

穴位贴敷对原发性肝癌 TACE 术后恢复的影响*

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摘要:目的 探讨穴位贴敷对原发性肝癌 TACE 术后恢复的影响效果。方法 选择我科 2013 年 4 月~2015 年 6 月住院的中晚期原发性肝癌患者 96 例, 随机分为对照组和治疗组各 48 例, 两组患者入院后均进行评估, 给予常规基础治疗和护理, 治疗组再配合穴位贴敷干预。结果 治疗组总体满意度(64.58%) 较对照组(41.67%) 高; 治疗组患者术后疼痛程度明显轻于对照组; 治疗组早期配合穴位贴敷, 对患者肝功能的恢复具有显著的作用($P < 0.05$); 对术后生活质量的改善, 治疗组优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。结论 穴位贴敷对原发性肝癌 TACE 术后患者的康复具有一定临床意义。

关键词:原发性肝癌; 穴位贴敷; 连续医护干预; 肝动脉化疗栓塞

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Effect of Acupoint Application on Primary Liver Cancer TACE Postoperative Recovery

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of acupoint application on the primary liver cancer after TACE recovery. **Methods** 96 hospitalized patients from April 2013 to June 2015 were randomly divided into control group and observation group, each 48 cases. Two groups of patients were evaluated after admission and given a regular basis treatment and care. The observation group added a acupoint application intervention. **Results** The overall satisfaction in the observation group was 64.58%, higher than the control group (41.67%); Postoperative pain in the observation group was significantly lighter than the control group; the early sticking point in the observation group, which could restore liver function in patients had significant effect ($P < 0.05$); improving the quality of life after surgery in the observation group was better than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The acupoints application has certain clinical significance for the rehabilitation of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma after TACE.

Key words hepatocellular carcinoma; acupoint application; continuous medical intervention; transcatheter arterial chemoembolization

原发性肝癌是指发生于肝细胞和肝内胆管上皮细胞的肿瘤, 是我国常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 其发病率和病死率均居我国恶性肿瘤第 2 位^[1]。经肝动脉化疗栓塞术(TACE)是中晚期肝癌非手术治

疗的最佳方案^[2], 因其创伤小、安全性高、重复性强, 目前临床上使用普遍。该治疗方法在术后会出现腹痛、发热、恶心、呕吐等不适症状和心理行为变化, 从而导致患者无法正常配合治疗, 个别患

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