

盆炎消联合盆腔灌注治疗湿热瘀结型 盆腔炎性疾病后遗症临床研究^{*}

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摘要: **目的** 通过临床有效性研究确定一种对湿热瘀结型盆腔炎性疾病后遗症的中西医结合治疗方案。**方法** 湿热瘀结型盆腔炎性疾病后遗症 97 例, 随机分为两组, 治疗组采用口服中药盆炎消 + 西药盆腔灌注; 对照组采用西药盆腔灌注。3 个疗程后观察两组治疗前后中医证候积分、盆腔体征积分变化。**结果** 两组治疗后总疗效有显著性差异 ($\chi^2 = 40.278, P < 0.01$)。两组治疗 1 疗程、2 疗程、3 疗程中医证候积分比较 (t 值分别是 -2.130 、 -5.654 、 -2.213 , 均 $P < 0.05$), 有显著性差异。两组治疗前中医证候积分比较 (t 值分别是 $-1.207, P > 0.05$), 无显著性差异。两组治疗 2 疗程盆腔体征积分比较 (t 值分别是 $-3.159, P < 0.05$), 有显著性差异。两组治疗前、1 疗程、3 疗程盆腔体征积分比较 (t 值分别是 1.162 、 -0.161 、 0.252 , 均 $P > 0.05$), 无显著性差异。**结论** 盆炎消联合盆腔灌注是一种高效的湿热瘀结型盆腔炎性疾病后遗症中西医结合治疗方案。

关键词: 盆炎消联合; 盆腔灌注; 湿热瘀结型; 盆腔炎性疾病后遗症

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Effectiveness of Penyanxiao Combined with Pelvic Perfusion in the Treatment of Sequelae of Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases with Damp – heat Stagnation

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Abstract: Objective To determine a treatment plan for sequelae of pelvic inflammatory disease of damp – heat stagnation type by clinical validity study. **Methods** 97 cases of sequelae of pelvic inflammatory disease with damp – heat stagnation type were randomly divided into two groups: the integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine group was treated with Chinese medicine Penyanxiao plus pelvic perfusion of Western medicine; the western medicine group was treated with pelvic perfusion of Western medicine. After three courses of treatment, the changes of TCM syndrome integral and pelvic sign integral before and after treatment were observed. **Results** There was significant difference in the total curative effect between the two groups after treatment ($2 = 40.278, P < 0.01$). There were significant differences in TCM syndromes scores between the two groups in one course, two courses, and three courses (t values were $-2.130, -5.654, -2.213$, respectively, $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the scores of TCM syndromes between the two groups before treatment (t value was $-1.207, P > 0.05$). There was significant difference in the integral of

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