

临床研究

基于信息熵算法的反流性食管炎用药规律分析^{*}

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摘要:目的 分析名中医刘凤斌教授治疗反流性食管炎的辨证经验及用药规律。方法 采用回顾性病例研究, 构建病案数据表, 运用频数分析、描述性分析、基于信息熵的粗糙集属性约减算法进行用药规律分析。结果 108例病例中主要证型有肝胃不和证、肝胃郁热证、脾胃不和证、脾虚湿热证、气阴两虚证; 常用药物有白术、茯苓、海螵蛸、浙贝母等; 各证型基于信息熵属性约简的用药子集分别为肝胃不和证(木香、煅赭石、佛手、蒲公英、太子参)、肝胃郁热证(木香、太子参、大黄、布渣叶、吴茱萸)、脾胃不和证(佛手、蒲公英、太子参、五指毛桃、首乌藤)、脾虚湿热证(沉香、瓦楞子、紫苏梗、蒲公英、布渣叶)、气阴两虚证(煅赭石、五指毛桃、蒲公英、佛手、熟党参)。结论 刘教授治疗反流性食管炎用药体现病机特点, 注重健脾益气、制酸降逆; 结合广东岭南地域特点, 运用广东特色药材清热祛湿; 注重调节心理因素影响, 重视疏肝解郁安神。

关键词:反流性食管炎; 临床经验; 用药规律; 信息熵

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Analysis of the Rule of Medication for Reflux Esophagitis Based on Information Entropy Algorithm

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the experience of Professor Liu Fengbin in the treatment of reflux esophagitis and the rule of medication. Methods A retrospective case study was used to construct a medical record data table. Frequency analysis, descriptive analysis and attribute reduction algorithm of rough set based on information entropy were used to analyze the medication rule. Results The main syndromes of 108 cases were liver-stomach disharmony, liver-stomach depression-heat, spleen-stomach disharmony, spleen deficiency-dampness-heat and Qi-Yin deficiency. The commonly used drugs were Atractylodes macrocephala, Poria cocos, cuttlefish, Fritillaria thunbergii and so on. The drug subsets of each syndromes based on information entropy attribute reduction were liver-stomach disharmony (Aucklandia, calcined ochre, Foshou, Pu). Dandelion, Radix Pseudostellariae, Liver-stomach Stagnated heat Syndrome (Muxiang, Radix Pseudostellariae, Rhubarb, Buzao Leaf, Evodia rutaecarpa), Spleen-stomach Disharmony Syndrome (bergamot, dandelion, Radix Pseudostellariae, Five-fingered Peach, Polygonum multiflorum), Spleen Deficiency-damp-heat Syndrome (Agerate, Corrugated Fructus Perillariae, Dandelion, Buzao Leaf), Qi-yin Deficiency Syndrome (Cal Peach,

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