

中药干预对老年高血压性脑出血术后痰热壅肺证临床研究^{*}

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摘要:目的 通过对高血压性脑出血(HICH)术后并发肺部感染的老年患者早期进行中药干预, 观察、评价其临床疗效。方法 收集 78 例老年 HICH 术后肺部感染、中医辨证为痰热壅肺证的患者, 随机分为治疗组及对照组, 对照组 38 例采用西医常规方法治疗, 治疗组 40 例在西医治疗基础上早期加用四妙勇安汤加减治疗, 疗程均为 10 天, 治疗结束后比较两组临床疗效。结果 治疗组总有效率 92.50%, 对照组总有效率 84.21%, 两组比较差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 早期中药干预治疗 HICH 术后并发肺部感染疗效满意, 可进一步深入研究。

关键词: 高血压性脑出血; 肺部感染; 中药

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Clinical Observation on Early Chinese Medicine Intervention on HICH Postoperative Pulmonary Infection in Elderly Patients with Hypertensive Intracerebral Hemorrhage

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Abstract Objective: to observe and evaluate the clinical effect of the early intervention of Chinese medicine in the elderly with HICH complicated with pulmonary infection after operation. **Methods:** 78 cases with pulmonary infection after HICH operation were randomly divided into treatment group and control group. The 38 cases in control group were treated with conventional western medicine method, the 40 cases in treatment group, besides the conventional method of western medicine, were given modified Simiao Yong'an decoction at the early stage. The course for each group was 10 days and after that, clinical effect of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The total effective rate of the treatment group and the control group were 92.50% and 84.21% respectively, the comparison of the two rates had statistical meaning ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Early Chinese medicine intervention in the treatment of HICH postoperative pulmonary infection is satisfactory and can be studied.

Keywords: HICH, pulmonary infection, Chinese medicine

肺部感染是老年高血压性脑出血(hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage, HICH)患者最常见的并

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