

临床研究

夹脊穴多穴位注射为主改善 不随意运动型脑瘫不自主动作 30 例^{*}

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摘要:目的 观察夹脊穴多穴位注射改善不随意运动型脑瘫不自主动作的疗效。方法 对58例不随意运动型脑性瘫痪患儿采用随机方法,分为治疗组30例,对照组28例,治疗组采用华佗夹脊穴多穴位注射配合脑瘫肢体综合训练,对照组采用脑瘫肢体综合训练治疗。疗程均为3个月,观察治疗前后不自主动作改善情况。结果 总有效率治疗组86.6%,对照组60.7%,两组差异有显著性($P < 0.05$)。结论 夹脊穴多穴位注射改善不随意运动型脑瘫不自主动作疗效显著,值得临床推广应用。

关键词:脑性瘫痪;不随意运动型;穴位注射;华佗夹脊穴

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Treatment of 30 Cases of Involuntary Movement of Dyskinetic Cerebral Palsy with Multi-acupoint Injection in Jiaji Points as the Main Therapy

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Abstract Objective: To observe the effect of multi-acupoint injection in Jiaji points on involuntary movement of dyskinetic cerebral palsy. **Method:** 58 cases of dyskinetic cerebral palsy were randomly divided into the treatment group (30 cases) and the control group (28 cases). The treatment group was treated with Hua Tuo multi-acupoint injection in Jiaji points combined with comprehensive training of cerebral palsy limbs, and the control group was treated with comprehensive training of cerebral palsy limbs only. The duration of treatment was 3 months, and the improvement of involuntary movements was observed before and after treatment. **Conclusion:** The total effective rate was 86.6% in the treatment group and 60.7% in the control group. The difference between the two groups was significant ($P < 0.05$). **Result:** Multi-acupoint injection in Jiaji points improves involuntary movement of dyskinetic cerebral palsy and is worthy of clinical application.

Keywords cerebral palsy; dyskinetic; acupoint injection; Hua Tuo Jiaji points

脑瘫临床上以非进行性中枢性运动障碍及姿势异常为特征,据报道,我国小儿的患病率为1.8‰~6.0‰,是目前导致儿童残疾的最主要疾

患之一,给患儿带来极大的痛苦,严重影响患儿的生活质量,给社会、家庭造成沉重的负担^[1]。不随意运动型脑瘫是锥体外系受损所致的脑瘫类型之

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