



中文标题 检索 药刊检索

疏血通注射液对急性脑梗死患者血清NSE水平及功能恢复的影响

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中文摘要:目的: 观察疏血通注射液对急性脑梗死患者血清神经特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)水平、神经功能缺损、日常生活活动能力的影响及临床疗效。方法: 80例急性脑梗死患者随机分为疏血通治疗组(40例)与常规对照组(40例)均进行常规治疗, 治疗组加用疏血通注射液, 观察2组患者治疗前后的血清NSE水平、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分以及临床疗效。1个月后评价患者的Barthel指数(BI)。结果: 2组患者治疗后的血清NSE水平、NIHSS评分均较治疗前明显降低, 并且疏血通治疗组较对照组下降更显著, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 疏血通治疗组的治疗总有效率为87.5%, 常规对照组为65%, 常规对照组有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 1个月时2组的BI指数与治疗前相比改善, 而疏血通治疗组改善优于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 疏血通注射液具有显著的神经保护作用, 能降低急性脑梗死后的血清NSE水平, 促进神经功能恢复, 减少致残率, 改善患者的生活质量和预后。

中文关键词: [脑梗塞](#) [疏血通注射液](#) [神经特异性烯醇化酶](#)

Effect of Shuxuetong injection on neuron-specific enolase of serum and recovery of function in patients with acute cerebral infarction

Abstract: Objective: To observe the clinical effect and the influences of Shuxuetong injection on serum neuron-specific enolase(NSE) level, the neurological deficit and activities of daily living in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Method: The 80 patients with acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into Shuxuetong treatment group(40 cases) and routine control group(40 cases), both received routine treatment, while Shuxuetong injection was given additionally to treatment group. The serum NSE level, the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS) scores and the clinical effect were observed pre- and post-treatment. The Barthel Index(BI) was evaluated after one month. Result: The serum NSE level and NIHSS scores in two groups of post-treatment decreased obviously than those of pre-treatment, and after treatment in Shuxuetong treatment group the serum NSE level and NIHSS scores were significantly lower than those in control group, the differences were significant ($P < 0.05$). Effective rate of Shuxuetong treatment group was 87.5% and control group was 65%, the difference of the clinical effect between the two groups was significance ($P < 0.05$). After one month BI of post-treatment in two groups improved than those of pre-treatment, and Shuxuetong treatment group was significantly better compared with control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Shuxuetong injection has the remarkable neuronal protective effect, can decrease the serum level of NSE after acute cerebral infarction, promote recovery of nerve function, reduce disability rate, and improve quality of life and prognosis of patients with acute cerebral infarction.

keywords: [cerebral infarction](#) [Shuxuetong injection](#) [neuron-specific enolase](#)

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