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舒血宁合并奥氮平治疗慢性精神分裂症的对照研究

Comparative Study of Olanzapine Combined with Shuxuening Versus Olanzapine in the Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia Patients

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中文关键词: [舒血宁](#) [奥氮平](#) [慢性精神分裂症](#)

英文关键词: [Shuxuening](#) [olanzapine](#) [chronic schizophrenia](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 比较舒血宁合并奥氮平与单用奥氮平治疗慢性精神分裂症的疗效。方法 将2009年1月—2011年6月我院86例慢性精神分裂症患者分为奥氮平合并用舒血宁治疗组(联合用药组)和单纯服奥氮平治疗组(对照组), 各43例。选用阳性与阴性症状评定量表(PANSS)和精神药物不良反应量表(TESS)评定临床疗效和不良反应。评价治疗前和治疗后第4, 8, 12周的病情变化。结果 联合用药组对慢性精神分裂症的有效率为34.88%, 而对照组的有效率为20.93%, 两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应比较: 头晕、嗜睡、心动过速、体重增加方面差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论 对慢性精神分裂症患者采用奥氮平联合舒血宁治疗比单用奥氮平疗效更好, 且不良反应更小。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To compare the efficacy and safety of olanzapine combined with Shuxuening versus olanzapine in the treatment of chronic schizophrenia inpatients. METHODS Eighty-six patients were recruited in our hospital and randomly assigned to receive olanzapine combined with Shuxuening, or olanzapine for up to 12 weeks. All patients were checked by the scale of PANSS and TESS before treatment and at 4, 8 and 12 weeks during treatment. RESULTS There were statistically significant differences between the trial group and the control group in efficacy and adverse reactions ($P<0.05$). The effective rate of the research group was 34.88%, the control group was 20.93%. The incidence rates of adverse reactions in research group were lower than those in control group in dizziness, drowsiness, tachycardia and weight gain. CONCLUSION Olanzapine combined with Shuxuening may be more efficacious than olanzapine lonely in the treatment of chronic schizophrenia patients, and be much lower in adverse reactions.

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