

论文

麝香注射液对急性脑梗死患者血单核细胞趋化蛋白-1水平及中性粒细胞CD11b/CD18表达的影响

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摘要:

目的 探讨麝香注射液对急性脑梗死炎症反应及临床疗效的影响。方法 46例急性脑梗死患者随机分为2组,对照组23例,采用常规药物治疗;麝香组23例,采用麝香注射液加常规药物治疗。动态观察患者急性期、病程第6天、12天时的血清单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(monocyte chemoattractant protein-1,MCP-1)水平、周围血中性粒细胞(polymorphnuclear,PMN)表面黏附分子CD11b/CD18表达以及临床疗效,并与23名健康人比较。结果 两组急性期患者血清MCP-1水平及PMN-CD11b/CD18表达显著升高(P<0.01)。第6天时麝香组血清MCP-1降至健康组水平(P>0.05);对照组有所下降但仍高于健康组(P<0.05),第12天测得值与健康组相当(P>0.05)。两组CD11b/CD18表达于第6天呈现峰水平,第12天时显著回落(P<0.01),麝香组达健康组水平(P>0.05),对照组仍高于健康组水平(P<0.05);治疗30d时,麝香组显效、治愈率高于对照组( $\chi^2=4.29,P<0.05$ )。结论 麝香注射液对脑梗死炎症反应具有抑制作用,并通过这种作用,提高了疗效。

关键词: 脑梗死; 麝香注射液; 单核细胞趋化蛋白 1; 中性粒细胞CD11b/CD18; 临床疗效

Effect of Shexiang injection on serum MCP-1 level and expression of PMN-CD11b/CD18 in patients with acute cerebral infarction

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Abstract:

Objective To explore the inflammatory effect and therapeutic results of Shexiang injection (SXI) in treating acute cerebral infarction(ACI) patients. Methods 46 patients with acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into two groups, the control group (n=23, treated with normal drugs),and the SXI group (n=23,treated with SXI and normal drugs). Serum level of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1(MCP-1) and expression of polymorphnuclear (PMN)CD11b/CD18 were determined in acute period, on the 6th and 12th days of the disease course, and compared with that in 23 healthy persons. The therapeutic results were also compared after 30 days of treatment. Result sSerum level of MCP-1 and expression of PMN-CD11b/CD18 in ACI patients were higher than in healthy persons (P<0.01). On the 6th day, the serum level of MCP-1 in the SXI group decreased to the healthy level (P>0.05), while in the control group it decreased but was higher than the healthy level(P<0.05), and on the 12th day it was decreased to the healthy level(P>0.05). Expression of PMN-CD11b/CD18 in the two groups increased at the highest level on the 6th day, and decreased significantly by the time of the 12th day (P<0.01); in the SXI group it decreased to the healthy level (P>0.05) while in control group it was also higher (P<0.05). After 30 days of treatment, the marked effective and curative rate in the SXI group was higher than that in the control group ( $\chi^2=4.29, P<0.05$ ). Conclusion SXI could restrain the inflammatory injury of cerebral infarction, through which it improves the therapeutic effect.

Keywords: Cerebral infarction; Shexiang injection; Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1; Polymorphnuclear CD11b/CD18; Therapeutic effect

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