

最新公告

美托洛尔治疗陈旧性心肌梗死合并慢性心力衰竭的疗效和安全性

The Efficacy and Safety of Metoprolol in the Treatment of Chronic Myocardial Infarction Heart Failure

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英文关键词:[Metoprolol](#) [Atenolol](#) [Old myocardial infarction](#) [Chronic heart failure](#)

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中文摘要:

摘要 目的: 探讨美托洛尔治疗陈旧性心肌梗死合并慢性心力衰竭的疗效和安全性。方法: 陈旧性心肌梗死合并慢性心力衰竭患者例, 随机分为治疗组与对照组各40例, 治疗组给予美托洛尔治疗, 对照组给予阿替洛尔治疗。2周后评价两组疗效和安全性。结果: 治有效率为 95.0% , 高于对照组的有效率 75.0% (P<0.05)。在用药后第10 min、60 min, 治疗组心率较对照组下降更显著 (P<0.05) 两组死亡率、再次入院率比较, 差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。两组均未发生药品不良反应。结论: 相对于阿替洛尔, 美托洛尔治疗陈旧心肌梗死合并慢性心力衰竭能有效提高治疗疗效, 降低心率, 安全性好, 值得推广应用。

英文摘要:

ABSTRACT Objective:To investigate the efficacy and safety of metoprolol in the treatment of chronic myocardial infarction heart failure. **Methods:**80 patients with old chronic myocardial infarction heart failure were randomly divided into treatment group and controlled group, 40 patients (NYHA functional classificaion II -III) , the treatment group received metoprolol treatment, and the controlled group received atenolol treatment. Their effectiveness was defined as symptomatic relief and improvement in NYHA functional classification after tow weeks.**Results:**The treatment group response rate was 95.0%, which was 75.0% (P<0.05) higher than that of the controlled group. The heart rate had no significant differences 10 minutes after the treatment in both groups, but more significant difference(P< 0.05) 60 min after the treatment in the treatment group than the controlled group. The mortality and re-hospitalization were the same for both groups (P>0.05). **Conclusion:**The metoprolol treatment of chronic heart failure with old myocardial infarction could improve its treatment efficacy more and be safer than the atenolol treatment,and therefore, should be widely applied.

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