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## 3种治疗高血压药物的药物经济学分析及患者依从性的评估

Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Three Drugs in Treatment of Hypertension and Assessment of Patients' Compliance

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中文摘要:

目的 评价苯磺酸氨氯地平、厄贝沙坦和非洛地平3种治疗轻中度原发性高血压的临床疗效和费用, 评估患者的依从性。方法 150例原发性高血压患者随机分成A、B、C组, 分别给予A组: 苯磺酸氨氯地平 $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ , B组: 厄贝沙坦片 $150 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ , C组: 非洛地平缓释片 $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。治疗过程中用问卷调查及随访表形式, 调查患者依从性情况。治疗8周, 观察临床疗效, 运用药物经济学的成本-效果分析方法进行评价。结果 3种方案有效率分别为78.0%, 80.0%, 84.0%; 成本分别为59.36, 147.84, 222.32元。通过调查与随访, A组患者依从性最佳。结论 高血压病的医院治疗应科学选用治疗药物, 为患者制定经济、合理、安全、有效的治疗方案。综合考虑, 在同等疗效基础上苯磺酸氨氯地平更有经济性优势。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To compare the curative effects and pharmaceconomical efficacy of 3 drugs in the treatment of mild or moderate essential hypertension. METHODS A total of 150 cases of hypertension patients were randomly divided into 3 groups, group A (amlodipine besylate,  $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), group B (irbesartan,  $150 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), group C (felodipine sustained release,  $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ). During the treatment, patients' compliance with questions and follow-up survey were investigate. The curative effects in each group were observed, and the cost-effectiveness ratios were analyzed after 8-week treatment. RESULTS The total effective rates of the 3 groups (A, B, and C) were 78.0%, 80.0% and 84.0%, respectively. The cost-effectiveness ratios were 59.36, 147.84 and 222.32 yuan, respectively. The best compliance was observed in group A. CONCLUSION Antihypertention therapy should be economic, reasonable, safe and effective. Amlodipine besylate treatment is more reasonable.

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