



中文标题 检索 药刊检索

不同方法防治螞酥注射液所致静脉炎疗效的临床再评价

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作者中文名	作者英文名	单位中文名	单位英文名	E-Mail
赵玉斌	ZHAO Yubin	中国中医科学院 博士后流动站,北京 100700 河北医科大学 附属石家庄市中医院,河北 石家庄 050051	Post-doctoral Station of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing 100700, China Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Shijiazhuang Affiliated to Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050051, China	
郝哲	HAO Zhe	石家庄市第三医院,河北 石家庄 050035	The Third Hospital of Shijiazhuang, Shijiazhuang 050035, China	
张红丹	ZHANG Hongdan	石家庄市第三医院,河北 石家庄 050035	The Third Hospital of Shijiazhuang, Shijiazhuang 050035, China	
史建	SHI Jian	河北医科大学 第四医院,河北 石家庄 050011	The Fourth Hospital Affiliated to Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China	
谢雁鸣	XIE Yanning	中国中医科学院 中医临床基础医学研究所,北京 100700	Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing 100700, China	zhinanb2010@yahoo.com.cn

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中文摘要:目的:对应用25%硫酸镁、酚妥拉明、山莨菪碱预防螞酥注射液所致静脉炎的效果进行临床再评价。方法:将使用螞酥注射液的患者分为4组:对照组、硫酸镁组、酚妥拉明组、山莨菪碱组,每组50例,平均使用螞酥注射液10次。各试验组实施不同治疗方法干预,对照组行常规治疗。对螞酥注射液治疗后出现的静脉炎发生率、疼痛程度评分、疼痛持续时间进行对照观察与分析。结果:硫酸镁组、酚妥拉明组、山莨菪碱组静脉炎发生率为分别为8%、8%、6%。静脉炎发生时间分别为螞酥注射液注射后的(21±9.31)、(22.34±10.15)、(20.19±11.23)h;疼痛程度评分分别为(4.15±1.03)、(3.26±1.17)、(4.32±1.36)。疼痛持续时间分别为(4.05±1.21)、(3.37±1.17)、(3.19±1.67)d;对照组静脉炎发生率为24%。静脉炎发生时间平均为应用螞酥注射液后的(17±6.32)h。疼痛程度评分为(6.58±1.29)。疼痛持续时间平均为(5.32±1.12)d。各试验组与对照组比较,在以上几个方面差异均有统计学意义。结论:局部外敷25%硫酸镁、山莨菪碱溶液与静脉滴注酚妥拉明均能使螞酥注射液引起的静脉炎发生率明显下降,疼痛持续时间缩短,疼痛程度减轻。

中文关键词:螞酥注射液 静脉炎 临床再评价 药物不良反应

Clinical re-evaluation of effects of different treatments to prevent from phlebitis induced by Chansu injection

Abstract-Objective: To re-evaluate the effects of different treatments to prevent from phlebitis induced by Chansu injection. **Method:** Patients treated with Chansu injection were divided randomly into 4 groups with 50 per group, control group, the magnesium sulfate group, phenolaminium group, and anisodamine group. Patients in the control group only received the routine nursing treatment, and patients in the various experiment group received different interventions. The comparison was made in the morbidity and the starting time of occurrence of phlebitis, the severity of pain, duration of pain. **Result:** The morbidity of phlebitis was 8%, 8%, 6% respectively. The starting time of phlebitis occurrence was (21±9.31), (22.34±10.15), (20.19±11.23) h, respectively. The NRS of pain was (4.15±1.03), (3.26±1.17), (4.32±1.36), respectively. The duration time of pain was (4.05±1.21), (3.37±1.17), (3.19±1.67) d, respectively. In control group, the morbidity of phlebitis, the starting time of occurrence of phlebitis, the severity of pain, duration of pain was 24%, (17±6.32) h, (6.58±1.29), (5.32±1.12) d, respectively. As compared with the control group, a significance difference was found between every group in three test groups and control group respectively (*P*<0.05). **Conclusion:** The morbidity and the starting time of occurrence of phlebitis, the severity of pain, duration of pain was significantly reduced respectively by external application of magnesium sulfate, anisodamine, and intravenous drip infusion of phenolaminium.

keywords: Chansu injection phlebitis clinical re-evaluation| adverse drug reactions(ADR)

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