

替罗非班联合美托洛尔治疗心肌梗死的效果

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摘要: 目的: 探讨替罗非班联合美托洛尔治疗心肌梗死的效果。方法: 选取2019年12月至2020年12月我院收治的心肌梗死患者120例, 随机分为研究组和对照组, 各60例。研究组给予替罗非班联合美托洛尔治疗, 对照组给予美托洛尔单药治疗。比较两组患者治疗前后的左室射血分数(LVEF)、左室舒张末径(LVEDD)、B型钠尿肽(BNP)水平及临床疗效。结果: 研究组治疗后的LVEF、LVEDD、BNP水平均显著优于对照组(P<0.05)。研究组临床疗效显著优于对照组(P<0.05)。结论: 替罗非班联合美托洛尔治疗心肌梗死效果显著, 能有效改善患者的心功能, 降低死亡率, 值得临床推广应用。

关键词: 替罗非班; 美托洛尔; 心肌梗死; 左室射血分数; 左室舒张末径; B型钠尿肽

Effect of Tirofiban Combined with Metoprolol in the Treatment of Myocardial Infarction

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Abstract: Objective: To conduct an in-depth analysis of the current efficacy of tirofiban combined with metoprolol in patients with myocardial infarction, and to provide literature data for the control of patients with myocardial infarction and the optimization and adjustment of treatment intervention results. Methods: The researchers selected patients with myocardial infarction who were diagnosed and cared for in our hospital from December 2019 to December 2020 in combination with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. They were numbered according to the time of admission and treatment. The subjects were divided into two groups. The study group (n=35 cases) was given tirofiban combined with metoprolol; the reference group (n=35 cases) was given metoprolol alone. Results: Before treatment, the cardiac function of the two groups of patients was similar, and there was no significant difference between the groups (P>0.05), and there was no research significance; after treatment, the cardiac function of the reference group was significantly lower than that of the study group, and the difference between the groups. There was statistical significance (P<0.05), and the specific conditions after treatment were as follows: the left ventricular ejection fraction of the study group was higher than that of the reference group (P<0.05); the left ventricular end-diastolic diameter of the study group was lower than that of the left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (P<0.05); B-type B-brain natriuretic peptide in the study group was lower than that in the reference group (P<0.05), and the differences in cardiac function levels between the above two groups were statistically significant (P<0.05). Conclusion: Tirofiban combined with metoprolol has positive intervention value in the process of clinical patient intervention. It can realize the adjustment and optimization of the patient's cardiac function level, maintain the stable development of the patient's condition, and realize the realization of treatment goals of myocardial infarction patients. This treatment method is suitable for the clinical promotion of patients with myocardial infarction, and individualized nursing measures can be selected according to the actual situation of the patients to ensure that the clinical results can achieve the expected results.

Keywords: Tirofiban combined with metoprolol therapy; Cardiac function; Myocardial infarction

研究组给予替罗非班联合美托洛尔治疗, 对照组给予美托洛尔单药治疗。比较两组患者治疗前后的左室射血分数(LVEF)、左室舒张末径(LVEDD)、B型钠尿肽(BNP)水平及临床疗效。结果: 研究组治疗后的LVEF、LVEDD、BNP水平均显著优于对照组(P<0.05)。研究组临床疗效显著优于对照组(P<0.05)。结论: 替罗非班联合美托洛尔治疗心肌梗死效果显著, 能有效改善患者的心功能, 降低死亡率, 值得临床推广应用。

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