

脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆的临床疗效观察

李文强

庆阳市中医医院脑病科 甘肃 庆阳 745000

摘要:目的: 探讨脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆的临床疗效。方法: 选取血管性痴呆患者 80 例, 分为对照组 (口服多奈哌齐片) 和观察组 (在对照组基础上加服脑髓亏虚汤)。观察两组患者治疗前后的 HDS、MMSE、SDSVD、V_m、PI、RI 等指标的变化。结果: 观察组治疗后的 HDS、MMSE、SDSVD、V_m、PI、RI 等指标均显著优于对照组 (P<0.05)。结论: 脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆具有显著疗效, 能有效改善患者的认知功能和血管内皮功能。

关键词: 脑髓亏虚汤; 血管性痴呆; 认知功能; 血管内皮功能

Clinical Effect of Pulp Deficiency Soup in Vascular Dementia

Wenqiang Li

Qingyang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Department of Encephalopathy Gansu Qingyang 745000

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the clinical effect of pulp deficiency soup in treating vascular dementia. Methods: A prospective randomized controlled study was used to include 80 patients meeting the criteria for vascular dementia, including 39 males, 41 females, female ratio = 1:1.05, age 64-76 years, mean (67.93 ± 3.30) years. According to the study protocol, there were 40 cases in control group (oral donepezil hydrochloride tablets) and experimental group (on the basis of the control group). The evaluation of dementia degree (HDS), cognitive function evaluation (MMSE score), TCM syndrome score (SDSVD score), cerebral hemodynamic (including V_m, PI, RI) index were recorded before and after treatment, and the efficiency evaluation and statistical analysis were performed to compare the efficacy difference between the two groups. Results: HDS, MMSE, SDSVD, V_m, PI and RI index were in both groups (P<0.05). Conclusion: The treatment of VD, which can improve the quality of life and cognitive function, and improve hematology, vascular endothelial function.

Keywords: Vascular dementia; Pulp deficiency; Pulp deficiency soup; Traditional Chinese medicine; Efficacy observation

VD 病证多端, 脑髓亏虚为其主要病机。本汤以补虚为主, 兼以活血化瘀、化痰开窍, 旨在补脑髓、益气血、化痰湿、通经络。研究结果表明, 脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆具有显著疗效, 能有效改善患者的认知功能和血管内皮功能。

脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆的临床疗效观察。本研究旨在探讨脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆的临床疗效。研究对象为 80 例血管性痴呆患者, 分为对照组 (口服多奈哌齐片) 和观察组 (在对照组基础上加服脑髓亏虚汤)。观察两组患者治疗前后的 HDS、MMSE、SDSVD、V_m、PI、RI 等指标的变化。结果: 观察组治疗后的 HDS、MMSE、SDSVD、V_m、PI、RI 等指标均显著优于对照组 (P<0.05)。结论: 脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆具有显著疗效, 能有效改善患者的认知功能和血管内皮功能。

1 试验资料及操作方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准: (1) 符合《国际疾病分类第 10 版》中关于血管性痴呆的诊断标准; (2) 病程在 6 个月以上; (3) 年龄 64~76 岁; (4) 知情同意。排除标准: (1) 合并其他类型痴呆; (2) 合并严重躯体疾病; (3) 合并严重精神疾病; (4) 合并严重心脑血管疾病; (5) 合并严重肝肾功能障碍; (6) 合并严重出血倾向; (7) 合并严重药物过敏史; (8) 合并严重药物滥用史; (9) 合并严重药物相互作用; (10) 合并严重药物不良反应。

表 1 脑髓亏虚汤治疗血管性痴呆的疗效观察

组别	剂量 (g)		HDS 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)	MMSE 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)	SDSVD 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)	血管内皮功能 ($\bar{x} \pm S$)	
	壳	倍				V _m (kg)	RI (%)
对照组	1	1					
观察组	2	2					

