

盐酸倍他司汀治疗头晕的应用

姜园园

东海县中医院 江苏 连云港 222300

摘要: 目的: 探讨盐酸倍他司汀治疗头晕的应用效果。方法: 选取 2021 年 3 月 21 日至 2022 年 3 月 22 日收治的 98 例头晕患者, 按照治疗措施分为对照组和观察组, 各 49 例。对照组采用常规治疗, 观察组采用盐酸倍他司汀治疗。比较两组治疗前后的平衡障碍、听力障碍、耳鸣、恶心、呕吐、站立不稳等评分。结果: 治疗前, 两组在平衡障碍、听力障碍、耳鸣、恶心、呕吐、站立不稳等评分方面无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。治疗后, 观察组在平衡障碍、听力障碍、耳鸣、恶心、呕吐、站立不稳等评分方面均显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: 盐酸倍他司汀对头晕的治疗具有显著效果, 值得临床应用和普及。

关键词: 盐酸倍他司汀; 头晕

Application of Betastine Hydrochloride in the Treatment of Dizziness

Yuanyuan Jiang

Donghai Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Jiangsu Lianyungang 222300

Abstract: Objective: To analyze and explore the application effect of Betastine hydrochloride in the treatment of dizziness. Methods: A total of 98 cases of patients who were admitted to our department due to dizziness were investigated from March 21 to March 22. The patients were grouped according to treatment measures, and 49 patients were included in each group. According to the treatment protocol, they were named as routine group and study group. Conventional treatment was used in the conventional treatment group, while Betastine hydrochloride was used in the study group. We summarize and explore the effect of two treatment programs. Results: Before treatment, there were no significant differences in the scores of standing instabilities, balance disorder, deafness and tinnitus, nausea and vomiting between the control group and the study group ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the scores of standing instabilities, balance disorder, deafness and tinnitus, nausea and vomiting in the conventional group were decreased, and there were some differences compared with those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the scores of standing instabilities, balance disorder, deafness and tinnitus, nausea and vomiting in the study group were decreased, and there were some differences compared with before treatment ($P < 0.05$). Although the scores of the routine group and the study group were improved, the scores of standing instabilities, balance disorder, deafness and tinnitus, nausea and vomiting in the routine group were higher than those in the study group, with certain differences ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Betastine hydrochloride has an excellent effect on the treatment of dizziness, which is worthy of clinical application and popularization.

Keywords: Betastine hydrochloride; Dizziness

头晕患者 60 例, 年龄 18~76 岁, 平均年龄 52.5 岁。其中男 32 例, 女 28 例。病程 1 个月~10 年。主要表现为站立不稳、头晕、耳鸣、听力下降、恶心、呕吐。经头颅 CT、MRI 检查未见异常。排除耳部疾病、颈椎病、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病等。所有患者均签署知情同意书。对照组采用常规治疗, 观察组采用盐酸倍他司汀治疗。比较两组治疗前后的平衡障碍、听力障碍、耳鸣、恶心、呕吐、站立不稳等评分。

1 资料与方法
1.1 病例选择
选取 2021 年 3 月 21 日至 2022 年 3 月 22 日收治的 98 例头晕患者, 按照治疗措施分为对照组和观察组, 各 49 例。对照组采用常规治疗, 观察组采用盐酸倍他司汀治疗。比较两组治疗前后的平衡障碍、听力障碍、耳鸣、恶心、呕吐、站立不稳等评分。

