

奥美拉唑在小儿慢性胃炎并消化性溃疡的效果

黄淑桂 韩文雯 陶 静*

贵州省人民医院 贵州 贵阳 550001

摘要: 目的: 探讨奥美拉唑联合西药治疗小儿慢性胃炎并消化性溃疡的临床效果。方法: 选取我院 2018 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月收治的 80 例患儿, 随机分为对照组 (n=40) 和观察组 (n=40), 对照组给予常规治疗, 观察组给予奥美拉唑联合西药治疗。结果: 观察组患儿临床症状缓解时间、溃疡愈合时间均短于对照组, 且差异具有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。观察组总有效率 97.50% (39/40), 高于对照组的 80.00% (32/40), 差异具有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。结论: 奥美拉唑联合西药治疗小儿慢性胃炎并消化性溃疡, 能迅速改善临床症状, 且不良反应较轻, 具有较高的安全性和显著疗效。

关键词: 奥美拉唑; 西药; 小儿慢性胃炎; 消化性溃疡; 临床效果; 缓解时间; 愈合时间

Effect of Omeprazole on Chronic Gastritis and Peptic Ulcer in Children

Shugui Huang Wenwen Han Jing Tao*

Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital Guizhou Guiyang 550001

Abstract: Objective: To study and analyze the clinical effect of omeprazole in the treatment of children with chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer. Methods: Among the pediatric patients with chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer treated in our hospital, 80 patients who were admitted to the hospital from January 2018 to January 2022 were selected as the experimental subjects, and they were divided into the control group according to the principle of random grouping (n=40) and observation group (n=40), the former was treated with omeprazole alone, and the latter was treated with omeprazole combined with Xiyanning. The clinical symptom remission time of the two groups of children was observed, and the occurrence of adverse reactions during the treatment period was counted. And then we assess the child's treatment effect. Results: The pain relief time and ulcer healing time of the observation group were shorter than those of the control group, and the difference was significant (P<0.05). There was no significant difference (P>0.05); the total effective rate of the observation group was 97.50% (39/40) higher than that of the control group (80.00% (32/40), and the difference was significant (P<0.05). Conclusion: Omeprazole in the treatment of children with chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer, plus Xiyanning can rapidly improve the clinical symptoms of children, and the adverse reactions are relatively mild, with high safety and significant efficacy.

Keywords: Omeprazole; Xiyanning; Chronic gastritis in children; Complicating peptic ulcer; Curative effect; Remission time; Adverse reactions

患儿慢性胃炎并消化性溃疡的临床效果。方法: 选取我院 2018 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月收治的 80 例患儿, 随机分为对照组 (n=40) 和观察组 (n=40), 对照组给予常规治疗, 观察组给予奥美拉唑联合西药治疗。结果: 观察组患儿临床症状缓解时间、溃疡愈合时间均短于对照组, 且差异具有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。观察组总有效率 97.50% (39/40), 高于对照组的 80.00% (32/40), 差异具有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。结论: 奥美拉唑联合西药治疗小儿慢性胃炎并消化性溃疡, 能迅速改善临床症状, 且不良反应较轻, 具有较高的安全性和显著疗效。

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nA击幡伐号亂勢キ她↑ 六失堀替↑ 喝 关悒↑ 愿凡替胥
夕荆揮替夔叮鸣聃↑

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