

乌司他丁联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗重症急性胰腺炎疗效观察

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摘要:目的 探讨乌司他丁联合丹参川芎嗪注射液在重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)综合治疗中的疗效和价值。方法 收集选取华北理工大学附属医院2014年1月至2016年1月收治的259例SAP患者,将单纯使用乌司他丁治疗的129例患者作为对照组,乌司他丁联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗的130例患者作为治疗组,将两组患者临床症状改善、血清相关炎症因子表达、并发症情况进行对比。结果 与对照组相比,治疗组的腹胀腹痛消除时间、肠鸣音恢复时间、排气恢复时间、血淀粉酶恢复正常的时间、并发症例数、住院总时间均明显降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。治疗组SIRS积分下降明显,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。治疗组血清TNF- α 炎症因子、CRP、IL-6浓度较对照组显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。结论 乌司他丁与丹参川芎嗪注射液联合用药对于SAP患者是一种安全有效的治疗方法,能够减轻患者临床症状、抑制炎症反应、改善微循环、降低并发症的发生,且优于单一用药。

关键词:重症急性胰腺炎;乌司他丁;丹参川芎嗪注射液;全身炎症反应综合征

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Effects of ulinastatin combined with salviae miltiorrhizae and ligustrazine hydrochloride injection on severe acute pancreatitis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effects of ulinastatin combined with salviae miltiorrhizae and ligustrazine hydrochloride injection on severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) curative effect and value in the comprehensive treatment. **Methods** The patients with acute pancreatitis from 2014.01 to 2016.01 in our hospital were divided into the control group treated with ulinastatin, the treatment group injected with ulinastatin combined with salviae miltiorrhizae and ligustrazine hydrochloride. And the clinical symptoms, the expression of inflammatory cytokines in serum, complications of the two groups were compared. **Results** Compared with the control group, abdominal distension and pain elimination time, recovery time of bowel sounds, recovery time of blood amylase, the number of complications, hospitalization time of the treatment group were significantly reduced, with statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$). In the treatment group, SIRS score decreased significantly, with statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). The serum TNF- α , CRP, IL-6 concentrations of the treatment group were significantly decreased than the control group, with statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Ulinastatin combined with salviae miltiorrhizae and ligustrazine hydrochloride Injection is a safe and effective method for the treatment of patients with severe acute pancreatitis, better than the single treatment, which can alleviate clinical symptoms, inhibit inflammation the reaction, improve microcirculation, reduce the incidence of complications.

Key words: Severe acute pancreatitis; Ulinastatin; Salviae miltiorrhizae and ligustrazine hydrochloride injection; SIRS

重症急性胰腺炎(severe acute pancreatitis, SAP)是常见的外科急腹症。多在急性胰腺炎(AP)的基础上发展而来。SAP病情大多发展迅速,早期即可引发全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS),继而导致全身多器官功能衰竭,危及生命^[1-2]。胰腺炎的发病机制尚不完全清楚,除传统的胰酶化学说外,炎症因子介导和微循环障碍参与SAP发病及病程进

展已成共识。笔者将乌司他丁联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗SAP患者,观察合并用药对SAP患者的疗效,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 收集2014年1月至2016年1月华北理工大学附属医院收治的SAP患者259例。其中129例SAP患者单纯采用乌司他丁治疗,为对照组;130例SAP患者采用乌司他丁联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗,为治疗组。排除资料缺失和家属放弃治疗患者,所有入组病例均排除:(1)既往有心、脑、肺、肝、肾功能等不全患者。(2)恶性肿瘤或近期有

表4 两组 TNF-α、CRP、IL-6 浓度变化情况/ $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	例数	TNF-α/ mg · L ⁻¹				CRP/ mg · L ⁻¹				IL-6/ ng · L ⁻¹			
		治疗前	治疗后	t 值	P 值	治疗前	治疗后	t 值	P 值	治疗前	治疗后	t 值	P 值
对照组	129	44.44 ± 4.06	31.63 ± 3.44	10.76	<0.01	328.03 ± 17.81	13.89 ± 3.85	77.08	<0.01	77.17 ± 5.19	45.40 ± 3.90	31.90	<0.01
治疗组	130	45.53 ± 3.81	19.00 ± 1.19	29.70	<0.01	328.74 ± 16.89	8.80 ± 1.75	84.25	<0.01	77.96 ± 4.49	30.49 ± 3.45	37.48	<0.01
t 值			15.50				5.38				12.81		
P 值			<0.01				<0.01				<0.01		

的作用。同时在 SAP 病理发展过程中,以缺血表现为典型特征的胰腺微循环障碍也是急性胰腺炎病情恶化的重要原因之一。控制炎症反应改善胰腺微循环可阻止 SAP 病情进一步恶化,是治疗 SAP 的有效手段之一。因此目前的研究观点认为,如何能在早期实现阻断炎症介质和改善微循环是治疗重症急性胰腺炎的一个重要方面。

全身炎症反应是 SAP 病程发展过程中的主要表现,炎症介质 TNF-α 是发生胰腺炎时最早出现的细胞因子,也是导致胰腺炎患者胰腺和胰腺外器官受损伤的主要因子之一。各种促炎症因子会因 TNF-α 的激活而被活化,众多炎症介质激活引发级联放大效应,进而加重胰腺炎病程的发展^[4]。IL-6 能促进各种炎症因子转录,对胰腺细胞的凋亡起着重要作用,其峰值的出现时间及表达水平能反映胰腺的损害和体内炎症情况,是胰腺炎严重程度的良好标志物^[5]。乌司他丁是一种高效广谱蛋白酶抑制剂,具有清除氧自由基,稳定溶酶体膜的作用。而且对多种炎症介质有着明显的抑制作用,从而减少内毒素的吸收,阻止 SIRS 的进一步发展,保护多器官及其功能^[6-7]。丹参川芎嗪注射液具有活血祛瘀、改善循环、清除氧自由基的功效,过去主要用于缺血性心脑血管疾病等相关疾病的治疗,但近年来,随着研究的深入,其临床使用范围逐渐扩大^[8-9]。

本次研究发现,治疗组的腹胀腹痛消除时间、肠鸣音恢复时间、排气恢复时间、血淀粉酶恢复正常的时间、并发症例数、住院总时间均有着明显的降低,差异有统计学意义。表明联合用药治疗效果显著,可以有效减轻患者病痛,缩短住院时间。Wang 等^[10]研究结果显示乌司他丁与丹参川芎嗪注射液联合用药治疗重症胰腺炎,可以改善 TNF-α、IL-6 等炎症因子的释放。本次研究结果同样显示,治疗组 TNF-α、CRP、IL-6 水平明显优于对照组。提示,联合治疗效果满意,可以有效改善相关炎症因子水平。

通过抑制炎症反应、改善微循环,减少内毒素的吸收,联合用药可以减轻胰腺及相关脏器的损伤,从而降低并发症的发生率改善预后^[11]。本次研

究同样显示,治疗组患者总体并发症发生率优于观察组。表明对于 SAP 患者,通过联合治疗可以减少相关并发症的发生,改善预后。

综上所述,乌司他丁与丹参川芎嗪注射液联合用药对于急性重症胰腺炎患者是一种安全有效的治疗方法,且优于单一用药。能够减轻临床症状、抑制炎症反应、改善微循环、降低并发症的发生。

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