

黄芪颗粒联合外治法治疗压力性损伤的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察黄芪颗粒联合外治法对Ⅱ型、Ⅲ型压力性损伤患者临床疗效的影响。**方法** 选择衡水市人民医院 2017 年 1 月至 2019 年 3 月收治的Ⅱ型、Ⅲ型压力性损伤患者 240 例,按治疗方法不同将患者分为黄芪颗粒组和西医常规治疗组,每组 120 例。两组患者均给予常规护理,包括气垫床、定时翻身、营养支持、健康教育等;西医常规治疗组创面按无菌换药原则处理,泡沫敷料覆盖;黄芪颗粒组在常规护理及无菌换药基础上口服黄芪颗粒,每日 2 次、每次 3 袋开水冲服(每袋相当于 10 g 中药饮片),7 d 为 1 个疗程;同时创面经消毒、清创、清洗、干燥后均匀涂抹橡皮生肌膏,用泡沫敷料覆盖。于治疗前和治疗后 7、14、21、28 d 观察两组压疮愈合评价量表(PUSH)评分,以及两组治疗后创面愈合时间的变化和临床疗效,并随访 10 周观察复发率。**结果** 黄芪颗粒组Ⅱ型和Ⅲ型创面愈合时间均较西医常规治疗组明显缩短〔Ⅱ型损伤创面愈合时间(d): 7.81 ± 1.40 比 16.52 ± 1.89 ,Ⅲ型损伤创面愈合时间(d): 14.60 ± 1.50 比 20.23 ± 1.27 ,均 $P < 0.05$ 〕。随着治疗时间的延长,两组 PUSH 评分逐渐降低,两组治疗前和治疗 7 d PUSH 评分比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);治疗 14 d 开始黄芪颗粒组 PUSH 评分明显低于西医常规治疗组(分: 7.82 ± 1.93 比 9.96 ± 1.89),并持续到治疗 28 d(分: 4.16 ± 0.47 比 5.29 ± 0.57),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。黄芪颗粒组总有效率明显高于西医常规治疗组〔99.41% (171/172) 比 74.51% (114/153), $P < 0.05$ 〕,复发率明显低于西医常规治疗组〔3.60% (5/139) 比 17.74% (11/62), $P < 0.05$ 〕。**结论** 口服黄芪颗粒联合生肌膏外治法能有效缩短Ⅱ型、Ⅲ型压力性损伤愈合时间,提高治愈率,减少复发。

【关键词】 黄芪颗粒; 外治法; 压力性损伤; 疗效

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Clinical observation on therapeutic effect of Huangqi granules combined with external therapy in treatment of stress injury Yang Feng'ai, Zhao Weiguo, Yang Yamei, Wang Meiqin, Zhao Xuerong

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of Huangqi granules combined with external treatment on the clinical therapeutic effects of type II and III stress injuries. **Methods** A total of 240 patients with type II and III pressure injuries admitted to the Hengshui People's Hospital from January 2017 to March 2019 were enrolled. According to difference in therapeutic methods, the patients were divided into astragalus mongholicus granule group and routine treatment of Western medicine group, with 120 cases in each group. In both groups, the patients were given routine nursing treatment such as air cushion bed, regular body turn-over, nutrition support, health education, etc; in routine Western medicine treatment group, according to the principle of aseptic dressing change, the wounds were treated and covered with foam dressing; while in the astragalus mongholicus granule group, the routine nursing care and sterile dressing as above mentioned were also applied, additionally 3 bags of oral astragalus mongholicus granules mixed with boiled water each time, twice a day (equivalent to 10 g for each bag of Chinese herbal slices), 7 days as one course of treatment; at the same time, the wound was sterilized, debrided and washed with normal saline, and after drying, the rubber Shengji ointment for promoting growth of tissue was evenly spread on the wound and covered with foam dressing. In the two groups, the changes of pressure ulcer healing evaluation scale (PUSH) scores before treatment and 7, 14, 21 and 28 days after treatment, as well as the differences in wound healing time and clinical efficacy between the two groups after treatment were observed, and the recurrence rate was followed up for 10 weeks. **Results** Compared with routine Western medicine group, the II and III wound healing times were significantly reduced in the astragalus mongholicus granule group [the days of wound healing for II stress injury (days): 7.81 ± 1.40 vs. 16.52 ± 1.89 , the days of wound healing for III stress injury (days): 14.60 ± 1.50 vs. 20.23 ± 1.27 , both $P < 0.05$]. With the prolongation of therapeutic time, the PUSH scores of two groups decreased gradually, there was no significant difference in the PUSH scores between the two groups before treatment and 7 days after treatment (both $P > 0.05$); after 14 days of treatment, the PUSH score of astragalus mongholicus granule group was significantly lower than that of the routine western medicine group (7.82 ± 1.93 vs. 9.96 ± 1.89), and lasted until 28 days (4.16 ± 0.47 vs. 5.29 ± 0.57), the differences being statistically significant (both $P < 0.05$). The total effective rate of the astragalus mongholicus granule group was significantly higher than that of the routine western medicine treatment group [99.41% (171/172) vs. 74.51% (114/153), $P < 0.05$], and the recurrence rate of the mongholicus granule group was obviously lower than the routine Western medicine treatment [3.60% (5/139) vs. 17.74% (11/62), $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Oral astragalus mongholicus granules combined with myocreatic ointment

external therapy can effectively shorten the healing time of type II and III stress injury, improve the cure rate and reduce the recurrence rate.

【Key words】 Huangqi granules; External treatment; Stress injury; Efficacy

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压疮也称压力性损伤,是皮肤或(和)皮下组织的局部损伤,常位于骨突出部位,一般由压力或压力联合剪切力造成^[1]。有文献资料显示,国内家庭护理中长期卧床患者出现压疮的概率为 20%~50%,综合医院压疮发生率为 3%~14%,其中伤口未愈合者比伤口愈合者病死率增加 6 倍^[2-3]。国外研究报道,美国、德国、挪威住院患者的院内压力性损伤发生率分别为 4.5%~5.9%、12.5% 及 14.3%^[4-6]。因此,压力性损伤已成为全球性的健康问题,压力性损伤的发生不仅降低了患者生活质量,且增加了病死率及卫生资源的消耗^[7]。中医学称压力性损伤为“席疮”,因“久卧床褥摩擦生疮”,为国家中医药管理局认定的疑难病症^[8]。目前临床上西医专用于治疗压力性损伤的药物很少,主为含银敷料与碘的外用消毒杀菌剂^[9-10]。中医学提倡整体观和辨证观,将压力性损伤与患者作为一个整体,基于此,本研究观察内服中药黄芪颗粒联合外治法对 II、III 期压力性损伤疗效的影响,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择:选择 2017 年 1 月至 2019 年 3 月本院诊治的 II 型、III 型压力性损伤患者 240 例。

1.1.1 纳入标准:① 年龄≥18 岁者。② 符合 2007 年美国国家压疮顾问委员会(NPUAP)更新的压力性损伤定义及 II 型、III 型分期标准者。③ 患者或家属自愿入选和配合本研究,且知情同意者。

1.1.2 排除标准:① 恶性肿瘤晚期或精神障碍者。② 有严重消化系统疾病或血糖控制不稳定者。③ 有红斑狼疮、过敏性皮炎等疾病者。

1.1.3 剔除标准:不能配合压力性损伤愈合的测量评估、原发病病情加重、死亡及搬迁而无法获得准确观察数据者。

1.1.4 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经本院医学伦理委员批准(审批号:2017-1-032),对患者采取的治疗和检测均得到过患者及家属知情同意。

1.2 研究分组:选取本院内、外 II 型、III 型损伤患者 240 例,按治疗方法不同将患者分为西医常规治疗组和黄芪颗粒组,每组 120 例。两组患者性别、年龄、压疮数比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$; 表 1),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

表 1 不同治疗方法两组压力性损伤患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	II 型压 疮(处)	III 型压 疮(处)
		男性	女性			
西医常规治疗组	120	88	32	68.34 ± 13.90	99	54
黄芪颗粒组	120	77	43	67.15 ± 13.98	102	70

1.3 治疗方法:两组患者均给予常规护理治疗,包括气垫床、定时翻身、营养支持、健康教育等。西医常规治疗组按无菌换药原则消毒伤口周围皮肤,有脓性分泌物者创面用 3% 过氧化氢溶液清洗,并用机械清创法清除表面浅层坏死组织,最后用 20 mL 注射器吸取生理盐水清洗干净伤口待干燥后,依据伤口部位、大小选择规格适宜的泡沫敷料贴于创面。初期每 2~3 d 更换 1 次,后期按渗液量的多少每 4~7 d 更换 1 次,敷料有部分脱落时随即更换。黄芪颗粒组在西医常规治疗组基础上,口服黄芪颗粒(每袋相当于 10 g 中药饮片),每日 2 次、每次 3 袋开水冲服,7 d 为 1 个疗程。同时伤口经消毒、清创、清洗,待干燥后,取橡皮生肌膏(规格为 30 g)均匀涂抹于创面上,范围超过创面边缘 1 cm 内,厚度约 1 mm,选择规格适宜的泡沫敷料贴于创面,压平,中间不留空隙。

1.4 观察指标:于治疗前和治疗后 7、14、21、28 d 观察两组压疮愈合评价量表(PUSH)评分(包括压力性损伤范围、渗出液量及组织类型 3 个项目)的变化和治疗后损伤创面愈合时间的变化及临床疗效,并随访 10 周观察复发率。

1.5 疗效判定标准:参照国家中医药管理局制定的《中医病症诊断疗效标准》^[11]判定疗效。痊愈为创面愈合,痂皮脱落;好转为坏死组织清除,有新生肉芽组织生长,创面缩小;无效为创面腐肉未脱落,脓汁渗液较多,未见新生肉芽组织生长^[12]。

1.6 统计学处理:使用 SPSS 15.0 统计软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同治疗方法两组患者损伤创面愈合时间比较(表 2):黄芪颗粒组 II 型和 III 型损伤创面愈合时间较西医常规治疗组明显缩短($P<0.05$);其中

II 型损伤创面愈合时间两组比较差异更明显($t=30.64$),表明愈合速度较快。

表 2 不同治疗方法两组患者损伤创面愈合时间比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	损伤创面愈合时间(d)	
	II 型	III 型
西医常规治疗组	16.52 ± 1.89 (67)	20.23 ± 1.27 (53)
黄芪颗粒组	7.81 ± 1.40 (64)	14.60 ± 1.50 (56)
t 值	30.64	21.13
P 值	0.00	0.00

注:括号中为病例数

2.2 不同治疗方法两组压力性损伤患者 PUSH 评分比较(表 3):随时间延长,两组 PUSH 评分均逐渐降低,治疗 14 d 起两组出现统计学差异,持续到 28 d,且黄芪颗粒组的下降幅度更大,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表 3 不同治疗方法两组压力性损伤患者 PUSH 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	PUSH 评分(分)				
		治疗前	治疗 7 d	治疗 14 d	治疗 21 d	治疗 28 d
西医常规治疗组	120	13.77 ± 2.46	11.37 ± 2.95	9.96 ± 1.89	7.44 ± 0.82	5.29 ± 0.57
黄芪颗粒组	120	14.09 ± 2.34	12.01 ± 2.48	7.82 ± 1.93	5.62 ± 1.58	4.16 ± 0.47
t 值		1.03	1.82	8.69	11.22	16.71
P 值		0.30	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.3 不同治疗方法两组患者临床疗效比较(表 4):黄芪颗粒组总有效率明显高于西医常规治疗组($P<0.05$)。

表 4 不同治疗方法两组患者临床疗效比较

组别	压疮数 (处)	临床疗效(处)			总有效率 [% (处)]
		治愈	有效	无效	
西医常规治疗组	153	62	52	39	74.51 (114)
黄芪颗粒组	172	139	32	1	99.41 (171)
χ^2 值			6.97		46.55
P 值			0.00		0.00

2.4 不同治疗方法两组压力性损伤复发率比较:治疗 10 周后随访显示,黄芪颗粒组复发率明显低于西医常规治疗组[3.60% (5/139) 比 17.74% (11/62), $\chi^2=9.53$, $P<0.05$]。

3 讨论

压力性损伤是临床常见的疾病和并发症,尤其在某些非常危险的个体中,即使采取了积极的护理措施,仍有可能难以预防压力性损伤发生和阻止已有损伤的加重^[12]。压力性损伤不仅可加重患者病

情,增加医疗消耗,而且可使老年患者的病死率升高 4 倍以上^[13]。Barrois 等^[14]研究显示,71% 的压力性损伤发生在 70 岁以上的老年人,平均年龄 76.4 岁。国内有研究表明,老年患者发生压力性损伤的比例大且程度重,发生 2 处以上压力性损伤者达 81.21%,最常见的分期为 II 型和 III 型^[15-16]。有研究显示:与中青年患者比较,老年患者入院时病情重,呼吸衰竭(呼衰)发生率及有创机械通气比例更高,急诊 ICU(EICU)住院时间及总住院时间更长,且无论老年患者初始免疫状态如何,都比年轻患者容易出现免疫抑制或持续免疫功能低下,而且持续时间更长^[17-18]。中医学认为,老年人随着年龄增长脏腑功能逐渐衰退,且久病久卧,久卧伤气,气血亏虚,气虚则运血无力,而致气滞血瘀,久之脉管堵塞,加之局部皮肤长期摩擦受压,肌肤失于温煦濡养而坏死肉腐。黄芪是一种常用的补气药,味甘,性微温,归肺脾二经,具有补气固表,托毒排脓,敛疮生肌之功效^[19]。本研究黄芪颗粒组患者年龄为(68.34 ± 13.9)岁,内服黄芪可达补气生血、扶助正气、托脓生肌的功效,总有效率达到 99.41%。

现代药理学研究指出,黄芪的主要成分有皂苷、多糖、微量元素等,是用于提升肺和呼吸系统免疫功能的基本中药材,黄芪多糖可从增加淋巴系统和骨髓干细胞的数量,促进其转化为有活性的免疫细胞,增强免疫功能^[20-21]。有文献报道,黄芪还有改善微循环,促进神经再生和修复的作用^[22]。范丽红等^[23]认为,炎症因子和氧自由基可能是导致早期压力性损伤的重要因素,黄芪有较强的抗炎与抗氧化作用,通过抑制炎症因子和氧自由基释放,可延缓压力性损伤的进行性剧变。随着中医药的普及与推广,中医药用于压力性损伤治疗越来越多,刘书宇等^[24]采用外敷加味祛腐生肌膏,内服内补黄芪汤治疗压力性损伤患者,结果显示,愈合率达 77.27%。本研究显示黄芪颗粒联合外治法能有效缩短 II 型、III 型压力性损伤愈合时间,提高愈合率,降低复发率,且疗效明显低于西医常规治疗组,尤其 II 型压力性损伤愈合速度更快,符合文献报道的作用机制。

中医学认为,人体是一个统一整体,压力性损伤是由内因和外因相互作用所致,创面虽在体表皮肉筋骨,但与脏腑密切相联,因此治疗局部疮疡时,还应调节脏腑内在气血。本研究基于中医整体观和辨证观理论,内服中药黄芪起到扶正固本,补中益气,补气升阳的作用,外涂生肌玉红膏,此膏系解毒生肌之要药,由甘草、白芷、当归、紫草、虫白蜡、血竭和

轻粉等组成,具有解毒消肿、生肌止痛之功效^[25]。同时泡沫敷料为密闭湿性敷料,能迅速吸收渗液,有效缓冲伤口局部压力,形成密闭环境,防止外环境微生物的侵入和伤口的感染,3 种疗法作为一个整体,相辅相成,发挥各自优势,有效缩短了Ⅱ型、Ⅲ型压力性损伤愈合时间,提高了治愈率,减少复发。

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