

平积汤加味联合三苯氧胺治疗子宫肌瘤并发乳腺增生临床研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨平积汤加味联合三苯氧胺对子宫肌瘤并发乳腺增生患者临床疗效、瘤体缩小程度及性激素水平的影响。方法: 选取 200 例子宫肌瘤并发乳腺增生患者, 按随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组, 各 100 例。对照组给予三苯氧胺治疗, 观察组则在对照组的基础上增加平积汤加味治疗。观察并比较 2 组治疗前后子宫、瘤体缩小程度, 性激素水平 [卵泡生成激素 (FSH)、黄体生成素 (LH)、雌二醇 (E₂)] 变化情况。结果: 观察组总有效率为 96.00%, 对照组为 83.00%, 2 组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。治疗前, 2 组子宫及肌瘤体积、FSH、LH、E₂ 水平比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。与治疗前比较, 治疗后 2 组子宫及肌瘤体积均明显缩小, FSH、LH 水平均明显上升, E₂ 水平均明显下降, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。观察组子宫及肌瘤体积显著小于对照组, FSH、LH 水平显著高于对照组, E₂ 水平显著低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: 平积汤加味联合三苯氧胺治疗子宫肌瘤并发乳腺增生疗效确切, 可有效缩小子宫及肌瘤体积, 改善性激素水平, 具有较高的推广价值。

[关键词] 子宫肌瘤; 乳腺增生; 平积汤; 三苯氧胺; 卵泡生成激素 (FSH); 黄体生成素 (LH); 雌二醇 (E₂)

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Clinical Study of Modified Pingji Tang Combined with Tamoxifen for Hysteromyoma Complicated with Hyperplasia of Mammary Glands

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Abstract: Objective: To discuss the effects of modified Pingji tang combined with tamoxifen for patients with hysteromyoma complicated with hyperplasia of mammary glands on the clinical effect, degree of tumor reduction and sex hormone levels. Methods: Selected 200 cases of patients with hysteromyoma complicated with hyperplasia of mammary glands and divided them into the observation group and the control group randomly according to random number table, 100 cases in each group. The control group was given tamoxifen, while the observation group was additionally given modified Pingji tang. Observe and compare the changes of uterus, reduction degree of tumor body and sex hormone levels [follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), and estradiol (E₂)] before and after treatment in the two groups. Results: The total effective rate was 96.00% in the observation group and 83.00% in the control group, difference being significant ($P < 0.05$). Before treatment, there were no significant difference being found in the volume of uterus and fibroid and levels of FSH, LH and E₂ in the two groups ($P > 0.05$). Compared with those before treatment, the volume of uterus and fibroid in the two groups after treatment was significantly reduced, while the levels of FSH and LH were increased clearly and the level of E₂ was decreased evidently, differences being significant ($P < 0.05$). The volume of uterus and fibroid in the observation group was significantly smaller than that in the control group, while the levels of FSH and LH were markedly higher than those in the control group and the E₂ level was significantly lower than that in the control group, differences being significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The therapy of modified Pingji tang combined with tamoxifen for hysteromyoma complicated with hyperplasia of mammary glands has an obvious curative effect. It can effectively reduce the volume of the uterus and fibroid, improve the sex hormone levels and has a high value of promotion.

Keywords: Hysteromyoma; Hyperplasia of mammary glands; Pingji tang; Tamoxifen; Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH); Luteinizing hormone (LH); Estradiol (E₂)

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