

半夏泻心汤加味联合吗丁啉辅助治疗功能性消化不良临床研究

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[摘要] 目的：观察半夏泻心汤加味联合吗丁啉治疗功能性消化不良(FD)的临床疗效。方法：将86例FD患者随机分为观察组和对照组，每组43例。对照组给予吗丁啉治疗，观察组在对照组治疗的基础上加用半夏泻心汤加味治疗，疗程均为4周。观察比较2组临床疗效，统计治疗前后腹痛、腹胀、反酸、嗳气等临床症状评分及症状自评量表SCL90评分，检测治疗前后血清胃动素水平。结果：总有效率观察组为95.35%，对照组为76.74%，2组比较，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后，2组患者腹痛、腹胀、反酸、嗳气等主要临床症状评分均较治疗前下降($P < 0.05$)，且观察组上述各项评分低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。治疗后，2组症状自评量表SCL-90躯体化、强迫症状、人际敏感、抑郁、焦虑、敌对、恐怖、偏执及精神评分均较治疗前明显降低($P < 0.05$)，且观察组各项评分均低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。治疗后，2组血清胃动素水平均较治疗前明显升高($P < 0.05$)，且观察组胃动素水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。结论：半夏泻心汤加味联合吗丁啉治疗FD临床疗效显著，并可上调血清胃动素水平，疗效优于单纯吗丁啉治疗。

[关键词] 功能性消化不良；吗丁啉；半夏泻心汤；胃动素

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Clinical Study on Modified Banxia Xiexin Tang Combined with Domperidone for Functional Dyspepsia

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Abstract: Objective: To observe the clinical effect of modified Banxia Xiexin tang combined with domperidone for functional dyspepsia(FD). Methods: A total of 86 cases of FD patients were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 43 cases in each group. The control group was treated with domperidone, while the observation group was additionally treated with modified Banxia Xiexin tang based on the treatment of the control group. Both groups were treated for four weeks. The clinical effect in the two groups was observed and compared; the scores of clinical symptoms such as abdominal pain, abdominal distension, acid regurgitation and belching, and the scores of Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90) were counted before and after treatment; the levels of motilin in serum before and after treatment were detected. Results: The total effective rate was 95.35% in the observation group and 76.74% in the control group, the difference being significant($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the scores of main clinical symptoms such as abdominal pain, abdominal distension, acid regurgitation and belching in the two groups were decreased when compared with those before treatment($P < 0.05$), and the above scores in the observation group were lower than those in the control group($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the scores of somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation and psychotism in SCL-90 in the two groups were significantly decreased when compared with those before treatment($P < 0.05$), and the above scores in the observation group were lower than those in the control group($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of motilin in serum in the two groups were significantly increased when compared with those before treatment($P < 0.05$), and the above level in the observation group was higher than that in the control group($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The therapy of modified Banxia Xiexin tang combined with domperidone has significant clinical effect in treating FD, and can up-regulate the level of motilin in serum, whose curative effect is superior to that of simple domperidone.

Keywords: Functional dyspepsia; Domperidone; Banxia Xiexin tang; Motilin

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