

复方阿嗪米特肠溶片联合兰索拉唑肠溶片和多潘立酮片用于腹腔镜胆囊切除术后胆结石患者的临床研究

Clinical trial of compound azinmide enteric - coated tablets combined with lansoprazole enteric coated tablets and domperidone tablets in the treatment of patients with gallstones after laparoscopic cholecystectomy

许国梁, 汪东树, 张国平,
沈剑涛

(安庆市立医院 普外科, 安徽 安庆 246003)

XU Guo-liang, WANG Dong-shu,
ZHANG Guo-ping, SHEN Jian-tao

(Department of General Surgery, Anqing Municipal Hospital, Anqing 246003, Anhui Province, China)

收稿日期:2020-04-08

定稿日期:2020-05-10

基金项目:安徽省自然科学基金资助项目
(160805J07)

作者简介:许国梁(1972-),男,主任医师,主要从事肝胆胰脾、胃肠道肿瘤、疝的临床诊疗工作

通信作者:许国梁

MP:13805561212

E-mail:xuguoliang2016@sina.com

摘要:目的 观察复方阿嗪米特肠溶片联合兰索拉唑肠溶片和多潘立酮片用于腹腔镜胆囊切除术后胆结石患者的临床疗效及安全性。方法 将81例腹腔镜胆囊切除术后胆结石患者随机分为对照组39例和试验组42例。2组患者均进行腹腔镜胆囊切除术。对照组术后给予兰索拉唑肠溶片每次15 mg, bid, 口服 + 多潘立酮片每次10 mg, tid, 口服; 试验组在对照组治疗的基础上, 给予复方阿嗪米特肠溶片每次2片, tid, 口服。2组患者均治疗3个月。比较2组患者的临床疗效和药物不良反应的发生情况。**结果** 治疗后, 试验组和对照组的总有效率分别为95.24% (40例/42例) 和71.79% (28例/39例), 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。试验组发生的药物不良反应有恶心、发热和乏力, 对照组发生的药物不良反应有恶心、发热、头晕和乏力。试验组和对照组的总药物不良反应发生率分别为7.14% 和15.38%, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 复方阿嗪米特肠溶片联合兰索拉唑肠溶片和多潘立酮片用于腹腔镜胆囊切除术后胆结石患者的临床疗效确切, 且不增加药物不良反应的发生率。

关键词:复方阿嗪米特肠溶片; 兰索拉唑肠溶片; 多潘立酮片; 腹腔镜胆囊切除术; 胆结石; 安全性评价

DOI:10.13699/j.cnki.1001-6821.2020.11.016

中图分类号:R97 文献标志码: A

文章编号:1001-6821(2020)11-1464-03

Abstract: Objective To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of compound azinmide enteric - coated tablets combined with lansoprazole enteric coated tablets and domperidone tablets in the treatment of patients with gallstones after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Methods A total of 81 patients with cholelithiasis after laparoscopic cholecystectomy were randomly divided into control group ($n = 39$ cases) and treatment group ($n = 42$ cases). Laparoscopic cholecystectomy was performed in two groups. Control group was given lansoprazole enteric coated tablets 15 mg per time, bid, orally + domperidone tablets 10 mg per time, tid, orally. Treatment group received compound azinmide enteric - coated tablets 2 tablets per time, tid, orally, on the basis of control group. Two groups were treated for 3 months. The clinical efficacy and adverse drug reactions were compared between two groups. Results After treatment, the total effective rates of treatment and control groups were 95.24% (40

cases / 42 cases) and 71.79% (28 cases / 39 cases) with significant difference ($P < 0.05$). The adverse drug reactions in the treatment group were nausea, fever and fatigue, while those in the control group were nausea, fever, dizziness and fatigue. The incidences of total adverse drug reactions in the treatment and control groups were 7.14% and 15.38% without significant difference ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compound azimamide enteric-coated tablets combined with lansoprazole enteric coated tablets and domperidone tablets have a definitive clinical efficacy in the treatment of patients with gallstones after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, without increasing the incidence of adverse drug reactions.

Key words: compound azimamide enteric-coated tablet; lansoprazole enteric coated tablets; domperidone tablet; laparoscopic cholecystectomy; gallstone; safety evaluation

胆结石属于消化系统的常见病,临床表现为腹痛、发烧、黄疸、呕吐等症状,严重的可出现感染性休克,影响患者的生命健康^[1]。复方阿嗪米特可减少胃肠道气体至最低,消除胃痛,恢复胃肠道功能^[2]。本研究旨在观察复方阿嗪米特肠溶片联合兰索拉唑肠溶片和多潘立酮片用于腹腔镜胆囊切除术后胆结石患者的临床疗效及安全性。

材料、对象、和方法

1 研究设计

本研究按前瞻性、随机、单盲、阳性药对照、单中心临床研究方法设计。

2 病例选择

入选2017年3月至2018年2月安庆市立医院收治的胆结石患者81例为研究对象。本方案经安庆市立医院伦理委员会批准。所有患者及其家属均签署知情同意书。

诊断与入选标准 符合《胆石症中西医结合诊疗共识意见(2017年)》^[3] 中关于胆结石的诊断标准。拟进行腹腔镜胆囊切除术者,无急性外伤炎症,年龄65岁以下。

排除标准 心、肝、肾功能异常者,有既往腹部手术史者,妊娠期或哺乳期者,对本研究药物过敏者,近期有胆囊炎发作史者,患有凝血系统疾病、内分泌疾病者,患有感染疾病者,患有精神疾病者。

3 药品

复方阿嗪米特肠溶片,规格:每片含阿嗪米特75 mg,批号:161219,批准文号:国药准字H20000232,扬州一洋制药有限公司生产;兰索拉唑肠溶片,规格:每片15 mg,批号:170103,批准文号:国药准字H20065186,扬子江药业集团四川海蓉药业有限公司生产;多潘立酮片,规格:每片10 mg,批号:161226,批准文号:国药准字H10910003,西安杨森制药有限公

司生产。

4 分组与治疗方法

将81例患者按随机数表法分为对照组39例和试验组42例。2组患者均进行腹腔镜胆囊切除术。对照组术后给予兰索拉唑肠溶片每次15 mg, bid, 口服+多潘立酮片每次10 mg, tid, 口服;试验组在对照组治疗的基础上,给予复方阿嗪米特肠溶片每次2片, tid, 口服。2组患者均治疗3个月。

5 观察指标和疗效评价

观察并记录2组患者治疗期间药物不良反应的发生情况。

疗效判定按照文献[3]的方法进行评价,分为显效、有效和无效。总有效率=显效率+有效率。

6 统计学处理

用SPSS 18.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较用独立样本t检验,组内比较用配对样本t检验;计数资料用率表示,比较用 χ^2 检验。

结 果

1 一般资料

2组患者的一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),组间具有可比性,见表1。

2 2组患者的临床疗效评价

治疗后,试验组和对照组的总有效率分别为95.24%(40例/42例)和71.79%(28例/39例),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表2。

3 安全性评价

治疗期间,试验组发生的药物不良反应有恶心、发热和乏力各1例次,对照组发生的药物不良反应有恶心和发热各2例次,头晕和乏力各1例次。试验组和对照组的总药物不良反应发生率分别为7.14%和15.38%,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表1 2组患者的一般资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of general information in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control (n=39)	Treatment(n=42)
Sex (M/F)	11/28	10/32
Age (year)	51.69 ± 12.10	46.74 ± 11.68
Height (cm)	169.85 ± 9.59	171.58 ± 8.33
Weight (kg)	60.56 ± 6.48	59.76 ± 6.31
BMI (kg · m ⁻²)	22.04 ± 1.93	22.53 ± 1.64
Course of disease (month)	5.38 ± 1.48	5.12 ± 1.27
HR (beat · min ⁻¹)	81.67 ± 6.03	82.75 ± 6.07
SBP (mmHg)	123.59 ± 10.12	127.34 ± 9.89
DBP (mmHg)	78.73 ± 7.10	80.58 ± 8.15

BMI: Body mass index; HR: Heart rate; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; Control group: Lansoprazole enteric coated tablets and domperidone Tablets; Treatment group: Compound azinamide enteric coated tablets combined with lansoprazole enteric coated tablets and domperidone tablets

表2 2组患者的临床疗效比较(n,%)

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy in two groups(n,%)

Item	Control (n=39)	Treatment(n=42)
Excellent	18(46.15)	26(61.90)
Effective	10(25.64)	14(33.33)
Invalid	11(28.21)	2(4.76)
Total effective rate	28(71.79)	40(95.24)*

Compared with control group, *P < 0.05

讨 论

胆结石的发病机制与环境、饮食、地域等因素有关^[4-5]。腹腔镜胆囊切除术可有效地改善病情,但术后易出现胃肠功能异常,可能有以下几点原因:①术后括约肌功能障碍,造成胆道压力升高,使胆汁排空缓慢;②术后胆汁无法有效浓缩和规律排放,导致肠

道生理功能和酸碱度发生异常改变,从而使胃肠道功能发生紊乱,使患者出现一系列消化不良症状^[6]。复方阿嗪米特含有利胆成分阿嗪米特,具有促胆汁分泌的作用,可增加胆汁分泌量,增强胰酶活性,提高胰酶消化能力,可恢复患者的消化功能,改善胀气,调节肠道菌群紊乱^[7]。研究表明^[8],复方阿嗪米特可消除胃内气体,降低胃内液体表面张力。

本研究结果显示,复方阿嗪米特肠溶片联合兰索拉唑肠溶片和多潘立酮片用于腹腔镜胆囊切除术后胆结石患者的临床疗效确切,且不增加药物不良反应的发生率。

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(本文编辑 戴荣源)