

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.21.022

冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔对冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者 心功能、血液流变学和炎症因子的影响*

潘玲^{1,2} 李萍^{2Δ} 欧阳书堃² 宋惠³ 李佳欣⁴(1 广州中医药大学研究生院 广东 广州 510006; 2 广州中医药大学附属重庆北碚中医院心内一科 重庆 400700;
3 川北医学院附属遂宁市中医院心内科 四川 遂宁 629000; 4 成都中医药大学研究生院 四川 成都 610041)

摘要 目的:观察冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔在冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者中的应用价值。**方法:**根据随机数字表法,将广州中医药大学附属重庆北碚中医院 2021 年 1 月~2021 年 12 月期间收治的冠心病稳定型心绞痛患者 108 例分为对照组(尼可地尔治疗, n=54)和观察组(冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔治疗, n=54)。对比两组临床疗效、炎症因子水平、硝酸甘油片用量、西雅图心绞痛量表评分、中医证候总积分、血液流变学指标、心功能、不良反应。**结果:**治疗后,观察组的临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组西雅图心绞痛量表评分高于对照组,硝酸甘油片使用量少于对照组,中医证候总积分低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组左心室射血分数(LVEF)、心脏指数(CI)、左心室短轴缩短分数(LVFS)高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组全血黏度、血浆黏度及红细胞比容低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组白介素-1(IL-1)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、髓过氧化物酶(MPO)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率组间对比,无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**尼可地尔与冠心舒通胶囊联合治疗可提高冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者的治疗效果,改善其心功能和血液流变学,降低炎症因子水平,具有一定临床应用价值。

关键词:冠心舒通胶囊;尼可地尔;稳定型心绞痛;心血瘀阻型;心功能;血液流变学;炎症因子

中图分类号:R541.4;R242 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2022)21-4125-05

Effects of Guanxinshutong Capsule Combined with Nicorandil on Cardiac Function, Hemorheology and Inflammatory Factors in Patients with Stable Angina Pectoris and Heart Blood Stasis Type*

PAN Ling^{1,2}, LI Ping^{2Δ}, OUYANG Shu-kun², SONG Hui³, LI Jia-xin⁴

(1 Graduate School of Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510006, China;

2 First Department of Internal Medicine-Cardiovascular, Chongqing Beibei Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital Affiliated to Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chongqing, 400700, China; 3 Department of Internal Medicine-Cardiovascular,

Suining Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital Affiliated to North Sichuan Medical College, Suining, Sichuan, 629000, China;

4 Graduate School of Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610041, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the application value of Guanxinshutong capsule combined with nicorandil in patients with stable angina pectoris and heart blood stasis type. **Methods:** According to the random number table method, 108 patients with stable angina pectoris and coronary heart disease who were treated in Chongqing Beibei Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital Affiliated to Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2021 to December 2021 were divided into control group (nicorandil treatment, n=54) and observation group (Guanxinshutong capsule combined with nicorandil treatment, n=54). The clinical efficacy, inflammatory factor levels, dosage of nitroglycerin tablets, Seattle angina pectoris scale score, traditional Chinese medicine syndrome total score, hemorheological indexes, cardiac function and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total clinical effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the score of Seattle angina pectoris scale of the observation group was higher than that of the control group, the dosage of nitroglycerin tablets was less than that of the control group, and the total score of traditional Chinese medicine syndrome was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), cardiac index (CI) and left ventricular short axis shortening fraction (LVFS) of the observation group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity and hematocrit of the observation group were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of interleukin-1 (IL-1), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), myeloperoxidase (MPO) and C-reactive protein (CRP) of

* 基金项目:重庆市卫生和计划生育委员会中医药科技项目(ZY201703026)

作者简介:潘玲(1995-),女,在读硕士研究生,从事中医药防治心血管疾病的临床研究,E-mail: ppp0546@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:李萍(1971-),女,硕士,主任医师,硕士生导师,从事中医药防治心血管疾病的临床研究,E-mail: 657989254@qq.com

(收稿日期:2022-05-26 接受日期:2022-06-22)

the observation group were lower than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The nicorandil and Guanxinshutong capsule treatment can improve the therapeutic effect of patients with stable angina pectoris and heart blood stasis, improve cardiac function and hemorheology, and reduce the level of inflammatory factors, it has certain clinical application value.

Key words: Guanxinshutong capsule; Nicorandil; Stable angina pectoris; Heart blood stasis type; Cardiac function; Hemorheology; Inflammatory factor

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R541.4; R242 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2022)21-4125-05

前言

冠心病稳定型心绞痛是指心肌缺血、缺氧所引起的心绞痛发作,病程在一个月以上,是临床上较常见的一种典型心绞痛类型^[1]。目前有关冠心病稳定型心绞痛的治疗方案较多,多以调脂、抗血小板聚集、预防心肌梗死和猝死等为主,临床疗效不一^[2]。尼可地尔是一种钾离子通道开放剂,既往常用于冠心病心绞痛的治疗中,但长期服用不良反应风险增加^[3]。中医认为,冠心病稳定型心绞痛的发病机制主要为脏腑功能失调、心脉不通,以心血瘀阻型较为常见,故治疗时应以活血化瘀、调补气血、豁痰通阳为主要原则^[4]。冠心舒通胶囊属于中成药,主要成分有广枣、丹参、冰片、天竺黄、丁香等,具有活血化瘀、行气止痛之功效,是第一个国家批准用于治疗冠心病心绞痛的蒙药新药^[5]。本次研究对广州中医药大学附属重庆北碚中医院收治的冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者给予冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔治疗,疗效较好,报道见下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

纳入标准:(1)参考西医标准《慢性稳定性心绞痛诊断与治疗指南》^[6]确诊:1周内2次心脏运动试验阳性及运动持续时间变异 $<10\%$,心电图检查示ST段压低或T波倒置;(2)参考中医标准《中药新药临床研究指导原则(试行)》^[7],辨证分型为心血瘀阻型,胸部刺痛、绞痛,且固定不移,痛引肩背或臂内侧,胸闷,心悸不宁,唇舌紫暗,脉细涩;(3)患者无治疗禁忌症,依从性良好;(4)签署了相关治疗同意书。排除标准:(1)妊娠期及哺乳期妇女;(2)伴有精神、认知及意识障碍者;(3)合并恶性肿瘤者;(4)过敏体质者;(5)近期出现过急性心肌梗死者;(6)合并严重肝肾功能异常者。根据随机数字表法,将广州中医药大学附属重庆北碚中医院2021年1月~2021年12月期间收治的108例冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者分为对照组(尼可地尔治疗, $n=54$)和观察组(冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔治疗, $n=54$)。两组一般资料比较,差异不显著($P > 0.05$),组间具有可比性,见表1。本研究已经广州中医药大学附属重庆北碚中医院伦理委员会批准进行。

表1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of two groups of general data

Data	Control group($n=54$)	Observation group($n=54$)	t/χ^2	P
Gender(male/female)	31/23	33/21	0.153	0.695
Age(years)	58.69±4.18	57.92±3.96	0.983	0.328
Course of disease(years)	3.14±0.28	3.19±0.32	-0.864	0.389
Canadian Cardiovascular Society classification(CCS)(level I/level II/level III)	22/18/14	23/18/13	0.062	0.971
Combined disease(hypertension / diabetes / hyperlipidemia)	8/5/4	10/4/5	0.339	0.846

1.2 方法

所有患者均给予A、B、C、D、E方案治疗,其中A:阿司匹林和抗凝治疗;B: β -阻滞剂和控制血压治疗;C:戒烟和调血脂治疗;D:饮食控制和治疗基础性疾病;E:患者教育和锻炼。对照组患者在此基础上接受尼可地尔片(国药准字H22026550,规格:5mg,辽源市迪康药业有限责任公司)治疗,口服,1次5mg,每天3次,根据症状轻重可适当增减。观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上联合冠心舒通胶囊(国药准字Z20020055,规格:每粒装0.3g,陕西步长制药有限公司)口服

治疗,1次3粒,每天3次。两组患者均治疗1个月。当患者心绞痛发作时使用硝酸甘油片(国药准字H31021149,规格:0.5mg,上海上药信谊药厂有限公司)舌下含服,记录1周内总硝酸甘油片使用量。

1.3 疗效判定依据

依据《中药新药治疗胸痹(冠心病心绞痛)的临床研究指导原则》^[8]制定疗效标准。

加重:心绞痛症状积分指数增加 $\geq 30\%$,CCS心绞痛严重程度分级上升至少1个级别。无效:CCS心绞痛严重程度分级

无变化,心绞痛症状积分指数降低<30%。有效:心绞痛症状积分指数降低≥30%,CCS心绞痛严重程度分级下降1个级别。显效:CCS心绞痛严重程度分级下降2个级别或心绞痛症状消失,心绞痛症状积分指数降低≥70%。显效率+有效率=总有效率。

1.4 评价指标

(1)治疗前后,参考《中药新药治疗胸痹(冠心病心绞痛)的临床研究指导原则》^[9],对患者的临床症状:胸闷、胸痛、心悸不宁、气短、疲倦乏力进行评分,按照无轻中重评分0~3分,计算中医证候总积分,积分越高表明病情越严重。(2)治疗前后,采用西雅图心绞痛量表^[10]评估患者的生活质量及机体功能,该量表包括心绞痛发作情况、疾病认知程度、身体活动受限程度、治疗满意程度、心绞痛稳定状态五个维度,总分500分,评分越高表明生活质量及机体功能越好。(3)治疗前后,采用U8B多普勒超声检测仪检测患者的心功能指标:左心室射血分数(LVEF)、心脏指数(CI)、左心室短轴缩短分数(LVFS)。检测仪器购自深圳市科曼医疗设备有限公司。(4)治疗前后,留取患者外周静脉血4 mL,采用SA-9800血液流变仪(北京赛科希德科

技股份有限公司生产)检测全血黏度、血浆黏度及红细胞比容。静脉血标本在4℃低温下经离心转速3400 r/min离心13 min,离心半径8 cm,分离血清待测,采用酶联免疫吸附法(上海酶联生物科技有限公司试剂盒)检测血清髓过氧化物酶(MPO)、白介素-1(IL-1)水平,采用免疫比浊法(北京正旦国际科技有限责任公司试剂盒)检测血清肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平。(5)观察不良反应发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法

所有数据采用SPSS26.0统计软件进行处理。心功能指标、中医证候总积分等计量资料用平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用配对t检验(组内治疗前、治疗后)+成组t检验(对照组、观察组组间),合并症、CCS分级、疗效等计数资料以率表示,比较采用 χ^2 检验。检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 疗效分析

观察组的临床总有效率85.19%(46/54)高于对照组64.81%(35/54),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 疗效分析 [例(%)]
Table 2 Efficacy analysis [n(%)]

Groups	Remarkable effect	Effective	Invalid	Aggravate	Total effective rate
Control group(n=54)	10(18.52)	25(46.30)	16(29.63)	3(5.56)	35(64.81)
Observation group(n=54)	15(27.78)	31(57.41)	8(14.81)	0(0.00)	46(85.19)
χ^2					5.975
P					0.015

2.2 西雅图心绞痛量表评分、中医证候积分、硝酸甘油片使用量分析

治疗后,两组西雅图心绞痛量表评分升高,中医证候总积

分降低,硝酸甘油片使用量减少($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组西雅图心绞痛量表评分高于对照组,硝酸甘油片使用量少于对照组,中医证候总积分低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 西雅图心绞痛量表评分、中医证候总积分、硝酸甘油片使用量分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Analysis of Seattle angina pectoris scale score, traditional Chinese medicine syndrome total score and dosage of nitroglycerin tablets($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Seattle angina pectoris scale score (scores)		Traditional Chinese medicine syndrome total score(scores)		Dosage of nitroglycerin tablets(tablets)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	287.08± 41.96	376.23± 37.07 ^a	7.64± 1.86	3.59± 0.56 ^a	4.24± 0.38	2.29± 0.31 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	288.95± 39.82	439.37± 38.19 ^a	7.31± 1.63	1.73± 0.44 ^a	4.17± 0.42	1.68± 0.29 ^a
t	-0.238	-8.178	0.981	19.192	0.908	10.560
P	0.813	0.000	0.329	0.000	0.366	0.000

Note: comparison at different time points within the group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.3 心功能指标分析

治疗后,两组LVEF、CI、LVFS均升高($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组LVEF、CI、LVFS较对照组高($P<0.05$)。见表4。

2.4 血液流变学指标分析

治疗后,两组全血黏度、血浆黏度及红细胞比容均降低($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组全血黏度、血浆黏度及红细胞比容低

于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表5。

2.5 炎症因子水平分析

治疗后,两组CRP、IL-1、MPO、TNF-α水平均降低($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组TNF-α、MPO、IL-1、CRP水平较对照组低($P<0.05$)。见表6。

表 4 心功能指标分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 4 Analysis of cardiac function indexes($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	LVEF(%)		CI(L/min·m ²)		LVFS(%)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	47.38± 6.47	54.28± 5.20 ^a	1.92± 0.28	2.56± 0.39 ^a	28.34± 4.38	33.69± 4.09 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	48.14± 5.52	60.14± 4.19 ^a	1.96± 0.37	3.02± 0.46 ^a	28.84± 3.22	37.55± 4.26 ^a
t	-0.657	-6.448	-0.633	-5.605	-0.676	-4.803
P	0.513	0.000	0.528	0.000	0.501	0.000

Note: comparison at different time points within the group, ^aP<0.05.

表 5 血液流变学指标分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 5 Analysis of hemorheological indexes($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Whole blood viscosity(mPa·s)		Plasma viscosity(mPa·s)		Hematocrit(%)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	7.38± 0.51	6.43± 0.46 ^a	2.17± 0.39	1.71± 0.28 ^a	59.87± 5.42	46.29± 5.34 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	7.47± 0.49	5.51± 0.32 ^a	2.12± 0.38	1.28± 0.22 ^a	58.76± 6.39	38.24± 4.23 ^a
t	-0.935	12.065	0.675	8.874	0.973	8.683
P	0.352	0.000	0.501	0.000	0.333	0.000

Note: comparison at different time points within the group, ^aP<0.05.

表 6 炎症因子水平分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 6 Analysis of inflammatory factor levels($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-1(pg/mL)		CRP(mg/L)		TNF-α(μg/L)		MPO(U/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group (n=54)	15.94± 4.57	11.32± 2.91 ^a	11.91± 2.38	7.93± 1.64 ^a	21.88± 2.42	17.94± 2.38 ^a	396.18± 49.21	273.93± 41.16 ^a
Observation group (n=54)	16.57± 3.44	7.58± 1.28 ^a	12.26± 2.37	5.05± 0.93 ^a	22.14± 2.25	13.64± 2.17 ^a	394.17± 47.39	198.61± 36.22 ^a
t	-0.809	8.645	-0.766	11.225	-0.578	9.811	0.216	10.095
P	0.420	0.000	0.446	0.000	0.564	0.000	0.829	0.000

Note: comparison at different time points within the group, ^aP<0.05.

2.6 不良反应发生率对比

对照组见腹痛、耳鸣各 1 例,不良反应发生率为 3.70%。观察组见 1 例头痛、1 例恶心、1 例失眠,不良反应发生率为 5.56%。组间对比无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.210, P=0.647$)。

3 讨论

目前,冠心病稳定型心绞痛的主要治疗原则为改善心绞痛症状、延缓冠状动脉粥样硬化进程^[10]。尼可地尔是一种新型血管扩张剂,可通过激活胞质鸟苷酸环化酶,增加细胞膜对钾离子的通透性,促进钾离子流出,起到扩张冠状动脉、减轻心肌前负荷、降低血栓形成风险、改善纤溶功能的作用,从而减轻心绞痛症状,改善患者预后,是临床上治疗冠心病稳定型心绞痛的

常用药物^[11-13],但西药长期治疗易出现不良反应。既往的一项 Meta 分析也指出^[14],中西药结合治疗冠心病患者,可获得更好的治疗效果。

中医古籍《灵枢·五邪》指出,"邪在心,则病心痛"^[15]。现在的中医认为,心绞痛这一病症多与年迈体虚、饮食失调、情志失节、寒邪内侵等因素有关,病机为虚实两方面,为本虚标实证。其中实为痹阻胸阳、寒凝血瘀、阻滞心脉;虚为阳衰、气虚、肝肾亏虚^[16,17]。心血瘀阻证是本病临床常见证型,以胸部刺痛,心悸不宁为辨证要点,故而针对稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者的治疗,临床多推荐以通络止痛、活血化瘀为主要原则^[18,19]。冠心舒通胶囊为蒙古族药制剂,尤善用于心血瘀阻型胸痹,方中广枣为君药,行气活血;丹参为臣药,养血活血、祛瘀止痛;冰片、丁

香为佐药,调畅气机、温中降逆;天竺黄为使药,清热豁痰;全方位体现了“痰瘀同治”的思想,共奏活血祛瘀、行气止痛之功效^[20,21]。本次研究结果显示,冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔可提高冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者的治疗效果,促进症状改善和心功能提高,同时还可提高患者的生活质量,减少硝酸甘油片使用量,可见中西医结合治疗效果显著。

冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者的发病机制极其复杂,既往的研究认为血液流变学异常、炎症因子大量分泌均可促进疾病的发生、发展^[22]。IL-1、CRP、TNF- α 、MPO 均是临床常见的多功能的细胞因子,是炎症发生发展中的重要介质^[23,24]。另外,冠心病稳定型心绞痛发病的本质在于冠状动脉硬化,随着疾病进展血管管腔狭窄情况会日益加剧,严重者甚至出现闭塞,进而导致血液流变学异常,而血液流变学异常又可进一步加剧血管堵塞风险,导致心肌供血不足,促进心绞痛症状的发生^[25,26]。本次研究结果显示,冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔可改善冠心病稳定型心绞痛血液流变学,降低炎症因子水平。动物实验结果表明^[27],冠心舒通胶囊通过降低动脉粥样硬化模型大鼠血脂水平,保护血管内皮功能,降低血液黏稠度,从而减缓冠状动脉粥样硬化的进展。现代药理研究表明:丹参的有效成分丹参多酚酸具有抗血栓作用,可抑制血栓形成,从而促进微循环改善^[28];广枣具有抗心肌缺血、保护心功能等作用^[29];冰片具有显著的抗炎、抑菌作用,同时还具有改善冠脉血流量、降低心肌耗氧量等作用^[30];天竺黄可通过扩张小动脉,降低外周阻力,进而改善血管挛缩,促进血流量恢复^[31]。此外,两组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异,可见联合治疗方案较为安全。

综上所述,冠心病稳定型心绞痛心血瘀阻型患者采用冠心舒通胶囊联合尼可地尔治疗,效果较好,可改善其心功能和血液流变学,降低炎症因子水平,且安全性良好。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Knuuti J, Ballo H, Juarez-Orozco LE, et al. The performance of non-invasive tests to rule-in and rule-out significant coronary artery stenosis in patients with stable angina: a meta-analysis focused on post-test disease probability[J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2018, 39(35): 3322-3330
- [2] Chen Y, Xiao X, Xu X, et al. Traditional Chinese Medicine in the prevention and treatment of stable angina pectoris in patients with coronary heart disease based on the theory of "phlegm and blood stasis" under guidance of evidence-based medicine: a prospective cohort study[J]. *J Tradit Chin Med*, 2021, 41(1): 150-156
- [3] Zhu H, Xu X, Fang X, et al. Effects of mitochondrial ATP-sensitive potassium channel activation (nicorandil) in patients with angina pectoris undergoing elective percutaneous coronary interventions: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2019, 98(3): e14165
- [4] 赵佳,王旭,高树明,等.冠心病稳定型心绞痛痰瘀互结证中医证候量表评价研究[J]. *天津中医药*, 2020, 37(6): 656-660
- [5] 时畅,孙冠男,王丹,等.基于网络药理学的冠心舒通胶囊药效物质与作用机制研究[J]. *医药导报*, 2021, 40(6): 745-751
- [6] 中华医学会心血管病学分会,中华心血管病杂志编辑委员会.慢性稳定性心绞痛诊断与治疗指南 [J]. *中华心血管病杂志*, 2007, 35(3): 195-206
- [7] 郑筱萸.中药新药临床研究指导原则: 试行[M]. 北京:中国医药科技出版社, 2002: 69
- [8] 中华人民共和国卫生部. 中药新药治疗胸痹(冠心病心绞痛)的临床研究指导原则[S]. 北京:中国中医药出版社, 1993: 41
- [9] 刘呈宇,董波. 西雅图量表评价中药复合治疗冠心病心绞痛的疗效观察[J]. *中西医结合心脑血管病杂志*, 2015, 13(4): 514-515
- [10] Hagemann CA, Hoffmann S, Hagemann RA, et al. Usefulness of layer-specific strain in diagnosis of coronary artery disease in patients with stable angina pectoris [J]. *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2019, 35(11): 1989-1999
- [11] Tarkin JM, Kaski JC. Nicorandil and Long-acting Nitrates: Vasodilator Therapies for the Management of Chronic Stable Angina Pectoris [J]. *Eur Cardiol*, 2018, 13(1): 23-28
- [12] Li Y, Liu H, Peng W, et al. Nicorandil improves clinical outcomes in patients with stable angina pectoris requiring PCI: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 14 randomized trials [J]. *Expert Rev Clin Pharmacol*, 2018, 11(9): 855-865
- [13] Zhang J, Xin Z. Metoprolol combined with nicorandil on unstable angina pectoris can reduce incidence of cardiovascular events and inflammatory reactions[J]. *Am J Transl Res*, 2021, 13(7): 7906-7913
- [14] 陈铭泰,欧莉君,匡荣仁,等.瓜蒌薤白半夏汤加减联合化学药对比单用化学药治疗冠心病稳定型心绞痛有效性的 Meta 分析[J]. *中国药房*, 2018, 29(15): 2126-2130
- [15] 苏学旭,仲秀艳,王劲红,等.芪蛭三七汤治疗冠心病稳定型心绞痛气虚血瘀证的疗效及对患者凝血功能和心功能的影响[J]. *现代生物医学进展*, 2019, 19(5): 951-955
- [16] 陈洪晶,石磊.冠心病稳定型心绞痛患者血清白介素 6 水平与中医证候要素痰、瘀的相关性研究[J]. *西部中医药*, 2018, 31(7): 1-4
- [17] 许慧恩,王朔,邓兵,等.冠心病稳定型心绞痛痰瘀互结证中医证候量表与生化指标相关性 [J]. *中华中医药杂志*, 2019, 34(4): 1457-1461
- [18] 吴芳,宋榜林.中西医结合治疗冠心病稳定型心绞痛临床疗效观察[J]. *血栓与止血学*, 2021, 27(4): 566-568
- [19] 柳正植,崔英子,杨薇,等.冠心病稳定型心绞痛中药临床试验方案设计的变化趋势[J]. *长春中医药大学学报*, 2016, 32(1): 187-190
- [20] 陈亚南,郭秋红,姜涛,等.冠心舒通胶囊对急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死急诊介入术后微循环功能以及预后的影响[J]. *实用医学杂志*, 2021, 37(5): 671-675
- [21] 张丹丹,孙玉婵,路迎冬,等.冠心舒通胶囊干预 NF- κ B 信号通路抗动脉粥样硬化的机制研究 [J]. *中西医结合心脑血管病杂志*, 2021, 19(2): 230-234
- [22] Petelina TI, Musikhina NA, Avdeeva KS, et al. Gender characteristics of lipid profile parameters and markers of vascular inflammation in patients with stable angina pectoris in groups with presence and absence of type 2 diabetes[J]. *Klin Lab Diagn*, 2021, 66(6): 325-332
- [23] Deng L, Jia HZ, Li MC, et al. Comparison of the effect of ticagrelor combined with tirofiban versus clopidogrel combined with tirofiban on inflammation response and prognosis of patients with unstable angina pectoris in long term follow-up [J]. *Kaohsiung J Med Sci*, 2021, 37(11): 1010-1015
- [24] Zaremba YH, Smaliukh OV, Zaremba-Fedchyshyn OV, et al. Indicators of inflammation in the pathogenesis of unstable angina [J]. *Wiad Lek*, 2020, 73(3): 569-573

- Spinal Anesthesia in Hip Fracture Repair With Treating an Aging Patient Population[J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2020, 155(2): 167-168
- [16] Kim H, Won D, Chang JE, et al. Ultrasound assessment of the anatomic landmarks for spinal anesthesia in elderly patients with hip fracture: A prospective observational study[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2019, 98(27): e16388
- [17] Sheets NW, Davis JW, Dirks RC, et al. Intercostal Nerve Block with Liposomal Bupivacaine vs Epidural Analgesia for the Treatment of Traumatic Rib Fracture[J]. *J Am Coll Surg*, 2020, 231(1): 150-154
- [18] Lau WC, Shannon FL, Bolling SF, et al. Intercostal Cryo Nerve Block in Minimally Invasive Cardiac Surgery: The Prospective Randomized FROST Trial[J]. *Pain Ther*, 2021, 10(2): 1579-1592
- [19] Bendtsen TF, Parras T, Moriggl B, et al. Ultrasound-Guided Pudendal Nerve Block at the Entrance of the Pudendal (Alcock) Canal: Description of Anatomy and Clinical Technique [J]. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*, 2016, 41(2): 140-145
- [20] Ueshima H, Otake H, Lin JA. Ultrasound-Guided Quadratus Lumborum Block: An Updated Review of Anatomy and Techniques [J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2017, 17(2): 2752876
- [21] Chang CY, Chen WL, Hsieh PY, et al. Clinical treatment and medication in decreasing the development of major depression caused by spinal fracture[J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2020, 48(11): 3006
- [22] Kobayashi K, Okada E, Yoshii T, et al. Risk factors for delayed diagnosis of spinal fracture associated with diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis: A nationwide multiinstitution survey [J]. *J Orthop Sci*, 2021, 26(6): 968-973
- [23] Kreinest M, Rillig J, Küffer M, et al. Comparison of pedicle screw misplacement following open vs. percutaneous dorsal instrumentation after traumatic spinal fracture[J]. *Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg*, 2021, 47(3): 727-732
- [24] Mori T, Nomura O, Ihara T. Ultrasound-guided peripheral forearm nerve block for digit fractures in a pediatric emergency department[J]. *Am J Emerg Med*, 2019, 37(3): 489-493
- [25] Kang C, Hwang DS, Song JH, et al. Clinical analyses of ultrasound-guided nerve block in lower-extremity surgery: A retrospective study[J]. *J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong)*, 2021, 29(1): 2309
- [26] Sane JC, Vianney Hope JM, Diao S, et al. Modified external fixator in pediatric multilevel noncontiguous cervical spinal fracture dislocation: A case report[J]. *J Orthop Sci*, 2021, 26(5): 931-934
- [27] Mahon J, Ahern DP, Evans SR, et al. Timing of surgical fixation in traumatic spinal fractures[J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2020, 102-B(5): 627-631
- [28] Tomioka T, Senma S, Narita Y, et al. Ultrasound-Guided Peripheral Nerve Blocks Performed by Orthopedic Surgeons: A Retrospective, Multicenter Study in Akita Prefecture [J]. *Japan. Adv Orthop*, 2021, 18(7): 5580591
- [29] Wang A, Xu X, Fan K, et al. Ultrasound-guided axillary nerve block: A sub-coracoid process approach [J]. *J Clin Anesth*, 2021, 75(8): 110551
- [30] Echaniz G, Chan V, Maynes JT, et al. Ultrasound-guided maxillary nerve block: an anatomical study using the suprazygomatic approach [J]. *Can J Anaesth*, 2020, 67(2): 186-193

(上接第 4129 页)

- [25] Ohya K, Matsumoto Y, Takanami K, et al. Coronary Adventitial and Perivascular Adipose Tissue Inflammation in Patients With Vasospastic Angina[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2018, 71(4): 414-425
- [26] Dan K, Garcia-Garcia HM, Yacob O, et al. Comparison of plaque distribution and wire-free functional assessment in patients with stable angina and non-ST elevation myocardial infarction: an optical coherence tomography and quantitative flow ratio study [J]. *Coron Artery Dis*, 2021, 32(2): 131-137
- [27] 姚天明, 霍煜, 梁卓, 等. 冠心舒通胶囊对早期动脉粥样硬化大鼠血管炎症反应和内皮功能的影响 [J]. *中国医药*, 2012, 7(3): 272-273
- [28] 董庆海, 刘慧, 刘俊丽, 等. 基于 UPLC-Q/TOF MS 及网络药理学的丹参川芎嗪注射液抗血瘀活性成分和机制研究 [J]. *质谱学报*, 2021, 42(1): 24-35
- [29] 王晓琴, 王力伟, 赵岩, 等. 广枣的化学成分和药理活性研究进展 [J]. *食品科学*, 2014, 35(13): 281-285
- [30] 樊亚梅, 王建, 黄维, 等. 基于网络药理学探究冰片改善冠心病的作用机制[J]. *中成药*, 2020, 42(5): 1334-1339
- [31] 王春柳, 李晔, 张红, 等. 蒙药天竺黄的研究概况 [J]. *中国药业*, 2016, 25(23): 1-4, 5