

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2024.05.028

低频电刺激 + 耳穴压豆 + 中药汤药治疗宫内残留物的效果 及对超声指标的影响 *

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摘要目的:探讨低频电刺激 + 耳穴压豆 + 中药汤药治疗宫内残留物的效果及对超声指标的影响。**方法:**选择 2022 年 1 月至 12 月来我院诊治的存在宫内残留物患者 120 例,根据随机数字表法,将 120 例患者分为 A 组、B 组、C 组、D 组,每组 30 例,A 组患者采用生化汤加减治疗,B 组使用低频电刺激 + 生化汤加减治疗,C 组使用耳穴压豆 + 生化汤加减治疗,D 组低频电刺激 + 耳穴压豆 + 生化汤加减治疗。对比四组治疗前后的宫内残留物超声影像表现,对比四组的超声 RI、PI 水平、中医证候积分、凝血功能指标,对比四组的血 β-HCG 水平恢复正常时间、月经复潮时间、阴道流血持续时间、临床疗效及不良反应发生情况。**结果:**治疗前,四组患者均有宫内残留物,声像的图像表现为子宫局灶性增厚,子宫内膜的回声欠均匀,厚薄不均,宫腔内局部可见不均质的回声团,边界欠清晰;治疗后,四组超声检查发现部分患者无宫内残留物;部分患者的宫内残留物回声明显减低。治疗前,四组宫内残留物超声 RI、PI 水平、中医证候积分、凝血功能指标对比无差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,四组的 RI、PI 水平较治疗前明显升高,B、C、D 组明显较 A 组高,D 组明显较 B、C 组高(P 均 <0.05)。四组的阴道出血量、小腹痛、大便干、舌苔、脉象评分、全血低切粘度、全血高切粘度、纤维蛋白原较治疗前明显降低,B、C、D 组明显较 A 组低,D 组明显较 B、C 组低(P 均 <0.05)。B、C、D 组的血 β-HCG 水平恢复正常时间、月经复潮时间、阴道流血持续时间明显较 A 组低,D 组的明显较 B、C 组低(P 均 <0.05)。B、C、D 组以上指标对比无差异($P>0.05$)。B、C、D 组的临床疗效较 A 组高,D 组较 B、C 组高,四组患者的临床疗效对比无差异($P>0.05$)。治疗过程中,四组均无明显不良反应,完成治疗。**结论:**低频电刺激 + 耳穴压豆 + 生化汤加减治疗可明显提高血瘀证宫内残留物的效果,可能与其改善患者的凝血功能有关,阴道彩色多普勒超声可用于评估宫内残留物治疗的疗效。

关键词:低频电刺激;耳穴压豆;生化汤加减;宫内残留物

中图分类号:Q68;R271 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2024)05-955-06

Effect of Low Frequency Electrical Stimulation + Auricular Point Pressure Bean + Traditional Chinese Medicine Decoction on Intrauterine Residue and Its Influence on Ultrasonic Index*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of low frequency electrical stimulation+auricular point pressure bean+traditional Chinese medicine decoction on intrauterine residue and its influence on ultrasonic indexes. **Methods:** 120 patients with intrauterine residue who came to our hospital from January to December 2022 were selected, and the 120 patients were divided into group A, B, C and D according to random number table method, with 30 cases in each group. Patients in group A received plus or minus treatment with Shenghua Decoction, group B received plus or minus treatment with low-frequency electrical stimulation plus or minus treatment with Shenghua decoction, and group C received plus or minus treatment with auricular point pressure Dou plus or minus treatment with Shenghua decoction. Group D low-frequency electrical stimulation+ear point pressure bean + Shenghua decoction plus or minus treatment. The ultrasonographic manifestations of intrauterine residues before and after treatment in the four groups were compared, as well as the ultrasonographic RI and PI levels, TCM syndrome scores and coagulation function indexes of the four groups, as well as the time for blood β-HCG level to return to normal, menstrual rehydration time, vaginal bleeding duration, clinical efficacy and occurrence of adverse reactions in the four groups. **Results:** Before treatment, all the patients in the four groups had intrauterine residue, and the sound image showed focal uterine thickening, the endometrium echo was not uniform, the thickness was not uniform, and the intrauterine echo cluster was locally visible, and the boundary was not clear. After treatment, ultrasound examination of the four groups showed that some patients had no intrauterine residue; The echo of intrauterine residue was reduced in some patients. Before treatment, there was no significance in the levels of RI and PI of intrauterine residue, TCM syndrome score and coagulation function index among the four groups ($P>0.05$). After treatment, RI and PI levels in the four groups were higher than before treatment, and those in groups B, C and D were

* 基金项目:陕西省重点研发计划项目(2023-YBSF-305)

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(收稿日期:2023-08-05 接受日期:2023-08-28)

higher than those in group A, and those in group D were higher than those in groups B and C (all $P<0.05$). The amount of vaginal bleeding, small abdominal pain, dry stool, tongue coating, pulse score, whole blood low shear viscosity, whole blood high shear viscosity and fibrinogen in the four groups were lower than before treatment, and the levels in groups B, C and D were significantly lower than those in group A, and the levels in group D were lower than those in groups B and C (all $P<0.05$). The normal time of blood β -HCG level, menstrual rehydration time and vaginal bleeding duration in groups B, C and D were lower than those in group A, and those in group D were significantly lower than those in groups B and C (all $P<0.05$). There was no significance between groups B and C ($P>0.05$). The clinical efficacy of groups B, C and D was higher than that of group A, and that of group D was higher than that of group B and C, and there was no significance in the comparison of clinical efficacy among the four groups ($P>0.05$). During the treatment, there were no obvious adverse reactions in the four groups, and the treatment was completed. **Conclusion:** Low-frequency electrical stimulation+auricular point pressure bean+Shenghua decoction can significantly improve the effect of intrauterine residue in blood stasis syndrome, which may be related to improving the coagulation function of patients. Vaginal color Doppler ultrasound can be used to evaluate the efficacy of intrauterine residue treatment.

Key words: Low-frequency electrical stimulation; Auricular point pressure bean; Biochemical decoction added or decreased; Intrauterine residue

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): Q68; R271 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2024)05-955-05

前言

宫内妊娠组织残留是妇产科的常见疾病,主要临床症状为不规则或持续阴道流血、小腹疼痛、低热甚至感染,若未及时清除残留物,可分为胎盘植入、胎盘残留、宫内积血块,其会会继发宫腔粘连、贫血、月经不调、盆腔炎,甚至导致不孕,会对女性的身心健康产生严重影响^[1-3]。子宫畸形、胚胎着床位置、剖宫产史、多胎妊娠均是引发宫内妊娠组织残留的高危因素。对于宫内妊娠组织残留的治疗,临幊上多采用宫腔镜手术或清宫术治疗,与口服用药相比,宫腔镜手术或清宫术虽然治疗时间短,但其会增加清宫不全、宫颈裂伤、子宫穿孔、感染、宫腔粘连等疾病的风验^[4-7]。近年来,祖国医学在妇产科疾病中的应用广泛。祖国医学中,并无宫内残留性病变的病名记载,其归属于中医学“胎堕不全”、“产后恶露不绝”、“胞衣不下”等范畴,其多与淤血相关,因此中医治疗中多以活血化瘀的药物治疗为主^[8]。生化汤加减是来自于《傅青主女科》生化汤及《太平惠民和剂局方》失笑散结合而来^[9];低频电刺激是一种无针化的治疗模式,其是根据脏腑、经络在生理、病理相通的机理,对机体相关穴位进行低频电刺激的治疗方法^[10];耳穴压豆是通过刺激穴位来调理脏腑的气血,从而促进机体尽快恢复新的平衡。目前临幊上常用彩色多普勒超声检查作为产后首选的一种影像学检查,结合多普勒超声可较好的诊断宫内妊娠组织残留,评估其治疗效果,

因此本文分析了低频电刺激、耳穴压豆、中药汤药联合治疗对血瘀证宫内残留物的疗效,并分析其对超声指标的影响,以为宫内残留物患者选择有效的治疗方法提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

选择2022年1月至12月来我院诊治的存在宫内残留物患者120例。西医诊断标准:引产、流产、产后经妇科的阴道超声诊断确诊存在宫内妊娠物残留;中医诊断标准:根据《中医妇科学常见病诊疗指南》(2012年)中关于宫内妊娠无残留的疾病诊断标准^[11]。病例纳入标准:在早、中、晚期妊娠后,经彩色多普勒超声诊断为宫内残留物;血 β -HCG 低于 1000 mIU/mL;排除标准:凝血功能障碍者、合并全身严重脏器功能障碍者、精神疾病者、存在严重肝肾功能不全者。120例患者的年龄分布在19~37岁,平均 29.89 ± 3.12 岁,妊娠次数在1~3次,平均 2.10 ± 0.45 次,流产次数为0~2次,平均 1.02 ± 0.21 次,剖宫产次数在0~2次,平均 0.78 ± 0.16 次,四组患者的一般资料对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 分组

根据随机数字表法,将120例患者分为A组、B组、C组、D组,每组30例,A组患者采用生化汤加减治疗,B组使用低频电刺激+生化汤加减治疗,C组使用耳穴压豆+生化汤加减

表1 一般资料对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 The general data comparison($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Age(Year)	Pregnancies Number (time)	Abortions Number (time)	Cesarean sectionNumber(time)
Group A	30	29.09 ± 3.02	2.02 ± 0.39	0.98 ± 0.19	0.70 ± 0.14
Group B	30	29.45 ± 3.45	1.98 ± 0.53	1.09 ± 0.24	0.75 ± 0.15
Group C	30	29.99 ± 3.56	2.23 ± 0.39	1.11 ± 0.25	0.81 ± 0.14
Group D	30	30.01 ± 3.89	1.99 ± 0.43	1.15 ± 0.28	0.84 ± 0.15
F	-	-1.564	0.267	-0.745	0.986
P	-	0.126	0.784	0.478	0.356

治疗,D组低频电刺激+耳穴压豆+生化汤加减治疗。

A组治疗方法:生物汤加减组方:当归、黄芪30 g,小茴香20 g、桃仁、白术15 g、赤芍、炮姜12 g、阿胶(烊化)、香附、蒲黄、五灵脂、焦山楂、炙甘草10 g、五倍子(冲服)3 g。每天1剂,煎煮2袋,早晚各1袋,每袋100 mL,产后通气后开始服用,连续治疗10 d。

B组治疗方法:生物汤加减用法同A组,在患者产后当天使用低频电刺激治疗,产后第一天为镇痛模式式电刺激,设置频率为800 Hz,产后第2 d、第3 d,使用子宫内膜的修复模式电刺激,设置频率为800 Hz,刺激穴位为腰骶部的腰阳关穴、下腹部的关元穴,每次刺激30 min,共刺激10 d。

C组治疗方法:生化汤加减用法同A组,在产后第1 d开始使用耳穴压豆治疗,使用王不留行籽贴子宫、肾、内分泌、卵巢、皮质下共4处(5个耳穴),每天用食指、拇指在耳廓内、外按压耳穴,以感觉到发热、酸麻胀痛为度来刺激相关穴位,早晚各按压1次,每次按压1~2 min,共治疗10 d,10 d后自行取下耳穴。

D组治疗方法:生化汤加减用法同A组,低频电刺激治疗方法同B组,耳穴压豆方法同C组,共治疗10 d。

四组患者在治疗前及治疗后1 d用经阴道彩色多普勒超声(深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司,型号为C5-2E),设置探头频率为6.5 MHz,检查前患者排空膀胱,取仰卧位,消毒患者的外阴部,之后将探头涂抹上超声耦合剂,放入无菌避孕套,将探头缓慢深入阴道,对患者的宫腔行纵、横各方位超声检查,观察宫腔内的残留物大小,分析其超声影像学特征,记录各组残留组织的动力学指标(RI、PI)。

治疗过程中,空腹采集患者的肘静脉血,使用全自动分析仪检测患者血液中的β-HCG水平;在治疗前及治疗后1 d空腹抽取患者的静脉血,使用凝血检测仪检测其全血低切粘度、全血高切粘度、纤维蛋白原水平。

1.3 观察指标

(1) 对比四组患者治疗前后的宫内残留物超声影像表现,对比四组的超声RI、PI水平;

(2) 记录四组患者的血β-HCG水平恢复正常时间(β-HCG低于5 mIU/mL时为恢复正常)、月经复潮时间、阴道流血持续时间;

(3) 对比四组患者治疗前后的中医证候积分^[12],其主症包括阴道出血量、小腹痛,阴道出血量无记为0分、时有时无,点

滴而下记为2分,淋漓难净,量少记为4分,持续不净,需用垫纸记为6分;小腹痛无记为0分,疼痛不甚记为2分,疼痛明显记为4分,疼痛剧烈记为6分;次症包括大便干、舌苔、脉象,大便正常或偏稀记为0分,大便稍有不畅记为1分,大便不畅记为2分,大便明显不畅记为3分;舌苔正常记为0分,淡紫舌记为1分,舌紫暗记为2分,舌紫暗有瘀斑,或舌下脉络曲张记为3分;脉象平记为0分,脉弦数记为1分,脉沉涩或弦涩记为2分,脉弦涩沉而有力记为3分。

(4) 对比四组患者的临床疗效^[13],治愈为治疗后宫内残留物完全排除,阴道彩色多普勒超声复查时未见宫内占位性回声;显效为治疗后宫内残留物多数排出,经阴道彩色多普勒超声提示异常占位性回声明显减少;有效为治疗后宫内残留物部分排出,阴道彩色多普勒超声提示异常占位超声有所减小;无效为治疗后宫内残留物排除少量或无排出,阴道彩色多普勒超声提示异常占位性回声无变化,需行清宫术进行治疗。

(5) 对比四组患者治疗前后的凝血功能指标水平。

(6) 对比四组患者的治疗安全性,监测治疗过程中患者的心率、呼吸、血压,记录可能出现的呕吐、恶心、过敏、腹泻等信息,记录不良反应症状发生在何时,症状持续多久,其相应的处理方法及不良反应的消失时间。

1.4 统计学方法

SPSS23.0软件,计数资料用频数表示,卡方检验分析,计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,治疗前后使用配对t检验分析,不同组间同一时间点对比使用单因素方差分析进行检验,组间两两对比使用LSD-t检验分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对比宫内残留物超声影像表现及RI、PI水平

治疗前,四组患者均有宫内残留物,声像的图像表现为子宫局灶性增厚,子宫内膜的回声欠均匀,厚薄不均,宫腔内局部可见不均质的回声团,边界欠清晰;治疗后,四组患者的超声检查发现部分患者无宫内残留物;部分患者的宫内残留物明显减低。治疗前,四组宫内残留物超声RI、PI水平对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,四组的RI、PI水平较治疗前明显升高,B、C、D组的RI、PI水平明显较A组高,D组的RI、PI水平明显较B、C组高(P 均 <0.05);B、C组的RI、PI水平对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表2 对比宫内残留物超声RI、PI水平($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 The levels of intrauterine residual ultrasonography RI and PI were compared($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	RI		PI	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Group A	30	0.61±0.07	0.69±0.13 ¹⁾	0.79±0.11	1.54±0.32 ¹⁾
Group B	30	0.64±0.09	0.74±0.15 ^{1,2)}	0.80±0.13	1.65±0.39 ^{1,2)}
Group C	30	0.63±0.08	0.75±0.13 ^{1,2)}	0.82±0.12	1.67±0.36 ^{1,2)}
Group D	30	0.65±0.10	0.84±0.14 ^{1,2,3,4)}	0.78±0.13	1.75±0.49 ^{1,2,3,4)}
F		0.213	-5.135	0.278	-4.897
P		0.856	0.000	0.734	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment,¹⁾ $P<0.05$; Compared with group A,²⁾ $P<0.05$; Compared with group B,³⁾ $P<0.05$; Compared with group C,⁴⁾ $P<0.05$, the same as below.

2.2 记录血 β-HCG 水平恢复正常时间、月经复潮时间、阴道流血持续时间

间、阴道流血持续时间明显较 A 组低,D 组的明显较 B,C 组低(P 均 <0.05);B,C 组对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

B,C,D 组的血 β-HCG 水平恢复正常时间、月经复潮时

表 3 对比血 β-HCG 水平恢复正常时间、月经复潮时间、阴道流血持续时间($\bar{x}\pm s$, d)

Table 3 The time of blood β-HCG level returned to normal, the time of menstruation and the duration of vaginal bleeding were compared($\bar{x}\pm s$, d)

Groups	n	Blood β-HCG level returned to normal time	Menstruation time	Vaginal bleeding duration time
Group A	30	9.19±1.02	32.89±4.12	6.34±1.03
Group B	30	8.14±0.98 ²⁾	28.67±3.89 ²⁾	5.45±0.98 ²⁾
Group C	30	8.20±1.04 ²⁾	28.99±3.95 ²⁾	5.57±1.06 ²⁾
Group D	30	7.34±1.10 ²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	23.78±3.78 ²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	4.78±0.89 ²⁾³⁾⁴⁾
F	-	3.786	3.987	4.123
P	-	0.021	0.018	0.013

2.3 对比中医证候积分

治疗前,四组的阴道出血量、小腹痛、大便干、舌苔、脉象评分对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,四组的阴道出血量、小

腹痛、大便干、舌苔、脉象评分较治疗前明显降低,B,C,D 组明显较 A 组低,D 组明显较 B,C 组低 (P 均 <0.05);B,C 组对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表 4 对比中医证候积分($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Table 4 Compare the TCM syndrome points($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

Groups	n	Vaginal bleeding		Lower abdominal pain		Dry stool		Coated tongue		Pulse pattern	
		Amount		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
		treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment
Group A	30	2.89±0.39	0.67±0.13 ¹⁾	2.67±0.41	0.57±0.10 ¹⁾	1.98±0.34	0.46±0.09 ¹⁾	1.89±0.29	0.79±0.14 ¹⁾	1.78±0.31	0.98±0.19 ¹⁾
Group B	30	2.91±0.43	0.43±0.11 ¹⁾²⁾	2.71±0.43	0.40±0.08 ¹⁾²⁾	2.08±0.41	0.34±0.06 ¹⁾²⁾	1.94±0.30	0.54±0.10 ¹⁾	1.82±0.35	0.79±0.10 ¹⁾²⁾
Group C	30	2.95±0.49	0.42±0.10 ¹⁾²⁾	2.75±0.39	0.41±0.10 ¹⁾²⁾	2.10±0.43	0.36±0.05 ¹⁾²⁾	1.90±0.31	0.58±0.09 ¹⁾²⁾	1.79±0.29	0.82±0.12 ¹⁾²⁾
Group D	30	2.85±0.35	0.28±0.07 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	2.78±0.47	0.21±0.04 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	2.04±0.36	0.20±0.04 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	1.92±0.38	0.29±0.05 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾⁴⁾	1.84±0.35	0.45±0.07 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾⁴⁾
F	-	0.867	4.430	0.789	4.678	0.765	5.098	0.703	3.423	0.889	3.342
P	-	0.398	0.007	0.412	0.004	0.443	0.000	0.478	0.026	0.367	0.031

2.4 对比临床疗效

B,C,D 组的临床疗效较 A 组高,D 组较 B,C 组高,四组患者的临床疗效对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.5 对比凝血功能指标水平

治疗前,四组的全血低切粘度、全血高切粘度、纤维蛋白原水平对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,四组的全血低切粘

表 5 对比临床疗效(n)

Table 5 The Comparison of clinical efficacy

Groups	n	Recovery	Remarkable	Effective	Invalid	Effective rate
Group A	30	14	4	4	8	22(73.33)
Group B	30	19	4	2	5	25(83.33)
Group C	30	20	3	3	4	26(86.67)
Group D	30	23	4	2	1	29(96.67)
χ^2	-					7.292
P	-					0.063

度、全血高切粘度、纤维蛋白原水平较治疗前明显降低,B、C、D组明显较A组低,D组明显较B、C组低(P 均 <0.05);B、C组对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.6 对比治疗安全性

治疗过程中,四组的心率、呼吸、血压均无明显异常,同时呕吐、恶心、过敏、腹泻等不良反应,均完成治疗。

表 6 对比凝血功能指标水平($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 6 The comparison blood clotting function indexes($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Whole blood with low shear viscosity(mPa·s)		Whole blood with high shear viscosity(mPa·s)		Fibrinogen(g/L)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Group A	30	17.43±2.12	14.43±1.78 ^①	6.78±0.89	5.57±0.78 ^①	4.56±0.78	4.03±0.68 ^①
Group B	30	17.89±2.35	12.90±1.11 ^{②③}	6.43±0.93	4.56±0.82 ^{②③}	4.67±0.63	3.67±0.56 ^{②③}
Group C	30	17.19±2.41	12.45±1.10 ^{②③}	6.64±0.79	4.60±0.74 ^{②③}	4.64±0.59	3.59±0.61 ^{②③}
Group D	30	17.65±2.54	10.43±1.21 ^{②③④}	6.54±0.91	4.01±0.64 ^{②③④}	4.53±0.55	3.12±0.53 ^{②③④}
F	-	0.778	3.092	0.711	3.123	0.413	2.980
P	-	0.434	0.035	0.489	0.32	0.897	0.043

3 讨论

祖国医学认为宫内残留物的发病与热、虚、淤相关,妇人产后耗气伤血,正气不足时无力排出胞衣,而胞衣不下时,会阻碍气血运行,而不通则痛,因此会出现小腹疼痛拒按的情况,若胞衣久存患者宫内,会气机阻滞,冲任失调,久则化热,血不循经,因此会出现阴道流血的情况^[14]。历代医家对本病的治疗多以活血化瘀作为治疗大法,同时可佐以温通经络、益气养血之法。现代医学认为宫内残留物是因绒毛、胎盘、蜕膜组织未能及时排出,留滞在宫内,从而对子宫收缩情况产生影响,继而出现不规则阴道出血,若久不清除宫内的残留组织,会大大增加子宫感染风险,甚至导致患者不孕^[15]。目前临幊上多采用手术治疗(宫腔镜手术与传统清宫术)、药物治疗(米非司酮、雌孕激素联合用药等)治疗,而临幊实践发现手术治疗存在一定风险,药物治疗疗效不佳,本文将中医方法用于宫内残留物的治疗中,疗效显著。

宫内妊娠物残留是产后较为常见的一种并发症,目前临幊上多采用彩色多普勒超声进行诊断检查方法包括经阴道及经腹部超声两种,两者对比,经阴道超声检查的准确率更高,其具有易于操作、方便快捷的优点^[16]。目前有学者将宫腔镜检查作为宫腔残留物的检查金标准,与超声相比,其准确率更高,医师可直接通过宫腔镜观察宫腔形态及宫内残留物的情况,而使用宫腔镜检查具有空气栓塞、子宫穿孔的风险,严重时甚至会危及患者生命。与宫颈镜检查相比,经阴道超声检查的准确可,易于操作、花费少,临幊上易被患者接受^[17],因此本研究将其作为治疗效果的评价方法。本文结果表明,治疗前后,四组经阴道彩色多普勒声像图像表现有明显变化,同时治疗后四组的RI、PI水平较治疗前明显升高,B、C、D组明显较A组高,D组明显较B、C组高表明经阴道彩色多普勒超声可用于宫内残留物预后的评估,经阴道彩色多普勒超声结果说明低频电刺激+耳穴压豆+生化汤加减联合对宫内残留物的治疗效果优于单独应用生化汤加减、低频电刺激+生化汤加减与耳穴压豆+生化汤加减的治疗方法。

本文结果表明,四组的阴道出血量、小腹痛、大便干、舌苔、脉象评分、全血低切粘度、全血高切粘度、纤维蛋白原较治疗前明显降低,B、C、D组明显较A组低,D组明显较B、C组低,B、C、D组的血β-HCG水平恢复正常时间、月经复潮时间、阴道流血持续时间明显较A组低,D组的明显较B、C组低,B、C、D组的临床疗效较A组高,D组较B、C组高,表明低频电刺激+耳穴压豆+生化汤加减联合可明显改善宫内残留物的中医症状评分,提高治疗效果,缩短患者的恢复时间,主要是由于低频电刺激对合谷、三阴交、肚阴、足三里、关元等穴位行低频电刺激,从而起到调其气血、通其经络的作用,从而促进血液循环、发挥调整和治愈、去腐生肌的作用^[18];耳穴压豆使用王不留行籽贴子宫、肾、内分泌、卵巢、皮质下共4处(5个耳穴),可起到刺激肾穴、固冲摄血、补益肾气的作用,对减少阴道流血有一定作用,同时其可刺激皮质下穴,调节大脑皮层兴奋、抑制作用,从而起到止痛、镇静作用,此外刺激内生殖器穴(卵巢穴、子宫),可以起到调和胞宫气血的作用,从而达到气血流畅、通而不痛的目的^[19];生化汤加减方中君药包括黄芪、当归,臣药包括赤芍、炮姜、白术、小茴香,佐药包括香附、桃仁、五灵脂、阿胶、五倍子、蒲黄、焦山楂,使药为炙甘草,黄芪甘温,主归脾、肺二经,具有利尿托毒、益气固表、敛疮生肌、排脓的作用^[20];当归性温,味甘、辛,归脾经、肝经,具有活血止痛、补血调经、润肠通便的作用^[21];赤芍性微寒,味苦,归肝经,具有活血祛瘀、凉热凉血的作用;桃仁具有破血祛瘀的作用^[22];蒲黄具有行血祛瘀、收涩止血的作用;甘草具有缓急止痛、补脾益气的作用,调和诸药的作用^[23];纵顾全方,五灵脂、蒲黄、香附可以活血祛瘀、通利血脉、理气,桃仁破血,埃浇补养脾阴、补养阴血,赤芍凉血、活血祛瘀;焦山楂、小茴香、白术温中、燥湿、健脾,同时可兼顾中焦,五倍子酸收敛涩、敛肺气以降,炮姜固护下元之精,加黄芪、当归,可使气血不伤,攻补兼施,而低频电刺激、耳穴压豆、生化汤加减三种方法共同作用,从而提高了治疗效果。B、C组以上指标对比无统计学意义,表明在生化汤加减基础上单独加用低频电刺激与耳穴压豆时疗效相当。

四组的全血低切粘度、全血高切粘度、纤维蛋白原较治疗

前明显降低,B、C、D组明显较A组低,D组明显较B、C组低,表明低频电刺激+耳穴压豆+生化汤加减治疗可能是通过改善宫内残留物患者的凝血功能来提高治疗效果,现代药理学表明,黄芪中的黄酮具有抗缺血的作用,可以改善血常规中的各组分比例当归中的藁本内酯可以抑制平滑肌,具有较强的解痉作用,可以抑制子宫痉挛,此外当归多糖、硫酸脂肪可以显著延长凝血时间,具有较强的抗血小板凝集、抗血栓作用^[24];芍药总苷具有显著的抗血栓等药理作用,桃仁中的三油酸甘油酯可以抗凝血,其中的醋酸乙酯提取物可以明显的抗血栓的作用^[25];同时低频电刺激具有调节气血的作用,耳穴压豆肾穴等穴位,可以调理冲任气血,因此三者共同改善了患者的凝血指标水平。

治疗过程中,四组均无明显不良反应,完成治疗,中医治疗可起到疏通冲任气血、平衡阴阳的作用,对减轻机体的恶心、呕吐等不良反应有一定作用,因此四组患者均无明显不良反应。

综上所述,低频电刺激+耳穴压豆+生化汤加减治疗可明显提高血瘀证宫内残留物的效果,可能与其可改善患者的凝血功能有关,阴道彩色多普勒超声可用于评估血瘀证宫内残留物的疗效。

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