•临床研究•

活血祛瘀中药加诺氯昔康对创伤骨折后高凝状态的影响

吴征杰,区锦燕,廖荣宗,罗富荣,周曙 (佛山市中医院,广东 佛山 528000)

关键词 股骨骨折; 高凝固性; 活血祛瘀药; 诺氯昔康

Effects of promoting blood flow and removing stasis (活血 祛瘀) of traditional Chinese medicine combined with Lornoxcam (NSAIDs) on hypercoagulability state after traumatic femoral fracture WU Zheng jie, OU Jin yan, LIAO Rong zong, LUO Furrong, ZHOU Shu. Foshan Hospital of TCM, Guangdong Foshan, 528000, China

Abstract Objective: To investigate the effectiveness and safety of promoting blood flow and removing stasis of traditional Chinese medicine and Lornox cam (NSAIDs) on hypercoagulability after traumatic femoral fracture. Methods: Sixty patients of femoral fracture were selected with the age 18 ~ 45 years and ASA I . They were randomly and evenly divided into three groups. In control group (Group I) no drugs that affect coagulation were given after their hospitalization. In Chinese medicine group (Group II) the patients were given Chinese medicine of promoting blood and removing stasis after their hospitalization until the day before operation (2nd~6th day). In combined Western Chinese medicine group (Group III), the patients were given Lornoxcam and the same Chinese medicine as group II from hospitalization to the day before operation. Blood samples were drawn from all patients on the 2nd and 7th day to measure the following indices: D dimer, platelet count (PLC), platelet agglutination rate(PAgR) and thromboelastograph(TEG). The results were compared with healthy adult volunteers. Results: The 2nd day indices of D dimer, alpha angle, maximum amplitude (MA) of all patients were significantly different from those of healthy volunteers (P < 0.05). The D dimer, PAgR, alpha angle and MA in the 7th day were significantly increased compared with the 2nd day. The most significant changes were observed in group I. Its PAgR (25. 49 ± 18. 94) were significantly higher than that of group II (9.96 \pm 24.89, P<0.05) and group III(9.70 \pm 14.80, P<0.05). Dedimer and alpha angle in group I were dramatically increased compared with group III(277.75 ± 860.25 vs - 189.00 ± 413.68, 6. 17 ± 7.52 vs 1. 73 ± 3.78 respectively, P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The state of hypercoagulability were observed in patients who were traumatic femoral fracture. Traditional Chinese medicine, especially combined with Western medicine, will decrease the platelet agglutination rate and coagulability, which will be helpful to decrease the probability of deep vein thrombosis after traumatic femoral fracture.

基金项目: 广东省中医药管理局课题(编号: 103144)

通讯作者: 吴征杰 Tel: 0757 82234427

Key words Femoral fracture; Hypercoagulability; Blood act stasis remov drugs(活血祛瘀药); Lornox cam

创伤骨折后患者血液多处于高凝状态,由此并 发深静脉血栓甚至肺栓塞,严重威胁患者的生命安 全。有效抑制血液高凝状态、改善微循环,将有利消 除创伤骨折后深静脉血栓及肺栓塞危险。本文旨在 研究探讨活血祛瘀、消炎止痛中药加新型非甾体类 消炎止痛药诺氯昔康对降低血小板聚集率的有 效性。

1 资料与方法

- 1.1 一般资料 根据美国麻醉医生协会体格情况 分级(ASA) I 级创伤股骨多段闭合骨折患者 60 例, 其中男 43 例, 女 17 例, 年龄 25~ 45 岁。无合并心、肺、肾等重要器官功能不全及高血压、糖尿病等全身性疾病, 无出凝血障碍病史, 近 2 周无服用止血药或抗凝类药。
- 1.2 方法 选择闭合股骨多段骨折当天入院患者60例,根据随机表随机分为3组,每组20例。对照组(I组),创伤骨折入院后至术日(即第7天)不给予任何抗凝有关的中西药。中药组(II组),创伤骨折入院第2天至第6天给予活血祛瘀的中药补阳还五汤加减(黄芪30g、桃仁10g、红花10g、生地30g、赤芍15g、川芎10g、归尾10g、地龙20g、土鳖12g)1剂/d,口服,香丹注射液20ml(药物组成:丹参、降

- 香)加入生理盐水 200 ml 静脉点滴 1 次/d。中西药组(II组),创伤骨折入院第2天至第6天在II组的基础上加新型非甾体类消炎止痛药诺氯昔康(由奈科明奥地利有限公司生产,生产批号:932750)8 mg,2次/d,肌注。
- 1.3 监测指标 3 组患者均于入院第 2 天、第 7 天清晨抽血测定: D-D 二聚体 (D-Di)、血小板计数 (PLC)、血小板聚集率 (PAgR)、凝血弹性描记图 (TEG)的相关指标: 从血样开始检测至描记图幅度达 2 mm 所需时间(R 时间)、从 R 时间终点至描记图幅度达 20 mm 所需的时间(K 时间)、从血凝块形成点至描记图最大曲线弧度作切线与水平线的夹角(α角)、描记图上的最大幅度即最大切应力系数(M A),并与 15 例健康成年人的上述各项指标进行对比。
- **1.4** 统计学处理 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($x^{-\pm}$ s) 表示, 组间比较采用团体 t 检验, 组内比较采用配对 t 检验, P < 0.05 表示差异显著。

2 结果

3 组创伤骨折后的患者,入院第 2 天(创伤 24 h内) PDi, α 角、MA与健康成年人比较增大, P<0. 01; PLC、PAgR增大、R时间、K时间缩短但 P>0. 01(见表 1)。

表 1 健康成年人和 3 组患者 D Di、PLC、RAgR、TEG 结果 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Tab 1 Result of D Di, PLC, PAgR, TEG in healthy adult group and other three groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Groups	R(min)	K(min)	$\alpha \ angle(°)$	MA(mm)	D·Di(ug/L)	$\mathrm{PLC}(\times 10^{9}/\mathrm{L})$	PAgR(%)
Healthy adult $(n = 15)$	19. 47±4. 36	6. 35 ± 1. 90	28. 14±6. 52	49. 62±6. 71	158. 45 ± 82. 03	214. 45 ± 67. 67	42. 91 ± 20. 63
Group I $(n=20)$	17. 41 ± 6. 70	5.92±2.03	36. 53 ±8. 43*	59.97±8.39*	$635.00\pm409.83^*$	184. 00 ± 48. 52	52. 13±21. 24
Group II (n = 20)	18. 18±4. 47	6. 32 ± 2. 42	37. 18±10. 29*	56. 99 ± 6. 92*	$534.94 \pm 303.12^*$	235. 59 ± 89. 69	56. 12±26. 58
Group III (n = 20)	18.86±5.77	6. 95 ± 2. 84	36. 48 ±9. 98*	53. 81 ± 16. 38*	894. 77 ± 436. 40*	210. 00 ± 76. 73	56. 47 ± 28. 23

注: * 与健康成年人组比较, P < 0.01

Note: * I , II , III group vs healthy adult group, P < 0.01

3 组患者创伤骨折后第 7 天(术日) 与创伤骨折第 2 天比较 PLC、PAgR、 α 角度、M A 均增大, R 时间、K 时间缩短,但 I 组增大更明显。 I 组 PAgR 增加的数值与 II、III组增加的数值比较 P < 0.05。 I 组 α 角增大的数值与 III组增加的数值比较 P < 0.05。 II组 D-Di 中西用药后第 7 天比第 2 天降低,与 I 组比较 P < 0.05(见表 2)。

3 讨论

创伤骨折后的患者血液多处于高凝状态,是诱

发围术期深静脉血栓(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)的主要原因之一,也是目前临床尚未解决的难题。我院近10年发现创伤骨折后围术期有明显临床症状,而且经彩色多普勒超声诊断证实存在下肢 DVT 的有100多例,术中发生典型肺栓塞5例,3例术中死亡。因此有必要对创伤骨折后处于高凝状态的患者采取积极的预防措施。以防发生下肢静脉栓塞。

TEG、DDi、PLC、PAgR 与凝血、血栓的形成有着密切的关系。TEG能动态的观察血液体外的凝固

表 2 3 组患者 R、K 时间、 α 角度、MA、D Di、PLC、PAgR 第 7 天、第 2 天的差数($7d-1d, n=20, x \pm s$)

Tab 2	Difference of R and K time, α angle, MA, D Di, PLC, PAgR on the 7th and 2nd $$
	day in three groups $(7d-1d, n=20, \overline{x} \pm s)$

Groups	R(min)	K(min)	α angle(°)	M A(mm)	D·Di(µg/L)	PLC(× 10 ⁹ / L)	PAgR(%)
Group I	0.76±6.61	1.11±1.97	6. 17 ±7. 52	5. 39±5. 87	277. 75±680. 25	173. 87±110. 94	25. 49±18. 94
Group II	1.83±4.89	0.98 ± 2.33	3. 99 ±4. 10	6.21 ± 6.89	59.00±426.60	91.71±142.09	9. 69±24. 89*
Group Ⅲ	0.09 ± 5.61	0.73 ± 1.57	1.73±3.78*	6.89 ± 13.31	- 189. 00±413. 68*	187. 33±88. 39	9. 70±14. 80*

注: * 与 I 组比较 P < 0.05

Note: * Compared with group I, P< 0.05

过程,可反映体内血液的高凝状态,它是目前公认能较早和及时发现血液高凝状态的有效和最可靠指标^[1-4]。TEG 中的 R 时间因血液呈高凝状态而缩短; K 时间因高纤维蛋白原水平及血小板功能增强缩短; a 角为血凝块动力学特性可反映血凝块聚合的速率; MA 受纤维蛋白原及血小板数量、质量两个因素的影响, 血小板的作用比纤维蛋白原大。当 TEG中的 R、K 时间缩短, a 角、M A 增大,提示血液处于高凝状态。D·Di 是纤维蛋白单体经活化因子 VIII交联后, 再经纤溶酶水解所产生的一种特异性降解产物,血浆中其含量增高反映纤溶活性增强和凝血酶生成增多,因此它是反映患者体内有无血栓形成的特异性标志物^[5]。PLC 是凝血的直接参与者,它的数量和功能对凝血的影响是显而易见的, PAg R 是检测血小板活性的指标,并与血栓形成密切相关^[6]。

参考文献

- 1 Jennings SA. A technical appraisal of thrombelastography and its use in predicting the tendency of surgical patients to develop post operative deep vein thrombosis. Med Lab Sci, 1984, 41: 194.
- 2 牛新乐, 严宗毅. 血栓弹力图的新数学模型及应用. 生理物理学报, 2000, 6(2): 334 339.
- 3 陈新, 张国祯, 张红. 血栓弹力图在高凝状态检测中的应用. 上海医科大学学报, 1994, 3(21): 125 127.
- 4 赖启明. 应用血栓弹力图描记术动态观察高凝状态的改变. 临床检验杂志, 1996, 14(6): 316 319.
- 5 Chen JP, Rowe DW, Enderson BL. Contrasting post traumatic serial changes for D dimer and PAF1 in critically injured patients. Thromb Res, 1999, 94: 175-185.
- 6 邹丽芳, 杨景文, 胡甜, 等. 血小板活化在下肢深静脉血栓形成中的临床意义. 上海第二医科大学学报, 1997, 17(2): 111-112.
- 7 陈奇. 中成药名方药理与临床. 人民卫生出版社, 1998. 778-780.
- 8 Warrington SJ, Lewis Y, Dawnay A, et al. Renal and gastrointestinal tolerability of lornoxicam, and effects on haemostasis and hepatic microsomal oxidation. Postgrad M ed J, 1990, 66(Suppl 4) 35-40.

(收稿日期: 2004-09-20 本文编辑: 李为农)