

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.16.024

## 腰痹通胶囊与布洛芬缓释胶囊联合用药治疗慢性腰痛疗效的随机对照研究\*

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**摘要 目的:**观察腰痹通胶囊与布洛芬缓释胶囊联合用药治疗慢性腰痛的临床疗效。**方法:**将168例在我院门诊接受治疗的慢性腰痛患者随机分为A组、B组与C组(各56例),A组给予口服腰痹通胶囊(3粒/次),3次/d,饭后服药;B组给予布洛芬缓释胶囊治疗(300mg/次),2次/d,饭后口服;C组同时口服腰痹通胶囊和布洛芬缓释胶囊(用法同前),3组均治疗1个疗程。观察治疗前后3组患者的临床疗效、视觉模拟评分(VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)评分、日本骨科协会腰椎治疗评价量表(JOA)评分、血清炎性因子和药物副作用等各项指标,并进行对比分析。**结果:**所有患者均完成了研究,没有退出或脱落病例。A组的总有效率为76.79%,B组的总有效率为82.14%,C组的总有效率为96.43%,经统计学分析,AB两组之间没有显著的统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),而C组与A组或B组之间均有显著性差异( $P<0.05$ )。3组的VAS、ODI、JOA评分在治疗前后具有显著的统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),其中C组治疗后的相关评分优于其他两组( $P<0.05$ )。C组患者治疗后的炎性因子包括C反应蛋白(CRP)、白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平均低于A组、B组( $P<0.05$ )。A组的药物副作用最少,B组的药物副作用最多,A组和C组的不良反应发生率低于B组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**腰痹通胶囊联合布洛芬缓释胶囊口服治疗慢性腰痛的疗效明显优于这两种药物单独使用,可缓解患者腰部疼痛,改善腰椎功能,降低血清炎性因子水平。

**关键词:**慢性腰痛;腰痹通胶囊;布洛芬缓释胶囊;疗效;炎性因子

中图分类号:R681.55 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2022)16-3117-05

## Randomized Controlled Study on the Efficacy of Yaobitong Capsule and Ibuprofen Sustained Release Capsule in the Treatment of Chronic Low Back Pain\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To observe the clinical efficacy of Yaobitong capsule combined with ibuprofen sustained release capsule in the treatment of chronic low back pain. **Methods:** 168 patients with chronic low back pain who were treated in the outpatient department of our hospital were randomly divided into group A, group B and group C (56 cases in each group). Group A was given Yaobitong capsule (3 capsules / time), 3 times / d after meals. Group B was treated with ibuprofen sustained release capsule (300mg / time), twice a day, orally after meals. Group C took Yaobitong capsule and ibuprofen sustained release capsule orally at the same time (the usage was the same as before), and the three groups were treated for one course of treatment. The clinical efficacy, visual analogue scale (VAS), Oswestry dysfunction index (ODI) score, Japanese Orthopaedic Association lumbar treatment evaluation scale (JOA) score, serum inflammatory factors and drug side effects of the three groups were observed and compared before and after treatment. **Results:** All patients completed the study without withdrawal or abscission. The total effective rate in group A was 76.79%, the total effective rate in group B was 82.14%, and the total effective rate in group C was 96.43%, through statistical analysis, there was no significant difference between group A and group B ( $P>0.05$ ), but there was significant difference between group C and group A or group B ( $P<0.05$ ). The scores of VAS, ODI and JOA in the three groups had significant statistical differences before and after treatment ( $P<0.05$ ), and the relevant scores in group C were better than those in the other two groups ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of inflammatory factors included C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in group C after treatment were lower than those in group A and group B ( $P<0.05$ ). Group A had the least drug side effects, and group B had the most drug side effects, the incidence of adverse reactions in group A and group C was lower than that in group B ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Yaobitong capsule combined with ibuprofen sustained release capsule is significantly better than the two drugs alone in the treatment of chronic low back pain. It can alleviate patients' low

\* 基金项目:重庆市卫生和计划生育委员会资助项目(2016SX002216)

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(收稿日期:2022-01-26 接受日期:2022-02-22)

back pain, improve lumbar function and reduce the level of serum inflammatory factors.

**Key words:** Chronic low back pain; Yaobitong capsule; Ibuprofen sustained release capsule; Efficacy; Inflammatory factor

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R681.55 Document code: A**

**Article ID: 1673-6273(2022)16-3117-05**

## 前言

慢性腰痛是骨科门诊就诊最常见的原因,也是一个复杂的医学难题<sup>[1]</sup>。治疗原则是减轻疼痛,恢复功能,避免复发<sup>[2]</sup>。药物治疗是慢性腰痛的一线治疗,临床应用最为广泛。目前用于缓解慢性腰痛的药物种类繁多,包括非甾体抗炎药(NSAIDs)、阿片类药物、骨骼肌松弛剂、麻醉镇痛制剂、抗焦虑药物、中草药提取物、各种中成药及外用止痛膏药等,但它们的长期疗效或安全性存在争议<sup>[3-5]</sup>。指南推荐布洛芬缓释胶囊作为缓解急性疼痛的一线药物,其疗效得到了广泛的认可,但没有足够的证据表明它们能长期缓解疼痛,而且如果长时间使用,还存在着消化道出血等风险<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来,国内采用口服中成药替代布洛芬缓释胶囊治疗慢性腰痛的案例日益增多,腰痹通胶囊是一种常用的中成药,具有活血化瘀,祛风除湿,行气止痛之功效,在腰痛等慢性疾病的治疗中效果良好<sup>[7]</sup>。为了比较腰痹通胶囊与布洛芬缓释胶囊单独服用和同时服用之间的疗效差异,本研究开展了这两种药物联合治疗慢性腰痛疗效的随机对照研究,现将结

果报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2018年1月~2020年12月在我院初次诊断并在我院接受治疗的慢性腰痛患者168例,其中男143例,女25例;年龄18~79岁,平均44.2±3.6岁;病程4个月~17年,平均9.1±2.4月。纳入标准:<sup>①</sup>所有患者均有3个月以上的慢性腰痛病史,且为非恶性来源的慢性腰痛。<sup>②</sup>所有患者1年内没有腰部外伤及手术史。<sup>③</sup>年龄≥18岁。排除标准:<sup>①</sup>既往有消化道溃疡或出血病史,对本研究药物存在禁忌者。<sup>②</sup>怀孕或哺乳期妇女。<sup>③</sup>合并急性心肌梗死、重度高血压、严重抑郁症、精神病或认知障碍、严重肝肾功能不全、严重凝血功能障碍者。按随机数字表法将168例患者分为A组、B组和C组(每组56例)。3组患者年龄、性别、病程、视觉模拟评分(VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)评分等经统计学分析,无显著的统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。见表1。

表1 3组患者基线资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data of three groups

Groups	n	Gender		Age(years)	Course of disease(months)	VAS score (scores)	ODI score (scores)
		Male	Female				
Group A	56	47	9	43.82±2.81	9.72±2.82	5.68±1.52	18.42±5.26
Group B	56	51	5	44.62±3.42	8.92±2.92	5.71±1.12	17.93±4.94
Group C	56	45	11	44.02±3.12	9.42±2.42	5.79±1.42	19.18±5.47
$\chi^2/F$		2.631		1.023	0.987	0.762	1.227
P		0.268		0.267	0.298	0.445	0.234

### 1.2 治疗方法

A组给予腰痹通胶囊治疗(江苏康缘药业股份有限公司生产,批准文号:国药准字Z20010045),3粒/次,3次/d,饭后服药;B组给予布洛芬缓释胶囊治疗(上海信谊药业股份有限公司生产,批准文号:国药准字H31022720),300mg/次,2次/d,饭后口服;C组同时服用两种药物(用法同前),3组均治疗1个疗程(2周)。为了减少对观察结果的统计分析干扰,所有入组的患者均不接受理疗和外用止痛膏药治疗。

### 1.3 疗效判定<sup>[8]</sup>

痊愈:1个疗程结束后,患者腰痛症状完全消失,VAS评分改善>90%。显效:患者腰痛症状基本消失,VAS评分改善>70%。有效:患者的腰痛症状明显减轻,VAS评分改善>50%。无效:患者的腰痛缓解不明显,VAS评分改善<30%。总有效率=痊愈例数+显效例数+有效例数/总例数×100%。

### 1.4 观察指标

(1)相关评分:记录治疗前和治疗疗程结束后(治疗后)的

VAS评分<sup>[9]</sup>、ODI评分<sup>[10]</sup>和日本骨科协会腰椎治疗评价量表(JOA)评分<sup>[10]</sup>。对于VAS测量,要求每位患者在100mm水平标尺上对其疼痛进行评分,其中左端(0mm)是没有疼痛,右端(100mm)是可想象的最难以忍受的疼痛,通过VAS评估患者慢性腰部疼痛程度。采ODI评定患者腰椎活动受限情况,分数越低,活动越好。采用JOA评分评估患者腰椎的活动能力,分数越高,活动越好。(2)血清炎性因子:采集患者治疗前后的血液样本,以DL12MB型台式高速离心机(长沙英泰仪器厂)进行离心分离,离心机参数(转速3000 rpm、离心时间15 min、离心半径6 cm),分离得血清样本。以放射免疫分析法检测患者的C反应蛋白(CRP)、白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)水平,检测仪器为CT-7600型放射免疫分析仪(深圳迪瑞医疗科技公司),检测试剂盒由上海信帆生物科技有限公司提供。(3)记录治疗期间患者的不良反应。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS25.0软件包进行数据统计分析,计数资料采用

率表示行卡方检验；计量资料采用均数± 标准差表示，治疗前后比较采用配对 t 检验，组间比较采用独立 t 检验，多组间比较采用方差分析， $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床疗效对比

所有入组患者均如期完成了试验，没有中途退出和脱落的病例。由表 2 可知，A 组和 B 组的总有效率相似，两组相比没有显著的统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )，C 组的总有效率高于 A 组和 B 组( $P<0.05$ )。

表 2 3 组患者治疗后临床疗效比较 [例(%)]  
Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy in three groups before and after treatment [n(%)]

Groups	n	Recovery	Remarkable effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Group A	56	2(3.57)	36(64.29)	5(8.93)	13(23.21)	43(76.79)
Group B	56	3(5.36)	37(66.07)	6(10.71)	10(17.86)	46(82.14)
Group C	56	9(16.07)	41(73.21)	4(7.14)	2(3.57)	54(96.43) <sup>#&amp;</sup>
$\chi^2$						9.116
P						0.000

Note: Compared with group A, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ . Compared with group B, <sup>&</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 相关评分对比

3 组的 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分在治疗前后存在显著的统计

学差异( $P<0.05$ )，C 组治疗后的各项评分也显著优于 A 组和 B 组( $P<0.05$ )，详见表 3。

表 3 3 组患者治疗前后相关评分比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , scores)  
Table 3 Comparison of relevant scores of three groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , scores)

Groups	n	VAS score		ODI score		JOA score	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Group A	56	5.68± 1.54	2.92± 0.64*	18.42± 5.26	9.37± 3.58*	11.8± 1.34	19.7± 1.26*
Group B	56	5.71± 1.14	2.63± 0.94*	17.93± 4.94	11.25± 4.12*	12.4± 1.38	20.3± 1.47*
Group C	56	5.79± 1.44	1.83± 0.74 <sup>#&amp;</sup>	19.18± 5.47	4.21± 2.88 <sup>*#&amp;</sup>	11.4± 1.22	26.9± 1.87 <sup>#&amp;</sup>
F		0.892	4.873	0.987	11.082	0.672	8.083
P		0.339	0.000	0.337	0.000	0.453	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ . Compared with group A, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ . Compared with group B, <sup>&</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 血清炎性因子比较

3 组的血清炎性因子在治疗前后存在显著的统计学差异

( $P<0.05$ )，C 组患者治疗后的炎性因子包括 CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平均低于 A 组、B 组( $P<0.05$ )，见表 4。

表 4 血清炎性因子水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )  
Table 4 Comparison of serum inflammatory factors( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	CRP(mg/L)		IL-6(ng/L)		TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Group A	56	32.43± 4.98	16.41± 3.02*	85.17± 9.02	39.32± 4.94*	92.34± 10.39	53.99± 5.87*
Group B	56	31.56± 4.45	15.42± 4.10*	86.62± 8.18	41.76± 5.32*	91.64± 9.76	51.45± 6.84*
Group C	56	31.38± 4.45	11.42± 4.10 <sup>#&amp;</sup>	84.62± 8.54	35.76± 5.31 <sup>*#&amp;</sup>	91.98± 9.97	46.34± 6.81 <sup>#&amp;</sup>
F		0.487	5.052	1.334	6.035	0.475	4.989
P		0.627	0.000	0.185	0.000	0.635	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ . Compared with group A, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ . Compared with group B, <sup>&</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.4 不良反应

A 组出现 3 例恶心，1 例胃烧灼感，不良反应发生率为 7.14%。B 组出现 12 例恶心，9 例头痛，4 例下肢水肿，不良反应发生率为 44.64%。C 组出现 5 例恶心，7 例头痛，3 例下肢水肿，不良反应发生率为 26.78%。A 组和 C 组的不良反应发生率

低于 B 组( $\chi^2=20.520, 3.889, P=0.000, 0.049$ )。

## 3 讨论

慢性腰痛在世界范围内影响了大约 23% 的人口，24-80% 的患者会在 12 个月内复发<sup>[1]</sup>。慢性腰痛的原因很多，包括慢性

腰肌劳损、腰椎间盘突出、腰椎管狭窄、腰椎弓峡部裂、腰椎滑脱、腰椎关节突病变、骶髂关节疾病、腰部感染及肿瘤等<sup>[12-14]</sup>。国外的流行病学调查显示<sup>[15]</sup>,80%-90%的慢性腰痛具有非特异性,难以治愈。在我国,慢性腰痛是骨科常见的疾病,占每日门诊量的1/3<sup>[16]</sup>。目前,慢性腰痛的医疗费用高于冠心病、糖尿病、关节炎和脑血管病。慢性腰痛已不再是一个简单的医学问题,它会给患者带来复杂的心理问题和严重的社会经济负担<sup>[17]</sup>。

国外的研究发现<sup>[18]</sup>,腰部软组织损伤的慢性累积使得肌肉过于虚弱,无法维持腰部的正常功能,从而使深部韧带拉伤。外周神经和血管在肌肉中受到压迫而引起的循环不足,与代谢产物积累和炎症物质一起形成新的痛点,甚至导致肌肉萎缩和纤维化,造成姿势失衡和疼痛扩散。慢性腰痛是脊柱组织中多种因素(椎间盘、关节、韧带、筋膜、肌肉的变化)和脊柱以外因素(心理和社会因素、认知功能、夜间睡眠质量、体力活动水平、伴随疾病等)相互作用的综合结果<sup>[19,20]</sup>。非甾体抗炎药广泛用于治疗腰痛患者,尤其是急性腰痛患者。短期使用非甾体抗炎药也被推荐用于缓解慢性腰痛患者的疼痛,但疗效相对较一般,且存在着诸多的不良反应<sup>[21]</sup>。有研究文献表明<sup>[22,23]</sup>,布洛芬缓释胶囊是一种有效的口服镇痛药,剂量超过400 mg时具有上限效应。与其他非甾体抗炎药相似,具有诸如上消化道出血、肾损伤、高血压、心肌梗死和充血性心力衰竭等不良作用,而且使用的时间越长,发生这些副作用的风险越高。腰痹通胶囊的主要成分是三七、川芎、延胡索、白芍等中药,具有活血化瘀、行气止痛等功效,作用温和而持久,副作用很少,可以长期服用<sup>[24]</sup>。中成药作为一种多组分、多靶向的药物,能够产生多层次的协同效应,发挥其独特的功效,腰痛患者比较容易接受<sup>[25]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,采用腰痹通胶囊联合布洛芬缓释胶囊治疗的C组,总有效率显著高于A组或B组( $P<0.05$ )。3组治疗后VAS评分、ODI评分、JOA评分这些指标与治疗前相比,均存在着显著的统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),其中C组治疗后的相关评分优于其他两组,A组和C组的不良反应发生率低于B组。以上结果表明,腰痹通胶囊联合布洛芬缓释胶囊口服治疗慢性腰痛的疗效明显优于这两种药物单独使用。这是因为腰痹通胶囊主治血瘀气滞,脉络阻塞所致腰痛,症见腰腿疼痛,痛有定处,痛处拒按,轻者俯仰不便,重者剧痛不宜转侧。成分三七活血止血,消肿止痛。川芎行气活血,为血中气药,可祛风止痛;延胡索活血,行气,止痛;白芍养血敛收,柔筋止痛。狗脊补肝肾,祛风湿,止痹痛;独活祛风胜湿,散寒止痛;熟大黄活血化瘀,消肿止痛。牛膝补肝肾,强筋骨,活血调经,可引药下行<sup>[26]</sup>。慢性腰痛也是一个炎症反应进展的过程,伴随着多种炎症因子水平的上升。CRP是一种典型的炎症反应因子,在机体受到感染或组织损伤时急剧上升,可激活补体和加强吞噬细胞的吞噬而起到调节作用,清除入侵机体的病原微生物和损伤,坏死,凋亡的组织细胞<sup>[27]</sup>。IL-6为白细胞介素家族中的一员,当机体受到炎症感染或创伤性损伤时,会导致IL-6的高表达<sup>[28]</sup>。TNF- $\alpha$ 是众多介导细胞间或细胞与细胞外基质间相互接触和结合分子,通过细胞-基质-细胞间粘附过程,参与细胞的增殖、分化过程,在免疫应答、炎症反应中有重要作用<sup>[29]</sup>。治疗后C组患者的CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平均低于A组、B组,表明腰痹通胶囊联合布洛芬缓释胶囊能够有效降低患者的炎性因子水平。

综上,腰痹通胶囊联合布洛芬缓释胶囊口服治疗慢性腰痛的疗效明显优于这两种药物单独使用,可缓解患者腰部疼痛,改善腰椎功能,降低血清炎性因子水平。慢性腰痛是一类病因非常复杂的异质性疾病,涉及到生理、病理、心理和环境等诸多因素,其特点往往是伤害性刺激和神经病理机制的结合,镇痛效果和可接受耐受性之间的正确平衡不容易实现。迄今为止,还没有“金标准”或“权威共识”能彻底解决慢性腰痛引起的症状和残疾,对于慢性腰痛的最佳治疗方案,也一直存在着争议。联合用药是提高镇痛效果和改善耐受性的途径之一,临床药师应充分发挥自身在慢性腰痛管理中的作用,为更好地控制慢性腰痛发作提出有益的建议。

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(上接第 3054 页)

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