Clinical Observation of Xuesaitong Dripping Pills on Patients with Coronary Heart Disease Complicated with Hypertension

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Abstract: Objective: to evaluate in detail the therapeutic effect of Xuesaitong dripping pills on patients with coronary heart disease and hypertension. Methods: in this time, the project index statistics were carried out for 64 patients with coronary heart disease and hypertension who received drug treatment intervention in our hospital. The selected time period was January 2019 -- December 2020. The intervention method was divided into groups by random method. The reference group (32 cases) was treated with basic medication and Xiangdan injection. The proportion of good results obtained after medication was investigated, and the measured values of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure data before and after 10 weeks of medication were evaluated. Results: the ratio of good effect in experimental group was higher than that in reference group ($P < 0.05$). The results of systolic blood pressure measurement and diastolic blood pressure test in the experimental group after 10 weeks of administration were significantly lower than those in the reference group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: basic medication combined with Xuesaitong dropping pills can improve the effectiveness of patients with coronary heart disease and hypertension, and improve their blood pressure indicators.

Keywords: *xuesaitong dripping pills; coronary heart disease (CHD); hypertension*

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Coronary heart disease is one of the most common heart diseases. Some patients with coronary heart disease are also suffering from hypertension, which aggravates their condition and is difficult to treat [1]. Drug intervention is often given for such patients to alleviate their symptoms [2]. The following is to investigate the results of Xuesaitong dripping pill administration in patients with coronary heart disease and hypertension.

1 Research Materials and Methods

1.1 General research materials

In this study, 64 cases of patients with coronary heart disease and comorbidities hypertension who received drug treatment intervention in our hospital were included in the data analysis data, and the grouped intervention method was selected from January 2019 to December 2020 according to random method. Reference group: 32 patients in this group were (64.87±2.13) years old; Experimental group: 32 patients in this group were (64.55±2.36) years old. For each group item index analysis, the difference is relatively small ($P > 0.05$).

1.2 Methods

1.2.1 The control group was treated with basic drugs and Xiangdan injection

(1) Basic medication: Metoprolol twice a day (25mg for one dose), nitrendipine twice a day (10mg for one dose), nitroglycerin during the onset of coronary heart disease (medication method: Containing); (2) Xiangdan injection medication: 20ml Xiangdan injection and 250ml 5% glucose injection were intravenously dropped once a day for 10 weeks.

1.2.2 The experimental group was treated with basic medication and Xuesaitong dripping pills

The form of basic medication was the same as that in the above group, and Xuesaitong dropping pills were added three times a day (100mg once) for 10 weeks.

1.3 Relevant indicators

The proportion of patients with good outcomes after administration was assessed, and the results of systolic blood pressure measurements and diastolic blood pressure tests before and after 10 weeks of administration were studied.

1.4 Assessment criterion

Significant effect: The results of diastolic blood pressure test were reduced by 10mmHg or more without abnormalities, or the results of diastolic blood pressure test were reduced by 20mmHg or more, and the ST segment was not abnormal in the electrocardiogram test results. Effective: The results of diastolic blood pressure test were reduced within 10mmHg without abnormalities, or the results of diastolic blood pressure test were reduced by 10mmHg-19mmHg, and the results of electrocardiogram showed that the ST segment was basically normal. Invalid: does not correspond to the above description [3].

1.5 Statistical analysis

The results of systolic blood pressure measurement

and diastolic blood pressure test were carried out by t-test, and the proportion of good effects after medication was carried out by χ^2 test. The indexes were analyzed by SPSS 23.0, $P < 0.05$, showing a large difference in item data.

2 Results

2.1 The proportion of good effects obtained after medication

In terms of effect evaluation, the proportion of good effects obtained in the experimental group after medication was improved compared with that in the reference group in terms of corresponding items ($P < 0.05$).

2.2 Measurements of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure

According to the evaluation of blood pressure items, the difference between the measured values of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure test data of each group before administration was relatively small ($P > 0.05$). After 10 weeks of administration, the corresponding indexes of the measured values of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure test data of different groups were reduced compared with that before administration ($P < 0.05$). The measured values of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure in the experimental group after 10 weeks of administration decreased compared with the detailed statistics in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

3 Discussion

Most patients with CHD have chest pain, a feeling of tightness in the chest, dizziness, etc. In addition, some patients with CHD also have hypertension, which increases the risk of cardiovascular events and is of great harm [4]. Such patients should be given active treatment to promote the active relief of the symptoms of patients with coronary heart disease and hypertension, and to promote the significant improvement of their conditions [5].

At present, patients with coronary heart disease and comorbid hypertension are often given drug treatment intervention, and on the basis of effective control of blood pressure, the disease of coronary heart disease can be improved, and the prognosis of such patients can be improved to a certain extent. The data index content expressed, in view of the basic drugs and blood tong Chinese medicine treatment, medication and Dan injection drug treatment to each other, choose plug on dropping blood coexist of coronary heart disease and high blood pressure patients obtain good effect of score increase after medication, drug delivery ten weeks later systolic blood pressure measurement value, lower diastolic blood pressure testing data results. Xuesaitong dropping pills have the effects of activating collaterals, clearing arteries, removing blood stasis and promoting blood circulation, which can improve the microcirculation, improve the lack of blood supply to brain and cardiomyocytes, and promote blood vessels to expand to a certain extent, etc. In addition, the form of dropping pills is easy to absorb the effective ingredients of drugs and can take effect faster. Therefore, increasing the use of Xuesaitong dropping pills can actively improve the condition of patients while administrating basic drugs to control their blood pressure indexes.

In conclusion, the combination of basic medication and Xuesaitong dropping pills can achieve good intervention effect for patients with coronary heart disease and hypertension, which can improve the effectiveness and blood pressure items.

Table 1 The proportion of good effects obtained after medication

Group name	Ineffective (cases)	Effective (cases)	Excellent(cases)	Proportion of good effect after medication (%)
Reference group (n = 32)	8	10	14	24
Experimental group (n = 32)	1	13	18	31
χ^2 value	-	-	-	6.335
P value	-	-	-	0.011

Table 2 SBP measurement and diastolic blood pressure test data

Group name	Systolic blood pressure measured(mmHg)		T value	P value	Diastolic blood pressure test results(mmHg)		T value	P value
	Before the medication	After 10 weeks of medication			Before the medication	After 10 weeks of medication		
Reference group (n = 32)	152.63±8.40	132.50±6.29	10.851	0.000	101.30±6.18	86.31±5.10	10.528	0.000
Experimental group (n = 32)	154.20±8.55	120.27±4.10	20.241	0.000	102.54±6.50	74.18±3.40	21.870	0.000
T value	0.740	9.214	-	-	0.782	11.194	-	-
P value	0.461	0.000	-	-	0.437	0.000	-	-

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中文译文

血塞通滴丸治疗冠心病合并高血压患者的临床疗效观察

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摘要：目的：详细评估血塞通滴丸给药治疗方式对冠心病且并存高血压患者所起到的治疗效果情况。方法：这次对于本医院给予药品治疗干预的64例冠心病且并存高血压患者实施项目指标统计，所选时间是2019年01月--2020年12月，予以分组干预方式凭借随机法，试验组（有32例）采用基础用药和血塞通滴丸用药治疗手段，参照组（有32例）采取基础用药及香丹注射液用药治疗方式，调查用药之后获得良好效果占比数，评定给药之前和给药十周之后收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果。结果：试验组用药之后获得良好效果占比数互比参照组对应评判资料增多（P＜0.05）；试验组给药十周之后收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果互比参照组对应项目指标内容减少（P＜0.05）。结论：为冠心病且并存高血压患者采取基础用药结合血塞通滴丸给药治疗后，能够促进其有效情况提升，且改善其血压方面指标状况。

关键词：血塞通滴丸；冠心病；高血压

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冠心病属于多见的心脏疾病之一，部分冠心病患者同时合并患有高血压，加重其病情，存在一定治疗难度[1]。针对此类病患常给予药品治疗干预，缓解其病症[2]。下文调查血塞通滴丸给药治疗方式实施在冠心病且并存高血压患者患者中得到的结果状况。

1 研究资料与方法

1.1 一般研究资料

这次研究中将本医院给予药品治疗干预的64例冠心病且并存高血压患者纳入数据分析资料，选择于2019年01月--2020年12月，实行分组干预方式参考随机法。参照组：此组32例，周岁（64.87±2.13）岁；试验组：该组32例，周岁（64.55±2.36）岁。针对各个组别项目指标分析，差别情况比较小（P＞0.05）。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 参照组给予基础用药及香丹注射液用药治疗

（1）基础用药：一天服用两次美托洛尔（一次用药量：25mg），一天给药两次尼群地平（一次口服药量：10mg），在冠心病病情发作期间予以硝酸甘油（给药方式：含化）；（2）香丹注射液用药：一天静滴一次20ml香丹注射液加250ml 5%葡萄糖注射液，实行十周给药。

1.2.2 试验组予以基础用药和血塞通滴丸用药治疗

基础用药形式和上组无异，并一天增加三次血塞通滴丸（一次服用100mg），予以十周给药。

1.3 有关指标

评估用药之后获得良好效果占比数，研究给药之前和给药十周之后收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果。

1.4 评定标准

显效：舒张压检验数据结果减少10mmHg及以上且无异常，或是舒张压检验数据结果减少20mmHg及以上，心电图测定结果中ST段无异常；有效：舒张压检验数据结果减少10mmHg以内且无异常，或是舒张压检验数据结果减少10mmHg-19mmHg，心电图测定结果表明ST段基本无异常；无效：和以上描述不符[3]。

1.5 统计学分析

收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果落实t检验，用药之后获得良好效果占比数执行x^2检验，指标运用SPSS 23.0开展分析，P＜0.05，项目数据差别比较大。

2 结果

2.1 用药之后获得良好效果占比数

给予效果方面评估，试验组用药之后获得良好效果占比数相比较于参照组对应项目方面调查结果获得提升（P＜0.05）。

表1　用药之后获得良好效果占比数

组名	无效（例）	有效（例）	显效（例）	用药之后获得良好效果占比数(%)
参照组(n=32)	8	10	14	24
试验组(n=32)	1	13	18	31
x^2值	-	-	-	6.335
P值	-	-	-	0.011

2.2 收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果

予以血压项目方面评判，各个组别给药之前收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果互比后差距比较小（P＞0.05），给药十周之后不同组别收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果互比给药之前对应指标都减少（P＜0.05），试验组给药十周之后收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果相比于参照组详细统计情况获得下降（P＜0.05）。

3 讨论

冠心病患者多存在胸部疼痛，胸部位置感觉较闷，存在眩晕症状等，而且，部分患有冠心病的患者还并存有高血压，加大心血管相关事件的患病几率，存在比较大的危害性[4]。需给予这类病患积极治疗，促使冠心病且并存高血压患者病症得到积极缓解，促进其病情状况得到明显改善[5]。

当今，针对冠心病且并存高血压患者常给予药物方面治疗干预，予以血压方面有效控制的基础上，改善其冠心病方面病情，促进此类患者预后状况获得一定程度改善。这次数

表2　收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果

组名	收缩压测量所得值（mmHg）		t值	P值	舒张压检验数据结果（mmHg）		t值	P值
	给药之前	给药十周之后			给药之前	给药十周之后		
参照组(n=32)	152.63±8.40	132.50±6.29	10.851	0.000	101.30±6.18	86.31±5.10	10.528	0.000
试验组(n=32)	154.20±8.55	120.27±4.10	20.241	0.000	102.54±6.50	74.18±3.40	21.870	0.000
T值	0.740	9.214	-	-	0.782	11.194	-	-
P值	0.461	0.000	-	-	0.437	0.000	-	-

据指标内容表示出，针对基础用药和血塞通滴丸用药治疗手段、基础用药及香丹注射液用药治疗方式实行互比，选择血塞通滴丸的冠心病且并存高血压患者用药之后获得良好效果占比数提高，给药十周之后收缩压测量所得值、舒张压检验数据结果降低。血塞通滴丸存在活络及通脉、祛瘀和活血效果，能够促进微循环获得改善，对于脑部和心肌细胞缺少血液供应情况可给予改善，促使血管得到一定程度扩张等，且滴丸形式易于吸收药物有效成分，可更快起效。故给予此类患者基础用药控制其血压指标的同时，增加使用血塞通滴丸可积极改善患者病情。

综上所述，为冠心病且并存高血压患者采取基础用药结合血塞通滴丸给药治疗获得较好干预效果，可改善有效性和血压项目。

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