

## · 临床研究 ·

# 自拟天麻汤联合倍他司汀对老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者复位后残余头晕的疗效及生活质量的影响

王智斌, 张倩\*

(空军军医大学第一附属医院老年病科, 西安 710032)

**【摘要】目的** 探讨自拟天麻汤联合倍他司汀对老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者复位后残余头晕的疗效及生活质量的影响。

**方法** 回顾性分析2016年1月至2018年1月于空军军医大学第一附属医院老年病科收治的200例老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者的临床资料, 根据不同的治疗方法将其分为对照组和观察组, 每组100例。对照组给予甲磺酸倍他司汀治疗, 观察组在对照组基础上给予自拟天麻汤治疗。比较2组治疗后的疗效、中医证候积分、视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分及眩晕障碍量表(DHI)评分等。采用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较分别采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或t检验。**结果** 治疗后, 观察组中医证候评分与VAS评分均低于对照组[(5.78±4.66)和(9.21±5.18)分, (1.52±0.69)和(3.41±0.88)分], 差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05); 观察组功能、情感及躯体评分均低于对照组[(10.08±2.54)和(15.72±2.80)分, (8.44±2.99)和(13.56±3.70)分, (7.26±1.34)和(12.49±2.11)分], 差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05); 观察组复发率及不良反应发生率均低于对照组[9.0%和39.0%, 5.0%和14.0%], 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。**结论** 自拟天麻汤联合倍他司汀治疗老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者复位后残余头晕的疗效确切, 可改善患者眩晕症状, 提高其生活质量, 且复发率较低, 安全性较高。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 良性阵发性位置性眩晕; 残余头晕; 自拟天麻汤; 倍他司汀; 生活质量

**【中图分类号】** R764.3

**【文献标志码】** A

**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2020.11.196

## Efficacy of self-made Tianma Decoction combined with betahistine on residual dizziness and quality of life in elderly patients with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo after reduction

WANG Zhi-Bin, ZHANG Qian\*

Department of Geriatrics, First Affiliated Hospital, Air Force Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the efficacy of self-made Tianma Decoction combined with betahistine on residual dizziness and quality of life of the elderly patients with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) after reduction. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was made of the clinical data of 200 elderly BPPV patients who were treated in the First Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University from January 2016 to January 2018. They were divided into control group and observation group according to different treatments, with 100 patients in each group. The control group was given betahistine mesylate, and the observation group was given self-made Tianma Decoction on the basis of the control group. After treatment, the two groups were compared for the efficacy, TCM syndrome score, visual analog scale (VAS) score and dizziness handicap inventory (DHI). SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between groups was performed by using  $\chi^2$  test or t test depending on data type. **Results** After treatment, the TCM syndrome and VAS score in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group [(5.78±4.66) vs (9.21±5.18) points, (1.52±0.69) vs (3.41±0.88) points; P<0.05]. The observation group were lower than the control group in DHI scores of function [(10.08±2.54) vs (15.72±2.80) points], emotion [(8.44±2.99) vs (13.56±3.70) points], and physical body [(7.26±1.34) vs (12.49±2.11) points], the differences being statistically significant (all P<0.05). The recurrence rate and incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group [9.0%(9/100) vs 39.0%(39/100), 5.0%(5/100) vs 14.0%(14/100); all P<0.05]. **Conclusion** The self-made Tianma Decoction combined with betahistine is effective in treating residual dizziness in the elderly patients with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, significantly alleviating the symptoms of vertigo, improving the quality of life, and reducing the recurrence rate with high safety.

**[Key words]** aged; benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; residual dizziness; self-made Tianma Decoction; betahistine; quality of life

Corresponding author: ZHANG Qian, E-mail: 373007899@qq.com

良性阵发性位置性眩晕(benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, BPPV)又被称为耳石症,是一种因头部体位改变而诱发的短暂性眩晕,在临床眩晕病症中发生率较高,约占20%,常伴有严重眩晕、眼震、恶心呕吐、无法站立及纳呆乏力等症状,属于最常见的周围性前庭疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。BPPV的发病不受年龄限制,多见于老年群体,具有自限性、反复发作等特点。目前,临床治疗BPPV的方法主要是手法复位,虽可取得一定的效果,但在复位后易发生失衡漂浮、头晕昏沉、站立不稳等残余症状,严重影响患者的日常生活与工作<sup>[2]</sup>。倍他司汀是一类组胺H<sub>1</sub>受体激动药,具有增加脑内血流量、扩张脑部血管、促进内淋巴吸收、抑制淋巴内水肿及抗血小板聚集等作用<sup>[3]</sup>。有研究表明,中西医结合治疗BPPV更具优势,疗效更优,病程更短<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究中旨在探讨自拟天麻汤联合倍他司汀对老年BPPV患者复位后残余头晕的疗效及生活质量的影响。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2016年1月至2018年1月于空军军医大学第一附属医院老年病科收治的200例老年BPPV患者的临床资料,根据不同的治疗方法将其分为对照组和观察组,每组100例。纳入标准<sup>[5]</sup>:确诊为BPPV,且复位后仍伴有残余头晕,即患者在进行手法复位后,行Dix-Hallpike与Roll试验检查,无位置性眼震及眩晕症状,但存在残余症状;年龄≥60岁,且<85岁;病历资料完整;治疗依从性较好,遵医嘱口服中药汤剂;患者及其家属均对本研究知情,且同意参与本研究。排除标准:患有严重的心、肝、肾器质疾病或心脑血管疾病,中枢神经系统疾病,颅脑占位性病变,颈椎病,中耳炎,梅尼埃综合征,造血系统疾病,恶性肿瘤;其他类型眩晕,如精神性眩晕、耳源性眩晕等;肝阳上亢型肝阳上亢与

气血亏虚证候;对本研究使用药物及相关成分过敏;近期服用过其他治疗眩晕的药物;合并精神系统疾病或严重认知障碍等导致无法配合本研究;因各种原因中途退出研究。2组患者的性别、年龄、病程等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性(表1)。本研究通过空军军医大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 研究方法

2组患者均给予常规治疗,包括内科对症支持治疗、改善微循环、强迫体位及健康宣教等。对照组在此基础上给予甲磺酸倍他司汀(敏使朗,卫材中国药业有限公司,国药准字H20040130,规格6mg)治疗,6~12mg/次,3次/d。观察组在对照组基础上联合自拟天麻汤治疗。组方:天麻12g、半夏12g、茯苓20g、白术15g、泽泻24g、陈皮12g、黄芪45g、柴胡12g、生姜12g、大枣10g、甘草6g。若患者伴有较为严重的失眠、焦虑、多梦,则加入夜交藤与酸枣仁;若患者眩晕症状严重,则加入代赭石与旋覆花。水煎服用,2次/d,400ml/d。2组均连续治疗14d。

### 1.3 观察指标

观察并比较2组治疗前后各指标变化情况。(1)疗效评价标准:应用眩晕障碍量表(dizziness handicap inventory, DHI)评价治疗效果<sup>[6]</sup>。该量表共包含25个项目,分别对患者的功能、情感及躯体情况进行评估。满分100分,每个项目计0、2、4分,0分代表“否”,2分代表“有时”,4分代表“是”。得分越高表明患者日常生活被影响的程度越严重,即生活质量越差;≤30分为轻度障碍,31~60分为中度障碍,>60分为重度障碍。(2)中医证候积分:根据《中药新药临床研究指导原则》对2组治疗前后的眩晕、恶心呕吐等证候进行评价,以评估患者症状改善情况<sup>[7]</sup>。主证表现为眩晕,分级为0、2、4、6分,0分代表“无”,2分代表“轻微”,4分代表“中度”,6分代表“重度”。次证包括恶心呕吐、视物旋转、耳

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups (n=100)

Group	Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	Gender (male/female, n)	Course of disease (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	Diseased site (n)			
				Posterior semicircular canal	Anterior semicircular canal	Horizontal semicircular canal	Multiple semicircular canal
Observation	71.22±6.03	48/52	35.18±13.77	37	32	18	13
Control	72.34±5.88	46/54	34.87±12.96	39	33	17	11

鸣、头痛及汗出肢冷,兼证包括肢体震颤、头蒙、心悸等19项,分级均为0、1、2、3分。得分越低表明患者的恢复情况越好。(3)眩晕情况:采用视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)对2组治疗前后的眩晕情况进行评估<sup>[8]</sup>。该方法操作简便,即在纸上画一条10 cm的横线,指导患者画垂直线来标出自己的主观感受,适用于评价患者残余头晕程度。总分10分,0分代表无眩晕及不适感,10分代表症状最严重,1~3分为轻度眩晕,4~6分为中度眩晕, $\geq 7$ 分为重度眩晕。(4)复发率:2组随访6个月以上,比较治疗后1、3、6个月的复发情况。(5)不良反应发生率:不良反应包括低血压、恶心呕吐、焦虑等。

#### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件对数据进行分析。计数资料采用[n(%)]表示,组间比较行 $\chi^2$ 检验;计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较行t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结 果

#### 2.1 2组治疗前后中医证候评分与VAS评分比较

治疗前,2组中医证候评分与VAS评分比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );治疗后,观察组中医证候评分与VAS评分均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.01$ ;表2)。

#### 2.2 2组治疗前后DHI评分比较

治疗前,2组的功能、情感及躯体评分比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );治疗后,观察组功能、情感及躯体评分均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.01$ ;表3)。

#### 2.3 2组治疗后复发率比较

治疗后,观察组总复发率低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ ;表4)。

#### 2.4 2组治疗期间不良反应发生情况比较

观察组发生嗜睡2例,恶心呕吐1例,焦虑1例,低血压1例,不良反应总发生率为5.0%。对照组发生嗜睡5例,恶心呕吐3例,焦虑2例,低血压4例,不良反应总发生率为14.0%。观察组不良反应发生率低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组在治疗期间及随访期间均未出现严重不良反应,且未发生过敏、临床症状加重等现象。

### 3 讨 论

眩晕类疾病在临床的发生率较高,患者常伴有自觉旋转、自觉外物旋转以及不能自主等症状。据统计,20%~30%的患者存在眩晕,其中以BPPV较为常见,其也是耳鼻喉科最多见的眩晕类疾病<sup>[9]</sup>。随着临床对BPPV的深入研究,众多学者发现老年人群的发病率远高于中青年人群,严重影响老年患者的生活质量,甚至危及其生命安全,提示要尤为关注老年人群BPPV的治疗<sup>[10]</sup>。目前,手法复位是临床治疗该疾病的主要方法,疗效尚可,但具有较高的复发率,且在复位后易发生站立不稳、昏沉不适等残余头晕症状。老年患者在复位后残余头晕发生率显著高于中青年患者,且持续时间更长,严重时会诱发抑郁、焦虑等负性情绪,从而造成恶性循环,因此寻找更彻底的治疗方法尤为重要<sup>[11]</sup>。BPPV分为原发性和继发性两种,原发性BPPV无法明确病因,而继发性BPPV可确定病因。老年BPPV的发生多与

表2 2组患者治疗前后中医证候评分与VAS评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of TCM syndrome and VAS score between two groups pre-treatment and post-treatment

(n=100, points,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	TCM syndrome score		VAS score	
	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
Observation	20.36±2.45	5.78±4.66 *#	8.67±1.22	1.52±0.69 *#
Control	20.27±2.29	9.21±5.18 *	8.74±1.30	3.41±0.88 *

Compared with pre-treatment, \* $P<0.01$ ; compared with control group, # $P<0.01$ .

表3 2组BPPV患者治疗前后DHI评分比较

Table 3 Comparison of DHI score between two groups of BPPV patients pre-treatment and post-treatment (n=100, points,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	Function		Emotion		Physical body	
	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
Observation	27.39±3.33	10.08±2.54 *#	22.06±3.72	8.44±2.99 *#	23.84±4.28	7.26±1.34 *#
Control	27.25±3.17	15.72±2.80 *	21.71±3.39	13.56±3.70 *	23.55±4.03	12.49±2.11 *

Compared with pre-treatment, \* $P<0.01$ ; compared with control group, # $P<0.01$ .

表4 2组 BPPV 患者治疗后复发率比较

Table 4 Comparison of recurrence rate after treatment between two groups

Group	[n=100, n(%)]			
	1 month	3 months	6 months	Total
Observation	4(4.0)	4(4.0)	1(1.0)	9(9.0)*
Control	17(17.0)	19(19.0)	3(3.0)	39(39.0)

Compared with control group, \* P<0.01.

其血管硬化造成小脑与脑干后循环缺血有关<sup>[12]</sup>。倍他司汀是一种组胺类药物,可通过激动组胺H<sub>1</sub>受体,同时拮抗H<sub>3</sub>受体,发挥改善微循环、增加前庭与耳蜗血流量、促进内淋巴液吸收、改善毛细血管通透性及控制血小板凝聚等作用;此外,其还可增强患者内耳毛细胞的稳定性,减轻迷路积水,改善患者平衡能力,尤其适用于内耳眩晕症患者的治疗<sup>[13]</sup>。虽然西医治疗效果确切,但不良反应发生率较高,患者依从性较差,同时无法兼顾患者的不良情绪。有研究表明,中西医结合治疗BPPV更具优势,取长补短,可取得更好的治疗效果,且复发率较低<sup>[14]</sup>。

中医学认为,BPPV属眩晕范畴,病机多为风、虚、痰,多因脾失健运、气机不畅、痰邪逆上、虚风内扰所致,常与脾、肝、肾功能失调相关<sup>[15]</sup>。自拟天麻汤方中的天麻平肝熄风、定眩祛风、平肝潜阳;半夏燥湿化痰、降逆止呕;陈皮理气化痰、健脾燥湿;茯苓健脾利水、宁心渗湿;白术健脾、燥湿化痰;泽泻温肾利水、泄热化浊;黄芪益气健脾;柴胡疏肝解郁;生姜化痰止吐;大枣补脾和胃、解毒;甘草性味甘平、调和诸药<sup>[16]</sup>。合而用之,共奏熄风祛痰、健脾燥湿、定眩通络之功效。雷华斌等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现,半夏白术天麻汤对于BPPV患者的治疗效果确切,可改善患者眩晕症状。徐静等<sup>[18]</sup>研究发现,复方天麻蜜环糖肽片联合甲磺酸倍他司汀片对于老年BPPV患者的治疗效果较好,且不良反应发生率低。但关于天麻汤联合倍他司汀治疗BPPV患者的疗效鲜少报道。本研结果显示,治疗后,观察组中医证候评分与VAS评分均低于对照组( $P<0.01$ ),表明中医药联合治疗可有效缓解患者眩晕症状,改善其临床体征,患者恢复情况较好;观察组功能、情感及躯体评分均低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),提示中医药联合治疗可提高患者的生活质量;观察组复发率及不良反应发生率低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),表明该治疗方案安全可靠。

综上所述,自拟天麻汤联合倍他司汀治疗BPPV患者复位后残余头晕的疗效确切,可改善患者眩晕症状,提高其生活质量,且复发率较低,安全性较高。

## 【参考文献】

- [1] 文钦生,杨劲松,黄彩桂,等.加味苓桂术甘汤联合管石复位法治疗良性阵发性位置性眩晕临床研究[J].新中医,2019,51(4):72-74. DOI: 10.13457/j.cnki.jncm.2019.04.022.  
Wen QS, Yang JS, Huang CG, et al. Clinical study of modified Linggui Zhugan Tang combined with canolith repositioning method for benign paroxysmal positional vertigo [J]. J New Chin Med, 2019, 51 (4) : 72 - 74. DOI: 10. 13457/j. cnki. jncm. 2019. 04. 022.
- [2] 余锋,罗阳,路惠.手法复位在良性阵发性位置性眩晕治疗中的应用[J].中医临床研究,2016, 8 (21) : 92-93. DOI: 10.3969/j. issn. 1674-7860. 2016. 21. 046.  
Yu F, Luo Y, Lu H. Application of manipulation in treating BPPV [J]. Clin J Chin Med, 2016, 8 (21) : 92-93. DOI: 10.3969/j. issn. 1674-7860. 2016. 21. 046.
- [3] 谢涛,黄流清.倍他司汀联合利多卡因治疗良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者管石复位后残余头晕的疗效[J].中国新药与临床杂志,2019,38(3):165-169. DOI: 10.14109/j.cnki.xytc.2019.03.009.  
Xie T, Huang LQ. Efficacy of betahistine combined with lidocaine in treating residual dizziness of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo patients after successful canolith repositioning procedure [J]. Chin J New Drugs Clin Rem, 2019, 38 (3) : 165 - 169. DOI: 10. 14109/j. enki. xytc. 2019. 03. 009.
- [4] 王石云,何买定.天麻素注射液治疗眩晕症的疗效观察[J].中西医结合心血管病杂志(电子版),2018,6(14):152-153. DOI: 10.16282/j.cnki.cn11-9336/r. 2018. 14. 112.  
Wang SY, He MD. Effect of Gastrodin injection on vertigo [J]. Cardiovasc Dis J Integr Tradit Chin Western Med (Electron Ed) , 2018, 6 (14) : 152-153. DOI: 10. 16282/j. enki. cn11-9336/r. 2018. 14. 112.
- [5] 雷夏燕.良性阵发性位置性眩晕中医治疗效果研究[J].中外医学研究,2018,16(16):105-106. DOI: 10.14033/j.cnki.cfmr.2018.16.049.  
Lei XY. Study on the therapeutic effect of traditional Chinese medical science on benign paroxysmal positional vertigo[J]. Chin Foreign Med Res, 2018, 16 (16) : 105-106. DOI: 10. 14033/j. enki. cfmr. 2018. 16. 049.
- [6] 杨彩虹,黄永望,何磊,等.老年BPPV患者的手法复位治疗与非手法复位治疗疗效比较[J].中国老年学杂志,2013,33(10):2429-2430. DOI: 10.3969/j. issn. 1005-9202. 2013. 10. 106.  
Yang CH, Huang YW, He L, et al. Comparison of therapeutic effects between manual reduction and non-manual reduction in elderly patients with BPPV [J]. Chin J Gerontol, 2013, 33(10) : 2429-2430. DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1005-9202. 2013. 10. 106.
- [7] 褚春梅,高岗.自拟中药汤剂对痰浊型眩晕患者生活功能及躯体功能的影响[J].长春中医药大学学报,2015,31(2):351-353. DOI: 10.13463/j.cnki.Cczyy.2015.02.044.

- Chu CM, Gao G. Effect of Chinese medicine decoction on life function and physical function of patients with phlegm vertigo [J]. J Changchun Univ Chin Med, 2015, 31(2): 351–353. DOI: 10.13463/j.cnki.Cczyy.2015.02.044.
- [8] Giommetti G, Lapenna R, Panichi R, et al. Residual dizziness after successful repositioning maneuver for idiopathic benign paroxysmal positional vertigo: a review [J]. Audiol Res, 2017, 7(1): 178. DOI: 10.4081/audiores.2017.178.
- [9] 聂海岭, 李朝武, 黎逢光, 等. Brandt-Daroff 习服训练对良性阵发性位置性眩晕管石复位后残余头晕的疗效 [J]. 现代医学, 2018, 46(5): 533–536. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-7562.2018.05.014.
- Nie HL, Li CW, Li FG, et al. Effect of Brandt-Daroff exercise on residual dizziness after successful canalith repositioning maneuvers in patients with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo [J]. Mod Med J, 2018, 46(5): 533–536. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-7562.2018.05.014.
- [10] 夏菲, 王彦君, 王宁宇. 高龄老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕的特点及手法复位治疗的注意事项 [J]. 临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志, 2015, 29(1): 12–16. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2015.01.004.
- Xia F, Wang YJ, Wang NY. Analysis of clinical features with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo in elderly patients and precautions for canalith repositioning procedure treatment [J]. J Clin Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2015, 29(1): 12–16. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2015.01.004.
- [11] 孙利兵, 郑智英, 王斌全, 等. 前庭康复训练对良性阵发性位置性眩晕复位后残余症状的疗效分析 [J]. 临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志, 2017, 31(12): 897–900. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2017.12.001.
- Sun LB, Zheng ZY, Wang BQ, et al. Curative effect analysis of the vestibular rehabilitation training on residual dizziness after successful canalith repositioning maneuvers in patients with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo [J]. J Clin Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2017, 31(12): 897–900. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2017.12.001.
- [12] De Stefano A, Dispensa F, Suarez H, et al. A multicenter observational study on the role of comorbidities in the recurrent episodes of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo [J]. Auris Nasus Larynx, 2014, 41(1): 31–36. DOI: 10.1016/j.anl.2013.07.007.
- [13] 王志平, 张义, 白秀清, 等. 改良手法复位与盐酸倍他司汀对BPPV患者临床治疗效果分析 [J]. 基因组学与应用生物学, 2018, 37(11): 5037–5042. DOI: 10.13417/j.gab.037.005037.
- Wang ZP, Zhang Y, Bai XQ, et al. Effect of modified manual reduction and betahistidine hydrochloride on clinical treatment of patients with BPPV [J]. Genomics Appl Biol, 2018, 37(11): 5037–5042. DOI: 10.13417/j.gab.037.005037.
- [14] 王丹丹, 姜文. 定眩颗粒对良性阵发性位置性眩晕复位后残余症状的影响 [J]. 内蒙古中医药, 2019, 38(5): 8–9. DOI: 10.16040/j.cnki.cn15-1101.2019.05.006.
- Wang DD, Jiang W. Effects of fixed dazzle particles on residual symptoms after reset of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo [J]. Inn Mong J Tradit Chin Med, 2019, 38(5): 8–9. DOI: 10.16040/j.cnki.cn15-1101.2019.05.006.
- [15] 王立男, 冷辉, 王爱平, 等. 补阳还五汤治疗良性阵发性位置性眩晕复位治疗成功后残余症状的临床观察 [J]. 中国医学文摘耳鼻咽喉科学, 2018, 33(6): 444–446. DOI: 10.19617/j.issn.1001-1307.2018.06.444.
- Wang LN, Leng H, Wang AP, et al. Clinical observation on Buyang Huanwu decoctionin treatment with residual symptoms of BPPV [J]. Chin Med Dig: Otorhinolaryngol, 2018, 33(6): 444–446. DOI: 10.19617/j.issn.1001-1307.2018.06.444.
- [16] 李哲, 孙萌, 李奇洙, 等. 手法复位联合天麻素及康复治疗对老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者的临床疗效 [J]. 中华老年多器官疾病杂志, 2019, 18(2): 132–135. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.02.025.
- Li Z, Sun M, Li QZ, et al. Clinical efficacy of manual reduction combined with gastrodin and rehabilitation in treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo in the elderly [J]. Chin J Mult Organ Dis Elderly, 2019, 18(2): 132–135. DOI: 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.02.025.
- [17] 雷华斌, 张恒. 半夏白术天麻汤配合耳石复位法治疗良性阵发性位置性眩晕的临床疗效及对血脂代谢影响 [J]. 世界中医药, 2016, 11(10): 2039–2042. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-7202.2016.10.027.
- Lei HB, Zhang H. Clinical efficacy of Banxia Baizhu Tianma Decoction plus Canalith repositioning procedure in treating benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) and their influence on blood lipid metabolism [J]. World Chin Med, 2016, 11(10): 2039–2042. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-7202.2016.10.027.
- [18] 徐静, 徐梦怡, 周俊山. 复方天麻蜜环糖肽片联合倍他司汀治疗老年良性位置性眩晕的疗效观察 [J]. 现代药物与临床, 2018, 33(10): 2525–2528. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.1674-5515.2018.10.012.
- Xu J, Xu MY, Zhou JS. Clinical observation of Compound Armillaria Mellea Polysaccharide and polypeptide tablets combined with betahistine in treatment of benign positional vertigo in the elderly [J]. Drugs Clin, 2018, 33(10): 2525–2528. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.1674-5515.2018.10.012.

(编辑: 苏凯燕)