

## · 临床研究 ·

# 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

李哲<sup>1\*</sup>, 孙萌<sup>2</sup>, 李奇洙<sup>1</sup>, 梁大帅<sup>1</sup>, 孟大为<sup>1</sup>, 暴继敏<sup>1</sup>

(辽宁省金秋医院:<sup>1</sup>耳鼻咽喉科,<sup>2</sup>康复科,沈阳 110016)

**【摘要】目的** 探讨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(BPPV)患者的临床疗效。**方法** 选取2016年9月至2018年2月就诊于辽宁省金秋医院耳鼻咽喉科、神经内科及老年综合科等确诊的老年BPPV患者90例作为研究对象。随机数表法分为A、B两组,各45例。A组给予强迫体位治疗与天麻素治疗,B组给予手法复位联合天麻素及康复治疗。比较2组患者的临床疗效,眩晕障碍积分,基底动脉(BA)、左椎动脉(LVA)、右椎动脉(RVA)最大血流速度。采用SPSS 15.0统计学软件进行数据分析,并分别采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或t检验对2组数据进行比较。**结果** B组总有效率显著高于A组,差异有统计学意义[53.33%(24/45) vs 91.11%(41/45), $P<0.05$ ]。2组患者治疗后眩晕残障量表积分均较治疗前显著下降,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );治疗后B组眩晕残障量表积分显著低于A组,差异有统计学意义[(17.3±3.3) vs (24.2±4.1), $P<0.05$ ]。与治疗前相比,2组患者治疗后RVA、LVA、BA最大血流速度均显著提高,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );治疗后B组RVA、LVA、BA最大血流速度显著高于A组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 手法复位联合天麻素及康复治疗能显著提高老年BPPV患者临床疗效,改善其临床症状。

**【关键词】** 老年人;良性阵发性位置性眩晕;手法复位;经颅超声多普勒;眼震

**【中图分类号】** R592;R764.3

**【文献标志码】** A

**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.02.025

## Clinical efficacy of manual reduction combined with gasterodin and rehabilitation in treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo in the elderly

LI Zhe<sup>1\*</sup>, SUN Meng<sup>2</sup>, LI Qi-Zhu<sup>1</sup>, LIANG Da-Shuai<sup>1</sup>, MENG Da-Wei<sup>1</sup>, BAO Ji-Min<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Otolaryngology, <sup>2</sup>Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Jinqui Hospital of Liaoning Province, Shenyang 110016, China)

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy of manual reduction combined with gasterodin and rehabilitation in the treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) in the elderly patients. **Methods** A total of 90 BPPV elderly patients diagnosed in the Otolaryngology, Neurology and Geriatrics Departments of our hospital from September 2016 to February 2018 were prospectively recruited in this study. They were randomly divided into group A and group B, with 45 cases in each group. The patients of group A were treated with gasterodin and forced posture, while those from group B were given gasterodin treatment combined with manual reduction and rehabilitation. The clinical efficacy, vertigo score, and maximum blood flow velocity of basilar artery (BA), left vertebral artery (LVA) and right vertebral artery (RVA) were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 15.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Chi-square test or Student's t test was employed for comparison between two groups. **Results** The total effective rate was 53.33%(24/45) in group A, and 91.11%(41/45) in group B, and the rate was significantly higher in group B than group A ( $P<0.05$ ). The score of vertigo disability scale was obviously decreased in both groups after treatment, and statistical difference was seen between them[(17.3±3.3) vs (24.2±4.1), $P<0.05$ ]. The treatment improved the maximum blood flow velocities of BA, LVA and RVA in the both group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the changes in group B were more significant than those in group A ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Manual reduction combined with gasterodin and rehabilitation can obviously improve the clinical efficacy and clinical symptoms in treatment of elderly BPPV.

**【Key words】** aged; benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; manipulative reduction; transcranial ultrasound Doppler; nystagmus

**Corresponding author:** LI Zhe, E-mail: lizhe730324@aliyun.com

眩晕病因复杂,多数为外周性眩晕,少数为中枢性眩晕。良性阵发性位置性眩晕(benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, BPPV)是头部在某一特定位置发生的阵发性眩晕、眼震,通常发作时间短暂。继发性BPPV多继发于其他耳科或者全身系统性疾病。BPPV发病率约为10.7~600/10万,每年的患病率大约为1.6%。BPPV在前庭性眩晕中占20%~30%,女性发病率高于男性,年龄>40岁者高发,并且发病率随年龄增加而增加。手法复位操作简单,效果较好,为目前临床常规治疗方法,药物治疗是辅助治疗方法<sup>[1,2]</sup>。我们联合天麻素、手法复位与康复治疗的方法治疗老年BPPV。现报道如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

2016年9月至2018年2月,选择就诊于辽宁省金秋医院耳鼻咽喉科、神经内科及老年综合科等,经神经内科医师除外中枢性眩晕,并经前庭功能检查室诊查的BPPV老年患者90例作为研究对象。纳入标准:符合中华医学会耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学分会制定的BPPV诊断标准,年龄≥60岁,对本次研究知情同意。排除标准:继发性眩晕、中耳炎、中枢神经系统疾病、梅尼埃病、严重颈椎病、前庭性偏头痛、肝肾功能严重损害、其他系统严重原发性疾病、难治性高血压、帕金森病、认知功能障碍、精神障碍。随机数表法随机分为A、B2组,各45例。A组给予天麻素治疗与强迫体位治疗,B组给予天麻素联合手法复位以及康复治疗。2组性别比、年龄、发病部位等基线资料差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ;表1)。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups of patients ( $n=45$ )

Item	Group A	Group B
Gender(male/female, n)	15/30	17/28
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	$68.6\pm5.1$	$69.1\pm6.5$
Diseased site(n)		
Posterior semicircular canal	23	21
Horizontal semicircular canal	15	16
Anterior semicircular canal	4	5
Multiple semicircular canal	3	3

### 1.2 治疗方法

A组患者给予天麻素与强迫体位治疗。0.9%氯化钠注射液250 ml+天麻素注射液0.6 g(昆明制药集团股份有限公司,国药准字H20013045,1 ml;

0.1 g),1次/d,共14 d。强迫体位主要是强迫持续卧位,要求患者保持健侧卧位至少12 h,保持水平半规管椭圆囊开口向下,耳石能够逐渐返回椭圆囊。

B组患者采用手法复位联合天麻素及康复治疗。药物同A组。手法复位具体如下。(1)后半规管采用Epley法<sup>[3]</sup>或Semont法<sup>[4]</sup>。Epley法:向患侧转头45°,从起始坐位改变为仰卧位,头伸出做悬垂位,然后转回中线,再转向健侧45°,同时向健侧转动身体,头转向下,与水平面呈45°,保持这个位置坐下,低头含胸30°,在每个位置停留的时间以眩晕、眼震消失为止。Semont法:头转健侧45°,保持头位不变沿冠状位平面快速向患侧卧,至眼震消失,大约4 min后快速坐起向健侧卧,5 min后慢慢坐起。(2)外半规管采用Lempert法或Gufoni法。Lempert法:自仰卧位连续向健侧翻转3个90°,翻转速度要快,每一个位置保持至眩晕消失再保持30~60 s。Gufoni法:坐在床边,双腿下垂,向患侧快速倾,保持2 min转头向下45°,保持1 min,回到初始位置。(3)前半规管采用Yacovino法复位。直立头位坐于检查床上,以垂直头位从坐位到仰卧位头后悬位,头迅速向前倾斜30°,保持这个头位坐起,恢复正常前方头位。混合型患者采用相应手法优先处理导致更强烈眩晕、眼震的责任半规管,依次治疗相应部位半规管眩晕。康复治疗:左右转身转头向后看,左右均完成计1次,连做10~20次;左右摆身摆头向前看,左右均完成计1次,连做10~20次;前后低头抬头,低抬均完成算1次,连做10~20次;原地转圈,左3圈右3圈为一组,共做3~5组。每天5次,清晨1次,下午2次,晚上2次。

### 1.3 评价方法

治疗4周后进行效果评价。临床疗效评价:痊愈为眩晕症状、位置性眼震完全消失,复查Roll试验与Dix-Hallpike试验为阴性;有效为眩晕与位置性眼震症状缓解,但未完全消失,复查Roll试验或Dix-Hallpike试验仍可诱发眼震,但持续时间较之前缩短;无效为达不到上述标准,甚至症状加重,或出现其他类型的BPPV。治疗前与治疗后采用眩晕障碍量表对患者眩晕障碍积分,包括情感、功能及其他3个维度,共25个项目,根据“否”、“优势”、“是”进行评分,满分100分。分别于治疗前和治疗后行经颅超声多普勒检查基底动脉(basilar artery, BA)、左椎动脉(left vertebral artery, LVA)、右椎动脉(right vertebral artery, RVA)最大血流速度。

### 1.4 统计学处理

数据分析应用SPSS 15.0统计学软件。计数资

料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;等级资料比较选择秩和检验;计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,采用t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 2组患者临床疗效比较

A组患者无效21例、有效16例、痊愈8例,总有效率为53.33%;B组患者无效4例、有效28例、痊愈13例,总有效率91.11%。B组治疗有效率显著高于A组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

### 2.2 2组患者治疗前后眩晕残障量表积分比较

2组患者治疗后眩晕残障量表积分均较治疗前显著下降,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );治疗后B组眩晕残障量表积分显著低于A组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

表2 2组治疗前后眩晕残障量表积分比较

Table 2 Comparison of vertigo disability scale between two groups before and after treatment ( $n=45$ , scores,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
A	41.6±4.9	24.2±4.1 <sup>*</sup>
B	42.1±5.0	17.3±3.3 <sup>*#</sup>

Compared with pre-treatment, <sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with group A, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 2组患者治疗前后RVA、LVA、BA最大血流速度比较

与治疗前相比,2组患者治疗后RVA、LVA、BA最大血流速度均显著提高,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );治疗后B组RVA、LVA、BA最大血流速度显著高于A组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表3)。

## 3 讨 论

BPPV病因不明确,迷路老化、椭圆囊斑变性导致耳石沉积在壶腹嵴或半规管可导致发病<sup>[5]</sup>。Dix-Hallpike变位性眼震试验与滚转检查(Roll maneuver)试验是常见的临床检查方法。经颅超声多普勒检查是临床反映血管、血流情况的重要辅助

检查。本研究患者左右椎动脉、基底动脉最大血流速度均显著下降,椎基底动脉供血不足,患者多以阵发性位置性眩晕为主要临床表现。

BPPV在中医学上属于眩晕的范畴<sup>[6]</sup>。中医认为“眩晕”病位在脑,与肝、脾、肾等器官密切相关。天麻素注射液主要成份为天麻素,用于神经衰弱及血管神经性头痛等症(如偏头痛、三叉神经痛、枕骨大神经痛等)治疗,亦可用于脑外伤性综合征和眩晕症,如椎基底动脉供血不足等。现代药理实验结果显示,天麻素可调节大脑皮质兴奋和抑制平衡,产生抑制中枢的作用。本研究中,2组患者均采用天麻素注射液治疗,A组未使用手法复位治疗。经过治疗后,A组总有效率53.33%,考虑其有效性与天麻素能够改善椎基底动脉供血有关。

手法复位是目前临幊上治疗BPPV的重要方法<sup>[7-13]</sup>。李建军<sup>[14]</sup>采用手法复位54例BPPV患者发现,临幊疗效显著高于单用诱发体位训练的患者,残留头晕症状更轻。刘君等<sup>[15]</sup>比较手法复位与手法复位联合口服抗眩晕药治疗BPPV的临幊疗效,观察随访1年后发现,对照组总治愈率92.86%(104/112),观察组治愈率93.54%(116/124),两者比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),提示单用手法复位就能达到较好的临幊疗效。本研究中,B组采用手法复位联合中药治疗以及康复训练,结果显示治疗后B组临幊疗效达到了91.11%,显著高于A组,并且治疗后患者眩晕障碍积分改善更显著,显著低于A组,经颅超声多普勒检查结果显示患者椎基底动脉最大血流速度增速显著高于A组。这些结果提示手法复位是治疗BPPV的首选方法,联合中药天麻素注射液以及康复训练治疗老年人BPPV有着很好的临幊疗效,安全性高。手法复位治疗BPPV疗效显著,为BPPV患者治疗首选。但是老年人多合并多种基础疾病,疾病慢性化,眩晕症状还可能由高血压、颈椎病、糖尿病、脑血管病等同时引起,病情错综复杂,并且复位治疗可能存在较高的风险性。因此,对老年BPPV患者进行手法复位前,应掌握其心

表3 2组患者治疗前后RVA、LVA、BA最大血流速度比较

Table 3 Comparison of peak velocity of RVA, LVA and BA between two groups before and after treatment

( $n=45$ , cm/s,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	RVA		LVA		BA	
	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
A	39.0±4.4	42.3±1.7 <sup>*</sup>	39.5±5.0	43.8±2.2 <sup>*</sup>	54.8±6.5	57.2±3.3 <sup>*</sup>
B	38.9±4.1	47.1±1.5 <sup>*#</sup>	39.8±5.3	48.2±1.8 <sup>*#</sup>	54.3±5.9	63.1±4.0 <sup>*#</sup>

RVA: right vertebral artery; LVA: left vertebral artery; BA: basilar artery. Compared with pre-treatment, <sup>\*</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with group A, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ .

率、血压、心律变化,做好急救措施。对于伴有颈椎病、肥胖、脊柱手术病史的患者,因身体僵硬,在手法复位以及检查过程中,要手法轻柔,稍微放慢速度,动作幅度根据患者能够承受的程度而决定,避免出现损伤<sup>[16]</sup>。

综上所述,手法复位联合天麻素及康复治疗能显著提高老年BPPV患者的临床疗效,改善其临床症状。

## 【参考文献】

- [1] 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 manual reduction in the treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo[J]. Clin Study Tradit Chin Med, 2016, 8 (21) : 92-93. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7860.2016.21.046.
- [2] 倪斐琳,张丽萍,胡珊珊,等.隔姜灸联合手法复位治疗良性阵发性位置性眩晕临床观察[J].针灸推拿医学:英文版,2016,14(1):31-35.  
Ni FL, Zhang LP, Hu SS, et al. Clinical observation on treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo with ginger-separated moxibustion combined with manual reduction[J]. Acupunct Massage Med: Engl Ed, 2016, 14(1) : 31-35.
- [3] 李碧磊,胡子民,孙冲. Epley手法复位治疗老年良性阵发性位置性眩晕[J].浙江临床医学,2013,15(4):532-533.  
Li BL, Hu ZM, Sun C. Epley manual reduction for benign paroxysmal positional vertigo in elderly patients [J]. Zhejiang Clin Med, 2013, 15 (4) : 532-533.
- [4] 邹世桢,李进让,田师宇,等.改良Semont复位法治疗后半规管BPPV的短期临床效果随机对照研究[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2017,31(19):1468-1472. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2017.19.002.  
Zou SZ, Li JR, Tian SY, et al. A randomized controlled study on the short-term clinical effects of modified Semont reduction in the treatment of posterior semicircular canal BPPV[J]. Clin J Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2017, 31 (19) : 1468-1472. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2017.19.002.
- [5] 俞厚明,张小平.复发性或持续性BPPV发病影响因素分析[J].浙江临床医学,2016,18(7):1260-1261.  
Yu HM, Zhang XP. Analysis of influencing factors of recurrent or persistent BPPV[J]. Zhejiang Clin Med, 2016, 18 (7) : 1260-1261.
- [6] 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.cnki.cfmr.2018.16.049.
- [7] 谢军,韩艳艳,李芳.手法复位联合药物治疗良性阵发性位置性眩晕的疗效分析[J].中国医学文摘:耳鼻咽喉科学,2017,32(1):45-46,34.  
Xie J, Han YY, Li F. Treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo with manual reduction combined with medication[J]. Chin Med Abstract: Otorhinolaryngol, 2017, 32(1) : 45-46, 34.
- [8] 许翔,王春燕,马红丹.手法复位结合体位治疗水平半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕疗效观察[J].中国实用医药,2013,8(32):247-248.  
Xu X, Wang CY, Ma HD. Therapeutic effect of manual reduction combined with body position on semicircular canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo[J]. Chin Pract Med, 2013, 8 (32) : 247-248.
- [9] 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.  
Wang SY, He MD. Effect of Gastrodin injection on Vertigo[J]. J Cardiovasc Dis Integr Chin Western Med (Electron Ed), 2018, 6 (14) : 152-153.
- [10] 蒋玮.观察天麻素治疗急诊眩晕症患者的临床疗效[J].中国医药指南,2018,16(17):201-202.  
Jiang W. To observe the clinical effect of Gastrodin in the treatment of emergency vertigo[J]. Chin Med Guide, 2018, 16 (17) : 201-202.
- [11] 杨强威,尹时华,刘渊.改良三步自主手法复位法治疗后半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕的疗效观察[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2014,28(22):1796-1798. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2014.22.021.  
Yang QW, Yin SH, Liu Y. Treatment of posterior semicircular canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo by modified three-step manual reduction[J]. J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2014, 28 (22) : 1796-1798. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2014.22.021.
- [12] 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.1005-9220.2013.10.106.  
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.1005-9220.2013.10.106.
- [13] 杨晓凯,郑炎焱,吴森翔.良性阵发性位置性眩晕精准手法复位探讨[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2016,30(8):623-626. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2016.08.010.  
Yang XK, Zheng YY, Wu SX. Accurate manual reduction of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo[J]. Clin J Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2016, 30 (8) : 623 - 626. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2016.08.010.
- [14] 李建军.手法复位治疗后半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕54例临床观察[J].临床医学研究与实践,2017,2(12):153-154.  
Li JJ. Clinical observation on 54 cases of posterior semicircular canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo treated by manual reduction[J]. Clin Med Res Pract, 2017, 2 (12) : 153-154.
- [15] 刘君,张奕.良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者手法复位及合并抗眩晕药物治疗观察[J].华西医学,2012,27(1):70-72.  
Liu J, Zhang Y. Treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo by manual reduction and combined therapy with antivertigo [J]. Huaxi Med, 2012, 27 (1) : 70-72.
- [16] 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. Features of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo in elderly patients and points for attention in manual reduction[J]. Clin J Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2015, 29 (1) : 12-16. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2015.01.004.

(编辑:门可)