

前列腺内直接注射治疗前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎疗效观察

Observation of Curative Effect of Prostatic Hyperplasia Combined with Chronic Prostatitis before Direct Injection Treatment in Prostate

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摘要: **目的:** 探索前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎患者治疗临床效果, 本研究使用两种疗法对患者进行治疗, 即传统口服药物和注射敏感抗生素和川参通注射液疗法。 **方法:** 选取本院从2015年2月至2016年5月期间接诊前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎的100例患者做为研究对象, 回顾其在治疗过程中的临床效果, 其中有50例患者只采用常规治疗方案, 另50例患者则采用注射敏感抗生素和川参通注射液治疗方案。两组分别命名为对照组和研究组, 比较不同组别的患者在治疗后临床治疗情况。 **结果:** 经对临床疗效对比发现研究组总有效率明显高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 具有统计学意义, 除此之外, 研究组患者其它评分效果要优于对照组。 **结论:** 注射敏感抗生素和川参通注射液治疗对前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎患者来说疗效更佳, 对于保证患者的治疗效果来说, 疗效显著, 可以明显改善患者的症状。

Abstract: Objective: To explore the clinical effect of patients with prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis. In this study, patients were treated with two traditional therapies, namely, traditional oral drugs and injecting sensitive antibiotics with Chuanshentong injection. **Methods:** 100 patients with received prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis who were treated in our hospital from February 2015 to May 2016 were selected as the subjects. The clinical results were reviewed. Fifty patients were treated with only Conventional treatment solution, the other 50 patients with treatment solution by being injected with sensitive antibiotics and Chuanshentong injection. Two groups were named Control Group and Study Group respectively, and then the clinical treatments after pre-treatment for patients in two different groups were compared. **Results:** Compared with the Control Group, the total effective rate of the Study Group was significantly higher than that of the Control Group ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the other scores were also better than that of the Control Group. **Conclusion:** The injection of sensitive antibiotics and Chuanshentong is more efficient for treatment for patients with prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis and brings a significant effect for the treatment for patients, which can significantly improve the symptoms of patients.

关键词: 前列腺增生; 前列腺内直接注射治疗; 治疗效果

Keywords: Prostatic Hyperplasia; Direct Prostate Injection Treatment; Treatment Effect

前列腺增生是一种常见的泌尿科疾病, 在治疗中, 找寻有效的治疗措施, 会提升预后效果, 降低患者的不良反应。现阶段临床主要采用西医口服药物治疗, 但阶段性研究发现前列腺内直接注射医治可提高患病的治愈率, 提升治疗过程中的安全性, 并且可缩短治愈时间。目前, 治疗前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎的药物相对较多, 注射敏感抗生素和川参通注射液是临床上应用于该病治疗的主要方法。该方式治疗的患者具有治愈快、安全性强等特点, 对患者刺激性小, 无明显伤害性, 可以改善症状, 但是临床上对于不良反应研究不多, 对于患者的健康是否存在威胁没有理论支撑^[2]。近些年, 有专家指出注射敏感抗生素和川参通注射液疗法应用于前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎的治疗中, 有利于疾病的治愈, 可以恢复患者的正常生理功能, 能快速提高患者的治愈效果, 从而改善生存质量, 可明显减少并发症, 并降低疾病的恶化现象^[3]。本研究选取本院2015年2月至2016年5月期间接诊前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎的100例患者, 回顾其在治疗过程中的临床疗效以及相关检查结果。调查报告如下所述:

As prostatic hyperplasia is a common urological disease, so it will improve the prognosis effect and

reduce the adverse reactions of patients in the treatment to find effective treatment measures. At present, the main clinical use of Western medicine oral medication, but the stage of the study found that direct injection of prostate surgery can improve the cure rate of the disease, improve the safety of the treatment process, and can shorten the cure time. At present, there are relatively many drugs for the treatment of prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis, and injection of sensitive antibiotics and Chuanshentong is the main method of treatment in clinical application. The treatment for patients with this method is characterized by faster cure and high safety, less irritation to patients, no significant harm. It can improve the symptoms. Due to few clinical study on adverse reactions, there is none theoretical support for whether there is possible threat to patients' health^[2]. In recent years, some experts pointed out that therapy by injection of sensitive antibiotics and Chuanshentong for treatment of prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis is conducive to the cure of the disease, i.e. it can restore the patient's normal physiological function, quickly improve the patient's healing effect, improve the quality of life, significantly reduce the complications, and reduce the deterioration of the disease^[3]. In this study, we selected 100 patients with received prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis who were treated in our hospital from February 2015 to May 2016 were selected as the subjects, and the clinical results and the related examination results were reviewed during the course of treatment. The investigation report is as follows:

1. 资料与方法

1. Materials and methods

1.1 一般资料

1.1 General information

将2015年2月至2016年5月期间接诊前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎的100例患者为研究对象, 随机分为两组, 其中对照组50例, 平均年龄为(42.6±0.8)岁; 研究组50例, 平均年龄为(42.9±0.1)岁, 分别对比对照组和研究组两组患者一般资料发现, 两组患者的年龄、所患病情并无明显差距, 具有可比性(P>0.05)。

100 patients with received prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis who were treated in our hospital from February 2015 to May 2016 were selected as the subjects, and were randomly divided into two groups respectively: 50 patients in the Control Group, with mean age of (42.6 ± 0.8); and the other 50 for Control Group, with mean age of (42.9 ± 0.1). By comparing the general info of two groups of patients, we found that the two groups of patients with no significant difference ages and disease conditions, so they are comparable (P> 0.05).

1.2 治疗

1.2 Treatments

给予对照组患者常规药物口服治疗, 前列康、盐酸特拉唑嗪2 mg, 每晚1次, 疗程30d。研究组采取注射敏感抗生素和川参通注射液, 敏感抗生素 + 2%盐酸利多卡因 2-4 mL + 川参通注射液 3mL。

The patients in the Control Group were treated with conventional oral therapy: 2 mg of Prostate Plus and Terazosin Hydrochloride, once a night, for 30 days. And for the Study Group, injection of sensitive antibiotics and Chuanshentong, sensitive antibiotics + 2-4 mL 2% lidocaine hydrochloride + 3mL Chuanshentong injection.

1.3 疗效评定标准

由专业人员进行临床效果评定, 标准为: 患者症状、体征完全消失者为显效; 症状、体征明显好转者为有效; 症状、体征无改善甚或加重者为无效。

1.3 Evaluation criteria for efficacy

The clinical effect shall be assessed by the professional staff, the standard is: completely disappeared patients' symptoms and signs is for the marketable effect; significantly improved symptoms and signs is for the effective effect; no improved symptoms and signs for invalid.

1.4 统计学数据处理

1.4 Statistical data processing

所有数据经 SPSS12.0软件处理，计量资料以均数±标准量（ $X\pm S$ ）表示，计数资料以百分率表示，采用 T 检验。P < 0.05为差异有统计学意义。

All data were processed by SPSS12.0 software. The data were expressed as mean \pm standard ($X \pm S$). The count data were expressed as a percentage, using T test. P < 0.05 means that the difference was statistically significant.

2.结果

2. Results

2.1疗效比较

2.1 Efficacies comparison

对两组患者进行疗效观察后，由专人对数据进行分析，结果显示，研究组患者有效率要高于对照组，具有统计学意义（P<0.05）。（见表1）

After the observation of the clinic results the two groups of patients, the data were analyzed by a special person. The results showed that the efficacy of the Study Group was higher than that of the Control Group, which was statistically significant. (P < 0.05). (See Table 1)

表1 疗效对比n (%)

Table 1 Efficacy Comparison (%)

Group	Nos of patients	Healed	Improved	Invalid	Efficiency (%)
组别	例数	治愈	好转	无效	有效率 (%)
Study Group	50	39	9	2	96.0
研究组					
Control Group	50	5	12	8	34.0
对照组					
X ²					11.66
P value					<0.05
P值					

2.2 两组前列腺体积比较

2.2 Prostate volumes comparison of between two groups

分析两组前列腺体积结果，研究组前列腺体积改善均好于对照组， p<0.05。（见表2）

According to the analysis results of the prostate volume of two groups, the improvement of Study Group prostate volume was better than that of the Control Group, p < 0.05. (See Table 2)

表2 两组患者治疗前后前列腺体积比较（cm³）

Table 2 Prostate volume comparison between before and after treatment for two groups of patients (cm³)

Group	Before and after	Volume (cm ³)
组别	治疗前后	体积 (cm ³)
Study Group 研究组	Before 治疗前	70.35 ± 4.74
	After 治疗后	35.35 ± 4.71
Control Group 对照组	Before 治疗前	69.13 ± 4.54
	After 治疗后	69.31 ± 4.13

3.讨论

3 Discussions

前列腺增生是常见泌尿科疾病之一，病情严重可导致患者继发多种危害疾病，此病可在任何季节发生，严重威胁患者的身体健康以及日常生活。临床上主要采用西医口服治疗，相关研究结果显示采用有效的药物治疗，可以提高治愈率，有效保证患者治疗过程中安全、降低损伤作用，并且可缩短患者住院时间和治疗过程。在治疗中，要寻找安全、可靠、快速的治疗措施，给予患者精细的治疗，缓解患者的病情，加快患者的治愈。当前，药物治疗中采取前列腺内直接注射，效果更佳。在治疗中，依据患者的实际情况，设定个性化治疗措施，采取更具针对性的治疗方式，提升治疗效果。依据患者病情程度和机体特性，选择合理的药物搭配，那么就更能起到独具优势的治疗效果。

Prostate hyperplasia is one of the common urological diseases; serious illness can lead to a variety of secondary disease patients. This disease can occur in any season, with a serious threat to the patient's health and daily life. Clinically, Western medicine oral treatment is mainly adopted. The relevant research results shows that the use of effective drug therapy can improve the cure rate, effectively ensure the safety of patients in the treatment process, reduce the damage, and can shorten the hospital stay and treatment process. In the treatment, it is required to find safe, reliable, rapid treatment measures, to give patients a fine treatment, ease the patient's condition, and speed up the patient's cure. At present, the drug treatment adpopts direct injection within the prostate, with a better effect. In the treatment, according to the actual situation of patients, set personalized treatment measures to take a more targeted treatment to enhance the treatment effect. According to the patient's condition and body characteristics, choose a reasonable drug mix, then it can play a unique advantage of the treatment effect.

前列腺内直接注射治疗效果理想，可以提升治疗中的有效率，临床使用较为广泛。临床上主要采用前列腺内直接注射治疗前列腺增生合并慢性前列腺炎，相关研究结果显示采用该治疗措施，可以提高治愈率，有效保证患者治疗过程中安全、并且无副作用。对于提升疗效作用优良，可以保证前列腺体积在正常范围，而且能够降低不良反应发生。结果表明，通过前列腺内直接注射治疗的患者，无论是在治疗效果及不良反应发生情况均显著的降低或者减少了。并且，患者在治疗后，治愈快、安全性强，没有不良反应。

Treatment with direct injection in prostate is ideal one, which can improve the efficiency of treatment has been used clinically and extensively. Treatment of prostate direct injection for prostatic hyperplasia combined with chronic prostatitis is clinically used. The relevant research results show that the use of the treatment measures can improve the cure rate, effectively ensure the safety of patients during treatment, without side effects. For the effect improvement, it can ensure that the prostate volume falls in the normal range and reduce the occurrence of adverse reactions. The results show that patients treated by direct injection within the prostate, both in the treatment effect and the incidence of adverse reactions were significantly reduced or reduced. Moreover, the patient after treatment, cure faster, safe, no adverse reactions.

在治疗中，要寻找安全、可靠、快速的治疗措施，给予患者精细的治疗，缓解患者的病情，加快患者的治愈，积极改善患者的病情。本研究结果显示，患者入院后，接受前列腺内直接注射疗法的患者治愈效果要较接受传统疗法的对照组好，差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)，保证了治愈率，治疗效果更为理想，并发症较少，在临床中的价值得到了体现，可以在临床中进行推广。

During the treatment, it is required to find safe, reliable, rapid treatment measures, given suffering from this fine treatment, alleviate the patient's condition, speed up the patient's cure, and actively improve the patient's condition. The results of this study show that patients with admission to the prostate after direct injection therapy in patients with traditional therapy than the traditional Control Group is good, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), ensure the cure rate and the treatment effect is more ideal, with less complications. Due to its clinical value, it can be carried out in clinical practice.

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