The final titrated dose of controlled-release oxycontintablets, Karnofsky Performance Scale (KPS) score, and adverse events were evaluated and compared between the two groups. Results The treatment group had a significantly better analgesic effect than the control group (P < 0.05). The treatment group was significantly superior to the control group in terms of mean duration of analgesia and KPS score (P < 0.01). Moreover, the final titrated dose of controlled-release oxycontintablets and incidence of adverse events were significantly lower in the treatment group than in the control group (P < 0.05). Conclusion Pain-relieving powder iontophoresis combined with controlled-release oxycontin tablets is safe and effective in the treatment of moderate or severe cancer pain.

[Key words] pain-relieving powder; iontophoresis; controlled-release oxycontin tablet; cancer pain
注：按鼻塞、流脓涕、鼻头鼻肉、鼻甲肿胀的总积分将病情分为轻（积分<7），中（8≤积分<14），重（积分≥14）3个等级，两组性别比较，采用χ²检验，P>0.05；两组年龄比较，采用两个独立样本t检验，P>0.05；两组病情分型和证型比较，采用Mann-Whitney U检验，P>0.05。

2.2 疗效标准 采用《中西医诊断疗效标准·鼻科》[3]和《中药新药临床研究指导原则》[4]制定。鼻塞、流脓涕、鼻头鼻肉、鼻甲肿胀等，按轻、中、重分别计1、2、3分。临床愈：总积分减少率≥95%；显效：75%≤总积分减少率<95%；有效：30%≤总积分减少率<75%；无效：总积分减少率<30%。

2.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 15.0进行统计学分析。呈正态分布的连续型变量采用“均数±标准差（x±s）”进行统计学描述。采用配对t检验比较同组治疗前后症状积分均值，采用两个独立样本t检验比较两组治疗前后症状积分差值均数；采用Mann-Whitney U检验比较两组不同等级临床疗效分布，采用χ²检验比较两组愈显率和总有效率。P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

3 结果
3.1 两组临床疗效比较 Mann-Whitney U检验表明，两组不同等级临床疗效分布（合计、轻型、重型）比较，差异均具有统计学意义（P<0.01）；χ²检验表明，两组愈显率（合计、轻型、重型）和总有效率（合计、轻型、重型）比较，差异均具有统计学意义（P<0.05，或P<0.01），表明治疗组临床疗效显著优于对照组。见表2。

3.2 两组症状总积分比较 两组治疗前后症状总积分比较，差异均有统计学意义（P<0.01），治疗后总积分显著低于治疗前；治疗组治疗前后症状总积分下降显著大于对照组（P<0.01）。见表3。

4 讨论
肺经蕴热和肺热郁热，是鼻渊的常见病机[5]。
Clinical Efficacy of Xin’an Biyuan Fang in Treatment of Nasosinusitis: A Report of 87 Cases

TU Yan-hong1,2, SONG Ruo-hui1, GAO Shi-xiu1, ZHOU Su-di3, ZHENG Ri-xin1

(1. Department of Otorhinolaryngology, The First Hospital of Anhui University of Chinese Medicine, Anhui Hefei 230031, China; 2. Graduate Division, Anhui University of Chinese Medicine, Anhui Hefei 230038, China; 3. Department of Otorhinolaryngology, The Second Hospital of Anhui University of Chinese Medicine, Anhui Hefei 230061, China)

[Abstract] Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of Xin’an Biyuan Fang (XABYF) in the treatment of nasosinusitis. Methods A total of 115 patients with nasosinusitis were divided into treatment group (n = 87) and control group (n = 28). The treatment group was orally given XABYF, while the control group received Huodian pills. After 14 d of treatment, the total symptom score and clinical outcome were compared between the two groups. Results After treatment, both groups showed significant decreases in total symptom score (P < 0.01), and the treatment group had a significantly higher increase (P < 0.01). Compared with the control group, the treatment group had significantly more improvements in accumulated heat in lung meridian and stagnated heat of gallbladder and a significantly better overall clinical outcome (P < 0.01). Conclusion XABYF has good clinical efficacy in nasosinusitis patients with stagnated heat of gallbladder and accumulated heat in lung meridian.

[Key words] Xin’an Biyuan Fang; nasosinusitis; Biyuan; accumulated heat in lung meridian; stagnated heat of gallbladder