

# Clinical Efficacy of Xueshuantong Injection Combined with Acupuncture in the Treatment of Sequelae of Cerebral Infarction

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**Abstract: Objective:** To observe the effect of Xueshuantong injection combined with acupuncture in the treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction. **Methods:** Sixty-four patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction in our hospital from January to December 2024 were selected as the research objects. They were randomly divided into two groups by digital table random sorting and sampling, with 32 patients in each group. One group received routine treatment + Xueshuantong injection treatment (control group), and the other group received routine treatment + Xueshuantong injection + acupuncture treatment (observation group). The changes in limb function, self-care ability, balance ability and neurological function of the patients were analyzed. **Results:** The limb function and self-care ability of the observation group were higher than those of the control group after treatment ( $P<0.05$ ). The balance ability and neurological function of the observation group were also higher than those of the control group after treatment ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The treatment of Xueshuantong injection and acupuncture for patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction can promote the recovery of limb function and balance ability, improve neurological function, and enhance self-care ability.

**Keywords:** Xueshuantong Injection; Acupuncture; Sequelae of Cerebral Infarction

## 1. Introduction

Cerebral infarction is the most common type of cerebrovascular disease, with high risk and rapid development, which may even endanger the patient's life. Affected by hypoxia and ischemia, the brain tissue and nervous system are prone to cause varying degrees of functional impairment in patients (common ones include limb dysfunction, swallowing dysfunction, etc.),

which directly affects the prognosis of patients. Xueshuantong injection is widely used in the treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction, which can dredge blood vessels [1-2]. Acupuncture is the most commonly used type of external treatment in traditional Chinese medicine. By stimulating the acupoints of patients, it can promote blood circulation, remove blood stasis, and improve local microcirculation, which is helpful for the recovery of patients. This study mainly observed the effect of Xueshuantong injection combined with acupuncture in the treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 General Information

Sixty-four patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction in our hospital from January to December 2024 were selected as the research objects. They were randomly divided into two groups by digital table random sorting and sampling, with 32 patients in each group. One group received routine treatment + Xueshuantong injection treatment (control group), and the other group received routine treatment + Xueshuantong injection + acupuncture treatment (observation group). In the control group, there were 17 males and 15 females, aged 58-78 years, with an average age of  $(62.23 \pm 1.83)$  years. The body mass index was  $21-24\text{kg/m}^2$ , with an average of  $(22.31 \pm 0.83)\text{kg/m}^2$ . In the observation group, there were 18 males and 14 females, aged 57-77 years, with an average age of  $(61.59 \pm 1.68)$  years. The body mass index was  $21-24\text{kg/m}^2$ , with an average of  $(22.23 \pm 0.98)\text{kg/m}^2$ . There was no significant difference in basic data ( $P>0.05$ ).

### 2.2 Methods

Both groups of patients received basic treatment, including treatment for correcting electrolyte disorders, routine rehabilitation training, blood

pressure control, and blood lipid level regulation. The control group was treated with Xueshuantong injection. 4ml of Xueshuantong injection was mixed with 250ml of normal saline for injection and then infused once a day. The observation group received traditional Chinese medicine acupuncture treatment on the basis of the treatment plan of the control group. The head acupoints selected were Sishencong and Baihui. For the upper limbs, Hegu, Shousanli, Quchi, Jianliao, and Yangchi were selected. For the lower limbs, Taichong, Zusanli, Huantiao, and Yanglingquan were selected. These acupoints were used alternately. The needles were inserted with the routine reinforcing-reducing method. Moxa cones were ignited, and the needles were retained at a single acupoint for 15 minutes, once a day. Both groups of patients were treated for 14 days.

### 2.3 Observation Indicators

(1) Comparison of limb function and self-care ability. The Fugl-Meyer scale was used to evaluate the limb function of patients. The score range was 0-34 points, and the score was positively correlated with the limb function of patients. The self-care ability was evaluated according to the Barthel index, with a range of 0-100 points. The higher the score, the better the self-care ability. (2) Comparison of balance ability and neurological function. The balance ability of patients during the recovery period was

evaluated according to the Berg balance scale, with a score range of 0-54 points. The higher the score, the better the balance ability of patients. The neurological function was evaluated according to the NIHSS scale, with a score range of 0-45 points. The higher the score, the more severe the neurological function damage.

### 2.4 Statistical Methods

The data in this study were analyzed by the statistical software SPSS 25.0. Measurement data were expressed as ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) and tested by t-test. Count data were expressed as percentages and tested by chi-square test.  $P < 0.05$  indicated that the difference was statistically significant.

## 3. Result

### 3.1 Comparison of Limb Function and Self-Care Ability

The limb function and self-care ability of the observation group were higher than those of the control group after treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ), as shown in Table 1.

### 3.2 Comparison of Balance Ability and Neurological Function

The balance ability and neurological function of the observation group were higher than those of the control group after treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ), as shown in Table 2.

**Table 1. Comparison of Limb Function and Self-Care Ability ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

Group	Number of Cases	Limb Function		Self-Care Ability	
		Before Treatment	After Treatment	Before Treatment	After Treatment
Observation Group	32	$19.88 \pm 2.15$	$29.68 \pm 1.35$	$35.05 \pm 2.15$	$72.78 \pm 2.15$
Control Group	32	$19.98 \pm 2.35$	$23.15 \pm 1.56$	$35.15 \pm 2.36$	$62.68 \pm 2.35$
<i>t</i>	-	1.458	28.052	1.758	28.045
<i>p</i>	-	0.363	0.001	0.405	0.001

**Table 2. Comparison of Balance Function and Neurological Function between the Two Groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

Group	Number of Cases	Balance Function		Neurological Function	
		Before Treatment	After Treatment	Before Treatment	After Treatment
Observation Group	32	$26.85 \pm 2.15$	$44.85 \pm 1.35$	$43.15 \pm 1.68$	$28.15 \pm 2.38$
Control Group	32	$26.53 \pm 2.23$	$37.45 \pm 1.25$	$43.22 \pm 1.74$	$35.73 \pm 1.99$
<i>t</i>	-	1.568	12.425	1.468	10.125
<i>p</i>	-	0.285	0.001	0.052	0.001

## 4. Discussion

Patients with cerebral infarction have varying degrees of damage to the nervous system function, and are often accompanied by different

degrees of sequelae, mainly manifested as limb dysfunction, etc., which directly affects the subsequent life of patients. In the treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction, in order to promote the rapid recovery of the

damaged functions of patients, effective treatment measures need to be taken in a timely manner to improve various functions of patients. Xueshuantong injection is the main drug used in clinical treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction. It has the effects of dredging blood vessels, promoting blood circulation, and preventing thrombosis. It can improve the blood supply to the brain and the limbs on the hemiplegic side, and help the recovery of the damaged functions of patients [3-4]. Traditional Chinese medicine acupuncture treatment is also widely used in the treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction. By stimulating the relevant acupoints on the head, upper limbs, and lower limbs of patients, it can promote blood circulation, remove blood stasis, regulate the meridians, and promote blood circulation. It can also improve the spasm symptoms of the limbs of patients [5-6]. Under the action of the thermal effect of moxa cones, the effect of stimulating acupoints can be further enhanced, promoting the recovery of the damaged functions of patients. In this study, the patients in the observation group received the combined treatment of Xueshuantong injection and acupuncture during the recovery period. Through observation, it was found that under the action of this combined treatment plan, the limb function, self-activity ability, neurological function, and balance ability of the patients in the observation group were rapidly improved. This indicates that the combined treatment of Xueshuantong injection and acupuncture can help patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction recover and improve the clinical treatment effect of these patients.

In conclusion, in the treatment of patients with sequelae of cerebral infarction, the combined treatment of Xueshuantong injection and acupuncture can be carried out on the basis of basic treatment, which can help the recovery of damaged functions, improve neurological

function, promote the rapid recovery of self-care ability, and improve the prognosis.

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