

Evaluation of the Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Gongyanping Capsule Combined with Tinidazole Tablets in the Treatment of Patients with Acute Cervicitis

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Abstract: Objective: To study the therapeutic effect of Gongyanping capsule+tinidazole tablets in patients with acute cervicitis. **Methods:** Data were collected from 84 patients with acute cervicitis admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to October 2020. The “double-blind method” was divided into reference group (tinidazole tablets, n=42) and combination group (tinidazole + Azole tablets + Gongyanping capsule, n=42), compare the effectiveness of the two groups. **Results:** There was no difference in immune function before medication, and there was no difference in adverse reactions between the two groups after medication, $P>0.05$; after medication, compared with the reference group, the combination group had higher IgA, IgG, IgM indicators; the combination group had higher effective rates (95.24%) was higher than the reference group (76.19%), $\chi^2=4.7639$, $p=0.0290$, $P<0.05$. **Conclusions:** Combination therapy for acute cervicitis can improve the efficacy, is safe and reliable, and is worthy of praise.

Keywords: Gongyanping capsules; Tinidazole tablets; Acute cervicitis; Clinical efficacy; Safety

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1. Introduction

The common clinical obstetrics and gynecology disease is acute cervicitis. The patient becomes ill due to inflammation after cervical infection with pathogens. With the help of B-ultrasound, the cervix is in the state of congestion and edema, and the vaginal mucosa is congested and edema, attached to purulent secretions, and secreted. The substance flows out through the cervical canal, increasing the risk of bleeding. According to epidemiology^[1], the prevalence rate of this disease in gynecology is as high as 50%. The analysis of the pathogenic factors is not clear. It may be related to factors such as repeated vaginal infections, early sexual life and increased number of induced abortions. The symptoms of vulvar pain, purulent leucorrhea, dysuria, and bleeding during sexual intercourse will worsen and affect women's physical and mental health. Therefore, how to use drugs correctly as soon as possible has become an urgent point in the field of gynecology. Zheng Lin^[2] confirmed that tinidazole tablets can improve the efficacy of treating this disease. It can exert anti-inflammatory mechanism, inhibit anaerobic infection, enhance antibacterial activity, and relieve discomfort, but the effect of simple medication is not good,

and the side effects can also restore the disease. It brings troubles and affects the prognosis of patients. In view of this, this article selects 84 patients with acute cervicitis admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to October 2020 as the research object, and analyzes the value of symptomatic medication for patients with acute cervicitis.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Baseline Data

A retrospective study, sample collection in our hospital from January 2020 to October 2020 admitted 84 patients with acute cervicitis, combination group (42 cases): age 22-52 years old, mean (36.34±0.58) years old; course of disease 1-15d, mean value (7.51±1.23)d; of which 24 were unmarried and 18 were married; types of infection: 11 cases of mycoplasma infection, 9 cases of chlamydia infection, 13 cases of gonococcal infection, 9 cases of mixed infection; reference group (42 cases): age 24-55 years old, mean (36.56±0.61) years old; course of disease 2-17d, mean (7.64±1.38)d; 22 cases were unmarried, 20 cases were married; type of infection: 12 cases of mycoplasma infection, 10 cases of chlamydia infection. There were 8 cases of gonococcal infection and 12 cases of mixed infection, $P>0.05$, comparable. The patient signed

the “Informed Consent” and was approved by the ethics committee.

[Inclusion criteria] 1) Diagnosed by colposcopy [3]; 2) Normal menstruation, history of sexual life; 3) Showing vulvar pain, dysuria, and purulent leucorrhoea; 4) The course of disease >1d, age >18 years old; 5) Complete data.

[Exclusion criteria] 1) Organ failure; 2) Vaginal bleeding caused by other unknown reasons; 3) Being pregnant or breast-feeding; 4) Medication contraindications; 5) History of mental illness; 6) Withdrawal from the study halfway.

2.2 Method

Reference group: patients take 1g tinidazole tablets (manufacturer: Hubei Hengan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., National Medicine Zhunzi H20063292, specification 0.5g*8 tablets), once a day, continuous medication for 1 month, adjusted according to the degree of disease recovery Dosage of medication.

Combination group: The dosage and method of tinidazole tablets are the same as those in the reference group, combined with a single oral administration of 2 Gongyanping capsules (manufacturer: Jiangxi Minji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., National Medicine Zhunzi Z20060038, specification 0.25g*12 capsules*3 plates), 3 times/d, continuous medication for 1 month, and adjust the dosage according to the degree of disease recovery.

Both groups of treatment are 3 months.

2.3 Observation Indicators

Immune function: Collect 2 groups of fasting venous blood 3mL, centrifuge for testing, ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent) method to detect IgA, IgG, IgM, the kit provided by Sichuan Aobo Company, strictly follow the instructions.

Clinical efficacy: markedly effective: symptoms subsided, gynecological examination cervix surface is smooth, covered with squamous epithelium, pathogenic bacteria results are negative; effective: symptoms are relieved, gynecological examination erosion area is reduced, most pathogenic bacteria results are negative, only one positive number; Ineffective: worsening of the condition [4] and effective rate.

Adverse reactions: record the number of cases of vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness and headache.

2.4 Statistical Methods

The data were sorted by Excel table, analyzed by SPSS22.0 statistical software, and the mean±standard deviation (±s) of measurement data was expressed by t test. Counting data composition ratio [n(%)] said, x² test.

Inspection level P=0.05.

3. Results

3.1 Immune Function

There was no difference in immune function before medication, P>0.05; after medication, compared with the reference group, the IgA, IgG, IgM indexes of the combination group were higher, P<0.05. See Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of immune function (±s, g/L)

Group		Combination group (n=42)	Reference group (n=42)	t	p	
IgA	Before medication	2.42±0.62	2.45±0.29	0.2840	0.7771	
	After medication	2.98±0.74 [#]	2.58±0.21 [*]	3.3700	P<0.05	
	t	--	3.7592	2.3530	--	--
	p	--	P<0.05	P<0.05	--	--
IgG	Before medication	9.62±0.83	9.61±0.84	0.0548	0.9564	
	After medication	12.48±1.35 [#]	10.25±1.49 [*]	7.1878	P<0.05	
	t	--	11.6958	2.4248	--	--
	p	--	P<0.05	P<0.05	--	--
IgM	Before medication	0.91±0.12	0.92±0.14	0.3514	0.7261	
	After medication	1.29±0.21 [#]	1.04±0.18 [*]	5.8577	P<0.05	
	t	--	10.1819	3.4103	--	--
	p	--	P<0.05	P<0.05	--	--

Note: Comparison within groups, *P<0.05; Comparison between groups, [#]P<0.05.

3.2 Clinical Efficacy

Compared with the reference group, the combination group has a higher effective rate, P<0.05. See Table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of clinical efficacy [(n), %]

Group	Markedly effective	efficient	invalid	Efficient
Combination group (n=42)	25(59.52)	15(35.71)	2(4.76)	40(95.24%)
Reference group (n=42)	20(47.62)	12(28.57)	10(23.81)	32(76.19%)
x ²	--	--	--	4.7639
p	--	--	--	0.0290

3.3 Adverse Reactions

There was no difference in the proportion of adverse

reactions between the two groups, $P > 0.05$. See Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of adverse reactions [(n),%]

Group	Vomit	diarrhea	Dizziness and headache	Incidence
Combination group (n=42)	2 (4.76)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.38)	3 (7.14%)
Reference group (n=42)	1 (2.38)	2 (4.76)	1 (2.38)	4 (9.52%)
χ^2	--	--	--	0.1558
p	--	--	--	0.6930

4. Discussion

Acute cervicitis is a common gynecological disease. The body is infected with different pathogens. Bacteria such as mold, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are common pathogens. The pathological feature is that the columnar epithelium in the cervical epidermis covers the original squamous epithelium, which is diseased. Features such as high rate and poor prognosis. The cause of the analysis is unknown. It may be related to the increase in the number of abortions, frequent sexual life, and repeated vaginitis. Symptoms such as purulent leucorrhea and dysuria after the illness are likely to occur if they are not treated in time. Chronic cervicitis and cervical cancer threaten the physical and mental health of patients, so early correct medication is paid attention to by gynecology.

It has been reported in the literature^[5] that tinidazole + Gongyanping capsules can improve the curative effect of this disease. The analysis found that: 1) The former is a nitroimidazole derivative, which can inhibit the synthesis of anaerobic bacteria's DNA by oral administration. Inhibit the growth and reproduction of pathogenic microorganisms, promote the death of pathogenic microorganisms, and inhibit the synthesis of pathogen DNA, quickly reach the focus of the disease, and enhance the antibacterial effect. However, long-term simple drug use can easily cause side effects and affect the outcome of the disease, and its clinical application is limited.

2) Chinese medicine shows that acute cervicitis belongs to the categories of "suppression" and "abdominal pain". The pathogenesis is caused by women's menstrual period, damp-heat and pathogenic qi deficiency, and normal physical weakness. Heat damages qi and yin and causes poor blood flow and heat damages body fluid. The color is yellow, the blood stasis is difficult to remove, which causes depression and heat, and the damp evil ob-

struction causes the patient to have abdominal distension and eventually blood stasis. Therefore, follow the treatment of removing blood stasis and promoting qi, clearing heat and dampness, astringent stop, expectorant and pain relief principles can improve the effect of disease treatment.

Gongyanping Capsule is a common Chinese medicine preparation. The ingredients involved are liangmianzhen, angelica, diren, five-finger hair peach, and piercing stone. Among them, liangmianzhen has the effects of dispelling dampness and relieving pain, promoting qi and promoting blood circulation. Angelica has the functions of regulating menstruation and relieving pain and nourishing blood. Invigorating blood, Diren has the effects of detoxification and swelling, removing blood stasis and removing dampness, piercing the stone has the effects of dispelling blood stasis and relieving pain, clearing heat and dampness, five-finger hair peach has the effects of promoting qi, replenishing dampness, replenishing qi and strengthening the spleen. It has the effect of removing blood stasis, relieving pain, and astringent stop band.

Modern pharmacology shows that Gongyanping Capsule inhibits hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcus, protects women's reproductive health, enhances the antibacterial effect, promotes skin cell differentiation and proliferation, improves the microcirculation mechanism, and promotes disease recovery. It has practical value.

This study shows that: 1) Compared with the reference group, the combination group has higher IgA, IgG, and IgM indicators, $P < 0.05$, indicating that the two medications can complement each other, promote immune recovery, enhance the medication mechanism, and have a positive significance in achieving long-term efficacy. 2) Compared with the reference group, the combination group has a higher effective rate, $P < 0.05$, indicating that the two groups can take advantage of their respective advantages, enhance the efficacy of the medication, and promote the early recovery of the disease; 3) There is no difference in the proportion of adverse reactions between the two groups, $P > 0.05$, which shows that this article is similar to Cai Yaqing^[6] literature, so the two drugs can play a synergistic auxiliary effect to ensure the safety and rationality of the medication, and the effect is ideal.

In summary, Gongyanping Capsule + Tinidazole Tablets for patients with acute cervicitis can improve immune function, enhance the effect of medication, and ensure the safety of medication and the definite curative effect.

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