

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.21.029

多索茶碱注射液对急性支气管哮喘患者血清 IL-18, IL-33 及 TNF- α 水平的影响 *

李吉梅¹ 孙成英¹ 娄明远¹ 许玲芬¹ 王佳斌¹ 姜 锋²

(1 青海省人民医院 全科医学科 青海 西宁 810000; 2 第四军医大学第二附属医院唐都医院 妇产科 陕西 西安 710038)

摘要 目的:探究多索茶碱注射液对支气管哮喘急性发作的治疗效果及对血清白细胞介素-18(IL-18)、白细胞介素-33(IL-33)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)的影响。**方法:**100例支气管哮喘急性发作患者参照抽签法分作对照组与实验组,对照组采用氨茶碱治疗,实验组采用多索茶碱注射液治疗,观察两组疗效、喘息缓解时间、哮鸣音缓解时间、咳嗽缓解时间、IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 、内皮素(ET)、一氧化碳(NO)、NK细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺、最大呼气流量(PEF)、用力肺活量(FVC)、安全性。**结果:**实验组总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。实验组喘息缓解时间、哮鸣音缓解时间、咳嗽缓解时间优于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 、ET、CD8⁺均降低,实验组低于对照组,两组NO、NK细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺、PEF、FVC均上升,实验组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。实验组不良反应率低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**多索茶碱注射液对支气管哮喘急性发作的临床效果肯定,降低血清IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 水平,同时能够利于血管内皮功能、肺功能、免疫功能的改善。

关键词:多索茶碱注射液;支气管哮喘急性发作;白细胞介素-18;白细胞介素-33;肿瘤坏死因子- α

中图分类号:R562.25 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)21-4116-04

Effect of Doxofylline Injection on Serum Levels of IL-18, IL-33 and TNF- α of Patients with Acute Bronchial Asthma*

LI Ji-meí, SUN Cheng-ying¹, LOU Ming-yuan¹, XU Ling-fen¹, WANG Jia-bin¹, JIANG Feng²

(1 Department of General Practitioner, Qinghai People's Hospital, Xining, Qinghai, 810000, China; 2 Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tangdu Hospital, Second Affiliated Hospital of the Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of doxofylline injection on serum levels of interleukin-18 (IL-18), interleukin-33 (IL-33) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) of patients with acute bronchial asthma. **Methods:** 100 cases with acute bronchial asthma who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the experimental group. The patients in the control group were treated with aminophylline, while the patients in the experimental group were treated with doxofylline injection. Then the curative effect, breathing ease time, wheezing sound relief time, cough reduce time, the serum levels of IL-18, IL-33, TNF- α , endothelin (ET), carbon monoxide (NO), NK cells, CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺, the maximum expiratory flow (PEF), forced vital capacity (FVC) and drug safety were observed and compared between the two groups before and after the treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of experimental group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The breathing ease time and wheezing sound relief time of experimental group were better than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the serum levels of IL-18, IL-33, TNF- α , ET and CD8⁺ in the two groups decreased, and the experimental group was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$); After treatment, the serum levels of the NO, NK cells, CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺, the PEF and FVC in the two groups increased, and the experimental group was higher than that of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The adverse reaction rate of experimental group was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The clinical effect of doxofylline injection was obvious in the treatment of acute bronchial asthma, which can reduce the serum levels of IL-18, IL-33 and TNF- α , and improve the vascular endothelial function, lung function and immune function.

Key words: Doxofylline injection; Acute bronchial asthma; Interleukin-18; Interleukin-33; Tumor necrosis factor- α

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R562.25 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)21-4116-04

前言

支气管哮喘是呼吸道常见疾病,按临床表现可分作急性发

作期、慢性持续期与临床缓解期。其中急性发作期是指气促、喘息等症状骤然出现,或者原有症状突然加剧,多伴呼气气流降低、呼吸困难等症状^[1]。呼吸道感染、接触刺激物、变异原是其

* 基金项目:青海省自然科学基金项目(7092089)

作者简介:李吉梅(1983-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:内科疾病的诊治

(收稿日期:2017-02-05 接受日期:2017-02-27)

常见诱因,病情可于数小时或者数天内加重,且程度轻重不一,严重者可危及生命^[2,3]。茶碱类是支气管哮喘急性发作的常用药物,既往临床多予以患者口服或者静脉使用氨茶碱治疗,其疗效较为可观,但不良反应较重^[4]。多索茶碱是茶碱类的新型药物,起效迅速,药效时间长,可避免茶碱样副反应。研究报道,白细胞介素-18、33(IL-18、IL-33)可诱导 Th2 细胞因子生成,参与机体的变态反应,引起或者加剧支气管哮喘^[5,6]。研究发现,肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)可能参与支气管哮喘的急性发作,其浓度可反映疾病的进展程度,是目前研究的热点^[7]。本研究旨在探究多索茶碱注射液对支气管哮喘急性发作的治疗效果及对血清 IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集 2015 年 6 月~2016 年 6 月于我院就诊的 100 例支气管哮喘急性发作患者,纳入符合支气管哮喘相关诊断标准;急性发作(胸闷、气急、喘息、咳嗽等表现骤然发生或者加剧,伴呼气流量下降、呼吸困难等);病情程度为轻度或者中度;肺部未见其他疾病。排除呼吸道感染;心肝肾等主要器官严重病变;病情危急;妊娠或者哺乳阶段。本研究已得到医院伦理委员会许可,并签署家属和患者知情同意书,参照抽签法分组。对照组 27 例男,23 例女;年龄 22~71 岁,平均(43.58 $\pm$ 7.25)岁。实验组 24 例男,26 例女;年龄 20~70 岁,平均(44.21 $\pm$ 7.87)岁。对比两组性别等未见差异($P>0.05$),存在比较性。支气管哮喘相关诊断标准^[8](符合①至④项或者⑤至⑥项):①胸闷、气急、喘息、咳嗽反复发作,多与接触冷空气、变应原、上呼吸道感染、化学性或者物理性刺激、运动相关;②肺部可闻及弥散或者局部的哮鸣音,且主要为呼气相并延长;③临床表现可自行减轻或者于用药后减轻;④排除其他因素造成的胸闷、气急、喘息、咳嗽等临床表现;⑤若临床表现不显著者,至少需具备 1 项下列试验阳性:支气管的舒张试验为阳性、支气管的运动试验或者激发试验为阳性、最大呼气流量(PEF)的昼夜波动率或者日内变异率在 20%以上。

1.2 方法

两组均予以卧床休息、平喘、祛痰、抗感染、吸氧等基础治疗。对照组采用氨茶碱治疗,将 200 mg 氨茶碱(江苏迪赛诺制药有限公司,规格 2 mL:0.25 g,国药准字 H41022266,批号 150521)与 250 mL 0.9%氯化钠稀释,以静脉滴注方式给药,早晚各 1 次。实验组采用多索茶碱注射液治疗,将 300 mg 多索茶碱注射液(锦州生化制药有限公司,规格:10 mL/0.1 g,国药准字 H20040617,批号 150524)与 250 mL 0.9%氯化钠稀释,每日 1 次。两组均持续用药 7 d,于治疗结束时进行疗效评估,并记录两组体征及症状缓解时间,不良反应。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疗效观察 体征及症状全部缓解或者偶尔轻度发作但无需用药,PEF 增加在 35%以上即临床控制;体征及症状显著减轻,但仍需用药,PEF 增加在 25%至 35%即显效;体征及症状有所改善,但仍需用药,PEF 增加在 15%至 24%即好转;症状及体征、PEF 未见缓解,甚至加重即无效。临床控制、显效及好转均视作总有效^[9]。

1.3.2 血液指标检测 于治疗前后收集患者 2 mL 晨起静脉血,常规分离血清并保存待检。IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 予以酶联免疫吸附法进行检测。内皮素(ET)予以放射免疫法进行检测,一氧化氮(NO)予以电化学发光法进行检测。NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 予以免疫荧光抗体法进行检测。

1.3.3 肺功能检测 予以肺功能仪测定 PEF 及用力肺活量。

1.4 统计学分析

选择 SPSS18.0 行数据统计,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,用 t 检验比较,计数资料用[(例)%]表示,用 χ^2 检验比较, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 比较两组疗效

实验组总有效率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 比较两组疗效[(n)%,n=50]

Table 1 Comparison of curative effect between two groups [(n)%,n=50]

Groups	Clinical control	Markedly	Better	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group	14(28.00)	14(28.00)	12(24.00)	10(20.00)	40(80.00)
Experiment group	22(44.00)	15(30.00)	10(20.00)	3(6.00)	47(94.00) ^a

Note: compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.2 比较两组体征及症状缓解时间

实验组喘息、哮鸣音、咳嗽缓解时间优于对照组,差异有统

计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 比较两组体征及症状缓解时间($\bar{x} \pm s$,n=50)

Table 2 Comparison signs and symptoms of remission time between two groups [$\bar{x} \pm s$,n=50]

Groups	Wheezing(d)	Wheeze(d)	Cough(d)
Control group	6.40 $\pm$ 0.79	6.88 $\pm$ 0.86	6.97 $\pm$ 0.85
Experiment group	3.21 $\pm$ 0.41 ^a	4.75 $\pm$ 0.59 ^a	5.22 $\pm$ 0.64 ^a

Note: compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.3 比较两组治疗前后 IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α

治疗前,比较两组 IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 无差异($P>0.05$);治

疗后,两组 IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 均较治疗前降低,实验组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 比较两组治疗前后 IL-18、IL-33、TNF-α($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Table 3 Comparison of IL-18, IL-33 and TNF-α between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Groups	Time	IL-18 (ng/L)	IL-33 (ng/L)	TNF-α (μg/L)
Control group	Before treatment	478.96± 59.74	576.32± 72.05	2.55± 0.31
	After treatment	359.45± 44.87 ^b	420.41± 52.51 ^b	1.78± 0.22 ^b
Experiment group	Before treatment	477.52± 59.62	575.50± 71.89	2.54± 0.31
	After treatment	315.63± 39.37 ^{ab}	384.12± 48.06 ^{ab}	1.46± 0.19 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

2.4 比较两组治疗前后 ET、NO

ET 均降低,实验组下降更明显,两组 NO 均上升,实验组高于

治疗前,比较两组 ET、NO 无差异(P>0.05);治疗后,两组 对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 比较两组治疗前后 ET、NO($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Table 4 Comparison of ET and NO between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Groups	Time	ET (ng/L)	NO (μmol/L)
Control group	Before treatment	43.58± 5.41	83.21± 10.41
	After treatment	30.41± 3.80 ^b	94.50± 11.82 ^b
Experiment group	Before treatment	42.79± 5.33	82.98± 10.20
	After treatment	24.55± 3.06 ^{ab}	108.22± 13.52 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

2.5 比较两组治疗前后免疫功能

CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 均上升,实验组高于对照组,两组 CD3⁺、均降低,实

验组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 5。

无差异 (P>0.05); 治疗后, 两组 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、

表 5 比较两组治疗前后免疫功能($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Table 5 Comparison of immune function between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Groups	Time	NK cell (%)	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ (%)	CD8 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Control group	Before treatment	28.11± 4.11	55.43± 6.92	32.85± 4.12	29.33± 3.65	1.19± 0.14
	After treatment	30.84± 3.85 ^b	61.42± 7.67 ^b	39.51± 4.87 ^b	27.47± 5.43 ^b	1.61± 0.20 ^b
Experiment group	Before treatment	27.95± 3.49	55.89± 6.58	32.14± 4.06	29.75± 3.68	1.20± 0.15
	After treatment	33.50± 4.18 ^{ab}	68.77± 8.50 ^{ab}	46.20± 5.77 ^{ab}	25.40± 3.17 ^{ab}	1.73± 0.21 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

2.6 比较两组治疗前后肺功能

组 PEF、FVC 均上升,实验组高于对照组,差异有统计学意义

治疗前,比较两组 PEF、FVC 无差异(P>0.05);治疗后,两 (P<0.05),见表 6。

表 6 比较两组治疗前后肺功能($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Table 6 Comparison of pulmonary function between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=50$)

Groups	Time	PEF (L/min)	FVC (L)
Control group	Before treatment	265.41± 33.17	1.85± 0.23
	After treatment	387.54± 48.36 ^b	2.64± 0.34 ^b
Experiment group	Before treatment	266.30± 33.29	1.86± 0.23
	After treatment	417.53± 52.11 ^{ab}	3.81± 0.47 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

2.7 比较两组安全性

用药期间,对照组不良反应为 24.00%,其中 4 例失眠、3 例心律失常、5 例恶心,实验组不良反应为 6.00%,其中 2 例失眠,1 例恶心,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

3 讨论

支气管哮喘是一种气道慢性炎症疾病,急性发作时病情可迅速进展,未能及时有效治疗者能够出现呼吸衰竭,严重威胁

患者的生命安全^[10]。临床多以解除痉挛、抗炎、扩张支气管等进行治疗原则^[11]。

氨茶碱是既往常用支气管扩张剂,能够促进呼吸道平滑肌产生松弛,缓解支气管黏膜的水肿、充血,且可促进膈肌收缩能力的增强,缓解肺部的通气功能^[12]。但容易引起心律失常、失眠、恶心等不良反应,降低临床效果^[13]。多索茶碱是一种茶碱衍生物,可起到抗炎、解痉、提高免疫力等多种药理学作用。临床研究报道,多索茶碱的药物活性明显高于氨茶碱,且毒性较低^[14]。

本研究显示,多索茶碱治疗后总有效率较高,且体征及症状缓解时间显著优于氨茶碱组,表明多索茶碱可提高疗效,促进患者体征及症状的缓解,从而减轻其痛苦。

近年来研究发现,Th1/Th2 细胞失衡可于支气管哮喘发病中起着主导作用,机体正常状态下,Th1/Th2 可确保内环境的稳定,若 Th2 细胞抗进,可诱导哮喘等变态反应^[15]。IL-18 可诱导 Th2 细胞合成并分泌 IL-4、IL-10,并刺激嗜酸性粒细胞、肥大细胞释放组胺,导致气道出现高反应性,引起气道炎症,造成支气管哮喘发作^[16]。IL-33 能够结合 ST2 受体,调节机体炎症因子的浓度,临床研究证实,免疫球蛋白 E 可诱导肥大细胞分泌 IL-33,同时又可 IL-33 可刺激肥大细胞生成其他细胞因子,加剧气道的高反应性及炎症反应^[17]。有研究报道,TNF- α 能够利于炎症介质的浸润和游离,导致肺功能受损,同时也可促进中性粒细胞的分解能力,导致炎症反应加剧,诱导组织产生纤维化^[18]。本研究显示,多索茶碱治疗后 IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 浓度显著降低,说明多索茶碱能够缓解气道炎症,减轻其高反应性,从而促进症状及体征的改善,但其具体机制有待临床的进一步研究。

国外研究发现,血管内皮功能紊乱是支气管哮喘急性发作的重要诱因,ET 可调节肺部通气功能,其水平上升能够诱导氧自由基、前列腺素等增加,导致肺部上皮细胞产生损伤,引起炎症因子的集聚^[19]。NO 能够维持气道平滑肌的正常张力,其浓度降低能够导致肺功能减弱^[20]。本研究显示,多索茶碱治疗后 ET 显著降低,NO 上升,说明多索茶碱能够纠正血管内皮功能紊乱,缓解其对机体造成的损伤,促进疾病的缓解。临床研究发现,支气管哮喘急性发作患者多伴免疫功能低下,表现为 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 降低,CD8⁺ 上升^[21]。本研究显示,多索茶碱治疗后免疫功能明显改善,说明其可缓解机体免疫功能紊乱,利于免疫内环境的修复及稳定。同时本研究也发现,多索茶碱治疗后肺功能显著增加,且不良反应较少,可能与其能够利于气道纤毛的运动,提高膈肌的收缩能力,同时其对胃肠道、中枢神经系统等亲和性较低,因此可提高肺功能,降低不良反应^[22]。

综上,多索茶碱注射液对支气管哮喘急性发作的临床效果肯定,降低血清 IL-18、IL-33、TNF- α 水平,同时能够利于血管内皮功能、肺功能、免疫功能的改善。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Martelli AG, Bianchi R, Boldrighini B, et al. Monitoring the hospital management of acute asthma: the Italian Pediatric Network experience[J]. Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol, 2016, 48(6): 228-232
- [2] Johnston SL, Szegedi M, Cross M, et al. Azithromycin for Acute Exacerbations of Asthma: The AZALEA Randomized Clinical Trial[J]. JAMA Intern Med, 2016, 176(11): 1630-1637
- [3] Kantor DB, Stenquist N, McDonald MC, et al. Rhinovirus and serum IgE are associated with acute asthma exacerbation severity in children[J]. J Allergy Clin Immunol, 2016, 138(5): 1467-1471
- [4] Tiwari A, Guglani V, Jat KR. Ketamine versus aminophylline for acute asthma in children: A randomized, controlled trial [J]. Ann Thorac Med, 2016, 11(4): 283-288
- [5] Oda H, Kawayama T, Imaoka H, et al. Interleukin-18 expression, CD8 (+) T cells, and eosinophils in lungs of nonsmokers with fatal asthma [J]. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2014, 112(1): 23-28
- [6] Zhang Y, Bian C, Wu J, et al. IL-33 promotes airway remodeling in a

- mouse model of asthma via ERK1/2 signaling pathway [J]. Chinese Journal of Cellular and Molecular Immunology, 2016, 32(5): 590-594
- [7] Anaparti V, Pascoe CD, Jha A, et al. Tumor necrosis factor regulates NMDA receptor-mediated airway smooth muscle contractile function and airway responsiveness [J]. Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol, 2016, 311(2): L467-L480
- [8] Beasley R, Hancox RJ, Harwood M, et al. Asthma and Respiratory Foundation NZ adult asthma guidelines: a quick reference guide[J]. N Z Med J, 2016, 129(1445): 83-102
- [9] Moeller A, Carlsen KH, Sly PD, et al. Monitoring asthma in childhood: lung function, bronchial responsiveness and inflammation[J]. Eur Respir Rev, 2015, 24(136): 204-215
- [10] Zamanfar D, Gaffari J, Behzadnia S, et al. The Prevalence of Allergic Rhinitis, Eczema and Asthma in Students of Guidance Schools in Mazandaran Province, Iran [J]. Open Access Maced J Med Sci, 2016, 4(4): 619-623
- [11] Arnold DH. Acute asthma exacerbations, viral respiratory infections, and corticosteroid treatment [J]. Lancet Respir Med, 2016, 4 (12): 930-932
- [12] Tiwari A, Guglani V, Jat KR. Ketamine versus aminophylline for acute asthma in children: A randomized, controlled trial[J]. Ann Thorac Med, 2016, 11(4): 283-288
- [13] Singhi S, Grover S, Bansal A, et al. Randomised comparison of intravenous magnesium sulphate, terbutaline and aminophylline for children with acute severe asthma [J]. Acta Paediatr, 2014, 103 (12): 1301-1306
- [14] Lal D, Manocha S, Ray A, et al. Comparative study of the efficacy and safety of theophylline and doxofylline in patients with bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. J Basic Clin Physiol Pharmacol, 2015, 26(5): 443-451
- [15] Rogala B, Bozek A, Gluck J, et al. Prevalence of IgE-mediated allergy and evaluation of Th1/Th2 cytokine profiles in patients with severe bronchial asthma[J]. Postepy Dermatol Alergol, 2015, 32(4): 274-280
- [16] Jackson DJ, Glanville N, Trujillo-Torralbo MB, et al. Interleukin-18 is associated with protection against rhinovirus-induced colds and asthma exacerbations[J]. Clin Infect Dis, 2015, 60(10): 1528-1531
- [17] Gordon ED, Simpson LJ, Rios CL, et al. Alternative splicing of interleukin-33 and type 2 inflammation in asthma [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2016, 113(31): 8765-8770
- [18] Majak P. Tumor necrosis factor alpha as an asthma biomarker in early childhood[J]. Pneumonol Alergol Pol, 2016, 84(3): 143-144
- [19] Weng CM, Chen BC, Wang CH, et al. The endothelin A receptor mediates fibrocyte differentiation in chronic obstructive asthma. The involvement of connective tissue growth factor [J]. Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 2013, 188(3): 298-308
- [20] Zeng J, Liao W. Research progress in relationship between fractional exhaled nitric oxide and asthma in children[J]. Chinese Journal of Contemporary Pediatrics, 2016, 18(9): 903-908
- [21] Chatila TA. Innate Immunity in Asthma[J]. N Engl J Med, 2016, 375 (5): 477-479
- [22] Rajanandh MG, Nageswari AD, Ilango K. Pulmonary function assessment in mild to moderate persistent asthma patients receiving montelukast, doxofylline, and tiotropium with budesonide: a randomized controlled study[J]. Clin Ther, 2014, 36(4): 526-533