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小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素对 MPP 患儿潮气呼吸肺功能、Th1/Th2 免疫平衡及血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素对肺炎支原体肺炎(MPP)患儿潮气呼吸肺功能、Th1/Th2 免疫平衡及血清活化蛋白 C(APC)、白介素 1 受体 1 型(IL-1R1)水平的影响。方法:选取 2018 年 7 月至 2020 年 6 月期间我院收治的 MPP 患儿 160 例。根据入院奇偶顺序法将患儿分为对照组和实验组,各 80 例。在常规治疗的基础上,对照组给予阿奇霉素治疗,实验组在对照组基础上联合小儿肺咳颗粒治疗,对比两组疗效、症状缓解时间、潮气呼吸肺功能、Th1/Th2 免疫平衡、血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平及不良反应发生情况。结果:治疗 10 d 后,实验组的临床总有效率较对照组升高($P<0.05$)。实验组的发热、咳嗽、肺部啰音、气促等症缓解时间短于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 10 d 后,两组潮气量(TV)、呼气时间(TE)升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$),呼气峰值流速(PEF)降低,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 10 d 后,两组干扰素 γ (IFN- γ)、白介素-5(IL-5)降低,实验组较对照组低($P<0.05$);两组 IFN- γ / IL-5 升高,实验组较对照组高($P<0.05$)。治疗 10 d 后,两组血清 IL-1R1 水平降低,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$);两组血清 APC 水平升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。对照组、实验组的不良反应发生率分别为 6.25%(5/80)、8.75%(7/80),不良反应发生率两组对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。结论:MPP 患儿采用小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素治疗,可改善临床症状和潮气呼吸肺功能,其作用机制可能与调节 Th1/Th2 免疫平衡及血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平有关。

关键词: 小儿肺咳颗粒;阿奇霉素;肺炎支原体肺炎;潮气呼吸肺功能;Th1/Th2 免疫平衡;活化蛋白 C;白介素 1 受体 1 型

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Effects of Xiaoer Feike Granule Combined with Azithromycin on Tidal Breathing Pulmonary Function, Th1/Th2 Immune Balance and Serum APC, IL-1R1 Levels in Children with MPP*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of Xiaoer Feike granule combined with azithromycin on tidal breathing pulmonary function, Th1/Th2 immune balance, serum activated protein C(APC) and interleukin-1 receptor type 1 (IL-1R1) levels in children with Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia (MPP). **Methods:** 160 children with MPP who were admitted to our hospital from July 2018 to June 2020 were selected. According to the admission parity order method, the children were divided into control group and experimental group, 80 cases in each group. On the basis of conventional treatment, the control group was treated with azithromycin, and the experimental group was treated with Xiaoer Feike granule on the basis of the control group. The curative effect, symptom relief time, tidal breathing pulmonary function, Th1/Th2 immune balance, serum APC, IL-1R1 levels and occurrence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** 10 days after treatment, the total effective rate in the experimental group was higher than that in the control group($P<0.05$). The remission time of fever, cough, lung rales and shortness of breath in the experimental group were shorter than those in the control group($P<0.05$). 10 days after treatment, the tidal volume (TV) and expiratory time (TE) in the two groups increased, and the experimental group was higher than the control group($P<0.05$), and the peak expiratory flow rate (PEF) decreased, and the experimental group was lower than the control group($P<0.05$). 10 days after treatment, the interferon - γ (IFN- γ) and interleukin-5 (IL-5) were decreased in both groups, and the experimental group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). The IFN- γ /IL-5 was increased in both groups, and the experimental group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). 10 days after treatment, the serum IL-1R1 levels was decreased in both groups, and the experimental group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). The serum APC level was increased in both groups, and the experimental group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the control group and the experimental group were 6.25% (5/80) and 8.75% (7/80), there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse re-

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actions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The children with MPP use Xiaoer Feike granule combined with azithromycin treatment can improve the clinical symptoms and pulmonary function of tidal breathing. The mechanism may be related to the regulation of Th1/Th2 immune balance and the serum APC and IL-1R1 levels.

Key words: Xiaoer Feike granule; Azithromycin; Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia; Tidal breathing pulmonary function; Th1/Th2 immune balance; Activated protein C; Interleukin-1 receptor type 1

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前言

肺炎支原体肺炎 (Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia, MPP)由肺炎支原体感染引起,毛细支气管呈炎性改变,肺部病变呈间质性肺炎,是儿童时期肺炎的最主要类型^[1]。MPP的主要临床表现为咳嗽、发热、食欲不振等,若治疗不及时,病情延误可导致免疫失衡,引起多脏器功能损伤^[2]。阿奇霉素是现今治疗MPP的主要药物,多数患儿病情可得到积极控制,但仍有部分患儿病原体毒力较强或者自身免疫力低下,导致病情迁延不愈^[3]。小儿肺咳颗粒是一种具有止咳平喘、健脾益肺作用的中成药,其在小儿支气管炎的治疗中的疗效已得到证实^[4]。由于免疫失调、炎症反应过度激活在MPP的病情进展中发挥重要作用,而活化蛋白C(Activated protein C, APC)具有抗炎效果,白介素1受体1型(Interleukin 1 receptor type 1, IL-1R1)具有促炎效果,基于此,本研究通过小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素治疗MPP,从疗效、潮气呼吸肺功能、Th1/Th2免疫平衡及血清APC、IL-1R1水平等多方面探讨其临床治疗效果,以期指导临床治疗。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年7月至2020年6月期间我院收治的MPP患儿160例,其中男82例,女78例,年龄1~14岁,平均(7.97±0.32)岁。本院伦理学委员已批准本研究。纳入标准:(1)MPP诊断标准参考《诸福棠实用儿科学》^[5],临床症状表现为:体温升高、双肺听诊呼吸音粗、刺激性干咳等;(2)既往无MPP病史,发病至入院时间<1周;(3)经X线片确诊;(4)患儿家属知情并签署同意书;(5)对本次研究用药无禁忌症者;(6)肺炎支原体抗体Ig-M检查结果为阳性。排除标准:(1)入组前接受过其他治疗方案者;(2)既往3个月内使用抗生素或激素治疗者;(3)合并心肝肾等脏器不全者;(4)病毒性、细菌性、衣原体等感染导致的肺炎;(5)过敏性哮喘、支气管异物阻塞者。根据入院奇偶顺序法将患儿分为对照组和实验组,各为80例。其中对照组男42例,女38例,年龄1~14岁,平均(8.08±0.29)岁;发病至入院时间1~7d,平均(3.34±0.73)d。实验组男40例,女40例,年龄2~13岁,平均(7.86±0.13)岁;发病至入院时间2~7d,平均(3.46±0.64)d。两组基本资料对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

入院后两组患儿均给予常规基础治疗,如化痰平喘、退热、抗感染等。对照组给予阿奇霉素治疗,先给予注射用阿奇霉素(青岛金峰制药有限公司,国药准字H20051818,规格:5mL:0.5g

(500.000阿奇霉素单位))治疗,将阿奇霉素用注射用水(适量)充分溶解,配制成0.1 g/mL,再加入至100 mL 5%的葡萄糖注射液中混匀,其浓度为1 mg/mL,静脉滴注,每天1次。5d后改为阿奇霉素干混悬剂(德州德药制药有限公司,国药准字H20030266,规格:按阿奇霉素(C₃₈H₇₂N₂O₁₂)计0.25 g(250,000u))口服,10 mg/kg,最大服用剂量为250 mg/次,1次/d,连服5 d。于对照组基础上,实验组再给予小儿肺咳颗粒(规格:每袋装2 g,国药准字Z20027416,天圣制药集团股份有限公司)治疗,口服,1~4岁儿童3 g/次,5岁以上儿童6 g/次,3次/d,连服10 d。

1.3 疗效判定标准

治疗10 d后对比两组临床疗效。疗效标准:症状消失,体温正常,胸部X线片检查肺部病变吸收为治愈;胸部X线片检查肺部病变吸收好转,体温正常,症状明显减轻为好转;胸部X线片检查阴影仍存在,临床症状、体征未见改善甚至加重为无效。总有效率=治愈率+好转率^[6]。

1.4 观察指标

(1)记录两组肺部啰音、发热、气促、咳嗽等症状缓解时间。(2)采用四川思科达的肺功能仪检测两组患儿治疗前、治疗10 d后的潮气呼吸肺功能指标:呼气峰值流速(Peak expiratory flow rate, PEF)、潮气量(Tidal volume, TV)、呼气时间(Expiratory time, TE)。(3)治疗前、治疗10 d后,采集两组患儿5 mL空腹肘静脉血,半径11.5 cm,3800 r/min离心16 min,取上清,置于冰箱(-30℃)中保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测(试剂盒购自武汉华美生物科技有限公司)血清APC、IL-1R1水平以及Th1/Th2免疫平衡指标:Th1细胞因子干扰素γ(Interferon-γ, IFN-γ)、Th2细胞因子白介素-5(Interleukin-5, IL-5),并计算Th1/Th2比值,操作严格按照说明书步骤进行。(4)记录两组不良反应,包括恶心呕吐、轻微胃肠道反应、肝肾功能异常等。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS25.0进行数据分析,以率表示计数资料,行卡方检验,以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示计量资料,行t检验。 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 疗效比较

实验组治疗10 d后临床总有效率较对照组高($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 临床症状缓解时间对比

实验组的肺部啰音、发热、咳嗽、气促等症状缓解时间较对照组短($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 潮气呼吸肺功能指标对比

治疗前,两组TV、PEF、TE组间对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗10 d后,两组TV、TE均升高,且实验组较对照组高

表 1 两组临床疗效比较 [例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Cure	Better	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=80)	14(17.50)	52(65.00)	14(17.50)	66(82.50)
Experimental group(n=80)	19(23.75)	56(70.00)	5(6.25)	75(93.75)
χ^2				4.832
P				0.028

表 2 两组临床症状缓解时间对比($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)Table 2 Comparison of remission time of clinical symptoms between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)

Groups	Fever	Cough	Pulmonary rales	Shortness of breath
Control group(n=80)	5.96±0.71	8.22±0.61	10.79±1.53	9.45±0.68
Experimental group(n=80)	4.13±0.56	4.86±0.54	6.28±1.48	6.18±0.54
t	18.101	36.889	18.950	33.683
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 两组潮气呼吸肺功能指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of tidal breathing pulmonary function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	TV(kg/mL·kg)		PEF(mL/s)		TE(s)	
	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment
Control group(n=80)	5.19±0.45	7.02±0.97 ^a	116.85±12.57	98.44±10.36 ^a	0.52±0.19	0.69±0.13 ^a
Experimental group(n=80)	5.24±0.34	8.36±1.02 ^a	117.32±13.43	81.35±11.27 ^a	0.57±0.16	0.82±0.15 ^a
t	0.793	8.515	0.229	9.985	1.800	5.858
P	0.429	0.000	0.820	0.000	0.074	0.000

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^aP<0.05

(P<0.05),两组 PEF 降低,且实验组较对照组低(P<0.05),见表3。

2.4 两组 Th1/Th2 免疫平衡指标对比

治疗前,两组 IFN-γ、IL-5、IFN-γ/IL-5 组间对比无统计学差

异(P>0.05);治疗 10 d 后,两组 IFN-γ、IL-5 均降低,且实验组

较对照组低(P<0.05);两组 IFN-γ/IL-5 升高,且实验组较对照

组高(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 两组 Th1/Th2 免疫平衡指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of Th1 / Th2 immune balance indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IFN-γ(pg/mL)		IL-5(pg/mL)		IFN-γ/IL-5	
	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment
Control group(n=80)	5.98±0.67	4.67±0.54 ^a	4.24±0.33	2.98±0.28 ^a	1.41±0.19	1.57±0.24 ^a
Experimental group(n=80)	5.93±0.78	3.51±0.42 ^a	4.18±0.28	2.04±0.13 ^a	1.42±0.26	1.72±0.26 ^a
t	0.435	15.166	1.240	27.235	0.278	3.792
P	0.664	0.000	0.217	0.000	0.782	0.000

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

2.5 血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平对比

治疗前,两组血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平对比无明显差异

(P>0.05);治疗 10 d 后,两组血清 IL-1R1 水平降低,且实验组

较对照组低(P<0.05),两组血清 APC 水平均升高,且实验组高

于对照组(P<0.05),见表 5。

表 5 两组血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 5 Comparison of serum APC and IL-1R1 levels between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	APC(pg/mL)		IL-1R1(ng/mL)	
	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment
Control group(n=80)	173.51±26.87	327.10±42.34 ^a	0.81±0.23	0.53±0.09 ^a
Experimental group(n=80)	173.96±33.02	464.22±31.12 ^a	0.83±0.19	0.28±0.11 ^a
t	0.095	23.340	0.600	15.733
P	0.925	0.000	0.513	0.000

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

2.6 不良反应发生情况

对照组治疗过程中出现 4 例轻微胃肠道反应、1 例恶心呕吐, 实验组治疗过程中出现 5 例轻微胃肠道反应、2 例恶心呕吐, 未中断疗程, 症状自行消失, 未出现肝肾功能异常等其他不良反应。对照组、实验组的不良反应发生率分别为 6.25% (5/80)、8.75%(7/80), 组间对比无统计学差异 ($\chi^2=0.360$, $P=0.548$)。

3 讨论

MPP 是儿童最易感染的肺部炎症性疾病, 冬季为高发季节, 近年来呈现低龄化趋势^[7]。肺炎支原体感染可以诱发气道损伤, 导致换气、通气功能障碍, 增加机体代偿性呼吸频率, 致使病情不易控制^[8,9]。此外, 由于儿童的机体免疫系统尚未发育完全, 机体更容易合并病毒、细菌的感染, 肺炎支原体感染后引起的气道高反应性及持久性, 表现为病情迁延不愈, 甚至可诱发哮喘^[10-12]。因此, 在针对 MPP 的治疗过程中, 除了基本的临床症状改善外, 还应对患儿的免疫系统、肺功能等方面的影响引起重视。现临床对于 MPP 的治疗主要以抑制细菌蛋白质合成的抗生素为主, 因此治疗 MPP 的首选药物常选取大环内酯类, 阿奇霉素可有效地对抗敏感致病菌引起的支气管炎、肺炎等下呼吸道感染^[13,14]。有学者提出 MPP 的主要发病群体为儿童, 而儿童机体代谢能力有限, 耐受性较差, 长期使用抗生素会增加不良反应发生的风险, 因此并非最佳治疗方法^[15-17]。廖震等人将小儿肺咳颗粒用于辅助治疗儿童支原体肺炎的治疗中, 取得了较好的疗效^[18]。

本次研究结果显示, 实验组各项临床症状缓解时间短于对照组, 且其临床总有效率较对照组升高, 提示阿奇霉素联合小儿肺咳颗粒治疗 MPP 疗效显著, 可改善其临床症状。小儿肺咳颗粒的主要成分为鸡内金、沙参、人参、茯苓、白术、黄芪、胆南星、桂皮、鳖甲、附子、陈皮、地骨皮、麦冬、枸杞子、甘草等, 具有健脾益肺、止咳平喘的功效^[19,20]。而阿奇霉素可阻碍细菌的转肽过程, 从而抑制细菌蛋白质的合成, 发挥良好的抗感染作用^[21,22], 两药联合使用可进一步提升患儿的整体疗效。以往的研究证实^[23], 小儿免疫功能异常、炎症反应在 MPP 的疾病进展中发挥重要作用。研究发现 MPP 患儿体内可出现辅助性 T 淋巴细胞 Th2 型细胞免疫反应加剧, 导致 Th1/Th2 免疫平衡失调^[24]。APC 则具有抑制炎性细胞因子的作用, 可在多种感染性疾病中发挥抗炎作用^[25]; IL-1R1 是白介素-1 的功能性受体, 可通过启动白介素-1 信号通路在炎症反应中发挥关键作用^[26]。本研究结果显

示, 小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素治疗可有效纠正 Th1/Th2 免疫失调及改善血清 APC、IL-1R1 水平, 原因可能是小儿肺咳颗粒起到抗炎、调节免疫等作用。药理研究结果显示^[27], 黄芪具有抗病毒、增强免疫力、改善微循环等作用; 陈皮则具有平喘、免疫调节、抗过敏、抗氧化等功效; 人参中的人参皂苷具有抗炎、抗病毒及增强人体免疫力的功效。常规的通气肺功能检查指标可以反映肺的通气功能, 但由于 MPP 患儿大多年龄较小、配合度较差, 易造成结果偏差, 故临床多通过检测潮气呼吸肺功能指标来判断患儿病情程度。TV、TE 主要反映大气道功能, 当通气受限时其水平下降; PEF 则代表小气道功能, 当小气道气流受限时 PEF 明显升高^[28]。本研究中治疗 10 d 后, 实验组 TV、TE 高于对照组, PEF 低于对照组, 可见本次联合治疗方案可改善肺功能。原因可能是患儿经小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素治疗后, 免疫力提升, 体内炎症反应下降, 病情得到有效控制, 进而减轻对患儿肺功能的损害有关^[29,30]。本研究中两组不良反应发生率无明显差异, 提示小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素治疗安全可靠, 患儿易接受。

综上所述, 小儿肺咳颗粒联合阿奇霉素治疗 MPP, 可促进临床症状改善, 提升患儿的免疫力, 且不增加不良反应的发生, 具有一定的临床推广应用价值。

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