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## 电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合脾多肽对重症肺部感染的治疗效果、免疫功能及呼吸动力学指标影响\*

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**摘要** 目的:探讨电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合脾多肽对重症肺部感染的治疗效果、免疫功能及呼吸动力学指标影响。方法:选取我院2021.1-2023.12收治的88例重症肺部感染患者,分为观察组与对照组,各组均为44例。所有患者均采取营养支持、解痉、吸氧、化痰、机械通气、抗感染等常规治疗,对照组患者实施电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗,观察组患者在对照组基础上增加脾多肽。对比其临床疗效,治疗前后炎症因子,呼吸动力学指标及免疫功能变化。结果:与对照组相比,观察组治疗总有效率高( $P<0.05$ );治疗后,两组患者炎症因子水平均降低,且与对照组相比,观察组较低( $P<0.05$ );治疗后,两组患者呼吸力学指标均降低,且与对照组相比,观察组较低( $P<0.05$ );治疗后,两组T细胞亚群指标均升高,且与对照组相比,观察组较高( $P<0.05$ )。结论:电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合脾多肽可改善重症肺部感染临床疗效,减轻机体炎症因子水平,改善呼吸动力学,提升免疫功能。

**关键词:** 支气管镜肺泡灌洗;脾多肽;重症肺部感染;临床疗效;免疫功能;呼吸力学

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## The Therapeutic Effect, Immune Function, and Respiratory Dynamic Indicators of Electronic Bronchoscopy Combined with Splenic Peptide in the Treatment of Severe Pulmonary Infection\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the effect of electronic bronchoscope pulmonary alveolar lavage and splenic polypeptide on the treatment effect, immune function and respiratory dynamics indicators in severe lung infection. **Methods:** 88 cases of severe lung infection admitted to our hospital from January 2021 to December 2023 were divided into observation group and matched group, with 44 cases in each group. They were divided into an observation group and a matched group, with 44 cases in each group. All patients received routine treatments such as nutritional support, spasmolysis, oxygen therapy, phlegm reduction, mechanical ventilation, and anti infection. The matched group received electronic bronchoscopy bronchoalveolar lavage, while the observation group received an increase in spleen peptides on the basis of the matched group. Compare its clinical efficacy, changes in inflammatory factors, respiratory dynamics indicators, and immune function before and Post-treatment. **Results:** Compared with the matched group, the observation group had a higher total effective rate of treatment( $P<0.05$ ); Post-treatment, the levels of inflammatory factors in both groups of patients decreased, and compared with the matched group, the observation group was lower ( $P<0.05$ ); Post-treatment, the respiratory mechanics indicators of both groups of patients decreased, and compared with the matched group, the observation group was lower( $P<0.05$ ); Post-treatment, the T cell subsets in both groups increased, and compared with the matched group, the observation group had a higher level ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The combination of electronic bronchoscopy alveolar lavage and splenic peptide can improve the clinical efficacy of severe pulmonary infection, reduce the level of inflammatory factors in the body, improve respiratory dynamics, and enhance immune function.

**Key words:** Bronchoscopic alveolar lavage; Spleen peptide; Severe pulmonary infection; Clinical efficacy; Immune function; Respiratory mechanics

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### 前言

重症肺部感染是ICU常见急危重症之一,多由致病性较强

的病原菌或耐药菌引起,且病情进展快,如果临床未进行及时有效的干预措施处理,可能会加重患者疾病严重程度,进而威胁患者生命安全<sup>[1]</sup>。当前临床上对重症肺炎多采取抗感染、止

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咳、营养支持、解痉平喘等常规治疗,虽然可稳定患者病情,但总体疗效不佳<sup>[2]</sup>。另外研究发现<sup>[3,4]</sup>,重症肺部感染患者长期机械通气干预会导致气道内水分丢失,气道分泌物黏稠、形成痰痂,单纯通过吸痰管难以彻底清除,容易引发感染等并发症。支气管镜肺泡灌洗作为快速清除气管腔内分泌物的重要方法,可应用纤维支气管镜向肺泡内注入生理盐水,反复灌洗,清除气道内分泌物,改善呼吸功能<sup>[5]</sup>。研究显示<sup>[6]</sup>,针对重症肺部感染患者采取支气管镜肺泡灌洗可辅助改善患者炎症因子水平,提升肺功能。脾多肽通过强化免疫系统、增加白细胞数量以及潜在的抗炎与修复功能,在治疗肺部疾病中起到积极作用<sup>[7]</sup>。然而针对重症肺部感染患者采取支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合脾多肽治疗是否可改善其临床疗效尚无确切定论。因此,本研究探究电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗联合脾多肽的应用效果及对免疫功能及呼吸力学指标影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

研究方法为前瞻性,选取我院 2021.1 月-2023.12 收治的 88 例重症肺部感染患者,分为观察组(n=44)与对照组(n=44)。对照组:男 26,女 18;年龄为 41~79 岁,平均(68.36± 8.74)岁;病程为 1~3 d,平均(1.64± 0.34)。观察组:男 30,女 14;年龄为 55~82 岁,平均(68.84± 8.31)岁;病程为 1~3 d,平均(1.65± 0.37)d。两组一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ )。经伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 纳排标准

纳入标准:符合重症肺部感染诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>,且合并发热、气喘、咳嗽、肺部影像学改变等症状;ICU 治疗者;常规抗菌药物治疗效果不佳;年龄≥18 岁;对本研究知情并签署同意书。

排除标准:对本研究所用药物过敏者或存在禁忌症者;合并凝血功能障碍、免疫缺陷等疾病者;合并呼吸衰竭者;合并恶性肿瘤者;不能配合研究或中途退出者。

### 1.3 方法

所有患者均进行营养支持、解痉等常规治疗。

对照组:实施电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗:患者采取 6 h 禁食,并进行 1 h 机械通气治疗。接着进行气道麻醉,方法为:超声雾

化方式吸入利多卡因注射液,剂量为 2% 5 mL,鼻内滴入呋麻滴鼻液,有利于鼻甲、鼻黏膜收缩,氧流量为 3~5 L/min。将电子纤维支气管镜(生产企业:上海聚慕医疗器械有限公司;型号:bcv1)通过鼻腔插入到器官,采用负压吸出支气管和气管分泌物,将 10~20 mL 氯化钠注射液注入气管、分支支气管,浓度为 0.9%,温度 37℃,灌洗 3~4 次,20 s/次。完毕后,吸净灌洗液,将总灌洗时间控制在 15 min 内。

观察组:在对照组基础上增加脾多肽治疗,具体方法为:应用脾多肽注射液(吉林丰生制药有限公司;H22026497)10 mL 与 0.9% 250 mL 生理盐水混合后静脉滴注,每日 1 次。两组患者均治疗 10 d 后对比其应用效果。

### 1.4 观察指标与疗效判定标准

1.4.1 观察指标 (1)于治疗前及治疗 10 d 后抽取清晨空腹静脉血,离心取上清,应用 ELISA 检测 TNF- $\alpha$ 、PCT、CRP 表达水平,应用全自动血液分析仪检测白细胞计数(WBC)。

(2)分别在治疗前后应用呼吸监测仪(深圳市万安迪科技有限公司)对患者呼吸动力学指标进行检测,其中包括呼吸做功(WOB)、气道阻力(Raw)、气道峰压(PIP)表达水平。

(3)分别在治疗前及治疗 10 d 后应用流式细胞术(赛默飞世尔科技(中国)有限公司;Attune NxT 流式细胞仪)检测两组患者干预前后外周静脉血 CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD3<sup>+</sup>、CD8<sup>+</sup> 比例,并计算 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 比值。

1.4.2 疗效判定标准 治疗后患者体温恢复正常,胸片和血象检查正常,各项症状明显改善或消失为显效;治疗后患者体温恢复正常,胸片和血象检查改善,临床症状有所改善为有效;上述检查及症状无明显改善,甚至加重为无效。总有效率=(显效+有效)/总人数×100%。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采取 SPSS 23.0,计数资料以(n/%)表示, $\chi^2$  检验;计量资料用( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,t 检验;以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床疗效对比

与对照组相,观察组治疗总有效率高( $P<0.05$ ),见表 1。

表 1 临床疗效对比(n,%)  
Table 1 Clinical efficacy comparison(n,%)

Groups	n	Apparent effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	44	26(59.09%)	16(36.36%)	2(4.54%)	42(95.45%)
Matched group	44	21(47.73%)	13(29.55%)	10(22.73%)	34(77.27%)
$\chi^2$	-	-	-	-	6.275
$P$	-	-	-	-	0.012

### 2.2 炎症因子水平对比

治疗前,两组患者炎症因子水平对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),两组治疗后均降低,且与对照组相比,观察组较低( $P<0.05$ ),见表 2。

### 2.3 呼吸力学指标对比

治疗前,两组患者呼吸力学指标表达无差异( $P>0.05$ ),两

组治疗后均降低,且与对照组相比,观察组较低( $P<0.05$ ),见表 3。

### 2.4 免疫功能对比

治疗前,两组患者 T 细胞亚群指标表达对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后,两组均升高,且与对照组相比,观察组较高( $P<0.05$ ),见表 4。

表 2 炎症因子水平对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of Inflammatory Factor Levels( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)		PCT(pg/L)		CRP(mg/L)		WBC( $\times 10^9/L$ )	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Observation group	44	43.87 $\pm$ 5.56	14.73 $\pm$ 3.12*	163.43 $\pm$ 20.36	101.62 $\pm$ 12.16*	85.32 $\pm$ 5.16	28.17 $\pm$ 5.68*	16.64 $\pm$ 3.22	8.86 $\pm$ 1.17*
Matched group	44	44.21 $\pm$ 7.41	23.76 $\pm$ 5.46*	165.36 $\pm$ 18.22	113.46 $\pm$ 18.11*	85.28 $\pm$ 5.23	46.16 $\pm$ 7.44*	16.23 $\pm$ 4.14	12.16 $\pm$ 2.26*
t	-	0.243	18.178	0.469	3.600	0.036	12.749	0.519	8.601
P	-	0.808	0.001	0.641	0.001	0.971	0.001	0.605	0.001

Note: compared with Pretherapy, \* $P < 0.05$ , the same below.

表 3 呼吸力学指标对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of respiratory mechanics indicators( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	WOB(J/L)		Raw(cmH <sub>2</sub> O/L·s)		PIP(cmH <sub>2</sub> O)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Observation group	44	1.20 $\pm$ 0.10	0.31 $\pm$ 0.09*	15.31 $\pm$ 3.29	7.17 $\pm$ 1.23*	33.42 $\pm$ 4.27	15.47 $\pm$ 4.68*
Matched group	44	1.21 $\pm$ 0.15	0.56 $\pm$ 0.12*	15.42 $\pm$ 2.48	9.34 $\pm$ 1.31*	33.44 $\pm$ 6.29	23.09 $\pm$ 5.24*
t	-	0.399	11.055	0.168	11.647	0.027	7.194
P	-	0.672	0.001	0.845	0.001	0.972	0.001

表 4 T 细胞亚群指标对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of T cell subgroup indicators( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	CD4 <sup>+</sup> (%)		CD3 <sup>+</sup> (%)		CD4 <sup>+</sup> /CD8 <sup>+</sup>	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Observation group	44	24.94 $\pm$ 5.49	36.59 $\pm$ 6.24*	41.75 $\pm$ 5.25	67.58 $\pm$ 6.12*	0.77 $\pm$ 0.15	1.35 $\pm$ 0.35*
Matched group	44	24.67 $\pm$ 5.41	27.12 $\pm$ 7.52*	41.27 $\pm$ 5.21	52.21 $\pm$ 3.21*	0.74 $\pm$ 0.16	1.06 $\pm$ 0.28*
t	-	0.232	6.428	0.504	14.753	0.654	4.292
P	-	0.817	0.001	0.606	0.001	0.522	0.001

### 3 讨论

当前我国医疗快速发展,ICU 设备逐渐完善,挽救了更多重症患者的生命,但由于 ICU 部分患者年龄较大,机体免疫力较低,在进行了比较大的手术和入侵性操作之中,更容易发生感染情况,这也为临床医疗带来挑战<sup>[9,10]</sup>。重症肺部感染作为 ICU 患者常见呼吸系统危重症,若感染控制不佳可引发多器官功能障碍综合征和呼吸衰竭,增加 ICU 患者的死亡率<sup>[11]</sup>。研究发现<sup>[12]</sup>,虽然常规抗感染治疗可控制患者疾病发展,但重症肺部感染患者多为老年群体,身体机能降低,很难自行将痰液咳出,造成器官内痰液滞留,影响通气功能,同时长期痰液置留还容易引发气道感染,进而影响机械通气效果,增加呼吸机相关并发症发生率<sup>[13]</sup>。因此,重症肺部感染的辅助治疗需快速清除气道内分泌物,确保呼吸道通畅。伴随着医学技术的发展,机械通气中选择纤维支气管镜深部灌洗,有利于支气管内分泌物排出,并对呼吸功能具有改善作用,疗效显著<sup>[14]</sup>。同时在应用纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗过程中,可从患者气管内部去除痰液和

分泌物,且不存在污染现象,用于进行药物敏感实验,可能为下一步抗菌药物的选择提供依据。另外,研究显示<sup>[15,16]</sup>,重症肺部感染患者病情迁延,炎症持续不消与机体免疫功能具有密切关系,因此提升患者免疫功能对于疾病康复具有重要价值。脾多肽属于免疫调节类药物,其药理作用较多,能够增强和激活机体非特异性免疫功能,诱生干扰素,多被用于继发性与原发性免疫缺陷病的治疗<sup>[17]</sup>。随着临床研究深入,越来越多学者发现,采取脾多肽辅助治疗重症身体虚弱的患者疗效显著<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,本研究采取支气管镜肺泡灌洗与脾多肽联合治疗治疗,以期临床提供参考意见。

本研究结果表明,在支气管肺泡灌洗基础上增加脾多肽可改善重症肺部感染临床疗效,与 Munsif M 等<sup>[9]</sup>、Souza-Silva TG 等<sup>[20]</sup>研究结果相符。Munsif M 等研究显示,针对重症肺部感染患者采取支气管肺泡灌洗可促进气道分泌物排出,改善其肺部炎症,疗效显著。分析原因为,支气管镜肺泡灌洗治疗过程中,还可通过生理盐水的冲洗再吸收,充分去除病灶部位痰液,改善呼吸道梗阻情况,快速改变肺部换气和通气功能改善重症肺

部感染临床症状<sup>[21]</sup>。Souza-Silva TG 等研究显示,脾多肽辅助治疗重症肺不感染效果显著。分析原因,联合脾多肽治疗,脾多肽包含多肽、游离氨基酸、总糖以及核酸等成分。通过脾多肽可使得巨噬细胞和自然杀伤细胞的作用增强,灭杀病原微生物的同时,辅助达到提升免疫功能、抗炎效果,进一步改善重症肺部感染临床疗效<sup>[22]</sup>。另外,研究发现<sup>[23]</sup>,重症肺部感染发生后血清炎症因子水平会出现大幅度变化,其中 TNF- $\alpha$ 、PCT、CRP 和 WBC 为常见重症肺炎评价炎症指标,其水平越高,代表患者感染程度越严重。本研究表明,治疗后,两组患者炎症因子水平降低,且与对照组相比,观察组较低( $P < 0.05$ ),表明支气管肺泡灌洗基础上增加脾多肽可辅助降低机体炎症反应,与刘峰等<sup>[24]</sup>研究结果相符。刘峰等研究显示,脾多肽可增强重症肺部感染治疗效果的同时,改善 T 细胞亚群水平,降低机体炎症反应。这是因为重症肺不感染会出现炎症渗出、免疫失衡、肺组织水肿等病理改变,甚至导致多脏器功能衰竭,而采取脾多肽辅助治疗,可通过提升机体免疫功能,减轻患者受到机体状态及基础疾病影响,使其对于外界病原菌侵入机体抵抗力增强,降低感染程度,减轻机体炎症反应<sup>[25,26]</sup>。本研究表明,治疗后,两组患者呼吸力学指标表达降低,且与对照组相比,观察组较低( $P < 0.05$ )。以往研究并无说明增加脾多肽可提升重症肺部感染患者呼吸力学水平。笔者分析,可能由于脾多肽治疗后减轻机体感染情况,避免肺部病变加重,促进肺功能恢复的同时,改善患者呼吸力学指标。研究发现<sup>[27]</sup>,人体在健康情况下人体免疫应答处于动态平衡状态,各种炎症介质和免疫细胞功能正常,而重症肺部感染患者体会出现免疫应答动态失衡状态。T 淋巴细胞作为人体重要免疫细胞,依照不同分型可分为 CD8<sup>+</sup> 和 CD4<sup>+</sup> 两大群,其动态平衡状态代表机体免疫状态。当前 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 成为了反应免疫系统内环境稳定的重要指标。本研究结果显示,治疗后,两组患者 CD4<sup>+</sup>、CD3<sup>+</sup> 和 CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> 数值均升高,且观察组高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),也证明了在支气管镜肺泡灌洗基础上增加脾多肽改善重症肺炎临床疗效可能与其改善机体免疫功能有关。这是因为,脾多肽可减轻炎症,提升免疫力。

综上所述,对重症肺部感染患者应用电子支气管镜肺泡灌洗与脾多肽联合治疗可提高疗效,减轻机体炎症因子水平,改善呼吸动力学,提升免疫功能。

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(上接第 3497 页)

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