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降钙素原指导 AECOPD 抗菌药物使用与停用的临床研究 *

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摘要 目的:通过对照研究探讨血清降钙素原(Procalcitonin, PCT)水平用于判断慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(Acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)使用和终止抗菌药物治疗时机的可行性。**方法:**120例AECOPD住院患者随机分为实验组和对照组,每组60例。实验组在入院后24小时内采血进行血清PCT检查,当实验组患者血清PCT>0.5 ng/mL时使用抗菌药物治疗,且PCT>0.5 ng/mL的患者使用抗菌药物后予以隔日采血检查血清PCT水平,如果PCT<0.5 ng/mL或者下降超过峰值的80%时就停止使用抗菌药物;对照组则根据患者的临床症状、体征及医生临床判断决定使用和停用抗菌药物时机。**结果:**共118例患者完成临床试验。实验组患者的抗菌药物使用天数和住院天数明显低于对照组;实验组患者的住院总费用显著低于对照组($P<0.01$);两组AECOPD复发率无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**PCT可能是判断AECOPD抗菌药物治疗使用与终止时机的良好指标,此方法不仅可以提高疗效,还可以减少抗菌药物的滥用,降低患者医疗费用减轻经济负担,具有临床可行性。

关键词:降钙素原;慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期;抗菌药物

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Clinical Research on Procalcitonin Guidance on the Use and Termination of Antibiotic Treatment in Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the feasibility of serum procalcitonin (PCT) level in using and ending the timing of antibiotic treatment in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) by randomised controlled trial. **Methods:** 120 inpatients with AECOPD were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, each group have 60 inpatients. Serum PCT were detected within 24 hours in experimental group, the serum PCT>0.5 ng/mL of patients in experimental group were given antibiotic treatment. PCT>0.5 ng/mL of patients in experimental group were carried out serum PCT examination every other day. When level of PCT was less than 0.5 ng/mL or decreased more than 80% of its peak level, antibiotic treatment were advised to stop in experimental group. According to the patient's clinical symptoms, signs and clinical judgment of the doctor decided to use and end the timing of antibiotic treatment in control group. **Results:** 118 inpatients completed the clinical trials. Compared with the control group, the days of using antibiotic treatment, hospitalization days in experimental group were significantly lower ($P<0.01$). Compared with the control group, total cost of hospitalization in experimental group was significantly lower ($P<0.01$). **Conclusion:** PCT level is a good indication to judge the timing of using and ending antibiotic treatment in AECOPD, this method not only can improve the curative effect, but also can reduce the abuse of antibiotics, reduce the economic burden of the patient's medical expenses, it has feasibility in clinic.

Key word: Procalcitonin; Acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Antibiotics

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前言

慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (Acute exacerbations of chronic obtructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)是指慢性阻塞性肺病(Chronic obtructive pulmonary disease, COPD)患者呼吸系统症状突然恶化,超出日常变异的范围,患者短期内可见咳嗽、咳痰加剧和肺功能恶化^[1]。研究认为 AECOPD 是 COPD 死

亡的重要原因,也是 COPD 患者医疗费用高的主要原因。AECOPD 的病因主要与感染因素如细菌感染、病毒感染和由非感染因素如吸烟、大气污染、吸入变应等环境因素有关,其中细菌感染是常见因素^[1]。而对于细菌感染引起的 AECOPD 患者抗菌药物开始使用的时机及抗菌药物使用时间疗程目前尚缺乏一个统一的标准,常常有可能引起抗菌药物使用过度,增加耐药菌出现和药物的不良反应,也增加了患者的医疗费用。血清降

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钙素原(Procalcitonin, PCT)是目前临幊上关注较多的判断细菌感染重要指标之一,也可能是AECOPD细菌感染的评定指标之一,与机体内炎症反应程度密切相关,可作为AECOPD抗菌药物使用效果的评估指标来指导抗菌药物的使用^[2,3]。因此,在确保治愈AECOPD细菌感染的前提下,将PCT作为判断AE-COPD使用与停用抗菌药物的指征,以期待减少AECOPD患者抗菌药物使用疗程具有一定的可行性。因此,本研究通过观察血清PCT水平变化来判断AECOPD抗菌药物治疗的使用与终止时机的可行性,以期待探讨出一种有效、快捷安全的AECOPD抗菌药物使用与停药的判断方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

选取2013年7月至2014年8月期间在湖南省第二人民医院呼吸内科住院确诊的AECOPD患者120例,所有患者均获知情同意后才纳入研究,其中男性64例、女性56例,患者年龄46~80岁,平均年龄(63.1 ± 7.3)岁。排除标准:(1)排除出现意识障碍、严重呼吸衰竭等需要进行有创机械通气的患者;(2)病情严重需要入住重症监护病房患者;(3)合并严重心衰患者、合并支气管扩张反复感染患者或多耐药菌感染患者。所有患者随机分为两组,实验组60例,平均年龄(63.5 ± 7.2)岁;对照组60例,平均年龄(62.7 ± 7.4)岁。两组间年龄及性别构成比均无统计学差异。

诊断标准:COPD诊断和AECOPD诊断按照2013年中华医学会呼吸分会《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南》中的慢阻肺急性加重期的诊断标准进行诊断^[4]。

1.2 方法

两组病人均根据2013年中华医学会《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南》进行常规检查和专业护理,根据2013版COPD诊疗指南中COPD急性加重期诊疗专家共识规范使用抗菌药物,有药敏者依照药敏选择抗生素,进行规范的抗菌药物治疗^[4]。两组患者的疗效评估在患者使用抗菌药物治疗48~72小时后进行评估,如果治疗疗效不佳者将调整其抗菌药物的治疗方案。两

组患者均给予同样的如吸氧、解痉平喘、纠正电解质紊乱和酸碱失衡等对症支持治疗。对照组依据患者临床症状、体征及病情变化及医生的临床判断决定抗菌药物使用时间和停用时间,实验组患者根据血清PCT浓度决定抗菌药物的使用时间和停用时间。实验组患者入院后24 h内采静脉血以检测血清PCT水平,当患者血清PCT <0.5 ng/mL时该患者停止继续试验观察,临床应用专家推荐呼吸道感染患者血清PCT水平的临床处置建议表示,当患者血清PCT >0.5 ng/mL时很可能存在需要治疗的细菌感染,强烈建议用抗菌药物治疗^[4]。因此,当实验组患者血清PCT >0.5 ng/mL时给予抗菌药物治疗,隔日采血检查血清PCT水平,如果检测结果显示患者血清PCT <0.5 ng/mL或者下降超过峰值的80%时就停止使用抗菌药物,继续试验观察^[4,5];对照组根据患者的症状、体征等病情变化及医生临床判断来决定停用抗菌药物时机,两组患者停止使用抗菌药物前必须满足总疗程不少于5天,患者的体温正常要超过2~3天,咳嗽、咳痰减轻或消失,无脓痰等症状及一般情况稳定的基本原则。对两组患者抗菌药物使用天数及病人住院费用进行比较分析。同时随访病人一个月内再次发生呼吸系统感染的病例,但是重新感染病例不在其列。

1.3 统计学处理

所有数据统计处理采用SPSS19.0进行,当P<0.05时有统计学意义。所有计量资料采用均数±标准差来表示,两组间差异分析t检验检测。

2 结果

实验组有2例患者入院后24小时内血清PCT水平检测显示小于0.5 ng/mL终止实验观察,其余58例实验组及60例对照组患者均顺利完成临床观察,顺利停用抗菌药物并经观察病情稳定后出院。

与对照组比较,实验组患者的抗菌药物使用天数、住院天数明显降低;与对照组比较,实验组住院总费用也明显降低,且均有统计学差异;停用抗菌药物后一个月内两组均有1例患者出现呼吸系统感染情况,无统计学意义(见表1)。

表1 两组患者抗菌药物使用天数、住院天数及住院总费用比较

Table 1 Comparison of days of using antibiotic treatment, hospitalization days and total cost of hospitalization between experimental group and control group

| Groups | n | Days of using antibiotic treatment | Hospitalization days | Total cost of hospitalization | Recurrence cases |
|--------------------|----|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Experimental group | 58 | 6.7±1.3 | 7.7±1.4 | 7453.1±546.9 | 1 |
| Control group | 60 | 8.0±1.5* | 8.9±1.1* | 8562.7±732.3* | 1 ^a |

Note: *P<0.01, compared with control group; ^aP>0.05, compared with control group.

3 讨论

慢性阻塞性肺疾病是临幊上常见、多发的疾病,调查结果显示,我国多个地区40岁以上人群中COPD的患病率高达8.2%。据全球疾病负担研究估计预测2020年位居全球死亡原因第3位的疾病可能是COPD^[1]。COPD是一种慢性气道炎症性疾病,以持续气流受限为主要特征,其气流受限与气道和肺组织对有害气体和颗粒(如烟草、烟雾)的慢性炎性反应增强有

关,且气流受限大多数呈现出进行性的发展趋势^[1,6]。AECOPD是指COPD患者出现呼吸困难,或咳嗽、咳痰加重而且超出正常每日的变异范围,严重者可并发急性感染出现全身系统性炎性反应症状,极大的影响了患者的生活质量,给患者带来了极大的痛苦,使患者的致残率和病死率增高^[6-9]。非感染因素和感染因素(病毒、支原体、细菌等)是COPD急性加重期的诱因^[10],其中细菌感染是COPD急性加重期最重要的诱因^[11],对由细菌感染引起的COPD急性加重期患者,使用抗菌药物治疗可缓解

患者咳嗽、咳痰、呼吸困难等临床症状,促进患者康复并延缓下一次急性加重的时间,提高了患者的生活质量,从而大大降低COPD急性加重期患者的致残率和病死率^[12],因此,抗菌策略的制定是治疗COPD急性加重期的重要措施^[13]。临幊上关于COPD急性加重期治疗的长期关注的热点问题之一是如何确定与患者抗感染治疗的相关合理疗程,使其在保证肺部感染治愈的同时又不导致相关的抗菌药物的滥用。传统使用和停止抗菌药物治疗判断的主要方法是依据患者的临床症状、体征和患者的相关炎症指标如白细胞、血沉、C-反应蛋白等来综合判定,由于患者的个体差异性较大,不同的患者临床症状、体征表现不一及目前常用的一些炎症指标特异性较差,对于何时使用和停止使用抗菌药物在AECOPD治疗中难以准确的做出判断,因而临幊可能会出现抗菌药物运用过早或抗感染疗程的时间过长,导致患者的医疗费用和抗菌药物的不良反应增加。因此,在AECOPD的治疗中如果有便捷、有效的指标来评估抗菌药物治疗效果,并能准确判断何时使用和终止抗菌药物使用的指标将是非常有临幊实用价值的。

降钙素属于一种激素活性蛋白质,生理状态下主要由甲状腺滤泡旁细胞合成,在健康人中血清PCT水平极低,当机体被细菌毒素和炎性细胞因子刺激时甲状腺以外组织也可合成PCT,同时机体的单核巨噬细胞在受到炎性细胞因子的刺激时也可能分泌PCT,从而引起机体中PCT水平明显升高,研究认为,急性炎症期的细菌性感染的重要反应指标之一可能降钙素原^[14],且降钙素原水平与细菌感染严重程度可能呈正相关的关系^[15,16]。研究认为COPD急性加重期患者血清PCT明显升高,提示AECOPD机体存在急性应激或者呼吸道感染^[17],抗生素治疗有效的细菌感染后COPD急性加重期患者血清PCT水平下降,说明血清PCT水平有助于早期诊断COPD急性加重期患者是否存在细菌性感染^[18],可作为COPD急性加重期患者细菌感染的早期诊断指标,血清PCT水平还可反应COPD急性加重期的严重程度,还可能能实时反应患者病情感染控制情况^[18,19],有效评估病情严重程度和判断预后^[16]。研究认为血清PCT在AECOPD患者中水平较高,血清PCT水平与AECOPD患者病情相关,可反映COPD急性加重患者肺功能的损害情况,可作为AECOPD患者存在细菌感染及感染程度的判断指标之一^[20]。总之,血清PCT对有判断细菌感染有着重要的价值,对细菌感染性疾病的诊断和治疗可能有高度敏感性及特异性。血清PCT能否用于作为判断细菌性感染引起的AECOPD使用与停用抗菌药物的指征尚不明确,为进一步明确这一效果,本研究收集并分析AECOPD治疗组和对照组患者的抗菌药物使用时间、住院时间、住院总费用和复发率相关资料,观察血清PCT指导AECOPD使用与停用抗菌药物的可行性。有些研究中提倡对重症监护患者采取每日监测PCT水平^[21],但从提高患者的依从性出发和考虑到费用问题及患者的接受能力等情况,本研究采用隔日采血检测实验组患者血清PCT水平。

本研究实验组以血清PCT作为指导AECOPD使用和终止抗感染治疗时机的指标,试图判定其临幊可行性,观察结果显示与对照组比较,实验组在保证AECOPD治疗有效性和成功率的基础上显著的缩短了抗菌药物使用时间和患者的住院时间,且患者总体住院费用明显降低;经出院后的随访观察显

示,与对照组比较,治疗组患者COPD感染复发率无统计学差异,说明此方法安全、可靠,提示血清PCT水平可用于作为判断细菌感染引起的AECOPD患者使用与停用抗菌药物的指征。总之,血清PCT可能是判断细菌感染引起的AECOPD抗菌药物治疗使用和终止时机的良好指征,具有临幊可行性值得推广。

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