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利奈唑胺治疗重症肺炎的疗效评价及对患者血清 IL-1 β , TGF- β 和 TNF- α 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:分析利奈唑胺治疗重症肺炎患者的疗效及对血清炎症因子水平的影响。**方法:**收集 2014 年 5 月~2016 年 5 月于我院就诊的 104 例重症肺炎患者,依据抽签法分作对照组(n=52)及观察组(n=52),对照组采用万古霉素治疗,观察组采用利奈唑胺治疗,观察组两组血清炎症因子(白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)、转化生长因子- β (TGF- β)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α))、血气分析指标(血氧饱和度(SaO₂)、氧分压(PaO₂)、氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂))、肺表面活性蛋白 A(SP-A)、表面活性蛋白 B(SP-B)、表面活性蛋白 C(SP-C)、表面活性蛋白 D(SP-D)、肺功能(最大呼气中段流量(MMF)、峰流速(PEF)、最大吸气压(Pimax)、最大呼气压(PEmax))疗效及安全性。**结果:**治疗后,观察组血清 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 、SP-A、SP-B、SP-C、SP-D 均显著低于对照组,且观察组 TGF- β 、SaO₂、PaO₂、PaO₂/FiO₂、MMF、PEF、Pimax、PEmax 明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。观察组总有效率高于对照组(P<0.05),两组不良反应无统计学意义(P>0.05)。**结论:**利奈唑胺治疗重症肺炎患者的疗效确切,能够调节血清炎症因子的水平,恢复抗炎与促炎因子的动态平衡。

关键词:利奈唑胺;重症肺炎;疗效;血清炎症因子

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The Curative Effect of Linezolid on the Severe Pneumonia and the Influence on Serum IL-1 β , TGF- β , TNF- α Levels*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the curative effect of linezolid on the severe pneumonia and its influence on the serum inflammatory factor levels. **Methods:** 104 cases of patients with severe pneumonia from May 2014 to May 2016 in our hospital were selected and divided into control group (n=52) and the observation group (n=52) according to the draw method. The control group was treated by vancomycin, while the observation group was treated by linezolid, the serum inflammatory cytokines including interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) levels, blood gas analysis index(blood oxygen saturation (SaO₂), oxygen partial pressure(PaO₂), oxygenation index (PaO₂/FiO₂)), pulmonary surfactant protein(SP-A), surfactant protein B(SP-B), surfactant protein C(SP-C), surfactant protein D(SP-D), pulmonary function: maximum tidal midexpiratory flow (MMF), peak velocity of flow (PEF), maximal inspiratory pressure (Pimax), maximum expiratory pressure (PEmax), efficacy and safety. **Results:** After treatment, the serum IL-1 β , TNF- α , SP-A, SP-B, SP-C, SP-D of observation group were lower than those of the control group. the TGF- β , SaO₂, PaO₂, PaO₂/FiO₂, MMF, PEF, Pimax, PEmax of observation group were higher than those the control group (P<0.05). The total effective rate of observation group was higher than that of the control group (P<0.05). No statistical significance was found in the incidence of adverse reactions between two groups (P>0.05). **Conclusion:** Linezolid was effective and equal to Linezolid in the treatment of patients with severe pneumonia, restore the anti-inflammatory and proinflammatory factor of dynamic balance.

Key words: Linezolid; Severe pneumonia; Curative effect; Serum levels of inflammatory cytokines

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前言

重症肺炎是一种复杂的临床综合征,不仅伴常见的肺炎呼吸

率比较高,严重危及患者的生命安全^[1]。有研究表明重症肺炎的炎性反应比较突出,机体瀑布级联的炎症反应可诱导其他组织器官产生功能障碍,加剧病情程度,重症肺炎常规抗感染治疗外,炎性介质的调控是其目前治疗的全新突破点^[2]。利奈唑胺作

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为一种新型研发的恶烷酮类抗生素,其药物机制比较独特,不存在与其他药物的交叉耐药性,现已于临床应用中彰显出一定优势^[9]。为进一步分析利奈唑胺治疗重症肺炎患者的疗效及对血清炎症因子水平的影响,本研究对 104 例重症肺炎患者进行对比分析,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究家属均签署知情同意书,并经过医院伦理委员会许可。收集 2014 年 5 月~2016 年 5 月于我院就诊的 104 例重症肺炎患者,包括 56 例男性,有 48 例女性;年龄在 18~65 岁之间,平均在 (54.97±2.65) 岁;病程在 3.5~11d 之间,平均在 (5.43±0.41)d。依据抽签法进行分为两组,两组患者性别、年龄、病程等资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

纳入标准^[10]:(1)经临床体征及症状、实验室及影像学等检查确诊为重症社区获得性肺炎;(2)耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)痰培养提示呈阳性,且伴相关临床症状;(3)无慢性肺阻塞性疾病;(4)肺部无间质纤维化;(5)均经碳酸氢钠及醛诺酮等抗生素治疗无效。排除标准:(1)其他病原菌感染所致肺炎;(2)近期服用免疫抑制剂;(3)恶性肿瘤;(4)血液系统及内分泌系统障碍。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组采用万古霉素治疗,静脉滴注 1.0 g 万古霉素(广东隆赋药业有限公司,0.5g/支,20140417),早晚各 1 次。观察组次采用利奈唑胺治疗,静脉滴注 600 mg 利奈唑胺(山西普德药业有限公司,100 mL:200 mg,20140413),早晚各 1 次。两组均持续治疗 2 周,入院后均接受营养支持、化痰、退热、补液、吸氧等对症支持治疗,且确保呼吸道畅通。

1.3 指标检测

表 1 两组患者治疗前后肺功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the lung function between two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	Time	MMF(L/s)	PEF(L/s)	Pimsx(%)	PEmax(%)
Control group (n=52)	Before treatment	0.63±0.11	1.06±0.15	60.32±5.39	30.18±3.60
	After treatment	1.12±0.19 ^b	1.45±0.19 ^b	72.73±6.31 ^b	37.32±4.60 ^b
Observation group (n=52)	Before treatment	0.57±0.15	1.14±0.10	62.41±5.97	28.79±2.94
	After treatment	1.60±0.21 ^{ab}	2.09±0.25 ^{ab}	82.61±7.11 ^{ab}	45.70±5.11 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with control group ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血气分析指标的比较

治疗前,两组患者 SaO_2 、 PaO_2 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组 SaO_2 、 PaO_2 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 均较

两组患者均于治疗前后抽取外周静、动脉血各 2 mL,常规处理标本后待检。炎症因子采用免疫比浊法检测:白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β),试剂盒来自重庆东亚药业有限责任公司,转化生长因子- β (TGF- β),试剂盒来自深圳市永泽医药有限公司,肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α),试剂盒来自重庆赛维药业有限公司。血氧饱和度(SaO_2)、氧分压(PaO_2)、氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)等血气分析指标采用 BXY4 型血气分析仪测定。采用固相酶联免疫法检测肺表面活性蛋白(A、B、C、D)。最大呼气中段流量(MMF)、峰流速(PEF)、最大吸气压(Pimax)、最大呼气压(PEmax)等肺功能采用 AS-507 型肺功能检测仪测定。

1.4 疗效判定标准

参照相关文献进行^[9],比较患者治疗前后临床体征及症状、实验室指标、病原学检查等指标。经治疗后患者上述指标全部恢复症状即痊愈;上述指标有 1 项可见异常即显效;上述指标超过 1 项可见异常即好转;病情未见缓解或者加剧即无效。治愈、显效、好转均视作总有效。定期检测患者用药期间的肝肾功能、血常规、心电图等,观察患者不良反应。

1.5 统计学分析

选择 SPSS18.0 行数据统计,用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示计量资料,比较用 t 检验,用[(n)%]表示计数资料,比较用 χ^2 检验,等级资料用秩和检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后肺功能的比较

治疗前,两组 MMF、PEF、Pimax、PEmax 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组 MMF、PEF、Pimax、PEmax 均较治疗前明显升高,且观察组显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

治疗前显著上升,且观察组明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后血气分析指标的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum blood gas analysis index between two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	Time	$\text{SaO}_2(\%)$	$\text{PaO}_2(\text{mmHg})$	$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$
Control group (n=52)	Before treatment	84.93±6.60	62.43±3.21	157.93±15.40
	After treatment	91.40±7.32 ^b	82.60±6.81 ^b	232.70±22.60 ^b
Observation group (n=52)	Before treatment	82.70±6.11	64.60±2.87	159.36±14.21
	After treatment	96.43±7.85 ^{ab}	88.63±7.91 ^{ab}	267.30±28.51 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with control group ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者疗效的比较

学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

观察组总有效率为88.64%,显著高于对照组,差异有统计

表3 两组患者疗效比较【例(%)】

Table 3 Comparison of the clinical effect between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Cure	Markedly	Better	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group (n=52)	11(21.15)	12(23.08)	12(23.08)	17(32.69)	35(67.30)
Observation group(n=52)	16(30.77)	20(38.46)	10(19.23)	6(11.54)	46(88.46) ^a

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

2.4 两组患者安全性比较

对照组各有2例皮疹及蛋白尿,有4例血肌酐异常,观察组1有例头痛,4例血小板减少,两组不良反应发生情况比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

治疗前,两组血清IL-1 β 、TGF- β 、TNF- α 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组血清IL-1 β 、TNF- α 水平均较治疗前显著降低,观察组降低更明显,两组TGF- β 水平均较治疗前显著升高,且观察组明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.5 两组患者治疗前后血清IL-1 β 、TGF- β 、TNF- α 水平的比较

表4 两组患者治疗前后血清IL-1 β 、TGF- β 、TNF- α 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of the serum IL-1 β , TGF- β , TNF- α levels between two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	Time	IL-1 β (ng/L)	TGF- β (ng/L)	TNF- α (mg/L)
Control group (n=52)	Before treatment	328.46 $\pm$ 42.67	184.63 $\pm$ 20.50	285.73 $\pm$ 26.41
	After treatment	253.89 $\pm$ 34.50 ^a	205.50 $\pm$ 35.57 ^a	187.72 $\pm$ 22.73 ^a
Observation group(n=52)	Before treatment	325.80 $\pm$ 41.23	181.69 $\pm$ 22.80	281.94 $\pm$ 24.30
	After treatment	175.40 $\pm$ 28.51 ^{ab}	272.69 $\pm$ 43.67 ^{ab}	156.70 $\pm$ 18.81 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with control group ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

2.6 两组患者治疗前后肺表面活性蛋白的比较

治疗前,两组SP-A、SP-B、SP-C、SP-D水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组SP-A、SP-B、SP-C、SP-D均较

治疗前显著降低,且观察组明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表5。

表5 两组患者治疗前后肺表面活性蛋白比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of the pulmonary surfactant protein between two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	Time	SP-A(μ g/mL)	SP-B(μ g/mL)	SP-C(μ g/mL)	SP-D(μ g/mL)
Control group (n=52)	Before treatment	28.67 $\pm$ 4.23	34.51 $\pm$ 4.85	46.72 $\pm$ 5.20	29.93 $\pm$ 3.26
	After treatment	11.20 $\pm$ 2.41 ^b	16.43 $\pm$ 3.21 ^b	19.76 $\pm$ 3.35 ^b	11.19 $\pm$ 1.53 ^b
Observation group(n=52)	Before treatment	27.43 $\pm$ 3.96	32.98 $\pm$ 4.50	45.11 $\pm$ 5.69	27.54 $\pm$ 3.50
	After treatment	7.24 $\pm$ 1.50 ^{ab}	10.41 $\pm$ 2.13 ^{ab}	12.60 $\pm$ 2.41 ^{ab}	6.53 $\pm$ 1.09 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with control group ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

需氧革兰阳性菌感染是重症肺炎的主要诱因,其中临床上多见于MRSA感染,由于MRSA存在多重耐药性,MRSA肺炎的治疗难度增加^[6,7]。万古霉素是MRSA肺炎临床治疗的常用抗生素,能够抑制细菌细胞壁的合成,并使细胞壁中的多肽及磷脂生成受到阻碍,从而导致细菌凋亡^[8,9]。但有研究显示万古霉素对肺部细胞组织的穿透性欠佳,药物浓度比较低,部分患者可存在耐药性,以至于杀菌效果并不理想,且能够产生较多的不良反应^[10]。如何有效控制MRSA肺炎是临床治疗的一大难点。利奈唑胺作为一种细菌蛋白质的合成抑制剂对机体肽基转移酶的活性无干扰^[11]。利奈唑胺对MRSA敏感或者耐药的葡萄糖菌,青霉素敏感或者耐药的肺炎链球菌等均可起到比较确切的抑菌作用,且起效迅速^[12]。

研究显示重症肺炎发病不仅和病原菌感染有关,同时与炎症因子的大量分泌有着紧密联系,期间抗炎因子与促炎因子的动态失衡可起到关键作用^[13]。有关研究报道重症肺炎患者血清炎症因子水平显著高于健康人群,本研究治疗前患者血清促炎因子水平也高表达,侧面证实重症肺炎患者存在明显的炎症反应^[14]。TGF- β 是抗炎因子,能够使巨噬细胞及T淋巴细胞激活产生抑制,从而影响促炎因子及前炎症因子的合成与分泌;IL-1 β 及TNF- α 是机体典型的促炎性因子,可刺激机体启动免疫反应,参与重症肺炎的整个发病过程^[15,16]。本研究结果显示利奈唑胺治疗后IL-1 β 、TNF- α 水平显著降低,且TGF- β 相应上升,提示利奈唑胺可促进机体抗炎因子与促炎因子动态平衡的恢复,抑制促炎因子的过度表达,减轻机体的炎症反应^[17]。

国外研究显示肺部炎症及充血可降低肺组织的顺应性,引起肺泡通气和血流量紊乱,导致动脉血气指标下降^[18]。本研究

显示利奈唑胺治疗后 SaO_2 、 PaO_2 、 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 均升高,提示利奈唑胺可缓解机体缺氧、缺血程度,从而使动脉血气指标上升。另有研究报道重症肺炎患者肺表面活性蛋白表达均存在不同程度的异常,从而引起呼吸功能不全,导致呼吸窘迫等,使肺部通气及换气功能产生障碍^[19,20]。本研究显示利奈唑胺治疗后肺表面活性蛋白均降低,且肺功能指标显著升高,提示利奈唑胺能够增加肺部表面的张力,增加肺泡通气量,从而提高患者肺功能。本研究也显示通过利奈唑胺治疗后的总有效率明显高于万古霉素组,提示利奈唑胺的疗效比较可靠,可促进患者康复,与文献报道结果相似^[21]。我们发现利奈唑胺的主要不良反应是血小板减少,因此用药期间需密切关注患者血小板的动态变化,积极予以相应措施,避免出血。但利奈唑胺未出现肝肾毒性,考虑与其可经肝肾通道排泄,无需经 P450 代谢,因此肝肾功能异常者均可适用。

综上所述,利奈唑胺治疗重症肺炎患者的疗效确切,能够调节血清炎症因子的水平,恢复抗炎与促炎因子的动态平衡。

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