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银离子敷料对早期重度烧伤患儿疗效及血清炎性因子水平的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨爱康肤银离子敷料在早期重度烧伤患儿中的应用及对炎性因子的影响。**方法:**98例早期重度烧伤患儿按抽签法分为对照组(n=49)与观察组(n=49),对照组采用磺胺嘧啶银治疗,观察组采用爱康肤银离子敷料治疗。观察并比较两组患者的临床疗效、创面愈合率及感染率,以及治疗前后血清白细胞介素-1(IL-1)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、纤维蛋白原(Fg)及视觉模拟评分(VAS)的变化情况。**结果:**观察组有效率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组创面愈合率高于对照组,创面愈合时间早于对照组,创面感染率低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组IL-1,IL-6,IL-8,TNF- α ,APTT,TT及PT均低于对照组,而Fg高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**爱康肤银离子敷料治疗早期重度烧伤的临床疗效显著,能够降低患儿血清炎性因子水平。

关键词:早期重度烧伤;爱康肤银离子敷料;临床疗效;炎性因子

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Effects of Ag⁺ Dressings on Clinical Efficacy and Serum Levels of Inflammatory Factors of Children with Early Severe Burns*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To research the effect of Ag⁺ dressings in treatment of early severe burns and serum levels of inflammatory factors in children. **Methods:** 98 cases with early severe burns who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the control group (n=49) and the observation group (n=49). The patients in the control group were treated with silver sulfadiazine, while the patients in the observation group were treated with Ai Kang Fu Ag⁺ dressings. Then the clinical curative effect, the rate of cure and infection, and the serum levels of interleukin-1 (IL-1), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), and the activated partial blood coagulation live enzymes time (APTT), thrombin time (TT), prothrombin time (PT), fibrinogen (Fg) and visual analogue scale (VAS) in the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** The effective rate of observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The wound healing rate of the observation group was better than that of the control group, and the wound infection rate was lower ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the serum levels of IL-1, IL-6, IL-8 and TNF- α , the APTT, TT and PT of the observation group were lower than those of the control group, while the Fg was higher, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Ai Kang Fu Ag⁺ dressings has obvious clinical efficacy on the treatment of early severe burns for children, which can reduce the serum levels of inflammatory factors.

Key words: Early severe burn; Ai Kang Fu Ag⁺ dressings; Clinical curative effect; Inflammatory cytokines

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前言

烧伤是指由热液、蒸汽、火焰、高温气体等所致的组织损伤,烧伤程度取决于受损组织的深度及范围^[1]。重度烧伤是指对生命构成威胁的严重烧伤,其新生上皮难以耐受摩擦,同时真皮下层尚存汗腺及皮脂腺,可造成分泌物堵塞,引起感染及溃烂,使创面进一步加深,产生瘢痕甚至可出现畸形^[2]。早期重度

烧伤患儿多合并炎症反应,临床研究发现烧伤患者血清炎性因子浓度明显上升^[3]。但小儿皮肤的再生能力相对较强,若创面处理得当可使愈合时间显著缩短,降低并发症可能^[4]。由于小儿烧伤创面存在特殊性,因此临床选择一个抗感染作用强,且可提供良好创面愈合环境的外用敷料极为关键,爱康肤银离子敷料可起到较强的抗菌及吸收作用,已逐步开展于临床^[5]。本研究旨在探讨爱康肤银离子敷料在早期重度烧伤患儿中的应用及对

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炎性因子的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2014年4月~2016年4月于我院就诊的98例早期重度烧伤患儿,本研究已得到医院伦理委员会许可,且家属已签署知情同意书,按抽签法进行分组。纳入经“四度五分法”诊断为浅Ⅱ度烧伤创面、经“九分法”评估烧伤面积在20%体表总面积以上^[6];创面未见感染;无其他复合伤;非关节部位的四肢损伤;既往体健;于伤后6 h内入院。排除心肝肾等主要器官异常;磺胺类药物过敏史;合并头面部、足部、会阴部烧伤创面;内分泌与血液系统障碍;意识不清;营养不良。对照组有26例男性,有23例女性;年龄2~9岁,平均(5.41±1.31)岁;烧伤总面积22%~35%,平均(27.84±3.26)%;烧伤至入院时间1~6 h,平均(3.45±0.74)h;烧伤原因:有17例火焰灼伤,有32例热液灼伤。观察组有21例男性,有28例女性;年龄2~10岁,平均(5.14±1.43)岁;烧伤总面积21%~37%,平均(26.32±3.85)%;烧伤至入院时间1~6 h,平均(3.16±0.84)h;烧伤原因:有19例火焰灼伤,有30例热液灼伤。比较两组基线资料无差异($P>0.05$),有比较性。

1.2 方法

两组均行常规补液、营养支持、抗感染、抗体克、维持水电解质平衡等综合治疗。入院后均简单清洁创面,用0.9%氯化钠溶液清洗创面,引流水泡,去除已分离表皮及异物,用1%碘伏溶液消毒创面3 min,再用无菌纱布使创面水分吸干。对照组采用磺胺嘧啶银治疗,于创面直接涂抹适量磺胺嘧啶银乳膏(兖州益健制药有限公司),保持厚度为2 mm,后用无菌凡士林纱布使创面覆盖,再用无菌纱布覆盖,并用绷带适当包扎、固定。观察组采用爱康肤银离子敷料治疗,于创面贴敷爱康肤银离子敷料(上海伯恩生物技术有限公司),并用适量单层无菌纱布覆盖并固定。两组前3天均密切关注内层纱布和创面的贴附情况,若创面周围渗出物多,创面周围炎症反应明显者则替换内层纱布,否则予以保留,每5天实施一次彻底清创换药,待创面

完全愈合。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床疗效评估 于治疗2周时行临床疗效评估:创面全部愈合,血运正常,炎症消失即治愈;创面愈合在80%以上,疼痛、炎症等症状有所缓解即显效;创面愈合在60%~80%,症状减轻即好转;创面愈合低于60%,症状未见明显改变或者加重即无效。痊愈+显效+好转=总有效。

1.3.2 指标检测 抽取患者治疗前及治疗1周时空腹外周静脉血2 mL,常规处理后待检。白细胞介素-1(IL-1)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)采用酶联免疫吸附法检测。活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、纤维蛋白原(Fg)采用血液分析仪检测。

1.3.3 疼痛程度评估 采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)评估患者治疗前及治疗1周时创面疼痛程度,总分为10分,0分表示无痛;0~3分表示轻微疼痛,且可耐受;4~6分表示疼痛已对睡眠形成影响,但能够耐受;7~10分表示疼痛剧烈,无法耐受。

1.3.4 创面愈合情况 评估患者治疗1周时创面愈合(创面外观可见粉红色,可覆盖新生上皮,并出现健康新生肉芽组织)情况,治疗前后创面总面积差/(治疗前创面总面积×100%)=创面愈合率,统计创面愈合时间。收集患者治疗1周时创面分泌物,实施细菌培养和药敏反应,计算创面感染率。

1.3.5 安全性 观察并记录两组患者用药期间的不良反应。

1.4 统计学方法

选择SPSS18.0进行数据统计,用均数±标准差(±s)表示计量资料,组间比较用t检验,用[(例)%]表示计数资料,比较用 χ^2 检验,等级资料用秩和检验进行, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患儿临床疗效比较

观察组有效率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患儿临床疗效比较[(n)%]

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

Groups	Cure	Markedly	Better	Invalid	Effective rate
Control group(n=49)	16(32.65)	11(22.45)	9(18.37)	13(26.53)	36(73.46)
Observation group(n=49)	30(61.22)	10(20.41)	6(12.24)	3(6.13)	46(93.87) ^a

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

2.2 两组患儿治疗前后炎性因子比较

治疗前,比较两组IL-1、IL-6、IL-8、TNF-α无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组IL-1、IL-6、IL-8、TNF-α均较治疗前降低,观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组患儿治疗前后凝血功能比较

治疗前,比较两组APTT、TT、PT、Fg无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组APTT、TT、PT均较治疗前降低,观察组低于对照组,两组Fg均较治疗前上升,观察组高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 两组患儿治疗前后VAS比较

治疗前,比较两组VAS无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组VAS均较治疗前降低,观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.5 两组患儿第7 d创面愈合率、愈合时间及感染率比较

观察组创面愈合率及创面愈合时间均优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。对照组创面检出有2例金黄色葡萄球菌,有4例铜绿假单胞菌,有3例大肠埃希氏菌,感染率为18.36%,观察组各检出1例铜绿假单胞菌及大肠埃希氏菌,感染率为4.08%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表5。

2.6 两组患儿安全性比较

治疗期间,两组均无过敏性皮疹、创面疼痛及炎性反应加

表 2 比较两组患儿治疗前后炎性因子($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factors between two groups before and after the treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	IL-1(μg/L)	IL-6(μg/L)	IL-8(μg/L)	TNF-α(μg/L)
Control group(n=49)	Before treatment	104.48± 13.27	83.95± 10.37	111.49± 13.87	80.44± 10.20
	After treatment	36.72± 4.60 ^b	42.75± 5.26 ^b	46.66± 5.83 ^b	33.70± 4.11 ^b
Observation group (n=49)	Before treatment	102.21± 12.65	85.69± 9.86	113.20± 12.95	78.50± 9.73
	After treatment	32.36± 4.21 ^{ab}	36.24± 4.52 ^{ab}	42.49± 5.62 ^{ab}	23.24± 2.91 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group after treatment, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.表 3 两组患儿治疗前后凝血功能比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of blood coagulation function between two groups before and after the treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	APTT(s)	TT(s)	PT(s)	Fg(s)
Control group(n=49)	Before treatment	44.79± 5.76	26.95± 3.23	18.56± 2.31	1.89± 0.23
	After treatment	34.80± 9.81 ^b	16.70± 2.05 ^b	15.73± 1.86 ^b	2.11± 0.26 ^b
Observation group (n=49)	Before treatment	43.93± 5.11	27.32± 3.36	17.94± 2.10	1.81± 0.25
	After treatment	31.76± 3.85 ^{ab}	13.42± 1.70 ^{ab}	12.25± 1.47 ^{ab}	2.59± 0.32 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group after treatment, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment ^bP<0.05.表 4 两组患儿治疗前后 VAS 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of VAS between two groups before and after the treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	VAS(points)
Control group(n=49)	Before treatment	8.93± 1.14
	After treatment	3.25± 0.45 ^b
Observation group (n=49)	Before treatment	8.25± 1.03
	After treatment	2.97± 0.37 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group after treatment, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.表 5 两组患儿第 7d 创面愈合率、愈合时间及创面感染率比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of wound healing rate, time and infection between two groups after treatment for 7 days($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Wound healing rate(%)	Wound healing time(d)	Infection rate(%)
Control group(n=49)	14.36± 1.71	20.61± 2.53	18.36%
Observation group(n=49)	16.59± 2.11 ^a	16.78± 2.29 ^a	4.08% ^a

Note: compared with control group after treatment, ^aP<0.05.

重等出现,差异无统计学差异(P>0.05)。

3 讨论

小儿由于对外界危险因素的防卫意识比较薄弱,容易发生各种创伤,其中烧伤是小儿常见外科疾病^[7]。且小儿皮肤比较稚嫩,其烧伤程度更深,同时小儿机体的免疫功能尚未完全发育,容易并发感染,导致创面加深,出现瘢痕,甚者可对生长发育构成影响,造成功能障碍和畸形^[8]。尽快促进创面愈合、恢复皮肤的屏障功能,并防止局部感染是重度烧伤的治疗原则,但全身抗生素难以达到烧伤创面,需加以局部用药^[9]。

既往多采用磺胺嘧啶银治疗,其抗菌活性比较广泛,但随着病菌耐药性的产生,使其杀菌能力明显减弱^[10]。同时临床研究证实其存在创面加深的可能,能够引起创面延长愈合,影响创面修复^[11]。爱康肤银离子敷料是基于伤口湿性愈合理论上研发的新型敷料,主要是由羧甲基纤维素钠与银成分组成,其中羧甲基纤维素钠可将创面渗液吸收并转化成凝胶,其带有的亲

水网状格纤维,可吸收大量液体,避免创面及周围皮肤受到分泌物的影响^[12]。银成分可经氧化后于创面形成银离子,发挥持久、有效的杀菌效果,减少细菌感染^[13]。本研究显示,爱康肤银离子敷料治疗后有效率明显较高,进一步说明其临床疗效肯定,可促进患者恢复。

机体受到烧伤后可形成应激反应,促进 IL-6 分泌、释放,诱导系列急性反应蛋白合成,从而引起免疫损伤与疼痛过敏,IL-1、IL-8 及 TNF-α 可促进白细胞聚集,导致血管内皮细胞受损,使局部炎性反应加剧^[14]。本研究显示,爱康肤银离子敷料治疗后 IL-1、IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF-α 水平明显降低,说明其可减轻机体的炎症反应,可能与银离子作用于创面后可出现细胞毒性,从而使炎性因子的释放受到抑制,有效缓解机体的免疫损伤^[15]。同时早期重度烧伤患儿可出现血小板活化,从而和内皮细胞产生黏附,且可促进血管活性物质的分泌,增加血管通透性,且可增加凝血酶活性,引起凝血功能障碍,形成血栓,造成微循环异常^[16]。本研究显示,爱康肤银离子敷料治疗后凝血功能明

显缓解,说明其可促进机体凝血功能的改善,可能与爱康肤银离子敷料可对创面形成负压,从而使局部血供得到改善,促进微循环恢复有关^[17]。且爱康肤银离子敷料治疗后VAS也明显降低,说明其可有效缓解疼痛,减轻患儿痛苦,可能与其形成的凝胶可利于创面保持一个合理的湿润度,对裸露神经模式起到保护作用,从而使疼痛减轻^[18]。其次,爱康肤银离子敷料治疗后患儿7d创面愈合率及创面愈合时间均明显优于磺胺嘧啶银治疗组,可能与湿润创面可使焦痂形成减慢,利于创面中上皮细胞的表达,加速健康肉芽组织的粒化和形成,且可保持适宜的创面稳定,促进创面进行自溶清创有关^[19]。研究发现,银离子可与微生物DNA结合,从而对细胞基因的复制形成影响,导致微生物坏死、凋亡,避免感染^[20]。本研究显示,爱康肤银离子敷料治疗后创面感染率明显更低。此外,两组用药期间均未见明显不良反应,安全性比较可靠。

综上所述,早期重度烧伤患儿应用爱康肤银离子敷料治疗的疗效肯定,可降低炎性因子水平。

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