

痰热清联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦对 COPD 患者临床疗效及炎症细胞因子水平的影响

雷新锋 李凝香 于立杰

053000 河北衡水, 哈励逊国际和平医院全科医学科

通信作者: 雷新锋, Email: 1404051751@qq.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2018.06.004

【摘要】 目的 观察痰热清注射液联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者的临床疗效并探讨其作用机制。方法 根据 COPD 诊治指南(2007 年修订版)诊断标准,筛选河北省衡水市哈励逊国际和平医院 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 8 月收治的符合条件的 COPD 患者 120 例,按随机数字表法将患者分为试验组和对照组,每组 60 例。两组常规治疗方案一致,如持续鼻导管低流量吸氧治疗,祛痰平喘,纠正电解质紊乱。对照组患者同时给予头孢哌酮舒巴坦,试验组同时给予痰热清联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦治疗。两组均治疗 7 d 为 1 个疗程。根据临床症状、影像学、实验室客观指标评价疗效,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)含量。结果 两组治疗后血清 IL-2 较治疗前升高($\mu\text{g/L}$: 对照组为 15.5 ± 2.8 比 12.7 ± 1.5 , 试验组为 18.2 ± 3.2 比 11.6 ± 1.3 , 均 $P < 0.05$), TNF- α 较治疗前降低($\mu\text{g/L}$: 对照组为 23.8 ± 2.1 比 26.9 ± 6.2 , 试验组为 20.1 ± 4.3 比 27.6 ± 3.7 , 均 $P < 0.05$); 试验组治疗后血清 IL-2 显著高于对照组($\mu\text{g/L}$: 18.2 ± 3.2 比 15.5 ± 2.8 , $P < 0.05$), TNF- α 显著低于对照组($\mu\text{g/L}$: 20.1 ± 4.3 比 23.8 ± 2.1 , $P < 0.05$)。治疗 1 个疗程后,试验组临床治疗效果显著,总有效率高于对照组[93.3% (56/60) 比 86.7% (52/60), $P < 0.05$], 同时两组治疗过程中均未出现不良反应。结论 痰热清联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦对 COPD 患者疗效显著,同时可以增加血清 IL-2、降低 TNF- α 的水平。

【关键词】 痰热清; 肺疾病,阻塞性,慢性; 祛痰平喘; 临床疗效

基金项目: 河北省衡水市科技技术支撑计划项目(13025A)

Clinical efficacy of Tanreqing combined with cefoperazone sulbactam for treatment of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and its effect on levels of cytokines Lei Xinfeng, Li Ningxiang, Yu Lijie

Department of General Medicine, Harrison International Peace Hospital, Hengshui 053000, Hebei, China

Corresponding author: Lei Xinfeng, Email: 1404051751@qq.com

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of Tanreqing combined with cefoperazone sulbactam for treatment of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and explore its mechanism. **Methods** One hundred and twenty eligible COPD patients admitted to the Harrison International Peace Hospital in Hengshui of Hebei Province from June 2015 to August 2017 were selected, their diagnostic criteria were in accordance with the diagnostic guidelines for COPD (in 2007 revision edition) and they were divided into an experimental group and a control group according to the random number table method, with 60 patients in each group. Both groups had the same routine treatment, such as continuous nasal catheter low flow oxygen inhalation, expel phlegm and relieve asthma, and electrolyte disturbance correction. In the control group, cefoperazone sulbactam intravenous drip was given on the basis of conventional treatment; and the experimental group was additionally given Tanreqing intravenous drip on the basis of treatment in the control group. Both groups received 1 course of treatment for 7 days. According to the clinical symptoms, imagology, laboratory indexes, the therapeutic effect was evaluated, and the levels of interleukin-2 (IL-2) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) in serum were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). **Results** After treatment, the levels of IL-2 in serum were significantly higher than those before treatment in both groups ($\mu\text{g/L}$: control group was 15.5 ± 2.8 vs. 12.7 ± 1.5 , experimental group was 18.2 ± 3.2 vs. 11.6 ± 1.3 , both $P < 0.05$), while the levels of TNF- α in serum were decreased compared with those before treatment in both groups ($\mu\text{g/L}$: control group was 23.8 ± 2.1 vs. 26.9 ± 6.2 , experimental group was 20.1 ± 4.3 , 27.6 ± 3.7 , both $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the concentration of IL-2 in the serum of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($\mu\text{g/L}$: 18.2 ± 3.2 vs. 15.5 ± 2.8 , $P < 0.05$), and TNF- α level was significantly lower than that of the control group ($\mu\text{g/L}$: 20.1 ± 4.3 vs. 23.8 ± 2.1 , $P < 0.05$). After 1 course of treatment, the clinical efficacy in the experimental group was significant, and its total effective rate was higher than that in the control group [93.3% (56/60) vs. 86.7% (52/60), $P < 0.05$], and no adverse reactions were observed during the course of treatment in both groups. **Conclusion** The therapeutic effect of Tanreqing combined with cefoperazone sulbactam for treatment of patients with COPD is obvious, and it can increase the concentration of IL-2 and reduce the concentration of TNF- α in serum.

【Key words】 Tanreqing; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Expel phlegm and relieve asthma; Clinical therapeutic effect

Fund program: Hengshui Municipal Science and Technology Support planning Project Fund of Hebei Province (13025A)

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种临床常见的多发性呼吸系统疾病,具有发病率和致死率均较高的特点^[1-2]。临床多表现为咳嗽、咳痰、气喘、胸部胀闷等症状,严重影响着患者的生活质量,甚至导致患者死亡。随着对 COPD 发病机制研究的不断深入,可选择的治疗策略也越来越丰富。西医治疗多关注于对症支持、止咳化痰、抗炎抑菌等。从中医学角度来讲,治疗 COPD 可以通过从根本上增强机体免疫力,从而起到治疗 COPD 的作用。痰热清注射液是一种中成药制剂,由黄芩、熊胆粉、金银花、山羊角、连翘等组成,具有抗炎、镇咳、抑菌、祛痰等功效^[3],且不良反应少。本研究观察痰热清联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦对 COPD 患者临床疗效及免疫功能的影响,为推广临床联合用药提供理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:选择本院 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 8 月收治的 120 例患者,诊断符合《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(2013 年修订版)》^[4]标准。本研究试验方案及临床试验开展均符合医学伦理学标准,并通过了衡水市哈励逊国际和平医院伦理学委员会审核。

1.1.1 纳入标准:① 1 s 用力呼气容积/用力肺活量的百分比(FEV1/FVC) < 70%; ② 入院前 3 个月内未使用过免疫调节药物、糖皮质激素; ④ 患者知情同意,自愿参与本试验。

1.1.2 排除标准:① 有肿瘤、代谢性疾病; ② 有心力衰竭(心衰)等严重心脏疾病; ③ 伴缺血性症状; ④ 正在使用糖皮质激素等药物治疗呼吸系统疾病; ⑤ 对研究药物过敏; ⑥ 拒绝签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究分组:按随机数字表法将患者分为试验组和对照组,每组 60 例。两组性别、年龄、病程等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$; 表 1),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

表 1 两组患者一般资料比较

组别	例数(例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁)		病程(年)	
		男性	女性	范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$	范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$
对照组	60	28	32	63 ~ 75	69.8 ± 5.2	12 ~ 20	14.9 ± 4.2
试验组	60	31	29	60 ~ 75	67.4 ± 6.1	10 ~ 20	13.1 ± 4.6

1.3 治疗方法:两组常规治疗方案一致,均给予持续鼻导管低流量氧疗,祛痰平喘,纠正电解质紊乱。对照组同时给予头孢哌酮舒巴坦 4 g,加入 100 mL 0.9% 氯化钠注射液中静脉滴注(静滴),每日 1 次;试验组在对照组基础上加用痰热清注射液(由上

海凯宝药业有限公司生产,国药准字:Z20030054) 20 mL,加入 250 mL 5% 葡萄糖注射液中静滴,每日 1 次。两组均治疗 7 d 后评价临床疗效。

1.4 观察指标及方法:于治疗前和治疗 7 d 后采集患者静脉血 2 mL,分离血清,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清炎症因子白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平,试剂盒购自武汉优尔生科技股份有限公司;并观察两组临床疗效及不良反应发生情况。

1.5 疗效评价标准:治愈为主要症状、体征(发热、咳嗽、咳痰、胸部 X 线征象等)完全消失,恢复正常;显效为主要症状、体征明显缓解,客观指标接近正常;有效为主要症状、体征好转,客观指标有所改善;无效为主要症状、体征无变化,客观指标变化不明显。

1.6 统计学方法:使用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后炎症细胞因子 IL-2、TNF- α 水平的变化比较(表 2):两组治疗前血清 IL-2、TNF- α 含量比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);两组治疗后 IL-2 含量均较治疗前升高, TNF- α 含量均较治疗前降低,且以试验组的变化较对照组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后血清 IL-2、TNF- α 水平的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数(例)	IL-2(μ g/L)	TNF- α (μ g/L)
对照组	治疗前	60	12.7 ± 1.5	26.9 ± 6.2
	治疗后	60	15.5 ± 2.8 ^a	23.8 ± 2.1 ^a
试验组	治疗前	60	11.6 ± 1.3	27.6 ± 3.7
	治疗后	60	18.2 ± 3.2 ^{ab}	20.1 ± 4.3 ^{ab}

注:与治疗前比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.2 两组临床疗效比较(表 3):试验组总有效率明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表 3 两组临床疗效的比较

组别	例数(例)	临床疗效(例)				总有效率 [%(例)]
		治愈	显效	有效	无效	
对照组	60	21	19	12	8	86.7(52)
试验组	60	29	20	7	4	93.3(56) ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.3 不良反应:两组患者在治疗过程中均未出现明显不良反应,安全性较好。

3 讨论

COPD 患者在病程中常受到有害气体、颗粒异常等因素的刺激而诱发炎症反应,加重肺部、呼吸道等的感染,出现咳嗽、发热等症状^[5]。在西医治疗方案中通常会反复使用抗菌药物抗菌消炎、止咳平喘。抗菌药物的反复使用极易导致细菌耐药的产生,随着疾病的发展,使药物疗效下降,不良反应发生率明显增加。中医理论认为 COPD 属于风温肺热病范畴,根据温邪痰热阻肺机制,治疗以清热化痰宣肺为主,有研究证实,清热中药在治疗 COPD 过程中可以发挥增强免疫功能、清除内毒素的重要作用^[6-7]。痰热清注射液是具有抗菌消炎作用的纯中药制剂,由黄芩、熊胆粉、山羊角、金银花和连翘等五味药组成^[8]。方中黄芩为君药,具有清热燥湿、泻火解毒之功效;熊胆粉、山羊角为臣药,具有镇静解毒,祛痰平喘等作用;金银花为佐药,以助清热解毒、宣肺解表化痰的作用;连翘具有平肝熄风,清热解毒的功效,故为使药。五药配伍,具有清热解毒,祛痰平喘,调节机体免疫功能,提高血氧饱和度,减轻咳嗽症状,降低毛细血管通透性,松弛平滑肌等作用。周明华^[9]采用痰热清加抗菌药物治疗老年性肺炎疗效满意。

本研究结果表明,痰热清联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦对 COPD 患者疗效显著,无明显不良反应发生,可在临床推广使用。中药制剂与抗菌药物合用可以显著改善 COPD 的临床症状,使体温恢复正常,咳嗽明显减少^[10-11]。痰热清注射液与头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合治疗 COPD 的主要机制可能为:①痰热清注射液能有效改善患者高热、咳嗽、喘息等临床症状,且不良反应较少;②TNF- α 主要由活化的单核/巨噬细胞分泌^[12-13],IL-2 由活化的辅助 T 细胞(Th 细胞)分泌,COPD 患者通常伴有咳嗽咳痰、发热,免疫功能下降^[14]。本研究显示,痰热清注射液联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦可以降低血清 TNF- α 、提高 IL-2 水平,表明痰热清可以促进头孢哌酮舒巴坦增强机体免疫功能,提高抗炎、抑菌效果,起到清热解毒、止咳化痰的作用。

参考文献

[1] 吴同辰,徐建如.痰热清注射液联合头孢哌酮舒巴坦治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重疗效观察[J].现代中西医结合杂志,2010,19(31):3402-3403. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-8849.2010.31.021.
Wu TC, Xu JR. Effect of Tanreqing injection combined with cefoperazone sulbactam in the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. Mod J Integr Tradit Chin West Med, 2010, 19 (31): 3402-3403. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-8849.2010.31.021.

[2] Kochanek KD, Xu J, Murphy SL, et al. Deaths: preliminary data for 2009 [J]. Natl Vital Stat Rep, 2011, 59 (4): 1-51.

[3] 管海峰,杨恂.痰热清注射液治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期合并呼吸衰竭疗效观察[J].中国中医急症,2008,17(4):445-447. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1004-745X.2008.04.012.
Zan HF, Yang X. Effect observation of Tanreqing injection on treating respiratory failure in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. JETCM, 2008, 17 (4): 445-447. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1004-745X.2008.04.012.

[4] 中华医学会呼吸病学分会慢性阻塞性肺疾病学组.慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(2013年修订版)[J].中华结核和呼吸杂志,2013,36(4):255-264. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-0939.2013.04.007.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Committee of Respiratory Society of Chinese Medical Association. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (revised edition 2013) [J]. Chin J Tuberc Respir Dis, 2013, 36 (4): 255-264. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-0939.2013.04.007.

[5] 王胜,叶海勇,陈悦,等.302例慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期中医证候分型[J].北京中医药大学学报,2015,38(1):57-62. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-2157.2015.01.013.
Wang S, Ye HY, Chen Y, et al. TCM syndrome distribution in 302 patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. J Beijing Univ Tradit Chin Med, 2015, 38 (1): 57-62. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-2157.2015.01.013.

[6] 谢文英,尚立芝,胡文豪,等.慢性阻塞性肺疾病的发病机制及中医治疗进展[J].中国实验方剂学杂志,2015,21(9):227-230. DOI: 10.13444/j.cnki.syfx.2015090227.
Xie WY, Shang LZ, Hu WH, et al. Pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and progress of TCM treatment [J]. Chin J Exp Tradit Med Formulae, 2015, 21 (9): 227-230. DOI: 10.13444/j.cnki.syfx.2015090227.

[7] 郝正华,张虹.慢性阻塞性肺疾病中医治疗进展[J].辽宁中医杂志,2015,42(6):1376-1378. DOI: 10.13192/j.issn.1000-1719.2015.06.088.
Hao ZH, Zhang H. Advances in TCM treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. Liaoning J Tradit Chin Med, 2015, 42 (6): 1376-1378. DOI: 10.13192/j.issn.1000-1719.2015.06.088.

[8] 刘绍勇,张小利,张振华,等.痰热清注射液不同组分配伍对主要活性成分药动学的影响[J].中草药,2013,44(21):3030-3034. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2013.21.016.
Liu SY, Zhang XL, Zhang ZH, et al. Effect of Tanreqing injection in various formula compatibilities on pharmacokinetics of main components [J]. Chin Tradit Herbal Drugs, 2013, 44 (21): 3030-3034. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2013.21.016.

[9] 周明华.痰热清注射液加抗菌药物治疗老年性肺炎 50 例疗效观察[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2013,20(4):200-200. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2013.04.004.
Zhou MH. Clinical observation on 50 cases of senile pneumonia treated by tanreqing injection and antibiotics [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2013, 20 (4): 200-200. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2013.04.004.

[10] 符子艺,刘小虹,任吉祥,等.痰热清注射液治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭的 Meta 分析[J].中草药,2014,45(6):889-894. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2014.06.027.
Fu ZY, Liu XH, Ren JX, et al. Meta-analysis of Tanreqing injection in treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with respiratory failure [J]. Chin Tradit Herbal Drugs, 2014, 45 (6): 889-894. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2014.06.027.

[11] 王胜,熊玲玲,任薇,等.益肺健脾方对慢性阻塞性肺疾病模型大鼠气道炎症和气管黏液高分泌的影响[J].中国中西医结合杂志,2015,35(8):993-999.
Wang S, Xiong LL, Ren W, et al. Effects of Yifei Jianpi formula on airway inflammation and airway mucus hypersecretion in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease model rats [J]. CJITWM, 2015, 35 (8): 993-999.

[12] 褚旭.PM2.5 加剧慢性阻塞性肺疾病小鼠肺部巨噬细胞吞噬功能障碍及对免疫炎症反应的影响[D].兰州:兰州大学,2017.
Chu X. PM2.5 in aggravation of defective phagocytosis of alveolar macrophages and its effect on immune inflammation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease mice [D]. Lanzhou: Lanzhou University, 2017.

[13] 梁卫娟,华锋.CRP 和 TNF- α 在慢阻肺急性加重期病情严重程度判断中的意义[J].中国现代医生,2015,53(9):12-15.
Liang WJ, Hua F. Significance of CRP and TNF- α in judgment of severity of AECOPD [J]. China Mod Doct, 2015, 53 (9): 12-15.

[14] 李琛,唐小飞,赵洪茹.老年慢阻肺患者治疗前后细胞因子及肺功能变化的观察[J].中国实用医药,2010,5(9):70-72. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-7555.2010.09.042.
Li C, Tang XF, Zhao HR. Changes of cytokines and lung function in elderly patients with copd before and after treatment [J]. China Pract Med, 2010, 5 (9): 70-72. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-7555.2010.09.042.

(收稿日期:2018-10-19)