

痰热清注射液雾化吸入联合孟鲁司特钠治疗小儿肺炎的临床研究

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摘要: **目的** 探讨痰热清注射液雾化吸入联合孟鲁司特钠治疗小儿肺炎的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾性选取2020年11月—2021年11月淮南朝阳医院收治的72例小儿肺炎患者,根据治疗方案不同,分为对照组和试验组,每组36例。对照组采用常规西医对症治疗,如平喘止咳、祛痰等,抗病毒药物采用利巴韦林含片,按照患儿体质量每次剂量为 $0.01\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,每天3次,同时口服孟鲁司特钠,每次5 mg,每天1次。试验组在对照组基础上加用痰热清注射液,每次取痰热清注射液2 mL加入0.9%氯化钠注射液2 mL雾化吸入,每天2次。两组患儿均治疗1周。比较两组患儿临床疗效、体温恢复时间、咳嗽消失时间和肺部啰音消失时间;检测两组患儿治疗前后淋巴细胞亚群($\text{CD4}^+/\text{CD8}^+$)水平及血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平。观察两组患儿治疗过程中的不良反应发生情况。**结果** 试验组治疗总有效率为97.22%,显著高于对照组的91.67%($P<0.05$);试验组显效率为69.44%,也显著高于对照组的44.44%($P<0.01$);试验组患儿体温恢复时间、咳嗽消失时间和肺部啰音消失时间均显著短于对照组($P<0.05$ 、 0.01)。治疗前,两组患儿淋巴细胞亚群 $\text{CD4}^+/\text{CD8}^+$ 及炎症因子IL-6和TNF- α 水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后两组患儿IL-6和TNF- α 水平均显著低于治疗前($P<0.01$);淋巴细胞亚群 $\text{CD4}^+/\text{CD8}^+$ 水平显著高于治疗前($P<0.01$)。治疗后,试验组IL-6和TNF- α 水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$ 、 0.01),淋巴细胞亚群 $\text{CD4}^+/\text{CD8}^+$ 水平显著高于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组患儿治疗过程中发生的不良反应有呕吐、恶心和皮疹,两组不良反应总发生率相同,差异不显著。**结论** 痰热清注射液雾化吸入联合孟鲁司特钠能有效治疗小儿肺炎,效果优于常规西医治疗,且不增加不良反应,值得临床推广。

关键词: 痰热清注射液;雾化吸入;孟鲁司特钠;小儿肺炎;白细胞介素-6;肿瘤坏死因子- α

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Clinical study on nebulized inhalation of Tanreqing Injection combined with montelukast sodium in treatment of children with pneumonia

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy of nebulized inhalation of Tanreqing Injection combined with montelukast sodium in treatment of children with pneumonia. **Methods** A total of 72 children with pneumonia admitted to Huainan Chaoyang Hospital from November 2020 to November 2021 were retrospectively selected. According to different treatment schemes, they were divided into control group and experimental group, with 36 cases in each group. Children in the control group were treated with conventional symptomatic western medicine, such as asthma relieving, cough relieving, expectorant, etc. The antiviral drugs were treated with Ribavirin Buccal Tablets, with a dose of $0.01\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ for each time, three times a day according to the body weight of the children, and at the same time, montelukast sodium were administrated orally, 5 mg each time, once a day. Children in The experimental group were added with Tanreqing Injection on the basis of the control group. Tanreqing Injection of 2 mL was added with 2 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection for nebulized inhalation two times once day. Both groups were treated for one week. The clinical efficacy, body temperature recovery time, cough disappearance time and lung rale disappearance time were compared between the two groups. The levels of lymphocyte subsets ($\text{CD4}^+/\text{CD8}^+$), serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) were measured before and after treatment. The adverse reactions of the two groups were observed. **Results** The total effective rate of the experimental group was 97.22%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (91.67%, $P<0.05$). The effective rate of the experimental group was 69.44%, which was also significantly higher than that of the control group

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(44.44%, $P < 0.01$). The recovery time of body temperature, the disappearance time of cough and the disappearance time of pulmonary rales in the experimental group were significantly shorter than those in the control group ($P < 0.05, 0.01$). Before treatment, there were no significant difference between the two groups on lymphocyte subsets $CD4^+/CD8^+$ and inflammatory factors IL-6 and TNF- α ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of IL-6 and TNF- α in the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment of two groups ($P < 0.01$), and $CD4^+/CD8^+$ level of lymphocyte subsets were significantly higher than that before treatment of two groups ($P < 0.01$). After treatment, the levels of IL-6 and TNF- α in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group, and the level of $CD4^+/CD8^+$ level of lymphocyte subsets was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The adverse reactions of the two groups during treatment included vomiting, nausea and rash. The total incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups was the same, and the difference was not significant. **Conclusion** The nebulized inhalation of Tanreqing Injection combined with montelukast sodium can effectively treat pediatric pneumonia. The effect is better than that of conventional western medicine, and does not increase adverse reactions. It is worthy of clinical promotion.

Key words: Tanreqing Injection; nebulized inhalation; montelukast sodium; pneumonia in children; interleukin-6; tumor necrosis factor- α

病毒是儿童社区、医院等获得性肺炎的主要病原体,主要有呼吸道合胞病毒、腺病毒以及流感病毒等^[1-2]。儿童由于其自身免疫系统较弱,在受到病毒侵袭导致上呼吸道感染后,常常会诱发下呼吸道肺部炎症,导致儿童咳嗽不止、哮喘、持续高热等症状^[2],危及患儿日常生活质量,病情较重者,会导致患者死亡^[2-3]。流行病学研究显示,近年来儿童人群流感病毒导致的肺炎发病率处于上升趋势^[2-3]。在常规治疗中,常采用抗炎、抗病毒等对症治疗手段,但改善缓慢,病程较长。此外,儿童人群属于特殊人群,其用药方法具有特殊性,静脉滴注的给药方式对部分低龄儿童比较困难,而雾化吸入方式是用于治疗呼吸系统疾病的较好选择。小儿肺炎有多重证型,如风热犯肺证、痰热闭肺证等^[4]。痰热清注射液具有清热解毒、化痰止咳的功效,通过雾化吸入能直接作用于肺部病灶,作用迅速,有利于较快改善患儿临床症状,缩短病程^[5]。孟鲁司特钠是一种高选择性半胱氨酰白三烯1受体拮抗剂,有助于减轻气道炎症、降低气道高反应性^[6]。本研究采用痰热清注射液雾化吸入联合孟鲁司特钠治疗小儿肺炎,观察其临床疗效,为临床小儿肺炎的治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性选择2020年11月—2021年11月淮南朝阳医院收治的72例小儿病毒性肺炎患者为研究对象,患儿平均年龄(5.45 ± 1.01)岁,男性40例,女性32例;病程1~7 d,均确诊为病毒性肺炎。本研究经淮南朝阳医院伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 通过影像学、病原学检查符合小儿病毒性肺炎的诊断标准^[7];用药前1~2 d未应用

其他抗病毒药物;有咳嗽、发热、肺部啰音等肺炎症状;家长签订知情同意书。

1.2.2 排除标准 存在心、肝、肾功能障碍者或合并其他疾病如肺结核、特发性肺部疾病、哮喘等患儿;新型冠状病毒核酸检测阳性患儿;已知对本研究药物过敏的患儿。

1.3 治疗方法

对照组采用常规西医对症治疗,如平喘止咳、祛痰等,抗病毒药物采用利巴韦林含片(云鹏医药集团有限公司,国药准字H14023924,规格:每片50 mg,批号:20200416、20200546),按照患儿体质量每次剂量为 $0.01 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,每天3次;同时口服孟鲁司特钠(Merck Sharp & Dohme Italia SPA,国药准字J20130054,规格:每片5 mg,批号:46200208、46200104),每次5 mg,每天1次。治疗组在对照组基础上加用痰热清注射液(上海凯宝药业股份有限公司,国药准字Z20030054,每支10 mL,批号:2103217、2102008),每次取痰热清注射液2 mL加入0.9%氯化钠注射液2 mL雾化吸入,每天2次。两组患儿均治疗1周。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 临床疗效 治疗1周后,观察两组患儿临床疗效^[7]。显效:患儿咳嗽、发热、肺部啰音等症状消失,影像学检查改善,肺部病灶大部分吸收;有效:患儿咳嗽、发热、肺部啰音等症状改善,影像学检查改善,肺部病灶基本吸收;无效:患儿咳嗽、发热、肺部啰音等症状无改善,影像学检查无变化。

显效率=显效例数/总例数

总有效率=(显效+有效)例数/总例数

1.4.2 体温恢复时间、咳嗽和肺部啰音消失时间 记录两组患儿开始接受治疗后体温恢复时间、咳嗽消失时间和肺部啰音消失时间。

1.4.3 淋巴细胞亚群及炎症指标水平 治疗前后分别抽取患儿空腹静脉血,采用 Attune NxT 流式细胞仪(Thermo Fisher Scientific)检测两组患儿淋巴细胞亚群(CD4⁺/CD8⁺)水平,采用酶联免疫法检测血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平,试剂盒由南京建成生物工程研究所提供。

1.4.4 不良反应 治疗过程中,每半日查房观察两组患儿不良反应的发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行数据统计分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,治疗前后比较采用配对 t 检验,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料以例或百分率表示,进行 χ^2 检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组基线资料比较

根据患儿治疗方案不同,将 72 例患儿分为对照组和试验组,每组各 36 例,对照组患儿年龄 3~7 岁,平均(4.98 $\pm$ 1.21)岁;病程 1~7 d;男性 19 例,女性 17 例;治疗组患儿年龄 3~7 岁,平均(4.51 $\pm$ 1.42)岁;病程 1~7 d;男性 21 例,女性 15 例。两组患儿年龄、性别、病程、病情等基线资料比较,组间差异不显著,具有可比性($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 两组临床疗效比较

试验组治疗总有效率为 97.22%,显著高于对照组的 91.67%($P < 0.05$);试验组显效率为 69.44%,也显著高于对照组($P < 0.01$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患儿临床疗效比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups

组别	n/例	显效/例	有效/例	无效/例	显效率/%	总有效率/%
对照	36	16	17	3	44.44	91.67
试验	36	25	10	1	69.44 ^{**}	97.22 [*]

与对照组比较:^{*} $P < 0.05$ ^{**} $P < 0.01$

^{*} $P < 0.05$ ^{**} $P < 0.01$ vs control group

2.3 两组体温恢复时间、咳嗽消失时间和肺部啰音消失时间比较

治疗过程中,试验组患儿体温恢复时间、咳嗽消失时间和肺部啰音消失时间均显著短于对照组($P < 0.05, 0.01$)。见表 2。

2.4 两组患儿治疗前后淋巴细胞亚群及炎症指标水平比较

治疗前,两组患儿淋巴细胞亚群 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 及

表 2 两组患儿体温恢复时间、咳嗽消失时间和肺部啰音消失时间比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of temperature recovery time, cough disappearance time and lung rale disappearance time between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	体温恢复时间/d	咳嗽消失时间/d	肺部啰音消失时间/d
对照	36	3.98 $\pm$ 1.54	3.69 $\pm$ 1.76	4.92 $\pm$ 1.78
试验	36	2.10 $\pm$ 1.70 [*]	2.34 $\pm$ 1.08 ^{**}	3.75 $\pm$ 2.01 [*]

与对照组比较:^{*} $P < 0.05$ ^{**} $P < 0.01$

^{*} $P < 0.05$ ^{**} $P < 0.01$ vs control group

炎症因子 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后两组患儿 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平均显著低于治疗前($P < 0.01$);淋巴细胞亚群 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平显著高于治疗前($P < 0.05$)。治疗后,试验组 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05, 0.01$),淋巴细胞亚群 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平显著高于对照组($P < 0.01$),见表 3。

2.5 两组不良反应比较

治疗过程中两组患者发生的不良反应有呕吐、恶心和皮疹。两组患儿不良反应总发生率相同,组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结果见表 4。

表 3 两组治疗前后淋巴细胞亚群及炎症指标水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of lymphocyte subsets and inflammatory indexes between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	时间	IL-6/(ng·L ⁻¹)	TNF- α /(ng·L ⁻¹)	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
对照	36	治疗前	56.43 $\pm$ 11.01	81.23 $\pm$ 12.28	0.69 $\pm$ 0.17
		治疗后	35.13 $\pm$ 7.25 ^{**}	66.51 $\pm$ 9.28 ^{**}	1.07 $\pm$ 0.21 ^{**}
试验	36	治疗前	55.23 $\pm$ 8.31	83.90 $\pm$ 6.31	0.71 $\pm$ 0.28
		治疗后	30.17 $\pm$ 5.31 ^{***}	57.61 $\pm$ 8.51 ^{***}	1.56 $\pm$ 0.25 ^{***}

与同组治疗前比较:^{**} $P < 0.01$;与对照组治疗后比较:[#] $P < 0.05$ ^{***} $P < 0.01$

^{**} $P < 0.01$ vs same group before treatment; [#] $P < 0.05$ ^{***} $P < 0.01$ vs control group after treatment

表 4 两组不良反应比较

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions between two groups

组别	n/例	呕吐/例	恶心/例	皮疹/例	总发生率/%
对照	36	1	1	1	8.33
试验	36	1	2	0	8.33

3 讨论

社区获得性肺炎和医院获得性肺炎是儿童常见和多发的疾病,影响所有年龄组的儿童^[8-9]。随着诊断技术的不断更新,对这两种疾病病因的理解已大大提高,虽然病原体的范围很广,而且有着一定的年龄特点,但病毒已被证明可导致高达90%的肺炎,特别是在1岁患儿中,呼吸道合胞病毒是最重要的病原体,到学龄时,这一比例下降到约50%。病毒性肺炎常并发细菌感染,30%的病例为混合感染。病毒和细菌在一些情况下的综合作用仍需要进一步的研究^[10-11]。儿童作为免疫系统尚未发育完全的人群,在病毒和细菌的双重感染下会导致病情的进一步恶化,而目前化学抗病毒药物疗程较长,且儿童属于特殊人群,对于药物的顺应性也不如成人好。

痰热清注射液为中药注射剂,由金银花、山羊角、连翘、熊胆粉等中药组成,具有广泛的抗菌、抗病毒、提高免疫力等药理作用,在呼吸道感染疾病中应用广泛^[12-15]。随着中药注射剂质量控制技术的不断深入,痰热清注射液的安全性在不断提高^[16-17]。近年来,有大量学者采用痰热清注射液雾化吸入的方式治疗呼吸道感染性疾病,取得较好疗效^[5, 18]。儿童人群身体尚处于生长阶段,静脉注射或者静脉滴注给药方式在儿童患者中虽然可以实现,但对于实际操作过程中亦有着一定的困难。而雾化吸入对于儿童人群顺应性好,且能直达呼吸系统的病灶部位,并直接发挥作用,便于在儿童人群中推广应用。孟鲁司特钠是一种高选择性半胱氨酰白三烯1受体拮抗剂,有助于减轻气道炎症,降低气道高反应性,能有效改善患儿在治疗过程中的咳嗽、喘息等症状,改善患儿日常生活质量^[19-20]。

本研究采用痰热清注射液雾化吸入联合孟鲁司特钠治疗小儿肺炎,相比于常规西医及抗病毒治疗,试验组的显效率高达69.44%,显著高于对照组,且试验组患儿的退热时间、咳嗽消失时间及肺部啰音消失时间均显著短于对照组。表明常规治疗有一定效果,但显效率不高。在常规抗病毒治疗基础上,加用痰热清注射液雾化吸入联合孟鲁司特钠治疗小儿肺炎,患儿顺应性高,显效率高,显著缩短了患儿的临床病程,同时不增加不良反应的发生,值得临床推广应用。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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