

# 沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素对老年支气管扩张患者肺功能和炎症因子的影响

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**摘要** 目的:观察沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素对老年支气管扩张患者肺功能和炎症因子的影响。方法:将82例老年支气管扩张患者随机均分为观察组和对照组。两组患者均给予适当吸氧、支气管舒张药、祛痰药和止咳药等常规治疗。在此基础上,对照组患者给予罗红霉素分散片0.15 g,口服,每天2次;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予沙美特罗替卡松吸入剂,每天2吸。两组患者疗程均为6个月。观察两组患者治疗前后生活质量评分和呼吸困难评分、肺功能指标[1秒用力呼气容积(FEV<sub>1</sub>)、FEV<sub>1</sub>占预计值百分比(FEV<sub>1</sub>%)、FEV<sub>1</sub>占用力肺活量比值(FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC)]、动脉血气指标{动脉血氧分压[p(O<sub>2</sub>)]、动脉血二氧化碳分压[p(CO<sub>2</sub>)]}、炎症因子[白细胞介素(IL)-4、IL-6、IL-10、金属蛋白酶(MMP)-9、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)]及不良反应发生情况。结果:治疗前两组患者生活质量评分、呼吸困难评分、肺功能指标、动脉血气指标、炎症因子比较,差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。治疗后两组患者生活质量评分、呼吸困难评分、p(O<sub>2</sub>)、IL-4、IL-6、MMP-9、hs-CRP均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;肺功能指标、p(CO<sub>2</sub>)、IL-10均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。两组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素可改善老年支气管扩张患者的肺功能,减轻炎症反应,安全性较好。

**关键词** 沙美特罗替卡松;罗红霉素;支气管扩张;肺功能;炎症因子

## Effects of Salmeterol Combined with Roxithromycin on Pulmonary Function and Inflammatory Factors in Elderly Patients with Bronchiectasis

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To observe the effects of salmeterol combined with roxithromycin on pulmonary function and inflammatory factors in elderly patients with bronchiectasis. METHODS: 82 elderly patients with bronchiectasis were randomly divided into observation group and control group. Both group received routine treatment as oxygen inhalation, bronchodilators, eliminating phlegm, relieving a cough, etc. Control group was additionally treated with Roxithromycin dispersible tablet 0.15 g orally, twice a day. Observation group was additionally treated with Salmeterol powder inhalant, twice a day, on the basis of control group. The treatment course of 2 groups lasted for 6 months. The quality of life, dyspnea score, pulmonary function indicators [FEV<sub>1</sub>, FEV<sub>1</sub>%, FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC], blood gas index [p(O<sub>2</sub>) and p(CO<sub>2</sub>)], and the level of inflammatory factors [IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, MMP-9, hs-CRP] of 2 groups were compared before and after treatment. RESULTS: Before treatment, the scores of quality of life and dyspnea, lung function indicators, blood gas analysis index, inflammatory factors showed no statistically significant difference between 2 groups (P>0.05). After treatment, the scores of quality of life and dyspnea, p(CO<sub>2</sub>), the levels of IL-4, IL-6, MMP-9 and hs-CRP in 2 groups were significantly lower than before, and those of observation group were lower than those of control group; lung function indicators, p(O<sub>2</sub>) and IL-10 were significantly higher than before, and those of observation group were higher than those of control group; there was statistical significance (P<0.05). CONCLUSIONS: Salmeterol combined with roxithromycin can improve pulmonary function and relieve inflammatory reaction in elderly patients with bronchiectasis.

**KEYWORDS** Salmeterol; Roxithromycin; Bronchiectasis; Pulmonary function; Inflammatory factors

支气管扩张是一种由支气管管壁肌肉和弹力结缔组织破坏而导致的支气管或细支气管异常、持续的扩张或破坏的疾病,其典型特征是细菌性感染和持续性的炎症反应<sup>[1]</sup>。据国外流行病学资料显示,支气管扩张的患病率为52.3/10万,且以老年患者居多<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来,随着空气污染等环境因素的影响,我国支气管扩张患者也呈现逐年递增的趋势。尽管目前国内还缺乏支气管扩张的相关统计数据,但仍有多数学者认为我国

的支气管扩张患病率将远高于西方发达国家<sup>[3]</sup>。在临床治疗过程中,针对急性期支气管扩张患者通常采取抗感染、祛痰和平喘等治疗方案,但对于稳定期支气管扩张患者仍无有效措施<sup>[4]</sup>。为此,在本研究中笔者观察了沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素对老年支气管扩张患者肺功能和炎症因子的影响,以为临床治疗提供参考。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 资料来源

选取2012年4月—2014年2月我院收治的82例老年支气

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管扩张患者,男性45例,女性37例;年龄60~78岁,平均(62.31±5.95)岁;病程1~22年,平均(10.65±4.59)年。纳入标准:(1)经胸部CT检查确诊为支气管扩张;(2)无良恶性肿瘤、糖尿病、高血压等其他慢性消耗性疾病;(3)肝肾功能和心电图检查无明显异常;(4)无呼吸衰竭或重度肺功能不全;(5)对大环内酯类抗菌药物无过敏史且依从性良好。按奥唐奈标准<sup>[6]</sup>排除急性期支气管扩张患者。按随机数字表法将所有患者均分为观察组和对照组。两组患者年龄、性别、病程、Reid分型等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经我院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者或其家属均签署了知情同意书。

表1 两组患者基本资料比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab 1 Comparison of general information between 2 groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	n	年龄,岁	男性/女性,例	病程,年	Reid分型,例		
					柱状	囊柱状	囊状
观察组	41	61.34±5.82	24/17	10.25±3.59	12	20	9
对照组	41	63.22±6.15	21/20	11.08±4.12	14	19	8

## 1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均行肺功能和动脉血气分析,给予吸氧、支气管舒张药、祛痰药和止咳药等常规治疗。在此基础上,对照组患者给予罗红霉素分散片(成都恒瑞制药有限公司,规格:0.15 g/片)0.15 g,口服,每天2次;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予沙美特罗替卡松粉吸入剂(葛兰素史克股份有限公司,每吸含沙美特罗50 μg、丙酸氟替卡松250 μg),每天2吸。两组患者疗程均为6个月。若治疗期间患者出现急性发作,则需治疗至病情稳定后2个月再重新开始观察。

## 1.3 观察指标

### 1.3.1 观察两组患者治疗前后生活质量评分及呼吸困难评分

表2 两组患者治疗前后生活质量评分比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,分)

Tab 2 Comparison of the scores of life quality between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , score)

组别	n	症状维度		活动维度		影响维度	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	41	72.14±18.25	44.26±14.60**	80.05±18.56	62.41±19.02**	60.24±19.11	31.93±11.84**
对照组	41	72.56±19.19	52.16±16.26*	79.86±19.54	69.11±18.24*	59.32±18.76	39.91±14.52*

注:与同组治疗前比较,\* $P<0.05$ ;与对照组比较,\*\* $P<0.05$

Note:vs. before treatment,\* $P<0.05$ ; vs. control group,\*\* $P<0.05$

### 2.2 两组患者治疗前后呼吸困难评分比较

治疗前两组患者呼吸困难评分比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者呼吸困难评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表3。

表3 两组患者治疗前后呼吸困难评分比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,分)

Tab 3 Comparison of the scores of dyspnea between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , score)

组别	n	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	41	1.92±0.38	1.52±0.29**
对照组	41	1.89±0.41	1.73±0.36*

注:与同组治疗前比较,\* $P<0.05$ ;与对照组比较,\*\* $P<0.05$

Note:vs. before treatment,\* $P<0.05$ ; vs. control group,\*\* $P<0.05$

### 2.3 两组患者治疗前后肺功能指标比较

治疗前两组患者肺功能指标比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者肺功能指标均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详

采用圣乔治医院呼吸问题调查问卷(SGRQ)评估患者的生活质量。问卷包括3个维度:症状维度、活动维度和影响维度,每个维度计分0~100分,分数越低表明生活质量越高。呼吸困难评分按英国医学研究委员会制定的呼吸困难量表<sup>[6]</sup>进行评分。

1.3.2 观察两组患者治疗前后肺功能指标及动脉血气指标 肺功能指标包括1秒用力呼气容积(FEV<sub>1</sub>)、FEV<sub>1</sub>占预计值百分比(FEV<sub>1</sub>%)、FEV<sub>1</sub>占用力肺活量比值(FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC);动脉血气指标包括动脉血氧分压[p(O<sub>2</sub>)]、动脉血二氧化碳分压[p(CO<sub>2</sub>)]。

1.3.3 观察两组患者治疗前后炎症因子水平 炎症因子包括白细胞介素(IL)-4、IL-6、IL-10、金属蛋白酶(MMP)-9、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)。采用酶联免疫吸附试验法测定IL-4、IL-6、IL-10、MMP-9(试剂盒购自深圳晶美生物工程有限公司);采用胶乳增强免疫透射比浊法测定hs-CRP(试剂盒由潍坊市康华生物技术有限公司提供)。

1.3.4 不良反应 观察两组患者治疗期间的不良反应发生情况。

## 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件对所得数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用 $t$ 检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者治疗前后生活质量评分比较

治疗前两组患者生活质量评分比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者生活质量评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表2。

### 2.2 两组患者治疗前后呼吸困难评分比较

治疗前两组患者呼吸困难评分比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者呼吸困难评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表3。

### 2.4 两组患者治疗前后动脉血气指标比较

治疗前两组患者动脉血气指标比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。治疗后两组患者 $p$ (O<sub>2</sub>)均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组, $p$ (CO<sub>2</sub>)均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表5(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。

### 2.5 两组患者治疗前后炎症因子比较

治疗前两组患者炎症因子指标比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。治疗后两组患者IL-4、IL-6、MMP-9、hs-CRP均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;IL-10显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表6。

### 2.6 不良反应

两组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。

## 3 讨论

表4 两组患者治疗前后肺功能指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Tab 4 Comparison of lung function indicators between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	FEV <sub>1</sub> , L		FEV <sub>1</sub> %, %		FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC, %	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	41	1.71 ± 0.26	2.56 ± 0.21**	35.03 ± 7.15	49.31 ± 9.30**	52.19 ± 8.46	62.88 ± 9.96**
对照组	41	1.69 ± 0.28	2.11 ± 0.32*	35.15 ± 7.42	43.48 ± 8.82*	51.98 ± 9.14	60.26 ± 10.02*

注:同组治疗前比较, \* $P < 0.05$ ; 与对照组比较, \* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ ; vs. control group, \* $P < 0.05$

表5 两组患者治疗前后血气指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmHg)Tab 5 Comparison of blood gas index between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmHg)

组别	n	$p(O_2)$		$p(CO_2)$	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	41	68.26 ± 8.04	79.38 ± 9.98**	44.98 ± 7.23	33.76 ± 5.84**
对照组	41	69.36 ± 7.24	72.94 ± 8.86*	44.76 ± 7.80	40.55 ± 6.76*

注:同组治疗前比较, \* $P < 0.05$ ; 与对照组比较, \* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ ; vs. control group, \* $P < 0.05$

表6 两组患者治疗前后炎症因子比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 6 Comparison of inflammatory factors between 2 groups before and after treatment ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	观察组(n=41)		对照组(n=41)	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
IL-4, ng/L	35.41 ± 9.93	15.59 ± 3.72**	35.62 ± 10.32	24.21 ± 5.34*
IL-6, ng/L	132.09 ± 31.56	89.24 ± 18.53**	134.02 ± 36.25	100.69 ± 27.43*
IL-10, ng/L	16.42 ± 5.83	28.32 ± 6.11**	16.16 ± 3.09	35.04 ± 7.86*
MMP-9, ng/ml	7.33 ± 1.94	3.11 ± 1.20**	7.61 ± 2.15	5.31 ± 1.26*
hs-CRP, mg/L	3.41 ± 1.05	2.06 ± 0.53**	3.52 ± 1.12	2.97 ± 0.62*

注:与同组治疗前比较, \* $P < 0.05$ ; 与对照组比较, \* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ ; vs. control group, \* $P < 0.05$

支气管扩张是老年人常见的一种慢性支气管化脓性疾病,临床上多表现为咳嗽、咳痰、咯血等,病情反复不定。感染一直被认为是诱发支气管扩张的主要原因,感染可促使支气管腔的黏膜充血、水肿,而黏性分泌物也可使支气管腔变窄,严重者可引起支气管阻塞<sup>[7]</sup>。有研究显示,稳定期支气管扩张患者不仅伴有肺组织的病理改变,同时还存在呼吸器官慢性、迁延性炎症和炎症因子水平增高的现象,提示感染所致的炎症是导致稳定期支气管扩张疾病进展或恶化的关键因素,但也可能与患者肺功能的减弱有关<sup>[8-9]</sup>。因此,如何有效抑制支气管扩张患者的慢性炎症反应,对于缓解、改善患者症状具有重要的意义。

罗红霉素为大环内酯类抗菌药物,具有抗炎、抗氧化和调节免疫功能的作用,是目前临床上应用广泛的一种抗菌药物;该药对于慢性肺部疾病和小气道的炎症同样有明显的改善作用<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

沙美特罗替卡松是一类吸入型的糖皮质激素,具有显著的抗炎作用<sup>[12]</sup>。有报道显示,大剂量的糖皮质激素能减少脓性痰液,减轻咳嗽症状,减少痰液中中性粒细胞等炎症细胞的数量,并对缓解肺功能和改善肺部炎症有较好的疗效<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,治疗后两组患者IL-4、IL-6、MMP-9、hs-CRP均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;IL-10显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。这表明罗红霉素对细胞内的促炎性细胞有明显的抑制作用,具有显著的抗炎效应。治疗后两组患者肺功能指标、

$p(O_2)$ 均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组; $p(CO_2)$ 均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。这表明罗红霉素对患者的肺功能和血气指标有明显的改善作用。

本研究结果还显示,治疗后两组患者生活质量评分、呼吸困难评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。这表明沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素可显著改善患者生活质量,增加治疗效果。安全性方面,两组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。这表明沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素安全性较好。

综上所述,沙美特罗替卡松联合罗红霉素可改善老年支气管扩张患者的肺功能,减轻炎症反应,安全性较好。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。

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# 达立通颗粒联合奥美拉唑治疗胃食管反流的临床观察

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**摘要** 目的:观察达立通颗粒联合奥美拉唑治疗胃食管反流的临床疗效和安全性。方法:将104例胃食管反流患者随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者给予多潘立酮片1片,饭前30 min口服,tid+奥美拉唑肠溶胶囊1粒,口服,bid;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予达立通颗粒1袋,口服,tid。两组患者疗程均为30 d。观察两组患者临床疗效,治疗前后临床症状评分、食管黏膜病变分级情况及不良反应。结果:观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,两组比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。治疗前两组患者临床症状评分、食管黏膜病变分级情况比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。治疗后两组患者临床症状评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;食管黏膜病变N、M级例数均显著多于同组治疗前,且观察组多于对照组;A、B、C、D级例数均显著少于同组治疗前,且观察组A、B级例数少于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。观察组患者不良反应发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。结论:达立通颗粒联合奥美拉唑治疗胃食管反流较奥美拉唑疗效更显著,且安全性较好。

**关键词** 达立通颗粒;奥美拉唑;多潘立酮;胃食管反流;胃黏膜保护

## Clinical Observation of Dalitong Granules Combined with Omeprazole in the Treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Dalitong granule combined with omeprazole in the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux. METHODS: 104 patients with gastroesophageal reflux were randomly divided into control group and observation group. Control group was treated with Domperidone tablet orally, one tablet, 30 min before meal, tid; and Omeprazole enteric-coated capsule orally, one capsule, bid. Observation group was additionally treated with Dalitong granules orally, one bag, tid, on the basis of control group. Treatment course of 2 groups lasted for 30 d. Clinical efficacies of 2 groups were observed, and clinical symptom score, gastric mucosal lesion grading and the occurrence of ADR were observed before and after treatment. RESULTS: The total effective rate of observation group was significantly higher than that of control group; there was statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no statistical significance in clinical symptom score and case number of gastric mucosal lesion grading between 2 groups before treatment ( $P>0.05$ ). Clinical symptom score of 2 groups after treatment were all significantly lower than before, and that of observation group was lower than that of control group; case number of N and M grade esophageal mucosal lesion after treatment were significantly more than before, and that of observation group was more than that of control group; case number of A, B, C and D grade after treatment were significantly less than before, and that of A and B grade in observation group were less than in control group; there was statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of ADR in observation group was significantly lower than in control group; there was statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Dalitong granules combined with omeprazole is more effective and safer than omeprazole in the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux.

**KEYWORDS** Dalitong; Omeprazole; Domperidone; Gastroesophageal reflux; Gastric mucosal protection

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