

布地奈德、阿奇霉素联合特布他林治疗小儿急性支气管炎的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察布地奈德、阿奇霉素联合特布他林治疗小儿急性支气管炎的疗效和安全性。方法:150例急性支气管炎患儿随机分为对照组(75例)和观察组(75例)。两组患儿均给予补充电解质、平喘、解痉等常规治疗。在此基础上,对照组患儿给予注射用阿奇霉素10 mg/kg,加入5%葡萄糖注射液250 ml中,静脉滴注,滴注时间>60 min,每日1次+硫酸特布他林雾化液2 mg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液2 ml中,雾化吸入,每日2次,每次15 min;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上雾化吸入布地奈德气雾剂1.0 mg,每日3次,每次10 min。两组疗程均为10 d。观察两组患儿的临床疗效,治疗前后1秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)、50%肺活量时的最大呼气流速(MEF50)、最大呼气流速峰值(PEF),临床症状消失时间、住院时间及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组患儿总有效率显著高于对照组,临床症状消失时间、住院时间均显著短于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患儿FEV1、MEF50、PEF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($P<0.05$)。两组患儿不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:在常规治疗的基础上,布地奈德、阿奇霉素联合特布他林治疗小儿急性支气管炎的疗效显著,可显著改善肺功能,且安全性较好。

关键词 特布他林;布地奈德;阿奇霉素;小儿急性支气管炎;肺功能;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Budesonide, Azithromycin Combined Terbutaline in the Treatment of Infantile Acute Bronchitis

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the efficiency and safety of budesonide, azithromycin combined with terbutaline in the treatment of infantile acute bronchitis. METHODS: 150 children with acute bronchitis were randomly divided into control group (75 cases) and observation group (75 cases). All children were given electrolyte supplement, antiasthmatic, antispasmodic and other conventional treatment; based on it, control group was treated with 10 mg/kg Azithromycin injection, adding into 250 ml 5% Glucose injection, by intravenous infusion with time of more than 60 min, once everyday+2 mg Terbutaline sulfate spray solution, adding into 2 ml 0.9% sodium chloride injection, aerosol inhalation, twice a day, 15 min for every times. Observation group was additionally given 1.0 mg Budesonide aerosol; 3 times a day, 10 min for every times. The treatment course for both groups was 10 d. FEV1, MEF50, PEF before and after treatment, total effective rate and disappearance time of clinical symptoms, hospitalization time and incidence of adverse reactions were recorded. RESULTS: The total effective rate in observation group were significantly higher than control group, disappearance time of clinical symptoms and hospitalization time were significantly shorter than control group, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). After treatment, FEV1, MEF50 and PEF in 2 groups were significantly higher than before, and observation group was higher than control group, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Based on conventional treatment, budesonide, azithromycin combined with terbutaline is effective in the treatment of infantile acute bronchitis, and it can significantly improve lung function, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Terbutaline; Budesonide; Azithromycin; Pediatric acute bronchitis; Lung function; Efficacy; Safety

小儿急性支气管炎是由细菌、肺炎支原体及病毒等引起的一类支气管炎,其主要临床症状为咳嗽、发热、呕吐及腹泻等,严重时可导致支气管肺炎,危及患儿生命^[1-2]。该病的临床治疗方法较多,如给予镇咳药、抗菌药物和化痰药物等,尽管均有一定的疗效,但单一用药大多存在患儿症状缓解时间过长等诸多不足^[3]。有研究表明,布地奈德雾化吸入治疗小儿肺炎具有较好的临床效果,该药能缓解平滑肌的收缩反应,亦

被广泛应用于小儿急性支气管炎的治疗中^[4]。但布地奈德、阿奇霉素联合特布他林用于治疗小儿急性支气管炎的报道却极少。为此,在本研究中笔者观察了布地奈德、阿奇霉素联合特布他林治疗小儿急性支气管炎的疗效和安全性,以为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2014年1月—2015年1月台州市第一人民医院收治

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的急性支气管炎患儿150例,将所有患儿按随机数字表法分为观察组(75例)和对照组(75例)。观察组男性39例,女性36例;年龄2~11岁,平均(6.5±1.6)岁;病程3~10 d,平均(4.1±0.8) d。对照组男性38例,女性37例;年龄2~12岁,平均(6.9±1.8)岁;病程3~11 d,平均(4.4±0.9) d。两组患儿性别、年龄、病程等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会审核通过,所有患儿监护人均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)均符合《诸福棠实用儿科学》中的相关诊断标准^[2];(2)年龄2~13岁。排除标准:(1)患有支气管肺炎或哮喘、肺结核、心脑血管肝肾等重要器官疾病;(2)糖尿病、甲状腺疾病及血液疾病;(3)对药物过敏或过敏体质。

1.3 治疗方法

两组患儿均给予补充电解质、平喘、解痉等常规治疗。在此基础上,对照组患儿给予注射用阿奇霉素(辉瑞制药有限公司,规格:0.5 g,批准文号:国药准字H20150105)10 mg/kg,加入5%葡萄糖注射液250 ml中,静脉滴注,滴注时间>60 min,每日1次+硫酸特布他林雾化液(阿斯利康制药有限公司,规格:2 ml:5 mg,批准文号:国药准字H20150549)2 mg,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液2 ml中,雾化吸入,每日2次,每次15 min;观察组患儿在对照组治疗的基础上雾化吸入布地奈德气雾剂(阿斯利康制药有限公司,规格:10 ml:10 mg,批准文号:国药准字H20030411)1.0 mg,每日3次,每次10 min。两组疗程均为10 d。

1.4 观察指标

观察两组患儿治疗前后1秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)、50%肺活量时的最大呼气流速(MEF50)、最大呼气流速峰值(PEF),临床症状(发热、咳嗽、肺部啰音和呼吸困难)消失时间、住院时间及不良反应发生情况。

1.5 疗效判定标准^[6]

治愈:临床症状完全消失,FEV1增加>35%;显效:临床症状基本缓解,FEV1增加25%~35%;有效:临床症状有所缓解,FEV1增加10%~24%;无效:未达上述标准。总有效率=(治愈例数+显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以%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 两组患儿临床疗效比较

观察组患儿总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组患儿临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 1 Comparison of clinic efficacy between 2 groups [case (%)]

组别	n	治愈	显效	有效	无效	总有效率,%
观察组	75	41(54.67)	17(22.67)	12(16.00)	5(6.66)	93.33
对照组	75	31(41.33)	11(14.67)	14(18.67)	19(25.33)	74.67

2.2 两组患儿治疗前后FEV1、MEF50、PEF比较

治疗前,两组患儿FEV1、MEF50、PEF比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组患儿FEV1、MEF50、PEF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($P<0.05$),详见表2。

2.3 两组患儿临床症状消失时间、住院时间比较

表2 两组患儿治疗前后FEV1、MEF50、PEF比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab 2 Comparison of FEV1, MEF50 and PEF between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	FEV1,L		MEF50,L/sec		PEF,L/sec	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	75	71.06±3.41	82.9±3.18**	70.98±3.40	81.39±3.51**	71.72±3.69	82.36±3.82**
对照组	75	71.08±3.45	74.8±3.06*	70.94±3.39	81.17±3.48*	71.70±3.67	82.17±4.78*

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

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

观察组患儿退热时间、咳嗽消失时间、肺部啰音消失时间、呼吸困难消失时间、住院时间均显著短于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表3。

表3 两组患儿临床症状消失时间、住院时间比较($\bar{x}\pm s, d$)

Tab 3 Comparison of disappearance time of clinical symptoms between 2 groups($\bar{x}\pm s, d$)

组别	n	退热时间	咳嗽消失时间	肺部啰音消失时间	呼吸困难消失时间	住院时间
观察组	75	2.52±0.8	6.64±1.2	3.52±1.3	3.63±1.2	7.12±1.5
对照组	75	3.22±1.1	7.94±1.7	4.72±2.1	4.43±1.7	8.92±1.7

2.4 不良反应

两组患儿不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),详见表4。

表4 两组患儿不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab 4 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between 2 groups[case(%)]

组别	n	皮疹	腹泻	呕吐	胆红素轻微升高	总发生率,%
观察组	75	1(1.33)	2(2.67)	2(2.67)	4(5.33)	12.00
对照组	75	2(2.67)	3(4.00)	4(5.33)	3(4.00)	16.00

3 讨论

急性支气管炎是儿科常见疾病之一,主要是由于各类病毒或肺炎支原体感染所致^[6]。其早期临床特征主要为咳嗽不止、有黏性痰液等类似感冒的症状,但随着病情的发展,患儿可出现高烧、低热、肺部功能降低等症状,可伴有不同程度的肺部啰音^[7]。如不及时治疗,可导致支气管肺炎,威胁患儿的生命安全^[8]。目前,临床多通过FEV1、MEF50及PEF对患儿肺功能进行评价,FEV1值越低表示肺功能受损越严重;MEF50越低表明小气道功能越差;PEF是反映气道通畅性及呼吸肌力量的重要指标之一^[9]。阿奇霉素是大环内酯类药物,有较好的消炎作用,可降低气管内各种黏附因子的释放;布地奈德是平喘药物,可松弛支气管平滑肌^[10]。

本研究结果显示,治疗后,观察组患儿总有效率显著高于对照组,临床症状消失时间、住院时间均显著短于对照组,两组患儿FEV1、MEF50、PEF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;两组患儿不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义。

综上所述,在常规治疗的基础上,布地奈德、阿奇霉素联合特布他林治疗小儿急性支气管炎的疗效显著,可显著改善肺功能,且安全性较好。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,患儿依从性差,指标检测时会导致一些偏差,故此结论有待多大本、多中心研究进一步证实。

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阿奇霉素序贯疗法用于儿童支原体肺炎的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察阿奇霉素序贯疗法用于儿童支原体肺炎的疗效和安全性。方法:67例支原体肺炎患儿随机分为对照组(34例)和观察组(33例)。两组患儿均给予退热、止咳等常规治疗,并辅以营养支持。在此基础上,对照组患儿给予注射用乳糖酸阿奇霉素10 mg/kg,加入5%葡萄糖注射液200 ml中,静脉滴注,每日1次;观察组患儿给予注射用乳糖酸阿奇霉素(用法用量同对照组)静脉滴注5 d后,改用阿奇霉素干混悬剂10 mg/(kg·d),口服,连用3 d后停4 d。两组疗程均为7~10 d。观察两组患儿的临床疗效,退热时间、咳嗽消失时间、肺部啰音消失时间,治疗前后肺功能指标及不良反应发生情况。结果:两组患儿总有效率、退热时间、咳嗽消失时间、肺部啰音消失时间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组患儿肺功能指标水平均显著高于同组治疗前,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$),但组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组患儿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:在常规治疗的基础上,阿奇霉素序贯治疗儿童支原体肺炎的疗效与未采用序贯疗法相当,但安全性优于未采用序贯疗法。

关键词 儿童;支原体肺炎;阿奇霉素;序贯疗法;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Azithromycin Sequential Therapy in the Treatment of Mycoplasma Pneumonia in Children

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the efficacy and safety of azithromycin sequential therapy in the treatment of mycoplasma pneumonia in children. METHODS: 67 children with mycoplasma pneumonia were randomly divided into control group (34 cases) and observation group (33 cases). All children received conventional treatment, such as fever, cough, supplemented by nutrition support; based on it, control group received 10 mg/kg Azithromycin for injection, adding into 5% Glucose injection by intravenous drip in 200 ml, once a day; observation group received azithromycin (the same dosage with control group) after intravenous drip 5 d, switched to 10 mg/(kg·d) Azithromycin dry suspension, orally, then stopped 4 d after continuous 3 d. The treatment course was 7-10 d. Clinical efficacy, disappearance time of fever, cough and lung rales, and lung indexes before and after treatment, and the incidence of adverse reactions in 2 groups were observed. RESULTS: There were no significant differences in the total effective rate, disappearance time of fever, cough and lung rales in 2 groups ($P>0.05$). After treatment, the lung function indexes were significantly higher than before, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.01$), but there was no significant difference between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in observation group was significantly lower than control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Based on conventional treatment, azithromycin sequential therapy shows similar efficacy to without sequential therapy in the treatment of mycoplasma pneumonia in children, but with better safety.

KEYWORDS Children; Mycoplasma pneumonia; Azithromycin; Sequential therapy; Efficacy; Safety

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