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不同剂量甲泼尼龙三联疗法对难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿免疫功能及炎症因子水平的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨不同剂量甲泼尼龙三联疗法对难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿免疫功能及炎症因子水平的影响。**方法:**选取我院在2017年5月到2018年6月期间收治的120例肺炎支原体肺炎患儿,根据随机数字表法将其分为对照组、低剂量组、中剂量组和高剂量组,每组均为30例。对照组采用阿奇霉素联合头孢他啶进行治疗,低剂量组、中剂量组和高剂量组在对照组的基础上分别给予1 mg/(kg·d)、2 mg/(kg·d)、5 mg/(kg·d)的甲泼尼龙进行治疗。比较各组患儿的临床疗效、临床症状消失时间及不良反应发生情况,并比较各组患儿治疗前后CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白介素-6(IL-6)水平。**结果:**高剂量组的总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。高剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间短于中剂量组、低剂量组和对照组($P<0.05$),中剂量组和低剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间短于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后高剂量组、中剂量组、低剂量组的CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后高剂量组患儿的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平低于中剂量组、低剂量组和对照组,且中剂量组和低剂量组患儿的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平低于对照组($P<0.05$)。各组的不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**甲泼尼龙三联疗法治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿疗效确切,可提高患儿免疫功能,且高剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法可促进患儿的临床症状改善,更明显地降低炎症因子的水平,安全可靠。

关键词:甲泼尼龙;剂量;难治性;肺炎支原体肺炎;疗效;免疫功能;炎症因子

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Effects of Different Doses of Triple Therapy of Methylprednisolone on Immune Function and Inflammatory Factor Levels in Children with Refractory Mycoplasma Pneumoniae Pneumonia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of different doses of triple therapy of methylprednisolone on immune function and inflammatory factor levels in children with refractory Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia. **Methods:** 120 cases of refractory Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia who were treated in our hospital from May 2017 to June 2018 were selected. According to the random digital table method, the patients were divided into the control group, the low dose group, the middle dose group and the high dose group, which were 30 cases in each group. The control group were used azithromycin and ceftazidime treatment, low dose group, middle dose group and high dose group were given 1 mg/ (kg·d), 2 mg/ (kg·d), 5 mg/ (kg·d) methylprednisolone. The clinical efficacy, the time of disappearance of clinical symptoms and adverse reactions were compared in all groups, the levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C reactive protein (CRP), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were compared before and after treatment in all groups. **Results:** The total effective rate in the high dose group was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The disappearance time of the clinical symptoms in the high dose group was shorter than that of the middle dose group, the low dose group and the control group ($P<0.05$). The disappearance time of clinical symptoms in middle dose group and low dose group was shorter than that in control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the level of CD3⁺ and CD4⁺ cells in high dose group, middle dose group and low dose group were higher than those of control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of ESR, CRP and IL-6 in high dose group were lower than those in middle dose group, low dose group and control group, and the levels of ESR, CRP and IL-6 in the middle dose group and the low dose group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions in each group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Methylprednisolone triple therapy is effective in treating refractory Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia in children. It can improve the immune function of children, and high dose methylprednisolone triple therapy can accelerate the improvement of clinical symptoms in children, and it can significantly reduce the level of inflammatory factors, which is safe

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and reliable.

Key words: Methylprednisolone; Dose; Refractory; Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia; Clinical efficacy; Immune function; Inflammatory factor

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前言

肺炎是儿童常见的感染性疾病,是导致儿童住院和死亡的重要疾病^[1,2]。肺炎支原体肺炎是儿童社区获得性肺炎最常见的类型,临床上常采用大环内酯类抗生素进行治疗,但由于混合感染的存在,部分肺炎支原体肺炎患儿在连续使用大环内酯类抗生素治疗1周后,症状仍无明显改善,导致延误患儿的病情,从而进展为难治性肺炎支原体肺炎,因此寻找一种切实有效的治疗方案尤为重要^[3,4]。目前关于难治性肺炎支原体肺炎的具体发病机制尚未完全阐明,但已有报道证明^[5],肺炎支原体感染后可通过侵入呼吸道上皮破坏呼吸道粘膜屏障,导致机体发生炎症反应和免疫功能紊乱,两者在疾病进展中均起到了重要的推进作用。甲泼尼龙是一种糖皮质激素药物,具有较好的抗炎作用,近年来相关临床研究证实了甲泼尼龙可有效治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿^[6-8],然而对该药的具体剂量尚无统一标准。本研究通过分析不同剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿的疗效及其对免疫功能、炎症因子水平的影响,以期为临床治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿提供参考,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年5月到2018年6月期间我院收治的120例难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿,纳入标准:(1)所有患儿均符合《儿童社区获得性肺炎管理指南》中关于肺炎支原体肺炎的诊断标准^[9];(2)符合难治性肺炎支原体肺炎的相关标准^[10];(3)无糖皮质激素类药物治疗史;(4)患儿家属对本研究知情同意,并已签署了知情同意书。排除标准:(1)肺结核者;(2)对本研究药物过敏者;(3)临床资料不全者;(4)合并先天性支气管肺疾病、先天性心脏病者;(5)伴有衣原体、病毒等其他病原体感染者。根据随机数字表法将其分为对照组、低剂量组、中剂量组和高剂量组,每组均为30例。对照组:男18例,女12例,年龄3-11岁,平均 (6.81 ± 1.42) 岁;合并症:皮疹8例,心包积液4例,胸腔积液6例。低剂量组:男20例,女10例,年龄3-12岁,平均 (6.96 ± 1.57) 岁;合并症:皮疹6例,心包积液2例,胸腔积液8例。中剂量组:男20例,女10例,年龄2-13岁,平均 (6.64 ± 1.38) 岁;合并症:皮疹5例,心包积液3例,胸腔积液9例。高剂量组:男17例,女13例,年龄4-12岁,平均 (6.97 ± 1.54) 岁;合并症:皮疹5例,心包积液2例,胸腔积液4例。四组患儿的一般资料比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),均衡可比。我院伦理委员会已批准本次研究。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患儿均给予退热、雾化吸入、祛痰、止咳等基础治疗。基础治疗后,对照组采用阿奇霉素联合头孢他啶进行治疗,乳

糖酸阿奇霉素注射液(Pfizer Inc., 国药准字:J20140073,规格:0.5 g)10 mg/(kg·d)静脉滴注,使用3 d后停用4 d,口服阿奇霉素颗粒(辉瑞制药有限公司,国药准字:H10960167,规格:0.25 g)10 mg/(kg·d),口服3 d后停用4 d,序贯治疗3个周期,同时给予注射用头孢他啶(海南海灵化学制药有限公司, 国药准字:H20023524,规格:1.0 g)20 mg/(kg·次),3次/d。低剂量组、中剂量组和高剂量组在对照组的基础上于治疗后5-7 d分别给予注射用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠(国药集团容生制药有限公司,国药准字:H20030727,规格:40 mg)1 mg/(kg·d)、2 mg/(kg·d)、5 mg/(kg·d)治疗,分2次静脉滴注(间隔6h),在连续使用3-4 d后改为口服甲泼尼龙片(天津天药药业股份有限公司,国药准字:H20020224,规格:4 mg)0.5-1.0 mg/(kg·d),直至体温恢复至正常48 h后停用。

1.3 观察指标

(1)治疗后评价疗效^[11],显效:患儿发热消退,肺部啰音、咳嗽等症状基本痊愈,胸部X线片检查无阴影;有效:患儿发热消退,肺部啰音、咳嗽等症状有所缓解,胸部X线片显示阴影明显减小;无效:患儿的各项临床症状未见明显改善,且胸部X线片显示阴影无改变甚至变大。总有效率=(显效+有效)/总有效 $\times 100\%$ 。(2)记录所有患儿的临床症状消失时间,包括肺部阴影消失时间、啰音消失时间、发热消失时间、咳嗽消失时间。(3)于治疗前、治疗后抽取所有患儿的空腹静脉血5 mL,将其分为两部分,一部分采用魏氏法检测红细胞沉降率(Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR),同时采用流式细胞仪(美国BD公司,型号:FACSCalibur)检测CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平。(4)另一部分以3000 r/min离心10 min,提取血清,置于-20℃的冰箱中保存。采用酶联免疫吸附法(试剂盒均购于R&D Systems)检测血清中的C反应蛋白(C reactive protein, CRP)、白介素-6(Interleukins-6, IL-6)水平,所有操作按照试剂盒说明进行。(5)记录所有患儿在治疗过程中出现的各种不良反应。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以率(%)的形式表示,采用卡方检验。计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 的形式表示,两两比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用F检验,以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为统计学检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 各组患儿的临床疗效比较

各组患儿的总有效率整体比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$),高剂量组的总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$),但其他各组的总有效率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 各组患儿临床各项症状消失时间比较

四组患儿的临床各项症状消失时间整体比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$),高剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间短于中剂量

组、低剂量组和对对照组($P<0.05$),中剂量组、低剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间短于对照组($P<0.05$),中剂量组、低剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表2。

表1 各组患儿的疗效比较[n(%)]
Table 1 Comparison of curative effects in each group [n (%)]

Groups	n	Excellence	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group	30	9(30.00)	11(36.67)	10(33.33)	20(66.67)
Low dose group	30	15(50.00)	10(33.33)	5(16.67)	25(83.33)
Middle dose group	30	15(50.00)	11(36.67)	4(13.33)	26(86.67)
High dose group	30	18(60.00)	10(33.33)	2(6.67)	28(93.33) ^a
χ^2					8.023
P					0.046

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

表2 各组患儿临床各项症状消失时间比较($\bar{x}\pm s, d$)
Table 2 Comparison of disappearance time of clinical symptoms in each group($\bar{x}\pm s, d$)

Groups	n	Cough disappearance time	Fever subsidence time	Time of disappearance of lung rales	Time of pulmonary shadow disappearance
Control group	30	11.15 $\pm$ 1.26	8.75 $\pm$ 1.63	13.48 $\pm$ 2.18	12.26 $\pm$ 2.11
Low dose group	30	9.46 $\pm$ 1.41 ^a	7.46 $\pm$ 1.34 ^a	12.43 $\pm$ 1.68 ^a	10.95 $\pm$ 1.92 ^a
Middle dose group	30	9.25 $\pm$ 1.33 ^a	7.39 $\pm$ 1.23 ^a	12.24 $\pm$ 1.42 ^a	10.88 $\pm$ 1.78 ^a
High dose group	30	7.48 $\pm$ 1.16 ^{abc}	6.11 $\pm$ 1.18 ^{abc}	10.53 $\pm$ 1.33 ^{abc}	9.24 $\pm$ 1.66 ^{abc}
F		40.455	19.003	15.771	13.036
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the low dose group, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with the middle dose group, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.3 各组患儿免疫功能比较

各组患儿治疗前的CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后各组患儿的CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平均明显升高,CD8⁺水平明显降低($P<0.05$),治疗后,高剂量组、中剂

量组、低剂量组的CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平高于对照组($P<0.05$),而高剂量组、中剂量组、低剂量组的CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平比较无明显差异($P>0.05$)。见表3。

表3 各组患儿免疫功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s, \%$)
Table 3 Comparisons of immune function in each group($\bar{x}\pm s, \%$)

Groups	n	CD3 ⁺		CD4 ⁺		CD8 ⁺	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group	30	62.34 $\pm$ 9.54	66.18 $\pm$ 9.95 ^t	22.54 $\pm$ 6.33	30.96 $\pm$ 7.26 ^t	35.02 $\pm$ 7.42	23.16 $\pm$ 6.15 ^t
Low dose group	30	63.38 $\pm$ 9.23	72.35 $\pm$ 9.73 ^{at}	21.56 $\pm$ 6.01	35.64 $\pm$ 6.13 ^{at}	35.21 $\pm$ 6.31	24.56 $\pm$ 6.31 ^t
Middle dose group	30	61.53 $\pm$ 8.54	72.77 $\pm$ 9.94 ^{at}	23.27 $\pm$ 6.40	36.11 $\pm$ 7.82 ^{at}	34.27 $\pm$ 7.17	23.90 $\pm$ 6.02 ^t
High dose group	30	62.13 $\pm$ 9.27	72.79 $\pm$ 9.62 ^{at}	22.77 $\pm$ 6.30	37.95 $\pm$ 6.97 ^{at}	34.52 $\pm$ 7.46	23.86 $\pm$ 6.30 ^t
F		0.214	2.642	0.394	3.673	0.366	0.905
P		0.887	0.053	0.758	0.014	0.778	0.441

Note: compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with before treatment, ^t $P<0.05$.

2.4 各组患儿炎症因子水平比较

各组患儿治疗前的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后各组患儿的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平较治疗前均明显降低($P<0.05$),治疗后高剂量组患儿的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平低于中剂量组、低剂量组和对对照组,且中剂量组、低剂量组患儿的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平低于对照组($P<0.05$),中剂

量组、低剂量组患儿的ESR、CRP、IL-6水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表4。

2.5 各组患儿不良反应比较

各组的不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。见表5。

表 4 各组患儿炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of inflammatory factor levels in each group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	ESR(mm/h)		CRP(mg/L)		IL-6(pg/mL)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group	30	47.62 $\pm$ 15.90	37.76 $\pm$ 13.39 ⁱ	74.26 $\pm$ 18.42	19.36 $\pm$ 5.34 ⁱ	52.32 $\pm$ 14.35	21.90 $\pm$ 9.93 ⁱ
Low dose group	30	48.66 $\pm$ 14.54	29.69 $\pm$ 12.72 ^{at}	71.18 $\pm$ 15.92	15.26 $\pm$ 3.64 ^{at}	50.43 $\pm$ 12.99	17.21 $\pm$ 8.63 ^{at}
Middle dose group	30	46.77 $\pm$ 15.37	28.89 $\pm$ 13.21 ^{at}	75.63 $\pm$ 19.70	15.00 $\pm$ 3.43 ^{at}	54.95 $\pm$ 11.34	16.70 $\pm$ 9.36 ^{at}
High dose group	30	47.91 $\pm$ 14.78	22.45 $\pm$ 10.26 ^{abct}	72.30 $\pm$ 18.84	11.65 $\pm$ 2.67 ^{abct}	53.12 $\pm$ 13.44	12.03 $\pm$ 6.49 ^{abct}
F		0.079	7.617	0.355	19.746	0.617	6.449
P		0.971	0.000	0.786	0.000	0.606	0.000

Note: compared with control group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with low dose group, ^b $P < 0.05$; compared with middle dose group, ^c $P < 0.05$; compared with before treatment, ⁱ $P < 0.05$.

表 5 各组患儿不良反应比较[n(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of adverse reactions in each group [n (%)]

Groups	n	Mild digestive tract reaction	Tachycardia	Facial flushing	Headache	Incidence of adverse reactions
Control group	30	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	2(6.67)
Low dose group	30	2(6.67)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	4(13.33)
Middle dose group	30	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	4(13.33)
High dose group	30	1(3.33)	2(6.67)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	5(16.67)
χ^2						1.448
P						0.694

3 讨论

难治性肺炎支原体肺炎疾病进展迅速,在短时间内将导致肺部大面积受累,并可引发呼吸衰竭、急性呼吸窘迫综合征等致命性并发症,严重威胁患儿的生命健康^[12-14]。甲泼尼龙具有高效的抗炎和免疫调节作用,可有效治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎^[15,16],然而目前对于该药的具体剂量尚且存在争议。我国的《儿童社区获得性肺炎管理指南》中建议甲泼尼龙的日使用剂量为 1-2 mg/kg^[9],而临床上也多采用 2 mg/(kg·d)的剂量。但既往研究显示^[17-19],采用 10-30 mg/(kg·d)的甲泼尼龙也可有效治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿。考虑到糖皮质激素的过量应用可能会引发继发感染、消化道溃疡等不良反应,故本研究采用了 1 mg/(kg·d)、2 mg/(kg·d)、5 mg/(kg·d)三种不同剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿。

本研究结果显示,高剂量组的总有效率高于对照组,但其他各组的总有效率比较差异无统计学意义,说明三种不同剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿的疗效相当。本研究结果还显示,高剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间短于中剂量组、低剂量组和对照组,中剂量组和低剂量组患儿临床各项症状消失时间短于对照组($P < 0.05$),说明甲泼尼龙三联疗法可快改善难治性肺炎支原体肺炎患儿的各项临床症状,并且高剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法的效果最好。此外,治疗后高剂量组、中剂量组、低剂量组的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$),说明在治疗后各组患儿的免疫功能均得到一定的改

善,甲泼尼龙可促进免疫功能的恢复,但治疗后高剂量组、中剂量组、低剂量组的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 水平比较无明显差异,说明甲泼尼龙对免疫功能的调节无明显的剂量依赖性。糖皮质激素在过去被认为是免疫抑制剂,但近年来不断有研究发现其存在一定的免疫调节作用^[20,21];严慧等人的研究显示^[22],1-2 mg/(kg·d)的甲泼尼龙可改善支原体肺炎患儿的免疫功能;而在 Youn YS 的研究中^[23],1-2 mg/(kg·d)和 10-20 mg/(kg·d)的甲泼尼龙均可改善重症肺炎支原体肺炎患儿的免疫功能。ESR 反映了红细胞沉降的速度,在急性感染或急性炎症性疾病中红细胞聚集速度加快,ESR 会出现病理性升高;CRP 在机体出现急性时相反应时水平会明显上升,其水平可反映炎症反应的程度;IL-6 是一种前炎症因子,通过与其受体结合来参与机体的炎症反应。本研究结果显示,治疗后各组患儿的 ESR、CRP、IL-6 均降低,且高剂量组 ESR、CRP、IL-6 水平降低幅度最大,说明甲泼尼龙三联疗法具有较好的抗炎作用,且高剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法的抗炎效果最好。甲泼尼龙是一种糖皮质激素,药理作用强度为氢化可的松的 5 倍,且水钠潴留作用微弱^[24,25],其可通过与糖皮质激素受体结合,启动其介导的基因组机制,促进抗炎蛋白表达,进而起到抗炎的作用^[26,27]。此外,甲泼尼龙还能有效缓解肺泡及气管粘膜水肿,扩张气道,减少呼吸道粘液分泌,改善患儿的通气功能,进而可以间接地降低患儿炎症反应^[28-30]。本研究结果还显示,各组的不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),说明各种剂量的甲泼尼龙并不会明显的增加患儿的不良反应,具有较好的安全性。

综上所述,甲泼尼龙三联疗法可有效治疗难治性肺炎支原体肺炎,改善患儿免疫功能,且高剂量的甲泼尼龙三联疗法可加快患儿的临床症状改善,更明显地降低炎症因子的水平,安全可靠。

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