

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.05.022

单孔腔镜肺叶切除及淋巴结清扫术围手术期应用不同剂量氨溴索对肺癌患者的作用研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨围手术期应用不同剂量氨溴索对行单孔腔镜肺叶切除及淋巴结清扫术的肺癌患者的作用。**方法:**选取本院2017年1月至2018年12月期间收治的124例肺癌患者作为受试者,结合患者意愿按随机数字表法将受试者分为小剂量组($n=41$)、中剂量组($n=41$)和大剂量组($n=42$),术前1d开始给予氨溴索静脉滴注,术后持续7d,比较各组患者临床症状、治疗前后的肺功能、炎症因子、T细胞亚群水平变化及不良反应发生率。**结果:**大剂量组咳痰容易人数所占比例高于小剂量组,痰液稀薄人数所占比例高于中剂量组及小剂量组($P<0.05$)。治疗后大剂量组第一秒用力呼吸容积(FEV₁)、FEV₁/用力肺活量(FVC)高于中剂量组、小剂量组($P<0.05$)。治疗后各组炎症因子水平均高于治疗前,且随着剂量的升高,C反应蛋白(CRP)、白介素-6(IL-6)、白介素-8(IL-8)水平呈降低的趋势($P<0.05$)。随着剂量的升高,治疗后的CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺均呈升高趋势,CD8⁺呈降低趋势($P<0.05$)。各组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**肺癌患者行单孔腔镜肺叶切除及淋巴结清扫术围手术期应用120mg氨溴索,可加快患者术后恢复,保护患者肺功能,抑制炎症反应,改善患者的免疫功能和临床症状。

关键词:肺癌;单孔腔镜肺叶切除;淋巴结清扫术;氨溴索;剂量**中图分类号:**R734.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)05-901-05

Study on the Effect of Different Doses of Ambroxol on Lung Cancer Patients during Perioperative Period of Single-port Endoscopic Lobectomy and Lymphadenectomy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of ambroxol at different doses on lung cancer patients undergoing single-port endoscopic lobectomy and lymphadenectomy during perioperative period. **Methods:** 124 patients with lung cancer who were admitted to our hospital from January 2017 to December 2018 were selected as subjects. The subjects were divided into low dose group ($n=41$), medium dose group ($n=41$) and high dose group ($n=42$) according to the random number table method according to the patients'wishes. Ambroxol was given intravenously 1d before operation, and continued 7d after operation. The changes of clinical symptoms, pulmonary function, inflammatory factors, T lymphocyte subsets before and after treatment and the incidence of adverse reactions in each group were compared. **Result:** The proportion of expectorants in high dose group was higher than that in low dose group, the proportion of sputum thinning was higher than that of medium dose group and low dose group ($P<0.05$). The first second forced respiratory volume (FEV₁) and FEV₁/forced vital capacity (FVC) in high dose group were higher than those in medium dose group and low dose group after treatment ($P<0.05$). The levels of inflammatory factors after treatment in each group were higher than those before treatment, and with the increase of dose, the levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8) decreased ($P<0.05$). With the increase of dose, the CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ values after treatment were increased, and the CD8⁺ value decreased ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions among groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Perioperative application of 120mg ambroxol in patients with lung cancer undergoing single-port endoscopic lobectomy and lymphadenectomy can accelerate the recovery of patients, protect their lung function, inhibit inflammation, and improve their immune function and clinical symptoms.

Key words: Single-port endoscopic lobectomy; Lymphadenectomy; Lung function; Inflammatory factors; Ambroxol; Dose; Lung cancer; T lymphocyte subsets**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R734.2 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2020)05-901-05

* 基金项目:辽宁省科技厅面上基金项目(20170340741)

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(收稿日期:2019-06-24 接受日期:2019-07-19)

前言

肺癌是我国常见的恶性肿瘤之一,发病率逐年升高,目前最有效的根治方法仍然是手术切除^[1-3]。随着腔镜技术及快速康复理念的发展,腔镜技术对比传统开放手术,具有创伤小、手术视野清晰、术后恢复快等特点^[4,5]。而单孔腔镜技术较早期腔镜手术损伤更小,可减少患者术后疼痛及术后并发症的发生。氨溴索作为常见的祛痰药物,广泛应用于呼吸系统疾病,随着药理机制研究的不断深入,发现其还具有抗炎,抗氧化的作用^[6,7]。目前,已有关于肺癌术后应用氨溴索抑制炎症,保护肺功能的报道^[8,9],但围手术期对氨溴索的剂量使用尚无相关指导,虽有部分报道肺癌围手术期氨溴索剂量高达1000 mg每天,但剂量过大易导致不良反应增加^[10],本研究结合本院经验,选取30 mg、60 mg、120 mg相对安全使用剂量,探讨手术期应用不同剂量氨溴索对行单孔腔镜肺叶切除及淋巴结清扫术的肺癌患者的疗效,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取本院2017年1月至2018年12月期间收治的124例肺癌患者作为受试者。结合患者意愿,将124例肺癌患者按随机数字表法分为小剂量组41例、中剂量组41例及大剂量组42例。各组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。本院伦理委员会已批准本研究。

纳入标准:(1)经影像学、临床诊断及病理活检确诊为非小细胞肺癌;(2)肿瘤局限于单侧肺上叶或下叶,存在手术切除的可能;(3)肿瘤分期处于I~II期^[11],直径≤5 cm;(4)患者肺功能可耐受手术且无手术禁忌证;(5)患者及其家属知情本研究且签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)合并肺功能不全;(2)肿瘤存在远处转移,无手术指征者;(3)术前行放化疗或射频治疗者;(4)未完成肺功能测试者。

表1 各组患者一般临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data in each group

Groups	n	Age (years)	Gender (male/female)	Body mass index (kg/m ²)	Smoking (n)	Operation time (min)	Tumor size (cm)	Tumor staging (n)	
								Stage I	Stage II
Low dose group	41	51.35±7.54	20/21	22.15±3.16	21	166.53±23.42	3.51±0.43	24	17
Medium dose group	41	51.52±5.42	22/19	23.96±4.12	23	174.53±19.53	3.41±0.77	23	18
High dose group	42	50.36±7.64	22/20	23.18±4.14	23	175.24±20.52	3.56±1.53	26	16
F/ χ^2		0.561	0.210	3.424	0.210	2.049	0.399	0.292	
P		0.572	0.900	0.034	0.900	0.131	0.671	0.864	

1.2 治疗方式

各组均给予常规治疗,包括抗感染、吸氧、营养支持治疗等。小剂量组:术前1d给予盐酸氨溴索(上海勃林格殷格翰药业有限公司,国药准字H20150469)30 mg,100 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液配制,每日2次,术后持续7d;中剂量组:术前1d给予盐酸氨溴索60 mg,100 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液配制,每日2次,术后持续7d;大剂量组:术前1d给予盐酸氨溴索120 mg,100 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液配制,每日2次,术后持续7d。手术方式:患者麻醉后行双腔气管插管,取侧卧位,侧身与水平成30°,术中保持健侧肺通气。取腋前线第4/5肋间行3~5 cm切口,腋中线第7肋间置入胸腔镜,行标准的肺叶切除淋巴结清扫术,术中充分游离病变所在叶之动、静脉及支气管,先将静脉离断,根据术中情况再将动脉及支气管分别离断,最后行系统淋巴结清扫。

1.3 观察指标

(1)临床症状改善情况^[12]:观察各组患者术后7d的咳嗽咳痰情况,以无需借助拍背或拍背后,可自行咳痰为容易,拍背后咳痰仍困难为咳痰困难,痰液易流动为稀薄,不易流动为浓稠。(2)肺功能检测:于氨溴索治疗前(治疗前)、术后7d(治疗后)各组患者给予吹气检测,由同一操作者记录第一秒用力呼吸容积(Forced expiratory volume in one second,FEV₁)、用力肺活量(Forced vital capacity,FVC),计算FEV₁/FVC。(3)炎症因子检

测:所有患者于氨溴索治疗前(治疗前)、术后7d(治疗后)空腹状态下采取静脉血5 mL,以3000 r/min离心5 min,离心后留取上清,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清中白介素-6(Interleukin, IL-6)、白介素-8(Interleukin-8,IL-8)水平;采用免疫胶体金法检测血清中C反应蛋白(C reactive protein,CRP)水平,试剂由深圳晶美公司提供,以上所有操作按照试剂盒说明进行。(4)T细胞亚群检测:于氨溴索治疗前(治疗前)、术后7d(治疗后)晨间静脉抽血后,选用流式细胞术法检测各组患者T细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺)水平变化,计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺。(5)观察各组患者应用氨溴索后的不良反应发生率,如恶心、呕吐、腹胀、口干等。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究数据均采用SPSS20.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料用例数及率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析+多重比较LSD-t检验。以 $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组术后临床症状比较

大剂量组咳痰容易人数所占比例高于小剂量组,痰液稀薄人数所占比例高于中剂量组及小剂量组($P<0.05$);而中剂量组、小剂量组咳痰容易、痰液稀薄人数所占比例比较无统计学

差异($P>0.05$),见表2。

表2 各组术后临床症状比较[n(%)]
Table 2 Comparison of clinical symptoms of each group after operation[n (%)]

Groups	Expectoration easy and difficulty		Sputum properties	
	Easy	Difficulty	Thinning	Sticky
Low dose group(n=41)	17(41.46)	24(58.54)	17(41.46)	24(58.54)
Medium dose group(n=41)	25(60.98)	16(39.02)	22(53.66)	19(46.34)
High dose group(n=42)	30(71.43) ^a	12(28.57)	33(78.57) ^{ab}	9(21.43)
χ^2		7.864		12.221
P		0.020		0.002

Note: Compared with low dose group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with medium dose group, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.2 各组肺功能检测比较

各组治疗前肺功能比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后大剂量组 FEV₁/FVC、FEV₁ 高于中剂量组、小剂量组($P<0.05$),见表3。

表3 各组肺功能检测比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of pulmonary function in each group ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	FEV ₁ /FVC(%)		FEV ₁ (%)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Low dose group(n=41)	85.51± 9.22	78.15± 6.41 ^a	83.14± 5.20	77.06± 4.36 ^a
Medium dose group(n=41)	84.53± 8.63	80.36± 6.35 ^a	82.42± 5.79	79.26± 4.55 ^a
High dose group(n=42)	85.13± 9.44	84.42± 7.02 ^{bc}	83.24± 5.57	82.47± 4.51 ^{bc}
F	0.172	15.899	0.301	22.124
P	0.842	0.000	0.740	0.000

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

2.3 各组炎症因子比较

各组治疗前炎症因子水平比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后各组炎症因子水平均高于治疗前,且随着剂量的升高,CRP、IL-6、IL-8 水平呈降低的趋势($P<0.05$),见表4。

表4 各组炎症因子比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 4 Comparison of inflammatory factors in each group ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	CRP(mg·L ⁻¹)		IL-6(μg·L ⁻¹)		IL-8(μg·L ⁻¹)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Low dose group(n=41)	5.73± 2.21	28.26± 7.42 ^a	9.35± 3.56	37.35± 8.27 ^a	2.19± 0.13	17.36± 4.63 ^a
Medium dose group(n=41)	6.24± 2.13	23.25± 6.25 ^{ab}	10.42± 3.22	33.42± 7.35 ^{ab}	2.20± 0.14	15.37± 3.36 ^{ab}
High dose group(n=42)	5.63± 1.85	19.38± 6.35 ^{abc}	9.53± 4.32	28.25± 5.85 ^{abc}	2.21± 0.14	13.30± 3.63 ^{abc}
F	1.906	29.516	1.586	26.457	0.697	18.421
P	0.151	0.000	0.207	0.000	0.499	0.000

2.4 各组T细胞亚群比较

各组治疗前 T 细胞亚群比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后各组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 值高于治疗前,CD8⁺ 值低于治疗前($P<0.05$);随着剂量的升高,治疗后 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 均呈升高趋势,CD8⁺ 呈降低趋势($P<0.05$),见表5。

2.5 各组不良反应发生率比较

小剂量组出现腹胀 1 例,恶心 1 例,呕吐 2 例,不良反应发

生率为 9.76%(4/41);中剂量组出现腹胀 1 例,呕吐 1 例,口干 1 例,不良反应发生率为 7.32%(3/41);大剂量组出现腹胀 1 例,恶心 1 例,呕吐 1 例,口干 2 例,不良反应发生率为 11.90%(5/42);各组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.500, P=0.779$)。

3 讨论

表 5 各组 T 细胞亚群比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 5 Comparison of T cell subsets in each group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CD3 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ (%)		CD8 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Low dose group(n=41)	57.21± 6.25	62.40± 3.22 ^a	34.67± 4.52	39.35± 4.19 ^a	30.35± 5.63	26.53± 3.14 ^a	1.14± 0.25	1.48± 0.14 ^a
Medium dose group(n=41)	56.13± 6.02	64.35± 4.09 ^{ab}	33.94± 3.63	43.25± 5.24 ^{ab}	31.57± 5.13	23.24± 3.20 ^{ab}	1.08± 0.22	1.86± 0.52 ^{ab}
High dose group(n=42)	55.37 ± 5.35	66.36± 4.13 ^{abc}	35.18± 4.25	45.52± 4.36 ^{abc}	30.78± 5.64	22.15± 1.24 ^{abc}	1.14± 0.34	2.06± 0.41 ^{abc}
F	1.826	15.933	1.362	30.135	0.887	45.393	1.088	34.742
P	0.164	0.000	0.259	0.000	0.414	0.000	0.339	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05; compared with low dose group, ^bP<0.05; compared with medium dose group, ^cP<0.05.

随着腔镜技术的普及,部分肺叶切除已由传统的开放术式转向腔镜手术,而近年来更是由三孔切口渐渐变为单孔切口,部分研究显示^[13,14],单孔腔镜也能达到三孔腔镜手术相同的效果,且手术创伤更小,对比传统开放手术和三孔手术,单孔手术具有以下优势,(1)创伤小,且可减少神经及胸背部肌肉损伤,符合快速康复理念;(2)手术视野与手术器械处于相近平面,可为手术提供类似传统开放的手术环境,利于操作;(3)切口两端或肋骨上缘可提供支点,减低肋间神经损伤的可能性,减轻术后疼痛;(4)且行单孔腔镜肺叶切除术的患者住院时间较少,节省患者住院费用^[15-17]。

虽然随着单孔腔镜的应用,可降低术中损伤,但部分性肺叶切除的患者多为老年人,术前即有可能存在肺功能受损,术后由于部分肺切除,仍可能出现肺不张、肺炎、急性呼吸衰竭等并发症^[18-20],其可能的机制是:(1)肺表面活性物质减少;(2)术后粒细胞活化,释放炎症物质;(3)呼吸道分泌物增加,小气道狭窄,通气功能受损。氨溴索还与部分抗生素存在协同作用,所以围手术期大剂量使用氨溴索,可促进肺泡细胞合成表面活性物质,减少术后肺不张及肺水肿,减少中性粒细胞炎症因子释放,降低氧自由基对肺泡的损伤,减少术后急性呼吸窘迫综合征的发生率。

分析结果,可发现随着氨溴索剂量的增大,患者术后咳嗽咳痰情况明显较好,患者临床症状好转,治疗后的肺功能情况得到改善,提示围手术期使用大剂量的氨溴索可促进术后患者肺功能恢复,其可能的机制是盐酸氨溴索是临幊上常用的祛痰药物之一,其不仅具有稀释痰液的作用,大剂量使用还具有保护肺功能的作用,氨溴索还可提高胆碱磷脂酰转移酶活性,抑制巨噬细胞溶酶体内磷脂酶 A 的活性,使其对磷脂的降解作用减弱^[21,22],防止术后出现肺不张等并发症。这与王少强^[23]等人的研究结果相似。CRP、IL-6、IL-8 等炎症因子治疗后也随着氨溴索剂量的增加,呈逐渐降低的趋势,提示氨溴索可能存在抑制炎症反应的作用。氨溴索可抑制中性粒细胞活化,减少炎症因子的释放,包括组胺、白三烯等^[24-26],氨溴索还可促进谷胱甘肽合成,使肺组织免受氧自由基的损伤^[27,28]。李卓隽等^[29]研究发现,随着氨溴索剂量的增加,炎症因子水平下降明显,不同剂量组之间存在明显差异,与本研究结果类似。治疗后的大剂量组的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 值高于同期中小剂量组,提示氨溴索可以加快患者免疫能力恢复,氨溴索联合抗生素使用,可增

强抗生素效用,降低术后感染的发生率,使患者免疫功能迅速恢复^[30]。各组之间的不良反应发生率无统计学差异,提示大剂量氨溴索应用在肺切除围手术期是安全可行的。

本研究虽提示围手术期使用大剂量氨溴索可使患者近期获益,但尚未研究围手术期大剂量氨溴索能否使患者复发率降低,远期疗效还有待考察,且本研究局限于早期肺癌,对中晚期肺癌及单侧肺切除等大面积切除尚待进一步研究。

综上所述,120 mg 氨溴索在单孔腔镜肺叶切除及淋巴清扫术围手术期应用,可保护肺功能,减少炎症因子的释放,提高免疫力,改善患者临床症状,加快患者恢复,且安全可靠。

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