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· 临床研究 ·

## 加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者肺功能、血气指标及炎症因子的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者肺功能、血气指标及炎症因子的影响。**方法:**选取2018年2月-2019年11月我院收治的97例AECOPD患者,按随机数字表法将其分为对照组(n=48,噻托溴铵治疗)、研究组(n=49,加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵治疗),比较两组患者疗效、中医证候积分、肺功能、血气指标、炎症因子及不良反应。**结果:**治疗14 d后研究组临床总有效率较对照组高( $P<0.05$ )。两组不良反应发生率比较无差异( $P>0.05$ )。两组治疗14 d后中医证候积分均下降,且研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组治疗14 d后第1秒用力呼气容积(FEV<sub>1</sub>)、用力肺活量(FVC)、FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组治疗14 d后动脉血氧分压(PO<sub>2</sub>)升高,且研究组高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),二氧化碳分压(PCO<sub>2</sub>)下降,且研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组治疗14 d后血清白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵治疗AECOPD患者,疗效显著,可有效改善患者临床症状、肺功能、血气指标及炎症因子,且安全可靠。

**关键词:**加味麻杏石甘汤;噻托溴铵;肺功能;血气指标;慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期;炎症因子

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## Effect of Modified Maxingshigan Decoction Combined with Tiotropium Bromide on Pulmonary Function, Blood Gas Index and Inflammatory Factors in Patients with Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of modified Maxingshigan decoction combined with tiotropium bromide on pulmonary function, blood gas index and inflammatory factors in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). **Methods:** 97 patients with AECOPD in our hospital from February 2018 to November 2019 were selected, they were divided into control group (n=48, tiotropium bromide treatment) and study group (n=49, modified Maxingshigan decoction and tiotropium bromide treatment) by random number table method. The therapeutic effect, TCM syndrome score, lung function, blood gas index, inflammatory factors and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** 14 d after treatment, the total clinical effective rate of the study group was higher than that of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The scores of TCM syndromes in the two groups 14 d after treatment decreased, and the study group was lower than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV<sub>1</sub>), forced vital capacity (FVC) and FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC at 14 d after treatment in the two groups were higher than those before treatment, and the study group was higher than control group ( $P<0.05$ ). 14 d after treatment, the arterial oxygen partial pressure (PO<sub>2</sub>) of the two groups increased, and the study group was higher than that of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PCO<sub>2</sub>) of the study group was lower than that of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of interleukin-8 (IL-8), c-reactive protein (CRP) in the two groups decreased at 14 d after treatment, and the level in the study group was lower than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Modified Maxingshigan decoction combined with tiotropium bromide is effective in the treatment of AECOPD, which can effectively improve the clinical symptoms, lung function, blood gas index and inflammatory factors, and is safe and reliable.

**Key words:** Modified Maxingshigan Decoction; Tiotropium bromide; Lung function; Blood gas index; Acute exacerbation of chronic

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## 前言

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种以持续性肺功能下降、气流受限为主要特征的常见肺部疾病,具有发病率高、易反复发作、迁延不愈等特点<sup>[1,2]</sup>。慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)则是指COPD患者短时间内症状均加重,且极易出现感染,危及患者性命<sup>[3]</sup>。目前,AECOPD治疗尚未有统一方案,多以缓解患者症状、阻止疾病进展等对症治疗为主,常用药物类型包括M胆碱受体阻滞剂、β2受体激动剂、糖皮质激素等<sup>[4]</sup>。噻托溴铵是一种长效抗胆碱能药物,是治疗AECOPD的常用药,具有舒张支气管的作用<sup>[5,6]</sup>。但常规的西药治疗无法彻底阻止肺功能进行性下降的趋势,难以达到理想的治疗预期。近年来中医中药在COPD的治疗方面取得了较大进展,麻杏石甘汤是张仲景的名方,常用于治疗肺热壅滞、太阳病汗、气逆而喘、下后等疾病<sup>[7]</sup>。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵对AECOPD患者的临床疗效,以期为临床治疗该病提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2018年2月~2019年11月我院收治的97例AECOPD患者,纳入标准:(1)COPD西医诊断标准参考《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南》<sup>[8]</sup>;(2)临床主要表现为咳嗽、咳痰、呼吸困难,经胸部X线检查确诊,第1秒用力呼气容积占用力肺活量之比( $FEV_1/FVC$ )<80%;(3)患者及其家属知情本研究且签署同意书;(4)均属于急性加重期;(5)对本次研究用药无禁忌者;(6)中医诊断标准参考《慢性阻塞性肺疾病中医诊疗指南(2011版)》<sup>[9]</sup>,辨证分型痰热瘀肺证,主证:咳嗽、喘息,次证:发热、口渴、肺部湿啰音、便秘,舌脉:舌紫暗、舌苔黄或腻,脉滑数。排除标准:(1)近期使用过激素者;(2)合并心肝肾等重要脏器功能障碍者;(3)合并精神疾患,无法正常沟通者;(4)合并肺部疾病有、肺结核者;(5)合并恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病者;(6)依从性差,中途退出本次方案治疗者。按照随机数字表法将其分为对照组(n=48)、研究组(n=49),其中对照组女20例,男28例,体质量指数21~27 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(24.43±0.86)kg/m<sup>2</sup>;年龄31~67岁,平均(41.87±5.28)岁;COPD病程10个月~6年,平均(3.36±0.91)年。研究组女22例,男27例,体质量指数20~27 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(24.58±0.93)kg/m<sup>2</sup>;年龄29~68岁,平均(41.71±5.58)岁;COPD病程10个月~8年,平均(3.53±0.97)年。两组一般资料比较无差异( $P>0.05$ ),组间具有可比性。本次研究已通过我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

### 1.2 方法

所有患者均给予吸氧、化痰止咳、抗感染、平喘、维持水电解质平衡等基础对症治疗,在此基础上,对照组给予噻托溴铵粉吸入剂[(Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, 规格:18μg(按噻托溴铵计,相当于噻托溴铵一水合物22.5 μg),进口药

品注册证号H20140933]治疗,18 μg/次,1次/d。在对照组治疗方法的基础上,研究组联合加味麻杏石甘汤治疗,组成如下:浙贝母10 g、生石膏15 g、炒葶苈子10 g、炙麻黄6 g、苏子10 g、苦杏仁10 g、炒莱菔子10 g、桑白皮15 g、石菖蒲10 g、郁金10 g、川芎6 g,肺气虚者加党参15 g、黄芪45 g,痰热重者加胆南星、瓜蒌仁各10 g、半夏5 g。水煎煮至300 mL,分早晚两次温服。两组均治疗14 d。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)观察治疗14 d后两组的临床总有效率。疗效判定标准如下:总有效率=痊愈率+显效率+有效率<sup>[10]</sup>。痊愈:痰涂片检查及血清炎症因子均提示正常,咳痰、咳嗽、呼吸困难等临床症状消失,肺功能 $FEV_1$ 绝对值改善≥20%。显效:痰涂片检查及血清炎症因子趋于正常值,上述临床症状基本消失,肺功能15%≤ $FEV_1$ 绝对值改善<20%。有效:痰涂片检查及血清炎症因子有所改善,上述临床症状有所改善,肺功能10%≤ $FEV_1$ 绝对值改善<15%。无效:肺功能 $FEV_1$ 绝对值改善<10%,肺功能、临床症状未见改善甚至加重。(2)对两组患者治疗前、治疗14 d后的中医证候进行量化评分,症状包括咳痰、喘息、咳嗽、气短等,按病情严重程度无(1分)~重(4分)评分,总分16分,分数越高,症状越重<sup>[8]</sup>。(3)于治疗前、治疗14 d后采用Master-Screen型肺功能仪(德国康讯CareFusion公司生产)检测两组肺功能指标:第1秒用力呼气容积( $FEV_1$ )、用力肺活量(FVC),计算 $FEV_1/FVC$ 。(4)于治疗前、治疗14 d后采集两组5 mL空腹肘静脉血,经常规离心处理分离上清液待测。参考试剂盒(上海酶联生物科技有限公司)说明书,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平。(5)记录两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况。(6)于治疗前、治疗14 d后另采集两组患者空腹肘静脉血3 mL,使用德国拜尔公司生产的新一代全自动血气分析仪测定动脉血氧分压( $PO_2$ )、二氧化碳分压( $PCO_2$ )。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0分析数据。计数资料以率表示,行卡方检验。以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示计量资料,行t检验。检验标准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组疗效比较

治疗14 d后研究组的临床总有效率91.84%(45/49)高于对照组70.83%(34/48)( $P<0.05$ );见表1。

### 2.2 两组中医证候积分比较

治疗前对照组中医证候积分为(12.39±1.33)分,治疗14 d后中医证候积分为(7.28±0.97)分;研究组治疗前中医证候积分为(12.32±1.07)分,治疗14 d后中医证候积分为(3.95±0.86)分;两组治疗14 d后中医证候积分均下降( $t=21.507$ 、42.680,均 $P=0.000$ ),且研究组低于对照组( $t=13.596$ , $P=0.000$ )。

### 2.3 两组肺功能指标比较

两组治疗前 FVC、 $\text{FEV}_1/\text{FVC}$ 、 $\text{FEV}_1$  比较无差异 ( $P>0.05$ )；研究组较对照组高 ( $P<0.05$ )，见表 2。两组治疗 14 d 后 FVC、 $\text{FEV}_1/\text{FVC}$ 、 $\text{FEV}_1$  均较治疗前升高，且研

表 1 两组疗效比较例(%)

Table 1 Comparison of efficacy between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Recovery	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total efficiency
Control group (n=48)	8(16.67)	16(33.33)	10(20.83)	14(29.17)	34(70.83)
Study group (n=49)	13(26.53)	20(40.82)	12(24.49)	4(8.16)	45(91.84)
$\chi^2$					7.078
$P$					0.008

表 2 两组肺功能指标比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of lung function indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	FEV <sub>1</sub> (L)		FVC(L)		FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC	
	Before treatment	14 d after treatment	Before treatment	14 d after treatment	Before treatment	14 d after treatment
Control group (n=48)	1.35±0.29	2.06±0.33*	2.31±0.24	3.17±0.31*	0.58±0.19	0.65±0.12*
Study group (n=49)	1.41±0.33	2.74±0.25*	2.35±0.31	3.86±0.24*	0.60±0.17	0.71±0.16*
t	0.994	11.958	0.743	12.273	0.571	2.086
P	0.322	0.000	0.459	0.000	0.569	0.040

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .

## 2.4 两组血气指标比较

治疗前两组  $\text{PO}_2$ 、 $\text{PCO}_2$  比较无差异 ( $P>0.05$ )；两组治疗 14 d后  $\text{PO}_2$  升高，且研究组较对照组高 ( $P<0.05$ )， $\text{PCO}_2$  下降，且研究组较对照组低 ( $P<0.05$ )；见表 3。表 3 两组血气指标比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , mmHg)Table 3 Comparison of blood gas indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , mmHg)

Groups	PO <sub>2</sub>		PCO <sub>2</sub>	
	Before treatment	14 d after treatment	Before treatment	14 d after treatment
Control group (n=48)	62.53±7.17	75.08±8.29*	65.14±6.91	55.62±6.88*
Study group (n=49)	62.27±8.26	87.33±7.85*	64.89±5.73	46.78±5.74*
t	0.173	7.811	0.203	7.183
P	0.863	0.000	0.840	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .

## 2.5 两组炎症因子指标比较

治疗前两组 IL-8、CRP 均下降，且研究组较对照组低 ( $P<0.05$ )；见表 4。治疗前两组 IL-8、CRP 比较无差异 ( $P>0.05$ )；两组治疗 14 d表 4 两组炎症因子指标比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	IL-8(μg/L)		CRP(mg/L)	
	Before treatment	14 d after treatment	Before treatment	14 d after treatment
Control group (n=48)	14.82±1.41	10.24±1.56*	26.57±2.37	19.13±2.42*
Study group (n=49)	14.67±1.38	6.78±1.48*	26.14±2.42	13.94±2.48*
t	0.553	11.714	0.924	10.904
P	0.581	0.000	0.358	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .

## 2.6 两组不良反应比较

治疗期间，研究组出现恶心 1 例，胃肠不适、失眠各 2 例，

不良反应发生率为 10.20% (5/49)；对照组出现失眠 1 例、头晕

头痛 2 例、胃肠不适 1 例，不良反应发生率为 8.33% (4/48)；对

比两组不良反应发生率,差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.101, P=0.751$ )。

### 3 讨论

COPD 居全球疾病死亡原因的第四位,是世界性的防治重点疾病之一。AECOPD 作为一种破坏性的肺部疾病,其发病机制复杂,国内外学者认为 AECOPD 的主要发病机制为细菌感染或病毒感染导致气道黏膜充血水肿,气道黏液分泌物增多,支气管出现痉挛、狭窄情况;同时气道黏液分泌物增多还可引起气体交换障碍,导致二氧化碳潴留,引起低氧血症;低氧血症加支气管收缩的双重作用下,血液运行受阻,进一步导致了肺部循环障碍的恶化,造成肺功能降低<sup>[11-13]</sup>。随着研究的深入,学者们还发现气道炎症尤其小气道炎症是 COPD 发病的主要原因<sup>[14,15]</sup>。肺泡巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞等炎症细胞渗出,并释放 IL-8、CRP 等炎症介质,这些炎症介质形成复杂的网络系统,导致炎症细胞聚集、浸润,最后引起肺泡壁破坏和肺纤维化,严重者甚至引起全身性炎症反应,并使机体处于强烈的氧化应激状态<sup>[16,17]</sup>。可见 AECOPD 治疗的主要目标在于舒张小气道、改善肺功能,降低机体炎性应激。

舒张小气道作为治疗 AECOPD 的关键点,其舒张效果与药物种类关系紧密。噻托溴铵能够降低交感神经的兴奋性,并对胆碱 M1、M3 受体具有较强的阻断作用,从而扩张支气管,松弛支气管平滑肌,缓解肺通气状态,遏止病情恶化<sup>[18,19]</sup>。此外,噻托溴铵作用效果呈现剂量依赖性,可持续作用至少 24 h,有利于患者夜间收缩支气管的改善,使患者血氧水平提高,降低患者呼吸力度,改善患者血气指标<sup>[20,21]</sup>。祖国中医认为 AECOPD 属于中医学的“咳嗽”“肺胀”“喘病”等范畴,其病机主要为肺脏感邪,痰瘀稽留,损伤正气,进而导致脾、肺等脏器功能受损,外邪易反复侵袭,进而发病。治疗应予平喘宣肺、清热化痰、解毒祛瘀。加味麻杏石甘汤的主要成分包括生石膏、炙麻黄、苦杏仁、苏子、炒葶苈子、浙贝母、桑白皮、石菖蒲、郁金、川芎,方中炙麻黄为主药,发汗散寒、宣肺平喘,生石膏为辅,泻热生津、透表解肌,苦杏仁为佐,清肃肺热,苏子、炒葶苈子、浙贝母、桑白皮、石菖蒲、郁金降逆止呕、清肺止咳,川芎为使,调和诸药<sup>[22,23]</sup>。全方共奏清痰热、止咳定喘之功效。现代药理研究证实<sup>[24,25]</sup>,加味麻杏石甘汤具有抗病毒、平喘、镇咳、调节蛋白表达水平、抑制炎症反应而调节机体免疫功能等作用。本研究显示,治疗 14 d 后研究组中医证候积分、PCO<sub>2</sub>、FEV<sub>1</sub>、PO<sub>2</sub>、FVC、FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC 改善均优于对照组,且疗效显著。提示加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵治疗 AECOPD 患者,可使患者症状迅速改善,肺功能提高,治疗效果也进一步提高。这可能是因为加味麻杏石甘汤在噻托溴铵治疗的基础上发挥了进一步降低气道阻力,扩张支气管,促进气体交换等作用<sup>[26]</sup>。IL-8 主要由巨噬细胞产生,CRP 是一种急性时相反应蛋白,IL-8、CRP 可触发级联反应,通过启动炎症反应或刺激其他炎症介质产生而加重炎症反应<sup>[27-29]</sup>。本研究中研究组炎症因子改善效果更好,可能是与加味麻杏石甘汤具有抑制炎症的作用有关,具体表现为以下几点:炙麻黄中的生物碱、挥发油、黄酮、多糖等化学成分具有抗过敏、抗炎、免疫抑制、抗氧化等多种药理活性;浙贝母具有抗病毒、抗氧化、抗菌、消除自由基、抗炎等药理作用;苦杏仁具有镇咳、祛痰、抗炎、保肝、抗癌等药理活性<sup>[30]</sup>。另两组不良反应发生

率比较无差异,可见本次研究联合治疗方案安全可靠,这可能与加味麻杏石甘汤作为中药汤剂低毒、低副作用有关。

综上所述,加味麻杏石甘汤联合噻托溴铵治疗 AECOPD 患者,疗效显著,可有效改善患者临床症状、肺功能、血气指标及炎症因子,安全可靠。

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