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莫西沙星联合纤维支气管镜药物灌注对耐多药肺结核患者 T 细胞亚群、肺功能和肝功能的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨莫西沙星联合纤维支气管镜药物灌注对耐多药肺结核患者 T 细胞亚群、肺功能和肝功能的影响。**方法:**选取 2017 年 2 月~2018 年 12 月期间我院收治的 90 例耐多药肺结核患者,根据随机数字表法分为对照组($n=45$,常规基础治疗)和研究组($n=45$,莫西沙星联合纤维支气管镜药物灌注),比较两组患者痰菌转阴率、病灶吸收率、T 细胞亚群、肺功能和肝功能。**结果:**研究组治疗 6 个月后的痰菌转阴率为 88.89%(40/45),高于对照组的 68.89%(31/45)($P<0.05$)。研究组治疗 6 个月后的病灶吸收率为 84.44%(38/45),高于对照组的 64.44%(29/45)($P<0.05$)。两组治疗 6 个月后第 1 s 用力呼气容积(FEV_1)、用力肺活量(FVC)、每分钟最大通气量(MVV)占预计值百分比、总蛋白(TP)、 $CD4^+$ 、 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、 $CD8^+$ 均降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**莫西沙星联合纤维支气管镜药物灌注治疗耐多药肺结核,可有效阻止疾病进展,同时在改善患者 T 细胞亚群、肺功能和肝功能方面效果显著。

关键词:纤维支气管镜药物灌注;T 细胞亚群;肺功能;莫西沙星;肝功能;耐多药肺结核

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The Effect of Moxifloxacin Combined with Fiberbronchoscopy on T Cell Subsets, Lung Function and Liver Function in Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of moxifloxacin combined with bronchofiberscope on T cell subsets, lung function and liver function in Multidrug resistant tuberculosis patients. **Methods:** 90 Multidrug resistant tuberculosis patients in our hospital from February 2017 to December 2018 were selected, they were divided into control group ($n=45$, routine basic treatment) and study group ($n=45$, moxifloxacin combined with bronchofiberscope drug perfusion) according to the random number table method. The sputum negative rate, focus absorption rate, T cell subsets, lung function and liver function were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The sputum negative rate of the study group was 88.89% (40/45), which was higher than 68.89% (31/45) of the control group ($P<0.05$). The absorption rate of focus in the study group was 84.44% (38/45), which was higher than 64.44% (29/45) in the control group ($P<0.05$). After 6 months of treatment, forced expiratory volume (FEV_1), forced vital capacity (FVC), and maximum ventilation volume per minute (MVV) as a percentage of the predicted value, the total protein (TP), $CD4^+$, $CD4^+/CD8^+$ in the first second in the two groups were higher than those of the control group, and the study group were higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and $CD8^+$ decreased, and the study group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Moxifloxacin combined with fiberbronchoscopic drug perfusion can effectively prevent the progress of the disease and improve the T cell subsets, lung function and liver function of the patients.

Key words: Bronchofiberscope drug perfusion; T cell subsets; Pulmonary function; Moxifloxacin; Liver function; Multidrug resistant tuberculosis

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前言

肺结核是指结核菌沉积于肺并在其中繁殖形成病灶,是临

床常见的传染性疾病,而耐多药肺结核则是指患者耐药数量为两种或两种以上^[1-3]。据以往报道统计^[4],我国目前肺结核发病率已高达 27.8%,而耐多药肺结核则占 10.7%。耐多药肺结核由于

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耐药的存在导致病情迁延不愈，已成为临床结核病的治疗难点^[5,6]。由于耐多药肺结核的治疗是一个长期的治疗过程，因此常规的基础治疗会导致机体不同程度的免疫功能、肺功能下降情况，影响患者治疗效果^[7]。纤维支气管镜药物灌注可在直视下将药物直接注入病灶，提高药物局部浓度，有效阻止疾病进展^[8]。莫西沙星是喹诺酮类药物，具有广谱抗菌的效果。既往临床研究证实，莫西沙星可促进肺结核患者肺部病灶吸收，发挥良好的治疗效果^[9]。但有关其与纤维支气管镜药物灌注联合治疗耐多药肺结核的有效性尚需进一步的实验以证实，本研究就此展开分析，以期临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年2月~2018年12月期间我院收治的90例耐多药肺结核患者，纳入标准：(1)诊断参考《肺结核诊断和治疗指南》^[10]，经胸部CT检查确定患者肺部存在结核病变，经结核分枝杆菌罗氏培养检查确诊为耐多药肺结核；(2)患者及其家属知情本研究且签署同意书；(3)均具备支气管镜治疗适应征；(4)对本次研究用药无禁忌者。排除标准：(1)合并心肝肾等脏器功能障碍者；(2)合并其他部位结核者；(3)合并自身免疫缺陷者；(4)合并高血脂、糖尿病、高血压等基础性疾病者；(5)妊娠或哺乳期妇女；(6)合并恶性肿瘤者。本研究已获得我院伦理学委员会批准进行。根据随机数字表法分为对照组(n=45)和研究组(n=45)，其中对照组男26例，女19例，年龄19~58岁，平均(39.61±5.24)岁；病程1~7年，平均(3.94±0.86)年；病变肺叶：左肺13例，右肺15例，双肺17例；病变位置：上叶12例，下叶背段17例，上叶以及下叶背段16例。研究组男27例，女18例，年龄22~55岁，平均(39.36±5.97)岁；病程2~5年，平均(3.76±0.88)年；病变肺叶：左肺15例，右肺16例，双肺14例；病变位置：上叶13例，下叶背段19例，上叶以及下叶背段13例。两组一般资料比较无统计学差异(P>0.05)，组间可比。

1.2 方法

对照组服用丙硫异烟胺(山西省太原晋阳制药厂，国药准字H14022093，规格：0.1g)，0.2g/次，3次/d；吡嗪酰胺(上海新黄河制药有限公司，国药准字H31020136，规格：0.25g)，0.5g/次，3次/d；利福喷丁(沈阳红旗制药有限公司，国药准字H20093872，规格：0.15g)，0.45g/次，3次/d；阿米卡星(扬子江药业集团有限公司，国药准字H19990323，规格：100mL：阿米卡星0.2g(20万单位)与氯化钠0.9g)，0.4g/次，静脉滴注，1次/d；左氧氟沙星[江苏亚邦爱普森药业有限公司，国药准字H20058258，规格：0.1g(按左氧氟沙星计)]，0.2g/次，2次/d。研

究组在对照组基础上给予莫西沙星[广东阳光药业有限公司，国药准字H20183246，规格：0.4g(以莫西沙星计)]治疗，口服，0.4g/次，1次/d。并结合支气管镜药物灌注：麻醉采用2%利多卡因[亚宝药业集团股份有限公司，国药准字H20066134，规格：5mL：86.5mg(以利多卡因计)]10mL，于病灶部位处放置支气管镜，充分清除分泌物后注入抗结核药物15mL，结束后静卧0.5h。1周1次，共灌注治疗4~8次。两组均连续治疗6个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)记录两组患者治疗3个月后、治疗6个月后的痰菌转阴率。痰菌转阴：收集患者晨间痰与夜间痰标本，痰涂片3次及痰培养检测为阴性，则认为是痰菌转阴。痰菌转阴率=痰菌转阴例数/总例数×100%。(2)于治疗前、治疗6个月后采用美国SensorMedics公司生产的6200型肺功能仪检测患者肺功能指标：第1s用力呼气容积(FEV₁)、用力肺活量(FVC)、每分钟最大通气量(MVV)。分别计算其占预计值百分比。(3)于治疗前、治疗6个月后抽取两组患者4mL外周静脉血，经3300r/min离心12min，离心半径10cm，分离上清液待测。采用美国Beckman Coulter公司生产的流式细胞仪检测外周血T细胞亚群水平：CD4⁺、CD8⁺，并计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺。采用日立7180全自动生化分析仪检测肝功能指标：丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、总蛋白(TP)。(4)记录两组患者治疗6个月后的病灶吸收率。病灶吸收判定标准：根据胸部CT观察病灶吸收情况。恶化：治疗6个月后病灶面积增加；不变：治疗6个月后病灶面积无明显改变；吸收：治疗6个月后病灶面积缩小≤50%；显著吸收：治疗6个月后治疗后病灶面积缩小>50%。病灶吸收率=显著吸收率+吸收率^[11]。

1.4 统计学方法

数据采用SPSS25.0软件进行分析。计数资料以[n(%)]的形式表示，行卡方检验。计量资料以均值±标准差的形式表示，组间比较进行成组t检验，组内前后比较进行配对t检验。检验标准设为α=0.05。

2 结果

2.1 两组痰菌转阴率比较

两组治疗3个月后的痰菌转阴率(40.00%vs46.67%)比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)；研究组治疗6个月后的痰菌转阴率为88.89%(40/45)高于对照组的68.89%(31/45)(χ²=5.404，P=0.020)。

2.2 两组病灶吸收率比较

研究组治疗6个月后的病灶吸收率为84.44%(38/45)，高于对照组的64.44%(29/45)(P<0.05)；详见表1。

表1 两组病灶吸收率比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of absorption rate of focus between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Significant absorption	Absorb	Unchanged	Deteriorate	Focal absorption rate
Control group(n=45)	9(20.00)	20(44.44)	10(22.22)	6(13.33)	29(64.44)
Study group(n=45)	14(31.11)	24(53.33)	5(11.11)	2(4.44)	38(84.44)
χ ²					4.731
P					0.030

2.3 两组免疫功能指标比较

对照组 ($P < 0.05$); $CD8^+$ 均降低, 且研究组低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$);

两组治疗前 $CD4^+$ 、 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 、 $CD8^+$ 比较无差异 ($P > 0.05$); 详见表 2。

两组治疗 6 个月后 $CD4^+$ 、 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 均升高, 且研究组高于对

表 2 两组免疫功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of immune function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CD4 ⁺ (%)		CD8 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	
	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment
Control group(n=45)	28.82± 4.78	36.34± 6.54*	32.18± 3.55	27.95± 3.86*	0.90± 0.12	1.30± 0.12*
Study group(n=45)	28.14± 5.65	44.38± 5.23*	32.45± 4.26	23.86± 3.61*	0.88± 0.11	1.86± 0.15*
t	0.616	6.441	0.287	5.191	0.824	18.556
P	0.539	0.000	0.775	0.000	0.412	0.000

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

2.4 两组肝功能指标比较

组患者治疗 6 个月后 ALT、AST 均降低, 且研究组低于对照组

两组患者治疗前 ALT、AST、TP 比较无差异 ($P > 0.05$); 两 ($P < 0.05$); TP 升高, 且研究组高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 详见表 3。

表 3 两组肝功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of liver function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	ALT(U/L)		AST(U/L)		TP(g/L)	
	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment
Control group(n=45)	59.01± 7.53	37.82± 5.62*	45.24± 6.42	38.31± 5.37*	38.54± 5.64	45.07± 4.35*
Study group(n=45)	58.55± 6.69	28.91± 4.68*	44.19± 7.53	28.44± 4.28*	38.09± 4.93	53.10± 5.27*
t	0.306	8.173	0.712	9.642	0.403	7.883
P	0.760	0.000	0.478	0.000	0.688	0.000

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

2.5 两组肺功能指标比较

值百分比均较治疗前升高, 且研究组高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 详

两组治疗前 FEV₁、FVC、MVV 占预计值百分比比较无明显

差异 ($P > 0.05$), 两组治疗 6 个月后 FVC、FEV₁、MVV 占预计

表 4 两组肺功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Table 4 Comparison of lung function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Groups	FEV ₁		FVC		MVV	
	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 6 months of treatment
Control group(n=45)	65.35± 8.56	73.87± 5.63*	72.24± 6.86	81.35± 6.48*	51.08± 5.86	57.99± 7.59*
Study group(n=45)	66.41± 7.62	82.05± 6.31*	73.05± 7.03	89.68± 7.32*	50.87± 5.31	74.16± 6.74*
t	0.620	6.489	0.553	5.716	0.178	10.686
P	0.537	0.000	0.582	0.000	0.859	0.000

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

3 讨论

肺结核是一种传染性极强的疾病, 结核分枝杆菌侵入患者肺部后, 可分泌大量内毒素及脂多糖, 促使巨噬细胞、T 淋巴细胞、单核细胞等活化, 引起炎症级联反应, 进一步损伤肺组织细

胞, 引起病灶纤维化^[12-14]。由于耐多药肺结核患者的空洞病灶存在许多结核分枝杆菌, 可破坏组织黏膜引起纤维化增生, 使药物无法顺利渗透进病灶; 同时空洞病灶内往往毛细血管较少, 使抗结核药物一直无法达到有效的血药浓度, 以上种种原因导致常规的抗结核治疗效果不尽理想^[15-17]。气管镜技术可给予局

部高浓度抗结核药物,直接解除气管堵塞的问题,最大程度的发挥抗菌作用^[18,19]。既往研究发现^[20,21],耐多药肺结核患者一直处于免疫力低下状态,且患者气道扭曲狭窄,通气功能下降,肺活量受限,致使其肺功能显著低于正常群体,加上常规的抗结核药物均有直接的肝脏毒性,不少耐多药肺结核患者存在不同程度的肝功能损伤。因此在合理抗结核治疗的基础上加用增强细胞免疫、改善患者肝功能、肺功能等手段进行干预对于改善患者预后具有积极的临床意义。莫西沙星口服进入机体后可迅速被吸收,生物利用度高达 90%,其抗菌谱可覆盖全部呼吸道致病菌^[22,23]。

本次研究结果显示,莫西沙星联合纤维支气管镜药物灌注治疗,疗效显著。纤维支气管镜药物灌注治疗可直接到达患者病灶区域,促进空洞净化以及周围新生肉芽组织修复,最大化的清除病灶区域及支气管腔的分泌物^[24,25]。莫西沙星可通过作用于趋磁细菌的 DNA 旋转酶 A 亚单位,促进细菌凋亡;同时莫西沙星还可直接诱导菌体进行错误的 DNA 复制,或抑制结核分枝杆菌的分枝菌酸代谢,与纤维支气管镜药物灌注联用可产生协同相加作用,增强药效,从而达到最佳抑菌、杀菌效果^[26,27]。本次研究结果还显示,两组患者的免疫功能、肺功能和肝功能均有所改善,且莫西沙星联合纤维支气管镜药物灌注治疗者的改善效果更佳。既往研究证实^[28],纤维支气管镜药物灌注后病灶局部药物浓度可提高 20~40 倍,使病灶局部达到最高药物浓度,增加药物接触耐药结核菌的机会,有效疏通耐多药肺结核病人支气管,从而促进患者肺功能恢复。莫西沙星具有调节机体免疫功能的作用,同时还可缓解常规抗结核药物的肝脏毒性作用,进一步改善机体免疫功能、肝功能^[29,30]。另本研究尚存在病例数过少、随访时间较短等不足,今后将通过采取扩大样本量,增加随访时间的措施进行深入分析报道。

综上所述,纤维支气管镜药物灌注联合莫西沙星治疗耐多药肺结核,可有效阻止疾病进展,同时还可有效提高患者免疫功能、肺功能和肝功能。

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