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头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南对重症肺炎患者动脉血气指标及血清 TNF- α 、PCT、CRP 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南对重症肺炎(SP)患者动脉血气指标及血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、降钙素原(PCT)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平的影响。**方法:**选取2018年8月~2020年8月期间我院收治的SP患者78例,根据入院奇偶顺序分为对照组(头孢哌酮舒巴坦治疗)和观察组(头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南治疗),各39例,疗程为7d,观察两组治疗7d后的疗效,对比两组治疗前、治疗7d后的动脉血气指标及血清TNF- α 、PCT、CRP水平,观察两组临床症状缓解时间和不良反应发生情况。**结果:**观察组的临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组肺部啰音消失时间、退热时间、脓性痰消失时间短于对照组,组间对比有差异($P<0.05$)。治疗7d后,观察组氧分压(pO_2)、氧合指数(OI)高于对照组,二氧化碳分压(pCO_2)低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗7d后,观察组TNF- α 、PCT、CRP低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率组间对比无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南治疗SP患者,可促进患者症状改善,且改善患者动脉血气指标,降低机体炎症反应,无严重不良反应发生,安全有效。

关键词:头孢哌酮舒巴坦;美罗培南;重症肺炎;动脉血气指标;肿瘤坏死因子- α ;降钙素原;C反应蛋白

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Effects of Cefoperazone Sulbactam Combined with Meropenem on Arterial Blood Gas Indexes and Serum Levels of TNF- α , PCT and CRP in Patients with Severe Pneumonia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of cefoperazone sulbactam combined with meropenem on arterial blood gas indexes and serum levels of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), procalcitonin(PCT) and C-reactive protein(CRP) in patients with severe pneumonia (SP). **Methods:** 78 patients with SP who were admitted in our hospital from August 2018 to August 2020 were selected, and they were divided into control group (cefoperazone sulbactam) and observation group (cefoperazone sulbactam combined with meropenem) according to the admission parity order, 39 cases in each group, the course of treatment was 7 d. The curative effect of the two groups 7 d after treatment was observed. The arterial blood gas indexes and serum TNF- α , PCT and CRP levels before and 7 d after treatment were compared. The clinical symptom relief time and adverse reactions of the two groups were observed. **Results:** The total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The disappearance time of pulmonary rales, antipyretic time and purulent sputum in the observation group were shorter than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). 7 d after treatment, the oxygen partial pressure (pO_2) and oxygenation index (OI) of the observation group were higher than those of the control group, and the carbon dioxide partial pressure (pCO_2) of the observation group was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). 7 d after treatment, the levels of TNF- α , PCT and CRP in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Cefoperazone sulbactam combined with meropenem in the treatment of SP patients can promote the improvement of symptoms, improve the arterial blood gas index, reduce the body inflammatory reaction, without serious adverse reactions, which is safe and effective.

Key words: Cefoperazone sulbactam; Meropenem; Severe pneumonia; Arterial blood gas index; Tumor necrosis factor - α ; Procalcitonin; C-reactive protein

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前言

肺炎的临床症状多以咳痰、发热等为主,而重症肺炎(SP)是指不仅具备肺炎的症状,还会短期内出现局部感染甚至全身感染,危及患者性命^[1,2]。现在临床针对SP的治疗以抗感染治疗为主,头孢哌酮舒巴坦是抗生素类的复方制剂,既往常用于SP的治疗^[3],其中的头孢哌酮是三代头孢菌素类药物,具有广谱和强大的抗菌作用,而舒巴坦则可以抑制内酰胺酶的作用,属于头孢哌酮增效剂^[4]。但是大量使用抗生素使得耐药菌株不断出现,降低治疗效果。美罗培南被证实可抵抗多重耐药的严重感染类疾病^[5],本研究选取我院收治的部分SP患者为研究对象,予以头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南治疗,观察其临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年8月~2020年8月期间我院收治的78例SP患者。诊断标准参考《中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2016年版)》^[6]。纳入标准:(1)营养风险筛查NRS(2002)^[7]评分≥3分;(2)符合诊断标准者;(3)签署了同意书。排除标准:(1)临床依从性差者;(2)对本次研究用药存在禁忌者;(3)合并血液系统疾病者;(4)伴有肺部真菌或病毒感染者;(5)伴有肝肾功能障碍者;(6)伴有肿瘤、精神疾病等其他疾病者。根据入院奇偶顺序分为观察组、对照组。其中对照组39例,女17例,男22例,病程1~12d,平均(7.61 ± 0.84)d;年龄46~75岁,平均(58.67 ± 3.52)岁;合并基础疾病:2型糖尿病8例,慢性阻塞性肺疾病6例,高血压7例。观察组39例,女19例,男20例,病程1~13d,平均(7.35 ± 0.76)d;年龄48~77岁,平均(58.31 ± 2.96)岁;合并基础疾病:慢性阻塞性肺疾病6例,2型糖尿病7例,高血压5例。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

两组入院后均给予抗感染、痰液引流、纠正水电解质紊乱、抗凝治疗、抗体克、氧疗等内科综合治疗。对照组给予头孢哌酮舒巴坦(辉瑞制药有限公司 规格 1.0 g)治疗,将2.0 g的头孢哌酮舒巴坦溶入5%葡萄糖溶液100 mL中,静脉滴注,滴注时间

45~60 min。研究组在对照组的基础上联合美罗培南(住友制药(苏州)有限公司,规格:0.5 g/支)治疗,将1000 mg的美罗培南溶入5%葡萄糖溶液100 mL中,静脉滴注,滴注时间2~3 h。两组每隔8 h给药1次。两组患者均治疗7 d。

1.3 疗效判定标准^[8]

总有效率=(治愈+好转)/总例数。无需机械通气,无意识障碍,肾功能恢复正常,脓性痰、呼吸困难等症状和肺部啰音消失,X线胸片肺部阴影吸收,肺功能恢复正常为治愈。X线胸片肺部阴影部分吸收,脓性痰、呼吸困难等临床症状明显减轻,血压正常,肺功能改善为好转。X线胸片肺部阴影无吸收,症状、体征无改善为无效。

1.4 观察指标

(1)比较两组治疗7 d后的退热时间、肺部啰音消失时间和脓性痰消失时间。(2)使用美国沃芬的GEM3500全自动血气分析仪检测两组患者的氧分压(pO₂)、氧合指数(OI)、二氧化碳分压(pCO₂)。(3)分别于治疗前、治疗7 d后抽取患者5 mL空腹静脉血,室温静置10 min,离心半径11.5 cm,4500 r/min离心12 min,取上层血清,采用免疫荧光法试剂盒(德国BRAHMS公司提供的分析仪与试剂盒)检测患者血清降钙素原(PCT)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平。(4)观察用药安全性。

1.5 统计学方法

SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,采用t检验。计数资料以百分率表示,采用χ²检验。检验水准α=0.05。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效对比

治疗7 d后,对照组的治愈8例,好转16例,无效15例,临床总有效率为61.54%(24/39)。观察组的治愈11例,好转24例,无效4例,临床总有效率为89.74%(35/39)。观察组的临床总有效率高于对照组($\chi^2=4.646, P=0.031$)。

2.2 两组临床症状消失时间对比

观察组肺部啰音消失时间、退热时间、脓性痰消失时间短于对照组,组间对比有差异($P<0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组临床症状消失时间对比($\bar{x}\pm s, d$)

Table 1 Comparison of disappearance time of clinical symptoms between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s, d$)

Groups	Disappearance time of pulmonary rales	Antipyretic time	Disappearance time of purulent sputum
Control group(n=39)	9.62±1.57	5.22±0.89	9.39±1.84
Observation group(n=39)	6.15±1.46	3.38±0.73	5.17±1.51
t	10.108	9.983	11.072
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 两组血气分析指标对比

治疗前,两组pO₂、OI、pCO₂组间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗7 d后,两组pO₂、OI升高,pCO₂降低($P<0.05$),治疗7 d后,观察组pO₂、OI高于对照组,pCO₂低于对照组($P<0.05$),详见表2。

2.4 两组炎性因子水平对比

治疗前,两组TNF-α、PCT、CRP组间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗7 d后,两组TNF-α、PCT、CRP降低($P<0.05$),治疗7 d后,观察组PCT、TNF-α、CRP低于对照组($P<0.05$),详见表3。

表 2 两组血气分析指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of blood gas analysis indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	pO_2 (mmHg)		OI		pCO_2 (mmHg)	
	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment
Control group (n=39)	54.23± 6.51	68.92± 6.27 ^a	239.59± 73.68	356.85± 82.59 ^a	40.16± 3.27	35.41± 4.33 ^a
Observation group (n=39)	53.92± 5.42	81.23± 5.14 ^a	238.67± 69.73	403.16± 69.14 ^a	40.11± 4.19	30.78± 3.29 ^a
t	0.229	9.482	0.057	2.685	0.059	5.240
P	0.820	0.000	0.955	0.009	0.953	0.000

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

表 3 两组炎性因子水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory factor levels between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	$TNF-\alpha$ (ng/L)		PCT(ng/mL)		CRP(mg/L)	
	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment
Control group (n=39)	32.87± 4.22	23.71± 3.26 ^a	1.68± 0.21	1.12± 0.38 ^a	106.53± 18.17	73.08± 19.29 ^a
Observation group (n=39)	32.26± 5.87	16.60± 2.17 ^a	1.63± 0.19	0.78± 0.21 ^a	105.28± 17.36	44.39± 13.25 ^a
t	0.527	11.338	1.323	4.891	0.311	7.656
P	0.600	0.000	0.190	0.000	0.757	0.000

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

2.5 两组不良反应发生率对比

治疗期间,对照组出现 6 例不良反应,分别为腹泻 3 例、恶心呕吐 2 例、肝功能异常 1 例。观察组出现 8 例不良反应,分别为腹泻 4 例、恶心呕吐 2 例、肝功能异常 2 例。对照组不良反应发生率(15.38%)与观察组不良反应发生率(20.51%)组间对比无差异($\chi^2=0.348, P=0.555$)。

3 讨论

SP 是肺炎的严重形式,该病通常是由病毒或细菌感染引起,致使机体产生大量毒素,毒素与人体内的受体结合后,导致相关炎症介质被大量激活,引起抗炎反应失衡,最终诱发全身炎症反应^[9-11]。过度的全身炎症反应可造成毛细血管系统受损并引发组织水肿,引起多器官功能障碍综合征发生^[12-13]。SP 患者由于肺泡表面上皮细胞损伤,肺顺应性下降,降低患者肺部气体交换能力,影响血流稳定性,引起肺脏器缺血缺氧障碍^[14-16]。因此,积极改善患者临床、降低炎性因子水平对于促进患者预后改善具有积极的临床意义。

有效的抗菌药物治疗是治疗初始 SP 患者的核心内容,头孢哌酮舒巴坦是经人工合成的第三代头孢菌素,主要由头孢哌酮、舒巴坦两种药物合成,其中头孢哌酮的抗菌机制表现为抑制敏感细菌细胞壁黏肽的生物合成,通过破坏细菌细胞壁的完整性而起到杀菌作用^[17,18]。舒巴坦作为一种不可逆、竞争性的 β -内酰胺酶抑制剂,虽然其本身抗菌作用较弱,但与头孢哌酮联用后,对其产生明显的增效作用^[19,20]。以往的药理研究也证实头孢哌酮舒巴坦化学性质稳定,抗菌活性强,进入人体后可迅速分布到组织和体液中,发挥极强的抗炎作用^[20]。然而头孢哌酮

舒巴坦除了能够显著抑制金黄色葡萄球菌以及绝大多数的阴性杆菌所产生的 β -内酰胺酶外,对摩根杆菌、流感杆菌、不动杆菌、肺炎杆菌等均具有较高的敏感性^[21]。美罗培南属于碳青霉烯类下的一种 β -内酰胺类抗生素,对产 β -内酰胺酶或多重耐药细菌有良好的作用,被认为是低耐药性药物,且中枢不良反应较少^[22]。以往不少研究证实^[23,24],美罗培南治疗肺炎患者可获得较好的抗菌效果。鉴于头孢哌酮舒巴坦、美罗培南均可以对肺炎起到良好的治疗作用,且目前的临床有关两者的联合应用相对不普及,并不存在耐药菌株,故尝试将其用于 SP 的治疗中。

研究结果显示,头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南治疗 SP 患者,可促进患者症状改善,改善患者动脉血气指标,进一步提高治疗效果。美罗培南的抗菌机制为与细菌细胞壁上的青霉素结合蛋白结合,干扰细胞壁的合成^[25]。美罗培南与头孢哌酮舒巴坦发挥协同抗菌作用,同时弥补头孢哌酮舒巴坦的多重耐药这一不足,最终起到增效的效果^[26]。PCT 是降钙素的前体物质,监测 PCT 水平可有效指导抗菌药的使用^[27]。TNF- α 参与中性粒细胞募集等促炎过程,其水平随病程进展升高患者可能导致预后不良^[28]。CRP 可与肺炎球菌荚膜 C-多糖结合的蛋白质,可有效判断 SP 患者病情进展^[29]。本研究显示治疗 7 d 后,观察组 TNF- α 、PCT、CRP 低于对照组。表明治疗后患者的炎性因子水平得到控制,可能是由于联合美罗培南治疗后,可提高机体血清中的药物浓度,并改善头孢哌酮舒巴坦的抗菌微环境,增强其抗菌活性。同时两组不良反应发生率组间对比无差异,证实了头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南治疗是更优的选择。

综上所述,头孢哌酮舒巴坦联合美罗培南治疗 SP 患者,可

促进患者症状改善,且改善患者动脉血气指标,降低机体炎症反应,无严重不良反应发生,安全有效。

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