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# 白三烯调节剂及沙美特罗治疗对支气管哮喘的疗效及对患者 FeNO、血清 IL-10、hs-CRP 水平的影响 \*

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**摘要** 目的:探究白三烯调节剂及沙美特罗治疗支气管哮喘患者的临床效果及对患者呼气一氧化氮(fractional exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO)、血清白细胞介素-10(interleukine-10, IL-10)和超敏 C 反应蛋白(high-sensitive C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)水平的影响。方法:选择 2019 年 3 月至 2020 年 3 月于我院接受治疗的 60 例支气管哮喘患者,按照随机数字表法将其均分为研究组与对照组(每组各 30 例患者)。对照组患者接受沙美特罗治疗,研究组患者在对照组基础上加用白三烯调节剂治疗,对比两组患者治疗前后 FeNO、血清 IL-10、hs-CRP 水平、第 1 秒用力呼气容积占预计值百分比(the percentage of forced expiratory volume in predicted value, FEV<sub>1</sub> %)、呼气峰流量(peak expiratory flow, PEF)和哮喘控制测试(asthma control test, ACT)的变化及治疗过程中不良反应的发生情况。结果:治疗后,研究组患者 FeNO、血清 hs-CRP 水平均显著低于对照组,血清 IL-10 水平、FEV<sub>1</sub> %、PEF 和 ACT 均明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组治疗过程中不良反应的发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。结论:白三烯调节剂联合沙美特罗对支气管炎哮喘具有较好的治疗效果,能够显著改善患者机体炎性状态,同时调节患者的肺功能,且治疗安全性较高。

**关键词:** 白三烯调节剂; 沙美特罗; 支气管哮喘; 呼气一氧化氮; 白细胞介素-10; 超敏 C 反应蛋白

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## Efficacy of Leukotriene Regulator and Salmeterol in the Treatment of Patients with Bronchial Asthma and Its Effects on the FeNO, Serum IL-10 and hs-CRP Levels\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the clinical effect of leukotriene modulators and salmeterol in the treatment of patients with bronchial asthma, and to exhale nitric oxide (fractional exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO), serum interleukin-10 (IL-10) Effect of high-sensitive C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) level. **Methods:** 60 patients with bronchial asthma who were treated in our hospital from March 2019 to March 2020 were selected. According to the method of random number table, they were divided into experimental group and control group (30 patients in each group). Patients in the control group were treated with salmeterol, and patients in the study group were treated with leukotriene regulator on the basis of the control group, compared with FeNO, serum IL-10, hs-CRP levels, FEV<sub>1</sub>%, PEF and ACT before and after treatment in the two groups changes and the occurrence of adverse reactions during treatment. **Results:** After treatment, the levels of FeNO and hs-CRP in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group, and the levels of serum IL-10, FEV<sub>1</sub>%, PEF and ACT were significantly higher than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of adverse reactions was no significantly different between the two groups during treatment ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Leukotriene combined with salmeterol had a good therapeutic effect on bronchitis and asthma, which could significantly improve the inflammatory state of the patient's body, and at the same time regulate the lung function of patients, and had a high therapeutic safety.

**Keywords:** Leukotriene regulator; Salmeterol; Bronchial asthma; Exhaled nitric oxide; Interleukin-10; High sensitivity C-reactive protein

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## 前言

支气管哮喘是一种由多种细胞和细胞组分参与的以气道慢性炎症为典型的特征的异质性疾病,这种慢性炎症与气道高反应呈现明显的相关性,患者多出现广泛而多变的可逆性呼气气流受限、反复发作的哮喘、气促、胸闷或咳嗽等症,症状强度会随着时间而出现变化,一般夜间或清晨发作频繁且加剧,支气管哮喘如得不到及时有效的诊疗,可随病程的迁移而出现气道的不可逆缩窄甚至气道重塑<sup>[1-3]</sup>。流行病调查学显示随着近些年全球工业化进程的推进,支气管哮喘的发病率呈现逐年递增趋势,目前我国约有2000万人罹患哮喘,给其生活和工作带来了巨大的影响。一项针对2034名哮喘患者的调研结果显示,哮喘平均发病年龄为(56±18)岁,最常见的诱发因素包括感冒、气候变化、劳累、情绪紧张等,调研中有59.64%的患者表示哮喘影响了正常生活娱乐<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

沙美特罗是新型的选择性长效β2受体激动剂,具有强大的肥大细胞抑制作用,能够显著降低气道高反应性。白三烯调节剂是支气管哮喘常用的辅助药物,具有抑制肥大细胞和嗜酸细胞释放白三烯的效果,可产生轻度的支气管炎舒张和减轻变应原的效果<sup>[7-9]</sup>,本研究旨在分析白三烯调节剂联合沙美特罗对支气管哮喘的治疗效果,以及对患者FeNO、血清IL-10、

hs-CRP水平的影响,以期为支气管哮喘患者的临床治疗提供理论基础。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2019年3月至2020年3月于我院接受治疗的60例支气管哮喘患者,按照随机数字表法将其均分为研究组与对照组(每组各30例患者)。两组一般临床资料比较无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,见表1。

纳入标准:(1)符合2016年中华医学会制定《支气管哮喘防治指南》<sup>[10]</sup>诊断标准;(2)意识清晰能够配合进行调研;(3)临床资料齐全;(4)调研报医院伦理学会批准实施;(5)患者签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)重度支气管哮喘患者;(2)合并其他可造成气喘或呼吸困难疾患者;(3)合并精神疾患者;(4)妊娠或哺乳期女性;(5)对调研应用药物过敏者;(6)长期使用长效β2受体激动剂者;(7)合并严重胃肠疾、肝肾功能不全者;(8)合并恶性肿瘤者。

剔除标准:(1)调研中未按规定服药者;(2)调研期间死亡病例;(3)调研期间主动要求退出者。

表1 一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data

Index		Experimental group(n=40)	Control group(n=40)
Gender male	Male	21	22
	Female	19	18
Age(years)		41.29±3.22	41.43±3.10
Course of disease (year)		6.68±1.29	6.71±1.21
Education level	illiteracy	3	4
	Primary school	5	8
	Junior middle school	13	12
	High school and above	19	16
Marital status	marriage	32	31
	No marriage	8	9

### 1.2 干预方法

对照组患者在常规用药的基础(解痉、平喘、抗感染)上加用沙美特罗替卡松粉吸入剂(商品名:舒利迭,Glaxo Operations UK Limited,规格50 μg+100 μg,批准文号:H20090240)进行治疗,每次1吸(50 μg沙美特罗+100 μg氟替卡松),2次/日,连续治疗8w;研究组患者在对照组患者基础上加用白三烯调节剂孟鲁司特钠片(四川大冢制药有限公司,规格10 mg/片,国药准字H20064370),应用剂量为10 mg/次,1次/日,连续服用8w。

### 1.3 观察指标及评估标准

1.3.1 治疗前后FeNO、IL-10、hs-CRP水平 分别于治疗前和治疗后采集两组空腹静脉血5 mL,分别采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)以及免疫散射比浊法对两组患者血样中IL-10及

hs-CRP水平进行检测,使用一氧化氮检测仪(深圳市吉达安科技有限公司)检测两组患者治疗前后FeNO浓度,检测前1 h内受试者禁食,禁喝咖啡、茶、碳酸饮料或过冷过热的水,避免剧烈活动,无主动或被动吸烟。

1.3.2 治疗前后FEV1%、PEF和ACT 选择AS-507型肺功能检测仪(上海伊沐医疗器械有限公司)对两组治疗前后的FEV1%和PEF进行检测,同时使用2016年中国《支气管哮喘防治指南》中的哮喘控制测试对两组患者治疗前后的哮喘症状和生活质量进行评估,该量表共包括5个方面,得分25分代表哮喘被完全控制,得分20~24分代表哮喘控制良好,得分20分以下代表哮喘控制较差<sup>[11,12]</sup>。

1.3.3 不良反应的发生情况 采取随访或复诊的方式记录两

组治疗过程中各类不良反应诸如心悸、皮肤反应、胃肠道反应等的发生率。

#### 1.4 统计学方法

数据采用 SPSS 22.0 进行统计学分析,计数资料以[n(%)]表示,组间比较采用卡方检验,计数资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组治疗前后 FeNO、血清 IL-10、hs-CRP 水平的比较

治疗前,两组 FeNO、血清 IL-10、hs-CRP 水平比较无统计

学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。治疗后,两组患者的 FeNO 和血清 hs-CRP 水平均较治疗前明显的下降,血清 IL-10 水平较治疗前明显的提升( $P < 0.05$ ),研究组患者 FeNO 和血清 hs-CRP 水平显著低于对照组,血清 IL-10 水平明显高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 2。

#### 2.2 两组治疗前后 FEV<sub>1</sub>%、PEF 和 ACT 的比较

治疗前,两组患者 FEV<sub>1</sub>%、PEF 和 ACT 对比差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。治疗后,两组患者 FEV<sub>1</sub>%、PEF 和 ACT 较治疗前明显升高( $P < 0.05$ ),且研究组以上指标均显著高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 2 两组治疗前后 FeNO、血清 IL-10、hs-CRP 水平的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of the FeNO, serum IL-10 and hs CRP levels between two groups before and after treatment ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	FeNO(ppb)		IL-10(pg/mL)		hs-CRP(mg/L)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	40	46.28± 5.44	23.28± 3.21*#	38.98± 3.44	20.38± 3.49*#	1.08± 0.32	0.31± 0.22*#
Control group	40	46.19± 5.71	31.98± 3.55*	39.18± 3.29	28.27± 4.10*	1.11± 0.29	0.71± 0.19*

Note: compared with that before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ , compared with the control group, # $P < 0.05$ .

表 3 两组治疗前后 FEV<sub>1</sub>%、PEF 和 ACT 变化的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of the changes of FEV<sub>1</sub>%, PEF and act between the two groups before and after treatment ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	FEV <sub>1</sub> %		PEF		ACT(分)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	40	1.87± 0.41	2.56± 0.32*#	4.43± 0.21	6.98± 0.41*#	14.10± 4.22	26.19± 3.41*#
Control group	40	1.88± 0.39	2.21± 0.31*	4.44± 0.19	6.51± 0.29*	14.09± 4.19	23.21± 3.51*

### 2.3 两组治疗中各类不良反应发生率的比较

研究组患者治疗中出现皮肤反应 2 例, 胃肠道反应 1 例, 心悸 2 例, 总发生率 12.50%; 对照组患者治疗中出现皮肤反应

2 例, 胃肠道反应 1 例, 心悸 1 例, 总发生率 10.00%, 两组比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ), 见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗中各类不良反应发生率的比较(例, %)

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of various adverse reactions between the two groups (n, %)

Groups	n	Skin reaction	Gastrointestinal Response	Palpitation	Total incidence rate
Experimental group	40	2(5.00)	1(2.50)	2(5.00)	5(12.5)
Control group	40	2(5.00)	1(2.50)	1(2.50)	4(10.00)

## 3 讨论

支气管哮喘是呼吸科的常见病和高发病, 属于较为多见的慢性呼吸道疾病, 具有病程长、治疗难度大、易复发等特点。数据显示全球约有 3 亿哮喘患者, 发病人数基本与糖尿病相当, 属于全球性的公共卫生问题<sup>[13]</sup>。一项针对世界各国支气管哮喘的流行性调查学表明儿童支气管哮喘的患病率约为 3.3%~29%, 成人支气管哮喘患病率约为 1.2%~25.5%, 该病存在较为明显的地域性, 如东亚地区患病率低于 2.5%, 而英国、澳大利亚等地患病率则高达 10% 以上<sup>[14,15]</sup>。近些年, 全球支气管哮喘的患病率均呈现升高趋势, 据全球哮喘防治创议(GINA 指南)预估, 至 2025 年全球哮喘人数将上升至 4 亿, 近 10 年来我国经济的飞速发展和城市化进程的推进也明显使支气管哮喘的患病率

明显升高, 如我国 0~14 岁儿童 2000 年哮喘患病率仅为 1.54%, 至 2010 年已升高至 3.02%, 变化较为明显<sup>[16,17]</sup>。支气管哮喘的典型临床表现包括呼气性呼吸困难、发作性咳嗽、胸闷等, 部分症状炎症者甚至需要被迫采取坐位或端坐呼吸, 如症状发作时得不到及时治疗, 存在发展为呼吸道痉挛的可能。

当前, 临幊上尚无针对支气管哮喘的特效治疗方法, 长期规范化治疗可以明显改善患者哮喘症状, 减少症状复发可能, 皮质固醇和长效  $\beta_2$  拮抗剂是临幊上较常用的哮喘吸入性治疗药物<sup>[18,19]</sup>。白三烯包括半胱氨酸白三烯和白三烯 B4, 属于花生四烯酸经 5-脂氧化酶代谢后产生的炎症介质, 临幊研究指出支气管哮喘过程中个体会出现平滑肌活性提高、血管通透性增加、气道黏液分泌增加等过程, 这些均与半胱氨酸白三烯被激活有关, 因而通过应用白三烯调节剂可以有效的拮抗半胱氨酸

白三烯的生理作用,改善患者临床症状<sup>[20-22]</sup>。沙美特罗属于选择性长效β2受体激动剂,一次用药可发挥长达12 h的支气管扩张作用,能够显著抑制肥大细胞释放过敏反应介质,降低气道高反应性,在治疗哮喘、哮喘性支气管炎和可逆性气道阻塞中效果较好<sup>[22,23]</sup>。

本研究就白三烯调节剂与沙美特罗在治疗支气管哮喘中的效果及对患者FeNO、IL-10、hs-CRP水平的影响进行了分析,结果显示相比于单纯使用沙美特罗治疗的对照组患者,联用白三烯调节剂的研究组患者在治疗后血清FeNO和hs-CRP的水平均明显降低,IL-10的水平明显升高,与对照组相比差异明显。学者Deng Y<sup>[24]</sup>等通过对68例变异性哮喘患者实施治疗发现使用沙美特罗联合孟鲁司特治疗后患者的肺功能指标出现了明显的好转,同时患者的咳嗽症状积分也出现下降与本文结果类似。目前,FeNO已被证实与哮喘起到炎症严重程度呈正相关联系,其原因为该因子能够通过多机制引起气道上皮炎症因子分泌<sup>[25,26]</sup>。hs-CRP是临幊上常用的炎症急性时相反应蛋白,能够灵敏的反映机体炎症水平,近些年有研究表明可以将该因子作为哮喘气道炎症生物标志物<sup>[27,28]</sup>。IL-10属于调节性T细胞分泌因子之一,能够特异性的对效应T细胞产生抑制作用,目前已有的研究证实IL-10分泌不足时,机体的Th2细胞会出现异常增殖,进而诱导过敏和哮喘的发生<sup>[29,30]</sup>。本研究中研究组患者经治疗后FeNO和hs-CRP水平明显低于对照组,IL-10水平明显高于对照组,这说明联合治疗的方式有效改善了支气管哮喘患者机体炎症状态,目前国内外现行的支气管哮喘治疗指南中建议患者初始治疗中应选择吸入性激素和支气管扩张剂,本研究中,白三烯调节剂联合沙美特罗能够从抑制白三烯分泌和激动β2受体两方面入手,联合缓解支气管哮喘患者临床症状,同时改善机体炎症状态。

本研究还就两组患者治疗前后肺功能的变化进行了分析,结果显示联合治疗后研究组患者的FEV<sub>1</sub>%和PEF均明显高于对照组,ACT评分也明显更高,这说明联合治疗在改善支气管哮喘患者肺功能方面也优于单独用药,其原因可能为沙美特罗具有松弛平滑肌、加强黏液-纤毛运输功能的作用,而白三烯调节剂能够抑制炎症细胞的渗出、上皮细胞增生和损伤,两种药物联用能有效的作用于肺部靶器官,起到较好的互补作用和协同作用,因而在改善肺功能方面效果更佳。

综上所述,白三烯调节剂联合沙美特罗对支气管炎哮喘具有较好的治疗效果,能够显著改善患者机体炎性状态,同时调节患者的肺功能,且治疗安全性较高。

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(上接第 1536 页)

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