

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.12.026

思力华对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者中性粒细胞、IL-8 及 TNF- α 水平的影响*

周 玓 傅美红[△] 王嘉漫 韩兆勇 张 媛

(复旦大学附属浦东医院 上海市浦东医院 呼吸内科 上海 201399)

摘要 目的:探讨舒利迭联合思力华治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者的临床疗效及对患者痰液中性粒细胞、白介素(IL)-8、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 水平的影响。**方法:**选取 2015 年 8 月~2016 年 7 月来我院就诊的 148 例 COPD 缓解期患者,根据患者的入院顺序分成两组,每组 74 例。对照组治疗采取舒利迭,观察组联合给予思力华治疗,对比两组治疗效果、治疗前后肺功能、动脉血气分析相关指标以及痰中性粒细胞及 IL-8、TNF- α 水平的变化。**结果:**治疗后,观察组与对照组总有效率分别是 94.59%、83.78%,观察组较对照组显著升高($P<0.05$)。两组治疗后 PaO₂ 水平、6 min 步行距离均较治疗前明显上升及增加,PaCO₂ 水平明显下降($P<0.01$),且观察组血气分析指标显著优于对照组,6 min 步行距离明显大于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组治疗后 FEV₁、FEV₁/FVC、FEV₁% 水平均较治疗前显著升高($P<0.01$),观察组各项肺功能指标改善效果显著优于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组治疗后痰中性粒细胞计数与 IL-8、TNF- α 水平均较治疗前明显下降($P<0.01$),观察组痰中性粒细胞计数与 IL-8、TNF- α 水平明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**舒利迭联合思力华治疗缓解期 COPD 可有效改善患者肺功能,缓解炎症反应,疗效确切。

关键词:舒利迭;思力华;慢性阻塞性肺疾病;中性粒细胞;白介素-8;肿瘤坏死因子- α

中图分类号:R563 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)12-2306-04

Clinical Effect of Seretide Combined with Spiriva on the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients and Its Effect on Sputum Neutrophils, IL-8 and TNF- α Levels*

ZHOU Ding, FU Mei-hong[△], WANG Jia-man, HAN Zhao-yong, ZHANG Yuan

(Department of respiratory medicine, Pudong Shanghai hospital, Pudong hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, 201399, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of seretide combined with spiriva on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and its effect on the sputum neutrophils, interleukin (IL)-8 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α levels. **Methods:** 148 cases of patients with COPD at remission stage treated in our hospital from August 2015 to July 2016 were selected and divided into two groups according to the patient's admission order, with 74 cases in each group. The control group was treated by seretide, while the observation group was combined with spiriva. Then the efficacy of both groups after treatment, the pulmonary function and arterial blood gas related indexes, sputum neutrophils and IL-8, TNF- α levels were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of observation group and control group were 94.59% and 83.78% respectively, which was significantly higher in the observation group than that of the control group ($P<0.05$); after the treatment, the level of PaO₂ and the walking distance within 6min were significantly increased while the level of PaCO₂ was significantly decreased in both groups ($P<0.01$), the blood gas analysis index of observation group were significantly better than those of the control group, and the walking distance within 6min was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P<0.01$); after the treatment, the levels of FEV₁, FEV₁/FVC and FEV₁% in both groups were significantly higher than those before the treatment ($P<0.01$), the improving effects of pulmonary function indexes in observation group were significantly better than those of the control group ($P<0.01$); after the treatment, the sputum neutrophil number and IL-8 and TNF- α levels in both groups were significantly decreased compared with those before the treatment ($P<0.01$), the sputum neutrophil number and IL-8, TNF- α levels in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Seretide combined with spiriva could effectively improve pulmonary function, relieve the inflammation and had accurate curative effect on the patients with COPD at remission stage.

Key words: Seretide; Spiriva; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Neutrophils; IL-8; TNF- α

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R563 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)12-2306-04

* 基金项目:上海市科技发展项目(00JC14031);上海市浦东新区卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题(201440060)

作者简介:周玓(1979-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:呼吸内科疾病的诊治,电话:18918355189

[△] 通讯作者:傅美红(1983-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:慢性阻塞性肺疾病、呼吸衰竭等,电话:13564490615

(收稿日期:2016-11-12 接受日期:2016-11-30)

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)属中老年人常见病,可引起肺功能不可逆性损害,导致患者生活质量显著下降^[1-2]。COPD的发病机制尚未完全清楚,临床对其治疗的主要目标在于降低急性加重频率及严重程度。研究证实^[3,4]舒利迭、思力华在改善COPD患者的气道炎症以及减少疾病发作方面可取得较为满意的效果,但二者联合使用对于COPD临床治疗效果及炎症反应的影响研究较少。为进一步探讨舒利迭联合思力华在缓解期COPD中的应用价值,本研究在我院伦理委员会批准的前提下,对本院收治的缓解期COPD患者给予了舒利迭联合思力华治疗,并以单用舒利迭治疗作为对照。现做如下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

研究选取2015年8月~2016年7月来我院就诊的148例COPD缓解期患者,纳入标准:(1)符合稳定期COPD的诊断标准^[5];(2)年龄40~80岁,性别不限;(3)吸烟指数 ≥ 10 包/年;(4)无肺部其他疾病及其他严重系统疾病;(5)患者对此次研究知情,签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)近6周内上呼吸道感染史、近1年内心肌梗塞史;(2)合并变应性鼻炎或支气管哮喘;(3)合并慢性肺源性心脏病、肺性脑病、肺间质纤维化、胸部肿瘤;(4)存在支气管扩张症史、肺切除术史;(5)合并严重心脑血管肝肾功能损害;(6)精神病及神经系统疾病;(7)对研究药物过敏;(8)孕妇或哺乳期妇女。根据患者的入院顺序分成两组,奇数为观察组,偶数为对照组,每组74例。观察组男42例,女32例,年龄48~78岁,平均 (63.7 ± 6.42) 岁,病程3~27年,平均 (12.27 ± 3.82) 年。对照组男45例,女29例,年龄46~79岁,平均 (62.4 ± 7.91) 岁,病程3~26年,平均 (12.03 ± 3.51) 年。两组资料对比无明显差异($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均给予舒利迭(沙美特罗/丙酸氟替卡松,每吸含有沙美特罗/丙酸氟替卡松50 μ g/500 μ g,英国葛兰素威康公司,批号150625)治疗,1吸/次,2次/d,两次间隔12 h。观察组在此基础上联合给予思力华(噻托溴铵,每吸含有噻托溴铵18

μ g,德国勃林格殷格翰公司,批号150316)治疗,1吸/次,1次/d。两组患者均连续治疗3个月后进行疗效评估。

1.3 疗效评定标准

显效:与治疗前相比,咳嗽次数显著减少,痰液量显著减少并由黏稠样转变为稀薄样,易咳出,肺部湿啰音基本消失或有显著减少,无呼吸困难症状;有效:与治疗前相比,咳嗽次数及痰液量均有所减少,用力咳嗽可排出,肺部湿啰音显著减少,略有呼吸困难症状;无效:病情无改善或加重。以显效及有效为总有效^[6]。

1.4 观察指标

(1)肺功能:采用美国Vmax6200型肺功能仪于治疗前后检测两组患者的肺功能相关指标,包括1s用力呼气量(FEV1)、FEV1/用力肺活量(FEV1/FVC)、FEV1占预计值百分比(FEV1%)。(2)采用丹麦雷度ABL800动脉血气分析仪于治疗前后检测两组患者的动脉血气分析指标,包括氧分压(P_{aO_2})、二氧化碳分压(P_{aCO_2})。(3)6 min步行试验:采取6 min步行试验分别于治疗前后对两组患者的运动耐力、心肺功能进行评价,具体方法为测量患者在100 m距离的平坦地面上6 min内来回行走的距离。(4)痰炎症细胞与细胞因子:常规采集痰标本,置入离心管内,振荡15 min,诱导分离,3000 r/min速度,离心半径13.5 cm,时间20 min,取其上清液,采取酶联免疫法(ELISA)检测痰液中白介素(IL)-8、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 水平,取沉淀物行瑞氏染色后镜检,随后计数中性粒细胞。

1.5 统计学分析

采取统计软件SPSS21.0对数据做处理,计数资料、计量资料分别采取 χ^2 检验、t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效对比

治疗后,观察组与对照组总有效率分别是94.59%、83.78%,观察组较对照组显著升高($P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组疗效对比

Table1 The comparison of curative effects between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Excellence	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	74	41	29	4	70(94.59)
Control group	74	27	35	12	62(83.78)
P					0.034

2.2 两组治疗前后动脉血气分析及6 min步行距离对比

两组治疗后 P_{aO_2} 水平、6 min步行距离均有明显上升及增加, P_{aCO_2} 水平明显下降($P < 0.01$),观察组血气分析指标显著优于对照组,6 min步行距离明显大于对照组($P < 0.01$)。见表2。

2.3 两组治疗前后肺功能对比

两组治疗后FEV1、FEV1/FVC、FEV1%水平均较治疗前显著升高($P < 0.01$),观察组各项肺功能指标明显优于对照组($P < 0.01$)。见表3。

2.4 两组治疗前后痰中性粒细胞计数与IL-8、TNF- α 水平对比

治疗后,两组痰中性粒细胞计数与IL-8、TNF- α 水平均较治疗前明显下降($P < 0.01$),观察组治疗后痰中性粒细胞计数与IL-8、TNF- α 水平明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

3 讨论

近年来,随着人口老龄化问题的严峻以及环境污染的严重,COPD的患病人群与死亡病例有明显增多趋势,目前已成

表 2 两组治疗前后动脉血气分析及 6 min 步行距离对比

Table 2 The comparison of arterial blood gas analysis results and walking distance within 6 min between two groups before and after the treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	PaO ₂ (mmHg)		PaCO ₂ (mmHg)		6 min walking distance(m)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	74	62.78± 4.35	73.25± 4.87*	53.65± 4.83	42.67± 3.21*	318.35± 34.65	461.56± 48.29*
Control group	74	63.14± 4.12	67.75± 5.14*	52.77± 4.35	49.25± 3.56*	322.92± 37.35	376.73± 55.67*
P		0.606	0.000	0.246	0.000	0.442	0.000

Note: compared with the group before treatment, P* <0.01 .

表 3 两组治疗前后肺功能对比

Table 3 The comparison of pulmonary functions between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	FEV1(L)		FEV1/FVC(%)		FEV1%(%)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	74	1.58± 0.41	2.27± 0.56*	31.12± 8.35	54.67± 10.24*	44.45± 7.57	63.42± 9.04*
Control group	74	1.62± 0.38	1.91± 0.49*	30.75± 8.89	45.62± 9.23*	45.89± 7.82	52.83± 8.86*
P		0.539	0.000	0.795	0.000	0.257	0.000

Note: compared with the group before treatment, P* <0.01 .

表 4 两组治疗前后痰中性粒细胞计数与 IL-8、TNF- α 水平对比

Table 4 The comparison of neutrophils, the levels of IL-8 and TNF- α before and after the treatment between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Neutrophil count($\times 10^9/L$)		IL-8(pg/mL)		TNF- α (pg/mL)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	74	2.71± 0.85	1.77± 0.57*	300.24± 58.36	231.56± 41.33*	78.35± 12.34	60.25± 8.68*
Control group	74	2.68± 0.81	1.96± 0.52*	295.35± 51.49	266.35± 36.45*	75.46± 11.86	66.83± 9.54*
P		0.826	0.036	0.590	0.000	0.149	0.000

Note: compared with the group before treatment, P* <0.01 .

为全球最为关注的公共卫生问题之一^[7,8]。COPD 作为常见的慢性呼吸系统疾病,由气流受限导致的肺部过度充气可增加运动后的呼气末容量,使患者出现劳力性呼吸困难,引起运动耐量下降。COPD 频繁急性加重可引起病情的持续进展以及反复入院治疗,严重危害患者的健康。COPD 的发病机制尚未完全明确,但普遍认为其产生与慢性炎症反应密切相关^[9]。COPD 患者体内的主要炎症细胞是中性粒细胞与 T 淋巴细胞,气道内存在的炎症渗出与 COPD 患者的病程密切相关,气道壁上可见中性粒细胞明显增多,除此之外,与 T 淋巴细胞相关的炎性细胞因子也有明显异常,辅助性 T 淋巴细胞可通过分泌 IL-8、TNF- α 等炎性细胞因子进而促进细胞免疫应答,诱发炎症反应^[10,11]。目前,临床对于 COPD 稳定期患者治疗的目标主要是降低病死率、积极抗炎、控制临床症状、延缓肺功能下降及病情进展、提高患者的生活质量。

舒利迭是丙酸氟替卡松与沙美特罗的混合干粉制剂,沙美特罗是长效 β_2 肾上腺素受体激动剂的一种,具有高选择性,可通过扩张支气管平滑肌,有效保护各种诱发因素引起的支气管收缩,促使支气管黏膜血管的通透性下降,液体渗出减少,进而减低气道阻力,改善气流受限,促进呼吸通畅^[12]。沙美特罗还能

对中性粒细胞的聚集与活化起到抑制作用,进而抑制气道及肺内嗜酸性粒细胞与肥大细胞脱颗粒,抑制炎症介质的释放,减少呼吸道黏膜白三烯与组胺等的浓度,起到有效抗炎的作用,抑制气道高反应性^[13]。丙酸氟替卡松是糖皮质激素的一种,具有强效激素类抗炎效果,可通过作用于炎症反应的各个环节,从而抑制炎症细胞与炎性细胞因子的释放,改善气道炎症状态。与此同时,其还可使 β_2 肾上腺素受体的敏感性增强,减少其脱敏与耐受性。故丙酸氟替卡松与沙美特罗能起到很好的协同作用,共同抑制呼吸道内的炎症反应,延缓肺功能减退,改善呼吸困难、咳嗽、咳痰等症状,减少急性加重次数^[14]。且舒利迭是通过吸入给药的,故能使药物迅速达到气道局部,起效迅速,且可减少全身用药引起的药物副作用。国内有研究表明^[15]对于 COPD 稳定期患者给予舒利迭治疗后,总有效率高达 96.67%,12 个月随访期间急性发作仅 (2.19 ± 1.01) 次,FEV1、FEV1/FVC、FEV1%显著高于治疗前,且未引起明显的不良反应。可见舒利迭用于治疗 COPD 稳定期不仅疗效好,且安全性高。

迷走神经张力增加是引起 COPD 患者气道阻塞的重要原因,因胆碱能药物对于迷走神经张力具有有效的抑制作用,故对气道阻塞可起到有效的治疗效果,且作用效果随着气道口径

的增加而逐渐增强^[6]。COPD 患者气道的高反应性以及迷走神经异常,可引起患者反馈调节功能异常,导致胆碱能功能亢进,而抗胆碱能药物即是针对该病理机制发挥作用的。思力华即噻托溴铵,属于吸入型抗胆碱药物,可通过对平滑肌 M3 受体进行抑制进而产生有效的支气管扩张作用,缓解呼吸困难等症状,与此同时,其还可改善 COPD 患者的气道重塑,增强患者的肺功能及呼吸功能,在促进炎症缓解方面效果突出^[17]。思力华的半衰期长,在治疗 COPD 时,每日仅用药 1 次即可维持药效 24h,长时间的支气管扩张作用有助于抑制及缓解炎症反应,改善肺通气功能^[18]。谢赛等^[19]的研究显示对 COPD 稳定期患者给予噻托溴铵治疗后,PEF、FEV1%及 FVC 均较治疗前明显上升,呼吸困难指数(mMRC)评分也明显高于治疗前,MMP-9 及 IL-8 水平则明显低于治疗前,上述指标改善效果均明显优于常规治疗组。

本研究中,将舒利迭与思力华联合起来用于治疗 COPD 稳定期患者,经治疗后临床总有效率达 94.59%,显著高于单用舒利迭组,且动脉血气分析、肺功能、6 min 步行距离改善效果也都明显优于单用舒利迭组。可见,在舒利迭治疗基础上联合思力华治疗稳定期 COPD 疗效更为显著,两种药物之间可发挥协同及互补的作用,可从多个环节有效扩张支气管、缓解气道炎症,改善肺功能与通气功能,延缓病情进展。研究证实 COPD 是由多种炎症细胞及其分泌出的细胞因子间的相互作用形成的,IL-8、TNF- α 是其中重要的炎症细胞因子^[20]。本研究中,观察组患者在使用舒利迭联合思力华治疗后,痰中性粒细胞计数与 IL-8、TNF- α 水平均显著低于治疗前,且与单用舒利迭治疗相比,改善效果更为明显。可见,在缓解气道炎症反应方面,舒利迭与思力华联合用药效果更为突出。

综上所述,与单用舒利迭治疗相比,舒利迭联合思力华治疗稳定期 COPD 可有效缓解气道炎症反应,增强肺功能与通气功能,可作为缓解期 COPD 的有效联合用药方案。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Marescaux A, Degano B, Soumagne T, et al. Impact of farm modernity on the prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in dairy farmers[J]. Occup Environ Med, 2016, 73(2): 127-133
- [2] Yohannes AM, Connolly MJ, Hannaia NA. Ten years of tiotropium: clinical impact and patient perspectives [J]. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis, 2013, 8(2): 117
- [3] Xu Jian-hua, Xu Bin, Deng Yan-qing. Efficacy on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease at stable stage treated with cutting method and western medication [J]. Chinese Acupuncture & Moxibustion, 2014, 34 (10): 951-955
- [4] Jenkins CR. Tiotropium and the risk of death in COPD [J]. N Engl J Med, 2014, 370(5): 482-483
- [5] Rabe KF, Fabbri LM, Israel E, et al. Effect of ADRB2 polymorphisms on the efficacy of salmeterol and tiotropium in preventing COPD exacerbations: a prespecified substudy of the POET-COPD trial [J]. Lancet Respir Med, 2014, 2(1): 44-53
- [6] Li Bao-hong, Lu Wan-wen, Wu Zi-ting, et al. Clinical study on Qingkailing Injection combined with tiotropium bromide in treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. Drugs & Clinic, 2016, 31 (6): 784-787
- [7] Singh D. New combination bronchodilators for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: current evidence and future perspectives [J]. Br J Clin Pharmacol, 2015, 79(5): 695-708
- [8] Boutou AK. Lung function indices for predicting mortality in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. Eur Respir J, 2013, 39(6): 81-85
- [9] Ruxandra U, Antoniu SA, Mihaltan F, et al. Efficacy of indacaterol as a single therapy versus salmeterol/fluticasone therapy in patients with milder chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. Expert Opin Pharmacother, 2015, 16(10): 1539-1541
- [10] Singh D, Kolsum U, Brightling CE, et al. Eosinophilic inflammation in COPD: prevalence and clinical characteristics [J]. Eur Respir J, 2014, 44(6): 1697-1700
- [11] Young J, Donahue M, Farquhar M, et al. Attitudes to Using Opioids to Treat Dyspnea in Advanced COPD: A Qualitative Study [J]. Can Fam Physician, 2012, 58(7): e401
- [12] He Jian-Jun, Ma Ya-dong. Clinical effects of inhaled fluticasone propionate for elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. Journal of Hainan Medical University, 2012, 18(4): 495-497
- [13] Yang Zhao-yu, Cui Jin. The influence of combined salmeterol fluticasone with tiotropium bromide in COPD patients and systemic inflammatory response [J]. Modern Preventive Medicine, 2012, 39 (23): 6360-6362
- [14] Wang Jin-chun, Cheng Jin-zhao. Effect of Salmeterol and Fluticasone Propionate Combined with Conventional Therapy on Airway Remodeling and Bone Metabolism in Patients with Severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease [J]. China Pharmacist, 2016, 19(3): 548-551
- [15] Li E, Lv Jia-jie. Clinical curative effects of seretide on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in stable phase [J]. Medical Journal of National Defending Forces in Southwest China, 2015, 25 (12): 1359-1361
- [16] Zhou Rong. Effect of tiotropium bromide on lung function and serum levels of cytokines in patients with COPD at stable stage[J]. Journal of Clinical Pulmonary Medicine, 2016, 21 (8): 1413-1416
- [17] Huang Ning-xia, Liu Ying-feng, Song Xin-liang. Effect of tiotropium bromide combined with symbicort turbuhaler on respiratory function and exercise tolerance in elderly patients with severe COPD [J]. Med J NDFNC, 2016, 37(3): 144-146
- [18] Koblíček V. The position of tiotropium in new treatment guidelines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. Vnitř Lek, 2013, 59 (12): 1073-1080
- [19] Xie Qian, Yang Chun, Zhang Yin-li. Clinical effect of tiotropium bromide in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease at stable stage and its effects on serum MMP-9 and IL-8 [J]. Journal of Clinical Pulmonary Medicine, 2016, 27(1): 34-36
- [20] Cazzola M, Page CP, Calzetta L, et al. Emerging anti-inflammatory strategies for COPD[J]. J Eur Respir, 2012, 40(9): 724-741