

· 报道 ·

射干麻黄汤加减联合信必可治疗哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征急性发作期临床研究

王淑敏¹, 马健¹, 金亚明²

(1. , 210023; 2. , 225300)

摘要:目的 观察射干麻黄汤联合信必可治疗哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征(ACOS)急性发作期的临床疗效。方法 将42例痰湿阻肺证ACOS患者按随机数字法分为试验组(22例)和对照组(20例),在吸氧、止咳化痰、扩张支气管、抗感染等常规西药对症治疗基础上,对照组予信必可吸入,试验组予射干麻黄汤联合信必可治疗,疗程为4周,观察2组治疗效果。结果 临床疗效上,试验组和对照组的总有效率为96.00%和65.00%,组间比较, $P<0.05$;第1秒用力呼气量占预计值百分比(FEV1%)、第1秒用力呼气量占用力肺活量百分比(FEV1/FVC)较对照组明显升高, $P<0.05$,CO弥散量(DLCO)试验组较对照组略升高, $P>0.05$;哮喘控制测试评分(CAT)为(16±2)较对照组(20±2)显著降低,慢性阻塞性肺疾病评分(ACT)为(24±3)较对照组(16±2)显著提升, $P<0.05\sim 0.01$;2组皆无严重不良反应。结论 射干麻黄汤联合信必可治疗ACOS急性发作期疗效满意,无严重不良反应,值得推广。

关键词:哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠综合征;射干麻黄汤;信必可

中图分类号:R256.12 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-0482(2017)05-0535-03

DOI:10.14148/j.issn.1672-0482.2017.0535

Clinical Observation on Modified Sheganmahuang Tang Plus Symbicort in Treating the Acute Attack of Asthma-Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Overlap Syndrome

WANG Shu-min¹, MA Jian¹, JIN Ya-ming²

(1. School of Basic Medicine, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, 210023, China; 2. Respiratory Department of Taizhou Hospital of Chinese Medicine, Taizhou, 225300, China)

ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To observe the clinical effect of modified Sheganmahuang Tang plus symbicort in treating the acute attack of asthma-chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap syndrome(ACOS). **METHODS** Forty-two ACOS patients were divided into the experimental group (22 cases) and the control group (20 cases) according to the random number. On the basis of conventional western drug symptomatic treatment including oxygen inhalation, stopping cough and resolving phlegm, bronchus dilation, anti-infection, the control group was given symbicort inhalation, and the experimental group was given Sheganmahuang Tang plus symbicort. The treatment course was 4 weeks. the curative effects of both groups were observed. **RESULTS** In terms of clinical effect, the totally effective rates of the experimental group and the control group were 96.00% and 65.00%, respectively, and the difference between two groups was significant, $P<0.05$. The FEV1% and FEV1/FVC increased significantly compared with the control group, $P<0.05$. DLCO in the experimental group increased slightly higher than that in the control group, $P>0.05$; CAT score (16±2) decreased significantly compared with the control group (20±2); and the ACT score (24±3) increased significantly compared with the control group (16±2), $P<0.05$. The reoccurrence rate in the experimental group decreased significantly compared with the control group, $P<0.05\sim 0.01$. Both groups reported no severe adverse event. **CONCLUSION** Sheganmahuang Tang plus symbicort achieves satisfactory curative effect in the treatment of acute attack of ACOS with no severe adverse event, which is worthy of spreading.

KEY WORDS: asthma-chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap syndrome; Sheganmahuang Tang; symbicort

2014 (COPD)
(GOLD)^[1] 2014 (GINA)^[2] 。 , ACOS
- ICS, β_2 (LABA)
(ACOS), , (LAMA)。

收稿日期:2017-05-11;修稿日期:2017-06-20

作者简介: (1989-), , 2014 。

[3], [4];

β_2 [5], “ ” “ ” , ACOS

1 临床资料

1.1 2015 9 2016 6 ACOS 42 , [6] (P>0.05), 1。

表 1 2 组基线情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

n	/d		
22 14 8	6.9±4.2	13 8	1
20 13 7	7.6±4.7	11 9	0

1.2 1.2.1 GOLD [1-2]: ① ; ② FEV₁/FVC<0.7; ③ FEV₁ ≥12% 200 mL。

2008 《 [6] : 、 、 ,

1.2.2 1997 《 [7]

1.3 1.3.1 ,18~90 ,

1.3.2 , 1 d

2 方法

2.1 2.1.1 (AstraZeneca AB, H20090774, :160 μg, 4.5 μg/),1~2 / , 2 。

2.1.2 : 10 g, 12 g, 12 g, 6 g, 9 g, 9 g, 7 , 9 g, 6 g, 15 g。 , 19 g; , 30 g; , 10 g, 10 g。 400 mL, 200 mL , 2 , 1 ,7 d 1

2.2 《 [6] : : ; : ; : FEV₁、FEV₁/FVC、DLCO , (CAT)、 (ACT) , 2 。

2.3 SPSS19.0 , $\bar{x} \pm s$, t , χ^2 。 P<0.05

3 结果

3.1 2 2。

表 2 2 组治疗效果比较

/%				
22	16	5	1	96.00 *
20	11	3	6	70.00

:2 , $\chi^2=4.76$, * P<0.05。

3.2 2 、 3。 3.3 2 CAT、ACT 4。 3.4 2 2 , 1 ,1 d ,

