

· 临床研究 ·

阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年慢性心力衰竭合并肺部感染的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年慢性心力衰竭(CHF)合并肺部感染的疗效。方法 纳入2009年1月至2016年12月在广州市红十字会医院接受治疗的老年CHF并肺部感染患者100例。按随机数字表法将入组患者分为对照组和观察组,每组50例。对照组给予头孢哌酮/舒巴坦静脉滴注;观察组在对照组治疗基础上加用阿米卡星静脉滴注。两组疗程均为7~14 d。比较两组呼吸频率、心率、动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂)、动脉血氧分压(PaO₂)、症状缓解时间、疗效及细菌清除率。采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析。根据数据类型分别采用*t*检验或χ²检验进行组间比较。**结果** 与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后的呼吸、心率、PaCO₂及PaO₂均得到显著改善(*P*<0.05)。治疗后,与对照组相比较,观察组患者呼吸、心率及PaCO₂均显著降低,而PaO₂显著升高,差异均具有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)。观察组患者湿啰音[(4.3±1.2) vs (6.0±2.1) d]、气喘[(2.2±1.4) vs (3.5±1.7) d]、咳嗽[(5.2±1.3) vs (7.4±1.8) d]及高热[(2.4±1.1) vs (3.5±1.2) d]的缓解时间显著短于对照组(*P*<0.05),疗效(94.0% vs 76.0%)和细菌清除率(71.4% vs 47.4%)显著高于对照组(*P*<0.05)。**结论** 阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年CHF并肺部感染优于单纯头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗。

【关键词】 心力衰竭;肺;感染;阿米卡星;头孢哌酮/舒巴坦

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Efficacy of amikacin combined with cefoperazone/sulbactam in the elderly patients with chronic heart failure and pulmonary infection

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy of amikacin combined with cefoperazone/sulbactam in the treatment of chronic heart failure (CHF) and pulmonary infection in the elderly. **Methods** A total of 100 patients with CHF and pulmonary infection admitted in our hospital from January 2009 to December 2016 were enrolled in this study. According to the random number table, the patients were divided into control group and observation group (*n* = 50). The control group was given intravenous infusion of cefoperazone/sulbactam. The observation group received intravenous infusion of cefoperazone/sulbactam plus amikacin. After the treatment course of 7 - 14 d, the respiratory rate, heart rate, partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide (PaCO₂) and oxygen (PaO₂), time to symptom relief, efficacy and bacterial clearance were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for statistical analysis. According to the data type, Student's *t* test and Chi-square test were used to make comparison between the 2 groups. **Results** Compared with before treatment, the respiratory rate, heart rate, PaCO₂ and PaO₂ were significantly improved in both groups (*P*<0.05). After the treatment, the observation group had significantly reduced respiratory rate, heart rate and PaCO₂, and obviously elevated PaO₂ when compared with the control group (*P*<0.05). The time periods to reliefs of moist rale [(4.3±1.2) vs (6.0±2.1)d], asthma [(2.2±1.4) vs (3.5±1.7)d], cough [(5.2±1.3) vs (7.4±1.8)d], and high fever [(2.4±1.1) vs (3.5±1.2) d] were notably shorter in the observation group than the control group (*P*<0.05). What's more, the observation group had remarkably higher efficacy (94.0% vs 76.0%) and bacterial clearance (71.4% vs 47.4%) than the control group (*P*<0.05). **Conclusion** Amikacin combined with cefoperazone/sulbactam is superior to cefoperazone/sulbactam in the treatment of the elderly with CHF and pulmonary infection.

【Key words】 heart failure; lungs; infection; amikacin; cefoperazone/sulbactam

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慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)是多种心血管疾病进展的终末阶段^[1]。随着我国人口老龄化态势的不断加剧,CHF的发病率逐年攀升^[2]。由于心功能不全,部分CHF患者心脏射血功能减弱,导致肺部淤血,进而诱发肺部渗出性病变、水肿,严重者甚至会发生肺部感染,而肺部感染又会加重CHF症状,是导致心力衰竭急性加重甚至死亡的重要诱因^[3]。老年CHF患者由于生理机能衰退、免疫力低下,并发肺部感染的概率显著高于其他人群,且临床预后较差^[4]。因此,积极控制肺部感染已成为治疗老年CHF患者的关键。本研究采用阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年CHF合并肺部感染,取得了较为满意的效果,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入2009年1月至2016年12月在广州市红十字会医院接受治疗的老年CHF并肺部感染患者100例。CHF诊断标准依据《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南》(2014版)^[5]。肺部感染经胸部影像学检查及痰培养证实。纳入标准:(1)≥60岁;(2)签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)合并严重肝肾功能障碍;(2)对受试药物过敏;(3)合并其他抗生素的用药;(4)恶性肿瘤。按随机数字表法将入组患者分为对照组和观察组,每组50例。对照组中男性27例,女性23例,年龄60~88(68.4±7.9)岁,肺部感染时间2~4(2.7±0.5)d,纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级Ⅱ级16例,Ⅲ级23例,Ⅳ级11例;观察组中男性28例,女性22例,年龄60~85(67.3±8.0)岁,肺部感染时间2~4(2.4±0.6)d, NYHA心功能分级Ⅱ级13例,Ⅲ级25例,Ⅳ级12例。

1.2 方法

所有入组患者均给予常规基础治疗,包括强心、利尿、平喘、通气、扩血管及维持电解质平衡等。对照组给予头孢哌酮/舒巴坦[规格1.5g(以头孢哌酮1.0g与舒巴坦0.5g计),辉瑞制药有限公司],静脉滴注,120mg/(kg·d);观察组在对照组治疗基础上加用阿米卡星[规格2ml:0.2g(20万单位),天心制药股份有限公司],静脉滴注,300mg溶于250ml注射用生理盐水,1次/d。两组疗程均为7~14d,根据患者病情适当调整药物剂量或疗程。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床指标 比较两组患者治疗前后呼吸、心率、动脉血二氧化碳分压(partial pressure of arterial

carbon dioxide, PaCO₂)及动脉血氧分压(partial pressure of arterial oxygen, PaO₂),其中PaCO₂及PaO₂采用血气分析仪监测。

1.3.2 临床症状缓解时间 统计两组患者湿啰音、气喘、咳嗽及高热等症状缓解时间。

1.3.3 临床疗效^[6] 痊愈:临床症状、体征消失,胸部X线片示肺部炎症病灶已被吸收或呈消散状态;显效:临床症状、体征明显改善,胸部X线片示肺部炎症病灶已被吸收,且消散面积≥60%;改善:临床症状、体征减轻,胸部X线片示肺部炎症病灶部分吸收,且消散面积<60%;无效:临床症状、体征及胸部X线片检查结果无改善,甚至恶化。总有效率=[(痊愈+显效+改善)/总例数]×100%。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验。计数资料以百分率表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料比较

两组患者一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 两组患者临床指标比较

两组均未发现不良反应和肾功能异常表现。与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后的呼吸、心率、PaCO₂及PaO₂均得到显著改善,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);治疗后,与对照组相比较,观察组患者呼吸、心率及PaCO₂均显著降低,而PaO₂显著升高,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 两组患者临床症状缓解时间比较

与对照组相比较,观察组患者湿啰音[(4.3±1.2) vs (6.0±2.1)d]、气喘[(2.2±1.4) vs (3.5±1.7)d]、咳嗽[(5.2±1.3) vs (7.4±1.8)d]及高热[(2.4±1.1) vs (3.5±1.2)d]的缓解时间均显著缩短($P < 0.05$)。

2.4 两组患者临床疗效比较

观察组和对照组中痊愈分别41例和27例,显效分别3例和6例,改善分别3例和5例,观察组的痊愈率及总有效率均显著高于对照组(82.0% vs 54.0%, 94.0% vs 76.0%; $P < 0.05$)。

2.5 两组患者细菌学评价比较

观察组和对照组检出菌株数分别为42和38株,主要为铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、肺炎链球菌、鲍氏不动杆菌、大肠埃希菌、表皮葡萄球菌及

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

(n = 50)

Item	Observation group	Control group	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.3 \pm 8.0	68.4 \pm 7.9	0.491
Male [n (%)]	28 (56.0)	27 (54.0)	0.945
Lung infection time (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.4 \pm 0.6	2.7 \pm 0.5	0.756
Matching of infected strains [n (%)]	28 (56.0)	27 (54.0)	0.945
NYHA [n (%)]			0.884
II	13 (26.0)	16 (32.0)	
III	25 (50.0)	23 (46.0)	
IV	12 (24.0)	11 (22.0)	
Severity of lung infection [n (%)]			0.856
Mild	25 (50.0)	24 (48.0)	
Moderate	15 (30.0)	16 (32.0)	
Severe	10 (20.0)	10 (20.0)	

NYHA: New York Heart Association

表2 两组患者治疗前后各项临床指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of indices before and after treatment between two groups

(n = 50, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	Observation group		Control group	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
RR (times/min)	29.2 \pm 5.7	25.4 \pm 3.2 ^{*#}	29.5 \pm 6.1	27.5 \pm 2.8 [#]
Heart rate (beats/min)	96.6 \pm 11.0	87.2 \pm 9.1 ^{*#}	95.8 \pm 12.7	92.9 \pm 8.4 [#]
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	66.8 \pm 13.0	49.2 \pm 10.1 ^{*#}	68.0 \pm 10.7	65.9 \pm 13.4 [#]
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	41.6 \pm 11.5	69.2 \pm 15.1 ^{*#}	40.2 \pm 12.7	53.9 \pm 13.4 [#]

RR: respiratory rate; PaCO₂: partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide; PaO₂: partial pressure of arterial oxygen. 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa. Compared with control group, *P < 0.05; compared with before treatment, #P < 0.05

变形菌属;清除菌株数分别为30和18株,清除率分别为71.4%和47.4%,两组比较,差异具有统计学意义(P < 0.05)。

3 讨论

据统计,CHF的患病率约为1.5%~2.0%,且年龄越高患病率越高,65岁以上患者CHF患病率可达6%~10%^[7]。老年CHF患者因其心脏功能下降,搏出量少,加之支气管黏膜、腺体生理性萎缩,纤毛活动性降低,支气管黏膜屏障作用减弱,当发生慢性充血性心力衰竭时,易导致肺部淤血,从而为病原菌繁殖提供了条件,进而引发肺部感染^[8,9]。肺感染性疾病可由病原微生物、理化因素、药物、免疫损伤、过敏因素所导致,出现气道感染、肺实质感染等症状,广义上包括胸膜感染和少见的纵膈感染。目前临床上发现的病原体繁多,主要为支原体与病毒,以及寄生虫、立克次体、真菌等。CHF并发肺部感染可严重影响肺部换气功能,导致患者出现不同程度的呼吸困难现象,引发血氧供应不足,进而加剧心力衰竭病情,故老年CHF合并肺部感染患者往往病情较重,心力衰竭难以控制^[10]。然而,由于CHF患者需长期服用抗菌药物,导致多重感染与细菌耐

药性日益加剧,加之老年患者免疫力低下,从而使其抗感染治疗越发困难复杂^[11]。

李志芳等^[12]研究显示,CHF并肺部感染病原菌以革兰氏阳性菌、革兰氏阴性菌及真菌为主,其中肺炎链球菌、表皮葡萄球菌为主要的革兰氏阳性菌,铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌为主要的革兰氏阴性菌,与本研究结果基本一致。头孢哌酮/舒巴坦为第3代头孢哌酮与β-内酰胺酶抑制剂舒巴坦的复合制剂,前者主要通过抑制细菌细胞壁合成发挥杀菌作用,后者则可有效保护前者不受β-内酰胺酶水解,从而大大增强头孢哌酮抗降解能力和抗菌性。头孢哌酮/舒巴坦对革兰氏阳性菌、革兰氏阴性菌均有较强抗菌活性,被广泛应用于CHF并肺部感染的临床治疗^[13]。但由于CHF并肺部感染较为棘手,尤其是感染耐药铜绿假单胞菌后常导致肺部感染无法控制,单独使用头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗效果也并不理想^[14]。本研究结果显示,单纯头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年CHF并肺部感染,其细菌清除率仅为47.4% (18/38),治疗总有效率仅为76.0% (38/50)。

阿米卡星属于氨基糖苷类抗生素,可通过破坏细菌蛋白质合成发挥抑菌作用,具有广谱抗菌性,尤

其对耐药铜绿假单胞菌效果显著,目前与其他药物联合,被用于辅助治疗呼吸机相关性肺炎^[15]。本研究结果显示,阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年 CHF 并肺部感染,可有效改善患者呼吸功能,提高血氧含量,缩短临床症状缓解时间,细菌清除率为 71.4% (30/42),治疗总有效率为 94.0% (38/50),其效果优于单纯头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗,提示阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦应用具有协同作用,较单用头孢哌酮/舒巴坦能更好清除病原菌,改善肺部感染。

综上所述,阿米卡星联合头孢哌酮/舒巴坦治疗老年 CHF 并肺部感染,可提高细菌清除率,缓解临床症状,改善临床疗效,值得临床推广应用。本研究的不足之处在于样本量较少,尚需大样本的工作予以验证并进行深入的机制探讨。

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