

· 论 著 ·

地衣芽孢杆菌对抗生素相关性腹泻 患儿炎症因子和免疫功能的影响

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摘要: **目的** 观察地衣芽孢杆菌治疗儿童抗生素相关性腹泻(AAD)的临床疗效及其对炎症因子和免疫功能的影响。**方法** 选取2020年9月至2021年8月安徽省妇幼保健院收治的呼吸道感染合并AAD的患儿100例,按照随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组各50例。对照组予常规治疗,观察组在对照组的基础上给予地衣芽孢杆菌治疗,5~7 d为1个疗程。比较两组患儿治疗前后血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 、白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-10]、免疫因子[免疫球蛋白(Ig)A、IgG、IgM]和外周血淋巴细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺和CD4⁺/CD8⁺)水平变化及临床疗效。**结果** 治疗后,观察组治疗总有效率显著高于对照组(88.0% vs 68.0%, $\chi^2 = 5.828$, $P < 0.05$)。两组患儿血清TNF- α 、IL-6水平较治疗前下降,且观察组低于对照组($P < 0.05$);IL-10水平较治疗前上升,且观察组高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患儿IgA、IgG、IgM、CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平和CD4⁺/CD8⁺均较治疗前升高,且观察组高于对照组($P < 0.05$);CD8⁺水平较治疗前下降,且观察组低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组均未见明显不良反应。**结论** 地衣芽孢杆菌治疗儿童AAD可减轻机体炎症反应,改善免疫功能,临床效果显著且安全性高。

关键词: 抗生素相关性腹泻; 地衣芽孢杆菌; 炎症因子; 免疫功能

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Effects of *Bacillus licheniformis* on inflammatory factors and immune function in children with antibiotic associated diarrhea

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Abstract: Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of *Bacillus licheniformis* in the treatment of children with antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) and its influences on inflammatory factors and immune function. **Methods** From September 2020 to August 2021, 100 children with respiratory tract infection complicated with AAD admitted to Anhui Maternal and Child Health Hospital were randomly divided into control group and observation group ($n = 50$, each). The conventional treatment was given in control group, and *Bacillus licheniformis* was additionally given in observation group based on the routine treatment, which lasted for 5-7 days (a course of treatment). The changes of serum inflammatory factors [tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10], immune factors [immunoglobulin (Ig) A, IgG, IgM] and peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets (CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺) were observed before and after treatment, and the clinical efficacy was compared between two groups. **Results** After treatment, the total effective rate in observation group was significantly higher than that in control group (88.0% vs 68.0%, $\chi^2 = 5.828$, $P < 0.05$). Compared with those before treatment, the serum levels of TNF- α and IL-6 decreased after treatment in two groups, and they were significantly lower in observation group than those in control group ($P < 0.05$). The serum IL-10 level increased after treatment in both groups, and it was significantly higher in observation group than that in control group ($P < 0.05$).

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The levels of IgA, IgG, IgM, CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ increased after treatment in both groups, and they were significantly higher in observation group than those in control group ($P < 0.05$). The level of CD8⁺ decreased compared with that before treatment in two groups, and it was significantly lower in observation group than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). No obvious adverse reaction was observed in two groups. **Conclusion** In the treatment of children with antibiotic-associated diarrhea, *Bacillus licheniformis* can reduce the inflammatory response and improve immune function. The clinical effect is significant with high safety.

Keywords: Antibiotic associated diarrhea; *Bacillus licheniformis*; Inflammatory factors; Immune function

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抗生素相关性腹泻(antibiotic associated diarrhea, AAD)指使用抗生素治疗后,排除其他原因,因抗生素本身副作用或肠道菌群紊乱引起的腹泻^[1]。AAD可引起患儿机体内环境紊乱,破坏水电解质平衡,极易出现生命体征不稳定,严重危害患儿生命健康^[2]。临床上常采用对症治疗AAD,但效果欠佳^[3]。有研究表明,小儿AAD的预后与机体炎症反应和免疫功能高度相关^[4]。因此,加强调节患儿机体炎症反应和免疫功能,对提高AAD的疗效至关重要。外源性补充益生菌制剂有助于调整肠道微环境,改善肠道黏膜屏障,抑制病原菌入侵,进而改善机体免疫功能。本研究探讨地衣芽孢杆菌治疗儿童呼吸道感染合并AAD的临床疗效及其对炎症因子和免疫功能的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2020年9月至2021年8月在安徽省妇幼保健院就诊的呼吸道感染合并AAD的患儿100例为研究对象,按照随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组各50例。两组患儿的性别、年龄、体质量、基础疾病及抗生素使用情况进行比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

1.2 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准为AAD的判断标准^[5]:(1)入院前未出现腹泻症状,应用抗生素之后出现腹泻;(2)大便性状发生改变,次数比平常增多,或出现发热和呕吐,或1d内稀糊样便 ≥ 3 次;(3)大便镜检无明显白细胞增多现象,或1个高倍视野下白细胞 < 5 个,且未镜检出巨噬细胞和红细胞;(4)近1

月内未用抗生素及微生态制剂;近期末使用免疫抑制剂及免疫增强剂。排除标准:(1)体内重要脏器出现严重损伤者;(2)对抗生素及益生菌制剂治疗过敏者;(3)合并其他类型肠道疾病;(4)对治疗依从性差或配合度不高者。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(YYLL2020-2020FY06-05-01),且儿童家长均签署知情同意书。

1.3 治疗方案 对照组予抗炎、补液、维持体内酸碱和水电解质平衡等常规治疗,观察组在对照组的基础上予以地衣芽孢杆菌活菌颗粒(商品名:整肠生,东北制药集团沈阳第一制药,批号:国药准字S20073008,0.5g/包)治疗,3次/d,0.25g/次,温水口服,5~7d为1个疗程。

1.4 观察指标 观察两组患儿疗程内的大便次数、大便性状、腹泻病程和不良反应等指标。治疗前、后抽取两组患儿晨起空腹静脉血3ml,分离血清,酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 、白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-6、IL-10]水平;免疫透射比浊法检测血清免疫因子[免疫球蛋白(immunoglobulin, Ig)A、IgG、IgM]水平;流式细胞仪测定外周血T细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺)水平并计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值。

1.5 疗效评价标准^[1] 显效:治疗24~48h后,大便次数及大便性状恢复正常状态,大便常规检查阴性结果,临床症状全部消失;有效:治疗48~72h后,大便次数减少, ≤ 3 次/d,临床症状出现好转,大便水分减少,大便常规检查阴性结果,脱水症状基本缓解;无效:用药72h后大便次数仍每天3次以上,性状未出

表1 两组一般资料比较 ($n=50$)

Tab. 1 Comparison of general data between two groups ($n=50$)

| 组别 | 月龄[月, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] | 男/女(例) | 体质量(kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 呼吸道感染情况 (例, 上呼吸道/下呼吸道) | 抗生素使用情况(例) | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----|-------|
| | | | | | 头孢 | 青霉素 | 大环内酯类 |
| 观察组 | 3.50(1.00, 15.00) | 29/21 | 8.57 \pm 3.90 | 14/36 | 25 | 18 | 7 |
| 对照组 | 9.00(3.00, 21.00) | 25/25 | 9.72 \pm 3.45 | 17/33 | 22 | 23 | 5 |
| Z/ χ^2 /t值 | 1.636 | 0.644 | 1.568 | 0.421 | 1.135 | | |
| P值 | 0.102 | 0.422 | 0.120 | 0.517 | 0.567 | | |

现明显好转,甚至有恶化趋势,脱水症状持续未缓解。总有效率=(显效+有效)/总例数×100%。

1.6 统计学方法 采用SPSS 16.0处理数据。计数资料以例(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;对符合正态分布的计量资料,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用成组 t 检验,组内比较采用配对 t 检验;对不符合正态分布的计量资料,以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效比较 治疗后,观察组有效率(88.0%)明显高于对照组有效率(68.0%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 两组患儿治疗前、后血清炎症因子水平比较 治疗前,两组患儿血清IL-6、TNF- α 、IL-10水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿血清TNF- α 、IL-6水平较治疗前下降,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05, P<0.01$); IL-10水平较治疗前上升,且观察组高于对照组($P<0.05, P<0.01$)。见表3。

2.3 两组患儿治疗前、后免疫球蛋白水平比较 治疗前,两组患儿血清IgA、IgG、IgM水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿血清IgA、IgG、IgM均较治疗前升高,且观察组高于对照组($P<0.05, P<0.01$)。见表4。

2.4 两组患儿治疗前、后外周血淋巴细胞亚群水平比较 治疗前,两组患儿血CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组患儿CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平和CD4⁺/CD8⁺均较治疗前升高,且观察组高于对照组($P<0.05, P<0.01$); CD8⁺水平较治疗前下降,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表5。

表2 两组患儿的临床疗效比较 [n=50,例(%)]

Tab. 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups [n=50, case(%)]

| 组别 | 显效 | 有效 | 无效 | 总有效 |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 观察组 | 30(60.0) | 14(28.0) | 6(12.0) | 44(88.0) |
| 对照组 | 22(44.0) | 12(24.0) | 16(32.0) | 34(68.0) |
| χ^2 值 | | | | 5.828 |
| P值 | | | | 0.016 |

表3 两组患儿治疗前后炎症因子水平比较 (n=50,ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab. 3 Comparison of inflammatory factor levels between two groups before and after treatment (n=50, ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 | TNF- α | | IL-6 | | IL-10 | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 |
| 观察组 | 153.96 \pm 30.16 | 73.31 \pm 18.85 ^a | 35.32 \pm 10.03 | 14.99 \pm 5.19 ^a | 31.40 \pm 7.81 | 59.07 \pm 11.95 ^a |
| 对照组 | 150.64 \pm 31.67 | 84.93 \pm 20.60 ^a | 36.67 \pm 9.71 | 21.29 \pm 6.50 ^a | 30.29 \pm 8.92 | 50.24 \pm 13.17 ^a |
| t 值 | 0.537 | 2.944 | 0.681 | 5.348 | 0.658 | 3.511 |
| P值 | 0.592 | 0.004 | 0.498 | <0.001 | 0.512 | 0.001 |

注:与本组治疗前比较,^a $P<0.05$ 。

表4 两组患儿治疗前后免疫球蛋白水平比较 (n=50, g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab. 4 Comparison of immunoglobulin levels between two groups before and after treatment (n=50, g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 | IgA | | IgG | | IgM | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 |
| 观察组 | 1.37 \pm 0.29 | 2.12 \pm 0.48 ^a | 7.28 \pm 1.79 | 11.94 \pm 2.62 ^a | 1.34 \pm 0.30 | 1.66 \pm 0.36 ^a |
| 对照组 | 1.43 \pm 0.23 | 1.84 \pm 0.36 ^a | 7.40 \pm 1.49 | 9.10 \pm 1.22 ^a | 1.32 \pm 0.27 | 1.42 \pm 0.43 |
| t 值 | 1.131 | 3.316 | 0.367 | 6.951 | 0.339 | 3.024 |
| P值 | 0.261 | 0.001 | 0.714 | <0.001 | 0.735 | 0.003 |

注:与本组治疗前比较,^a $P<0.05$ 。

表5 两组患儿治疗前后T细胞亚群水平比较 (n=50, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab. 5 Comparison of T cell subsets levels between two groups before and after treatment (n=50, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 | CD3 ⁺ (%) | | CD4 ⁺ (%) | | CD8 ⁺ (%) | | CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ | |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 |
| 观察组 | 43.30 \pm 8.77 | 52.83 \pm 9.69 ^a | 32.80 \pm 6.71 | 42.08 \pm 8.48 ^a | 31.24 \pm 5.92 | 24.28 \pm 5.67 ^a | 1.10 \pm 0.33 | 1.88 \pm 0.68 ^a |
| 对照组 | 44.01 \pm 8.40 | 45.71 \pm 8.01 | 33.80 \pm 5.46 | 36.44 \pm 6.98 ^a | 30.97 \pm 5.16 | 27.05 \pm 4.86 ^a | 1.14 \pm 0.29 | 1.40 \pm 0.33 ^a |
| t 值 | 0.415 | 4.003 | 0.815 | 3.629 | 0.341 | 2.621 | 0.534 | 4.549 |
| P值 | 0.679 | <0.001 | 0.417 | <0.001 | 0.810 | 0.010 | 0.595 | <0.001 |

注:与本组治疗前比较,^a $P<0.05$ 。

2.5 两组患儿不良反应比较 治疗期间两组患儿未见明显不良反应。

3 讨论

儿童中AAD发生率为20%~35%^[6]。AAD的发病机制尚未完全明确,主要与应用大量抗生素治疗后,导致肠道黏膜屏障破坏有关^[7]。研究表明,及时补充生态制剂,可修复受损肠道黏膜屏障,降低炎症反应,提高机体免疫力,可获得良好的临床疗效^[8]。地衣芽孢杆菌是一种肠道共生菌,口服进入肠道,迅速定植于肠黏膜上皮细胞表面,与肠道正常菌群构成膜菌群,阻止致病菌的黏附入侵。地衣芽孢杆菌还具有抗氧化应激作用,有效抑制肠道内炎症反应,同时提高机体免疫力和抗感染力,对急慢性肠炎均有显著疗效^[9]。本研究结果显示,观察组临床总有效率为88.0%,显著高于对照组68.0%,提示地衣芽孢杆菌对AAD疗效显著,这与陈智勇等^[10]的研究结果相似。

IL-6是一种多功能炎症因子,促进B细胞分化,具有提高T细胞活化信号的功能。IL-6过度表达会引起机体内环境的紊乱^[11]。TNF- α 可激活和聚集多种炎症细胞,刺激诱导炎症细胞释放多种炎症因子,如IL-6的产生。IL-6和TNF- α 还是肠道黏膜损伤的启动因子^[12-13]。IL-10作为一种具有免疫抑制功能的抗炎因子,可抑制巨噬细胞、单核细胞释放TNF- α 、IL-6等,减少炎症发生^[14]。廖伟荣等^[15]研究表明,地衣芽孢杆菌辅助治疗能显著降低肠炎患儿血清IL-6和IL-8水平,抑制炎症反应。本研究结果与其基本一致:观察组治疗后血清TNF- α 、IL-6水平显著低于对照组,血清IL-10水平显著高于对照组,提示地衣芽孢杆菌活菌制剂可减轻机体炎症反应。

免疫功能在AAD发病中发挥重要因素,免疫功能的改善有助于提高疾病的临床疗效^[16]。免疫球蛋白是体液免疫系统的主要成员,IgG占免疫球蛋白总量的75%左右,是发挥抗感染作用的重要部分^[17]。IgM是感染早期最早产生的抗体,IgA则在黏膜防御中发挥重要作用。CD4⁺T细胞可以活化巨噬细胞,CD8⁺T细胞则抑制细胞活化,CD4⁺/CD8⁺正常情况下处于动态平衡中,机体出现疾病后,免疫功能受到抑制,出现CD4⁺T细胞减少,CD8⁺T细胞增加^[19]。徐雯等^[19]研究结果显示,生态制剂治疗后,与对照组比较,观察组患儿血IgA、IgG、IgM水平升高更加明显,生态制剂治疗儿童AAD对改善患儿的免疫功

能作用确切。研究表明,对婴幼儿肺炎AAD应用生态制剂治疗后,与对照组相比,治疗组患儿CD3⁺、CD4⁺水平显著升高,而CD8⁺水平显著降低。本研究结果,生态制剂治疗后的IgA、IgG、IgM和CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平变化与以上两个研究结论一致,说明地衣芽孢杆菌活菌制剂治疗可提高AAD患儿的机体免疫功能。

综上所述,地衣芽孢杆菌治疗儿童AAD可减轻患儿机体炎症反应,改善免疫功能,临床效果显著且安全性高。但本研究存在纳入患儿例数较少和研究对象来源集中等不足,有待进一步完善。

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