

论著·临床研究

哮喘患儿呼出气一氧化氮及外周血嗜酸粒细胞的变化

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[摘要] 目的 检测支气管哮喘(AS),AS合并过敏性鼻炎(AS/AR)及慢性咳嗽变异性哮喘(CVA)患儿中呼出气一氧化氮(eNO)和外周血嗜酸粒细胞(EOS)的水平及两者的相关性,以探讨eNOS检测在AS儿童中的应用。**方法** 采用电化学法对5~14岁患有AS($n=12$)、AS/AR($n=29$)、CVA($n=10$)的患儿进行eNO测定,同时测定EOS及一秒钟用力呼气容积占预计值百分比(FEV1%)。30例无特异性疾病史和家族过敏史,且近两周无急性呼吸道感染史的儿童作为对照组。**结果** AS, AS/AR, CVA 3组 eNO 和 EOS 水平均高于对照组($P < 0.01$); AS/AR组 eNO(50.3 ± 6.7 ppb)和 EOS 水平($5.9 \pm 4.2 \times 10^9$)高于 AS 组(30.5 ± 8.8 ppb, $4.2 \pm 3.2 \times 10^9$)及 CVA 组(26.0 ± 3.2 ppb, $3.7 \pm 6.9 \times 10^9$) (均 $P < 0.05$), 而 AS、CVA 组间差异无显著性; AS 组 eNO 与 EOS 呈正相关($r = 0.51, P < 0.05$), 但与 FEV₁ 无相关性($r = 0.144, P > 0.05$)。**结论** eNO 在过敏性体质中高表达,且 eNO 可以反映 AS 患者气道嗜酸性炎症水平。

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[关键词] 呼出气一氧化氮;支气管哮喘;外周血嗜酸粒细胞;儿童

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Changes of exhaled nitric oxide and peripheral blood eosinophils in children with asthma

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Abstract: **Objective** This study examined the levels of exhaled nitric oxide (eNO) and peripheral blood eosinophils (EOS) as well as the correlation between the two markers in children with bronchial asthma (AS), AS complicated by allergic rhinitis (AS/AR) and chronic cough variant asthma (CVA), in order to explore the value of eNOS detection in children with AS. **Methods** The eNO level was measured using light-emitting electrochemical photometry in 12 children with AS, 29 children with AS/AR and 10 children with CVA. Peripheral blood EOS was counted by blood cell counter (Coulter JT). Forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) was assessed by lung function measurement. Thirty children without atopic disease and acute respiratory infection as well as without a family history of atopic disease served as the control group. **Results** The levels of eNO and blood EOS in the AS, the AS/AR and the CVA groups were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The AS/AR group showed increased levels of eNO (50.3 ± 6.7 ppb) and EOS ($5.9 \pm 4.2 \times 10^9$) compared with the AS (30.5 ± 8.8 ppb and $4.2 \pm 3.2 \times 10^9$ respectively) and the CVA groups (26.0 ± 3.2 ppb and $3.7 \pm 6.9 \times 10^9$ respectively) ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences in eNO and EOS levels between the AS and the CVA groups. The eNO level was positively correlated with the EOS level ($r = 0.51, P < 0.05$), but not with FEV1 ($r = 0.144, P > 0.05$) in the AS group. **Conclusions** eNO is highly expressed in children with symptoms of atopy and can reflect the levels of eosinophilic airway inflammation in children with AS.

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Key words: Exhaled nitric oxide; Bronchial asthma; Peripheral blood eosinophil; Child

支气管哮喘(AS)是多种细胞(嗜酸性粒细胞、肥大细胞、T淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞、气道上皮细胞等)及其组份参与反应而引起慢性的炎症疾病,气道炎症和气道高反应性是AS的主要特征。AS的控制不但包括临床症状控制,而且还应包括实验室

的炎症指标和病理生理学等特征性改变。相对于气道的非侵袭性检测方法,呼出气一氧化氮(eNO)的测定能简便有效地反映AS患儿的炎症程度。本研究对我院51例AS患儿的临床资料进行分析,报告如下。

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1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

1.1.1 正常对照组 我院儿童保健科门诊患儿30例,男16例,女14例。年龄为5~14岁,平均年龄(7.8 ± 1.5)岁。既往无湿疹、过敏性鼻炎(AR)、荨麻疹、AS等特应性疾病,无家族过敏史,近2周内无急性呼吸道感染史。

1.1.2 AS组 2008年7月至2008年10月在我院哮喘专科门诊就诊或住院患儿51例,其中AS12例,AS合并AR(AS/AR)29例,慢性咳嗽变异性哮喘(CVA)10例,男29例,女22例。患儿年龄5~14岁,平均年龄(8.9 ± 1.4)岁。病程5个月至11年,就诊时急性发作9例,慢性持续期27例,临床缓解期15例。入组患儿符合AS的诊断标准^[1]或CVA的诊断标准^[2]。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 eNO浓度测定 采用电化学法《呼出一氧化氮测定系统》(瑞典 Aerocrine公司,NIOX MINO)。测定前告知患儿收集气体标本的呼吸方法并观看录像,在系统内置动画软件和声光的提示下,引导患儿呼气。呼出气流速依据美国胸科学会(ATS)测定指南^[3]要求控制在50 mL/s,测定结果以ppb(百亿分之单位)表达;本试验均安排在肺通气功能检查或支气管激发试验之前进行。

1.2.2 一秒钟用力呼气容积(FEV₁)的测定 用MasterScreen肺功能仪(德国JAEGER公司)重复测定5次,取最佳值,并计算一秒钟用力呼气容积占预计值百分比(FEV₁%)

1.2.3 外周血EOS计数 采用Coulter JT细胞计数仪计数外周血EOS。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 15.0软件包统计,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,AS,AS/AR及CVA的患儿eNO和EOS水平比较采用方差分析。哮喘患儿eNO浓度与FEV₁%之间及eNO浓度与EOS之间比较采用直线相关分析。

2 结果

AS,AS/AR及CVA组eNO和EOS水平均高于对照组($P < 0.01$),其中AS/AR组eNO和EOS水平高于AS组和CVA组($P < 0.01$),而AS组和CVA组eNO浓度差异无显著性($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 各组患儿eNO和EOS水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 例数 | eNO(ppb) | EOS($\times 10^9$) |
|--------|----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 对照组 | 30 | 11.3 ± 6.8 | 2.4 ± 1.6 |
| AS组 | 12 | 30.5 ± 8.8^a | 4.2 ± 3.2^a |
| AS/AR组 | 29 | $50.3 \pm 6.7^{a,b}$ | $5.9 \pm 4.2^{a,b}$ |
| CVA组 | 10 | $26.0 \pm 3.2^{a,c}$ | $3.7 \pm 6.9^{a,c}$ |
| F值 | | 40.87 | 6.71 |
| P值 | | 0.00 | 0.01 |

a:与对照组比较, $P < 0.01$; b:与AS组比较, $P < 0.01$; c:与AS/AR组比较, $P < 0.01$

AS组eNO水平与EOS计数呈正相关($r = 0.51, P < 0.05$),但与FEV₁无明显相关性($r = 0.144, P > 0.05$)。见图1。

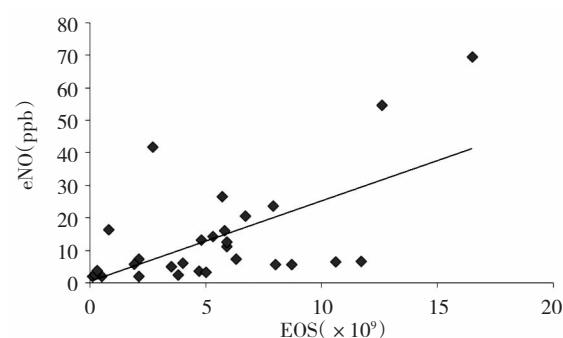


图1 AS组eNO与EOS相关性

3 讨论

自从1987年发现人体内一氧化氮(NO)在呼吸道内起着重要的调节作用^[4]以来,NO在AS中的作用逐步被人们所认识,作为气道的非侵袭性检测方法之一,利用化学发光光度法检测eNO浓度已用于临床实践^[5]。

本研究发现,AS/AR组eNO水平高于AS和CVA组,提示在过敏性体质中eNO产生增多,Brussee等^[6]研究发现伴有过敏性体质的AS患者eNO水平高于AS患者,Hervás等^[7]通过对90例AS患儿进行eNO测定后发现,伴有AR症状的AS患儿eNO浓度明显高于AS组,本研究结果与之一致。van Asch^[8]等认为AS与AR间eNO水平差异无显著性,另有学者认为有过敏性体质患者其eNO水平增高。本研究中AS患儿外周血EOS计数与eNO呈正相关,提示eNO可以反映哮喘患者气道嗜酸性炎症水平。多位学者研究证实,AS患者比非AS患者EOS增高,且与气道阻塞严重程度有关。AS患者eNO与诱导痰、支气管肺泡灌洗液及支气管内膜活检等检查中的嗜酸粒细胞计数呈正相

关^[9]。而 Hammermann 等^[10]学者认为, EOS 产生的主要是碱性蛋白, 抑制细胞对 L-精氨酸的吸收, 并且减少内源性 NO 在肺泡巨噬细胞和气管上皮细胞的合成, 说明 EOS 在哮喘发病中起重要作用。

肺功能是评价 AS 严重程度的主要方法之一, FEV1 是反映小气道通气功能的主要指标, 临幊上经常以 FEV1 来反映 AS 发作的严重程度, 但发作期炎症程度并非等同于气道炎症的严重程度, 炎症情况应是 AS 发生、发展和转归整个病程中的总体表现。本研究对 AS 患儿 eNO 与 FEV1% 的相关性分析, 发现二者无相关关系。Delgado-Corcoran 等^[11]研究发现, AS 的严重程度与 FEV1 之间差异无显著性, 认为轻度患儿 FEV1 改变不明显, Battaglia 等^[12]认为 eNO 浓度与小气道功能有关, 故在临床实践中, 除了对肺功能做出正确判断外, 还应重视评估 AS 患者的气道炎症。

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