

本文引用: 郑速征, 白红丽, 单秋歌. 重组人干扰素 α -1b 联合沙棘干乳剂治疗儿童病毒性腹泻疗效观察 [J]. 新乡医学院学报, 2022, 39(1): 76-80. DOI: 10.7683/xxxyxb. 2022.01.016.

【临床研究】

重组人干扰素 α -1b 联合沙棘干乳剂治疗儿童病毒性腹泻疗效观察

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摘要: 目的 探讨重组人干扰素 α -1b 联合沙棘干乳剂治疗儿童病毒性腹泻的临床效果。方法 选择 2017 年 3 月至 2019 年 2 月漯河医学高等专科学校第二附属医院收治的 88 例病毒性腹泻患儿为研究对象, 按照治疗方法将患儿分为观察组和对照组, 每组 44 例。2 组患儿均给予积极纠正酸中毒、静脉补液纠正脱水、无乳糖饮食、蒙脱石散、双歧杆菌四联活菌片等常规治疗措施, 观察组患儿在常规治疗基础上给予重组人干扰素 α -1b 和沙棘干乳剂联合治疗。观察并比较 2 组患儿脱水纠正时间、腹泻停止时间、住院时间及不良反应; 对 2 组患儿治疗前后血清肌酸激酶(CK)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、 α -羟丁酸脱氢酶(α -HBD)、肌酸激酶同工酶 MB(CK-MB)、二胺氧化酶(DAO)水平及粪便钙卫蛋白(Fcp)水平、肠道菌群进行比较; 治疗后判定 2 组患儿临床疗效。结果 观察组患儿脱水纠正时间、腹泻停止时间、住院时间显著短于对照组($P < 0.05$)。治疗前 2 组患儿血清 CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 2 组患儿治疗后血清 CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB 水平显著低于治疗前($P < 0.05$); 治疗后, 观察组患儿血清 CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB 水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。治疗前 2 组患儿粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的菌落数比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 2 组患儿治疗后粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌的菌落数显著少于治疗前, 双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的菌落数显著多于治疗前($P < 0.05$); 治疗后, 观察组患儿粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌的菌落数显著少于对照组, 双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的菌落数显著多于对照组($P < 0.05$)。治疗前 2 组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗后 2 组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平显著低于治疗前($P < 0.05$); 治疗后, 观察组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。观察组和对照组患儿治疗总有效率分别为 95.45% (42/44)、79.55% (35/44); 观察组患儿治疗总有效率显著高于对照组($\chi^2 = 5.091, P < 0.05$)。观察组和对照组患儿不良反应发生率分别为 6.82% (3/44)、2.27% (1/44), 2 组患儿不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.262, P > 0.05$)。结论 重组人干扰素 α -1b 和沙棘干乳剂联合治疗可有效改善病毒性腹泻患儿的临床症状、肠道菌群, 减轻肠黏膜损伤和心肌损害。

关键词: 病毒性腹泻; 沙棘干乳剂; 重组人干扰素 α -1b; 心肌酶谱

中图分类号: R614 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1004-7239(2022)01-0076-05

Effect of recombinant human interferon α -1b combined with Shaji Ganruji in the treatment of children with viral diarrhea

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the effect of recombinant human interferon α -1b combined with Shaji Ganruji in the treatment of children with viral diarrhea. **Methods** A total of 88 children with viral diarrhea treated in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Luohe Medical College from March 2017 to February 2019 were selected as the research subjects, and the patients were divided into observation group and control group according to the treatment methods, with 44 cases in each group. All patients were given routine treatment measures such as correcting acidosis, intravenous rehydration to correct dehydration, lactose free diet, smectite powder and Bifidobacterium tetrad viable tablets. The patients in the observation group were treated with recombinant human interferon α -1b and Shaji Ganruji on the basis of routine treatment. The dehydration correction time, diarrhea offtime, hospitalization time and adverse reactions were observed and compared between the two groups. The levels of serum creatine kinase (CK), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), α -hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase (α -HBD), creatine kinase MB(CK-MB), diamine oxidase (DAO) and fecal calprotectin (Fcp), intestinal flora were compared. The clinical efficacy of patients in the two groups was determined after treatment. **Results** The dehydration correction time, diarrhea offtime and hospitalization time in the observation group were significantly shorter than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the levels of serum CK, LDH, AST, α -HBD and CK-MB

between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The levels of serum CK, LDH, AST, α -HBD and CK-MB after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment in the two groups ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum CK, LDH, AST, α -HBD and CK-MB in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group after treatment ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the colony numbers of *Enterococcus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* in faeces of patients between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The colony numbers of *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli* in faeces after treatment were significantly less than those before treatment, and the colony numbers of *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* in faeces were significantly more than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the colony numbers of *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli* in faeces of patients in the observation group were significantly less than those in the control group, and the colony numbers of *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* were significantly more than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the levels of serum DAO and Fcp between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The levels of serum DAO and Fcp after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment in the two groups ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum DAO and Fcp in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group after treatment ($P < 0.05$). The total effective rate of patients in the observation group and the control group was 95.45% (42/44) and 79.55% (35/44), respectively; the total effective rate of patients in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.091, P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions of patients in the observation group and the control group was 6.82% (3/44) and 2.27% (1/44), respectively; there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions of patients between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.262, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Recombinant human interferon α -1b combined with Shaji Ganruji can effectively improve the clinical symptoms and intestinal flora of children with viral diarrhea, and reduce intestinal mucosal injury and myocardial damage.

Key words: viral diarrhea; Shaji Ganruji; recombinant human interferon α -1b; myocardial zymogram

病毒性腹泻是以恶心、呕吐、腹泻、腹痛等为主要症状的急性胃肠道传染病,好发于婴幼儿,虽具有一定的自限性,但起病急,可造成患儿脱水、酸碱失衡、水电解质紊乱等,病情严重者可损害呼吸系统、神经系统、心肌等,危害患儿生命健康,因此,积极控制临床症状、缩短病程对改善患儿预后意义重大^[1-2]。重组人干扰素 α -1b具有调节机体免疫功能、抗病毒、抗肿瘤等作用,研究显示,其可有效控制病毒性肺炎患儿的临床症状^[3]。沙棘干乳剂具有活血散瘀、消食化滞、理气止痛等功效,常用于食欲缺乏、胃腹胀痛、恶心、呕吐等的辅助治疗。本研究通过观察沙棘干乳剂和重组人干扰素 α -1b联合治疗对病毒性腹泻患儿心肌酶谱、肠黏膜损伤等的影响,探讨二者联合治疗病毒性腹泻的临床效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2017年3月至2019年2月漯河医学高等专科学校第二附属医院儿科收治的病毒性腹泻患儿为研究对象。病例纳入标准:(1)符合病毒性腹泻诊断标准^[4];(2)年龄<4岁;(3)患儿监护人知情且自愿签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)监护人依从性较差;(2)入组前伴有重要脏器严重功能障碍;(3)入组前7d内应用过微生物制剂等相关药物;(4)合并其他感染性疾病;(5)对本研究所用药物过敏。本研究共纳入病毒性腹泻患儿88例,按照治疗方法将患儿分为观察组和对照组,每组44例。观察组:男24例,女20例;年龄0.5~3.0(1.52±0.48)岁,病程1~3(1.66±0.31)d;有发热

症状13例;脱水程度:轻度16例,中度27例,重度1例。对照组:男21例,女23例;年龄0.6~3.0(1.48±0.42)岁,病程1~4(1.69±0.32)d;有发热症状10例;脱水程度:轻度18例,中度24例,重度2例。2组患儿的性别、年龄、病程、脱水程度等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性($P > 0.05$)。本研究获医院伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 对照组 患儿给予常规治疗措施,包括:(1)积极纠正酸中毒、静脉补液纠正脱水、无乳糖饮食;(2)蒙脱石散(北京金城泰尔制药有限公司,国药准字H20093355):≤2岁者3~6 g·d⁻¹,>2岁者6~9 g·d⁻¹,分3次口服,治疗5d;(3)双歧杆菌四联活菌片(杭州远大生物制药有限公司,国药准字S20060010):6~12个月者每次1.0 g,每日2次,1~3岁者每次1.0 g,每日3次,口服,治疗5d。

1.2.2 观察组 在常规治疗基础上给予沙棘干乳剂和重组人干扰素 α -1b联合治疗。(1)重组人干扰素 α -1b(天津未名生物医药有限公司,国药准字S20000019):≤1岁者每次6 μg,>1岁者每次10 μg,肌内注射,每日1次,治疗5d。(2)沙棘干乳剂(陕西海天制药有限公司,国药准字B20021064):<1岁者每次2.5 g,1~3岁者每次5 g,温开水冲服,每日2次。

1.3 观察指标 (1)观察2组患儿脱水纠正时间、腹泻停止时间、住院时间。(2)血清心肌酶和二胺氧化酶(diamine oxidase, DAO)水平:分别于治疗前后采集患儿肘静脉血5 mL,12 000 r·min⁻¹离心

10 min, 取上层血清;采用比色法检测血清肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK)、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)水平(试剂盒购自南京信帆生物技术有限公司), 采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)水平(试剂盒购自中生北控生物科技股份有限公司), 采用 α -酮丁酸底物法检测血清 α -羟丁酸脱氢酶(α -hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase, α -HBD)水平(试剂盒购自广州健伦生物科技有限公司), 采用胶体金法检测血清肌酸激酶同工酶MB(creatine kinase MB, CK-MB)水平(试剂盒购自北京九强生物技术股份有限公司), 采用分光光度法检测血清DAO水平(试剂盒购自上海晶抗生物工程有限公司), 严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。(3)粪便钙卫蛋白(fecal calprotectin, Fcp)水平和肠道菌群:分别于治疗前后采集患儿粪便标本, 采用胶体金法检测Fcp水平;采集粪便标本, 根据肠道菌群培养条件于选择性细菌培养平板上进行肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌培养, 于35℃、含体积分数5%二氧化碳的培养箱中培养24~48 h, 采用平板活菌计数法计数菌落数。(4)临床疗效:治疗结束后判定2组患儿临床疗效。显效:治疗72 h内患儿腹泻、呕吐、恶心等临床症状消失, 排便次数、大便性状恢复正常;有效:治疗72 h内患儿腹泻、呕吐、恶心等临床症状明显改善, 排便次数、大便性状好转;无效:未达到显效、有效标准^[4]。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。

表2 2组患儿血清心肌酶水平比较

Tab. 2 Comparison of the levels of serum myocardial enzyme of children between the two groups

| 组别 | n | CK/(U·L ⁻¹) | LDH/(U·L ⁻¹) | AST/(U·L ⁻¹) | α -HBD/(U·L ⁻¹) | CK-MB/(U·L ⁻¹) | ($\bar{x} \pm s$) |
|-----|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 对照组 | 44 | | | | | | |
| 治疗前 | | 190.05 ± 25.11 | 234.44 ± 38.85 | 64.86 ± 9.05 | 198.03 ± 33.66 | 27.11 ± 7.98 | |
| 治疗后 | | 123.34 ± 15.97 ^a | 182.25 ± 18.44 ^a | 41.17 ± 5.49 ^a | 151.34 ± 26.83 ^a | 18.45 ± 5.11 ^a | |
| 观察组 | 44 | | | | | | |
| 治疗前 | | 189.77 ± 23.36 | 231.15 ± 41.32 | 65.11 ± 8.97 | 197.77 ± 34.25 | 26.55 ± 8.32 | |
| 治疗后 | | 92.23 ± 13.34 ^{ab} | 157.74 ± 20.06 ^{ab} | 30.66 ± 5.25 ^{ab} | 122.66 ± 23.17 ^{ab} | 13.03 ± 4.28 ^{ab} | |

注:与治疗前比较^aP<0.05;与对照组比较^bP<0.05。

2.3 2组患儿肠道菌群比较 结果见表3。治疗前2组患儿粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌、双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的菌落数比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);2组患儿治疗后粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌的菌落数显著少于治疗前, 双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的

表3 2组患儿肠道菌群比较

Tab. 3 Comparison of intestinal flora of children between the two groups

| 组别 | n | 肠球菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | 大肠埃希菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | 双歧杆菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | 乳酸杆菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | ($\bar{x} \pm s$) |
|-----|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 对照组 | 44 | | | | | |
| 治疗前 | | 5.31 ± 0.79 | 9.61 ± 1.18 | 4.51 ± 0.79 | 5.48 ± 1.09 | |
| 治疗后 | | 4.17 ± 0.68 ^a | 8.05 ± 1.15 ^a | 5.54 ± 0.87 ^a | 6.67 ± 1.19 ^a | |
| 观察组 | 44 | | | | | |
| 治疗前 | | 5.28 ± 0.76 | 9.55 ± 1.23 | 4.47 ± 0.88 | 5.44 ± 1.12 | |
| 治疗后 | | 3.34 ± 0.83 ^{ab} | 6.31 ± 1.12 ^{ab} | 7.38 ± 1.15 ^{ab} | 8.77 ± 1.32 ^{ab} | |

注:与治疗前比较^aP<0.05;与对照组比较^bP<0.05。

(5)不良反应:观察2组患儿不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 2组比较采用t检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示, 2组比较采用 χ^2 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患儿症状改善时间及住院时间比较 结果见表1。观察组患儿脱水纠正时间、腹泻停止时间、住院时间显著短于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表1 2组患儿症状改善时间及住院时间比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of symptom improvement time and hospitalization time of children between the two groups

| 组别 | n | 脱水纠正时间/d | 腹泻停止时间/d | 住院时间/d | ($\bar{x} \pm s$) |
|----------|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 对照组 | 44 | 3.62 ± 0.49 | 4.05 ± 0.44 | 5.91 ± 1.23 | |
| 观察组 | 44 | 2.31 ± 0.55 | 2.64 ± 0.41 | 3.88 ± 1.03 | |
| <i>t</i> | | 11.797 | 15.552 | 8.393 | |
| P | | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | |

2.2 2组患儿血清心肌酶水平比较 结果见表2。治疗前2组患儿血清CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);2组患儿治疗后血清CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB水平显著低于治疗前, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗后, 观察组患儿血清CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB水平显著低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

菌落数显著多于治疗前, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗后, 观察组患儿粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌的菌落数显著少于对照组, 双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的菌落数显著多于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

Tab. 3 Comparison of intestinal flora of children between the two groups

| 组别 | n | 肠球菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | 大肠埃希菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | 双歧杆菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | 乳酸杆菌/(lg cfu·g ⁻¹) | ($\bar{x} \pm s$) |
|-----|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 对照组 | 44 | | | | | |
| 治疗前 | | 5.31 ± 0.79 | 9.61 ± 1.18 | 4.51 ± 0.79 | 5.48 ± 1.09 | |
| 治疗后 | | 4.17 ± 0.68 ^a | 8.05 ± 1.15 ^a | 5.54 ± 0.87 ^a | 6.67 ± 1.19 ^a | |
| 观察组 | 44 | | | | | |
| 治疗前 | | 5.28 ± 0.76 | 9.55 ± 1.23 | 4.47 ± 0.88 | 5.44 ± 1.12 | |
| 治疗后 | | 3.34 ± 0.83 ^{ab} | 6.31 ± 1.12 ^{ab} | 7.38 ± 1.15 ^{ab} | 8.77 ± 1.32 ^{ab} | |

注:与治疗前比较^aP<0.05;与对照组比较^bP<0.05。

2.4 2组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平比较 结果见表4。治疗前2组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)；治疗后2组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平显著低于治疗前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)；治疗后,观察组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表4 2组患儿血清 DAO 和 Fcp 水平比较

Tab. 4 Comparison of the levels of serum DAO and Fcp of children between the two groups

| 组别 | n | DAO/(kU·L ⁻¹) | Fcp/(μg·g ⁻¹) |
|-----|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 对照组 | 44 | | |
| 治疗前 | | 6.91 ± 1.37 | 190.05 ± 41.15 |
| 治疗后 | | 4.96 ± 0.91 ^a | 71.16 ± 15.08 ^a |
| 观察组 | 44 | | |
| 治疗前 | | 6.88 ± 1.46 | 188.66 ± 37.74 |
| 治疗后 | | 3.81 ± 0.86 ^{ab} | 53.26 ± 13.39 ^{ab} |

注:与治疗前比较^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

2.5 2组患儿临床疗效比较 观察组患儿治疗显效25例,有效17例,无效2例,总有效率为95.45% (42/44)；对照组患儿治疗显效15例,有效20例,无效9例,总有效率为79.55% (35/44)；观察组患儿治疗总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.091, P < 0.05$)。

2.6 2组患儿不良反应发生率比较 对照组患儿出现便秘1例,不良反应发生率为2.27% (1/44)；观察组患儿出现疲劳1例,食欲缺乏2例,不良反应发生率为6.82% (3/44)；2组患儿不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.262, P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

儿童病毒性腹泻是由多种病毒引起的疾病,常流行于秋季和冬季,严重影响患儿身体健康。目前,儿童病毒性腹泻的主要治疗方法为维持酸碱和水电解质平衡、蒙脱石散改善腹泻等,但部分患儿不能获得满意的疗效^[5-6]。

结果显示,人体细胞感染病毒后可产生一类具有抗病毒作用的干扰素,诱导多种抗病毒蛋白,激活并增强天然杀伤细胞、吞噬细胞、单核细胞功能,间接抑制病毒在细胞内的复制,具有广谱抗病毒作用^[7]。重组人干扰素 α -1b是利用基因重组技术研发的一种干扰素,能激活宿主细胞抗病毒蛋白酶,降解病毒mRNA,抑制病毒复制。结果显示,重组人干扰素 β 可抑制肠道病毒71型的RNA复制、蛋白合成及子代病毒释放,并能阻止肠道病毒71型侵入^[8]。潘家华等^[9]的多中心随机双盲对照研究显示,口服重组人干扰素 α -2b治疗小儿轮状病毒感染性肠炎能改善轮状病毒肠炎患儿的临床症状与体

征。商亚敏等^[10]研究发现,单一应用重组人干扰素 α -2b治疗小儿轮状病毒感染性肠炎,仍有约16%的患儿治疗无效;重组人干扰素 α -2b联合无乳糖饮食治疗后患儿治疗效果显著提高。病毒性腹泻患儿常伴有恶心、呕吐、腹痛、消化不良、纳差等症状,给患儿带来较大痛苦,且饮食减少可降低机体对病毒的抵抗力,影响患儿早期康复。沙棘干乳剂具有镇痛、促进消化、增强食欲、改善恶心呕吐等症状的作用,可减少患儿不适,增强抵抗力,从而加快患儿康复。本研究结果显示,观察组患儿脱水纠正时间、腹泻停止时间、住院时间显著短于对照组,治疗总有效率显著高于对照组,且2组患儿不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义;提示重组人干扰素 α -1b和沙棘干乳剂联合治疗可快速改善病毒性腹泻患儿的临床症状,提高治疗效果。

研究发现,病毒感染后可吸附并侵入肠黏膜,产生细胞毒素,引起肠黏膜变性坏死,蛋白质、炎症介质、黏液渗出,且肠蠕动加快,从而导致腹泻^[11-12]。DAO是存在于小肠黏膜上层绒毛细胞中的一种高度活性细胞内酶,肠黏膜受损时可直接破坏肠道黏膜屏障,故DAO可反映肠道黏膜屏障损伤情况^[13]。Fcp能在外界环境、肠腔内长期相对稳定存在,不随粪便降解而水解,其可反映炎症性肠病的严重程度^[14-15]。本研究结果显示,治疗后,观察组患儿粪便中肠球菌、大肠埃希菌的菌落数显著少于对照组,双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的菌落数显著多于对照组;治疗后,观察组患儿血清DAO和Fcp水平显著低于对照组;提示重组人干扰素 α -1b与沙棘干乳剂联合治疗可改善患儿肠道菌群结构与肠黏膜屏障。沙棘干乳剂由中药沙棘制成,性温,入胃、肝、大小肠经,含有氨基酸、维生素、5-羟色胺、有机酸类等多种生物活性成分,可增强体液免疫和细胞免疫功能,提高机体对病毒的抵抗与清除能力,并能兴奋迷走神经,调节胃肠道激素水平,从而有利于胃肠功能恢复,改善肠道菌群结构和肠黏膜屏障^[16]。结果显示,沙棘干乳剂具有抗炎作用,可改善肠黏膜的炎症状态,促进肠黏膜屏障功能恢复^[17]。重组人干扰素 α -1b能抑制病毒复制,直接改善患儿临床症状。重组人干扰素 α -1b联合沙棘干乳剂可促进肠道菌群平衡的恢复,抑制、清除对机体具有潜在危害的病原体,修复受损肠道黏膜,故疗效较佳。

心肌损害是病毒性腹泻常见的并发症,其发病机制与肠黏膜屏障被破坏、病毒进入血液循环、电解质紊乱等有关,是影响患儿预后的重要因素之一^[18]。董建华^[19]研究显示,病毒性肠炎患儿血清CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB水平显著升高。

张玉凤等^[20]认为,病毒性肠炎患儿存在心肌酶谱指标异常,检测CK-MB等对病毒性肠炎合并心肌损害的早期诊断、治疗及预后有重要临床意义。本研究结果显示,2组患儿治疗后血清CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB水平显著降低,且观察组患儿血清CK、LDH、AST、 α -HBD、CK-MB水平显著低于对照组,提示重组人干扰素 α -1b联合沙棘干乳剂可显著改善病毒性腹泻患儿的心肌损害,有助于患儿病情缓解。

综上所述,重组人干扰素 α -1b和沙棘干乳剂联合治疗可快速改善病毒性腹泻患儿的临床症状、肠道菌群结构与肠黏膜屏障,减轻心肌损害,提高治疗效果。

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