

临床与基础
桥接研究Clinical and Basic
Bridging Research布地格福联合茶碱在重度慢阻肺合并
支气管扩张患者中的临床研究Clinical trial of budesonide combined with theophylline in patients with
severe COPD complicated by bronchiectasis潘海洋, 王 刚, 李长庆,
朱梦月(沭阳中医院 呼吸与危重症医学科, 江苏 宿迁
223600)PAN Hai - yang, WANG Gang,
LI Chang - qing, ZHU Meng - yue(Department of Respiratory and Critical
Care Medicine, Shuyang Hospital of
Traditional Chinese Medicine, Suqian
223600, Jiangsu Province, China)基金 项目: 宿迁市指导性科技计划项目
(Z2021011)作者简介: 潘海洋(1987 -), 男, 副主任医师,
主要从事慢阻肺方向的临床工作和
研究通信作者: 王刚, 副主任中医师
MP: 15298398964

E - mail: 1070594938@ qq. com

摘要:目的 观察布地格福吸入气雾剂联合茶碱缓释片在重度慢阻肺(COPD)合并支气管扩张(BE)患者中的临床疗效和安全性。方法 将我院收治的BE合并重度COPD患者根据治疗方法分为对照组和试验组。对照组用茶碱缓释片(口服,每天2次,每次0.1g)治疗,试验组用布地格福吸入气雾剂(口腔吸入,每天2次,每次2揿)联合茶碱缓释片(口服,每天2次,每次0.1g)治疗。2组均治疗12周。比较2组患者的炎症因子水平、肺通气功能指标和临床疗效,并进行安全性评价。结果 共纳入133例患者,试验组71例、对照组62例,用倾向性评分匹配(PSM)法,按照1:1的比例进行匹配,最终每组各纳入50例患者。治疗后,对照组和试验组的临床总有效率分别为80.00%(40例/50例)和92.00%(46例/50例),在统计学上差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后,试验组和对照组的C反应蛋白(CRP)分别为(13.85 ± 2.43)和(27.54 ± 3.71) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)分别为(50.54 ± 4.28)和(59.37 ± 4.61) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,白介素-6(IL-6)分别为(42.30 ± 4.71)和(56.42 ± 5.24) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,白介素-8(IL-8)分别为(15.71 ± 2.63)和(17.88 ± 3.11) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,白介素-18(IL-18)分别为(59.42 ± 6.25)和(78.62 ± 7.09) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,试验组的上述指标与对照组比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后,试验组和对照组的第1秒用力呼气容积(FEV₁)分别为(2.64 ± 0.37)和(2.06 ± 0.32) L,用力肺活量(FVC)分别为(2.82 ± 0.30)和(2.04 ± 0.27),FEV₁/FVC分别为(65.68 ± 5.94)%和(54.83 ± 5.55)%,试验组的上述指标与对照组比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。试验组的主要药物不良反应有恶心、头痛、皮疹和肠胃不适;对照组有恶心、失眠、肠胃不适和皮疹。试验组和对照组患者的药物不良反应总发生率分别为10.00%和8.00%,在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 针对BE合并重度COPD患者,布地格福吸入气雾剂联合茶碱缓释片方案展现出良好的临床优势,可以有效降低患者炎症因子水平,改善患者通气功能。

关键词:布地格福吸入气雾剂;重度慢阻肺;支气管扩张;炎症因子;通气功能

DOI:10.13699/j.cnki.1001-6821.2026.05.002

中图分类号:R974 文献标志码:A

文章编号:1001-6821(2026)05-0607-05

Abstract: Objective To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of budesonide/glycopyrrolate bromide/formoterol fumarate inhalation aerosol combined with theophylline sustained-release tablets in patients with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) complicated by bronchiectasis (BE). **Methods** Patients with BE complicated with severe COPD admitted to our hospital were divided into control group and treatment group based on the treatment method. The control group

received theophylline sustained-release tablets (oral, twice daily, 0.1 g per dose), while the treatment group received budesonide/glycopyrrolate/formoterol fumarate aerosol (oral inhalation, twice daily, two puffs per dose) combined with theophylline sustained-release tablets (oral, twice daily, 0.1 g per dose). Both groups were treated for 12 weeks. Inflammatory factor levels, pulmonary ventilation function indicators and clinical efficacy were compared between the two groups, and safety was evaluated. **Results** A total of 133 patients were enrolled, including 71 in treatment group and 62 in control group. Propensity score matching (PSM) was performed at 1:1 ratio, resulting in 50 patients in each group. After treatment, the total clinical effective rates in control group and treatment group were 80.00% (40 cases/50 cases) and 92.00% (46 cases/50 cases), respectively, with statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) in treatment group and control group were (13.85 ± 2.43) and (27.54 ± 3.71) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively; tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) levels were (50.54 ± 4.28) and (59.37 ± 4.61) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively; interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels were (42.30 ± 4.71) and (56.42 ± 5.24) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively; interleukin-8 (IL-8) levels were (15.71 ± 2.63) and (17.88 ± 3.11) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively; interleukin-18 (IL-18) levels were (59.42 ± 6.25) and (78.62 ± 7.09) $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively. Differences in the above indicators between the two groups were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁) in treatment group and control group were (2.64 ± 0.37) and (2.06 ± 0.32) L, respectively; forced vital capacity (FVC) were (2.82 ± 0.30) and (2.04 ± 0.27) L, respectively; FEV₁/FVC were $(65.68 \pm 5.94)\%$ and $(54.83 \pm 5.55)\%$, respectively. Differences in the above indicators between the two groups were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The main adverse drug reactions in treatment group were nausea, headache, rash and gastrointestinal discomfort; those in control group were nausea, insomnia, gastrointestinal discomfort and rash. The total incidence of adverse drug reactions was 10.00% in treatment group and 8.00% in control group, with no statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** For patients with BE combined with severe COPD, the regimen of budesonide/glycopyrronium bromide/formoterol fumarate inhalation aerosol combined with theophylline sustained-release tablets demonstrates favorable clinical advantages. It can effectively reduce inflammatory factors in patients and improve their ventilation function.

Key words: budesonide/glycopyrronium bromide/formoterol fumarate inhalation aerosol; severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchiectasis; inflammatory factor; ventilatory function

支气管扩张(bronchiectasis, BE)与慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)均为常见的慢性气道炎症性疾病^[1]。研究显示,重度COPD患者中BE的检出率波动范围较大,约在4%~72%之间,这种高变异性并发症不仅增加病情复杂性,也为临床治疗带来显著挑战^[2]。重度COPD合并BE患者常表现为持续气流受限、气道炎症加剧及肺功能进行性下降,严重影响患者生活质量并增加急性加重风险^[3]。当前治疗策略以缓解症状、控制炎症及改善肺功能为主,但单一药物疗效有限,联合用药成为研究热点。布地格福吸入气雾剂通过多靶点作用抑制气道炎症、扩张支气管并改善肺功能^[4];茶碱缓释片作为经典支气管扩张剂,通过抑制磷酸二酯酶活性松弛气道平滑肌,并具有抗炎及免疫调节作用^[5],2者联合治疗可能通过协同机制增强疗效。本研究旨在探讨布地格福吸入气雾剂联合茶碱缓释片对BE合并重度COPD患者的临床疗效和安全性,为临床治疗提供依据。

材料、对象与方法

1 病例选择

2022年1月至2025年1月以我院收治的重度COPD合并BE患者纳入为研究对象,本研究经沐阳中医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:20250203)。

诊断与纳入标准 ①符合《内科学》^[6]中关于COPD和BE的诊断标准;②肺功能检查提示重度COPD患者;③病历资料完整,包含研究所需的主要临床及实验室数据。

排除标准 ①在诊断COPD之前诊断出BE者;②病历资料明确记载合并心肝肾等严重基础病者;③病历中记录存在精神疾病患者;④对本研究相关治疗药物存在明确过敏史者;⑤哺乳期患者;⑥合并其他可能影响炎症或通气功能的疾病者,如过敏性鼻炎、肺纤维化、支气管哮喘;⑦入组前6个月内曾使用全

身性糖皮质激素或长效支气管舒张剂者。

2 药品、试剂与仪器

茶碱缓释片,规格:每片 0.1 g,批号:20211120、20230715,批准文号:国药准字 H44023969,广东环球制药有限公司生产;布地格福吸入气雾剂,规格:120 揿,批号:6100373C01、6100373C05,批准文号:国药准字 HJ20190063,法国 Astrazeneca Dunkerque Production 生产;C 反应蛋白(C-reactive protein,CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α ,TNF- α)、白介素-6(interleukin-6,IL-6)、白介素-8(interleukin-8,IL-8)和白介素-18(interleukin-18,IL-18)检测试剂盒,均由浙江杭州联科生物技术股份有限公司生产。

MasterScreen 肺功能仪,德国耶格公司产品;RAPIDPoint500 血气分析仪,德国 SIEMENS 公司产品。

3 分组与治疗方法

根据治疗方法将患者分为对照组和试验组,给予所有研究对象常规治疗,包括营养支持、祛痰、平喘、纠正酸碱紊乱和水电解质紊乱等。对照组使用茶碱缓释片(口服,每天 2 次,每次 0.1 g)进行治疗;试验组用布地格福吸入气雾剂(口腔吸入,每天 2 次,每次 2 揿)联合茶碱缓释片(口服,每天 2 次,每次 0.1 g)治疗。连续治疗 12 周。

4 观察指标与疗效判定

炎症因子水平 于治疗前与治疗 2、6 和 12 周时,在清晨空腹状态下,采集患者肘静脉血 4 mL。样本采集完成后,通过离心处理分离出血清,获取上清液备用。用免疫比浊法测定 CRP 水平,用酶联免疫吸附实验法检测血清内的 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-8 和 IL-18 水平。

肺通气功能指标 于治疗前与治疗 2、6 和 12 周时,用肺功能仪检测患者用力肺活量(forced vital capacity,FVC)、第 1 秒用力呼气容积(forced expiratory volume in one second,FEV₁),并计算 FEV₁/FVC。

临床疗效评价^[7] 显效:治疗后呼吸困难、痰黏、肺部啰音等症状消失,肺功能恢复正常;有效:治疗后上述症状较前减轻,肺功能指标改善幅度 $\geq 60\%$;无效:治疗后上述症状及肺功能指标未达上述标准。总有效率=显效率+有效率。

安全性评价 记录治疗期间发生的药物不良反应,主要包括恶心、头痛、皮疹、失眠、肠胃不适等。

5 统计学处理

用 SPSS 23.0 软件进行数据分析。计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,行独立样本 *t* 检验。计数资料以率(%)表示,组间比较用重复测量方差分析,组内比较用 SNK-*q* 检验。

结 果

1 一般资料

本研究共纳入 133 例,其中对照组 62 例,试验组 71 例。用倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching,PSM)法,按照 1:1 的比例进行匹配,最终每组各纳入 50 例。匹配前,2 组患者的病程和吸烟指数在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),匹配后,2 组的性别、年龄、体质量指数、病程、吸烟指数、肺结核史、肺炎史、日常脓性痰等一般资料比较,在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),组间具有可比性,见表 1。

2 2 组患者炎症因子水平的比较

治疗前,2 组患者各炎症因子水平在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);治疗 12 w 后,2 组患者 CRP、TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-8、IL-10 和 IL-18 水平均显著下降(均 $P < 0.05$),且试验组各指标均显著低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 2。

3 2 组患者肺通气功能指标的比较

治疗前,2 组患者各肺通气功能指标在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);治疗后,2 组患者的 FEV₁、FVC 和 FEV₁/FVC 水平均显著上升(均 $P < 0.05$),且试验组各肺通气功能指标均显著高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 3。

4 2 组患者的临床疗效评价

治疗后,试验组的临床总有效率显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表 4。

表 1 2 组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in the two groups

Item	Control (<i>n</i> = 50)	Treatment (<i>n</i> = 50)
Sex (<i>n</i> , %)		
Male	32 (64.00)	34 (68.00)
Female	18 (36.00)	16 (32.00)
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	53.74 $\pm$ 5.96	54.20 $\pm$ 5.74
BMI ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.40 $\pm$ 2.74	23.33 $\pm$ 2.35
Course of disease (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.91 $\pm$ 0.69	5.80 $\pm$ 0.29
Smoking index ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1 258.58 $\pm$ 90.49	1 263.41 $\pm$ 86.56
History of pulmonary tuberculosis(<i>n</i> , %)	5 (10.00)	7 (14.00)
History of pneumonia	5 (10.00)	6 (12.00)
Daily purulent sputum	17 (34.00)	20 (40.00)

BMI: Body mass index; Control group: Treated with theophylline sustained-release tablets; Treatment group: Treated with budesonide inhalation aerosol combined with theophylline sustained-release tablets.

5 安全性评价

治疗期间2组患者的药物不良反应均以轻中度为主,试验组出现恶心、头痛、皮疹各1例(2.00%),出现肠胃不适2例(4.00%);对照组出现恶心、失眠、肠胃不适、皮疹各1例(2.00%)。试验组和对照组的药物不良反应总发生率分别为10.00%(5例/50例)和8.00%(4例/50例),2组比较,在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表2 2组患者炎症因子水平的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factor levels between the two groups of patients($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Item	Control ($n=50$)			
	Before treatment	2 weeks after treatment	6 weeks after treatment	12 weeks after treatment
CRP($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	114.47 $\pm$ 16.32	98.25 $\pm$ 9.36 [#]	72.67 $\pm$ 5.53 [#]	27.54 $\pm$ 3.71 [#]
TNF- α ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	80.65 $\pm$ 7.43	76.14 $\pm$ 6.50 [#]	70.26 $\pm$ 6.82 [#]	59.37 $\pm$ 4.61 [#]
IL-6($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	75.85 $\pm$ 7.11	70.03 $\pm$ 6.45 [#]	67.11 $\pm$ 6.19 [#]	56.42 $\pm$ 5.24 [#]
IL-8($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	19.88 $\pm$ 3.45	19.31 $\pm$ 3.07 [#]	18.50 $\pm$ 3.12 [#]	17.88 $\pm$ 3.11 [#]
IL-18($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	98.59 $\pm$ 8.09	92.30 $\pm$ 7.17 [#]	85.60 $\pm$ 8.10 [#]	78.62 $\pm$ 7.09 [#]
Item	Treatment ($n=50$)			
	Before treatment	2 weeks after treatment	6 weeks after treatment	12 weeks after treatment
CRP($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	115.80 $\pm$ 15.34	81.04 $\pm$ 8.42 ^{*#}	50.32 $\pm$ 4.27 ^{*#}	13.85 $\pm$ 2.43 ^{*#}
TNF- α ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	80.78 $\pm$ 7.25	71.78 $\pm$ 6.14 ^{*#}	64.34 $\pm$ 6.07 ^{*#}	50.54 $\pm$ 4.28 ^{*#}
IL-6($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	76.19 $\pm$ 7.26	65.12 $\pm$ 6.20 ^{*#}	59.76 $\pm$ 5.83 ^{*#}	42.30 $\pm$ 4.71 ^{*#}
IL-8($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	20.27 $\pm$ 4.06	18.02 $\pm$ 3.01 ^{*#}	17.21 $\pm$ 2.84 ^{*#}	15.71 $\pm$ 2.63 ^{*#}
IL-18($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	98.37 $\pm$ 9.12	86.25 $\pm$ 7.05 ^{*#}	72.49 $\pm$ 7.61 ^{*#}	59.42 $\pm$ 6.25 ^{*#}

CRP:C-reactive protein;TNF- α :Tumor necrosis factor- α ;IL-6:Interleukin-6;Compared with control group at the same time,^{*} $P<0.05$;Compared with before treatment in the same group,[#] $P<0.05$.

表3 2组患者肺通气功能指标的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of pulmonary ventilation function indicators between the two groups of patients($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Item	Control ($n=50$)			
	Before treatment	2 weeks after treatment	6 weeks after treatment	12 weeks after treatment
FEV ₁ (L)	1.17 $\pm$ 0.21	1.38 $\pm$ 0.20 [#]	1.83 $\pm$ 0.25 [#]	2.06 $\pm$ 0.32 [#]
FVC(L)	1.38 $\pm$ 0.23	1.47 $\pm$ 0.18 [#]	1.76 $\pm$ 0.27 [#]	2.04 $\pm$ 0.27 [#]
FEV ₁ /FVC(%)	42.78 $\pm$ 4.40	47.17 $\pm$ 4.39 [#]	49.06 $\pm$ 5.12 [#]	54.83 $\pm$ 5.55 [#]
Item	Treatment ($n=50$)			
	Before treatment	2 weeks after treatment	6 weeks after treatment	12 weeks after treatment
FEV ₁ (L)	1.20 $\pm$ 0.19	1.51 $\pm$ 0.21 ^{*#}	2.01 $\pm$ 0.30 ^{*#}	2.64 $\pm$ 0.37 ^{*#}
FVC(L)	1.33 $\pm$ 0.20	1.59 $\pm$ 0.24 ^{*#}	1.98 $\pm$ 0.26 ^{*#}	2.82 $\pm$ 0.30 ^{*#}
FEV ₁ /FVC(%)	43.54 $\pm$ 4.51	51.41 $\pm$ 5.03 ^{*#}	56.43 $\pm$ 5.78 ^{*#}	65.68 $\pm$ 5.94 ^{*#}

FVC:Forced vital capacity;FEV₁:Forced expiratory volume in one second;Compared with control group at the same time,^{*} $P<0.05$;Compared with before treatment in the same group,[#] $P<0.05$.

讨 论

BE与COPD合并发展至重度阶段时,患者气道炎症加剧、通气功能严重受损,急性发作及呼吸衰竭风险高,且预后不佳^[8]。传统单药治疗效果有限,减

表4 2组患者临床疗效的比较($n,\%$)

Table 4 Comparison of clinical efficacy of the two groups of patients($n,\%$)

Item	Control ($n=50$)	Treatment ($n=50$)
Significant effect	16(32.00)	32(64.00)
Effective	24(48.00)	14(28.00)
Ineffective	10(20.00)	4(8.00)
Total effective	40(80.00)	46(92.00) [*]

Compared with control group,^{*} $P<0.05$.

轻气道炎症与改善通气功能是主要治疗方向,茶碱缓释片与布地格福吸入气雾剂均在COPD治疗中发挥重要作用。

本研究表明,布地格福联合茶碱缓释片治疗的临床总有效率显著高于单用茶碱缓释片,证实了联合治

疗方案的有效性。其可能归因于2者的协同作用,布地格福通过多靶点抑制气道炎症、扩张气道^[9],茶碱缓释片则进一步增强支气管舒张效果,2者相辅相成,更有效地缓解患者症状。

在炎症因子方面,治疗后,2组的CRP、TNF- α 、IL-6等炎症因子水平均显著下降,且试验组降幅更显著。重度COPD合并BE患者的核心病理特征为持续性气道慢性炎症反应与不可逆性气道阻塞,炎症因子过度释放是推动病情进展、加重气道损伤的关键因素。布地格福中的布地奈德能够从基因转录水平抑制炎症因子的合成与释放^[10-11];格隆溴铵可以阻断M胆碱受体,解除气道痉挛收缩并抑制炎症细胞活化^[12],福莫特罗激活 β_2 受体改善通气并减少炎症趋化。茶碱则通过抑制磷酸二酯酶、升高环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)水平,多环节发挥抗炎与气道保护作用^[13]。2者联合发挥协同抗炎作用,从根源上控制气道炎症。

通气功能的改善是评估COPD和BE治疗效果的重要指标。本研究中,治疗后,患者的FEV₁、FVC及FEV₁/FVC水平均显著升高,且试验组升高幅度显著。布地格福中的格隆溴铵和富马酸福莫特罗通过不同途径舒张支气管,增加气道内径,降低气道阻力;布地奈德减轻气道炎症,减少气道黏膜水肿和分泌物,进一步优化气道通畅性^[14]。茶碱缓释片则可能通过改善膈肌功能、增强呼吸肌力等途径辅助提升通气能力^[15]。这些作用的协同效应使得联合治疗在改善患者通气功能方面表现出显著优势。

药物安全性是临床治疗的核心关注点。本研究中,试验组的药物不良反应总发生率稍高于对照组,但在统计学上差异无统计学意义。2组药物不良反应均以轻中度为主,未出现严重不良事件。布地格福吸入气雾剂用吸入给药方式,药物主要作用于气道局部,全身暴露量低,安全性较高。茶碱缓释片在常规剂量下使用,结合个体化给药,可以有效控制血药浓度,降低药物不良反应风险。本研究表明,联合治疗并未显著增加药物不良反应风险,具有良好的安全性和耐受性。本研究样本量较小,且未能结合体内外机制验证实验探究联合治疗方案在长期维度上的疗效表现。

本研究提示:布地格福联合茶碱治疗通过协同抗炎、改善气道通畅性及调节免疫平衡,显著降低BE合并重度COPD患者炎症因子水平,改善通气功能及生活质量,且安全性良好。

参考文献:

- [1] 胡晓飞,陈洁,马飞,等. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者合并支气管扩张的临床特征及相关因素分析[J]. 浙江医学,2024,46(17):1868—1871.
- [2] 刘文增. 探析AECOPD合并支气管扩张患者的FVC% perd、FEV₁% perd及RV/TLC与生化指标的相关性[J]. 世界复合医学,2023,9(10):102—105.
- [3] BISHAL D, ANAND S, SAPNA D, et al. TOPD Phenotype versus COPD: Pulmonary function spectrum beyond the limits of spirometry[J]. J Assoc Chest Phys,2024,12(2):82—90.
- [4] 谢璟,董鹏,甘语波,等. 布地格福吸入气雾剂联合双水平气道正压通气治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并II型呼吸衰竭的效果评价[J]. 中国医药科学,2024,14(4):14—17,97.
- [5] 邹娟. 茶碱缓释片治疗支气管哮喘对患者小气道功能及气道壁细胞浸润的改善效果观察[J]. 川北医学院学报,2023,38(2):169—173.
- [6] 葛均波,徐永健,王辰. 内科学[M]. 9版. 北京:人民卫生出版社,2018:121—123.
- [7] 王蔚文. 临床疾病诊断与疗效判断标准[M]. 北京:科学技术文献出版社,2010:71—74.
- [8] NATHANIEL Z, COUNTS F, MARK E, et al. Modeling long term budgetary impacts of prevention: An overview of Meta analyses of relationships between key health outcomes across the life-course[J]. J Prevent,2023,45(2):177—192.
- [9] MARTINEZ F J, RABE K F, FERGUSON G T, et al. Reduced all-cause mortality in the ETHOS trial of budesonide/glycopyrrolate/formoterol for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A randomized, double-blind, multicenter, parallel-group study[J]. Am J Respir Crit Care Med,2021,203(5):553—564.
- [10] JIANG T, LI P, WANG Y. Effect of budesonide formoterol combined with tiotropium bromide on pulmonary function and inflammatory factors in patients with asthma-COPD overlap syndrome[J]. Allergol Immunopathol(Madr),2023,51(4):131—138.
- [11] ZHANG R, YANG A, FU J, et al. Budesonide and N-acetylcysteine inhibit activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome by regulating miR-381 to alleviate acute lung injury caused by the pyroptosis-mediated inflammatory response[J/OL]. Toxicol Res(Camb),2024,13(4):tfac115. 2024-08-02[2025-05-21]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39100861/>.
- [12] CALLE RUBIO B, M, TRIGUEROS CARRERO J A, CHAPARRO BRIONES P, et al. Characteristics of patients receiving budesonide/glycopyrronium/formoterol for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Spain: The AURA study[J]. Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis,2025,20(2025):999—1008.
- [13] LIU Y, ZHANG C, CHEN X. Effects of combination treatment with theophylline sustained release tablets and thymalfasin on pulmonary function, immunity, and inflammation in elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and respiratory failure[J]. Trop J Pharm Res,2023,22(1):167—174.
- [14] GUO M, YU C, LI Z. The Efficacy and safety of budesonide/glycopyrronium/formoterol in the treatment of COPD in the elderly[J]. Contrast Media Mol Imaging,2022,2022(1):8382295.
- [15] 胡春晓,孙蓉媛,张利华,等. 布地格福吸入气雾剂联合茶碱治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期的临床研究[J]. 现代药物与临床,2021,36(11):2386—2391.

(本文编辑:马凌云 投稿日期 2025-07-01)