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慢性阻塞性肺病治疗中两种气动雾化吸入器改良前后的对比

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[摘要] 目的: 对比慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)治疗中两种气动雾化吸入器改良前后的雾化效果。方法: A组采用YZB/GEM1058-2009型医用雾化器, 应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜后对比。B组采用DNA100医用雾化器, 应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜后对比。两型雾化器均连接医院中心供氧系统。雾化器的压力释放口连接活性炭粒, 以吸附浪费药物。结果: 雾化药物净重(8.7984±0.0385) g。改良前每次雾化浪费药物量: A组(6.9998±0.004) g, B组(7.6546±0.0029) g, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 每次雾化药物浪费率: A组79.558%, B组87%, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量: A组(0.9081±0.3343) g, B组(2.1574±0.1654) g, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量比率: A组10.32%, B组24.52%, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。改良前后A组每次雾化浪费药物量: (6.9998±0.004) g vs (3.1032±0.025) g, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$); 每次雾化浪费药物率: 79.558% vs 35.27%, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.002$)。B组每次雾化浪费药物量: (7.6546±0.0029) g vs (3.7015±0.0339) g, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$); 每次雾化浪费药物率: 87% vs 42.07%, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.005$)。结论: 两种气动雾化吸入器均浪费较多药物, 而YZB/GEM1058-2009型优于DNA100雾化吸入器; 应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜后, 取得明显效果。

[关键词] 气动雾化吸入器; 聚丙烯微孔滤膜; 药物浪费

Comparison of two types of pneumatic atomizer in the pre- and post-treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Abstract **Objective:** To evaluate the effect of two kinds of pneumatic nebulizer inhalation on the clinical treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) pre- and post-treatment. **Methods:** Group A was treated with

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YZB/GEM1058-2009 type medical nebulizer and compared with polypropylene microporous membrane. Group B was treated with DNA100 medical nebulizer and compared with polypropylene microporous membrane. Two types of atomizer were connected to central oxygen supply system in hospital. The pressure release port of the atomizer was connected with activated carbon particles to adsorb waste drugs. **Results:** Aerosolized drugs average net weight (8.7984 ± 0.0385) g. Pre-treatment, the average amount of atomization drug waste: Group A was (6.9998 ± 0.004) g, Group B was (7.6546 ± 0.0029) g, and there were significant differences ($P < 0.05$); the average aerosol drug waste rate: Group A was 79.558%, Group B was 87%, and there were significant differences ($P < 0.05$); the average aerosol fog is not formed dosage: Group A was (0.9081 ± 0.3343) g, Group B was (2.1574 ± 0.1654) g, and there were significant differences ($P < 0.05$); the average dose not form fog atomization rate: Group A was 10.32%, Group B was 24.52%, and there were significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Pre- and post-treatment, Group A: the average amount of drugs: (6.9998 ± 0.004) g vs (3.1032 ± 0.025) g, there were significant difference ($P < 0.001$); the average aerosol drug waste rate: 79.558% vs 35.27%, there were significant difference ($P < 0.002$). Group B: the average amount of drug waste per atomization: (7.6546 ± 0.0029) g vs (3.7015 ± 0.0339) g, there were significant difference ($P < 0.001$); average drug waste rate of each atomization: 87% vs 42.07%, there were significant difference ($P < 0.005$). **Conclusion:** Two types of pneumatic nebulizer inhalation waste too much medicine, YZB/GEM1058-2009 significantly better than DNA100 nebulizer. It has achieved remarkable results after the application of polypropylene microporous membrane.

Keywords pneumatic nebulizer; polypropylene microporous membrane; drug waste

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是呼吸系统疾病的常见病和多发病^[1-2], 是世界范围内第四大死因^[3]。雾化吸入药物是临床上 COPD 急性发作期时常用的治疗方法之一^[4-5], 但严重浪费药物。目前临床上通常采用气动雾化吸入器, 其型号较多, 通常连接中心供氧系统, 由氧气驱动, 也称氧气雾化吸入器。本文对临床上广泛使用的两种气动雾化吸入器改良前后进行对比研究, 现报告如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

本实验由3位研究者交替接受雾化吸入测试。A组(实验组)采用YZB/GEM1058-2009型医用雾化器(德国PARI GmbH公司), B组(对照组)采用DNA100医用雾化器(中国厦门崇仁医疗器械有限公司; 图1)。两型雾化器均连接医院中心供氧系统。两组患者均用雾化吸入药物普米克2支(1 mg/支, 英国阿斯利康公司)、可必特1支(2.5 mL/支, 德国勃林格殷格翰公司)、伊诺舒1支(15 mg/支, 天津药物研究院药业有限责任公司)。雾化器的压力释放口连接活性炭粒(中国万佳集团有限公司)吸附浪费的药物。电子天平称重(型号: ED224S-PCE)购自德国赛多利斯公司。



图1 两组雾化器型号及操作过程展示

Figure 1 Types and operation process of atomizers of two groups

1.2 方法

1.2.1 雾化器吸入操作方法

取雾化器, 将药物放入药杯中旋紧, 用氧气管连接进气口, 让患者将吸嘴含在口中, 于压力释放口接活性炭粒, 开动氧气, 氧气流量 5~6 L/min。

1.2.2 浪费药物量计算公式

浪费药物量 = 雾化器杯中残留药物量 + 随呼气排入空气中的药物量 - 随呼气人体排出的水蒸汽量。雾化器杯中残留药物量 = 雾化吸入后的雾化器重量 - 加入雾化药物前的雾化器净重量。随呼气排入空气中的药物量 = 雾化吸入后的碳粒重量 - 雾化吸入前的碳粒重量。随呼气人体排出的水蒸汽量 = 碳粒增加的重量 + 雾化器增加的重量 (在未放入药物情况下, 与雾化吸入药物相同时间内)。浪费药物比率 = 浪费药物量 / 雾化药物净重 × 100%。未形成雾药物比率 = 雾化器杯中残留药物量 / 药物净重 × 100%。

1.2 雾化器改良方法

压力释放口应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜 (孔径 5 μm, 浙江省海宁市盐官龙顺过滤设备厂; 图 2)。聚丙烯微孔滤膜由聚丙烯超细纤维热熔粘结在一起, 由高分子材料制成, 是一种深层过滤的膜料, 具有诸多优点: 1)PP 滤膜由高分子材料制成, 无毒性, 可在医药、化工、食品、饮料等领域广泛应用; 2)PP 滤膜耐化学性能优良, 可耐酸、耐碱、耐溶剂, 包括极性溶剂 (苯二甲苯等除外); 3)PP 滤膜耐温, 可在 121 °C, 30 min 下热压消毒, 工作温度 100 °C 以下; 4)PP 滤膜强度好, 不会变形, 无介质脱落, 不会产生再污染; 5)PP 滤膜属深层过滤, 阻力小, 流速快, 在低压差的情况下就可达较高流量, 使用寿命长; 6)PP 滤膜具有亲水性, 对液体过滤或气体过滤尤佳, 尤其适用空气净化。雾化器改良前后, A 组与 B 组均操作 10 次。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件进行分析处理。计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 计数资料以百分率 (%) 表示。测定数值的方差齐性采用 Levene's Test, 若方差齐则采用 t 检验, 反之则采用 Satterthwaite 近似 t 检验。率对比采用卡方 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。



图2 应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜后的雾化器展示

Figure 2 Atomizers display after using polypropylene microporous membrane

2 结果

2.1 改良前两组平均每次雾化浪费药物的比较

药物净重 (8.7984 ± 0.0385) g。改良前每次雾化浪费药物量: A组 (6.9998 ± 0.0040) g, B组 (7.6546 ± 0.0029) g, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=677.269$; $P < 0.001$); 每次雾化浪费药物率: A组 79.56%, B组 87.00%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=16.6$; $P < 0.05$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量: A组 (0.9081 ± 0.3343) g, B组 (2.1574 ± 0.1654) g, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=15.083$; $P < 0.001$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量比率: A组 10.32%, B组 24.52%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=78.2$; $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜前后两组的对比

A 组每次雾化浪费药物量: (6.9998 ± 0.0040) g vs (3.1032 ± 0.0250) g, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=98.5$; $P < 0.001$); 每次雾化浪费药物率: 79.56% vs 35.27%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=13.9$; $P < 0.002$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量: (0.9081 ± 0.3343) g vs (2.6571 ± 0.1325) g, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=68.85$; $P < 0.001$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量比率: 10.32% vs 30.20%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=14.2$; $P < 0.05$)。

B组每次雾化浪费药物量: (7.6546 ± 0.0029) g vs (3.7015 ± 0.0339) g, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=87.35$; $P<0.001$); 每次雾化浪费药物率: 87.00% vs 42.07%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=10.5$; $P<0.005$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量: (2.1574 ± 0.1654) g vs (3.2818 ± 0.4234) g, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=12.4$; $P<0.05$); 每次雾化未形成雾的药量比率: 24.52% vs 37.30%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=9.5$; $P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

雾化吸入是一种通过特殊的雾化装置将药物溶液、干粉或混悬液雾化分散成细小的雾滴或微粒, 悬浮于气体中, 患者将其吸入呼吸道及肺泡等部位, 使得药物沉积在病灶区以治疗疾病的方法。由于吸入的药物直达患处, 可避免肝的首过效应, 与其他给药方式相比, 具有起效快、疗效好、使用方便、毒副作用少等优点。雾化吸入法已成为目前治疗呼吸系统疾病最常用的给药方法之一^[4,6-7]。

医用雾化器种类较多, 主要有超声雾化器、气动雾化吸入器、压缩雾化吸入器等^[6]。气动雾化吸入器即氧气雾化吸入器^[8]。杨团秀等^[9]认为: 氧气雾化吸入器在预防术后肺部并发症方面显著优于医用超声雾化器, 其优点是雾化颗粒小而均匀, 雾量小, 患者舒适度佳, 污染小, 同时可改善组织缺氧状态。尹晓静^[10]研究报道: COPD急性发作期采用氧气雾化吸入法, 不仅能提高血氧饱和度, 还可缓解相应气短等症状的发生率, 疗效明显优于医用超声雾化器。张娟等^[11]也有类似研究报道。吴宝林^[12]研究显示: 氧气雾化器吸入治疗小儿呼吸道疾病临床疗效显著优于超声雾化吸入器, 且更加安全。董书梅等^[13]报道: 应用3种不同的雾化吸入方式治疗肺结核疾病时, 氧气雾化吸入法疗效明显优于压缩雾化吸入和超声雾化吸入。

气动雾化吸入器目前是临床上最常用的吸入方法^[14-16]。尽管气动雾化吸入法优点众多, 但仍存在诸多缺点^[17-19], 首要的便是浪费药物问题。本研究结果显示: 气动雾化吸入器形成雾的能力存在差异, A组使用的气动雾化吸入器形成雾的能力更强, 而B组未形成雾气的比率明显更高, 两组之间差异显著, 提示为避免浪费药物, 在临床上选择雾化吸入器仍需谨慎^[20]。

聚丙烯微孔滤膜具有诸多优点, 基于此, 我们对雾化器进行改良, 结果显示: 两组雾化器改

良后浪费药物量明显下降, 且两组使用改良后的雾化器, 未形成雾的药量均明显增加, 其主要原因为: 雾气到达滤膜, 无法通过滤膜, 雾气继而返回, 沉积在雾化器壁上, 形成雾滴附着在雾化器壁上。

综上所述, 两型气动雾化吸入器均浪费较多药物, 但YZB/GEM1058-2009型显著优于DNA100雾化吸入器, 应用聚丙烯微孔滤膜改良后, 取得明显效果, 有巨大的临床应用前景, 值得推广。

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