

• COPD 专题研究 •

呼出气一氧化氮、肺泡一氧化氮在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中应用研究进展

扫描二维码
查看更多彭玉洁¹, 李传香², 方思², 汪晗希¹, 高杏林¹, 郭红荣²

作者单位: 1.430065湖北省武汉市, 武汉科技大学医学部医学院 2.430074湖北省武汉市第三医院 武汉大学附属同仁医院呼吸与危重症医学科

通信作者: 郭红荣, E-mail: 616373309@qq.com

【摘要】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是以慢性呼吸系统症状、结构性肺异常以及持续气流受限为特征的临床综合征。呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)检查是近年来使用较多的一种无创性检查方法,其可通过评估支气管气道炎症病变情况来判断气道功能。肺泡一氧化氮(CaNO)是外周/小气道炎症的标志物,越来越多的研究开始关注其在COPD患者中的应用价值。本文首先分析了FeNO、CaNO与COPD发病机制、COPD患者急性加重风险的关系,然后探讨了其在鉴别COPD患者与哮喘合并COPD患者、监测吸入性糖皮质激素(ICS)治疗COPD效果中的应用价值,最后指出了其在COPD患者中应用的局限性,这可为FeNO、CaNO在COPD患者中的应用及COPD患者早诊断、早治疗提供借鉴。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性;呼出气一氧化氮;肺泡一氧化氮;综述

【中图分类号】 R 563.9 【文献标识码】 A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2023.00.327

Research Progress on the Application of Fractional Exhaled Nitric Oxide and Concentration of Alveolar Nitric Oxide in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

PENG Yujie¹, LI Chuanxiang², FANG Si², WANG Hanxi¹, GAO Xinglin¹, GUO Hongrong²

1.School of Medicine, Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430065, China

2.Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Wuhan Third Hospital/Tongren Hospital, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430074, China

Corresponding author: GUO Hongrong, E-mail: 616373309@qq.com

【Abstract】 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a clinical syndrome characterized by chronic respiratory symptoms, structural lung abnormalities, and persistent airflow restriction. Fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) test is a non-invasive examination method that has been widely used in recent years. It can assess airway function by assessing the bronchial airway inflammation. Concentration of alveolar nitric oxide (CaNO) is a marker of peripheral/small airway inflammation, and more and more studies have begun to focus on its application value in patients with COPD. This article first analyzes the relationship between FeNO, CaNO and the pathogenesis of COPD, as well as the risk of acute exacerbation in COPD patients. Then, it explores their application value in distinguishing COPD patients from asthma complicated with COPD patients, and monitoring the effectiveness of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) in treating COPD, and finally points out the limitations of their application in COPD patients. This can provide reference for the application of FeNO and CaNO in COPD patients and early diagnosis and treatment of COPD patients.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Fractional exhaled nitric oxide; Concentration of alveolar nitric oxide; Review

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)的特征通常是呼吸道异常(支气管炎、毛细支气管炎)和/或肺泡异常(肺气肿)所致的慢性呼吸道症状(包括呼吸困难、咳嗽、咳痰)导致持续的、反复恶化的气流阻塞^[1],并伴有气道和肺部黏液分泌过多以及炎症和氧化应激^[2]。随着时间推移,COPD患者若未得到有效治疗,其病情将进一步加重且急性加重次数会明显增多,其中慢性阻

塞性肺疾病急性加重(acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)是COPD的一个重要分期^[3],在此期患者症状和肺功能会出现急性、一过性恶化,且气道炎症会进一步加重^[4]。因此快速而准确地监测气道炎症的严重程度,对COPD病情监测及降低患者死亡率至关重要。呼出气一氧化氮(fractional exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO)、肺泡一氧化氮(concentration of alveolar nitric oxide, CaNO)与气道炎症的关系是近年来的研究热点,然而两者在COPD中的应用并不多见,且相关研究结果存在争议^[5-6]。基于此,本文综述

了FeNO、CaNO在COPD中应用的研究进展,以期为后续相关研究及临床推广提供参考。

1 FeNO、CaNO与COPD发病机制的关系

COPD患者大气道和小气道中均存在炎症,其是COPD重要的发病机制,且持续存在的炎症反应可导致患者病情频繁加重^[7]。其中小气道炎症与气道反应性增高高度相关,而COPD患者的小气道病变涉及气道重塑、黏液阻塞以及中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞浸润,最终可导致小气道容积缩小^[8]。近年来有研究表明,所有阶段的COPD患者存在小气道功能障碍,甚至尚未达到COPD诊断标准的高危吸烟者也会发生小气道功能障碍^[9]。

在下呼吸道中,一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)由多种结构细胞和炎症细胞产生,包括嗜酸粒细胞(eosinophils, EOS)、巨噬细胞、上皮细胞和平滑肌细胞^[10]。在呼吸道上皮细胞中,一氧化氮合酶(nitric oxide synthase, NOS)催化L-精氨酸氧化脱氨基后产生NO,目前FeNO常被用来反映COPD患者气道中炎症细胞总数、嗜酸粒细胞性气道炎症情况、气道高反应性情况^[11-12]及评估吸入性糖皮质激素(inhaled corticosteroids, ICS)的治疗效果。FeNO已被美国胸科协会及欧洲呼吸协会推荐为确定气道炎症的理想指标,并在临床上被广泛用于气道炎症的评估和激素治疗慢性气道炎症性疾病效果的判定^[13]。同时《ERS肺部疾病呼气标志物技术标准》^[14]显示,FeNO₅₀(以50 ml/s的流速测定呼出气NO浓度)主要反映从支气管到呼吸性细支气管的大气道炎症情况,而CaNO可以检测到FeNO无法检测到的远端小气道炎症病变^[15]。COPD气道炎症的重要组成部分之一是外周气道中的硝化应激,当病情进展到AECOPD时,气道内的硝化应激会进一步增强,研究显示,CaNO可检测出外周小气道中不断增强的硝化应激^[16],进而反映COPD患者外周小气道炎症程度。同时PAREDI等^[17]研究发现,FeNO₂₀₀(以200 ml/s的流速测定呼出气NO浓度)与CaNO呈正相关,提示FeNO₂₀₀也可以反映外周小气道炎症程度。

综上,FeNO、CaNO可用于评估COPD气道炎症情况,可作为COPD气道炎症的生物标志物。

2 FeNO、CaNO与COPD患者急性加重风险的关系

COPD患者急性加重风险的预测一般依赖AECOPD史,然而其阳性预测值偏低^[18]。大型研究的事后分析表明,血EOS升高与COPD患者急性加重频率增加相关,同时该研究发现,AECOPD患者血EOS与气道中EOS呈正相关,且血EOS是嗜酸粒细胞性气道炎症的潜在生物标志物^[19]。研究显示,部分气道、血EOS升高的AECOPD患者FeNO、CaNO升高^[20]。还有研究显示,FeNO、CaNO与COPD患者EOS呈正相关,FeNO、CaNO升高提示患者病情急性加重^[5]。西班牙学者的研究显示,FeNO升高(≥ 20 ppb)持续12个月的COPD患者急性加重的风险较高,而无论其是否有ICS使用史、吸烟史或AECOPD史,表明FeNO可用于预测COPD患者急性加重风险^[20]。崔可慧等^[21]研究显示,稳定期COPD患者FeNO与第1秒用力呼气容积占预计值的百分比(percentage of forced expiratory volume in the first second to the expected value, FEV₁%)、第1

秒用力呼气容积(forced expiratory volume in the first second, FEV₁)/用力肺活量(forsed vital capacity, FVC)均呈负相关,且随访1年内,FeNO越高患者急性加重次数越多,表明FeNO能用于评估稳定期COPD患者急性加重情况。国内学者研究发现,AECOPD患者FeNO₂₀₀、CaNO较高,FeNO₂₀₀和CaNO均可作为COPD患者外周小气道炎症的预测指标^[22],与FAN等^[23]的研究结果一致。HIRANO等^[24]、SANTUS等^[25]研究显示,AECOPD患者CaNO升高,经支气管舒张药物治疗后其CaNO降低,且小气道病变也得到了改善。

然而DURMAZ等^[6]研究并未发现FeNO与COPD患者急性加重风险有关。ANTUS等^[26]研究显示,与高FeNO组(≥ 27 ppb)COPD患者相比,低FeNO组(< 27 ppb)COPD患者急性加重次数增加,因急性加重住院时间延长,提示FeNO较低的COPD患者急性加重风险升高。日本学者的研究发现,与高FeNO(≥ 25 ppb)COPD患者相比,低FeNO(< 25 ppb)COPD患者急性加重、住院、死亡的风险升高^[27]。LÁZÁR等^[16]研究显示,AECOPD患者与稳定期COPD患者CaNO比较无统计学差异。同时也有研究表明,CaNO升高仅提示COPD患者病情严重,无法预测其急性加重风险^[28]。

综上,目前FeNO、CaNO与COPD患者急性加重风险的关系尚存在争议,分析原因可能为AECOPD患者肺组织受损严重、管腔狭窄加剧导致机体缺氧,同时AECOPD的诱因多为感染,缺氧状态下及细菌感染可导致合成NO的气道上皮细胞减少,从而使NO释放减少^[29-30],进而降低FeNO、CaNO,故部分AECOPD患者测得的FeNO、CaNO与实际值之间存在偏差,导致与稳定期COPD患者相比其FeNO、CaNO升高不明显。另一方面,有研究者认为感染可产生大量炎症因子,从而促进NOS产生^[31],引起NO释放增加,进而升高FeNO、CaNO。因此《呼出气一氧化氮检测及其在气道疾病诊治中应用的中国专家共识》^[32]建议,避免于感染急性期检测FeNO,以免检测存在误差而影响病情判断。

3 FeNO、CaNO在鉴别COPD患者与哮喘合并COPD患者中的应用价值

哮喘和COPD是临床上常见的慢性气道炎症性疾病,两者具有一些共同的临床特征。气道重塑和气道炎症是哮喘、COPD患者的共同临床特征,但与COPD患者不同的是,哮喘患者的气流受限是可逆的^[33]。而反复发作、控制不佳的哮喘最终会导致气流受限不可逆,进而导致患者合并COPD。研究显示,哮喘合并COPD患者肺功能损伤程度重于单纯哮喘、COPD患者,死亡率高于单纯COPD患者^[34],因此鉴别COPD患者与哮喘合并COPD患者至关重要。

研究显示,哮喘合并COPD患者FeNO高于单纯COPD患者^[35]。CHEN等^[36]研究显示,FeNO对哮喘合并COPD有一定诊断价值,其最佳截断值为22.5 ppb。日本学者对121例COPD患者进行回顾性研究,结果显示,哮喘合并COPD患者的FeNO明显高于单纯COPD患者,且FeNO诊断哮喘合并COPD的最佳截断值为25 ppb,曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)为0.726,提示FeNO在鉴别COPD患者与哮喘合并COPD患者中具有一定价值^[37]。国内学者研究显示,哮喘合并

COPD患者FeNO、CaNO高于单纯COPD患者, FeNO、CaNO及其联合诊断哮喘合并COPD的AUC分别为0.772、0.676、0.781^[38]。还有研究显示, 与单纯COPD患者相比, 哮喘合并COPD患者CaNO较高, 并指出CaNO可作为哮喘合并COPD的生物标志物^[39]。

综上, FeNO、CaNO有助于鉴别COPD患者和哮喘合并COPD患者。

4 FeNO、CaNO在监测ICS治疗COPD效果中的应用价值

《2023年GOLD慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断、管理及预防全球策略》^[1]推荐, 对于无ICS禁忌证的COPD患者, 应该积极使用ICS。但长期使用ICS可能会导致各种不良反应, 因此探索可用于监测ICS治疗COPD效果的指标是必要的。研究显示, 高FeNO (≥ 25 ppb) 的COPD患者经ICS治疗后其临床疗效优于低FeNO (< 25 ppb) 的COPD患者^[40]。还有研究显示, 哮喘合并COPD患者FeNO高于健康对照者, ICS治疗后其FeNO较治疗前明显下降, 指出FeNO可反映哮喘合并COPD患者气道病变严重程度且可以评价ICS治疗效果^[41]。国内研究显示, ICS治疗6个月后不同疾病严重程度的COPD患者FeNO、血清总IgE和COPD评估测试 (COPD Assessment Test, CAT) 评分分别较本组治疗前降低, 并指出FeNO可以准确预测ICS的治疗效果^[42]。还有研究显示, 在AECOPD患者中, ICS治疗后FeNO₂₀₀ > 10 ppb者的CAT评分、FeNO₂₀₀均较治疗前降低, 且FeNO₂₀₀ > 10 ppb者的临床疗效优于FeNO₂₀₀ ≤ 10 ppb者, 提示FeNO₂₀₀可作为评价COPD患者ICS治疗效果的有效指标^[24]。研究表明, COPD患者急性加重时FeNO、CaNO升高, 经ICS治疗后其FeNO、CaNO明显降低, 并指出CaNO能够反映外周气道功能障碍情况, 进一步推测FeNO、CaNO可能有助于预测ICS的治疗效果^[43]。

综上, FeNO、CaNO可用于监测ICS治疗COPD的效果。

5 FeNO、CaNO在COPD患者中应用的局限性

目前, 影响FeNO的因素较多, 如过量摄入酒精、糖、脂质和吸烟、使用ICS可降低FeNO, 而慢性鼻窦炎或病毒感染可升高FeNO^[44]。与FeNO相比, CaNO有不受激素及吸烟影响的优点^[22], 但拥有可直接检测CaNO设备的医疗机构数量较少, 尤其是基层医院, 且FeNO、CaNO用于评估COPD患者病情时缺乏统一的标准。另外, 虽然有研究支持通过CaNO、FeNO来预测COPD患者急性加重风险^[19], 但当患者病情十分严重时, 管腔狭窄可影响气流速度, 导致检测的CaNO、FeNO低于实际值, 进而影响最终预测结果。因此, FeNO、CaNO在COPD患者中应用存在一定局限性, 其在COPD临床管理中的应用价值需在长期实践中进行评估。

6 小结及展望

综上所述, FeNO、CaNO作为气道炎症的新型生物标志物, 有协助预测COPD患者急性加重风险的可能性, 可鉴别COPD患者和哮喘合并COPD患者, 并可用于监测ICS治疗COPD的效果。但目前两者在检测COPD患者小气道炎症反应方面应用尚少, 未来可将FeNO、CaNO与生化指标或影像学检查指标联合起来以预测COPD患者小气道炎症反应, 进而更好地控制COPD病情的发展, 让更多患者获益。

作者贡献: 彭玉洁进行文章的构思与设计、文章的可行性分析; 彭玉洁、汪晗希、高杏林进行文献/资料收集、整理, 撰写论文; 彭玉洁、李传香、方思进行论文的修订; 郭红荣负责文章的质量控制及审校, 对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

参考文献

- [1] Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (2023 report) [EB/OL]. (2022-11-14) [2023-02-26]. <https://goldcopd.org/>.
- [2] BARNES P J. Inflammatory mechanisms in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2016, 138 (1): 16-27. DOI: 10.1016/j.jaci.2016.05.011.
- [3] RITCHIE A I, WEDZICHA J A. Definition, causes, pathogenesis, and consequences of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbations [J]. *Clin Chest Med*, 2020, 41 (3): 421-438. DOI: 10.1016/j.ccm.2020.06.007.
- [4] MACLEOD M, PAPI A, CONTOLI M, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation fundamentals: diagnosis, treatment, prevention and disease impact [J]. *Respirology*, 2021, 26 (6): 532-551. DOI: 10.1111/resp.14041.
- [5] 程玉武, 袁祥印, 张静, 等. 大小气道一氧化氮联检在慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断中的作用 [J]. *现代诊断与治疗*, 2023, 34 (1): 104-106.
- [6] DURMAZ D, GÖKSU E, KILIÇ T, et al. The role of nitric oxide in predicting revisit of patients with exacerbated chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *J Emerg Med*, 2015, 48 (2): 247-253. DOI: 10.1016/j.jemermed.2014.06.026.
- [7] BRIGHTLING C, GREENING N. Airway inflammation in COPD: progress to precision medicine [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2019, 54 (2): 1900651. DOI: 10.1183/13993003.00651-2019.
- [8] HIGHAM A, QUINN A M, CANÇADO J E D, et al. The pathology of small airways disease in COPD: historical aspects and future directions [J]. *Respir Res*, 2019, 20 (1): 49. DOI: 10.1186/s12931-019-1017-y.
- [9] CRISAFULLI E, PISI R, AIELLO M, et al. Prevalence of small-airway dysfunction among COPD patients with different GOLD stages and its role in the impact of disease [J]. *Respiration*, 2017, 93 (1): 32-41. DOI: 10.1159/000452479.
- [10] DWEIK R A, BOGGS P B, ERZURUM S C, et al. An official ATS clinical practice guideline: interpretation of exhaled nitric oxide levels (FENO) for clinical applications [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2011, 184 (5): 602-615. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.9120-11ST.
- [11] LEE J W, SHIM J Y, KWON J W, et al. Exhaled nitric oxide as a better diagnostic indicator for evaluating wheeze and airway hyperresponsiveness in preschool children [J]. *J Asthma*, 2015, 52 (10): 1054-1059. DOI: 10.3109/02770903.2015.1046078.
- [12] SIVA R, GREEN R H, BRIGHTLING C E, et al. Eosinophilic airway inflammation and exacerbations of COPD: a randomised controlled trial [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2007, 29 (5): 906-913. DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00146306.

- [13] LI Y, LI X Y, YUAN L R, et al. Evaluation of small airway function and its application in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (review) [J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2021, 22 (6): 1386. DOI: 10.3892/etm.2021.10822.
- [14] HORVÁTH I, BARNES P J, LOUKIDES S, et al. A European Respiratory Society technical standard: exhaled biomarkers in lung disease [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2017, 49 (4): 1600965. DOI: 10.1183/13993003.00965-2016.
- [15] 李雪玉, 许林. 气道一氧化氮测定在慢性气道炎症疾病中的应用进展 [J]. *中国医药科学*, 2023, 13 (2): 67-70.
- [16] LÁZÁR Z, KELEMEN Á, GÁLFFY G, et al. Central and peripheral airway nitric oxide in patients with stable and exacerbated chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *J Breath Res*, 2018, 12 (3): 036017. DOI: 10.1088/1752-7163/aac10a.
- [17] PAREDI P, KHARITONOV S A, MEAH S, et al. A novel approach to partition central and peripheral airway nitric oxide [J]. *Chest*, 2014, 145 (1): 113-119. DOI: 10.1378/chest.13-0843.
- [18] THOMSEN M, INGEBRIGTSEN T S, MAROTT J L, et al. Inflammatory biomarkers and exacerbations in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *JAMA*, 2013, 309 (22): 2353-2361. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2013.5732.
- [19] VEDEL-KROGH S, NIELSEN S F, LANGE P, et al. Blood eosinophils and exacerbations in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The Copenhagen general population study [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2016, 193 (9): 965-974. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.201509-1869OC.
- [20] ALCÁZAR-NAVARRETE B, CASTELLANO MIÑÁN F, SANTIAGO DÍAZ P, et al. Alveolar and bronchial nitric oxide in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma-COPD overlap [J]. *Arch Bronconeumol*, 2018, 54 (8): 414-419. DOI: 10.1016/j.arbres.2018.02.006.
- [21] 崔可慧, 苏新明. 呼出气一氧化氮检测与稳定期慢性阻塞性肺病患者小气道改变及预后的相关性 [J]. *中国医科大学学报*, 2023, 52 (1): 12-17. DOI: 10.12007/j.issn.0258-4646.2023.01.003.
- [22] 林明珍, 金蒙蒙, 曹晓慧. 呼出气一氧化氮测定在COPD频繁急性加重表型患者中的临床意义 [J]. *安徽医学*, 2022, 43 (12): 1397-1402. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-0399.2022.12.006.
- [23] FAN X D, ZHAO N, YU Z, et al. Clinical utility of central and peripheral airway nitric oxide in aging patients with stable and acute exacerbated chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Int J Gen Med*, 2021, 14: 571-580. DOI: 10.2147/IJGM.S284688.
- [24] HIRANO T, MATSUNAGA K, SUGIURA H, et al. Relationship between alveolar nitric oxide concentration in exhaled air and small airway function in COPD [J]. *J Breath Res*, 2013, 7 (4): 046002. DOI: 10.1088/1752-7155/7/4/046002.
- [25] SANTUS P, RADOVANOVIC D, MASCETTI S, et al. Effects of bronchodilation on biomarkers of peripheral airway inflammation in COPD [J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2018, 133: 160-169. DOI: 10.1016/j.phrs.2018.05.010.
- [26] ANTUS B, BARTA I. Relationship between exhaled nitric oxide and the frequency of severe acute exacerbation of COPD: 3-year follow-up [J]. *Acta Physiol Hung*, 2013, 100 (4): 469-477. DOI: 10.1556/APhysiol.100.2013.016.
- [27] KOBAYASHI S, HANAGAMA M, ISHIDA M, et al. Exhaled nitric oxide: a biomarker for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Respir Investig*, 2021, 59 (3): 364-366. DOI: 10.1016/j.resinv.2021.01.003.
- [28] HÖGMAN M, PALM A, SULKU J, et al. Alveolar nitric oxide in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease—a two-year follow-up [J]. *Biomedicine*, 2022, 10 (9): 2212. DOI: 10.3390/biomedicine10092212.
- [29] LU Z Y, HUANG W N, WANG L F, et al. Exhaled nitric oxide in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2018, 13: 2695-2705. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S165780.
- [30] 何静春, 李立宇. 呼出气一氧化氮 (FeNO) 在慢性阻塞性肺疾病中的临床研究进展 [J]. *继续医学教育*, 2017, 31 (7): 92-94. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1004-6763.2017.07.046.
- [31] 师丽娟, 冯恩志, 杨生岳. 呼出气一氧化氮检测在慢性阻塞性肺疾病临床应用中的研究进展 [J]. *中华肺部疾病杂志 (电子版)*, 2017, 10 (2): 217-219. DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.1674-6902.2017.02.027.
- [32] 中国医药教育协会慢性气道疾病专业委员会, 中国哮喘联盟. 呼出气一氧化氮检测及其在气道疾病诊治中应用的中国专家共识 [J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2021, 101 (38): 3092-3114. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112137-20210210-00408.
- [33] CHUNG K F, WENZEL S E, BROZEK J L, et al. International ERS/ATS guidelines on definition, evaluation and treatment of severe asthma [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2014, 43 (2): 343-373. DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00202013.
- [34] 张阳, 焦雨佼, 王胜云, 等. 哮喘合并慢性阻塞性肺病患者急性加重期血清ECP、IL-13水平及其临床意义 [J]. *中国现代医学杂志*, 2023, 33 (17): 17-22. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-8982.2023.17.004.
- [35] 何凤棣, 关英, 宋贵芳, 等. 哮喘慢阻肺重叠综合征患者FeNO水平变化及其与炎症因子、肺功能的相关性研究 [J]. *川北医学院学报*, 2022, 37 (10): 1268-1271. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3697.2022.10.008.
- [36] CHEN F J, HUANG X Y, LIU Y L, et al. Importance of fractional exhaled nitric oxide in the differentiation of asthma-COPD overlap syndrome, asthma, and COPD [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2016, 11: 2385-2390. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S115378.
- [37] TAKAYAMA Y, OHNISHI H, OGASAWARA F, et al. Clinical utility of fractional exhaled nitric oxide and blood eosinophils counts in the diagnosis of asthma-COPD overlap [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2018, 13: 2525-2532. DOI: 10.2147/COPD.S167600.
- [38] 范龙梅, 张威, 张明月, 等. 呼出气一氧化氮和肺泡一氧化氮在哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺疾病重叠诊断中的应用价值 [J]. *北京医学*, 2022, 44 (9): 799-803. DOI: 10.15932/j.0253-9713.2022.09.006.
- [39] DUONG-QUY S, TRAN VAN H, KIM A V T, et al. Clinical and functional characteristics of subjects with asthma, COPD, and asthma-COPD overlap: a multicentre study in Vietnam [J]. *Can Respir J*, 2018, 2018: 1732946. DOI: 10.1155/2018/1732946.

- 2022, 12: 962470.DOI: 10.3389/fcimb.2022.962470.
- [28] OGAN N, GÜNAY E, BAHHA A, et al. The effect of serum electrolyte disturbances and uric acid level on the mortality of patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Turk Thorac J*, 2020, 21 (5): 322–328.DOI: 10.5152/TurkThoracJ.2019.19034.
- [29] LINDNER G, HERSCHMANN S, FUNK G C, et al. Sodium and potassium disorders in patients with COPD exacerbation presenting to the emergency department [J]. *BMC Emerg Med*, 2022, 22 (1): 49.DOI: 10.1186/s12873-022-00607-7.
- [30] AFZAL A B, KHALID S, BAKSI S. Association between low serum creatinine and mortality in patients with severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Cureus*, 2022, 14 (9): e29376.DOI: 10.7759/cureus.29376.
- [31] HE H Y, SUN Y, SUN B, et al. Application of a parametric model in the mortality risk analysis of ICU patients with severe COPD [J]. *Clin Respir J*, 2018, 12 (2): 491–498.DOI: 10.1111/crj.12549.
- [32] RICHTER B, SULZGRUBER P, KOLLER L, et al. Blood urea nitrogen has additive value beyond estimated glomerular filtration rate for prediction of long-term mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction [J]. *Eur J Intern Med*, 2019, 59: 84–90.DOI: 10.1016/j.ejim.2018.07.019.
- [33] FANG J H, XU B. Blood urea nitrogen to serum albumin ratio independently predicts mortality in critically ill patients with acute pulmonary embolism [J]. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2021, 27: 10760296211010241.DOI: 10.1177/10760296211010241.
- [34] METERSKY M L, WATERER G, NSA W, et al. Predictors of in-hospital vs postdischarge mortality in pneumonia [J]. *Chest*, 2012, 142 (2): 476–481.DOI: 10.1378/chest.11-2393.
- [35] EMAMI A, JAVANMARDI F, RAJAEI M, et al. Predictive biomarkers for acute kidney injury in burn patients [J]. *J Burn Care Res*, 2019, 40 (5): 601–605.DOI: 10.1093/jbcr/irz065.
- [36] ZHOU H J, MEI X, HE X H, et al. Severity stratification and prognostic prediction of patients with acute pancreatitis at early phase: a retrospective study [J]. *Medicine*, 2019, 98 (16): e15275.DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000015275.
- [37] MAZZAFERRO E M, EDWARDS T. Update on albumin therapy in critical illness [J]. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract*, 2020, 50 (6): 1289–1305.DOI: 10.1016/j.cvsm.2020.07.005.
- [38] MAGNUSSEN B, OREN GRADEL K, GORM JENSEN T, et al. Association between hypoalbuminaemia and mortality in patients with community-acquired bacteraemia is primarily related to acute disorders [J]. *PLoS One*, 2016, 11 (9): e0160466.DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0160466.
- [39] UGAJIN M, YAMAKI K, IWAMURA N, et al. Blood urea nitrogen to serum albumin ratio independently predicts mortality and severity of community-acquired pneumonia [J]. *Int J Gen Med*, 2012, 5: 583–589.DOI: 10.2147/IJGM.S33628.
- [40] RYU S, OH S K, CHO S U, et al. Utility of the blood urea nitrogen to serum albumin ratio as a prognostic factor of mortality in aspiration pneumonia patients [J]. *Am J Emerg Med*, 2021, 43: 175–179.DOI: 10.1016/j.ajem.2020.02.045.
- [41] HALPIN D M G, CRINER G J, PAPI A, et al. Global initiative for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive lung disease. The 2020 GOLD science committee report on COVID-19 and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2021, 203 (1): 24–36.DOI: 10.1164/rccm.202009-3533SO.
- [42] SCHRIER R W. Blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine: not married in heart failure [J]. *Circ Heart Fail*, 2008, 1 (1): 2–5.DOI: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.108.770834.
- (收稿日期: 2023-10-30; 修回日期: 2024-01-10)
(本文编辑: 陈素芳)

(上转第12页)

- [40] WU Y K, SU W L, HUANG C Y, et al. Treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in patients with different fractional exhaled nitric oxide levels [J]. *Medicine*, 2018, 97 (47): e11922.DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000011922.
- [41] 王玥. 呼出气一氧化氮测定在哮喘-慢阻肺重叠综合征的临床应用 [J]. *中国医疗设备*, 2022, 37 (11): 143–146, 175.DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-1633.2022.11.030.
- [42] FENG J X, LIN Y, LIN J, et al. Relationship between fractional exhaled nitric oxide level and efficacy of inhaled corticosteroid in asthma-COPD overlap syndrome patients with different disease severity [J]. *J Korean Med Sci*, 2017, 32 (3): 439–447.DOI: 10.3346/jkms.2017.32.3.439.
- [43] 隋丹. 呼出气和肺泡一氧化氮水平与肺功能在慢阻肺患者中的临床应用价值 [J]. *医药论坛杂志*, 2023, 44 (5): 77–79, 83.
- [44] DIXON A E, POYNTER M E. Mechanisms of asthma in obesity. pleiotropic aspects of obesity produce distinct asthma phenotypes [J]. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol*, 2016, 54 (5): 601–608.DOI: 10.1165/rcmb.2016-0017ps.
- (收稿日期: 2023-07-26; 修回日期: 2023-11-10)
(本文编辑: 崔丽红)