

# 蒙脱石散单药治疗与蒙脱石散合并酪酸梭菌二联活菌散剂联用治疗小儿急性腹泻有效率的荟萃分析

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**摘要:**目的:急性腹泻是儿科常见的一种症状,它背后的成因很复杂,其中常见的原因是轮状病毒感染,若不及时治疗危害较大。常用的治疗方法包括蒙脱石散以及包括酪酸梭菌二联活菌在内的益生菌治疗,而两者的结合疗法是否比单独使用蒙脱石散更加有效还有待讨论,本荟萃分析旨在探讨该联合用药的有效性。**方法:**在本研究中共计纳入7个临床实验,共计联合用药受试者513名,单药蒙脱石散受试者485名,均为儿科急性腹泻患者。**结果:**显示联合用药有效率强烈显著优于单独使用蒙脱石散,而双药组平均减少腹泻持续时间为-0.51。**结论:**该联用治疗儿童急性腹泻相对于单药蒙脱石散更加有效。

**关键词:**急性腹泻;蒙脱石散;小儿

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## THE EFFICACY MONTMORILLONITE + CLOSTRIDIUM BUTYRICUM COMBINATION VS MONTMORILLONITE MONOTHERAPY FOR THE TREATMENT OF PEDIATRIC ACUTE DIARRHEA—A META-ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** **Objective:** Acute diarrhea is a common symptom in pediatrics. The causes behind it are very complex, among which the common cause is rotavirus infection, which is more harmful if not treated in time. While it remains to be seen whether a combination of montmorillonite and probiotics, including clostridium caseinate, which are commonly used, is more effective than a combination of the two, this meta-analysis aims to investigate the effectiveness of the combination. **Methods:** A total of 7 clinical trials were included in this study, including a total of 513 subjects with combined drug and 485 subjects with single drug montmorillonite powder, all of whom were pediatric patients with acute diarrhea. **Results:** The effective rate of combined drug was significantly higher than that of montmorillonite powder alone, and the average duration of diarrhea was -0.51 in the double-drug group. **Conclusion:** The combined treatment of acute diarrhea in children is more effective than montmorillonite powder alone.

**Key words:** acute diarrhea; montmorillonite powder; pediatric

急性腹泻是儿科常见的一种症状,其病因多种多样,例如病毒或者细菌的消化道感染等,常见于低龄的婴幼儿<sup>[1]</sup>;长期的腹泻,可造成继发营养不良、电解质失衡等症状,重症腹泻可危及生命健康<sup>[2]</sup>;而常

用的治疗方法为蒙脱石散和益生菌等<sup>[3]</sup>。酪酸梭菌二联活菌散剂与蒙脱石散的联合治疗已有一些研究进行了探索,然而具体其效果如何还未有总结性的研究下定论,本研究旨在综述这些研究。

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## 1 方法

### 1.1 纳入/排除标准

**1.1.1 研究类型** 蒙脱石散单药治疗与蒙脱石散合并酪酸梭菌二联活菌散剂联用治疗小儿腹泻的对照临床实验,无论是否采用随机和盲法。

**1.1.2 研究对象** (1)年龄1~12岁,无性别限制;(2)临床确诊为儿童的急性腹泻,表现为:腹泻症状小于3天或者大便次数每天大于5次;(3)发病时间<2周;(4)治疗前无重度脱水、严重心血管疾病、昏迷或者休克等其他可能会干扰诊断的症状和疾病出现。

**1.1.3 干预措施** 蒙脱石散单药治疗 vs 蒙脱石散合并酪酸梭菌二联活菌散剂联用治疗,联用治疗的疗程与剂量不做限制。

**1.1.4 结局指标** 主要结局指标:有效率,治愈:腹泻症状完全消失;有效:大便次数减半、电解质失衡得到纠正;无效:腹泻症状并未得到纠正或者症状加重。总有效率=(治愈例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%;次要结局指标:症状持续时间,即病程开始直到水样便消失时间。

### 1.2 检索策略

通过检索EMBASE, Pubmed, Cochrane Library, 知网, 万方和维普数据库检索临床研究,时间为

2000-01-01~2020-06-01, 使用的关键词为儿科, 腹泻, 治疗, 蒙脱石散, 益生菌, 酪酸梭菌二联活菌, clostridium butyricum, montmorillonite, diarrhea, infants, pediatric, treatment, therapy, combination treatment。

### 1.3 资料提取和质量评价

两名研究人员(马明和齐双辉)独立阅读文献并且将提取的数据进行交叉核对以保证数据的准确性。

### 1.4 资料分析

本研究采用Cochrane的RevMan 5.3版软件。通过比值比(OR)作为效应尺度指标,对于治愈/有效的患者计入效应量、以 $P < 0.05$ 被认为结果具有统计学差异。如果异质性检验结果显示为 $P > 0.1$ ,  $I^2 < 50\%$ , 采用固定效应模型,当异质性较大时则采用随机效应模型。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 纳入研究的基本情况

研究共纳入7个临床实验,共计联合用药受试者513名,单药蒙脱石散受试者485名,各研究的性别与年龄之间无统计学差异(见表1)。

表1 纳入研究的基本情况  
Tab. 1 Basic information of included studies

研究	时间	双药人数	单药人数	诊断	研究设计
Hong-li Zhao <sup>[4]</sup>	2011	65	65	急性腹泻	随机对照
Ying Liu <sup>[5]</sup>	2017	38	38	消化不良性腹泻	随机对照
Bei Zhang <sup>[6]</sup>	2011	120	80	病毒性肠炎	随机对照
Seki H <sup>[7]</sup>	2003	73	62	急性腹泻	回顾研究
Zhao-you Li <sup>[8]</sup>	2011	110	114	急性腹泻	随机对照
Li Yao <sup>[9]</sup>	2010	47	66	急性腹泻	随机对照
Hui Zhou <sup>[10]</sup>	2009	60	60	急性腹泻	回顾研究

### 2.2 Meta分析结果

纳入的513名双药联用患者和485名单药患者中,双药有效的患者为469人,单药有效的患者为348人,有效率对比为91.4% vs 71.7%,结果显示为联合用药有效率强烈显著优于单独使用蒙脱石散, OR=4.24, 95%CI: [2.92, 6.16],  $P < 0.001$ , 异质性为0%,因此采用了固定效应模型,结果森林图(见图

1)和漏斗图(见图2)所示。

而在这些研究当中,有些记录了腹泻持续时间作为指标(单位:天),共计纳入双药组290人,单药组302人,双药组平均减少腹泻持续时间为-0.51, 95%CI: [-0.69, -0.33],有着一定的异质性( $I^2 = 49\%$ ) (见图3),可能是由于研究者不同的评判标准造成的,漏斗图(见图4)。

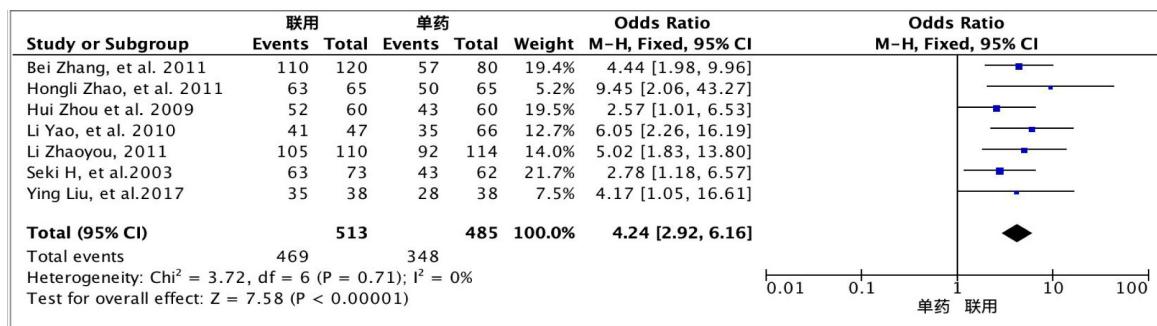


图1 有效率森林图  
Fig. 1 Efficient forest map

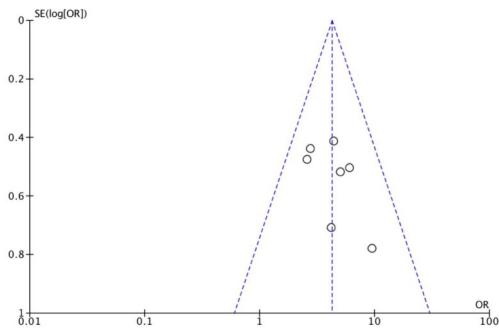


图2 有效率漏斗图  
Fig. 2 Efficient funnel plot

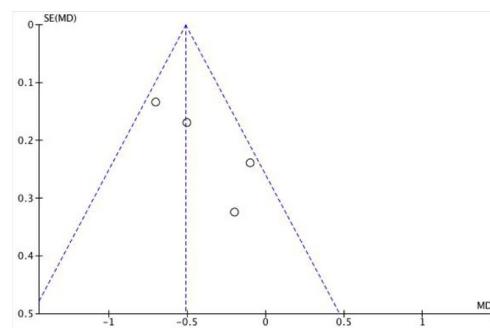


图4 腹泻持续时间漏斗图  
Fig. 4 Funnel plot of duration of diarrhea

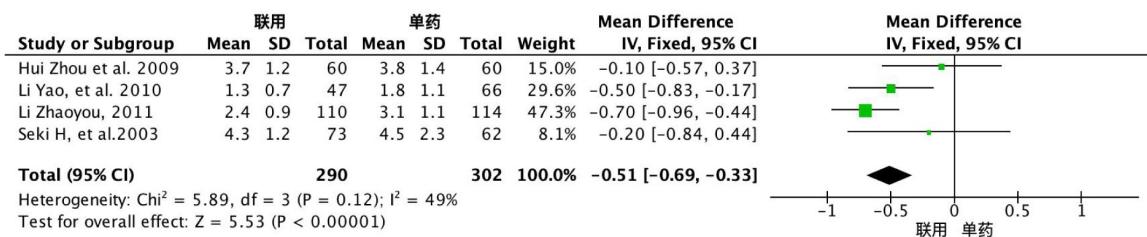


图3 腹泻持续时间森林图  
Fig. 3 Forest plot of duration of diarrhea

### 3 讨论

目前益生菌除了腹泻治疗用药以外,更多的用于预防性的治疗,在已有的研究中已经指出,预防性服用酪酸梭菌二联活菌可以有效预防急性腹泻的发生<sup>[14]</sup>;相对而言,预防用药有着更强的效果,对照组 vs 预防组的急性腹泻发生率为 13.9% vs 7.8%, (RR=0.419, 95%CI 0.217 ~ 0.808, P=0.008),因此,在腹泻高危人群当中使用预防用药比发病后再进行治疗可能更为关键。

在常见的益生菌治疗中,主要使用的是乳杆菌 LCC、布拉酵母菌和双歧杆菌等,而酪酸酪酸梭菌二联活菌中使用的为酪酸梭菌和双歧杆菌两种菌种

的联合用药,并且值得注意的是,肠道菌群由于有着巨大的人群差异,国外的菌群很可能并非我国的亚种,健康菌群应当直接采用我国采集的亚种,才可以有效的帮助肠道菌群屏障的重塑。

本研究的结果显示,蒙脱石散合并酪酸梭菌二联活菌散剂联用治疗小儿腹泻比蒙脱石散单药治疗要更加有效,结果显著,异质性较低。从研究的质量上来看,并没有研究采用盲法,也没有进一步细化患者的腹泻评分等结局指标,从研究设计上来看质量一般,是本荟萃分析的不足之处,若想证明蒙脱石散合并酪酸梭菌二联活菌散剂是否可以在不同疾病状态下患者腹泻,仍需大规模的良好设计的双盲随机对照临床实验来证明。

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