The efficacy of budesonide and terbutaline inhalation on child asthma

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To investigate the efficacy of budesonide and terbutaline inhalation for child asthma. Methods: A total of 64 pediatric cases of asthma were randomly divided into study group and control group with 32 cases in each group. Budesonide (1 ∼ 2 mL, including budesonide 0.5 ∼ 1 mg), and terbutaline (1 ∼ 2 mL, including terbutaline 0.25 ∼ 0.5 mg) were added to normal saline (2 ∼ 3 mL) and was given to the treatment group for inhalation after atomization, 10 ∼ 15 min per time and 2 ∼ 3 times per day. The control group was given aminophylline (4 ∼ 5 mg/kg) and hydrocortisone (5 ∼ 10 mg/kg) for intravenous drip, once per day for 5 ∼ 7d. Clinical efficacy and symptoms of the two groups were observed and compared. Results: The treatment group showed significant shorter recovery time than the control group regarding to symptoms of coughing, wheezing, crackles (P<0.05); It also showed better clinical efficacy than the control group (P<0.05). No obvious adverse reactions were observed in both groups (P> 0.05). There's no significant difference in changes of breathing frequency between the two groups (P>0.05) but significant difference in the increase of heart rate were observed (P<0.05). Conclusions: Budesonide combing with terbutaline for inhalation after atomization is effective on child asthma with advantages of easy manipulation and low incidence of side effects.

[KEY WORDS] Pediatric asthma; Budesonide; Terbutaline; Inhalation; Child