Research about the influence of ulinastatin for the serum inflammatory markers and pulmonary surfactant protein of patients with severe pneumonia

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

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of ulinastatin for patients with severe pneumonia, and its influence for the serum inflammatory markers and pulmonary surfactant protein. Methods: 120 cases of patients with severe pneumonia were randomly divided into two groups, control group and observation group. Each group had 60 cases. Patients in control group were took basic treatment, patients in observation group were treated by combined with ulinastatin. Then the lung function related indicators such as lung tissue compliance, pulmonary capillary permeability and blood gas analysis of two groups before and after treatment were compared, and the serum level of inflammatory cytokine IL-10, IL-17, IL-1β, TGF-β, TNF-α and pulmonary surfactant protein (SP) A, B, C, D of two groups before and after treatment were also detected and compared. Results: After 7, 14 days of treatment, the fluid albumin / plasma albumin and P (A-a) O₂ of observation group were all lower than control group, and the lung compliance and PaO₂ were significantly higher than control group; the serum level of IL-10, IL-17, IL-1β, TGF-β, TNF-α were significantly lower than control group; the serum level of SP A, B, C, D were all lower than control group, all P<0.05. Conclusion: Ulinastatin can effectively inhibit lung infection in patients with severe pneumonia, thereby helping to improve lung function in patients.

[KEY WORDS] severe pneumonia; ulinastatin; inflammatory markers; pulmonary surfactant protein