# 多施設無作為 Dry Powder 製剤型 Inhaled Corticosteroid の気道結核発症率比較検討試験

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Infectious Incidence of Respiratory Tuberculosis in Bronchial Asthmatic Patients Who Were Treated with Dry Powder Type-Inhaled Corticosteroids, Budesonide vs Fluticasone Propionate, in Prospective, Multicenter, Welll-controled, Randomized Comparative Study

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We previously reported infectious incident ratio of respiratory (R) tuberculosis (Tbc) pulmonary (P) or pharngolayngeal (PL) Tbc in both patients with bronchial asthma (BA) and/or patients with allergic rhinitis (AR) treated with aerosol type (A)-inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) such as beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP), respectively. Infectious incident ratio of P-Tbc in there patients treated with A-ICS were more shown than in both patients with these patients treated without BDP, respectively. In this study, we compared with infectious incident ratio of these Tbc in patients with BA treated with dry powder type (D)-ICS, budesonide (BUD) or fluticasone propionate (FP) in prospective, randomizedly multicenter, well-controled comparative study. After informed consent, patients with BA (n=3068) were randomizedly divided into two groups (group A: n=1543 BUD: group B: n=1543 FD). Both geographical characteristics at the baseline did not show any difference between two groups. Patients infected with P-Tbc were 1/1543 (0.006%) in grou A and were 3/1543 (0.194%) in group B (P<0.001 vs group A) (PL-Tbc: 0.000% (0/1543) in group A, 0.006% (1/1543) in group B). All patients with P-Tbc on findings of chest X-ray films were only shown in lower field in this study similar as patients treated with oral and/or injected CS. Lymphocytes in percent of cell numbers of CD<sup>21+</sup>, CD<sup>3+</sup>, CD<sup>7+</sup> and CD<sup>4+</sup> cells both BALF and peripheral blood were significantly more decreased in group B than in group A (P<0.001 vs group A). Cell numbers of CD<sup>8+</sup> cells however, were not significantly changed between two groups. Concentrations of hypothalmo-pituito-adrenocortical (MDA) axis-systemic hormones, and plasma both CRH test and rapid ACTH test were significantly more reduced in group B than in group A, respectively (P<0.001 vs group A). FP may be probably suppressed human infectious protective mechanisms because of reduced both CD<sup>4+</sup> cells-counts and activity and suppression of plasma PHA-axis that were reported by many authors. These date suggested that we should be a more careful infectious piece of R-Tbc-contraction especially treated with FP, in patients with BA treated with D-ICS.

### 緒 言

気管支喘息 (BA) 治療薬とし aerosol type (A) inhaled (I) corticosteroids (CS) に比較 上力価が約2倍強力な dry powder type (D) ICS<sup>1)</sup>が発売され、気管支喘息(BA)治療薬ガ イドライン上第一選択薬として位置づけられて いる. 従来, ICS は全身投与 CS 薬比較上, カ ンジダ症<sup>23</sup>以外呼吸器系感染症は少ないとされ てきた<sup>2)</sup>. D-ICS, fluticasone propionate (FP), 使用時食道カンジタ症が顕著なこと<sup>3)</sup>、FP使 用時視床下部下垂体副腎皮質(HPA)系 hormone (H) 分泌抑制が報告され4, 急性副腎不 全(AAC)発生も報告されている<sup>5)</sup>。本事実は ICS 使用時気道(R)結核(Tbc)発症率が増 加可能性を示唆する。事実、BDP 使用 P-Tbc 発症率が自然 P-Tbc 羅患率と比較し有意に増 加することが報告されている. 我々は25年間 にわたり retrospective に BA. allergic rhinitis (AR) 両群 BDP 使用時,非使用時に比較 し両群共に R-Tbc の発症率が有意に高く、我 国,大阪に比較し有意に多いことも報告した6. 即ち, D-ICS 使用時 R-Tbc 患者率増加を示唆 する. 今回, 2種類 D-ICS, 即ち, FPと budesonide (BUD) 使用時, 気道 Tbc 羅患率に関 し前向き, 多施設参加無作為比較試験で検討し た.

## 対象と方法

対象患者:本研究に先行し、HIT 研究会を設立した。3086 名を対象とし informed consent (IC) 後、無作為に患者を 2 群化 BUD (A 群:n=1543、使用量  $410.0\pm100.5\,\mu\,g/d$ )、FP (B 群:n=1543、 $400.5\pm65.5\,\mu\,g/d$ ) とした。

IC: 当クリニック,各倫理委員会承認事項を 文章化し,本文章でIC後,患者,同家族・肉 親3名以上の自筆署名後本試験登録患者とし, 各々医療機関でも同様の承認手続を施行した.

Tbc 診断: Tbc 診断は一般的方法と遺伝子診断で施行した.

**気管支肺胞法液(BALF**)摂取法:我々の即 報により BALF をえた<sup>7</sup>.

Tbc 治療:Tbc 治療は標準的療法を原則とした。

臨床検査:視床下部下垂体副腎皮質(HPA)系 H, BALF, 血清各種 Ig, BALF, 未梢血中,総白血球数(WBC), リンパ球(LC), LC 各分画を測定した, CRH test, rapid ACTH test もを施行した.

統計的解析値:平均値 $\pm$ SE でしめし,統計的解析値は Student's t test,  $\chi^2$ 分析で有意差検討し、P<0.05以下を有意差ありと判定した.

#### 結 果

背景因子:疫学的,臨床上,両群背景因子に おいては何ら有意差を認めえなかった(結果省 略).

自他覚症状検査所見:呼吸機能,朝,夕のPEF値,日中,夜間の喘息自他覚症状,及び,各患者(1 週あたりの平均値)  $\beta_2$ -stimulantの resque use は baseline に比較し end point時,両群共有意改善を認めた(結果省略).

Tbc 患者羅患・発症率: P-Tbc 患者羅患・発症は A 群で 0.006%, B 群で 0.196%. PL-Tbc 羅患・発症率は B 群でのみ 0.006%に認められた. 全体の R-Tbc 羅患発症患者数は A 群: B= 0.006%: 0.261%であった(P<0.001 vs A 群)(Table 1A).

P-Tbc 発症部位:胸部 X-ray 上 P, 全例下 肺野に病変所見を認めた(Table 1B).

臨床検査:B 群は A 群に比較し BALF・未梢血中総白血球数の有意増加,リンパ球の有意減少(P<0.001 vs A 群),BALF・未梢血中CD<sup>21+</sup>,CD<sup>3+</sup>,CD<sup>7+</sup>,CD<sup>4+</sup>細胞数は A 群で比較し B 群に有意減少をしめした(P<0.001 vs A 群).CD<sup>8+</sup>細胞数は両群間に有意差を認めなかった.BALF・未梢血中各種 Ig 値は B 群が A 群に比較し有意低値,血漿 HPA-AS 系hormone値は B 群が A 群に比較し有意低値,血漿 HPA-AS 系hormone値は B 群が A 群に比較し有意低濃度(Fig. 1),

Table 1A: Infectious incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis and/or pharyngolaryngyal tuberculosis in bron-
chial asthmatic patients treated with dry powder type-inhaled corticosteroids in this study

	Group A	Group B	Student's t test
Total cases (n)	1543	1543	NS
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1 (0.065%)	3 (0.194%)	P<0.001
New case	0 (0.000%)	1 (0.065%)	P < 0.005
Relapse case	1 (0.065%)	2 (0.130%)	P < 0.001
Pharangolaryngyal tuberculosis	0 (0.000%)	1 (0.065%)	P < 0.001
New case	0 (0.000%)	0 (0.000%)	NS
Relapse case	0 (0.000%)	1 (0.065%)	P<0.005
Total patients with tuberculosis druing this study	1 (0.065%)	4 (0.260%)	P<0.001

Table 1B: Results on chest radiographric findings before pretreament with the standard's anti-tuberclotic drugs in bronchial asthmatic patients treated with dry powder type-inhaled corticosteroids

	Group A	Group B	Student's t test
Patients (n)	1	3	P<0.001
Hilar and/or	0 ( 0.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	
Mediastinal adenopathy (n)			
Localized pulmonary infiltrates involving middle or	1 (1000.0%)	3 (100.0%)	P<0.001
lower lung field (n)			
Localized pulmonary infiltrates involving upper	0 ( 0.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	NS
lobes (n)			
Diffuse interstitial military infiltrates (n)	0 ( 0.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	NS
Diffuse interstitial linear infiltrates (n)	0 ( 0.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	NS
Pulmonary cavities (n)	0 ( 0.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	NS
No pulmonary infiltrates (n)	0 ( 0.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	NS
Pleural effusion (n)	0 ( 0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	P<0.001

Definition of abbreviations: n=total number of patients

Numbers in parentheses showed percentage

CRH 負荷テスト, rapid ACTH test も, A 群 に比較し B 群は有意低反応をしめした (全項目: P<0.001 vs A 群) (結果省略).

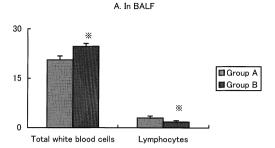
#### 考 察

A-BDP に比較し DICS は強力な CS 作用を示すと報告され<sup>1</sup>, そこで, D-ICS (BUD, 及び, FP) 使用時 R-Tbc 発症率を約 2 年間 prospective に多施設に 2 群に振り分け, R-Tbc 発症率を比較検討した.

我国、大阪での Tbc 発症率は 0.035%, 0.045~0.056%と増加傾向にある. BDP 同様<sup>®</sup>, D-ICS 使用時に我国、大阪 Tbc 発症率と比較し R-Tbc が有意高発症率かつ、FP 吸入使用群で BUD 吸入使用群に比較し有意の高 R-Tbc 発症率を示した(Table 1A).

画像診断上、P-Tbc 発症例は総て下肺野病変に認められた(Table 1B). 本結果は経口・注射 CS 製剤使用時® AIDS 患者の P-Tbc 肺野病変部® とよく一致した. 更に FP 使用時 BUD 使用時に比較して有意に Tbc 発症例が多く認められた原因とし、BUD に比較し FP は薬理学的特性で血中に多量吸収され、FP ではBUD より HPA 抑制が高頻度に発症®し、FPでは急性副腎不全が生じたとする報告を裏付けると考えられた. 更に、FP は BUD に比較しBALF・未梢血中リンパ球減少 CD 計細胞減少、活性低下によると考えられた. また、BUD に比較し FP が HPA hormone 分泌系を有意に抑制した(Fig. 1).

今日,諸外国,我国でBA治療上ICSが第 一選択薬とされている。今回の結果はD-ICS



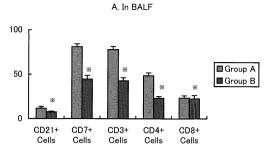
# **※** P<0.001 vs Group B

Within normal limit

Cell number of total white blood cells: From 22 to  $17 \times 10^4/\text{ml}$ 

Cell number of lymphocytes: From 3.35 to  $1.8\times10^4/\text{ml}$ 

A: Counts of total blood cells and lymphocytes in BALF



# ※ P<0.001 vs Group B</p>

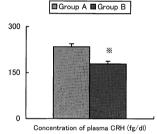
Within normal limit

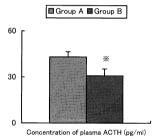
Cell number of  $CD^{21+}$  cells: From 5 to 15% Cell number of  $CD^{7+}$  cells: From 56 to 84% Cell number of  $CD^{3+}$  cells: From 54 to 84% Cell number of  $CD^{4+}$  cells: From 30 to 53%

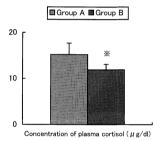
Cell number of  $CD^{8+}$  cells: From 19 to 37%

B: Counts of lymphocyte-subpopulation in BALF

# 8:00





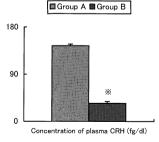


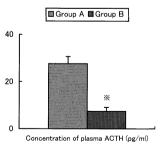
## **※** P<0.001 vs Group B

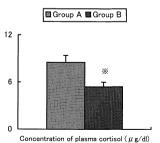
Within normal limit

Plasma concentration of CRH: From 165 to 265 fg/dl Plasma concentration of ACTH: From 25.5 to 50 pg/ml Plasma concentration of cortisol: From 19.4 to 50  $\mu$ g/dl

## 20:00







### **※** P<0.001 vs Group B

Within normal limit

Plasma concentration of CRH: From 28 to 165 fg/dl Plasma concentration of ACTH: From 5 to 26 pg/ml Plasma concentration of cortisol: From 1.8 to 62 µg/dl

C: Concentration of PAC-axic hormones at 8:00 and 20:00

Fig. 1 Background of R-Tbc infectious incidence in this study

使用時に於いても、R-Tbc 検査を十分施行し、 試用期間中各 Tbc 感染予防に十分な対策を計 ることが重要であることが示唆された。

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