

儿童扁桃体腺样体肥大与哮喘的关系及扁桃体腺样体切除术后哮喘变化分析*

米晓琳¹ 曹志伟¹ 王萌¹ 赵鹤¹

[关键词] 儿童;扁桃体切除术;腺样体切除术;哮喘

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.2096-7993.2021.08.019

[中图分类号] R766.5 [文献标志码] A

The relationship between adenoid and tonsil hypertrophy and asthma in children and analysis of changes in asthma after adenotonsillectomy

Summary Adenoid and tonsil hypertrophy in children are closely related to asthma. Their pathogenesis and clinical symptoms are interacted on each other. The unified airway theory believes that the upper and lower respiratory tracts are connected through the release of systemic inflammatory factors. Studies have shown that adenoid and tonsillectomy surgery have a positive effect on the control and development of asthma. The symptoms of postoperative asthma, frequency of attacks, control medication and asthma severity related indicators in children were significantly reduced compared with those before surgery. It has been shown that asthma can increase the incidence of respiratory complications after adenoidectomy and tonsillectomy, so postoperative care after adenotonsillectomy is also important to control asthma. Understanding the relationship between diseases can help clinicians make a more comprehensive diagnosis and treatment.

Key words child; tonsillectomy; adenoidectomy; asthma

儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)与哮喘的关系近年来逐渐引起国内外耳鼻咽喉科医师的关注。目前研究认为引起儿童 OSA 最常见的疾病是扁桃体和(或)腺样体肥大,可通过扁桃体腺样体切除术(adenotonsillectomy, T&A)治疗^[1-2]。哮喘是儿童下呼吸道的常见疾病,特征是症状反复发作、可逆性气道阻塞和气道高反应性,常见症状有喘息、呼吸急促、胸闷和咳嗽等^[3]。Sobel(1953)首次提出儿童 OSA 与哮喘的联系,并提出 T&A 或对哮喘控制产生影响。近 20 年来随着人们对儿童 OSA 和哮喘疾病的逐渐重视,这两类疾病的相关研究也

逐渐增多^[4-5]。众多系统研究表明对扁桃体腺样体肥大的有效治疗会对下气道疾病产生积极影响,有利于控制哮喘的症状和风险^[6-9]。对哮喘疾病的管理主要是尽早诊断和控制症状,降低未来病情恶化和肺功能进行性减退的风险^[10],但伴有扁桃体腺样体肥大的患儿哮喘治疗效果往往不理想。有研究显示睡眠呼吸暂停症状在重度哮喘患儿中的发生率明显高于中度哮喘患儿,且 OSA 在上述两组的发生率均高于无哮喘症状的对照组^[11]。哮喘儿童打鼾的患病率和儿童睡眠问卷的阳性率明显高于非哮喘儿童^[12]。诊治难治性哮喘,不仅要掌握疾病的特点,还要了解其常见合并症的治疗^[13]。为了更好地帮助临床医师认识儿童扁桃体腺样体肥大与哮喘的关系,了解 T&A 术后哮喘的变化情况,从而增加对哮喘疾病的控制与治疗经验,本文就儿童扁桃体腺样体肥大与哮喘的关系及 T&A

*基金项目:吴阶平医学基金会临床科研专项资助基金(No:320.6750.18236);辽宁省教育厅 2019 年度科学研究经费项目(No:JC2019010)

¹中国医科大学附属盛京医院耳鼻咽喉科(沈阳,110000)
通信作者:曹志伟, E-mail:caozw@sj-hospital.org

- [26] Carvalho FR, Lentini-Oliveira DA, Prado LB, et al. Oral appliances and functional orthopaedic appliances for obstructive sleep apnoea in children[J]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2016, 10:CD005520.
- [27] Camacho M, Chang ET, Song SA, et al. Rapid maxillary expansion for pediatric obstructive sleep apnea: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Laryngoscope*, 2017, 127(7):1712-1719.
- [28] de Felício CM, da Silva Dias FV, Trawitzki L. Obstructive sleep apnea: focus on myofunctional therapy [J]. *Nat Sci Sleep*, 2018, 10:271-286.

- [29] Villa MP, Evangelisti M, Martella S, et al. Can myofunctional therapy increase tongue tone and reduce symptoms in children with sleep-disordered breathing? [J]. *Sleep Breath*, 2017, 21(4):1025-1032.
- [30] 张丰珍, 王桂香, 许志飞, 等. 儿童重度 OSAHS 睡眠结构及相关因素分析[J]. *临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志*, 2019, 33(5):441-446.
- [31] Verhelst E, Clinck I, Deboutte I, et al. Positional obstructive sleep apnea in children: prevalence and risk factors[J]. *Sleep Breath*, 2019, 23(4):1323-1330.

(收稿日期:2020-08-16)

对哮喘的预后影响加以综述。

1 扁桃体腺样体肥大、哮喘与气道的关系

有研究表明哮喘和 OSA 的发生发展有许多相同的诱因,如变应性鼻炎、肥胖、吸烟及频繁呼吸道感染等^[14-15]。OSA 患者由于气道受阻和睡眠期间的间歇性低氧血症会刺激局部上气道及全身出现炎症反应^[16-17],这些上气道反复或慢性的炎症刺激逐渐引起腺样体和扁桃体肥大。而哮喘机制复杂,是一类多种炎症细胞参与介导的下气道高反应性疾病,二者的共同点是都与呼吸道炎症相关。有学者认为共同的机制可能会同时导致上下呼吸道疾病,睡眠呼吸暂停症状严重到需行 T&A 来缓解的儿童,其哮喘的发病风险也会增加^[18]。Kaditis 等^[19]的研究结果也表明有喘息症状的儿童更易患扁桃体和(或)腺样体肥大。Levin 等^[20]研究认为上呼吸道炎症是参与哮喘形成的重要因素,主要机制与统一气道模型相关。

统一气道模型认为呼吸道是一个整体,任何部位的炎症都可以促进气道疾病的扩散,鼻相关炎症可能通过上调全身炎症介质而对下气道产生影响^[21-22]。当局部气道受到外界抗原刺激时能诱发 IgE 介导的免疫反应,形成以肥大细胞脱颗粒为主导的炎症级联反应,通过内皮细胞分泌的黏附因子使其他致敏细胞如嗜酸粒细胞、嗜碱粒细胞、中性粒细胞、T 淋巴细胞以及巨噬细胞等迁移到附近黏膜及黏膜下层,释放组胺、缓激肽、蛋白酶等促炎症因子,形成局部黏膜水肿、纤维化,出现鼻痒、鼻塞、流涕、打喷嚏等症状^[23]。有两组系列研究发现若对鼻黏膜施加一个抗原刺激会导致远端支气管炎症介质上调,若通过支气管镜对远端支气管黏膜施加一个抗原刺激也会反过来上调鼻部炎症因子水平^[24-27]。通过观察 T 淋巴细胞亚群与这些细胞的细胞因子失衡表明 OSA 患者存在全身性炎症,而这些升高的细胞因子在哮喘儿童的血清中也能发现^[28-30]。所以上下气道之间的联系桥梁很可能是全身炎症因子的释放。此外,上下气道在组织细胞学上有共同的结构包括基底膜、固有层、纤毛上皮、腺体和杯状细胞^[31],这也为统一气道模型奠定了基础。Calais 等^[32]也从上下气道解剖同质性、病理生理、化学和细胞层面多角度解释了哮喘和睡眠呼吸暂停相互关联的炎症条件。由此可知扁桃体腺样体肥大作为上气道长期慢性炎症疾病可以加重下气道炎症反应,从而导致哮喘形成或加重。

2 扁桃体腺样体肥大与哮喘的相互影响

由于儿童哮喘与扁桃体腺样体肥大共有的发病机制和共同气道的关系,导致其临床症状也有相关性。Sánchez 等^[33]的一项系统研究发现 OSA 与哮喘之间存在双向关系,有哮喘或喘息的儿童出现习惯性打鼾和睡眠呼吸暂停的风险更高,而有睡眠

呼吸暂停的儿童更容易发生哮喘或喘息。一项最新研究表明,在急性哮喘发作住院的患者中,伴有 OSA 的患者使用无创正压通气的风险更高,住院时间更长^[34]。即哮喘与 OSA 互为病情加重的危险因素,从临床经验中也能证实:通常伴有哮喘病史的儿童扁桃体腺样体肥大的程度更高,有扁桃体腺样体肥大病史的儿童哮喘更难控制。

3 扁桃体腺样体相关合并症对哮喘的影响

扁桃体腺样体肥大的患儿常伴鼻窦炎或变应性鼻炎等疾病,长期慢性炎症刺激导致鼻腔分泌物增多,呼吸道气流受阻,这些合并症也与哮喘密切相关^[35-36]。有研究显示重症哮喘常合并鼻窦炎、OSA、声带受阻等上呼吸道疾病,患者的生活质量下降,也使哮喘的诊断评估和治疗变得复杂^[37]。变应性鼻炎及其对哮喘影响循证指南(allergic rhinitis and its impact on asthma,ARIA)指出对过敏性鼻炎患者可以规律使用鼻内皮质类固醇激素治疗^[38],且有证据表明该药物可以改善未接受吸入性糖皮质激素治疗的哮喘患者预后情况^[39]。有研究表明对这些合并症的有效治疗及联合用药可以改善哮喘症状^[40]。哮喘与扁桃体腺样体肥大的共有发病机制决定了其预后互相影响。

4 T&A 后哮喘相关指标的变化

研究表明 T&A 治疗能改善全身炎症^[41],大量文献证实了 T&A 对哮喘预后的积极作用。

4.1 T&A 后哮喘症状变化

哮喘控制实验(ACT)在很多国家被广泛应用,ACT 评分作为监测哮喘症状和严重程度的重要指标,被认为是评估哮喘严重程度分级的有效工具^[42-46]。ACT 评分在参与医生对患者哮喘的控制和治疗中有着决定性作用^[43,46-47],且得分越高哮喘发作的风险和急诊就诊的次数越低^[48]。Bhattacharjee 等^[7]对一个大数据库进行横向分析比较,将接受 T&A 治疗与未行手术治疗的哮喘儿童按年龄分组研究,结果证实 T&A 能改善对哮喘的控制,提出 OSA 与哮喘严重程度相关。有研究选择不同的术后随访时间记录哮喘症状的变化。Levin 等^[20]的研究表明行 T&A 的哮喘儿童术后 6 个月随访复查,平均 ACT 评分由 22 分提升到 25 分;Busino 等^[49]对 93 例行 T&A 的哮喘患者随访发现,T&A 治疗 1 年后 ACT 评分明显改善;Goldstein 等^[9]最新的研究结果也表明,与未接受手术治疗 OSA 的哮喘儿童相比,接受 T&A 治疗 OSA 的哮喘儿童主要预后指标 ACT 评分有显著改善。以上研究数据均体现了 T&A 治疗对哮喘症状的积极影响。

4.2 T&A 后哮喘发作频率变化

哮喘急性发作频率变化也是关键的证据。Bhattacharjee 等^[7]随访发现接受 T&A 组术后 1

年内哮喘发作频率下降 30%，而对照组仅下降 2%。Kheirandish-Gozal 等^[50]的研究中设立 35 例哮喘控制不良伴 OSA 儿童为实验组，24 例哮喘控制不良不伴 OSA 为对照组，两组均接受 T&A 治疗，1 年后随访显示实验组哮喘发作频率由 (4.1 ± 1.7) 次/年降至 (1.8 ± 1.4) 次/年，而对照组无明显变化，术后 1 年内哮喘发作频率大幅下降预示病情好转。

4.3 T&A 后哮喘控制用药变化

有实验研究从哮喘控制用药变化角度分析了 T&A 后哮喘的转归。Levin 等^[20]的研究表明 T&A 治疗 6 个月后患儿急诊就诊次数和口服类固醇疗程显著减少；Bhattacharjee 等^[7]发现 T&A 术后 1 年支气管扩张剂、类固醇和白三烯受体激动剂的使用量明显减少，差异有统计学意义；Busino 等^[49]的实验显示哮喘患儿在 T&A 后 1 年的就诊次数、全身类固醇和哮喘药物的使用显著减少，但研究数据缺乏与未行 T&A 治疗的哮喘患儿作对照；Kheirandish-Gozal 等^[50]发现术后 1 年内实验组 β 受体激动剂使用减少。哮喘用药的减少证明了 T&A 后哮喘症状在减轻。

4.4 T&A 后哮喘严重程度指标变化

在以上研究中，有几项同时提到了关于哮喘严重程度标志物的变化。几丁质酶是一项可在血液循环中检测到的水解酶，其水平与包括哮喘和扁桃体腺样体肥大在内的许多慢性疾病的活动性相关，会随着疾病好转而降低表达^[51]。Levin 等^[20]的研究结果显示 T&A 治疗后哮喘患儿的血清几丁质酶水平降低，而无哮喘患儿的几丁质酶水平没有变化，这也反映出哮喘转归朝着积极方向变化。同时他们的研究还从急诊就诊次数下降、旷课时间缩短及接受住院治疗次数减少等方面，证明了 T&A 治疗后哮喘严重程度下降。Bhattacharjee 等^[7]研究发现实验组术后 1 年内哮喘急性发作频率减少 37.9%，而对照组减少 6.8%，其研究也显示实验组术后急性支气管痉挛、喘息、肺活量测定的次数及持续吸入药物的治疗次数均较前减少。一秒用力呼气容积 (FEV1) 是测定哮喘的常用指标，随哮喘情况加重 FEV1 明显下降。Kheirandish-Gozal 等^[50]研究发现实验组接受 T&A 治疗 1 年后 FEV1 值明显升高，而对照组无变化，表明哮喘情况较术前好转。

5 哮喘对 T&A 治疗后呼吸道并发症的影响

有学者通过 Logistic 回归分析研究发现哮喘会提升 T&A 术后呼吸道并发症的发病率^[52]。其研究将哮喘儿童作为实验组，术后出现呼吸道并发症的风险较对照组提高了 4.5 倍。其作用机制与哮喘的疾病特点相关，哮喘是继发于黏膜炎症的下气道阻塞性疾病，全身麻醉状态时胸壁肌力改变导

致肺容量减少、气道阻力增加，术后护理不当容易加重哮喘发作的风险，进而出现呼吸道相关症状。而围手术期的雾化治疗是为了缓解炎症状态，从而降低了术后发生呼吸道并发症的概率。此外哮喘患儿的肺功能不良与黏膜清除功能受损相关，这种炎症气道增加了 T&A 术后缺氧和通气不足的风险，从而更容易出现肺不张或肺部炎症等呼吸道疾病^[53]。这些也证实了哮喘对 T&A 预后有影响。所以伴有哮喘的 OSA 患儿接受 T&A 治疗后的护理也值得关注，对哮喘的有效控制有利于降低术后呼吸道并发症的发生率。

综上所述，儿童扁桃体腺样体肥大和哮喘疾病密切相关，其发病机制和临床症状相互影响。关于 T&A 术后哮喘控制的变化，本综述回顾整理的多项研究结果均表明在 T&A 治疗后半年到 1 年内，与哮喘严重程度相关的指标均显著下降，包括哮喘症状减轻、哮喘急性发作频率下降、呼吸系统控制用药减少及哮喘标志物表达下降。不仅如此，随着哮喘控制的好转，气道相关疾病的发病率也逐渐减低。但其中还有很多误差因素存在，比如慢性炎症疾病的自然演变过程，未经手术干预的过敏性疾病如哮喘可能会随着年龄的增加、免疫力的提高到青春期后症状减轻^[54]；家族遗传、种族差异和个体差异等因素也无法排除；另外，随访时间少于 1 年的研究数据相对增加了季节性误差，因为很多疾病的发生发展会随季节变化，以哮喘为首的呼吸道变应性疾病会在秋冬季节加重^[55]；此外，纳入研究者其生活环境是否有哮喘易感因素也无法控制，这也是我们可能会忽略的误差因素之一。儿童哮喘与肺功能息息相关，在我们回顾的现有研究结果中，少有研究者对手术前后的肺功能参数及相关气道检查进行对比，所以这一层面的证据还有待探索。哮喘的过敏原多种多样，具有不同过敏原的哮喘患儿接受 T&A 治疗后哮喘控制结果也可能不一致，目前尚未找到相关方面的数据，期待未来的研究者们增添关于不同过敏原分组的横向对比研究。

参考文献

- [1] Kaditis AG, Alonso Alvarez ML, Boudewyns A, et al. Obstructive sleep disordered breathing in 2-to 18-year-old children: diagnosis and management [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2016, 47(1): 69-94.
- [2] Sedky K, Bennett DS, Carvalho KS. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and sleep disordered breathing in pediatric populations: a meta-analysis [J]. *Sleep Med Rev*, 2014, 18(4): 349-356.
- [3] Reddel HK, Bateman ED, Becker A, et al. A summary of the new GINA strategy: a roadmap to asthma control [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2015, 46(3): 622-639.
- [4] Gunnlaugsson S, Greco KF, Petty CR, et al. Sex differences in the relationship of sleep-disordered

- breathing and asthma control among children with severe asthma[J]. *J Asthma*,2021;1-9.
- [5] Rogers VE, Bollinger ME, Tulapurkar ME, et al. Inflammation and asthma control in children with comorbid obstructive sleep apnea[J]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*, 2018,53(9):1200-1207.
- [6] Brockmann PE, Bertrand P, Castro-Rodriguez JA. Influence of asthma on sleep disordered breathing in children: a systematic review [J]. *Sleep Med Rev*, 2014,18(5):393-397.
- [7] Bhattacharjee R, Choi BH, Gozal D, et al. Association of adenotonsillectomy with asthma outcomes in children: a longitudinal database analysis[J]. *PLoS Med*, 2014,11(11):e1001753.
- [8] Kohli N, DeCarlo D, Goldstein NA, et al. Asthma outcomes after adenotonsillectomy: A systematic review [J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2016, 90: 107-112.
- [9] Goldstein NA, Thomas MS, Yu Y, et al. The impact of adenotonsillectomy on pediatric asthma[J]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*, 2019,54(1):20-26.
- [10] Ullmann N, Mirra V, Di Marco A, et al. Asthma: Differential Diagnosis and Comorbidities[J]. *Front Pediatr*, 2018,6:276.
- [11] Julien JY, Martin JG, Ernst P, et al. Prevalence of obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea in severe versus moderate asthma[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2009, 124(2):371-376.
- [12] Goldstein NA, Aronin C, Kantrowitz B, et al. The prevalence of sleep-disordered breathing in children with asthma and its behavioral effects[J]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*, 2015,50(11):1128-1136.
- [13] Philpott CM, Erskine S, Hopkins C, et al. Prevalence of asthma, aspirin sensitivity and allergy in chronic rhinosinusitis: data from the UK National Chronic Rhinosinusitis Epidemiology Study[J]. *Respir Res*, 2018,19(1):129.
- [14] Prasad B, Nyenhuis SM, Imayama I, et al. Asthma and Obstructive Sleep Apnea Overlap: What Has the Evidence Taught Us? [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2020,201(11):1345-1357.
- [15] Ioachimescu OC, Janocko NJ, Ciavatta MM, et al. Obstructive Lung Disease and Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OLDOSA) cohort study: 10-year assessment [J]. *J Clin Sleep Med*, 2020,16(2):267-277.
- [16] Huang YS, Chin WC, Guilleminault C, et al. Inflammatory Factors: Nonobese Pediatric Obstructive Sleep Apnea and Adenotonsillectomy[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2020, 9(4):1028.
- [17] Trucco F, Carruthers E, Davies JC, et al. Inflammation in children with neuromuscular disorders and sleep disordered breathing [J]. *Sleep Med*, 2020, 72: 118-121.
- [18] Snidvongs K, Sangubol M, Poachanukoon O. Pediatric Versus Adult Chronic Rhinosinusitis[J]. *Curr Allergy Asthma Rep*, 2020,20(8):29.
- [19] Kaditis AG, Kalampouka E, Hatzinikolaou S, et al. Associations of tonsillar hypertrophy and snoring with history of wheezing in childhood [J]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*, 2010,45(3):275-280.
- [20] Levin JC, Gagnon L, He X, et al. Improvement in asthma control and inflammation in children undergoing adenotonsillectomy[J]. *Pediatr Res*, 2014,75(3):403-408.
- [21] Tiotiu A, Novakova P, Guillermo G, et al. Management of adult asthma and chronic rhinitis as one airway disease[J]. *Expert Rev Respir Med*, 2021:1-13.
- [22] Kicic A, de Jong E, Ling KM, et al. Assessing the unified airway hypothesis in children via transcriptional profiling of the airway epithelium[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2020,145(6):1562-1573.
- [23] Marino MJ, Riley CA, Wu EL, et al. The Unified Airway: Does Asthma Influence Paranasal Sinus Pneumatization? [J]. *Ear Nose Throat J*, 2020,99(2):89-93.
- [24] KleinJan A, Willart M, van Nimwegen M, et al. Unified airways: circulating Th2 effector cells in an allergic rhinitis model are responsible for promoting lower airways inflammation[J]. *Clin Exp Allergy*, 2010, 40(3):494-504.
- [25] Georgopoulos R, Krouse JH, Toskala E. Why otolaryngologists and asthma are a good match: the allergic rhinitis-asthma connection[J]. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am*, 2014,47(1):1-12.
- [26] Morin A, McKennan CG, Pedersen CT, et al. Epigenetic landscape links upper airway microbiota in infancy with allergic rhinitis at 6 years of age[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2020,146(6):1358-1366.
- [27] Saranz RJ, Lozano A, Lozano NA, et al. Subclinical lower airways correlates of chronic allergic and non-allergic rhinitis[J]. *Clin Exp Allergy*, 2017, 47(8):988-997.
- [28] Huang YS, Guilleminault C, Hwang FM, et al. Inflammatory cytokines in pediatric obstructive sleep apnea [J]. *Medicine(Baltimore)*, 2016,95(41):e4944.
- [29] Zhou J, Wang C, Wu J, et al. Anti-Allergic and Anti-Inflammatory Effects and Molecular Mechanisms of Thioredoxin on Respiratory System Diseases[J]. *Antioxid Redox Signal*, 2020,32(11):785-801.
- [30] Gabryelska A, Kuna P, Antczak A, et al. IL-33 Mediated Inflammation in Chronic Respiratory Diseases- Understanding the Role of the Member of IL-1 Superfamily[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2019,10:692.
- [31] Samitas K, Carter A, Kariyawasam HH, et al. Upper and lower airway remodelling mechanisms in asthma, allergic rhinitis and chronic rhinosinusitis: The one airway concept revisited [J]. *Allergy*, 2018, 73(5):993-1002.
- [32] Calais CJ, Robertson BD, Beakes DE. Association of

- allergy/immunology and obstructive sleep apnea[J]. *Allergy Asthma Proc*, 2016, 37(6):443-449.
- [33] Sánchez T, Castro-Rodríguez JA, Brockmann PE. Sleep-disordered breathing in children with asthma; a systematic review on the impact of treatment[J]. *J Asthma Allergy*, 2016, 9:83-91.
- [34] Oka S, Goto T, Hirayama A, et al. Association of obstructive sleep apnea with severity of patients hospitalized for acute asthma[J]. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*, 2020, 124(2):165-170. e4.
- [35] Paiva Ferreira L, Paiva Ferreira L, Monteiro TM, et al. Combined allergic rhinitis and asthma syndrome (CARAS) [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2019, 74:105718.
- [36] Shusterman D, Baroody FM, Craig T, et al. Role of the Allergist-Immunologist and Upper Airway Allergy in Sleep-Disordered Breathing[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*, 2017, 5(3):628-639.
- [37] Licari A, Brambilla I, De Filippo M, et al. The role of upper airway pathology as a co-morbidity in severe asthma[J]. *Expert Rev Respir Med*, 2017, 11(11):855-865.
- [38] Brożek JL, Bousquet J, Agache I, et al. Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guidelines-2016 revision[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2017, 140(4):950-958.
- [39] Lohia S, Schlosser RJ, Soler ZM. Impact of intranasal corticosteroids on asthma outcomes in allergic rhinitis; a meta-analysis[J]. *Allergy*, 2013, 68(5):569-579.
- [40] Laidlaw TM, Mullol J, Woessner KM, et al. Chronic Rhinosinusitis with Nasal Polyps and Asthma [J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*, 2021, 9(3):1133-1141.
- [41] Kheirandish-Gozal L, Gileles-Hillel A, Alonso-Álvarez ML, et al. Effects of adenotonsillectomy on plasma inflammatory biomarkers in obese children with obstructive sleep apnea; A community-based study[J]. *Int J Obes (Lond)*, 2015, 39(7):1094-1100.
- [42] Deschildre A, Pin I, El Abd K, et al. Asthma control assessment in a pediatric population; comparison between GINA/NAEPP guidelines, Childhood Asthma Control Test (C-ACT), and physician's rating[J]. *Allergy*, 2014, 69(6):784-790.
- [43] Montalbano L, Cilluffo G, Gentile M, et al. Development of a nomogram to estimate the quality of life in asthmatic children using the Childhood Asthma Control Test[J]. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol*, 2016, 27(5):514-520.
- [44] Sommanus S, Direkwattanachai C, Lawpoolsri S, et al. Accuracy of childhood asthma control test among Thai childhood asthma patients[J]. *Asian Pac J Allergy Immunol*, 2018, 36(3):152-158.
- [45] Voorend-van Bergen S, Vaessen-Verberne AA, de Jongste JC, et al. Asthma control questionnaires in the management of asthma in children; A review[J]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*, 2015, 50(2):202-208.
- [46] Amaral R, Carneiro AC, Wandalsen G, et al. Control of Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma Test for Children (CARATKids): Validation in Brazil and cutoff values [J]. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*, 2017, 118(5):551-556. e2.
- [47] Voorend-van Bergen S, Vaessen-Verberne AA, Landstra AM, et al. Monitoring childhood asthma: web-based diaries and the asthma control test[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2014, 133(6):1599-605. e2.
- [48] Soyer OU, Oztürk F, Keskin O, et al. Perceptions of parents and physicians concerning the Childhood Asthma Control Test[J]. *J Asthma*, 2012, 49(8):868-874.
- [49] Busino RS, Quraishi HA, Aguila HA, et al. The impact of adenotonsillectomy on asthma in children[J]. *Laryngoscope*, 2010, 120 Suppl 4:S221.
- [50] Kheirandish-Gozal L, Dayyat EA, Eid NS, et al. Obstructive sleep apnea in poorly controlled asthmatic children; effect of adenotonsillectomy[J]. *Pediatr Pulmonol*, 2011, 46(9):913-918.
- [51] Mutlu LC, Tülübaş F, Alp R, et al. Serum YKL-40 level is correlated with apnea hypopnea index in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2017, 21(18):4161-4166.
- [52] Lavin JM, Shah RK. Postoperative complications in obese children undergoing adenotonsillectomy[J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2015, 79(10):1732-1735.
- [53] Krajewska Wojciechowska J, Krajewski W, Zatoński T. The Association Between ENT Diseases and Obesity in Pediatric Population; A Systemic Review of Current Knowledge[J]. *Ear Nose Throat J*, 2019, 98(5):E32-E43.
- [54] Lee-Sarwar KA, Bacharier LB, Litonjua AA. Strategies to alter the natural history of childhood asthma [J]. *Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2017, 17(2):139-145.
- [55] Hu Y, Cheng J, Jiang F, et al. Season-stratified effects of meteorological factors on childhood asthma in Shanghai, China[J]. *Environ Res*, 2020, 191:110115.

(收稿日期:2020-09-20)