

INPLASY

The efficacy and safety of SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang in the treatment of acute attack of chronic bronchitis: a meta-analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - Not.

Review Stage at time of this submission - The review has not yet started.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 15 June 2023 and was last updated on 15 June 2023.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To explore the efficacy and safety of SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang in the treatment of acute attack of chronic bronchitis.

Condition being studied Chronic bronchitis is a kind of chronic non-specific inflammation of trachea and bronchial mucosa and their surrounding tissues. Cough and expectoration are the main clinical symptoms, or wheezing is the main symptom. The disease lasts for more than 3 months every year and lasts for more than 2 years. The acute attack of chronic bronchitis acute aggravation of chronic bronchitis refers to the sudden aggravation of cough, expectoration and wheezing, mainly due to respiratory tract infection. The main treatment is to control infection, relieve cough, resolve phlegm and relieve asthma. In recent years, some researchers have found that the use of SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang in the treatment of acute attack of chronic bronchitis can shorten the duration of symptoms and is

conducive to the recovery of lung function. However, the efficacy and safety of SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang in the treatment of acute attack of chronic bronchitis have not been systematically evaluated. The purpose of this meta-analysis is to evaluate its efficacy and safety.

METHODS

Participant or population Patients with acute attack of chronic bronchitis, regardless of age, sex, race, nationality, etc.

Intervention The intervention group was treated with SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang with unlimited dose, frequency, course of treatment and so on. In addition, routine treatment is also used to treat acute attack of chronic bronchitis.

Comparator The control group was treated with Routine treatment for acute attack of chronic bronchitis.

Study designs to be included Include only randomized controlled trials.

Eligibility criteria Inclusion criteria:① The type of literature is randomized controlled trials.② The subjects of the literature research were patients with acute attack of chronic bronchitis.③ The treatment measures of the observation group were the use of SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang combined with conventional treatment.④ The treatment measures of the control group were conventional treatment.⑤ Include at least one of the following outcome indicators: total effective rate, time to disappear symptoms and signs (cough, sputum, wheezing), pulmonary function indicators (FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC), inflammatory factors (IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, TNT- α). Exclusion criteria:① The subjects of literature research are animals.② Literature research subjects combined with other diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, pneumonia, lung cancer, etc. that may affect the efficacy of the drug.③ In addition to SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNangs, the intervention measures also include other traditional Chinese medicine treatments or other Western medicine treatments.④ Exclude duplicate reports and keep only one copy.⑤ Literature failed to provide complete data.

Information sources The databases searched in this study include CNKI, VIP, Wanfang, CBM, Cochrane library, Pubmed, Embase and Web of Science. We will search the relevant literature from the establishment of the above database to June 15, 2023.

Main outcome(s) The main outcomes included total effective rate, disappearance time of symptoms and signs (cough, expectoration, wheezing), and pulmonary function indexes (FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC).

Additional outcome(s) IL-6、IL-8、IL-10、TNT- α .

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The two research institutes evaluated the included literature by using the Cochrane ROB tool in Revman5.3 software. If there are differences, a third researcher will participate in the evaluation. In addition, GRADE is also used to evaluate the quality of evidence in this Meta analysis.

Strategy of data synthesis The data extracted from the literature were analyzed by Recman5.3 software. For continuous variables, mean square error (MD) is selected as the effect index. For

binary variables, hazard ratio (RR) was selected as the effect index. The point estimate and 95% confidence interval of each effect are calculated. Q test was used to test the heterogeneity, and random effect model or fixed effect model was selected according to I².

Subgroup analysis Subgroup analysis according to the average course of disease.

Sensitivity analysis: One by one, a sensitivity analysis was carried out to evaluate the stability of the research results.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords SuHuangZhiKeJiaoNang/acute attack of chronic bronchitis/meta-analysis.

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