

康复新液联合重组人表皮生长因子外用溶液治疗维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察康复新液联合重组人表皮生长因子(rhEGF)外用溶液治疗维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎的临床疗效及安全性。方法:将2012年7月—2015年6月于新疆生产建设兵团医院接受治疗的94例维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎患者按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各47例。两组患者均给予补充维生素B₁₂等对因治疗;对照组患者加用rhEGF外用溶液喷洒于舌表面, qid;观察组患者在对照组治疗基础上加用康复新液,将药液浸透于医用纱布上贴敷于患处,每次贴敷30 min以上, tid。两组疗程均为4周,每周复诊1次。比较两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前后的平均疼痛指数和舌部病损面积,以及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组患者的治愈率(76.6% vs. 57.4%)和总有效率(97.9% vs. 83.0%)均明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗前,两组患者的平均疼痛指数和舌部病损面积比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后1~4周,两组患者的平均疼痛指数明显降低,舌部病损面积均明显减小,与治疗前比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);且观察组患者的平均疼痛指数明显低于对照组(治疗后3、4周),舌部病损面积明显小于对照组(治疗后2~4周),差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组患者均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:康复新液联合rhEGF外用溶液治疗维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎能明显改善患者舌部病损情况,并具有较好的镇痛效应和安全性。

关键词 维生素B₁₂;萎缩性舌炎;康复新液;重组人表皮生长因子外用溶液

Clinical Observation of Kangfuxin Solution Combined with rhEGF Solution for External Use in the Treatment of Vitamin B₁₂ Deficiency Atrophic Glossitis

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Kangfuxin solution combined with rhEGF solution for external use in the treatment of vitamin B₁₂ deficiency atrophic glossitis. METHODS: Totally 94 patients with vitamin B₁₂ deficiency atrophic glossitis in Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Hospital during Jul. 2012-Jun. 2015 were divided into observation group and control group according to random number table, with 47 cases in each group. Both groups received etiological treatment of vitamin B₁₂ supplement. Control group was additionally given rhEGF solution for external use on tongue surface, qid. Based on control group, observation group was additionally given Kangfuxin solution and applied medical gauze saturated with liquid medicine to the affected area, more than 30 min each time, tid. Treatment course of 2 groups lasted for 4 week, a referral of the week. Clinical efficacies were compared between 2 groups as well as average pain indexes and lesion areas of tongue before and after treatment, and the occurrence of ADR. RESULTS: Cure rate (76.6% vs. 57.4%) and total response rate (97.9% vs. 83.0%) of observation group were significantly higher than those of control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Before treatment, there was no statistical significance in average pain indexes and lesion areas of tongue between 2 groups ($P > 0.05$). 1-4 weeks after treatment, average pain indexes and lesion areas of tongue in 2 groups were significantly decreased, with statistical significance compared to before treatment ($P < 0.05$). The average pain indexes of observation group were significantly lower than those of control group (3, 4 weeks after treatment), and lesion areas of tongue was significantly smaller than control group (2-4 weeks after treatment), with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). No obvious ADR was found in 2 groups. CONCLUSIONS: For vitamin B₁₂ deficiency atrophic glossitis, Kangfuxin solution combined with rhEGF solution for external use can significantly improve tongue lesion and have good analgesic effect and safety.

KEYWORDS Vitamin B₁₂; Atrophic glossitis; Kangfuxin solution; rhEGF solution for external use

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维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎是指由于维生素B₁₂缺乏所导致的舌黏膜萎缩性病变^[1]。由于患者舌背菌状乳头和丝状乳头发发生萎缩,全舌光滑如镜面且色泽红绛,因此又被称为镜面舌或光滑舌^[2]。该疾病可导致舌痛、口干等症状,降低患者的生活和工作质量,甚至可诱发舌癌,威胁患者生命健康^[3]。目前,对于该疾病并无权威的治疗手段,多数治疗方法均用药单一,达不到理想的疗效^[4]。康复新液具有养阴生肌、通利血脉的功效,对外伤、烧伤、烫伤及溃疡等具有较好的治疗效果^[5]。重组人表皮生长因子(Recombinant human epidermal growth factor, rhEGF)外用溶液具有加快上皮修复的药理活性,适用于各类慢性溃疡创面、烧伤创面及残余小创面的治疗^[6]。本研究采用康复新液联合rhEGF外用溶液治疗维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎,取得了较好的效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)根据《口腔黏膜病学》^[7]中关于萎缩性舌炎的相关诊断标准,确诊为维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎的患者;(2)患者及其家属均同意参与本研究、配合相关医师进行治疗并签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)严重心血管疾病患者;(2)严重肝、肾损伤患者;(3)癌症患者;(4)对研究药物过敏或具有过敏体质的患者;(5)妊娠或哺乳期妇女。

1.2 研究对象

选择2012年7月—2015年6月于新疆生产建设兵团医院(以下简称“我院”)接受治疗的94例维生素B₁₂缺乏型萎缩性舌炎患者作为研究对象,包括男性51例、女性43例;年龄18~60岁,平均年龄(49.5±3.9)岁;患病时间5~21 d,平均患病时间(12.0±1.2)d。采用随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组,各47例。两组患者的性别、年龄和患病时间等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,详见表1。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab 1 Comparison of general information of patients between 2 groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	性别,例		年龄,岁	患病时间,d
		男性	女性		
观察组	47	26	21	47.9±3.3	11.9±1.1
对照组	47	25	22	49.9±4.2	12.1±1.4
χ^2/t		0.910		1.212	0.997
P		0.426		0.398	0.412

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者均给予补充维生素B₁₂等对症治疗。在此基础上,对照组患者加用rhEGF外用溶液(I)(深圳市华生元基因工程发展有限公司,批准文号:国药准字S20010038,批号:2011091206、20130309678,规格:2 000 IU/mL:15 mL)喷洒于舌表面,qid(早、中、晚三餐后及睡前)。观察组患者在对照组治疗基础上加用康复新液(昆明赛诺制药有限公司,批准文号:国药准字

Z53020054,批号:2012011135、2013110642,规格:100 mL),将药液浸透于医用纱布上贴敷于患处,每次贴敷30 min以上,tid(早、中、晚三餐喷洒rhEGF外用溶液后用药)。两组患者疗程均为4周,每周复诊1次。

1.4 观察指标

(1)观察两组患者的临床疗效。根据文献[8]拟订疗效评价标准——治愈:患者舌背菌状乳头和丝状乳头均基本恢复正常,且疼痛感消失;有效:患者舌背菌状乳头和丝状乳头部恢复正常,且疼痛感明显减轻;无效:患者舌背菌状乳头和丝状乳头均无变化,且疼痛无明显改善甚至有加重趋势。总有效率=(治愈例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。(2)比较两组患者治疗前后平均疼痛指数。以视觉模拟评分法^[9](Visual analogue score, VAS)评价并记录舌炎的疼痛分值:采用0~10 cm的直线,“0”端表示无疼痛,“10”端表示最剧烈的疼痛,根据患者疼痛感觉的不同程度在直线的相应数值上作记录,每天检测1次。各组患者舌炎疼痛分值总和与舌炎患者总数相除,即得平均疼痛指数。(3)检测两组患者治疗前后舌部病损面积。利用小脚圆规测量患者舌部病损周径,按文献[10]方法计算病损面积。由3位口腔科专业医师盲法测定,取平均值。(4)观察两组患者不良反应发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以例数表示,采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料以例数或率表示,采用MannWhitney秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

观察组患者的治愈率(76.6% vs. 57.4%)和总有效率(97.9% vs. 83.0%)均显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical efficacies between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	治愈	有效	无效	总有效
观察组	47	36(76.6)*	10(21.3)	1(2.1)	46(97.9)*
对照组	47	27(57.4)	12(25.5)	8(17.0)	39(83.0)

注:与对照组比较,* $P<0.05$

Note: vs. control group,* $P<0.05$

2.2 两组患者治疗前后平均疼痛指数比较

治疗前,两组患者的平均疼痛指数比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后1~4周,两组患者的平均疼痛指数均明显降低,与治疗前比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);且治疗后3、4周,观察组患者的平均疼痛指数均明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表3。

2.3 两组患者治疗前后舌部病损面积比较

治疗前,两组患者的舌部病损面积比较,差异无统

表3 两组患者治疗前后平均疼痛指数比较($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)

Tab 3 Comparison of average pain indexes between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	n	治疗前	治疗后1周	治疗后2周	治疗后3周	治疗后4周
观察组	47	35.5±3.1	29.3±3.0*	23.0±1.9*	16.4±1.1*	10.6±2.5*
对照组	47	34.6±2.2	30.1±2.7*	25.4±2.1*	20.0±1.5*	16.4±2.3*
t		0.917	1.675	1.867	3.921	3.580
P		0.261	0.196	0.171	0.040	0.043

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, * $P < 0.05$

计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后1~4周,两组患者的舌部病损面积均明显减小,与治疗前比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);且治疗后2、3、4周,观察组患者的舌部病损面积均明显小于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表4。

表4 两组患者治疗前后舌部病损面积比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm^2)

Tab 4 Comparison of tongue lesion areas between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm^2)

组别	n	治疗前	治疗后1周	治疗后2周	治疗后3周	治疗后4周
观察组	47	6.0±0.9	5.8±0.8*	4.6±0.7*	4.0±0.4*	3.3±0.2*
对照组	47	6.0±0.7	5.8±0.3*	5.4±0.2*	4.8±0.3*	3.9±0.3*
t		1.270	1.389	2.287	3.389	3.789
P		0.243	0.217	0.048	0.046	0.043

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, * $P < 0.05$

2.4 不良反应

治疗期间,两组患者均未见明显不良反应发生。

3 讨论

萎缩性舌炎的发病机制较为复杂,维生素的缺乏、缺铁性贫血、慢性胃炎、真菌感染、肿瘤及干燥综合征等均易导致该疾病,其中维生素 B_{12} 缺乏型萎缩性舌炎是发病率较高的一类^[6]。rhEGF外用溶液是一种新型快速促愈合药物,能够促进人体上皮细胞再生和迁移,刺激细胞增殖及血管形成等,同时还能刺激胶原和透明质酸等细胞外基质的分泌与释放,促进结缔组织生长^[11]。蜚蠊提取物是康复新液的主要成分,蜚蠊是一种具有极高药用价值的昆虫,具有养阴生肌、通利血脉的功效^[12];蜚蠊提取物具有促进组织新生及消炎止痛的活性,可有效促进萎缩性舌炎患者舌乳头的重生,缓解舌疼痛^[13]。本研究中,观察组患者的治愈率和总有效率均明显高于对照组,提示联用康复新液较单一使用rhEGF外用溶液具有更好的治疗效果。

疼痛是萎缩性舌炎的主要症状之一。VAS评分是临床评价疼痛的有效方法之一,被广泛应用于各类疾病疼痛程度的考察。本研究结果表明,治疗后3、4周,观察组患者的平均疼痛指数均明显低于对照组,表明联用康复新液较单一使用rhEGF外用溶液能够更加有效地缓解患者疼痛症状、改善患者生活质量。其主要机制可能在于康复新液能够刺激患者舌部上皮角质细胞分裂,使舌背角化层增厚,并降低患者神经痛阈^[14]。舌部病损面

积是萎缩性舌炎另一主要的直观考察指标。本研究结果表明,治疗后2、3、4周观察组患者的舌部病损面积明显小于对照组,提示联用康复新液较单一使用rhEGF外用溶液能够促进患者舌部表皮的恢复。此外,目前临床对萎缩性舌炎的疗效观察,大多仅对治疗前和治疗后第4周的效果进行考察,而对其每周治疗效果的评价较少。本研究对患者治疗前和治疗后1~4周每周的舌部疼痛和病损情况进行观察,发现从治疗后第2周开始,观察组患者的舌部病损面积明显小于对照组;从第3周开始,观察组患者的平均疼痛指数明显低于对照组,该结论对临床用药时间有参考意义。

综上所述,康复新液联合rhEGF外用溶液治疗维生素 B_{12} 缺乏型萎缩性舌炎能明显改善患者舌部病损情况,并具有较好的镇痛效应和安全性。本研究不足之处在于样本量较小、检测指标较少,且对照组仅比较了单一使用rhEGF外用溶液的患者,而缺少对比单一使用康复新液的患者。今后应增加样本量和观测指标,开展大样本、多中心临床试验,并对不同病因所致的萎缩性舌炎分别展开研究,以期获得更有价值的研究结果。

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替吉奥联合三维适形放射治疗中晚期食管癌的临床观察

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摘要 目的: 观察替吉奥联合三维适形放射治疗中晚期食管癌的临床疗效及安全性。方法: 选取2013年8月—2016年3月许昌市中心医院收治的中晚期食管癌患者88例, 按随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组, 各44例。两组患者在抗炎、平喘等对症治疗的基础上, 行三维适形放射治疗。对照组患者给予氟尿嘧啶80 mg/m², ivgtt, d1+奈达铂70 mg/m², ivgtt, d1~d5; 观察组患者给予替吉奥胶囊60 mg, bid, 连用5 d, 休息2 d。3周为1个疗程, 共治疗3个疗程。观察两组患者临床疗效及治疗前后血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-8]、实验室检查指标[血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、糖类抗原(CA)125、CA199、癌胚抗原(CEA)]和生存质量测定表(QLQ-C30)评分, 记录两组患者不良反应发生情况。结果: 观察组患者总有效率为88.64%, 显著高于对照组的68.18%, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗前, 两组患者血清炎症因子水平、实验室检查指标水平和QLQ-C30评分比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗后, 两组患者血清炎症因子和实验室检查指标水平显著降低, QLQ-C30评分显著升高, 且观察组显著优于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论: 替吉奥联合三维适形放射治疗中晚期食管癌疗效较好, 能明显降低患者血清炎症因子和相关实验室检查指标水平, 提高患者生存质量, 且不增加不良反应。

关键词 替吉奥; 三维适形放射治疗; 食管癌; 炎症因子; 生存质量

Clinical Observation of Tegafur Combined with Three Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy for Advanced Esophageal Carcinoma

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical efficacy and safety of tegafur combined with three dimensional conformal radiotherapy for advanced esophageal carcinoma. METHODS: Totally 88 cases of advanced esophageal carcinoma admitted into Xuchang central hospital during Aug. 2013-Mar. 2016 were selected and divided into control group and observation group according to random number table, with 44 cases in each group. On the basis of anti-inflammatory, relieving asthma and other symptomatic treatment, two groups accepted three dimensional conformal radiotherapy. Control group was given fluorouracil 80 mg/m², ivgtt, d1+nadeplatin 70 mg/m², ivgtt, d1-d5. Observation group was given Tegafur capsules 60 mg, bid, continuous use 5 days, rest for 2 days. A treatment course lasted for 3 weeks, and they received 3 courses of treatment. Clinical efficacies of 2 groups were observed as well as serum inflammatory factors (TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8), lab indexes (VEGF, CA125, CA199, CEA), QLQ-C30 scores before and after treatment. The occurrence of ADR was recorded in 2 groups. RESULTS: The total response rate of observation group was 88.64%, which was significantly higher than 68.18%, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Before treatment, there was no statistical significance in serum inflammatory factor levels, lab index levels and QLQ-C30 scores between 2 groups ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, serum inflammatory factor levels and lab index levels of 2 groups were significantly decreased, while QLQ-C30 scores were decreased significantly; the observation group was significantly better than control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). There was no statistical significance in the incidence of ADR between 2 groups ($P > 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Tegafur combined with three dimensional conformal radiotherapy shows good therapeutic efficacy for advanced esophageal carcinoma, can significantly reduce serum inflammatory factor levels and lab index levels and improve life quality but do not increase the occurrence of ADR.

KEYWORDS Tegafur; Three dimensional conformal radiotherapy; Esophageal carcinoma; Inflammatory factor; Life quality

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