

来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎的临床观察

龚红英^{1*}, 徐光辉²(1.襄阳市中心医院神经内科,湖北襄阳 441021;2.湖北省南漳县中医院,湖北襄阳 441500)

中图分类号 R685.2 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2017)15-2043-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2017.15.08

摘要 目的:观察来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎的疗效和安全性。方法:选取我院收治的98例多发性肌炎患者,按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组49例。对照组患者给予泼尼松片口服,初始给药剂量为60~100 mg/d,每日3次,然后根据患者肌酸肌酶(CK)及临床症状的改善情况逐渐减量至维持剂量10 mg/d,每日3次。观察组患者在对照组治疗基础上加服来氟米特片10 mg,每日2次。两组疗程均为120 d。观察两组患者临床疗效和肌力评价情况,比较治疗前后肌酶谱[包括CK、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、肌酸磷酸激酶(CPK)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)]、血清炎症因子水平[包括白细胞介素2(IL-2)、IL-8、IL-12、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)和超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)]水平,同时记录不良反应发生情况。结果:治疗后观察组患者临床总有效率(87.8%)和肌力达3级率(81.6%)均显著高于对照组(分别为75.5%、55.1%),总不良反应发生率显著低于对照组(12.2% vs. 22.4%),差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者肌酶谱和血清炎症因子水平均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎疗效较好,可以显著提升患者肌力,改善肌酶谱和血清炎症因子水平,且安全性较好。

关键词 来氟米特;泼尼松;多发性肌炎;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Leflunomide Combined with Prednisone in the Treatment of Polymyositis

GONG Hongying¹, XU Guanghui²(1.Dept. of Internal Medicine-Neurology, Xiangyang Central Hospital, Hubei Xiangyang 441021, China; 2.Hubei Nanzhang County Hospital of TCM, Hubei Xiangyang 441500, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of leflunomide combined with prednisone in the treatment of polymyositis. METHODS: Totally 98 polymyositis patients in our hospital were divided into observation group and control group by random number table, 49 cases in each group. Control group received Prednisone tablet with initial dose of 60-100 mg/d, tid, then gradually reduced to maintaining dose of 10 mg/d, tid, based on patients' improvement of creatine kinase (CK) and clinical symptoms. Observation group was additionally given Leflunomide tablet 10 mg, bid, based on the control group. They all treated for 120 d. Clinical efficacy, muscle strength evaluation, muscle enzymes [including CK, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), creatine phosphokinase (CPK), alanine aminotransferase (ALT)] and serum inflammatory factors (including IL-2, IL-8, IL-12, TNF- α , hs-CRP) before and after treatment in 2 groups were observed, the incidence of adverse reactions in 2 groups was recorded. RESULTS: After treatment, the total effective rate (87.8% vs. 75.5%) and muscle strength achieving grade 3 (81.6% vs. 55.1%) in observation group were significantly higher than control group, and the total adverse reaction rate (12.2% vs. 22.4%) was lower than control, with statistically significances ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the muscle enzymes and serum inflammatory factor levels in groups were significantly lower than before, and observation group was lower than control group, with statistically significances ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Leflunomide combined with prednisone shows good efficacy in the treatment of polymyositis, it can significantly improve the muscle strength, muscle enzymes and serum inflammatory factor levels, and dose not increase the incidence of adverse reactions, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Leflunomide; Prednisone; Polymyositis; Therapeutic efficacy; Safety

多发性肌炎是一种临床常见的弥漫性肌肉炎性疾病,以对称性咽部、颈肌与四肢近端肌肉无力及血清酶水平上升和肌肉压痛等为主要临床症状。该病病因尚不明确,多数研究认为可能与自身免疫系统紊乱有关^[1-2]。目前,临床对于多发性肌炎的治疗以激素类药物为主,尽管其具有一定的疗效,但仍存在部分患者症状缓解不佳等问题^[3]。中华医学会神经病学分会发布的“中国多发性肌炎诊治共识”中推荐加用免疫抑制剂治疗^[4]。来氟米特是一种新型免疫抑制剂,其抗增殖及免疫抑制作用均较强,且毒性较低^[5]。本研究采用来氟米

特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎,观察其临床疗效及对患者肌酶谱和血清炎症因子水平的影响,以期为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2015年1月—2016年1月襄阳市中心医院收治的98例多发性肌炎患者,其中男性51例、女性47例;年龄为18~60岁,平均年龄(45.1 \pm 5.2)岁;病程为17~121 d,平均病程(62.9 \pm 8.5)d。按照随机数字表法将所有患者分为观察组(49例)和对照组(49例)。两组患者一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员

*副主任医师。研究方向:神经内科学。电话:0710-3524339。
E-mail:2313092442@qq.com

会审核通过,所有患者或其家属均签署了知情同意书。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

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

组别	n	性别,例		年龄,岁	病程,d
		男性	女性		
观察组	49	26	23	46.6±5.0	62.1±8.2
对照组	49	25	24	45.5±5.5	63.4±8.6
F/χ^2			0.918	1.135	1.441
P			0.213	0.172	0.161

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)患者年龄为18~65岁;(2)依据中华医学会风湿病学分会制定的多发性肌炎诊断标准^[6],确诊为多发性肌炎患者。排除标准:(1)患有晚期癌症、严重心血管疾病、严重肝肾损伤与严重糖尿病等疾病;(2)对相关药物严重过敏或为严重过敏体质。

1.3 治疗方法

对照组患者给予泼尼松片(天津力生制药股份有限公司,规格:5 mg/片,批准文号:国药准字H12020123)口服,初始给药剂量为60~100 mg/d,每日3次,然后根据患者肌酸肌酶(CK)及临床症状的改善情况逐渐减量至维持剂量10 mg/d,每日3次。观察组患者在对照组治疗基础上加服来氟米特片(福建汇天生物药业有限公司,规格:10 mg/片,批准文号:国药准字H20050175)10 mg,每日2次。两组疗程均为120 d。

1.4 疗效判定标准

根据中华医学会风湿病学分会发布的“2010多发性肌炎和皮肌炎诊断及治疗指南”评价疗效。显效:治疗后患者各项体征与临床症状均恢复正常;有效:治疗后患者各项体征及临床症状部分恢复正常;无效:治疗后患者体征与临床症状均未出现改善,甚至有加重趋势。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5 观察指标

1.5.1 肌酶谱 检测治疗前后患者血清中CK、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)、肌酸磷酸激酶(CPK)和丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)水平。

1.5.2 肌力 采用临床医学肌力分级法,将患者的肌力分为0~5级。0级:患者的肌肉无收缩力且完全麻痹;1

级:患者的肌肉不能进行正常关节活动,但具有主动收缩力;2级:患者的肌肉力量可带动关节活动,但无法对抗地心引力;3级:患者的肌肉力量可带动关节活动,且能够抬离地面;4级:患者的肌肉力量能够抵抗外界阻力;5级:患者的肌肉力量正常^[7-8]。肌力达3级率=(5级例数+4级例数+3级例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5.3 血清炎症因子 治疗前后分别采集患者5 mL静脉血,分离血清,并采用酶联免疫吸附测定法(ELISA)检测肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、白细胞介素2(IL-2)、IL-8和IL-12水平。

1.5.4 不良反应 密切观察患者治疗期间的不良反应发生情况。若出现严重不良反应,需立即停药并给予对症治疗。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0 统计软件对本研究中数据进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 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

观察组患者临床总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

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

组别	n	显效	有效	无效	总有效
观察组	49	32(65.3)	11(22.4)	6(12.2)	43(87.8) [*]
对照组	49	25(51.0)	12(24.5)	12(24.4)	37(75.5)
χ^2					3.628
P					0.041

注:与对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$

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

2.2 两组患者肌酶谱水平比较

治疗前,两组患者CK、LDH、AST、CPK和ALT水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者CK、LDH、AST、CPK和ALT水平均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表3。

2.3 两组患者肌力评价情况比较

表3 两组患者肌酶谱水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s, U/L$)

Tab 3 Comparison of muscle enzyme level between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s, U/L$)

组别	时段	n	CK	LDH	AST	CPK	ALT
观察组	治疗前	49	1 221.4±40.9	477.2±17.4	237.1±10.9	4 297.1±123.9	297.1±11.9
	治疗后	49	473.1±17.3 ^{**}	155.5±9.7 ^{**}	117.8±5.6 ^{**}	1 617.8±40.6 ^{**}	123.8±6.1 ^{**}
对照组	治疗前	49	1 242.6±41.4	476.8±17.8	242.5±11.4	4 392.5±130.1	288.5±11.4
	治疗后	49	761.3±22.5 [*]	261.2±13.5 [*]	187.3±6.1 [*]	2 317.3±50.2 [*]	173.2±7.2 ^{**}

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment,* $P < 0.05$; vs. control group,^{*} $P < 0.05$

治疗后,观察组患者肌力达3级率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表4。

2.4 两组患者血清炎症因子水平比较

治疗前,两组患者TNF- α 、hs-CRP、IL-2、IL-8和IL-12水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者TNF- α 、hs-CRP、IL-2、IL-8和IL-12水平均

显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表5。

表4 两组患者肌力评价情况比较(例)

Tab 4 Comparison of muscle strength evaluation between 2 groups(case)

组别	n	0级	1级	2级	3级	4级	5级	达3级率,%
观察组	49	0	3	6	16	17	7	81.6*
对照组	49	4	8	10	11	10	6	55.1
χ^2								4.902
P								0.031

注:与对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$

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

表5 两组患者血清炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 5 Comparison of the serum inflammatory factors between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时段	n	TNF- α , ng/mL	hs-CRP, mg/L	IL-2, pg/mL	IL-8, pg/mL	IL-12, pg/mL
观察组	治疗前	49	4.11 \pm 0.4	112.5 \pm 18.2	115.2 \pm 17.1	5.61 \pm 0.9	121.2 \pm 16.4
	治疗后	49	0.92 \pm 0.1**	57.1 \pm 25.3**	53.1 \pm 25.6**	3.42 \pm 0.5**	46.1 \pm 6.3**
对照组	治疗前	49	4.22 \pm 0.5	109.4 \pm 17.1	119.2 \pm 17.7	5.71 \pm 0.9	121.1 \pm 15.5
	治疗后	49	2.13 \pm 0.3*	79.1 \pm 21.4*	76.3 \pm 21.3*	4.36 \pm 0.7*	63.1 \pm 7.2*

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,** $P < 0.05$

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

2.5 不良反应

治疗期间所有患者均未出现严重不良反应。观察组患者出现2例恶心呕吐、3例皮疹及1例白细胞增多,总不良反应发生率为12.2%;对照组患者出现3例恶心呕吐、4例皮疹及4例白细胞增多,总不良反应发生率为22.4%。观察组患者总不良反应发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

多发性肌炎是一种由患者自身免疫系统紊乱导致的难治性疾病,可累及多个系统和器官。临床对该病的治疗首选药物主要为泼尼松、甲基强的松龙等糖皮质激素^[9-11]。来氟米特是近年来临床应用最为广泛的一种新型免疫抑制剂,其在体内可快速转化为A771726活性代谢物,对酪氨酸酶的活性与T细胞的激活增殖等产生较强的抑制作用,最终起到抗炎的作用^[12-13]。与此同时,该药还可有效抑制细胞黏附因子的表达与B细胞抗体的产生,从而有效改善患者免疫功能,促进患者机体恢复^[14]。

本研究结果表明,观察组患者临床总有效率和肌力达3级率均显著高于对照组;同时,治疗后观察组患者CK、LDH、AST、CPK和ALT水平均显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。这提示,来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎不仅能够有效提高治疗效果,提升患者肌力,还能改善患者肌酶谱水平。此外,治疗后观察组患者TNF- α 、hs-CRP、IL-2、IL-8和IL-12水平均显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。这说明,来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎能够有效改善患者炎症因子水平,促进机体炎症反应的缓解,对患者的恢复具有重要意

义。安全性方面,治疗期间两组患者均未出现严重不良反应,观察组患者总不良反应发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义。这提示,来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎可以减少不良反应的发生,安全性较好。

由于样本量不足及检测指标不够完善等原因,可能导致本试验出现一定的误差,影响研究的科学性。后期研究还需通过加大样本量、增加多试验中心和增加疾病检测指标等措施来提高准确性。此外,尽管本研究的安全性评价中未发现患者出现严重不良反应,但后期研究仍应对其进行严密观察。

综上所述,来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗多发性肌炎疗效较好,可以显著提升患者肌力,改善肌酶谱和血清炎症因子水平,且安全性较好。

参考文献

- [1] Vilela VS, Prieto-González S, Milisenda JC, et al. Polymyositis, a very uncommon isolated disease: clinical and histological re-evaluation after long-term follow-up[J]. *Rheumatol Int*, 2015, 35(5):915-920.
- [2] Arboleda R, Gonzalez O, Cortes M, et al. Recurrent polymyositis-associated lung disease after lung transplantation[J]. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg*, 2015, 20(4):560-562.
- [3] Rai SK, Choi HK, Sayre EC, et al. Risk of myocardial infarction and ischaemic stroke in adults with polymyositis and dermatomyositis: a general population-based study[J]. *Rheumatology: Oxford*, 2016, 55(3):461-469.
- [4] 中华医学会神经病学分会,中华医学会神经病学分会神经肌肉病学组,中华医学会神经病学分会心电图及临床神经生理学组.中国多发性肌炎诊治共识[J].*中华神经科杂志*,2015,48(11):946-949.
- [5] 龙红,李蓉.来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗狼疮性肾炎43例临床分析[J].*临床合理用药杂志*,2014,7(6A):54-55.
- [6] 中华医学会风湿病学分会.2010多发性肌炎和皮肌炎诊断及治疗指南[J].*中华风湿病学杂志*,2010,14(12):828-829.
- [7] Sharaf N, Prayson RA. Relapsing polymyositis in chronic graft versus host disease[J]. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2014, 21(11):1964-1965.
- [8] Khadiolkar SV, Gupta N, Yadav RS. Cervicobrachial polymyositis[J]. *J Clin Neuromuscul Dis*, 2014, 16(2):59-68.
- [9] Carruthers EC, Choi HK, Sayre EC, et al. Risk of deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in individuals with polymyositis and dermatomyositis: a general population-based study[J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2016, 75(1):110-116.
- [10] 夏宇欧.来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗狼疮性肾炎的临床疗效研究[J].*医学综述*,2012,18(3):465-467.
- [11] Lin J, Lu J, Zhao C, et al. Giant cell polymyositis associated with myasthenia gravis and thymoma[J]. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2014, 21(12):2252-2254.
- [12] Bae J, Park JW. Topical delivery of leflunomide for rheu-

奈达铂联合紫杉醇治疗晚期宫颈癌的临床观察

孙桂霞*, 杨少琴(河南大学淮河医院妇产科, 河南 开封 475000)

中图分类号 R737.3 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2017)15-2046-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2017.15.09

摘要 目的:观察奈达铂联合紫杉醇治疗晚期宫颈癌的疗效和安全性。方法:100例晚期宫颈癌患者随机分为对照组(50例)和观察组(50例)。两组患者均采用6MV直线加速器外放射联合腔内后装照射。在此基础上,对照组患者静脉滴注顺铂注射液20 mg/m²,d₁+紫杉醇注射液35 mg/m²,d₁,3 h内滴完;观察组患者静脉滴注注射用奈达铂20 mg/m²,d₁+紫杉醇注射液(用法用量同对照组)。两组均以1周为1个周期,共治疗6个周期。观察两组患者的近期疗效,治疗前后血管内皮生长因子A(VEGF-A)、VEGF-C、VEGF-D水平和微淋巴管密度(LVD)、微血管密度(MVD)及毒副反应发生情况。结果:观察组患者总有效率(52.00%)、疾病控制率(86.00%)均显著高于对照组(分别为32.00%、66.00%),差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者VEGF-A、VEGF-C、VEGF-D水平和LVD、MVD均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患者血小板减少发生率显著高于对照组,恶心呕吐发生率显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:奈达铂联合紫杉醇可提高晚期宫颈癌患者的近期疗效,降低VEGF水平及抑制肿瘤血管生成,减少胃肠道反应,但应注意血小板毒性反应。

关键词 晚期宫颈癌;奈达铂;紫杉醇;顺铂;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Nedaplatin Combined with Paclitaxel in the Treatment of Advanced Cervical Cancer

SUN Guixia, YANG Shaoqin (Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Huaihe Hospital of Henan University, Henan Kaifeng 475000, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic efficacy and safety of nedaplatin combined with paclitaxel in the treatment of advanced cervical cancer. METHODS: Totally 100 patients with advanced cervical cancer were randomly divided into observation group (50 cases) and control group (50 cases). Both groups were given 6MV linear accelerator radiotherapy combined with intracavitary irradiation. Based on it, control group was additionally given Cisplatin injection 20 mg/m², d₁+Paclitaxel injection 35 mg/m², d₁ intravenously within 3 h. Observation group was additionally given Nedaplatin for injection 20 mg/m², d₁+Paclitaxel injection intravenously (same usage and dosage as control group). A treatment course lasted for a week, and both groups received 6 courses of treatment. Short-term efficacies of 2 groups were observed, and the levels of vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A), VEGF-C and VEGF-D, lymphatic microvessel density (LVD), microvessel density (MVD), toxic reaction were also observed before and after treatment. RESULTS: Total response rate (52.00% vs. 32.00%) and disease control rate (86.00% vs. 66.00%) of observation group were significantly higher than those of control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of VEGF-A, VEGF-C and VEGF-D, LVD, MVD in 2 groups were significantly lower than before treatment, and the observation group was significantly lower than the control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). The incidence of thrombocytopenia in observation group was significantly higher than control group, and the incidence of nausea and vomiting was significantly lower than control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Nedaplatin combined with paclitaxel can improve short-term efficacy of patients with advanced cervical cancer, reduce gastrointestinal reaction, VEGF level and inhibit the generation of tumor vessel, but great importance should be attached to platelet toxic reaction.

KEYWORDS Advanced cervical cancer; Nedaplatin; Paclitaxel; Gsplatn; Therapeutic efficacy; Safety

matoid arthritis treatment: evaluation of local tissue deposition of teriflunomide and its anti-inflammatory effects in an arthritis rat model[J]. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm*, 2016, 42(2):254-262.

[13] 李卫华.甲氨蝶呤联合泼尼松对多发性肌炎患者心电图、肌力及血清疾病指标的影响[J].海南医学院学报,

2014, 20(6):760-762.

[14] Hopkins AM, Wiese MD, Proudman SM, *et al*. Genetic polymorphism of CYP1A2 but not total or free teriflunomide concentrations is associated with leflunomide cessation in rheumatoid arthritis[J]. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*, 2016, 81(1):113-123.

* 主治医师, 硕士。研究方向: 妇科肿瘤。电话: 0371-23906679。E-mail: woshitaiyang1982@163.com

(收稿日期: 2016-09-23 修回日期: 2017-04-10)

(编辑: 申琳琳)