

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.29.038

依托考昔在急性痛风性关节炎应用中的疗效观察 *

郭 敏 成志锋[△] 胡玉华 王明丽 许金梅 唐莹莹

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要 目的:观察环氧化酶 -2 抑制剂依托考昔治疗急性痛风性关节炎的疗效和安全性。**方法:**选择到我院就诊急性痛风发作患者 113 例,按随机平行对照原则分为治疗组(给予依托考昔 120 mg/d,57 例)和对照组双氯芬酸钠(双氯芬酸钠组 75 mg/d,56 例)。两组病人均给与相同的基础治疗如低嘌呤饮食、多饮水、卧床休息、碱化尿液等。选初诊、服药后的第 4 小时、第 2、5 天为观察点,对患者病变关节进行疼痛评分和肿胀评分,并记录药物不良反应。检测两组服药前及服药后第 5 天血细胞分析、血沉、C 反应蛋白、肝功、肾功的变化。**结果:**与对照组相比,治疗组在缓解急性痛风性关节炎的炎症方面效果显著,治疗组 C 反应蛋白水平、血沉下降水平明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗组患者病变关节疼痛及肿胀程度与对照组相比明显缓解($P<0.05$)。治疗组不良反应发生率为 3.5%;对照组发生率为 5.3%,差异无统计学意义。**结论:**环氧化酶 -2 抑制剂依托考昔治疗急性痛风性关节炎起效快,镇痛效果优于双氯芬酸钠,安全性及耐受性好。

关键词:急性;痛风性关节炎;依托考昔**中图分类号:**R589.7 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)29-5747-04

Evaluation of Efficacy of COX-2 Inhibitors in the Treatment of Patients with Acute Gouty Arthritis*

GUO Min, CHENG Zhi-feng[△], HU Yu-hua, WANG Ming-li, XU Jin-mei, TANG Ying-ying

(The Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the efficacy and safety of COX-2 inhibitors etoricoxib in the treatment of patients with acute gouty arthritis. **Methods:** 113 patients with acute gouty arthritis were divided into two groups by randomized parallel control principle, etoricoxib group(120 mg/d, n=57) and Diclofenac sodium group (75 mg/d, n=56) as control. Two groups of patients were given the same basic treatment such as a low-purine diet, drink more water, bed rest, alkalization of urine. Pain scores and swelling scores of patients with lesions of the joints and adverse drug reactions were recorded at 0 hour, 4 hours, 2 days, 5 days after taking medicines. Blood cells, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, liver function, renal function were detected before taking medicine and 5 days after taking in both groups. **Results:** Compared with the control group, etoficoxib group significantly alleviated the inflammation of acute gouty arthritis, C-reactive protein levels, erythrocyte sedimentation rate decreased significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). Pain and swelling degree of joints in etoficoxib group were alleviated significantly compared to the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidences of adverse reactions were not different in two groups, 3.5% in etoficoxib group, and 5.3% in the control group. **Conclusions:** Etoricoxib may be rapid onset and more effective than diclofenac for acute gouty arthritis in aspects of safety and tolerance.

Key words: Acute; Gouty arthritis; Etoricoxib**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R589.7 Document code: A****Article ID:**1673-6273(2014)29-5747-04

前言

痛风是嘌呤代谢紊乱所引起的一组异质性疾病,急性痛风性关节炎常常是痛风的首发症状,患者受累关节疼痛剧烈、肿胀、发热,且易反复发作。近年来,大量研究表明痛风的发病率逐年升高,并有年轻化的趋势^[1],已成为危害人民身体健康的重要疾病。非甾体类抗炎药(Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs, NSAIDs)因其起效快、止痛疗效确切,已成为治疗急性痛风性关节炎的首选药物^[2,3]。依托考昔是一种选择性的环氧化酶

-2(COX-2)抑制剂,通过减少炎症介质前列腺素的合成而达到止痛效果^[4]。本研究应用依托考昔治疗急性痛风性关节炎,观察其疗效及安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择 2011 年 1 月至 2012 年 9 月哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院内分泌科门诊及住院的急性痛风患者共 113 例,年龄 28~78 岁,平均年龄(41.03±14.02)岁;均符合 1977 年美国风湿病学会^[5]制定的痛风诊断标准。

* 基金项目:黑龙江省教育厅科学技术研究课题(12541520)

作者简介:郭敏(1979-),女,博士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:痛风的基础与临床研究,电话:13936267854,E-mail:13936267854@139.com

△通讯作者:成志锋,主任医师,博士研究生,E-mail:wgczf@vip.sina.com

(收稿日期:2013-12-28 接受日期:2014-01-23)

湿病学会制定的原发性急性痛风性关节炎的诊断标准^[5]。排除标准:①继发性痛风;②有严重的高血压患者;③确诊的缺血性心脏病和(或)脑血管病;④严重肝、肾功能不全者⑤心功能衰竭者;⑥严重的肝、肾功能不全者;⑦有凝血功能障碍的患者;⑧对相关药物成分过敏者;⑨既往痛风急性发作对NSAIDs类药治疗无效者。所有入选患者随机分为两组,治疗组57例,男性56例,女性1例,平均年龄(40.52±11.27)岁;对照组56例,男性54例,女性2例,平均年龄(43.03±13.02)岁。两组患者年龄、病程、病情均无显著差异。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者入组前签署知情同意书,治疗组服用依托考昔120 mg,每日一次(商品名:安康信,默沙东(中国)有限公司);对照组服用双氯芬酸钠片(商品名:扶他林片,北京诺华药业有限公司)75 mg,每日一次;疗程为5天。两组病人均采用相同的基础治疗:①疾病健康教育、低嘌呤饮食,禁止饮酒;②多饮水,保持尿量2000 mL以上;③卧床休息,避免劳累、受寒、关节损伤;④口服碳酸氢钠片1.0g,每日三次。⑤不服用激素、秋水仙碱及降尿酸药物。

1.3 观察指标

患者入组时记录一般情况(年龄、性别、身高、体重、腰围、臀围、血压、饮酒史)及痛风发病情况(痛风病史、发病诱因、受累关节等);记录此次发病关节的疼痛程度及肿胀程度,并加以评分,同时以基线、给药后4小时和第2、5天为观察点,记录患者的关节疼痛评分,每个患者自我估计用药后关节疼痛开始缓解的时间;采空腹静脉血检测血常规、尿常规、肝功、肾功、血沉、C反应蛋白(CRP)。实验结束时再次对发病关节疼痛程度及肿胀程度进行评分并采血复查上述指标。观察患者有无头痛、皮疹、恶心、腹痛、腹泻、下肢水肿等不良反应的发生情况。

关节疼痛评分标准^[6]:1级:无疼痛;2级:有疼痛,但可被忽视;3级:有疼痛,无法忽视,但不干扰日常生活;4级:有疼痛,干扰注意力;5级:有疼痛,所有日常活动都受到影响,但能完成基本生理需求:如进食、排便等;6级:存在剧烈疼痛,需休息或卧床休息。每级定为1分,从0分至5分。

关节肿胀评分标准:1级:皮肤纹理、骨突无改变,关节无积液;2级:皮肤纹理变浅、附近骨突清晰可见,少量关节积液;3级:皮肤纹理基本消失、肿胀与骨突相平,骨突标志不明显,中等量关节积液;4级:皮肤纹理完全消失、肿胀高出骨突,大量关节积液,影响关节功能活动。每级定为1分,从0分至3分。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS18.0统计软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,计量单位比较采用t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者用药疗效比较

与对照组相比,治疗组在缓解急性痛风性关节炎的炎症方面效果显著,治疗组C反应蛋白水平、血沉(Erythrocyte sedimentation rate,ESR)下降水平明显高于对照组(P<0.05);治疗组患者病变关节疼痛及肿胀程度与对照组相比明显缓解(P<0.05,P<0.01)。两组治疗后血尿酸水平较治疗前均有明显下降,但下降变化值无明显差异(P>0.05),见表1。治疗组在服药后4小时,服药后2天、服药后5天疼痛评分与对照组相比,差异有统计学意义。治疗组患者口服药物后自觉疼痛开始缓解时间为(5.1±4.4)小时,对照组为(9.4±4.7)小时,差异有统计学意义,表明依托考昔药物镇痛起效时间更快,见表2。

表1 两组治疗前后疗效相关指标变化的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Before and after treatment efficacy Comparison of changes related indicators ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	N	CRP(mg/L)	Uric acid(umol/L)	ESR (mm/h)	Pain scores	Swelling ratings
Treatment Group	57	-9.08±4.03*	-87.42±46.21	-9.02±4.29*	-2.52±0.57*	-1.32±0.59**
Control Group	56	-6.12±3.67	-82.95±43.01	-6.15±3.87	-1.69±0.40	-0.79±0.46

Note: comparing with Control group,* P<0.05,** P<0.01.

表2 两组治疗前后关节疼痛评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Joint pain scores before and after treatment comparison ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	N	0	4 hours	2 days	5 days
Treatment Group	57	2.78±0.83	1.72±0.68*	1.12±0.79*	0.37±0.49*
Control Group	56	2.67±0.87	2.46±0.61	1.95±0.77	0.89±0.60

Note: comparing with Control group,* P<0.05.

2.2 药物安全性比较(见表3)

两组治疗后白细胞水平较治疗前均有明显下降,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);两组治疗前后血小板、血肌酐、血尿素氮、ALT、AST比较,差异均无统计学意义,见表3。治疗组发生不良反应2例:1例胸闷感,1例血压升高,发生率为3.5%;对照

组发生不良反应3例:2例为恶心,1例为腹痛,发生率为5.3%,差异无统计学意义。(P>0.05)。

3 讨论

痛风性关节炎的急性发作是由于高尿酸血症使尿酸盐结

表 3 两组治疗前后血常规及肝肾功能的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Before and after treatment comparison of blood and liver and kidney function ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	N	Leucocyte(*10 ⁹ /L)		PLT(*10 ⁹ /L)		ALT(U/L)	
		Pretherapy	post-treatment	Pretherapy	post-treatment	Pretherapy	post-treatment
Treatment Group	57	9.14± 1.83	6.89± 1.67*	218.12± 39.45	198.56± 40.98	42.13± 15.58	47.85± 18.57
Control Group	56	9.45± 2.03	7.08± 2.11*	209.18± 33.78	193.29± 43.21	43.91± 18.34	48.54± 21.06
Groups	N	AST(U/L)		Creatinine(umol/L)		BUN(mmol/L)	
		Pretherapy	post-treatment	Pretherapy	post-treatment	Pretherapy	post-treatment
Treatment Group	57	43.12± 16.02	46.98± 18.74	86.07± 20.56	88.74± 21.98	5.32± 1.46	5.02± 1.13
Control Group	56	40.85± 15.37	46.52± 17.79	87.12± 21.07	89.72± 22.13	5.19± 1.39	5.81± 1.28

Note: comparing with pretherapy, * P<0.05.

晶形成并沉积于关节腔,关节腔内的中性粒细胞吞噬尿酸盐结晶后破裂、溶解,释放出大量的溶酶体酶和炎症趋化因子,激活单核巨噬细胞、内皮细胞、成纤维细胞等炎症细胞释放 IL-1β、IL-8、TNF 等炎症因子参与关节局部炎症反应^[7,8]。炎症细胞释放大量炎症因子,激活单核细胞内环氧合酶,促使合成前列腺素物质增加,前列腺素使外周感受器兴奋性增加,产生痛觉过敏,同时引起局部血管扩张、血浆外渗,加重关节局部红、热、肿、痛的炎症表现^[9]。痛风严重时可致关节畸形及功能障碍^[10]。

非甾体类抗炎药(NSAIDs)是目前临床广泛应用治疗急慢性炎症、疼痛的药物,主要作用机理是通过抑制环氧合酶(COX)的活性,减少前列腺素的合成而发挥抗炎、解热、镇痛的作用^[11]。环氧合酶(COX)有两种同工酶 COX-1 和 COX-2,COX-1 参与合成的前列腺素参与人体正常的生理过程如维持胃肠粘膜的完整性,维持肾血流量和调节血小板聚集等。而 COX-2 在机体遇到不良刺激时促进合成前列腺素参与机体炎症反应,引起红、热、肿、痛的临床症状^[12]。有研究表明,COX-2 是炎症细胞合成前列腺素的关键限速酶,与其他炎症介质一并参与复杂的炎症反应,NSAIDs 通过对 COX-2 的抑制而发挥抗炎止痛的作用,而产生的不良反应主要是对 COX-1 的抑制^[13,14]。临幊上常用的多数 NSAIDs 是非选择性的抑制 COX,因此在发挥抗炎镇痛作用的同时也产生不良反应,如胃肠道反应、肝肾损害、头痛等^[15]。依托考昔高选择性的抑制 COX-2 的活性,减少前列腺素的合成从而减轻炎症反应、缓解疼痛^[16]。

CRP 是由肝细胞合成的重要的急性时相反应蛋白,是一种敏感的炎症标志物^[17]。本研究显示与对照组相比,治疗组在缓解急性痛风性关节炎的炎症方面效果显著,治疗组服用依托考昔五天后 C 反应蛋白水平、血沉下降水平明显高于对照组(P<0.05);治疗组患者病变关节疼痛及肿胀程度与对照组相比明显缓解(P<0.05,P<0.01)。治疗组在服药后 4 小时疼痛评分与对照组相比,差异有统计学意义,治疗组患者口服药物后自觉疼痛开始缓解时间为(5.1± 4.4)小时,对照组为(9.4± 4.7)小时,差异有统计学意义,表明依托考昔药物镇痛起效时间更快。据国外研究报道,依托考昔口服吸收良好,平均生物利用度接近 100%,在成人空腹口服 120 mg 每日一次直至达到稳态时,在给药约 1 小时后出现血浆峰值浓度,半衰期约为 22 小时,适

合每日一次给药,患者依从性好^[18]。两组治疗后血尿酸水平较治疗前均有明显下降,但下降变化值无明显差异(P>0.05)。患者开始治疗后通过低嘌呤饮食减少尿酸的生成,通过多饮水、服用碳酸氢钠碱化尿液而促进尿酸的排泄,使血尿酸水平下降,这与 NSAIDs 的作用无关。两组治疗前后 WBC、血小板、血肌酐、血尿素氮、ALT、AST、不良反应发生率比较,差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。这可能与本研究用药时间短有关。在前瞻性研究 MEDAL 项目中^[19,20],平均 18 个月的用药疗程中依托考昔具有更好的消化道耐受性;依托考昔组与双氯芬酸钠组发生血栓性心血管严重不良事件及心血管死亡率相似。

综上所述,依托考昔在急性痛风性关节炎中应用疗效优于双氯芬酸钠,起效快,镇痛作用强,不良反应发生率低,患者依从性好,是治疗急性痛风的有效药物。

参 考 文 献(References)

- Oyama C, Takahashi T, Oyamada M, et al. Serum uric acid as an obesity-related indicator in early adolescence [J]. Tohoku J Exp Med, 2006, 209(3): 257-262
- Cronstein BN, Sunkureddi P. Mechanistic aspects of inflammation and clinical management of inflammation in acute gouty arthritis[J]. J Clin Rheumatol, 2013, 19(1): 19-29
- Zhang W, Doherty M, Bardin T, et al. EULAR evidence based recommendations for gout. Part II: management. Report of a task force of the EULAR Standing Committee for International Clinical Studies Including Therapeutics (ESCISIT)[J]. Ann Rheum Dis, 2006; 65: 1312-1324
- Li T, Chen SL, Dai Q, et al. Etoricoxib versus indometacin in the treatment of Chinese patients with acute gouty arthritis: a randomized double-blind trial[J]. Chin Med J (Engl), 2013, 126(10): 1867-1871
- 苗志敏. 痛风病学[M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2006
Miao Zhi-min. Gout[M]. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2006
- 王彦刚, 苗志敏, 闫胜利, 等. 中药复方治疗痛风随机平行对照临床研究[J]. 青岛大学医学院学报, 2005, 12(4): 307-309
Wang Yan-gang, Miao Zhi-mi, Yan Sheng-li, et al. A randomized parallel controlled study of the effect of compound of chinese herbal medicine of gout[J]. Acta Academiae Medicinae Qingdao Universitatis, 2005, 12(4): 307-309

- [7] Pope RM, Tschopp J . The role of interleukin-1 and the inflammation in gout:implications for therapy [J]. Arthritis and rheumatism, 2007, 56(10): 3183-3188
- [8] Mandell BF, Edwards NL, Sundy JS, et al. Preventing and treating acute gout attacks across the clinical spectrum: a roundtable discussion [J]. Clevel and Clinic journal of medicine, 2010, 77 Suppl 2S2-25
- [9] Martin WJ, Walton M, Harper J, et al. Resident macrophages initiating and driving inflammation in a monosodium urate monohydrate crystal-induced murine peritoneal model of acute gout [J]. Arthritis and rheumatism, 2009, 60(1): 281-289
- [10] Dalbeth N, Clark B, Gregory K, et al. Mechanisms of bone erosion in gout; a quantitative analysis using plain radiography and computed tomography[J]. Ann Rheum Dis, 2009, 68: 1290-1295
- [11] Neogi T. Interleukin-1 antagonism in acute gout: is targeting a single cytokine the answer[J]. Arthritis and rheumatism, 2010, 62 (10): 2845 -2849
- [12] Peterson DM. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and colchicine to prevent gout flare during early urate-lowering therapy: perspectives on alternative therapies and costs[J]. J Pain Palliat Care Pharmacother, 2010, 24(4): 402-404
- [13] Gautam R, Jachak SM, Saklani A. Anti-inflammatory effect of Ajuga bracteosa Wall Ex Benth. mediated through cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibition[J]. J Ethnopharmacol, 2011, 133(2): 928-930
- [14] Chimenti PC, Hammert WC. Medical management of acute gout[J]. J Hand Surg Am, 2012, 37(10): 2160-2164
- [15] Dubost JJ, Mathieu S, Soubrier M, et al. Treatment of gout [J]. Rev Med Interne, 2011, 32(12): 751-757
- [16] L Gossec, D van der Heijde, A Melian, et al.Efficacy of cyclo-oxygenase-2 inhibition by etoricoxib and naproxen on the axial manifestations of ankylosing spondylitis in the presence of peripheral arthritis[J]. Ann Rheum Dis, 2005, 64: 1563-1567
- [17] Patrick H Dessein, Barry I Joffe, Anne E Stanwick. Effects of disease modifying agents and dietary intervention on insulin resistance and dyslipidemia in inflammatory arthritis: a pilot study[J]. Arthritis Res, 2002, 4(6): R12
- [18] Navarra S, Rubin BR, Yu Q, et al. Association of baseline disease and patient characteristics with response to etoricoxib and indomethacin for acute gout[J]. Current medical research and opinion, 2007, 23 (7): 1685-1691
- [19] Loren L, Sean PC, Byron C, et al. Assessment of upper gastrointestinal safety of etoricoxib and diclofenac in patients with osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis in the MultinationalEtoricoxib and Diclofenac Arthritis Long-term (MEDAL) Programme randomise comparison[J]. Lancet, 2007, 369(9560): 465-473
- [20] Loren L, Sean P, Curti S, et al. Lower gastrointestinal events in a double-blind Trial of the cyclo-oxygenase-2 selective inhibitor etoricoxib and the traditional nonsteroidal anti- inflame matory drug diclofenac[J]. Gastroenterology, 2008, 135(5): 1517-1525
- [21] 王维治,矫毓娟,于永发,等.多媒体网络教学势在必行[J].西北医学教育,2001,9(3): 150-151
Wang Wei-zhi, Jiao Yu-juan, Yu Yong-fa, et al. The necessity of multimedia network technology inteaching [J]. The westnorthern medical education, 2001, 9(3): 150-151
- [22] 孙锦茹.树立精品意识,推广精品课程 [J].济南职业学院学报,2005,(4): 54-56
Sun Jin-ru. Create Excellent consciousness to extend Excellent Course[J]. Journal of Jinan Vocational College, 2005, (4): 54-56
- [23] 严华,秦旭.网络自主学习、多媒体教学与传统教学对比分析 - 一项关于大学英语听力学习的实证研究[J].扬州大学学报(高教研究版),2006, 10(3): 88-90
Yan Hua, Qin Xu. Investigating the Effects of Three Learning Environments:Network-based Autonomous Learning,CALL and Traditional Classroom Learning [J]. Journal of Yangzhou University (Higher Education Study Edition), 2006, 10(3): 88-90
- [24] 杨迎春,朴杰,何颖,等.理论与实践并重,建立大学创新教育体系 [J].中华医学教育探索杂志,2012, 11(8): 773-775
Yang Ying-chun, Piao Jie, He Ying, et al. Establish university innovation education system with focusing on theory and practice equally [J]. China Journal of medical education research, 2012, 11(8): 773-775
- [25] 王红,王沛,彭云鹏.充分利用网络资源,提高课堂教学效果[J].中国高等医学教育,2005(6): 41-42
Wang Hong, Wang Pei, Peng Yun-peng. Taking advantage of internet resources to improve classroom teaching [J]. Higher medical education in china, 2005(6): 41-42
- [26] 王远军,聂生东.《医学图像处理》课程建设的实践[J].中国医学物理学杂志,2006, 29(5): 3697-3701
Wang Yuan-jun, Nie Sheng-dong. Practice of Medical Image Processing Course Construction [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Physics, 2006, 29(5): 3697-3701

(上接第 5782 页)

- [17] 王维治,矫毓娟,于永发,等.多媒体网络教学势在必行[J].西北医学教育,2001,9(3): 150-151
Wang Wei-zhi, Jiao Yu-juan, Yu Yong-fa, et al. The necessity of multimedia network technology inteaching [J]. The westnorthern medical education, 2001, 9(3): 150-151
- [18] 孙锦茹.树立精品意识,推广精品课程 [J].济南职业学院学报,2005,(4): 54-56
Sun Jin-ru. Create Excellent consciousness to extend Excellent Course[J]. Journal of Jinan Vocational College, 2005, (4): 54-56
- [19] 严华,秦旭.网络自主学习、多媒体教学与传统教学对比分析 - 一项关于大学英语听力学习的实证研究[J].扬州大学学报(高教研究版),2006, 10(3): 88-90
Yan Hua, Qin Xu. Investigating the Effects of Three Learning Environments:Network-based Autonomous Learning,CALL and Traditional Classroom Learning [J]. Journal of Yangzhou University (Higher Education Study Edition), 2006, 10(3): 88-90
- [20] 杨迎春,朴杰,何颖,等.理论与实践并重,建立大学创新教育体系 [J].中华医学教育探索杂志,2012, 11(8): 773-775
Yang Ying-chun, Piao Jie, He Ying, et al. Establish university innovation education system with focusing on theory and practice equally [J]. China Journal of medical education research, 2012, 11(8): 773-775
- [21] 王红,王沛,彭云鹏.充分利用网络资源,提高课堂教学效果[J].中国高等医学教育,2005(6): 41-42
Wang Hong, Wang Pei, Peng Yun-peng. Taking advantage of internet resources to improve classroom teaching [J]. Higher medical education in china, 2005(6): 41-42
- [22] 王远军,聂生东.《医学图像处理》课程建设的实践[J].中国医学物理学杂志,2006, 29(5): 3697-3701
Wang Yuan-jun, Nie Sheng-dong. Practice of Medical Image Processing Course Construction [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Physics, 2006, 29(5): 3697-3701