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雷公藤多甙片与甲氨蝶呤联合治疗类风湿关节炎的临床疗效 及对炎症因子的影响

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摘要 目的:研究雷公藤多甙片联合甲氨蝶呤治疗类风湿关节炎(RA)的临床疗效及对血清炎症因子的影响。**方法:**选取2014年1月-2015年8月我院收治的RA患者60例,按治疗方法的不同分为观察组和对照组各30例,观察组应用雷公藤多甙片联合甲氨蝶呤治疗,对照组单纯应用甲氨蝶呤治疗,对比两组的临床疗效及治疗前后临床症状、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C反应蛋白(CRP)及类风湿因子(RF)水平。**结果:**观察组的总有效率为93.33%,明显高于对照组的73.33%($P<0.05$);治疗后观察组的临床症状(晨僵时间、关节压痛及肿胀数、关节疼痛度及肿胀指数)均较对照组明显改善($P<0.05$);治疗后两组血清ESR、CRP、RF水平均降低,且观察组明显低于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组不良反应率为13.33%,低于对照组的10.00%,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**雷公藤多甙片联合甲氨蝶呤治疗RA能够有效控制炎症反应,改善临床症状,临床疗效显著,且不增加副反应,是一种安全可靠的联合治疗方案,值得推广应用。

关键词:类风湿关节炎;雷公藤多甙片;甲氨蝶呤;炎症因子

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Clinical Efficacy Tripterygium and Methotrexate in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Joints and its Influence on Inflammatory Factors

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy tripterygium and methotrexate in the treatment of rheumatoid joints(RA) and its influence on inflammatory factors. **Methods:** 60 patients with RA who admitted to our hospital from January 2014 to August 2015 were collected, all were assigned into observation group and control group according to the different treatment methods, 30 cases in each group. The observation group received Tripterygium glycosides tablet combined methotrexate therapy, the control group received simple methotrexate therapy, the clinical efficacy and improvement of clinical symptoms, ESR, CRP, RF, before and after treatment in the two groups were compared. **Results:** The total effective observation group was 93.33%, significantly higher than 73.33% in the control group ($P<0.05$); clinical observation group after treatment (duration of morning stiffness, joint tenderness and swelling the number of degrees and joint pain swelling index) than the control group improved significantly ($P<0.05$). The serum levels of ESR, CRP and RF were decreased in the two groups after treatment, and the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). adverse reactions observed group was 13.33%, and 10.00% as compared to the control group showed no significant difference ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Tripterygium glycosides tablet in combination with methotrexate treatment of RA can effectively control the inflammatory response and improved clinical symptoms, the clinical efficacy is significant, without increasing side effects, it is a safe and reliable combination therapy, it should be widely applied.

Key words: Rheumatoid arthritis; Tripterygium glycosides tablets; Methotrexate; Inflammatory cytokines

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前言

类风湿关节炎(Rheumatoid arthritis, RA)是临床常见慢性系统性炎性疾病之一,其主要临床特征为外周关节滑膜炎,发病部位多见于肩、手、膝等小关节^[1]。RA主要表现为多关节对称性肿胀、疼痛以及晨僵等,病情进展缓慢,但呈现持续进展性、反复发作性发展,如不及时治疗甚至可发展为关节畸形或

关节功能障碍,严重影响患者的身心健康与生存质量^[2]。临床研究表明,RA患者存在明显的血清炎症因子水平升高,例如红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C反应蛋白(CRP)等,且上述因子水平与疾病活动度密切相关^[3]。因此,在RA治疗中除缓解临床症状外,还应强调抗炎治疗,全面降低血清炎症因子水平,以获得良好疗效。甲氨蝶呤是临床常用RA治疗药物,但存在副作用多、起效慢等缺陷。中药制剂雷公藤多甙具有抗炎、活血止痛等多种功效,近年来研究发现其对RA具有多靶点治疗作用。本研究对RA患者在常规治疗的基础上,应用雷公藤多甙片与甲氨蝶呤联合治疗,观察了联合用药方案的疗效及对血清炎症因子水平

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的影响,旨在为临床治疗决策提供理论依据,现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2014年1月-2015年8月,我院收治的RA患者60例,均符合美国风湿病协会提出的RA相关诊断标准^[4]。排除近期接受相关药物治疗者、合并慢性躯体性疾病以及精神疾病者、处于妊娠期与哺乳期妇女、对本研究用药过敏者。患者按照治疗方法的不同分为观察组与对照组,每组各30例。观察组男7例,女23例,年龄40-75(51.68 ± 7.42)岁;RA病程1-13(3.45 ± 0.62)年;病变部位:7例近端指间关节,7例掌指关节,6例腕关节,5例肩关节,3例肘关节,2例膝关节。对照组男8例,女22例,年龄42-80(52.15 ± 7.36)岁;RA病程1-15(3.58 ± 0.71)年;病变部位:8例近端指间关节,6例掌指关节,6例腕关节,5例肩关节,4例肘关节,1例膝关节。两组患者性别、年龄、病程和病灶部位差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

两组确诊后均予以充分休息、患处关节制动以及主被动功能锻炼等。对照组予以甲氨蝶呤(上海信宜药厂有限公司,规格2.5 mg*100片,国药准字H31020644)口服,10mg/次,1次/周;予以叶酸片(天津力生制药股份有限公司,规格5 mg*100片,国药准字H12020215)口服,10 mg/次,1次/周,连续用药6个月。观察组在予以甲氨蝶呤及叶酸片口服,用法及疗程同对照组,同时加用雷公藤多苷片(贵州汉方制药有限公司,规格:10 mg*50片,国药准字Z52020369)口服,按体重每1kg每日1~1.5 mg,3次/d,连续用药6个月。

1.3 观察指标

分别于治疗前及治疗6个月后,观察和评价以下指标:

1.3.1 临床症状 (1)晨僵时间:晨起出现关节僵硬感觉直至自行消退时间。(2)关节压痛及肿胀数:按压28个主要关节,包

括肘关节、腕关节、膝关节、掌指关节等,统计有压痛症状数目,再统计有肿胀症状数目^[5]。(3)关节压痛程度:参照疼痛数字量表(NRS)评价关节压痛程度,总分0-10分,NRS评分越高表示疼痛度越严重^[6]。(4)关节肿胀指数:根据关节肿胀情况进行评分,按照无肿胀(0分)、轻度肿胀但无组织积液(1分)、重度肿胀并伴有积液(2分)评价,28个关节总肿胀之和即为关节肿胀指数^[7]。

1.3.2 血清炎症指标 红细胞沉降率(ESR):于清晨空腹时采集患者前臂静脉血,经抗凝后装入血沉管中,采用魏氏法进行测定;C-反应蛋白(CRP):于清晨空腹时采集患者前臂静脉血,肝素抗凝分离血清,使用(日立7600)全自动生化分析仪,严格遵照免疫透射比浊法测定。遵照免疫比浊法测定血清类风湿因子(RF)。

1.4 疗效标准

参照美国风湿病协会(ACR)提出的相关诊疗标准^[8]拟定疗效标准。治愈:主要症状和体征基本消失或大部分消失,实验室指标改善75%以上;显效:主要症状和体征明显改善,实验室指标改善50%-75%;有效:主要症状和体征有所改善,实验室指标改善30%-50%;无效:临床症状和体征均无改善,实验室指标改善幅度不足30%。总有效率=(治愈+显效+有效)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.5 统计学分析

数据以SPSS18.0统计学软件分析,以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示计量资料,经t检验;以率(%)表示计数资料,经 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效比较

观察组的治疗总有效率明显高于对照组($\chi^2=4.320$, $P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组临床疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy of the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Cases	Cure	Markedly effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	30	9(30.00)	13(43.33)	2(6.67)	28(93.33) *
Control group	30	5(16.67)	9(30.00)	8(26.67)	22(73.33)

Note: compared with control group, * $P < 0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗前后临床症状改善情况比较

治疗前两组患者临床症状差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗后两组的晨僵时间、关节压痛及肿胀数、关节疼痛度及肿胀

指数均明显降低($P < 0.05$),且观察组明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组治疗前后临床症状改善情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the improvement of clinical symptoms before and after treatment of the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	Duration of morning stiffness(min)	Joint tenderness (N)	Number of swollen joints(N)	Joint pain degrees (Score)	Joint swelling index (Score)
Observation group	Before treatment	157.12 $\pm$ 25.48	20.61 $\pm$ 3.55	19.78 $\pm$ 3.11	6.82 $\pm$ 1.03	19.85 $\pm$ 8.32
	After treatment	36.55 $\pm$ 6.32#*	12.97 $\pm$ 2.16#	10.36 $\pm$ 1.12**	3.21 $\pm$ 0.55**	5.12 $\pm$ 1.13**
Control group	Before treatment	154.69 $\pm$ 23.16	21.03 $\pm$ 3.62	20.13 $\pm$ 3.14	6.78 $\pm$ 1.14	20.24 $\pm$ 6.94
	After treatment	61.15 $\pm$ 9.97#	16.78 $\pm$ 2.65#	15.24 $\pm$ 2.49#	4.65 $\pm$ 0.88#	10.01 $\pm$ 3.62#

Note: Compared with before treatment, # $P < 0.05$; Compared with control group, * $P < 0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后血清炎症因子比较

治疗前两组血清炎症因子水平比较差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$), 治疗后均获得明显降低, 并且观察组明显低于对照组($P<0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后血清炎症因子比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the serum inflammatory cytokines before and after treatment of the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	ESR(mm/h)	CRP(mg/L)	RF(U/mL)
Observation group	Before treatment	58.91 $\pm$ 9.42	40.12 $\pm$ 6.83	215.47 $\pm$ 20.89
	After treatment	21.65 $\pm$ 3.34**	16.64 $\pm$ 2.75**	43.01 $\pm$ 9.13**
Control group	Before treatment	60.61 $\pm$ 8.95	38.21 $\pm$ 7.36	213.55 $\pm$ 22.58
	After treatment	34.25 $\pm$ 6.41#	20.15 $\pm$ 6.42#	75.32 $\pm$ 12.01#

Note: Compared with before treatment, # $P<0.05$; Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$

2.4 两组不良反应率比较

观察组 2 例胃肠道反应, 1 例转氨酶轻度升高, 1 例白细胞轻度减少, 不良反应率为 13.33%; 对照组 3 例胃肠道反应, 未见其他不适症状, 不良反应率为 10.00%。观察组不良反应率略高于对照组, 但差异并无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.162, P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

RA 是一种慢性、进展性、侵蚀性骨关节疾病, 病情发展至终末阶段可导致关节畸形以及关节功能丧失。RA 多见于中老年人群, 其中, 30-50 岁年龄段为高发期, 女性患病率高于男性。近年来, 随着我国人口老龄化进程的加快, RA 发病率也表现出相应的升高趋势, 严重威胁人群健康。欧洲抗风湿病联盟 TA 防治指南中指出, 一旦确诊为 RA, 早期积极应用联合抗风湿药物方案治疗能够延缓病情进展^[9]。糖皮质激素以及非甾体抗炎药物等是既往治疗 RA 的常用药物, 虽然对于病情具有一定的缓解作用, 但无法阻止关节损害进程, 部分患者最终仍发展成为残疾。鉴于中老年人群多存在不同程度的生理功能衰退表现, 对于药物的代谢作用降低或者更容易受到药物相互作用的影响, 寻找一种安全有效、副反应少的治疗药物或方案已成为临床研究的重点内容。

甲氨蝶呤是临床治疗 RA 应用最广泛的抗风湿药物之一, 是二氢叶酸还原酶抑制剂的典型代表, 可起到抗炎、免疫抑制等作用^[10]。文献研究表明, 甲氨蝶呤能够降低 ESR, 并可改善骨侵蚀, 从而延缓 RA 病情进展^[11]。同时, 甲氨蝶呤能够结合双氢叶酸还原酶, 抑制叶酸的还原反应, 并可抑制辅酶 F 的形成, 从而抑制嘧啶核苷酸以及嘌呤等物质的生成, 从而抑制细胞的迟发性超敏反应过程, 还可抑制体液抗体的生成, 破坏验证细胞的生长和增殖过程^[12]。临床研究表明, 小剂量应用甲氨蝶呤即可改善 RA 患者的主要症状、体征, 并可减少炎性渗出^[13]。目前, 甲氨蝶呤已成为 RA 联合用药方案的基础药物, 疗效获得了诸多基础研究与临床实践研究的证实。但甲氨蝶呤单独使用时, 疗程较长, 容易导致副作用增加, 部分患者往往不能耐受。

雷公藤多苷片是由卫茅科植物雷公藤中提取精制而成, 具有清热解毒、活血化瘀、祛风止痛等功效。雷公藤多苷对于单核细胞的前列腺素 E2(PGE2)分泌过程可产生直接抑制作用, 有效降低关节滑液以及血浆中的 PGE2 水平^[14]。而且, 雷公藤多苷具有下丘脑兴奋作用, 能够间接作用于肾上腺, 诱导肾上腺皮质激素的释放, 从而起到良好的抗炎作用。临床研究发现, 雷

公藤多苷能够有效抑制单核巨噬细胞以及 T 细胞等, 从而发挥拮抗或抑制炎症介质的释放、降低炎症反应程度等作用^[15,16]。还有研究表明, 雷公藤多苷能够抑制基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)以及血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的释放, 从而对血管新生过程产生抑制作用, 有效抑制血管翳的生成以及增殖, 缓解关节软骨以及骨的侵蚀进程^[17,18]。基于雷公藤多苷片与甲氨蝶呤的抗 RA 机制不同, 认为将两药联合应用可能起到疗效协同或叠加的作用。本研究中, 观察组在常规治疗的基础上, 应用雷公藤多苷片与甲氨蝶呤联合治疗, 总有效率高达 93.33% 明显高于对照组单用甲氨蝶呤治疗的 73.33%。治疗 6 个月后, 两组的临床症状(晨僵时间、关节压痛及肿胀数、关节疼痛度及肿胀指数)均获得了明显改善, 而观察组的改善幅度更为明显, 与相关报道^[19,20]基本一致。证实雷公藤多苷片与甲氨蝶呤联合治疗 RA 较单一用药能够更好地改善 RA 患者的临床症状, 提高临床疗效。两组治疗后炎症因子(ESR、CRP、RF)水平均明显降低, 而观察组降低更为明显, 进一步证实雷公藤多苷片与甲氨蝶呤联合应用可更好地控制炎症反应, 降低血清炎症因子水平, 延缓骨损害进程, 阻碍病情进展。不良反应方面, 观察组虽较对照组略有升高, 但比较差异并无统计学意义, 安全性较好。

综上所述, 雷公藤多苷片与甲氨蝶呤联合治疗 RA 能够有效降低血清炎症因子水平, 控制炎症反应, 改善临床症状, 延缓病情进展, 改善临床疗效, 具有良好的应用前景。

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