

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.19.042

丁二磺酸腺苷蛋氨酸联合地塞米松对妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症患者肝功能及血清 TNF- α , IL-12 水平的影响*

李桂香¹ 刘玲玲¹ 毛玉芳¹ 刘芳² 李丽²

(1 简阳市人民医院 药剂科 四川 简阳 641400; 2 西南医科大学附属医院 妇产科 四川 泸州 646000)

摘要 目的:探讨丁二磺酸腺苷蛋氨酸(SAMe)联合地塞米松治疗对妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(ICP)患者肝功能及血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-12(IL-12)水平的影响。**方法:**选取我院2014年10月~2016年10月收治的86例ICP患者,依据随机数字表法均分为两组。对照组予以SAMe治疗,观察组在此基础上予地塞米松治疗。记录比较两组治疗前后皮肤瘙痒评分、肝功能指标、血清TNF- α 、IL-12水平,并评价两组用药安全性。**结果:**与治疗前对比,两组治疗7d后皮肤瘙痒评分均显著降低($P<0.01$);且观察组治疗7d后皮肤瘙痒评分的改善效果显著优于对照组同期($P<0.01$)。两组治疗7d后血清谷草转氨酶(AST)、谷丙转氨酶(ALT)及总胆汁酸(TBA)水平均显著低于治疗前($P<0.01$);与对照组同期相比,观察组治疗7d后肝功能指标的改善程度均更为显著($P<0.01$)。与治疗前相比,两组治疗7d后血清TNF- α 、IL-12水平均显著下降($P<0.01$);且观察组治疗7d后血清促炎性细胞因子水平的改善幅度均显著优于对照组同期($P<0.01$)。治疗过程中,两组均未见明显不良反应/事件。**结论:**丁二磺酸腺苷蛋氨酸联合地塞米松治疗ICP能更有效缓解患者的皮肤瘙痒症状,改善肝功能,疗效显著,且安全性高。

关键词: 丁二磺酸腺苷蛋氨酸; 地塞米松; 妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症; 肝功能

中图分类号:R714.255 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)19-3765-04

Effect of S-adenosylmethionine Combined with Dexamethasone on Liver Function and Serum TNF- α and IL-12 Levels of Patients with Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy*

LI Gui-xiang¹, LIU Ling-ling¹, MAO Yu-fang¹, LIU Fang², LI Li²

(1 Department of pharmacy, Jianyang People's Hospital, Jianyang, Sichuan, 641400, China;

2 Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Affiliated Hospital of Luzhou Medical University, Luzhou, Sichuan, 646000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe) combined with dexamethasone on the liver function and serum tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-12 (IL-12) levels of patients with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP). **Methods:** 86 cases of ICP patients admitted in our hospital from October 2014 to October 2016 were selected and divided into two groups according to the random number table method. The control group was treated with SAMe, on the basis of which the observation group was treated with dexamethasone. Then the skin itching score, liver function index and serum TNF- α , IL-12 levels of the two groups before and after the treatment were compared and recorded, and the safety of medication in both groups were evaluated. **Results:** Compared with those before the treatment, the skin itching scores of both groups on the 7th day after treatment were significantly reduced ($P<0.01$); and the improvement effect of skin itching score of the observation group on the 7th day after treatment was significantly better than that of the control group ($P<0.01$). The serum levels of AST, ALT and TBA in the two groups on the 7th day after treatment were significantly lower than those before the treatment ($P<0.01$); compared with those of the control group, the improvement of liver function in the observation group was more significant ($P<0.01$). Compared with those before the treatment, the serum levels of TNF- α and IL-12 on the 7th day after treatment in the two groups were significantly decreased ($P<0.01$), the improvement degree observation group were significantly better than those of the control group ($P<0.01$). In the course of treatment, there was no significant adverse reactions/events in the two groups. **Conclusion:** S-adenosylmethionine combined with Dexamethasone could more effectively relieve the skin itching, reduce the level of BA and improve the liver function with significant curative effect and high safety in the treatment of ICP.

Key words: S-adenosylmethionine; Dexamethasone; Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy; Liver function

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R714.255 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)19-3765-04

前言

妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy)

* 基金项目:四川省卫生厅科研课题(140597)

作者简介:李桂香(1973-),女,主管药师,主要从事药剂方面的研究,电话:15756284289

(收稿日期:2016-12-23 接受日期:2017-01-19)

cy, ICP)属中晚期妊娠常见并发症^[1],临床表现以皮肤瘙痒、胆汁酸(bile acid, BA)增高为主。ICP为高危妊娠,一般孕妇预后较好,主要危及围生儿,极易造成早产、新生儿窒息及死胎等围产儿不良结局^[2,3]。该病的发病率具有明显的种族与地域差异^[4]。迄今为止,对于ICP的诊治方案,国际上尚无统一意见。目前,临床仍以药物保守治疗为主,其中丁二磺酸腺苷蛋氨酸(S-adenosylmethionine, SAMe)是治疗ICP的常用药物,其治疗目标是缓解患者瘙痒症状、降低BA水平、改善肝功能,从而延长孕周,并最终达到减少不良妊娠结局发生的目的。有研究已证实^[5,6]ICP患者存在母胎免疫反应失衡与功能紊乱现象。地塞米松属糖皮质激素,具有较强的抗炎作用,已广泛应用于临床各类炎症的治疗^[7]。本研究以我院2014年10月~2016年10月收治的ICP患者为研究对象,探讨SAMe联合地塞米松治疗对ICP患者肝功能及血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-12(interleukin-12, IL-12)水平的影响。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2014年10月~2016年10月收治的86例ICP患者,入选标准:^①符合《妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症诊疗指南》(中华医学会妇产科学分会产科学组,2015年版)[以下简称《指南》]中制定的ICP诊断标准^[8];^②经实验室检查确诊:血清谷草转氨酶(AST)与谷丙转氨酶(ALT)水平均有轻中度上升(40~200 U/L),总胆汁酸(TBA)水平升高(10~40 μmol/L);^③首次确诊,入组前未经任何ICP相关治疗;^④丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)、乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)均为阴性;^⑤以皮肤瘙痒为主要症状,且此症状于分娩后消失,肝功能亦可恢复正常;^⑥单胎妊娠;^⑦年龄20~43岁,孕周34~41周;^⑧临床资料完整,严格遵医嘱用药,能接受随访;^⑨自愿参加本研究,签署知情同意书。排除标准:^⑩由病毒性肝炎等其他原因所致的肝功能异常者;^⑪入院时有羊水过多、胎动异常等现象,孕周≥37周,可随时终止妊娠者;^⑫由药疹、皮肤疾患等其他因素所致的皮肤瘙痒者;^⑬合并精神病、妊娠糖尿病或高血压、急性妊娠脂肪肝、全身感染等疾患者;^⑭经B超检查伴有其他肝胆基础疾病者;^⑮患有重要器官器质性病变或血液系统、免疫系统疾病者;^⑯胎儿畸形或生殖道畸形者。依据随机数字表法均分为两组。观察组43例,年龄(28.3±3.2)岁;孕周(37.2±1.1)周;孕次(1.4±0.8)次。对照组43例,年龄(28.1±3.3)岁;孕周(36.9±1.2)周;孕次(1.3±0.6)次。本

研究经我院医学伦理委员会审核通过。两组基线资料相比,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有临床可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

两组均给予相同的一般处理,具体操作参照《指南》^[8]。对照组:予以SAMe(浙江海正药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20103110)治疗;具体是将0.5 g SAMe与500 mL 5%葡萄糖注射液混合,静脉滴注,1次/d,疗程7 d。观察组:在此基础上,予地塞米松(贵州天地药业有限责任公司,国药准字H52020477)治疗;具体为肌内注射,6 mg/次,2次/d,疗程2 d。

1.3 观察指标

记录比较两组治疗前后皮肤瘙痒评分,肝功能指标,促炎性细胞因子;并评价两组用药安全性。1)皮肤瘙痒评分标准^[9]:
^①参照1991年Ribalta制定的瘙痒评分标准,对两组患者治疗前后皮肤瘙痒程度进行客观评估;^②采用5级评分法(0~4分):0分为无瘙痒,1分为偶尔有瘙痒,2分为间断瘙痒且无症状波动,3分为间断瘙痒但有症状波动,4分为持续性瘙痒且昼夜无变化;^③于治疗前和治疗7 d后对每位患者各评价1次。2)肝功能指标、促炎性细胞因子测定:^④于上述相同时间点清晨采集所有患者6 mL空腹静脉血,均分为2份,离心分离血清,一份用于检测肝功能指标,另一份用于测定促炎性细胞因子水平;^⑤肝功能指标检测:测定指标包括AST、ALT及TBA;AST、ALT均运用速率法检测,TBA应用酶比色法测定;仪器采用全自动生化分析仪(美国贝克曼库尔特,型号AU5800)及其配套试剂盒;^⑥促炎性细胞因子测定:检测指标有TNF- α 、IL-12;均采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)测定;仪器选用全自动酶标仪(美国伯腾,型号Bio-Tek ELX800)及其配套试剂盒。3)安全性评价:记录每位患者用药期间不良反应情况,监测治疗前后心电图、血尿常规等变化情况。

1.4 统计学分析

采取统计学软件SPSS21.0分析数据,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,运用t检验,计数资料以(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后皮肤瘙痒评分的比较

与治疗前对比,两组治疗7 d后皮肤瘙痒评分均显著降低($P<0.01$);且观察组治疗7 d后皮肤瘙痒评分的改善效果显著优于对照组同期($P<0.01$)。见表1。

表1 两组治疗前后皮肤瘙痒评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)

Table 1 Comparison of the skin itching score before and after therapy between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, points)

Groups	n	Itching score		P
		Before treatment	After treatment	
Observation group	43	2.87±0.95	0.76±0.18	0.000
Control group	43	2.84±0.96	1.34±0.31	0.000
P		0.885	0.000	

2.2 两组治疗前后肝功能指标的比较

两组治疗7 d后血清AST、ALT及TBA水平均显著低于

治疗前($P<0.01$);与对照组同期相比,观察组治疗7 d后肝功能指标的改善程度均更为显著($P<0.01$)。见表2。

表 2 两组治疗前后肝功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the liver function index before and after therapy between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	AST(U/L)			ALT(U/L)			TBA(μmol/L)		
		Before treatment	After treatment	P	Before treatment	After treatment	P	Before treatment	After treatment	P
Observation group	43	132.9± 21.3	51.7± 10.1	0.000	164.6± 23.4	35.3± 7.8	0.000	25.6± 6.2	10.3± 1.5	0.000
Control group	43	129.8± 22.4	70.5± 11.7	0.000	162.2± 24.7	58.6± 9.7	0.000	26.3± 5.9	16.7± 2.8	0.000
P		0.513	0.000		0.645	0.000		0.593	0.000	

2.3 两组治疗前后血清 TNF-α、IL-12 水平的比较

与治疗前相比,两组治疗 7 d 后血清 TNF-α、IL-12 水平均

显著下降($P < 0.01$);且观察组治疗 7 d 后血清血清 TNF-α、IL-12 水平的下降幅度均显著优于对照组同期($P < 0.01$)。见表3。

表 3 两组治疗前后血清 TNF-α、IL-12 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)Table 3 Comparison of the serum TNF-α, IL-12 levels before and after therapy between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)

Groups	n	TNF-α			IL-12		
		Before treatment	After treatment	P	Before treatment	After treatment	P
Observation group	43	51.6± 6.3	21.7± 2.3	0.000	48.3± 3.9	11.5± 1.3	0.000
Control group	43	53.1± 6.1	32.8± 3.4	0.000	46.9± 4.1	18.8± 2.2	0.000
P		0.265	0.000		0.109	0.000	

2.4 两组不良反应发生情况的比较

治疗过程中,两组均未见明显不良反应 / 事件。

3 讨论

当前,临床对于 ICP 的病因及发病机制尚处于探索阶段,并未完全阐明,主要观点认为^[10]ICP 的发生发展与环境、遗传及内分泌激素等因素有关。ICP 孕妇体内雌孕激素水平异常升高,促使肝脏大量合成蛋白质,加重肝脏负担,直接导致胆酸排泄困难,从而引发胆汁淤积症^[11]。针对该病临床尚缺乏有效治愈方案,目前所采取的药物干预疗法的主要目的是延缓或阻止病情进展、改善妊娠结局。SAMe 是一种人体体液与组织中广泛存在的生理活性分子,在体内生化反应中发挥着重要作用,在治疗肝内胆汁淤积上优势显著,现已作为此类病症治疗的有效药物,而普遍应用于临床^[12]。其用于治疗 ICP 的作用机制可能包括以下几个方面^[13]:① 通过转甲基作用,使得儿茶酚雌激素失去生理活性,从而有效对抗由雌激素所致的胆汁分泌紊乱现象;提高肝细胞膜流动性,使 Na^+-K^+ -ATP 酶活性增强,进而调整胆汁分泌与运转;还可参与神经递质合成,起到缓解患者不良情绪的作用;② 在患者体内可形成谷胱甘肽、牛磺酸、半胱氨酸等内源性解毒剂,发挥抗氧化及解毒等作用,减轻肝细胞损伤;③ 通过转丙胺基作用,合成生物多胺,调节体内多种代谢,调控肝细胞的增殖与再生过程,促进肝功能修复等。《指南》建议^[8]SAMe 可作为临床治疗 ICP 的常用药物之一。

研究表明^[14]地塞米松具有抗过敏、抗炎及抗毒等多重药理作用,其药效较泼尼松等一般糖皮质激素更强,且其促进排钾、水钠潴留等副作用很小,临床使用较为广泛。地塞米松用于抗炎及抑制免疫的作用机制可能为:① 通过抑制白细胞、巨噬细胞等炎症细胞在炎症部位集聚,同时抑制吞噬作用、炎症化学中介物的合成与释放及溶酶体酶的释放等过程,发挥抗炎作用;② 抑制或防止由细胞介导的延迟性过敏反应和(或)免疫反

应,降低嗜酸性粒细胞、单核细胞及 T 淋巴细胞等细胞数量,使细胞表面受体与免疫球蛋白间的结合能力减弱,还可阻断白介素(IL)的合成与释放过程,进而阻止或减缓淋巴细胞转化,从而起到抑制原发性免疫反应的效果^[15]。动物实验已证实^[16],地塞米松具有护肝退黄的作用。一项国外研究也显示^[17]ICP 患者采用大剂量地塞米松(12 mg/d)治疗对改善肝功能指标及胆汁淤积性症状均有帮助。

本研究显示采取 SAMe 联合地塞米松治疗的观察组治疗 7 d 后皮肤瘙痒评分的改善效果显著优于对照组同期,提示 ICP 采用该联合用药方案治疗更有助于迅速缓解患者的皮肤瘙痒症状,且治疗效果更佳。从实验室指标的角度分析,与对照组同期相比,观察组治疗 7 d 后血清 AST、ALT 及 TBA 水平的改善程度均更为显著,这与谭白菊等^[18]研究结果一致,说明该联合治疗方案更有利改善肝功能、恢复血清 BA 正常水平,缓解胆汁淤积,从而有效延缓或阻断病情进展,分析原因可能为 SAMe 与地塞米松两者具有良好的协同作用,进而可通过多重药理作用机制,以多系统、多靶点及多层次的途径,发挥利胆保肝的作用。有学者指出^[19]ICP 患者机体免疫功能存在异常,免疫耐受 / 排斥的关系失衡,使得 Th1 型细胞因子水平上升,从而直接引起肝脏不同程度的免疫损伤,此损伤又降低了肝细胞清除这些炎性细胞因子的能力,致使机体炎症水平进一步升高,形成恶性循环。TNF-α、IL-12 均是重要的炎性因子,两者具有协同促炎效果,其血清水平能有效反映肝脏损害的程度^[20]。本研究结果显示观察组治疗 7d 后血清 TNF-α、IL-12 水平的改善幅度均显著优于对照组同期,表明 ICP 采用该联合方案治疗在调控患者机体免疫功能上优势更为突出,这可能也是其治疗 ICP 的关键机制之一。从用药安全的角度来看,两组治疗过程中均未见明显不良反应 / 事件,可见该联合用药方案是安全可行的。

综上所述,SAMe 联合地塞米松治疗 ICP 更能有效缓解患

者的皮肤瘙痒症状,降低BA水平,改善肝功能,疗效显著且安全性高。但对于该联合用药方案的具体作用机制及有效性、安全性仍需更多前瞻性、多中心、大规模的临床研究证实。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Grymowicz M, Czajkowski K, Smolarczyk R. Pregnancy course in patients with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy treated with very low doses of ursodeoxycholic acid[J]. Scand J Gastroenterol, 2016, 51(2): 78-85
- [2] Oztas E, Erkenekli K, Ozler S, et al. Can routine laboratory parameters predict adverse pregnancy outcomes in intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy?[J]. J Perinat Med, 2015, 43(6): 667-674
- [3] Xiang K, Yan K, Zhang F, et al. Evaluating the effectiveness and safety of ursodeoxycholic acid in treatment of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2016, 95(40): e4949
- [4] Ozkan S, Ceylan Y, Ozkan O V, et al. Review of a challenging clinical issue: Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2015, 21(23): 7134-7141
- [5] Shemer E A W, Stephansson O, Thuresson M, et al. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy and cancer, immune-mediated and cardiovascular diseases: A population-based cohort study [J]. J Hepatol, 2015, 63(2): 456-461
- [6] Zhang Y, Hu L, Cui Y, et al. Roles of PPAR γ /NF- κ B signaling pathway in the pathogenesis of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(1): e87343
- [7] Ren X, Ma S, Wang J, et al. Comparative effects of dexamethasone and bergenin on chronic bronchitis and their anti-inflammatory mechanisms based on NMR metabolomics [J]. Mol Biosyst, 2016, 12(6): 1938-1947
- [8] Obstetrics Subgroup, Chinese Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chinese Medical Association. Guidelines for the management of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (2015)[J]. J Clin Hepatol, 2015, 31(7): 1575-1578
- [9] Ribalta J, Reyes H, Gonzalez M C, et al. S-adenosyl-L-methionine in the treatment of patients with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study with negative re-
- sults[J]. Hepatology, 1991, 13(6): 1084-1089
- [10] Reyes H. What have we learned about Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy?[J]. Hepatology, 2016, 63(1): 4-8
- [11] Reyes H. Sulfated progesterone metabolites in the pathogenesis of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy: Another loop in the ascending spiral of medical knowledge[J]. Hepatology, 2016, 63(4): 1080-1082
- [12] Zhang Y, Lu L, Victor D W, et al. Ursodeoxycholic Acid and S-adenosylmethionine for the Treatment of Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy: A Meta-analysis[J]. Hepat Mon, 2016, 16(8): e38558
- [13] Zhang W W, Liu Y S, Wang Y, et al. Research on Antidepressant Effects of S-adenosylmethionine in Patients with Liver Diseases[J]. Prog Mod Biom, 2015, 15(6): 1196-1197
- [14] Wang J, Zhang H, Su C, et al. Dexamethasone ameliorates H S-induced acute lung injury by alleviating matrix metalloproteinase-2 and -9 expression[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(4): e94701
- [15] Barbosa S J, Vieira L, Fernandesunha G M, et al. Anti-Inflammatory Effect of Dexamethasone Controlled Released From Anterior Suprachoroidal Polyurethane Implants on Endotoxin-Induced Uveitis in Rats[J]. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2016, 57(4): 1671-1679
- [16] Wu Y Z, Banba C R, Li Y N. Dexamethasone for the Treatment of Rats with ANIT-induced Cholestasis [J]. J Clin Res, 2014, 31 (1): 104-106
- [17] Glantz A, Marschall H U, Lammert F, et al. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy: a randomized controlled trial comparing dexamethasone and ursodeoxycholic acid[J]. Hepatology, 2005, 42(6): 1399-1405
- [18] Tan B J, Li Y M, Feng X P, et al. The Therapeutic Effect of Succinic Acid Adenosine Methionine Combined with Dexamethasone in Patients with Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy and Its Influences on Immune Function[J]. J Int Obstet Gynecol, 2016, 43(5): 563-566
- [19] Cai A Q, Liu L Y, Zhang Y F, et al. Research progress of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy [J]. Prog Obstet Gynecol, 2016, 25 (11): 871-873
- [20] Xiang H, Zhang D H, Yi Y L, et al. Clinical value of the detection of serum IL-12 and TNF- α in patients with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy[J]. Hainan Med J, 2016, 27(7): 1057-1059

(上接第3710页)

- [15] 陈涛, 陈丽华. 环磷腺苷普胺联合培哚普利治疗慢性心力衰竭的疗效观察[J]. 安徽医药, 2015, 19(2): 384-386
- Chen Tao, Chen Li-hua. Effects of Meglumine adenosine cyclophosphate combined with Perindopril on patients with chronic congestive heart failure[J]. Anhui Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal, 2015, 19 (2): 384-386
- [16] Oremus M, Donwauchope A, McKelvie R, et al. BNP and NT-proBNP as prognostic markers in persons with chronic stable heart failure[J]. Heart Failure Reviews, 2014, 19(4): 471-505
- [17] Arcopinto M, Isgaard J, Marra A M, et al. IGF-1 predicts survival in chronic heart failure. Insights from the T.O.S.C.A. (Trattamento Ormonale Nello Scompenso Cardiaco) registry[J]. International Journal of Cardiology, 2014, 176(3): 1006-1008
- [18] 李双海, 许放华, 王启林, 等. 慢性心力衰竭患者血清 hs-cTnT 及 galectin-3 水平及其临床意义[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(24): 4723-4726
- Li Shuang-hai, Xu Fang-hua, Wang Qi-lin, et al. Clinical Significance of Galectin-3 and Hypersensitive Cardiac Troponin T Levels in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16(24): 4723-4726
- [19] Wang C, Chang Y, Zheng L, et al. A Correlation Study Between Serum Cystatin C and the Severity of Chronic Heart Failure [J]. Chinese Journal of Arteriosclerosis, 2014, 22(2): 181-185
- [20] Zhao F, Huang T, Cardiology D O, et al. The application of serum Cystatin C level in evaluation of cardiac function in patients with chronic heart failure[J]. Journal of Bengbu Medical College, 2014, 39 (3): 324-325, 328