

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.03.023

308 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗对白癜风患儿血清免疫球蛋白和 IL-17、IL-22 的影响*

鲁慧¹ 钱华^{1△} 李巍¹ 胡翠² 钱莹莹¹

(1 苏州大学附属儿童医院皮肤科 江苏 苏州 215003; 2 苏州大学附属儿童医院检验科 江苏 苏州 215003)

摘要 目的:探讨 308 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗儿童白癜风的疗效及对血清免疫球蛋白和白介素 -17(IL-17)、白介素 -22(IL-22)的影响。**方法:**选取 2016 年 2 月~2018 年 7 月期间我院收治的 127 例白癜风患儿,根据随机数字表法将患儿分为对照组(n=63)和研究组(n=64),对照组患儿给予他克莫司软膏治疗,研究组在对照组的基础上给予 308 准分子激光治疗,比较两组患儿临床疗效、起效时间、免疫球蛋白、IL-17、IL-22 水平,观察两组不良反应发生情况。**结果:**研究组患儿临床总有效率高于对照组,起效时间短于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患儿治疗后免疫球蛋白 A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白 G(IgG)、免疫球蛋白 M(IgM)均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患儿治疗后血清 IL-17、IL-22 水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**308 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗白癜风患儿疗效确切,可有效改善血清免疫球蛋白和 IL-17、IL-22 水平,具有一定的临床应用价值。

关键词:他克莫司软膏;308 准分子激光;白癜风;免疫球蛋白;白介素 -17;白介素 -22

中图分类号:R758.41 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)03-511-04

Effect of 308 Excimer Laser Combined with Tacrolimus Ointment on Serum Immunoglobulin, IL-17 and IL-22 in Children with Vitiligo*

LU Hui¹, QIAN Hua^{1△}, LI Wei¹, HU Cui², QIAN Ying-ying¹

(1 Department of Dermatology, The Children's Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu, 215003, China;

2 Department of Laboratory Medicine, The Children's Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu, 215003, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the efficacy of 308 excimer laser combined with tacrolimus ointment in the treatment of vitiligo in children and its influence on serum immunoglobulin, interleukin-17 (IL-17) and interleukin-22 (IL-22). **Methods:** 127 children in vitiligo who were admitted to our hospital from February 2016 to July 2018 were selected, and they were divided into control group (n=63) and study group (n=64) according to random number table method. The control group was treated with tacrolimus ointment, and the study group was treated with 308 excimer laser on the basis of the control group. The clinical efficacy, onset time, immunoglobulin and the levels of IL-17 and IL-22 of the two groups were compared. The occurrence of adverse reactions in the two groups was observed. **Results:** The total clinical effective rate of the study group was higher than that of the control group, and the onset time was shorter than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). Immunoglobulin A (IgA), immunoglobulin G (IgG) and immunoglobulin M (IgM) in the two groups decreased after treatment, and those in the study group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum interleukin-17 (IL-17) and interleukin-22 (IL-22) in the two groups decreased after treatment, and those in the study group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** 308 excimer laser combined with tacrolimus ointment in the treatment of children with vitiligo has a definite curative effect. It can effectively improve the levels of serum immunoglobulin, IL-17 and IL-22, and it has a certain clinical application value.

Key words: Tacrolimus ointment; 308 excimer laser; Vitiligo; Immunoglobulin; Interleukin-17; Interleukin-22

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R758.41 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)03-511-04

前言

白癜风是临床常见的局限性皮肤色素脱失病,是由于皮肤黑素细胞功能消失导致^[1]。由于儿童身体尚处于发育阶段,各方

面生理器官功能不健全,机体抵抗力和免疫力都较低,加之白癜风可影响儿童外观美观性,给患儿及其家属带来极大的心理压力^[2,3]。目前有关白癜风的发病机制尚不十分清楚,既往不少研究显示其发病可能与自身免疫有关^[4,5]。他克莫司软膏是钙

* 基金项目:江苏省临床医学科技专项课题(BL2014257);苏州市 2016 年市级产业技术创新专项、科技管理项目(SYS201644)

作者简介:鲁慧(1980-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:婴幼儿血管瘤,儿童白癜风等皮肤病,E-mail: luhuiszet@sina.com

△ 通讯作者:钱华(1980-),男,博士,副主任医师,研究方向:小儿皮肤疾病相关的研究,E-mail: qianhua721@163.com

(收稿日期:2019-07-08 接受日期:2019-07-31)

调磷酸酶抑制剂类药物,外用治疗湿疹、白癜风等疾病已被临床证实有良好的治疗效果,但依然有部分患儿存在复发及治疗不彻底的情况^[67]。308 准分子激光是通过给予患处皮肤早期有效的刺激,激活患处残存的黑素细胞,改善患处皮肤颜色的一类疗法^[89]。本研究通过设置对照试验,以探讨 308 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗儿童白癜风的临床疗效,以期为其治疗提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2016 年 2 月~2018 年 7 月我院收治的儿童白癜风 127 例,此次研究已获取我院伦理学委员会批准进行。纳入标准:(1)均符合《白癜风临床分型及疗效标准(2003 年修订稿)》中的相关诊断标准^[10];(2)入院前 2 个月内未接受过其他治疗者;(3)患儿家属知情本研究并签署同意书;(4)无紫外线过敏史者;(5)皮损面积≤ 30%的体表面积。排除标准:(1)合并重要脏器功能障碍者;(2)合并其他类型的皮肤病患儿;(3)合并贫血、黑色素瘤、自身免疫性疾病者;(4)存在青光眼、白内障病史者;(5)对本次研究用药过敏者。根据随机数字表法将患儿分为对照组(n=63)和研究组(n=64),其中对照组男 35 例,女 28 例,年龄 5~12 岁,平均(8.26± 1.46)岁;病程 1~6 年,平均(3.28± 0.71)年;总皮损数 218 片,其中面颈部 43 片,躯干部 62 片,四肢 68 片,肢端关节 45 片。研究组男 38 例,女 26 例,年龄 6~12 岁,平均(8.17± 1.22)岁;病程 1~5 年,平均(3.16± 0.62)年;总皮损数 220 片,其中面颈部 47 片,肢端关节 34 片,四肢 71 片,躯干部 68 片。两组一般资料比较无差异(P>0.05)。

1.2 方法

入院后两组患儿均行常规检查,对照组患儿给予 0.3%他克莫司软膏(浙江万晟药业有限公司,国药准字 H20133243,规格:10 g:3 mg)治疗,均匀涂抹患处,2 次/d。研究组则在对照组

的基础上给予 308 准分子激光治疗,采用美国 Photomedex 公司生产的 xtrac 颠峰准分子激光系统进行治疗,工作物质是氯化氙气体,波长 308 nm,按仪器最小红斑量操作模式进行最小红斑量测定,照射 24 h 确定患者最小红斑量值,根据该测定结果决定初始照射剂量,2 次/周。两组患儿疗程均为 6 个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)观察治疗后两组临床疗效、起效时间,其中疗效判定如下^[11]:治愈:白斑消失,肤色恢复正常;显效:白斑明显消退,复色的皮损面积超过 50%;有效:复色的皮损面积占 10%~49%,白斑部分好转;无效:未达到上述标准者。总有效率=治愈率+显效率+有效率。(2)于治疗前、治疗后抽取患儿清晨空腹静脉血 5 mL,2800 r/min 离心 12 min,离心半径 10 cm,分离血清,置于 -30℃冰箱中待测。血清白介素 -17(Interleukin-17,IL-17)、白介素 -22(Interleukin-22,IL-22)水平检测采用酶联免疫吸附试验,严格遵守试剂盒(上海信裕生物技术有限公司)说明书进行操作。采用单向琼脂扩散试验检测免疫球蛋白 A(Immunoglobulin A,IgA)、免疫球蛋白 G(Immunoglobulin G,IgG)、免疫球蛋白 M(Immunoglobulin M,IgM)水平,严格遵守试剂盒(上海源叶生物科技有限公司)说明书进行操作。(3)记录不良反应。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS25.0 进行统计分析,以率的形式表示计数资料,采用卡方检验,以($\bar{x} \pm s$)的形式表示计量资料,采用 t 检验。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患儿起效时间及临床疗效比较

研究组起效时间为 (29.10± 4.93)d,短于对照组的 (48.68± 5.32)d,差异有统计学意义(t=21.518,P=0.000);研究组患儿临床总有效率高于对照组(P<0.05),见表 1。

表 1 两组患儿临床疗效比较[n(%)]

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

Groups	Cure	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=63)	6(9.52)	15(23.81)	20(31.75)	22(34.92)	41(65.08)
Study group(n=64)	11(17.19)	18(28.13)	25(39.06)	10(16.53)	54(84.38)
χ^2					5.622
P					0.018

2.2 两组患儿免疫球蛋白指标比较

治疗前两组患儿 IgG、IgA、IgM 比较无差异(P>0.05);治疗后两组患儿 IgG、IgA、IgM 均下降,且研究组低于对照组(P<0.05);见表 2。

2.3 两组患儿血清 IL-17、IL-22 水平比较

治疗前两组患儿血清 IL-17、IL-22 水平比较无差异(P>0.05);治疗后两组患儿血清 IL-17、IL-22 水平均下降,研究组较对照组降低(P<0.05);见表 3。

2.4 不良反应比较

治疗期间,对照组出现 3 例红肿、2 例瘙痒、2 例灼热感,不

良反应发生率为 11.11%(7/63);研究组出现 4 例红肿、3 例瘙痒、2 例灼热感、2 例水疱,不良反应发生率为 17.19%(11/64);两组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.964,P=0.326$)。

3 讨论

白癜风是一种临床常见的皮肤病,其主要临床表现为皮肤黏膜白斑^[12-14]。儿童也是白癜风的高发人群,据统计^[15],35%的白癜风患者是在儿童时期发病的。儿童白癜风临床症状与成人白癜风的相差无几,但该类群体体质娇弱,治疗原则倾向安全第一,以避免对儿童的成长发育产生影响。白癜风的病因和发病

表 2 两组患儿免疫球蛋白指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of immunoglobulin indices between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IgA(g/L)		IgG(g/L)		IgM(g/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group(n=63)	3.41± 0.33	2.76± 0.59*	18.43± 2.25	16.19± 2.61*	1.58± 0.32	1.29± 0.31*
Study group(n=64)	3.36± 0.45	2.23± 0.41*	18.38± 2.36	12.84± 2.75*	1.60± 0.28	1.02± 0.22*
t	0.713	5.886	0.122	7.039	0.375	5.667
P	0.477	0.000	0.903	0.000	0.708	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.05$.

表 3 两组患儿血清 IL-17、IL-22 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serum IL-17 and IL-22 levels between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-17(pg/mL)		IL-22(pg/mL)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group(n=63)	324.65± 17.84	226.85± 25.54*	326.96± 21.05	274.86± 24.01*
Study group(n=64)	323.72± 18.97	173.96± 22.98*	325.93± 30.96	196.09± 20.98*
t	0.285	12.325	0.219	19.696
P	0.776	0.000	0.827	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.05$.

机制尚不明确^[16,17],目前认为白癜风的发病与遗传、免疫、环境等多种因素相关,不少学者认为该病的致病机理主要为异常的神经细胞产生毒性物质,使黑素细胞受影响,导致黑素细胞缺失,白斑产生,导致免疫系统平衡被破坏^[18,19]。此外,其它致病原因有在形成黑素细胞时携带毒性物质或自身黑素细胞缺乏^[20]。白癜风的治疗方法较多,包括局部外用,系统治疗以及光疗等,大环内酯类免疫调节剂他克莫司软膏是钙调磷酸酶抑制剂,但部分儿童白癜风经他克莫司软膏治疗后,起效较慢,且药物安全性一般^[21]。光疗法是近年来出现的新型疗法,具有起效迅速、定位准确、康复速度快、复发率低等特点。308 准分子激光作为光疗法中的一种,可将高能量集中于皮肤受损部位,有效减少患处边缘正常皮肤的损伤^[22]。

本次研究结果显示,研究组患儿临床总有效率高于对照组,起效时间短于对照组,可见 308 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗儿童白癜风,可迅速改善临床症状,提高治疗效果,这与薛慧等人^[23]研究结果基本一致。分析其具体原因,他克莫司软膏可影响角质形成,刺激黑素细胞及其母细胞生长,有利于皮损处黑素细胞沉淀。308 准分子激光可促进黑素细胞的增殖及转移,且黑素细胞吸收 308 准分子激光后,可加速酪氨酸的聚合与氧化过程,进一步促进黑色素合成^[24,25]。既往研究证实白癜风患者存在明显的体液免疫功能亢进^[26]。本研究中两组患儿治疗后 IgA、IgG、gM 均下降,且研究组较对照组降低,提示儿童白癜风经联合治疗后可改善体液免疫功能,这可能是由于联合治疗可增强 Th 细胞活性,进而促进各种细胞因子的产生,使免疫球蛋白逐渐恢复正常^[27]。IL-17、IL-22 均是临床常见的用于反映炎症水平的相关因子,常用于监测患者病情严重程度^[28]。本研究中两组患儿 IL-17、IL-22 水平均有所改善,且研究组改善效果更佳,提示相较于单纯的他克莫司软膏治疗,联合治疗可迅速改善患处免疫炎症因子水平,主要是因为 308 准分子激

光可有效促进毛囊黑素细胞增殖,同时还可刺激局部巨噬细胞、炎性因子等免疫调节^[29,30]。另两组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异,可见他克莫司软膏联合 308 准分子激光治疗具有较高安全性,不良反应不会明显增加。

综上所述,308 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗儿童白癜风,可有效改善血清免疫球蛋白和 IL-17、IL-22 水平,疗效显著,且安全性较好,具有一定的临床应用价值。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Tulic MK, Cavazza E, Cheli Y, et al. Innate lymphocyte-induced CXCR3B-mediated melanocyte apoptosis is a potential initiator of T-cell autoreactivity in vitiligo[J]. Nat Commun, 2019, 10(1): 2178
- [2] Ubaldo HDC, Castro CCS. Coexistence of segmental vitiligo, scleroderma en coup de sabre and cleft lip on the same hemiface: association with mosaicism?[J]. An Bras Dermatol, 2019, 94(2): 248-250
- [3] Xu W, Wang X. Detection of melanocyte lineage-specific genes in vitiligo lesions[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2019, 17(6): 4485-4491
- [4] Tkachenko E, Lin JY, Hartman RI. Regional vitiligo induced by imiquimod treatment for in-transit melanoma metastases[J]. JAAD Case Rep, 2019, 5(5): 427-429
- [5] Zhang Q, Cui T, Chang Y, et al. HO-1 regulates the function of Treg: Association with the immune intolerance in vitiligo [J]. J Cell Mol Med, 2018, 22(9): 4335-4343
- [6] 雷勇, 万晶晶, 张少光, 等. 中药联合他克莫司软膏治疗寻常型白癜风的疗效分析[J]. 世界中医药, 2016, 11(7): 1218-1220
- [7] Menezes MCS, Vasconcelos LS, Nunes CB, et al. Evaluation of the use of tacrolimus ointment for the prevention of hypertrophic scars in experimental model[J]. An Bras Dermatol, 2019, 94(2): 164-171
- [8] Bae JM, Eun SH, Lee HN, et al. Comparison of 311-nm Titanium: Sapphire laser and 308-nm excimer laser treatment for vitiligo: A randomized controlled non-inferiority trial[J]. Lasers Surg Med, 2019, 51

- (3): 239-244
- [9] Wang RF, Milam PB, Chung C, et al. Successful treatment of inflammatory linear verrucous epidermal nevus (ILVEN) with 308-nm excimer laser: Patient patient required[J]. *Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed*, 2019, 35(3): 196-197
- [10] 中国中西医结合学会皮肤性病专业委员会色素病学组. 白癜风临床分型及疗效标准(2003年修订稿)[J]. *中国中西医结合皮肤性病学杂志*, 2004, 3(1): 65
- [11] 黄骏, 林福全, 洪为松, 等. 白癜风黑素细胞移植供皮区同形反应严重程度与疗效的关系 [J]. *中华皮肤科杂志*, 2017, 50(10): 751-753
- [12] Yi X, Guo W, Shi Q, et al. SIRT3-Dependent Mitochondrial Dynamics Remodeling Contributes to Oxidative Stress-Induced Melanocyte Degeneration in Vitiligo[J]. *Theranostics*, 2019, 9(6): 1614-1633
- [13] Razmi TM, Kumaran SM, Parsad D. Trichloroacetic Acid 25% Peel to Facilitate Dermabrasion at Difficult Sites in Vitiligo Surgery[J]. *Dermatol Surg*, 2019, 45(5): 750-752
- [14] Andrade SA, Baeta IGR, Ribeiro MM, et al. Mucosal vitiligo in angles of the mouth: clinical and fluorescence aspects [J]. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*, 2019, 65(3): 330-332
- [15] 法莹, 刘华绪. 308 nm 准分子激光联合他克莫司软膏治疗面部白癜风 656 例疗效评价 [J]. *中国麻风皮肤病杂志*, 2016, 32(5): 281-283
- [16] 刘哲, 曲生明, 巫毅, 等. 白癜风的免疫学发病机制及吡美莫司治疗白癜风的研究进展[J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2017, 37(10): 2588-2592
- [17] 王静, 庞娟, 王博鹤, 等. 白癜风患儿抗核抗体、免疫球蛋白及补体检测的临床分析[J]. *现代生物医学进展*, 2017, 17(2): 355-358
- [18] 程芳. 白癜风的免疫学发病机制及治疗进展 [J]. *海南医学*, 2018, 29(17): 2477-2479
- [19] 魏伟, 何奕德, 李萌, 等. 调节性 T 细胞在白癜风发病机制中的作用及治疗应用[J]. *中国美容医学*, 2018, 27(1): 133-136
- [20] Hassani I, Bhat YJ, Majid S, et al. Association of Vitamin D Receptor Gene Polymorphisms and Serum 25-Hydroxy Vitamin D Levels in Vitiligo-A Case-control Study [J]. *Indian Dermatol Online J*, 2019, 10(2): 131-138
- [21] Banerjee N, Gayen S, Modak D, et al. Systemic Redox Imbalance Along with Increased Serum Sialic Acid is Prevalent in Patients with Active Vitiligo: A Study from a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital of Eastern India[J]. *Indian J Dermatol*, 2019, 64(2): 97-100
- [22] Rattanakaemakorn P, Phusuphitchayanan P, Pakornphadungsit K, et al. Efficacy and safety of 308-nm excimer lamp in the treatment of scalp psoriasis: a retrospective study [J]. *Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed*, 2019, 35(3): 172-177
- [23] 薛慧. 糖皮质激素及他克莫司软膏联合 308nm 准分子激光治疗儿童及青少年白癜风的临床观察 [J]. *山西医药杂志*, 2018, 47(5): 567-569
- [24] Li L, Liang Y, Hong J, et al. The effectiveness of topical therapy combined with 308-nm excimer laser on vitiligo compared to excimer laser monotherapy in pediatric patients[J]. *Pediatr Dermatol*, 2019, 36(1): e53-e55
- [25] Wen X, Hamblin MR, Xian Y, et al. A preliminary study of fractional CO₂ laser added to topical tacrolimus combined with 308 nm excimer lamp for refractory vitiligo[J]. *Dermatol Ther*, 2019, 32(1): e12747
- [26] 王春又, 游戈, 葛兰, 等. 白癜风免疫发病机制的研究进展[J]. *医学综述*, 2017, 23(18): 3638-3641, 3646
- [27] Wang LM, Zhang B, Li JJ, et al. The expression change of ROR- γ t, BATF, and IL-17 in Chinese vitiligo patients with 308nanometers excimer laser treatment[J]. *Dermatol Ther*, 2018, 31(3): e12598
- [28] Sushama S, Dixit N, Gautam RK, et al. Cytokine profile (IL-2, IL-6, IL-17, IL-22, and TNF- α) in vitiligo-New insight into pathogenesis of disease[J]. *J Cosmet Dermatol*, 2019, 18(1): 337-341
- [29] Bagherani N. The efficacy of 308 nm UV excimer light as monotherapy and combination therapy with topical khellin 4% and/or tacrolimus 0.1% in the treatment of vitiligo [J]. *Dermatol Ther*, 2016, 29(2): 137-138
- [30] Sun Y, Wu Y, Xiao B, et al. Treatment of 308-nm excimer laser on vitiligo: A systemic review of randomized controlled trials [J]. *J Dermatolog Treat*, 2015, 26(4): 347-353

(上接第 535 页)

- [22] Hobbs B D, Jong K D, Lamontagne M, et al. Genetic loci associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap with loci for lung function and pulmonary fibrosis [J]. *Nature Genetics*, 2017, 49(3): 426-432
- [23] Houben-Wilke S, Järres R A, Bals R, et al. Peripheral Artery Disease and Its Clinical Relevance in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in the COPD and Systemic Consequences-Comorbidities Network Study[J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2017, 195(2): 189-197
- [24] Fowdar K, Chen H, He Z, et al. The effect of N-acetylcysteine on exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A meta-analysis and systematic review [J]. *Heart & Lung the Journal of Critical Care*, 2017, 46(2): 120-128
- [25] Singh S, Verma S K, Kumar S, et al. Evaluation of Oxidative Stress and Antioxidant Status in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease[J]. *Scandinavian Journal of Immunology*, 2017, 85(2): 130-137
- [26] Hogg J C, Paré P D, Hackett T L. The Contribution of Small Airway Obstruction to the Pathogenesis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease[J]. *Physiological Reviews*, 2017, 97(2): 529-552
- [27] Sulaiman I, Cushen B, Greene G, et al. Objective Assessment of Adherence to Inhalers by Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease[J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2017, 195(10): 1333-1343
- [28] Mirza S, Benzo R. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Phenotypes: Implications for Care [J]. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, 2017, 92(7): 1104-1112
- [29] Xiao B, Wang M, Hu X, et al. Antibiotic de-escalation principle in elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated with severe pneumonia[J]. *Experimental & Therapeutic Medicine*, 2017, 13(4): 1485-1489
- [30] Liu S, Zhou Y, Liu S, et al. Association between exposure to ambient particulate matter and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: results from a cross-sectional study in China[J]. *Thorax*, 2017, 72(9): 788-795