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· 临床研究 ·

盐酸达泊西汀联合他达拉非治疗原发性早泄的临床研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨盐酸达泊西汀联合他达拉非治疗原发性早泄的疗效。**方法:**将 100 例患者随机分成治疗组和对照组,每组 50 例。治疗组口服他达拉非片 5 mg,每天 1 次,性交前按需口服盐酸达泊西汀片 30 mg。对照组只按需口服盐酸达泊西汀片 30 mg。疗程 2 个月。治疗期间嘱患者进行规律的性生活,每周 1-2 次,并做好相关记录。治疗前后行阴道内射精潜伏期(intravaginal ejaculation latency,IELT)IELT 测评、患者及配偶性生活满意度评分。**结果:**与治疗前相比,两组治疗后 IELT、患者及配偶满意度均有明显改善,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。而且治疗后治疗组与对照组比较,治疗组的 IELT、患者及配偶满意度改善更为明显,差异亦具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。常见不良反应有颜面潮红、头晕、鼻塞,无需特殊处理,症状均自行缓解。**结论:**盐酸达泊西汀联合他达拉非治疗原发性早泄安全有效。

关键词:原发性早泄;盐酸达泊西汀;他达拉非

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Clinical Efficacy of Dapoxetine Hydrochloride Combined with Tadalafil in the Treatment of Primary Premature Ejaculation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of dapoxetine hydrochloride combined with tadalafil for the treatment of primary premature ejaculation. **Methods:** One hundred patients were randomly divided into treatment group and control group, 50 cases in each group. The treatment group was given oral tadalafil 5 mg, once a day, and on-demand oral 30 mg dapoxetine hydrochloride before sexual intercourse. The control group was treated with only on-demand oral 30 mg dapoxetine hydrochloride, lasting for 2 months. The patients during treatment were instructed for regular sex, 1-2 times a week, and the relevant records were kept. The IELT, the sexual satisfaction score of the patients and their spouse before and after the treatment was evaluated. **Results:** Compared with before treatment, the intravaginal ejaculation latency (IELT) IELT, and the sexual satisfaction of the patients and their spouses was improved significantly after treatment in two groups ($P<0.05$). When the treatment group compared with control group, the improvements of IELT, patient and spouse satisfaction of treatment group were more apparent after treatment. And the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The common adverse reactions included facial blushing, dizziness, nasal congestion, and these symptoms could be relieved by no special treatment. **Conclusions:** The treatment of dapoxetine hydrochloride combined with tadalafil is safe and effective for primary premature ejaculation.

Key words: Primary premature ejaculation; Dapoxetine hydrochloride; Tadalafil

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前言

早泄(premature ejaculation, PE)作为一种常见的男性性功能障碍,其特点是到达性高潮耗时少、射精潜伏期(ejaculation latency, EL)较自身意愿显著缩短,配偶双方均对性生活不满意

^[1], 其发病率可达 20 %-30 %^[2]。PE 可分为原发性 PE、继发性 PE、自然变异性 PE 和早泄样射精功能障碍 4 种^[3]。PE 的发生是由多种复杂因素导致的,目前 PE 确切的病理机制尚未完全明了。针对早泄的治疗有心理/行为疗法、药物治疗、手术治疗等三种。目前选择性 5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂已经成为早泄治

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疗的首选,而盐酸达泊西汀是目前唯一一个被美国食品和药物管理局批准运用于治疗早泄的药物。

他达拉非是目前男科比较常用的5型磷酸二酯酶抑制剂(Phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors,PDE5i),主要用于治疗男性勃起功能障碍(erectal dysfunction,ED),疗效确切。但是他达拉非对于早泄治疗的研究仍处于初级阶段,本研究主要探讨盐酸达泊西汀联合他达拉非治疗早泄的疗效,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集中山市人民医院2014年10月-2015年10月男科门诊原发性早泄患者100例,年龄21岁-44岁,平均32.5岁,病程6个月-13个月。入选标准:(1)年龄20岁以上;(2)病程>6个月;(3)符合国际性医学学会(ISSM)临床PE诊治指南中的PE诊断标准;(4)所有患者均已婚或同居,有规律的性生活;(5)自首次性交开始,每次性交都过早射精;(6)配偶对性生活不满意;(7)无合并症:如高血压、冠心病、糖尿病、肝硬化等。

1.2 方法

将100例患者随机分为治疗组和对照组,每组50例。治疗组和对照组的病程和平均年龄及各项观察指标均无显著差异。治疗组口服他达拉非片5mg,每天1次,睡前1h服。治疗组性交前1-3小时内口服盐酸达泊西汀片30mg(必利劲,进口药品注册证号H20130184,Berlin-Chemie AG,德国),在24小时内仅能服用一次,24小时内最高剂量不超过60mg,特别与患者交待服用药物时用约200mL温水冲服,并告知药物相关的耐受性/安全性问题。对照组性交前1-3小时内口服盐酸达泊西

汀片30mg。疗程2个月。嘱两组患者治疗期间进行规律的性生活,每周1-2次,并做好相关记录。

1.3 实验观察指标

早泄治疗效果观察指标:(1)客观指标:阴道内射精潜伏期(intravaginal ejaculation latency,IELT)(IELT);(2)主观指标:患者性生活满意度评分及配偶性生活满意度评分(分别采用国际勃起功能指数IIEF中的第6、7、8项评分及IIEF中的第10、13、14项评分),评分越高,代表性生活满意程度越高。

1.4 统计学分析

计量数据以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,采用SPSS16.0软件对数据进行处理,两组数据比较采用t检验,计数资料采用卡方检验, $P < 0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

2 结果

治疗组及对照组患者治疗后阴道内射精潜伏期、患者满意度及配偶满意度均有明显改善,统计学分析差异有显著性意义($P < 0.01$)。而且治疗后治疗组与对照组比较,治疗组的IELT、患者及配偶满意度改善更为明显,治疗后治疗组与对照组比较,差异亦有显著性意义($P < 0.01$)。治疗组及对照组患者治疗前后阴道内射精潜伏期和性生活满意度评分变化见表1。

治疗组出现不良反应的有8例,其中颜面潮红2例,头晕2例,鼻塞4例,对照组出现不良反应的有7例,其中颜面潮红2例,头晕2例,鼻塞3例。均无需特殊治疗,症状能自行缓解消失,而且两组之间无明显的统计学差异。出现不良反应的有15例:颜面潮红4例,头晕4例,鼻塞7例,无需特殊治疗,症状均自行缓解消失。

表1 两组患者治疗前后阴道内射精潜伏期和性生活满意度评分变化

Table 1 The changes of intravaginal ejaculation latency and sexual satisfaction rating of two-group patients before and after treatment

Groups	n	Sexual satisfaction rating (score)		IELT (min)
		Patients	Partners	
Treatment group	50	Before treatment	4.4± 0.8	0.59± 0.17
		After treatment	9.9± 1.6*#	4.55± 0.57**
Control group	50	Before treatment	4.5± 0.8	0.60± 0.14
		After treatment	6.4± 1.5*	2.26± 0.16*

Note: *compared with before treatment, $P < 0.05$, #the treatment group compared with the control, $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

早泄是一种比较常见的男性性功能障碍,发病率高,严重影响患者身心健康及夫妻感情。传统观念一直认为治疗早泄主要通过心理疗法,但随着人们对早泄的进一步认识及深入研究,发现选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors,SSRIs)类药物能有效延长射精潜伏期。由此可以得出早泄不仅是由心理因素引起,还可以因器质性疾患引起。动物实验表明,雄性大鼠射精后,下丘脑侧前区释放5-羟色胺,拮抗多巴胺性兴奋的进一步作用。而且运动实验进一步表明,下丘脑侧前区内微量注射选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(SSRI)可使交配冲动下降及交配开始后射精延迟。盐酸达泊西汀属于选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(SSRIs),研究表明,盐酸达泊西汀能较快的抑制血液中5-羟色胺的再摄取,而且盐

酸达泊西汀的半衰期短,不会直接作用于神经元受体,所以不但对早泄有较好的治疗效果,而且其副作用也较小。目前盐酸达泊西汀作为短效SSRIs药物,其疗效及安全性已被多个大型多中心、前瞻性、随机、安慰剂等对照研究证实^[4-7]。研究表明,达泊西汀能明显提高患者控制射精的能力和性交满意度^[9]。盐酸达泊西汀不良反应主要表现为恶心、腹泻、头晕、头痛等,有少数病例发生嗜睡、性欲下降^[9-12]。

近年来随着PDE5抑制剂的出现,不仅帮助了大多数勃起功能障碍的患者,而且人们发现其对早泄的也有一定的治疗作用。具体的作用机制可能是PDE5抑制剂可以调节前列腺、尿道、输精管和精囊的收缩反应,从而实现延长性交中的总体勃起时间^[13]。而且已经有研究学者发现^[14],PDE5抑制剂能够降低中枢交感神经的传出强度,从而提升性交时的刺激阈值,延长射精潜伏期。他达拉非是目前临幊上比较常用的PDE5抑制

剂,主要用于治疗男性ED,近期研究发现他达拉非对早泄也有较好的治疗效果。但值得我们注意的是仍有相当一部分的PE患者接受他达拉非治疗后,其症状改善不甚明显。其具体原因可能为患者期望值过高^[15]、与性伴侣交流不足^[16]、药物使用不当^[17]、合并严重的泌尿系疾患^[18]等。研究报道,大约有一半的患者在用药前没有得到正确的用药指导,以至于效果不佳,正确指导患者用药后,包括服药的时间,药物的剂量以及药物的联用情况等,其中大约30%的初次无效患者,其疗效可转变为有效^[19]。

本研究主要是观察盐酸达泊西汀按需服用联合他达拉非对早泄的治疗效果,我们的实验结果表明盐酸达泊西汀对早泄有良好的治疗效果,与国外研究^[20,21]一致。治疗前后相比患者的IELT、患者及配偶满意度明显改善,差异有明显的统计学意义。而且盐酸达泊西汀联用他达拉非后对早泄的治疗效果更为明显,因为早泄发生几率与阴茎的勃起硬度呈负相关,良好的阴茎勃起可以有效提高射精阈值,也可从心理方面增强完成性性的信心^[22]。我们的实验结果显示治疗后盐酸达泊西汀联用他达拉非组患者的IELT、患者及配偶满意度改善更为显著,差异具有统计学意义。而且盐酸达泊西汀联用他达拉非治疗早泄时,未见明显的不良反应,偶有有鼻塞、颜面潮红、头晕等,未经特殊处理,症状均自行缓解,未影响治疗。

综上所述,盐酸达泊西汀联用他达拉非是治疗早泄安全有效的方法,值得临床广泛推广。

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