

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.32.022

孟鲁司特钠对过敏性鼻炎患者血清 IL-5 和 IL-10 水平的影响及安全性分析*

孙 柳 杨长亮[△] 阳 光 吴雄英 张 峰

(中国人民解放军武汉总医院 耳鼻咽喉 - 头颈外科 湖北 武汉 430070)

摘要 目的:分析孟鲁司特钠对过敏性鼻炎患者血清白细胞介素-5(IL-5)及白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平的影响及安全性。**方法:**选择我院 2015 年 10 月~2016 年 10 月收治的 106 例过敏性鼻炎患者,按不同治疗方式分作对照组与研究组,每组 53 例。对照组选用氯雷他定片治疗;研究组在对照组基础上加以孟鲁司特钠治疗。观察并比较两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前后血清 IL-5 及 IL-10 水平变化、症状及体征积分及不良反应发生情况。**结果:**研究组总有效率(94.33%)高于对照组(79.24%)($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组血清 IL-5、症状及体征积分均显著下降,研究组下降更明显,两组血清 IL-10 均有显著上升,研究组上升更明显,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生情况比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**孟鲁司特钠能够调节过敏性鼻炎患者血清炎症因子水平,降低症状积分,且安全性较高。

关键词:过敏性鼻炎;孟鲁司特钠;炎症因子;症状积分;安全性

中图分类号:R765.21 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)32-6304-04

Effects of Montelukast on Serum Levels of IL-5 and IL-10 of Patients with Allergic Rhinitis and Safety Analysis*

SUN Liu, YANG Chang-liang[△], YANG Guang, WU Xiong-ying, ZHANG Feng

(Department of Otorhinolaryngology & Head and Neck Surgery, Wuhan General Hospital, People's Liberation Army, Wuhan, Hubei, 430070, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the clinical effects of montelukast on the serum levels of IL-5 and IL-10 of patients with allergic rhinitis and drug safety. **Methods:** 106 cases with allergic rhinitis who were treated in our hospital from October 2015 to October 2016 were selected and according to the different treatment methods, the patients were divided into the control group and the research group with 53 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with loratadine tablets, while the patients in the research group were treated with montelukast besides of the control group. Then the clinical efficacy, the serum levels of IL-5 and IL-10, the symptoms and the occurrence of adverse reactions between two groups were observed and compared. **Results:** The total effective rate of the research group was 94.33%, which was higher than 79.24% of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the serum levels of IL-5 and the symptoms and signs points of two groups significantly decreased, and the research group were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$); After treatment, the serum levels of IL-10 in the two groups increased, and the research group was higher than that of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference about the incidence of adverse reactions between two group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Montelukast has better effect on the treatment of allergic rhinitis, which can regulate the serum levels of inflammation factors, reduce the symptom scores with higher safety.

Key words: Allergic rhinitis; Montelukast; Inflammatory cytokines; Symptoms integral; Safety

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R765.21 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)32-6304-04

前言

过敏性鼻炎是耳鼻喉科的常见疾病,其病情迁延,能够于所有年龄段发病,且可反复发作^[1,2]。变应原暴露是过敏性鼻炎的主要诱因,能够导致涕清、喷嚏、鼻甲水肿等典型临床表现,部分患者可出现嗅觉减弱,引起患者出现疲劳、食欲减弱、睡眠紊乱等现象,对患者生活质量形成显著影响^[3]。临床报道,

过敏性鼻炎作为一种慢性炎症疾病,可有多种细胞因子参与,其中血清白细胞介素-5(IL-5)及白细胞介素-10(IL-10)是重要的炎症介质,可于疾病的发展中起着关键作用^[4]。目前过敏性鼻炎需长时间辅助药物治疗,其中包含全身及局部用药,尽管鼻内用药能够使药物不良反应减少,但过敏性鼻炎患者多合并不同程度的伴发疾病,因此全身药物治疗是主要方法^[5,6]。孟鲁司特钠能够导致白三烯产生的刺激症状出现改善,缓解临床表

* 基金项目:湖北省自然科学基金项目(2013CKB006)

作者简介:孙柳(1983-),男,主治医师,本科,研究方向:耳鼻咽喉头颈外科,电话:15972072957

[△] 通讯作者:杨长亮(1967-),男,主任医师,硕士,研究方向:鼻科学,电话:15972072957

(收稿日期:2017-06-05 接受日期:2017-06-25)

现,减轻机体对于激素所致的依赖性^[7]。但随着其应用广泛,临床关于其引起的不良反应也愈加重视,现有多个文献指出过敏性鼻炎或者鼻炎患者应用孟鲁司特钠治疗能够引起神经及消化系统、皮肤等副反应^[8]。本研究旨在分析孟鲁司特钠对过敏性鼻炎患者血清 IL-5、IL-10、症状积分的影响及安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

106 例过敏性鼻炎患者纳入标准:与相关诊断标准相符^[9](鼻塞、鼻痒等表现至少可见 2 项,且持续在 1 h 以上,伴鼻黏膜水肿、苍白等体征);双侧病变;鼻中隔未见明显偏曲、且未合并鼻息肉、鼻外伤、鼻肿瘤史等;未见酒精及药物依赖史。将近期接受过抗组胺或者鼻激素治疗;近期伴创伤、感染史;心、肝肾等内科疾病;恶性肿瘤;精神异常予以排除。对照组年龄 22~63 岁,平均(37.09±7.45)岁;男 25 例,女 28 例。研究组年龄 20~61 岁,平均(38.21±7.96)岁;男 27 例,女 26 例。两组年龄等存在互比性($P>0.05$)。

1.2 方法

对照组选用氯雷他定片治疗,口服 10 mg, qd。研究组在氯雷他定片基础上联合孟鲁司特钠治疗,口服 10 mg, qd。两组均持续 4 周用药,期间均嘱患者勿接触过敏原。用药结束时予以疗效评估,并统计期间的不良反应。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 观察症状及体征积分 症状积分:按病情程度分别计作 1~3 分。鼻塞:吸气时存在感觉计作 1 分,4 呈交互性或者间接性计作 2 分,几乎需经口部呼吸计作 3 分;鼻痒:呈间断性计作 1 分,呈蚂蚁爬行感,但尚可耐受计作 2 分,呈蚂蚁爬行感,难

以耐受计作 3 分;流涕:单日擦鼻次数在 4 次以下计作 1 分,擦鼻次数在 5~9 次计作 2 分,擦鼻次数在 10 次以上计作 3 分;喷嚏:单次连续喷嚏个数在 3~5 个计作 1 分,单次连续喷嚏个数在 6~10 个计作 2 分,11 个以上即 3 分。体征积分:下鼻甲和鼻中隔、鼻底均可见紧密粘连,未见中鼻甲或者中鼻甲黏膜可见息肉形成计作 3 分;下鼻甲和鼻中隔或者鼻底粘连,但可见缝隙,计作 2 分;鼻甲可见轻度肿胀,同时可见中鼻甲及鼻中隔计作 1 分^[10]。

1.3.2 疗效观察 未见体征及症状,积分下降在 90%以上即痊愈;体征及症状有显效缓解,积分下降在 66%以上即显效;体征及症状有一定缓解,积分下降在 26%以上即好转;体征及症状未见显著变化或者加剧,积分下降在 25%以下即无效。痊愈、显效及好转均判定为总有效^[11]。

1.3.3 指标测定 于治疗前及结束时抽取患者 2 mL 空腹静脉血,常规分离后以酶联免疫法测定 IL-5 及 IL-10 水平,IL-5 试剂盒来自于研域(上海)化学试剂有限公司,IL-10 试剂盒来自于上海冠导生物工程有限公司。

1.4 统计学分析

选用 SPSS18.0 进行数据处理,计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较选用 t 检验进行,用[(例)%]表示计数资料,比较用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效比较

研究组总有效率(94.33%)高于对照组(79.24%)($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 比较两组临床疗效[(例)%]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical curative effect between two groups[(n)%]

Items	Control group(n=53)	Research group(n=53)
Cure	3(5.67)	10(18.86)
Effective	15(28.30)	26(49.06)
Improved	24(45.28)	14(26.42)
Invalid	11(20.75)	3(5.66)
Total effective rate	42(79.24)	50(94.33) ^a

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

2.2 治疗前后两组血清 IL-5 及 IL-10 水平比较

治疗前,比较两组 IL-5、IL-10 水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者血清 IL-5 水平均降低,研究组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗后,两组患者血清 IL-10 水平均上升,研究组高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 治疗前后两组症状及体征积分比较

两组症状及体征积分于治疗前比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组症状及体征积分均于治疗后降低,研究组明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

2.4 比较两组安全性

两组均有头痛、口干、眩晕及嗜睡发生,但两组不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 4。

3 讨论

过敏性鼻炎作为一种变态反应性病变,发病与特异性抗原有着密切的联系,研究报道鼻黏膜接触变应原后能够导致 Ths/Th2 细胞失衡,诱导 Th2 细胞分泌多种白细胞介素,刺激 B 细胞释放 IgE,并结合嗜酸性粒细胞及肥大细胞的相应受体,机体再次接触同个过敏原时分泌组胺、组胺等介质,增加鼻黏膜的通透性,引起系列临床表现^[12,13]。过敏性鼻炎是临床一大难点,主要通过免疫调节、药物及手术治疗、隔离变应原等手段以

表 2 比较治疗前后两组血清 IL-5 及 IL-10 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of serum levels of IL-5 and IL-10 between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Items	Time	Control group(n=53)	Research group(n=53)
IL-5(ng/L)	Before treatment	88.21± 11.21	87.40± 12.56
	After treatment	60.51± 8.21 ^b	51.63± 7.04 ^{ab}
IL-10(ng/L)	Before treatment	51.42± 7.29	50.31± 7.15
	After treatment	63.07± 8.94 ^b	69.65± 9.70 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

表 3 比较治疗前后两组症状及体征积分($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of signs and symptoms integral between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Items	Time	Control group(n=53)	Research group(n=53)
Nasal congestion	Before treatment	2.17± 0.26	2.16± 0.25
	After treatment	1.05± 0.13 ^b	0.35± 0.08 ^{ab}
Nasal itching	Before treatment	2.23± 0.26	2.24± 0.27
	After treatment	1.01± 0.12 ^b	0.52± 0.06 ^{ab}
Runny nose	Before treatment	2.43± 0.30	2.42± 0.32
	After treatment	1.14± 0.14 ^b	0.59± 0.07 ^{ab}
Sneeze	Before treatment	2.75± 0.34	2.73± 0.33
	After treatment	1.79± 0.22 ^b	0.60± 0.01 ^{ab}

Note: compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

表 4 比较两组安全性[(例)%]

Table 4 Comparison of the adverse reactions between two groups[(n)%]

Items	Control group(n=53)	Research group(n=53)
Headache	4(7.54)	3(5.67)
Dry mouth	2(3.77)	3(5.67)
dizziness	5(9.43)	3(5.67)
Sleepiness	3(5.67)	2(3.77)
Adverse reaction rate	14(26.42)	11(20.75)

缓解患者临床症状^[14,15]。

药物治疗是过敏性鼻炎的关键疗法,抗组胺药物能够临床表现的缓解,但其难以控制变态反应的进展,仅适用于病情程度较轻者,大部分中重度者的疗效相对较差^[16]。同时其可作用于血脑屏障,且存在一定程度的抗胆碱能功效,能够引起机体多个系统出现副反应,且对精神运动、记忆等有一定损害^[17]。氯雷他定作为一种抗组胺药物,其作用较强,且半衰期长,能够缓解机体的变态反应,但有研究发现其对过敏性鼻炎患者流涕、鼻塞的缓解效果较弱,本研究也显示氯雷他定治疗组总有效率相对较低^[18]。

临床报道,过敏性鼻炎及哮喘等疾病发展中白三烯可起到关键作用,其活性显著强于组织胺,能够显著增加毛细血管的通透性,诱导局部发生水肿^[19]。孟鲁司特钠能够导致白三烯受到抑制,同时能够阻止嗜酸性粒细胞分化,降低其于外周血中的浓度,利于炎症反应的减轻^[20]。本研究发现过敏性鼻炎患者经孟鲁司特钠治疗的总有效率高达 94.33%,可能与其能

够导致白三烯受体发生阻断,从而减轻其诱导的血管通透性改变,抑制变应原刺激所致的炎症反应,促进恢复^[21]。

过敏性鼻炎是由 IgE 诱导的变态反应,可有多种炎症介质及细胞因子参与,其中 Th1/Th2 细胞间的免疫反应失衡能够使免疫炎症因子激活,IL-5 为多种生物活性的炎症因子,能够利于 B 细胞的合成、生长,促进嗜酸性粒细胞的分化,同时也可与 IL-4 起到协同作用,促进机体分泌 IgE^[22]。IL-10 作为一种抗炎性因子,可使肥大细胞等合成受到抑制,调节机体的炎症反应。本研究显示,两组治疗后 IL-5、IL-17、OPN 显著下降,IL-10 相应上升,但孟鲁司特钠治疗后变化更明显,表明两者共同治疗可纠正 Th1/Th2 细胞因子的平衡,引起免疫性炎症递质的释放减少,缓解鼻部的炎症反应。过敏性鼻炎由于鼻黏膜通透性的改变,能够引起系列典型临床表现,本研究显示,两组治疗后症状及体征积分均有明显下降,但孟鲁特钠下降更为明显,提示孟鲁司特钠能够利于患者症状的改变,缓解病情^[23]。临床试验表明,孟鲁司特钠的耐受性较好,安全剂量的范围较大,未见生

殖毒性、致突变性、致癌性,但长时间使用可能会引起一定的不良反应^[26]。本研究发现,两组用药期间均有少数患者发生头痛、口干、眩晕及嗜睡,但症状均比较轻微,未引起明显生理病理改变。提示临床应严格掌握孟鲁司特钠的禁忌症及适应征,以利于用药期间患者安全性的提高。

综上所述,过敏性鼻炎患者予以孟鲁司特钠治疗能够调节血清炎症因子,降低症状积分,安全性高。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Schröder K, Finis D, Meller S, et al. Seasonal and Perennial Allergic Rhinconjunctivitis[J]. Laryngorhinootologie, 2017, 96(2): 89-97
- [2] Badorrek P, Müller M, Koch W, et al. Specificity and reproducibility of nasal biomarkers in patients with allergic rhinitis after allergen challenge chamber exposure[J]. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2017, 118(3): 290-297
- [3] Singh N, Singh U, Singh D, et al. Correlation of pollen counts and number of hospital visits of asthmatic and allergic rhinitis patients[J]. Lung India, 2017, 34(2): 127-131
- [4] Feng B, Xiang H, Jin H, et al. Efficacy of Sublingual Immunotherapy for House Dust Mite-Induced Allergic Rhinitis: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials [J]. Allergy Asthma Immunol Res, 2017, 9(3): 220-228
- [5] Fan Q, Liu X, Gao J, et al. Comparative analysis of cluster versus conventional immunotherapy in patients with allergic rhinitis[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2017, 13(2): 717-722
- [6] Gelardi M, De Luca C, Taliente S, et al. Adjuvant treatment with a symbiotic in patients with inflammatory non-allergic rhinitis [J]. J Biol Regul Homeost Agents, 2017, 31(1): 201-206
- [7] Zhu Z, Xie Y, Guan W, et al. Effects of leukotriene D₄ nasal challenge on bronchial responsiveness and inflammation in asthmatic patients with allergic rhinitis [J]. J Thorac Dis, 2017, 9(2): 271-277
- [8] Bozkurt MK, Tülek B, Bozkurt B, et al. Comparison of the efficacy of prednisolone, montelukast, and omalizumab in an experimental allergic rhinitis model [J]. Turk J Med Sci, 2014, 44(3): 439-447
- [9] Keast SL, Thompson D, Farmer K, et al. Impact of a prior authorization policy for montelukast on clinical outcomes for asthma and allergic rhinitis among children and adolescents in a state Medicaid program [J]. J Manag Care Spec Pharm, 2014, 20(6): 612-621
- [10] Okubo K, Kurono Y, Ichimura K, et al. Japanese guidelines for allergic rhinitis 2017[J]. Allergol Int, 2017, 66(2): 205-219
- [11] Rahman MA, Chakraborty R, Ferdousi KR, et al. New Therapeutic Approach to Treat Allergic Rhinitis & Bronchial Asthma, Considering These Two as One United Airway Disease [J]. Mymensingh Med J, 2017, 26(1): 216-221
- [12] Gu ZW, Wang YX, Cao ZW. Neutralization of interleukin-17 suppresses allergic rhinitis symptoms by downregulating Th2 and Th17 responses and upregulating the Treg response [J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(14): 22361-22369
- [13] Ciprandi G. Symptom Severity and Allergen-specific IgE in Allergic Rhinitis[J]. Iran J Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2017, 16(1): 79-81
- [14] Whalley D, Petigara T, Rasouliyan L, et al. Early patient experiences with montelukast orally disintegrating tablets in Japan: a cross-sectional survey of treatment satisfaction in patients with asthma and/or allergic rhinitis[J]. Curr Med Res Opin, 2017, 33(2): 215-223
- [15] Corsico AG, De Amici M, Ronzoni V, et al. Allergen-specific immunoglobulin E and allergic rhinitis severity [J]. Allergy Rhinol (Providence), 2017, 8(1): 1-4
- [16] Ådjers K, Luukkainen A, Pekkanen J, et al. Self-Reported Allergic Rhinitis and/or Allergic Conjunctivitis Associate with IL13 rs20541 Polymorphism in Finnish Adult Asthma Patients [J]. Int Arch Allergy Immunol, 2017, 172(2): 123-128
- [17] Baumann-Birkbeck L, Grant GD, Anoopkumar-Dukie S, et al. Drowsiness and motor responses to consecutive daily doses of promethazine and loratadine [J]. Clin Neurophysiol, 2014, 125(12): 2390-2396
- [18] Safavi Naini A, Ghorbani J, Mazloom E. Comparative Study of Apo-Cetirizine Single Therapy and Intermittent Sequential Therapy with Cetirizine, Loratadine and Chlorpheniramine in Allergic Rhinitis [J]. Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2016, 68(3): 329-333
- [19] Okubo K, Inoue Y, Numaguchi H, et al. Montelukast in the treatment of perennial allergic rhinitis in paediatric Japanese patients; an open-label clinical trial[J]. J Drug Assess, 2016, 5(1): 6-14
- [20] Wang R, Zhang C. Clinical evaluation of Montelukast plus Budesonide nasal spray and Desloratadine citrate disodium in treating moderate and severe persistent allergic rhinitis[J]. Journal of Clinical Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, 2015, 29(23): 2041-2043
- [21] Jindal A, Suriyan S, Sagadevan S, et al. Comparison of Oral Montelukast and Intranasal Fluticasone in Patients with Asthma and Allergic Rhinitis[J]. J Clin Diagn Res, 2016, 10(8): OC06-OC10
- [22] Badorrek P, Müller M, Koch W, et al. Specificity and reproducibility of nasal biomarkers in patients with allergic rhinitis after allergen challenge chamber exposure [J]. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2017, 118(3): 290-297
- [23] Dobashi K, Akiyama K, Usami A, et al. Japanese guidelines for occupational allergic diseases 2017 [J]. Allergol Int, 2017, 66(2): 265-280
- [24] Locks RB, Dos Santos K, da Silva J. Quality of life in patients with allergic rhinitis: a clinical trial comparing the use of bilastine versus loratadine[J]. Clin Otolaryngol, 2017, 42(2): 218-224
- [25] Roberts G. Quality of life, when to step down asthma therapy and remembering allergic rhinitis [J]. Clin Exp Allergy, 2017, 47(4): 440-441
- [26] Lu Y, Yin M, Cheng L. Meta-analysis of leukotriene receptor antagonist montelukast in the treatment of allergic rhinitis[J]. Journal of Clinical Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, 2014, 49(8): 659-667