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艾拉莫德片联合双醋瑞因治疗类风湿关节炎的临床疗效及对患者血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨艾拉莫德片联合双醋瑞因治疗类风湿关节炎的临床疗效及对患者血清白介素(IL)-17、IL-23 水平的影响。**方法:**选择 2015 年 9 月至 2017 年 9 月我院接诊的 96 例类风湿关节炎患者,通过随机数表法将其分为观察组(n=48)和对照组(n=48),两组均给予甲氨蝶呤片及常规对症治疗,对照组在此基础上给予艾拉莫德片治疗,观察组在对照组的基础上联合双醋瑞因胶囊治疗,两组均以 4 周为 1 个疗程,连续治疗 6 个疗程。比较两组的临床疗效、治疗前后临床症状评分、实验室指标[红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、类风湿因子(RF)]、免疫学指标[免疫球蛋白(Ig)G、IgA、IgM]及血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平的变化及治疗期间不良反应的发生情况。**结果:**治疗后,观察组临床疗效总有效率为 89.58%(43/48),明显高于对照组的 70.83%(34/48)($P<0.05$);两组关节疼痛、关节压痛、关节肿胀、晨僵时间评分、ESR、CRP、RF、IgG、IgA、IgM 较治疗前均显著降低($P<0.05$),观察组以上指标均明显低于对照组 ($P<0.05$);两组血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平均较治疗前显著降低 ($P<0.05$),观察组血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平均明显低于对照组[(11.23±1.30)pg/ml vs(16.49±1.79)pg/mL, (83.41±10.25)pg/mL vs(103.52±12.47)pg/mL]($P<0.05$)。两组治疗期间药物不良反应总发生率比较无显著差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**艾拉莫德片联合双醋瑞因治疗类风湿关节炎患者的效果显著,可明显改善患者的临床症状,促进关节功能恢复,其内在机制可能和降低血清 IL-17、IL-23 的表达相关。

关键词:类风湿关节炎;艾拉莫德片;双醋瑞因;白介素-17;白介素-23

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Curative Efficacy of Iguratimod Tablets Combined Diacerein in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis and its Effect on the serum IL-17 and IL-23 Levels*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical efficacy of Iguratimod tablets combined diacerein in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and its effect on the serum interleukins (IL)-17 and IL-23 levels. **Methods:** 96 cases of patients with rheumatoid arthritis who admitted in our hospital from September 2015 to September 2017 were selected and divided into the observation group (n=48) and the control group (n=48) according to random number table, they were treated with Methotrexate Tablets and other routine symptomatic treatment, the control group was additionally treated by Iguratimod tablets, while the observation group was given Diacerein Capsules based on the control group. Both groups were treated for 6 courses (4 weeks as 1 course). The clinical efficacy, changes of clinical symptom score, laboratory index [erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C reactive protein (CRP), rheumatoid factor (RF)], immunological index [immunoglobulin (Ig) G, IgA, IgM] and serum IL-17, IL-23 levels before and after treatment, and the incidence of adverse reactions during the treatment were compared between the two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of observation group was 89.58% (43/48), which was significantly higher than that of the control group 70.83% (34/48)($P<0.05$); the joint pain, joint pressure pain, joint swelling, morning stiffness time scores, ESR, CRP, RF, IgG, IgA, IgM of both groups were significantly lower than those before treatment($P<0.05$), and the indexes above in the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$); the serum IL-17, IL-23 levels of both groups were significantly lower than those before treatment($P<0.05$), which were significantly higher in the observation group than those of the control group [(11.23±1.30)pg/mL vs(16.49±1.79)pg/mL, (83.41±10.25)pg/mL vs(103.52±12.47)pg/mL] ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the total incidence of adverse drug reactions during the treatment between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Iguratimod Tablets combined Diacerein can effectively improve the Clinical symptoms and promote the recovery of joint function in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, it may be associated with the reduction of serum IL-17 and IL-23 levels.

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前言

类风湿关节炎是临床上较为常见的自身免疫系统疾病,疾病早期可表现出慢性关节滑膜炎,以关节疼痛、压痛、肿胀、晨僵等为主,若得不到及时的治疗,极易导致关节畸形、关节功能障碍等,致残率较高,严重影响着患者的生活质量^[1]。该病的发病机制目前仍未明确阐明,多数学者认为和多种因素所致的机体免疫系统紊乱密切相关,T、B淋巴细胞及相关的细胞因子在其中发挥着重要作用^[2,3]。Th17是促使类风湿关节炎发生、发展的重要效应T细胞亚群,其中IL-17是Th17细胞发挥免疫调节作用的重要因子,而IL-23则是对Th17细胞增殖、存活具有维持作用的重要前炎症因子^[4]。

目前,临床上对于该病的治疗尚未有特效治疗方案,通常给予非甾体类抗炎药、糖皮质激素、抗风湿药、甲氨蝶呤单用或联合治疗。艾拉莫德是一种新型抗风湿类药物,与其余抗风湿类药物相比,起效更快,疗效更佳^[5]。双醋瑞因既往多用于骨关节炎的治疗,对关节功能障碍及疼痛具有明显的改善作用,近年来有学者认为其用于类风湿关节炎也可获得满意的效果,但目前关于两药联合用于治疗类风湿关节炎的报道仍较少^[6]。因此,本研究主要探讨了艾拉莫德片联合双醋瑞因治疗类风湿关节炎患者的临床疗效及其对患者血清IL-17、IL-23水平的影响,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2015年9月至2017年9月我院接诊的96例类风湿关节炎患者进行研究,研究已获得伦理委员会批准实施。纳入标准^[7]:①符合类风湿性关节炎诊断标准,临床症状表现为关节疼痛、压痛、肿胀及晨僵,肢体活动存在受限,并通过实验室指标、滑液、影像学检查等得以确诊;②年龄18~70岁;③患者对此研究知情同意。排除标准^[8]:①已出现关节畸形的晚期类风湿关节炎患者,日常生活能力丧失;②合并系统性红斑狼疮以及其余风湿性自身免疫性疾病;③合并急慢性感染、造血系统疾病、恶性肿瘤、重要器质功能障碍等疾病;④妊娠期、哺乳期;⑤对研究药物过敏。通过随机数表法分为2组。观察组男27例,女21例;年龄23~67岁,平均 (45.87 ± 7.39) 岁;病程1~10年,平均 (5.23 ± 1.40) 年。对照组男29例,女19例;年龄22~65岁,平均 (46.19 ± 7.15) 岁;病程1~11年,平均 (5.14 ± 1.47) 年。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

两组均给予甲氨蝶呤片(规格2.5 mg,厂家:上海上药信谊药厂有限公司,国药准字H31020644)治疗,初始剂量10 mg/次,1周/次d,之后可根据患者症状改善情况调整剂量,最大不超过15 mg/周。

对照组再给予艾拉莫德片(规格25 mg,厂家:先声药业有限公司,国药准字H20010084)治疗,剂量25 mg/次,2次/d;观

察组艾拉莫德片用量同对照组,再联合双醋瑞因胶囊(规格50 mg,厂家:TRB Pharma S.A.,国药准字H20150131)治疗,剂量50 mg/次,2次/d。

两组治疗期间均辅助钙剂、叶酸、胃黏膜保护剂等对症治疗,若患者疼痛难以忍受时可酌情给予止痛药;均以4周为1个疗程,连续治疗6个疗程。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床症状评分 于治疗前后评价,关节疼痛:主要为休息时关节疼痛感,0分为无,3分为轻度疼痛可忍受,6分为中度程度可影响睡眠,9分为重度疼痛日夜难以忍受;关节压痛:0分为无压痛,3分为关节边缘或韧带接触到重压时有自觉疼痛感,6分为在被动活动及重压时有明显压痛感且患者表情痛苦,9分为重压时患者自述疼痛感十分强烈且退缩;关节肿胀:0分为无肿胀,3分为轻度肿胀、可有附近骨突,6分为中度肿胀、肿胀和骨突相互平行,9分为重度肿胀、肿胀程度比骨突高;晨僵时间:0分为晨僵时间 < 1 h,3分为时间1~3 h,6分为时间3~5 h,9分为时间 > 5 h。

1.3.2 实验室指标 于治疗前后,采集5 mL空腹静脉血,使用芬兰DRAGONMED公司生产的DRAGONMED2010型全自动血沉仪检测红细胞沉降率(ESR),使用免疫速率散射比浊法检测C反应蛋白(CRP)和类风湿因子(RF),试剂盒均购于上海北加生化试剂公司;

1.3.3 免疫学指标 检测内容包括免疫球蛋白(Ig)G、IgA、IgM,使用单向琼脂扩散试验进行,试剂盒均购于武汉博士德生物工程有限公司;

1.3.4 血清IL-17、IL-23水平 使用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测,试剂盒均由海源叶生物科技有限公司提供;

1.4 疗效评价标准

显效:关节疼痛、肿胀、压痛等症状基本消失,CRP等实验室指标改善程度 $\geq 80\%$,可进行正常生活和工作;有效:关节疼痛、肿胀、压痛等症状部分消失或明显改善,CRP等实验室指标改善程度50%~79%,可参与部分日常活动,但仍有部分受限;无效:上述临床症状无明显缓解,CRP等实验室指标改善程度 $< 50\%$,甚至加重,日常生活仍较为困难。以显效+有效为总有效率。

1.5 统计学分析

采用spss18.0软件包处理实验数据,计量资料均为正态分布,用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较使用独立样本t检验,计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效的比较

治疗后,观察组临床疗效总有效率为89.58%,明显高于对照组(70.83%, $P < 0.05$),见表1。

表 1 两组临床疗效的比较[例(%)]

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

Groups	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group(n=48)	25(52.08)	18(37.50)	5(10.42)	43(89.58)*
Control group(n=48)	18(37.50)	16(33.33)	14(29.17)	34(70.83)

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

2.2 两组治疗前后临床症状评分的比较

治疗前,两组关节疼痛、关节压痛、关节肿胀、晨僵时间评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组各临床症

状评分较治疗前均显著降低($P<0.05$),观察组关节疼痛、关节压痛、关节肿胀、晨僵时间评分均明显低于对照组 ($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组治疗前后临床症状评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical symptom score between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups		Joint pain	Joint pressure pain	Joint swelling	Morning stiffness time
Observation group (n=48)	Before treatment	6.72± 1.20	5.19± 1.24	4.82± 0.84	4.37± 1.02
	After treatment	2.44± 0.32* [#]	2.20± 0.24* [#]	1.98± 0.25* [#]	2.03± 0.27* [#]
Control group(n=48)	Before treatment	6.68± 1.25	5.26± 1.17	4.87± 0.80	4.30± 1.07
	After treatment	3.67± 0.56*	3.57± 0.48*	2.79± 0.46*	3.12± 0.42*

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

2.3 两组治疗前后实验室指标的比较

治疗前,两组 ESR、CRP、RF 比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),治疗后,两组 ESR、CRP、RF 较治疗前均显著降低

($P<0.05$),且观察组 ESR、CRP、RF 均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后实验室指标的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the laboratory index between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups		ESR(mm/h)	CRP(mg/L)	RF(IU/ml)
Observation group(n=48)	Before treatment	69.64± 8.52	75.68± 11.27	127.34± 23.19
	After treatment	28.82± 3.10* [#]	16.34± 2.50* [#]	62.31± 11.35* [#]
Control group(n=48)	Before treatment	70.02± 8.29	75.24± 11.59	127.82± 22.85
	After treatment	40.12± 4.72*	25.18± 3.42*	87.57± 15.32*

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

2.4 两组治疗前后免疫学指标的比较

治疗前,两组免疫学指标 IgG、IgA、IgM 比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组免疫学指标较治疗前均显著降

低 ($P<0.05$),且观察组 IgG、IgA、IgM 均明显低于对照组 ($P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后免疫学指标的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,g/L)

Table 4 Comparison of the immunological index between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$, g/L)

Groups		IgG(g/L)	IgA(g/L)	IgM(g/L)
Observation group(n=48)	Before treatment	13.48± 1.50	2.38± 0.34	2.78± 0.38
	After treatment	7.20± 0.86* [#]	1.19± 0.20* [#]	1.27± 0.23* [#]
Control group(n=48)	Before treatment	13.56± 1.37	2.32± 0.38	2.84± 0.35
	After treatment	9.41± 1.15*	1.72± 0.27*	2.01± 0.27*

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

2.5 两组治疗前后血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平的比较

治疗前,两组血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平较治疗前均显著降低($P<0.05$),观察组血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 5。

2.6 两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况的比较

两组治疗期间恶心呕吐、皮疹、瘙痒、白细胞减少、丙氨酸转氨酶升高总发生率分别为 16.67%、18.75%,组间比较无显著差异($P>0.05$),见表 6。

表 5 两组治疗前后血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, pg/mL)Table 5 Comparison of the laboratory index between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$, pg/mL)

Groups		IL-17	IL-23
Observation group(n=48)	Before treatment	23.84± 3.42	151.82± 16.47
	After treatment	11.23± 1.30**	83.41± 10.25**
Control group(n=48)	Before treatment	24.02± 3.27	152.27± 16.15
	After treatment	16.49± 1.79*	103.52± 12.47*

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

3 讨论

类风湿关节炎是一种累及关节的多系统炎症性自身免疫性疾病,随着疾病进展,可导致软骨和骨质破坏,严重的甚至残疾。相关数据显示,我国类风湿关节炎的发病率为 0.2%~0.4%,至少 50%的病程>10 年的类风湿关节炎患者存在明显的关节功能障碍,严重影响其生活质量^[9]。

甲氨蝶呤是目前公认的类风湿关节炎的基础治疗药物,其对体液和细胞所介导的两种免疫反应均具有抑制作用,但其起效较慢,对骨质破坏、成骨效应的抑制作用较小,且长期应用容易出现胃肠道反应、肝功能损伤等不良反应,故而多数学者提倡在此基础上联合用药以控制类风湿关节炎症状和疾病进展,缓解不良反应^[10,11]。艾拉莫德作为新型的抗风湿药,不仅可通过抑制核因子- κ B 的激活,抑制破骨效应,且对环氧合酶 2 具有选择性抑制作用,缓解炎症因子的骨破坏,达到骨质保护效应。2012 年,美国风湿病学会中已推荐抗风湿药联合甲氨蝶呤治疗类风湿关节炎^[12]。但也有报道指出,艾拉莫德在迅速控制类风湿关节炎患者的临床症状方面效果仍欠佳^[13]。双醋瑞因是治疗骨关节炎的新药,其作为一种 IL-1 抑制剂对骨关节炎发病机制中重要炎症反应细胞因子的产生具有抑制作用,且可影响软骨机制形成,重塑软骨结构,已有较多报道证实双醋瑞因可在短期内改善骨关节炎患者的关节功能障碍和疼痛障碍,促进关节功能恢复^[14,15]。但目前关于其在类风湿关节炎患者中的应用报道仍较少。

本研究结果显示联合艾拉莫德片的患者临床症状积分、实验室指标及免疫学指标的改善程度均由于使用艾拉莫德的患者,且临床疗效总有效率高达 89.58%,明显高于使用艾拉莫德患者,分析是由于艾拉莫德具有抑制滑膜因子释放、免疫抑制等作用,且双醋瑞因不仅对具有抗炎、镇痛效应,且可诱导骨生成,两药通过不同作用机制,发挥相互协同作用,进一步促进关节功能恢复。两组治疗期间不良反应无明显差异,提示联合用药并未增加药物不良反应,Mandawgade SD 等^[16]研究也显示双醋瑞因对前列腺素的合成无明显影响,可减少胃十二指肠等发生率,安全性高。

IL-17 主要产生于 Th17,可通过诱导并协同其余炎症因子(IL-8、IL-6、干扰素 γ 、肿瘤坏死因子- α)以及趋化因子等,介导炎症细胞至局部的浸润和组织损伤,刺激炎症反应;IL-23 在抗肿瘤免疫、抗感染免疫和自身免疫性疾病中发挥着重要作用,其作为一种调节因子,可维持活化的 Th17 细胞生成 IL-17,促进炎症反应的进展^[17,18]。有研究表明正常人群和骨关节炎患者

血清和滑膜组织中 IL-17、IL-23 的表达较少,而在类风湿性关节炎患者的血清、关节液、滑膜组织中均存在着高表达的 IL-17、IL-23,不仅有利于鉴别疾病,且可判断类风湿关节炎的严重程度^[19]。

本研究结果显示联合双醋瑞因的患者治疗后血清 IL-17、IL-23 的降低程度明显优于使用艾拉莫德片的患者,由于双醋瑞因通过抑制氧自由基的产生和释放、抑制一氧化氮(NO)、稳定溶酶体膜等作用机制,继而发挥抗炎效应。da Silva MD 等^[20]研究也显示双醋瑞因对 IL-8、IL-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α 等炎症因子的释放具有明显抑制作用,且艾拉莫德片对环氧合酶 2 具有选择性抑制作用,可缓解机体炎症组织中前列腺素和缓解肽的释放,起到抗炎效果。联合用药进一步降低血清 IL-17、IL-23 的表达,这也可能是联合用药患者临床疗效更显著的内在机制之一。本研究时间较短,对于该方案用于类风湿关节炎的远期疗效及关节功能恢复上仍需延长随访时间、扩大样本量深入研究。

综上所述,艾拉莫德片联合双醋瑞因治疗类风湿关节炎患者的效果显著,可明显改善患者的临床症状,促进关节功能恢复,其内在机制可能和降低血清 IL-17、IL-23 的表达相关。

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