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艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗抑郁症的效果及对患者血清 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- α 、Hcy 水平的影响 *

王西建¹ 李 琨¹ 焦宁波¹ 亢晓燕¹ 李雅妹²

(1 西安市精神卫生中心 精神科 陕西 西安 710061; 2 西安交通大学第一附属医院 精神科 陕西 西安 710061)

摘要 目的:分析艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒对抑郁症患者的疗效及对血清血清白介素-2(IL-2)、白介素-6(IL-6)、和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)水平的影响。**方法:**选择2015年6月至2016年6月我科收治的精神症合并抑郁患者72例为研究对象,平均分为两组。观察组36例采用解郁安神颗粒联合艾司西酞普兰药物治疗,而对照组36例仅采用艾司西酞普兰药物治疗。治疗7周后,分析和比较两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前后HAMD-17评分、血清IL-2、IL-6、TNF- α 、Hcy水平的变化及不良反应的发生情况。**结果:**治疗7周后,观察组患者的痊愈率为55.56%,显效率为97.22%;而对照组的痊愈率为33.33%,显效率为69.44%,观察组痊愈率和显效率均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组患者的HAMD-17评分显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗前的血清IL-2、IL-6、TNF- α 、Hcy水平比较差异均无明显统计学意义($P>0.05$),观察组患者治疗7周后的血清TNF- α (23.23 ± 4.34 ng/L)、IL-6 (1.43 ± 0.68 ng/L)、IL-2 (35.34 ± 6.33 ng/L)与Hcy (18.23 ± 0.91 ng/L)水平均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。在7周治疗后,观察组患者不良反应的发生率为8.34%,而对照组不良反应的发生率为38.88%,显著高于观察组($P=0.0156$)。**结论:**艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗抑郁症患者可以明显提高临床疗效和安全性,可能与其降低血清IL-2、IL-6、TNF- α 、Hcy水平有关。

关键词:艾司西酞普兰;解郁安神颗粒;抑郁症;白介素-2;白介素-6;肿瘤坏死因子- α ;同型半胱氨酸

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Clinical Effects of Escitalopram Combined with Jieyu Anshen Granule on the Patients with Depression and the Serum IL-2, IL-6, TNF- α and Hcy Levels*

WANG Xi-jian¹, LI Kun¹, JIAO Ning-bo¹, KANG Xiao-yan¹, LI Ya-mei²

(1 Department of psychiatry, Xi'an mental health center, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710061, China;

2 Department of psychiatry, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710061, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of escitalopram combined with Jieyu Anshen granule on the depression and the serum IL-2, IL-6, TNF- α and Hcy levels. **Methods:** A total of 72 patients with psychotic and depression who were enrolled in our department from June 2015 to June 2016 were divided into two groups. 36 cases in the observation group were treated with Jieyu Anshen granule combined with escitalopram drug treatment, while 36 cases in the control group were treated with escitalopram. After 7 weeks of treatment, the clinical efficacy of two groups was analyzed and compared. The levels of HAMD-17, serum IL-2, IL-6, TNF- α and Hcy levels before and after treatment and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between two groups. **Results:** After 7 weeks of treatment, the cure rate was 55.56% and the effective rate was 97.22% in the observation group, which were 33.33%, 69.44% in the control group respectively. The cure rate and markedly effective rate in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group($P<0.05$); The HAMD-17 score of observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the serum IL-2, IL-6, TNF- α and Hcy levels between the two groups before treatment ($P>0.05$). The serum levels of TNF- α (23.23 ± 4.34 ng/L), IL-6 (1.43 ± 0.68 ng/L), IL-2 (35.34 ± 6.33 ng/L) and Hcy (18.23 ± 0.91 ng/L) after 7 weeks of treatment in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group($P<0.05$). After 7 weeks of treatment, the incidence of adverse reactions was 8.34% in the observation group and 38.88% in the control group, which was significantly higher in the observation than that of the control group($P=0.0156$). **Conclusions:** Escitalopram combined with Jieyu Anshen granule could significantly improve the clinical efficacy and safety of patients with depression, which might be related to the decrease of serum IL-2, IL-6, TNF- α and Hcy levels.

Key words: Stilipramine; Jieyu Anshen granule; Depression; Interleukin-2; Interleukin-6; Tumor necrosis-alpha; Homocysteine

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作者简介:王西建(1972-),女,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:精神病学,电话,15229323806,E-mail:wxj569@sina.com

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前言

精神病症是一种的慢性情感障碍疾病,发病原因复杂,治疗困难。虽然大部分精神分裂症患者接受药物治疗后在一定程度上有所改善,但此病会遗留一定缺陷的社会功能^[1,2]。而精神病症状态合并抑郁症无疑增加了患者临床治疗的难度,长期住院精神症合并抑郁已经极大影响其工作生活,也给家人与社会带来较大的影响。

抑郁症是一种普遍的情感性疾病,主要症状为抑郁,是丧失兴趣为主的精神病症,多为思维迟缓、情绪低落,严重者有自杀倾向的表现^[3,4]。早前临床上患者多服用西酞普兰治疗,并发病较多。艾司西酞普兰替代西酞普兰的新型药物,不仅保留了西酞普兰的高选择特性,也增强了深入摄取抑制效果,提高 5-羟色胺(5-HT)在脑内的传输。近年来,中医药解郁安神颗粒在治疗抑郁患者治疗方面也有重大的进步,且副反应少^[5,6]。为此,我院选择 2015 年 6 月至 2016 年 6 月来我科收治抑郁患者 72 例为研究对象,分析艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒对抑郁症患者的疗效,现作如下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2015 年 6 月至 2016 年 6 月来我科收治的抑郁症患者 72 例为研究对象,在通过伦理委员会和患者家属知情的条件下平均分为两组。观察组 36 例采用解郁安神颗粒联合艾司西酞普兰药物治疗,对照组 36 例仅采用艾司西酞普兰药物治疗。患者均符合^[7]:① 中国精神障碍诊断标准(CCMD-3);② 汉密尔顿抑郁量表 17 项版评分>18 分(HAMD-17);③ 全部患者住院时间大于 2 周,病程大于 1 年;④ 年龄 18~65 岁;⑤ 病情稳定,不存在心、肝等重要器官相关疾病;⑥ 不存在严重不良药物过敏;⑦ 有一定自知力,文化水平初中以上。两组患者的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

对照组:患者前 7 日服用 5 mg 剂量的艾司西酞普兰药物治疗(生产厂家:湖南洞庭药业股份有限公司,国药准字:H20143391),7 日后剂量变为 20 mg,连续治疗 7 周。

观察组:在对照组的基础上联合解郁安神颗粒(生产厂家:秦皇岛润青制药有限公司,国药准字:Z13020172),每日口服,2 粒/次,2 次/d,连续实行 7 周。

1.3 观察指标

两组患者按照所在组研究方法实行,在入组前后开始记录患者 1、2、4、7 周 HAMD-17 评定^[8]。同时,在治疗期间检查患者肝功能、血脂、血常规等。HAMD-17 分为 5 项,0 为无,1 为轻度,2 为中度,3 为重度,4 为极重度。HAMD-17 减分率 $\geq 80\%$ 位痊愈,明显改善为 60-79%,改善为 30-59%,无效为 $<30\%$ 。其中,减分率=(疗前-疗后)/疗前。

检测对比 2 组患者疗前和疗后的血清白介素-2 (IL-2)、白介素-6(IL-6)、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平。采用酶联免疫法(TECAN 的全自动酶标仪)检测 TNF- 水平;采用双抗夹心 ELISA 法(深圳国赛生物技术公司生产的 nephstar 特定蛋白测定仪)检测 IL-2、IL-6、Hcy 水平,以上操作全部按照仪器说明书进行操作。

1.4 统计学分析

采用 SPSS16.0 软件进行统计学分析,计量数据均数采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效的对比

治疗 7 周后,观察组患者的痊愈率为 55.56%,显效率为 97.22%;而对照组的痊愈率为 33.33%,显效率为 69.44%。观察组患者的痊愈率和显效率均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者临床疗效的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between two groups of patients after treatment

Project	n	Recovery /%	Significant improvement /%	Improvement /%	Invalid /%	Significant efficiency /%
Observation group	36	20(55.56)	12(33.33)	3(8.33)	1(2.78)	35(97.22)
Control group	36	12(33.33)	7(19.44)	6(16.67)	11(30.56)	25(69.44)
P		0.2379	0.3068	0.3454	0.0071	0.0016

2.2 两组患者治疗前后 HAMD-17 评分的对比

治疗后,观察组患者的 HAMD-17 评分随着治疗时间延长显著降低,而对照组降低不明显;两组治疗前 HAMD-17 评分

对比差异无统计学意义($P=0.2895$),但治疗后 1、2、4、7 周,观察组患者的 HAMD-17 评分均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后 HAMD-17 评分的对比

Table 2 Comparison of the HAMD-17 scores before and after treatment between two groups

Project	n	Before treatment	1 week after treatment	2 week after treatment	4 week after treatment	7 week after treatment
Observation group	36	22.67 $\pm$ 3.21	20.47 $\pm$ 2.81	19.36 $\pm$ 2.51	17.32 $\pm$ 2.11	15.21 $\pm$ 2.01
Control group	36	23.48 $\pm$ 3.23	22.58 $\pm$ 3.03	22.02 $\pm$ 2.93	21.00 $\pm$ 2.43	20.12 $\pm$ 2.13
P		0.2895	0.0031	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000

2.3 两组患者治疗前后血清 IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α、Hcy 水平的比较

两组患者治疗前血清 IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α、Hcy 水平比较差异无明统计意义 ($P>0.05$); 两组患者治疗后的血清 IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α、Hcy 水平均明显低于治疗前($P<0.05$);且观察组患

者治疗后的血清 TNF-α(23.23 ± 4.34 ng/L)、IL-6(1.43 ± 0.68 ng/L)、IL-2 (35.34 ± 6.33 ng/L)与 Hcy (18.23 ± 0.91 ng/L)与水平均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组患者治疗前后血清 IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α、Hcy 水平的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the serum IL-2, il-6, TNF-α and Hcy levels before and after treatment between two groups

Project	n		TNF-α(ng/l)	IL-6(ng/l)	IL-2 (ng/l)	Hcy(ng/mL)
Observation group	36	Before treatment	36.45± 5.75	2.55± 1.08	45.54± 4.78	25.67± 0.78
		After treatment	23.23± 4.34**	1.43± 0.68**	35.34± 6.33	18.23± 0.91
Control group	36	Before treatment	35.87± 5.86	2.61± 1.12	45.67± 7.73	25.87± 1.21
		After treatment	29.34± 4.57**	1.89± 0.71**	40.58± 6.13	21.22± 1.32

Note: *For each group of patients before and after treatment comparison, $P<0.05$; #for the two groups after treatment, $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组患者治疗后不良反应发生情况的对比

治疗 7 周后,观察组患者的出现 0 例视力模糊、1 例头昏、1 例睡眠障碍、1 例肝功能受损, 不良反应总的发生率为

8.34%,而对照组不良反应总的发生率为 38.88%,显著高于观察组($P=0.0156$),见表 4。

表 4 两组患者治疗后不良反应发生情况的比较

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions after treatment between two groups

Project	n	Blurred vision (%)	Dizziness (%)	Sleep Disorders (%)	Damage to Liver Function (%)	Disease Rate (%)
Observation group	36	0(0.00)	1(2.78)	1(2.78)	1(2.78)	3(8.34)
Control group	36	3(8.33)	4(11.11)	4(11.11)	3(8.33)	14(38.88)
P		0.0894	0.1942	0.1942	0.3302	0.0156

3 讨论

抑郁症是表现为心理障碍,主要分为轻性、伴有精神病症状的、无伴有精神病症状的和复发型 4 种类型抑郁症,主要以明显而长久的心理低落障碍为主,临床表现为是否伴有妄想、木僵、阳性思维或幻觉等精神病症状^[1]。目前,治疗此症患者病情,除服用抗精神病药外,可调整辅助抗抑郁药合并治疗^[12]。

艾司西酞普兰是一类作用于中枢神经系统的二苯西平类药物,通过亲和 5-HT_{2A} 受体的效果来直接作用 5-HT 影响神经元传递。而抑郁症状缓解的主要因素是诱使 5-HT 受体水平降低^[13]。本研究结果显示在 7 周治疗后,艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗的患者痊愈率为 55.56%,且显效率高达 97.22%,而采用艾司西酞普兰的痊愈率为 33.33%,显效率为 69.44%。艾司西酞普兰可以产生一定的激动作用在前额叶皮质 5-HT_{1A} 上,生成拮抗的 5-HT_{2A} 受体,来提高多巴胺量,最终有效抑制抑郁进一步恶化^[14]。本研究结果还显示在 7 周治疗后,艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗患者的 HAMD-17 评分随着治疗时间延长在显著降低。这些结果提示解郁安神颗粒辅助疗效显著。解郁安神颗粒由柴胡、浮小麦、石菖蒲、炙甘草、胆南星等 16 味中草药组成。现代医学显示炙甘草等能够显著修复去甲肾上腺素的神经元功能;柴胡、郁金等可以达到舒肝解郁、益气健脾、开窍的功效;炙远志等可以宁心安神。故辅助解郁安神颗粒能够减轻抑郁患者的忧愁、烦躁症状,对不同类型的失眠症状均有效,达到修复自主神经功能^[15-17]。

本研究结果显示在 7 周治疗后,艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗患者的出现 1 例头昏、1 例睡眠障碍、1 例肝功能受损,总的病发率为 8.34%,而仅采用艾司西酞普兰的病发例数都较多,且总病发率为 38.88%,提示艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒的安全性更高。这可能是由于艾司西酞普兰无显著的抗肾上腺素能、与抗组胺等副作用,但存在对多种离子通道有较小的亲和力,导致患者存在自身耐受性差别。而辅助解郁安神颗粒却可以弥补这些不足,达到互补效果^[19,20]。

抑郁症患者主要由于神经递质代谢及免疫功能常而诱发抑郁症状,最终导致体内的 TNF-α、IL-6、Hcy 及 IL-2 等细胞因子表达紊乱^[21]。研究表明抑郁、焦虑等患者血清 TNF-α、IL-6、Hcy 及 IL-2 水平明显升高,而且其水平会随症状改善而出现明显的降低^[22]。抑郁的发生主要由巨噬细胞和 TH1 细胞亚群代谢,降低脑内 5-HT 水平,随后激活下丘脑 - 垂体 - 肾上腺功能所致^[23]。而采用合理抗抑郁药物可以显著降低以上因子水平,恢复其免疫功能,进而减轻抑郁症状^[24]。本研究显示所有患者治疗前后的血清指标水平对比有明显差异,同时艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗患者疗后的 TNF-α、IL-6、Hcy 及 IL-2 水平明显优于进采用艾司西酞普兰治疗的患者,表明采用艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗患者可以更加有效改善患者血清水平,减缓抑郁症状。艾司西酞普兰具有较强 5-HT 摄取能力,提高其水平,改善抑郁表现,而解郁安神颗粒可以进一步调节肾上腺素水平,故两者联合共同促进改善患者抑郁症状^[25]。

综上所述,艾司西酞普兰联合解郁安神颗粒治疗抑郁患者

者可以明显提高临床疗效和安全性,可能与其降低血清 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- α 、Hcy 水平有关。

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