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双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛对川崎病患儿 WBC、PLT、ESR 水平的影响 *

尹梅¹ 田建宏^{2△} 王海霞¹ 罗昆¹ 李华¹

(1 西安交通大学附属儿童医院特需科 陕西 西安 710054;

2 北京中医药大学孙思邈医院(铜川市中医医院)儿科 陕西 铜川 727031)

摘要 目的:研究双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛对川崎病患儿白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)、血小板(blood platelet, PLT)、红细胞沉降率(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)水平的影响。**方法:**选择 2015 年 1 月~2019 年 12 月我院(西安交通大学附属儿童医院)收治的 71 例川崎病患儿,随机分为两组。对照组服用头孢呋辛治疗,每次 10 mg/kg,每天 2 次,持续给药 14 d 或直至患儿退热后 7 d 为止。观察组在头孢呋辛的基础上,加服双嘧达莫,剂量为每天 3~5 mg/kg,分成 3 次服用,持续给药两个月。检测两组治疗前后的抗血小板聚集相关因子和血清炎症因子的变化。**结果:**观察组川崎病患儿的有效率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿的 WBC、PLT 和 ESR 水平均明显降低($P<0.05$),且观察组患儿的 WBC、PLT 和 ESR 水平明显低于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组川崎病患儿颈淋巴结肿胀、发热、黏膜弥漫性充血、结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状的缓解时间均明显短于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿的血清 H 血清高迁移率蛋白 B1(High mobility group protein B1, HMGB1)、肿瘤坏死因子(Tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 、巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(Macrophage migration inhibitory factor, MIF)和白介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)水平均明显降低($P<0.05$),且观察组患儿的血清 HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6 水平明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛能有效抑制川崎病患儿的血小板聚集,提高治疗有效率,降低炎症因子水平,减轻临床症状,值得推广。

关键词:双嘧达莫;头孢呋辛;川崎病;抗血小板聚集相关因子;血清炎症因子

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Effect of Dipyridamole Combined with Cefuroxime on WBC, PLT and ESR in Children with Kawasaki Disease*

YIN Mei¹, TIAN Jian-hong^{2△}, WANG Hai-xia¹, LUO Kun¹, LI Hua¹

(1 Department of Special Needs, Children's Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710054, China;

2 Department of Pediatrics, Sun Simiao Hospital (Tongchuan Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital), Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Tongchuan, Shaanxi, 727031, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effect of dipyridamole combined with cefuroxime on white blood cell (WBC), platelet (PLT), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) in children with Kawasaki disease. **Methods:** Selected 71 cases of patients with Kawasaki disease who were treated in our hospital from January 2015 to December 2019, divided into two groups randomly. The control group was treated with clarithromycin 10 mg/kg twice a day for 14 days or until 7 days after fever abatement. In the observation group, dipyridamole was added on the basis of clarithromycin at a dose of 3-5 mg/kg per day, which was divided into three times for two months. The changes of anti-platelet aggregation related factors and serum inflammatory factors were detected before and after treatment. **Results:** The effective rate of children with Kawasaki disease in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, WBC, PLT and ESR levels of the two groups were significantly reduced ($P<0.05$), the levels of WBC, PLT and ESR in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The relief time of cervical lymph node swelling, fever, diffuse congestion of mucous membrane, conjunctival congestion and erythema of trunk in the observation group was significantly shorter than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of HMGB1, TNF- α , MIF and IL-6 in serum of the two groups decreased significantly ($P<0.05$). The serum levels of HMGB1, TNF- α , MIF and IL-6 in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dipyridamole combined with cefuroxime can effectively inhibit the platelet aggregation of children with Kawasaki disease, improve the treatment efficiency, reduce the level of inflammatory factors, reduce the clinical symptoms, which is worth promoting.

Key words: Dipyridamole; Cefuroxime; Kawasaki Disease; Anti Platelet Aggregation Related Factors; Serum Inflammatory Factors

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作者简介:尹梅(1972-),女,硕士研究生,副主任医师,研究方向:儿科,电话:15229368899, E-mail: coolmouseym@163.com

△ 通讯作者:田建宏(1973-),男,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:儿内科疾病的诊治,电话:13488000123, E-mail: 1369509541@qq.com

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前言

川崎病好发于 5 岁以下婴幼儿的全身非特异性血管炎性疾病,主要会累及到患儿机体的中小动脉,尤其是心脏冠状动脉受累,病情严重时能引起多脏器功能受损,甚至能威胁其生命安全^[1-3]。该病在全球各地都具有一定的发生率,其中尤以韩国和日本等亚洲国家的发生率较高^[4,5]。川崎病虽然属于一种自限性疾病,但是如果没有及时进行诊治,会对患儿的血管,甚至心脏产生永久性的损害,如冠状动脉瘤和心肌梗死等^[6]。头孢呋辛有广谱抗菌效果,可用于敏感菌所致的泌尿道感染、呼吸道感染、骨和关节感染、皮肤和软组织感染、淋病、脑膜炎和败血症等其他感染^[7]。双嘧达莫作为一种具有抗血栓形成以及扩张冠状动脉效果的药物,其抗血小板作用极强,在临床上主要被应用于血栓栓塞性疾病和冠心病的治疗^[8]。为了进一步分析双嘧达莫在川崎病患儿治疗中的应用价值,本研究创新性地使用双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛对川崎病患儿进行治疗,并分析其对抗血小板聚集相关因子和血清炎症因子的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2015 年 1 月~2019 年 12 月我院收治的 71 例川崎病患儿,纳入标准:(1)均符合美国心脏病学会制定的诊断标准^[9],(2)年龄为 6 个月~5 岁,(3)患儿的家长均知情同意。排除标准:(1)合并严重细菌感染的患儿;(2)依从性差的患儿;(3)对双嘧达莫和头孢呋辛过敏的患儿;(4)患有各种免疫系统疾病、先天性心脏病和其它感染性疾病的患儿。用抽签法随机分为两组。观察组 35 例,男 20 例,女 15 例;年龄 6 个月~5 岁,平均(2.97±0.34)岁;发热时间 6~11d,平均(8.19±1.34)d。对照组 36 例,男 20 例,女 16 例;年龄 6 个月~5 岁,平均(2.93±0.35)岁;发热时间 6~11d,平均(8.17±1.26)d。两组川崎病患儿的基线资料具有可比性($P>0.05$)。

表 1 两组临床疗效比较 [例(%)]

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

Groups	n	Cure	Valid	Invalid	The total effect rate
Control group	36	15(41.67)	11(30.55)	10(27.78)	26(72.22)
Observation group	35	20(57.14)	13(37.14)	2(5.71)	33(94.29)*

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

2.2 两组患儿治疗前后的 WBC、PLT 和 ESR 水平对比

治疗前,两组患儿的 WBC、PLT 和 ESR 水平对比差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿的 WBC、PLT 和

1.2 治疗方法

对照组:静脉滴注头孢呋辛(国药准字 H19990342,苏州中化药品公司,规格:0.25 g/s)治疗,每次 1.5 g,每天 1 次,持续给药 14 d 或直至患儿退热后 7 d 为止。观察组:在头孢呋辛的基础上,加服双嘧达莫(国药准字 H31021011,上海信谊九福药业,规格:0.025 g/s),剂量为每天 3~5 mg/kg,分成 3 次服用,持续给药两个月。

1.3 观察指标

疗效^[9]:①痊愈:治疗后,川崎病患儿的体温恢复正常,颈淋巴结肿胀、黏膜弥漫性充血、结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状完全消退;②有效:治疗后,川崎病患儿的体温基本恢复,颈淋巴结肿胀、黏膜弥漫性充血、结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状基本消退;③无效:治疗后,川崎病患儿的颈淋巴结肿胀、发热、黏膜弥漫性充血、结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状没有明显的改变。

常规检测两组治疗前后的抗血小板聚集相关因子(WBC、PLT 和 ESR)水平的改变情况。

记录两组川崎病患儿颈淋巴结肿胀、发热、黏膜弥漫性充血、结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状的缓解时间。

治疗前后,空腹采集 3 mL 静脉血,采取 ELISA 法检测两组患儿的血清 HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6 水平,试剂盒均购自国药集团化学试剂有限公司。

1.4 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 21.0,计量资料对($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,计数资料用%表示,对比分别用 t 检验和 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效对比

观察组的总有效率为 94.29%(33/35),明显高于对照患儿的总有效率 72.22%(26/36),两组对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

ESR 水平均明显降低,且观察组患儿的 WBC、PLT 和 ESR 水平明显低于对照组,对比差异均存在统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患儿治疗前后的 WBC、PLT 和 ESR 水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of WBC, PLT and ESR levels between the two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n		WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	ESR (mm/h)
Control group	36	Before treatment	16.39±5.24	413.75±148.29	67.34±21.59
		After treatment	11.25±3.49 [#]	248.75±103.27 [#]	35.89±12.74 [#]
Observation group	35	Before treatment	16.47±6.13	409.76±153.24	66.83±22.57
		After treatment	7.58±1.32 ^{*#}	197.44±83.29 ^{*#}	23.46±11.59 ^{*#}

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

2.3 两组患儿症状的缓解时间对比

观察组川崎病患儿颈淋巴结肿胀、发热、黏膜弥漫性充血、

结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状的缓解时间均明显短于对照组,两组对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组患儿症状的缓解时间对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of relief time of symptoms between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Cervical Lymph Node Swelling	Fever	Diffuse	Congestion of Mucous Membrane	Conjunctival Congestion	Erythema of Trunk
Control group	36	5.27 $\pm$ 1.36	3.25 $\pm$ 0.94		5.48 $\pm$ 1.39	3.46 $\pm$ 1.25	4.16 $\pm$ 1.13
Observation group	35	4.29 $\pm$ 1.04*	2.17 $\pm$ 0.85*		4.17 $\pm$ 1.14*	2.85 $\pm$ 0.64*	3.42 $\pm$ 0.57*

2.4 两组患儿治疗前后的血清 HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6 水平对比

治疗前,两组患儿的 HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6 水平对比差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿的血清

HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6 水平均明显降低,且观察组患儿的血清 HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6 水平明显低于对照组,对比差异均存在统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表4。

表4 两组患儿治疗前后的血清 HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF 和 IL-6水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum HMGB1, TNF - α , MIF and IL-6 levels between the two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n		HMGB1 (ng/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)	MIF (ng/mL)	IL-6 (ng/mL)
Control group	36	Before treatment	47.36 $\pm$ 12.89	1.99 $\pm$ 0.73	61.34 $\pm$ 19.47	49.36 $\pm$ 18.24
		After treatment	38.24 $\pm$ 11.19 [#]	1.54 $\pm$ 0.62 [#]	29.34 $\pm$ 11.36 [#]	30.25 $\pm$ 14.28 [#]
Observation group	35	Before treatment	48.25 $\pm$ 13.44	2.01 $\pm$ 0.75	60.28 $\pm$ 20.45	48.27 $\pm$ 19.34
		After treatment	27.13 $\pm$ 10.25 ^{##}	1.27 $\pm$ 0.31 ^{##}	19.27 $\pm$ 10.13 ^{##}	22.27 $\pm$ 10.45 ^{##}

3 讨论

川崎病患儿的临床多表现为皮疹、眼结合膜充血、发热、颈部淋巴结肿大、口腔黏膜弥漫充血和手足硬性水肿等多种症状,该病的合并症主要是冠状动脉受损,也是引起冠状动脉性心脏病的一个常见病因^[10-13]。目前,其发病机制还没有统一的标准,大部分观点认为与感染相关^[14]。川崎病的病原体毒素可以诱导T淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞和B淋巴细胞活化,生成相关的抗体和炎症因子,从而进一步引发血管内皮细胞损伤,并且能促进自由基和毒素的大量释放^[15-19]。如果没有得到及时的救治,川崎病患儿有恶化成冠脉瘤的风险。头孢呋辛能与细菌细胞膜上的青霉素结合蛋白发生结合,抑制细胞的生长及分裂,最后导致细菌溶解及死亡^[20-23]。头孢呋辛在临床上被大量使用,被认为是治疗社区获得性肺炎及儿童肺炎支原体感染的安全药物^[24]。

双嘧达莫以往多用于治疗冠心病,因为其具有较好的抗血小板聚集效果,目前多被应用于减少血栓栓塞的形成^[25]。本研究通过将二者联用发现,观察组川崎病患儿的有效率明显高于对照组,观察组川崎病患儿颈淋巴结肿胀、发热、黏膜弥漫性充血、结膜充血、躯干红斑等症状的缓解时间均明显短于对照组。与焦爱萍^[26]等人的研究一致,通过在阿司匹林和丙种球蛋白治疗的基础上联合应用双嘧达莫治疗川崎病,有显著的治疗效率,患儿发热、颈淋巴结肿胀、黏膜弥漫性充血、躯干红斑及结膜充血等症状缓解的时间明显缩短。本研究结果表明双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛能有效提高川崎病患儿的治疗有效率,减轻临床症状。分析其原因可能与双嘧达莫的抗血小板作用相关,与头孢呋辛的抗菌活性进行结合,促进川崎病患儿循环血栓的缓解。而且双嘧达莫具有扩张血管的效果,有助于降低川崎病患

儿的外周阻力,改善心肌供血,提高冠脉流量,减轻相关的症状^[27]。

多数的川崎病患儿会发生血小板计数增加、C反应蛋白增高、中性粒细胞异常以及红细胞沉降率增快等情况。本研究发现,观察组患儿的WBC、PLT和ESR水平明显低于对照组。表明双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛能有效抑制川崎病患儿的血小板聚集。其原因可能是因为双嘧达莫具有较好的抗血小板聚集效果,可以明显抑制血栓栓塞的形成。邹娜^[28]等学者的研究结果与本研究结果一致,将双嘧达莫辅助阿司匹林和丙种球蛋白治疗川崎病,结果发现其能抑制血小板聚集。分析其原因为双嘧达莫可以通过对抗血小板聚集相关因子的分泌和合成进行有效的抑制,明显减少血栓栓塞的形成,在缓解川崎病患儿循环系统中的血栓形成具有比较重要的临床意义;而且,双嘧达莫能使血管扩张,减少冠脉血管的阻力,调节川崎病患儿的血管微循环,保护患儿的心血管,最终通过改善川崎病患儿的心肌供血情况,减轻炎症性病变对冠状动脉造成的损伤^[29]。HMGB1、IL-6和MIF可以有效反映心血管系统的炎症的该病状况^[30],而TNF- α 属于一种最为常见的炎症因子。本研究对上述炎症因子的水平进行了检测。结果发现,观察组患儿的血清HMGB1、TNF- α 、MIF和IL-6水平明显低于对照组。表明双嘧达莫的应用有助于更好地控制川崎病患儿的炎症反应,改善预后。王玉等^[31]在常规治疗的基础上联用克拉霉素,结果发现,C反应蛋白和降钙素原水平明显改善,联用克拉霉素有助于控制川崎病患儿的炎症反应。与本研究结果一致。国外学者与本研究的方法不同,主要是采用低剂量阿司匹林以及静脉免疫球蛋白治疗川崎病患儿^[32,33],主要集中在致病机制的研究。双嘧达莫前期在临床上主要被应用于血栓栓塞性疾病和冠心病的治疗,但是本研究为了进一步分析双嘧达莫在川崎病患儿治疗中的

应用价值,创新性地使用双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛对川崎病患儿进行治疗,并分析其对抗血小板聚集相关因子和血清炎症因子的影响,取得了一定的效果,为临床治疗川崎病患儿提供了新的治疗方法,对寻找药物靶点和药物作用机制有重要的生物学意义。

综上所述,双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛能有效抑制川崎病患儿的血小板聚集,提高治疗有效率,降低炎症因子水平,减轻临床症状,值得推广。但是本研究也存在一定的不足,样本量小,结果可能存在一定的偏倚,同时没有对远期的不良反应和作用机制进行分析,后期需要扩大样本量,进一步的深入研究双嘧达莫联合头孢呋辛治疗川崎病的机制。

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