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熊去氧胆酸联合非诺贝特对原发性胆汁性胆管炎的 临床疗效及安全性*

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摘要 目的:分析熊去氧胆酸联合非诺贝特对原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸生化反应的临床疗效及安全性。**方法:**151 例原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸患者按随机数表法分为 73 例对照组和 78 例研究组。对照组在常规治疗基础上给予安慰剂联合熊去氧胆酸治疗,研究组在常规基础上给予非诺贝特联合熊去氧胆酸治疗,两组均持续治疗 12 个月。比较两组临床疗效,肝功能,血脂指标,肝纤维化指标,免疫球蛋白 G(IgG)、免疫球蛋白 M(IgM),瘙痒及乏力评分,不良反应发生情况。**结果:**治疗后,研究组总有效率高于对照组,比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组肝功能指标均降低,研究组低于对照组,比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)均降低,研究组低于对照组,比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$),两组治疗前后低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组肝纤维化指标均降低,研究组低于对照组,比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组 IgG、IgM 均降低,研究组低于对照组,比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组瘙痒、乏力评分均降低,研究组低于对照组,比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**熊去氧胆酸联合非诺贝特对原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸生化反应的疗效较好,能够改善肝功能,且未明显增加药物不良反应。

关键词:原发性胆汁性胆管炎;非诺贝特;无熊去氧胆酸生化反应;临床疗效;安全性

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Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Ursodeoxycholic Acid Combined with Fenofibrate in the Treatment of Primary Biliary Cholangitis without Ursodeoxycholic Acid Biochemical Reaction*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the clinical efficacy and safety of ursodeoxycholic acid combined with fenofibrate in the treatment of primary biliary cholangitis without ursodeoxycholic acid biochemical reaction. **Methods:** 151 patients with primary biliary cholangitis without ursodeoxycholic acid who according to random number table method were divided into 73 cases of control group and 78 cases of research group. control group was treated with placebo combined with ursodeoxycholic acid on the basis of conventional treatment, research group was treated with fenofibrate combined with deoxycholic acid based on the basis of conventional treatment. The clinical efficacy, liver function, blood lipid index, liver fibrosis index, immunoglobulin G (IgG), immunoglobulin M (IgM), itching and fatigue scores, and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of the research group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the liver function indexes of the two groups decreased, which was lower in the research group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the total cholesterol (TC) and triglyceride (TG) of the two groups decreased, which was lower in the research group than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), there was no significant difference in LDL-C and HDL-C between the two groups before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). After treatment, the index of liver fibrosis in both groups decreased, which was lower in the research group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, IgG and IgM decreased in both groups, which were lower in the research group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the scores of pruritus and fatigue in both groups decreased, which was lower in the research group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Fenofibrate has a good effect on primary biliary cholangitis without ursodeoxycholic acid biochemical

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reaction, and can improve liver function without significantly increasing adverse drug reactions.

Key words: Primary Biliary Cirrhosis; Fenofibrate; No Ursodeoxycholic Acid Biochemical Reaction; Clinical Efficacy; Safety

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前言

原发性胆汁性胆管炎为病因不明的进展性、慢性胆汁淤积性肝病,多合并程度不一的免疫性病变,发病较隐匿,早期症状不明显,随着疾病进展可出现淤胆、肝纤维化、肝硬化等表现,最终导致肝功能衰竭,甚至死亡^[1-3]。药物是原发性胆汁性胆管炎的主要治疗手段,熊去氧胆酸为其临床推荐药物,能够明显改善血清标志物,但对部分原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者的效果不甚理想^[4-5]。临床研究表明^[6,7],目前临床对熊去氧胆酸生化应答欠佳的患者缺乏统一的治疗方案。中医药在原发性胆汁性胆管炎防治方面有一定作用,可改善患者的生化学和组织学指标,减轻其乏力、瘙痒等症状,改善患者生活质量。但有调查显示,中医药对原发性肝硬化无熊去氧胆酸生化反应患者的效果不甚理想^[8,9]。近年来非诺贝特在降脂方面的效果已得到临床认可,其具有抗纤维化、抗炎等药理作用^[10]。目前有关其在原发性胆汁性胆管炎中的报道较少,本研究旨在分析非诺贝特治疗原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸生化反应的疗效和安全性,为其治疗提供临床依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2018 年 1 月~2020 年 1 月收治的 151 例原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸生化反应患者为研究对象,按随机数字表法分为 73 例对照组和 78 例研究组,对照组男 21 例,女 62 例;年龄 30~67 岁,平均 (55.51 ± 7.55) 岁;病程 (4.77 ± 1.23) 年。研究组男 25 例,女 53 例;年龄 31~65 岁,平均 (56.32 ± 8.19) 岁;病程 (4.63 ± 1.05) 年。两组性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。入选标准^[11]:原发性胆汁性胆管炎诊断需满足以下任意 2 项,1.胆汁淤积与碱性磷酸酶的生化证据上升为正常上限的 1.5 倍,2.抗线粒体抗体阳性,3.非致病性胆管炎和小胆管破坏的组织病理学证据,在入选时以治疗剂量(每天每公斤 13 至 15 毫克)使用熊去氧胆酸(UDCA)至少 6 个月;对熊去氧胆酸的次优生化反应符合巴黎 II 标准之一:1.碱性磷酸酶大于或等于正常上限的 1.5 倍,2.天冬氨酸转氨酶大于或等于正常上限的 1.5 倍,3.胆红素超过 1 mg/dL ;签署知情同意书。排除标准:尚未注册的知情同意书;肝功能失代偿的实际或病史;由药物引起的继发性免疫抑制;在过去 6 个月内使用他汀类药物或贝特类药物;患有他汀类药物使用的医学指征的患者;肝病,慢性病毒感染;过量饮酒,自身免疫性肝炎,非酒精性脂肪性肝病, Wilson 病,血色素沉着症,乳糜泻,胆管结石,非控制性甲状腺疾病,肝移植后;已知对贝特类药物过敏或不耐受;妊娠或者备孕女性;肾小球滤过小于 60 毫升/分钟的慢性肾病;全身抗凝维生素 K 拮抗剂。

1.2 方法

两组均给予高维生素、高碳水化合物、高蛋白、低脂饮食,

并补充脂溶性维生素,并进行祛痒等对症治疗。并予以调肝理脾汤剂治疗,方剂组成:柴胡 10 g、白芍 10 g、茯苓 15 g、炙黄芪 30 g、白术 15 g、姜黄 10 g、陈皮 6 g、丹参 30 g、山药 20 g、郁金 12 g、羌活 10 g、枸杞子 30 g、忍冬藤 10 g,每天一剂,取水煎煮至 200 mL,分早晚温服。对照组在常规治疗基础上给予安慰剂和熊去氧胆酸治疗,安慰剂胶囊,口服,bid,熊去氧胆酸每次 $7.5 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$,口服,bid,持续治疗 12 个月。试验组给予非诺贝特和熊去氧胆酸治疗,非诺贝特(规格:160 mg/片,批号:1802021,西安汉丰药业有限责任公司)每次 0.1 g,口服,bid,熊去氧胆酸(规格:50 mg/片,批号:41170401,上海上药信谊药厂有限公司)每次 $7.5 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$,口服,bid,持续治疗 12 个月。于治疗结束评估临床疗效,统计不良反应发生情况。

1.3 观察疗效及指标

1.3.1 临床疗效 按原发性胆汁性胆管炎诊断和治疗共识^[11]进行,完全反应:体征及症状消失或明显改善,肝功能指标明显改善;部分反应:体征及症状减轻,肝功能有所改善,但仍未达到满意缓解;无反应:体征及症状无改变或者加重,肝功能无变化。完全反应及部分反应均判定为有效。

1.3.2 血液指标检测 于治疗前及治疗结束时收集患者 2 mL 外周静脉血,选用血液管式离心机按 $3000 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 分离 10 min,保存于 -20°C 低温箱中待检。选用全自动生化分析仪检测直接胆红素(direct bilirubin, D-BIL)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, T-BIL)、碱性磷酸酶(Alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(Aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(High density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)水平。用放射免疫分析法检测层粘连蛋白(laminin, LN)、透明质酸(Hyaluronic acid, HA)、IV型胶原(Collagen type IV, CIV)、III型前胶原氨基端肽(Procollagen III N-termi, PIIINP)。用间接免疫荧光检测测定免疫球蛋白 G(immunoglobulin G)、免疫球蛋白 M(immunoglobulin M)。以上操作均严格参照说明书进行。

1.3.3 瘙痒、乏力评分 于治疗前及治疗结束时评价患者瘙痒、乏力评分。瘙痒评分按照 5-D 瘙痒量表进行评价,包含部位、持续时间、强度、倾向、生活受损 5 方面,总分 5~25 分^[12]。乏力评分用原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者生活质量问卷表中乏力条目进行,共 11 项,按照乏力程度分为无、很少、有时、经常、持续,分别为 1、2、3、4、5 分,总分 11~55 分^[13]。

1.3.4 安全性评价 治疗期间观察患者不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

数据处理选用 SPSS18.0 软件包,计量资料用 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,选用样本 t 检验比较,计数资料用(例,%)表示,用 χ^2 检验比较, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效比较

($P<0.05$), 见表 1。

研究组总有效率高于对照组, 比较差异有统计学意义

表 1 两组临床疗效比较(例, %)

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups(n, %)

Groups	n	Complete reaction	Partial reaction	No reaction	Total effective rate
Control group	73	22(30.14)	31(42.47)	20(27.39)	53(72.60)
Research group	78	40(51.28)	28(35.90)	10(12.82)	68(87.18) ^a

Note: control group ^a $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗前后肝功能比较

疗后, 两组肝功能指标均降低, 研究组低于对照组, 比较有统计

治疗前, 两组肝功能比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治 学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 2。

表 2 两组治疗前后肝功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of liver function between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	T-BIL($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	D-BIL($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	ALP(U/L)	AST(U/L)
Control group	73	Before treatment	37.12 $\pm$ 5.23	18.76 $\pm$ 3.34	175.87 $\pm$ 25.98	50.13 $\pm$ 5.87
		After treatment	24.13 $\pm$ 3.55 ^b	11.86 $\pm$ 1.23 ^b	144.33 $\pm$ 21.78 ^b	41.67 $\pm$ 4.54 ^b
Research group	78	Before treatment	36.40 $\pm$ 6.21	17.45 $\pm$ 3.57	183.13 $\pm$ 22.13	48.65 $\pm$ 7.29
		After treatment	20.12 $\pm$ 3.32 ^{ab}	9.19 $\pm$ 1.13 ^{ab}	122.89 $\pm$ 18.23 ^{ab}	38.45 $\pm$ 4.90

Note: control group ^a $P<0.05$; vs before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后血脂指标比较

统计学意义($P<0.05$), 两组治疗前后 LDL-C、HDL-C 比较无统

治疗前, 两组血脂指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 计学意义($P>0.05$), 见表 3。

治疗后, 两组 TC、TG 指标均降低, 研究组低于对照组, 比较有

表 3 两组治疗前后血脂指标($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of blood lipids levels between the two groups

Groups	n	Time	TC(mmole/L)	TG(mmole/L)	LDL-C(mmole/L)	HDL-C(mmole/L)
Control group	73	Before treatment	5.13 $\pm$ 1.64	1.56 $\pm$ 0.21	2.59 $\pm$ 0.21	1.11 $\pm$ 0.13
		After treatment	4.12 $\pm$ 0.72 ^b	1.37 $\pm$ 0.15 ^b	2.54 $\pm$ 0.23	1.13 $\pm$ 0.15
Research group	78	Before treatment	5.56 $\pm$ 1.40	1.54 $\pm$ 0.24	2.55 $\pm$ 0.20	1.12 $\pm$ 0.12
		After treatment	3.08 $\pm$ 0.65 ^{ab}	1.29 $\pm$ 0.11 ^{ab}	2.51 $\pm$ 0.24	1.14 $\pm$ 0.10

Note: control group ^a $P<0.05$; vs before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组治疗前后肝纤维化指标比较

05); 治疗后, 两组肝纤维化指标均降低, 研究组低于对照组, 比

治疗前, 两组肝纤维化指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0$ 。 较有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后肝纤维化指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of index of liver fibrosis between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	LN($\mu\text{g/L}$)	HA($\mu\text{g/L}$)	CIV($\mu\text{g/L}$)	PIIINP($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Control group	73	Before treatment	186.09 $\pm$ 20.33	251.98 $\pm$ 33.89	194.75 $\pm$ 25.71	225.07 $\pm$ 30.07
		After treatment	147.63 $\pm$ 17.62 ^b	152.89 $\pm$ 20.07 ^b	126.41 $\pm$ 15.27 ^b	135.31 $\pm$ 16.07 ^b
Research group	78	Before treatment	183.95 $\pm$ 25.17	254.71 $\pm$ 30.75	189.06 $\pm$ 28.15	221.74 $\pm$ 35.19
		After treatment	119.74 $\pm$ 18.42 ^{ab}	114.61 $\pm$ 13.75 ^{ab}	96.36 $\pm$ 12.05 ^{ab}	104.94 $\pm$ 13.85 ^{ab}

Note: control group ^a $P<0.05$; vs before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组治疗前后 IgG、IgM 比较

治疗前, 两组瘙痒、乏力评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0$ 。

治疗前, 两组 IgG、IgM 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 05); 治疗后, 两组瘙痒、乏力评分均降低, 研究组低于对照组, 比较有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 5。

2.7 两组安全性比较

用药期间, 两组均有胃肠道不适、头痛、乏力、皮疹发生, 两

组总不良反应发生率比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表7。

表5 两组治疗前后 IgG、IgM 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of IgG, IgM between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	IgG(g/L)	IgM(g/L)
Control group	73	Before treatment	19.76 $\pm$ 2.58	3.42 $\pm$ 0.71
		After treatment	16.24 $\pm$ 2.13 ^b	2.96 $\pm$ 0.37 ^b
Research group	78	Before treatment	19.95 $\pm$ 2.26	3.38 $\pm$ 0.75
		After treatment	14.03 $\pm$ 1.17 ^{ab}	2.65 $\pm$ 0.29 ^{ab}

Note: control group ^a $P<0.05$; vs before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

表6 两组治疗前后瘙痒、乏力评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 6 Comparison of pruritus, fatigue score between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	Pruritus score (g/L)	Fatigue score (g/L)
Control group	73	Before treatment	10.74 $\pm$ 1.37	24.05 $\pm$ 3.65
		After treatment	8.61 $\pm$ 1.15 ^b	19.68 $\pm$ 2.74 ^b
Research group	78	Before treatment	10.66 $\pm$ 1.42	23.78 $\pm$ 3.92
		After treatment	7.03 $\pm$ 0.89 ^{ab}	16.22 $\pm$ 2.15 ^{ab}

vs control group ^a $P<0.05$;vs before treatment ^b $P<0.05$.

表7 两组安全性比较(例,%)

Table 7 Comparison of safety between two groups(n,%)

Groups	n	Gastrointestinal discomfort	Have a headache	Weakness	Rash	Total incidence rate
Control group	73	6(8.22)	4(5.48)	4(5.48)	2(2.74)	16(21.92)
Research group	78	5(6.41)	8(10.26)	4(5.13)	5(6.41)	22(28.21)

3 讨论

原发性胆汁性胆管炎为免疫性肝病,其病情迁延,容易反复,有一定治疗难度^[14,15]。近年来随着临床对疾病认识的深入,加上诊疗手段的提高,原发性胆汁性胆管炎的发生率明显上升。熊去氧胆酸为原发性胆汁性胆管炎的首选治疗药物,其为非细胞毒性的亲水性胆酸分子,可取代细胞器及细胞膜上有细胞毒性的疏水性胆酸分子,抑制胆管细胞及肝细胞损伤,保护肝细胞膜,从而保护肝细胞及胆管细胞^[16]。熊去氧胆酸还可提高胆汁淤积肝细胞分泌疏水性胆酸能力,降低肝细胞和血液的内源性疏水性胆酸浓度,发挥抗胆汁淤积作用。另外熊去氧胆酸具有抗氧化、抗炎、免疫调节、利胆、抗肿瘤等多种作用。熊去氧胆酸能够改善原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者的症状及肝功能指标,延缓患者疾病进展,并可延缓门脉高压发生,从而减少肝硬化的发生。另外熊去氧胆酸能够提高非肝移植患者的生存率,减少原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者对肝移植的需求。但有研究报道,熊去氧胆酸治疗期间可有少数患者发生应答欠佳,以巩膜及皮肤黄染为主要表现,可影响患者远期生存,临床治疗难度高^[17]。中医学认为^[18],原发性胆汁性胆管炎属“积聚、胁痛、黄疸”等范畴,病机以肝郁脾虚、湿瘀蕴结为主,治疗应以疏肝健脾、活血行气为主。调肝理脾方中柴胡可疏肝解郁,是肝气郁结证的要药;白芍可泄肝、补血、益脾,敛肝阴。炙黄芪、白术、茯苓可补气健脾;姜黄、郁金、丹参主活血行气,解肝经之瘀阻,畅血

中之气滞;枸杞、山药可助脾运化之功。辅以羌活、忍冬藤可祛风通络。但中药对原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸生化反应的效果有限。

既往研究已证实^[19,20],贝特类药物能够通过过氧化物酶体增植物激活相应受体的抗胆汁淤积作用,可增加熊去氧胆酸有部分生化反应的原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者的生化反应,改善长期预后。但临床缺乏贝特类药物对熊去氧胆酸无生化反应者的报道,贝特类药物作为一种安全药物,几乎无不良事件,安全性高备受临床关注,有关研究发现^[21],熊去氧胆酸联合降脂药物治疗原发性胆汁性胆管炎有明显优势。非诺贝特为贝特类的代表药物之一,药理作用和氯贝丁酯类似,口服后能够快速吸收,长期应用的毒性小,无蓄积作用,有着较高的耐受性^[22]。非诺贝特具有抗纤维化、抗炎作用,能够降低血脂,诱导磷脂分泌入胆汁,保护胆管上皮细胞,缓解胆道炎症,且可抑制肝脏合成并摄取胆汁酸^[23,24]。非诺贝特能够显著降低血清低密度脂蛋白和载脂蛋白-B的水平,其对心血管疾病风险者血脂的调节作用已得到临床证实^[25,26]。动物实验报道^[27,28],非诺贝特对小鼠肝脏疾病有不错的效果。

本研究结果显示,非诺贝特联合熊去氧胆酸组的总有效率较熊去氧胆酸组高,说明在熊去氧胆酸基础上加以非诺贝特能够提高临床效果,可能与二者的药理作用不同,联合能够起到协同增效作用有关。临床研究表明,原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者早期即可出现实验室指标异常,以T-BIL、D-BIL及ALP上升

为主要表现,并伴明显的血脂代谢紊乱,以 TC 增加为主。原发性胆汁性肝硬化患者 ALP 水平上升程度与胆管缺失和炎症程度有良好相关性,且 ALP 水平越低,非肝移植患者的生存期越长。AST 则可反映肝小叶及门静脉周围炎症及坏死程度。T-BIL、D-BIL 的上升对门静脉高压和肝硬化的发生有早期预警作用。大部分原发性胆汁性肝硬化患者程度不一的血脂异常,以 TG 及 TC 上升为主要表现,考虑与胆汁淤积有关。本研究结果显示,治疗前患者 T-BIL、D-BIL 及 ALP、TC、TG 相对较高,证实原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者存在一定程度的脂代谢紊乱,治疗后患者 T-BIL、D-BIL、ALP、AST、TC、TG 均下降,但非诺贝特联合熊去氧胆酸组更低,说明二者联合治疗更有利于生化指标的改善,证实其可行性,可能与非诺贝特的降低血脂作用明显,从而起到良好循环,利于肝功能的调节有关。原发性胆汁性胆管炎患者早期病变以胆管损伤和肝纤维化为主,肝纤维化进一步发展可破坏肝脏正常结构,引起肝硬化。LN、HA、CIV、PIIINP 为肝纤维化的主要指标,本研究显示,患者治疗后 LN、HA、CIV、PIIINP 水平均下降,但非诺贝特联合熊去氧胆酸组更低,提示在熊去氧胆酸基础上联合非诺贝特能够抗肝纤维化,延缓疾病进展。血清 IgG、IgM 水平上升为原发性胆汁性胆管炎的实验室特征之一。本研究中,联合非诺贝特组治疗后 IgG、IgM 水平更低,表明非诺贝特能够调节患者免疫状态,考虑与联合非诺贝特治疗后的效果更明显,可有效缓解患者病情,从而减轻其自身免疫反应,导致 IgG、IgM 水平降低,另外非诺贝特有免疫调节作用,可抑制患者自身免疫反应。同时本研究显示,联合非诺贝特治疗后患者瘙痒、乏力评分更低,进一步证实联合非诺贝特的疗效。用药安全性上,两组在胃肠道不适、头痛等不良反应方面相似,尽管非诺贝特联合熊去氧胆酸组的不良反应发生率略高,但组间无显著差异,说明联合用药的安全性尚可,未明显增加患者不良反应,患者耐受性好。

综上所述,熊去氧胆酸联合非诺贝特对原发性胆汁性胆管炎无熊去氧胆酸生化反应的疗效较好,能够改善肝功能,且未明显增加药物不良反应。但本研究样本较少,观察时间较短,有待前瞻性、多中心研究循证。

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