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静脉注射免疫丙种球蛋白的不同用药时机对川崎病患儿疗效及其并发症的影响

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[摘要] 目的: 分析静脉注射免疫丙种球蛋白(intravenous immunoglobulin, IVIG)的用药时机对川崎病患儿疗效及冠状动脉并发症发生率的影响。方法: 选择2011年1月至2017年6月河南安阳市第五人民医院收治的52例川崎病患儿。按照IVIG用药时机的不同分成2组: 早期组19例(发病7 d内确诊治疗)、晚期组33例(发病7 d以上确诊治疗)。观察两组临床疗效和冠状动脉并发症发生率。结果: 早期组发热消退时间、淋巴结肿大时间、黏膜充血时间和皮疹持续时间分别为(5.75±0.52), (6.51±0.68), (4.60±0.21)和(5.62±0.32) d; 晚期组发热时间、淋巴结肿大时间、黏膜充血时间和皮疹持续时间分别为(10.21±0.66), (8.65±0.64), (8.95±0.38)和(8.14±0.68) d。与晚期组相比, 早期组发热消退时间、黏膜充血时间和皮疹持续时间均较快, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。早期组患儿冠状动脉扩张率为5.26%, 低于晚期组的18.18%, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。早期组患儿治疗后的WBC, PLT, CRP, ESR指标均优于晚期组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗前, 两组AST、肌酸激酶(creatinine kinase, CK)、肌酸激酶同工酶(creatinine kinase isozyme, CK-MB)等指标对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治疗后, 两组上述指标均明显降低, 且早期组的显著低于晚期组($P<0.05$)。结论: 早期使用丙种球蛋白治疗川崎病能够降低冠状动脉并发症发生率, 改善患者症状及血液指标。

[关键词] 川崎病; 静脉注射免疫丙种球蛋白; 用药时机; 冠状动脉并发症

Effect of different timing of medication of intravenous immunoglobulin on therapeutic effects and complications of intravenous on children with Kawasaki disease

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the influence of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) timing of medication on children with Kawasaki disease. **Methods:** A total of 52 cases of Kawasaki disease were selected in our hospital during the period from January 2011 to June 2017. According to the IVIG timing of medication, all the cases were divided into early treatment group (diagnosed within 7 days) and late treatment group (more than 7 days of diagnosis

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and treatment); 19 cases in early treatment group and 33 cases in the late treatment group. The therapeutic effects and complications were collected and compared. **Results:** Heat fading time, lymph node enlargement time, mucosal hyperemia time and rash duration time were (5.75 ± 0.52), (6.51 ± 0.68), (4.60 ± 0.21) and (5.62 ± 0.32) d in early treatment group respectively, (10.21 ± 0.66), (8.65 ± 0.64), (8.95 ± 0.38) and (8.14 ± 0.68) d in late treatment group, respectively, and there are significant difference in the these indexes ($P<0.05$). The rate of coronary dilatation in the early treatment group was 5.26%, which was lower than that of the late treatment group (18.18%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The results showed that the indexes of WBC, PLT, CRP and ESR in the early treatment group were better than those in the late treatment group ($P<0.05$). Before treatment, there was no significant difference in aspartate aminotransferase (AST), creatine kinase (CK) and creatine kinase isozyme (CK-MB) between the two groups ($P>0.05$). After treatment, the above indexes of the two groups were obviously reduced, and the indexes of early treatment group were significantly lower than late treatment group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The early treatment Kawasaki disease with IVIG can reduce coronary complications and improve the symptoms and blood index.

Keywords Kawasaki disease; intravenous immunoglobulin; timing of medication; coronary complications

川崎病即小儿皮肤黏膜淋巴结综合征, 临床表现为全身血管炎性病变, 常伴有发热、淋巴结肿大、黏膜充血及皮疹等症状^[1]。目前其发病机制尚不明确, 可能与免疫和感染等因素相关^[2]。研究^[3-4]已证明: 丙种球蛋白静脉滴注治疗已被确定为川崎病患儿的常规治疗方法。虽然丙种球蛋白疗效确切, 但其用药时机仍有争议^[5]。因此本文对河南安阳市第五人民医院收治的52例患儿进行研究, 拟探讨用药时间对治疗效果的影响。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

纳入2011年1月至2017年6月河南安阳市第五人民医院收治的52例川崎病患儿。纳入标准: 1) 依据川崎病症状结合超声心动图检查后确诊; 2) 均首次川崎病发病; 3) 患儿家属知情同意。排除标准: 1) 患有精神疾病; 2) 肝脑肾功能不全; 3) 静脉注射免疫丙种球蛋白(intravenous immunoglobulin, IVIG)治疗前采用过阿司匹林或其他糖皮质激素治疗; 4) 患儿家属不配合回访。按照治疗时间的不同将其分成2组: 早期组19例, 其中男10例, 女9例, 年龄4个月~7岁(3.2 ± 0.4)岁; 晚期组33例, 其中男17例, 女16例, 年龄0.5~6(2.9 ± 0.8)岁。组间一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 可纳入比较。本研究已经医院伦理委员会审核批准, 患儿家长均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

两组患儿均应用IVIG治疗, 药品由武汉中原瑞德生物公司生产(批号S19993006)。用药方法为静脉滴注, 剂量按2 g/kg计算, 滴注时间控制在8~10 h, 1次/d。早期组在发病1~7(4.8 ± 0.4) d应用, 晚期组在发病时间 >7 (9.3 ± 0.7) d进行治疗。治疗时间均维持在3周。期间予以纠正水电解质、酸碱平衡、抗感染等对症处理。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组退热、淋巴结缩小、黏膜充血消失及皮疹消失时间和治疗前后血清WBC, PLT, CRP, ESR指标差异和心肌酶指标变化情况, 统计两组IVIG反应性差异, 并统计治疗和随访期间所有冠状动脉并发症发生率。冠状动脉病变诊断依据^[6]: 冠状动脉扩张, 年龄 <3 岁, 冠状动脉内径 ≥ 2.5 mm; 年龄 ≥ 3 且 <9 岁, 冠状动脉内径 ≥ 3 mm。冠状动脉瘤, 出现不同形状冠状动脉扩张, 内径4~7 mm。巨大冠状动脉瘤: 内径 ≥ 8 mm^[4]。

1.4 回访

两组患儿出院后均每周进行一次, 持续8周的电话回访或回访到患儿出现冠状动脉并发症再次入院检测治疗。

1.5 统计学处理

采用统计软件SPSS 18.0进行分析, 计数资料采用 χ^2 检验; 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 采用 t 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组症状持续时间分析

与晚期组相比,早期组发热消退时间、淋巴结肿大时间、黏膜充血时间和皮疹持续时间均较长,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表1)。

2.2 两组 IVIG 反应性差异

两组患儿均未发生IVIG无反应性,即两组对两种球蛋白的反应无区别。

2.3 两组冠状动脉并发症分析

两组在IVIG治疗前均未见冠状动脉并发症。治疗期间,早期组未见冠状动脉并发症,而晚期组有1例发生冠状动脉扩张;随访期间,早期组有1例发生冠状动脉扩张,而晚期组有4例发生冠状动脉扩张,1例发生冠状动脉瘤。早期组患儿冠状动脉并发症发生率为5.26%,低于晚期组的

18.18%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表2)。

2.4 两组治疗前后血液指标比较

治疗前,与早期组相比,晚期组WBC,PLT,CRP,ESR略有上升,但差异不具有统计学意义($P > 0.05$);IVIG治疗后,两组WBC,PLT,CRP,ESR指标均下降,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);同时早期组治疗后上述指标均优于晚期组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表3)。

2.5 两组治疗前后心肌酶指标变化情况比较

治疗前,两组AST、肌酸激酶(creatin kinase,CK)、肌酸激酶同工酶(creatin kinase isozyme,CK-MB)等指标相比,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后,两组上述指标均明显降低,且早期组显著低于晚期组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表4)。

表1 两组症状持续时间的分析

Table 1 Analysis of duration of symptoms between the two groups

组别	n	发热消退/d	淋巴结肿大/d	黏膜充血/d	皮疹持续/d
早期组	19	5.75 ± 0.52	6.51 ± 0.68	4.60 ± 0.21	5.62 ± 0.32
晚期组	33	10.21 ± 0.66	8.65 ± 0.64	8.95 ± 0.38	8.14 ± 0.68
t		23.43	2.67	31.86	3.15
P		<0.001	0.01	<0.001	0.02

表2 两组冠状动脉并发症的比较

Table 2 Comparison of coronary complications between the two groups

组别	n	冠状动脉扩张/[例(%)]		冠状动脉瘤/例(%)		总发生率/%
		治疗前	治疗期+随访期	治疗前	治疗期+随访期	
早期组	19	0 (0.00)	1 (5.26)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5.26
晚期组	33	0 (0.00)	5 (15.15)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.03)	18.18
χ^2						4.53
P						0.03

表3 两组治疗前后的血液指标变化情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of the changes of blood parameters between the two groups

组别	n	WBC/($\times 10^9 \cdot L^{-1}$)		PLT/($\times 10^9 \cdot L^{-1}$)		CRP/($mg \cdot L^{-1}$)		ESR/($mm \cdot h^{-1}$)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
早期组	19	18.62 ± 2.02	7.52 ± 0.82	476.02 ± 58.45	216.13 ± 28.32	36.73 ± 3.51	11.73 ± 1.51	52.42 ± 0.45	8.34 ± 0.79
晚期组	33	20.12 ± 2.58	9.43 ± 1.02	486.34 ± 40.26	285.22 ± 30.64	42.47 ± 6.78	17.62 ± 2.01	55.12 ± 0.36	15.63 ± 2.18
t		0.68	2.59	0.25	3.56	1.35	3.23	0.58	4.54
P		0.52	0.01	0.82	<0.001	0.12	<0.001	0.43	<0.001

表4 两组治疗前后心肌酶指标变化情况对比

Table 4 Comparison of the changes of myocardial enzyme indicators between the two groups

组别	n	AST/(U·L ⁻¹)		CK/(U·L ⁻¹)		CK-MB/(U·L ⁻¹)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
早期组	19	36.25 ± 3.51	22.09 ± 3.42	354.20 ± 28.01	124.15 ± 15.16	30.28 ± 2.12	14.10 ± 1.65
晚期组	33	36.19 ± 3.65	30.21 ± 2.50	356.14 ± 28.32	218.61 ± 28.97	29.86 ± 2.08	18.29 ± 1.97
t		0.06	13.47	0.24	24.41	0.69	22.74
P		0.95	<0.001	0.81	<0.001	0.48	<0.001

3 讨论

川崎病常用的治疗药物有阿司匹林、丙种球蛋白^[2,7]。IVIG是从健康人混合血浆中分离出的免疫球蛋白G,可减轻炎症对血管壁造成的损伤和改变可溶性循环性免疫复合物结构,促使其被巨噬细胞吞噬,进一步发挥抑制III型变态反应效用^[8-9]。本研究发现:IVIG的使用能降低川崎病患者冠状动脉并发症发生率,并改善WBC,PLT,CRP,ESR,AST,CK和CK-MB指标。

川崎病属急性发热出疹性疾病,如果患儿得不到及时治疗,冠状动脉损害的发生率在25%以上^[10]。目前多数研究^[11-12]发病10 d内予丙种球蛋白治疗,也有研究^[13]在发病5~7 d给予丙种球蛋白治疗。另有部分学者^[14]认为川崎病发病5 d内丙种球蛋白无反应性率更高,但目前尚有争议^[5]。其原因可能为川崎病受遗传、人种、地域和环境因素等影响,而这些因素同样影响丙种球蛋白反应性,而有研究^[15]在收集IVIG治疗川崎病患者资料时,并不能完全排除上述因素干扰,故造成结果具有争议。另外有研究^[16]称:丙种球蛋白无反应性与CRP、中性粒细胞及是否合并冠状动脉并发症相关。本研究两组均未发生丙种球蛋白无反应性,考虑其原因可能为:除不可控的遗传、地域和环境因素等影响外,本文中研究对象治疗前均无冠状动脉并发症,治疗前CRP无差异。而关于丙种球蛋白给药时间是在是否>7 d、对川崎病疗效和并发症是否具有影响的研究较少^[17]。Mohammadzadeh等^[17]研究表明:患儿持续发热时间是造成冠状动脉并发症的危险因素,并提出早退热有助于降低冠状动脉并发症。Abrams等^[18]通过大样本分析得出:1~4 d接受丙种球蛋白治疗能有效降低冠状动脉并发症,且提倡越早运用IVIG治疗越好。本研究按照丙种球蛋白给药时间分组,研究不同给药时机对川崎病疗效和并发症的影响,研究结果提示:与晚期组相比,早期组发热消退时间、黏膜

充血时间和皮疹持续时间均较长,且AST,CK和CK-MB均较低,可能因为早期应用丙种球蛋白治疗川崎病可提供大量特异性抗体,升高CD8⁺活化细胞并降低CD4⁺活化细胞,从而减少IgG合成,对免疫进行负反馈调节^[2],从而降低免疫炎症反应对冠状动脉的异常损伤,减少发热及急性期反应的实验室指标,起到全身抗炎作用。IVIG能降低血小板表面的Fc受体,防止血小板黏附,抑制血小板源生长因子激活,预防血栓形成,降低冠状动脉瘤的发生^[19]。因此早期运用丙种球蛋白治疗川崎病,可减少冠状动脉损害的风险,加快疾病恢复,提高治愈率。

综上所述,临床针对川崎病患者应及早确诊,早期予以IVIG治疗,可有效降低冠状动脉并发症发生率。

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