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获得性反应性穿通性胶原病的研究进展

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[摘要] 反应性穿通性胶原病是一种罕见的以变性胶原被排出体外为特征的穿通性皮肤病, 成人发病常有伴发疾病, 称获得性反应性穿通性胶原病。该病较为罕见, 国内外对于该病的流行病学研究较少, 其病因可能与遗传、糖尿病、高血压等多种因素有关, 但具体发病机制仍不清楚, 其治疗主要包括药物疗法和物理疗法等。

[关键词] 获得性反应性穿通性胶原病; 流行病学; 发病机制; 诊断; 治疗

Update of acquired reactive perforating collagenosis

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Abstract Reactive penetrating collagenosis is a rare penetrating dermatosis characterized by the excretion of degenerated collagen. This disease usually develops in adulthood and is associated with systemic diseases which also known as acquired reactive penetrating collagenosis. The disease is rare, and there are few epidemiological studies on the disease at home and abroad. The etiological factors include inheritance diabetes hypertension and so on although pathogenesis is unknown. Its treatment mainly includes drug therapy and physical therapy, etc.

Keywords acquired reactive perforating collagenosis; epidemiology; pathogenesis; diagnosis; therapy

穿通性皮肤病可分为原发性和继发性皮肤病, 四种经典原发性穿通性皮肤病的类型包括: 反应性穿通性胶原病(reactive perforating collagenosis, RPC)、毛囊和毛囊旁角化过度病(hyperkeratosis follicularis et parafollicularis, Kyrle病)、穿通性毛囊炎(perforating folliculitis, PF)和匍行性穿通性弹力纤维病(elasosis perforans serpiginosa, EPS)^[1]。RPC是一种十分罕见的以变性胶原被排出体外为特征的穿通性皮肤病^[2], 在成人发病常伴有一种或多种系统性疾病, 此型称为获得性反应性穿通性胶

原病(acquired reactive perforating collagenosis, ARPC)^[3]。该病好发于下肢伸侧和躯干部, 以下肢最常见, 皮损表现为角化过度的丘疹, 中央可见脐凹, 其内充满角质栓, 成漏斗状, 质地坚硬, 常伴有剧烈瘙痒^[4]。

1 流行病学

ARPC临床上十分罕见, 国内外对于该病的流行病学研究较少, 患病率和发病率尚不清楚。García-Malinis等^[4]统计了2002年至2014年确诊为

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ARPC的患者共33例, 每年发病率为2.53/10万。Karpouzis等^[5]在对101例ARPC患者的研究中发现: 本病男性多见, 男女性患者发病率为1.5:1, 平均年龄为56.8岁。

2 病因及发病机制

ARPC的病因及发病机制至今尚不清楚, 儿童期发病与常染色体显性遗传或隐性遗传有关^[6], 成人患者常伴有糖尿病及其并发症, 如肾衰竭等。Lukács等^[7]对ARPC的系统性回顾发现: 该疾病常与糖尿病、肾衰竭、血管炎、皮炎、霍奇金病等系统性疾病相关。有研究^[8]指出: 血液透析是穿通性皮肤病最重要的危险因素, 据报道接受血液透析的患者中有10%患有穿通性皮肤病。另一项回顾性分析^[4]显示: ARPC患者常伴有一种或多种系统性疾病, 其中高血压最常见, 为60%、慢性静脉功能不全(chronic venous insufficiency, CVI)为55.6%、糖尿病为57.1%, 高血压与ARPC的发病关系十分密切。Tsuboi等^[9]发现ARPC患者的皮损内和血清中的转化生长因子- β 3(transforming growth factor- β 3, TGF- β 3)均增高, 提示该因子可能与ARPC的发病相关。研究^[10]发现: 大多数ARPC患者均伴有剧烈瘙痒的症状, 由瘙痒和随后的抓挠引起的浅表微创是易感患者的主要诱因之一, 这项研究得到了止痒治疗后临床症状改善的支持。Akoglu等^[11]研究发现糖尿病引起的微血管病和缺氧可能是加重因素, 高血糖会增加蛋白质和其他化合物的糖基化, 导致玻璃样变和胶原结构的改变, 还发现ARPC患者微血管内皮细胞、炎性细胞及成纤维细胞的晚期糖基化终产物受体(receptor for advanced glycation end products, RAGE)表达较正常对照组明显增强, RAGE是一种多配体跨膜受体, 这提示RAGE在ARPC的发病机制中具有潜在的作用, 可能导致强烈的炎症反应和组织损伤, 参与ARPC的发病过程。García-Malinis等^[4]发现有5例患者在使用英夫利昔单抗治疗期间发生穿通性皮肤病, 在此之前很少有药物相关性穿通性皮肤病的病例被报道。

3 诊断及鉴别诊断

RPC的临床表现起初为针尖大小的丘疹, 随后可发展为黄豆大小的结节及溃疡, 皮疹质地坚硬, 中央可见灰白色角质栓, 部分皮损可有脐凹, 外形呈火山口状, 部分可见同形反应(+).

组织病理表现为表皮局部缺损, 呈杯状凹陷, 缺损内含有大量角质栓, 局部可见垂直穿过表皮的胶原纤维为特征性表现, 周围可见炎细胞浸润, Masson染色可见真皮浅层及表皮内蓝染的胶原纤维^[12]。该病需要与其他3种原发性穿通性皮肤病进行鉴别, Kyle病临床表现为泛发性的散在丘疹, 中央有角质栓, 呈圆锥形, 伴或不伴有毛囊受累, 皮损可融合成斑片状。组织病理学表现为表皮局部凹陷, 凹陷内充满角质栓, 可见角质不全或角质过度、嗜碱性细胞碎屑, 角质栓可贯通表皮全层到达真皮。在穿通的基底部可见肉芽肿性炎症, 无弹性纤维变性^[13]。PF临床表现为毛囊角化丘疹, 中央可见白色角质栓, 组织病理可见毛囊口扩张, 囊腔内有角质不全性角质栓, 为变性的弹性纤维、胶原及炎细胞碎片, 角质栓内可见卷曲毛发^[14]。匍行性弹力纤维病临床表现为淡红色或肤色角化性丘疹, 排列成线状、环状或弧形, 向周围匍行性扩散。组织病理示真皮浅层内可见多个管腔, 开口于表皮, 其内可见变性的弹性纤维^[13]。组织病理为诊断穿通性皮肤病的重要手段, RPC以经表皮排出胶原纤维为特征, PF和Kyle病主要排出物是角蛋白, EPS主要排出变性的弹性纤维^[15]。

4 治疗

ARPC的发病机制尚未明确, 目前还没有标准化的治疗。有关ARPC的各种治疗主要包括局部应用糖皮质激素、抗组胺药物、维甲酸类药物、维生素D₃类似物、别嘌呤醇及光疗等, 糖皮质激素和抗组胺药物是最常用的处方药。

4.1 局部治疗

大多数病例是自限性的, 不需要特殊治疗。轻症患者可以通过避免浅表创伤和控制瘙痒等待皮损的自然消退即可收到良好的治疗效果。一般要首先治疗原发病, 糖尿病及肝、肾等疾病。有研究^[16]显示: 1例ARPC患者通过有效控制血糖, 使其皮肤症状得到了明显的缓解。若皮肤症状严重, 患者有强烈的治疗诉求, 可通过外用糖皮质激素来缓解症状。但有文献^[17-18]记载外用皮质类固醇激素治疗成功的报道只有2例, 并且使用局部皮质类固醇类的单一疗法不如联合疗法更有效, 如外用皮质类固醇与窄带紫外线(narrow-band ultraviolet B, NB-UVB)、抗组胺药物, 或抗生素的联合应用^[19-21]。有研究^[22]报道: 每天局部应用皮

质类固醇2次、口服抗组胺药1次,同时服用复方甘草酸苷片3次,并控制血糖,2个月后病情得到明显改善。也有文献[23]报道:局部应用皮质类固醇加剧了皮疹的发作。

维甲酸:维甲酸类药物在皮肤病的治疗中应用较为广泛,外用维甲酸对于穿通性皮肤病有一定疗效,常常与其他外用制剂,如糖皮质激素联合应用,或与系统抗组胺剂联合使用,可达到令人满意的疗效^[20,24]。据相关文献[25]报道:局部维甲酸(0.05%)与系统性异维甲酸联合使用,取得了一定的治疗效果。Patki等^[26]报道了2例ARPC合并麻风的病例,使用0.05%维甲酸乳膏治疗有效,病灶逐渐消退,仅遗留少量炎性色素沉着。

维生素D₃类似物:可调节表皮的分化和增殖,具有抗炎和调节免疫活性的作用^[27]。有研究^[28]指出:在应用局部皮质类固醇和抗组胺药无疗效后,每天2次外用0.0025%的马沙骨化醇软膏,患者的瘙痒立即缓解,角化性丘疹在2个月内消失,治疗期间应用马沙骨化醇的总量是60 g,推测马沙骨化醇可能降低了ARPC患者真皮胶原的局灶性损伤,或者参与了变性胶原纤维的清除,但由于缺乏对照研究,还需进一步观察。另一文献[27]报道:1例ARPC患者给予外用他卡西醇1次/d,治疗2个月后皮损完全消失,取得了很好的治疗效果。

4.2 系统性治疗

抗组胺药:从未被报道作为单一疗法来治疗ARPC的瘙痒,常与光疗、局部或全身应用皮质类固醇、局部应用维甲酸、角质层剥脱剂,如水杨酸、别嘌醇等联合应用可显著减少瘙痒症状^[20-21,24,29-34]。

4.2.1 别嘌醇

在Munch等^[35]的病例报告中,患者每天服用100 mg别嘌醇,症状很快得到了改善。别嘌醇可以与抗生素^[36]和补骨脂素长波紫外线(psoralen plus UV-A, PUVA)疗法结合,疗效显著^[37]。近期有研究^[21]报道了别嘌醇治疗穿通性皮肤病有良好的效果,因为这种药物抑制了黄嘌呤氧化酶的作用,从而降低了损伤胶原的自由基的合成。

4.2.2 全身抗生素

不同的抗生素治疗效果不同。有研究^[38]报道显示:一患者每日3次注射克林霉素600 mg,疗程共7 d,并联合局部应用低剂量维甲酸(0.025%)及润肤剂15 d后,病变部分消退。另一病例分析^[39]显示:患者短期口服左氧氟沙星,每日局部使用

2次倍他米松及庆大霉素乳膏治疗,疗程共3周,ARPC病灶在治疗周期内基本消失,仅残留少量瘢痕。

4.2.3 阿米替林

2名ARPC患者在接受初始剂量为10 mg/d阿米替林治疗后增加剂量至25 mg/d^[40],瘙痒和皮肤病变得到改善,并且没有明显的不良反应。

4.3 光疗

一项研究报道了NB-UVB对于治疗ARPC效果显著^[41]。另一例文献[7]指出:应用308 nm准分子激光治疗腿部ARPC患者,每周照射1次,初始治疗剂量为300 mJ/cm²,随后增至400 mJ/cm²的维持剂量,4次治疗后瘙痒显著缓解,10次治疗后皮损完全消退,仅残余色素沉着和轻微红斑。紫外线的止痒作用机制包括抑制肥大细胞脱粒以及下调皮肤成纤维细胞中TGF-β3的表达。一项研究^[9]表明:皮损处转化生长因子TGF-β3的增加在ARPC发病中起关键作用。

4.4 经皮神经电刺激疗法

在一项病例报告^[42]中,各种局部和全身治疗ARPC被证明无效后,经过TENS治疗几天后,症状逐渐减轻,经皮神经电刺激疗法被认为是一种安全有效的ARPC治疗方法。由于疼痛和瘙痒具有相似的神经感觉通路,因此经皮神经电刺激疗法对于瘙痒性的真皮病显示有用^[42]。

5 结语

ARPC是一种与各种系统性疾病相关的穿通性皮肤病,其发病机制仍然未知。ARPC临床上比较罕见,漏诊误诊相对较高,且常伴发其他疾病,包括一些恶性疾病。如果临床诊断为ARPC,需对患者进行全面的临床、生化、血液学等检查,以揭示潜在的皮肤外疾病。ARPC目前尚无统一的治疗指南,对ARPC的发病机制还需要进一步研究,有部分作者^[41]认为高血压是ARPC最常见的伴发疾病,因该研究样本量有限且实验对象年龄均值为54岁,是高血压的高发年龄,因此高血压与ARPC的关系有待进一步研究。

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