

• 论著 •

依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性荨麻疹的临床观察

王军 边鹊桥 张淑环 刘勇 李钦峰

300170, 天津市第三中心医院皮肤性病科, 天津市肝胆疾病研究所, 天津市人工细胞重点实验室, 卫生部人工细胞工程技术研究中心(王军、边鹊桥、张淑环、刘勇); 300074, 天津市儿童医院皮肤科(李钦峰)
通讯作者: 李钦峰, Email: lyz20061217@sina.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2018.03.022

【摘要】目的 观察依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性荨麻疹的临床疗效。**方法** 选择2015年1月至2017年5月天津市第三中心医院皮肤性病科收治的慢性荨麻疹患者126例,按随机数字表法分为两组,对照组(62例)口服依巴斯汀10 mg、每日1次,观察组(64例)在对照组基础上加服润燥止痒胶囊2 g、每日3次,疗程4周。观察两组临床疗效和患者症状积分[荨麻疹活动性评分(UAS)、皮肤病生活质量指数(DLQI)评分]的变化;记录不良反应发生情况,停药4周随访复发情况。**结果** 与对照组比较,观察组治疗后总显效率明显升高[92.2%(59/64)比79.0%(49/62), $P < 0.05$]。两组治疗后UAS及DLQI评分均较治疗前明显降低,且以观察组的降低程度较对照组更显著[UAS(分):1.26(0.52~7.35)比1.68(0.75~8.65), DLQI评分(分): 0.56 ± 0.52 比 1.57 ± 0.96 , $P < 0.01$];观察组治疗后总疗效症状积分下降指数(SSRI)明显高于对照组[(76±21)%比(69±23)%],不良反应发生率[7.8%(5/64)比12.8%(8/62)]和复发率[8.3%(3/64)比23.8%(5/62)]均低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效显著,优于单独使用依巴斯汀,能明显提高临床疗效,减少不良反应的发生。

【关键词】 依巴斯汀; 润燥止痒胶囊; 慢性荨麻疹; 效果

基金项目: 天津市医药卫生科技基金项目(2012KZ029)

Clinical observation on ebastine combined with Runzao Zhiyang capsule in treatment of chronic urticaria

Wang Jun, Bian Queqiao, Zhang Shuhuan, Liu Yong, Li Qinfeng

Department of Dermatology, Tianjin Third Central Hospital, Tianjin Institute of Hepatobiliary Disease, Tianjin Key Laboratory of Artificial Cell, Artificial Cell Engineering Technology Research Center of Public Health Ministry, Tianjin 300170, China (Wang J, Bian QQ, Zhang SH, Liu Y); Department of Dermatology, Tianjin Children's Hospital, Tianjin 300074, China (Li QF)

Corresponding author: Li Qinfeng, Email: lyz20061217@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of ebastine combined with Runzao Zhiyang capsules in the treatment of patients with chronic urticaria. **Methods** A total of 126 patients with chronic urticaria admitted to Department of Dermatology of Tianjin Third Central Hospital from January 2015 to May 2017 were enrolled and they were divided into two groups by the random number table method. The patients in control group (62 cases) were given oral ebastine administration 10 mg once per day, and those in observation group (64 cases) received oral administration of ebastine 10 mg once per day combined with Runzao Zhiyang capsule 2 g, 3 times per day, the therapeutic course being 4 weeks. The changes of clinical efficacy and the symptom scores, including urticaria activity score (UAS) and dermatologic disease life quality index (DLQI) scores of the two groups were observed after treatment of 4 weeks; the incidence of adverse reactions and the recurrence situation after drug withdrawal for 4 weeks at follow-up were analyzed. **Results** Compared with the control group, the total effective rate of the observation group was significantly increased [92.2% (59/64) vs. 79.0% (49/62), $P < 0.05$]. After treatment, the overall UAS score and DLQI score in two groups were both significantly decreased, the degree of decrease in observation group were more significant than those in control group [UAS: 1.26 (0.52~7.35) vs. 1.68 (0.75~8.65), DLQI: 0.56 ± 0.52 vs. 1.57 ± 0.96 , $P < 0.01$]. In addition, the total decrease degree of symptom score reducing index (SSRI) in the observation group was significantly greater than that in the control group [(76±21)% vs. (69±23)%], $P < 0.05$, the incidence of adverse reactions [7.8% (5/64) vs. 12.8% (8/62)] and recurrence rate [8.3% (3/64) vs. 23.8% (5/62)] in the observation group were obviously lower than those in the control group (both $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The efficacy of ebastine combined with Runzao Zhiyang capsule in the treatment of patients with chronic urticaria is prominent and superior to that of using ebastine alone, the combined method is capable of elevating the therapeutic effect obviously and has less adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Ebastine; Runzao Zhiyang capsule; Chronic urticaria; Therapeutic effect

Fund program: Science and Technology Fund of Tianjin Municipal Health Bureau (2012KZ029)

慢性荨麻疹是临床常见的一种变态反应性皮肤病,其发病机制复杂,病情反复发作,瘙痒难忍,临床主要表现为红斑、风团、皮疹块、瘙痒等症状,严重影响患者的生活、工作和学习。慢性荨麻疹的

常见诱发因素有食物、药物、精神、感染和遗传等,但约70%的患者无法找到确切发病原因^[1-2],可口服第一代或第二代抗组胺药或两者联合治疗。中西医结合方法也越来越多地被应用于过敏性紫癜等变

态反应性疾病的治疗^[3-4]。依巴斯汀能有效控制慢性荨麻疹症状,起效快、半衰期长,具有强抗组胺活性,可选择性阻断组胺H₁受体^[5]。然而,单纯口服抗组胺药治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效并不理想。本研究采用依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性荨麻疹126例,观察其临床疗效,现将结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的选择:选择2015年1月至2017年5月本院收治的126例慢性荨麻疹患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①符合慢性荨麻疹诊断标准^[6];无明确诱因,年龄>16岁,病程超过6周;②治疗前1个月内未使用过糖皮质激素、免疫抑制剂及抗组胺药物。

1.1.2 排除标准:①孕妇及哺乳期女性;②合并心、脑、肝、肾等严重原发性疾病;③有原发或继发性血液疾病;④对依巴斯汀、润燥止痒胶囊或其制剂中成分过敏;⑤药物性荨麻疹、寒冷性荨麻疹、皮肤划痕症或遗传血管性水肿等;⑥正在口服抗真菌和大环内酯类药物;⑦因各种原因中断治疗或信息不全者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者自愿参加本研究,并签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究分组:将患者按随机数字表法分为对照组(62例)和观察组(64例)。

1.3 治疗方法:对照组口服依巴斯汀(江苏联环药业股份有限公司)10mg、每日1次;观察组在对照组基础上给予润燥止痒胶囊(国药集团同济堂制药有限公司)2g口服、每日3次;疗程均为4周。

1.4 观察指标:观察两组患者症状积分[荨麻疹活动性评分(UAS)和皮肤病生活质量指数(DLQI)评分^[7]]及临床疗效的变化;记录不良反应发生情况,停药4周随访复发情况。

1.5 疗效判定标准:按4级UAS评价患者瘙痒程度和风团大小及数目的变化情况^[8]。瘙痒:0分为无瘙痒;1分为瘙痒轻微,不影响工作和生活;2分为瘙痒较重,影响睡眠;3分为瘙痒难忍,影响到工作和生活。风团:0分为无风团;1分为风团数≤6个,直径<1.5cm;2分为风团数7~12个,1.5cm≤直径<2.5cm;3分为风团数≥13个,直径≥2.5cm。根据症状和体征的变化将临床疗效分为痊愈、显效、有效、无效。痊愈为临床症状、体征消失,疗效症状积分下降指数[SSRI=(治疗前积分-治疗后积分)/治疗前积分×100%]≥90%;显效为临床症

状皮损大部分消退,体征明显改善,SSRI≥60%;有效为临床症状、体征均有好转,SSRI 25%~59%;无效为SSRI<25%。总显效=痊愈+显效。

1.6 统计学方法:使用SPSS 19.0统计软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(范围)[M(范围)]表示,采用Wilcoxon非参数检验;计数资料以例表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者一般临床资料比较(表1):两组性别、年龄、身高、体质量和病程等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),两组资料均衡,有可比性。

表1 两组患者一般临床资料

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	身高 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	体质量 (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	病程 (月,M(范围))
		男性 (例)	女性 (例)				
对照组	62	32	30	35.3±3.4	165.6±4.3	61.2±4.7	7.2(1.5~30.0)
观察组	64	32	32	36.0±4.6	167.4±3.5	63.6±5.8	7.6(2.5~36.0)

2.2 两组患者治疗前后症状积分比较(表2):两组治疗前UAS、DLQI评分比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),治疗后均较治疗前显著降低,且以观察组治疗后的下降程度较对照组更显著(均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗后SSRI明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

表2 两组慢性荨麻疹患者治疗前后症状积分比较

组别	例数 (例)	UAS评分[分,M(范围)]		SSRI (%)
		治疗前	治疗后	
对照组	62	5.23(4.89~6.02)	1.68(0.75~8.65) ^a	
观察组	64	5.19(4.67~5.96)	1.26(0.52~7.35) ^{ab}	
组别	例数 (例)	DLQI评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	SSRI (%)	
对照组	62	8.30±4.07	1.57±0.96 ^{ab}	69±23
观察组	64	8.16±4.15	0.56±0.52 ^{ab}	76±21 ^b

注:与治疗前比较,^a $P < 0.01$;与对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.3 两组患者临床疗效比较(表3):观察组总显效率明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

表3 两组患者临床疗效比较

组别	例数 (例)	临床疗效[例(%)]				总显效率 [% (例)]
		痊愈	显效	有效	无效	
对照组	62	21(33.9)	28(45.1)	8(12.9)	5(8.1)	79.0(49)
观察组	64	36(56.2)	23(35.9)	4(6.3)	1(1.6)	92.2(59) ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.4 两组不良反应和复发率比较(表4):观察组不良反应发生率明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。治疗结束4周后,观察组复发率明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

表4 两组慢性荨麻疹患者不良反应和复发率比较

组别	例数(例)	不良反应发生率[% (例)]	复发率[% (例)]
对照组	62	12.9(8)	23.8(5)
观察组	64	7.8(5) ^a	8.3(3) ^a

注:与对照比较,^aP<0.05

3 讨论

荨麻疹中医称之为“瘾疹”,其病因复杂,慢性荨麻疹病情反复发作、迁延不愈,给患者带来了极大的心理压力和生理痛苦。中医认为荨麻疹与风热之邪有关,多因阳气内虚,外风袭于腠理,内外、气血相搏而发病^[9]。正如《诸病源候论》所言:“邪气留于肌肤,复逢风寒相折则起风瘙瘾疹”。西医将荨麻疹分为变态反应型和非变态反应型;而I型变态反应可诱导机体产生IgE抗体,当抗原再次进入机体时,IgE吸附于肥大细胞表面并诱导其释放出组胺等生物活性物质是其主要的病理机制^[10]。

依巴斯汀是H₁受体拮抗剂,能抑制部分变态反应介质组胺等生物活性物质的释放,其抑制皮肤瘙痒的作用强,能有效缓解慢性荨麻疹患者的临床症状^[3,11]。润燥止痒胶囊含有何首乌、苦参、生地黄等,具有养血滋阴、祛风止痒、润肠通便的功效,现代药理学研究表明,其具有抗炎、抗过敏和调节免疫的作用。何首乌苦甘寒,可补益精血、养血润肠、通便解毒;苦参燥湿清热、杀虫止痒、利尿;生地黄苦甘寒,可清热凉血、养阴生津。研究表明,润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性湿疹疗效显著,能提高患者免疫功能^[12]。润燥止痒胶囊联合左西替利嗪治疗慢性自发性荨麻疹,能有效降低患者血清总IgE及类胰岛素水平^[13]。

本研究比较单独使用依巴斯汀和依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊对慢性荨麻疹的疗效。结果表明,用药4周后,观察组UAS、DLQI评分均明显低于对照组,而SSRI明显高于对照组。依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性荨麻疹的疗效明显优于单独使用依巴斯汀,这与陈洪晓等^[14]的研究结果一致。另外,本研究表明依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊不良反应少,随访显示复发率低。

综上所述,依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效好,能有效改善患者生活质量,其疗效明显优于单独使用依巴斯汀,值得临床进一步推广。依巴斯汀联合润燥止痒胶囊对荨麻疹相关因子的调节作用及长期随访的临床疗效仍需进一步研究。

参考文献

[1] Fine LM, Bernstein JA. Guideline of chronic urticaria beyond [J].

Allergy Asthma Immunol Res, 2016, 8 (5): 396–403. DOI: 10.4168/air.2016.8.5.396.

- [2] 王朵勤,徐金华.2016年慢性荨麻疹临床进展回顾[J].皮肤病与性病,2017,39 (1): 16–18. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002–1310.2017.01.009. Wang DQ, Xu JH. A review of the clinical progress of chronic urticaria in 2016 [J]. J Dermatol Venereol, 2017, 39 (1): 16–18. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002–1310.2017.01.009.
- [3] Zak-Nejmark T, Malolepszy J, Kraus-Filarska M, et al. Treatment with ebastine changes expression of histamine H₁ and H₂ receptor mRNA on peripheral blood mononuclear cells [J]. Clin Drug Invest, 2002, 22(1):25–30.
- [4] 赵丽敏,许岚,杨新建.中西药结合治疗过敏性紫癜43例[J].中国中西医结合皮肤性病学杂志,2008,7 (2): 108. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672–0709.2008.02.021. Zhao LM, Xu L, Yang XJ. Combination of Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of allergic purpura in 43 cases [J]. Chin J Dermato Integr Tradit West Med, 2008, 7 (2): 108. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672–0709.2008.02.021.
- [5] 张彤.依巴斯汀治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效观察[J].临床皮肤科杂志,2003,32 (12): 744. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000–4963.2003.12.037. Zhang T. Efficacy of ibastine in the treatment of chronic urticaria [J]. J Clin Dermatol, 2003, 32 (12): 744. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000–4963.2003.12.037.
- [6] 赵作涛,郝飞.中国荨麻疹诊疗指南(2014版)解读[J].中华皮肤科杂志,2016,49 (6): 388–390. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0412–4030.2016.06.005. Zhao ZT, Hao F. Interpretation of the guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of urticaria in China (2014 edition) [J]. Chin J Dermatol, 2016, 49 (6): 388–390. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0412–4030.2016.06.005.
- [7] Jariwala SP, Moday H, de Asis ML, et al. The urticaria severity score: a sensitive questionnaire/index for monitoring response to therapy in patients with chronic urticaria [J]. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2009, 102 (6): 475–482. DOI: 10.1016/S1081–1206(10)60120–2.
- [8] 孟爽,李铁男.中西药结合治疗慢性特发性荨麻疹100例临床观察[J].中国中西医结合皮肤性病学杂志,2007,6 (4): 244. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672–0709.2007.04.024. Meng S, Li TN. Clinical Observation of 100 cases of chronic idiopathic urticaria treated by combination of Chinese and western medicine [J]. Chin J Dermat Venerol Integ Trad West Med, 2007, 6 (4): 244. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672–0709.2007.04.024.
- [9] 刘涛峰,白云飞,张虹亚,等.加减消风散联合依巴斯汀治疗风热型荨麻疹疗效观察[J].安徽中医药大学学报,2016,35 (1): 14–17. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095–7246.2016.01.006. Liu TF, Bai YF, Zhang HY, et al. Clinical efficacy of modified xiaofeng powder combined with ebastine tablets for urticaria of wind-heat type [J]. J Anhui Univ Chin Med, 2016, 35 (1): 14–17. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095–7246.2016.01.006.
- [10] 孙九玲.诊断学[M].8版.北京:人民卫生出版社,2013. Sun JL. Diagnostics [M]. 8th ed. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2013.
- [11] Jung HS, Park CH, Park YT, et al. Gynecomastia induced by H₁-antihistamine (ebastine) in a patient with idiopathic anaphylaxis [J]. Asia Pac Allergy, 2015, 5 (3): 187–190. DOI: 10.5415/apallergy.2015.5.3.187.
- [12] 宋业专,卢润超,卢华昌,等.润燥止痒胶囊联合依匹斯汀治疗慢性湿疹疗效及对外周血EOS、血清IgE水平的影响[J].现代中西医结合杂志,2016,25 (30): 3390–3392. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008–8849.2016.30.030. Song YZ, Lu RC, Lu HC, et al. Curative effect of Runzao Zhiyang capsule combined with ipisidine on chronic eczema and its effect on levels of peripheral blood EOS and serum IgE [J]. Mod J Integr Tradit Chin West Med, 2016, 25 (30): 3390–3392. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008–8849.2016.30.030.
- [13] 许辉,马红,李遇梅.润燥止痒胶囊联合左西替利嗪治疗对慢性自发性荨麻疹患者的影响[J].中国皮肤性病学杂志,2016,30 (1): 100–101, 107. Xu H, Ma H, Li YM, et al. Influence of combination therapy of Runzao Zhiyang capsule with levocetirizine on serum level of IgE and tryptase in patients with chronic spontaneous urticaria [J]. Chin J Dermatovenereol, 2016, 30 (1): 100–101, 107.
- [14] 陈洪晓,荆鲁华,刘卫兵,等.润燥止痒胶囊联合依巴斯汀治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效观察[J].中国皮肤性病学杂志,2009,23 (5): 1–2. Chen HX, Jing LH, Liu WB, et al. Clinical observation of Runzao Zhiyang capsule combined with ebastine in treatment of chronic urticaria [J]. Chin J Dermatovenereol, 2009, 23 (5): 1–2.

(收稿日期:2018–03–22)