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幽门螺杆菌根除治疗对帕金森病患者运动症状的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨幽门螺杆菌(HP)根除治疗对帕金森病(PD)患者运动症状的影响及其安全性,为临床治疗提供参考。**方法:**选取2013年1月-2015年10月医院收治的PD患者120例,根据尿素呼吸试验(UBT)检测结果,将PD患者分为HP组(n=32)和非HP组(n=88),两组均进行抗PD的常规治疗,HP组在此基础上采用HP根除治疗(奥美拉唑+克拉霉素+阿莫西林),采用帕金森病评定量表(UPDRS)评估两组患者治疗前后的运动症状,并对治疗过程中的不良反应进行统计分析。**结果:**120例PD患者中,HP感染32例占26.67%,经HP根除治疗后,HP检测阴性者26人,成功根除率81.25%。组间比较,治疗前两组UPDRS IV评分有统计学差异($P<0.05$),而UPDRS III评分、Hoehn-Yahr分级、“开”期和“关”期时间无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后两组“开”期和“关”期时间存在统计学差异($P<0.05$),而UPDRS III评分、UPDRS IV评分、Hoehn-Yahr分级无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。组内比较,治疗后,HP组UPDRS III评分和UPDRS IV评分均较治疗前下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且“开”期时间明显延长,“关”期时间明显缩短,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而非HP组治疗前后上述各项指标比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。HP根除组不良反应发生率与非HP组相比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**HP感染与PD的发生有关,HP根除治疗能显著改善PD患者的运动症状,安全有效,值得临床推广使用。

关键词:幽门螺杆菌;帕金森病;运动症状;疗效

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Influence of *Helicobacter Pylori* Eradication Therapy on Motor Symptoms in Patients with Parkinson's Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the influence of *Helicobacter pylori* (HP) eradication therapy on motor symptoms in patients with Parkinson's disease(PD) and its safety so as to provide the reference for clinical treatment. **Methods:** A total of 120 patients diagnosed with PD in hospital from January 2013 to December 2015 were selected and divided into HP group (n=32) and non-HP group (n=88) according to the results of urea breath test (UBT), they were given anti-PD conventional treatment, base on which the HP group was added HP eradication therapy (omeprazole+clarithromycin+amoxicillin), the motor symptoms were evaluated by Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) in two groups before and after treatment, and the adverse reactions were analyzed by statistical methods in two groups during treatment. **Results:** Totally 32 patients occurred HP infection in 120 PD patients, accounting for 26.67%, after HP eradication treatment, 26 patients turned to HP negative, the successful eradication rate was 81.25%. Comparison between two groups, before treatment, the UPDRS IV score was statistically difference ($P<0.05$), but the difference of UPDRS III score, Hoehn-Yahr level, "on-time" and "off-time" had no statistically significant ($P>0.05$); after treatment, the "on-time" and "off-time" was statistically difference ($P<0.05$), but the difference of UPDRS III score, UPDRS IV score, Hoehn-Yahr level had no statistically significant ($P>0.05$). Comparison of intra-groups, after treatment, the UPDRS III and UPDRS IV scores both decreased than before treatment ($P<0.05$), and the "on-time" prolong and "off-time" shorten significance ($P<0.05$), but above indexes in non-HP group had no significant change before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in HP group had no significant difference than non-HP group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** HP infection relate with the incidence of PD, and the HP eradication therapy can significantly improve the motor symptoms in PD patients, with safety and good effect, which is worthy of clinical use.

Key words: *Helicobacter pylori*; Parkinson's disease; Motor symptoms; Effect

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前言

帕金森病(Parkinson's Disease, PD)是神经系统中最常见的

疾病之一,以含神经黑色素的神经元发生变性及其丢失为主要病理改变,具有起病隐匿、多发性和进行性等特点,主要临床表现

为姿势不稳、行动迟缓、静止性震颤、肌强直等^[1,2]。PD的发病机

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制比较复杂,总体来说患者病情进展受到遗传、年龄增长和外界环境暴露三方面的影响。随着人口老龄化的不断发展,PD的发病率逐渐升高,成为日益严重的社会问题。2013年,美国国立PD基金会研究报告称,全世界约有400万~600万PD患者,在神经系统退行性病变顺位表中排列第二位^[3]。流行病学调查显示,中国PD患者约200万人,以老年人居多^[4]。幽门螺杆菌(HP)自1979年Warren及Marshall在从慢性胃炎病人的胃镜活检标本中分离出来后,一直受到国内外医学界众多学者的高度关注。研究发现,HP是慢性胃炎、胃十二指肠溃疡等上消化道疾病的重要致病因素^[5,6]。随着对HP的深入研究,国外研究者发现HP感染对PD的发病具有重要作用^[7,9],因此推测HP根除治疗对PD患者的症状改善有一定效果,但目前国内这类研究报道较少,且大部分研究的样本量较小,各研究之间也存在一定的差异性。故本研究采集医院PD患者120例,观察HP根除治疗对PD患者运动状况的影响。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2013年1月~2015年10月医院收治的PD患者120例,男性63人,女性57人,年龄48~83岁,平均年龄(68.43±7.49)岁;病程3~18年,平均病程(7.52±2.81)年。纳入标准:①无PD家族遗传史;②初次发病年龄>40周岁;③符合原发性PD的诊断标准^[10]。排除标准:①继发性帕金森综合征或帕金森叠加综合征者;②1个月内采用抗生素或铋剂等对幽门螺杆菌有影响的药物者;③严重心肺疾病;④对治疗药物过敏、禁忌或者存在药物相互作用者;⑤妊娠或哺乳者;⑥依从性差,不能按时服药者。根据尿素呼吸试验(urea breath test, UBT)检测结果,将所有PD患者分为HP组和非HP组。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准,患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 HP感染检测^[11] 采用UBT实验¹³C标记法来检测HP感染情况。具体方法为:清晨空腹或者饭后2小时,以20 mL凉开水吞服1粒¹³C-尿素胶囊(深圳中核海德威生物公司产品),受试者静坐20 min。打开CO₂吸收剂、插入吹气管,受试者吹气

1~3 min,吸收剂变无色时停止。加入稀释闪烁液4.5 mL,用液闪式HP测试仪(深圳中核海德威生物公司)进行检测,当¹³C-UBT>100 dpm/mmol则判断为HP阳性。

1.2.2 治疗方法 对HP组和非HP组均进行抗PD的常规治疗,方法为常规口服左旋多巴/苄丝肼片(上海罗氏制药有限公司,生产批号SH2517)0.125 g,3次/d逐渐加量,剂量均加至0.5 mg/d,患者均病情稳定。对HP检测阳性的患者采用HP根除疗法:奥美拉唑(生产批号BGMA阿斯利康制药有限公司)20 mg,2次/d、克拉霉素(广州柏赛罗药业有限公司生产批号415)500 mg 2次/d、阿莫西林胶囊(生产批号151001海口奇力制药股份有限公司)1.0 g,2次/d,疗程14 d,8周后复查¹³C-UBT,HP阴性则判定为根除成功,根除成功患者才纳入疗效相关指标的对比研究中。

1.3 疗效评判

治疗后,由未参与本研究的神经内科医生对两组疗效进行统一评估,评估工具采用帕金森病评定量表(Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, UPDRS)^[12]。采用UPDRS III评分和Hoehn-Yahr分级评价患者运动症状的严重程度;采用UPDRS IV评分评价患者运动方面并发症的变化;对于因左旋多巴长期服用出现的"开关现象",评价患者"开"、"关"变化的交替时间。

1.4 统计学处理

采用统计软件SPSS 19.0进行数据分析。计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用配对样本t检验进行组内治疗前后差异性分析,采用独立样本t检验进行组间比较;计数资料采用百分比(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验进行分析。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 HP成功根除率与基本资料比较

经UBT实验显示,120例PD患者中,HP感染组32人,占26.67%,经HP根除治疗后,HP检测阴性者26人,成功根除率81.25%,HP组与非HP组在性别、年龄及病程方面比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the basic information between the two groups

Groups	Gender		Age(years)	Course of disease(years)
	Male	Female		
HP group(n=32)	17	15	68.71±7.83	7.11±2.24
Non-HP group(n=88)	46	42	68.17±7.48	7.92±2.56
χ^2/t	0.007		0.430	1.864
P	0.934		0.668	0.065

2.2 两组患者治疗前后各项指标的比较

组间比较,治疗前两组UPDRS IV评分有统计学差异($P<0.05$),而UPDRS III评分、Hoehn-Yahr分级、"开"期和"关"期时间无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组"开"期和"关"期时间存在统计学差异($P<0.05$),而UPDRS III评分、UPDRS IV评分、Hoehn-Yahr分级无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。组内比较,治疗后,HP组UPDRS III评分和UPDRS IV评分均下降,

差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且"开"期时间明显延长,"关"期时间明显缩短,均有统计学差异($P<0.05$),治疗前后Hoehn-Yahr分级比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),而非HP组各项指标治疗前后进行比较,均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组患者治疗过程不良反应发生率比较

两组患者在治疗过程中不良反应发生率,均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表3。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后各项指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of indicators between the two groups before and after treatment

Groups	UPDRS III score		UPDRS IV score		Hoehn-Yahr classification		Time of "Open" period (h/d)		Time of "Off" period (h/d)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
HP group (n=32)	28.42±9.91	22.73±11.27 ^a	3.43±0.81	2.73±0.92 ^a	2.94±0.66	2.77±0.73	9.24±1.33	11.47±1.82 ^a	4.34±0.83	3.16±0.95 ^a
non-HP group(n=88)	25.17±10.75	24.36±9.48	2.83±0.84	2.88±0.69	2.82±0.88	2.61±0.62	9.45±1.44	9.54±1.53	4.24±1.15	3.93±1.09
t	1.701	0.841	3.930	0.988	0.840	1.270	0.820	6.165	0.544	4.083
P	0.092	0.402	0.000	0.326	0.403	0.207	0.414	0.000	0.588	0.000

注:与同组治疗前比,* P<0.05。

表 3 两组患者治疗过程不良反应发生率比较[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of the incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Nausea	Vomiting	Constipation	Anxiety	Low blood pressure
HP group(n=32)	5(15.63)	8(25.00)	7(21.88)	6(18.75)	3(9.38)
non-HP group(n=88)	16(18.18)	20(22.73)	25(28.41)	21(23.86)	10(11.36)
x ²	0.232	0.142	1.133	0.779	0.211
P	0.630	0.706	0.287	0.378	0.646

3 讨论

自 1817 年 James Parkinson 首次提出以来,PD 被一直受到国内外临床医生及研究者关注。但其发病机制至今尚未明确,现在大多数研究认为 PD 与黑质纹状体多巴胺能神经元变性丢失伴 Lewy 小体,从而导致黑质纹状体通路破坏及壳核、尾状核中多巴胺含量减少有关^[3]。临床病情呈进行性加剧,严重影响患者的工作与生活。临床治疗不及时,患者长期卧床容易出现肺炎、褥疮及尿路感染等并发症^[4]。且 PD 是一种进行性的神经系统病变,目前尚未发现确切治疗方法能够延缓病情进展。现阶段,左旋多巴替代治疗仍是控制临床症状,降低功能性残疾,缓解患者病情、改善预后的首选。然而,服用左旋多巴类药物 3~5 年后,药物的局限性会出现,服药后期就会出现人们常说的"开关现象"。"开关现象"即:患者症状在一天内可能突然缓解(开期)或加重(关期),可反复波动、多次出现、迅速交替,给患者日常生活带来了极大的不便,甚至增加意外事故的发生。故研究改善患者运动症状相关治疗方法就显得迫在眉睫。

HP 是目前世界上感染最广泛的细菌之一,所有人群均易感,人群中普遍存在传染源,且能通过粪便和唾液排出体外^[15,16]。本研究 120 例 PD 患者中,HP 感染 32 例占 26.67%,低于以往研究^[16],可能与研究样本例数差异有关,同时此研究还指出,流行病学上 HP 感染呈现家庭聚集现象。Dobbs RJ 等^[17]研究显示,PD 患者同胞、配偶向 PD 发展的趋势(出现运动迟缓、肌肉僵硬、及姿势异常等)较一般人群风险更高,血清抗尿素抗体阳性率也相对更高。提示 PD 存在家庭聚集现象,由此推断 HP 感染和 PD 的发生有关。McMahon BJ 等^[18]的研究也发现标准三联根除 HP 后患者平均步伐宽度、手臂活动情况、姿势步态等方面均有明显改善,证实了 HP 感染和 PD 的发生有关。研究结果显示,HP 感染者经 HP 根除治疗后成功根除率达 81.25%,且

HP 组根除治疗后,HP 组 UPDRS IV 评分降低并与非 HP 组基本一致(P>0.05)。患者运动症状得到明显改善,对药物长期服用引起的"开关现象"也起到一定的预防作用,其"开"期时间明显延长,由平均每天(9.24±1.33)h 不出现僵直等症状延长至(11.47±1.82)h,相反,"关"期的时间由治疗前的(4.34±0.83)h 缩短至治疗后的(3.16±0.95)h。这可能与根除 HP 后,促进了左旋多巴的吸收,延长其治疗期限,使人体内能够获取相对稳定水平的血药浓度有关^[9]。此外,本研究也证明了与常规治疗方法相比,PD 并 HP 感染经 HP 根除治疗后并没有增加不良反应及相关并发症的发生,这与 Rahne KE 等^[20]的研究结果基本一致。

综上所述,HP 感染和 PD 的发生有关,HP 根除治疗能显著改善 PD 患者的运动症状,安全有效,值得临床推广使用。虽然本研究对根除 HP 治疗 PD 的有效性 & 安全性做出了初步探讨结论,但对其作用机制仍有待后续大样本的随机对照临床试验,进一步研究。

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