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格列喹酮联合复方樟柳碱治疗糖尿病性视乳头炎临床疗效探究 *

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摘要 目的:探究格列喹酮联合复方樟柳碱在治疗糖尿病性乳头炎中的临床效果。**方法:**选择 2019 年 6 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受治疗的 100 例糖尿病性视乳头炎患者,按照其选择治疗方式的差异将其分为实验组与对照组(每组 50 例),对照组患者仅接受复方樟柳碱治疗,实验组患者在对照组基础上加用格列喹酮治疗,对比两组患者治疗效果、治疗前后视力水平、视野平均缺损程度、脂联素水平、超敏-C 反应蛋白(hypersensitive C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)水平、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)水平、不良情绪及生活质量的变化,对比治疗中不良反应发生率。**结果:**(1)实验组总有效率 98.00 %,对照组总有效率 86.00 %,两组比较差异明显($P<0.05$);(2)治疗前两组患者视力水平和视野平均缺损程度差异不大,治疗后两组患者视力水平明显提升,视野平均缺损程度明显下降,同时实验组视力水平高于对照组,视野平均缺损程度低于对照组($P<0.05$);(3)治疗前两组患者的脂联素、hs-CRP 以及 VEGF 水平无差异($P>0.05$),治疗后实验组脂联素水平高于对照组,hs-CRP 和 VEGF 水平低于对照组($P<0.05$);(4)治疗前两组 HAMA、HAMD 和 SF-36 评分无差异($P>0.05$),治疗后实验组 HAMA 和 HAMD 评分低于对照组($P<0.05$),SF-36 高于对照组($P<0.05$);(5)实验组不良反应总发生率 12.00 %,对照组为 10.00 %,两组对比无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**格列喹酮联合复方樟柳碱对糖尿病性视乳头炎具有较好的治疗效果,能够显著降低患者视野缺损程度,提高患者视力水平,降低患者炎症介质和血管生长因子水平,缓解患者的焦虑抑郁情绪,改善患者的生活质量,同时治疗的安全性还较高,值得临床推广应用。

关键词:格列喹酮;复方樟柳碱;糖尿病性视乳头炎;临床疗效

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Clinical Effect of Gliquidone Combined with Compound Anisodine on Diabetic Papillitis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of gliquidone combined with compound anisodine in the treatment of diabetic papillitis. **Methods:** A total of 100 patients with diabetic papillitis, who were treated in People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region from June 2019 to January 2020, were divided into experimental group and control group (50 cases in each group). The patients in the control group were given compound anisodine only, and the patients in the experimental group were treated with gliquidone on the basis of the control group's therapy. The treatment effect, vision level, average visual field defect degree, adiponectin level, hs-CRP level, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) level, adverse mood and quality of life of the two groups were compared before and after treatment, and the incidence of adverse reactions during treatment was compared. **Results:** (1) The total effective rate was 98.00 % in the experimental group and 86.00 % in the control group, with significant difference between the two groups ($P<0.05$). (2) Before treatment, there was no significant difference in visual acuity and visual field average defect degree between the two groups, but after treatment, the visual acuity of the two groups was significantly improved, while the visual field average defect degree of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). (3) Before treatment, the levels of adiponectin, hs-CRP and VEGF in the two groups were not significantly different ($P>0.05$), but after treatment, the levels of adiponectin in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group, but hs-CRP and VEGF in the experimental group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). (4) Before treatment, the scores of HAMA, HAMD and SF-36 in the two groups were not significantly different ($P>0.05$), while the scores of HAMA and HAMD in the experimental group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$), and SF-36 was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). (5) The total incidence of adverse reactions was 12.00 % in the experimental group and 10.00% in the control group, with little difference between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Gliquidone combined with compound anisodine has a good therapeutic effect on diabetic papillitis. It can significantly reduce the degree of visual field defect, improve patients' visual acuity, reduce the levels of inflammatory mediators and vascular growth factors, relieve patients' anxiety and depression, and improve patients' quality of life.

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At the same time, the treatment is safe and worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Gliquidone; Compound anisodine; Diabetic optic papillitis; Clinical efficacy

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前言

糖尿病是一种因胰岛素分泌不足或胰岛素抵抗引起的以慢性高血糖为典型临床特征的内分泌代谢性疾病,随着近些年社会老龄化趋势的显现以及人们生活方式的改变,糖尿病的发病率呈现逐年递增趋势。一项2017年的调研数据显示,全球共有约4.25亿糖尿病患者,其中国内患者总数约1.14亿,位居全球发病例数之首,有学者预估,至2045年度,全球糖尿病患者患病人群将达到7亿^[1,2]。临床实践发现,长期的高血糖状态会使机体各组织出现病变,尤其是眼、肾、神经等,发生功能障碍的几率较高^[3]。糖尿病视网膜病变是糖尿病患者晚期常见并发症类型之一,患者因视网膜形成新生血管往往会出现眼底病变,导致视力衰退,甚至失明,对患者的生活质量产生严重影响。视乳头炎是视网膜病变的一种,主要症状为视力减退,由小的中心暗点或旁中心暗点至全盲,一般1~2 d内达到最严重程度,此类患者晚期病变更为显著,视乳头周围视网膜会发生水肿、血管充盈等^[4]。当前临幊上对视乳头炎的治疗措施主要依赖药物治疗,格列喹酮是第二代口服磺脲类降糖药,属于高活性亲胰岛β细胞剂,可以同胰岛β细胞膜上的特异性受体相结合,诱导胰岛分泌适量胰岛素,以降低血糖浓度,樟柳碱属于抗胆碱药的一种,具有抗震颤、解痉、平喘、散瞳等功效,适用于视网膜血管痉挛、缺血性视神经炎等症^[5]。当前的已有研究指出,复方樟柳碱对糖尿病性视乳头炎具有一定的治疗效果,能够缓解患者临床症状、改善其视力^[6],但当前关于复方樟柳碱与格列喹酮联用研究较少,本文旨在探究联用复方樟柳碱与格列喹酮的可行性,以期为改善糖尿病性视乳头炎患者临床症状提供理论依据,现详述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2019年6月至2020年1月于我院接受治疗的100例糖尿病性视乳头炎患者,按照其选择治疗方式的差异将其分为实验组与对照组(每组各50例)。

纳入标准:(1)入组对象均符合中华医学会眼科学会眼底病学组制定的《我国糖尿病视网膜病变临床诊疗指南(2014年)》^[7]中糖尿病性视乳头炎诊断标准,且出现相应临床症状;(2)意识清晰能够配合进行调研;(3)治疗依从性较好。排除标准:(1)合并精神疾患者;(2)合并其他眼底疾病者;(3)合并恶性肿瘤者;(4)合并严重肝肾功能障碍者;(5)对调研应用药物过敏者。

剔除标准:(1)调研期间死亡病例;(2)调研期间主动要求退出者;(3)调研期间未遵医嘱服药者。

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均接受相同的糖尿病治疗措施,包括饮食调节、适当运动、按时服药等,同时对照组在常规糖尿病治疗基础上

加用复方樟柳碱注射液(华润紫竹药业有限公司,规格0.2 mg/支,国药准字H20000495),应用剂量为0.2 mg/次,1次/d,连续治疗14 d为一个疗程,本研究中连续治疗2个疗程;实验组在对照组基础上加用格列喹酮片(商品名:糖适平,北京万辉双鹤药业有限责任公司,规格30 mg/片,国药准字H10940258)进行治疗,应用剂量为15 mg~120 mg/d,具体根据患者实际情况选择,服药时机为餐前30 min,同样连续治疗24 d。

1.3 观察指标及评估标准

1.3.1 临床疗效 分别于治疗24 d后就两组的临床疗效进行评估。显效:治疗后患者视力较治疗前进步4行及以上,眼底渗血或出血情况得到了明显改善,且微血管瘤数目有明显减少,行眼底荧光血管造影检测显示黄斑水肿和血管渗漏明显减轻;有效:治疗后患者视力改善2~3行,眼底渗血或出血有了好转,微血管瘤数目较治疗前有减少,眼底荧光血管造影显示黄斑水肿与血管渗漏减轻;无效:治疗后患者上述指标均未得到明显的改观,眼底渗血或出血无变化甚至有加重,眼底荧光血管造影示黄斑水肿或血管渗漏加重;治疗有效率=(显效数+有效数)/总例数×100%。

1.3.2 治疗前后视力水平与视野缺损程度变化 分别于治疗前后对两组的视力水平与视野缺损程度进行评估,视力水平评估参照国际标准视力表进行,视力水平范围为1.0~2.0,分數越高代表受试者视力水平越好;视野缺损程度选择Octpus 900型静态自动视野计进行评估,每名患者连续评估3次,取平均值。

1.3.3 治疗前后患者实验室指标变化分析 分别于治疗前后对两组的脂联素水平、hs-CRP水平以及VEGF水平进行检测,血样采集条件为清晨空腹静脉血,采集后使用高速离心机离心,留血清置于-80℃条件下保存,待样本采集完毕后统一进行检测,检测方式均为酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA),使用试剂盒分别购自上海酶联生物技术有限公司、上海纪宁实业有限公司、江莱生物科技有限公司,检测过程严格遵守试剂盒说明书进行,每个指标检测3次,取平均值。

1.3.4 治疗前后两组不良情绪及生活质量分析 分别于治疗前后对两组的焦虑、抑郁以及生活质量进行评估,焦虑评估选择HAMA量表,合计14个项目,采用0~4分的5级评分法,量表总分为各量表得分之和,≥29分代表严重焦虑,21~28分代表明显焦虑,14~20分代表肯定焦虑,7~13分代表可能焦虑,6分及以下代表无焦虑^[8];抑郁评估选择HAMD量表进行,包括17个项目,总分为各项目得分之和,7分以下代表正常,7~17分代表可能有抑郁,18~24分代表肯定有抑郁,≥25分代表严重抑郁^[9]。

1.3.5 两组不良反应发生率比较 分别对两组治疗过程中各类不良反应诸如胃肠道反应、皮肤反应、头晕等的发生率进行统计,并开展组间差异性比较。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 20.0,计量数据采取($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,对比用t检验,

计数资料采取[n(%)]表示,采用卡方检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义^[10]。

2 结果

表 1 两组一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

	Index	Experience group (n=50)	Control group(n=50)
Gender	Male	26	27
	Female	24	23
Age (years)		45.81± 4.33	46.11± 3.98
Weight (kg)		63.29± 3.11	63.31± 2.98
BMI(kg/m ²)		21.28± 2.19	21.41± 2.35
Course of disease (years)		2.11± 0.32	2.09± 0.22
Education level illiterate	Illiteracy	3	2
	Primary school	7	9
	Junior middle school	14	16
Marital status	High school and above	26	23
	In marriage	45	44
	Not in marriage	5	6

2.2 两组疗效比较

实验组总有效率 98.00 %,对照组总有效率 86.00 %,实验

组的总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组疗效比较(例,%)
Table 2 Comparison of efficacy between two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Remarkable effect	Effective	Invalid	Effective rate
Experience group	50	40(80.00)	9(18.00)	1(2.00)	49(98.00)*
Control group	50	35(70.00)	8(16.00)	7(14.00)	43(86.00)

Note: compared with control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后视力水平与视野平均缺损程度比较

治疗前两组的视力水平、视野平均缺损程度组间比较无差异($P>0.05$),治疗后两组的视力水平均较治疗前出现了明显的

提高($P<0.05$),治疗后实验组视力水平高于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后两组的视野平均缺损程度均较治疗前有明显降低($P<0.05$),实验组的平均视野缺损程度低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后视力水平与视野平均缺损程度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of visual acuity level and visual field average defect degree between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Vision level		Mean visual field defect(dB)	
		Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Experience group	50	0.90± 0.21	1.51± 0.23*#	4.18± 0.22	2.28± 0.34*#
Control group	50	0.89± 0.19	1.38± 0.18*	4.21± 0.19	3.01± 0.18*

Note: compared with before intervention, * $P<0.05$, compared with control group, # $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组治疗前后实验室指标变化情况

治疗前两组的脂联素、hs-CRP 以及 VEGF 水平组间比较无差异($P>0.05$),治疗后两组的脂联素水平较治疗前有明显提高,hs-CRP 以及 VEGF 水平较治疗前有了明显降低($P<0.05$),治疗后实验组的脂联素水平高于对照组 ($P<0.05$),hs-CRP 以及 VEGF 水平均低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 4。

2.5 两组治疗前后不良情绪及生活质量变化分析

治疗前两组的 HAMA、HAMD 以及 SF-36 水平无差异 ($P>0.05$),治疗后两组的 HAMA 以及 HAMD 平均均较治疗前有了明显的降低,SF-36 评分有了明显提高($P<0.05$);治疗后实验组的 HAMA 以及 HAMD 评分低于对照组($P<0.05$),SF-36 评分高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 5。

表 4 两组治疗前后实验室指标变化情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 4 Changes of laboratory indexes before and after treatment in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Adiponectin(μmL)		hs-CRP(mg/L)		VEGF(pg/mL)	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
		intervention	intervention	intervention	intervention	intervention	intervention
Experience group	50	3.89± 0.33	5.38± 0.31**	11.01± 1.98	3.98± 0.98**	141.18± 20.19	71.28± 12.19**
Control group	50	3.82± 0.51	4.61± 0.29*	10.98± 2.01	5.18± 0.89*	140.89± 20.21	101.18± 10.98*

表 5 两组治疗前后不良情绪及生活质量变化分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 5 Analysis of adverse emotions and quality of life of two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	HAMA		HAMD		SF-36	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
		intervention	intervention	intervention	intervention	intervention	intervention
Experience group	50	30.18± 6.68	11.19± 2.11**	28.19± 2.32	10.28± 1.98**	50.19± 10.21	89.18± 12.27**
Control group	50	29.98± 7.11	15.87± 2.19*	28.31± 2.01	18.17± 1.77*	49.98± 11.11	78.18± 10.28*

2.6 两组治疗中不良反应发生率比较

实验组共发生胃肠道反应 3 例,皮肤反应 2 例,头晕 1 例,总发生率 12.00 %,对照组共发生胃肠道反应 1 例,皮肤反应 2

例,头晕 2 例,总发生率 10.00 %,两组不良反应发生率无差异($P>0.05$),见表 6。

表 6 两组治疗中不良反应发生率比较(例,%)
Table 6 Comparison of incidence of adverse reactions between two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Gastrointestinal reactions	Skin reaction	Dizzy	Total incidence
Experience group	50	3(6.00)	2(4.00)	1(2.00)	6(12.00)
Control group	50	1(2.00)	2(4.00)	2(4.00)	5(10.00)

3 讨论

随着近些年我国居民生活方式以及饮食结构的调整,糖尿病的患病率呈现逐年递增趋势,目前已成为危害我国居民正常生活的严重疾患之一^[11-13]。糖尿病视网膜病变是糖尿病最常见、最严重的并发症之一,目前我国糖尿病患者中视网膜病变的患病率已接近 40 %,研究指出随着病程的延长,糖尿病视网膜病变的几率可升高至 54 %^[14,15]。国外的调研显示,糖尿病视网膜病变发病缓慢,如病变未侵及黄斑,一般不易被发现,直至患者出现视物模糊、视力下降等症状前来就诊时,病情已难以控制,患者多出现不同程度的为血管病变,错过最佳治疗时机^[17]。

本研究结果显示实验组的总有效率 98.00 % 显著高于对照组的 86.00 %,提示联用格列喹酮能够显著升高临床治疗有效性。与 Jovana MV^[18]等学者的研究类似,该学者对 124 例糖尿病血管性假性视乳头炎的调研结果显示,联用复方樟柳碱与降糖药的观察组患者治疗有效率为 90.3 %,远高于对照组的 77.4 %。分析认为,复方樟柳碱是氢溴酸樟柳碱和普鲁卡因的复方制剂,应用后可以迅速改善眼部缺血缺氧症状,在预防视神经损伤方面效果显著,应用于糖尿病视网膜病变患者中能够显著改善患者的临床症状,达到治疗目的。然而单用复方樟柳碱对糖尿病所致的视乳头炎效果欠佳,单纯的缓解临床症状并不能够维持治疗效果,糖尿病病程的进展仍然会加重患者临床症状,但文中联用降糖药格列喹酮后,患者的临床症状既能够得到明

显改善,又能够明显改善糖尿病症状,二者联合应用起到了标本兼治的效果,从而提高了临床疗效^[19,20]。

本研究治疗后两组的视力水平均较治疗前有了明显的提高,视野缺损程度均较治疗前有了明显的降低,说明治疗效果值得肯定,实验组治疗后视力和视野缺损的改善优于对照组。与何军^[21]的研究类似,探讨复方樟柳碱治疗糖尿病缺血性视神经病变的临床疗效及对患者视力的影响,结果显示两组视力水平较治疗前显著提升,实验组视力水平变化显著高于对照组,两组视野缺损较治疗前显著下降,实验组视野缺损变化显著低于对照组。也有研究指出糖尿病性视乳头炎患者晚期多会出现视觉异常、视力骤降和视盘水肿,严重者甚至会出现视神经萎缩,复方樟柳碱含有氢溴酸樟柳碱和盐酸普鲁卡因,具有较好的改善视神经微循环效果,而格列喹酮的应用则能够有效控制患者血糖,从根本上改善视神经缺血缺氧症状,二药联用对改善临床症状更为明显^[22-24]。

有研究指出,脂联素是一种由脂肪组织分泌的特异性血浆蛋白,在糖尿病患者体内能够发挥类似胰岛素的降糖作用,同时糖尿病视网膜病变的严重程度多与个体的血清脂联素水平呈现负相关,因而脂联素常常被用于糖尿病视网膜病变疗效评价中^[25-27]。此外多数研究证实,糖尿病性视乳头炎与机体的炎症状态呈现明显相关,视网膜病变越严重,机体炎症状态越明显,VEGF 是一种与新生血管密切相关的实验室指标,VEGF 水平的异常升高往往代表机体微血管处于异常增殖状态,而糖尿病

性视乳头炎是一种与新生血管密切相关的疾病,VEGF 水平的降低往往代表该病症得到了明显缓解^[28,29]。本研究两组治疗前后脂联素、hs-CRP 以及 VEGF 水平的变化进行了分析,结果显示,治疗后实验组的脂联素水平明显更高,hs-CRP 以及 VEGF 水平明显更低,治疗后 hs-CRP 水平低于对照组说明了联合治疗能够显著改善患者的炎症状态^[30,31]。目前,没有学者研究格列喹酮联合复方樟柳碱治疗糖尿病性视乳头炎后患者的脂联素、hs-CRP 及 VEGF 水平变化。但与裴瑞^[32]等学者探究复方血栓通胶囊联合羟苯磺酸钙治疗早期糖尿病性视网膜病变患者的临床疗效及对血清 hs-CRP,VEGF 和胰岛素样生长因子 1 (IGF-1) 水平的影响的研究类似,结果显示血清 hs-CRP,VEGF 和 IGF-1 水平均较治疗前明显降低,且观察组改善情况显著优于对照组。治疗后实验组的焦虑抑郁情绪较治疗前得到了明显缓解,同时改善程度更优于对照组,而生活质量评分的比较则说明治疗后实验组生活状态明显更优,与迟静^[33]的研究类似,探讨音乐放松疗法干预对糖尿病视网膜病变患者焦虑抑郁情绪,应对方式及生活质量的影响,结果显示干预后,观察组的焦虑自评量表,抑郁自评量表,特质应对方式问卷量表中消极应对评分显著低于干预前及对照组,积极应对评分及中文版低视力患者生活质量量表评分均显著高于干预前及对照组,说明临床症状的改善有助于提高患者的生活质量,有助于改善其预后。关于两组不良反应的比较说明虽然联用格列喹酮会增加治疗不良反应,但安全性总体来说处于可控制状态,仅较对照组增加了 1 例不良反应,长期应用具有较高的可行性。与利焕廉^[34]等学者的研究类似,该学者们探究复方樟柳碱联合降糖药物治疗血管性假性视乳头炎的可行性及依从性进行研究,结果显示观察组研究对象的不良反应发生率为 12.9 % 低于对照组 14.5 % 的不良反应率,但无显著差异性。说明格列喹酮联合复方樟柳碱对糖尿病性视乳头炎,治疗的安全性较高。

综上所述,格列喹酮联合复方樟柳碱对糖尿病性视乳头炎具有较好的治疗效果,能够显著降低患者视野缺损程度,提高患者视力水平,降低患者炎症介质和血管生长因子水平,缓解患者的焦虑抑郁情绪,改善患者的生活质量,同时治疗的安全性还较高。

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