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正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布对类风湿关节炎患者疾病活动指标、炎症因子及红细胞免疫功能的影响*

刘 颖 黄艳艳 林书典 潘楚瑛 张 延 杨 舟 詹宇威

(海南省人民医院 / 海南医学院附属海南医院风湿免疫科 海南海口 570311)

摘要 目的:探讨正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布对类风湿关节炎(RA)患者疾病活动指标、炎症因子及红细胞免疫功能的影响。**方法:**选取2016年8月~2019年10月我院接收的117例RA患者。根据随机数字表法分为研究组(n=59)、对照组(n=58)。对照组予以塞来昔布治疗,研究组在对照组的基础上联合正清风痛宁片治疗,两组均治疗1个月。统计两组治疗1个月后的临床疗效。比较两组治疗前、治疗1个月后的疾病活动指标[类风湿因子(RF)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、血沉(ESR)],红细胞免疫功能指标CR1、CD59以及炎症因子指标[肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白介素-1 β (IL-1 β)以及白介素-6(IL-6)],记录两组治疗期间不良反应情况。**结果:**研究组治疗1个月后的总有效率为89.83%(53/59),高于对照组的72.41%(42/58)(P<0.05)。两组不良反应发生率对比无差异(P>0.05)。两组治疗1个月后RF、CRP、ESR、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 以及IL-6水平均较治疗前下降,且研究组低于对照组(P<0.05)。两组治疗1个月后CR1、CD59均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组(P<0.05)。**结论:**正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗RA患者,疗效显著,可有效降低患者疾病活动指标、炎症因子水平,提高红细胞免疫功能,且不增加不良反应发生率。

关键词:正清风痛宁片;塞来昔布;类风湿关节炎;疾病活动;炎症因子;红细胞免疫功能

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Effect of Zhengqingfengtongning Tablet Combined with Celecoxib on Disease Activity Indexes, Inflammatory Factors and Red Blood Cell Immune Function in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis*

LIU Ying, HUANG Yan-yan, LIN Shu-dian, PAN Chu-ying, ZHANG Yan, YANG Zhou, ZHAN Yu-wei

(Department of Rheumatology Immunology, Hainan People's Hospital/Hainan Hospital Affiliated to Hainan Medical College, Haikou, Hainan, 570311, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of Zhengqingfengtongning tablet combined with celecoxib on disease activity index, inflammatory factors and red blood cell immune function in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). **Methods:** 117 patients with RA who were admitted to our hospital from August 2016 to October 2019 were selected. The patients were randomly divided into control group (n=58) and study group (n=59) by random number table method. The control group was treated with celecoxib, and the study group was treated with Zhengqingfengtongning tablet on the basis of the control group. Both groups were treated for 1 month. The clinical effect of the two groups at 1 month after treatment was statisticied. Disease activity indexes [rheumatoid factor (RF), C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte (ESR)], red blood cell immune function indexes CR1, CD59, and inflammatory factors [tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) and interleukin-6 (IL-6)] were compared between the two groups before treatment and 1 month after treatment, and the adverse reactions during treatment were recorded. **Results:** The total effective rate of the study group after one month was 89.83% (53/59), which was higher than 72.41% (42/58) of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). 1 month after treatment, RF, CRP, ESR, TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 levels in both groups decreased compared with those before treatment, and the study group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). 1 month after treatment, CR1 and CD59 in both groups were increased compared with those before treatment, and the study group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Zhengqingfengtongning tablet combined with celecoxib in the treatment of patients with RA has a significant effect, which can effectively reduce disease activity indexes and inflammatory factors in patients, improve the red blood cell immune function, and which do not increase the incidence of adverse reactions.

Key words: Zhengqingfengtongning tablet; Celecoxib; Rheumatoid arthritis; Disease activity; Inflammatory factor; Red blood cell immune function

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作者简介:刘颖(1986-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:风湿免疫,E-mail: liuy560@126.com

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前言

类风湿关节炎(RA)是一种病因未明的以炎性滑膜炎为主的慢性系统性疾病,全球成人的发病率为0.5%~1.0%,在我国RA的发病率约为0.2~0.4%^[1]。RA呈一定的对称性和多关节性发病,随着病情的发展,可出现关节僵硬,软骨骨质破坏,最终导致关节畸形甚至功能丧失^[2,3]。目前临床针对RA的治疗多使用非甾体类抗炎药物缓解症状为主^[4]。塞来昔布是非甾体类抗炎药的一种,既往常用于治疗骨关节炎、RA、成人急性疼痛和强直性脊柱炎等疾病,可获得一定的疗效^[5,6]。然而该药长期应用不良反应较大,且停药后易复发,降低患者治疗依从性。正清风痛宁片是一种中成药,具有祛风除湿、活血通络、抗炎、抗风湿及调节免疫等作用^[7]。本研究通过对我院收治的部分RA患者予以正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗,疗效显著,现作以下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2016年8月~2019年10月我院接收的117例RA患者。纳入标准:(1)均符合2015年美国风湿病学会类风湿关节炎的治疗指南中有关RA的相关诊断标准^[8];(2)患者及其家属知情并签署同意书;(3)实验室检查类风湿因子(RF)阳性,临床表现为关节持续性肿胀、疼痛,伴有晨僵;(4)入院前1个月内未进行过相关治疗者。排除标准:(1)对本次研究用药不耐受者;(2)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(3)合并有较为严重的血液系统疾病者;(4)合并恶性肿瘤、痛风、肝肾功能障碍者;(5)合并急慢性感染者;(6)伴其他结缔组织病变者。根据随机数字表法分为对照组(n=58)与研究组(n=59)。其中研究组女26例,男33例,病程11个月~6年,平均(3.92±0.76)年;年龄35~69岁,平均(44.06±5.27)岁。对照组女27例,男31例,病程9个月~5年,平均(3.84±0.73)年;年龄32~69岁,平均(43.87±5.39)岁。

表1 两组临床疗效比较例(%)
Table 1 Comparison of clinical effects between the two groups n(%)

Groups	Clinical cure	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=58)	8(13.79)	19(32.76)	15(25.86)	16(27.59)	42(72.41)
Study group(n=59)	12(20.34)	25(42.37)	16(27.12)	6(10.17)	53(89.83)
χ^2					5.811
P					0.016

2.2 疾病活动指标比较

两组治疗前RF、CRP、ESR水平比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗1个月后CRP、RF、ESR水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表2。

2.3 炎症因子指标比较

两组治疗前IL-1β、TNF-α、IL-6比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗1个月后TNF-α、IL-1β、IL-6水平均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表3。

2.4 红细胞免疫功能指标比较

两组治疗前CD59、CR1比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗1

个月后CR1、CD59均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表4。

2.5 不良反应发生率比较

两组不良反应发生率对比无差异($P>0.05$);详见表5。

3 讨论

RA是风湿免疫科的常见疾病,致残率和复发率均较高,临床主要表现为关节畸形、晨僵、体重减轻、乏力等症状,随着疾病进展,还可出现神经系统、呼吸系统、肾脏等多系统并发症,临床危害性较大^[10-12]。该病的主要病理改变在于滑膜炎侵蚀软

表 2 疾病活动指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of disease activity indexes($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	RF(U/mL)		CRP(mg/L)		ESR(mm/h)	
	Before treatment	1 month after treatment	Before treatment	1 month after treatment	Before treatment	1 month after treatment
Control group(n=58)	56.27± 6.26	38.73± 6.46 ^a	47.58± 6.32	33.28± 6.86 ^a	69.26± 7.41	48.66± 7.34 ^a
Study group(n=59)	56.71± 5.18	23.87± 5.23 ^a	48.05± 6.25	25.47± 5.21 ^a	69.84± 6.13	32.18± 5.73 ^a
t	0.415	13.686	0.404	6.942	0.462	13.550
P	0.679	0.000	0.687	0.000	0.645	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

表 3 炎症因子指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	TNF- α ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)		IL-1 β (pg/mL)		IL-6(ng/L)	
	Before treatment	1 month after treatment	Before treatment	1 month after treatment	Before treatment	1 month after treatment
Control group(n=58)	22.93± 3.68	16.95± 2.92 ^a	98.96± 7.73	62.44± 7.66 ^a	27.06± 3.48	18.75± 2.48 ^a
Study group(n=59)	22.81± 3.62	10.28± 2.34 ^a	98.54± 8.25	38.14± 6.35 ^a	26.95± 3.48	11.32± 2.61 ^a
t	0.178	13.646	0.284	18.694	0.171	15.780
P	0.859	0.000	0.777	0.000	0.865	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

表 4 红细胞免疫功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \times 10^{-2}$)
Table 4 Comparison of red blood cell immune function indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s, \times 10^{-2}$)

Groups	CR1		CD59	
	Before treatment	1 month after treatment	Before treatment	1 month after treatment
Control group(n=58)	16.89± 2.30	21.27± 2.24 ^a	88.27± 7.24	93.37± 6.83 ^a
Study group(n=59)	17.09± 2.27	25.19± 2.75 ^a	88.03± 6.26	97.52± 8.32 ^a
t	0.473	8.445	0.192	2.946
P	0.637	0.000	0.848	0.004

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

表 5 不良反应发生率比较例(%)
Table 5 Comparison of adverse reactions between the two groups n(%)

Groups	Rash	Gastrointestinal Response	Alanine aminotransferase increase	Nausea and vomiting	Total incidence rate
Control group(n=58)	2(3.45)	1(1.72)	1(1.72)	2(3.45)	6(10.34)
Study group(n=59)	3(5.08)	2(3.39)	1(1.69)	3(5.08)	9(15.25)
χ^2					0.631
P					0.427

骨及软骨下骨组织造成的骨破坏,而现有关 RA 的发病机制尚不十分明确,多认为是一种多细胞、抗原驱动参与发病的自身免疫性疾病^[13-15]。由于 RA 病因极其复杂,目前尚无特效方案根治该类疾病,多以控制病情、改善关节预后为主要目的。既往研究表明^[16],RA 患者通常存在不同程度的炎症反应,而炎症反应也是 RA 疾病进展中的高危因素。也有研究显示补体调节蛋白与 RA 有着密切的关系,在 RA 的发病和发展中起着关键作用^[17]。CD59 属于补体调控蛋白,具有补体调节、避免补体攻击自身细胞的作用^[18]。CR1 常粘附于红细胞膜表面,是一种具有极高亲和力的受体,可提高细胞消除免疫复合物、吞噬功能和抑制炎

症因子的表达作用^[19]。CD59、CR1 的失调可诱发自身免疫性疾病。此外,目前有关 RA 的诊断尚无金标准,多以风湿疾病活动指标如 RF、ESR、CRP 等为主^[20]。因此在治疗过程中观察患者疾病活动指标、炎症反应、CD59、CR1 的变化有利于掌握患者病情和评估患者的预后。

本次研究结果显示,研究组治疗 1 个月后的总有效率为 89.83%,高于对照组的 72.41%,且疾病活动指标改善情况优于对照组,可见正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗 RA 患者,可进一步提高治疗效果。CRP 可与淋巴细胞表面的受体结合进而调节机体免疫功能;其中 RF 是以变性 IgG 为靶抗原的自身抗

体,是RA诊断中最常用的检测指标;ESR的水平迅速上升时,表明机体处于病理状态^[21]。塞来昔布治疗RA的主要作用机制在于通过抑制环氧酶,从而抑制前列腺素的合成,进而发挥消炎止痛的效果^[22,23]。青风藤为风寒湿痹之良药,具有舒筋活血、祛风除湿的功效,对多种痹症有显著的治疗作用,正清风痛宁片则是以青风藤中提取的盐酸青藤碱为主要成分的中药制剂^[24,25]。两种药物从不同的作用机制出发,发挥协同作用,共同促进疗效提升。本研究观察正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗RA患者对其炎症反应、CD59、CR1的影响,结果显示,正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗可有效降低炎症因子水平,提高红细胞免疫功能。究其原因,正清风痛宁片可减少前列腺素E2的合成,选择性抑制环氧酶-2的活性,发挥较强的抗炎及免疫抑制等类糖皮质激素样作用^[26,27]。也有研究显示^[28],正清风痛宁片的抗炎机制可通过促进肾上腺皮质激素分泌,产生非特异性抗炎作用,进而起到抗氧化、抗炎、镇痛、改善微循环、免疫抑制的作用^[29,30]。此外,研究结果还显示正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗安全可靠。本次研究尚存在样本量偏少,且未能考察不同剂量用药疗效的缺陷,后续报道将通过开展多中心调查、扩大样本量,设置不同剂量用药的分组进行深入研究,以期获取更为准确的数据。

综上所述,正清风痛宁片联合塞来昔布治疗RA患者,疗效显著,可有效降低患者疾病活动指标、炎症因子水平,提高红细胞免疫功能,且不增加不良反应发生率。

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