

免疫球蛋白治疗手足口病合并弛缓性瘫痪的临床疗效

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摘要 目的:观察静脉注射人血免疫球蛋白(IVIG)治疗重症手足口病(HFMD)合并急性弛缓性瘫痪(AFP)的疗效。方法:46例重症HFMD合并AFP患儿按随机抽签法分为治疗组与对照组,各23例。在均接受干扰素、甘露醇、甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠及对症支持等治疗的基础上,治疗组同时给予IVIG治疗,2 g/(kg·d)×5 d。对两组患儿体温、瘫痪肢体肌力、精神状况、皮疹情况进行比较。结果:治疗组与对照组的治愈率分别为52.17%、17.39% ($P < 0.05$)。治疗组与对照组的发热持续时间分别为(1±0.97)d、(3±1.08)d,精神恢复时间分别为(3±1.09)d、(5±2.74)d,患肢肌力恢复时间分别为(72±12.22)d、(119±15.05)d,三大主要症状治疗组均较对照组显著缩短($P < 0.05$)。结论:IVIG治疗重症HFMD合并AFP,能减轻患者症状、缩短病程、改善预后。

关键词 重症手足口病;免疫球蛋白;急性弛缓性瘫痪;疗效

Clinical Efficacy of Immunoglobulin in the Treatment of Hand Foot and Mouth Disease Complicating with Acute Flaccid Paralysis

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic efficacy of immunoglobulin (IVIG) in the treatment for severe hand foot and mouth disease (HFMD) complicating with acute flaccid paralysis (AFP). METHODS: 46 cases of severe HFMD complicating with AFP were randomly divided into treatment group and control group with 23 cases in each group. Both groups received interferon, mannitol, methylprednisolone sodium succinate and supporting treatment; treatment group was additionally treated with IVIG, 2 g/(kg·d)×5 d. The clinical efficacies were compared between 2 groups, including body temperature, muscle strength of paralysis of limbs, spiritual state and rash. RESULTS: The cure rates of treatment group and control group were 52.17% and 17.39% ($P < 0.05$). The duration of fever were (1±0.97) d and (3±1.08) d; the time of spiritual state recovery were (3±1.09) d and (5±2.74) d; the time of muscle strength recovery were (72±12.22) d and (119±15.05) d, respectively. The duration of the main symptoms in treatment group was shorter than in control group ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: IVIG may play important roles in relieving symptoms, shortening course, and improving the prognosis in children with severe HFMD complicating with AFP.

KEYWORDS Severe hand foot and mouth disease; Immunoglobulin; Acute flaccid paralysis; Therapeutic efficacy

手足口病(HFMD)是由肠道病毒引起的传染病,多发生于5岁以下的婴幼儿,多数具有自限性。但少数重症病例中,患儿可表现出严重的神经并发症,比如脑脊髓炎,无菌性脑膜炎及急性弛缓性瘫痪(AFP)等^[1-2]。如果病情发展快,易导致死亡。至今,治疗重症小儿手足口病缺乏特效药物^[3]。重症小儿手足口病常由EV71型肠道病毒感染所致,静脉注射人血免疫球蛋白(IVIG)可作为重症肠道病毒感染的免疫治疗手段^[4],而IVIG治疗重症HFMD合并AFP的疗效尚不明确。本研究旨在观察IVIG在治疗重症HFMD合并AFP的疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

2011年1月—2013年9月在本院治疗的200例HFMD患儿中选择46例(男性20例,女性26例)严重程度基本对等的重症HFMD合并AFP患儿为研究对象,并按照随机抽签法分为治疗组与对照组,各23例。两组患儿年龄在2~6岁,均符合卫生部制定的《手足口病诊疗指南(2010版)》^[5]和AFP诊断标准^[6]。同时均排除神经系统、免疫系统等基础疾病。研究对象监护人签署知情同意书,研究获重庆市红十字会医院医学研

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究伦理委员会审批同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法。两组患儿均接受干扰素、甘露醇、甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠及对症支持治疗等基础治疗,治疗组同时给予IVIG治疗,2 g/(kg·d)×5 d。入院后1、2、3、4、8、12周监测体温、皮疹、精神状况及动态评估患儿瘫痪肢体肌力。

1.2.2 疗效判定标准。治愈:体温正常,患肢肌力V级,精神好(食欲佳,可自行玩耍),无新鲜皮疹;有效:发热症状明显缓解,精神好转(食欲渐恢复),患肢肌力Ⅲ~Ⅳ级;无效:症状和阳性体征均无改善或进一步加重。疗效判定标准参考研究对象纳入标准。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究数据资料采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件包进行统计学处理。两组间比较采用 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组患儿临床疗效比较见表1;两组患儿主要症状持续时间比较见表2。

3 讨论

自从在多伦多发生第1例手足口病后,世界各地陆续报道了手足口病的暴发流行,近年来亚洲地区尤其明显,从

表1 两组患儿临床疗效比较[例(率, %)]

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical efficacies between 2 groups [case(rate, %)]

组别	n	治愈	有效	无效
治疗组	23	12(52.17*)	8(34.78)	3(13.04)
对照组	23	4(17.39)	7(30.43)	12(52.17)

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.05$

表2 两组患儿主要症状持续时间比较($\bar{x} \pm s, d$)

Tab 2 Comparison of the duration of main symptoms between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s, d$)

组别	n	发热持续时间	精神恢复时间	患肢肌力恢复时间
治疗组	23	1 ± 0.97*	3 ± 1.09*	72 ± 12.22*
对照组	23	3 ± 1.08	5 ± 2.74	119 ± 15.05

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.05$

1997年开始,在马来西亚、新加坡、台湾地区、越南及中国大陆不断出现大流行^[7]。不同国家及地区的暴发,不同类型的临床表现及并发症,预后或好或差,除了与患儿本身体质有关,很大可能与不同病毒或病毒亚型有关。在我国,全国手足口病发病率呈上升趋势,危重症及死亡比例逐年增高,出现AFP的患儿也较前增多。

AFP又称急性弛缓性麻痹,急性起病,是以肌张力减弱、肌力下降和腱反射减弱或消失为主的一组疾病。其临床表现与脊髓灰质炎、格林-巴利综合征、横贯性脊髓炎等疾病相似。目前非脊髓灰质炎肠道病毒(NPEV)感染成为引起AFP的主要病因,据报道至少20余种NPEV血清型可导致AFP,其中又以肠道病毒EV71型和柯萨奇病毒为主^[8-9]。

重症HFMD合并AFP导致神经损伤的发病机制除病毒直接作用外,还有免疫反应参与其中^[10],EV71重症感染发病机制涉及白细胞计数增多,白介素10(IL-10)、IL-13、肿瘤坏死因子7(TNF-7)等细胞因子升高,血糖增高,淋巴细胞增生和耗竭等应激反应和全身炎症免疫反应。

目前治疗重症HFMD合并AFP尚无疗效肯定的药物,各大医疗机构都在积极寻找治疗手足口病的有效方案,其中IVIG得到了广泛的应用。IVIG主要成分为IgG,不仅包含有多反应性天然抗体,还有针对异型抗原的抗体,能中和毒素,调节炎性介质的产生,改善内环境^[11]。IVIG主要通过以下3种途径发挥作用^[12]:(1)IVIG中含有针对病毒本身的中和抗体,可直接作用病毒使其失去感染性^[13];(2)IVIG的IgG Fc段具有免疫调节作用,不仅能竞争性中和Fc受体,还能通过Fc段唾液酸化诱导抗炎反应^[14];(3)IVIG含有针对干扰素、IL-6、IL-8等炎性因子及趋化因子的抗体^[15]。

本研究结果发现,IVIG治疗23例重症HFMD合并AFP后,治愈率为52.17%,显著高于对照组的17.39%($P < 0.05$);同时治疗组的好转率(治愈+有效)为86.96%,亦显著高于对照组的47.83%($P < 0.05$),提示IVIG在治疗重症HFMD合并AFP具有显著临床作用。IVIG在治疗重症HFMD时,对于发热时间的缩短、精神状态的改善都有积极的作用。治疗组与对照组的发热持续时间分别为(1 ± 0.97)d、(3 ± 1.08)d,精神恢复时间分别为(3 ± 1.09)d、(5 ± 2.74)d,患肢肌力恢复时间分别为(72 ± 12.22)d、(119 ± 15.05)d,三大主要症状治疗组均较对照

组显著缩短($P < 0.05$)。有研究发现,对于重症HFMD患儿尽早使用IVIG治疗,能明显缩短患儿的退热、皮疹消退的时间,从而缩短患儿的住院天数,具有良好的治疗效果^[16]。同时,有报道大剂量IVIG治疗手足口病重症并脑炎的疗效显著^[17]。

综上所述,IVIG治疗重症HFMD合并AFP患儿,能改善症状、缩短病程、改善预后。

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西妥昔单抗治疗不同性别大肠癌患者的疗效观察

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摘要 目的:观察西妥昔单抗治疗不同性别大肠癌患者的疗效。方法:回顾性分析我院2013年1月—2014年3月住院手术治疗的表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)阳性的KRAS野生型的大肠癌患者92例,以性别分成男、女两组,均采用FOLFIRI+西妥昔单抗方案治疗,临床病理学特征、治疗效果及不良反应与性别之间的关系。结果:大肠癌患者中男女比例1.42:1;高分化腺癌男组33例(61.11%)、女组9例(23.68%),中分化腺癌男组9例(16.67%)、女组19例(50.00%),两组间差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);女组客观有效率(ORR)为34.21%,较男组(14.81%)高($P=0.029$),女组疾病控制率(DCR)为73.68%,较男组(50.00%)高($P=0.023$),两组间差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);女组患者治疗后皮疹发生率(57.89%)明显高于男组(33.33%),差异有统计学意义($P=0.019$),而其他不良反应在患者性别间的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:大肠癌以男性多见,男组病理学分型高分化腺癌明显高于女组;女性患者在接受FOLFIRI标准化疗+西妥昔单抗治疗后获益更明显;女性大肠癌患者使用西妥昔单抗后更易发生皮疹。

关键词 大肠癌;性别;临床病理;西妥昔单抗

Efficacy Observation of Cetuximab in the Treatment of Colorectal Cancer Patients with Different Gender

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic efficacy of cetuximab in the treatment of colorectal cancer patients with different gender. METHODS: 92 colorectal cancer patients with positive EGFR and wide-type KRAS gene underwent surgery in our hospital during Jan. 2013—Mar. 2014, were divided into 2 groups by gender. Both groups were given FOLFIRI and cetuximab. The relationship of clinical pathological features, treatment effect and ADR with gender was analyzed comparatively. RESULTS: The proportion of patients with colorectal cancer was 1.42:1 in men and women; there were 33 cases of well differentiated adenocarcinoma in male group (61.11%), 9 cases in female group (23.68%); 9 cases of moderate differentiated adenocarcinoma in male group (16.67%), 19 cases in female group (50.00%); the difference was statistically significance. ORR (34.21%) of female group was higher than that (14.81%) of male group ($P=0.029$); DCR (73.68%) of female group was higher than that (50.00%) of male group ($P=0.023$); there was statistical significance ($P<0.05$); the incidence of rash (57.89%) in female group was significantly higher than in male group (33.33%); there was statistical significance ($P=0.019$); whereas, the difference of other ADR between male and female had no statistical significance ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Colorectal cancer is more common in male, and the incidence of well differentiated adenocarcinoma of male group is significantly higher than in female group; therapeutic efficacy of female patients is more obvious after receiving FOLFIRI standard chemotherapy+cetuximab treatment; colorectal cancer female patients are more likely to have rash after receiving cetuximab.

KEYWORDS Colorectal cancer; Gender; Clinical pathology; Cetuximab

大肠癌在人类恶性肿瘤疾病中发病率较高,其排位仅次于肺癌、胃癌、食管癌^[1]。近年来,大肠癌罹患者人数逐年攀升,而且临床误诊率相对较高,已成为严重影响人民健康的重要疾病。对于医务工作者来说,当务之急是如何针对大肠癌进行早期诊断及早期治疗^[2]。已有大量试验证实表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)是抗肿瘤靶向治疗的关键靶点之一,大肠癌患者中表皮生长因子受体大部分均呈现高表达状态;表皮生长因

子受体抑制剂中代表性药物为西妥昔单抗,可以竞争性结合表皮生长因子受体,抑制肿瘤细胞生长与分化,其联合化疗药物治疗时能够提升化疗药物的治疗效果。现回顾性分析我院2013年1月—2014年3月住院手术治疗的大肠癌的患者92例,探讨大肠癌早期治疗的方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

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