

# 琥珀酸亚铁治疗妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的疗效与安全性观察

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**摘要** 目的:观察琥珀酸亚铁治疗妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的疗效和安全性。方法:90例妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的妊娠期妇女随机均分为观察组和对照组。治疗前2周,所有妊娠妇女均停用有关补充铁元素的药物,检测红细胞(RBC)、血红蛋白(Hb)、血清铁蛋白(SF)等血液指标。观察组妊娠期妇女给予琥珀酸亚铁片2片,饭后口服,每日2次;对照组妊娠期妇女给予硫酸亚铁片2片,饭后口服,每日2次。两组疗程均为1个月。观察两组妊娠期妇女的临床疗效,治疗前后RBC、Hb、SF水平及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组妊娠期妇女总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。治疗后,两组妊娠期妇女RBC、Hb、SF水平均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。两组妊娠期妇女不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。结论:琥珀酸亚铁片治疗妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的疗效和安全性均较好。

**关键词** 琥珀酸亚铁;妊娠;缺铁性贫血;疗效;安全性

## Efficacy and Safety Observation of Ferrous Succinate in the Treatment of Pregnancy Complicated with Iron Deficiency Anemia

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To observe the efficacy and safety of ferrous succinate in the treatment of pregnancy complicated with iron deficiency anemia. METHODS: 90 pregnant women with iron deficiency anemia were randomly divided into treatment group and control group. All patients were stopped drugs related to iron supplement 2 weeks before treatment, and the blood indexes were detected, including red blood cell count (RBC), hemoglobin concentration (Hb) and serum ferritin concentration (SF), etc. The treatment group was orally given 2 Ferrous succinate tablets after a meal, twice a day; control group was orally given 2 Ferrous sulfate tablets after a meal, twice a day. The treatment course for both groups was 1 month. The clinic data was observed, including clinical efficacy, RBC, Hb and SF level before and after treatment, and the incidence of adverse reactions. RESULTS: The total effective rate in treatment group was significantly higher than control group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). After treatment, the RBC, Hb and SF level in 2 groups were significantly higher than before, and treatment group was higher than control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The difference was not statistically significant in the incidence of adverse reactions ( $P > 0.05$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Ferrous succinate tablets has good efficacy and safety in the treatment of pregnancy complicated with iron deficiency anemia.

**KEYWORDS** Ferrous succinate; Pregnancy; Iron deficiency anemia; Efficacy; Safety

缺铁性贫血是一种常见的贫血性病症,发病范围广泛,尤其在妊娠期妇女及婴幼儿中较为多见<sup>[1]</sup>。其发病机制为妊娠期妇女体内铁含量不足,难以满足正常红细胞的需求,从而导致贫血症状的发生。引起铁含量不足的主要原因有铁元素摄入量不足、铁元素流失过多及铁元素的吸收受到障碍等<sup>[2]</sup>。妊娠期妇女为缺铁性贫血的高发人群,可造成不良的妊娠结果,如胎儿发育异常、心力衰竭,严重者可导致胎死腹中<sup>[3]</sup>。因此,对妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的患者进行有效积极的治疗具有十分重大的意义。在本研究中笔者观察了琥珀酸亚铁治疗妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的疗效和安全性,以为临床治疗提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 资料来源

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选取2012年2月—2014年6月慈溪市妇幼保健院收治的90例妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的妊娠期妇女。纳入标准:(1)均符合缺铁性贫血的诊断标准;(2)均为单胎妊娠;(3)未服用过治疗缺铁性贫血的相关药物。排除标准:(1)恶性肿瘤;(2)急慢性失血;(3)伴有其他类型血液系统疾病。将所有妊娠期妇女按随机数字表法均分为观察组和对照组。两组妊娠期妇女年龄、孕周、贫血程度等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经该院医学伦理委员会批准,所有妊娠期妇女均签署了知情同意书。

### 1.2 治疗方法

治疗前2周,所有妊娠期妇女均停用有关补充铁元素的药物,检测红细胞(RBC)、血红蛋白(Hb)、血清铁蛋白(SF)等血液指标。观察组妊娠期妇女给予琥珀酸亚铁片(四川奥邦药业有限公司,规格:0.1 g/片)2片,饭后口服,每日2次;对照组

表1 两组妊娠期妇女基本资料比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab 1 Comparison of basic information between 2 groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	年龄,岁	孕周,周	轻度贫血,例	中度贫血,例	重度贫血,例
观察组	45	26.8±3.3	23.4±2.7	11	21	13
对照组	45	27.4±4.1	24.1±2.9	13	20	12

妊娠期妇女给予硫酸亚铁片(济南永宁制药股份有限公司,规格:0.3 g/片)2片,饭后口服,每日2次。两组妊娠期妇女疗程均为1个月。

### 1.3 观察指标

观察两组妊娠期妇女治疗前后RBC、Hb、SF水平及不良反应发生情况。

### 1.4 疗效判定标准<sup>[4]</sup>

显效:贫血症状基本消失,RBC $>3.5 \times 10^{12} L^{-1}$ ,Hb $>100 g/L$ ;有效:贫血症状明显好转,RBC略有升高,Hb升高 $\geq 20 g/L$ ;无效:贫血症状无转好,Hb升高 $< 20 g/L$ ,RBC无明显变化。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件对所有数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用方差分析;计数资料以率表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组妊娠期妇女治疗前后RBC、Hb、SF比较

治疗前,两组妊娠期妇女RBC、Hb、SF水平比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );治疗后,两组妊娠期妇女RBC、Hb、SF水平均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),详见表2。

表2 两组妊娠期妇女治疗前后RBC、Hb、SF水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Tab 2 Comparison of RBC, Hb and SF between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	RBC, $\times 10^{12} L^{-1}$		Hb, g/L		SF, $\mu g/L$	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	45	2.29±0.83	3.84±0.88**	70.10±13.60	113.70±13.50**	4.13±1.75	53.66±21.45**
对照组	45	2.34±0.71	3.48±0.67*	68.40±11.70	105.50±10.20*	4.21±1.86	40.13±15.41*

注:与治疗前比较,\* $P < 0.05$ ;与对照组比较,\*\* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ ; vs. control group, \*\* $P < 0.05$

### 2.2 两组妊娠期妇女临床疗效比较

治疗后,观察组妊娠期妇女总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),详见表3。

表3 两组妊娠期妇女临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 3 Comparison of clinical efficacies between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	显效	有效	无效	总有效率,%
观察组	45	24(53.33)	17(37.78)	4(8.89)	91.11
对照组	45	14(31.11)	18(40.00)	13(28.89)	71.11

### 2.3 两组妊娠期妇女不良反应比较

两组妊娠期妇女不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),详见表4。

## 3 讨论

缺铁性贫血为各年龄段均可发生的一种比较频发的疾病<sup>[5]</sup>。铁为人体血液中Hb合成所必需的一种元素,体内铁元素的缺乏会对身体发育、免疫功能、吸收消化功能以及劳动能

表4 两组妊娠期妇女不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab 4 Comparison of incidence of adverse reactions between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	恶心	胃痛	轻度腹泻	乏力	总发生率,%
观察组	45	2(4.44)	1(2.22)	1(2.22)	1(2.22)	11.10
对照组	45	1(2.22)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2.22)	4.44

力等造成极大地影响。妊娠期妇女由于血浆增多造成血液稀释、胎儿快速发育等原因,使机体对铁元素的需求大大增加<sup>[6]</sup>,若此时体内的铁元素储备不足,且未能及时有效地补充,可造成机体中的铁元素含量处于负平衡的状态<sup>[7]</sup>,加重贫血的严重程度。长此以往,可使血液中Hb严重下降,胎盘氧气及营养物质供应不足,引起胎儿发育迟缓及异常等<sup>[8]</sup>,从而造成胎儿生长受限、婴儿出生体重质量偏低、婴儿早产等不良情况发生<sup>[9]</sup>。

临床治疗妊娠合并缺铁性贫血主要以补充铁元素和去除引起缺铁性贫血的病因为主<sup>[10]</sup>。琥珀酸亚铁片为有机铁盐,硫酸亚铁为无机铁盐,有相关研究表明,琥珀酸亚铁口服后的吸收率要比硫酸亚铁高约30%<sup>[11]</sup>。口服后,由于琥珀酸亚铁片中的铁离子在肠道中的释放速度较为迟缓,因此对处于缺铁性贫血的妊娠期妇女刺激性极小<sup>[12]</sup>,可减少胃痛、恶心、腹泻、呕吐等不良反应的发生。此外,该药可通过口服进入胃肠道后,琥珀酸亚铁在胃酸环境下解离出相应的亚铁离子,可参与机体Hb的合成<sup>[13]</sup>,不仅可提高妊娠期妇女Hb的铁含量,还可改善机体对亚铁离子的吸收<sup>[14]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,观察组妊娠期妇女总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。治疗后,两组妊娠期妇女RBC、Hb、SF均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。两组妊娠期妇女不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义。

综上所述,琥珀酸亚铁治疗妊娠合并缺铁性贫血的疗效和安全性均较好。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。

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# 多西紫杉醇联合强的松治疗晚期前列腺癌的临床观察

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**摘要** 目的:观察多西紫杉醇联合强的松治疗晚期前列腺癌的疗效与安全性,并观察其对患者血清前列腺特异性抗原(PSA)、免疫功能及生存质量的影响。方法:120例晚期前列腺癌患者随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者给予多西紫杉醇注射液 80 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,静脉滴注,60 min 内滴完,每日 1 次;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予强的松片 5 mg,口服,每日 2 次。两组患者均 4 周为 1 个疗程,共完成 3 个疗程。观察两组患者的临床疗效,治疗前后 PSA、游离前列腺特异性抗原(f-PSA)、T 细胞亚群(CD3、CD4、CD8)、生存质量测定量表(QLQ-C30)评分及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。治疗后,两组患者 PSA、f-PSA、CD8 均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;CD3、CD4、QLQ-C30 评分均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$  或  $P < 0.05$ )。两组患者不良反应率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。结论:多西紫杉醇联合强的松治疗晚期前列腺癌较单用多西紫杉醇疗效更为显著,可显著改善患者症状、提高生存质量、增强免疫功能,且安全性相当。

**关键词** 前列腺癌;多西紫杉醇;强的松;前列腺特异性抗原;免疫功能;生存质量

## Clinical Observation of Docetaxel Combined with Prednisone in the Treatment of Advanced Prostate Cancer

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**ABSTRACT** **OBJECTIVE:** To observe the efficacy and safety of docetaxel combined with prednisone in the treatment of advanced prostate cancer, and observe the effect on serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA), immune function and quality of life. **METHODS:** Totally 120 patients with advanced prostate cancer were randomly divided into control group and observation group. Control group was treated with Docetaxel injection 80 mg/m<sup>2</sup> by intravenous infusion for 60 min. Based on the treatment of control group, observation group was orally treated with prednisone, 5 mg, twice a day. 4 weekes were as a treatment course and it lasted 3 courses. The clinic data was observed, including, PSA, free prostate-specific antigen (f-PSA), T cell subsets (CD3, CD4, CD8), QLQ-C30 scale score clinical efficacy before and after treatment and incidence of adverse reactions. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate in observation group was significantly higher than control group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). After treatment, PSA, f-PSA and CD8 in 2 groups were significantly lower than before, and observation group was lower than control group; CD3, CD4 and QLQ-C30 scale score were significantly higher than before, and observation group was higher than control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.01$  or  $P < 0.05$ ). The difference was not significant in the incidence of adverse reactions ( $P > 0.05$ ). **CONCLUSIONS:** Docetaxel combined with prednisone has more significant efficacy than docetaxel alone in the treatment of advanced prostate cancer, it can improve symptoms and quality of life and enhance the immune function of patients, with similar safety.

**KEYWORDS** Prostate cancer; Docetaxel; Prednisone; Prostate-specific antigen; Immune function; Quality of life

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