

[DOI]10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.01.006

· 临床研究 ·

西维美林改善原发性舍格伦综合征患者临床症状的疗效评价

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【摘要】 目的 探讨西维美林应用于原发性舍格伦综合征(primary Sjögren syndrome, pSS)患者的临床疗效, 为pSS的治疗提供新的思路。**方法** 纳入2018年1月至2019年9月在徐州医科大学附属淮安医院被诊断为pSS的患者63例, 随机分入治疗组和对照组, 治疗组给予西维美林, 对照组给予安慰剂, 服用3周后, 在第2周, 第3、6个月复诊, 复诊时测定患者唾液、泪液分泌量以及主观症状改善情况。**结果** 共有58患者完成试验并纳入统计, 患者在第2周和第3个月复诊时, 治疗组唾液、泪液分泌量高于对照组, 且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。主观症状方面, 第3个月复诊时, 口腔、眼部与唾液腺症状均有所改善($P < 0.05$), 而第6个月复诊时, 与对照组相比, 治疗组仅唾液腺症状评分具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 西维美林具有良好的特异性和安全性, 能够在短期内增加唾液、泪液分泌, 对改善pSS临床症状具有良好的疗效。

【关键词】 西维美林; 舍格伦综合征; 自身免疫病; 腺体分泌; 症状改善; 唾液分泌; 泪液分泌; 视觉模拟评分

【临床试验注册】 徐州医科大学附属淮安医院, ChiC-TR2000033420

【中图分类号】 R78; R593 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 2096-1456(2021)01-0040-05



开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID)

【引用著录格式】 汪声明, 李芳芳, 吴尧, 等. 西维美林改善原发性舍格伦综合征患者临床症状的疗效评价[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2021, 29(1): 40-44. doi: 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.01.006.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of cevimeline as a pharmacotherapeutic approach to stimulating gland activity in improving the symptoms and signs of primary Sjögren syndrome (pSS). **Methods** Sixty-three patients diagnosed with pSS who attended the Affiliated Huai'an Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from January 2018 to September 2019 were included in this trial. They were randomly assigned to the therapeutic group and control group. All patients were recalled at baseline and after 2 weeks, 3 months and 6 months. Measurement of salivary and lacrimal flow as well as evaluation of subjective symptoms was performed at the follow-up. **Results** Fifty-eight patients completed the trial and were included in the statistical analysis. There was a significant difference between the two groups in the measurement of salivary and lacrimal flow at the second week and third month ($P < 0.05$). Improvement in subjective symptoms of oral, ocular and gland was detected at the third month ($P < 0.05$). At the sixth month, compared with the control group, only the salivary gland symptom score of the treatment group was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Cevimeline has good specificity and safety and can increase salivary and lacrimal flow and improve subjective symptoms of pSS in a short time.

【收稿日期】 2020-04-14; **【修回日期】** 2020-07-20

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【Key words】 cevimeline; Sjögren's syndrome; autoimmune disease; gland secretion; improving symptoms; salivary secretion; lacrimal secretion; visual analog scale

【Trial registration】 The Affiliated Huai'an Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, ChiC-TR2000033420

【Competing interests】 The authors declare no competing interests.

J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2021, 29(1): 40-44.

舍格伦综合征(Sjögren syndrome, SS)是一种系统性自身免疫性疾病,主要累及唾液腺、泪腺等外分泌腺,早期以口腔黏膜、眼睑干燥为主要临床特征,严重时可导致全身各系统功能的损害甚至淋巴瘤的发生^[1-2]。SS患者通常以口眼干燥为初始症状就诊,尚未并发其他自身免疫性疾病,称为原发性舍格伦综合征(primary Sjögren syndrome, pSS)^[3]。目前对于pSS治疗方案包括使用人工唾液、人工泪液的替代治疗和促进残留腺体分泌的药物^[4-5]。目前临床上使用口服毛果芸香碱作为促腺体分泌治疗药物,但毛果芸香碱作用于M胆碱受体时无特异性,可同时引起高血压、支气管痉挛、腹泻等副反应^[6]。近几年来,特异性激动唾液腺M₃受体的药物西维美林被研究者关注,但西维美林对促分泌治疗的研究多以基础研究和病例报告为主,尚无大样本量的临床研究且无长期随访记录^[7]。本研究使用西维美林作为促腺体分泌剂,探讨其在控制pSS症状中的临床效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入2018年1月至2019年9月在徐州医科大学附属淮安医院被诊断为pSS并符合纳入标准的患者,所有患者治疗前均被告知本试验的研究目的、治疗方案和潜在的不良后果,纳入试验的患者均同意相关治疗方案,并签署知情同意书。所有的治疗方案均获得徐州医科大学附属淮安医院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 pSS诊断及纳入标准

①符合 American - European Consensus Group (AECG, 2002)标准^[8],见表1;②无其他部位自身免疫性疾病;③无呼吸、心血管、消化系统疾病或病情经治疗处于稳定状态;④近一个月未使用M胆碱受体激动剂或抑制细胞色素药物;⑤无精神疾病,不在孕期或哺乳期内。

1.3 分组与方法

将符合纳入标准的患者在初次就诊时检测唾液和泪液分泌量,并进行唇腺切片中的淋巴细胞

表1 原发性舍格伦综合征诊断标准

Table 1 Diagnosis criteria of primary Sjögren's syndrome

Diagnosis criteria of primary Sjögren's syndrome	
I. Ocular symptoms (at least one)	
1.	Symptom of dry eyes for at least 3 months
2.	A foreign body sensation in the eyes
3.	Use of artificial tears 3 or more times per day
II. Oral symptoms (at least one)	
1.	Symptoms of dry mouth for at least 3 months
2.	Recurrence of persistent swollen salivary glands
3.	Need for liquids to swallow dry food
III. Ocular signs (at least one)	
	Abnormal Schirmer's test (< 5 mm/5 min)
IV. Histopathology	
	Minor salivary gland biopsy showing focal lymphocytic sialadenitis
V. Oral signs (at least one)	
1.	Unstimulatory whole salivary flow
2.	Abnormal parotid sialography
3.	Abnormal salivary scintigraphy
VI. Autoantibodies	
	anti-SSA, anti-SSB, RA or all antibodies positive

The following two can be diagnosed with primary Sjögren syndrome: ① the presence of any four of these six items, as long as item VI (histology) or VI (serology) is positive, or ② the presence of any three of the four objective items (III-VI). pSS: primary Sjögren's syndrome

浸润评分(lymphocytes focus-score, LFS),每4 mm²中有多于50个淋巴细胞的聚集即记为1个灶^[9]。使用随机数字法对患者进行编号,编号为奇数者进入治疗组,给予西维美林(Daiichi公司,美国)进行治疗,偶数者进入对照组,给予安慰剂(包装、形状、颜色和口感均相同),用法为30 mg/d,每日服用2次,连续服用3周,并由该医师记录患者基本信息及服用药物情况。在初次服药后,对患者进行健康宣教,要求在服药期间内保持良好的生活习惯和口腔卫生习惯,并按规定时间复诊。试验中患者、检查者和统计分析者均不知患者所服用药物种类,所有试验数据待统计学分析完成后予以揭盲^[10]。

1.4 疗效评估

1.4.1 唾液分泌量测定^[11] 初次服药后的第2周、第3、6个月患者复诊时,要求患者在吃完早饭2 h

后,于上午9时至12时到达医院,测定之前要求患者不刷牙,不漱口,不做咀嚼、说话、大笑等面部运动,静坐休息15 min后,在接下来的10 min内,用量杯收集患者唾液,并记录患者分泌唾液的容积。

1.4.2 泪液分泌量测定(Schirmer's test) 要求患者在唾液测定0.5 h后,用5%盐酸丙美卡因滴眼液(爱尔凯因,爱尔康,美国)滴眼液对双眼行表面麻醉,1 min后用消毒纱布吸干下睑结膜囊内的泪液,使用标准滤纸条(5 mm*30 mm,天津晶明公司),前端1 mm放入下睑缘中1/3处,其余悬空垂于眼外,嘱患者轻轻闭眼,关闭室内灯光,5 min后取出滤纸,记录滤纸变色长度^[12]。

1.4.3 视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS) 在第3、6个月复诊时要求患者填写一份问卷调查表,内容包括:①口腔干燥、疼痛、灼烧感;②眼睛干燥、异物感;③腮腺区、颌下区进食肿胀感,对患者的主观症状使用VAS可视化量表评分(1~10分)。治疗期间如有严重不适或病情明显

加重情况,及时停药并结束试验,进行相应治疗。

1.5 统计学分析

本研究采用SPSS21.0软件进行统计学分析及Graphpad8.0进行图表制作。计量数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。使用交叉表卡方检验和独立样本 t 检验比较两组患者初诊资料、唾液泪液分泌量及主观症状VAS评分,设置检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 纳入、失访情况与一般资料比较

本研究为6个月的三盲、随机、安慰剂对照临床试验,根据纳入标准,共纳入63例患者进入试验,治疗组30例,对照组33例。未能完成治疗或不能如期复诊病例视为失访。失访数为5例,其中治疗组3例,对照组2例,不纳入统计,纳入及失访情况见图1。共有58例患者纳入统计,患者初诊时相关资料见表2,经统计学分析,两组患者一般资料无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

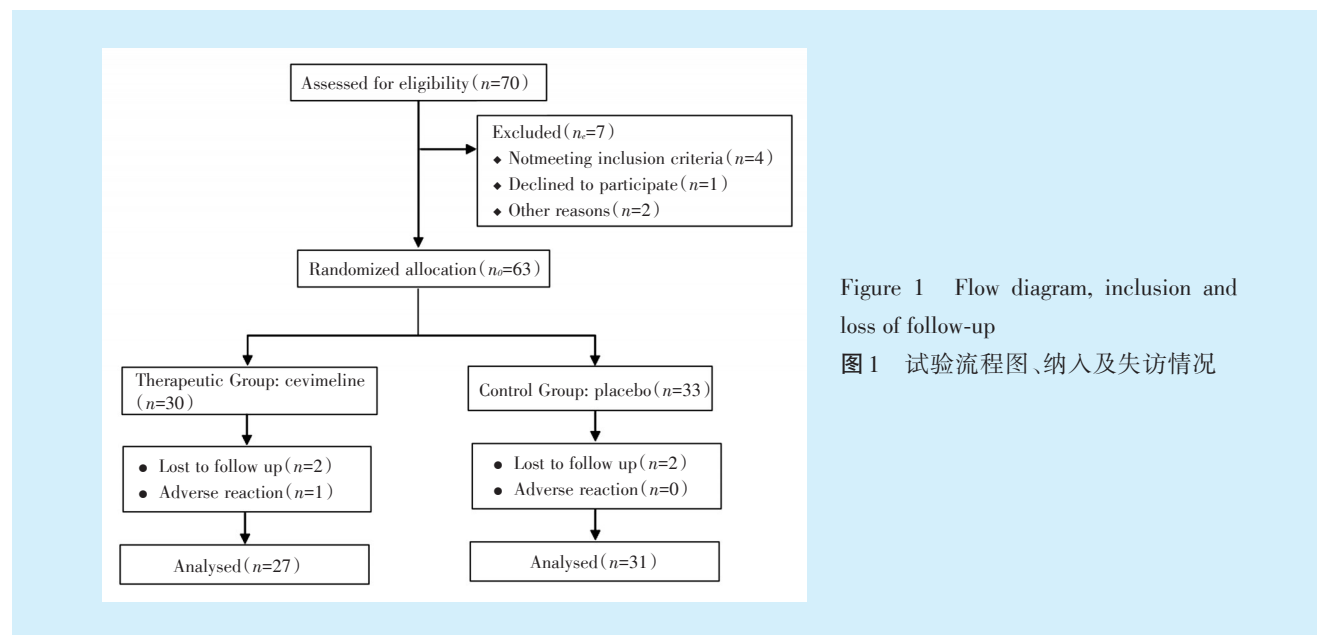


Figure 1 Flow diagram, inclusion and loss of follow-up

图1 试验流程图、纳入及失访情况

2.2 西维美林改善pSS症状的疗效评估

患者在第2周和第3个月复诊时,治疗组唾液、泪液分泌量均高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。在第6个月复诊时,两组唾液、泪液分泌量均无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。见图2。

主观症状VAS评分方面,第3个月复诊时,治疗组患者的口腔、眼部及唾液腺的主观症状VAS评分均高于对照组,且差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);而第6个月复诊时,治疗组的唾液腺的主观

症状VAS评分高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($t = 2.5, P = 0.04$),而口腔,眼部的主观症状VAS评分无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。见表3。

治疗组患者有5例患者出现胃肠道应激反应,1例出现面部出汗增多现象,对照组出现2例胃肠道反应,以上不良反应症状轻微,中途并未停药。

3 讨论

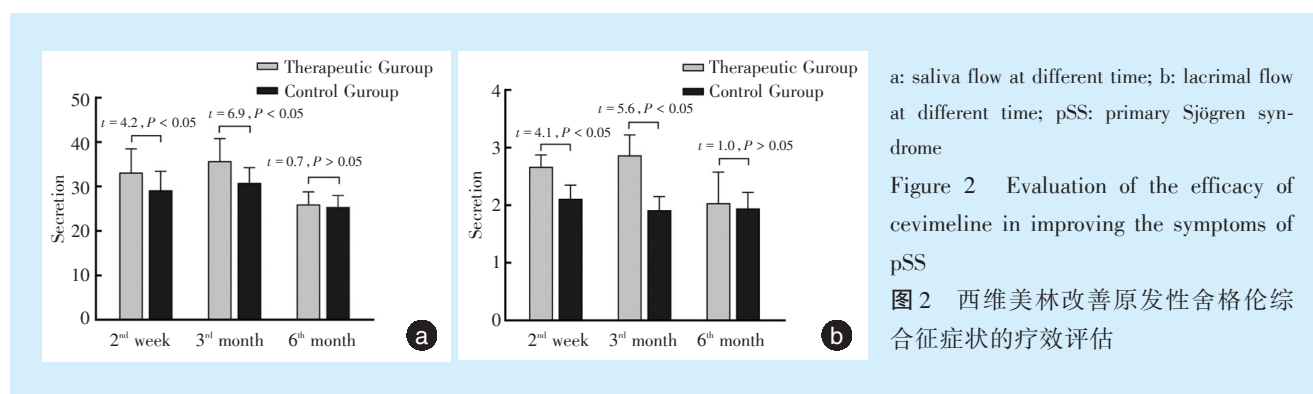
SS是临床较为常见的一种以外分泌腺分泌功

表2 患者初诊资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of baseline data of patients $\bar{x} \pm s$

	Therapeutic Group	Control Group	t/χ^2	P
Sex (n)				
Male	6	5	0.34	0.73
Female	21	26		
Age (year)	61.8±10.9	64.9±8.6	10.9	0.60
Saliva Flow	29.0±4.0	28.1±4.3	0.84	0.40
Lacrimal Flow	1.8±0.5	2.1±0.2	-0.45	0.35
LFS (score)	5.3±1.7	5.5±1.9	-0.44	0.66

能障碍为病理学特征的炎症性自身免疫病。该病因尚未明确,目前普通认可的发病机制为在病毒、遗传和环境的共同作用下,腺管周围的上皮细胞结构发生改变,导致了一系列黏附分子的表达,进而淋巴细胞在腺管周围聚集^[13],抑制神经递质(如乙酰胆碱)的释放,使毒蕈碱乙酰胆碱受体M处于失活状态,水孔蛋白(aquaporin-5, AQP-5)无法从基底膜移向顶端膜,递质无法进行传递并发挥生物学效应,继而无法分泌唾液和泪液^[14]。在本



a: saliva flow at different time; b: lacrimal flow at different time; pSS: primary Sjögren syndrome

Figure 2 Evaluation of the efficacy of cevimeline in improving the symptoms of pSS

图2 西维美林改善原发性舍格伦综合征症状的疗效评估

表3 两组患者主观症状VAS评分

Table 3 VAS of subjective symptoms in two groups

Subjective symptoms	3 rd month			6 th month			$\bar{x} \pm s$
	Oral	Ocular	Gland	Oral	Ocular	Gland	
Therapeutic group	5.6±1.6	2.8±0.9	1.9±0.5	5.4±2.1	3.8±0.5	1.8±0.7	
Control group	6.8±2.3	3.9±0.8	2.6±1.8	6.3±0.5	4.1±0.6	2.8±1.9	
t	2.9	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.5	
P	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.16	0.04	

试验中,两组患者唇腺淋巴细胞浸润评分无差异,且腺体破坏程度较低,腺体和腺管未被完全破坏,分泌功能尚存,因而临床上倾向于使用M胆碱受体激动药物促进腺体分泌功能,从而改善口干眼干症状^[15]。

乙酰胆碱受体广泛分布于中枢及外周神经系统神经元,分为5个亚型(M₁~M₅),其中唾液腺中乙酰胆碱受体主要为M₃受体,占93%,泪腺主要亦为M₃受体,但比例少于唾液腺^[16]。前期研究表明,西维美林对于M₃受体具有高度选择性,相对于毛果芸香碱非特异性M激动剂而言,可以有效减少其他M受体被激动而产生的诸如高血压、支气管痉挛、心悸、胃肠道痉挛等副反应^[17]。

Ueda等^[18]在前期动物实验中发现,西维美林能够被哺乳动物快速吸收,在2h内开始发挥生物学效应,并且能够维持12h以上。Barbe等^[19]在一项为期3周的临床试验中,对头颈部放射治疗并发

干燥症的患者使用西维美林,结果显示其能够明显改善干燥症状,并提高生活质量。与本研究不同的是,该研究仅调查患者的主观症状,并未进行定量研究。Ono等^[20]研究发现,口服西维美林30mg/d,疗效较好且副反应最小,因此本试验采用该剂量用于本研究。

根据唾液、泪液的定量检测结果,可以看出口服西维美林后3个月内,唾液及泪液的分泌量明显提高,并且口腔及眼部的VAS评分也有了明显的提高,说明西维美林在短期内对于改善SS症状有明显的效果。Leung等^[21]研究证实了西维美林对于唾液腺功能的改善有帮助,但认为其对于泪腺的改善效果不明显,这可能是由于泪液测定的方法不同或是泪腺含M₃受体较少所致。由于本试验采用了安慰剂对照,排除心理因素对试验结果的影响,本试验结果认为西维美林对于眼干症状的改善在短期内有一定效果。在第6个月时,唾液泪

液的分泌量,治疗组和对照组无明显差别,西维美林停药后对于分泌功能的维持时间较短。在药物副反应方面,本试验副反应主要为胃肠道应激和面部出汗,但对照组亦有2例胃肠道反应,因此认为胃肠道反应可能部分与心理应激有关。综上所述,西维美林具有良好的特异性和安全性,能够在短期内增加唾液、泪液分泌,对改善pSS临床症状具有良好的效果。

【Author contributions】 Wang SM designed the study, processed the research, collected data and wrote the article. Li FF designed the study, processed the research and analyzed the data. Wu Y, Shi XL and Liu X processed the research and collected data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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(编辑 周春华,孟文霞)



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