

【临床评价】

聚桂醇局部注射联合马来酸噻吗洛尔治疗婴幼儿血管瘤的临床疗效

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摘要: 目的 探讨聚桂醇局部注射联合马来酸噻吗洛尔治疗婴幼儿血管瘤的临床疗效。方法 前瞻性选取2017年1月—2018年12月保定市儿童医院收治的血管瘤婴幼儿150例, 采用信封法分为对照组(75例)和试验组(75例)。对照组给予马来酸噻吗洛尔治疗, 将0.5%马来酸噻吗洛尔滴眼液用纱布湿敷在血管瘤部位及周围皮肤, 早晚各1次, 每次1h。试验组给予马来酸噻吗洛尔滴眼液联合聚桂醇局部注射, 马来酸噻吗洛尔滴眼液用法用量同对照组, 聚桂醇局部注射方法: 将聚桂醇注射液和空气按照1:3比例混合, 来回推注制成泡沫状硬化剂, 制作完成后需尽快注射。也可直接注射聚桂醇原液, 体积较小的血管瘤可进行单点注射; 体积较大的血管瘤可进行多点注射。间隔1个月再注射1次, 根据患儿情况治疗1~4个月。两组患儿均随访6个月, 根据患儿恢复情况决定是否继续用药。分别于治疗前和治疗后采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)评估瘤体颜色及大小, 比较两组患儿治疗前和治疗后血管瘤厚度及治疗时间, 比较两组患儿治疗前和治疗后血清细胞因子[缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、表皮生长因子样结构域(EGFL7)、基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)]水平, 记录两组不良反应发生率及临床疗效。**结果** 治疗前两组患儿血管瘤厚度比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治疗后两组患儿血管瘤厚度均较治疗前明显降低($P<0.05$), 且治疗后试验组瘤体厚度明显低于对照组($P<0.05$); 试验组治疗时间明显短于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗前两组患儿血清HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 治疗后两组患儿血清HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平均较治疗前显著降低($P<0.05$), 且治疗后试验组血清HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗前两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色VAS评分比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治疗后两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色VAS评分均较治疗前显著升高($P<0.05$), 且治疗后试验组血管瘤大小及颜色VAS评分显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。试验组总不良反应发生率6.67%, 与对照组总不良反应发生率(9.33%)比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。试验组总有效率为93.33%, 对照组的总有效率为74.67%, 试验组总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 马来酸噻吗洛尔联合聚桂醇局部注射治疗婴幼儿血管瘤临床效果较好, 不良反应少, 并且能够缩短治疗时间。

关键词: 马来酸噻吗洛尔; 聚桂醇; 婴幼儿血管瘤; 缺氧诱导因子-1 α ; 血管内皮生长因子; 表皮生长因子样结构域; 基质金属蛋白酶-9

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Clinical efficacy of lauromacrogol for local injection combined with timolol maleate in treatment of infantile hemangioma

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of lauromacrogol for local injection combined with timolol maleate in treatment of infantile hemangioma. **Methods** A total of 150 infants with hemangioma treated in Baoding Children's Hospital from

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January 2017 to December 2018 were prospectively selected and divided into control group (75 cases) and experimental group (75 cases) by envelope method. Infants in the control group were treated with timolol maleate. 0.5% Timolol Maleate Eye Drops were wet applied to the hemangioma site and surrounding skin with gauze for one hour each time, once in the morning and once in the evening. Infants in the experimental group were given lauromacrogol for local injection combined with Timolol Maleate Eye Drops. The dosage of Timolol Maleate Eye Drops was the same as that of the control group. Lauromacrogol Injection was mixed with air at 1 : 3 ratio. Foam hardening agent was injected back and forth. After completion, it was necessary to be injected as soon as possible. Or Lauromacrogol Injection original solution were directly injected. The hemangioma with small volume can be injected at a single point. The larger hemangioma can be injected at multiple points. Another injection was given at an interval of one month, and the patients were treated for 1—4 months according to the situation of the children. Both groups were followed up for six months, and whether to continue medication was decided according to the recovery of children. Visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the color and size of tumor before and after treatment. The thickness and treatment time of hemangioma before and after treatment were compared between the two groups, and the serum cytokines [hypoxia inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), epidermal growth factor like domain (EGFL7) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)] before and after treatment were compared between two groups, and the incidence of adverse reactions and clinical efficacy were recorded. **Results** There was no significant difference in the thickness of hemangioma between two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the thickness of hemangioma in two groups was significantly lower than that before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the thickness of hemangioma in the experimental group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The treatment time in the experimental group was significantly shorter than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Before treatment, there was no significant difference in the levels of serum HIF-1 α , VEGF, EGFL7 and MMP-9 in two groups ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of serum HIF-1 α , VEGF, EGFL7 and MMP-9 in two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of serum HIF-1 α , VEGF, EGFL7 and MMP-9 in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in VAS score of hemangioma size and color between two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the VAS scores of hemangioma size and color in two groups were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the VAS scores of hemangioma size and color in the experimental group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The total incidence of adverse reactions in the experimental group was 6.67%, and there was no significant difference between the experimental group and the control group (9.33%) ($P > 0.05$). The total effective rate of the experimental group was 93.33%, and that of the control group was 74.67%. The total effective rate of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Lauromacrogol for local injection combined with timolol maleate in treatment of infantile hemangioma has good clinical effect, less adverse reactions, and can shorten the treatment time.

Key words: timolol maleate; lauromacrogol; infantile hemangioma; hypoxia inducible factor-1 α ; vascular endothelial growth factor; epidermal growth factor like domain; matrix metalloproteinase-9

婴幼儿血管瘤是一种良性肿瘤,在婴幼儿中比较常见,多发生于头面颈部,病程较长,严重影响患儿容貌^[1]。虽有些血管瘤能够自行消退,但为了防止一些增殖较快、面积较大的血管瘤引起皮肤溃疡、出血感染等风险,还应早期进行治疗^[2]。目前,血管瘤临床治疗手段主要有外用药物、口服激素、局部注射或激光治疗等方式,但激光治疗对于消退期血管瘤比较有效,而对于增生期血管瘤效果不明显。马来酸噻吗洛尔属于非选择性 β 受体阻滞剂,是近年来发现的对于婴幼儿血管瘤疗效较好的药物^[3],但单独使用效果较慢。聚桂醇是一种硬化剂,最初被用于静脉曲张的治疗,近些年被用于婴幼儿血管瘤治疗中,也具有较好的效果^[4]。本研究将马来酸噻吗洛尔与聚桂醇局部注射联合用于婴幼儿

血管瘤的治疗,观察其对血管瘤厚度及治疗时间、血清细胞因子水平、瘤体颜色及大小的影响,观察其不良反应发生率,为临床婴幼儿血管瘤的治疗和临床用药提供依据和参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 分组方法

采用信封法分组:预先准备150个不透明信封,对信封进行1~150编号,患者根据就诊顺序抽取,抽到1~75号的患者为对照组,抽到76~150号的患者为试验组。

1.2 一般资料

前瞻性选取2017年1月—2018年12月保定市儿童医院收治的血管瘤婴幼儿150例,男66例,女84例;瘤体直径0.5~5.0 cm,平均(2.01 \pm 0.33)cm;

年龄1~12个月,平均(5.30±1.34)个月;发病时间1~3个月,平均(1.25±0.35)个月;病变部位:四肢17例、躯干35例、头面颈部98例;混合型血管瘤82例,浅表型血管瘤36例,深部型血管瘤32例。本研究经保定市儿童医院伦理委员会批准[2016(年)伦审【科】第(32)号],患儿家属均在治疗前签署知情同意书。

1.3 纳入标准与排除标准

1.3.1 纳入标准 ①均符合《口腔颌面部血管瘤和脉管畸形治疗指南》^[5]中血管瘤诊断标准;②发病后未接受过其他治疗;③血管瘤完好无溃疡;④年龄≤12个月。

1.3.2 排除标准 ①患有先天性心脏病者;②合并全身感染者;③合并有湿疹者;④合并窦性心动过缓及房室传导阻滞者。

1.4 方法

两组患儿治疗前均行常规检查,包括生命体征、心电图、血常规、血压、血糖、肝肾功能等。对照组给予马来酸噻吗洛尔治疗,将0.5%马来酸噻吗洛尔滴眼液(武汉五景药业有限公司,国药准字H42021078,规格:5 mL:25 mg,批号:20160514、20170620、20180325)用纱布湿敷在血管瘤部位及周围皮肤,每次1 h,早晚各1次。试验组给予马来酸噻吗洛尔滴眼液联合聚桂醇局部注射,马来酸噻吗洛尔滴眼液用法用量同对照组,聚桂醇局部注射方法:将聚桂醇注射液(陕西天宇制药有限公司,国药准字H20080445,规格:10 mL:100 mg,批号:20160704、20170511、20180219)和空气按照1:3比例混合,来回推注制成泡沫状硬化剂,制作完成后需尽快注射^[6]。也可直接注射聚桂醇原液,体积较小的血管瘤可进行单点注射,用4~5号针头刺入瘤体最隆起处,回抽有血液后,将聚桂醇原液注入瘤腔至皮损稍发白为止;体积较大的血管瘤可进行多点注射,用4~5号针头在瘤体周围上下左右各点均注射1针,之后在瘤体中心注射1针,每点注射不超过1 mL。间隔1个月再注射1次,根据患儿情况治疗1~4个月,若患儿瘤体基本消退后,则减少聚桂醇注射液的用量,直至停药。两组患儿均随访6个月,根据患儿恢复情况决定是否继续用药。

1.5 观察指标

(1)随访6个月,以打电话或门诊复查的方式进行随访,每2周随访1次,观察并记录两组患儿瘤体的厚度及治疗所用时间。(2)血清细胞因子^[7]测定:分别抽取两组患儿治疗前及治疗4个月后空腹静脉

血5 mL,分离上层血清(3 500 r·min⁻¹离心10 min),采用酶联免疫法检测两组患儿血清缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、表皮生长因子样结构域7(EGFL7)、基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)水平,其中HIF-1 α 试剂盒购自北京博胜经纬科技有限公司,VEGF、MMP-9试剂盒购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司,EGFL7试剂盒购自武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司。(3)采用视觉模拟评分法(VAS)对治疗前及治疗4个月后的血管瘤颜色及大小进行评分^[8],在纸上画1条长20 cm的直线,中间为“0”点,左端为-10,右端为10,越向左代表瘤体越大颜色越深,越向右代表瘤体越小颜色越浅。(4)不良反应发生率:随访6个月,观察并记录两组患儿出现色素沉着、色素减退、皮肤萎缩情况。(5)临床疗效^[9]:采用Achauer等^[9]提出的分级标准于治疗4个月后评估疗效。瘤体缩小≤25%,或表面颜色较治疗前有所消退,即为I级;25%<瘤体缩小≤50%,或表面颜色明显消退,即为II级;50%<瘤体缩小≤75%,且表面颜色明显消退,即为III级;瘤体缩小>75%,或表面颜色完全消退,即为IV级。

总有效率=(III级例数+IV级例数)/总例数

1.6 统计学方法

数据均采用统计学软件SPSS 20.0进行分析,符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用样本 t 检验进行组内及组间比较;计数资料采用百分率表示,并行 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患儿一般资料比较

按照信封法将150例患儿分为对照组和试验组,每组各75例,试验过程中无脱落病例。两组患儿瘤体直径、年龄、病变部位、血管瘤类型等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。见表1。

2.2 两组患儿瘤体厚度及治疗时间比较

治疗前两组患儿血管瘤厚度比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后两组患儿血管瘤厚度均较治疗前明显降低($P < 0.05$),且治疗后试验组瘤体厚度明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$);试验组治疗时间明显短于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 两组患儿血清细胞因子比较

治疗前两组患儿血清HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗后两组患儿血清HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平均较治疗前显著降低($P < 0.05$),且治疗后试验

表1 两组患儿一般临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data of children between two groups

| 组别 | n/例 | 性别/例 | | 瘤体直径/cm | 年龄/月 | 病变部位/例 | | | 血管瘤类型/例 | | |
|----|-----|------|----|-----------|-----------|--------|----|----|---------|-----|-----|
| | | 男 | 女 | | | 头面颈 | 躯干 | 四肢 | 混合型 | 浅表性 | 深部型 |
| 对照 | 75 | 34 | 41 | 2.11±0.39 | 5.24±1.36 | 50 | 17 | 8 | 42 | 18 | 15 |
| 试验 | 75 | 32 | 43 | 2.03±0.27 | 5.37±1.32 | 48 | 18 | 9 | 40 | 18 | 17 |

表2 两组患儿瘤体厚度及治疗时间比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of tumor thickness and treatment time of children between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 | n/例 | 血管瘤厚度/mm | | 治疗时间/d |
|----|-----|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| | | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 | |
| 对照 | 75 | 4.06±0.46 | 1.18±0.12* | 142.46±26.54 |
| 试验 | 75 | 4.12±0.48 | 0.72±0.08** | 65.48±18.52# |

与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment

组血清 HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9 水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色 VAS 评分比较

治疗前两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色 VAS 评分比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗后两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色 VAS 评分均较治疗前显著升

高($P < 0.05$), 且治疗后试验组血管瘤大小及颜色 VAS 评分显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

2.5 两组患儿不良反应发生率比较

试验组总不良反应发生率 6.67%, 与对照组总不良反应发生率(9.33%)比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表5。

2.6 两组患儿临床疗效比较

试验组总有效率为 93.33%, 对照组的总有效率为 74.67%, 试验组总有效率显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表6。

3 讨论

婴幼儿血管瘤是1岁以下婴幼儿常发的良性肿瘤, 虽大部分可自行吸收, 但发展结果具有不可控性, 仍有小部分患儿的血管瘤无法自行消退^[10]。因此, 应及早采取治疗措施, 临床常用普萘洛尔来治

表3 两组患儿血清细胞因子水平比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of levels of serum cytokines of children between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 | n/例 | HIF-1 α (mgL ⁻¹) | | VEGF(pg mL ⁻¹) | | EGFL7(pg mL ⁻¹) | | MMP-9(pg mL ⁻¹) | |
|----|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 |
| 对照 | 75 | 34.16±1.58 | 24.18±1.21* | 262.18±35.82 | 196.78±24.16* | 19.68±8.07 | 12.18±3.69* | 1269.16±64.62 | 962.54±68.76* |
| 试验 | 75 | 34.28±1.64 | 15.64±1.02** | 268.74±36.17 | 124.19±18.72** | 20.14±8.16 | 7.24±2.19** | 1287.54±62.78 | 732.17±52.26** |

与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment

表4 两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色 VAS 评分比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of VAS score of hemangioma size and color of children between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 | n/例 | 血管瘤大小 VAS 评分 | | 血管瘤颜色 VAS 评分 | |
|----|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 | 治疗前 | 治疗4个月后 |
| 对照 | 75 | 1.15±0.61 | 3.32±0.94* | 2.16±0.43 | 5.28±0.96* |
| 试验 | 75 | 1.13±0.62 | 5.14±1.08** | 2.18±0.42 | 7.14±1.13** |

与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment

表5 两组患儿不良反应发生率比较

Table 5 Comparison of incidence of adverse reactions of children between two groups

| 组别 | n/例 | 色素沉着/例 | 色素减退/例 | 皮肤萎缩/例 | 总不良反应发生率/% |
|----|-----|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| 对照 | 75 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9.33 |
| 试验 | 75 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6.67 |

表6 两组患儿临床疗效比较

Table 6 Comparison of clinical efficacy of children between two groups

| 组别 | n/例 | I级/例 | II级/例 | III级/例 | IV级/例 | 总有效率/% |
|----|-----|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 对照 | 75 | 3 | 16 | 32 | 24 | 74.67 |
| 试验 | 75 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 41 | 93.33* |

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ vs control group

疗婴幼儿血管瘤,普萘洛尔属于非选择性 β 受体阻滞剂,金芳等^[11]研究结果显示,将普萘洛尔用于婴幼儿血管瘤中效果较好。马来酸噻吗洛尔是最强的非选择性 β 受体阻滞剂,作用效果是普萘洛尔的8倍^[12],但单独使用治疗时间较长。聚桂醇是一种新型硬化剂,致敏性及毒性较低,可直接作用于血管瘤,使瘤体萎缩消失^[13]。金轶等^[14]研究结果显示,聚桂醇用于治疗婴幼儿血管瘤不管单独使用还是联合使用均具有较好疗效。本研究结果显示,试验组总有效率93.33%显著高于对照组的总有效率(74.67%),提示马来酸噻吗洛尔联合聚桂醇局部注射治疗婴幼儿血管瘤具有较好疗效,与金轶等^[14]研究结果一致。

EGFL7是一个在血管内皮特异性表达的基因,对血管功能完善、管腔形成具有重要作用,HIF-1 α 是一种与血管生成有关的转录因子,可以促进新生血管形成,VEGF是血管内皮生长因子,能够促进血管内皮细胞增殖^[15],MMP-9参与血管生成。本研究结果显示,治疗后两组患儿血清HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平较治疗前降低,且试验组低于对照组,提示马来酸噻吗洛尔联合聚桂醇局部注射通过下调HIF-1 α 、VEGF、EGFL7、MMP-9水平,来抑制血管瘤生长,从而使瘤体消退。治疗后,两组患儿血管瘤厚度明显降低,且试验组低于对照组,试验组治疗时间也短于对照组;治疗后两组患儿血管瘤大小及颜色VAS评分较治疗前显著升高,且试验组血管瘤大小及颜色VAS评分高于对照组,提示马来酸噻吗洛尔联合聚桂醇局部注射可以缩短治疗时间,较快改善血管瘤厚度、大小及颜色。试验组总不良反应发生率为6.67%,与对照组总不良反应发生率(9.33%)比较,差异不显著,提示马来酸噻吗洛尔联合聚桂醇局部注射不会增加患儿不良反应,较为安全。

综上所述,马来酸噻吗洛尔联合聚桂醇局部注射用于婴幼儿血管瘤中效果较好,不良反应少,并且能够缩短治疗时间,值得临床推广。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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