

慢性炎症性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病的治疗进展

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摘要

慢性炎症性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病(Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy, CIDP)是一种可治疗的免疫介导的慢性致残性运动感觉神经脱髓鞘性神经病。目前CIDP的一线治疗方法有皮质类固醇、免疫球蛋白和血浆置换。对于难治性CIDP可选择使用免疫调节药物, 但尚无统一意见。本文旨在对CIDP的治疗研究进展进行综述。

关键词

慢性炎症性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病, 免疫球蛋白, 皮质类固醇, 血浆置换

Progress in Treatment of Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy

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Abstract

Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP) is a treatable immune-mediated

demyelinating polyneuropathy which involves motor and sensory nerves and is disabled. Current first-line treatments for CIDP include corticosteroids, immunoglobulins, and plasma exchange. Immunomodulatory drugs are optional for refractory CIDP, but there is no consensus. The purpose of this article is to review the research progress in the treatment of CIDP.

Keywords

Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy, Immunoglobulins, Corticosteroids, Plasma Exchange

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1. 前言

慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病(Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy)是一类由免疫介导的运动感觉周围神经病。成人患病率为 0.67~10.3/10 万, 发病率为 0.15~10.6/10 万[1], 儿童发病率明显低于成人, 为 0.4/10 万[2], 我国尚缺乏大规模 CIDP 流行病学调查。多数 CIDP 患者表现为典型的慢性进展或复发缓解的肢体无力或(和)感觉障碍, 但也可以表现为多种变异型包括运动型(motor CIDP)、感觉型(sensory CIDP)、远端获得性脱髓鞘性对称性神经病(distal acquired demyelinating symmetric, DADS)、多灶性获得性脱髓鞘性感觉运动神经病(multifocal acquired demyelinating sensory and motor neuropathy, MADSAM 或 Lewis-Sumner 综合征)、局灶型(focal CIDP)。目前 CIDP 被认为是针对髓鞘或施万细胞抗原的体液或细胞介导免疫引起的自身免疫性疾病, 但其具体发病机制尚不清楚[3]。CIDP 作为一种可治疗性疾病, 目前 CIDP 的治疗可分为诱导治疗和维持治疗, 一线治疗包括皮质类固醇、免疫球蛋白和血浆置换。大多数患者预后良好, 但仍有部分患者疗效欠佳, 病情呈持续进展或反复发作, 治疗仍困难。本文将围绕 CIDP 的治疗进展展开综述。

2. 皮质类固醇

目前强烈推荐使用皮质类固醇治疗 CIDP, 但运动型 CIDP 除外[4]。由于临床医生的经验不同、存在不同的药物不良反应等情况, 临床上使用皮质类固醇的具体方案、给药途径和给药剂量差异仍较明显。

对于口服皮质类固醇治疗, 最早即有报道显示, 与不治疗相比口服泼尼松对 CIDP 患者的肌力和神经功能有一定改善[5]。这是目前唯一一项口服皮质类固醇治疗 CIDP 的随机对照试验, 虽然其证据质量较低, 但口服皮质类固醇的有效性安全性也得到了许多观察性研究的支持[6]。如 Muley 等人报道了一项对每周口服甲基强的松龙治疗的 CIDP 患者的研究, 发现 9 名患者中有 6 名在平均治疗 27 个月后得到缓解[7]。对于静脉皮质类固醇治疗, Boru 等人对持续接受 5 年静脉脉冲式大剂量甲泼尼龙(1000 mg/天)的 15 例 CIDP 患者进行了回顾性分析, 发现治疗前和治疗后的改良 Rankin 评分之间存在显著的统计学差异($p < 0.001$) [8], 表明了静脉皮质类固醇能明显改善患者神经功能。另一项研究也表明间歇性大剂量静脉注射甲基强的松龙可以改善 CIDP 患者的肌力[9], 类似的大量病例报道均证明了静脉皮质类固醇的有效性。关于皮质类固醇的具体方案, 一项前瞻性研究和一项随机双盲对照试验均表明脉冲式地塞米松和泼尼松对 CIDP 的诱导缓解无差异性[10] [11]。但 Eftimov 等人认为地塞米松脉冲治疗是一个更好的选择, 因为与持续的泼尼松治疗相比, 地塞米松脉冲治疗的改善更快, 缓解时间更长, 复发相对较少, 不良事

件也较少[10],但目前无更多可靠的证据支持这一结论。另一项纳入了125例CIDP患者的回顾性研究比较了不同皮质类固醇方案(每日口服泼尼松龙(60 mg/天)、脉冲式口服地塞米松(40 mg/天,4天/周)和脉冲式静脉注射甲泼尼龙(1000 mg/月或周)),发现这三种治疗方案的安全性和疗效无显著差异[12]。目前临床上使用的方案及病例报道中的方案不限于上述三种,对于皮质类固醇的最佳剂型、最佳剂量和时间仍不明确。

目前皮质类固醇已被证明会加重运动型CIDP的病情[13][14],因此需避免使用皮质类固醇治疗运动型CIDP。对于皮质类固醇的副作用,如易怒、体重增加、库欣貌、高血压、骨量下降、胸骨后烧灼感、出汗、恶心、红斑、失眠等在多项研究中提及[8][11][12],对于儿童而言会出现青春期延迟和成年后身高不足[15]。

以上研究表明,不同给药途径、药物剂型、剂量的皮质类固醇均可有效治疗CIDP,目前尚无统一的最佳皮质类固醇治疗方案。

3. 免疫球蛋白

免疫球蛋白被公认为是CIDP的一线用药。其机制可能是通过中和致病细胞因子和自身抗体以及抑制补体活性来发挥其免疫调节作用[16]。对于典型或变异型CIDP,尤其运动型CIDP的诱导缓解强烈推荐使用静脉免疫球蛋白,而对于维持治疗,静脉免疫球蛋白和皮下免疫球蛋白都同样有效[4]。

3.1. 静脉免疫球蛋白

现已有多项随机对照试验及观察性研究表明使用静脉免疫球蛋白(Intravenous immunoglobulin, IVIG)治疗CIDP的有效性及安全性。Efimov等人系统分析了5项IVIG随机对照试验(共包括235名参与者),发现IVIG较安慰剂可显著改善CIDP患者肌力,降低残疾发生率[17]。另一项多中心的回顾性研究也显示,281例未接受过治疗的CIDP患者中,有214例(76%)对IVIG治疗有效[18],同样证明了IVIG的有效性且具有较高的应答率。目前,CIDP的IVIG诱导治疗方案为2.0 g/kg,持续2~5天[4][17]。大多患者只需要1~2个这样疗程的IVIG就可以达到诱导缓解[19][20],但较多患者仍需要维持治疗。一项随机对照试验显示1.0 g/kg,每3周一次的IVIG治疗方案具有持续至少24周的疗效[21],另一项多中心非盲随机对照试验研究也表明这种维持方案在52周后仍有高应答率(近70%)[22]。上述方案是目前最常用的IVIG维持方案,但仍有较多报道证明不同于此的维持方案同样有效,对于具体哪种方案获益最多目前尚不清楚。目前,David等人正在进行三种IVIG维持方案的随机对照试验,意图寻求最佳的IVIG维持方案[23],但目前尚无结论。Lunn等人测试了一种个体化给药算法,即先用1~2个疗程的2.0 g/kg的IVIG治疗CIDP患者,随后停止治疗,直到病人出现临床恶化,这个时间段被认为是给药间隔时间。当患者得到重新稳定后,每个治疗周期的剂量可减少20%。通过这个算法,IVIG维持剂量平均为1.4 g/kg,间隔给药时间平均为4.3周[24]。这种算法充分考虑了个体反应的差异性,未强调存在具体的最佳维持方案。最新的一项随机试验表明降低维持剂量并不会导致更多的收益,也不会降低IVIG的副作用[25],但在临床中仍需结合患者的具体病情、各项检查等来综合考虑降低剂量、延长给药时间间隔或停止治疗。此外还有一个重要的问题是什么时候开始维持治疗。目前认为如果患者在经过1~2个疗程的IVIG诱导治疗后病情恶化,则应当开始IVIG维持治疗[17][24][26]。

3.2. 皮下免疫球蛋白

对于部分因静脉通路困难或使用IVIG、皮质类固醇产生重大副作用等难以进行维持治疗的患者,皮下免疫球蛋白(Subcutaneous immunoglobulin, SCIG)是一个很好的选择。已有多项研究表明SCIG可作为

CIDP 患者长期治疗的维持药物。在一项安慰剂对照试验中, SCIG 组在 12 周后肌力明显改善而使用相同剂量的安慰剂组肌力明显下降[27], 这表明了 SCIG 的有效性。Markvardsen 等人纳入了 17 名对 IVIG 有反应的患者, 按照相同的周剂量将他们过渡到 SCIG 治疗, 发现在 12 个月内 SCIG 保留了这些患者的肌力[28], 可见在 CIDP 的维持治疗中, SCIG 与 IVIG 具有同等效力。关于 SCIG 的具体方案, 一项纳入了 172 名 CIDP 患者的随机双盲对照试验将患者随机分为每周使用 SCIG 0.2 g/kg 或 SCIG 0.4 g/kg 或安慰剂三组, 随访 24 周后对比了其复发率, 发现 SCIG 组复发率显著低于安慰剂组[29], 这同样证明了 SCIG 在 CIDP 维持治疗中的有效性和耐受性。随后该研究组针对上述 SCIG 高低剂量两组进行了总共 48 周的研究随访, 发现在较高剂量(0.4 g/kg)的 SCIG 治疗下 CIDP 患者的复发率较低[30], 该研究表明高剂量 SCIG 的方案更有效, 但目前仍存在多种方案, 哪种方案获益更多仍需进一步研究, 且值得注意的是, 长期给药更应注重个体化, 以寻求最合适的剂量。此外, 一项随机单盲交叉试验纳入了 20 例 CIDP 患者, 将 SCIG (0.4 g/kg/周)治疗 5 周或 IVIG (0.4 g/kg/天)治疗 5 天作为初始治疗, 10 周后接受相反的治疗, 结果显示作为 CIDP 的初始治疗, 短期 SCIG 和 IVIG 治疗可在相似程度上改善运动功能[31], 这表明 SCIG 也可以作为 CIDP 急性发作期的治疗方法。但由于急性期肌无力症状明显、IVIG 起效更快等原因, IVIG 较 SCIG 更适合用于 CIDP 的诱导缓解, 临床上更多应用 SCIG 来维持治疗。

免疫球蛋白引起的不良事件多为短时间的头痛、恶心、皮疹或流感症状等。相比之下, 严重或持久的副作用是罕见的, 其中包括静脉血栓形成, 这可能导致重要器官如大脑、肺和心脏的梗塞, 严重的皮肤反应, 溶血性贫血, 以及肾衰竭[17]。

4. 血浆置换

作为一线治疗的血浆置换, 相较于皮质类固醇及免疫球蛋白而言, 使用频率较低, 但仍可能非常有效。早在 1986 年, Dyck 等人报道了一项纳入 29 名 CIDP 患者的双盲随机对照试验, 分组分别接受每周两次的血浆置换及假置换, 持续 3 周后结果显示接受血浆置换治疗的患者神经功能和神经传导有明显改善[32], 首次证明了血浆置换的有效性。随后的另一个交叉试验也得出了相同的结论[33]。但 Mehndiratt 等人对这两项试验进行系统评价后, 发现血浆置换确实产生了短期效益, 但随后可能出现反弹恶化[34], 但目前仍缺乏更多、更大病例数的研究支持该项结论。对于置换方案, 通常采用在 2~4 周内间断进行 5~10 次[34]。目前最大的观察性研究表明 3.9%的血浆置换手术有并发症, 如低血压、荨麻疹、恶心、疼痛等[35]。尽管血浆置换存在上述并发症, 但通常都是安全的[36]。现有研究表明, 免疫吸附作为血浆置换的替代方法, 在 CIDP 的治疗上具有相似的安全性及疗效[37], 但仍缺乏更多的证据支持。

血浆置换虽是 CIDP 的一线治疗, 但因为具有静脉通路困难、费用高昂、难以管理等缺点, 对大多数患者来说, 并不是第一选择。一些医师认为对于一个快速恶化的患者, 血浆置换是最好的治疗方法[38]。

5. 免疫抑制剂

目前可选择使用的免疫抑制剂种类繁多, 已有的关于 CIDP 治疗的免疫剂随机对照试验包括 1 项硫唑嘌呤、1 项甲氨蝶呤、2 项干扰素 $\beta 1a$ 、1 项芬戈莫德并未显示出上述药物的益处[39] [40] [41] [42] [43], 但上述部分试验存在药物剂量小、试验者人数少、随访时间尚短等缺点, 不能完全证明其治疗的有效性。一些小病例数的病例报道表明了环磷酰胺、环孢素、霉酚酸酯、利妥昔单抗等多种免疫剂的有效性, 尤其是针对难治性 CIDP [44]-[52]。这表明使用免疫剂治疗可能对个体患者产生积极作用, 如作为辅助治疗可更快速的稳定病情, 或可减轻一线药物高剂量、长时间带来的不良反应。目前建议在一线治疗失败后或作为联合药物可选择使用硫唑嘌呤、环磷酰胺、环孢素、霉酚酸酯和利妥昔单抗[4], 但由于缺乏高质量随机对照试验证据的支持, 目前免疫剂治疗的标准、剂量、时机的选择仍缺乏共识, 临床上针对难治

性 CIDP 的免疫剂的使用仍依赖于临床医生的经验和现有的回顾性研究结论, 免疫剂的具体使用尚需进一步研究。

6. 总结

综上所述, 慢性炎症性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病作为一种可治疗性的致残性疾病, 早期的诊治可减少神经系统后遗症的发生。目前 CIDP 的治疗主要依赖于皮质类固醇、免疫球蛋白和血浆置换, 但最佳治疗方案包括用药剂型、剂量、给药间隔时间等尚无定论, 且由于长期皮质类固醇会产生严重副作用、免疫球蛋白费用昂贵、血浆置换具有侵入性、难管理性等特点及部分患者对上述治疗无反应或反应欠佳, CIDP 仍需要新的疗法, 包括目前正在研究的皮下注射 10%免疫球蛋白联合重组人透明质酸酶的治疗(NCT05084053)等, 关于 CIDP 的治疗仍需进一步研究。

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