

· 论著 ·

芳香化酶抑制剂联合 rhGH 治疗男性特发性矮小症患儿的疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨芳香化酶抑制剂联合重组人生长激素(rhGH)治疗男性特发性矮小症患儿的疗效和安全性。**方法** 将 2014 年 1 月–2016 年 1 月广东省佛山市第二人民医院收治的 36 例特发性矮小症患儿纳入研究,均为青春期男孩,按照随机数字表法分为观察组(18 例),接受来曲唑联合 rhGH 治疗,对照组(18 例)仅接受 rhGH 治疗,疗程 2 年。比较治疗前、后两组患儿的身高、生长速度、骨龄、预测身高及治疗期间不良反应的发生情况。**结果** 治疗前,两组患儿的身高、生长速度、骨龄及预测身高相比差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05),治疗 2 年后,两组患儿的身高、生长速度和预测身高较治疗前均显著升高($t_{\text{观}} = 3.167, 2.794, 4.129; t_{\text{对}} = 2.856, 3.406, 2.513, P$ 均 <0.05),且观察组患儿的身高、生长速度和预测身高均显著优于对照组($t = 3.549, 6.017, 2.481, P$ 均 <0.05)。治疗后观察组的骨龄与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),而且,两组的骨龄与治疗前相比,差异也均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。在治疗期间,两组患儿均未出现严重的不良反应事件,其中观察组患儿不良反应的总发生率显著低于对照组($\chi^2 = 5.746, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 芳香化酶抑制剂联合 rhGH 治疗特发性矮小症效果明显,可有效改善患儿的身高和生长速度,且安全性较好。

【关键词】 特发性矮小症;青春期男孩;芳香化酶抑制剂;重组人生长激素

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of aromatase inhibitor combined with recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) in the treatment of male children with idiopathic short stature. **Methods** Thirty-six children with idiopathic short stature admitted to the Second People's Hospital of Foshan City, Guangdong Province from January 2014 to January 2016 were included in the study. All patients were adolescent boys and were divided into observation group ($n = 18$, treated with letrozole combined with rhGH), and control group ($n = 18$, treated with rhGH alone) according to the random number table. The intervention lasted for two years. The height, growth rate, bone age, predicted height, and incidence of adverse reactions during treatment were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** Before treatment, there was no significant difference in the height, growth rate, bone age, and predicted height between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). After 2 years of treatment, the height, growth rate, and predicted height of children of the two groups were higher than before treatment ($t_{\text{observation}} = 3.167, 2.794, 4.129; t_{\text{control}} = 2.856, 3.406, 2.513$, all $P < 0.05$). And the height, growth rate, and predicted height of the observation group were better than those of the control group ($t = 3.549, 6.017, 2.481$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, there was no significant difference in bone age between observation group and control group ($P > 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, there was no significant difference in the bone age of the two groups after treatment (all $P > 0.05$). During the period of treatment, there were no serious adverse events occurred in both groups. The total incidence of side effects in observation group was significantly lower than that in control group ($\chi^2 = 5.746, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Aromatase inhibitors com-

combined with rhGH is effective in the improvement of the height and growth rate of children with idiopathic short stature with high safety.

[Key words] Idiopathic short stature; Adolescent boy; Aromatase inhibitor; Recombinant human growth hormone

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特发性矮小症是导致儿童期身材矮小的最常见原因之一,近年来研究人员对该病的相关基因和生长激素释放激素-生长激素-胰岛素样生长因子内分泌轴等进行了深入研究,结果显示,相关基因核苷酸多态性、基因突变和自身免疫机制等均与特发性矮小症的发病密切相关^[1-2]。但尚不清楚其确切发病机制,故临幊上尚无有效统一的治疗方案。目前普遍采用重组人生长激素(rhGH)、促性腺激素释放激素类似物(GnRHa)及芳香化酶抑制剂等治疗本病^[3]。以往的研究显示,GnRHa治疗可延缓骨龄进展,但同时会抑制性发育,可能对于患儿心理造成影响^[4]。rhGH治疗限于骨骼提前闭合,相应的治疗时间缩短^[5]。芳香化酶抑制剂可延缓骨龄的进展,同时不抑制性发育,与GnRHa相比,不会影响青春期进程,不会降低生长速率,对骨密度的影响更小^[6]。因此,本研究旨在探讨芳香化酶抑制剂(来曲唑)联合rhGH治疗男性特发性矮小症患儿的疗效,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 将2014年1月~2016年1月广东省佛山市第二人民医院收治的36例特发性矮小症患儿纳入研究对象,均为青春期男孩,按照随机数字表法分为观察组及对照组(各18例),观察组平均年龄(12.6 ± 2.8)岁,平均身高(124.6 ± 15.3)cm,平均骨龄(14.1 ± 2.7)岁;对照组平均年龄(12.6 ± 2.8)岁,平均身高(125.3 ± 14.6)cm,平均骨龄(13.8 ± 2.5)岁。两组患儿的基本资料相比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 纳入标准与排除标准 纳入标准:(1)符合特发性矮小症相关诊断标准^[7]。(2)身高低于同年龄、同性别正常儿童身高两个标准差。(3)生长速率小于4cm/年。(4)生长激素激发试验:生长激素峰值 $< 10 \mu\text{g/L}$ 。(5)骨龄正常或延迟。(6)患儿家属同意签署临床研究知情同意书。排除标准:(1)遗传性矮小症。(2)心、肺、肝、肾功能异常。(3)先天性内分泌代谢异常。(4)生长激素缺乏性矮小症。

1.3 治疗方法 对照组给予rhGH(安科生物工程有限公司,国药准字S19990019)治疗,剂量为

0.15 U/(kg·d),临睡前皮下注射,疗程2年。观察组给予来曲唑(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,国药准字H19991001)联合rhGH治疗,rhGH用量、用法与对照组相同,来曲唑的剂量为1.5~2.5 g/d,1次/d,口服,疗程2年。

1.4 评价指标 比较治疗前、后两组患儿的身高、生长速度、骨龄,并根据骨龄量表评估患儿的预测身高;记录治疗期间两组患儿的不良反应发生情况。

1.5 统计学处理 采用SPSS19.0进行统计分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用t检验,计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组身高、生长速度、骨龄及预测身高的比较 治疗前,两组患儿的身高、生长速度、骨龄及预测身高相比均无显著性差异(P 均 > 0.05),治疗2年后,两组患儿的身高、生长速度和预测身高较治疗前均显著升高($t_{观} = 3.167, 2.794, 4.129$; $t_{对} = 2.856, 3.406, 2.513, P$ 均 < 0.05),且观察组患儿的身高、生长速度和预测身高均显著优于对照组($t = 3.549, 6.017, 2.481, P$ 均 < 0.05)。治疗后观察组的骨龄与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),而且,两组的骨龄与治疗前相比,差异也均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 两组不良反应的比较 在治疗期间,两组患儿均未出现严重的不良反应事件,其中两组患儿不良反应的总发生率相比具有显著性差异($P < 0.05$),对于出现不良反应的患儿经对症治疗或短暂停药后均好转,见表2。

3 讨论

特发性矮小症是一种不伴有潜在病理状态的身材矮小,一般生长激素水平正常,其是导致儿童身材矮小的最常见原因,其发病率在身高低于第3百分位的矮小儿童中约占20%^[8]。以往的研究显示,一般情况下,特发性矮小症患儿出生时的身高和体重与健康儿童相比无差异,但生长速度明显慢于健康儿童^[9]。而且,最近的研究显示,特发性矮小症患儿与健康儿童相比更易出现自闭、胆小、抑郁等心理问题,而严重影响患儿的生活和学习^[10]。

表 1 治疗前、后两组身高、生长速度、骨龄及预测身高的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数		身高(cm)	生长速度(cm/年)	预测身高(cm)	骨龄(岁)
观察组	18	治疗前	124.6 ± 15.3	3.7 ± 0.6	161.6 ± 10.8	14.1 ± 2.7
		治疗后	147.5 ± 17.8 ^{ab}	11.2 ± 2.3 ^{ab}	169.4 ± 19.6 ^{ab}	15.2 ± 2.8
对照组	18	治疗前	125.3 ± 14.6	3.8 ± 0.5	162.1 ± 12.7	13.8 ± 2.5
		治疗后	141.6 ± 15.4 ^a	8.3 ± 1.5 ^a	166.3 ± 15.5 ^a	15.7 ± 2.4

注:与治疗前相比,^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组相比,^b $P < 0.05$

表 2 两组不良反应发生情况的比较[n(%)]

组别	例数	甲状腺功能异常	空腹血糖升高	膝部疼痛	总发生率
观察组	18	1(26.0)	1(24.0)	1(6.0)	3(16.67)
对照组	18	1(2.0)	2(6.0)	2(2.0)	5(27.78)
χ^2 值					5.746
P 值					0.032

矮小患儿进入青春期后,由于性激素具有促进骨骼闭合的作用,促生长治疗的疗程和疗效都会受影响^[11]。因此对矮小症患儿进行及早的干预治疗有非常重要的临床意义。目前,临幊上通常应用GnRHa、rhGH及芳香化酶抑制剂等进行治疗^[12]。对于青春期特发性矮小症患儿,GnRHa具有一定的疗效,其可抑制患儿第二性征发育,减缓骨龄进展,从而维持身高增长潜力,但同时会抑制性发育,可能对患儿心理造成影响,而且,单独使用GnRHa对改善患儿成年身高的作用有限,且存在较大的差异性,故一般不主张单独使用GnRHa治疗特发性矮小症^[13-14]。众所周知,长期应用rhGH治疗特发性矮小症可提高患儿成年身高,但有关rhGH治疗特发性矮小症的有效性和安全性仍存在争议。国内、外多项研究显示,rhGH能增加特发性矮小症患儿的最终成人身高,但受限于骨骼提前闭合,相应的治疗时间缩短^[15]。芳香化酶抑制剂主要通过抑制芳香化酶将雄烯二酮、睾酮转化为雌酮、雌二醇,从而延缓骨骼最终融合,达到促线性生长的目的^[16]。理论上,单独使用芳香化酶抑制剂或联合rhGH均可治疗男童特发性矮小症,而且,最近的研究发现,芳香化酶抑制剂可延缓骨龄的进展,同时不抑制性发育,与GnRHa相比,不会影响青春期进程,不会降低生长速率,对骨密度影响更小,对机体成分有正向作用^[17-18]。

本研究结果显示,治疗2年后,无论是单独应用rhGH治疗或来曲唑联合rhGH治疗,两组患儿的身高、生长速度和预测身高较治疗前均显著升高,而且,两组的骨龄与治疗前相比,差异也无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。值得注意的是,应用来曲唑联合rhGH治疗的观察组患儿的身高、生长速度和预测身高均显著优于单独应用rhGH治疗的对照组,同时,治疗后观察组的骨龄与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义

($P > 0.05$),提示来曲唑联合rhGH治疗男性特发性矮小症患儿效果更佳,可有效改善患儿的身高和生长速度,有助于患儿的生长发育。本研究结果还显示,在治疗期间,两组患儿均未出现严重的不良反应,其中观察组不良反应的总发生率显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$),提示应用来曲唑联合rhGH治疗男性特发性矮小症的安全性较好。本研究结果与近期的另一课题组的研究结果相似,其研究显示单用芳香化酶抑制剂可延缓男性特发性矮小症患儿的骨龄进展,能改善预测成年身高5~6 cm,而且,芳香化酶抑制剂与生长激素联合治疗2~3年,可使青春期特发性矮小症患儿成年身高增加9.4 cm,且对患儿成年后精子生成无影响^[19]。

综上所述,应用芳香化酶抑制剂联合rhGH治疗特发性矮小症效果明显,可有效改善患儿的身高和生长速度,并延缓骨龄进展,有助于患儿的生长发育,且安全性较好。

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