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奥卡西平与丙戊酸钠对癫痫患者血液学指标、认识功能及生活质量的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨奥卡西平与丙戊酸钠对癫痫患者血液学指标、认识功能及生活质量的影响。**方法:**将 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 5 月我院接诊的癫痫患者 98 例纳入本研究,随机分为观察组($n=49$)和对照组($n=49$),对照组给予丙戊酸钠治疗。观察组给予奥卡西平治疗。比较两组同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、不对称二甲基精氨酸(ADMA)水平、简明精神状态检查量表(MMSE)评分、癫痫患者生活质量量表(QOLIE)评分,并比较两组不良反应发生情况。**结果:**治疗后两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平均高于治疗前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但治疗前和治疗后两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组治疗后 MMSE 评分高于治疗前和对照组($P<0.05$);对照组治疗前后 MMSE 评分对比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者治疗后 QOLIE 各项评分高于治疗前($P<0.05$),观察组治疗后精力/疲乏、认知功能、药物影响等评分以及总评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组不良反应发生率为 4.08%,与对照组的 10.20%比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**奥卡西平与丙戊酸钠治疗癫痫患者均可升高其 Hcy、ADMA 水平,无严重不良反应发生,而奥卡西平在改善癫痫患者的认知功能和生活质量等方面优于丙戊酸钠。

关键词:奥卡西平;丙戊酸钠;癫痫;血液学指标;认识功能;生活质量;疗效

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Effect of Oxcarbazepine and Sodium Valproate on Hematological Indexes, Cognitive Function and Quality of Life in Patients with Epilepsy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore effect of oxcarbazepine and sodium valproate on hematological indexes, cognitive function and quality of life in patients with epilepsy. **Methods:** 98 patients with epilepsy who were received in our hospital from June 2015 to May 2017 were included in this study, and they were randomly divided into the observation group ($n=49$) and the control group ($n=49$), the control group were treated with sodium valproate, the observation group were treated with oxcarbazepine. The levels of homocysteine (Hcy), asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA), mini-mental state examination (MMSE) score, and quality of life in epilepsy (QOLIE) score in two groups were compared. The incidence of adverse reactions in two groups was compared. **Results:** After treatment, the levels of Hcy and ADMA in the two groups were higher than those before treatment, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in Hcy and ADMA between the two groups before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). After treatment, the MMSE scores of the observation group was higher than that before treatment and the control group ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference in MMSE scores before and after treatment in the control group ($P>0.05$). The various scores of QOLIE of patients in two groups after treatment was higher than that before treatment ($P<0.05$), the scores of energy/fatigue, cognitive function, the influence of drugs and total scores of the observation group after treatment were higher than in control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was 4.08%, and there was no statistically significant difference compared with 10.20% of the control group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Oxcarbazepine and sodium valproate can increase the levels of Hcy, ADMA in patients with epilepsy, and there is no serious adverse reactions, but oxcarbazepine is better than that of sodium valproate in improving cognitive function and quality of life in patients with epilepsy.

Key words: Oxcarbazepine; Sodium valproate; Epilepsy; Hematological index; Cognitive function; Quality of life; Curative effect

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前言

癫痫是短暂脑功能失调综合征,是神经系统常见的慢性疾

病之一,患者以反复发作作为特征,发病率较高^[1,2]。关于癫痫的发病机制尚不十分清楚,临床表现主要为脑神经元异常放电引起反复痫性发作,对癫痫患者的生活质量造成严重影响^[3,4]。研究

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有效的干预措施,减少并且抑制癫痫的频繁发作,对于提高患者的认知功能和生活质量具有重要意义^[5,6]。奥卡西平是一种神经性药物,对于局限性及全身性癫痫发作有较好的效果,其为卡马西平的 10- 酮基衍生物,与卡马西平具有类似的疗效。药理学研究表明,奥卡西平及其代谢物(羟基衍生物)均具有一定的抗惊厥活性,对大脑皮质运动有高度选择性抑制作用^[7,8]。丙戊酸钠是一种广谱抗癫痫药,对多种方法引起的惊厥,均有不同程度的对抗作用,该药物口服见效快并且可完全吸收,多用于小发作癫痫患者,但其对部分性发作患者疗效欠佳^[9,10]。为了研究两种药物对于癫痫的效果,我院开展了奥卡西平与丙戊酸钠对癫痫疗效方面的研究,旨在为癫痫的用药选择提供参考。现作如下阐述。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

将 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 5 月我院接诊的癫痫患者 98 例纳入本研究,纳入标准:(1)有癫痫发作史者;(2)经脑电图检查确诊者;(3)对本研究知情同意,签署知情同意协议书者;(4)配合完成研究者;(5)对本研究所用药物能够耐受者。排除标准:(1)合并严重器质性疾病者;(2)合并高尿酸血症病史者;(3)精神病患者。随机分为观察组(n=49)和对照组(n=49),观察组男性 29 例,女性 20 例,年龄为 25-57 岁,平均年龄为(33.48±8.76)岁;病程为 1-8 年,平均病程为(4.77±2.15)年;癫痫类型:原发性癫痫 24 例,继发性癫痫 25 例。对照组男性 30 例,女性 19 例,年龄为 26-61 岁,平均年龄为(34.11±7.98)岁;病程为 1-9 年,平均病程为(4.69±1.97)年;癫痫类型:原发性癫痫 23 例,继发性癫痫 26 例。两组患者的基线资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。本研究经我院伦理学委员会批准同意。

1.2 方法

对照组:丙戊酸钠(国药准字:H19983059;生产单位:仁和堂药业有限公司;规格:0.2 g)治疗。初始剂量为 600 mg/d,1 周后检测血液中的药物浓度,逐步将药物增加到有效的病情控制剂量,最大维持剂量为 1000 mg/d,2 次/d。观察组:奥卡西平(国药准字:H20040192;生产单位:武汉人福药业有限责任公

司,规格:0.3 g)治疗。初始剂量为 600 mg/d,每 1 周加量 600 mg,直至病情发作可控,最大维持剂量为 2400 mg/d,2 次/d。两组患者均治疗 6 个月,在研究过程中,不接受其他药物干预。

1.3 观察指标

分别于治疗前后采取两组患者清晨空腹静脉血 5 mL,采用高效液相色谱法检测血浆同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)、不对称二甲基精氨酸(asymmetric dimethylarginine, ADMA)水平,标准品购自 Sigma 公司,所有操作严格按照说明书进行。样品前处理:取血浆 100 μ L,加入 20 μ L TCEP 还原剂(100 mg/mL),在漩涡混合器(上海五相仪器仪表有限公司,型号:MT/VORTEX)上震荡 60 s,静置 10 min。加入 400 μ L 0.3 mol/L 的高氯酸以沉淀蛋白。在漩涡混合器上震荡 30 s,16000 r/min 离心 5 min。取 10 μ L 上清液,上机检测。由同一专业医师观察简明精神状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)评分^[11],其共包含定向力(满分 10 分)、记忆力(满分 3 分)、注意力和计算力(满分 5 分)、回忆能力(满分 3 分)和语言能力(满分 9 分)5 个维度,总分 30 分,分值越低,患者病症越严重。采用癫痫患者生活质量量表(quality of life in epilepsy-31, QOLIE-31)评分^[12]对患者的生活质量进行评价,主要包括发作的担心、情绪、精力/疲乏、认知功能、药物影响、社会功能、综合生活质量等评分以及总评分,各项分值满分为 100 分,分值越高,患者生活质量越好。观察两组患者不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究所有数据的统计分析均使用 SPSS 18.0 软件,计数资料以%表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验,Hcy、ADMA 水平、MMSE 评分、QOLIE 评分等计量资料以均数±标准差表示,组间比较用 t 检验,将 $\alpha=0.05$ 作为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平对比

治疗后两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平均高于治疗前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但治疗前和治疗后两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the levels of Hcy, ADMA in the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	Hcy(μ mmol/L)	ADMA(mg/L)
Observation group(n=49)	Before treatment	9.42±2.11	1.01±0.25
	After treatment	15.48±3.22 ^a	1.44±0.42 ^a
Control group(n=49)	Before treatment	9.74±2.24	1.02±0.25
	After treatment	16.37±3.51 ^a	1.56±0.54 ^a

Note: compare with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者 MMSE 评分对比

两组患者治疗前 MMSE 评分组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组治疗后 MMSE 评分高于治疗前和对照组($P<0.05$);对照组治疗前后 MMSE 评分对比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 两组患者 QOLIE 评分对比

两组患者治疗前 QOLIE 评分组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者治疗后 QOLIE 评分(对发作的担心、情绪、精力/疲乏、认知功能、药物影响、社会功能、综合生活质量、总评分)高于治疗前,观察组治疗后精力/疲乏、认知功能、药物影响等评分以及总评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 两组患者不良反应发生情况对比

观察组出现皮疹 1 例,胃肠道不适 1 例,不良反应发生率为 4.08%,对照组出现头晕恶心 2 例,皮疹 3 例,不良反应发生

率为 10.20%。两组不良反应发生率对比,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.201, P=0.514$)。所有患者均未经特殊处理自行好转。患者未发生其他严重不良反应。

表 2 两组患者 MMSE 评分对比(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the scores of MMSE in the two groups(scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group(n=49)	24.65± 2.22	27.03± 1.88 ^a
Control group(n=49)	24.35± 2.11	24.98± 1.54
t	0.686	5.905
P	0.493	0.000

Note: compare with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组患者 QOLIE 评分对比(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the scores of QOLIE in the two groups(scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	Worry	Emotion	Energy/fatigue	Cognitive function	Drug influence	Social function	Quality of life	Total score
Observation group (n=49)	Before treatment	32.33± 8.51	50.34± 8.22	45.35± 7.24	66.34± 7.14	54.45± 7.34	43.52± 8.66	48.82± 8.71	45.62± 8.37
	After treatment	68.17± 8.94 ^a	59.41± 7.39 ^a	56.42± 8.34 ^a *	75.44± 7.85 ^a *	69.42± 8.26 ^a *	62.45± 7.64 ^a	59.14± 7.98 ^a	60.24± 7.94 ^a *
Control group (n=49)	Before treatment	34.05± 8.55	51.17± 7.52	46.09± 7.33	65.87± 8.44	53.62± 7.88	44.46± 5.21	47.51± 8.33	46.22± 7.31
	After treatment	67.31± 7.24 ^a	57.42± 6.98 ^a	52.12± 8.95 ^a	71.64± 9.14 ^a	62.39± 8.15 ^a	63.16± 6.22 ^a	60.62± 7.14 ^a	55.44± 6.28 ^a

Note: compare with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$, compare with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

癫痫是一种脑部疾病,机体持续存在能够产生癫痫发作的脑部持久性改变^[13]。癫痫病程长,致残率高,严重影响患者身心健康,属神经系统病症之一,患者一旦发病,会对其神经生物学、认知、心理学以及社会学等方面产生影响^[14,15]。现阶段,已经发现的神经递质受体有氨基酸类、单胺类、酰胆碱等。谷氨酸、 γ -氨基丁酸是中枢神经系统中最重要的兴奋性神经递质和抑制性神经递质,和癫痫的发作有密切的联系^[16]。神经胶质细胞是调节细胞外中枢神经系统神经递质的重要组件,当癫痫发作的失衡,其相关物质如谷氨酸、 γ -氨基丁酸会明显升高,这一系列变化将导致神经细胞兴奋的阈值降低,神经过度兴奋,引发癫痫^[17,18]。全球约有 7000 万癫痫患者,发病率仅次于偏头痛、脑卒中^[19]。流行病学研究认为^[20],癫痫的发病率在不断增加,对患者、家庭、社会造成极大的危害。癫痫可分为原发性癫痫和继发性癫痫,但是发病原因较为复杂,目前尚不十分明确^[21]。不同的药物对癫痫的治疗有一定的区别,因此掌握有效的治疗措施十分必要。

本研究结果显示,治疗后两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平均高于治疗前($P<0.05$),但治疗后两组患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),说明丙戊酸钠和奥卡西平这两种药物在对患者 Hcy、ADMA 水平的效果方面,作用基本一致。可见在治疗癫痫中,均发挥了作用,丙戊酸钠是常见治疗药物,其能够增加脑内抑制性神经介质 γ -氨基丁酸的浓度,经一系列作用,发挥抗癫痫效果^[22,23]。随着研究的进步,奥卡西平成为治

疗癫痫的一种新的药物,其能够抑制电压敏感性钠离子通道,减少谷氨酸水平,增加钾离子水平,从而发挥抗癫痫效果^[24,25]。已有研究认为^[26],癫痫患者经药物治疗,确实可以达到控制病情的效果,但是在用药过程中会增加患者心血管事件的发生风险。然而,从长远的角度看,依然是治疗效果利益多于对患者所带来的风险。高同型半胱氨酸血症是被广泛认为对脑血栓事件发生有风险的因素,ADMA 则是参与动脉粥样硬化的物质之一,对这两种物质有效的控制,可以减少心血管事件的发生率^[27,28]。本文研究结果显示,两组不良反应发生率对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表明两种药物在安全性方面,均可以信赖。癫痫的发病会对患者的认知功能造成影响,还会影响到患者的正常生活和工作。本文研究结果显示,观察组治疗后 MMSE 评分高于治疗前和对照组($P<0.05$);观察组治疗后精力/疲乏、认知功能、药物影响等评分以及总评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)。从这些结果可以看出,奥卡西平在治疗癫痫患者方面,对患者的认知功能和生活质量的有效性要比丙戊酸钠好。奥卡西平片可以通过阻断脑的电压依赖性钠离子通道,从而发挥抗惊厥作用,进一步通过动作电位发挥抗癫痫作用^[29]。癫痫的发作和大脑神经元细胞异常放电有关系,发生异常放电的原因是因为脑神经元细胞受损,由此可以推测,恢复神经元细胞正常功能使脑内微弱生物电以有序方式产生,可以改善异常放电状况,根据患者脑神经元细胞受损程度,达到一个临床治愈效果,从根本上杜绝癫痫的发病,这也是未来研究的一个新方向。Cho SJ^[30]等以动物为模型,研究了癫痫发病时的脑电图变化情况,为临床研究提供了依据。但是关于癫痫的发病机制,则需要更进一步深

入研究。

综上所述,奥卡西平与丙戊酸钠对患者相关血液学指标和不良反应方面疗效类似,而奥卡西平在改善患者认知功能和生活质量方面优于丙戊酸钠,可进一步研究推广。

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