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重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤 M22 对痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者 皮肤屏障功能的影响 *

张 兰¹ 郭玉冰¹ 王 星² 高芳芳² 张宏峰^{3△}

(1 西安交通大学第一附属医院皮肤科 陕西 西安 710089; 2 西安交通大学第一附属医院检验科 陕西 西安 710089;
3 延安大学附属医院烧伤整形科 陕西 延安 716000)

摘要 目的:探讨与分析重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤 M22 对痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者皮肤屏障功能的影响。**方法:**2020 年 9 月到 2022 年 2 月选择在本院诊治的痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者 120 例作为研究对象,根据 1:1 简单分配原则把患者分为联合组与对照组各 60 例。对照组给予重组人表皮生长因子治疗,联合组在对照组治疗的基础上给予光子嫩肤 M22 治疗,两组都治疗观察 4 周。**结果:**治疗后联合组的总有效率为 88.3 %,高于对照组的 66.7 %(P<0.05)。联合组的红斑消退时间等临床症状较对照组少(P<0.05)。两组治疗后皮肤油脂比例低于治疗前,皮肤含水量高于治疗前,治疗后联合组的皮肤油脂比例、含水量与对照组对比有差异(P<0.05)。两组治疗后的瘢痕基底深度较治疗前低,联合组较对照组低(P<0.05)。治疗后,两组主观、客观美学评分较治疗前高,联合组较对照组高(P<0.05)。**结论:**重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤 M22 在痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者的能改善皮肤屏障功能,能降低瘢痕基底深度与皮肤油脂比例,提高皮肤含水量,能促进改善临床症状,提高皮肤的美学评分,从而提高总体治疗效果。

关键词: 重组人表皮生长因子;光子嫩肤 M22;痤疮凹陷性瘢痕

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Effects of Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor Combined with Photorejuvenation M22 on Skin Barrier Function in Patients with Acne Pitting Scars*

ZHANG Lan¹, GUO Yu-bing¹, WANG Xing², GAO Fang-fang², ZHANG Hong-feng^{3△}

(1 Department of dermatology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710089, China;

2 Department of Clinical laboratory, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710089, China;

3 Department of Burn and Plastic surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Yan'an University, Yan'an, Shaanxi, 716000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore and analysisi the effects of recombinant human epidermal growth factor combined with photorejuvenation M22 on skin barrier function in patients with acne pitted scars. **Methods:** From September 2020 to February 2022, 120 cases of patients with acne pitting scars who were diagnosed and treated in our hospital were selected as the research subjects. All the cases were divided into the combination group and the control group with 60 cases in each group, accorded to the simple allocation principle of 1:1. The control group were treated with recombinant human epidermal growth factor, and the combination group were treated with photorejuvenation M22 based on the treatment of the control group. Both groups were treated and observed for 4 weeks. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rates of the combination group were 88.3 %, which were higher than 66.7 % of the control group (P<0.05). The combined group had fewer clinical symptoms such as erythema regression time than the control group (P<0.05). After treatment, the proportion of skin oil in the two groups were lower than that before treatment, and the water content in the skin were higher than that before treatment (P<0.05). The depth of scar base after treatment in the two groups were significantly lower than that before treatment, and the combination group were significantly lower than that in the control group (P<0.05). The subjective and objective aesthetic scores of the two groups after treatment were higher than those before treatment, and the combination group were higher than that of the control group (P<0.05). **Conclusion:** Recombinant human epidermal growth factor combined with photorejuvenation M22 can improve skin barrier function in patients with acne pitting scar, can reduce the depth of scar base and the ratio of skin oil, increase skin water content, can promote the improvement of clinical symptoms, and improve skin aesthetics score, thereby improving the overall treatment effect.

Key words: Recombinant human epidermal growth factor; Photorejuvenation M22; Atrophic Acne scar

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作者简介:张兰(1986-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:光子嫩肤 M22,玫瑰痤疮、肉毒素嗨体、皮肤肿瘤,皮肤外科,

电话:13636719064, E-mail:zhanglan202107@163.com

△ 通讯作者:张宏峰(1978-),男,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:烧伤整形光子嫩肤 M22,玫瑰痤疮、肉毒素嗨体,

电话:13909114060, E-mail:ZHANGH197810@163.com

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前言

痤疮凹陷性瘢痕是一种临床常见的面部色素沉着性皮肤疾病,一类发生于毛囊皮脂单位中的慢性炎症性皮肤病,在中老年人的发病率比较高^[1]。痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的特点是皮损常对称分布,病情发展缓慢,无明显自觉症状,有症状也以丘疹、面部粉刺、脓包等皮损为主,在食用刺激性食物或日晒后加重,严重影响患者的身心健康,降低其生活质量^[2]。近年来,随着人们对美需求的越来越高,当前临幊上治疗痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的药物与方法越来越多。在手术方法中,机械磨削术等对患者表皮会产生较大损伤,且大量患者术后恢复周期较长^[3]。重组人表皮生长因子为治疗痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的主要药物,重组人表皮生长因子具有促进伤口愈合功能,还具有修复受损皮肤、淡化色斑等综合效应^[4,5]。现代人们生活质量水平在逐步的提升,当前对于痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者的治疗要求更高^[6]。光子嫩肤技术为当前比较前沿的一种美容治疗手段,其物理基础为光辐射与皮肤组织间的光热解效应,采用合适的能量、脉宽与波长,通过光热转换与传输过程,可在不损伤周围正常组织的前提下,有效收缩毛孔,并可对病损靶组织形成选择性热破坏^[7,8]。光子嫩肤

M22 技术与药物治疗的联合使用可发挥叠加效应,有抑制黑素形成的作用,从而从整体上改善患者的预后^[9]。本文具体探讨与分析了重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤 M22 对痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者皮肤屏障功能的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

2020 年 9 月到 2022 年 2 月选择在本院诊治的痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者 120 例作为研究对象。

纳入标准:符合痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的诊断标准;年龄 20-65 岁;自愿接受本研究治疗方法且签署了知情同意书;医院伦理委员会批准了此次研究;入院前 2 个月未接受其他类型痤疮凹陷性瘢痕治疗;病程≥1 个月。

排除标准:妊娠、哺乳、绝经的女性;面部肿瘤者;合并传染性疾病者;单纯疱疹患者;对所用药物过敏者;合并全身性疾病者;并发光敏性皮肤病或瘢痕体质者;并发严重肝肾功能障碍者;合并精神障碍者。

根据 1:1 简单分配原则把患者分为联合组与对照组各 60 例,两组患者一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general data

Groups	n	Disease course (month)	Gender (Male / Female)	Age (year)	Fitzpatrick classification (Level III/Level IV)	Body mass index (kg/m ²)
Joint group	60	3.41± 0.26	55/5	30.22± 2.64	48/12	23.18± 1.11
Matched group	60	3.45± 0.33	56/4	30.16± 2.65	46/14	23.45± 0.89

1.2 治疗方法

对照组:给予重组人表皮生长因子治疗,使用重组人表皮生长因子溶液(国药准字 S20010096,上海昊海生物科技股份有限公司)均匀喷涂皮损处,3 次/d。

联合组:以对照组为基础,给予光子嫩肤 M22 治疗:选择光子嫩肤 M22 治疗仪(艾美电子有限公司,第七代),患者洁净病损部位后取仰卧位,佩戴防护眼镜。在皮损部位涂抹适量的重组人表皮生长因子治后进行光子嫩肤 M22 治疗,治疗参数:方形光斑片,波长 560 nm,脉宽 10-15 ms,能量密度 8-15 J/cm²,温度 15.0 °C,每个光斑覆盖率控制在 15.0 %左右。以皮肤色斑略微发红为度,每个光斑不重叠,20-30 min 每次,1 周 1 次。

两组都治疗观察 4 周。

1.3 观察指标

(1)在治疗后由同一医师进行取像,并有两位未参加治疗的医师进行判定与分析,分为痊愈、显效、有效和无效等^[10],痊愈:患者瘢痕修复率达到 90%以上,患者面部外观基本恢复。显效:瘢痕面积≥60%,而<90%,病变皮肤与周边正常皮肤接近;好转:瘢痕修复面积≥30%而<60%,病变皮肤较治疗前有一定改善;无效:治疗后瘢痕面积修复<30%,面部皮肤改观不明显。治疗总有效率=(痊愈病数+显效病数)/总病例数×100.0%。

(2)记录两组患者的红斑消退时间、皮损恢复时间、色素斑消退时间等指标。

(3)在治疗前后使用 CK 皮肤检测仪(CK-MPA10,德国 CK 公司)测定与记录患者的皮肤屏障功能,包括油脂相对比例与皮肤含水量。

(4)在治疗前后选择随机患者的 3 个凹陷瘢痕,用 GPSkin Barrier 测量仪测定瘢痕基底深度。

(5)在治疗前后采用主观、客观美学评分量表评定患者的美观状况,每个维度都包含 10 个项目,每个项目都为 0-3 分评分,分数越高,美学效果越佳。

1.4 统计方法

本次研究统计软件为 SPSS24.00, 计量数据与计数数据以均数± 标准差、% 等表示,组内与组间对比方法方法为 t 检验与卡方 χ^2 检验等, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 总有效率对比

治疗后联合组较对照组高($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.2 临床症状消失时间对比

联合组的红斑消退时间等临床症状较对照组少($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

2.3 皮肤油脂比例与含水量变化对比

两组治疗后皮肤油脂比例低于治疗前,皮肤含水量高于治疗前,治疗后联合组的皮肤油脂比例、含水量与对照组对比有差异($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 2 治疗总有效率对比(n)

Table 2 Comparison of treatment total response rate between the two groups (n)

Groups	n	Recure	Excellence	Improve	Invalid	Total effective rate
Joint group	60	25	28	4	3	53(88.33 %)*
Matched group	60	21	19	12	8	40(66.7 %)

Note: Compared with the matched group, *P<0.05, the same below.

表 3 两组临床症状消失时间对比(d, 均数± 标准差)

Table 3 Comparison of disappearance time of two groups (d, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	Red spot extinction time	Recovery time of skin	Time to pigment spot
			damage	resolution
Joint group	60	6.58± 0.15*	7.31± 0.29*	7.10± 0.23*
Matched group	60	7.72± 0.22	11.76± 1.14	10.76± 0.37

表 4 治疗前后皮肤油脂比例与含水量变化对比(均数± 标准差)

Table 4 Comparison of skin oil ratio and water content before and after treatment (mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	Ratio of skin grease		Moisture content (AU)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Joint group	60	64.57± 4.15	56.69± 3.36*#	39.48± 2.55	49.28± 2.77*#
Matched group	60	64.55± 3.28	60.72± 4.44#	39.47± 3.10	43.56± 3.33#

Note: Compared with pretherapy, *P<0.05, the same below.

2.4 瘢痕基底深度变化对比

照组低(P<0.05)。见表 5。

两组治疗后的瘢痕基底深度显著较治疗前低,联合组较对

表 5 治疗前后瘢痕基底深度变化对比(μm, 均数± 标准差)

Table 5 Comparison of scar basal depth changes before and after treatment (μm, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	Pretherapy		Post-treatment	
Joint group	60	150.38± 11.37		90.87± 10.14*#	
Matched group	60	150.98± 12.72		121.46± 20.18#	

2.5 主观、客观美学评分变化对比

照组高(P<0.05)。见表 6。

治疗后,两组主观、客观美学评分较治疗前高,联合组较对

表 6 治疗前后主观、客观美学评分变化对比(分, 均数± 标准差)

Table 6 Comparison of subjective and objective aesthetic scores before and after treatment (score, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	Subjective aesthetic score		Objective aesthetic score change	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Joint group	60	12.35± 1.14	20.18± 2.24*#	12.87± 1.54	21.48± 2.18*#
Matched group	60	12.43± 0.98	16.52± 1.93#	12.45± 1.11	17.17± 1.99#

3 讨论

痤疮凹陷性瘢痕为皮肤科常见病,也为一种毛囊皮脂腺的慢性炎症性疾病,为痤疮愈后形成的凹陷瘢痕^[11]。当前其具体的发病机制还不明确,但涉及的病因较多,包括情绪、激素、紫外线照射。特别是很多痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者长期伴随着痛苦、焦虑、自卑等不良情绪,可通过垂体轴而影响机体内分泌功能,

影响机体的黑色素代谢障碍,诱发形成色斑,加重黄褐斑症状^[12]。同时部分女性患者的雌激素与孕激素表达出现失衡,可导致黑素分布的不均匀,使得黑素量含量增加。同时长期的日晒是痤疮凹陷性瘢痕加重的诱因之一,特定波长紫外线可通过旁分泌方式,促进黑素细胞不断增殖、分化^[13,14]。

重组人表皮生长因子为治疗痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的重要药物,可促进肉芽组织毛细血管的数量及血流量,还可以促进间质细

胞重生、上皮细胞修复和新生血管的重建^[15]。本研究显示治疗后,联合组总有效率较对照组高;联合组皮损恢复时间等临床症状较对照组少,表明重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤M22应用于痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者可促进改善临床症状,提高皮肤的主观、客观美学评分,从而提高总体治疗效果。该结果与郑婷婷等人^[16]的报道具有相似性。分析可知,重组人表皮生长因子作为化学趋化剂趋化炎性细胞,为创面杀菌以及后期修复创造条件;也可直接作用于修复细胞上的生长因子受体,通过DNARNA和羟脯氨酸的合成,加速创面肉芽组织的生成和上皮细胞的增殖,进而缩短创面的愈合时间;此外通过改善机体局部的血供和氧供,保护皮肤基底膜细胞,进而改善创面的微循环,诱导淋巴细胞吞噬成熟纤维细胞,加快真皮和皮下组织的恢复速度,从而改善患者的预后^[17]。而光子疗法具有见效快、疗程短的优势,特别是光子嫩肤M22可利用生物组织的热效应,将吸收的光能转化为热能,使得被照射区域与阻止蛋白和核酸变性,从整体上提高治疗效果^[18,19]。光子嫩肤M22具备治疗、嫩肤的双重功效,可分解色素团、血管、色素细胞,在不破坏正常组织的基础上实现淡斑、去色素目标^[20,21]。其也可以推动重新组合胶原蛋白、弹力纤维,促进将皮肤细胞的修复能力提升的同时增强再生能力;通过减少色素斑消退时间、皮损恢复时间,缩小毛孔,推动恢复皮肤弹性,从整体上实现皮肤美化效果^[22,23]。

随着经济与社会文明的发展,人们对追求美的希冀日趋增加,痤疮凹陷性瘢痕受到了广泛的关注。现代医学认为痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的发病机理复杂多样,但尚未形成明确的结论。有研究显示痤疮凹陷性瘢痕的病因主要为雄激素分泌过多,病原体附在毛囊内引发炎症反应,皮肤表层油脂分泌增多,从而诱发疾病的发生^[24]。本研究显示两组治疗后皮肤油脂比例低于治疗前,皮肤含水量高于治疗前,治疗后联合组的皮肤油脂比例、含水量与对照组对比有明显差异,表明重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤M22在痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者的应用能降低皮肤油脂比例,提高皮肤含水量。该结果与Wang X等人^[25]的报道具有相似性。分析可知,重组人表皮生长因子可促使上皮细胞连续性及再生性增强,具有促进创面修复的作用,可促进细胞外透明质酸、糖蛋白等合成及分泌,能促使上皮细胞增殖及肉芽组织生成,细胞生长提供有力环境,有效修复面部皮肤,可对皮肤胶原降解及更新进行调节,从而促进创面瘢痕愈合^[26]。光子嫩肤是一种通过一定波长的光对患者的瘢痕进行治疗,通过改善患者的微循环进而祛除瘢痕。光子嫩肤M22可促使痤疮丙酸杆菌代谢产生的内源性卟啉转化为高能量的不稳定卟啉,有利于痤疮皮疹温度上升,促进炎症吸收。并且光子嫩肤M22可利用选择性光热解原理,选择性加热皮损组织,还可通过免疫系统的巨噬细胞将其吞噬并排出体外,达到治疗的效果^[27,28]。

痤疮凹陷性瘢痕为痤疮愈后形成的凹陷瘢痕,可影响患者面部形象,还会影响皮肤健康,降低其生活质量。重组人表皮生长因子可促进糖蛋白、细胞外透明质酸的合成及分泌,可于创面形成薄膜,维持创面环境湿润,阻止细菌侵入引发感染,从而发挥持续性的屏障保护作用^[29]。本研究显示:治疗后,两组主观、客观美学评分较治疗前高,联合组较对照组高,表明重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤M22在痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者的应

用能降低瘢痕基底深度。该结果与Feng H等人^[30]的报道具有相似性。分析可知,患者脸部创伤在进行修复的过程中,患者因用手挤压损伤部位,造成损伤处的胶原体合成的减少,损伤处的肌成纤维细胞增生,且损伤部位的组织液大量减少,导致真皮组织出现塌陷进而引发凹陷性瘢痕,对患者的容貌以及美观产生极大的影响。重组人表皮生长因子可加快创面愈合,促进细胞的新生,进而促进患者康复。光子嫩肤M22可在皮损部位逐渐产生微热区域,促使细胞内水分吸收激光,有利于重塑皮肤。并且光子嫩肤M22与重组人表皮生长因子的联合使用具有协同作用,可促进细胞新生,能够加快创面愈合,缩短细胞愈合时间^[31]。但本研究存在一定不足,如本次调查的时间比较短,未对不同分级的患者进行区别探讨,也未进行深入机制分析,将在后续研究中探讨。

总之,重组人表皮生长因子联合光子嫩肤M22在痤疮凹陷性瘢痕患者的能改善皮肤屏障功能,能降低瘢痕基底深度与皮肤油脂比例,提高皮肤含水量,能促进改善临床症状,提高皮肤的美学评分,从而提高总体治疗效果。

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