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## 丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂控制肩周炎患者疼痛的效果观察 \*

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**摘要目的:**探讨丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂治疗肩关节周围炎的患者对于疼痛的缓解效果和肩关节活动功能的改善作用。**方法:**搜集本院近5年来门诊就诊及住院治疗的肩周炎患者152例,全部患者均规范化按照VAS评分使用镇痛药物。其中,78例患者在达到中度及以上疼痛水平时,额外加用丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂。每隔3月通过电话随访量化患者疼痛评分变化情况,门诊随访检查患者肩关节活动功能,并使用Constant-Murley肩关节功能评分量表进行数字化评估。**结果:**152例肩周炎患者在治疗观察期间,疼痛及肩关节活动功能均有一定程度的缓解和改善,在观察期末,平均Constant-Murley肩关节功能评分保持于80分水平。在治疗观察期内,外用丁丙诺啡透皮贴的患者在6-18月期间时,Constant-Murley肩关节功能评分上升速度明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂可以加快肩周炎患者的康复速度,提升肩周炎患者在治疗期间的生活质量。

**关键词:**肩周炎;丁丙诺啡

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## Observation on the Effect of Buprenorphine Transdermal Patch on the Pain of Patients with Scapulohumeral Periarthritis\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To evaluate the effect of using buprenorphine transdermal patch in the treatment of patients with periarthritis of shoulder. **Methods:** 152 cases of periarthritis of shoulder in outpatient and inpatient treatment in our hospital were collected in recent 5 years. All patients were standardized using analgesics according to the VAS score. Buprenorphine transdermal patch was added in 78 patients with moderate to severe pain. All the patients were followed up by telephone in every 3 months to quantify the changes of pain score, and the shoulder joint function was examined by using Constant-Murley shoulder function score scale at each time of outpatient follow-up. **Results:** 152 cases of scapulohumeral periarthritis patients were observed. Pain and shoulder joint function of the whole patients has a certain degree of mitigation and improvement. In the end of the observation, the average Constant-Murley score was up to 80 points. In the observation period, the Constant-Murley shoulder function score in the buprenorphine transdermal patch group is obviously higher than control group in the time of 6 to 18 months ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Through using buprenorphine transdermal patch, it can speed up the rehabilitation and improve the quality of life of patients suffered from periarthritis of shoulder.

**Key words:** Scapulohumeral periarthritis; Buprenorphine

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### 前言

肩周炎是指发生于肩关节运动复合体周围的炎症,是肩关节周围的滑膜、关节囊、韧带、肌腱、滑囊等解剖结构由于慢性累积性损伤及退行性变引起的一种非细菌性炎性反应,临床表现常常为渐进性肩关节疼痛、活动障碍。肩周炎发病缓慢,易被忽视,病程持续时间长,严重影响患者的工作及生活<sup>[1]</sup>。我国肩周炎患者年发病率约为8%<sup>[2]</sup>,且近些年呈明显上升趋势<sup>[3]</sup>。关

于肩周炎的具体发病机制,目前国际上尚无定论,由此也无特效的根治性治疗方法。目前,肩周炎的治疗主要采用中西医结合的方式,目的在于减轻疼痛,尽早恢复关节活动功能。而在进行肩关节活动锻炼的治疗康复期内,患者及医生面临的最大困扰就是疼痛。镇痛效果可直接影响肩周炎患者的治疗效果。本研究在对肩周炎患者使用标准化镇痛药物的同时,对部分人群加用了丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂,观察及评价其对于肩周炎患者镇痛及康复锻炼过程的影响。

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## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 病例选取标准

选择 2001 年至 2015 年在本院门诊及住院处确诊肩周炎的患者共 152 例。选择标准为:① 存在不同程度的肩部疼痛、肩关节活动受限,部分肩周肌肉存在压痛点,严重者存在肩周肌肉萎缩;② 通过肩关节 X 线片、CT 及 MRI 检查排除肩部骨折、脱位、肩袖损伤、关节感染、肱二头肌长头肌腱炎、肩部肿瘤、肩关节退行性骨关节病;③ 患者病程均持续超过 3 个月以上。

### 1.2 疼痛分级标准

患者的疼痛程度采用视觉模拟评分法 (visual analogue scale, VAS) 进行分级。以数字 0~10 表示疼痛程度, 0 为无痛, 10

为最痛。定义 1~3 分为轻度疼痛, 4~6 分为中度疼痛, 7~10 分为重度疼痛。

### 1.3 治疗分组

在 152 例随访病例中, 全部患者均按照 VAS 评分规范化使用镇痛药物治疗, 轻度疼痛使用非甾体类抗炎药(如对乙酰氨基酚), 中度疼痛使用 COX-II 受体抑制剂(如塞来昔布胶囊、依托考昔片), 重度疼痛使用口服阿片类药物(如吗啡、羟考酮、曲马多、芬太尼)。跟踪随访时间为 24 月, 随访方式主要以门诊检查及电话沟通方式进行。其中, 有 78 例患者在达到中度及以上疼痛程度时, 额外加用丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂。两组患者一般情况对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ), 具有可比性, 见表 1。

表 1 两组患者一般情况对比

Table 1 Comparison of the general condition between two groups

| Group                                 | Cases | Age(year)  | Sex  |        | Weight(kg.) | The initial Constant-Murley score of shoulder joint |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|------|--------|-------------|---|
|                                       |       |            | male | female |             |   |
| Buprenorphine transdermal patch group | 78    | 47.1± 15.3 | 26   | 52     | 61.2± 13.8  | 41.6± 9.97  |
| Control group                         | 74    | 46.8± 18.8 | 29   | 45     | 63.5± 14.9  | 40.9± 10.1  |

### 1.4 观察指标

每隔 3 月由同一名医师使用 Constant-Murley 肩关节功能评分表对患者进行详细评估。

### 1.5 统计学分析

实验所得数据采用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行分析, 组内不同时点数据比较使用单因素方差分析, 两组间比较使用 t 检验。以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

历经 24 个月, 对 152 例肩周炎患者进行随访调查, 总结并分析 Constant-Murley 肩关节功能评分结果见图 1(\*,  $P<0.05$ )。从总体趋势上可见, 两组肩周炎患者在随访第 24 月时, 平均 Constant-Murley 肩关节功能评分都可达致 80 分左右, 但丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂组在随访第 18 月时, 评分已经达到曲线的平台期, 而对照组直至随访第 21~24 月时, 评分才接近实验组曲线的平台期。进一步分析数据发现, 在随访第 6~18 月期间, 与对照组相比, 丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂组平均 Constant-Murley 评分较高, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ )。两组其他时间点 Constant-Murley 评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

肩周炎的病理生理过程可被拆分成 3 个阶段, 分别为凝结期、冻结期及解冻期。在肩周炎早期, 主要病理改变为关节囊内的滑膜皱襞相互粘连, 肌腱、腱鞘之间粘连, 导致肩关节出现活动时的不适, 活动受限及疼痛。进一步发展下去, 会进入冻结期, 表现为关节囊挛缩, 滑膜充血、水肿, 韧带、肌腱挛缩, 组织弹性大幅下降, 致使肩关节出现活动功能明显受限并疼痛, 越是活动时疼痛, 越是不愿主动活动肩关节, 导致肩关节周围韧

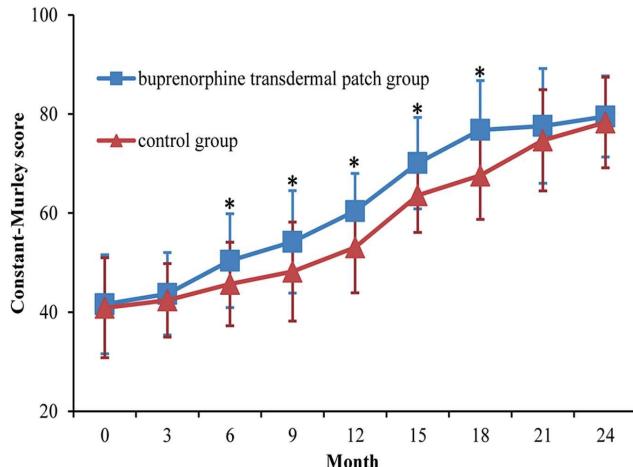


图 1 两组治疗前后 Constant-Murley 肩关节功能评分对比

Fig.1 Comparison of the Constant-Murley shoulder joint function score between two groups before and after treatment

带、肌腱进一步挛缩、粘连, 形成恶性循环, 最终形成冻结肩。在上述两个时期内, 若经过系统的镇痛及有效的肩关节活动锻炼, 可将局部炎症逐渐减轻, 恢复肩关节的部分活动功能, 这在病理学上称为解冻期<sup>[4]</sup>。肩周炎治疗介入时期越早, 将来保留的肩关节活动功能越好。但在肩周炎的治疗过程中, 医生和患者共同面对的难题是镇痛。可以毫不为过的说, 疼痛几乎伴随着肩周炎患者的整个治疗过程, 肩周炎治疗周期的长短及最终的转归也与患者的疼痛控制效果息息相关。针对镇痛, 中西医各有方法。中医主要采用针灸、中药、小针刀等手段帮助肩周炎患者在进行功能锻炼的同时减缓疼痛。西医则使用镇痛药物、局部封闭、全麻下肩关节松解等方式使患者尽早摆脱肩关节疼痛及活动受限的困扰<sup>[5]</sup>。目前, 传统的镇痛药物剂型主要有口服和

针剂两种。这两种剂型的药物存在各自的缺点,如口服制剂的药物利用率差,长时间应用可加重胃肠道负担,甚至损害消化功能,造成药物性胃肠道疾病,致使患者口服镇痛药物的依从性下降。而针剂型镇痛药虽然药物利用率高,镇痛效果强,但注射剂本身在操作过程中就会引起患者不适甚至疼痛,消毒不严格还易引发感染,长期使用更会给患者带来精神上的负担甚至恐惧。近些年来,一些透皮吸收制剂型的药物逐渐显露出其独特的优势。透皮吸收制剂是将药物贴敷于皮肤表面,使药物通过皮肤,进入皮下毛细血管,汇合进入血液循环,产生中枢或外周的镇痛作用。丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂就是这一类药物中的典型代表。

丁丙诺啡是 $\mu$ 阿片受体部分激动剂,其化学结构与吗啡相似,对阿片类受体具有激动作用<sup>[6,7]</sup>。但其某些基团又与纳洛酮相似,具有拮抗阿片受体的作用。因此,其具有激动与拮抗阿片类受体的双重作用,这从药理上就大大降低了长期大剂量使用该药物引发患者药物成瘾性的可能<sup>[8-11]</sup>。研究表明丁丙诺啡可用于戒毒<sup>[12-14]</sup>及抑郁<sup>[15]</sup>。此外,丁丙诺啡镇痛作用极强<sup>[16]</sup>。在同等药物浓度下,其镇痛强度约为吗啡的75~100倍<sup>[18]</sup>,镇痛活性为吗啡的25倍<sup>[17]</sup>,镇痛持续时间为吗啡的1.5~3倍<sup>[19,20]</sup>。如此强大的镇痛效能注定了小剂量使用该药物即可达到满意的镇痛效果<sup>[21,22]</sup>。此外,丁丙诺啡与非甾体类抗炎药不同,其镇痛作用无“天花板”效应<sup>[23-25]</sup>。与吗啡和芬太尼等中枢镇痛药物相比,其作用的主要中枢位点在脊神经,对大脑神经影响微小,所以其长期或大剂量应用造成呼吸抑制的风险也随之大幅度降低<sup>[26]</sup>。最值得注意的是,丁丙诺啡具有高脂溶性的特点,其辛醇/水的分配系数是1217<sup>[27]</sup>,因此具有良好的皮肤渗透能力,能够经皮肤吸收<sup>[28,29]</sup>。且有研究表明使用丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂可以有效治疗慢性疼痛<sup>[3,31]</sup>。

本研究随访并调查了使用丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂与使用常规镇痛药物的肩周炎患者的病程发展及转归。目前关于丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂用于控制肩周炎镇痛的研究国内外鲜有报道,关于肩周炎镇痛,国内主要研究热点集中在中医针灸方面,国外研究偏向于肩关节的功能锻炼及系统化、阶梯化镇痛。依照标准化镇痛指南及药物说明书,丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂可被应用于非阿片类药物不能控制的慢性疼痛。但针对丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂的镇痛研究主要集中于外科术后及骨性关节炎镇痛,针对肩周炎镇痛的研究尚未见报道。在本研究人群中,有78例患者在达到中度及以上疼痛程度时,额外加用了丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂。这种镇痛治疗方式完全符合镇痛原则及药物说明。由于肩周炎患者经过医生指导及患者的积极配合,病人大多能够在2年内达到不影响生活的程度。而本实验在第21~24月时的两组评分结果恰好反应出该疾病的最终转归。随访结果显示使用丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂作为辅助镇痛药物的患者在随访第6~18月期间的疼痛及肩关节功能较对照组有明显改善。且使用了丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂的肩周炎患者在第18月时平均Constant-Murley肩关节功能评分便已达80分左右。这说明应用该药物可以加快肩周炎患者的康复速度,提升肩周炎患者在治疗期间的生活质量。但其对于疼痛的控制是否真正有效,对于肩周炎患者的肩关节功能恢复是否有所帮助,仍需要临幊上长久的仔细观察与耐心对比。

此外,本研究主要采用了Constant-Murley肩关节功能评分进行量化评价,但在国际上肩关节功能评分系统有数种(如

ASES、SPADI、OSS、SST、UCLA、OSIS、WOSI、Constant-Murley等),这些评分系统都存在着各种缺陷,到目前为止尚未有世界公认统一的肩关节功能评分系统出现。本研究仅选用了目前在学术界较为广泛使用的一种肩关节评分系统,因此结果可有待于进一步的研究证实。

总之,本研究结果证实,使用丁丙诺啡透皮贴剂可以加快肩周炎患者的康复速度,提升肩周炎患者在治疗期间的生活质量。

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