· 临床研究 ·

两种方法治疗难治性毛发变白白癜风疗效及影响因素评价

修艳燕¹,黄鹤群¹,李雪²,宋乐彬¹,侯晓媛¹,冯易¹,鲁严¹*

'南京医科大学第一附属医院皮肤科,江苏 南京 210029;2南京医科大学附属妇产医院皮肤科,江苏 南京 210004

[摘 要] 目的:比较改良方式的 308 nm 准分子光与 CO₂点阵激光分别联合卡泊三醇搽剂外用治疗难治性毛发变白白癜风疗效,并评估其疗效的影响因素。方法: 收集 2019 年 5 月—2019 年 8 月于南京医科大学第一附属医院皮肤科门诊就诊的常规药物或光疗 3 个月以上无效的毛发变白白癜风患者共60 例,随机分为改良照光组(A组)和点阵激光组(B组),改良照光组以一块形状与白斑相同,边缘距白斑边缘内侧 1 mm 的不透光黑布紧贴于白斑表面,308 nm 准分子光照射区域局限于白斑边缘,每周 3 次,疗程为 3 6 次,共 3 个月,点阵激光组每月行点阵激光 1 次,疗程为 3 次,共 3 个月,两组均联合卡泊三醇搽剂外用。疗程结束后评估两组疗效及复色模式,并采集患者基本信息,采用单因素和 3 因素 Logistic 回归分析方法进行疗效影响因素分析。结果: 改良照光组总有效率和总显效率(89.5%,50.9%)均显著高于点阵激光组(67.6%,22.1%)(P < 0.01)。改良照光组 39 片(68.4%)边缘复色,10 片(17.8%)混合复色,6 片(10.5%)毛囊复色,2 片(3.5%)均一复色;点阵激光组 49 片(72.1%)边缘复色,9 片(13.2%)毛囊复色,6 片(8.8%)均一复色,4 片(5.9%)混合复色。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,病程≤2 年、复色无进展时间≤1 年、无血清甲状腺抗体升高、白斑位于面颈部、非节段型白癜风是难治性毛发变白白癜风治疗显效的独立影响因素。结论: 两种方法治疗难治性毛发变白白癜风均可在短期内起效,改良方式的 308 nm 准分子光照射联合卡泊三醇外用疗效更明显。边缘复色为主要复色模式。病程、复色无进展时间、血清甲状腺抗体是否升高、白斑部位和白癜风分型是影响难治性毛发变白白癜风疗效的重要因素。

[关键词] 难治性毛发变白白癜风;308 nm准分子光;CO2点阵激光;复色模式;影响因素分析

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Evaluating the efficiencies of two treatments for refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia and exploring the factors affecting the therapeutic effects

XIU Yanyan¹, HUANG Hequn¹, LI Xue², SONG Lebin¹, HOU Xiaoyuan¹, FENG Yi¹, LU Yan^{1*}

¹Department of Dermatology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029; ²Department of Dermatology, Women's Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210004, China

[Abstract] Objective: This study aims to evaluate the efficiencies of modified 308 nm monochromatic excimer light (MEL) and fractional CO₂ laser respectively combining with topical calcipotriol treatments for refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia, and to search for factors associated with the treatment response. Methods: A prospective research was performed in 60 patients of refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia treated in the Department of Dermatology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from May 2019 to August 2019, they were divided into group A and group B according to the random number table. Group A was treated with modified 308-nm MEL, a black opaque cloth with the same shape as the lesion is closely attached to the lesion surface, and the edge of the cloth is 1mm from the inner side of the lesion edge, the light focuses on the edge of the lesion, three times a week, 36 times a course, combined with topical calcipotriol. Group B was treated with fractional CO₂ laser once a month, 3 times a course, combined with topical calcipotriol. The treatment time of both groups lasts for 3 months. The clinical efficacy and repigmentation pattern of both groups were assessed. We also assessed the factors associated with the clinical efficacy. Results: After treatment, the effective rate and markedly effective rate of group A (89.5%, 50.9%) were significantly higher than group B (67.6%, 22.1%) (P < 0.01). In group A, 39 (68.4%) lesions showed marginal repigmentation, 10 (17.8%) lesions showed mixed repigmentation, 6 (10.5%) lesions showed perifollicular

repigmentation, 2(3.5%) lesions showed diffuse repigmentation. In group B, 49(72.1%) lesions showed marginal repigmentation, 9(3.2%) lesions showed perifollicular repigmentation, 9(8.8%) lesions showed diffuse repigmentation, 9(5.9%) lesions showed mixed repigmentation. Multivariable analysis showed the following to be independent factors with markedly effect: disease duration 9(5.9%) lesions showed mixed repigmentation. Multivariable analysis showed the following to be independent factors with markedly effect: disease duration 9(5.9%) lesions showed better; disease duration 9(5.9%) lesions showed mixed repigmentation with no repigmentations of modified 9(5.9%) lesions showed better therapeutic effect than the combination of fractional 9(5.9%) lesions showed better therapeutic effect than the combination of fractional 9(5.9%) lesions showed better therapeutic effect than the combination of fractional 9(5.9%) lesions showed better therapeutic effect than the combination of fractional 9(5.9%) lesions and topical calcipotriol. Marginal repigmentation pattern occurred most frequently in refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia. Disease duration, duration with no repigmentation, serum thyroid antibody, lesion site and subtype were shown to be independent prognostic factors of markedly effect in patients of refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia.

[Key words] refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia; 308 nm monochromatic excimer light; fractional CO₂ laser; repigmentation pattern; root cause analysis

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白癜风白斑处常出现毛发变白[1],大量研究显示毛发变白白癜风对药物及常规光疗手段不敏感^[2-3]。308 nm 准分子光设备能在短时间内对靶组织发射出比窄谱中波紫外线(narrow band ultraviolet-b, NB-UVB)高出近10倍的能量,疗效明显优于NB-UVB,起效快,耐受性好^[4]。介于毛发变白白癜风复色模式以边缘复色为主^[5],本研究改良方式的308 nm 准分子光:白斑处遮光,使照射区域局限于白斑周围正常皮肤与白斑交界处。CO₂点阵激光通过微小光束作用于皮肤,产生阵列样排列的微小热损伤区,启动可控的皮肤创伤修复过程,促进黑素细胞形成^[6],并可增加药物皮肤吸收率及渗透率^[7]。本研究评价这两种方法分别联合卡泊三醇搽剂外用治疗难治性毛发变白白癜风的疗效及复色模式,并对临床资料进行分析,探讨疗效的影响因素。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

2019年5月—2019年8月就诊于南京医科大学第一附属医院皮肤科门诊的患者60例207片白斑,经2名以上皮肤科医师临床诊断白癜风,并经伍德灯确诊,白斑均于皮肤镜下确认毛发100%变白,且均为既往使用常规药物或光疗治疗3个月以上无效的患者。排除标准:①妊娠期和哺乳期妇女;②严重心、肝、肾功能不全者;③合并其他皮肤病如湿疹、银屑病或感染、癌前期皮肤损害等;④有紫外线治疗及点阵激光治疗禁忌者;⑤近2个月内接受过糖皮质激素、NB-UVB、准分子光、准分子激光治疗,近1个月内接受过任何治疗;⑥3个月内参加过有关

白癜风的其他临床试验;⑦有精神疾病者;⑧瘢痕体质者;⑨伴有免疫抑制剂治疗者;⑩不能坚持治疗者。该研究经本院伦理委员会批准,患者知情同意,并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 光源

改良照光组使用深圳市吉斯迪科技有限公司生产的 308 nm 准分子紫外光皮肤治疗仪,型号GP908A,额定功率 550 VA。点阵激光组使用美国科医人(Lumenis)医疗激光公司生产的二氧化碳激光皮肤治疗系统,型号 AcuPulse 40AES-F,波长10.6 μm,最大功率 60 W,最大脉冲宽度 290 μs,最大脉冲能量 30 mJ。

1.2.2 治疗

将60例患者采用随机数字表法随机分为改良照光组和和点阵激光组。改良照光组:患者治疗前行皮肤最小红斑量(minimal erythema dose,MED)测定。选择受试者上臂内侧的皮肤作为测试部位,24 h后观察红斑情况,确定最小红斑量,并判断患者的皮肤类型。患者经知情同意均以100%最小红斑量作为初始照射剂量,以后根据照射后皮肤反应程度调整照射剂量。通常在被照射部位无疼痛性红斑或水疱的前提下,每次递增30%照射剂量。如照射部位出现疼痛性红斑或水疱,则照射剂量不变,直至症状消失再增加照射剂量,如出现水疱,则停止照射,待皮肤恢复正常后再进行照射,照射剂量要减少10%。照射方法为以1块形状与白斑相同,边缘距白斑边缘内侧1 mm的不透光黑布紧贴于白斑表面,使照射区域局限于白斑周围正常皮肤与白斑

交界处,光斑外缘距白斑边缘10~15 mm,3次/周,联合卡泊三醇搽剂每日1次外用,持续治疗3个月。点阵激光组:采用10.6 μm CO₂点阵激光,参数为: Deep FX 手具,脉冲能量30 mJ,密度设置10%,扫描1次,1次/月,治疗结束后48 h避免接触水,联合卡泊三醇搽剂(30 mL:1.50 mg,丹麦利奥制药有限公司)每日1次外用,持续治疗3个月。治疗期间两组均不使用其他外用药或口服药。

1.2.3 疗效及复色模式评估

临床疗效评价:痊愈为白斑全部消退,恢复正常肤色;显效为白斑部分消退或缩小,恢复正常肤色的面积占白斑面积≥50%;好转为白斑部分消退或缩小;无效为白斑无色素再生或范围扩大。显效率=[(痊愈例数+显效例数)/总例数]×100%,有效率=[(痊愈例数+显效例数+好转例数)/总例数]×100%。复色模式评估:毛囊复色,即复色自毛囊周围出现色素斑点开始,渐向周围扩大、融合;边缘复色,即复色从白斑边缘开始,向白斑中央收缩;均一复色,即白斑区颜色出现均一变暗,至完全复色;混合复色,即复色时出现前3种模式中任意2种模式以上情况的并存。

1.2.4 信息采集

采用统一设计流行病学调查表,经患者知情同意后进行问卷调查。调查内容包括:①患者一般情况,包括性别、年龄、Fitzpatrick皮肤分型;②患者疾病相关信息,包括病程、白斑部位、白癜风分型、白癜风活动情况、复色无进展时间、是否合并黑毛白斑、血清甲状腺抗体[抽取患者外周血行抗甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体(thyroid peroxidase antibody,TPOAb)、抗甲状腺球蛋白抗体(thyroglobulin antibody,TGAb)、促甲状腺激素受体抗体(thyrotropin receptor antibody,TRAb)检测,均采用化学发光法]是否升高;③治疗方法、疗效、复色模式。

1.3 统计学方法

采用Stata15.1统计学软件进行数据处理,显效

率和有效率比较采用卡方检验,总体疗效比较采用两独立样本秩和检验,疗效影响因素分析采用单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析方法, $P \le 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般情况

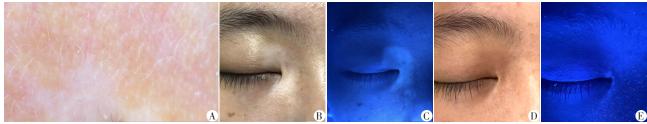
最终47例完成研究。改良照光组18例,男6例, 女12例,年龄(23.0±17.4)岁(2~68岁);病程3个月~ 10年,平均(23.8±30.4)个月;进展期5例,稳定期 13例;节段型4例,非节段型8例,未定类型6例;白 癜风白斑57片,其中面颈部22片、躯干19片、四肢 15片、头皮1片,单片白斑占体表面积0.28%~ 3.70%;点阵激光组29例,男13例,女16例,年龄 (23.8±15.7)岁(5~57岁);病程3个月~20年,平均 (27.6±14.3)个月;进展期1例,稳定期28例;节段型 8例,非节段型15例,未定类型6例;白癜风白斑 68片,其中面颈部28片、躯干31片、四肢7片、头皮 2片,单片白斑占体表面积0.25%~3.60%。

2.2 临床疗效

经过12周的阶段治疗,改良照光组57片白斑中痊愈4例(7.0%),显效25例(43.9%),好转22例(38.6%),无效6例(10.5%)。点阵激光组68片白斑中痊愈3例(4.4%),显效12例(17.6%),好转31例(45.6%),无效22例(32.4%)。典型病例见图1、2。改良照光组总体疗效优于点阵激光组(Z=3.654,P<0.01),总有效率[89.5%(51/57)]显著高于点阵激光组[67.6%(46/68)], χ =8.498,P<0.01,总显效率[50.9%(29/57)]亦显著高于点阵激光组[22.1%(15/68)], χ =11.290,P<0.01,差异均有统计学意义(表1)。

2.3 两组复色模式比较

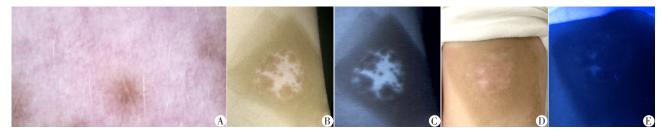
改良照光组57片白斑中39片(68.4%)边缘复 色,10片(17.8%)混合复色,6片(10.5%)毛囊复色,2片



A:治疗前皮肤镜下毛发可见变白;B、C:治疗前自然光与伍德灯下皮损;D、E:治疗3个月后自然光与伍德灯下皮损。

图1 改良方式的308 nm 准分子光照射联合卡泊三醇搽剂外用治疗难治性毛发变白白癜风前后对比图

Figure 1 Repigmentation after modified 308 nm MEL combining topical calcipotriol treatment in refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia



A:治疗前皮肤镜下毛发可见变白;B、C:治疗前自然光与伍德灯下皮损;D、E:治疗3个月后自然光与伍德灯下皮损。

图 2 CO₂点阵激光联合卡泊三醇搽剂外用治疗难治性毛发变白白癜风前后对比图

Figure 2 Repigmentation after fractional CO2 laser combining topical calcipotriol treatment in refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia

(3.5%)均一复色;点阵激光组68片白斑中49片 (72.1%)边缘复色,9片(13.2%)毛囊复色,6片 (8.8%)均一复色,4片(5.9%)混合复色。

2.4 影响因素

以白癜风白斑治疗是否显效作为因变量,其他因素如性别、年龄、皮肤类型、病程、复色无进展时间、血清甲状腺抗体是否升高、是否合并黑毛白斑、白癜风分型、白癜风活动情况、白斑部位、治疗方法作为自变量进行单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析。单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示:年龄、病程、血清甲状腺抗体是否升高、白斑部位、治疗方法、白癜风活动情况及白癜风分型为有统计学意义的变量。再根据临床重要性挑选较可能的混杂因素如病程、复色无进展时间、血清甲状腺抗体是否升高、白斑部位、治疗方法和白癜风分型进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,病程《2年、复色无进展时间《1年、无血清甲状腺抗体升高、白斑位于面颈部、非节段型白癜风是难治性毛发变白白癜风治疗显效的独立影响因素(表1)。

2.5 不良反应

所有患者均能耐受改良照光及CO₂点阵激光治疗。3例出现水疱,2例出现疼痛性红斑,暂停治疗后症状均可缓解,且均不影响后续治疗。7例于治疗初期出现轻度瘙痒、干燥等症状,数日后及可自行缓解。

3 讨论

近年来大量研究显示毛发变白白癜风对药物及常规光疗手段不敏感[1-3],仅外科疗法(如黑素细胞悬液移植[8]、表皮细胞悬液移植[9]等)有效,故推荐外科治疗为毛发变白白癜风的首选[10]治疗。然而国外文献报道了1例毛发变白白癜风在进行表皮移植分批治疗期间,未植皮区于1次照光治疗灼伤后出现了边缘复色,作者认为灼伤可能导致各种化

学介质和生长因子的形成,这些化学介质和生长因 子能够刺激表皮黑素细胞,并诱导毛囊外根鞘中非 活性黑素细胞的增殖和迁移[11]。Song等[12]发现毛 发变白白癜风白斑外毛根鞘中的成黑素细胞(白癜 风复色过程中黑素细胞的"贮存库")并没有耗尽, 但成黑素细胞的数量和 SCF、c-kit 的表达均低于黑 毛白斑。紫外线辐射(ultraviolet radiation)为人类皮 肤着色主要的生理性刺激,其中的中波紫外线(ultraviolet B, UVB)主要经表皮吸收,并且通过多种途 径造成皮肤的晒黑反应。308 nm准分子光于2003年 首次被应用于治疗白癜风,其产生的是氯化氙(Xenon chloride, XeCl)准分子光,波长恒定,属于中波紫 外线的范畴,能引起较NB-UVB所致的更多细胞水平 改变[13],多年临床试验表明,相比于NB-UVB,308 nm 准分子光治疗白癜风的优点为:适用人群广,成人 及儿童均可使用,疗程短,疗效快,不良反应少[4]。 介于毛发变白白癜风复色模式以边缘复色为主[5], 且仍有成黑素细胞留存,本研究改良了传统照光方 式,以1块形状与白斑相同、边缘距白斑边缘内侧1 mm 的不透光黑布紧贴于白斑表面,使用较大剂量 (相对传统剂量)308 nm 准分子光照射区域局限于 白斑周围正常皮肤与白斑交界处,既能够使白斑周 围处于轻度灼伤的状态,为复色提供条件,又能保 护无复色潜力的白斑内部不被灼伤,降低不良反应 发生率,提高照光效率。多项研究表明 CO2点阵激 光联合疗法对于难治性白癜风的疗效显著[14],其机 制可能为:①点阵激光产生的热作用可增大黑素细 胞胞体,增加树突数量,减少细胞数目,提升酪氨酸 酶活性,增加黑素合成[15];②点阵激光产生创伤后 愈合过程中皮损区分泌各种细胞因子及生长因子 促进了黑素细胞的分裂增殖;③点阵激光后产生金 属蛋白酶-2促进了周边正常组织的黑素细胞迁移 至白斑区域[16];④点阵激光刺激了未损伤正常组织 的外毛囊根鞘部的成黑素细胞的活化、增殖和迁

表1 难治性毛发变白白癜风疗效影响因素的Logistic回归分析

Table 1 Prognostic factors influencing the response of patients with refractory vitiligo with leukotrichia (n=125)

因素		显效	单因素回归分析		多因素回归分析	
	片数	[n(%)]	OR值(95% CI)	P值	OR 值(95% CI)	P值
性别						
男	37	12(32.43)	0.84(0.372~1.896)	0.675		
女	88	32(36.36)	1			
年龄(岁)						
≤19	45	9(20.0)	1			
20~39	45	28(62.2)	6.588(2.556~16.983)	< 0.001		
≥40	35	7(20.0)	1.000(0.331~3.017)	1.000		
病程						
≤2年	74	38(51.35)	1		1	
>2年	51	6(11.76)	0.126(0.048~0.332)	< 0.001	0.010(0.001~0.135)	0.001
复色无进展时间						
3个月~1年	104	37(35.58)	1		1	
>1年	21	7(33.33)	0.905(0.336~2.442)	0.844	20.769(1.659~260.03)	0.019
皮肤类型						
Ш	31	9(29.03)	1			
IV	91	35(38.46)	1.528(0.632~3.695)	0.347		
V	3	0(0.00)				
血清甲状腺抗体升高*						
是	54	12(22.22)	0.348(0.157~0.770)	0.009	0.114(0.031~0.425)	0.001
否	71	32(45.07)	1		1	
合并黑毛白斑						
是	57	25(43.86)	2.015(0.957~4.242)	0.065		
否	68	19(27.94)	1			
白斑部位						
面颈	50	23(46.00)	1		1	
躯干	50	45(30.00)	0.503(0.221~1.144)	0.101	0.145(0.022~0.626)	0.010
四肢	22	4(18.18)	0.261(0.077~0.882)	0.031	0.108(0.025~0.473)	0.003
头皮	3	2(66.67)	2.348(0.200~27.59)	0.497	3.351(0.268~420.461)	0.624
治疗方法						
308准分子光+达力士搽剂外用	57	29(50.88)	1		1	
点阵激光+达力士搽剂外用	68	15(22.06)	0.273(0.126~0.592)	0.001	0.687(0.163~2.896)	0.609
白癜风活动情况						
稳定期	103	29(28.16)	1			
进展期	22	15(68.18)	5.468(2.022~14.784)	0.001		
白癜风分型						
节段型	24	2(8.33)	1		1	
非节段型	88	37(42.05)	7.980(1.766~36.058)	0.007	28.511(3.689~220.358)	0.001
未定类型	13	5(38.46)	6.875(1.104~42.798)	0.039	4.018(0.420~38.406)	0.227

^{*:3}种血清甲状腺抗体TPOAb、TGAb、TRAb中存在1种或或1种以上抗体升高,均视作血清甲状腺抗体升高。

移^[17]。卡泊三醇为维生素 D₃衍生物,与光疗联合治疗可增加光疗的疗效^[18],研究人员发现卡泊三醇能够对黑素细胞的氧化损伤起到抗氧化作用^[19],并且还具有免疫调节作用,可以增强黑素细胞内酪氨酸

酶活性,从而使黑素细胞合成黑素的能力增强^[20]。本文对比了两种方法治疗毛发变白白癜风的疗效,发现改良方式的308 nm准分子光或点阵激光联合卡泊三醇外用治疗毛发变白白癜风均可在短期内

起效且安全,改良方式的308 nm准分子光照射联合卡泊三醇外用疗效更明显。边缘复色为两组白斑的主要复色模式,与既往白癜风复色模式的研究结果一致^[5],然而两组均有少量白斑为毛囊复色、均一复色和混合复色,可能与毛发变白白癜风仍有黑素细胞留存有关^[16]。

本研究结果显示病程、复色无进展时间、血清甲状腺抗体是否升高、白斑部位、白癜风分型是影响难治性毛发变白白癜风疗效的因素,与既往研究结果趋于一致。既往研究显示,病程短^[2]、面颈部^[21]、非节段型^[22]的白癜风光疗效果更好。国内学者研究发现合并自身免疫性甲状腺病的白癜风患者移植疗效较单纯白癜风患者差^[23],甲状腺自身抗体对抗酪氨酸酶抗体、黑素细胞、皮肤局部微环境等的影响还有待研究。

综上,本研究表明,改良方式的308 nm 准分子 光或CO₂点阵激光联合卡泊三醇外用治疗难治性毛 发变白白癜风均可在短期内起效且没有严重的不 良反应发生,改良方式的308 nm 准分子光照射联合 卡泊三醇外用疗效更明显,值得在临床上推广。病 程≪2年、复色无进展时间≪1年、无血清甲状腺抗体 升高、白斑位于面颈部、非节段型白癜风是难治性 毛发变白白癜风治疗显效的独立影响因素。但是 该临床试验中选择病例数相对较少,还需要进一步 扩大样本量,以进一步研究其临床疗效、最佳治疗 剂量等,且可能存在其他因素影响治疗效果,尚需 不断研究和观察。

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