

重组人生长激素治疗青春后期特发性矮小临床观察

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[摘要] 目的 探讨基因重组人生长激素(rhGH)对青春后期特发性矮小的促生长效应。方法 11例青春后期矮小患儿,按性别分为2组,A组,男5例,骨龄14~15岁,B组,女6例,骨龄12.5~13.5岁,每晚睡前皮下注射rhGH,剂量0.15 IU/(kg·d),疗程6个月。结果 2组患儿的身高分别由治疗前(148.6±2.6)cm、(139.6±2.9)cm增加到(153.6±2.1)cm、(143.8±2.5)cm,生长速率分别由治疗前(3.8±0.5)cm/年、(3.3±0.6)cm/年,提高到(9.8±1.7)cm/年、(8.4±1.8)cm/年,预测成年身高由治疗前(158.9±3.0)cm、(147.6±1.2)cm提高到(160.3±3.0)cm、(149.2±1.6)cm,与治疗前相比均有显著性差异($P < 0.05$),骨龄增加较治疗前相比无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。结论 rhGH治疗对青春后期特发性矮小儿童有促生长效应,疗效肯定,无明显不良反应。

[关键词] 特发性矮小;重组人生长激素;青春后期;骨龄

[中图分类号] R977.1 **[文献标志码]** B **[文章编号]** 1006-0111(2012)04-0293-03

[DOI] 10.3969/j.issn.1006-0111.2012.04.014

Effect of recombinant human growth hormone therapy on late puberty children with idiopathic short stature

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[Abstract] **Objective** To assess the efficacy of recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) therapy in late puberty children with idiopathic short stature. **Methods** 11 children in late puberty with idiopathic short stature (ISS) were divided into 2 groups according to sex. A group consisted of 5 boys, B group was composed of 6 girls. Bone age (BA) of A group was (14~15) years, and BA of B group was (12.5~13.5) years. The enrolled children were treated with subcutaneous injection of rhGH (0.15 IU/kg·d) daily before sleep for six months, and the growth velocities (GV) and the predicted adult height (PAH) before and after treatment were compared. **Results** The mean height of A group and B group increased from (148.6±2.6) cm and (139.6±2.9) cm to (153.6±2.1) cm and (143.8±2.5) cm respectively. The growth velocity of A group and B group increased from (3.8±0.5) cm and (3.3±0.6) cm per year to (9.8±1.7) cm and (8.4±1.8) cm per year. PAH of A group and B group increased from (158.9±3.0) cm and (147.6±1.2) cm to (160.3±3.0) cm and (149.2±1.6) cm. There was a significant increase in rhGH therapy (all $P < 0.05$), but no change in BA during the whole course of rhGH therapy. **Conclusion** rhGH was an effective and safe drug in promoting the growth in late puberty children with ISS.

[Key words] idiopathic short stature; recombinant human growth hormone; puberty; bone age

特发性身材矮小(idiopathic short stature, ISS)是指目前尚无法明确病因的匀称性矮小,约占所有身材矮小儿童的60%~80%^[1]。由于ISS没有GH缺乏,且病因尚不明确,故其治疗比生长激素缺乏症更棘手。近年来,我国儿科医生对青春期前ISS患儿的治疗取得了较好疗效,但对于青春后期ISS儿童的治疗尚缺乏经验^[2]。现对rhGH治疗的11例青春后期矮小儿童疗效进行观察、分析,以评价rhGH对青春后期ISS儿童的疗效。

1 对象和方法

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1.1 对象 2010年2月~2011年3月在湖州市妇幼保健院就诊的11例青春后期矮小儿童,男5例,年龄(14.6±0.4)岁,身高(148.6±2.6)cm,女6例,年龄(11.7±1.5)岁,身高(139.6±2.9)cm,均处于发育后期即TannerⅢ~Ⅳ期。

1.1.1 入选标准 ①身高低于同年龄、同性别健康儿童平均身高-2SD以上,身高标准采用2005年中国城区0~18岁儿童身高标准化生长曲线。②生长激素激发试验峰值>10 ng/ml。③排除甲状腺、染色体、肝、肾、骨骼、垂体肿瘤等疾病,一般实验室检查无异常。④既往无使用rhGH的历史,无糖尿病及肿瘤家族史。

1.1.2 分组标准 按性别分为两组:A组,男5例,

辜丸 G 3~4 期,骨龄 14~15 岁;B 组,女 6 例,均初潮后 1~3 月,骨龄 12.5~13.5 岁。

1.2 治疗方法 每晚睡前皮下注射 rhGH(长春金赛药业有限责任公司生产),剂量 0.15 IU/(kg·d),疗程 6 个月。

1.3 观察及随访指标 治疗前及治疗后 1、3、6 个月分别到该院门诊复查,记录身高,体重,性征等,并取血检查血糖、甲状腺功能、IGF-1、肝肾功能等,6 个月复查骨龄 1 次。比较两组的生长速率(GV),骨龄(BA),预测成人身高(PAH)。身高、体重测量采用同一工具,由同一人同一时间操作。BA 由专人评

定,采用 GP 法^[3];成年身高预测采用 BP 法^[4]。

1.4 统计学处理 应用 SPSS16.0 软件进行分析,数据以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,数据的分析采用配对自身 *t* 检验。

2 结果

2.1 治疗后患儿的 GV 增加 促生长效果见表 1。

2.2 副反应 治疗过程中,A 组有 1 例患儿 T4 水平降低,T3 及 TSH 正常,临床无甲状腺功能减低症状,给予左旋甲状腺素片口服后即恢复正常,两组治疗过程中均未出现血糖升高,头痛、呕吐,水肿,注射部位红肿等表现。

表 1 两组青春中晚期 ISS 患儿应用 rhGH 的疗效($\bar{x} \pm s$)

	A 组(n=5,男)		P	B 组(n=6,女)		P
	治疗前	治疗 6 月		治疗前	治疗 6 月	
身高(cm)	148.6±2.6	153.6±2.1	<0.05	139.6±2.9	143.8±2.5	<0.05
生长速率(cm/年)	3.8±0.5	9.8±1.7	<0.01	3.3±0.6	8.4±1.8	<0.01
预测身高(cm)	158.9±3.0	160.3±3.0	<0.05	147.6±1.2	149.2±1.6	<0.05
骨龄/年龄(BA/CA)	1.0±0.3	1.0±0.2	>0.05	1.1±0.1	1.1±0.1	>0.05

3 讨论

近年来,我国儿科医生对青春期前 ISS 患儿的治疗取得了较好疗效,大量临床试验证实 GH 对 ISS 患儿最终成年身高(FAH)改善有一定疗效^[5,6]。但对于青春后期 ISS 儿童报道较少,青春后期生长已从快速期转入缓慢期,有资料显示,大多数女童在月经初潮后至成年身高仅增长 4~7cm,极少数可长 8~10 cm^[7],很多家长都是到孩子生长速率明显减缓时才就诊,此时骨骺已趋愈合,身高增长潜力十分有限,针对这部分矮小儿童的治疗已成现今儿科领域的难题之一。

有研究发现,ISS 患儿血清 GH 结合蛋白水平下降,提示可能存在 GH 受体水平缺陷,GH 受体突变或信号传递异常可造成对 GH 部分不敏感^[8]。通过超水平 GH 对受体加强刺激,使肝脏合成胰岛素样生长因子增多,从而促进软骨细胞发育,促使骨生长^[9]。对于青春后期的 ISS 儿童,GH 治疗能否改善其身高状况。谢理玲^[10]选择 15 例青春后期 ISS 女童,进行为期 6 月的 rhGH 治疗,同时选择 15 例未经治疗的 ISS 女童作为对照,结果治疗后治疗组 GV 与 FAH 均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。本临床观察结果显示治疗前后,两组 GV 均有不同程度提高($P < 0.01$),PAH 由治疗前的(158.9±3.0)cm、(147.6±1.2)cm 提高到治疗后的(160.3±3.0)cm、(149.2±1.6)cm,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而两组治疗期间 BA 增长无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

由于 GH-IGF-1 内分泌轴在调节细胞生长、抗凋

亡中具有重要作用,引起临床对应用 rhGH 安全性的关注。2007 年 10 月在美国加州(California)举行的儿科内分泌国际研讨会上,有关专家认为 ISS 患儿应用 GH 时可能出现的副作用与因其它指征而接受 GH 治疗的患儿相似,但总体来说发生的机会较小^[11]。许多临床试验已对 rhGH 在理论上可能引起的风险(如糖耐量异常、甲状腺功能减退、特发性良性颅高压、白血病及其他恶性肿瘤)进行了观察,均未发现重大不良反应^[11]。本观察治疗的 11 例患儿,仅 1 例出现 T4 降低,口服左旋甲状腺素片后恢复正常,治疗中均无严重不良反应。作者对青春后期 ISS 患儿给予 rhGH 大剂量治疗,均是在家属的坚决要求下(均告之疗效不肯定,预期的费用,潜在风险、副作用,并请家属签字),在严密的随访及观察下进行治疗。

综上所述,rhGH 对青春后期 ISS 患儿有促生长作用,骨龄增长不明显,也无严重不良反应。但观察的例数尚少,治疗时间也较短,还有待大样本临床研究予以证实。

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- [收稿日期]2011-11-11
[修回日期]2011-12-08

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- [收稿日期]2011-03-14
[修回日期]2012-01-19