

论文

两种剂量ACTH治疗婴儿痉挛的疗效及不良反应对比分析

于海丽,王学禹, 席加水, 孙文秀

山东大学附属省立医院小儿神经科, 济南 250021

摘要:

目的 采用回顾性对照实验评价两种不同剂量促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)治疗婴儿痉挛(West综合征)的疗效和不良反应。方法 78例婴儿痉挛患儿纳入研究,其中小剂量组42例患儿(隐源性13例,症状性29例),给予ACTH 11U / (kg · d)静滴治疗;常规剂量组36例患儿(隐源性10例,症状性26例),给予ACTH 25IU / d静滴治疗,疗程均为4周,4周后对其临床疗效、脑电图改变、不良反应等进行对比分析。同时应用Logistic回归对可能影响疗效的因素进行分析。结果 小剂量组与常规剂量组有效率分别为71.4%和61.1%(P>0.05),脑电图缓解率分别为69.0%和63.9%(P>0.05),不良反应发生率分别为14.3%和38.9%(P<0.05),疗效与病因及病程显著相关(P<0.05),隐源性与症状性有效率分别为86.3%和57.1%(P<0.05),病程小于等于1月者与大于1月者有效率分别为79.4%和54.5%(P<0.05)。结论 小剂量ACTH短期疗效明显,不良反应少,患儿耐受性良好,可以在临床上推荐应用。

关键词: 痉挛,婴儿;促肾上腺皮质激素;癫痫

A comparative study on the efficacy and adverse reactions of two different dosages of adrenocorticotrophic hormone therapy for infantile spasms

YU Hai li, WANG Xue yu, XI Jia shui, SUN Wen xiu

Department of Pediatric Neurology, Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University, Jinan 250021, China

Abstract:

Objective To evaluate the therapeutic efficacy and adverse reaction of two different dosages of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)for infantile spasms by a retrospective study. Methods A total of 78 children with infantile spasms were divided into two groups: the low dose group including 13 cryptogenic and 29 symptomatic cases were given ACTH 11U / (kg · d), and the conventional dose group including 10 cryptogenic and 26 symptomatic cases were given ACTH 25~40IU / (kg.d). The two groups were both administered for four weeks. Then, the clinical efficacy, changes of EEG, and adverse reactions were compared with each other. At the same time, the factors that may affect therapeutic efficacy were analyzed with logistic regression. Results (1) There was no statistical difference in response rate between the low dose and conventional dose groups(71.4% vs 61.1%, P>0.05). (2) There was no statistical difference in remission rate of EEG between the low dose and conventional dose groups(69.0% vs 63.9%,P>0.05). (3) Therapeutic efficacy was significantly related to the pathogenesis and course of the disease. There was a statistical difference in response rate between the cryptogenic and symptomatic children (86.3% vs 57.1%, P<0.05); there was a statistical difference in response rate between the children whose disease duration was ≤one month and those whose disease duration was > one month (79.4% vs 54.5%, P<0.05). (4) There was a statistical difference in the adverse reaction between the conventional dose and low dose groups(14.3% vs 38.9%, P<0.05). Conclusion Low-dose ACTH has an obvious short-term therapeutic efficacy and less adverse reaction, so it can be recommended for the treatment of infantile spasms.

Keywords: Spasms, infantile; Corticotropin; Epilepsy

收稿日期 2009-10-20 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者: 王学禹(1965- ),男,副教授,硕导,主要从事儿科神经系统疾病的研究

作者简介: 于海丽(1976- ),女,硕士研究生,主要从事儿科神经系统疾病的研究。 E-mail: yuhaili1206@yahoo.cn

作者Email:

参考文献:

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(396KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文]
- ▶ 参考文献[PDF]
- ▶ 参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ 引用本文
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

本文关键词相关文章

- ▶ 痉挛,婴儿;促肾上腺皮质激素;癫痫

本文作者相关文章

PubMed

