

## · 综述 ·

# 血管炎生物制剂的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 血管炎的具体病种很多、病情复杂。有相当数量的血管炎患者在接受常规治疗后会出现病情的加重或反复。近些年, 生物制剂单用或与其他药物联用在治疗难治性血管炎和控制血管炎复发方面发挥了一定的优势。2012 年欧洲抗风湿病联盟将血管炎分为 7 类, 本文主要对近几年治疗这 7 类血管炎的生物制剂的研究进展作一综述, 希望能为临床医师提供参考。

**【关键词】** 血管炎; 生物制剂; 进展

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## Progress in research of biological agents for vasculitis

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**【Abstract】** Vasculitis features in many diseases, making it a complex condition. Aggravation or recurrence is seen in a considerable number of patients receiving conventional treatment of vasculitis. In recent years, biologic agents alone or in combination with other drugs have shown some advantages in treating refractory vasculitis and controlling the recurrence of vasculitis. In 2012, the European League against Rheumatism classified vasculitis into 7 categories. This article mainly reviews the progress in biological agents for the treatment of these 7 categories of vasculitis in recent years with a view to providing reference for clinicians.

**【Key words】** vasculitis; biological agents; progress

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血管炎(vasculitis)是指血管壁及血管周围发生炎细胞浸润, 并伴有血管损伤, 病理机制包括纤维素沉积、胶原纤维变性、内皮细胞及肌细胞坏死, 又称脉管炎。血管炎的常规用药方案是在糖皮质激素基础上联合应用免疫抑制剂, 常用的免疫抑制剂包括环磷酰胺、霉酚酸酯(mycophenolate mofetil, MMF)、甲氨蝶呤(methotrexate, MTX)、硫唑嘌呤(azathioprine, AZA)、来氟米特(leflofimide, LEF)、环孢素 A(cyclosporin A, CsA)等。血管炎往往迁延难愈, 且复发率较高, 常规治疗方案效果不佳或长期应用药物所引起的不良反应都是医患担忧的问题。目前生物制剂已经成功应用于治疗肿瘤、感染性疾病和排斥反应的治疗, 难治性和复发性血管炎从中获益的案例及研究也层出不穷, 因此, 将生物制剂作为替代常规药物治疗的方案成为一种可能。2012 年欧洲

抗风湿病联盟(European League Against Rheumatism, EULAR)将血管炎分为 7 类, 本文将对近几年治疗这 7 类血管炎的生物制剂的研究进展作一综述。

## 1 大血管性血管炎

大血管性血管炎包括巨细胞动脉炎(giant cell arteritis, GCA)和大动脉炎。GCA 患者常规治疗无效或效果不佳时, 可尝试使用生物制剂, 其中白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)受体拮抗剂托珠单抗最为常用。有研究显示<sup>[1,2]</sup>, 与传统糖皮质激素相比, 托珠单抗联合糖皮质激素可完全缓解诱导维持期症状, 且可明显减少糖皮质激素的累积用量。糖皮质激素的长期应用可带来很多副作用, 因此, 随着糖皮质激素的减停, 严重不良事件的发生率也必定会有所下降。有研究显示<sup>[3]</sup>, 阿巴西普联合糖皮质激素

可显著降低 GCA 的复发风险,显著延长缓解期,两药联用期间出现的毒性反应与阿巴西普无关,且两药联用出现的不良事件及其严重程度与单用糖皮质激素相比差异无统计学意义。一项采用乌司奴单抗(ustekinumab)治疗难治性 GCA 的前瞻性研究提示<sup>[4]</sup>,减停糖皮质激素后,GCA 无复发,且无预期不良事件发生,但有必要进行随机对照试验进一步评估。对于难治性大动脉炎患者,肿瘤坏死因子  $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )拮抗剂和托珠单抗可能均有效。有研究结果显示,在降低血沉和 C-反应蛋白水平方面,托珠单抗可能比环磷酰胺更有效<sup>[5]</sup>。日本一项托珠单抗Ⅲ期临床试验提示<sup>[6]</sup>,减停糖皮质激素后大动脉炎的复发率显著下降,患者无严重感染和死亡,研究还显示托珠单抗在延长缓解期方面存在优势。在糖皮质激素减量的前提下,有利妥昔单抗治疗大动脉炎成功的案例<sup>[7]</sup>,但样本量小,仅提示了利妥昔单抗治疗大动脉炎效果显著的趋势,仍需大样本量的对照研究。

## 2 中等血管性血管炎

中等血管性血管炎包括结节性多动脉炎(polyarteritis nodosa, PAN)和川崎病(Kawasaki disease, KD)。目前应用生物制剂治疗 PAN 已颇有成效。有研究显示,利妥昔单抗和英夫利昔单抗(infliximab, IFX)可作为难治性 PAN 的替代治疗药物<sup>[8]</sup>。也曾有应用托珠单抗成功治疗氨基酸淀粉样变性耐药 PAN 的研究,成功减少并最终停止了糖皮质激素的使用<sup>[9]</sup>。KD 主要累及患儿的冠状动脉,早期静脉注射免疫球蛋白(intravenous immunoglobulin, IVIG)联合阿司匹林治疗 KD 可显著降低冠状动脉病变的发生率,但对 IVIG 无反应患儿的冠状动脉损害发生率升高<sup>[10]</sup>。难治性 KD 患儿也可用利妥昔单抗<sup>[11]</sup>、IFX<sup>[12]</sup>等替代治疗,但尚需一个科学的评分标准评估患者冠状动脉病变的获益和风险,以帮助医师快速判断和选择适合的药物。

## 3 小血管炎

小血管炎的种类最多,主要包括抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体(antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody, ANCA)相关性血管炎(ANCA-associated vasculitis, AAV)和免疫复合物血管炎(immune complex vasculitis, ICV)两种,又将两种小血管炎细化分类,如:AAV 包括显微镜下多血管炎(microscopic polyangiitis, MPA)、变应性肉芽肿性血管炎(allergic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, AGPA);ICV 包括抗肾小球基底膜病(anti-

glomerular basement membrane, Anti-GBM)、IgA 血管炎[即过敏性紫癜(henoch-schonlein purpura, HSP)]、冷球蛋白症血管炎(cryoglobulinemia vasculitis, CV)、低补体血症性荨麻疹性血管炎(hypocomplementemia urticarial vasculitis, HUV)。研究表明<sup>[13]</sup>,利妥昔单抗可用于治疗免疫抑制剂难以控制的 MPA,并发症少,且可实现糖皮质激素减停。有研究提示<sup>[14]</sup>,利妥昔单抗可显著降低 MPA 复发率及延长缓解期。Specks 等<sup>[15]</sup>采用利妥昔单抗治疗复发的 MPA 患者,结果显示,治疗 6 和 12 个月后的效果显著优于采用糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂治疗,但治疗 18 个月后的效果无明显优势,各组患者不良事件发生率差异均无统计学意义。托珠单抗单药治疗可能是部分 MPA 患者替代治疗的策略,具体适用于什么样的患者群还需要大数据支持<sup>[16]</sup>。EGPA 是主要累及全身中小动静脉的系统性血管炎症<sup>[17]</sup>。难治性 EGPA 患者可采用 IVIG、TNF- $\alpha$  拮抗剂及托珠单抗等治疗,但仍有复发,因此,关于 EGPA 的最佳治疗方法仍存在争议<sup>[18]</sup>。Anti-GBM 在所有种族中均有发生,是一种自身免疫性疾病,传统治疗不能有效缓解 Anti-GBM,但研究显示该病对利妥昔单抗的替代治疗有反应<sup>[19]</sup>。HSP 是一种由微血管病变引起出血的疾病,生物制剂联合糖皮质激素的效果可能更好,何春荣<sup>[20]</sup>研究显示,与 IVIG 单药治疗相比,采用 IVIG 联合甲基强的松龙治疗 HSP 的效果更显著。利妥昔单抗联合糖皮质激素对难治性 HSP 或有免疫抑制剂禁忌的患者是一种安全、有效的选择,可有效减少住院人数<sup>[21]</sup>。一项采用利妥昔单抗治疗复发严重丙肝相关冷球蛋白症血管炎的随机研究表明,利妥昔单抗对大多数复发的冷球蛋白症血管炎有效,且可避免使用免疫抑制剂和糖皮质激素<sup>[22]</sup>。HUV 是一种罕见的、不明原因的血管炎,有研究显示,在常规糖皮质激素或免疫抑制剂基础上加用利妥昔单抗的疗效更好<sup>[23]</sup>。

## 4 多血管血管炎

多血管血管炎包括非梅毒性角膜炎、前庭听觉综合征(cogan syndrome, CS)和白塞病(Behcet's disease, BD)。CS 和 BD 均为罕见病,临床表现各异。人脂肪源间充质干细胞(human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells, hAdMSC)具有免疫调节作用<sup>[24]</sup>,但 CS 患者使用 hAdMSC 的临床经验很少,有必要也有价值进行进一步研究。Tsuno 等<sup>[25]</sup>研究表明,IVIG 对 CS 的周围神经病变有效,但仍需进一步与其他生物制剂进行对照研究。有研究对常规治疗

不佳的进行性听力损失患者注射利妥昔单抗后,患者的听力得到明显改善,提示利妥昔单抗对CS有积极作用<sup>[26]</sup>。当CS患者采用糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂常规治疗失败的情况下,可尝试采用TNF- $\alpha$ 拮抗剂和IFX。BD具有口腔黏膜-生殖器-眼部疾病的三联征表现。研究表明<sup>[27]</sup>,水痘带状疱疹再活化患者接受IVIG治疗后,除了极少数患有难治性眼病的BD患者外,其余均对IVIG有反应。研究表明,IFX在葡萄膜炎中越早使用效果越好,可实现TNF- $\alpha$ 拮抗剂减停<sup>[28]</sup>。阿达木单抗(adalimumab,ADM)除了对类风湿关节炎和强直性脊柱炎的效果显著外,对其他血管炎的疗效还需要进一步验证。

## 5 单一脏器血管炎

单一脏器血管炎包括皮肤血管炎和原发性中枢神经血管炎(primary angiitis of the central nervous system,PACNS)。皮肤血管炎给患者带来了痛苦和困扰,近年有IVIG治疗难治性皮肤红斑狼疮血管炎成功的案例<sup>[29]</sup>。PACNS是一种罕见的影响大脑和脊髓的炎症疾病,治疗PACNS仍处于试验阶段,由于该疾病的稀缺性和异质性,缺乏关于治疗策略的随机数据,只有个别文献报道了利妥昔单抗和TNF- $\alpha$ 拮抗剂对PACNS具有有利影响<sup>[30]</sup>。

## 6 系统性疾病相关血管炎

系统性疾病相关血管炎主要包括类风湿关节炎和系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus,SLE)。类风湿关节炎是一种以累及周围关节为主要表现的自身免疫性疾病。ADM和利妥昔单抗是目前已批准的可用于类风湿关节炎的生物制剂,不少随机试验研究皆提示,不同剂量的利妥昔单抗联合MTX可显著改善对MTX和TNF- $\alpha$ 拮抗剂反应不佳的复发性类风湿关节炎<sup>[31,32]</sup>。有研究还表明,在控制类风湿关节炎方面,托珠单抗比阿巴西普或TNF- $\alpha$ 的效果更佳,托珠单抗也有望成为TNF- $\alpha$ 的市场继任者<sup>[33]</sup>。Kubo等<sup>[34]</sup>研究表明,巴瑞克替尼(baricitinib)对MTX等免疫抑制剂反应不充分的类风湿关节炎患者显示出较高的临床疗效,但安全性有待进一步证实。SLE是一种慢性自身免疫性疾病。利妥昔单抗因在用于治疗SLE试验中未达到预期效果而未得到国家食品药品监督管理局(State Food and Drug Administration,SFDA)的批准。贝利木单抗(belimumab)是SFDA批准的第1个用于治疗SLE的生物制剂,可降低SLE对糖皮质激素的依赖性<sup>[35]</sup>。贝利木单抗的出现有可能彻底改变SLE的治疗方法。

## 7 可能病因相关性血管炎

可能病因相关性血管炎主要包括乙肝病毒、丙肝病毒、药物、肿瘤等相关性血管炎。其中药物性血管炎最常见,仅停用致敏剂往往足以迅速解决临床表现<sup>[36]</sup>,因此暂无生物制剂治疗的相关报道。

综上所述,生物制剂对于血管炎的治疗已经初见成效,且其具有相对不良反应少、用药间隔长等优势,为难治性血管炎的治疗带来了希望。但如何为患者科学、合理地选择药物,尚需更多的临床研究加以探索。

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