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基于倾向评分法对重组人生长激素治疗生长激素缺乏症和特发性矮小症患儿的疗效及安全性评价

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨重组人生长激素(rhGH)治疗生长激素缺乏症(GHD)和特发性矮小症(ISS)患儿的临床疗效, 阐明其不同病因矮身材患儿中的临床应用价值。**方法:** 收集2018年1月—2023年1月就诊并接受rhGH治疗的132例矮身材患儿的临床资料, 按照病因不同分为GHD组($n=70$)和ISS组($n=62$), 选取并计算患儿骨龄、靶身高(TH)、体质量指数(BMI)、身高标准差分值(HtSDS)、治疗前和治疗6个月后身高标准差分值变化(Δ HtSDS)及生长速率(GV)等生长指标, 采用倾向性评分匹配法(PSM)和逆概率加权法(IPTW)均衡2组患儿混杂因素, 评价2组患儿临床疗效和安全性。**结果:** 2组患儿是否为足月生产、骨龄、骨龄成熟度和TH比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与治疗前比较, GHD组和ISS组患儿治疗6个月后身高和HtSDS均明显增加($P<0.05$)。PSM法匹配前, 2组患儿是否为足月生产、骨龄、骨龄成熟度和TH组间比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$); PSM法匹配后, 2组患儿性别、地区、是否为足月生产、分娩方式、喂养方式、年龄、骨龄、身高、BMI、TH和治疗前HtSDS组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 除地区外, 各协变量的标准均值差(SMD)均 <0.2 。IPTW法加权后, 2组患儿性别、地区、是否为足月生产、分娩方式、喂养方式、年龄、骨龄、身高、BMI、TH和治疗前HtSDS各协变量组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 除是否为足月生产外, 各协变量SMD均 <0.2 。均衡协变量前、PSM法匹配后和IPTW法加权后, 与GHD组比较, ISS组患儿GV和 Δ HtSDS均略有升高, 但差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。2组患儿不良反应, GHD组患儿发生空腹高血糖2例(2.68%), 甲状腺功能减退7例(10.00%); ISS组患儿发生空腹高血糖3例(4.84%), 甲状腺功能减退2例(3.23%)。**结论:** rhGH可促进GHD与ISS患儿身高增长, 且对GHD与ISS患儿增高疗效无明显差异。在用药过程中, 患儿不良反应发生率较低, 整体安全性良好。

[关键词] 生长激素缺乏症; 特发性矮小症; 重组人生长激素; 倾向性评分匹配法; 逆概率加权法

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Efficacy and safety evaluation of recombinant human growth hormone in treatment of pediatric patients with GHD and ISS based on propensity scores

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the clinical efficacy of recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) in the treatment of the pediatric patients with growth hormone deficiency (GHD) and idiopathic short stature (ISS), and to clarify its clinical application value in the pediatric patients with short stature of different etiologies. **Methods:** The clinical data of 132 children with short stature who treated with rhGH from January 2018 to January 2023 were collected. They were divided into GHD group ($n=70$) and ISS group ($n=62$) based on different etiologies. The bone age, target height (TH), body mass index (BMI), height standard deviation score (HtSDS), changes in height standard deviation scores (Δ HtSDS) before treatment and 6 months after treatment, and growth velocity (GV) of the pediatric patients were calculated. Propensity score matching (PSM) and inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) were used to balance the confounding factors between the pediatric patients in two groups and the efficacy and safety of the pediatric patients in two groups were evaluated. **Results:** There were significant differences in whether children were full-term, bone age, bone age maturity, and TH of the pediatric patients between two groups ($P<0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the height and HtSDS of the pediatric patients in both GHD and ISS groups were significantly increased after treated for 6 months ($P<0.05$). Before matched by PSM, there were significant differences in full-term, bone age, bone age maturity, and TH of the pediatric patients between two groups ($P<0.05$). After matched by PSM, there were no significant differences in gender, region, term birth status, mode of delivery, feeding method, age, bone age, height, BMI, TH, and pretreatment HtSDS of the pediatric patients between two groups ($P>0.05$); the standardized mean difference (SMD) differences of covariates except for region were <0.2 . After weighted by IPTW, there were no significant differences in gender, region, term birth status, mode of delivery, feeding method, age, bone age, height, BMI, TH, and pretreatment HtSDS of the pediatric patients between two groups ($P>0.05$); all SMD of covariates except for term birth status were <0.2 . Before balancing covariates, after matched by PSM matching, and after weighted by IPTW weighting compared with GHD group, the GV and Δ HtSDS of the pediatric patients in ISS group were slightly increased, but the difference was not significant ($P>0.05$). In terms of adverse reactions, 2 cases (2.68%) of fasting hyperglycemia and 7 cases (10.00%) of hypothyroidism occurred in GHD group; 3 cases (4.84%) of fasting hyperglycemia and 2 cases (3.23%) of hypothyroidism occurred in ISS group. **Conclusion:** rhGH can promote the height increase in the patients with GHD and ISS, and there is no significant difference in the height-increasing efficacy between GHD and ISS children. The incidence of adverse reactions is relatively low during treatment, indicating good overall safety.

KEYWORDS Growth hormone deficiency; Idiopathic short stature; Recombinant human growth hormone; Propensity score matching; Inverse probability of treatment weighting

矮身材是小儿内分泌科的常见病,是在相似生活环境下,同种族、性别和年龄的个体身高落后于正常人群平均身高2个标准差或低于第3个百分位数^[1]的相关疾病。导致矮身材的病因有多种,其中以生长激素的缺乏即生长激素缺乏症(growth hormone deficiency, GHD)和无法明确身材矮小原因的特发性矮小症(idiopathic short stature, ISS)为主^[2]。

自美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)准许重组人生长激素(recombinant human growth hormone, rhGH)应用于GHD和ISS患儿后,其有效性已得到充分证实^[3-4]。基于个体差异的GHD与ISS组间不具有可比性,导致rhGH用于GHD和ISS组间的疗效差异仍存在争议,进一步探讨rhGH应用于GHD和ISS组间的疗效差异十分必要^[5]。既往研究^[6-7]在方法上缺乏对潜在混杂因素的统计控制,使结果常难以解释。本研究采用倾向性评分匹配法(propensity score matching, PSM)和逆概率加权法(inverse probability treatment weight, IPTW)均衡协变量,探讨rhGH治疗GHD和ISS患者的临床疗效,阐明其在不同病因矮身材患儿中的临床应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2018年1月—2023年1月就诊于潍坊市人民医院GHD和ISS患儿的临床资料。以每晚睡前进行皮下注射rhGH且疗程为6个月的132例患儿为研究对象,按照病因不同分为GHD组70例,ISS组62例。纳入标准:①符合《实用儿科内分泌与遗传代谢病》^[8]中GHD和ISS的相关诊断标准;②入院前无rhGH治疗史;③出生时身高和体质量正常。排除标准:①并发甲状腺功能低下和性早熟等内分泌疾病者;②确诊为特纳氏综合征等染色体病者;③患有遗传代谢性疾病、发现或曾患有肿瘤和营养不良性疾病等急慢性疾病者;④糖耐量受损或患有糖尿病者;⑤在此之前使用过rhGH或类似药物治疗者;⑥不能规律注射rhGH或自行停药者。

1.2 患儿生长发育指标的选取和计算 骨龄较生物年龄更能够反映个体成熟度,常用于监测儿童生长发育、筛查和诊断多种儿童内分泌疾病^[9]。靶身高(target height, TH)、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、身高标准差分值(height standard deviation score, HtSDS)、身高标准差分值变化(delta in height SDS, Δ HtSDS)和生长速率

(growth velocity, GV)均为衡量儿童生长发育的重要指标,已广泛用于各类儿童生长发育的研究^[10-11]。本研究以治疗6个月后的GV和 Δ HtSDS作为评价用药后身高增长的指标。各指标计算公式如下:采用父母身高中值修正法(corrected mid-parental height, CMH)计算TH,女童遗传TH(cm)=(父亲身高+母亲身高-13)/2,男童遗传TH(cm)=(父亲身高+母亲身高+13)/2;骨龄成熟度=骨龄/实际年龄;BMI=体质量/身高²($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$);HtSDS的计算参考2005年《中国0~18岁儿童、青少年身高、体重的标准化生长曲线》^[12],HtSDS=(患儿的测量身高-同年龄同性别儿童身高的中位数)/同年龄同性别儿童身高的标准差; Δ HtSDS=治疗HtSDS-治疗前HtSDS;GV=(治疗后的测量身高-治疗前的初始身高)/时间间隔(月) $\times 12$ ($\text{cm}\cdot\text{年}^{-1}$)。

1.3 倾向性评分法均衡协变量 由于rhGH用于GHD和ISS的治疗来自真实临床数据,未经过随机化,组间协变量不均衡。为了增加组间的可比性,分别采用PSM法和IPTW法均衡组间协变量不均衡引起的偏倚,增加组间可比性。PSM法将处理组和对照组中具有相似倾向性评分(propensity score, PS)的个体进行匹配,使2组患儿各指标的混杂因素分布处于平衡,从而最大限度减小可测量的混杂因素对结局的影响,有效降低混杂效应,均衡组间差异,以类随机化的方法评估处理因素与结局的关系,以获得真实处理效应^[13-14]。本研究同时采用PSM法和IPTW法,IPTW法以全部研究对象为目标人群,通过PS值赋予每个研究对象1个相应的权重进行加权,通过加权使组间协变量分布均衡^[15-16]。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 26.0和R 4.3.1统计软件进行统计学分析。2组患儿年龄、骨龄和身高均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示;PSM法匹配和IPTW法加权前,组间样本均数比较采用两独立样本 t 检验,治疗前后组内比较采用配对 t 检验。PSM法匹配后,组间样本均数比较采用配对 t 检验;IPTW法加权后,组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验。2组患儿骨龄成熟度、BMI、TH和HtSDS不符合正态分布,以 $[M(P25, P75)]$ 表示;PSM法匹配及IPTW法加权前,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验,治疗前后组内比较采用Wilcoxon符号秩和检验;PSM法匹配后,组间比较采用

Wilcoxon符合秩和检验; IPTW法加权后, 组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验。定性资料以例数($n/\%$)表示, PSM法匹配及IPTW法加权前, 组间比较采用两独立样本 χ^2 检验; PSM法匹配后, 组间比较采用配对 χ^2 检验; IPTW法加权后, 组间比较采用两独立样本 χ^2 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患儿一般资料 2组最终纳入患儿132例, 其中GHD组70例(47例男性, 23例女性), ISS组

62例(35例男性, 27例女性)。GHD组平均年龄(9.79 ± 3.47)岁, ISS组平均年龄(10.42 ± 3.33)岁。GHD组患儿用药前平均身高(124.10 ± 16.89)cm, ISS组患儿用药前平均身高(127.31 ± 17.02)cm, 2组患儿是否为足月生产、骨龄、骨龄成熟度和TH比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 其他因素2组患儿比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 治疗前后2组患儿生长指标 与治疗前比较, 治疗6个月后GHD组和ISS组患儿身高和HtSDS均明显增加($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表1 2组患儿一般资料

Tab. 1 General informations of pediatric patients in two groups

Variable	GHD($n=70$)	ISS($n=62$)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
Gender			1.175	0.278
Male	47(67.14)	35(56.45)		
Female	23(32.86)	27(43.55)		
Region			<0.01	0.987
City	43(61.43)	38(61.29)		
Country	27(38.57)	24(38.71)		
Whether full-term delivery			4.455	0.035
Yes	59(84.29)	60(96.77)		
No	11(15.71)	2(3.23)		
Mode of delivery			0.197	0.657
Vaginal delivery	51(72.86)	43(69.35)		
Cesarean section	19(27.14)	19(30.65)		
Feeding method			0.136	0.712
Breast-feeding	57(81.43)	52(83.87)		
Milk powder	13(18.57)	10(16.13)		
Age (year)	9.79 ± 3.47	10.42 ± 3.33	1.113	0.296
Bone age (year)	7.48 ± 3.31	8.86 ± 3.25	2.290	0.017
Bone age maturity	0.75(0.67, 0.82)	0.88(0.78, 0.94)	5.109	<0.01
Height (cm)	124.10 ± 16.89	127.31 ± 17.02	-1.086	0.279
BMI ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	17.26(16.08, 19.09)	17.40(15.52, 20.27)	0.217	0.786
TH (cm)	169.25(161.12, 174.88)	165.25(159.50, 170.50)	2.447	0.014
HtSDS(before treatment)	-2.22(-2.47, -1.99)	-2.29(-2.53, -2.06)	-0.181	0.238

表2 治疗前后2组患儿生长指标

Tab. 2 Growth indicators of pediatric patients in two groups before and after treatment

Group	Height(l/cm)		t	P	HtSDS		Z	P
	Before treatment	After treatment			Before treatment	After treatment		
GHD	124.10 ± 16.89	129.08 ± 16.67	27.852	<0.01	-2.22(-2.47, -1.99)	-1.82(-2.21, -1.57)	-6.909	<0.01
ISS	127.31 ± 17.02	132.38 ± 16.93	24.140	<0.01	-2.29(-2.53, -2.06)	-1.91(-2.20, -1.67)	-6.657	<0.01

2.3 2组患儿治疗后生长指标 PSM 法匹配结果

PSM 法共匹配 GHD 组和 ISS 组患儿 36 对, 共 72 例。PSM 法匹配前, 2 组患儿是否为足月生产、骨龄、骨龄成熟度和 TH 组间比较差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。PSM 法匹配后, 2 组患儿性别、地区、是否为足月生产、分娩方式、喂养方式、年龄、骨龄、身高、BMI、TH 和治疗前 HtSDS 组间比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 3。除地区外, 各协变量的标准均值差 (standardized mean differences, SMD) 值均 < 0.2 。见图 1。

2.4 2组患儿治疗后生长指标 IPTW 法加权结果

IPTW 法加权后, 2 组患儿性别、地区、是否为足月生产、分娩方式、喂养方式、年龄、骨龄、身高、BMI、TH 和治疗前 HtSDS 各协变量组间比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 4。除是否为足月生产外, 各协变量 SMD 值均 < 0.2 。见图 2。

2.5 PSM 法匹配前后和 IPTW 法加权前后 2 组患儿生长指标 均衡协变量前、PSM 法匹配后和 IPTW 法加权后, 与 GHD 组比较, ISS 组患儿 GV 和 Δ HtSDS 均略有升高, 但差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 5。

表 3 2 组患儿 PSM 法匹配后基线特征

Tab. 3 Baseline characteristics of pediatric patients in two groups after matched by PSM method ($n=36$)

Variable	GHD	ISS	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
Gender			0.500	0.500
Male	25 (69.44)	23 (63.89)		
Female	11 (30.56)	13 (36.11)		
Region			2.250	0.125
City	25 (69.44)	21 (58.33)		
Country	11 (30.56)	15 (41.67)		
Whether full-term delivery			0	1
Yes	35 (97.22)	35 (97.22)		
No	1 (2.78)	1 (2.78)		
Mode of delivery			0	1
Vaginal delivery	24 (66.67)	24 (66.67)		
Cesarean section	12 (33.33)	12 (33.33)		
Feeding method			0	1
Breast-feeding	29 (80.56)	28 (77.78)		
Milk powder	7 (19.44)	8 (22.22)		
Age(year)	9.94 \pm 3.46	9.96 \pm 3.36	-0.022	0.983
Bone age(year)	7.88 \pm 3.21	7.97 \pm 3.23	-0.157	0.876
Bone age maturity	0.78 (0.71, 0.83)	0.79 (0.68, 0.90)	-0.778	0.437
Height (cm)	125.26 \pm 17.66)	125.59 \pm 17.60	-0.080	0.936
BMI(kg·m ⁻²)	17.83 (16.31, 19.11)	16.90 (15.58, 20.26)	-0.306	0.759
TH (cm)	168.50 (161.75, 174.62)	167.75 (160.88, 170.62)	-1.037	0.300
HtSDS(before treatment)	-2.11 (-2.42, -1.98)	-2.25 (-2.44, -2.06)	-1.210	0.226

2.6 2组患儿不良反应情况 2 组患儿治疗期间不良反应主要包括空腹高血糖与甲状腺功能异常, 其中 GHD 组患儿发生空腹高血糖 2 例 (2.68%), 甲状腺功能减退 7 例 (10.00%); ISS 组患儿发生空腹高血糖 3 例 (4.84%), 甲状腺功能减退 2 例 (3.23%)。PSM 法匹配后, GHD 组患儿发生空腹高血糖 0 例 (0%), 甲状腺功能减退 3 例 (8.33%); ISS 组患儿发生空腹高血糖 1 例 (2.78%), 甲状腺

功能减退 2 例 (5.56%)。IPTW 法加权后, GHD 组患儿发生空腹高血糖 3 例 (2.24%), 甲状腺功能减退 10 例 (7.46%); ISS 组患儿发生空腹高血糖 3 例 (2.34%), 甲状腺功能减退 9 例 (7.03%)。

3 讨论

rhGH 是通过重组 DNA 技术获得的与人脑垂体生长激素具有相同氨基酸序列和组成的蛋白质, 可

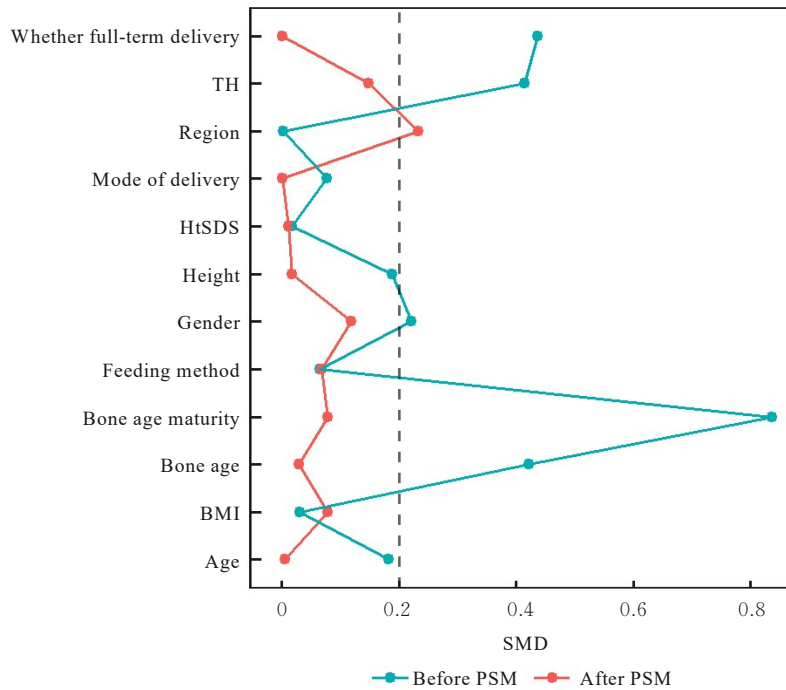


图1 PSM法匹配前后SMD

Fig. 1 SMP before and after matched by PSM method

表4 2组患儿IPTW法加权后基线特征

Tab. 4 Baseline characteristics of pediatric patients in two groups after weighted by IPTW method

Variable	GHD(<i>n</i> =133.75)	ISS(<i>n</i> =128.39)	<i>t</i> / χ^2 / <i>Z</i>	<i>P</i>
Gender			0.214	0.709
Male	84.84(63.43)	86.36(67.26)		
Female	48.91(36.57)	42.03(32.74)		
Region			0.019	0.913
City	84.85(63.44)	79.95(62.27)		
Country	48.90(36.56)	48.44(37.73)		
Whether full-term delivery			2.348	0.096
Yes	121.81(91.07)	124.97(97.34)		
No	11.95(8.93)	3.42(2.66)		
Mode of delivery			0.097	0.823
Vaginal delivery	83.61(62.51)	76.85(59.86)		
Cesarean section	50.15(37.49)	51.53(40.14)		
Feeding method			0.013	0.929
Breast-feeding	108.58(81.18)	103.23(80.41)		
Milk powder	25.17(18.82)	25.15(19.59)		
Age(year)	10.18±3.31	10.08±3.49	-0.142	0.887
Bone age(year)	8.12±3.22	7.91±3.50	-0.274	0.784
Bone age maturity	0.79(0.71,0.86)	0.79(0.65,0.90)	-0.265	0.899
Height (cm)	125.38±17.22	125.52±18.60	0.032	0.974
BMI(kg·m ⁻²)	18.05(16.24,19.07)	17.05(14.71,20.15)	-0.291	0.771
TH (cm)	167.00(159.50,173.00)	167.26(161.00,171.00)	-0.111	0.912
HtSDS(before treatment)	-2.23(-2.52,-1.98)	-2.29(-2.61,-2.06)	-0.585	0.559

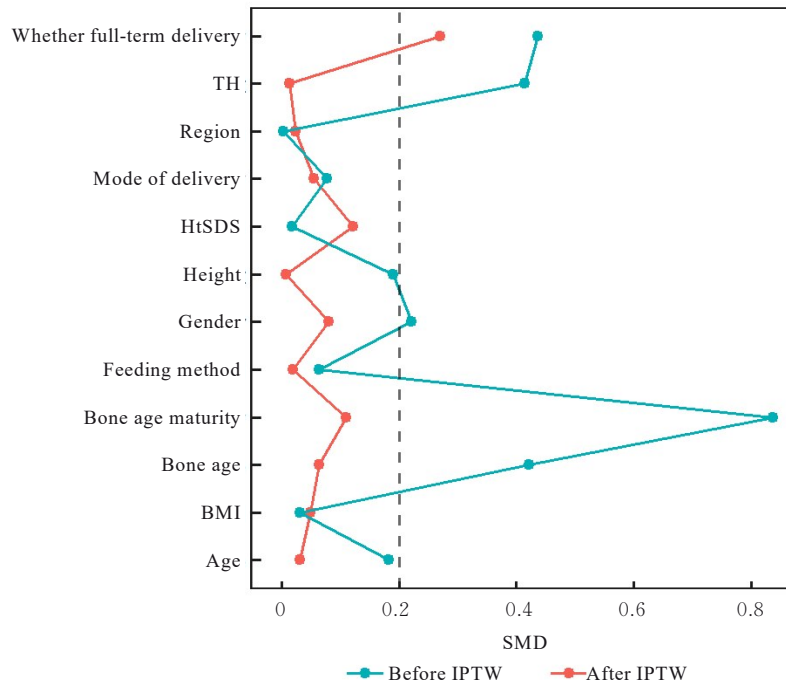


图2 IPTW法加权前后SMD

Fig. 2 SMD before and after weighted by IPTW method

表5 PSM法匹配前后和IPTW法加权前后2组患儿生长指标

Tab. 5 Growth indicators of pediatric patients in two groups before and after matched by PSM method and before and after weighted by IPTW method

Variable	Before matched by PSM weighted by IPTW				After weighted by PSM				After weighted by IPTW			
	GHD	ISS	Z	P	GHD	ISS	Z	P	GHD	ISS	Z	P
GV(cm/year)	10.00 (8.00,12.00)	9.80 (8.00,12.00)	-0.144	0.886	10.00 (8.70,12.00)	10.00 (8.95,12.10)	-0.369	0.712	10.00 (8.80,12.00)	10.00 (8.00,12.50)	0.049	0.960
ΔHtSDS	0.36 (0.18,0.60)	0.39 (0.21,0.59)	-0.654	0.513	0.29 (0.12,0.45)	0.39 (0.21,0.64)	-1.524	0.128	0.29 (0.17,0.51)	0.41 (0.19,0.67)	1.460	0.147

模拟生长激素 (growth hormone, GH) 的功能, 进而发挥促进患者生长发育和调节多种代谢途径等作用, rhGH已被广泛用于矮小症儿童的治疗^[17]。

本研究对接受rhGH治疗的70例GHD和62例ISS患儿治疗效果进行了为期6个月的随访, 结果显示: 与用药前比较, 用药后2组患儿身高和HtSDS明显增长, 提示rhGH对GHD和ISS患儿的身高增长有一定疗效, 与以往关于rhGH治疗GHD和ISS治疗效果方面的报道^[18-19]结果一致。

本研究结果显示: 经PSM法匹配和IPTW法加权处理后, 2组患儿性别、地区、是否为足月生产、分娩方式、喂养方式、年龄、骨龄、身高、BMI、TH和HtSDS组间比较均无明显差异, 且均衡性良好, 提示rhGH对GHD和ISS患儿身高增长

的疗效相近。KIM等^[7]研究显示: 12例ISS患儿和34例GHD患儿接受rhGH治疗1年, GHD组患儿ΔHtSDS变化高于ISS组。与本研究的结果存在差异, 可能是由于以往的研究多是直接进行比较, 未控制混杂因素, 也可能由于既往研究的样本量过小。

研究^[21]显示: 在rhGH治疗过程中, 患者可能会出现严重的不良反应, 如颅内压升高和股骨头骨骺滑脱, 但其发病率较低。本研究患儿未出现严重的不良反应。研究^[22-23]发现: rhGH治疗可能会引起甲状腺功能减低, 与本研究结果一致。本研究70例GHD患儿中, 共3例患儿出现甲状腺功能改变, ISS组62例患儿中2例出现甲状腺功能改变的情况。这可能与外源性rhGH治疗后, 体内GH水平升高, 刺激下丘脑分泌生长抑素, 导致垂体对下

丘脑释放的促甲状腺素释放激素(thyrotropin-releasing hormone, TRH)反应迟钝,进而抑制促甲状腺激素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)分泌。此外, rhGH治疗增加了甲状腺素的利用和转化,使得TSH储备功能不足,最终使甲状腺素水平降低^[24]。姜丽等^[24]发现: rhGH治疗后患儿空腹血糖水平呈升高趋势,但发生率较低,与本研究结果一致。

综上所述, rhGH可促进GHD与ISS患儿身高增长,且对GHD与ISS患儿增高疗效无明显差异。在用药过程中,患儿偶有空腹高血糖和甲状腺功能异常等不良反应,不良反应发生率较低,整体安全性良好。

本研究具有一定的局限性,研究人群来自单一中心,纳入研究的患者数量有限。此外,患儿仅观察了用药6个月后的生长指标,还应收集更多GHD和ISS患儿的数据,通过更长时间的持续治疗和随访时间以验证研究结果。

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