

生物制剂在炎症性肠病治疗中的矛盾性肠外表现研究进展

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[摘要] 炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel diseases, IBD)是一类由多基因及环境因素共同引起并加速免疫-肠道-微生物轴紊乱的遗传相关性疾病。病变常累及多个器官及系统。生物制剂是治疗 IBD 及其肠外表现的重要手段, 目前研究多提示生物制剂能够为患者带来益处, 但治疗过程中出现矛盾性皮肤病变、关节病变、眼部疾病、肺部病变等表现或病变在临床实践中容易被忽略, 进而延误患者病情、影响患者生存质量。通过总结当前生物制剂应用出现的矛盾性肠外表现的临床特点及诊疗经验, 旨在提高临床医师的认识, 早期辨别这一临床表现, 避免延误患者病情。

[关键词] 炎症性肠病; 矛盾性肠外表现; 生物制剂

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Research Progress on Paradoxical Extraintestinal Manifestations of Biologics in the Treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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[Abstract] Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD) is a class of genetically related diseases caused by multiple genes and environmental factors that accelerate the disturbance of the immune-gut-microbiome axis. Lesions often involve multiple organs and systems. Biological agents are an important means of treating IBD and its extraintestinal manifestations. Current studies suggest that biologics can bring benefits to patients, but paradoxical skin lesions, joint lesions, and ocular lesions appear during the treatment. Diseases, pulmonary lesions and other manifestations or lesions are easily ignored in clinical practice, thereby delaying the patient's condition and affecting the patient's quality of life. Therefore, by summarizing the clinical characteristics and diagnosis and treatment experience of contradictory extraintestinal manifestations in the current application of biological agents, this review aims to improve the understanding of clinicians, identify this clinical manifestation early, and avoid delaying the patient's condition.

[Key words] Inflammatory bowel diseases; Paradoxical extraintestinal manifestations; Biologics

炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel diseases, IBD)主要包括克罗恩病(crohn's disease, CD)和溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerous colitis, UC)2种亚型。目前多种生物制剂已获批应用于IBD^[1]的治疗, 包括: 抗

肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α inhibitor, TNF- α): 英夫利昔单抗(infliximab, IFX)、阿达木单抗(adalimumab, ADA)、戈利木单抗(golimumab, GOL)、赛妥珠单抗(certoli-

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zumab, CZP); 抗整合素抗体: 那他珠单抗(natalizumab)、维得利珠单抗(vedolizumab, VDZ); 抗 IL-12/23 的 p40 亚单位生物制剂: 乌司奴单抗(ustekinumab, UST); Janus 激酶(JAK)抑制剂: 托法替尼(Tofacitinib), 这些生物制剂的出现增加了治疗的选择。但随之出现一些矛盾不良事件(paradoxical adverse events, PAEs, 是指在生物制剂治疗期间发生对此类药物有反应的病理状况^[2])。PAEs 被认为是药物的类效应^[3], 涉及多器官系统, 以矛盾性皮肤病变最常见, 通常在药物停用后病变可逆, 但若未及时识别, 会出现严重并发症, 甚至加速 IBD 的疾病进展。本综述将从皮肤、关节、眼部、肺部各器官进行阐述 IBD 的矛盾性肠外表现。

1 皮肤病变

IBD 皮肤病变, 根据其肠道疾病的关联, 分为特异性、反应性、营养不良性、矛盾性^[4-5]。TNF- α 是治疗 IBD 目前应用最多的生物制剂, 近年来, 药物本身所致皮肤病变的患病率从 5% 升高至 29%^[3]。TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs 发病机制不明, 主要基于以下假说: (1) TNF- α 过表达可能导致未受影响的组织中引起过度自身免疫反应和炎症^[6]; (2) 致病性 Th1 和 Th17 细胞在外周组织中扩增^[7]; (3) TNF- α 介导的免疫成分清除减少或细胞因子(如: IL-1, IL-6, IL-17, IL-21 和 IL-22)失衡^[8]。

其中, 女性、CD 病史、炎症性皮肤病个人或家族史、吸烟史、体重指数增加以及 ADA 治疗已被确定为 TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs 发展的独立预测因素^[9-10], UC 似乎是保护因素。一项纳入 583 例 IBD 患者的回顾性研究结果显示^[11], TNF- α 初始治疗年龄在 28 岁以下较 46 岁以上的患者, 皮肤病变风险增加。TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs 以银屑病最为常见, IBD 患者易患银屑病, 约 7%~11% 的 IBD 患者出现银屑病^[4]; 银屑病患者是 IBD 易感人群; TNF- α 药物治疗的 IBD 患者医源性银屑病的风险增高^[12]。此外, 在 TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs 患者中, 皮肤感染发生率约 25% 阳性, 以细菌感染(82% 为金黄色葡萄球菌或链球菌)多见, 16% 的患者出现真菌重叠感染^[13]。

临床实践中, 临床预防和局部疗法可成功控制约 40% 的 TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs^[3], 通常不需停用 TNF- α ^[14]。而一项纳入 85 例 IBD 患者(60 例 IFX, 20 例使用 ADA, 5 例患者使用 CZP 的研究结果显

示^[15], 34% 的患者由于严重的皮肤病变停止使用 TNF- α 治疗, 其中, 严重的皮肤感染是停用 TNF- α 的关键因素^[16]。2022 年 Yung-Chun Chang 教授等^[17]曾报道了 1 例使用 ADA 后出现矛盾性 Sweet 综合征的 UC 患者, 患者停用 ADA, 全身使用大剂量糖皮质激素(40 mg 强的松 Q12H 静脉滴注)治疗 5 d 后患者未再出现皮肤病变。改用不同 TNF- α 治疗 TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs 患者通常会出现皮肤病变的复发或持续性损伤^[10]。

当 CD 并发结节性红斑、银屑病等皮肤病变时, TNF- α 治疗失败后或者由 TNF- α 直接导致的皮肤 PAEs, UST 是一种重要的替代治疗^[18]。目前较少报道 UST、VDZ 所致的皮肤 PAEs。与 TNF- α 相比, UST 皮肤感染发生率低^[19], 一项纳入 26 例 TNF- α 皮肤 PAEs 的 IBD 患者的研究结果显示, IFX 转换为 UST 后 14 例患者皮肤病变完全消失(12 例湿疹样皮损、2 例斑秃), UST 可作为顽固性 IBD 皮肤病变的首选药物^[20]。2018 年瑞士曾报道矛盾性 UC 病例^[21], 患者 ADA 治疗银屑病 8 月后患者并发重度 UC, 而停用 ADA、加用 UST 后患者 UC 和银屑病, 在长达 2 a 的随访中完全缓解。VDZ 是唯一选择性作用于肠道的生物制剂, 一项纳入 173 例 CD 患者和 121 例 UC 患者的队列研究结果显示^[22], 在 VDZ 治疗 IBD 的第 54 周, 14 名(4.8%)患者出现 TNF- α 矛盾性皮肤病变。

2 关节病变

IBD 合并关节病变, 在 UC 和 CD 患者中发病率分别为 4%~14%、10%~20%^[23]。关节病变发生率呈现年轻化趋势, 20~30 岁年龄组发病率约 25%, 而 50~60 岁年龄组为 2%^[24]。TNF- α 关节 PAEs 发病率为 3%~11%^[25]。TNF- α 关节 PAEs 病因不明, 研究发现, 疾病发生发展与抗核抗体、抗 DNA 抗体显著关联, 而与免疫原性及 TNF- α 抗体产生无关^[26], 常致残。伴 TNF- α 关节 PAEs 的 IBD 患者, 而与免疫原性和抗药物抗体的形成没有明显的联系。关节滑膜组织以 CD117⁺浸润为主^[27], 与银屑病性关节炎(psoriatic arthritis, PsA)相似, 关节表现与肠道亚临床炎症(组织学检测仍提示浆细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞浸润)^[28]直接相关。诊断遵循以下原则^[27-29]: (1) 既往无关节病变的 IBD 患者在使用 TNF- α 期间新发关节病变; (2) 排外其他关节病变, 如狼疮样综合征、多肌痛和超敏

反应等疾病；(3)症状多在 IBD 肠道病变趋于缓解时出现；(4)关节 US 和/或 MRI 发现活动性炎症表现。

TNF- α 关节 PAEs 是 AS 患者新发 IBD 的独立危险因素^[30]。2022 年法国学者发表的 1 篇截止目前为止患者样本量(CD: $n=277$, UC: $n=154$)最大的 TNF- α 关节 PAEs 的回顾性研究, 结果显示^[31], 约 40% 的患者出现 TNF- α 关节 PAEs, 在大多数情况下, 这种表现是暂时的, 不需要停用抗 TNF。一项纳入 10 例伴 TNF- α 关节 PAEs 的 IBD 患者的研究结果显示, 转化为 UST 并联合常规抗风湿病药物较更换为不同的 TNF- α 更有效^[31], 且关节病变较为严重时, 转换为 UST 对 TNF- α 关节 PAEs 有益^[32-33]。

UST、VDZ 导致的关节 PAEs, 多为个案或病例系列报道。在 UST 治疗银屑病时, 常出现关节炎或导致关节炎加重^[34-35]。2019 年 MJ García García 等^[36]报道了 1 例 UST 治疗 CD 患者 5 个月 after 出现严重的关节病变。S. Tadbir 等^[22]纳入 294 名 IBD 患者多中心研究结果显示, VDZ 治疗第 54 周, 14 例患者(4.8%)出现矛盾性关节痛或骨关节炎。一项纳入 90 例 VDZ 治疗 IBD 患者的研究也报道了关节炎的发生或再激活^[31]。一项纳入 911 例 IBD 患者(VDZ: 584 例; UST: 327 例)研究显示^[37], 生物制剂治疗 6 个月内, VDZ 较 UST 新发关节痛发生率高 [aOR:2.28(1.01-5.15), $P=0.047$], 但随访 2 a 后, 这种影响没有持续 [aOR:1.35(0.80-2.29), $P=0.259$]。

3 眼部病变

约 2%~7% 的 IBD 患者出现眼部病变, 以巩膜炎和葡萄膜炎最常见, 巩膜炎与 IBD 活动相关, 充分治疗肠道炎症是关键。COX-2 抑制剂是巩膜炎首选。而严重巩膜炎患者对类固醇无反应时, 标准剂量 IFX(5 mg/kg)已被证明有效^[38]。葡萄膜炎与肠道活动不平行^[3, 39]。而 SIBDCS^[40]研究发现, 缓解期及活动期 CD 患者分别有 5.2%、12.2% 的患者出现前葡萄膜炎。

TNF- α 除累及泪腺系统和晶状体外, 所有眼部结构均可出现并发症, 这些副作用包括恶性肿瘤、严重感染、视网膜静脉阻塞(retinal vein occlusion, RVO)、炎症和脱髓鞘^[41]。TNF- α 眼部 PAEs 少见, 以葡萄膜炎、巩膜炎、眼眶肌炎、视网膜血管炎等眼部疾病为主^[32, 42-43], Matet A 等^[44]

报道了 1 例使用 ADA 皮下注射 36 h 后出现外周角膜炎的 CD 患者, 检查发现双侧角膜外周浸润, 特征性免疫浸润, 症状和浸润在局部糖皮质激素治疗后消退, 但在接下来的周期里每次 ADA 注射后均出现复发。2021 年 Jordan DR 等^[45]报道了 1 例使用大剂量(1300 mg)IFX 治疗的 CD 患者, 在治疗后 1 h 出现从以视力模糊、眼眶周围肿胀、眼眶后压力和尝试眼动时疼痛等急性眼眶炎症状(该症状在局部使用糖皮质激素治疗后逐渐好转)逐渐发展为永久性视力丧失的严重并发症。TNF- α 眼部 PAEs 病因不明, 一旦发生可能会出现严重的不良后果, 故临床实践中, 应严密患者眼部症状, 定期筛查眼部病变。其他生物制剂所致的眼部 PAEs 目前未见报道, 仍需关注。

4 其他病变

TNF- α 肺部 PAEs 常出现在治疗风湿系统疾病时出现, 常累及肺间质性疾病, 以肺结节病为常见。IFX、ADA、etanercept 均有报道。Georgiana-Emmanuela Gilcă 等^[46]报道了 1 例 UC 患者, 使用 IFX 治疗时出现严重过敏反应(皮疹、支气管痉挛), 完善相关辅助检查后明确诊断为肺结节病, 全身使用糖皮质激素治疗 3 m 后患者症状较前明显好转。由于 IBD 相关 TNF- α 肺部 PAEs 临床表现不具有特异性、TNF- α 会导致机会性感染的出现, 应警惕 EB 病毒、CMV 病毒, 必要时需针对性抗感染治疗。在临床实践中, 需排外结核、T 细胞淋巴瘤才能明确诊断或排外该疾病^[47]。IFX 治疗后也会出现包括视神经炎、多发性硬化症、脊髓炎等在内的中枢神经系统 PAEs^[48]。曾报道 1 例 IFX 治疗 CD 后出现癫痫发作^[49], 停用 IFX 后, 患者癫痫症状及脑电图显示局灶性发作活动完全消失。因此, 生物制剂治疗 IBD, 特别是 TNF- α 使用期间, 需及时识别机会性感染排外高危因素。此外, 有研究发现, 联合治疗能够减少 IFX 导致的 PAEs 的发生率^[50], 但应该严格掌握适应症、严密监测患者病情。

5 小结

随着 IFX、ADA、UST、VDZ 等生物制剂广泛应用于临床, 是 IBD 患者的福音, 治疗过程中出现的 PAEs 由于多数可逆常被忽视。这种新现象尤以 TNF- α 最为常见, 病变累及皮肤、关节、

眼部、肺部、中枢神经系统等, 若不及时处理常致残, 因此临床实践中应及时识别并处理。治疗上, 停用原先使用的生物制剂大多数病变可逆转, 当病情加重时使用糖皮质激素或转换为另一种作用机制不同的生物制剂甚至联合传统免疫抑制剂对于PAEs有益。

受到IBD病程迁延不愈、较易并发感染、存在矛盾性肠外表现等多因素影响。针对需要进行生物制剂治疗的IBD患者, 在进行生物制剂治疗前, 应该对患者进行详细病史询问、体格检查、常规血清学、病原微生物学检查、定期影像学检查甚至内镜检查以评估病情、排除禁忌证和排查包括感染、癌变等高风险因素, 进而确保生物制剂使用的安全性、有效性。同时, 对于接受生物制剂治疗人群需进行彻底监测, 早期及时识别并处理PAEs, 对于提高IBD患者生存质量、维持疾病缓解、预防并发症起着重要作用。实现这一目标需要多学科团队包括皮肤科、骨科、眼科、呼吸科、影像科、病理科等多个临床医技科室的共同参与。生物制剂治疗IBD, 有效性毋庸置疑, 但IBD的PAEs的出现使得疾病治疗面临挑战, 这一现象多基于系列病例报道, 需要多中心临床数据和相关研究以明确矛盾性肠外表现发病机制、危险因素, 旨在能够更好地指导临床实践。

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