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Клинико-иммунологические особенности сочетанного течения ревматоидного артрита и гиперурикемии

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Обоснование. В настоящее время общеизвестно негативное влияние бессимптомной гиперурикемии на развитие и прогрессирование сердечно-сосудистых патологий, метаболических нарушений и хронической болезни почек. Однако в литературе недостаточно освещены особенности сочетанного течения гиперурикемии и ревматоидного артрита.

Цель работы — изучить взаимосвязь гиперурикемии и клинико-лабораторных, иммунологических, рентгенологических и функциональных характеристик ревматоидного артрита.

Материалы и методы. За период с января 2000 по апрель 2020 г. проанализированы данные 524 пациентов с ревматоидным артритом, у 262 из которых (основная группа) выявили гиперурикемию — значение уровня мочевой кислоты в сыворотке крови выше 360 мкмоль/л. Остальные 262 пациента вошли в группу сравнения. Основную группу разделили на две подгруппы пациентов с низкой (<500 мкмоль/л) и высокой (≥500 мкмоль/л) гиперурикемией. В исследование включили 440 женщин и 84 мужчины, средний возраст которых составил 60 ± 13,6 года. В статистический анализ внесли сведения о демографических особенностях (пол, возраст) пациентов, диагнозе, наличии и длительности гиперурикемии, длительности наблюдения, активности и терапии ревматоидного артрита, а также его лабораторных, иммунологических, рентгенологических и функциональных характеристиках.

Результаты. В подгруппе пациентов с высокой гиперурикемией было больше мужчин, чем в подгруппе с низкой гиперурикемией и группе сравнения. У каждого третьего пациента отмечены значимые структурные изменения суставов (III и IV рентгенологические стадии). У 98 % пациентов обнаружили умеренные и выраженные функциональные ограничения (функциональные классы II и III). Самый большой средний возраст зафиксирован в основной группе. Пациенты с гиперурикемией чаще обращались к врачу, дольше наблюдались по поводу ревматоидного артрита при его меньшей рентгенологической прогрессии и большем количестве болезненных и припухших суставов, реже и в меньшей дозе принимали метотрексат и чаще — сульфасалазин в сравнении с пациентами без гиперурикемии.

Выводы. Гиперурикемия негативно влияет на течение ревматоидного артрита. С ней ассоциированы прямые (большее количество болезненных и припухших суставов) и косвенные (больше длительность наблюдения и количество обращений к врачу) признаки его тяжелого течения. Отсутствие взаимосвязи гиперурикемии с общепризнанными маркерами активности (скоростью оседания эритроцитов, уровнем С-реактивного белка, индексом DAS28) и иммунологическим профилем (ревматоидным фактором, позитивностью по антителам к циклическому цитруллинированному пептиду) ревматоидного артрита, а также ее неоднозначная взаимосвязь с его рентгенологической прогрессией, функциональной недостаточностью суставов и темпом снижения плотности костной ткани вызваны иммуносупрессивной терапией.

Ключевые слова: ревматоидный артрит; гиперурикемия; мочевая кислота; метотрексат; лефлуномид.

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Coexistent rheumatoid arthritis and hyperuricemia: clinical and immunological features

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BACKGROUND: Currently, the negative role of asymptomatic hyperuricemia (HU) in the development and progression of cardiovascular pathology, metabolic disorders and chronic kidney disease is generally recognized. There is not much data in the literature on the effect of HU on the course of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), therefore, the study of the relationship of HU with clinical, radiological and immunological features of RA seems relevant.

AIM: To study the relationship between HU with the clinical, radiological and immunological features of RA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The data of 262 patients with RA and HU and 262 with RA without HU (comparison group) included in the city register from January 2000 to April 2020 have been analyzed. The information included demographic features (gender, age), diagnosis, presence and duration of HU, duration of observation, disease activity, laboratory, immunological, radiological and functional parameters, therapy of the underlying disease. HU was understood as a recorded ≥ 1 -fold increase in the level of uric acid (UA) in the blood serum >360 mmol/l. The study has been approved by the local ethics committee.

RESULTS: The data of 524 patients with rheumatoid arthritis for the period from January 2000 to April 2020 have been analyzed. The study included 440 women and 84 men. The average age of the patients was 60.0 ± 13.6 y. The patients with HU have been divided into two subgroups: the first – with the level of UA less than 500 mmol/l, the second — with the level of UA more than 500 mmol/l. The number of males was significantly higher among the patients with high HU than among the patients with low HU and the comparison group. Every third patient had significant structural changes in the joints (radiological stage III-IV) and 98% of the patients had moderate and pronounced functional limitations (functional class 2-3). The patients with HU were older, had more follow-up visits, were observed for a longer period of time, had a lower frequency of radiological progression, a greater number of painful and swollen joints, less often and at a smaller dose had methotrexate and more often sulfasalazine in comparison with the patients without HU ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Thus, we can emphasize the negative impact of hyperuricemia on the course of rheumatoid arthritis: if it is present, there are direct (more PJ, SJ) and indirect signs of a more severe course (longer duration of observation and the number of visits). 2) Immunosuppressive therapy is associated with the absence of differences with the generally recognized markers of disease activity (ESR, CRP, DAS28), the immunological profile (RF, ACCP) and the ambiguous relationship with radiological progression and functional insufficiency of the joints, as well as unreliable relationship with a higher frequency of bone density reduction.

Keywords: rheumatoid arthritis; hyperuricemia; uric acid; methotrexate; leflunomide.

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类风湿关节炎合并高尿酸血症的临床和免疫学特点研究

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论证。目前,无症状高尿酸血症对心血管疾病、代谢紊乱和慢性肾脏疾病的发展和进展的负面影响是众所周知的。但文献对高尿酸血症与类风湿关节炎合并病程的特点还不够全面。

本研究的**目的**是研究高尿酸血症与类风湿关节炎的临床实验室、免疫学、放射学和功能特征之间的关系。

材料与方法**。**2000年1月至2020年4月期间,对524名类风湿性关节炎患者的数据进行了分析,其中262名患者(主要组)被发现有高尿酸血症—血清尿酸水平超过360 mmol/L。其余262名患者为对照组。主要组被分为两个亚组,即低(<500 mmol/L)和高(≥500 mmol/L)高尿酸血症患者。该研究包括440名女性和84名男性,平均年龄为60±13.6岁。统计分析包括患者人口统计学(性别、年龄)、诊断、是否有高尿酸血症和持续时间、随访时间、类风湿性关节炎的活动和治疗,以及其实验室、免疫学、放射学和功能特点等信息。

结果。在高尿酸血症亚组的患者中,男性多于低尿酸血症亚组和对照组。每三分之一的患者在关节有显著的结构改变(III和IV影像学分期)。在98%的患者中,发现中度和明显的功能限制(功能II和III级)。主要组的平均年龄最高。与没有高尿酸血症的患者相比,高尿酸血症患者看医生的次数更多,对类风湿关节炎的随访时间更长,放射学进展更少,关节疼痛和肿胀更严重,服用甲氨蝶呤的次数和剂量更少,服用柳氮磺胺吡啶的次数更多。

结论。高尿酸血症对类风湿关节炎的病程有负面影响。它与直接(更疼痛和肿胀的关节)和间接(更长的观察时间和看医生的次数)症状有关。高尿酸血症与公认的活动标志物(红细胞沉降率、C-反应蛋白水平、DAS28指数)和类风湿性关节炎的免疫学特征(类风湿因子,环瓜氨酸肽抗体阳性)缺乏相关性,以及与它的放射学进展、功能性关节衰竭和骨密度下降速度之间的模糊关系,都是由免疫抑制疗法引起的。

关键词: 类风湿关节炎; 高尿酸血; 尿酸; 甲氨蝶呤; 来氟米特。

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论证

长期以来,对高尿酸血症与类风湿关节炎病程特点之间的关系的探索,无论是在实验还是在医学实践中,都一直在进行。少数研究表明,高尿酸血症有助于类风湿关节炎的良好病程。

A. Lussier等人研究了草酸诱导的高尿酸血症的大鼠发生佐剂诱导的关节炎。高尿酸血症大鼠和非高尿酸血症大鼠初次接触佐剂后的反应没有差异,但二次接触后高尿酸血症大鼠的反应明显低于非高尿酸血症大鼠[1]。当对大鼠额外注射单宁酸钠晶体时,也得到了类似的结果:在注射弗罗伊德佐剂之前注射晶体,会增加正常资源血症大鼠的关节炎严重程度,而在高尿酸血症大鼠中则略微减少[2]。在Y.H. Chang等人的研究中,佐剂诱导的高尿酸血症大鼠在饮食中加入高含量氧鎇酸并没有出现[3]。

在R.A. Turner等人的一项研究中,高尿酸血症增加了吞噬作用诱导的无尿粒细胞-葡糖苷酸酶的释放,减少了免疫活性细胞的多克隆激活[4]。

R.D. Situnayake等人发现,在类风湿关节炎患者中,血清尿酸(UA)与白蛋白氧化性改变呈负相关。这表明尿酸的保护作用,它可以吸收在炎症期间损害蛋白质的自由基[5]。M. Mahajan等人获得了尿酸水平随类风湿性关节炎病程延长而下降的证据,并将其与尿酸的有效自由基吸收联系起来[8]。

C.A. Agudelo等人选择了12名类风湿关节炎患者,他们的尿酸水平连续6个月或更长时间超过450 mmol/L。其中11人在高尿酸血症期间没有出现类风湿性关节炎的加重[6]。

在一项由D. Pekhlivanov等人发现,尽管高尿酸血症和钙血症与破坏性改变的严重程度直接相关,但随着类风湿性关节炎活动的增加而减少[7]。

然而,大多数研究人员同意,高尿酸血症对类风湿性关节炎的病程有不利影响。R. Wang等人的研究表明,类风湿性关节炎患者的滑膜成纤维细胞接触单宁酸钠晶体会诱导血管内皮粘附分子1型的表达,该分子负责白细胞对血管壁的粘附,以及随后的内皮激活和功能障碍[9]。

F.S. Di Giovine等人的一项实验中证明了单宁酸钠晶体接触血液中的单核细胞后,肿瘤坏死因子(类风湿性关节炎发病机制中的主要促炎细胞因子)的生产增加的剂量依赖效应。然而,焦磷酸钙或羟基磷灰石晶体并没有刺激很多肿瘤坏死因子的产生[10]。

根据NHANES III研究,类风湿性关节炎可以被认为是女性高尿酸血症的预测因素,同时还有婚姻、吸烟、饮酒、高体重指数、高C-反应蛋白水平,以及血压和肾小球滤过率的升高[11]。

D.M. Mohammed Ali等人的研究也得到了类似的数据[12]:60名类风湿性关节炎患者的尿酸水平以及C-反应蛋白、趋化素和内脏脂肪素都明显高于30名非类风湿性关节炎患者。

A. Chiou等人发现,尿酸水平在405-476 mmol/L时会增加心血管疾病的死亡风险[13]。

本研究的目的是研究高尿酸血症与类风湿性关节炎的临床实验室、免疫学、放射学和功能特征之间的关系。

材料与方法

2000年1月至2020年4月期间,分析了根据2010年EULAR/ACR标准验证的524名类风湿性关节炎患者的数据。所有患者都知情同意被纳入圣彼得堡市痛风和无症状高尿酸血症登记册。在262名患者(主要组)中,发现了高尿酸血症—血清尿酸水平超过360 mmol/L。其余262名患者为对比组。主要组的患者被分为两个亚组,即低(<500 mmol/L)和高(\geq 500 mmol/L)高尿酸血症患者。该研究包括440名女性和84名18岁以上的男性。患者的平均年龄为60 \pm 13.6岁。

排除标准是严重的心血管疾病(6个月以内的急性心肌梗死,不稳定的心绞痛);存在癌症和/或淋巴增生性疾病(当前或过去);严重的肝病(III期或IV期纤维化);慢性V期疾病(包括肾替代治疗);慢性传染病(结核病、病毒性乙型和丙型肝炎、艾滋病毒感染)。为了将数据输入登记册,需要显示病人的编号,而不是他们的姓名。

该研究得到了North-western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov和Clinical Rheumatology Hospital No. 25当地伦理委员会的批准。统计分析是用Statistica 8.0软件包进行的。数据分布的性质是通过图形和使用Shapiro-Wilk标准来评估的。在正态分布的情况下,性状被描述为M \pm SD,其中M—平均值,SD—标准差。对于正态分布以外的分布,采用了 χ^2 标准。差异和关系在 $p < 0.05$ 时被认为具有统计学意义。

结果

高尿酸血症患者被分为2个亚组。第一亚组包括152名平均尿酸水平为435.8 \pm 34.6 mmol/L

表 1 类风湿性关节炎患者的人口学、实验室、免疫学、放射学和功能特征

Table 1. Demographic, laboratory, immunological, radiological, and functional characteristics of the patients with a rheumatoid arthritis

变数	低尿酸血症患者亚组 (n = 152)	高尿酸血症患者亚组 (n = 110)	比较组 (n = 262)	p级
年龄, 岁	62.79 ± 11.24	60.97 ± 14.09	57.98 ± 14.39	$p_2 < 0.05$
女性, n (%)	139 (91.45)	79 (71.82)	222 (84.73)	$p_1 < 0.05$
男性, n (%)	13 (8.55)	31 (28.18)	40 (15.27)	$p_1 < 0.05$
类风湿性关节炎的随访时间, 年数	2.48 ± 3.43	1.68 ± 3.53	0.58 ± 1.50	$p_2 < 0.05$
高尿酸血症的持续时间, 年数	3.02 ± 2.84	3.13 ± 3.75	-	-
看医生的次数	2.86 ± 3.85	1.74 ± 1.35	1.35 ± 0.87	$p_2 < 0.05$
红血球沉降率, 毫米/小时	29.25 ± 14.67	28.22 ± 14.39	30.14 ± 14.43	$p \geq 0.05$
C-反应蛋白, 毫克/升	21.10 ± 20.88	23.69 ± 29.93	22.48 ± 21.49	$p \geq 0.05$
类风湿因子阳性, n (%)	89 (58.55)	62 (56.37)	120 (46.15)	$p_2 < 0.05$
环瓜氨酸肽抗体阳性, n (%)	55 (36.18)	35 (31.82)	102 (40.31)	$p \geq 0.05$
关节疼痛	15.54 ± 5.87	16.35 ± 6.23	9.37 ± 4.46	$p_2 < 0.05$
关节肿胀	10.38 ± 7.21	11.68 ± 5.38	5.11 ± 3.92	$p_2 < 0.05$
DAS28	5.56 ± 1.04	5.55 ± 1.12	5.53 ± 1.16	$p \geq 0.05$
I级类风湿性关节炎, n (%)	7 (4.61)	9 (8.18)	1 (0.38)	$p \geq 0.05$
II级类风湿性关节炎, n (%)	55 (36.18)	36 (32.73)	102 (40.31)	$p \geq 0.05$
III级类风湿性关节炎, n (%)	90 (59.21)	65 (59.09)	159 (60.69)	$p \geq 0.05$
III期或IV期放射学, n (%)	57 (37.5)	38 (34.55)	81 (30.92)	$p \geq 0.05$
放射进展, n (%)	25 (16.45)	7 (6.36)	20 (33.33)	$p_2 < 0.05$
放射进展期, 年数	3.28 ± 2.57	1.71 ± 1.25	2.18 ± 2.21	$p \geq 0.05$
功能等级2级或3级, n (%)	149 (98.03)	108 (98.18)	260 (99.24)	$p \geq 0.05$
功能等级的降低, n (%)	7 (4.61)	2 (1.82)	7 (11.67)	$p \geq 0.05$
功能等级下降的时期, 年数	3.36 ± 2.59	4.0 ± 4.24	3.29 ± 2.87	$p \geq 0.05$
骨质疏松症, n (%)	19 (12.5)	18 (16.37)	15 (5.73)	$p \geq 0.05$
骨质疏松症, n (%)	18 (11.84)	7 (6.36)	19 (7.25)	$p \geq 0.05$

注: DAS28—疾病活动度评分28个关节 (disease activity score 28 joints); p_1 —所有三组之间的显著差异; p_2 —治疗组和对比较组之间的显著差异。

的患者, 第二亚组包括110名平均尿酸水平大于590.2±92.2 mmol/L的患者。在对比组中, 平均尿酸水平为249.7±62.7 mmol/L。与研究相关的患者特征见表1。

用糖皮质激素和基本抗炎药物治疗的数据见表2。

讨论

W.F. Weaver等人的研究表明, 类风湿性关节炎和退行性关节病的男性尿酸水平更高[14]。在J.R. Lambert等人的研究中, 分析了48例类风湿性关节炎患者的数据。12%的患者发现有高尿酸血症, 都是男性[15]。与上述研究一样, 我们的数

据显示男性的尿酸水平高于女性, 而且我们发现尿酸水平与年龄有直接关系—主要组的平均年龄最高。

我们没有评估类风湿性关节炎的高尿酸血症的发生率, 因为我们收集的主要组和对比较组的患者数量相等。在一项由J. Ren等人在30名类风湿性关节炎患者中, 28.6%有高尿酸血症, 通过双能量计算机断层扫描发现6.7%的患者有5个尿酸盐沉积点[16]。

根据C. Petsch等人对100名类风湿性关节炎患者的研究, 高尿酸血症在男性和60岁以上的人中占主导地位, 而且还注意到类风湿性关节炎的持续时间较长, 其活动性也比较温和。每五分之一的患

表2 使用糖皮质激素和基本抗炎药物治疗的数据

Table 2. Data on treatment with the glucocorticoids and basic anti-inflammatory drugs

药物	低尿酸血症患者亚组 (n = 152)	高尿酸血症患者亚组 (n = 110)	比较组 (n = 262)	p级
糖皮质激素转化为泼尼松龙, 毫克	7.54 ± 3.33	10.11 ± 4.50	8.82 ± 3.48	$p \geq 0.05$
地塞米松静脉注射, 毫克	14.93 ± 13.81	8.86 ± 2.27	13.1 ± 9.7	$p \geq 0.05$
甲基强的松龙静脉注射, 毫克	361.11 ± 131.76	333.33 ± 123.09	342.74 ± 128.97	$p \geq 0.05$
泼尼松龙静脉注射, 毫克	123.75 ± 31.04	131.0 ± 31.29	145.95 ± 34.76	$p \geq 0.05$
甲氨蝶呤, 毫克	13.28 ± 4.80	10.79 ± 4.71	13.31 ± 4.23	$p_1 < 0.05$
甲氨蝶呤治疗, n (%)	106 (69.74)	76 (69.09)	222 (84.73)	$p_2 < 0.05$
来氟米特, 毫克	18.89 ± 3.33	20 ± 0	20 ± 0	$p \geq 0.05$
来氟米特治疗, n (%)	9 (5.92)	6 (5.45)	12 (4.58)	$p \geq 0.05$
柳氮磺胺吡啶, 毫克	1454.55 ± 687.55	1428.57 ± 932.23	1833.33 ± 752.77	$p \geq 0.05$
柳氮磺胺吡啶治疗, n (%)	11 (7.24)	7 (6.36)	6 (2.29)	$p_2 < 0.05$
羟化氯喹, 毫克	223.53 ± 66.42	246.15 ± 87.71	240.0 ± 84.3	$p \geq 0.05$
羟化氯喹治疗, n (%)	17 (11.18)	13 (11.81)	10 (3.82)	$p \geq 0.05$
环磷酰胺, 毫克	250.0 ± 212.1	—	350 ± 0	$p \geq 0.05$
环磷酰胺治疗, n (%)	1 (0.38)	—	2 (0.76)	$p \geq 0.05$
硫唑嘌呤, 毫克	50 ± 0	66.67 ± 28.87	75 ± 50	$p \geq 0.05$
硫唑嘌呤治疗, n (%)	3 (1.97)	3 (2.72)	4 (1.53)	$p \geq 0.05$
吗替麦考酚酯, 毫克	250 ± 0	—	—	$p \geq 0.05$
吗替麦考酚酯治疗, n (%)	1 (0.38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	$p \geq 0.05$
苯丁酸氮芥, 毫克	4 ± 0	—	—	$p \geq 0.05$
苯丁酸氮芥治疗, n (%)	1 (0.38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	$p \geq 0.05$
D-青霉胺, 毫克	250 ± 0	—	—	$p \geq 0.05$
D-青霉胺治疗, n (%)	1 (0.38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	$p \geq 0.05$
转基因生物制剂, n (%)	3 (1.97)	0 (0)	2 (0.76)	$p \geq 0.05$
骨质疏松症疗法, n (%)	22 (14.47)	9 (8.18)	10 (3.82)	$p \geq 0.05$

注: p_1 —两个亚组患者之间的显著差异; p_2 —主要组和对比组患者之间的显著差异。

者被发现有尿酸盐沉积, 70%的患者被发现有风湿性关节炎的血清阴性, 其水平与组织中尿酸盐沉积有关[17]。

我们还记录了高尿酸血症与类风湿性关节炎的持续时间和就诊次数的关联。我们没有观察到高尿酸血症与急性期参数(红细胞沉降率、C-反应蛋白)和DAS28活性水平之间的显著关系, 但我们确实检测到高尿酸血症患者(无论尿酸水平如何)与非高尿酸血症患者之间在关节疼痛和肿胀的数量上存在显著差异。这可能是由于病人以前接受过基础抗炎药物的治疗。在我们以前的研究中, 也得到了类风湿性关节炎和高尿酸血症患者的高水平系统性炎症的类似证据[18]。

值得关注的是, 放射学进展的比率明显较高, 而且高尿酸水平有降低功能等级的趋势。高尿酸血症患者的放射学进展期也比对比组的患者长, 但这种差异还没有达到必要的意义。

一些作者[19]认为, 类风湿性关节炎的慢性炎症直接受到尿酸水平升高(通过中性粒细胞产生的C-反应蛋白、细胞因子和超氧化物增加)和单酸晶体积累的影响, 由于破骨细胞形成过多和成骨细胞分化减少, 抑制了局部骨重塑。

H. Zhuoran等人的研究表明, 在一组50岁以下的男性患者和绝经前的女性患者中, 强直性脊柱炎和系统性红斑狼疮等疾病的存在影响了骨矿物质密度的下降。骨质疏松症和骨质疏松症在50岁以上的男性和患有类风湿性关节炎、骨关节炎和系统性红

斑狼疮的绝经后妇女中更为常见。高尿酸血症已被认为是防止骨质流失的一个因素[20]。

在另一项研究中[21], 作者发现尿酸水平与髌部(非腰部)的骨矿物质密度之间存在正相关, 并得出结论: 尿酸可能对类风湿关节炎髌部的骨质流失有保护作用。

在我们的研究中, 骨质减少和骨质疏松的发生率在两组之间没有显著差异, 但值得注意的是, 这些情况在高尿酸血症患者组中发生率较高。不能排除这组患者的骨代谢疾病诊断不足的情况。高尿酸血症患者更有可能接受骨质疏松症的治疗(可能是由于该组的骨质疏松症发病率较高), 但与对比组的相应适应症的差异没有达到要求的显著程度。

F. Perez-Ruiz等人证明了来氟米特的降尿酸作用。对37名类风湿性关节炎患者在使用来氟米特治疗之前、期间和之后的血清尿酸、肌酐和磷酸盐水平及其每日排泄量进行评估。血清尿酸和磷酸盐水平有所下降, 尿酸盐清除率和部分排泄量同时增加, 肾小管对磷酸盐的重吸收也有所下降。尿液中的肌酐清除量没有变化。停药2周后观察到部分恢复到基线值。目前尚未发现痛风性关节炎的病例[22]。

另一项研究[23]的作者也得到了类似的结果, 该研究对177名类风湿性关节炎患者的代谢综合征和来氟米特的降尿酸作用进行了研究。尿酸水平和其他氧化应激的标志物在类风湿性关节炎患者和非类风湿性关节炎患者之间没有差异。服用来氟米特时, 尿酸水平和总抗氧化自由基捕获参数下降, 而羰基蛋白水平和一氧化氮代谢物与总抗氧化自由基捕获参数的比率上升。

J.Y. Choe等人评估了172名接受甲氨蝶呤和来氟米特的患者以及27名单独接受甲氨蝶呤的患者的尿酸排泄情况。他们表明, 来氟米特通过增加尿液中尿酸的排泄来降低血清尿酸浓度, 这与类风湿性关节炎活动的变化无关[24]。

H. Gosselt等人研究了鹿特丹队列中82名类风湿性关节炎患者对甲氨蝶呤治疗反应的预测因素(tREACH研究)。他们发现, 在对治疗没有充分反应的病人的血浆中, 同型半胱氨酸、牛磺酸、三磷酸腺苷、二磷酸鸟苷和尿酸的基线浓度明显降低, 1,3-/2,3-二磷酸甘油酯、3-磷酸甘油酯和磷酸烯醇丙酮酸明显升高[25]。

另一项研究显示, 类风湿性关节炎患者服用甲氨蝶呤24小时后, 尿酸水平明显下降(从 205.5 ± 13.5 下

降到 160.9 ± 13.5 mmol/L), 核苷酸代谢的其他成分一次黄嘌呤和尿苷[26]。

J. Lee等人利用加拿大早期类风湿性关节炎患者队列(CATCH)的数据, 研究了甲氨蝶呤给药对尿酸水平的影响。他们注意到主要组的尿酸水平(从300 mmol/L至273 mmol/L)比未服用甲氨蝶呤的病人的对照组(从280 mmol/L至282 mmol/L)有更大的下降。主要组治疗18个月后DAS28指数较对照组下降较大(分别为2.37和3.26)[27]。

N.A. Bileciik等人的研究表明, 类风湿性关节炎和代谢综合征患者的尿酸水平比没有类风湿性关节炎的患者更高。服用甲氨蝶呤的患者出现代谢综合征的频率显著降低[28]。

另一项研究的作者检测了代谢生物标志物。这些标志物可以预测胶原诱导关节炎大鼠对4周甲氨蝶呤治疗的反应。使用核磁共振对治疗反应($n=20$)和无反应($n=11$)的大鼠尿液样本进行光谱分析。尿酸和其他一些代谢物(牛磺酸、组氨酸、蛋氨酸、甘氨酸等)已被选为预测对甲氨蝶呤治疗反应的生物标志物[29]。

在R. Araiza-Casillas等人的研究中, 15例类风湿性关节炎患者服用羟化氯喹, 剂量为400 mg/天, 连续3个月。治疗期间, 尿酸水平没有变化, 但甘油三酯水平下降, 胰岛素耐受性增加。

在我们的数据中, 对于类风湿性关节炎的治疗, 高尿酸血症患者明显更倾向于服用柳氮磺胺吡啶, 而较少服用甲氨蝶呤, 在尿酸水平较高的患者亚组中, 甲氨蝶呤的剂量明显降低。

结论

高尿酸血症对类风湿性关节炎的病程有负面影响。它与直接(更疼痛和肿胀的关节)和间接(更长的观察时间和看医生的次数)症状有关。

高尿酸血症与公认的活动标志物(红细胞沉降率、C-反应蛋白水平、DAS28指数)和类风湿性关节炎的免疫学特征(类风湿因子, 环瓜氨酸肽抗体阳性)缺乏相关性, 以及与它的放射学进展、功能性关节衰竭和骨密度下降速度之间的模糊关系, 都是由免疫抑制疗法引起的。

附加信息

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所有作者都对文章的研究和准备做出了重大贡献, 在发表前阅读并批准了最终版本。

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