

# 海曲泊帕治疗慢性原发性免疫性血小板减少症的 临床疗效和安全性观察\*

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**[摘要]** 目的:探究海曲泊帕治疗慢性原发性免疫性血小板减少症(primary immune thrombocytopenia, ITP)的临床疗效和安全性。方法:选取2021年6月—2022年12月我院血液内科收治的25例慢性ITP患者纳入本研究,观察海曲泊帕治疗慢性ITP的有效率、起效时间、达到峰值所需时间、治疗前后血小板水平以及不良反应。结果:本研究中海曲泊帕治疗慢性ITP患者的疗效显著,总有效率达80%;中位起效时间为12(5~23)d;达到血小板峰值所需的中位时间为4.5(1.5~6.5)周。25例慢性ITP患者治疗前血小板平均水平为 $(13.71 \pm 5.31) \times 10^9/L$ ,治疗后显著上升至 $(83.35 \pm 6.28) \times 10^9/L$ ,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。25例慢性ITP患者治疗前出血评分为0、1、2级者分别为6、15、4例,治疗后分别为17、5、3例。治疗后出血评分显著降低,与治疗前比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。治疗期间出现肝功能异常患者3例,予以口服保肝药物治疗后肝功能均恢复正常;出现腹泻患者1例,予以口服止泻药物后好转;无一例患者因不良反应停药。结论:海曲泊帕治疗慢性ITP患者的疗效显著,安全性良好,可作为慢性ITP患者的治疗方案之一。

**[关键词]** 慢性免疫性血小板减少症;海曲泊帕;疗效;安全性

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## Efficacy and safety of hetrombopag in the treatment of chronic primary immune thrombocytopenia

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**Abstract Objective:** To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of hetrombopag in the treatment of chronic primary immune thrombocytopenia (ITP). **Methods:** A total of 25 patients with chronic ITP were enrolled from June 2021 to December 2022. The effective rate, onset time, peak time, platelet level before and after treatment and adverse events of hetrombopag in the treatment of chronic ITP were observed. **Results:** The results of this study showed that hetrombopag was effective in the treatment of patients with chronic ITP, and the total effective rate was 80%, the median effective time was 12(5-23) days, and the median time to reach platelet peak was 4.5(1.5-6.5) weeks. The average platelet level of 25 patients with chronic ITP before treatment was  $(13.71 \pm 5.31) \times 10^9/L$ . It was significantly increased to  $(83.35 \pm 6.28) \times 10^9/L$  after treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ). Before treatment, the bleeding scores of grade 0, 1 and 2 in 25 patients were 6 cases, 15 cases and 4 cases, respectively, and after treatment there were 17 cases, 5 cases and 3 cases, respectively. The bleeding score decreased significantly after treatment ( $P < 0.05$ ). During the treatment, there were 3 cases of abnormal liver function, which returned to normal after oral treatment with hepatoprotective drugs, and 1 case of diarrhea improved after oral antidiarrheal drugs, and no patient stopped taking drugs because of adverse events. **Conclusion:** Hetrombopag is effective and safe in the treatment of chronic ITP patients, and can be used as one of the treatment options for chronic ITP patients.

**Key words** chronic primary immune thrombocytopenia; hetrombopag; efficacy; safety

原发性免疫性血小板减少症(primary immune thrombocytopenia, ITP)是一种十分常见的获得性自身免疫性疾病,以自身免疫系统失衡导致血小板

减少为特征,是常见的出血性疾病之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>,与继发性血小板减少如罗非班诱导的血小板减少症有所不同<sup>[3-4]</sup>。ITP临床上以皮肤黏膜出血为主要表现,严重者可出现内脏甚至颅内出血<sup>[5]</sup>。成人ITP患者治疗的首选药物为糖皮质激素<sup>[6-7]</sup>。ITP患者对一线药物治疗的反应差异较大,近41%的患者对糖皮质激素不敏感或疗效难以维持,或不良反应

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明显<sup>[8-9]</sup>。对于此类患者的治疗非常困难,多采用血小板生成素(thrombopoietin, TPO)、利妥昔单抗以及切脾等二线治疗方案<sup>[10-12]</sup>。

TPO受体激动剂(thrombopoietin-receptor agonist, TPO-RA)是一类人工合成的TPO类似物,通过激活TPO受体从而刺激巨核细胞增殖并产生血小板<sup>[13-15]</sup>。有研究表明TPO-RA治疗难治性ITP患者的有效率可达70%~80%,甚至有10%~30%的患者停药后可长期维持<sup>[16-18]</sup>。海曲泊帕为TPO非肽类小分子类似物,是一种新型的口服TPO-RA,能显著促进巨核细胞细胞的增殖和分化<sup>[19]</sup>。相对于第一代TPO-RA,海曲泊帕具有更好的疗效和更低的药物不良反应<sup>[20-22]</sup>。海曲泊帕作为我国自主研发的1类创新药物<sup>[19]</sup>,2021年6月获得国家药监局批准用于因血小板减少和临床条件导致出血风险增加的既往对糖皮质激素、免疫球蛋白等治疗反应不佳的慢性ITP成人患者,以及对免疫抑制治疗疗效不佳的重型再生障碍性贫血成人患者<sup>[23-24]</sup>。该药于国内上市不久,尚缺乏关于其疗效和安全性的临床报道。本研究报道25例海曲泊帕治疗慢性ITP患者的临床观察,现将结果报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 资料

选取2021年6月—2022年12月合肥市第八人民医院血液内科收治的25例慢性ITP患者纳入本研究。纳入标准:所有患者均符合《成人原发免疫性血小板减少症诊断与治疗中国指南(2020年版)》<sup>[10]</sup>。排除标准:继发于其他系统疾病或药物引起的小血小板减少;严重肝肾功能异常者;治疗依从性差者。患者中位病程16(7~39)个月,中位年龄43(18~56)岁。所有患者均知情同意,并签署相关知情文件。

### 1.2 治疗方法和用药

25例慢性ITP患者均给予海曲泊帕(2.5 mg/片),其中无显著出血患者给予2.5 mg/d剂量口服(16例),出血严重患者给予5 mg/d剂量口服(9例)。治疗期间密切关注患者的出血情况变化,根据患者的个体差异,酌情给予患者使用止血药物、输注血小板等对症治疗。

### 1.3 疗效评估标准

①完全反应:治疗后血小板计数 $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$ ,且无出血症状;②有效:治疗后血小板计数 $\geq 30 \times 10^9/L$ ,比基础血小板计数增加2倍,且无出血症状;③无效:治疗后血小板计数 $< 30 \times 10^9/L$ ,或血小板计数增加不到基础值的2倍或者有出血症状。总有效率为完全反应率与有效率之和。

### 1.4 观察指标

包括起效时间、有效率、出血评分及不良反应

发生情况。

### 1.5 不良反应观察

用药期间观察患者有无出血、血栓形成、肝功能损害及腹泻等不良反应。

### 1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0统计分析软件。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,采用独立样本 $t$ 检验或配对 $t$ 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,采用非参数检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床疗效观察

25例慢性ITP患者应用海曲泊帕治疗后,完全反应14例(56%),部分反应6例(24%),无效5例(20%),总反应率为80%;中位起效时间为12(5~23)d;达血小板峰值所需的中位时间为4.5(1.5~6.5)周(图1)。治疗前25例慢性ITP患者血小板平均水平为 $(13.71 \pm 5.31) \times 10^9/L$ ,治疗后显著上升至 $(83.35 \pm 6.28) \times 10^9/L$ ,差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.001$ )。

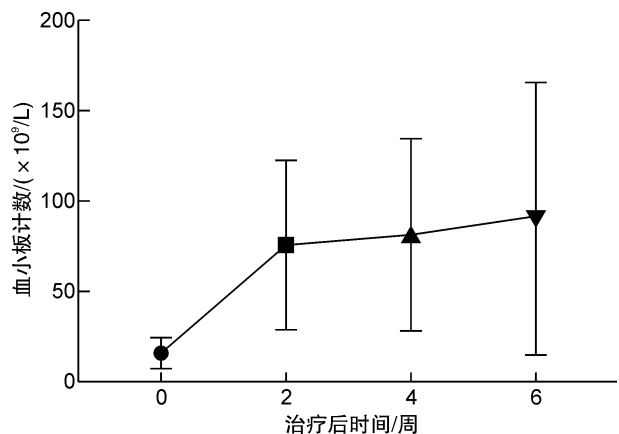


图1 治疗后血小板随时间恢复效果

### 2.2 治疗前后出血评分比较

根据《成人原发免疫性血小板减少症诊断与治疗中国指南(2020年版)》中出血评分标准<sup>[10]</sup>,25例ITP患者治疗前出血评分为0、1、2级的患者分别为6、15、4例,治疗后分别为17、5、3例。治疗后出血评分显著降低,差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.017$ )。

### 2.3 不良反应

25例患者治疗期间出现肝功能异常3例,予以口服保肝药物治疗后肝功能均恢复正常;出现腹泻1例,予以口服止泻药物后好转;无一例患者因不良反应停药。

## 3 讨论

ITP的发病原因主要是血小板生成减少或血小板抗体增加,导致血小板破坏增多。接受糖皮质

激素、免疫抑制剂等治疗后,部分慢性 ITP 患者可获得短期缓解,但远期疗效差,药物不良反应及复发率随着治疗时间的延长而升高<sup>[10]</sup>。因此寻找安全有效的治疗方式十分必要。海曲泊帕是我国自主研发的新一代口服、小分子、非肽类血小板生成素受体激动剂,可用于治疗慢性 ITP 和重型再生障碍性贫血成年患者<sup>[11]</sup>。

前期研究表明海曲泊帕治疗复发难治性 ITP 患者的疗效显著优于对照组,多数患者可在 1~2 周内快速提升血小板至安全水平,并且可在 24 周内持续应答<sup>[21,25]</sup>。本研究结果表明海曲泊帕治疗慢性 ITP 患者的疗效显著,多数患者在 1~2 周内起效,并在 4~5 周达到血小板峰值,治疗后血小板水平有显著回升,出血评分明显改善,总反应率达 80%,接近既往报道的 TPO-RA 药物如艾曲波帕的有效率 86.2%<sup>[26]</sup>。不良反应方面,本研究治疗期间出现肝功能异常 3 例,予以口服保肝药物治疗后肝功能均恢复正常;出现腹泻 1 例,予以口服止泻药物后好转;无一例患者因不良反应停药。另外,海曲泊帕少见的长期不良反应如骨髓纤维化以及克隆性演变,则需要继续跟踪随访。因此,海曲泊帕治疗慢性血小板减少症患者的疗效显著,安全性良好,可作为慢性血小板减少症患者的治疗方案之一。然而,本研究仅涉及 25 例患者,研究结果仍需进一步支持。未来研究应该考虑更多患者,以更好地评估海曲泊帕治疗慢性血小板减少症患者的疗效和安全性。此外,未来研究还应考虑更多的指标,如治疗后患者的生活质量、抗凝血功能、免疫功能、抗体水平、细胞因子水平及血清学指标等,以更好地评估海曲泊帕治疗慢性血小板减少症患者的疗效和安全性。

综上,海曲泊帕可以有效改善免疫性血小板减少症患者的症状,且安全性和耐受性良好。海曲泊帕可以作为一种有效的治疗慢性 ITP 患者的治疗方案。

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