

度普利尤单抗治疗特应性皮炎专家共识

中华医学会皮肤性病学分会特应性皮炎研究中心

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【摘要】 特应性皮炎是一种常见的慢性炎症性皮肤病,以湿疹样皮疹和剧烈瘙痒为主要表现,可严重影响患者生活质量。中重度特应性皮炎往往需要系统治疗,传统的系统治疗对部分患者效果不佳或不能耐受。近年来,生物制剂开始用于临床治疗特应性皮炎,其中白细胞介素4受体拮抗剂度普利尤单抗已经在我国上市。中华医学会皮肤性病学分会特应性皮炎研究中心、中华医学会皮肤性病学分会儿童学组组织本领域部分专家讨论度普利尤单抗在中重度特应性皮炎治疗中的应用,并形成共识,希望本共识能为我国皮肤科医生临床应用度普利尤单抗治疗特应性皮炎提供参考。

【关键词】 皮炎,特应性;治疗;生物制剂;受体,白细胞介素4;炎症,2型;度普利尤单抗

DOI:10.35541/cjd.20210885

Treatment of atopic dermatitis with dupilumab: an expert consensus

Working Group for Atopic Dermatitis, Chinese Society of Dermatology; Working Group for Children's Diseases, Chinese Society of Dermatology

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【Abstract】 Atopic dermatitis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease, characterized by eczematous dermatitis and severe pruritus, and has severe impact on patients' quality of life. Patients with moderate to severe atopic dermatitis often require systemic treatments, but traditional systemic treatments are ineffective or intolerable in some patients. In recent years, several biological agents have been applied to the treatment of atopic dermatitis in clinical practice, among which the interleukin-4 receptor antagonist dupilumab has been marketed in China. Some experts in related fields from Working Group for Atopic Dermatitis, Chinese Society of Dermatology and Working Group for Children's Diseases, Chinese Society of Dermatology discussed the application of dupilumab in the treatment of moderate to severe atopic dermatitis, and developed a consensus, in the hope of providing a reference for the clinical application of dupilumab in the treatment of atopic dermatitis.

【Key words】 Dermatitis, atopic; Therapy; Biological agents; Receptors, interleukin - 4; Type 2 inflammation; Dupilumab

DOI: 10.35541/cjd.20210885

特应性皮炎(atopic dermatitis, AD)是一种慢性炎症性皮肤病,临床以湿疹样皮疹和剧烈瘙痒为特征,可伴发过敏性鼻炎、过敏性结膜炎、哮喘等特应性疾病,严重影响患者生活质量。AD是常见疾病,全球儿童AD患病率为10%~20%,成人为2.1%~4.9%^[1]。调查显示,我国城市1~7岁儿童AD患病率2002年为2.78%^[2],2014年为12.94%^[3]。AD在所有皮肤病中社会经济负担排名第一^[4]。AD的传统治疗方法较多,但这些疗法对部分中重度患者或疗效欠佳,或安全性较差,难以满足临床需求。近年来,生物制剂开始用于中重度AD的治疗,如白细胞介素4受体 α (IL-4R α)单抗、IL-13单抗等。在我国,度普利尤单抗已于2020年上市,皮肤科医生在

临床应用中也已积累了经验,我们组织本领域专家讨论度普利尤单抗在中重度AD治疗中的应用,形成本共识,供国内皮肤科同道临床参考。

一、发病机制

AD的发生与遗传和环境等因素关系密切,皮肤屏障功能障碍和免疫调节异常是AD发病的重要机制^[5-6]。皮肤屏障功能的先天性缺陷或后天性损伤都可使外界过敏原和微生物易于通过皮肤侵入体内,激活局部免疫反应,在炎症起始阶段,角质形成细胞等可产生胸腺基质淋巴生成素(thymic stromal lymphopoietin)、IL-33、IL-25等炎症介质,这



些介质进一步活化 Th2 细胞等,产生 IL-4、IL-5、IL-13 和 IL-31 等 2 型炎症因子^[5-6],介导 2 型炎症,这些因子同时也可抑制角质形成细胞聚丝蛋白、兜甲蛋白等终末分化蛋白合成,损伤皮肤屏障^[5-6]。Th2 型细胞因子还可直接作用于皮肤感觉神经末梢,活化神经元或降低瘙痒阈值诱导瘙痒^[7]。瘙痒常常导致搔抓,进一步破坏皮肤屏障。除 Th2 细胞外, Th1、Th17 和 Th22 细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞、嗜碱性粒细胞、肥大细胞及其产生的多种细胞因子也参与 AD 及其共病的发病^[8]。此外,皮肤菌群紊乱在 AD 的发生中也发挥一定作用^[9]。

二、临床表现和实验室检查

1. 皮肤表现:以湿疹样皮疹和皮肤瘙痒为特征,常常反复发作,呈慢性过程。根据患者的年龄常将 AD 分为婴儿期、儿童期、青少年/成人期和老年期 4 个阶段^[10]。婴儿期(0~2 岁)AD 患儿常有皮肤干燥,皮疹常见于面部、前额和头皮,皮疹逐渐发展至躯干及四肢,表现为散在和对称分布的红斑、丘疹、渗出和结痂,伴有剧烈瘙痒。儿童期 AD(>2~12 岁)大多为婴儿期 AD 的延续,也可为初次发病,典型皮疹分布于头皮、面部、肘窝、腘窝、颈部及腕、踝、手足等处,也可发生于躯干。青少年/成人期 AD(>12~60 岁)以亚急性和慢性皮炎为主。老年期 AD(60 岁以上)患者以男性居多,皮疹分布以伸侧为主,疹型多样,常泛发,瘙痒剧烈,部分患者可发展为红皮病^[11]。

虽然大部分 AD 皮疹为多部位或泛发性,但有时也可仅表现为局部湿疹皮炎。此外,AD 患者常有皮肤干燥,可伴发鱼鳞病、荨麻疹、接触性皮炎、光敏性皮炎、过度虫咬反应和白色划痕等^[10]。

2. 实验室检查:AD 患者可有外周血嗜酸性粒细胞计数或比例升高、血清总 IgE 水平升高、过敏原特异性 IgE 阳性、胸腺活化调节趋化因子(thymus and activation regulated chemokine)升高等,严重者可有血清乳酸脱氢酶升高,其中嗜酸性粒细胞和胸腺活化调节趋化因子水平升高幅度常与 AD 的严重度和活动性相关^[12]。

3. 共病:荟萃分析显示,AD 患者中 25.7% 合并哮喘^[13],31.0% 合并过敏性鼻炎、过敏性结膜炎^[14]。AD 患者合并食物过敏、感染(如单纯疱疹)、自身免疫性疾病和心血管疾病的风险也明显升高^[15]。由于长期慢性皮炎和剧烈瘙痒,AD 患者发生心理和

精神方面障碍[如儿童注意缺陷与多动障碍(attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder)、成人抑郁和焦虑]的风险也明显升高^[15-16]。

三、诊断与严重性评估

1. 诊断:可用 Hanifin-Rajka 标准、Williams 标准、中国成人和青少年标准^[17]和中国儿童标准^[18]等进行诊断,要特别注意与高 IgE 综合征、Netherton 综合征、疥疮、皮肤 T 细胞淋巴瘤等鉴别。

2. 严重程度评估:常用的有研究者整体评分(investigator's global assessment, IGA)、湿疹面积和严重程度指数(eczema area and severity index, EASI)和 AD 评分(scoring atopic dermatitis, SCORAD)。IGA 评分范围 0~4 分,0 分为无皮疹,1 分为几乎无皮疹,2 分为轻度皮疹,3 分为中度皮疹,4 分为重度皮疹。EASI 是根据不同部位皮损(红斑、水肿/丘疹、苔藓样变、表皮剥脱)严重程度、面积,再结合各部位面积占全身面积的比例的综合积分,根据 EASI 可将 AD 分为轻度(0~7 分)、中度(>7~21 分)和重度(>21 分)^[19]。SCORAD 包含客观体征(皮损范围和皮损严重程度)和主观症状(瘙痒和睡眠影响程度),根据 SCORAD 可将 AD 分为轻度(0~24 分)、中度(25~50 分)和重度(>50 分)^[10]。在临床研究中多使用 IGA 0/1(皮疹清除或基本清除)、EASI50(皮疹较基线消退 $\geq 50\%$)、EASI75(皮疹较基线消退 $\geq 75\%$)和 EASI90(皮疹较基线消退 $\geq 90\%$)等评估疗效。

3. 患者自我评估:主要有瘙痒数字评估量表(pruritus-numerical rating scale, P-NRS)、瘙痒视觉模拟尺评分(pruritus-visual analogue scale, P-VAS)、患者自我湿疹评估(patient oriented eczema measure, POEM)、皮肤病生活质量指数(dermatology life quality index, DLQI)、儿童皮肤病生活质量指数(children's dermatology life quality index, CDLQI)(5~16 岁)、婴幼儿皮肤病生活质量指数(infants' dermatology life quality index, IDLQI)(≤ 4 岁)和 AD 控制程度测试(atopic dermatitis control test, ADCT)等,其中 P-NRS、POEM、DLQI 在临床研究中使用较多^[20-21],ADCT 实用性也好^[22]。

四、治疗原则

AD 的治疗遵循阶梯治疗原则,皮肤干燥者外

用保湿润肤剂,轻度AD以外用糖皮质激素(topical corticosteroids, TCS)、钙调磷酸酶抑制剂(topical calcineurin inhibitors, TCI)和磷酸二酯酶4抑制剂等治疗为主,可联合抗组胺药等,中重度AD在外用药物同时,可联合系统免疫抑制剂、短期糖皮质激素、紫外线疗法或生物制剂等^[10]。

五、度普利尤单抗治疗AD

生物制剂可用于中重度AD的治疗。目前国际上已上市或完成3期临床试验的生物制剂包括抗IL-4R α 的度普利尤单抗(dupilumab)、抗IL-13的曲罗芦单抗(tralokinumab)和抗IL-31R α 的奈莫丽珠单抗(nemolizumab)。其中仅度普利尤单抗已在中国上市,因此本共识仅介绍其在AD中的应用。

1. 药物特性:度普利尤单抗是一种全人源单克隆抗体,可特异性结合IL-4R α 亚基,从而抑制IL-4和IL-13的信号转导,阻断由IL-4和IL-13介导的炎症反应^[5]。

2. 适应证:在中国,度普利尤单抗的适应证为6岁及以上儿童/青少年和成人中重度AD。在欧美,度普利尤单抗适应证还包括 ≥ 6 岁儿童/青少年和成人中重度哮喘、成人慢性鼻窦炎伴鼻息肉和 ≥ 12 岁青少年和成人嗜酸性食管炎^[23]。度普利尤单抗治疗中重度AD的证据等级为I a,推荐强度为A^[24]。

3. 用法用量:成人及体重 ≥ 60 kg的儿童/青少年首次600 mg,此后每2周300 mg,皮下注射。

6~17岁儿童/青少年:体重30~60 kg者,首次400 mg,此后每2周200 mg;体重15~<30 kg者,首次600 mg,此后每4周300 mg^[23]。6岁以下儿童:体重5~<15 kg者,每4周200 mg;体重15~30 kg者,每4周300 mg,皮下注射^[25]。

4. 疗效:

(1)改善瘙痒:度普利尤单抗对瘙痒的改善作用快速而显著,用药后2~5 d瘙痒明显改善,成人16周时瘙痒指数可下降47.9%,52周时仍维持稳定^[26],患者生活质量也获得显著改善。儿童用药3周后瘙痒指数可下降22.9%~44.7%^[27]。

(2)改善皮疹:在国际3期临床试验中,度普利尤单抗治疗成人AD 16周,达EASI50、EASI75的患者比例分别为65%~69%和44%~51%^[28];在中国3期临床试验中,第16周时分别为71%和57%^[29]。青少年3期临床试验的疗效与成人相似^[30-31]。

度普利尤单抗联合TCS或其他抗炎药可提高疗效。在成人中重度AD的3期临床试验中,度普利尤单抗联合TCS组治疗16周时达IGA 0/1的患者比例为39%,达EASI75者为69%,第52周时结果相似^[32]。国内度普利尤单抗联合TCS或TCI的真实世界研究中,成人中重度AD治疗后12周,达EASI50比例为83.3%(50/60),达EASI75比例为42%(25/60)^[33]; ≥ 12 岁青少年和成人中重度AD治疗后16周,达EASI75比例为64.5%(89/138),达IGA0/1比例为60.9%(84/138)^[34]。

在6~11岁儿童重度AD 3期临床试验中,度普利尤单抗联合TCS组在第16周时达IGA 0/1比例为39.0%,EASI75比例为74.6%^[35]。在6个月至6岁儿童的3期临床试验中,度普利尤单抗联合外用TCS组疗效显著优于单用TCS组^[25]。国内纳入39例中重度AD患儿(2~<18岁)的真实世界研究中,度普利尤单抗单次注射后4周,18例(84.85%)达EASI50,13例(60.61%)达EASI75,18例(75.76%)峰值NRS下降 ≥ 4 分,20例(81.82%)下降 ≥ 3 分;15例(68.75%)SCORAD评分下降 $\geq 50\%$,7例(18.75%)下降 $\geq 75\%$ ^[36]。

5. 特殊人群用药:

(1)妊娠期和哺乳期:度普利尤单抗可通过胎盘屏障,在动物研究中用10倍推荐剂量的药物未观察到对胎儿的影响^[23]。已发表的妊娠期使用度普利尤单抗的临床数据尚未显示与药物有关的重大出生缺陷、流产或不良母婴结局的风险^[37],也无哺乳期患者使用度普利尤单抗对婴儿影响的数据。

(2)老年人:度普利尤单抗的清除不受年龄影响,临床研究和真实世界研究中未发现老年患者中的安全性和有效性与整体人群存在差异^[38-39]。

(3)学龄前儿童:在6个月至6岁儿童重度AD的2期临床试验中,单剂量度普利尤单抗可显著改善AD临床症状和体征^[27]。

(4)其他:研究显示,度普利尤单抗不会增加感染风险,但可降低皮肤感染和疱疹性湿疹等的风险^[40-41]。未见度普利尤单抗使潜伏结核活动的报告。有病例报道合并器官移植^[42-43]、HIV感染^[44]和乙型肝炎^[45]的AD患者用度普利尤单抗治疗成功,已发表的个案报告未显示度普利尤单抗对手术有影响,手术前也无需洗脱^[46-47]。正在进行特异性免疫治疗的患者也可使用度普利尤单抗。合并恶性肿瘤的AD患者也有使用度普利尤单抗成功治疗的报道^[48-49],但一定要注意严重泛发性湿疹样皮损伴



有剧烈瘙痒时应排除皮肤 T 细胞淋巴瘤(蕈样肉芽肿和 Sézary 综合征),尤其是发病晚的成年患者^[50]。有文献报告,初诊为 AD 的患者应用度普利尤单抗无效后方被确诊为皮肤 T 细胞淋巴瘤^[51-53]。建议在使用度普利尤单抗前仔细询问病史和体检,必要时进行皮肤活检,在度普利尤单抗使用过程中也要密切观察病情^[50]。

6. 疗程:度普利尤单抗治疗开始后,若疗效好,皮疹和瘙痒改善和消退后,建议尽可能长期维持每 2 周用药 1 次^[32,54-55]。在某些情况下如皮疹和症状完全消失 3 个月以上也可考虑减药或停药。推荐先进行 3~6 个月的标准治疗,在达 EASI90 或 IGA 0/1 后,可尝试逐步延长给药间隔,如每 3~4 周 1 次。关于本药停药后病情复发的研究有限,若停药后复发,重新用度普利尤单抗仍有效。

7. 联合治疗:度普利尤单抗治疗 AD 推荐联合治疗,包括联合基础治疗、局部外用和系统抗炎治疗,以提高疗效。如果患者正在使用系统免疫抑制剂或紫外线光疗,应用度普利尤单抗时,不宜立即停用原有治疗,以免病情加重,可在度普利尤单抗起效且病情稳定后再逐步减少原有系统治疗^[23]。

8. 治疗失败的对策:若治疗 4 周后皮疹与瘙痒未减轻或治疗 12 周后未达到 EASI50,建议:①完全无缓解者可终止度普利尤单抗,改用其他治疗;②部分缓解或缓解后又加重者建议联合 TCS、TCI、紫外线光疗或系统免疫抑制剂等,同时寻找可能原因并进行针对性治疗。

9. 不良反应和注意事项:度普利尤单抗最常见的不良反应是结膜炎(8.6%~26.1%)^[56-57]、注射部位反应(5.3%~13.2%)和头痛(5.5%~8.2%)^[56,58],大多为轻中度,一般不需特殊处理^[57]。使用度普利尤单抗的患者血尿常规、血清生化等实验室指标一般无明显改变,用药过程中一般无需特别监测^[59]。

(1)度普利尤单抗诱导的眼表疾病(dupilumab-induced ocular surface disease, DIOSD),指度普利尤单抗诱发的各种眼部不良事件,包括眼睑炎、结膜炎和角膜炎^[60]。DIOSD 的风险与度普利尤单抗无剂量依赖关系^[28],但用药前 AD 越严重,结膜炎发生率越高^[61]。DIOSD 大部分为轻中度,严重瘢痕性眼睑结膜炎罕见^[50,56-57]。轻度结膜炎可用热敷、人工泪液、透明质酸钠、抗组胺滴眼液等治疗,中重度结膜炎可用糖皮质激素、他克莫司或环孢素等抗炎滴眼液或眼膏治疗^[50,62-64]。

(2)度普利尤单抗可能影响机体抗蠕虫免疫。

若患者出现不明原因腹痛、腹泻、恶心、呕吐或夜间肛周剧烈瘙痒,建议粪便或肛周查虫卵。如存在蠕虫感染,应在使用度普利尤单抗前进行治疗。如在使用过程中发现蠕虫感染,且抗蠕虫药物治疗效果不佳,应停用度普利尤单抗^[23]。

(3)度普利尤单抗治疗不影响灭活疫苗接种后保护性抗体的生成^[65-66],接种灭活疫苗时不需中断度普利尤单抗治疗,但应避免接种减毒活疫苗^[23,66],如果确需接种,应在度普利尤单抗治疗开始前至少 4 周接种。没有证据表明度普利尤单抗治疗期间进行免疫接种会导致 AD 加重^[65]。

六、本共识的局限性

本共识仅代表参与专家对度普利尤单抗治疗 AD 的观点,供临床医生参考。尽管进行了广泛的意见征询和讨论,但仍可能存在不周之处。本共识提供的建议、观点和方法并非强制性,与本共识不一致的用法并不意味着不当。随着临床经验的积累和临床研究的增加,未来将对本共识进行修订。

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(收稿日期:2021-12-06)

(本文编辑:尚淑贤)

