

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.04.012

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.04.012>

维生素 AD 联合铁剂治疗婴幼儿缺铁性贫血的效果

张海艳¹, 唐朝亮², 宋文仕¹, 杨龔¹

(1. 庐江县人民医院儿科, 合肥 231500; 2. 中国科学技术大学附属第一医院麻醉科, 合肥 230001)

[摘要] 目的: 观察维生素AD滴剂联合蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液治疗婴幼儿缺铁性贫血的临床效果。方法: 选取安徽省庐江县人民医院儿童保健门诊缺铁性贫血患儿102例, 性别不限, 采用随机数字表法分为观察组($n=52$)和对照组($n=50$)。观察组治疗采用蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液联合维生素AD滴剂口服, 对照组治疗仅采用蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液口服。治疗前分析缺铁性贫血患儿维生素A和25-羟维生素D缺乏情况, 于治疗1个月后对2组治疗效果进行比较并对贫血相关指标进行分析。结果: 治疗前两组缺铁性贫血患儿维生素A和25-羟维生素D缺乏严重。治疗后, 观察组的显效率为61.54%, 明显高于对照组的44%($P<0.05$); 总有效率为94.23%, 也明显高于对照组的84%($P<0.05$); 观察组血红蛋白、血清铁和血清铁蛋白较对照组明显改善($P<0.05$)。结论: 维生素AD滴剂联合蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液用于婴幼儿缺铁性贫血治疗时可有效改善患儿相关的贫血指标, 显著提高临床治疗效果。

[关键词] 婴幼儿; 缺铁性贫血; 维生素AD滴剂; 蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液

Effect of vitamin AD combined with iron in infants with iron deficiency anemia

ZHANG Haiyan¹, TANG Chaoliang², SONG Wenshi¹, YANG Yan¹

(1. Department of Pediatrics, Lujiang General Hospital, Hefei 231500; 2. Department of Anesthesiology, First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230001, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To observe the clinical effect of vitamin AD drops combined with iron proteinsuccinylate oral solution in the treatment of iron deficiency anemia in infants. **Methods:** A total of 102 children of both sexes with iron deficiency anemia in our children's health clinic were equally and randomly allocated into an observation group ($n=52$) and a control group ($n=50$). The observation group was treated with iron proteinsuccinylate oral solution combined with vitamin AD drops orally, and the control group was just treated with iron proteinsuccinylate oral solution orally. Before the treatment, the serum vitamin A and 25-hydroxyvitamin D deficiency in children with iron deficiency anemia were analyzed. The treatment effects were compared and the anemia related indicators were

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2019-10-21

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 宋文仕, Email: 1641450305@qq.com

基金项目 (Foundation item): 国家卫生与计划生育委员会医药卫生科技发展研究中心 (W2016EWAH20); 国家自然科学基金 (81801175); 中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金 (WK9110000044)。This work was supported by the National Health and Family Planning Commission Medical and Health Technology Development Research Center (W2016EWAH20), National Natural Science Foundation (81801175), and Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (WK9110000044), China.

also analyzed and compared between the 2 groups 1 month after the treatment. **Results:** Serum vitamin A and 25-hydroxyvitamin D deficiency were serious lack in children with iron deficiency anemia before the treatment. After the treatment, the treatment effective rate of the observation group was 61.54%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (44%) ($P<0.05$); the total treatment effective rate was 94.23%, which was also significantly higher than the control group (84%) ($P<0.05$). Hemoglobin, serum iron and serum ferritin were significantly improved compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Vitamin AD drops combined with iron proteinsuccinylate oral solution for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia in infants can effectively improve the anemia indicators associated and significantly improve the efficiency of clinical treatment.

Keywords infants and young children; iron deficiency anemia; vitamin AD drops; iron proteinsuccinylate oral solution

缺铁性贫血(iron deficiency anemia, IDA)是婴幼儿时期常见的营养性缺乏疾病,也是目前贫血的主要类型。铁是体内的微量元素,主要影响血红蛋白的合成,从而使红细胞呈小细胞低色素性改变。婴幼儿是IDA的高发年龄组,铁缺乏会影响其体格发育以及免疫功能,生命早期的IDA对婴幼儿智力发育造成的影响是不可逆转的^[1]。在IDA患儿中,约58%合并维生素D(VitD)水平降低,39%合并VitD缺乏,尤其是2岁以下的婴幼儿和纯母乳喂养者^[2-3]。在相同社会经济水平和人口状况以及饮食摄入量等条件下,合并维生素A(VitA)缺乏的患儿其缺铁及IDA患病率明显增高,血清VitA的水平降低与血清铁和血红蛋白的水平降低呈正相关^[4-5]。本研究拟分析婴幼儿血清VitA和VitD缺乏与贫血的关系,同时观察婴幼儿IDA治疗时维生素AD(VitAD)滴剂联合铁剂的临床治疗效果,为以后的临床诊治提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

本研究已获庐江县人民医院伦理委员会批准,且与患儿监护人签署知情同意书。选取2017年6月10日至2019年6月30日就诊于庐江县人民医院儿童保健门诊,首诊符合IDA诊断标准^[6-7]且家长自愿参与本研究,月龄为6~36个月,无体格发育异常,无地中海贫血家族史,近1个月内无失血、急慢性感染性疾病和消耗性疾病史,近1个月内无服用VitAD制剂,近3个月内无服用铁剂,非早产、低出生体重和双胎等的婴幼儿102例作为研究对象。其中男56例,女46例;年龄6~12个月43例,13~24个月39例,25~36个月20例;纯母乳喂养30例,混合母乳及人工喂养72例;轻度贫血

64例,中度贫血32例,重度贫血6例。采用随机数字表法分为对照组($n=50$)和观察组($n=52$)。

1.2 方法

选取儿保门诊经测试血清VitA、25-羟VitD及血红蛋白诊断为IDA的6~36月龄的患儿。对所有入组的患儿监护人告知其贫血可能对患儿造成的影响及危害,同时根据患儿月龄对其提供个性化饮食指导。在此基础上,观察组给予蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液(济川药业集团有限公司,国药准字:H20143055),每日按1.5 mL/kg(相当于每天三价铁4 mL/kg),分2次饭前口服,联合VitAD滴剂(胶囊型,山东达因海洋生物制药股份有限公司,国药准字H37022973,每粒含VitA 1 500单位, VitD 3 500单位),1粒/次,1次/d;对照组仅给予蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液口服,方法同前。两组患儿均给予维生素C口服以促进铁吸收,1个月后测试两组患儿的血清血红蛋白、血清铁和血清铁蛋白水平的变化。

1.3 各项指标测定及判断标准

VitA分级标准:1)正常,血清VitA含量0.3~0.5 mg/L;2)可疑亚临床缺乏,血清VitA含量0.2~0.3 mg/L;3)亚临床缺乏,血清VitA含量<0.2 mg/L;4)临床型缺乏,血清VitA含量<0.1 mg/L^[8]。VitD分级标准:1)缺乏:25-羟VitD水平<20 ng/mL;2)不足:25-羟VitD在20~<30 ng/mL;3)正常:25-羟VitD $\geq$ 30 ng/mL^[9]。贫血标准为:0.5~5岁血红蛋白<110 g/L。治疗1个月后,参照既往研究^[10-11]制定本研究的疗效标准:1)显效为血红蛋白升高>20 g/L以上;2)有效为血红蛋白升高15~20 g/L;3)无效为血红蛋白无明显变化或升高<15 g/L。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数 $\times$ 100%。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。正态分布的计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 2组比较采用成组t检验, 等级资料比较采用Ridit分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患儿治疗前一般情况比较

两组患儿性别、年龄、营养状况以及研究前的贫血严重程度等比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表1)。

表1 两组患儿治疗前一般资料各指标的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general indicators before treatment between the 2 groups

组别	n	性别(男/女)	月龄/例		
			6~12	13~24	25~36
观察组	52	29/23	21	21	11
对照组	50	27/23	22	18	9

组别	喂养方式/例		研究前贫血程度/例		
	纯母乳	混合及人工喂养	轻度	中度	重度
观察组	15	37	33	17	3
对照组	15	35	31	15	3

2.2 102例患儿治疗前血清VitA水平的分布及其对应的血红蛋白水平

治疗前12例(11.76%)血清VitA缺乏; 26例(25.49%)亚临床缺乏; 40例(39.22%)可疑亚临床缺乏; 24例(23.52%)正常(表2)。

表2 102例患儿血清VitA水平及其对应的血红蛋白水平

Table 2 Serum VitA levels and the corresponding hemoglobin levels in 102 children

血清 VitA 水平	例数 (%)	血红蛋白水平 / (g·L ⁻¹)
正常	24 (23.52)	105.57 ± 5.88
可疑亚临床缺乏	40 (39.22)	104.30 ± 5.14
亚临床缺乏	26 (25.49)	99.69 ± 8.47
临床缺乏	12 (11.76)	98.59 ± 7.47

2.3 102例患儿治疗前血清25-羟VitD水平的分布及其对应的血红蛋白水平

治疗前21例(20.59%)缺乏25-羟VitD; 40例(39.26%)临床不足; 41例(40.19%)正常(表3)。

表3 102例患儿25-羟维生素D水平及其对应的血红蛋白水平

Table 3 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and the corresponding hemoglobin levels in 102 children

血清 VitD 水平	例数 (%)	血红蛋白水平 / (g·L ⁻¹)
正常	41 (40.19)	106.52 ± 5.88
临床不足	40 (39.26)	100.30 ± 3.14
临床缺乏	21 (20.59)	99.70 ± 6.47

2.4 两组患儿临床效果的比较

观察组的显效率和总有效率分别为94.23%和61.54%, 明显高于对照组的84%和44%, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表4)。

表4 两组患儿临床效果的比较

Table 4 Comparison of clinical effect between the 2 groups

组别	n	显效/ [例(%)]	有效/ [例(%)]	无效/ [例(%)]	总有效率/%
观察组	52	32(61.54)	17(32.69)	3(5.80)	94.23
对照组	50	22(44.00)	20(40.00)	8(16.00)	84.00
U			1.99		
P			0.04		

2.5 两组患儿血清血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白水平变化的比较

治疗前两组各指标差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗后两组血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白水平较治疗前均有明显改善, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 且观察组血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白水平较对照组明显改善, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表5)。

表5 两组患儿治疗前后血清血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白水平变化的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of serum levels of hemoglobin, iron and ferritin before and after the treatment between the 2 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	血红蛋白/ (g·L ⁻¹)	血清铁/ (μmol·L ⁻¹)	铁蛋白/ (μg·L ⁻¹)
观察组(n=52)			
治疗前	99.01 ± 9.5	7.87 ± 0.87	15.89 ± 1.63
治疗后	120.55 ± 11.59*	13.45 ± 1.15*	36.56 ± 3.99*
对照组(n=50)			
治疗前	100.97 ± 8.57	7.81 ± 0.92	14.37 ± 1.78
治疗后	110.47 ± 12.57**	10.35 ± 1.40**	30.86 ± 3.95**

与治疗前比较, *P<0.05; 与对照组治疗后比较, **P<0.05。

Compared with before the treatment, *P<0.05; compared with the control group after the treatment, **P<0.05.

3 讨论

婴幼儿IDA常起病缓慢,特别是轻度贫血易被家长忽视,临床常因以下症状如精神不振、烦躁不安,耳廓、口唇、甲床和手掌苍白,厌食和消瘦等就诊,或于门诊体检发现。铁缺乏对婴幼儿营养代谢和多系统功能的影响及危害性远超过IDA本身。目前研究已证实铁缺乏可降低单胺氧化酶等机体铁依赖性酶的活性,且可改变神经递质功能,尤其对5-羟色氨、儿茶酚胺以及乙酰胆碱神经递质的代谢等造成影响,最终导致婴幼儿神经系统发育迟缓,影响行为能力和认知能力以及学习能力等的发育^[12-13]。VitA的缺乏致使红细胞可利用的铁含量减低,补充VitA可改善机体铁的吸收和转运以及分布,促进造血功能。VitA作为转录的激活剂参与运铁蛋白糖基的合成,其缺乏直接影响运铁蛋白的合成,影响肝储存铁释放进入血液,而铁缺乏又可导致骨髓造血功能下降;VitA缺乏还可影响亚铁血红素合成时对铁の利用,从而造成幼红细胞增殖分化障碍,增加机体对感染的易感性,从而抑制骨髓造血^[10]。血清视黄醇的浓度与血红蛋白之间亦有直接关系,当血清视黄醇<0.2 mg/L时,贫血发生率最高^[14-15]。本研究IDA患儿VitA缺乏占76.47%,且缺乏的严重程度与贫血程度呈正相关。当血清25-羟VitD<44 nmol/L时,贫血风险显著增加^[16]。研究^[17]表明补充VitD后,血清白细胞介素-6显著减少,铁调素表达减少,转铁蛋白

表达显著升高。故婴幼儿IDA治疗时除常规补充铁剂外应给予适量的VitAD以促进铁元素的吸收和利用,增加临床疗效。

蛋白琥珀酸铁是近年来应用于临床的新型铁剂,其外层包裹着蛋白,在蛋白膜的保护下,其对婴幼儿胃肠道的刺激减小,且可减缓其在胃肠道中的释放速度,吸收好、生物利用度高,且长期服用不会产生不良反应^[18-19]。本研究显示:IDA患儿治疗前血清VitA及25-羟VitD缺乏的发生率高;在纠正贫血的同时观察组给予VitAD滴剂口服,其显效率和总有效率均明显高于对照组;两组患儿治疗后血清血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白都较治疗前有明显改善,而观察组联合给予VitAD滴剂口服,其血清血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白都较单纯使用蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液组明显改善,临床疗效更佳。

综上所述, VitAD滴剂联合蛋白琥珀酸铁口服液用于婴幼儿IDA治疗时可有效改善患儿血清血红蛋白、血清铁及血清铁蛋白等相关贫血指标,显著提高临床治疗效果。

参考文献

1. Lukowski AF, Koss M, Burden MJ, et al. Iron deficiency in infancy and neurocognitive functioning at 19 years: evidence of long-term deficits in executive function and recognition memory[J]. Nutr Neurosci, 2010, 13(2): 54-70.

2. Yoon JW, Kim SW, Yoo EG, et al. Prevalence and risk factors for vitamin D deficiency in children with iron deficiency anemia[J]. Korean J Pediatr, 2012, 55(6): 206-211.

3. Uwaezuoke SN. Vitamin D deficiency and anemia risk in children: a review of emerging evidence[J]. Pediatric Health Med Ther, 2017, 8: 47-55.

4. Saraiva BC, Soares MC, Santos LC, et al. Iron deficiency and anemia are associated with low retinol levels in children aged 1 to 5 years[J]. J Pediatr (Rio J), 2014, 90(6): 593-599.

5. Iglesias Vazquez L, Valera E, Villalobos M, et al. Prevalence of anemia in children from latin america and the caribbean and effectiveness of nutritional interventions: systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. Nutrients, 2019, 11(1): E183.

6. 儿童缺铁和缺铁性贫血防治建议专家讨论会纪要[J]. 中华儿科杂志, 2008, 46(7): 505-506.

Summary of the panel discussion on the recommendations for prevention and treatment of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia in children[J]. Chinese Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 46(7): 505-506.

7. 儿童缺铁和缺铁性贫血防治建议[J]. 中华儿科杂志, 2008, 46(7): 502-504.
Recommendations for prevention and treatment of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia in children[J]. Chinese Journal of Pediatrics, 2008, 46(7): 502-504.
8. Vuralli D, Tumer L, Hasanoglu A, et al. Vitamin A status and factors associated in healthy school-age children[J]. Clin Nutr, 2014, 33(3): 509-512.
9. Scott MG, Gronowski AM, Reid IR, et al. Vitamin D: the more we know, the less we know[J]. Clin Chem, 2015, 61(3): 462-465.
10. Camaschella C. New insights into iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia[J]. Blood Rev, 2017, 31(4): 225-233.
11. Camaschella C. Iron deficiency: new insights into diagnosis and treatment[J]. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program, 2015, 2015: 8-13.
12. Breymann C, Auerbach M. Iron deficiency in gynecology and obstetrics: clinical implications and management[J]. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program, 2017, 2017: 152-159.
13. Powers JM, McCavit TL, Buchanan GR. Management of iron deficiency anemia: a survey of pediatric hematology/oncology specialists[J]. Pediatr Blood Cancer, 2015, 62(5): 842-846.
14. Alaofe H, Burney J, Naylor R, et al. Prevalence of anaemia, deficiencies of iron and vitamin A and their determinants in rural women and young children: a cross-sectional study in Kalale district of northern Benin[J]. Public Health Nutr, 2017, 20(7): 1203-1213.
15. Abizari AR, Azupogo F, Brouwer ID. Subclinical inflammation influences the association between vitamin A- and iron status among schoolchildren in Ghana[J]. PLoS One, 2017, 12(2): e0170747.
16. Nikooyeh B, Neyestani TR. Poor vitamin D status increases the risk of anemia in school children: National Food and Nutrition Surveillance[J]. Nutrition, 2018, 47: 69-74.
17. Zughaier SM, Alvarez JA, Sloan JH, et al. The role of vitamin D in regulating the iron-hepcidin-ferroportin axis in monocytes[J]. J Clin Transl Endocrinol, 2014, 1(1): 19-25.
18. Cancelo-Hidalgo MJ, Castelo-Branco C, Palacios S, et al. Tolerability of different oral iron supplements: a systematic review[J]. Curr Med Res Opin, 2013, 29(4): 291-303.
19. 邢燕, 童笑梅. 蛋白琥珀酸铁口服溶液防治早产儿贫血的临床研究[J]. 中国当代儿科杂志, 2013, 15(12): 1059-1063.
XING Yan, TONG Xiaomei. Clinical study of iron protein succinylate oral solution for preventing and treating anemia of prematurity[J]. Chinese Journal of Contemporary Pediatrics, 2013, 15(12): 1059-1063.

本文引用: 张海艳, 唐朝亮, 宋文仕, 杨龔. 维生素AD联合铁剂治疗婴幼儿缺铁性贫血的效果[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2020, 40(4): 882-886. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.04.012

Cite this article as: ZHANG Haiyan, TANG Chaoliang, SONG Wenshi, YANG Yan. Effect of vitamin AD combined with iron in infants with iron deficiency anemia[J]. Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research, 2020, 40(4): 882-886. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.04.012