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• 短篇论著 •

## 左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗妊娠期癫痫的疗效及对妊娠结局的影响

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**[摘要]** **目的** 分析左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗妊娠期癫痫的疗效及对妊娠结局的影响。**方法** 选择2017年1月至2021年2月在南京医科大学附属苏州市立医院门诊及住院治疗的76例妊娠期癫痫患者为研究对象, 其中左乙拉西坦单药治疗组20例、拉莫三嗪单药治疗组22例、左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组34例, 对3组妊娠期癫痫患者的癫痫发作频率、妊娠相关并发症及不良妊娠结局进行对比。**结果** 治疗期间, 左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组妊娠期癫痫无发作、发作频率无变化、发作频率增加、发作频率减少的患者比例分别为82.3%(28/34)、2.9%(1/34)、5.8%(2/34)、8.8%(3/34), 左乙拉西坦单药治疗组分别为45.0%(9/20)、25.0%(5/20)、15.0%(3/20)、15.0%(3/20), 拉莫三嗪单药治疗组分别为45.5%(10/22)、13.6%(3/22)、18.2%(4/22)、22.7%(5/22), 3组间差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。3组患者妊娠相关并发症及不良妊娠结局的发生率差异均无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。**结论** 左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗控制妊娠期癫痫发作的效果优于单药治疗, 在降低妊娠期癫痫发作频率的同时不增加妊娠相关并发症和不良妊娠结局的发生风险。

**[关键词]** 左乙拉西坦; 拉莫三嗪; 妊娠期癫痫; 妊娠结局

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### Efficacy of levetiracetam combined with lamotrigine in treating gestational epilepsy and its effect on pregnancy outcomes

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyze the efficacy of levetiracetam combined with lamotrigine in the treatment of gestational epilepsy and its effect on pregnancy outcomes. **Methods** A total of 76 patients with gestational epilepsy in the outpatient or inpatient departments of Suzhou Municipal Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University from Jan. 2017 to Feb. 2021 were included, including 20 cases in levetiracetam monotherapy group, 22 cases in lamotrigine monotherapy group and 34 cases in combined treatment group (levetiracetam combined with lamotrigine). The epilepsy frequency, pregnancy-related complications and adverse pregnancy outcomes were compared among the 3 groups. **Results** The proportions of patients with no epilepsy, no change in epilepsy frequency, increase in epilepsy frequency and decrease in epilepsy frequency during pregnancy were 82.3% (28/34), 2.9% (1/34), 5.8% (2/34) and 8.8% (3/34) in the combined treatment group, 45.0% (9/20), 25.0% (5/20), 15.0% (3/20) and 15.0% (3/20) in the levetiracetam monotherapy group, and 45.5% (10/22), 13.6% (3/22), 18.2% (4/22) and 22.7% (5/22) in the lamotrigine monotherapy group, respectively, and the differences were significant among the 3 groups ( $P<0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in pregnancy-related complications or adverse pregnancy outcomes among the 3 groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The efficacy of levetiracetam combined with lamotrigine in the treatment of gestational epilepsy is better than that of monotherapy. It can reduce the frequency of gestational epilepsy without

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increasing the incidence of pregnancy-related complications and adverse pregnancy outcomes.

[Key words] lamotrigine; levetiracetam; epilepsy during pregnancy; pregnancy outcome

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癫痫是一类常见的中枢神经系统疾病,我国女性的癫痫发病率约为3.45%<sup>[1-2]</sup>。女性妊娠期癫痫的发病率约为0.6%,且癫痫患者在妊娠期间的死亡率增加10倍,约为1%<sup>[3]</sup>。妊娠期癫痫发作可对孕妇及胎儿造成严重不良影响,孕期癫痫发作增加了妊娠期外伤、胎盘早剥、流产、早产、心理障碍等的发生,还可引起胎儿宫内窘迫、生长发育畸形、颅内出血、后天认知功能障碍等<sup>[4]</sup>,因此妊娠期合理应用抗癫痫药物至关重要。癫痫的治疗以口服抗癫痫药物为首选<sup>[5]</sup>,但口服抗癫痫药物可不同程度地通过胎盘屏障,对胎儿具有明显的致畸作用<sup>[6]</sup>。作为妊娠期癫痫治疗研究最充分的新型口服抗癫痫药物,拉莫三嗪、左乙拉西坦成为目前育龄期及围生期女性患者单药治疗使用最多的口服抗癫痫药物<sup>[7-9]</sup>。然而,由于妊娠期机体对药物的清除能力和容量分布发生改变,口服抗癫痫药物的药代动力学也发生变化,这些变化对妊娠期癫痫的发作频率、发作形式、胎儿发育等都产生了影响<sup>[10]</sup>。近年研究显示,近一半的妊娠期癫痫相关死亡发生于接受新型口服抗癫痫药物单药治疗的患者<sup>[11]</sup>,因此,即使妊娠期癫痫患者应用了安全性更高的新型口服抗癫痫药物,单药治疗仍会导致死亡风险增加。本研究以妊娠期癫痫患者为研究对象,探讨左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗对妊娠期癫痫患者癫痫发作频率及妊娠结局的影响。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 采取非随机方法取样,选择2017年1月至2021年2月就诊于南京医科大学附属苏州市立医院神经内科门诊及病房的76例妊娠期癫痫患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)符合2005年国际抗癫痫联盟(International League Against Epilepsy, ILAE)癫痫诊断标准<sup>[12]</sup>;(2)妊娠前接受过抗癫痫药物治疗;(3)年龄为22~40岁;(4)孕周为18~34周。排除标准:(1)存在严重血液系统疾病、心肝肾功能障碍、肿瘤、甲状腺功能障碍的患者及接受器官移植的患者;(2)对试验药物存在禁忌证或过敏情况;(3)合并应用

其他抗癫痫药物。

1.2 研究方法 76例患者根据用药情况分为3组,其中左乙拉西坦单药治疗组20例,拉莫三嗪单药治疗组22例,左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组34例。3组患者入组后均实施常规抗癫痫护理,正常合理饮食,减轻患者压力,避免服用可能诱发癫痫的药物。左乙拉西坦用法用量:起始剂量为每次500 mg、每天2次,可增至每次1 500 mg、每天2次,每2~4周可增减500 mg。拉莫三嗪用法用量:维持剂量为100~200 mg每天1~2次口服,起始剂量为每次25 mg、每天1次,每2周加量,最大增量为50~100 mg,直至维持剂量。每隔1个月随访所有观察对象,记录试验结果。

1.3 评价指标 所有研究资料的收集及评估均由神经内科癫痫专科医师完成。收集患者的基线资料,包括年龄、受教育程度、职业、发病年龄、病程、癫痫临床发作类型、癫痫发作频率、服药情况等。将治疗期间的癫痫发作频率与治疗前进行对比,并根据具体癫痫发作情况分为无发作、发作频率无变化、发作频率增加、发作频率减少4类。跟踪并记录患者妊娠期相关并发症的发生情况,包括流产、早产、妊娠高血压、妊娠糖尿病、妊娠肝内胆汁淤积症、前置胎盘、胎膜早破等;记录患者的妊娠结局,不良妊娠结局包括畸形儿、低体重儿、巨大儿、小于胎龄儿、大于胎龄儿、阿普加(Apgar)评分 $\leq 7$ 分。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析;呈偏态分布的计量资料以中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)表示,组间比较采用非参数检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。事后两两比较采用Bonferroni法校正,校正检验水准( $\alpha'$ )为0.016 7。

## 2 结果

2.1 各组患者一般资料比较 由表1可见,左乙拉西坦单药治疗组、拉莫三嗪单药治疗组、左乙拉西

坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组患者在年龄、受教育程度、职业、病程、治疗前癫痫发作类型、治疗前癫痫发作频率、服用叶酸方面差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 具有可比性。

表 1 各组妊娠期癫痫患者一般资料比较

指标	左乙拉西坦单药治疗组 $N=20$	拉莫三嗪单药治疗组 $N=22$	左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组 $N=34$	统计值	$P$ 值
年龄/岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$	25.59 $\pm$ 7.01	25.13 $\pm$ 1.28	25.35 $\pm$ 6.94	$F=2.833$	0.421
受教育程度, $n$ (%)				$\chi^2=0.139$	0.933
高中及以下	8 (40.0)	10 (45.5)	15 (44.1)		
大学及以上	12 (60.0)	12 (54.5)	19 (55.9)		
职业, $n$ (%)				$\chi^2=0.134$	0.935
无	3 (15.0)	4 (18.2)	5 (14.7)		
有	17 (85.0)	18 (81.8)	29 (85.3)		
病程/年, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	4 (3, 6)	4 (2, 6)	4 (2, 6)	$\chi^2=13.242$	0.508
治疗前癫痫发作类型, $n$ (%)				$\chi^2=1.489$	0.475
部分性发作	10 (50.0)	15 (68.2)	21 (61.8)		
全面性发作	10 (50.0)	7 (31.8)	13 (38.2)		
治疗前癫痫发作频率, $n$ (%)				$\chi^2=1.659$	0.436
$\leq 1$ 次/月	14 (70.0)	14 (63.6)	18 (52.9)		
$> 1$ 次/月	6 (30.0)	8 (36.4)	16 (47.1)		
服用叶酸, $n$ (%)				Fisher确切概率法	0.877
无	5 (25.0)	4 (18.2)	7 (20.6)		
有	15 (75.0)	18 (81.8)	27 (79.4)		

$M(Q_L, Q_U)$ :中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)。

2.2 各组患者治疗期间癫痫发作频率比较 结果 莫三嗪治疗组与左乙拉西坦单药治疗组之间差异有统计学意义 ( $P=0.013$ ), 左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组无发作的患者比例高于左乙拉西坦单药治疗组和拉莫三嗪单药治疗组, 发作频率无变化和发作频率增加的患者比例均低于单药治疗组。

表 2 各组妊娠期癫痫患者治疗期间癫痫发作频率、妊娠期并发症和不良妊娠结局比较

指标	左乙拉西坦单药治疗组 $N=20$	拉莫三嗪单药治疗组 $N=22$	左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组 $N=34$	$n$ (%)	$P$ 值 <sup>a</sup>
癫痫发作频率					0.026
无发作	9 (45.0)	10 (45.5)	28 (82.3)		
发作频率无变化	5 (25.0)	3 (13.6)	1 (2.9)		
发作频率增加	3 (15.0)	4 (18.2)	2 (5.8)		
发作频率减少	3 (15.0)	5 (22.7)	3 (8.8)		
妊娠期并发症					
流产	2 (10.0)	2 (9.1)	3 (8.8)		0.999
早产	3 (15.0)	4 (18.2)	2 (5.9)		0.280
妊娠高血压	0	1 (4.5)	1 (2.9)		0.999
妊娠糖尿病	0	1 (4.5)	1 (2.9)		0.999
妊娠肝内胆汁淤积症	2 (10.0)	3 (13.6)	2 (5.9)		0.609
前置胎盘	3 (15.0)	2 (9.1)	2 (5.9)		0.465
胎膜早破	4 (20.0)	1 (4.5)	3 (8.8)		0.308
不良妊娠结局					
畸形儿	1 (5.0)	1 (4.5)	3 (8.8)		0.999
低体重儿	2 (10.0)	3 (13.6)	2 (5.9)		0.609
巨大儿	3 (15.0)	2 (9.1)	4 (11.8)		0.905
小于胎龄儿	2 (10.0)	1 (4.5)	2 (5.9)		0.717
大于胎龄儿	5 (25.0)	3 (13.6)	8 (23.5)		0.592
阿普加评分 $\leq 7$ 分	1 (5.0)	0	1 (2.9)		0.738

<sup>a</sup>:均采用Fisher确切概率法。

2.3 各组患者妊娠期并发症及结局比较 由表2可见,左乙拉西坦单药治疗组、拉莫三嗪单药治疗组、左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组患者各类妊娠期并发症的发生率和不良妊娠结局的发生率差异均无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

癫痫是由多种病因导致的中枢神经系统疾病,具有反复发作的特点,妊娠期癫痫患者出现妊娠相关并发症的发生率是正常孕妇的3倍<sup>[13]</sup>。妊娠期反复出现癫痫发作会增加胎儿发生颅内出血、缺氧及早产等风险,甚至导致胎儿认知功能障碍及死亡<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,妊娠期如何选择口服抗癫痫药物,在减少癫痫发作的同时避免发生不良妊娠结局成为临床研究热点。

新型口服抗癫痫药物的陆续出现逐渐改变了临床治疗癫痫的方案选择,左乙拉西坦和拉莫三嗪等新型口服抗癫痫药物已成为临床治疗妊娠期癫痫的首选,适用于各种类型的癫痫<sup>[5]</sup>。尽管左乙拉西坦和拉莫三嗪目前被认为是妊娠期相对安全的口服抗癫痫药物,但仍有多项研究发现,单独使用拉莫三嗪或左乙拉西坦治疗妊娠期癫痫患者时癫痫发作频率增加<sup>[14-15]</sup>,这主要是由于妊娠期药代动力学变化所致<sup>[16]</sup>。妊娠期患者肾脏血流量增多,肾小球滤过率增加,血浆清除率明显增加,使拉莫三嗪和左乙拉西坦的血药浓度下降<sup>[17-18]</sup>。回顾性研究结果显示,与妊娠前1年相比,47%接受左乙拉西坦单药治疗的妊娠期癫痫患者妊娠期癫痫发作频率增加<sup>[19]</sup>,19%~38%接受拉莫三嗪单药治疗的患者妊娠期癫痫发作频率增加<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究结果显示,左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组无发作的患者比例高于左乙拉西坦和拉莫三嗪单药治疗组,发作频率无变化和发作频率增加的患者比例均低于单药治疗组,说明相较于单药治疗,左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗更能有效降低妊娠期癫痫的发作频率,与Voinescu等<sup>[21]</sup>的观点一致。这一结果提示,当部分妊娠期患者服用单药治疗不能有效控制癫痫发作时,多药联合治疗成为一种可能的选择。

采用口服抗癫痫药物控制妊娠期癫痫发作时,评估其安全性成为重点,其中尤以致畸风险最受关注。胎儿口服抗癫痫药物综合征(the fetal anticonvulsant syndrome)几乎见于所有的传统口

服抗癫痫药物<sup>[22]</sup>,其中丙戊酸盐导致神经管发育缺陷的风险高达10%<sup>[23]</sup>。妊娠期相关并发症的发生风险同样不容忽视,拉莫三嗪和左乙拉西坦被认为是不良妊娠结局风险最低的口服抗癫痫药物<sup>[11]</sup>,这与两者具有广谱抗癫痫活性、较低的生物毒性、对认知功能无影响、肝毒性较小等优势有关<sup>[24]</sup>。2项多中心临床研究分别探讨了抗癫痫药物的用药方案 and 安全性,结果显示在多药联合治疗方案中,左乙拉西坦和拉莫三嗪的联合用药最为普遍(占有联合用药方案的42.9%)<sup>[25]</sup>,致畸率最低(1.77%)<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究比较了左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗组与单药治疗组妊娠期并发症和不良妊娠结局的发生率,结果显示差异均无统计学意义。这提示左乙拉西坦联合拉莫三嗪治疗不仅减少妊娠期癫痫发作频率的效果良好,亦不会增加妊娠期并发症和胎儿不良结局等的发生风险,与Voinescu等<sup>[21]</sup>提出的假设基本一致。

妊娠期间癫痫发作十分凶险,根据本研究结果,联合应用左乙拉西坦和拉莫三嗪可减少妊娠期癫痫的发作,同时并不增加妊娠期相关并发症和不良妊娠结局的发生风险。本研究关注了妊娠期患者的相关并发症和不良妊娠结局,但对于远期并发症的追踪尚有待完善,如患者哺乳期的癫痫发作情况、产后生活质量评定、婴幼儿的认知和行为发育等。针对妊娠期癫痫患者的个体化用药仍需进一步思考和研究。

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