

临床与基础
桥接研究Clinical and Basic
Bridging Research耳后注射地塞米松治疗突发性聋的临床研究
Clinical trial of retroauricular injection of dexamethasone
in the treatment of sudden deafness朱晓燕,郭清华,张恬,
杨旻,王旭(南京中医药大学 附属南京市中西医结合医院
耳鼻喉科, 江苏 南京 210014)ZHU Xiao-yan, GUO Qing-hua,
ZHANG Tian, YANG Min,
WANG Xu(Department of Otolaryngology,
Affiliated of Nanjing University of Chinese
Medicine to Nanjing Integrated
Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine
Hospital, Nanjing 210014, Jiangsu
Province, China)基金项目:南京市卫生科技发展专项资金资助
项目(YKK22185)作者简介:朱晓燕(1982-),女,副主任医师,主
要从事耳鸣耳聋眩晕的中西医结合
诊治方面的工作

通信作者:王旭,主任医师,硕士生导师

MP:18502506789

E-mail:15951038356@163.com

摘要:目的 观察耳后注射地塞米松磷酸钠注射液治疗突发性聋的临床疗效和安全性。方法 将突发性聋患者根据治疗方法分为对照组与试验组。2组均参照指南进行常规治疗(神经营养、微循环改善),对照组在常规治疗基础上采用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠80 mg,静滴,1日1次,连用4 d,减为40 mg,再用4 d,减为20 mg,再用2 d;试验组在对照组基础上给予耳后注射地塞米松磷酸钠注射液5 mg,每隔1日进行1次注射,2组均治疗10 d。比较2组患者的疗效、代谢组学差异、听力恢复情况、血液流变学指标、免疫功能指标并进行安全性评价。结果

对照组纳入38例,试验组纳入42例。治疗后,试验组治疗有效率为80.95%(34例/42例)高于对照组的57.89%(22例/38例),2组比较在统计学上差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。突发性聋治疗前共有11种代谢物显著升高,18种代谢物显著降低;其中升高最多的4种代谢物是抗坏血酸、牛磺熊脱氧胆酸、D-泛酸、葡萄糖二酸,降低最多的代谢物为溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺、香草酸。在对突发性聋患者进行治疗后,突发性聋治疗后有效组较无效组共有37种代谢物显著升高,8种代谢物显著降低;升高最多的3种代谢物是L-亮氨酸、十一烷酰基肉碱、月桂烯酰肉碱,降低最多的3种代谢物为L-组氨酸、2-吡啶基乙酸、D-泛酸。治疗后,对照组和试验组在0.5 kHz下的听阈值分别为(49.82 ± 7.03)和(43.69 ± 5.38) dB,1.0 kHz下的听阈值分别为(58.14 ± 7.39)和(46.33 ± 6.25) dB,2.0 kHz下的听阈值分别为(60.05 ± 8.23)和(49.51 ± 5.30) dB,4.0 kHz下的听阈值分别为(62.29 ± 8.14)和(51.36 ± 5.87) dB;超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)分别为(94.65 ± 14.06)和(99.72 ± 13.56) $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$;丙二醛(MDA)分别为(4.36 ± 0.51)和(3.94 ± 0.40) $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$;两组血浆黏度分别为(2.12 ± 0.30)和(1.55 ± 0.26) mPa · s;红细胞聚集指数分别为3.38 ± 0.30和2.97 ± 0.19;低切黏度分别为(10.13 ± 1.60)和(9.06 ± 1.19) mPa · s;高切黏度分别为(5.96 ± 0.39)和(5.33 ± 0.31) mPa · s;2组分化抗原簇(CD)3⁺分别为57.76 ± 4.70和63.52 ± 5.46;CD4⁺分别为33.29 ± 3.38和37.42 ± 3.68,CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为1.43 ± 0.22和1.70 ± 0.30;免疫球蛋白(Ig)G分别为(12.16 ± 1.12)和(10.23 ± 0.93) g · L⁻¹,IgA分别为(2.36 ± 0.23)和(2.11 ± 0.15) g · L⁻¹,上述指标在2组间比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。2组治疗期间均未发生显著不良反应。结论 采用耳后注射地塞米松磷酸钠注射液治疗突发性聋具有显著效果,其在改善代谢组学差异、血液流变学及免疫功能方面具有优势,值得临床推广。

关键词:地塞米松磷酸钠注射液;突发性聋;疗效;代谢组学;血液流变学;免疫功能

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Abstract: Objective To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of retroauricular injection of dexamethasone sodium phosphate injection in the treatment of sudden deafness. **Methods** Patients with sudden

deafness were divided into control group and treatment group according to actual treatment method. Both groups were given conventional treatment (neurotrophs and microcirculation improvement) according to guidelines. The control group received additional intravenous drip of methylprednisolone sodium succinate (80 mg once daily for 4 d, reduced to 40 mg for 4 d, then further reduced to 20 mg for 2 d). The treatment group was given retroauricular injection of dexamethasone (5 mg every other day) in addition to the control group's regimen. Both groups were treated for 10 d. The efficacy, metabolomic differences, hearing recovery status, hemorheological indexes, and immune function indexes were compared between the two groups. Meanwhile, the safety was evaluated. **Results** 38 cases and 42 cases were included in the control group and the treatment group, respectively. After treatment, the effective rates in the treatment group and the control group were 80.95% (34 cases/42 cases) and 57.89% (22 cases/38 cases), with statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). There were significant increases in 11 metabolites and significant decreases in 18 metabolites before treatment for sudden deafness. The four metabolites showing the most significant increases were ascorbic acid, tauroursodeoxycholic acid, D-pantothenic acid, and glucaric acid. The most significantly decreased metabolites were lysophosphatidylethanolamine and vanillic acid. After treatment, patients with sudden deafness in the effective group showed significant increases in 37 metabolites and significant decreases in 8 metabolites compared to the ineffective group. The three metabolites showing the most significant increases were L-leucine, undecanoylcarnitine, and lauroylcarnitine, while the three with the most notable decreases were L-histidine, 2-pyridylacetic acid, and D-pantothenic acid. After treatment, hearing thresholds under 0.5 kHz in the control group and the treatment group were (49.82 ± 7.03) and (43.69 ± 5.38) dB, respectively; hearing thresholds under 1.0 kHz were (58.14 ± 7.39) and (46.33 ± 6.25) dB, respectively; hearing thresholds under 2.0 kHz were (60.05 ± 8.23) and (49.51 ± 5.30) dB, respectively; hearing thresholds under 4.0 kHz were (62.29 ± 8.14) and (51.36 ± 5.87) dB, respectively, with statistically significant differences between two groups ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, superoxide dismutase (SOD) levels in the control group and the treatment group were (94.65 ± 14.06) and (99.72 ± 13.56) $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; malondialdehyde (MDA) levels were (4.36 ± 0.51) and (3.94 ± 0.40) $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, with statistically significant differences between groups ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, plasma viscosity in the control group and the treatment group was (2.12 ± 0.30) and (1.55 ± 0.26) $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$; erythrocyte aggregation index was 3.38 ± 0.30 and 2.97 ± 0.19 ; low-shear viscosity was (10.13 ± 1.60) and (9.06 ± 1.19) $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$; high-shear viscosity was (5.96 ± 0.39) and (5.33 ± 0.31) $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$, with statistically significant differences between groups ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, CD3^+ in the control group and the treatment group was 57.76 ± 4.70 and 63.52 ± 5.46 ; CD4^+ was 33.29 ± 3.38 and 37.42 ± 3.68 ; $\text{CD4}^+/\text{CD8}^+$ was 1.43 ± 0.22 and 1.70 ± 0.30 ; immunoglobulin (Ig) G levels were (12.16 ± 1.12) and (10.23 ± 0.93) $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; IgA levels were (2.36 ± 0.23) and (2.11 ± 0.15) $\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, with statistically significant differences between groups (all $P < 0.05$). No significant adverse reactions occurred in either group during the treatment. **Conclusion** Retroauricular injection of dexamethasone sodium phosphate injection is markedly effective in the treatment of sudden deafness, and it has advantages in improving metabolomic differences, hemorheology and immune function.

Key words: dexamethasone sodium phosphate injection; sudden deafness; efficacy; metabolomics; hemorheology; immune function

突发性聋指72 h突然发生的不明原因感音神经性听力损失,常表现为听觉下降、耳周皮肤感觉异常、耳鸣、或伴有恶心呕吐、眩晕、睡眠障碍、焦虑不安等^[1]。相关数据调查显示,全球每年突发性聋的发生率为5~30人/10万,且发病率逐年上升并趋于年轻化^[2]。世界卫生组织调查显示无法有效治疗的突发性聋将对患者身心健康造成严重影响,其造成的听力

损失为第四大致残原因^[3]。地塞米松是现阶段突发性聋的主要治疗方法,可分为全身给药与耳后局部给药两种方式。临床调查发现:全身给药的治疗效果有限且易导致患者发生多种不良反应,而耳后局部用药具有持续时间长、峰值浓度出现时间缩短等优势,因此临床更倾向于采用耳后给药方式进行治疗^[4]。近年来随着代谢组学研究的不断发展,多种分析技术被

应用于疾病的诊断及预后生物标志物的探索中,既往有研究对突发性聋患者的血清代谢物进行分析,结果显示相关代谢物鞘氨醇、N4-乙酰胞苷等对于听力恢复具有良好的预测性^[5]。基于上述,本研究采用耳后注射地塞米松的方式对突发性聋患者进行治疗,并在前人研究的基础上对患者治疗前后的代谢组学差异进行分析。

材料、对象和方法

1 病例选择

2022年2月至2022年10月以本院收治的突发性聋患者入选为研究对象。同时收集同期于本院体检的10名健康志愿者体检资料纳入健康组。本研究经南京市中西医结合医院伦理委员会批准,伦理批号:2022024。

诊断与入选标准 ①符合《突发性聋诊断和治疗指南(2015)》中的诊断标准^[6],患者72 h以内突发感音神经性听力损失,至少在相邻的2个频率听力下降 ≥ 30 分贝;②首次发病且未进行任何治疗的患者;③病程 ≤ 1 个月的患者;④单侧发病的患者;⑤年龄超过18岁的患者。健康人群纳入标准:①年龄超过18岁者;②听力正常,无眩晕、耳鸣等症状者;③无突发性聋等儿科疾病史者;④近期未服用影响研究所涉及实验室指标者;⑤无脏器功能障碍、凝血功能障碍等全身性疾病者;⑥与纳入的突发性聋患者年龄、性别等相匹配者。

排除标准 ①经CT检查确认颞骨异常或骨膜不完整者;②合并有免疫功能障碍、凝血功能障碍、感染性疾病、血液疾病、脏器功能不全者;③合并有其他耳道疾病的患者;④发病前即患有心理、精神类疾病者。

2 药品、试剂与仪器

甲钴胺注射液,规格:1 mL/0.5 mg,生产批号:21112908,批准文号:国药准字H20055734,山东辰欣药业股份有限公司生产;己酮可可碱注射液,规格:100 mg,生产批号:02-220602,批准文号:国药准字H20031148,甘肃酒泉大得利制药股份有限公司生产;甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠,规格:40 mg,生产批号:N21103122,批准文号:H20030727,国药集团容生制药有限公司生产;地塞米松磷酸钠注射液,规格:1 mL/5 mg,生产批号:2203011,批准文号:国药准字H41020330,河南润弘制药股份有限公司生产;超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)试剂盒,均购自上海碧云天

生物技术股份有限公司。

Aster1066 纯音听力计,丹麦尔听美公司产品;LABOSPECT 008 AS全自动生化检测仪,日本株式会社日立高新技术产品;LBY-N6C血液流变检测仪,北京普丽生仪器有限公司产品;SUCCEEDER SA-7000血液流变检测仪,赛科希德公司产品;ExionLC AD型超快速高效液相色谱仪,日本Shimadzu公司产品;BD FACSCalibur流式细胞仪,贝克曼库尔特国际贸易有限公司产品;Triple ToF 5600+型高分辨质谱仪,美国AB SCIEX公司产品。

3 分组与治疗方法

将突发性聋患者,按照治疗方法分为对照组与试验组。所有患者均参照指南进行常规治疗,包括神经营养(甲钴胺注射液,500 μ g 静脉推注, *qd*)、微循环改善(己酮可可碱注射液,100 mg + 浓度为0.9%生理盐水250 mL 静脉滴注, *qd*)。对照组采用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠80 mg,静滴, *qd*,连用4 d,减为40 mg,再用4 d,减为20 mg,再用2 d。试验组在常规治疗基础上采用耳后注射地塞米松治疗,取患者患耳向上侧卧位,注射区域消毒后于耳廓后沟1/3处向外耳道上方进针,进针时垂直于注射部位,针头触及骨面时停止,确认无活动性出血、患者不适等异常后将5 mg药物缓慢注入,注射完毕后采用酒精棉球进行按压,每隔1日进行1次注射。2组患者均进行为期10日的治疗。

4 观察指标与疗效判定

代谢组学指标^[6-7] 比较突发性聋患者与健康人群的代谢组学差异,旨在分析疾病相关代谢紊乱情况;比较治疗有效与无效突发性聋患者的代谢组学差异,旨在分析听力恢复相关的代谢标志物。①采集突发性聋患者治疗前及治疗结束后次日的静脉血及健康人群早晨空腹静脉血5 mL,静脉血置于水平离心机内离心(3 000 $r \cdot \min^{-1}$, 5 min)。离心完毕后置超净台内收集血浆,标记患者相关信息后冻存于 -80°C 冰箱内。②每个血浆标本中各取40 μ L混合成质量控制(quality control, QC)样本。③血液样本前处理:向40 μ L血浆样本中加入160 μ L的冰乙腈,涡旋5 min后,两次高速离心(4°C , 14 000 $r \cdot \min^{-1}$, 15 min)后,取上清液,进行色谱-质谱(liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, LC-MS)分析。分析条件:色谱柱为Kinetex C_{18} ,柱温和进样器温度分别为 40°C 和 4°C 。流动相A和B分别为0.1%甲酸水溶液和乙腈,流速为0.4 $\text{mL} \cdot \min^{-1}$,血浆进样体积5 μ L,时间为0、1、19和20 min时流动相A分别为80%、70%、

70%和95%,流动相B分别为20%、30%、30%和5%。质谱条件:电喷雾离子源(electrospray ionization, ESI),采用正、负离子监测模式,雾化气 Gas1:50 psi;辅助加热气 Gas2:50 psi;气帘气 Curtain Gas:30 psi;离子源温度 550℃;正负电压:5 500 V/-4 500 V;去簇电压 DP: ± 80 V;一级 MS 扫描范围 100-1 000 Da;动态背景扣除模式;为获得丰富的二级碎片离子信息,对 100-350 Da、350-600 Da 和 600-1 000 Da 的母离子分别施加 30 V、50 V 和 80 V 碰撞能,碰撞能分散度 15 V。

分别于治疗前及治疗结束后抽取患者空腹静脉血,采用全自动生化检测仪对患者载脂蛋白(apolipoprotein, apo)α、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL)、apo-A、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)进行检测,采用放射免疫法对 SOD 进行检测,采用硫代巴比妥酸比色法对 MDA 进行检测,检测过程严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

听力恢复情况^[8] 分别于治疗前及治疗结束后进行纯音听阈检测,采用纯音听力计检测患者在 0.5、1.0、2.0、4.0 kHz 频率下的听阈变化。

血液流变学指标^[8] 分别于治疗前及治疗结束后采用血液流变检测仪进行血液流变学指标检测,抽取患者空腹静脉血检测血浆黏度、红细胞聚集指数、低切/高切黏度、红细胞压积。

免疫功能指标^[9] 分别于治疗前及治疗结束后分别采用流式细胞仪与全自动免疫分析仪进行细胞及体液免疫指标检测,抽取患者静脉血检测 T 淋巴细胞亚群:分化抗原簇(cluster of differentiation, CD)3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平及免疫球蛋白(immunoglobulin, Ig)G、IgM、IgA 水平。

疗效判定^[10] 根据指南对 2 组疗效进行评价,其中听觉恢复至未患病前水平或与健康耳朵听觉无差别则判定为痊愈;受损听力提升超过 30 dB 判定为显效;15 dB < 受损听力提升 ≤ 30 dB 判定为有效;受损听力提升不超过 15 dB 则判定为无效,治疗有效率 = 1 - 无效患者数/总例数 × 100%。

安全性评价 对 2 组治疗期间发生的不良反应进行记录,包括局部反应(感染、血肿、注射部位疼痛等)以及全身反应(失眠、胃部不适、情绪激动等)。

5 统计学处理

用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计处理,计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2 组组间比较、组内比较分别采用独立样本及配对样本 *t* 检验;计数资料用率(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确概率。

结 果

1 一般资料

本研究共入组 80 例突发性聋患者,其中对照组 38 例,试验组 42 例。2 组患者年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、心率、血压、患病部位、听力曲线类型、患病时间等一般资料比较在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),组间具有可比性,见表 1。

表 1 2 组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in two groups

Item	Control group (<i>n</i> = 38)	Treatment group (<i>n</i> = 42)
Age (year, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	43.61 ± 6.94	44.03 ± 7.22
Gender (M/F)	18/20	19/23
Affected ear (left ear/right ear)	31/7	33/9
Body mass index ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.61 ± 2.05	23.86 ± 2.21
Heart rate ($\text{time} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	78.65 ± 6.49	79.17 ± 8.13
Blood pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		
Systolic blood pressure	116.98 ± 9.86	117.34 ± 10.33
Diastolic blood pressure	80.61 ± 6.59	81.07 ± 6.28
Course of disease (day, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.94 ± 0.91	4.11 ± 0.84
Degree of hearing loss (mild/moderate/severe)	18/14/6	19/15/8
Type of acoustic curve (low-frequency descending type/high-frequency descending type/flat type/total deafness)	4/6/22/6	5/7/24/6

Control group: On the basis of conventional treatment, methylprednisolone sodium succinate 80 mg was administered intravenously once a day for 4 consecutive days, then reduced to 40 mg. After another 4 days, it was reduced to 20 mg; Treatment group: Retroauricular injection of dexamethasone on the basis of conventional treatment, 5 mg each time, with an injection every other day.

2 2 组患者代谢组学差异

为初步探索突发性聋患者的代谢情况,我们首先将其与小规模的健康人群($n = 10$)进行对比。初步分析结果发现,与健康人群相比,突发性聋患者治疗前共有 11 种代谢物显著升高,18 种代谢物显著降低,见表 2、图 1。这些差异提示突发性聋患者可能伴随代谢紊乱。其中升高最多的 4 种代谢物是抗坏血酸、牛磺熊脱氧胆酸、D-泛酸、葡萄糖二酸。降低最多的代谢物为溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺、香草酸。在治疗后突发性聋患者内部,突发性聋治疗后有效组较无效组共有 37 种代谢物显著升高,8 种代谢物显著降低。升高最多的 3 种代谢物是 L-亮氨酸、十一烷酰基肉碱、月桂烯酰肉碱。降低最多的 3 种代谢物为 L-组氨酸、2-吡

啉基乙酸、D-泛酸,见表3。2组治疗前血清代谢组学指标比较在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);2组治疗后SOD均显著上升,试验组显著高于对照组,MDA均显著下降,观察组显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),2组apo- α 、LDL、apo-A、HDL比较在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表4。

3 2组患者听力恢复情况比较

2组治疗后不同频率听阈值均较治疗前显著下降,试验组显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表5。

4 2组患者血液流变学指标的比较

2组治疗后血液流变学指标:血浆黏度、红细胞聚集指数、低切黏度、高切黏度均较治疗前显著下降,试

验组显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),2组红细胞压积比较在统计学差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表6。

5 2组患者免疫功能的比较

2组治疗后细胞免疫指标:CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺均较治疗前显著上升,试验组显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),体液免疫指标:IgG、IgA均较治疗前显著下降,试验组显著低于对照组,2组IgM比较在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表7。

6 2组患者疗效的比较

试验组治疗有效率为80.95%(34例/42例)显著高于对照组的57.89%(22例/38例)($P<0.05$),见表8。

表2 健康人群与突聋治疗前患者的代谢物含量比较

Table 2 Comparison of metabolite contents between healthy individuals and patients with sudden deafness before treatment

Metabolite	HMDB	Formula	VIP	Fold Change [#]
Ascorbic acid	HMDB0000044	C6H8O6	1.02	0.32 [*]
Taurodeoxycholic acid	HMDB0000896	C26H45NO6S	1.50	0.40 [*]
D-Pantothenic acid	HMDB0000210	C9H17NO5	1.17	0.46 [*]
Glucaric acid	HMDB0000663	C6H10O8	1.37	0.46 ^{**}
Butyric acid	HMDB0000039	C4H8O2	1.46	0.51 [*]
Taurocholic acid	HMDB0000036	C26H45NO7S	1.15	0.52 ^{**}
Adenine	HMDB0000034	C5H5N5	1.23	0.53 ^{**}
LysoPI(20:4)	HMDB0061690	C29H49O12P	1.14	0.57 ^{**}
L-Methionine	HMDB0000696	C5H11NO2S	1.09	0.61 ^{**}
L-Asparagine	HMDB0000168	C4H8N2O3	1.12	0.65 [*]
Hexanoylcarnitine	HMDB0000756	C13H25NO4	1.70	0.72 ^{**}
Stearoylethanolamide	HMDB0013078	C20H41NO2	1.05	1.26 [*]
Tetradecadienoylcarnitine	HMDB0240756	C21H37NO4	1.31	1.30 [*]
Lactic acid	HMDB0000190	C3H6O3	1.14	1.31 ^{**}
Azelaic acid	HMDB0000784	C9H16O4	1.30	1.34 [*]
LysoPI(18:1)	HMDB0061693	C27H51O12P	1.11	1.37 ^{**}
MG(18:3)	HMDB0011570	C21H36O4	1.37	1.38 [*]
Sphingosine	HMDB0000252	C18H37NO2	1.29	1.42 [*]
Creatinine	HMDB0000562	C4H7N3O	1.14	1.47 ^{**}
Phthalic acid	HMDB0002107	C8H6O4	1.39	1.53 [*]
Taurine	HMDB0000251	C2H7NO3S	1.36	1.58 [*]
Dehydroisoandrosterone sulfate	HMDB0001032	C19H28O5S	1.86	1.59 [*]
LysoPE(18:1)	HMDB0011506	C23H46NO7P	1.40	1.72 ^{**}
Pyridine	HMDB0000926	C5H5N	1.49	1.76 ^{**}
LysoPS(18:1)	HMDB0240603	C24H46NO9P	1.53	1.81 [*]
Cortisone	HMDB0002802	C21H28O5	2.00	1.86 [*]
LysoPE(18:0)	HMDB0011130	C23H48NO7P	1.72	1.90 ^{**}
Vanillic acid	HMDB0000484	C8H8O4	2.21	2.00 ^{**}
LysoPE(20:5)	HMDB0011519	C25H42NO7P	2.76	4.14 ^{**}

VIP: Variable importance in projection; #: Healthy individuals/patients with sudden deafness before treatment; Compared with healthy people, ^{*} $P<0.05$, ^{**} $P<0.01$

表3 突发性聋治疗后有效组与无效组代谢物含量比较

Table 3 Comparison of the content of metabolites between the effective group and the ineffective group after the treatment for sudden deafness

Metabolite	HMDB	Formula	Fold Change [#]	Metabolite	HMDB	Formula	Fold Change [#]
L - Histidine	HMDB0000177	C6H9N3O2	0.24 **	Nicotinamide	HMDB0001406	C6H6N2O	1.45 *
2 - Pyridylacetic acid	HMDB0060722	C7H7NO2	0.26 *	Palmitoleic acid	HMDB0003229	C16H30O2	1.48 *
D - Pantothenic acid	HMDB0000210	C9H17NO5	0.33 *	Palmitoylcarnitine	HMDB0000222	C23H45NO4	1.50 *
Glycocholic acid	HMDB0000138	C26H43NO6	0.47 *	Oleic acid	HMDB0000207	C18H34O2	1.51 *
Glucaric acid	HMDB0000663	C6H10O8	0.55 *	LysoPE(24:6)	HMDB0011529	C29H48NO7P	1.54 *
Glutamic acid	HMDB0000014	C5H9NO4	0.57 *	Stearoylethanolamide	HMDB0013078	C20H41NO2	1.55 **
Uridine	HMDB0000296	C9H12N2O6	0.72 *	Stearic acid	HMDB0000827	C18H36O2	1.55 *
Tetradecanedioic acid	HMDB0000872	C14H26O4	0.75 *	Oleoylcarnitine	HMDB0005065	C25H47NO4	1.70 *
LysoPE(20:2)	HMDB0011513	C25H48NO7P	1.21 *	LysoPA(22:6)	HMDB0114755	C25H39O7P	1.72 *
Dibutyl phthalate	HMDB0033244	C16H22O4	1.22 *	Adrenic acid	HMDB0002226	C22H36O2	1.73 *
LysoPC(18:0)	HMDB0010384	C26H54NO7P	1.22 *	Sphingosine	HMDB0000252	C18H37NO2	1.73 **
LysoPE(18:0)	HMDB0011130	C23H48NO7P	1.23 *	Heptanoylcarnitine	HMDB0013238	C14H27NO4	1.87 *
LysoPC(18:1)	HMDB0010385	C26H52NO7P	1.25 *	MG(18:3)	HMDB0011570	C21H36O4	1.87 **
LysoPC(20:5)	HMDB0010397	C28H48NO7P	1.25 *	Docosahexanoic acid	HMDB0244316	C22H32O2	2.04 *
Hexadecadienoic acid	HMDB0302694	C16H28O2	1.26 *	Tetradecadienecarnitine	HMDB0013331	C21H37NO4	2.09 *
LysoPA(16:0)	HMDB0007853	C19H39O7P	1.27 *	Creatinine	HMDB0000562	C4H7N3O	2.18 *
LysoPC(18:2)	HMDB0010386	C26H50NO7P	1.28 *	Tetradecenoylcarnitine	HMDB0258884	C21H39NO4	2.18 *
LysoPC(16:0)	HMDB0010382	C24H50NO7P	1.30 *	Progesterone	HMDB0001830	C21H30O2	2.19 *
Palmitic acid	HMDB0000220	C16H32O2	1.37 *	Eicosenoic acid	HMDB0002231	C20H38O2	2.43 *
Phytosphingosine	HMDB0004610	C18H39NO3	1.39 **	Dodecenoylcarnitine	HMDB0251567	C19H35NO4	2.63 *
LysoPA(18:2)	HMDB0007856	C21H39O7P	1.40 *	Undecanoylcarnitine	HMDB0013321	C18H35NO4	2.85 *
LysoPI(18:1)	HMDB0061693	C27H51O12P	1.40 *	L - Leucine	HMDB0000687	C6H13NO2	4.98 *
LysoPC(22:6)	HMDB0010404	C30H50NO7P	1.44 *				

[#]: Effective group/ineffective group after treatment of sudden deafness; Compared with ineffective group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

表4 2组患者血清代谢指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum metabolic indicators in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control group($n = 38$)		Treatment group($n = 42$)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
apo - α (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹)	0.24 $\pm$ 0.06	0.22 $\pm$ 0.05	0.23 $\pm$ 0.04	0.22 $\pm$ 0.02
LDL (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹)	2.79 $\pm$ 0.59	2.71 $\pm$ 0.55	2.74 $\pm$ 0.53	2.72 $\pm$ 0.46
apo - A (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹)	1.30 $\pm$ 0.27	1.22 $\pm$ 0.24	1.29 $\pm$ 0.30	1.24 $\pm$ 0.22
HDL (mmol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹)	1.33 $\pm$ 0.28	1.27 $\pm$ 0.23	1.31 $\pm$ 0.20	1.26 $\pm$ 0.15
SOD (μ g $\cdot$ L ⁻¹)	75.88 $\pm$ 13.32	94.65 $\pm$ 14.06 [#]	76.13 $\pm$ 12.94	99.72 $\pm$ 13.56 ^{#*}
MDA (μ mol $\cdot$ L ⁻¹)	5.76 $\pm$ 0.61	4.36 $\pm$ 0.51 [#]	5.90 $\pm$ 0.55	3.94 $\pm$ 0.40 ^{#*}

LDL: Low density lipoprotein; HDL: High density lipoprotein; SOD: Superoxide dismutase; MDA: Malondialdehyde; Compared with the control group at the same time, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with before treatment in the same group, [#] $P < 0.05$.

表5 2组患者听力恢复情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, dB)

Table 5 Comparison of hearing levels in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control group($n = 38$)		Treatment group($n = 42$)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
0.5 kHz (dB)	64.35 $\pm$ 7.16	49.82 $\pm$ 7.03 [#]	65.53 $\pm$ 7.62	43.69 $\pm$ 5.38 ^{#*}
1.0 kHz (dB)	69.98 $\pm$ 8.49	58.14 $\pm$ 7.39 [#]	71.10 $\pm$ 7.73	46.33 $\pm$ 6.25 ^{#*}
2.0 kHz (dB)	72.60 $\pm$ 8.04	60.05 $\pm$ 8.23 [#]	73.36 $\pm$ 7.28	49.51 $\pm$ 5.30 ^{#*}
4.0 kHz (dB)	77.41 $\pm$ 8.55	62.29 $\pm$ 8.14 [#]	77.96 $\pm$ 8.25	51.36 $\pm$ 5.87 ^{#*}

Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with before treatment in the same group, [#] $P < 0.05$.

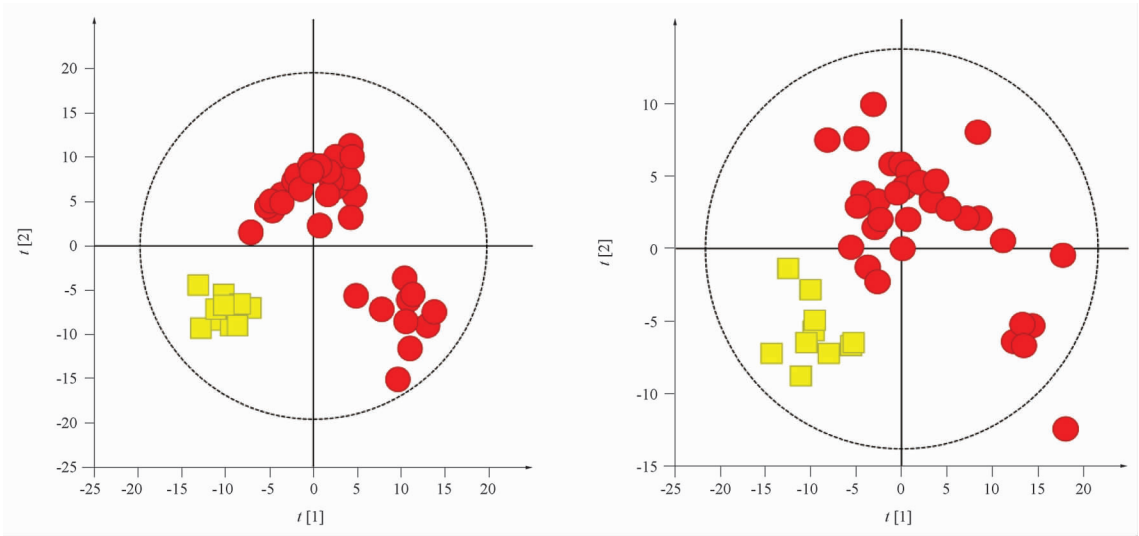


图 1 突发性聋患者与健康人群的代谢组学离子模式 PLS - DA 得分图

Figure 1 PLS - DA score plot of metabolomic ion patterns between patients with sudden deafness and healthy controls
(左:正离子;右:负离子;黄色正方形:健康人群,红色圆形:治疗前突发性聋患者)
(Left panel: Positive ions; Right panel: Negative ions; Yellow squares: Healthy controls, Red circles: Pre - treatment sudden deafness patients)

表 6 2 组患者血液流变学指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 6 Comparison of hemorheological indexes in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control group(<i>n</i> = 38)		Treatment group(<i>n</i> = 42)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Plasma viscosity(mPa · s)	2. 66 ± 0. 31	2. 12 ± 0. 30 [#]	2. 63 ± 0. 40	1. 55 ± 0. 26 ^{* #}
Erythrocyte aggregation index	4. 99 ± 0. 29	3. 38 ± 0. 30 [#]	4. 90 ± 0. 33	2. 97 ± 0. 19 ^{* #}
Low - shear viscosity(mPa · s)	11. 91 ± 2. 36	10. 13 ± 1. 60 [#]	11. 13 ± 2. 02	9. 06 ± 1. 19 ^{* #}
Hematokrit	44. 99 ± 1. 20	43. 26 ± 1. 23 [#]	45. 23 ± 1. 06	42. 87 ± 0. 93 [#]
High - shear viscosity(mPa · s)	6. 41 ± 0. 44	5. 96 ± 0. 39 [#]	6. 44 ± 0. 40	5. 33 ± 0. 31 ^{* #}

Compared with control group, ^{*} *P* < 0. 05; Compared with before treatment in the same group, [#] *P* < 0. 05.

表 7 2 组患者免疫功能的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 7 Comparison of immune function in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control group(<i>n</i> = 38)		Treatment group(<i>n</i> = 42)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Cellular immunity				
CD3 ⁺	53. 84 ± 4. 22	57. 76 ± 4. 70 [#]	54. 11 ± 4. 06	63. 52 ± 5. 46 ^{* #}
CD4 ⁺	27. 05 ± 2. 59	33. 29 ± 3. 38 [#]	27. 39 ± 2. 31	37. 42 ± 3. 68 ^{* #}
CD4 ⁺ / CD8 ⁺	1. 11 ± 0. 16	1. 43 ± 0. 22 [#]	1. 06 ± 0. 18	1. 70 ± 0. 30 ^{* #}
Humoral immunity				
IgG(g · L ⁻¹)	13. 91 ± 1. 33	12. 16 ± 1. 12 [#]	14. 12 ± 1. 24	10. 23 ± 0. 93 ^{* #}
IgM(g · L ⁻¹)	1. 30 ± 0. 31	1. 26 ± 0. 35	1. 28 ± 0. 33	1. 25 ± 0. 30
IgA(g · L ⁻¹)	2. 79 ± 0. 25	2. 36 ± 0. 23 [#]	2. 85 ± 0. 20	2. 11 ± 0. 15 ^{* #}

IgG: Immunoglobulin G; IgM: Immunoglobulin M; IgA: Immunoglobulin A; Compared with the Control group, ^{*} *P* < 0. 05; Compared with the same group before treatment, [#] *P* < 0. 05.

7 安全性评价

2组治疗期间均未发生显著不良反应,2组中均有患者出现注射部位轻微疼痛红肿与轻度失眠情况,其中试验组3例(7.14%),其中注射部位轻微疼痛红肿1例,轻度失眠2例,对照组5例(13.16%),其中注射部位轻微疼痛红肿2例,轻度失眠3例,患者注射结束后几分钟自行缓解、睡眠无影响,未给予特殊治疗。2组不良反应发生率比较在统计学上差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表8 2组患者疗效的比较($n, \%$)

Table 8 Comparison of efficacy in two groups ($n, \%$)

Item	Control group ($n=38$)	Treatment group ($n=42$)
Cured	2(5.26)	6(14.29)
Markedly effective	8(21.05)	15(35.71)
Effective	12(31.58)	13(30.95)
Ineffective	16(42.11)	8(19.05)
Total effective rate	22(57.89)	34(80.95)*

Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$

讨 论

突发性聋为一种神经性听力损失疾病,在耳鼻喉科相关疾病中较为常见,若未得到及时治疗导致患者听力永久丧失将对患者日常生活造成严重影响^[11]。一项流行病学调查显示该病在 ≥ 60 岁的老年群体中发病率较高,而老年患者对用药安全性需求更高,使治疗难度进一步增大^[12]。相关研究认为内耳微循环障碍是突发性聋的重要发病机制:当患者内耳微循环发生障碍时组织缺血、缺氧并造成血管痉挛及血栓,致使突发性聋的发生,由此可推测,采用地塞米松治疗对微循环情况进行改善对于突发性聋的治疗有促进作用^[13]。鉴于疗效与安全性考虑,本研究采用耳后注射地塞米松的方式对患者进行治疗,以期提升突发性聋治疗效果提供新思路。

结果显示,耳后注射地塞米松对于改善患者症状具有显著效果。究其原因,地塞米松可发挥基因组效应,广泛分布于螺旋神经节及Corti器的地塞米松结合胞质中的受体并被活化成为活化分子(二聚体),在细胞核中与特异性位点进行结合,调节基因表达,发挥激活转录因子、提升溶酶体膜稳定性、抑制炎症等效应从而改善症状^[14-15]。既往有相似研究发现:药

物通过圆窗膜后期浓度从底部至顶部逐渐降低,不同频率的听力改善情况以高频听力恢复效果最优,其后依次递减,本研究结果与其结论相似^[16]。相关病理学研究表明,当血液循环出现障碍时,供氧量及耳蜗张力下降进而打破抗凝功能、凝血功能与纤溶之间的平衡,导致红细胞变形能力下降、血液黏度增加进而导致微循环障碍,致使突发性聋发生^[9-10,17]。本研究通过分析血液流变学指标对耳循环进行观察,结果显示两组治疗后血液流变学指标均得到改善,与上述结果基本相符。地塞米松改善血液流变学的机制为通过改变中性粒细胞黏附能力及变形能力、红细胞聚集情况,从而降低中性粒细胞坏死数量、改善血液流变学。

本研究对代谢组学进行分析,结果显示耳后注射地塞米松对于代谢紊乱具有一定的改善效果。代谢组学分析结果显示,患者治疗前抗环血酸以及牛磺熊脱氧胆酸升高,这可能为一种代偿性保护反应。螺旋神经节神经元以及内耳毛细胞对于氧化损伤具有较高的敏感性,当上述指标上升时,损伤持续存在,代偿机制无法维持内耳微环境稳定进而导致听力损伤。在治疗有效的患者中,月桂烯酰肉碱、L-亮氨酸等代谢物水平显著升高,由此可推测线粒体功能恢复、能量代谢重新编程为听力恢复的关键。月桂烯酰肉碱为脂肪酸 β 氧化过程的产物,可反映脂肪酸氧化活跃情况;L-亮氨酸则为合成蛋白质的关键原料。当为患者注射地塞米松后,内耳细胞线粒体功能得以恢复,线粒体氧化磷酸化过程活跃,因此月桂烯酰肉碱等酰基肉碱升高。国内外研究结果显示,脂质代谢异常可对血液流变性及内耳微循环造成影响,过高的脂质水平可使血管内径缩小,对耳蜗输送血氧的能力造成损害进而导致听力受损^[8,18]。本研究的代谢组学结果从分子层面为“内耳微循环障碍”学说提供了证据。研究中发现突发性聋患者溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺水平降低,作为细胞膜磷脂的重要成分,其具有调节炎症反应、维持细胞膜稳定性的作用。当其水平下降时,表明患者体内可能存在炎症反应以及细胞膜代谢紊乱,进而对红细胞膜能力造成影响,导致血液流变学改变。由此,我们可以推测溶血磷脂酰乙醇胺水平下降可能为连接血液流变学、脂质代谢甚至内耳微循环的潜在指标,但此结论仍有待后续进一步探究。且需要注意的是,由于健康对照组的样本量有限,本研究针对健康人群与患者之间代谢物差异的研究更多为具有提示意义的初步探究,后续需更大样

本量的研究做进一步分析。

此外,本研究对2组免疫功能指标进行比较,结果提示耳后注射地塞米松在改善患者免疫功能方面具有一定优势。究其原因:地塞米松可对机体免疫反应进行抑制,下调受体与相关免疫蛋白结合的能力,因此体液免疫指标水平得到改善^[19]。既往有研究表明大剂量及长时间全身应用激素类药物可导致多种不良反应,而本研究治疗期间未发生显著不良反应,安全性较好^[20]。本研究采用的耳后地塞米松注射方案(5 mg/次,间隔1日注射1次,疗程10日)是综合前期临床实践以及权威文献的选择,结果显示该方案安全有效,但由于本次研究所测数据均为治疗十日后的即时数据,导致结果可能存在一定偏倚,且该方案针对不同群体的疗效可能存在差异,后续将通过延长观察时间至患者治疗后的1~3个月以及精准纳入最佳获益人群并对该方案的最佳使用剂量与疗程做进一步分析。

本研究提示:突发性聋患者采用耳后注射地塞米松的方式进行治疗效果显著,还具有改善代谢组学差异、血液流变学及免疫功能的作用,安全性较高,具有良好的临床应用价值。但本研究对于代谢组学差异的研究较少,导致结果存在一定局限性,后续将进一步深入分析经耳后注射地塞米松突发性聋患者代谢组学差异。

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