

强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光治疗黄褐斑疗效观察

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【摘要】目的:探讨强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光治疗黄褐斑的疗效。**方法:**60例患者按治疗方法不同分成3组:强脉冲光组、Nd:YAG激光组、联合组(强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光组),每组20例患者,观察3组患者疗效和副作用。**结果:**3组之间疗效两两比较采用Mann-Whitney秩和检验,强脉冲光组和激光组疗效无显著差异,而联合组疗效显著好于强脉冲光组($Z=7.123, P=0.024$)和激光组($Z=6.024, P=0.030$)。3组患者治疗后均无出现色素沉着加重、色素脱失病等不良反应。强脉冲光组和激光组的满意度无显著差异,而联合组的满意度显著好于强脉冲光组($Z=7.361, P=0.029$)和激光组($Z=6.831, P=0.027$)。**结论:**强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光治疗黄褐斑是一种安全有效的治疗方法,值得临床推广。

【关键词】黄褐斑;强脉冲光;Nd:YAG激光;联合治疗

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Therapeutic efficacy of intense pulsed light combined with Nd: YAG laser for treatment of chloasma

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of intense pulsed light combined with Nd:YAG laser in the treatment of melasma. Methods According to different treatment methods, 60 patients were divided into 3 groups, namely intense pulsed light group, Nd: YAG laser group and combined treatment group (intense pulsed light combined with Nd: YAG laser group), with 20 patients in each group. The therapeutic efficacies and side effects of 3 groups were observed. Results The results of Mann-Whitney rank sum test for pairwise comparison on therapeutic efficacy showed that there was no significant difference between intense pulsed light group and laser group, and that the therapeutic efficacy of combined treatment group was significantly higher than that of intense pulsed light group ($Z=7.123, P=0.024$) and laser group ($Z=6.024, P=0.030$). All 60 patients had no adverse reactions such as aggravation of pigmentation and depigmentation disease. No significant difference was found in the degree of satisfaction between intense pulsed light group and laser group, but the degree of satisfaction of combined treatment group was significantly higher than that of the intense pulsed light group ($Z=7.361, P=0.029$) and laser group ($Z=6.831, P=0.027$). Conclusion Intense pulse light combined with Nd:YAG laser which is a safe and effective treatment method for melasma is worthy of clinical promotion.

Keywords: melasma; intense pulsed light; Nd:YAG laser; combined treatment

前言

黄褐斑是亚洲女性常见的一种色素沉着障碍疾病,虽然发现紫外线损伤或激素因素会使皮损诱发或加重,但确切的病因仍不清楚^[1]。黄褐斑是一种复

发性疾病,非侵入性治疗(如局部用药或口服用药)很难治愈这种疾病,同时伴随着炎症后色素沉着以及黄褐斑加重的患者,传统激光治疗黄褐斑无法获得较为满意的效果^[2]。近年来强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光组合在治疗黄褐斑上取得了较好的治疗效果^[3-4],现将我科近期应用两种治疗仪联合治疗黄褐斑的效果汇报如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

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学西京皮肤医院学第一附属医院皮肤科就诊的60例患者。将60例患者按治疗方法不同分成3组:强脉冲光组、Nd:YAG激光组、联合组(强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光组),每组20例患者。纳入标准:患者年龄18~60岁,符合中国黄褐斑诊疗专家共识中的黄褐斑诊断标准^[5]。排除标准:(1)患有全身慢性或炎症性疾病;(2)恶性肿瘤患者;(3)光敏性或拒绝使用激光仪器治疗患者;(4)妊娠和母乳喂养;(5)使用含氢醌、α-羟基酸和/或视黄酸的外用制剂的患者;(6)过去3个月内接触过任何其他激光或化学去皮剂的受试者;(7)近1月有暴晒史,黄褐斑加重者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 设备仪器以及治疗参数 (1)强脉冲光治疗仪:采用美国科医人M22超光子(AOPT)治疗仪。光斑:15 mm×35 mm;8 mm×15 mm。脉宽4~20 ms(自由调节精确到0.5 ms),脉冲延迟5~150 ms(自由调节精确到0.5 ms),能量密度10~56 J/cm²,最大能量≥35 J/cm²,波长:400~1 200 nm。根据患者个体化原则适当调配参数。(2)Q开关Nd治疗仪:采用德国欧洲之星激光公司研发的Qx-Max激光仪。激光波长:1 064 nm,最高能量密度≥12 J/cm²,重复频率:0.5~10.0 Hz;光斑尺寸:8 mm。

1.2.2 治疗方法 强脉冲光组:仅使用强脉冲光治疗仪进行治疗,在清洁皮肤后立即进行,无需使用表面麻醉,并按照仪器使用规范进行治疗,每3周进行1次治疗,共治疗5次,治疗后用冰袋冷敷30 min。Nd:YAG激光组:仅使用Q开关Nd:YAG 1 064 nm治疗手具进行治疗,每周进行1次治疗,共治疗5次。部分惧怕疼痛的患者可使用复方利多卡因乳膏外敷40 min后进行治疗。联合组(强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光组):先用强脉冲光治疗仪进行治疗,对于眉间、眼睑及对强脉冲光治疗不敏感的皮损行Nd:YAG激光治疗,每3~4周进行1次治疗,共3次强脉冲光和2次Nd:YAG激光治疗,两种仪器治疗时的参数及方法均与单一仪器治疗相同。

1.3 疗效评价

治愈:色斑消退面积≥90%,颜色基本消退;显效:色斑消退面积60%~89%;有效:色斑消退面积30%~59%;无效:色斑消退面积30%以下。显效率=(治愈例数+显效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.4 满意度调查

对所有患者进行满意度调查,分为满意(>80分)、基本满意(60~79分)、不满意(<59分)。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS23.0进行统计分析,符合正态分布的定量资料用均数±标准差表示,采用t检验。3组之

间疗效比较采用Mann-Whitney秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料比较

强脉冲光组患者中男性1例,女性19例,平均年龄(43.47±13.13)岁,平均褐斑存在时间(2.97±6.37)年;Nd:YAG激光组患者中男性2例,女性18例,平均年龄(44.33±12.54)岁,平均褐斑存在时间(3.33±6.22)年;联合组患者中男性1例,女性19例,平均年龄(42.92±12.01)岁,平均褐斑存在时间(3.26±6.22)年。3组对象在性别、年龄、褐斑存在时间方面均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

2.2 治疗效果比较

强脉冲光组治愈6例、显效6例、有效8例、无效0例,显效率60%;Nd:YAG激光组治愈6例、显效7例、有效6例、无效1例,显效率65%;联合组治愈11例、显效6例、有效3例、无效0例,显效率85%。3组之间疗效两两比较采用Mann-Whitney秩和检验,强脉冲光组和激光组的疗效无显著差异,而联合组疗效显著好于强脉冲光组($Z=7.123, P=0.024$)和激光组($Z=6.024, P=0.030$)。

2.3 不良反应比较

在最后一次治疗后,随访半年,观察所有患者的不良反应。所有60例患者治疗后均无出现色素沉着加重、色素脱失病等不良反应。

2.3 满意度比较

强脉冲光组满意10例、基本满意7例、不满意3例;Nd:YAG激光组满意9例、基本满意10例、不满意1例;联合组满意14例、基本满意5例、不满意1例。3组之间两两比较采用Mann-Whitney秩和检验,强脉冲光组和激光组的满意度无显著差异,而联合组的满意度显著高于强脉冲光组($Z=7.361, P=0.029$)和激光组($Z=6.831, P=0.027$)。

3 讨 论

随着生活条件不断进步,国内外黄褐斑患者的需求急剧增加,新设备和新治疗技术也不断出现,其中强脉冲光^[6-7]和Nd:YAG激光治疗^[8-9]是目前两种重要的治疗手段,它们是两种非破坏性光源,治疗黄褐斑的效果相对较好,在临幊上应用较广。

强脉冲光治疗黄褐斑的机制尚不完全清楚,目前主要是认为强脉冲光可以使黄褐斑中的色素吸收能量^[10],使得色素被破坏、裂解、脱落,这一系列的变化很可能是由热传导引起的凝固性坏死引起的^[11];由于强脉冲光短时间内产生非相干光,因此强脉冲

光产生的光的目标是色素沉着的任何区域,产生的热量不仅仅限于黑色素细胞,但是该仪器的治疗探头较大,部分位置(如眉间、眼睑等)不能较好地应用^[12]。Nd:YAG激光的出现较强脉冲光晚,后来慢慢被证明是治疗黄褐斑的有效方法^[13]。该技术利用的是选择性光热分解原理,能量可以集中释放,使得黄褐斑中的色素瞬间爆破,但是该技术有较高的复发率,以及部分患者容易有炎性色素沉着等问题^[14]。因此这两种设备的结合可以提供一种互补的方法,越来越多的研究证明这是治疗黄褐斑的良好选择^[15-16]。联合组方法为3次强脉冲光和2次Nd:YAG激光联合治疗,联合组显效率高达85%,该组患者的色斑明显变淡,临床症状明显改善;而强脉冲光组和Nd:YAG激光组显效率只有60%和65%,证明强脉冲光和Nd:YAG激光的联合治疗疗效确切,比两种方法单独治疗的效果更加理想。随访半年,3组患者均没有出现不良反应,说明具有较高的安全性。

综上所述,强脉冲光联合Nd:YAG激光治疗黄褐斑是一种安全有效的治疗方法,具有起效早、效果显著和灵活性好的特点。本研究的局限性包括样本量小和相对较短的随访期,长期临床疗效和安全性也应进一步研究。

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