

小儿失神癫痫 (CAE) 的临床特征及评价药物的疗效

周晓静 杨双双 李晓敏

邯郸市妇幼保健院 河北 邯郸 056000

【摘要】：目的：探讨分析小儿失神癫痫的临床特征，并评价药物治疗的效果。方法：本次研究选取我院 2020 年 1 月到 2022 年 1 月期间收治的 30 例小儿失神癫痫患儿为研究对象，观察小儿的临床症状以及表现，对其采用拉莫三嗪治疗，观察对其治疗效果。结果：30 例患儿中，18 例表现为复杂失神，12 例表现为简单失神。其中，15 例患儿以自动症为主，5 例患儿以失张力为主，4 例患儿以肌阵挛为主，3 例患儿以局部肌强直为主，3 例患儿以植物神经发作为主。全部患儿均接受连续 6 个月的拉莫三嗪治疗，20 例患儿痊愈，7 例患儿病情好转，3 例患儿治疗无效；其中，1 例患儿出现头痛，1 例患儿出现皮疹，2 例患儿出现嗜睡。比较患儿治疗前、后的各项免疫指标，治疗后优于治疗前 ($P>0.05$)。结论：小儿失神癫痫的临床特征主要表现为简单失神以及复杂失神，其发病时的表现比较复杂，主要为自动症、失张力、肌阵挛等。通过采用拉莫三嗪药物对患者进行治疗的效果较为理想，可以使其病情得到控制，并显著改善其免疫功能，虽然部分患儿在用药治疗时出现不良反应，但在其耐受范围内，均能够遵照医嘱完成用药治疗。

【关键词】：小儿失神癫痫；临床特征；药物疗效；不良反应

Clinical Features and Efficacy of Evaluated Drugs in Pediatric Absence Epilepsy(CAE)

Xiaojing Zhou Shuangshuang Yang Xiaomin Li

Handan Maternal and Child Health Hospital Hebei Handan 056000

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the clinical characteristics of children with absence epilepsy and evaluate the effect of drug therapy. Methods: In this study, 30 children with absence epilepsy who were admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to January 2022 were selected as the research objects, and the clinical symptoms and manifestations of children were observed. They were treated with lamotrigine, and the therapeutic effect was observed. Results: Among the 30 children, 18 showed complex absence and 12 showed simple absence. Among them, 15 children mainly suffered from automatism, 5 children mainly suffered from dystonia, 4 children mainly suffered from myoclonus, 3 children mainly suffered from local myotonia, and 3 children mainly suffered from autonomic nervous seizures. All children received lamotrigine treatment for 6 months, 20 children recovered, 7 children improved, 3 children did not respond to treatment; Among them, 1 child developed headache, 1 child developed rash, and 2 children developed somnolence. The immune indexes before and after treatment were better than those before treatment ($P>0.05$). Conclusion: The clinical features of children's absence epilepsy are mainly simple absence and complex absence. The manifestations of children's absence epilepsy are relatively complex, mainly including automatism, dystonia, muscle spasm, etc. The treatment effect of patients with lamotrigine is ideal, which can control their condition and significantly improve their immune function. Although some children have adverse reactions during drug treatment, they can complete drug treatment according to the doctor's instructions within their tolerance.

Keywords: Infantile absence epilepsy; Clinical features; Drug efficacy; Adverse effects

[2]

1 资料和方法

1.1

[1]	2020	1	2022	1
30	13	17	4	11
	6	4	2.2	s=0.3
				7.5 s=1.3

P 0.05 1
 6 1

		$\bar{x} \pm s$			
	n	A /	G /	CD3	CD4
	30	0.89± 0.27	6.44± 1.92	64.11± 8.53	36.69± 8.92
	30	0.54± 0.11	5.58± 1.21	72.27± 3.12	47.51± 6.72
t	/	6.575	2.076	4.921	5.307
P	/	0.000	0.042	0.000	0.000

3 讨论

1.2

0.5

1.3

50%

CD4

2

1.4

2.1

30

15

7

1

3

3

2.2

7

1

2.3

1

1

4

6

A

4

5

G

2

CD3

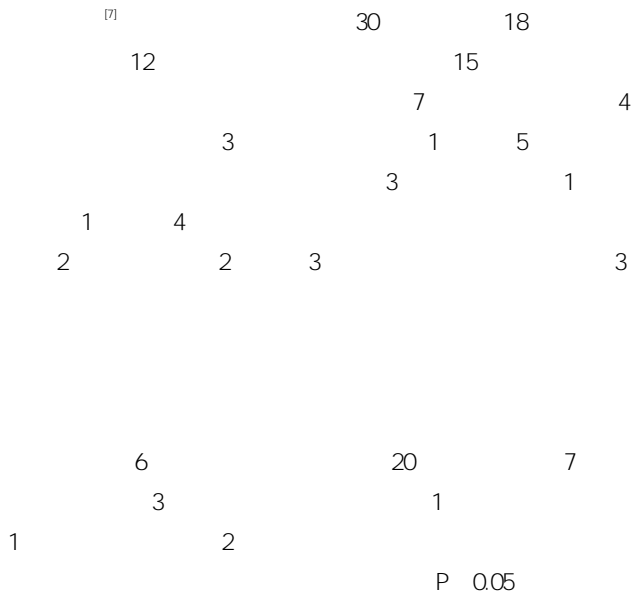
[3]

[5]

[4]

[6]

图



参考文献:

- [1] .
[J]. ,2021,13(13):78- 79.
- [2] .
(1) [J].
,2021,34(1):50- 53.
- [3] .
[J]. ,2020,17(11):60- 61.
- [4] .
[J]. ,2020,39(24):66
-68.
- [5] .
[J]. ,2020,15(10):
152- 153.
- [6] .
[J]. ,2020,44(1):60- 63.
- [7] .
[J]. ,2019,35(17):92- 93.
- [8] .
[J]. ,2019,38(16):89- 91.