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左旋多巴治疗帕金森病时测定血同型半胱氨酸水平的临床意义

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摘要 目的:探讨左旋多巴治疗帕金森病(PD)时测定血同型半胱氨酸水平的临床意义。**方法:**收集我院内科 2012 年 3 月到 2014 年 3 月住院和门诊的 PD 患者 50 例(病例组),选取健康体检者 50 例作为对照组,比较两组同型半胱氨酸、叶酸以及维生素 B12 差异以及同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素 B12 和左旋多巴剂量和 PD 患者评分(UPDRS 评分)相关性。**结果:**病例组血浆同型半胱氨酸水平显著高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),叶酸以及维生素 B12 低于对照组,两组之间的差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);按照血浆同型半胱氨酸剂量将病例组分为两个亚组,高剂量组($\geq 14 \mu\text{mol/L}$)和低剂量组($<14 \mu\text{mol/L}$),两亚组叶酸、维生素 B12、左旋多巴剂量和 UPDRS 评分之间差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);相关性分析发现,同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素 B12 以及 UPDRS 评分呈负相关($r=-0.545, -0.337, -0.233, P=0.001, 0.009, 0.013$),与左旋多巴剂量呈正相关($r=0.518, P=0.001$)。**结论:**左旋多巴治疗 PD 可使血同型半胱氨酸水平升高并降低叶酸、维生素 B12 的含量,临幊上应加强叶酸、维生素 B12 等营养支持治疗。

关键词:左旋多巴;PD;血同型半胱氨酸;临幊意义**中图分类号:**R742.5 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)12-2310-03

The Clinical Significance of Blood Homocysteine Levels Measurement in Levodopa Treatment of Parkinson's Disease

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical significance of blood Homocysteine levels measured in process of Levodopa Treatment of Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods:** 50 cases of PD patients from inpatient and outpatient in our hospital department of Internal Medicine from March 2012 to March 2014 (the case group) were studied, and 50 cases of healthy were selected as control; Homocysteine, folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ levels between the two groups were compared and correlation between homocysteine, folic acid, vitamin B₁₂, levodopa dose and PD patients score (UPDRS score) were analyzed. **Results:** The plasma homocysteine of the case group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ levels were lower than those of the control group, the difference between the two groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The case group were divided into two subgroups according to plasma homocysteine levels, the high-level group($\geq 14 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and low-level groups($<14 \mu\text{mol/L}$), there was no difference in levodopa dose, folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ and UPDRS score between the two subgroups, ($P>0.05$). Correlation analysis showed a negative correlation between homocysteine and folic acid, vitamin B₁₂ and UPDRS score ($r=-0.545, -0.337, -0.233, P=0.001, 0.009, 0.013$), and a positive correlation with levodopa dose ($r=0.518, P=0.001$). **Conclusion:** Levodopa could elevate blood levels of homocysteine, and reduce the amount of folic acid, vitamin B₁₂ in treatment of PD, so it is necessary to enhance the folic acid, vitamin B₁₂ and other nutritional support clinically.

Key words: Levodopa; PD; Blood homocysteine; Clinical significance**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R742.5 Document code: A****Article ID:**1673-6273(2015)12-2310-03

前言

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帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)称为震颤麻痹,简称 Parkinson 病,主要病变在神经系统,是老年人最常见的锥体外系疾病^[1],患病率为 1000/10 万,男性稍高于女性^[2],主要临床特点:动作迟缓及减少、肌张力增高以及静止性震颤、姿势不稳等为主要特征^[3,4]。现在主要治疗药物为左旋多巴类药物,然而长时间的应用左旋多巴类药物会引起一些不良危害,主要表现为同型半胱氨酸含量增加,高同型半胱氨酸已经证实是多种疾病

的危险因素,比如:心血管系统疾病,神经系统疾病等^[5]。高半胱氨酸升高的原因可能有遗传因素、营养状况的影响(摄入的维生素B₆、维生素B₁₂、叶酸不足,造成体内维生素、叶酸的缺乏,也可引起同型半胱氨酸在体内堆积)、肾功能衰竭等^[6]。本文通过收集我院内科2012年3月到2014年3月住院和门诊的PD患者50例,选取健康体检者50例作为对照组,来探讨左旋多巴治疗PD时测定血浆同型半胱氨酸水平的临床意义,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集我院内科2012年3月到2014年3月住院和门诊的50例PD患者,纳入标准:①按照《中国诊断标准》^[7];运动迟缓(随意运动下降,进行性言语和动作幅度变小),肌强直,4~6Hz静止震颤,姿势不稳;②所有患者没有其他影响研究的并发症以及合并症等,或者糖尿病等内分泌失调疾病;③所有患者均为单侧起病,具有静止性震颤等。④所有研究过程均符合伦理道德,并且签订知情同意书等。排除标准:①患有多种疾病,并且疾病间具有相同的影响因素,以及具有器官衰竭性疾病不能参加试验的患者。②正在服用出左旋多巴之外可能影响研究结果和结局的药物的,比如具有镇静药物治疗史,反复卒中史,帕金森样症状阶梯性加重;③凡对试验的调查研究不依从、不配合、容易产生失访的以及拒绝参加试验者以及反复头部外伤史或者明确脑炎病史;④在治疗过程中病情突然的加重不能在参加试验的或者改用其他药物治疗的患者,或者左旋多巴治疗无效者。其中男27例,女23例,年龄55~75岁,平均(65.25±6.79)岁,病程1~10年,平均(5.52±2.21)年,所有的患者均采用左旋多巴治疗。同时选取在我院体检正常的对象50例作为对照组,年龄50~75岁,平均(62.57±5.59)岁。两组年龄性别比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),具有可比性。

1.2 研究方法

PD患者均采用左旋多巴(四川锦绣华福宁制药股份有限

公司,国药准字H51023248)治疗,120~800mg/d。病例组和对照组同时同部位抽取2mL静脉血,离心后-70℃保存待测。血浆同型半胱氨酸应用单人份同型半胱氨酸测定系统测定(试剂盒购自山东博万达生物科技有限公司),叶酸和维生素B₁₂水平测定采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定。PD患者临床症状评价采用统一的PD量表(UPDRS 3.0),主要包括:精神,行为和情绪、日常生活活动(分“开”和“关”两期)、运动检查、治疗的并发症以及评价总分等^[7]。对比两组血浆同型半胱氨酸、叶酸以及维生素B₁₂比较;同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素B₁₂、左旋多巴剂量和UPDRS评分相关性分析。

1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS13.0统计分析软件进行,计量资料以均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,检验符合正态分布的,行两组之间的t检验;同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素B₁₂、左旋多巴剂量和UPDRS评分相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。取P<0.05时差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血浆同型半胱氨酸、叶酸以及维生素B₁₂比较

病例组血浆同型半胱氨酸显著高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),叶酸以及维生素B₁₂低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表1。

2.2 同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素B₁₂和左旋多巴剂量和UPDRS评分相关性分析

按照血浆同型半胱氨酸剂量将病例组分为两个亚组,高剂量组($\geq 14 \mu\text{mol/L}$)和低剂量组(<14 μmol/L),两亚组叶酸、维生素B₁₂和左旋多巴剂量和UPDRS评分差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表2。相关性分析发现,同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素B₁₂以及UPDRS评分呈负相关($r=-0.545,-0.337,-0.233$,P=0.001,0.009,0.013),与左旋多巴剂量呈正相关($r=0.518$,P=0.001)。

表1 两组血浆同型半胱氨酸、叶酸以及维生素B₁₂比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of plasma homocysteine, folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ levels between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups	例数 Cases	血浆同型半胱氨酸(μmol/L) Plasma homocysteine(μmol/L)	叶酸(ng/ml) Folic acid(ng/ml)	维生素B ₁₂ (pg/ml) Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/ml)
病例组 Case group	50	17.23±5.24	7.57±3.21	231.06±16.78
对照组 Control group	50	9.46±3.37	8.99±4.65	314.33±18.52
t	-	7.985	-4.001	-6.766
P	-	0.000	0.001	0.000

表2 两压组叶酸、维生素B₁₂和左旋多巴剂量和UPDRS评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of levodopa dose, folic acid, vitamin B₁₂ and UPDRS score between two subgroups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups	例数 Cases	叶酸(ng/ml) Folic acid(ng/ml)	维生素B ₁₂ (pg/ml) Vitamin B ₁₂ (pg/ml)	UPDRS评分 UPDRS score	左旋多巴用量(mg/d) Levodopa dose(mg/d)
高剂量组 High-level group	28	6.97±2.27	228.56±13.78	30.40±9.78	345.46±167.56
低剂量组 Low-level group	22	7.69±2.31	259.45±15.34	30.95±8.90	321.61±159.77
t	-	1.041	1.340	1.289	0.105
P	-	0.306	0.190	0.217	0.917

3 讨论

现在已经研究证实PD患者应用左旋多巴治疗使血液中同型半胱氨酸升高,它是一种含有巯基氨基酸,蛋氨酸代谢过程中的一种重要的产物^[8],结构式为HSCH₂(NH₂)CO₂H,主要有氧化型和还原型两种存在形式,氧化型含有二硫基而还原型含巯基,分别包括同型胱氨酸、胱氨酸^[9];人体正常情况下含有少量同型半胱氨酸或者半胱氨酸,仅仅2%为还原型^[10,11],体内转化途径分别为:通过叶酸循环途径和转硫过程。叶酸循环的甲基供体为甲基四氢叶酸,辅因子维生素B₁₂,再在蛋氨酸合成酶作用下形成L-蛋氨酸^[12,13];转硫过程由胱硫醚β合成酶(VitB₆依赖)催化完成,产物进入三羧酸循环或排出^[14,15]。最近几年研究发现同型半胱氨酸与血管疾病、先兆子痫、胎儿生长缓慢、神经管畸形、慢性肾功能衰竭等疾病发生有关^[16-18]。但是现在都在探索阶段都还不是很确定^[19]。

本文收集我院内科2012年3月到2014年3月住院和门诊的PD患者50例以及在我院健康体检者50例作为对照组,通过对两组同型半胱氨酸、叶酸以及维生素B₁₂差异以及Pearson分析同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素B₁₂和左旋多巴剂量和UPDRS评分相关性来探讨左旋多巴治疗PD时测定血同型半胱氨酸水平的临床意义,结果显示病例组血浆同型半胱氨酸高于对照组,差异具有显著的统计学意义,叶酸以及维生素B₁₂低于对照组,两组之间的差异具有统计学意义;提示左旋多巴治疗PD时会使血同型半胱氨酸水平上升,叶酸、维生素B₁₂的含量降低。按照病例组血浆同型半胱氨酸剂量将病例组分为两个亚组,高剂量组($\geq 14 \mu\text{mol/L}$)和低剂量组($<14 \mu\text{mol/L}$),两亚组叶酸、维生素B₁₂和左旋多巴剂量和PD患者评分之间差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),一般情况下认为同型半胱氨酸大于 $14 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 为危险剂量。同型半胱氨酸与叶酸、维生素B₁₂以及UPDRS评分呈负相关,与左旋多巴剂量呈正相关,提示左旋多巴治疗PD时随着左旋多巴剂量增加会是体内叶酸、维生素B₁₂含量降低。这些数据有助于临幊上治疗疾病以及控制治疗过程中产生不良反应,与相关文献报道一致^[17,18,20]。

综上所述,左旋多巴治疗PD时血同型半胱氨酸水平上升,叶酸、维生素B₁₂的含量降低,可能增加心血管疾病、神经系统疾病发病危险性,因此,临幊上在左旋多巴治疗PD时要加強叶酸、维生素B₁₂等营养支持治疗。

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