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氟哌噻吨美利曲辛联合心理干预对慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者心功能、心理状态及生活质量的影响 *

贺治民¹ 李艳华² 康云鹏¹ 任燕龙¹ 王冉冉³ 刘文娴^{1△}

(1 首都医科大学附属北京安贞医院心内科 北京 100029; 2 航天中心医院肾内科 北京 100049;
3 解放军总医院第三医学中心心内科 北京 100039)

摘要 目的:探讨氟哌噻吨美利曲辛联合心理干预对慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者心功能、心理状态及生活质量的影响。**方法:**选取 2019 年 8 月至 2020 年 1 月期间在首都医科大学附属北京安贞医院和解放军总医院第三医学中心治疗的慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者 90 例,并根据随机数字表法分为对照组(心理干预联合常规抗心衰治疗)和实验组(对照组的基础上联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗),各 45 例,均治疗 4 周。对比两组疗效、心功能、心理状态及生活质量。**结果:**实验组的临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 周后两组患者的广泛性焦虑量表(GAD-7)评分、健康问卷抑郁症状群量表(PHQ-9)评分降低,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 周后两组患者的左室射血分数(LVEF)、心输出量(CO)、6min 步行试验(6MWT)升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 周后两组患者的社会功能、临床得分、自我认知、心理方面各维度评分升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**心理干预联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者,可有效改善焦虑抑郁情况,提高患者生活质量,促进心功能恢复,疗效可靠。

关键词:氟哌噻吨美利曲辛;心理干预;慢性心力衰竭;抑郁;焦虑;心功能;心理状态;生活质量

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Effect of Flupentixol Melitracen Combined with Psychological Intervention on Cardiac Function, Psychological State and Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure Complicated with Depression and Anxiety*

HE Zhi-min¹, LI Yan-hua², KANG Yun-peng¹, REN Yan-long¹, WANG Ran-ran³, LIU Wen-xian^{1△}

(1 Department of Internal Medicine-Cardiovascular, Beijing Anzhen Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University, Beijing, 100029, China; 2 Department of Nephrology, Aerospace Center Hospital, Beijing, 100049, China;

3 Department of Internal Medicine-Cardiovascular, The Third Medical Center of PLA General Hospital, Beijing, 100039, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of flupentixol melitracen combined with psychological intervention on cardiac function, psychological state and quality of life in patients with chronic heart failure complicated with depression and anxiety. **Methods:** 90 patients with chronic heart failure complicated with depression and anxiety in Beijing Anzhen Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University and the third medical center of PLA General Hospital from August 2019 to January 2020 were selected, they were divided into control group (psychological intervention combined with conventional anti heart failure treatment) and experimental group (combined with Flupentixol melitracen on the basis of control group treatment) according to the random number table method, 45 cases in each group, all patients were treated for 4 weeks. The curative effect, cardiac function, psychological state and quality of life of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The total clinical effective rate of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The scores of generalized anxiety scale (GAD-7) and health questionnaire depression symptom group scale (PHQ-9) of the two groups decreased at 4 weeks after treatment, and the experimental group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). The left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), cardiac output (CO) and 6-minute walk test (6MWT) of the two groups increased at 4 weeks after treatment, and the experimental group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). The scores of social function, clinical score, self cognition and psychological aspects of the two groups increased at 4 weeks after treatment, and the experimental group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Psychological intervention combined with Flupentixol melitracen in the treatment of chronic heart failure patients complicated with depression and anxiety can effectively improve the anxiety and depression state, improve the quality of life of patients, and promote the recovery of cardiac function, with reliable efficacy.

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作者简介:贺治民(1981-),男,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:心力衰竭,E-mail: langman25825@163.com

△ 通讯作者:刘文娴(1964-),女,硕士,主任医师,研究方向:心肌炎、心肌病及复杂冠脉介入,E-mail: lwxazyy@163.com

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前言

慢性心力衰竭是各种心脏疾病发展的终末阶段,由于预后差,病程长,加上需长期住院治疗,给患者带来严重的精神心理障碍如抑郁及焦虑等,致使生活质量明显下降^[1]。相关研究表明^[2],约有72%慢性心力衰竭患者存在焦虑症状,约有67%心力衰竭患者存在不同程度的抑郁症状,而有65%慢性心力衰竭患者合并存在抑郁、焦虑。抑郁焦虑和心力衰竭相互之间的联系影响是双向的^[3]。慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑的患者,由于自主神经系统功能紊乱、药物治疗依从性差等因素,其预后往往较单纯的慢性心力衰竭患者更差^[4]。利尿剂、β受体阻滞剂、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂、强心药等方案为抗心衰常规治疗,可在一定程度上阻止疾病进展^[5]。生物-心理-社会的医学模式强调了心理因素在医疗中的重要地位。心理干预能够使患者控制不良情绪,配合治疗^[6],但不少患者经常规干预后效果一般,仍需优化治疗。氟哌噻吨美利曲辛适用于心因性、神经衰弱抑郁、心脏或胃肠神经官能症、隐匿性抑郁等疾病^[7]。基于此,本研究对两家医院收治的部分慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者给予氟哌噻吨美利曲辛联合心理干预治疗,取得了较好的疗效,整理报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取在2019年8月至2020年1月期间首都医科大学附属北京安贞医院和解放军总医院第三医学中心治疗的慢性心力衰竭患者伴抑郁焦虑患者90例,通过广泛性焦虑量表(GAD-7)评分、健康问卷抑郁症状群量表(PHQ-9)评分定义为抑郁、焦虑。我院伦理委员会已批准本研究,所有患者均知情且签署同意书。根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组和实验组,各45例。纳入标准:(1)慢性心力衰竭诊断标准符合《慢性心力衰竭的诊断治疗指南》^[8];(2)GAD-7评分≥2分判断为有焦虑症,PHQ-9评分≥5分判断为有抑郁症;(3)经心脏超声或临床症状判断心功能等级为纽约心脏学会(NYHA)分级Ⅱ~Ⅲ级^[9];(4)依从性好,资料完整,自愿参与本研究。排除标准:(1)合并严重的肝肾功能障碍者;(2)有严重的自杀倾向、精神病史者;(3)患有甲状腺功能减退症者;(4)有成瘾性药物使用史者。其中对照组女16例,男29例,体质质量指数20~29 kg/m²,平均(25.13±1.24)kg/m²;文化程度:小学及其以下12例,初高中18例,大专及其以上15例;年龄44~69岁,平均(57.42±3.69)岁;心功能分级为:Ⅱ级28例,Ⅲ级17例。实验组女18例,男27例,文化程度:小学及其以下11例,初高中17例,大专及其以上17例;年龄42~70岁,平均(57.26±3.71)岁;体质质量指数21~29 kg/m²,平均(25.19±1.28)kg/m²;心功能分级为:Ⅱ级30例,Ⅲ级15例。两组患者一般资料对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

对照组给予抗心衰常规治疗,包括利尿剂、β受体阻滞剂、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂、血管紧张素受体拮抗剂、强心药(洋地黄类药物)等方案,同时给予心理干预。心理干预具体表现为:(1)收集患者一般资料,了解患者具体情况。(2)开设相关讲座,普及心衰相关知识行健康教育,讲解心力衰竭的发病机制、临床表现及预后等知识。(3)与患者多沟通交流,充分取得患者及家属的认同,对症状改善患者给予肯定和鼓励。(4)了解其抑郁焦虑情绪产生原因,帮助患者调整心态,引导患者建立正确的认知以巩固治疗效果。(5)定期进行复查和治疗,争取能够早日康复。心理干预由受过心理训练并取得相关资格证书的专业医师完成,每次干预时间为30 min,3次/周,治疗4周。实验组则在对照组的基础上联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛(每片含氟哌噻吨0.5 mg、美利曲辛10 mg,丹麦灵北制药)治疗,早晨及中午各口服1片,疗程为4周。

1.3 观察指标

(1)参考《临床疾病诊断与疗效判断标准》^[10],评价两组治疗4周后的疗效。治愈:NYHA分级达到1级者。好转:心功能有所好转但NYHA分级未达到1级者。无效:未能达到上述标准者。总有效率=治愈率+好转率。(2)治疗前、治疗4周后采用PHQ-9评分及GAD-7评分评估患者抑郁焦虑状况。其中PHQ-9评分^[11]包括2部分,第一部分包含9个条目,第二部分有1个条目,采用0~3级评分,总分27分,分数越高,抑郁症状越严重。GAD-7评分^[12]主要针对过去两周内,是否存在以下问题:不能停止或不能控制的担心;焦虑、紧张或愤怒;害怕什么可怕的事情发生;易被激怒;疲劳、坐不住;担心很多事情;很难放松。采用0~3级评分,总分21分,分数越高,焦虑症状越严重。(3)治疗前、治疗4周后采用美国堪萨斯城心肌病患者生存质量表(KCCQ)^[13]评估患者生活质量。KCCQ包括社会功能、临床得分、自我认知、心理方面,总分100分,分数越高,生活质量越好。(4)治疗前、治疗4周后采用超声心动图(日本ALoka工厂生产的SSD-710型)测定左室射血分数(LVEF)和心输出量(CO)。治疗前、治疗4周后采用6min步行试验(6MWT)记录患者步行距离。6MWT是指通过检测患者步行6 min的距离。

1.4 统计学方法

所有数据采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行处理。计量资料用平均值±标准差表示,组内治疗前后比较用配对t检验,组间比较采用成组t检验,计数资料用例或百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效对比

实验组的临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$),详见表1。

2.2 两组心理状态对比

两组患者的PHQ-9、GAD-7评分治疗前组间对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),两组患者上述评分治疗4周后均降低,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$),详见表2。

表 1 两组临床疗效对比 [例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Cure	Become better	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=45)	10(22.22)	21(46.67)	14(31.11)	31(68.89)
Experimental group(n=45)	15(33.33)	25(55.56)	5(11.11)	40(88.89)
χ^2				5.404
P				0.020

表 2 两组心理状态对比($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Table 2 Comparison of psychological state between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	PHQ-9 scores		GAD-7 scores	
	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment
Control group(n=45)	12.98± 2.21	7.42± 1.98 ^a	11.73± 2.47	5.48± 1.49 ^a
Experimental group(n=45)	13.12± 2.24	4.28± 1.81 ^a	11.98± 2.36	2.69± 0.75 ^a
t	0.298	7.852	0.491	11.220
P	0.766	0.000	0.695	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

2.3 两组心功能相关指标和 6MWT 对比

两组患者的 LVEF、CO、6MWT 治疗前组间对比无统计学

差异(P>0.05), 两组患者上述指标治疗 4 周后均升高, 且实验组的高于对照组(P<0.05), 详见表 3。

表 3 两组心功能相关指标和 6MWT 对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of cardiac function related indexes and 6MWT between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	LVEF(%)		CO(L/min)		6MWT(m)	
	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment
Control group(n=45)	38.94± 4.28	45.98± 5.02 ^a	3.76± 0.59	4.26± 0.46 ^a	259.52± 21.57	313.07± 31.39 ^a
Experimental group(n=45)	38.59± 5.43	53.41± 6.89 ^a	3.81± 0.47	4.82± 0.51 ^a	257.35± 25.46	379.38± 30.73 ^a
t	0.340	5.847	0.445	5.470	0.436	10.126
P	0.735	0.000	0.688	0.000	0.664	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

2.4 两组患者生活质量对比

两组患者的社会功能、临床得分、自我认知、心理方面各维度评分治疗前组间对比无统计学差异(P>0.05), 两组患者的上

述各维度评分治疗 4 周后均升高, 且实验组高于对照组(P<0.05), 详见表 4。

表 4 两组患者生活质量对比($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Table 4 Comparison of quality of life between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	Social function		Clinical score		Self cognition		Psychological aspects	
	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment
Control group(n=45)	16.69± 3.84	20.48± 3.51 ^a	18.92± 4.27	22.48± 3.68 ^a	16.85± 3.59	19.16± 4.27 ^a	13.79± 3.22	17.13± 2.26 ^a
Experimental group(n=45)	17.07± 3.71	23.82± 3.32 ^a	18.53± 5.14	25.57± 3.73 ^a	17.16± 3.14	23.89± 4.19 ^a	13.29± 2.87	21.73± 4.17 ^a
t	0.477	4.637	0.392	3.956	0.436	5.304	0.778	6.506
P	0.634	0.000	0.696	0.000	0.664	0.000	0.439	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05.

3 讨论

慢性心力衰竭多发于中老年群体,是一种慢性进行性的渐进衰竭式临床综合征^[14]。现已有不少研究证明慢性心力衰竭患者常伴焦虑抑郁症状,而焦虑抑郁症状对慢性心力衰竭患者发病进展、复发率、生活质量及死亡率方面均有一定影响^[15-17]。慢性心力衰竭合并抑郁焦虑的原因主要有以下几点:病程漫长,患者长期处于慢性紧张状态。体能及活动受限,导致患者情绪低落,生活质量下降^[18]。反复发作,再入院率较高,患者觉得自己经常性的给家人亲朋带来麻烦和负担,心理负担重^[19]。高龄和某些药物的不良反应等制约着患者疾病控制。慢性心力衰竭本身作为应激源,也可以导致或加重焦虑抑郁^[20]。慢性心力衰竭合并抑郁焦虑患者的主要临床表现为思维迟钝、自责悲观、对周围事物漠不关心、情绪低落、消极、严重睡眠障碍、食欲下降,导致患者依从性差^[21,22]。同时焦虑抑郁还可通过其伴随的生物学特性如交感-肾上腺系统兴奋性增高,迷走神经功能失调或儿茶酚胺释放过多导致心肌进一步缺血,心脏压力反射调节能力受损,心功能障碍加重^[23,24]。

常规的抗心衰治疗只能在一定程度上阻止慢性心力衰竭的疾病进展,而无法缓解患者抑郁焦虑情绪。有资料表明^[25],心血管系统的药物,如β受体阻滞剂、钙通道阻滞剂等均可能增加焦虑抑郁的风险。因此,在常规药物治疗的基础上给予其他干预措施可有效改善患者的治疗效果。心理干预是指医护人员帮助患者减少消极影响,增强战胜疾病信心,维持身心的最佳状态的一种心理疗法^[26]。由于慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑的发生原因多样,仍有不少患者经心理干预后效果一般。氟哌噻吨美利曲辛由氟哌噻吨和美利曲辛螯合而成,为一种新型抗焦虑、抑郁药物^[27]。本次研究结果显示,相较于常规抗心衰、心理干预治疗慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者,在对照组基础上联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗的疗效更好,可缓解患者的焦虑抑郁情况,改善其心功能指标,且患者生活质量明显提高。本次研究中的心理干预根据患者文化背景、年龄、病情和心理需求进行调整,干预过程中对患者明确讲解情绪对心脏疾病的影响,情绪时常波动均可导致病情加重,同时在干预过程中指导患者多做呼吸和放松训练,使其生理、心理指标趋向正常。针对引起抑郁焦虑的原因,医护人员可充分利用自己的专业知识和良好的沟通技巧,获得患者精神情感方面的支持,帮助患者充分认识疾病,从而保持稳定的情绪,提高治疗依从性,促进机体恢复^[28,29]。氟哌噻吨美利曲辛中的氟哌噻吨主要作用于多巴胺受体,发挥抗焦虑、抗抑郁和镇静作用;美利曲辛则可通过抑制5-羟色胺和去甲肾上腺素的再摄取,提高多种神经递质的含量,而发挥抗焦虑、抗抑郁作用^[30]。此外,氟哌噻吨可拮抗美利曲辛的抗胆碱作用,可减少心肌耗氧量增加和心动过速等并发症的发生风险,有利于心功能恢复^[31]。氟哌噻吨美利曲辛可进一步帮助经心理干预治疗的患者控制临床症状,促进其疾病恢复,有利于提高其生活质量。

综上所述,氟哌噻吨美利曲辛联合心理干预治疗慢性心力衰竭伴抑郁焦虑患者,疗效确切,可改善患者心功能指标和心理状态,同时提高患者生活质量,值得临床推广。

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