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2 型糖尿病患者早期使用胰高血糖素样受体激动剂 *

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摘要:糖尿病目前已成为继心血管疾病和肿瘤之后的第三位主要非传染性疾病,其中 90% 为 2 型糖尿病患者。胰高血糖素样肽-1 类似物(GLP-1 类似物)作为一种新型的降糖药物,具有降低体重、降低收缩压、改善胰岛细胞功能,已成为 2 型糖尿病治疗的新热点。艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽作为肠促胰岛素激素,与人体内天然 GLP-1 保持了高度同源性(97%)。近几年来受到人们广泛关注。本综述针对 2 型糖尿病患者早期使用胰岛素样受体激动剂艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽的安全性和有效性进行评估。

关键词:2 型糖尿病;胰高血糖素样肽 1 类似物;艾塞那肽;利拉鲁肽;安全性;有效性

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Early Use of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists (GLP-1 RAs) in Type 2 Diabetes*

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ABSTRACT: Diabetes has become, after cardiovascular disease and cancer, the third major non-communicable diseases, of which 90% of type 2 diabetes. Glucagon like peptide-1 (GLP-1), was a new antidiabetic drug, which had some effect on decreasing body weight, depressing systolic pressure and improving islet cell function, which has become the treatment of type 2 diabetes new hot spot. Exenatide and liraglutide as incretin hormones, and the body of natural GLP-1 to maintain a high degree of homology (97%). In recent year, Glucagon like peptide-1 get much more attention. Here, we review available evidence from clinical trials regarding the efficacy and safety of GLP-1 RAs.

Key words: Type 2 diabetes; Glucagon like peptide-1; Exenatide; Liraglutide; Efficacy; Safety

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前言

据统计全球有 2.85 亿的人被确诊为患有糖尿病^[1],其中 2 型糖尿病患者占总人数的 90%,特点为胰岛素抵抗和胰岛素缺乏为主^[2]。高血糖与微血管和大血管并发症的发生密切相关^[3],其中 40% 的 2 型糖尿病患者在明确诊断时就有微血管和大血管并发症^[4]。

早期干预达到血糖控制可以减少发病率和重大糖尿病并发症,随之而来的就是几年至几十年的益处。英国前瞻性糖尿病研究(UKPADS)对初诊的 5000 多名 2 型糖尿病患者进行研究显示,与常规治疗相比,早期强化治疗可以显著地降低 2 型糖尿病患者的发病率和死亡率^[5]。长达 10 多年随访中发现早期强化治疗的患者其微血管病变、心血管事件和糖尿病死亡率明显低于常规治疗组^[6]。充分认识到除了血糖达标以外的控制体重和降低低血糖重要性,ADA 协会制定治疗 2 型糖尿病的多重目标:糖化血红蛋白 <7%,避免低血糖发生率和控制体重

或减少^[6]。这与美国 2013 年 CDA 指南不谋而合,CDA 突出 GLP-1 类似物在降低血糖同时可有效降低低血糖发生率和减轻体重^[7]。

2013 年加拿大 CDA 指南明确将艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽归为治疗 2 型糖尿病的二线药物。某种程度上他们相对新颖,但在 2 型糖尿病患者早期治疗中,还未被广泛的应用,下面对它们的有效性和安全性进行综述。

1 艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽有效性

1.1 二甲双胍治疗基础上加用胰高血糖素样肽-1 类似物

2 型糖尿病患者单独应用二甲双胍治疗时血糖往往控制不佳,失败的原因在于不能从根本上解决胰岛 β 细胞的衰竭问题,而胰高血糖素样肽 1 类似物可增加胰岛 β 细胞数量,抑制胰岛 β 细胞凋亡,同时还能抑制胰高血糖素分泌。一些实验评估了艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽拯救二甲双胍治疗失败的 2 型糖尿病患者能力。加用艾塞那肽的患者与加用其他药物控制血糖

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相比,应用艾塞那肽组的糖化血红蛋白下降 $-0.78 \pm 0.10\%$ ^[8]。加用艾塞那肽与格列美脲相比,血糖达标(糖化血红蛋白 $<7\%$)分别为 44%和 31%^[9]。同样的加用利拉鲁肽和格列美脲相比,加用利拉鲁肽其糖化血红蛋白下降 -1.0% ^[10]。加用利拉鲁肽与 DPP-IV 抑制剂相比,随访一年,糖化血红蛋白分别下降为 -1.29 至 -1.51 和 0.88% 。在一项 26 周的临床试验,被选中的 2 型糖尿病患者,一组二甲双胍加用利拉鲁肽,另一组为二甲双胍加用 DPP-IV 抑制剂,两组相比,加用利拉鲁肽组在降低糖化血红蛋白、空腹血糖水平和体重等方面都优于加用 DPP-IV 抑制剂组^[11]。最终在 26 周的实验中艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽均可以降低糖化血红蛋白,但两者在降低程度上还是有区别的,分别为 -1.12 和 -0.79% ^[12]。

1.2 单用胰高血糖素样肽 -1 类似物

大量临床试验已证实单用胰高血糖素样肽 1 类似物的临床疗效^[13-15]。在 24 周实验中单用艾塞那肽(剂量 5 mg、10 mg)与安慰剂相比,降低糖化血红蛋白的水平分别为 -0.7% 、 0.9% 和 0.2% ^[13]。同样的一项 52 周实验中单用利拉鲁肽(1.2 mg、1.8 mg)与格列美脲相比,糖化血红蛋白分别下降 -1.19% 、 -1.60% 和 -0.88% ^[14]。一项延长试验证实利拉鲁肽在控制高血糖两年以上有优越性^[15]。

1.3 患者远离治疗障碍

加拿大一项针对 2 型糖尿病患者大型图标回顾分析,从患者被确诊和开始应用胰岛素治疗一般平均滞后了 9 年,即使开始应用了胰岛素,但其糖化血红蛋白仍大于 9% ^[16],因此这种滞后和未有效的使用胰岛素可能有一个共同的根源就是患者害怕低血糖和体重增加^[17]。认识到管理体重和低血糖风险,ADA 已定义多重目标关于 2 型糖尿病治疗:糖化血红蛋白 $<7\%$,同时避免低血糖和控制体重或减少。这与 2013 年 CDA 指导方针不谋而合,并确定了胰高血糖素样肽 -1 类似物作为唯一的代理商,提供了一个高的降糖降糖疗效,低血糖风险低和减轻体重。

胰高血糖素样肽 -1 类似物是葡萄糖浓度依赖性降糖,低血糖发生率微乎其微。事实上,已报道的 GLP-1 类似物单药治疗试验,没有严重的低血糖事件,轻微低血糖发生率都明显低于用胰岛素或磺脲类药物的治疗^[13,14]。此外艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽降低体重发面的优势非常显著,相对于其他口服或注射的减肥药物(果酸)^[18]。例如,利拉鲁肽 1.8 mg 治疗成人肥胖(身体质量指数 [BMI]30 至 40 kg/m^2) 导致一年后体重下降 5.4 kg ($P<0.001$,与安慰剂相比)^[19]。同样的,20 周的艾塞那肽和生活干预共同治疗的非糖尿病肥胖患者($\text{BMI} \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)与单独生活干预的患者相比,体重下降比后者非常显著(分别为 5.1 kg、1.6 kg, $P<0.001$)^[20]。

这两种药物的出现是可接受的,研究中,2 型糖尿病患者其治疗从口服药物过渡到艾塞那肽,其治疗的满意度是很高的。同样,利拉鲁肽在治疗 2 型糖尿病上的疗效或满意度要比二甲双胍等口服药物要好^[23,24]。

2 艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽安全性

2.1 低血糖事件和胃肠道反应

早期有效的安全数据显示,利拉鲁肽或艾塞那肽应用在广泛的 2 型糖尿病人群中,经过 24 至 52 周的调查,它们发生轻微低血糖的人数占总体人数的 4%-12%^[13,14]。普遍的不良反应为胃肠道反应,使用利拉鲁肽的占人数的 45.5%,艾塞那肽占 42.7%^[25]。

2.2 GLP-1 类似物与胰腺炎

一些回顾性研究报告,GLP-1 类似物的应用可能与胰腺炎的风险有关。胰腺炎是既定胰腺癌的一个危险因素,因此人们对于利拉鲁肽的应用与潜在发生胰腺癌的风险的关注度也有所提高^[26]。人群中胰腺炎的总体发病率是较低的,而糖尿病患者其胰腺炎发病率约为正常人群的 3 倍,因而很难确定 GLP-1 类似物与胰腺炎的关系。因此需要长期、大量的安全数据来澄清这点。

2.3 GLP-1 类似物与心率

有相关报道称 GLP-1 类似物可增加静息心率(2-3 次/分)^[25,27]。现有证明显示,GLP-1 类似物不增加 2 型糖尿病患者的心血管事件风险,实际上可降低中风和心梗等风险^[28,29]。

3 小结与展望

2 型糖尿病有效治疗措施是在疾病早期进行干预治疗,2013 年加拿大糖尿病协会(CDA)指南明确指出注射和口服的各种胰岛素样受体激动剂在 2 型糖尿病的治疗上得到广泛赞誉。针对 2 型糖尿病治疗早期合理使用胰岛素样受体激动剂收益很多,2 型糖尿病的患者早期应用可有效地控制高血糖,降低血糖风险小,减轻体重,改善多个非血糖心血管风险因素,可潜在增强患者坚持治疗糖尿病的决心。胰岛素样受体激动剂在使血糖达标同时避免低血糖发生和体重增加,从而为临床医生和患者提供可靠的保障。2013 年 CDA 指南指出,艾塞那肽和利拉鲁肽作为胰岛素样受体激动剂,是治疗 2 型糖尿病患者的二线代表药物,可以安全应用。艾塞那肽或利拉鲁肽可以有效地改善胰岛 β 细胞功能和血糖控制,克服了患者不能坚持降糖治疗的这一主要障碍。同时在 2 型糖尿病发病早期应用,明显延缓疾病本身进展,微血管和大血管等并发症也得到了有效的预防和控制,为糖尿病患者提供了一种新选择。

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