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重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺对心肾综合征伴低血压的疗效 及对血清 NT-proBNP 水平的影响 *

文 宇¹ 吴 屹¹ 林 芳¹ 唐 伟¹ 何 森²

(1 绵阳市中心医院 老年综合科 四川 绵阳 621000; 2 四川大学华西医院 心内科 四川 成都 610000)

摘要 目的:研究重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺对心肾综合征伴低血压的疗效及对血清 NT-proBNP 水平的影响。**方法:**收集 2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 4 月我院的 90 例心肾综合征伴低血压患者,按抽签法分为实验组和对照组,每组 45 例。对照组用多巴胺治疗,实验组在对照组基础上加用重组人脑利钠肽。观察两组治疗疗效,治疗前后血压、心率、心动图指标每搏输出量(SV)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室舒张末内径(LVEDD)、N 末端前体脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)、血肌酐(SCr)、胱抑素 C(Cys C)水平的变化。**结果:**治疗后,实验组总有效率为 93.33%,显著高于对照组(68.88%, $P < 0.05$);SBP、DBP、MAP、SV、LVEF 均显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$),HR、血清 NT-proBNP、SCr 水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$);两组 LVEDD 比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论:**重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺对心肾综合征伴低血压的疗效显著,可缓解心脏负荷,改善心肾功能,降低 NT-proBNP 水平,提高治疗安全性。

关键词:重组人脑利钠肽;多巴胺;心肾综合征;低血压;N 末端前体脑钠肽

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Curative Efficacy of Recombinant Human Brain Natriuretic Peptide Combined with Dopamine in Treatment of Cardio Renal Syndrome with Hypotension and Its Effects on Serum NT-proBNP Level*

WEN Yu¹, WU Yi¹, LIN Fang¹, TANG Wei¹, HE Sen²

(1 Department of geriatric comprehensive surgery, Mianyang Central Hospital, Mianyang, Sichuan, 621000, China;

2 Department of Cardiology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the curative efficacy of recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide combined with dopamine in the treatment of cardio renal syndrome with hypotension and its effects on the serum NT-proBNP level. **Methods:** 90 patients of cardio renal syndrome with hypotension who were treated from April 2015 to April 2016 in our hospital were selected as research objects. According to draw method, they were divided into the control group and the experimental group with 45 cases in each group. The control group was treated with dopamine, while the observation group was treated with recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide based on the control group. Then the therapeutic efficacy, changes of blood pressure, heart rate changes, cardiac indexes, stroke volume (SV), Left ventricular eject fraction (LVEF), Left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD), serum N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), creatinine (SCr) and Cystatin C (Cys C) levels before and after treatment were measured between two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of experimental group was 93.33%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (68.88%, $P < 0.05$); the SBP, DBP, MAP, SV, LVEF were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$), HR, serum NT-proBNP, SCr levels were significantly lower than the control group ($P < 0.05$), there was no difference in LVEDD between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide combined with dopamine is effective for cardio renal syndrome with hypotension, which can relieve the cardiac load, improve the function of heart and kidney, decrease the level of NT-proBNP and increase the safety.

Key words: Recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide; Dopamine; Cardio renal syndrome; Hypotension; NT-proBNP

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前言

心肾综合征是临床上的常见疾病,主要是由心力衰竭导致肾功能损害,临床表现为胸闷、气喘加重、乏力、体液潴留、呼吸

困难等^[1,2]。以往研究表明^[3]心力衰竭合并肾功能损害的患者预后极差,可增加心力衰竭患者的死亡率。根据国内外研究报道^[4],大多数心肾综合征患者均伴有低血压,极易发生心源性休克或急性肺水肿,严重危及患者的生命。临床认为^[5]改善患者的心

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作者简介:文宇(1978-),硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:西医高血压疾病的临床诊疗,电话:13990171773, E-mail: lian85885@21cn.com

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肾功能,升高血压是治疗的关键。多巴胺能够使肾血管扩张,提高肾小球滤过率,还可升高血压。而常规的血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂具有一定的局限性,会增加患者的病残及病死率^[6]。重组人脑利钠肽具有利钠利尿、改善心功能、缓解病情发展的作用,能够有效改善患者的临床症状,具有起效快、无耐受性、安全可靠等优势,已将其列入治疗指南。但国内研究表明重组人脑利钠肽可对肾脏功能造成损害,而多巴胺可减少重组人脑利钠肽的不良反应。因此,本研究主要探讨了重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺对心肾综合征伴低血压的疗效及对血清 NT-proBNP 水平的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集我院收治的 90 例心肾综合征伴低血压患者,均符合 NYHA 分级标准评定为 III~IV 级患者^[7],无原发性肾脏及免疫疾病、脑血管疾病、自身免疫疾病、恶性肿瘤疾病,配合研究者,排除妊娠期患者、血压过低患者、患有精神疾病、患有血液疾病。本研究家属及患者均签署知情同意书,且经医院伦理委员会许可,按抽签法分组。对照组 28 例男,17 例女,年龄 35~80 岁,平均年龄(55.37±5.03)岁,合并疾病:19 例冠心病、11 例心肌病、15 例心脏病;实验组 27 例男,18 例女,年龄 36~80 岁,平均年龄(56.04±5.10)岁,合并疾病:20 例冠心病、10 例心肌病、15 例心脏病。两组一般临床资料的比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均采用常规治疗,包括吸氧、限制饮食,给予利尿剂、多巴胺升压,对症治疗原发疾病。对照组在此基础上,加用多巴胺(规格:2 μg;生产厂家:陕西京西药业有限公司;批号:20150102)治疗,每次 2.5 μg/kg·min 进行持续静脉泵入。实验

组在对照组的基础上,加用重组人脑利钠肽(规格:0.5 mg;生产厂家:成都诺迪康生物制药有限公司;批号:20141220)治疗,每次 1.5 μg/kg 进行静脉注射后,持续静脉泵入 72 h,速度为 0.0075 μg/kg·min。两组治疗疗程均为一周,若患者出现持续低血压,可将多巴胺增加至 10 μg/kg·min,血压回升后减量。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 心功能检测 分别于治疗前后测量患者的收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR);采用超声心动图检查每搏输出量(SV)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室舒张末内径(LVEDD)变化。

1.3.2 血清学指标检测 分别于治疗前后采集患者静脉血,采用电化学发光免疫法检测 N 末端前体脑钠肽(NT-proBNP);采用酶法检测血肌酐(SCr)水平;采用免疫透射比浊法检测胱抑素 C(Cys C)水平。

1.3.3 疗效评分标准 临床症状完全消失、排尿量>1000 mL,心功能及肾功能恢复正常为显效;临床症状明显改善,排尿量>400 mL,心功能及肾功能有所改善为有效^[8]。临床症状及肾功能无变化为无效。总有效率=显效+有效。

1.3.4 不良反应 对患者心电图、肝肾功能、血尿常规等进行定期检测,观察不良反应的发生情况。

1.4 统计学分析

选择 SPSS18.0 行数据统计,计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较用 t 检验,计数资料用[例(%)]表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗疗效的对比

实验组总有效率为 93.33%,显著高于对照组(68.88%)($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组治疗疗效对比[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the therapeutic effect between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Effective	valid	invalid	total effective rate
Experimental group(n=45)	34(75.55)	8(17.77)	3(6.66)	42(93.33) [#]
Control group(n=45)	25(55.55)	6(13.33)	14(31.11)	31(68.88)

Note: Compared with the control group after treatment, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗前后血压、心率的对比

两组治疗前 SBP、DBP、MAP、HR 比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组 SBP、DBP、MAP 均较治疗前显著上升,HR 较治疗前明显降低,且实验组 SBP、DBP、MAP 显著高于对照组,HR 明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 两组治疗前后心功能指标对比

两组治疗前 SV、LVEF、LVEDD 比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后,两组 LVEDD 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),SV、LVEF 均较治疗前显著上升,且实验组 SV、LVEF 明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 2 两组治疗前后血压、心率情况对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the blood pressure and heart rate between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups		SBP(mmHg)	DBP(mmHg)	MAP(mmHg)	HR(次/min)
Experimental group(n=45)	Before treatment	85.03±3.47	51.95±3.29	65.28±4.30	103.27±9.63
	After treatment	105.38±5.93 [#]	66.97±6.21 [#]	80.04±5.97 [#]	84.08±6.26 [#]
Control group(n=45)	Before treatment	84.89±3.51	52.71±3.32	64.89±4.34	102.86±9.01
	After treatment	97.62±4.05 [*]	61.08±5.06 [*]	75.21±5.02 [*]	91.26±7.13 [*]

表 3 两组治疗前后心功能指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the SV, LVEF and LVEDD between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups		SV(mL)	LVEF(%)	LVEDD(mm)
Experimental group(n=45)	Before treatment	46.02± 7.28	36.08± 4.25	54.02± 7.90
	After treatment	61.38± 9.03**	45.86± 6.97**	52.38± 7.39**
Control group(n=45)	Before treatment	45.97± 7.30	35.96± 4.30	53.98± 7.68
	After treatment	54.20± 8.32*	40.21± 6.04*	52.90± 7.30*

Note: Compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; Compared with the control group, **P<0.05.

2.4 两组治疗前后血清 NT-proBNP、SCr、Cys C 水平对比

两组治疗前血清 NT-proBNP、SCr、Cys C 水平比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。治疗后,两组血清 NT-proBNP、SCr、

Cys C 水平均较治疗前显著降低,且实验组血清 NT-proBNP、SCr、Cys C 水平显著低于对照组(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后血清 NT-proBNP、SCr、Cys C 水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of the serum NT-proBNP, SCr and Cys C levels two groups between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups		NT-proBNP(ng/L)	SCr(μ mol/L)	Cys C(mg/L)
Experimental group(n=45)	Before treatment	3421.38± 359.76	220.87± 27.38	2.27± 0.21
	After treatment	1392.90± 290.87**	135.49± 18.03**	0.80± 0.13**
Control group(n=45)	Before treatment	3420.80± 360.12	221.76± 26.98	2.15± 0.27
	After treatment	2183.65± 314.28*	151.30± 20.87*	1.34± 0.20*

Note: Compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; Compared with the control group, **P<0.05.

3 讨论

心力衰竭后,心肌收缩力会降低,导致心排量减少,无法满足机体器官的需要^[9],从而出现血流灌注不足和低血压的状态,还可引起肾血流灌注不足,心肾之间相互作用,从而加速病情的发展,严重的可导致患者死亡^[10]。目前,临床对于心肾综合征的发病机制还尚不明确,但以往研究显示^[11]心肾之间的重要调控因子发生紊乱、氧化应激、贫血等均是心肾综合征的发病因素,使心血管系统和肾脏系统功能恶化。及时采取有效的治疗可降低患者的死亡率。基础研究表明^[12]在心力衰竭晚期时,机体无法产生充足的利钠肽代偿,可出现利钠肽抵抗或不足。

多巴胺是一种拟交感神经药,小剂量可使患者脑血管、肾脏等多巴胺受体活化^[13],能够扩张肾血管,增加肾血流量,还具有强心利尿的作用,增加剂量治疗时可起到收缩血管的作用,增加患者的心率、血压^[14]。本研究结果显示:两组患者采用多巴胺治疗后 SBP、DBP、MAP、HR、SV、LVEF 均得到显著改善,说明多巴胺能够有效改善患者的心功能,升高血压。

重组人脑利钠肽是一种内源性激素类物质,具有起效快、直接作用肾脏、血管系统,治疗效果好的优点^[15]。其具有扩张血管、利尿的作用,能够改善肾脏血流灌注,调节血压,显著增加利钠肽水平,改善患者的临床症状,增加尿量,缓解心力衰竭病情的发展,且具有较好的耐受性^[16,17]。Thervet E^[18]等的研究表明重组人脑利钠肽治疗后,心肾综合征患者的临床症状均得到显著的改善,提示重组人脑利钠肽可有效缓解病情发展。但有研究显示^[19]重组人脑利钠肽会对肾脏功能造成损害,还可使患者出现剂量依赖性低血压。而多巴胺可减少其不良反应的发生,两者联合使用,可各自发挥其药物作用^[20]。本研究结果显示采

用重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺治疗的患者心功能指标 SBP、DBP、MAP、HR、SV、LVEF 及治疗疗效均显著优于采用单独多巴胺治疗的患者,表明两者联合治疗能够显著改善患者的心功能,可缓解心室重塑,提高了治疗疗效^[21]。本研究中,两组不良反应多为心率增快及血压下降,实验组在治疗期间不良反应总发生率为 8.88%,而对照组在治疗期间不良反应总发生率为 15.55%,两组比较差异无统计学意义,经及时对症治疗后均改善,说明多巴胺可有效降低重组人脑利钠肽对肾功能造成的不良反应,具有较高的安全性^[22]。

NT-proBNP 是一种无生物学活性,由 proBNP 释放,具有较长的半衰期^[24]。由于其不受生理影响,能够持续追踪 24 小时,有利于对心功能进行评价,对危险级别进行分类,可评估治疗疗效及预后^[25]。NT-proBNP 的水平可判断患者的呼吸困难和心功能评价,若 NT-proBNP 水平异常升高,则表明患者的心室肌超负荷或心室明显扩张,水平越高表示心功能越差^[26]。国内外研究表明^[30]心肾综合征患者的 NT-proBNP 水平显著高于正常人。本研究显示采用重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺治疗的患者 NT-proBNP 水平显著低于采用单独多巴胺治疗的患者,说明了两者联用能够更进一步降低 NT-proBNP 的水平。

基础研究表明^[27]SCr 通过肾小球过滤,随尿液排出,且不受尿量的影响,其浓度变化与肾小球滤过率有关,浓度升高表明滤过能力降低,可通过其水平检测观察肾功能^[28]。Cys C 是反映肾小球滤过率内源性标志物,具有较高的敏感率,可通过其水平反映患者的肾功能,与 NT-proBNP 均具有预测的作用^[29]。本研究显示采用重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺治疗的患者 SCr、Cys C 水平显著低于采用单独多巴胺治疗的患者,说明两者可显著增加心输出量,从而增加了肾脏血流,减少了对肾脏功能

的损害。

综上所述,重组人脑利钠肽联合多巴胺对心肾综合征伴低血压的疗效显著,可缓解心脏负荷,增加血流量灌注,降低NT-proBNP水平,可减少不良反应发生率,改善心肾功能。

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