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辛伐他汀对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者凝血功能的影响研究*

章邱东¹ 李玺琳¹ 曹培¹ 吴琼¹ 梅晓冬^{2Δ}

(1 阜阳市人民医院老年医学科 安徽 阜阳 236000; 2 安徽省立医院呼吸内科 安徽 合肥 230000)

摘要 目的:探讨辛伐他汀对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(chronic obstructive pulmonary acute exacerbation, AECOPD)患者凝血功能的影响。**方法:**选取2019年8月~2020年8月我科住院治疗的80例AECOPD患者作为本次研究对象,随机性分为对照组和观察组,每组分别40例。对照组给予常规治疗措施,观察组在对照组的治疗基础上另予辛伐他汀口服。比较两组患者刚入院时、治疗10 d后、30 d后的凝血功能指标、呼吸机使用时间、住院时间及治疗费用。治疗30天后所有患者按照肺功能损害严重程度分级,比较各级患者的凝血功能指标。**结果:**治疗后10 d和30 d,观察组患者的D-二聚体(D-dimer, DD)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, HCY)及纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, FBG)水平均明显减低,凝血酶时间(thrombin time, TT)明显缩短,凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)及活化部分凝血酶时间(activation of partial thrombin time, APTT)明显变长,各项指标与对照组相比较具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组呼吸机使用时长及住院天数均明显低于对照组,治疗费用也明显低于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗30天后按照肺功能中度损害患者的DD、HCY、FBG水平均显著低于重度和极重度患者,TT显著短于重度和极重度患者,PT和APTT显著长于重度和极重度患者($P<0.05$);重度肺功能损害患者的DD、HCY、FBG水平均显著低于极重度患者,TT显著短于极重度患者,PT和APTT显著长于极重度患者($P<0.05$)。**结论:**辛伐他汀能够明显改善AECOPD患者的凝血功能,缩短住院时间,慢阻肺患者肺功能损害程度与其凝血功能异常程度存有一定关联性,肺功能损害程度较重者其凝血功能异常更为明显。

关键词:慢性阻塞性肺疾病;急性加重期;凝血功能;辛伐他汀

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The Clinic Effect of Simvastatin on Blood Coagulation Function in Patients with AECOPD*

ZHANG Qiu-dong¹, LI Xi-lin¹, CAO Pei¹, WU Qiong¹, MEI Xiao-dong^{2Δ}

(1 Department of Geriatrics, Fuyang people's Hospital, Fuyang, Anhui, 236000, China;

2 Anhui Provincial Hospital, respiratory department, Hefei, Anhui, 230000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinic effect of simvastatin on the blood coagulation function in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). **Methods:** A total of 80 patients with AECOPD were collected and randomly divided into the observation group and control group, with 40 cases in each group. Patients in the control group were treated with routine treatment, while patients in the observation group were treated with oral simvastatin on the basis of standard treatment. The changes of coagulation before and the 10th, 30th day after treatment, ventilator use time, hospitalization time and treatment cost were compared between the two groups. After 30 days of treatment, all patients were graded according to the severity of pulmonary lung function impairment, and the coagulation function indicators of patients at all levels were compared. **Results:** After the 10th, 30th day of treatment, the levels of DD, HCY and FBG in the observation group were significantly reduced, TT was significantly shortened, PT and APTT were significantly prolonged, and all indicators were significantly better than the control group, all above had statistical difference ($P<0.05$). The ventilator use time and hospitalization time in the observation group were significantly shorter than those in the control group, and the treatment cost in the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group, all above had statistical difference ($P<0.05$). After 30 days of treatment, the DD, HCY, and FBG levels of patients with moderate impairment of pulmonary lung function were significantly lower than those of severe and very severe patients. TT was significantly shorter than patients with severe and severe PT, PT and APTT were significantly longer than patients with severe and severe cases ($P<0.05$). The levels of DD, HCY and FBG in patients with severe pulmonary dysfunction were significantly lower than those in extreme very severe patients. TT was significantly shorter than that in very severe patients, and PT and APTT were significantly longer than those in very severe patients ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Simvastatin can significantly improve the coagulation function of patients with AECOPD and shorten the length of hos-

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作者简介:章邱东(1982-),男,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:老年病,呼吸内科,电话:13955877325, E-mail: lijingyisheng517@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:梅晓冬(1962-),男,博士,主任医师,研究方向:呼吸内科疾病诊疗

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pital stay. The degree of lung function damage in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has a certain correlation with the degree of abnormal blood coagulation function. The abnormal blood coagulation function is more obvious in patients with severe lung function damage.

Key words: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Acute exacerbation; Blood coagulation function; Simvastatin

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前言

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)是一组具有气流受限特征的肺部疾病,气流受限不完全可逆,呈进行性发展。与肺气肿和慢性支气管炎密切相关,多见于老年人及长期吸烟者。长期及急性加重时可并发呼吸衰竭、肺源性心脏病、右心衰竭,严重危害患者身体健康^[1-3]。同时有研究表明 AECOPD 患者出现凝血象及纤溶系统异常,一定程度增加了肺栓塞的风险^[4]。据统计我国 COPD 的发病率约为 8%,其中男性高于女性,渐已成为一种高经济负担疾病^[5]。COPD 的发病机制尚不明确,COPD 患者因炎症和缺氧状态等因素往往导致肺组织和血管内壁受侵袭,从而血管内皮损伤,导致血小板异常以及凝血功能异常,血液中 D 二聚体水平骤增,患者机体出现血栓前的高凝状态进而发展为慢性呼吸系统衰竭^[6-8]。有研究显示接受他汀类药物治疗的患者的死亡率和住院率显著降低^[9-11]。本研究选取 2019 年 8 月~2020 年 8 月我科住院治疗的老年 AECOPD 患者为研究对象,旨在探讨辛伐他汀对老年 AECOPD 患者凝血功能的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2019 年 8 月~2020 年 8 月我科住院治疗的 80 例 AECOPD 患者为研究对象。纳入标准:所有患者均符合近年中

华医学会呼吸病分会制定的《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南标准》,既往经胸部影像学、肺功能等检查确诊为 COPD 并且在一年以上,且处于急性发作期;近 3 个月内未接受过抗凝治疗;无药物过敏史和药物禁忌症者;对本研究知情且能配合者。排除标准:合并凝血功能障碍和出血倾向患者;合并肺癌者;合并肺栓塞、哮喘等肺部疾病者;合并心血管疾病及糖尿病等影响凝血功能疾病者。本研究所选患者均知情并签署同意书,同时经我院医学伦理会通过。

1.2 分组及治疗方法

将入选的 80 例 AECOPD 患者按照数字表随机分成观察组和对照组,每组各 40 例。对照组患者入院后均按照 AE-COPD 诊疗常规予以持续低流量吸氧(1-3 L/min)、抗生素、止咳化痰及解痉平喘等常规治疗,必要时给予机械通气或者呼吸兴奋剂等。经过 30 天治疗后,完成试验者 37 例。其中男性 23 例,女性 14 例;年龄 71~87 岁,平均年龄(80.15±3.62)岁;病程 1.5~12 年,平均(4.17±1.59)年。观察组患者入院后在标准治疗的基础上加用口服辛伐他汀片(鲁南贝特制药有限公司,规格:20 mg×10 片,批号:20160820),每晚口服 1 次。经过 30 天治疗后,完成试验者 36 例。其中男性 24 例,女性 12 例;年龄 70~86 岁,平均年龄(79.06±3.16)岁;病程 1.5~12 年,平均(4.28±1.61)年。两组患者年龄、性别比例等一般情况相比较,其差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表 1。

表 1 两组患者的一般资料比较

Table 1 The comparison of basic information of the two groups of patients

Groups	Case number	Gender(Male/Female)	Age (year)	Course of disease (year)
Observation group	36	24/12	79.06± 3.16	4.28± 1.61
Control group	37	23/14	80.15± 3.62	4.17± 1.59
T-test/Chi-square		0.161	1.369	0.294
P-value		0.688	0.175	0.770

1.3 观察指标

1)、比较两组患者治疗前、治疗后 10 d 及治疗后 30 d 凝血功能变化情况,并比较两组患者呼吸机使用时间、住院时间及治疗费用。2)、治疗 30 天后,按照慢阻肺肺功能损害严重程度进行分级的中度(B)、重度(C)、极重度(D)三级患者的凝血功能变化。3)、凝血功能指标检测两组患者分别于入院次日、治疗后 10 d 及治疗后 30 d 清晨空腹抽取静脉血,采用库贝尔 MC-6200 全自动凝血分析仪检测 D 二聚体(D dimer,DD)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine,HCY)、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time,PT)、活化部分凝血酶时间(activation of partial thrombin time,APTT)、凝血酶时间(thrombin time,TT)和纤维蛋白原

(fibrinogen,FBG)等凝血功能指标。

1.4 统计学方法

所有实验数据均应用 SPSS19.0 统计软件进行分析。患者治疗前后凝血功能指标、肺功能指标等计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,同时进行 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示其差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后凝血功能各项指标比较

对两组患者标准治疗前 DD、HCY、PT、APTT、FBG 及 TT 等凝血功能指标比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后 10 d 和 30 d,观察组患者的 DD、HCY、FBG 水平均显著降低,

TT 显著缩短,PT 和 APTT 显著延长,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);对照组患者治疗后 10 d 的 DD、HCY、PT、APTT、FBG 及 TT 各项凝血功能指标较治疗前均无显著变化,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后 30 d 对照组患者的 DD、HCY、FBG 水平较治疗前显著降低,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),其他指标均无显著变化($P>0.05$)。治疗后 10 d 和 30 d,观察组患者的 DD、HCY、FBG 水平均显著低于对照组,TT 显著短于对照组,PT 和 APTT 均显著长于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后的凝血功能指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of coagulation index of the two groups before and after treatment

Groups	Case number	DD(mg/L)			HCY(μ mol/L)		
		Before treatment	10 days after treatment	30 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	30 days after treatment
Observation group	36	1.13 $\pm$ 0.11	0.91 $\pm$ 0.17*	0.62 $\pm$ 0.21*	13.86 $\pm$ 2.74	10.59 $\pm$ 2.93*	6.48 $\pm$ 2.26*
Control group	37	1.09 $\pm$ 0.13	1.05 $\pm$ 0.24	0.95 $\pm$ 0.37*	13.71 $\pm$ 2.82	12.68 $\pm$ 3.11	10.36 $\pm$ 2.77*
P-value		0.161	0.005	<0.001	0.818	0.004	<0.001
Groups	Case number	PT(s)			APTT(s)		
		Before treatment	10 days after treatment	30 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	30 days after treatment
Observation group	36	11.82 $\pm$ 0.57	12.24 $\pm$ 0.60*	12.73 $\pm$ 0.73*	24.78 $\pm$ 2.66	25.92 $\pm$ 1.87*	26.78 $\pm$ 2.69*
Control group	37	11.65 $\pm$ 0.48	11.89 $\pm$ 0.73	11.97 $\pm$ 1.14	24.74 $\pm$ 3.15	24.91 $\pm$ 2.03	25.26 $\pm$ 2.34
t-test		1.380	2.235	3.382	0.049	2.209	2.578
P-value		0.172	0.029	0.001	0.961	0.030	0.012
Groups	Case number	FBG(g/L)			TT(s)		
		Before treatment	10 days after treatment	30 days after treatment	Before treatment	10 days after treatment	30 days after treatment
Observation group	36	3.72 $\pm$ 0.64	3.22 $\pm$ 0.25*	2.76 $\pm$ 0.24*	17.80 $\pm$ 1.63	17.02 $\pm$ 1.31*	16.35 $\pm$ 1.37*
Control group	37	3.63 $\pm$ 0.56	3.49 $\pm$ 0.51	3.21 $\pm$ 0.72*	17.74 $\pm$ 1.27	17.48 $\pm$ 0.32	17.29 $\pm$ 0.63
P-value		0.524	0.006	0.001	0.861	0.042	<0.001

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 治疗 30 天后,按照肺功能的严重程度分为 B、C、D 三级的凝血功能的比较

经过治疗 30 天后,对所有患者进行肺功能复评并剔除脱落病例,完成试验者共 73 例。其中肺功能分级为 B 级患者 38 例,C 级患者 18 例,D 级患者 17 例,比较不同肺功能分级患者的凝血功能指标。结果显示,B、C、D 级患者的各项凝血功能指

标比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);B 级患者的 DD、HCY、FBG 水平均显著低于 C、D 级患者,TT 显著短于 C、D 级患者,PT 和 APTT 显著长于 C、D 级患者,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);C 级患者的 DD、HCY、FBG 水平均显著低于 D 级患者,TT 显著短于 D 级患者,PT 和 APTT 显著长于 D 级患者,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 不同肺功能分级患者的凝血功能比较

Table 3 Comparison of coagulation among groups of patients with different levels of pulmonary functions

Groups	Case number	DD(mg/L)	HCY(μ mol/L)	FBG(g/L)	PT(s)	APTT(s)	TT(s)
Level B	38	0.57 $\pm$ 0.19	6.08 $\pm$ 1.96	2.46 $\pm$ 0.22	13.07 $\pm$ 1.18	27.82 $\pm$ 2.61	15.96 $\pm$ 1.21
Level C	18	0.72 $\pm$ 0.21*	7.74 $\pm$ 2.18*	2.97 $\pm$ 0.26*	12.13 $\pm$ 0.96*	26.18 $\pm$ 2.24*	16.53 $\pm$ 1.17*
Level D	17	0.91 $\pm$ 0.28**	10.16 $\pm$ 2.67**	3.41 $\pm$ 0.33**	11.46 $\pm$ 1.22**	24.57 $\pm$ 2.19**	17.36 $\pm$ 0.98**
F-value		4.271	4.736	9.261	3.128	3.149	3.163
P-value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Note: Compared with patients of Level B, * $P<0.05$; compared with patients of Level C, ** $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者呼吸机(包括有创和无创呼吸机)使用时间、住院天数及治疗费用比较

观察组呼吸机使用时间 & 住院天数均显著低于对照组,治疗费用也显著低于对照组,其差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),

见表 4。

表 4 两组患者呼吸机使用时间、住院天数及治疗费用比较

Table 4 Comparison of time on ventilator, inpatient days and treatment cost of two groups of patients

	Case number	Time on ventilator(d)	Inpatient days(d)	Treatment cost(10,000)
Observation group	36	2.91± 0.37(9/36)*	11.75± 0.95	1.57± 0.43
Control group	37	4.22± 0.43(12/37)*	13.50± 1.71	1.86± 0.51
t-test		13.936	5.658	6.252
P-value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Note: Recorded as mark * within the parenthesis are the proportions of patients on ventilators.

3 讨论

COPD 是一种严重危害人类肺部健康的多发病和常见病,多见于老年人及长期吸烟者,位居全球疾病死亡原因的第 4 位,且其病死率有逐年上升的趋势,目前 COPD 已经成为全球性重要的公共卫生问题^[12-14]。COPD 患者常常表现为胸闷、咳嗽、咳痰、气短急促及呼吸困难等,其主要病理表现为炎症介质作用于肺实质内血管活性受体进而诱发的肺部局部缺氧,从而导致气道损伤、阻塞,肺实质破坏以及肺血管壁增厚^[15,16],炎症介质进一步作用能够加重气道炎症导致肺小动脉的内皮细胞功能障碍,导致释放大炎症及凝血介质,从而使凝血机制激活,导致凝血功能及纤溶系统的异常^[17,18]。Butta NV 等人研究表明^[19],大多 COPD 患者长期处于高凝状态,以及低纤溶状态,COPD 患者因为长期不完全可逆的气流受限,长期处于缺氧状态而出现低血氧症,可能继发血液粘稠及红细胞增多;此外,COPD 患者的长期氧化应激状态、炎症、高碳酸血症等因素也会导致凝血功能异常,从而使 COPD 患者血液长时间处于高凝状态。高凝状态下,COPD 患者血液内 D 二聚体水平骤升,机体纤溶活性及凝血功能共同作用致使患者处于血栓前状态,加之气流阻滞,引发肺动脉高压、肺部栓塞^[20-22]。D 二聚体 D 二聚体是纤维蛋白单体经纤溶酶水解后的产物,机体凝血和纤溶系统的激活时 D 二聚体水平上升。同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, HCY)是蛋氨酸代谢的中间产物,与动脉粥样硬化和血栓性疾病密切相关,是血栓前状态的特异性指标^[23],D 二聚体是反映纤溶激活和凝血触发的双重指标。PT 及 APTT 分别是反映内源性及外源性凝血途径激活的重要指标,其水平下降提示凝血途径激活可能;FBG 是肝脏合成的一种反应蛋白,在气道炎症及肺实质细胞损伤患者中,FBG 水平上升可诱发肺动脉栓塞;FBG 既是凝血相关指标,也是 COPD 系统性炎症重要标志物之一^[24]。辛伐他汀是一种 HMG-COA 还原酶的选择性抑制剂,临床多用于高血脂患者。他汀类药物调脂作用明确,通过降低机体胆固醇水平,增加内皮功能释放一氧化氮;改变血小板膜流动,减少血小板聚集;控制机体炎症反应来调节凝血和纤溶系统^[25,26]。研究表明,辛伐他汀除应用于高脂血症、冠心病及脑卒中治疗等作用外,还可以加速肺内炎症细胞凋亡,使肺内吞噬细胞数量降低,抑制炎症细胞在肺内浸润及聚集,降低循环及肺内炎症细胞因子的表达,从而发挥积极的抗炎效果^[27]。本研究结果显示,治疗后 10 d 和 30 d,观察组患者的 DD、HCY、FBG 水平均显著降低,TT 显著缩短,PT 和 APTT 明显延长,并

且各项指标均明显好于对照组,其差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),提示辛伐他汀能够改善 COPD 患者的凝血和纤溶系统,降低 COPD 患者机体炎症反应,吕红等人的研究结果也证实了这一点^[28,29]。另外,从表 3 可以看,按照肺功能的严重程度进行分级后行凝血功能的比较,三组的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),这提示辛伐他汀可能改善 COPD 患者的凝血和纤溶系统,同时 COPD 严重程度的分级是否对凝血功能的影响,由于样本量、样本的失访等各种原因,目前不能明确,还需要以后进一步的研究。COPD 患者由于气道气流阻滞导致呼吸不畅,稍加劳动就气喘不止,常常需要卧床休息及机械性通气,延长了住院时间,增加了医疗支出^[30]。本研究结果显示,观察组呼吸机使用时间、住院时间均明显低于对照组,治疗费用也明显低于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),表明在 AE-COPD 患者入院后在标准治疗的基础上加用口服辛伐他汀片,能够缩短呼吸机使用时间、住院时间,从而降低治疗费用。

综上所述,老年 AECOPD 患者入院后在标准治疗的基础上给予辛伐他汀,能够显著改善 COPD 患者凝血功能各项指标,从而延缓肺功能下降,缩短感染控制周期,减少住院时间,值得临床进一步深入研究和推广。

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