

艾塞那肽降低超重和肥胖患者体质量有效性与安全性的系统评价^Δ

苏娜*,徐家玥,徐珽*(四川大学华西医院药剂科,成都 610041)

中图分类号 R977.6 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2015)33-4668-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2015.33.22

摘要 目的:系统评价艾塞那肽降低超重和肥胖患者体质量的有效性与安全性,以为临床治疗提供循证参考。方法:计算机检索 Cochrane 图书馆、PubMed、Medline、EMBASE、中国期刊全文数据库、中国科技期刊数据库和万方数据库,收集艾塞那肽对比安慰剂或其他药物降低超重和肥胖患者体质量的随机对照试验(RCT),提取资料并进行质量评价后,采用 Rev Man 5.3.0 统计软件进行 Meta 分析。结果:最终纳入 25 项 RCT,合计 5 307 例患者。Meta 分析结果显示,艾塞那肽组患者体质量显著低于安慰剂组[SMD=-2.06,95%CI(-2.97,-1.15), $P<0.001$]、胰岛素组[SMD=-3.51,95%CI(-4.52,-2.51), $P<0.001$]、格列本脲组[SMD=-3.70,95%CI(-4.28,-3.12), $P<0.001$]、罗格列酮组[SMD=-1.25,95%CI(-1.71,-0.80), $P<0.001$]和西格列汀组[SMD=-0.71,95%CI(-0.93,-0.48), $P<0.001$],而与二甲双胍组、他司鲁肽组比较差异无统计学意义。艾塞那肽组患者不良反应发生率显著高于胰岛素组[RR=1.22,95%CI(1.06,1.41), $P=0.006$],低于他司鲁肽组[RR=0.95,95%CI(0.91,0.99), $P=0.02$],与安慰剂组、二甲双胍组比较差异无统计学意义。结论:艾塞那肽能有效降低超重和肥胖患者的体质量,但消化不良反应较多。受纳入研究方法学质量限制,该结论有待更多高质量、大样本、长期随访的 RCT 加以验证。

关键词 艾塞那肽;超重;肥胖;系统评价;Meta 分析;随机对照试验;疗效;安全性

Efficacy and Safety of Exenatide in the Weight Loss of Obesity and Overweight: A Systematic Review

SU Na, XU Jia-yue, XU Ting (Dept. of Pharmacy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To systematically review the efficacy and safety of exenatide in the weight loss of obesity and overweight, and provide evidence-based reference for clinical treatment. METHODS: Retrieved from Cochrane Library, PubMed, Medline, EMBASE, CJFD, VIP and Wanfang Database, randomized controlled trials (RCT) about exenatide versus placebo or other medicines in the treatment of obesity or overweight were collected. Meta-analysis was performed by using Rev Man 5.3.0 software after data extract and quality evaluation. RESULTS: A total of 25 RCTs were enrolled, involving 5 307 patients. Results of Meta-analysis showed body mass in exenatide groups was significantly lower than placebo group[SMD=-2.06,95%CI(-2.97,-1.15), $P<0.001$], insulin group [SMD=-3.51,95%CI(-4.52,-2.51), $P<0.001$], glyburide group [SMD=-3.70,95%CI(-4.28,-3.12), $P<0.001$], rosiglitazone group [SMD=-1.25,95%CI(-1.71,-0.80), $P<0.001$] and sitagliptin group[SMD=-0.71,95%CI(-0.93,-0.48), $P<0.001$], and there was no significant difference with metformin group and tasilutai group. Incidence of adverse reactions in exenatide group was significantly higher than insulin group[RR=1.22,95%CI(1.06,1.41), $P=0.006$] and lower than tasilutai group [RR=0.95,95%CI(0.91,0.99), $P=0.02$], and there was no significant difference with placebo group and metformin group. CONCLUSIONS: Exenatide can effectively reduce the body mass of obesity and overweight, however, digestive system shows more adverse reactions. Due to the limit of methodological quality, more high-quality, large-scale and long-term follow-up RCTs are needed for further verification for the conclusion.

KEYWORDS Exenatide; Overweight; Obesity; Systematic review; Meta-analysis; Randomized controlled trial; Efficacy; Safety

- cancer: results of the randomized phase 3 MRC COIN trial [J]. *The Lancet*, 2011, 377(9 783): 2 103.
- [22] 高广辉,周鑫莉,黄若凡,等.西妥昔单抗治疗转移性结肠癌的荟萃分析[J].*肿瘤*, 2009, 29(3): 253.
- [23] 曾俊萍,尹苹,徐克前. EGFR 和 KRAS 基因在结肠癌

- 中的研究进展[J].*广东医学*, 2013, 34(15): 2 419.
- [24] Zhang LL, Ma L, Zhou QH. Overall and KRAS-specific results of combined cetuximab treatment and chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer: a meta-analysis[J]. *Int J Colorectal Dis*, 2011, 26(8): 1 025.
- [25] Christos SK, Shirin KF, Derek JJ, et al. KRAS mutations and benefit from cetuximab in advanced colorectal cancer[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2008, 359(17): 1 757.

^Δ 基金项目:四川省软科学研究计划项目(No.2014ZR0088)
* 主管药师,硕士研究生。研究方向:临床药学。电话:028-85422965。E-mail:zoya159@163.com
通信作者:主任药师,博士。研究方向:医院药事管理。电话:028-85422965

(收稿日期:2014-12-10 修回日期:2015-08-28)
(编辑:刘明伟)

超重和肥胖是指体内脂肪堆积过多或分布异常,通常伴有体质量增加。改善体质量的措施主要包括饮食控制、行为干预、体力活动、药物治疗和手术治疗。目前,临床用于治疗肥胖的药物主要分为非中枢性减体质量药、中枢性减体质量药和兼有减体质量作用的降糖药物。胰高糖素样肽1(GLP-1)受体激动药不仅可以增加胰岛素分泌、抑制胰高血糖素分泌,而且可以延缓胃排空,通过抑制食欲相关中枢而减少进食量。目前,国内上市的GLP-1受体激动药有利拉鲁肽和艾塞那肽。国内外研究表明,两药对于超重和肥胖的2型糖尿病患者有明显的减体质量作用^[1]。艾塞那肽目前只在肥胖伴2型糖尿病的患者中推荐,并没有作为治疗单纯性肥胖的推荐药物^[2]。因此,本研究采用Meta分析的方法系统评价了艾塞那肽降低超重和肥胖患者体质量的有效性和安全性,以为临床合理用药提供循证依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入研究类型为国内外公开发表的随机对照试验(RCT),语种限定为中文和英文。研究对象为超重和肥胖的成年患者,诊断标准均符合美国心脏学会(AHA)、美国心脏病学学院(ACC)和肥胖学会(TOS)的标准^[2],即年龄 ≥ 18 岁,体质量指数(BMI) ≥ 25 kg/m²的成年人,无论是非伴2型糖尿病、高血压和高脂血症;排除儿童、妊娠期妇女和感染人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)的患者。试验组患者给予艾塞那肽治疗,对照组患者给予安慰剂或者其他药物治疗。结局指标为患者体质量变化情况和不良反应发生率。

1.2 检索策略

计算机检索Cochrane图书馆、PubMed、Medline、EMBase、中国期刊全文数据库、中文科技期刊数据库和万方数据库。检索时限均从建库起至2014年3月。检索词包括“超重”“肥胖”“艾塞那肽”“Exenatide”“Overweigh”“Obesity”等。此外,追溯已纳入文献和相关综述的参考文献。

1.3 资料提取

文献检索结果以数据库形式保存。由两位研究者根据纳入与排除标准独立筛选文献、提取资料并评价质量,然后交叉核对,如发生分歧,讨论解决或交由第三位研究者协助裁定。

1.4 方法学质量评价

按照Cochrane偏倚风险评估工具5.1.0版对纳入研究的方法学质量进行评价^[3]。评价内容包括:①随机分配方法;②分配方案是否隐藏;③是否对患者和实施者采用盲法;④是否对数据分析者采用盲法;⑤结果数据是否完整;⑥是否选择性报道结果;⑦是否有其他偏倚来源。针对每项评价指标,作出“低度偏倚”“高度偏倚”或“不清楚”的判断。

1.5 统计学方法

采用Cochrane协作网提供的Rev Man 5.3.0统计软件进行Meta分析。分类变量采用相对危险度(RR)为疗效分析统计量,各效应量均以95%可信区间(CI)表示,并绘制森林图,以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准^[4]。首先,采用 χ^2 检验对纳入研究进行异质性检验(临床异质性和方法学异质性),同时根据 I^2 判断异质性的程度, $I^2 \leq 25\%$ 为低度异质性, $25\% < I^2 < 50\%$ 为中度异质性, $I^2 \geq 50\%$ 则为高度异质性^[5]。若各纳入研究结果间无异

质性($P > 0.1, I^2 < 50\%$),则采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;反之,则采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析。根据异质性产生原因对各研究进行亚组分析。必要时,行敏感性分析以检验结果的稳定性。对于无法合并的指标则进行描述性分析。

2 结果

2.1 纳入研究基本信息

初检出3 777篇英文文献和133篇中文文献,按照纳入与排除标准逐层筛选,最终纳入25篇(项)RCT^[6-30],其中中文文献2篇^[15,22],英文文献23篇^[6-14,16-21,23-30],合计5 307例患者。9项研究比较了艾塞那肽和安慰剂的减体质量效果^[6-14],3项研究比较了艾塞那肽和二甲双胍的减体质量效果^[15-17],1项研究比较了艾塞那肽和格列本脲的减体质量效果^[18],1项研究比较了艾塞那肽和罗格列酮的减体质量效果^[19],1项研究比较了艾塞那肽和他司鲁肽的减体质量效果^[20],1项研究比较了艾塞那肽和西格列汀的减体质量效果^[21],9项研究比较了艾塞那肽和胰岛素的减体质量效果^[22-30]。艾塞那肽组患者皮下注射艾塞那肽10 μ g,一天2次^[6-10,12-20,22-23,25-30]或者2 mg,一周1次^[11,21,24];作为对照的7组分别应用安慰剂(皮下注射,一天2次)、二甲双胍(500~1 000 mg,一天3次,口服)、格列本脲(5 mg,一天3次,口服)、罗格列酮(4 mg,一天2次,口服)、他司鲁肽(10 mg,一周1次,皮下注射)、西格列汀(100 mg,一天1次,口服)、胰岛素(10~24 U/d,皮下注射)。所有研究疗程为12~52周。2项研究纳入患者为不合并糖尿病的肥胖患者^[6-7],1项研究纳入患者类型是多囊卵巢综合征患者^[17],其余研究纳入患者均为2型糖尿病患者。

2.2 纳入研究方法学质量评价结果

25项RCT中,16项采用随机数字表进行随机分配,判定为低度偏倚^[6,8-11,16-19,21-22,24,26-28,30],其他研究均仅在文中提及“随机”而未进行详细描述,判定为不清楚。10项RCT提及双盲,判定为低度偏倚^[6,8-14,18,21]。1项RCT对数据分析者实施盲法,判定为低度偏倚^[24]。7项RCT提及分配隐匿的方法,判定为低度偏倚^[8-11,20-21,25]。25项RCT均未提及选择性报道和其他偏倚,判定为不清楚。

2.3 Meta分析结果

2.3.1 体质量变化 23项RCT报道了体质量变化情况^[6-14,16-29],按照对照组不同的治疗措施进行亚组分析,Meta分析结果详见图1。由图1可知,艾塞那肽组患者体质量显著低于安慰剂组[SMD=-2.06,95%CI(-2.97,-1.15), $P < 0.001$]、胰岛素组[SMD=-3.51,95%CI(-4.52,-2.51), $P < 0.001$]、格列本脲组[SMD=-3.70,95%CI(-4.28,-3.12), $P < 0.001$]、罗格列酮组[SMD=-1.25,95%CI(-1.71,-0.80), $P < 0.001$]和西格列汀组[SMD=-0.71,95%CI(-0.93,-0.48), $P < 0.001$],而与二甲双胍组[SMD=-1.39,95%CI(-2.83,0.06), $P = 0.06$]、他司鲁肽组[SMD=0.00,95%CI(-0.14,0.14), $P = 1.00$]比较差异无统计学意义。

2.3.2 不良反应发生率 9项RCT报道了不良反应发生率^[8,10,15-16,20,24-25,28-29]。常见不良反应为恶心、呕吐、腹泻、便秘等,症状均较轻微,患者可以耐受。按照对照组不同的治疗措施进行亚组分析,Meta分析结果详见图2。由图2可知,艾塞那肽组患者不良反应发生率显著高于胰岛素组[RR=1.22,

95% CI(1.06, 1.41), $P=0.006$], 低于他司鲁肽组[RR=0.95, 95% CI(0.91, 0.99), $P=0.02$], 与安慰剂组[RR=1.29, 95% CI(0.85, 1.96), $P=0.23$]、二甲双胍组[RR=1.20, 95% CI(0.78, 1.85), $P=0.41$]比较, 差异无统计学意义。

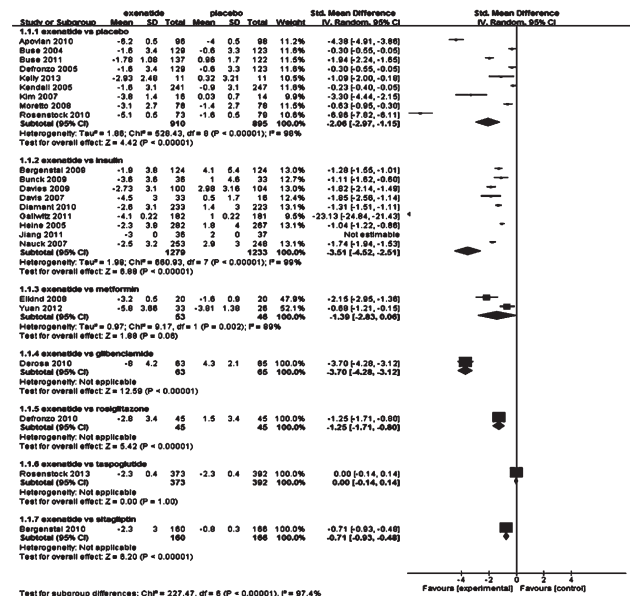


图1 体质量减少的Meta分析森林图

Fig 1 Forest plot of Meta-analysis of the body mass

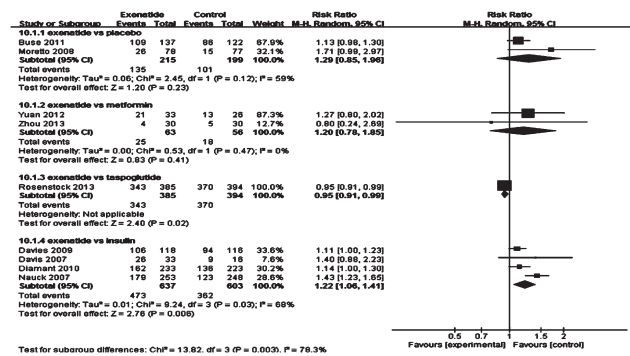


图2 不良反应发生率的Meta分析森林图

Fig 2 Forest plot of Meta-analysis of the incidences of adverse reactions

2.4 敏感性分析

Meta分析结果显示, $I^2 \geq 50\%$, 敏感性分析将固定效应模型改为随机效应模型, 并且根据对照组不同的治疗措施作亚组分析, 结果均未发生变化, 说明本研究结果较为稳定。

3 讨论

GLP-1 从肠内释放入循环后可以增强葡萄糖依赖性胰岛素分泌, 并显示出其他抗高血糖药作用。艾塞那肽为 GLP-1 类似物, 具有降低胃排空速率, 促进饱食感等多种生理活性。

本研究首次针对超重和肥胖患者进行评价, 纳入标准并未局限于 2 型糖尿病患者, 由于艾塞那肽说明书并未批准减质量的适应证, 所以研究结论可为临床艾塞那肽治疗超重和肥胖患者提供理论依据。本研究按照 RCT 对照组治疗措施的不同进行亚组分析, 对比的治疗措施包括安慰剂、胰岛素、格列

本脲、罗格列酮、二甲双胍、西格列汀或其他 GLP-1 类似物。结果显示, 艾塞那肽对于超重和肥胖患者减质量的治疗效果显著优于安慰剂、胰岛素、格列本脲、罗格列酮和西格列汀, 而与二甲双胍、他司鲁肽比较差异无统计学意义。提示艾塞那肽降低超重和肥胖患者的体质量是有效的。

安全性方面, 本次 Meta 分析结果显示, 艾塞那肽的不良反应发生率显著高于胰岛素, 低于他司鲁肽, 与安慰剂、二甲双胍比较差异则无统计学意义。艾塞那肽的不良反应主要表现在消化系统, 而这可能与 GLP-1 类似物的作用机制有关。2009 年和 2010 年美国食品药品监督管理局 (FDA) 分别警告艾塞那肽注射液的急性胰腺炎风险和肾功能改变风险, 而这两个不良反应在本次评价中均未观察到。提示艾塞那肽降低超重和肥胖患者的体质量安全性较好。

综上所述, 艾塞那肽能有效降低超重和肥胖患者的体质量, 但消化系统不良反应较多。由于纳入本次 Meta 分析的 25 篇文献中 23 篇为国外文献, 研究对象存在种族差异, 故艾塞那肽对于我国患者的长期疗效和安全性尚需大样本、高质量的 RCT 进一步验证。

参考文献

- [1] Wilding JPH, Hardy K. New drugs for diabetes: glucagon-like peptide analogues[J]. *BMJ*, 2011, 342(2):343.
- [2] Jensen MD, Ryan DH, Apovian CM, et al. 2013 AHA/ACC/TOS guideline for the management of overweight and obesity in adults: a report of the American college of cardiology/American heart association task force on practice guidelines and the obesity society[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2014, 63(25):2985.
- [3] Higgins JPT, Green S. Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions version 5.1.0[EB/OL](2011-03)[2014-03]. <http://www.cochrane-handbook.org>.
- [4] Higgins JPT, Green S. Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.0.0 [EB/OL](2008-02)[2014-03]. <http://www.cochrane-handbook.org>.
- [5] Higgins JPT, Thompson SG. Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis[J]. *Stat Med*, 2002, 21(11):1539.
- [6] Kelly AS, Rudser KD, Nathan BM, et al. The effect of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist therapy on body mass index in adolescents with severe obesity: a randomized, placebo-controlled, clinical trial[J]. *JAMA Pediatr*, 2013, 167(4):355.
- [7] Rosenstock J, Klaff LJ, Schwartz S, et al. Effects of exenatide and lifestyle modification on body weight and glucose tolerance in obese subjects with and without pre-diabetes[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2010, 33(6):1173.
- [8] Buse JB, Bergenstal RM, Glass LC, et al. Use of twice-daily exenatide in basal insulin-treated patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized, controlled trial[J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 2011, 154(2):103.
- [9] Apovian CM, Bergenstal RM, Cuddihy RM, et al. Effects of exenatide combined with lifestyle modification in

- patients with type 2 diabetes[J]. *Am J Med*. 2010, 123(5): 468.
- [10] Moretto TJ, Milton DR, Ridge TD, *et al*. Efficacy and tolerability of exenatide monotherapy over 24 weeks in anti-diabetic drug-naïve patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study[J]. *Clin Ther*, 2008, 30(8):1 448.
- [11] Kim D, MacConell L, Zhuang D, *et al*. Effects of once-weekly dosing of a long-acting release formulation of exenatide on glucose control and body weight in subjects with type 2 diabetes[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2007, 30(6):1 487.
- [12] Kendall DM, Riddle MC, Rosenstock J, *et al*. Effects of exenatide (exendin-4) on glycemic control over 30 weeks in patients with type 2 diabetes treated with metformin and a sulfonylurea[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2005, 28(5):1 083.
- [13] DeFronzo RA, Ratner RE, Han J, *et al*. Effects of exenatide (exendin-4) on glycemic control and weight over 30 weeks in metformin-treated patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2005, 28(5):1 092.
- [14] Buse JB, Henry RR, Han J, *et al*. Effects of exenatide (exendin-4) on glycemic control over 30 weeks in sulfonylurea-treated patients with type 2 diabetes[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2004, 27(11):2 628.
- [15] 周岩, 吴大方, 宋菲菲, 等. 新诊断肥胖2型糖尿病患者应用艾塞那肽的临床观察[J]. *中国药物与临床*, 2013, 13(3):360.
- [16] Yuan GH, Song WL, Huang YY, *et al*. Efficacy and tolerability of exenatide monotherapy in obese patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes: a randomized, 26 weeks metformin-controlled, parallel-group study[J]. *Chin Med J*, 2012, 125(15):2 677.
- [17] Elkind-Hirsch K, Marrioneaux O, Bhushan M, *et al*. Comparison of single and combined treatment with exenatide and metformin on menstrual cyclicality in overweight women with polycystic ovary syndrome[J]. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2008, 93(7):2 670.
- [18] Derosa G, Maffioli P, Salvadeo SA, *et al*. Exenatide versus glibenclamide in patients with diabetes[J]. *Diabetes Technol Ther*, 2010, 12(3):233.
- [19] DeFronzo RA, Triplitt C, Qu Y, *et al*. Effects of exenatide plus rosiglitazone on beta-cell function and insulin sensitivity in subjects with type 2 diabetes on metformin [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2010, 33(5):951.
- [20] Rosenstock J, Balas B, Charbonnel B, *et al*. The fate of taspoglutide, a weekly GLP-1 receptor agonist, versus twice-daily exenatide for type 2 diabetes: the T-emerge 2 trial [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2013, 36(3):498.
- [21] Bergenstal RM, Wysham C, Macconell L, *et al*. Efficacy and safety of exenatide once weekly versus sitagliptin or pioglitazone as an adjunct to metformin for treatment of type 2 diabetes (DURATION-2): a randomised trial[J]. *Lancet*, 2010, 376(9 739):431.
- [22] 蒋建家, 牟伦盼, 苏劲波, 等. 艾塞那肽对口服降糖药治疗欠佳的肥胖2型糖尿病患者的疗效及安全性[J]. *中华糖尿病杂志*, 2011, 3(4):305.
- [23] Gallwitz B, Böhmer M, Segiet T, *et al*. Exenatide twice daily versus premixed insulin aspart 70/30 in metformin-treated patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized 26-week study on glycemic control and hypoglycemia[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2011, 34(3):604.
- [24] Diamant M, van Gaal L, Stranks S, *et al*. Once weekly exenatide compared with insulin glargine titrated to target in patients with type 2 diabetes (DURATION-3): an open-label randomised trial[J]. *Lancet*, 2010, 375(9 733): 2 234.
- [25] Davies MJ, Donnelly R, Barnett AH, *et al*. Exenatide compared with long-acting insulin to achieve glycaemic control with minimal weight gain in patients with type 2 diabetes: results of the helping evaluate exenatide in patients with diabetes compared with long-acting insulin (HEELA) study[J]. *Diabetes Obes Metab*, 2009, 11(12):1 153.
- [26] Bunck MC, Diamant M, Cornér A, *et al*. One-year treatment with exenatide improves beta-cell function, compared with insulin glargine, in metformin-treated type 2 diabetic patients: a randomized, controlled trial[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2009, 32(5):762.
- [27] Bergenstal R, Lewin A, Bailey T, *et al*. Efficacy and safety of biphasic insulin aspart 70/30 versus exenatide in subjects with type 2 diabetes failing to achieve glycemic control with metformin and a sulfonylurea[J]. *Curr Med Res Opin*, 2009, 25(1):65.
- [28] Nauck MA, Duran S, Kim D, *et al*. A comparison of twice-daily exenatide and biphasic insulin aspart in patients with type 2 diabetes who were suboptimally controlled with sulfonylurea and metformin: a non-inferiority study[J]. *Diabetologia*, 2007, 50(2):259.
- [29] Davis SN, Johns D, Maggs D, *et al*. Exploring the substitution of exenatide for insulin in patients with type 2 diabetes treated with insulin in combination with oral anti-diabetes agents[J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2007, 30(11):2 767.
- [30] Heine RJ, van Gaal LF, Johns D, *et al*. Exenatide versus insulin glargine in patients with suboptimally controlled type 2 diabetes: a randomized trial[J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 2005, 143(8):559.

(收稿日期:2014-12-27 修回日期:2015-09-14)

(编辑:申琳琳)