

静脉补充铁剂治疗慢性心力衰竭合并贫血患者的疗效观察

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中图分类号 R973*.6;R969.4 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2013)18-1682-03

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2013.18.19

摘要 目的:观察静脉补充铁剂治疗慢性心力衰竭(CHF)合并贫血患者的疗效。方法:以CHF合并贫血患者为研究对象,随机分为静脉组与口服组,各68例。比较两组治疗3个月后和治疗6个月后的临床疗效、血红蛋白、铁蛋白、N末端脑利钠肽原(Nt-proBNP)、心功能分级、6 min步行距离(6 MWD)和药品不良反应的差异。结果:静脉组总有效率(94.12%)显著高于口服组(82.35%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗3个月后和治疗6个月后,两组患者的血红蛋白、铁蛋白、Nt-proBNP、心功能分级和6MWD均较同组治疗前显著改善($P<0.05$),且静脉组改善程度均优于口服组($P<0.05$);静脉组与口服组的总不良反应发生率分别为10.29%、11.76%,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:铁剂静脉给药治疗CHF合并贫血疗效优于口服给药。

关键词 慢性心力衰竭;贫血;铁剂;静脉;口服

Efficacy Observation of Intravenous Iron Supplement in the Treatment of Chronic Heart Failure Patients with Anemia

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To observe therapeutic efficacy of intravenous iron supplement in the treatment of chronic heart failure (CHF) patients with anemia. **METHODS:** CHF patients with anemia were regarded as subjects and randomly divided into intravenous administration group and oral administration group with 68 cases in each group. The clinical efficacy, hemoglobin, ferritin, N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide (Nt-proBNP), cardiac function classification, six-minute walking distance (6 MWD) and adverse drug reaction were compared between 2 groups after 3 months and 6 months of treatment. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate of intravenous administration group (94.12%) was significantly higher than that of oral administration group (82.35%), there was statistical significance ($P<0.05$). After three and six months of treatment, the hemoglobin, ferritin, Nt-proBNP, cardiac function and 6MWD were improved significantly in 2 groups, compared with before treatment; but the improvement of above index in intravenous administration group were better than in oral administration group, there was statistical significance ($P<0.05$). The incidence of ADR in 2 groups were 10.29% and 11.76%, there was no statistical significance ($P>0.05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** Therapeutic efficacy of intravenous iron supplement is better than oral administration in the treatment of CHF patients with anemia.

KEY WORDS Chronic heart failure; Anemia; Iron supplement; Intravenous; Oral

慢性心力衰竭(CHF)患者常常合并缺铁性贫血,研究表明贫血与CHF患者的住院率和死亡率独立相关^[1]。补充铁剂纠正贫血有助于改善CHF症状和预后^[2]。补充铁剂治疗缺铁性贫血多为口服,静脉给药的疗效是否优于口服尚缺乏研究。本研究比较铁剂静脉给药与口服给药治疗CHF合并贫血患者的疗效,为临床工作提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2007年10月—2011年10月在我院就诊明确诊断为CHF伴轻度缺铁性贫血的患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)符合《内科学》(7版)^[3]心力衰竭及缺铁性贫血诊断及心功能分级标准;(2)90 g/L≤血红蛋白<110 g/L;(3)血肌酐<132 μmol/L。排除标准:排除其他原因所致贫血、严重肝肾功能不全、低血压、血容量不足、低钾低钠血症、严重心律失常或急性心肌梗死。采用随机数字表法将患者分成两组,静脉组68例中,男性36例,女性32例,年龄38~72岁,平均年龄(61.56±6.21)

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(收稿日期:2012-11-30 修回日期:2013-01-05)

岁,CHF病程(5.78±0.54)年;口服组68例中,男性39例,女性29例,年龄35~73岁,平均年龄(61.60±6.26)岁,CHF病程(5.75±0.52)年。两组患者的年龄、性别、CHF病程比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。本研究经过我院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 治疗方法。两组患者均给予常规纠正CHF治疗,包括利尿药、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂、洋地黄制剂、 β 受体阻滞药等。静脉组在常规治疗基础上加用蔗糖铁注射液100 mg,每周2次;口服组在常规治疗基础上加用多糖铁复合物胶囊150 mg,每日1次。每月监测铁蛋白水平,铁蛋白 >200 ng/ml或血红蛋白 >120 g/L则予停药1个月,下月复查后若低于上述目标值则继续使用。治疗时间为6个月。

1.2.2 观察指标。比较两组临床疗效、血红蛋白、铁蛋白、N末端脑利钠肽原(Nt-proBNP)、心功能分级、运动耐力的差异。7:00采清晨空腹静脉血10 ml。采用全自动五分类血液分析仪检测血红蛋白;采用放射免疫法测定铁蛋白;采用电化学发光法测定Nt-proBNP;采用美国纽约心脏病学会(NYHA)分级标准评估心功能;采用6 min步行距离(6MWD)评价运动耐力。

1.2.3 疗效评价方法。采用Lee氏心力衰竭积分法^[4]评价疗效。显效是指治疗后积分减少 $>75\%$;有效是指治疗后积分减少在 $50\% \sim 75\%$;无效是指治疗后积分减少不足 50% 。总有效率=(显效病例数+有效病例数)/病例总数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.3 统计学处理

使用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计。计量资料服从正态分布

且方差齐,组内比较采用方差分析,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。检验水准为双侧检验, $\alpha=0.05$ 。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效比较

静脉组有2例治疗用药5个月,口服组有1例治疗用药5个月,其余病例治疗均达6个月,两组患者治疗疗程差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。静脉组总有效率(94.12%)显著高于口服组(82.35%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.533, P=0.033$),见表1。

表1 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 1 Comparison of therapeutic efficacies between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	例数	显效	有效	无效	总有效
静脉组	68	40(58.82)	24(35.29)	4(5.88)	64(94.12)
口服组	68	36(52.94)	20(29.41)	12(17.65)	56(82.35)

2.2 治疗前、后各指标比较

两组患者治疗前血红蛋白、铁蛋白、Nt-proBNP、心功能分级和6MWD比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗3个月 after 和治疗6个月 after,两组患者的血红蛋白、铁蛋白、Nt-proBNP、心功能分级和6MWD均较同组治疗前显著改善($P<0.05$),且静脉组改善程度均优于口服组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 药品不良反应比较

两组患者常见不良反应为皮疹、恶心、便秘,静脉组偶见静脉炎。两组患者总不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.075, P=0.784$),见表3。

表2 两组患者治疗前、后各指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=68$)

Tab 2 Comparison of the parameters between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s, n=68$)

组别	时间	血红蛋白,g/L	铁蛋白,ng/ml	Nt-proBNP,ng/ml	心功能分级	6MWD,m
静脉组	治疗前	94.65±9.25	48.96±4.16	689.75±58.69	3.16±0.31	372.58±30.56
	治疗3个月后	104.73±10.25*■	82.15±8.11*■	476.89±45.89*■	2.62±0.24*■	392.82±39.59*■
	治疗6个月后	114.26±11.05*▲▲	121.56±11.87*▲▲	356.62±34.89*▲▲	2.16±0.20*▲▲	460.56±46.24*▲▲
口服组	治疗前	94.72±9.29	50.02±4.18	684.94±59.11	3.13±0.30	373.62±30.59
	治疗3个月后	99.39±9.11*	74.52±7.26*	489.56±48.24*	2.84±0.26*	386.96±38.67*
	治疗6个月后	105.49±10.36*	100.76±10.10*	384.59±37.63*	2.32±0.32*	440.53±43.96*

与治疗前比较:* $P<0.05$;与治疗3个月 after比较:▲ $P<0.05$;与口服组治疗3个月 after比较:■ $P<0.05$;与口服组治疗6个月 after比较:▲▲ $P<0.05$

vs. before treatment: * $P<0.05$; vs. after three months of treatment: ▲ $P<0.05$; vs. oral administration group after three months of treatment: ■ $P<0.05$; vs. oral administration group after six months of treatment: ▲▲ $P<0.05$

表3 两组患者不良反应比较[例(%)]

Tab 3 Comparison of adverse drug reaction between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	例数	皮疹	恶心	便秘	静脉炎	总不良反应
静脉组	68	2(2.94)	2(2.94)	1(1.47)	2(2.94)	7(10.29)
口服组	68	1(1.47)	4(5.88)	3(4.41)	0	8(11.76)

3 讨论

贫血在CHF患者中非常常见,CHF患者每年贫血新发生率为 $9.6\% \sim 16.9\%$ ^[5]。Komajda M等^[6]研究发现,58%的CHF患者合并贫血。Silverberg DS等^[7]研究认为,体内铁不足可能是CHF并发贫血的主要原因。

本研究发现,静脉组治疗3个月 after铁蛋白和血红蛋白水平即显著高于口服组,表明静脉补充铁剂改善贫血较口服给药更迅速,这在单纯缺铁性贫血的研究中已有较多报道,但在CHF合并贫血研究中尚未见报道。在贫血纠正的同时,静脉组Nt-proBNP、心功能分级和6MWD均显著改善,均优于口服组。CHF时Nt-proBNP血浆浓度增加,因其能够很好地反映心功能受损情况^[8],故临床上常称之为“心衰指标”,常用于评价

心衰的严重程度。不仅如此,近年来研究表明,Nt-proBNP可能作为CHF患者长期预后的重要标志物。治疗3个月 after 和治疗6个月 after,静脉组Nt-proBNP均显著低于口服组,表明静脉组CHF改善更加明显。6MWD^[9]是一项简单易行、安全方便的试验,用以评定CHF患者的运动耐力。运动耐力的提高提示心功能的改善。本研究从临床生化指标(Nt-proBNP)、患者自我评估(心功能)和运动耐力(6MWD)3个方面提示静脉组贫血改善后CHF得到更好的控制。静脉铁剂虽然在临床使用多年,但其不良反应发生率较高,大大限制了其临床应用。本研究治疗6个月期间,两组患者总不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。可见,铁剂静脉给药治疗CHF并发贫血也是十分安全的。

综上所述,本研究提示铁剂静脉给药治疗CHF并发贫血不仅能使贫血得到较快纠正,也有助于心衰的改善,其疗效优于口服给药,且不增加药品不良反应。本研究观察时间仅6个月,且为单中心研究,尚需大样本、多中心、长期随访研究加以证实。

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重组人脑利钠肽治疗老年难治性心力衰竭的近期疗效

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中图分类号 R969.4;R972;R541.6 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2013)18-1684-04
DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2013.18.20

摘要 目的:观察重组人脑利钠肽(rhBNP)治疗老年难治性心力衰竭的近期疗效。方法:106例老年难治性心力衰竭患者,随机分为两组。两组均接受规范的抗心力衰竭基础治疗(其中rhBNP组不使用常规利尿药)。rhBNP组($n=52$)加用rhBNP,首先给予1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 静脉负荷量,然后以0.007 5~0.01 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{min})$ 静脉微泵注射,维持72 h;对照组($n=54$)静脉泵入硝普钠,起始剂量10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$,观察治疗反应,每5~10 min增加1次,每次增加5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$,直至达到临床效应,输注72 h。记录两组治疗前、后的心率、血压、24 h尿量、左室射血分数(LVEF)、N-末端脑利钠肽原(NT-proBNP)及治疗后的全身临床情况。结果:两组患者治疗后临床症状、体征及心率、24 h尿量、LVEF、NT-proBNP均较治疗前显著改善($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),rhBNP组优于对照组($P<0.01$)。rhBNP组的显效率(55.77%)及总有效率(94.23%)明显高于对照组(35.19%、79.63%)($P<0.01$)。rhBNP组的NT-proBNP水平降低,LVEF值提高,24 h尿量增加,心率减慢和全身临床症状改善,尤其以呼吸困难缓解的程度均较对照组显著($P<0.01$)。两组在治疗期间未见明显不良反应发生。结论:应用rhBNP治疗老年难治性心力衰竭近期疗效好,且安全、可行。

关键词 难治性心力衰竭;重组人脑利钠肽;近期疗效

Short-term Efficacy of Recombinant Human Brain Natriuretic Peptide in the Treatment of Elderly Refractory Heart Failure

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the short-term efficacy of recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide (rhBNP) on elderly refractory heart failure (RHF). METHODS: 106 elderly patients with RHF were randomly divided into 2 groups. 2 groups were given conventional treatment of anti-heart failure (common diuretic was not used in rhBNP group). 52 cases in rhBNP group were additionally given rhBNP with initial dose of 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, and then given intravenous minipump injection of 0.007 5-0.01 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{min})$ for 72 h; 54 cases in control group were given sodium nitroprusside with initial dose of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, increasing by 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ each interval of 5-10 mins for 72 h until therapeutic effect was obtained. Heart rate, blood pressure, 24 h urine, LVEF and NT-proBNP were recorded in 2 groups before and after treatment, and systemic condition was evaluated after treatment. RESULTS: Clinical symptom, sign, heart rate, 24 h urine, LVEF, NT-proBNP of 2 groups were improved significantly after treatment ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). Those index of rhBNP was better than those of control group ($P<0.01$). Effectual rate (55.77%) and total effective rate (94.23%) of rhBNP group were significantly higher than those of control group (35.19%, 79.63%) ($P<0.01$). The levels of NT-proBNP and heart rate were decreased, and LVEF and 24 h urine volume were increased and systemic symptom was improved in rhBNP group, especially dyspnea relief of rhBNP group was better than that of control group ($P<0.01$). No adverse drug reaction was found in 2 groups during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: rhBNP shows good short-term clinical efficiency, and it is feasible and safe for elderly patients with refractory heart failure.

KEY WORDS Refractory heart failure; Recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide; Short-term efficacy

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- (收稿日期:2012-12-08 修回日期:2012-12-18)

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