

磺脲类降糖药对2型糖尿病患者血清内皮素-1的影响

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摘要 目的:观察并比较磺脲类降糖药物格列齐特、格列吡嗪、格列美脲对2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者血清内皮素1(ET-1)的影响。方法:选择T2DM患者60例,采用完全随机化分组法均分为A、B、C组。A组患者给予格列齐特缓释片30~90 mg, qd, 早餐时服用;B组患者给予格列吡嗪5~20 mg, qd, 早餐前30 min服用;C组患者给予格列美脲1~4 mg, qd, 早餐前或早餐中服用,3种药物的具体用量根据患者血糖水平调节。3组患者疗程均为3个月。另选20例健康体检者作为对照组。监测患者治疗前与治疗3个月后的空腹血糖(FPG)、餐后2 h血糖(P2h PG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA_{1c})及血清ET-1水平,并与对照组作比较。结果:A、B、C组患者治疗前后FPG、P2h PG、HbA_{1c}均显著高于对照组,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$);且治疗后FPG、P2h PG、HbA_{1c}均较治疗前显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。3组患者治疗前ET-1水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);治疗后A、C组患者ET-1水平均显著低于治疗前,且较B组显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$ 或 $P<0.05$);B组患者ET-1水平治疗前、后比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗期间3组患者均未见不良反应发生。结论:格列齐特、格列美脲对T2DM患者血管内皮细胞具有保护作用,除降低血糖外,还可通过其他多种途径调节血管内皮功能,对糖尿病血管并发症早期防治具有重要意义。

关键词 磺脲类降糖药;2型糖尿病;血清内皮素-1

Effects of Sulfonylureas Hypoglycemic Agents on Serum Endothelin in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To investigate the effects of sulfonylureas hypoglycemic agents (gliclazide, glimepiride and glipizide) on serum endothelin-1 (ET-1). METHODS: 60 newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus patients were randomly divided into group A, B and C. Group A was given Gliclazide sustained-release tablet 30-90 mg/d, once a day, at breakfast; group B was given glimepiride 5-20 mg, qd, 30 min before breakfast; group C was given glipizide 1-4 mg, qd, before or at breakfast. Drug dosage was adjusted according to blood glucose, and all patients received consecutive 3 months of treatment, comparing with 20 healthy volunteers as control group. FPG, P2h PG, HbA_{1c}, serum ET-1 were determined before and after 3 month treatment. RESULTS: FPG, P2h PG and HbA_{1c} of 3 groups were significantly higher with control group before and after treatment; there was statistical significance ($P<0.01$). FPG, P2h PG and HbA_{1c} of 3 groups were decreased significantly after treatment; there was statistical significance ($P<0.01$). The levels of ET-1 in 3 groups had no statistical significance before and after treatment ($P>0.05$); while those of 3 groups were significantly higher than control group, and there was statistical significance ($P<0.05$). After treatment, ET-1 was reduced significantly in group A and group C and was lower than group B; there was statistical significance ($P<0.01$ or $P<0.05$); there was no statistical significance in ET-1 of group B before and after treatment ($P>0.05$). No adverse drug reaction was found in 3 groups during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Gliclazide and glimepiride can protect vascular endothelial cell of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients, and besides lowering blood glucose, they also can regulate vascular endothelial function through various channels and are of significance to the prevention and treatment of diabetes mellitus vascular complication.

KEY WORDS Sulfonylureas hypoglycemic agents; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Serum endothelin-1

2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者发生心血管并发症的危险性较正常人高3~4倍^[1],约65%的T2DM患者死于心血管疾病^[2],心血管疾病已成为严重影响T2DM患者生活质量的重要原因。T2DM患者早期可出现血管内皮功能损伤,受损内皮细胞对内皮素1(ET-1)的反应性增强,因此ET-1水平可在一定程度反映内皮损伤情况,可作为病变程度的标记物^[3-4]。磺脲类降糖药(SUs)是临床应用最广泛的口服降糖药之一,目前关于其对T2DM血管内皮功能影响的研究较少。为此,笔者观察了T2DM患者应用SUs前、后血管内皮功能指标ET-1的变化,比

较T2DM患者与健康体检者血管内皮功能的差异,以探讨血管内皮损伤机制;并评价了3种SUs对T2DM患者血管内皮功能作用的差异,以期对糖尿病血管并发症早期防治提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院2012年3月-10月T2DM患者60例,均符合1999年世界卫生组织(WHO)的糖尿病诊断标准,采用完全随机化分组法均分为A、B、C组,其中男性39例,女性21例;年龄40~70岁,平均(57±10)岁;平均病程(2.3±1.0)年;平均体质指数(BMI)(26.5±1.3)kg/m²。另选20例健康体检者作为对

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对照组,其中男性11例,女性9例;年龄40~60岁,平均(51±9)岁;平均BMI(25.9±1.4)kg/m²。排除标准:心、肝、肾功能不全及其他内分泌代谢疾病者。纳入标准:(1)近3个月无感染疾病史及新近发作急性心肌梗死和脑血管意外者;(2)试验前2个月无口服SU_s史。该治疗方案经我院伦理委员会批准同意,所有患者及健康体检者均知情且签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

在控制饮食、加强运动的基础上,A组患者给予格列齐特缓释片(天津施维雅制药有限公司)30~90 mg, qd, 早餐时服用;B组患者给予格列吡嗪(迪沙药业集团有限公司)5~20 mg, qd, 早餐前30 min服用;C组患者给予格列美脲(北京万特制药有限公司)1~4 mg, qd, 早餐前或早餐中服用,3种药物的具体用量根据患者血糖水平调节。3组患者疗程均为3个月。

1.3 观察指标

观察A、B、C组患者及对照组的腰/臀比(WHR)、BMI及治疗前后的空腹血糖(FBG)、餐后2 h血糖(P2h PG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA_{1c}),采用酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)测定法检测血清ET-1水平。试剂盒由北京雅安达试剂公司生产,酶联免疫检测仪为芬兰Labsystems Multiskan(由北就雅安达技术有限公司提供),型号352。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 11.5统计学软件对所有数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组内资料比较采用配对 t 检验;两组间比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者和对照组的一般情况比较

3组患者和对照组的例数、性别、年龄、BMI、WHR等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性,详见表1。

表1 3组患者和对照组一般情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 1 Comparison of general information among 3 groups and control group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	年龄,岁	男性/女性	BMI, kg/m ²	WHR
A组	20	52.85±4.36	16/4	25.11±2.74	0.89±0.06
B组	20	53.71±5.49	12/8	24.07±3.29	0.87±0.04
C组	20	52.54±5.83	11/9	24.48±3.50	0.88±0.09
对照组	20	50.16±7.42	11/9	22.69±3.16	0.83±0.04

2.2 3组患者治疗前后各项血糖指标与对照组比较

3组患者治疗前后FPG、P2h PG、HbA_{1c}均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。3组患者之间各项血糖指标同期比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。3组患者治疗后各项血糖指标均较治疗前显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),详见表2。

表2 3组患者治疗前后各项血糖指标与对照组的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 2 Comparison of the glycemic index before and after treatment among 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	FPG, mmol/L		P2h PG, mmol/L		HbA _{1c} , mmol/L	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
A组	20	8.34±1.37*	5.81±0.63**	10.17±2.65*	8.36±0.89**	8.03±1.15*	6.23±0.76**
B组	20	8.26±1.54*	5.76±0.75**	10.09±2.47*	8.42±0.41**	8.24±1.78*	6.49±0.49**
C组	20	8.57±1.46*	5.57±0.49**	10.70±2.19*	8.15±0.77**	8.45±1.59*	6.09±0.54**
对照组	20		5.48±0.72		6.67±1.08		5.37±0.71

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.01$; 与治疗前比较: ** $P < 0.01$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.01$; vs. before treatment: ** $P < 0.01$

2.3 3组患者治疗前后ET-1水平与对照组比较

治疗前3组患者ET-1水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),说明T2DM患者存在一定程度的血管内皮损伤。治疗后A、C组患者ET-1水平均显著低于治疗前,且显著低于B组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$);B组患者治疗前、后比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表3。

表3 3组患者治疗前后ET-1水平与对照组的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 3 Comparison of ET-1 before and after treatment among 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	A组	B组	C组	对照组
治疗前	113.88±6.94*	113.17±5.52*	115.12±4.95*	98.60±3.85
治疗后	107.46±4.32**	111.72±5.22*	105.31±2.75**	

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与治疗前比较: ** $P < 0.01$; 与B组比较: $^{\Delta}P < 0.05$

vs. control group: * $P < 0.05$; vs. before treatment: ** $P < 0.01$; vs. group B: $^{\Delta}P < 0.05$

2.4 不良反应

治疗期间3组患者均未见不良反应发生。

3 讨论

血管病变是糖尿病的慢性并发症之一,严重影响患者的生存质量,而血管内皮损伤是导致糖尿病血管病变的机制之一。王丽萍等^[9]的研究发现,糖尿病患者ET-1水平较对照组显著升高,伴有微血管病变组较不伴微血管病变组升高更显著。周慧等^[6]的研究发现,糖尿病患者存在血管内皮损伤,内皮损伤参与了糖尿病血管病变的发生、发展,内皮损伤程度可反映糖尿病血管的病变程度。笔者观察了60例T2DM患者血清ET-1水平,结果显示T2DM患者的ET-1水平显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),提示T2DM患者在早期已存在血管内皮功能损伤,与相关文献^[9]报道一致。

许多降糖药具有改善T2DM患者内皮功能的作用。SU_s通过关闭胰岛B细胞的三磷酸腺苷(ATP)敏感性钾通道(KATP),引起细胞的去极化和电压依赖性钙通道开放,导致细胞内钙含量增加,从而促进胰岛素释放。近年来研究^[7-9]发现,KATP还存在于心肌、血管平滑肌等多种组织,SU_s能够关闭心血管组织的KATP,从而提高冠脉张力,减轻缺血对心血管组织的损伤和抑制心脏肥厚的发生。但是,不同组织KATP的SU_s受体存在异构,格列美脲、格列吡嗪对胰岛B细胞和心血管组织的KATP均有保护作用,且格列美脲在常规药理浓度下,极少与心血管组织的KATP结合,不会对心血管产生不良影响,其还能够增加一氧化氮(NO)的产生,增加一氧化氮合酶(NOS)的活性,因此具有较好的内皮保护作用;格列齐特包含了一个氮杂双环,这一结构具有抗氧化性,而氧化应激是血管内皮损伤的一个重要致病因素^[9],其还能抑制血小板中花生四烯酸从磷脂中释放,减少血栓素的合成,对多种凝血因子有抑制作用,并能增强纤维蛋白溶酶原活化因子水平,促进纤维蛋白的溶解,降低血浆胆固醇、甘油三酯及脂肪酸水平。Kimura T等^[10]的研究表明,格列齐特能抑制缺血引起的视网膜新生血管形成,而格列美脲无此疗效。

综上所述,格列齐特、格列美脲对T2DM患者血管内皮细胞具有保护作用,除降低血糖外,还可通过其他多种途径调节血管内皮功能,对糖尿病血管并发症早期防治具有重要意义。

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重组人血管内皮抑制素联合GP方案治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的近期疗效与安全性观察

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摘要 目的:观察重组人血管内皮抑制素联合吉西他滨+顺铂(GP)方案治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)的近期疗效与安全性。方法:将76例NSCLC患者随机均分为对照组和试验组。对照组患者给予GP方案治疗,每周期的第1~8天给予注射用盐酸吉西他滨1 000 mg/m²静脉滴注,第1~3天给予顺铂25 mg/m²静脉滴注。试验组患者在治疗组的基础上于每周期第1~14天给予重组人血管内皮抑制素7.5 mg/m²,加入500 ml 0.9%氯化钠注射液静脉滴注3~4 h。21 d为1个周期,治疗4个周期后评价两组患者的临床疗效,并观察患者不良反应的发生情况。结果:试验组患者的有效率和临床受益率分别为55.2%、89.5%,显著高于对照组患者(分别为31.6%、63.2%),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),且两组均无死亡病例。结论:重组人血管内皮抑制素联合GP方案可提高晚期NSCLC患者的临床疗效,且安全性良好。

关键词 重组人血管内皮抑制素;吉西他滨;顺铂;非小细胞肺癌;疗效

Short-term Efficacy and Safety of Recombinant Human Endostatin Combined with GP Regimen in the Treatment of Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the short-term efficacy and safety of recombinant human endostatin combined with GP regimen (gemcitabine+cisplatin) in the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). METHODS: 76 NSCLC patients were enrolled in the study were randomly divided into control group and trial group. Control group received GP regimen treatment: intravenous dripping of Gemcitabine hydrochloride for injection 1 000 mg/m² on 1st-8th day of each cycle and cisplatin 25 mg/m² on 1st-3rd day. Trial group additionally received intravenous dripping of endostatin 7.5 mg/m² added in 500 ml normal saline for 3-4 h during the first 14 days per treatment cycle on the basis of GP regimen. A treatment course lasted from 21 days. After 4 cycles of treatment, clinical efficacies of 2 groups were evaluated and the occurrence of ADR was observed. RESULTS: The RR and CBR of trial group were 55.2% and 89.5%, which were significantly higher than those of control group (31.6%, 63.2%), there was statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). There was no statistical significance in the incidence of ADR ($P > 0.05$); there was no death case in 2 groups. CONCLUSIONS: Recombinant human endostatin combined with GP regimen could improve the clinical efficacy in advanced NSCLC with good safety.

KEY WORDS Recombinant human endostatin; Gemcitabine; Cisplatin; Non-small cell lung cancer; Therapeutic efficacy

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