

# 硝苯地平联合氯沙坦对高血压合并冠心病患者血压和肾功能的影响

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**摘要** 目的:探讨硝苯地平联合氯沙坦对高血压合并冠心病患者血压和肾功能的影响。方法:150例高血压合并冠心病患者随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者给予硝苯地平缓释片30 mg,口服,每日1次;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予氯沙坦钾胶囊50 mg,口服,每日1次。两组患者疗程均为1个月。观察两组患者治疗前后收缩压、舒张压、肾功能指标及不良反应发生情况。结果:治疗后,两组患者治疗3个月后收缩压、舒张压<治疗1个月<同组治疗前,肾功能指标均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );观察组患者不良反应发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。结论:硝苯地平联合氯沙坦可较好地控制高血压合并冠心病患者的血压,保护肾功能,安全性较好。

**关键词** 硝苯地平;氯沙坦;高血压;冠心病;肾功能

## Effect of Nifedipine Combined with Losartan on the Blood Pressure and Renal Function of Hypertension Complicated with Coronary Heart Disease

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To explore the effect of nifedipine combined with losartan on the blood pressure and renal function of hypertension complicated with coronary heart disease. METHODS: 150 patients with hypertension complicated with coronary heart disease were randomly divided into observation group and control group. Control group was orally treated with Nifedipine sustained release tablet 30 mg, once a day; observation group was additionally treated with Losartan potassium capsules 50 mg, once a day. The treatment course for both groups was 1 month. Systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, renal function indicators before and after treatment, and incidence of adverse reactions in 2 groups were observed. RESULTS: After treatment, systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure after 3 months was lower than 1 month and lower than before treatment in same group, renal function indicators were significantly lower than before treatment, and observation group was lower than control group, the differences were statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ); the incidence of adverse reactions in observation group was significantly lower than control group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Nifedipine combined with losartan can well control the blood pressure of hypertension complicated with coronary heart disease, protect renal functions, with good safety.

**KEYWORDS** Nifedipine; Losartan; Hypertension; Coronary heart disease; Renal functions

随着我国人口的老齡化,老年高血压患者越来越多。高血压是严重威胁人类健康的疾病,也是我国常见的心脑血管疾病,该病发生并发症或器官受损后的心脑血管疾病的发病率及病死率均较高。有研究表明,收缩压或舒张压水平每升高36 mm Hg或18 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)<sup>[1]</sup>,心脑血管疾病的病死率可增加1倍,控制血压水平可使脑卒中风险降低35%~40%,冠心病风险降低20%~25%,心力衰竭风险降低5%<sup>[2]</sup>,因此有效、平稳地降低血压,对于降低心脑血管疾病的发生显得尤为重要。为此,在本研究中笔者观察了硝苯地平联合氯沙坦对高血压合并冠心病患者相关指标的影响,以为临床治疗提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 资料来源

选择我院2013年1月—2015年1月收治的150例高血压合并冠心病患者。纳入标准:(1)冠心病均经冠状动脉造影术确诊;(2)高血压均符合《中国高血压防治指南2010》<sup>[3]</sup>中的诊

断标准。排除标准:(1)严重心、肝、肾功能受损,继发性高血压;(2)精神疾病以及恶性肿瘤。将所有患者按随机数字表法均分为观察组和对照组。观察组男性41例、女性34例,年龄(63.4±4.5)岁,高血压病程(16.1±3.7)年,冠心病病程(15.8±5.7)年;对照组男性40例、女性35例,年龄(61.5±7.2)岁,高血压病程(15.2±4.1)年,冠心病病程(15.9±5.4)年。两组患者性别、年龄、病程等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。本研究方案经我院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署了知情同意书。

### 1.2 治疗方法<sup>[4]</sup>

对照组患者给予硝苯地平缓释片(上海现代制药股份有限公司,规格:30 mg/片)30 mg,口服,每日1次;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予氯沙坦钾胶囊(北京万生药业有限责任公司,规格:50 mg/片)50 mg,口服,每日1次。两组患者疗程均为1个月。两组患者治疗期间均根据患者的血压情况调整药物剂量,均给予常规抗凝、扩张血管以及降低血脂药物治疗。

### 1.3 观察指标

观察两组患者治疗前后收缩压、舒张压、肾功能指标(24 h

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尿蛋白定量、血肌酐、尿素氮)及不良反应发生情况。

#### 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 $t$ 检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结果

#### 2.1 两组患者治疗前后收缩压、舒张压比较

治疗前,两组患者收缩压、舒张压比较,差异均无统计学

意义( $P > 0.05$ );治疗后,两组患者治疗3个月后收缩压、舒张压 $<$ 治疗1个月 $<$ 同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),详见表1。

#### 2.2 两组患者治疗前后肾功能指标比较

治疗前,两组患者肾功能指标比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );治疗后,两组患者肾功能指标均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),详见表2。

表1 两组患者治疗前后收缩压、舒张压比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm Hg)

Tab 1 Comparison of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm Hg)

组别	n	收缩压			舒张压		
		治疗前	治疗1个月后	治疗3个月后	治疗前	治疗1个月后	治疗3个月后
观察组	75	165.7 $\pm$ 10.5	132.5 $\pm$ 9.9**	116.8 $\pm$ 10.1**	97.9 $\pm$ 6.7	87.4 $\pm$ 5.9**	80.8 $\pm$ 5.6**
对照组	75	163.9 $\pm$ 11.8	139.1 $\pm$ 11.7*	123.3 $\pm$ 9.9*	97.4 $\pm$ 6.5	91.3 $\pm$ 5.8*	85.5 $\pm$ 5.4*

注:与治疗前比较,\* $P < 0.05$ ;与对照组比较,\* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, \* $P < 0.05$ ; vs. control group, \* $P < 0.05$

表2 两组患者治疗前后肾功能指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab 2 Comparison of renal functions indicators between 2 groups before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	n	时间	24h尿蛋白定量,mg	血肌酐, $\mu$ mol/L	尿素氮,mmol/L
观察组	75	治疗前	718.3 $\pm$ 207.6	304.9 $\pm$ 85.2	14.3 $\pm$ 5.2
		治疗后	557.9 $\pm$ 214.1**	255.6 $\pm$ 87.9**	8.5 $\pm$ 5.8**
对照组	75	治疗前	717.8 $\pm$ 198.3	303.3 $\pm$ 83.5	14.7 $\pm$ 6.0
		治疗后	615.6 $\pm$ 178.9*	278.4 $\pm$ 76.2*	9.2 $\pm$ 5.7*

注:与治疗前比较,\* $P < 0.05$ ;与对照组比较,\* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment \* $P < 0.05$ ; vs. control group, \* $P < 0.05$

#### 2.3 不良反应

观察组患者出现3例头痛、头晕,2例面色潮红,不良反应发生率为6.7%;对照组患者出现3例踝部水肿,5例头晕、头痛,2例脑出血,不良反应发生率为13.3%;观察组显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

目前,临床上虽然有许多药物均可有效地降低原发性高血压患者的血压水平,但对于老年高血压患者的治疗目的不仅仅在于降低血压,更重要的是对患者靶器官的保护。近年来,越来越多的研究发现,血管紧张素II受体拮抗药(ARB)类药物具有较强的拮抗血管紧张素的作用<sup>[5]</sup>,其主要通过对肾素-血管紧张素醛固酮系统(RAAS)的拮抗作用,抑制老年患者的血管收缩,使得醛固酮充分释放而起到平稳的降压效果,可显著降低患者的尿蛋白水平,具有亲和力高、特异性强、选择性高的特点,在阻滞RAAS的同时不会引起缓激肽聚集程度增加;此外,ARB类药物对于老年患者的肾脏功能影响较小,能起到保护肾脏的作用<sup>[6]</sup>。氯沙坦是ARB类抗高血压药物,可阻断血管紧张素受体(AT<sub>1</sub>),避免血管紧张素II结合到受体上,最终达到抑制血管收缩的目的。

硝苯地平缓释片属于钙离子拮抗药,可抑制钙离子内流,松弛血管平滑肌,扩张冠状动脉,有效增加血流量,提高心肌对于缺血的耐受性,同时充分扩张周围小动脉,降低外周血管阻力,降低血压。该药口服后作用迅速且完全,作用时间长达6~8h<sup>[7]</sup>,对于各种类型的高血压均适用;此外,硝苯地平还能增加肾灌注率以及肾小球滤过率,减少氧消耗、血小板聚集以及细胞膜过度氧化,减少自由基的形成<sup>[8]</sup>,抑制系膜巨分子

物质的聚集,从而防止线粒体出现钙超载,可有效保护肾功能,减少尿蛋白的形成<sup>[9]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,治疗后,两组患者治疗3个月后收缩压、舒张压 $<$ 治疗1个月 $<$ 同组治疗前,肾功能指标均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义;观察组患者不良反应发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义。上述结论与相关研究结果一致<sup>[10]</sup>。

综上所述,硝苯地平联合氯沙坦可较好地控制高血压合并冠心病患者的血压,保护肾功能,安全性较好。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、多中心进一步验证。

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# 依那普利叶酸片联合肾康注射液治疗高血压肾病的临床观察

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**摘要** 目的:观察依那普利叶酸片联合肾康注射液治疗高血压肾病的疗效和安全性。方法:90例高血压肾病患者随机均分为对照组和观察组。两组患者均给予抗感染、调节电解质平衡、补充氨基酸等常规治疗;在此基础上,对照组患者给予马来酸依那普利叶酸片晨起口服1片;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予肾康注射液100 ml,加入10%葡萄糖注射液300 ml中静脉滴注,20~30滴/min,每日1次。两组患者疗程均为4周。观察两组患者的临床疗效,治疗前后肌酐清除率(Ccr)、血肌酐(Scr)、晨尿蛋白(Up)/尿肌酐(Ucr)、血清丙二醛(MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)、收缩压、舒张压及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后,两组患者Ccr、SOD、T-AOC均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,Scr、MDA均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );晨尿Up/Ucr、收缩压、舒张压均显著低于同组治疗前,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),但两组间比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组患者不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。结论:在常规治疗的基础上,依那普利叶酸片联合肾康注射液治疗高血压肾病较单用依那普利叶酸片疗效更显著,且安全性相当。

**关键词** 依那普利叶酸;肾康注射液;高血压肾病;疗效;安全性

## Clinical Observation of Enalapril Folic Acid Tablet Combined with Shenkang Injection in the Treatment of Hypertensive Nephropathy

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Enalapril folic acid tablet combined with Shenkang injection in the treatment of hypertensive nephropathy. METHODS: 90 patients with hypertensive nephropathy were randomly divided into control group and observation group. All patients were given anti-infection, regulating electrolyte balance, supplying amino acids and other conventional treatment. Based on it, control group was orally given Maleic acid enalaprilat folic acid tablet 1 tablet in the morning, once a day; observation group was additionally given 100 ml Shenkang injection adding into 300 ml 10% Glucose injection by intravenous infusion, 20-30 drops/min, once a day. The treatment course for both groups was 4 weeks. The clinical efficacy, and clearance rate of creatinine (Ccr), serum creatinine (Scr), morning urine test urine protein (Up)/urine creatinine (Ucr), serum malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC) before and after treatment and incidence of adverse reactions in 2 groups were observed. RESULTS: The total effective rate in observation group was significantly higher than control group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the Ccr, SOD and T-AOC in 2 groups were significantly higher than before, and observation group was higher than control group, Scr and MDA were significantly lower than before, and observation group was lower than control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Morning urine test Up/Ucr, systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure were significantly lower than before, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ), however, there was no significant difference between 2 groups ( $P>0.05$ ). And there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions ( $P>0.05$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Based on the conventional treatment, Enalapril folic acid tablet combined with Shenkang injection has better efficacy than only Enalapril folic acid tablet in the treatment of hypertensive nephropathy, with similar safety.

**KEYWORDS** Enalapril folic acid; Shenkang injection; Hypertensive nephropathy; Efficacy; Safety

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