

瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班对急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者PCI术后血清炎症因子水平和肾功能的影响[△]

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摘要 目的:探讨瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班对急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术后血清炎症因子水平和肾功能的影响。方法:选取我院2014年4月—2015年3月在心内科行PCI术的120例急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者,按随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组60例。除常规治疗外,对照组患者术后口服瑞舒伐他汀钙片(每日10 mg,连续7 d),观察组患者术前、术后口服瑞舒伐他汀钙片(术前20 mg;术后每日10 mg,连续7 d),术中给予盐酸替罗非班氯化钠注射液[静脉注射10 μg/kg,0.15 μg/(kg·min)静脉泵入36 h]。比较两组患者临床疗效,术前和术后24、72 h的血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)和IL-10]水平、肾功能指标[血清肌酐(Scr)、胱抑素C(CysC)、肾小球滤过率(eGFR)]变化,以及造影剂肾病发生率和随访1年的心血管事件发生情况。结果:两组患者治疗前基线资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组患者治疗后完全缓解例数和总有效率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),无效例数明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。与术前比较,两组患者术后24、72 h的血清炎症因子水平均明显降低,对照组患者术后24、72 h和观察组患者术后24 h的Scr和CysC水平明显升高,eGFR水平明显降低,观察组患者术后72 h仅CysC水平明显升高,以上差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患者的血清炎症因子和肾功能指标改善效果均较对照组更明显($P<0.05$),造影剂肾病发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$);随访1年的心绞痛发生率和心血管事件总发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论:瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班可促进急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者PCI术后的肾功能恢复,降低血清炎症因子水平,降低造影剂肾病发生率和治疗后心血管事件发生率,与瑞舒伐他汀单用存在差异。

关键词 替罗非班;瑞舒伐他汀;糖尿病;冠状动脉综合征;经皮冠状动脉介入治疗;肾功能;炎症因子

Effects of Rosuvastatin Combined with Tirofiban on Serum Inflammatory Factors and Renal Function in Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients with Diabetes after PCI

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the effects of rosuvastatin combined with tirofiban on serum inflammatory factors and renal function in acute coronary syndrome patients with diabetes after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **METHODS:** A total of 120 acute coronary syndrome patients with diabetes receiving PCI selected from cardiology department of our hospital during Apr. 2014-Mar. 2015 were divided into control group and observation group according to random number table, with 60 cases in each group. Except for routine treatment, control group was given Rosuvastatin calcium tablets orally after surgery (10 mg each day, for consecutive 7 d); observation group was given Rosuvastatin calcium tablets orally before and after surgery (20 mg before surgery; 10 mg each day after surgery, for consecutive 7 d), and then given Tirohydrochloric acid sodium chloride injection during surgery [10 μg/kg intravenously, 0.15 μg/(kg·min) with intravenous pump for 36 h]. Clinical efficacies of 2 groups were compared. The changes of serum inflammatory factors (TNF-α, IL-6, IL-10) and renal function indexes (Scr, CysC, eGFR), the incidence of radiographic contrast nephropathy were compared before surgery and 24, 72 h after surgery. The occurrence of cardiovascular events was followed up for one year. **RESULTS:** There were no statistical significance in baseline information between 2 groups before treatment ($P>0.05$). The number of complete remission case and total response rate in observation group were increased significantly higher than control group ($P<0.05$), while number of invalid cases was significantly lower than control group ($P<0.05$). Compared with before surgery, the levels of serum inflammation factor in 2 groups were decreased significantly 24, 72 h after surgery, while the levels of Scr and CysC were increased significantly in control group 24, 72 h after surgery and in observation group 24 h after surgery; the level of eGFR was decreased significantly, while the level of CysC was increased significantly in observation group 72 h after surgery, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). The improvement of serum inflammation factors and renal function indexes in observation group were more significant than control group ($P<0.05$); the incidence of radiographic contrast nephropathy was significantly lower than control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of 1-year

angina pectoris and total incidence of cardiovascular events were significantly lower than control group ($P<0.05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** Rosuvastatin combined with tirofiban can promote the recovery of renal function in acute coronary syndrome patients with diabetes after PCI, reduce the levels of

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serum inflammatory factors and decrease the incidence of radiographic contrast nephropathy and post-treatment cardiac events. Its effects are different from rosuvastatin alone.

KEYWORDS Tirofiban; Rosuvastatin; Diabetes; Coronary syndrome; PCI; Renal function; Inflammatory factors

急性心肌梗死是急性冠脉综合征的重要亚型,是由于冠状动脉闭塞而发生的心肌梗塞,具有病情严重、病情进展迅速和病死率高等特点^[1]。采用经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(Percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)术能够使梗塞冠状动脉迅速恢复血供,从而防止心急梗死面积增加、减少心力衰竭和降低病死率^[2]。然而PCI术后仍有不少患者会出现靶血管血流缓慢和无复流的情况发生,导致局部炎症加重或再灌注损伤,甚至发生严重的心血管事件^[3],尤其是在并发有糖尿病的患者中,治疗后更易发生心血管并发症^[4]。另外,PCI术后由于造影剂的使用,使得造影剂肾病的发生不断增加,特别是并发糖尿病患者,因为糖尿病患者肾血管多存在病变,所以造影剂肾病的发生率更高。有研究显示,血小板糖蛋白(GP)Ⅱb/Ⅲa受体拮抗药替罗非班和调脂药物瑞舒伐他汀在提高PCI术后灌注和减少心肌损伤上具有重要作用,同时替罗非班和瑞舒伐他汀单药均有抗炎作用,并可通过抑制血小板活化、聚集和提高血管内皮细胞功能,进而使炎症介质释放能力下降和改善微循环减轻肾脏损害^[5]。本研究以我院心内科行PCI术的120例急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者为研究对象,探讨替罗非班联合瑞舒伐他汀对其血清炎症因子水平和肾功能的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2014年4月—2015年3月在心内科行PCI术的120例急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者,按照随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组60例。对照组患者中男性35例,女性25例;平均年龄(61.32±8.43)岁;观察组患者中男性34例,女性26例;平均年龄(60.91±8.21)岁。两组患者治疗前的基线资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经我院伦理委员会审批通过。两组患者的基线资料见表1。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 ①符合美国心脏协会(American Heart Association, AHA)制定的急性冠状动脉综合征诊断标准^[1];②符合糖尿病诊断标准;③年龄≤75岁;④所有患者均自愿签署知情同意书。

1.2.2 排除标准 ①半年内发生过脏器出血或血栓病史;②造影剂过敏者或前1周内使用过造影剂;③存在其他明确原因的急性肾功能衰竭;④对替罗非班或瑞舒伐他汀过敏者;⑤并发恶性肿瘤、泌尿道感染、急慢性肝病、凝血功能异常、电解质紊乱、甲状腺功能异常等。

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者在PCI术前常规口服阿司匹林肠溶片(拜耳医药保健有限公司,批准文号:国药准字J20080078,

表1 两组患者的基线资料

Tab 1 Comparison of baseline data between 2 groups

项目	对照组(n=60)	观察组(n=60)
年龄,岁($\bar{x}\pm s$)	61.32±8.43	60.91±8.21
男性[n(%)]	35(58.33)	34(56.67)
高血压[n(%)]	14(23.33)	16(26.67)
高血脂[n(%)]	32(53.33)	33(55.00)
饮酒史[n(%)]	8(13.33)	9(15.00)
吸烟史[n(%)]	24(40.00)	23(38.33)
身体质量指数,kg/m ² ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	25.48±2.57	25.69±3.12
血浆脑钠肽,pg/mL($\bar{x}\pm s$)	256.95±92.28	258.15±93.73
血红蛋白,g/L($\bar{x}\pm s$)	128.51±13.24	129.07±14.11
心衰(NYHA Ⅲ~Ⅳ)[n(%)]	10(16.67)	11(18.33)
原有肾功能不全[n(%)]	4(6.67)	5(8.33)
术前血清肌酐,μmol/L($\bar{x}\pm s$)	76.25±12.47	75.84±12.32
术前胱抑素C,mg/L($\bar{x}\pm s$)	0.83±0.12	0.85±0.13
术前肾小球滤过率,mL/min·1.73 m ² ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	95.31±25.67	94.29±23.97
全球急性冠状动脉事件注册(GRACE)评分($\bar{x}\pm s$)	91.68±14.36	93.52±15.72
用药情况[n(%)]		
他汀类	57(95.00)	56(93.33)
血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻滞药类	49(81.67)	50(83.33)
硝酸酯类	52(86.67)	51(85.00)
β受体阻滞药类	40(66.67)	42(70.00)
钙离子拮抗药	22(36.67)	24(40.00)
袢利尿剂	7(11.67)	8(13.33)
阻塞部位及支架情况		
右冠状动脉[n(%)]	28(46.67)	29(48.33)
前降支[n(%)]	21(35.00)	24(40.00)
回旋支[n(%)]	15(25.00)	14(23.33)
平均置入支架数,支($\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.24±0.52	1.18±0.55
平均置入支架长度,mm($\bar{x}\pm s$)	39.52±21.24	41.73±24.38
平均置入支架直径,mm($\bar{x}\pm s$)	3.18±0.63	3.21±0.65

规格:100 mg/片)300 mg和硫酸氢氯吡格雷片(深圳信立泰药业股份有限公司,批准文号:国药准字H20000542,规格:25 mg/片)600 mg;术中静脉注射给予低分子量肝素钠注射液[赛诺菲安万特(中国)投资有限公司,批准文号:国药准字J20060094,规格:0.4 mL:4 000 AxaIU)8 000 AxaIU进行抗凝治疗;术后给予抗凝、降脂、降压等常规治疗。对照组患者在术后口服瑞舒伐他汀钙片(瑞典阿斯利康制药公司,批准文号:国药准字H20110562,规格:10 mg/片)10 mg,每日1次,连续给药7 d。观察组患者术前口服瑞舒伐他汀钙片20 mg;术中球囊开始扩张时静脉注射盐酸替罗非班氯化钠注射液[远大医药(中国)有限公司,批准文号:国药准字H20041165,规格:100 mL:盐酸替罗非班(按C₂₂H₃₆N₂O₅计)5 mg与氯化钠0.9 g]10 μg/kg,随后以0.15 μg/kg·min的速度静脉泵入,持续时间为36 h;术后口服瑞舒伐他汀钙片10 mg,每日1次,连续给药7 d。

1.4 临床疗效

PCI术后7 d,比较两组患者的临床疗效,按完全缓解、部分缓解、无效进行评价,其中完全缓解为ST段下

降超过70%,部分缓解为ST段下降30%~70%,无效为ST段下降小于30%。计算总有效率(%)=(完全缓解例数和部分缓解例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5 指标检测

送医院检验科检测两组患者术前和术后24、72 h的血清炎症因子[肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)和IL-10]水平;术后24、72 h的肾功能指标[血清肌酐(Scr)、胱抑素C(CysC)、肾小球滤过率(eGFR)]变化。比较两组患者术后造影剂肾病发生情况,随访1年的心血管事件发生情况,心血管事件主要包括心绞痛、心力衰竭、心源性死亡和心律失常等。

1.6 统计学方法

所有数据采用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以百分率表示,采用χ²检验;计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用两独立样本t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效

观察组患者完全缓解例数和总有效率均明显高于对照组,无效例数明显低于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组患者的临床疗效比较见表2。

表2 两组患者的临床疗效比较[n(%)]

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical efficacies between 2 groups[n(%)]

组别	n	完全缓解	部分缓解	无效	总有效
对照组	60	41(68.33)	10(16.67)	9(15.00)	51(85.00)
观察组	60	52(86.67)*	6(10.00)	2(3.33)*	58(96.67)*

注:与对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$
Note: vs. control group,* $P < 0.05$

2.2 血清炎症因子

术前两组患者血清中TNF-α、IL-6、IL-10水平差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与术前比较,两组患者术后24、72 h血清中TNF-α、IL-6、IL-10水平明显降低($P < 0.05$),其中观察组患者降低较对照组更明显($P < 0.05$)。两组患者术前和术后血清炎症因子水平比较见表3。

表3 两组患者术前和术后血清炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 3 Comparison of the levels of serum inflammatory factors between 2 groups before and after surgery($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	时间	TNF-α, ng/L	IL-6, mg/L	IL-10, mg/L
对照组	60	术前	16.84±1.78	58.82±6.26	9.37±1.04
		术后24 h	15.13±1.63 [#]	45.29±5.43 [#]	8.15±0.83 [#]
		术后72 h	13.36±1.45 [#]	36.72±4.29 [#]	6.94±0.71 [#]
观察组	60	术前	16.53±1.79	60.91±6.67	9.53±1.12
		术后24 h	13.95±1.58 ^{**}	35.63±4.06 ^{**}	7.28±0.86 ^{**}
		术后72 h	11.26±1.32 ^{**}	22.69±2.95 ^{**}	5.74±0.65 ^{**}

注:与术前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,[#] $P < 0.05$
Note: vs. before surgery,* $P < 0.05$; vs. control group,[#] $P < 0.05$

2.3 肾功能指标

与术前比较,对照组患者术后24、72 h肾组织中Scr和CysC水平明显升高,eGFR水平明显降低,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);观察组患者术后24 h肾组织中Scr和CysC水平明显升高,eGFR水平明显降低,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);观察组患者术后72 h肾组织中仅CysC水平明显升高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),Scr和eGFR水平无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。与对照组比较,观察组患者术后24、72 h肾组织中Scr和CysC水平明显降低,eGFR水平明显升高($P < 0.05$)。两组患者术后肾功能指标比较见表4。

表4 两组患者术后肾功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 4 Comparison of postoperative renal function indexes between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	时间	Scr, μmol/L	CysC, mg/L	eGFR, mL/min·1.73 m²
对照组	60	术前	76.25±12.47	0.83±0.12	95.31±25.67
		术后24 h	89.32±17.25 [#]	1.35±0.17 [#]	73.43±20.64 [#]
		术后72 h	82.05±13.74 [#]	1.09±0.12 [#]	83.46±21.46 [#]
观察组	60	术前	75.84±12.32	0.85±0.13	94.29±23.97
		术后24 h	82.42±14.14 ^{**}	1.17±0.15 ^{**}	84.25±22.24 ^{**}
		术后72 h	76.54±12.42 [*]	0.91±0.09 ^{**}	92.36±23.05 [*]

注:与术前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,[#] $P < 0.05$
Note: vs. before surgery,* $P < 0.05$; vs. control group,[#] $P < 0.05$

2.4 造影剂肾病发生率

对照组患者中造影剂肾病发生率为28.33%(17/60),观察组患者中造影剂肾病发生率为11.67%(7/60),观察组明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

2.5 随访1年的心血管事件发生情况

观察组患者中心绞痛发生率和心血管事件总发生率明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者随访1年的心血管事件发生情况见表5。

表5 两组患者随访1年的心血管事件发生情况[n(%)]

Tab 5 The occurrence of cardiovascular events in 2 groups after one-year follow-up[n(%)]

组别	n	心绞痛	心力衰竭	心源性死亡	心律失常	总计
对照组	60	8(13.33)	5(8.33)	2(3.33)	4(6.67)	19(31.67)
观察组	60	1(1.67)*	1(1.67)	1(1.67)	2(3.33)	5(8.33)*

注:与对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$
Note: vs. control group,* $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

替罗非班作为一种可逆性非肽类GP II b/III a受体拮抗药,能够竞争性抑制纤维蛋白原、血管性假血友病因子介导的血小板聚集,从而阻断血小板聚集的最后通路^[6]。因此替罗非班在抑制血小板聚集以减少心血管事件的发生上具有重要作用^[7]。瑞舒伐他汀是一类羟甲基戊二酰辅酶A选择型还原酶抑制剂,其不仅在调脂中具有重要作用,还具有抗炎和提升血管内皮细胞功能的作用,因此可减少PCI术后血栓形成和再狭窄的发生^[8]。有研究已经证实替罗非班治疗急性冠状动脉综合征的疗效^[9]。然而针对其对急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者研究尚少,因此本研究采用瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗

非班治疗急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病PCI术患者,以分析其对血清炎症因子和肾功能的影响。

本研究结果显示,在瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班治疗后,患者在完全缓解例数上明显高于对照组,总有效率达96.67%,也明显高于对照组的85.00%。说明瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班能够明显提高急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者临床疗效,缓解患者病情,这可能与联用替罗非班后抑制血小板聚集、促进血管通畅有关^[10]。

为进一步分析瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班对急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者PCI术后肾功能的影响,在本研究中检测了术后24、72 h时患者Scr、CysC和eGFR水平的变化情况,其结果显示,术后24 h观察组患者Scr和CysC水平明显低于对照组,eGFR明显高于对照组;术后72 h观察组患者Scr eGFR水平趋于恢复,与术前比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但CysC水平还明显高于术前($P<0.05$)。然而术后72 h对照组患者Scr和CysC水平依旧明显高于术前,eGFR水平明显低于术前,这可能与使用替罗非班后减少微血栓的形成、减轻患者肾脏负担有关,对此,在本研究中进一步分析了患者治疗后造影剂肾病的发生情况^[11]。目前,造影剂肾病已经成为继药物性和低灌注性急性肾损伤之后,院内获得性肾损伤的第三大病因,也是PCI术后的重要并发症^[12]。特别是在患者合并糖尿病后,也是造影剂肾病发生的危险因素。糖尿病引起的肾血管病变以及氧化应激有可能促进造影剂肾病的发生^[13]。

在本研究中,对照组患者中造影剂肾病的发生率为28.33%,在观察组患者中造影剂肾病的发生率为11.67%,这说明瑞舒伐他汀和替罗非班联用,不仅对PCI术后患者肾功能指标上有所改善,还能够显著减少造影剂肾病的发生,为缩短患者住院时间和减少住院费用具有重要作用^[14]。对此,为进一步探讨其作用可能机制,本研究检测了术后72 h内患者TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-10水平,结果显示,在术后24 h两组患者TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-10水平和术前比较均明显降低,同时在术后24 h观察组患者TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-10水平明显低于对照组;在术后72 h患者TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-10水平降低趋于平缓,两组患者TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-10水平和术前比较均明显降低,且观察组TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-10水平明显低于对照组。这一结果说明,经过治疗后两组患者血清炎症因子水平均有明显降低,然而在观察组中血清炎症因子下降程度明显高于对照组,这也表明联合治疗后对抑制炎症因子的影响。当然在本研究中由于两组患者给药7 d后部分患者未完全按照时间点进行复查,以及肾功能和炎症因子相关指标已经趋于稳定,因此在资料统计中尚缺乏给药7 d后血清炎症因子和肾功能变化情况,这一部分还有待进一步探讨。

同时在患者治疗随访1年后心血管事件发生上,观

察组患者心绞痛和心血管事件总发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。

综上所述,瑞舒伐他汀联合替罗非班在急性冠状动脉综合征并发糖尿病患者PCI术中的应用不仅可以促进患者肾功能恢复,还能够减少血清炎症因子水平,降低造影剂肾病和治疗后心血管事件的发生,值得在临床中推广。

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碳酸司维拉姆联合常规治疗对慢性肾衰竭合并高磷血症患者血清炎症因子及HO-1、iPTH水平的影响

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摘 要 目的:探讨碳酸司维拉姆联合常规治疗对慢性肾衰竭(CRF)合并高磷血症患者血清炎症因子及血红素氧化酶1(HO-1)、全段甲状旁腺激素(iPTH)水平的影响。方法:将2014年1月—2015年1月唐山市工人医院肾内科确诊为CRF合并高磷血症患者60例按随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,各30例。对照组患者给予降糖、降脂、降压、降磷、保护肾脏等临床常规方法治疗,观察组患者在对照组治疗基础上给予碳酸司维拉姆(剂量0.8 g,每天3次,餐中服药),疗程均为4周。比较两组患者血清中白细胞介素6(IL-6)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、HO-1、iPTH和钙、磷水平,并比较两组患者不良反应发生情况。结果:因两组患者在治疗过程中均有2例退出,故最终两组纳入数分别为28例。治疗前,两组患者血清各指标水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与治疗前比较,两组患者治疗后血清中IL-6、CRP、iPTH、磷水平均显著降低($P<0.05$),血清钙水平显著升高($P<0.05$),且观察组患者上述指标较对照组改善更明显($P<0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:碳酸司维拉姆联合常规治疗后能更为有效地降低CRF合并高磷血症患者血清炎症因子(IL-6、CRP)和HO-1、iPTH水平,调节钙、磷代谢,且安全性较高。
关键词 碳酸司维拉姆;慢性肾衰竭;高磷血症;C反应蛋白;白细胞介素6;血红素氧化酶1;全段甲状旁腺激素

Effects of Sevelamer Carbonate Combined with Routine Treatment on Serum Inflammatory Factors, HO-1 and iPTH Levels of Chronic Renal Failure Patients with Hyperphosphatemia
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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To investigate the effects of sevelamer carbonate combined with routine treatment on serum inflammatory factors, heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) and intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH) levels of chronic renal failure (CRF) patients with hyperphosphatemia. METHODS: Totally 60 chronic renal failure patients with hyperphosphatemia in department of renal internal medicine, Tangshan Workers' Hospital during Jan. 2014 to Jan. 2015 were divided into control group and observation group according to random number table, with 30 cases in each group. Control group received routine treatment as reducing blood glucose, lowering blood lipid, lowering blood pressure, reducing phosphorus, protecting kidney. Observation group was additionally given sevelamer carbonate (dose was 0.8 g, 3 times a day, during meal) on the basis of control group, for 4 weeks. The levels of IL-6, CRP, HO-1, iPTH, Ca and P were compared between 2 groups. The occurrence of ADR was compared between 2 groups. RESULTS: Two cases were withdrawn from the study in each group, finally 28 cases were included in the study in each group. Before treatment, there was no statistical significance in each index between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of IL-6, CRP, iPTH and P in 2 groups were decreased significantly after treatment ($P<0.05$), while serum level of Ca was increased significantly ($P<0.05$); the improvement of above indexes in observation group were more obvious than control group ($P<0.05$). There was no statistical significance in the incidence of ADR between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Sevelamer carbonate combined with routine treatment can effectively reduce the serum levels of IL-6, CRP, HO-1 and iPTH and regulate Ca and P metabolism of CRF patients with hyperphosphatemia with good safety.

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