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益气养阴活血化瘀方对心力衰竭合并房颤患者血清 CRP, BNP, CK-MB 及 cTnI 水平的影响及其疗效观察 *

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摘要 目的:探讨益气养阴活血化瘀方治疗心力衰竭合并房颤的临床疗效。**方法:**收集 2014 年 3 月 -2015 年 9 月我院收治的 158 例充血性心力衰竭合并房颤的患者 158 例为研究对象,随机分为对照组和实验组,每组 79 例。对照组患者采取常规治疗,实验组患者采用益气养阴活血化瘀方治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后超敏 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、脑钠素(BNP),CK-MB 及肌钙蛋白(cTnI)水平的变化情况。**结果:**治疗后,与对照组相比,实验组 LVEDD、LVESD 明显低于对照组,而 LVEF 明显增高,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后实验组患者的 CK-MB、pro-BNP、cTnI 及 CRP 水平明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。实验组随访末期死亡率、非致死性心力衰竭及心源性休克发生率均低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。随访末期内建立侧支循环明显多于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**益气养阴活血化瘀方可以有效抑制充血性心力衰竭合并房颤患者术后心脏重塑,改善左心室收缩功能,降低不良事件发生。

关键词:充血性心力衰竭;心脏重构;房颤

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Clinical Effects of Yiqi Yangyin Huoxue Huayu Decoction on Serum Levels of CRP, BNP, CK-MB and cTnI in Patients with Heart Failure and Atrial Fibrillation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the clinical effects of Yiqi Yangyin Huoxue Huayu decoction on serum levels of CRP, BNP, CK-MB and cTnI in patients with heart failure and atrial fibrillation. **Methods:** 158 patients with heart failure and atrial fibrillation who were treated in our hospital from March 2014 to September 2015 were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the experiment group, with 79 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with regular methods, while the patients in the experiment group were treated with Yiqi Yangyin Huoxue Huayu decoction. Then the serum levels of high-sensitivity c-reactive protein (hs-CRP), brain natriuretic peptide (BNP), CK-MB and cardiac troponin-I (cTnI) of patients in the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** After the treatment, the LVEDD and LVESD of the experiment group were significantly lower than those of the control group, while the LVEF was significantly higher ($P=0.011$). The serum levels of CK-MB, pro-BNP, cTnI and hs-CRP in the experiment group were lower than those of the control group ($P=0.003, 0.009$). At the end of follow-up, the rate of deaths, nonfatal heart failure and regarding cardiogenic shock in the experiment group was significantly lower than those of the control group ($P=0.317$). **Conclusion:** Yiqi Yangyin Huoxue Huayu decoction has better clinical effects on the treatment of heart failure and atrial fibrillation, which can improve the malignant cardiac remodeling and left ventricular systolic function of patients, as well as reduce the incidence rates of adverse events.

Key words: Heart failure; Cardiac remodeling; Atrial fibrillation

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前言

心脏衰竭、心脏瓣膜病和高血压等因素引起的心脏不规律跳动,被称作心房颤动,其临床症状为心悸、胸闷和呼吸急促等^[1]。

在中国,每年由于慢性心衰合并房颤造成死亡的患者数目就高达 3500 万人^[2]。心力衰竭合并房颤的主要原因是心力衰竭,心肌收缩力减弱等^[3]。既往文献表明,中药益气养阴活血化瘀方的主要成分是丹参,在临床中多用于冠状动脉粥样硬化等疾病的

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治疗^[4]。益气养阴活血化瘀方^[7]药物成分包括党参,麦冬,玉竹,生地黄,赤芍,丹参,当归,黄芪,黄精,甘松,三七粉,炒白芍。该方治以益气养阴,活血通脉,方选生脉饮加减^[5]。中医认为,丹参,黄芪,当归等药物对于活血化瘀有很好的效果,既往研究表明,在心力衰竭患者中,使用活血化瘀方治疗,可以明显改善患者的血液高凝状态,有效预防梗死再发^[6]。其中,丹参的主要活性成分包括丹参酮I、丹参酮II A、丹参酮II B、隐丹参酮、异隐丹参酮等,可以有效抑制冠脉血量增加,促进缺血部位侧支循环建立,有效改善缺氧心肌的能量代谢,抑制血小板聚集,抗血栓形成等^[7]。本研究探讨了益气养阴活血化瘀方治疗的心力衰竭合并房颤患者中的治疗作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2014年3月-2015年9月收治的158例心力衰竭

并房颤的患者为研究对象,其中男性78例,女性80例,平均年龄(68.7 ± 4.7)岁。经中医辨证分型,其中心血瘀阻43例,心脾两虚31例,心阳不振38例,水饮凌心46例。入选标准:经24小时动态心电图诊断符合房颤标准,且超声心动显示左心室射血分数<50%。经全面评估认为手术的风险大于获益的患者;本人及家属签署之前同意书。排除标准:单纯房颤无心力衰竭的患者;已行支架植入患者;恶性肿瘤患者;急慢性细菌和/或病毒感染患者;有精神病史的患者;近半年内重大外伤,有外科手术史患者;自身免疫性疾病患者;结缔组织疾病患者;肝肾功能不全患者;对中药成分过敏患者;慢性肌肉疾病患者;近半年内心力衰竭、经皮冠状动脉成形术、冠状动脉旁路移植术史、近期服用肾上腺皮质激素或其他免疫调节剂药物者等患者。所有入组患者按照电脑产生随机数字分为对照组和实验组。两组患者的年龄、性别、BMI,平均动脉压,心率等基础临床特征未见显著性差异($P > 0.05$),见表1。

表1 患者基础信息($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Baseline clinical data($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Gender		Age	BMI(kg/m ²)	Mean arterial pressure(mmHg)	Heart rate(times/min)
	Male	Female				
Control group	38	41	69.8±4.6	21.2±1.6	56.4±4.7	116.8±31.3
Experiment group	40	39	67.8±6.4	20.3±1.9	58.3±3.9	127.4±41.2
T value	-		0.85	0.14	0.22	0.11
P value	-		0.626	0.672	0.417	0.576

1.2 方法

对照组:79例患者给予常规抗心力衰竭治疗。实验组:79例患者使用益气养阴活血化瘀方。水煎服,1次/d,疗程为12周,治疗期间密切检测患者超声心动指标以及血清学标志物的动态变化。每种药物使用间隔4小时以上,避免各个药物间产生相互作用,使疗效评价受到影响。益气养阴活血化瘀方药物组成:党参15 g,麦冬12 g,玉竹12 g,生地黄12 g,赤芍15 g,丹参15 g,当归9 g,黄芪15 g,黄精15 g,甘松9 g,三七粉5 g,炒白芍15 g,加水煎服,一个疗程为12周。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 超声心动 两组患者随访期间采用 Vivid (探头频率2.5MHz)便携式彩色多普勒超声诊断仪于治疗前后测定LVEDD、LVESD 和 LVEF。

1.3.2 血清学检测 消毒后抽取患者外周静脉血液4-6 mL进行,离心后使用雅培(Abbott)全自动生化检测仪对超敏C反应蛋白(CRP,脑钠肽(pro-BNP),CK-MB,cTnI]等生化指标进行检测。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS19.0统计学软件对数据进行统计学分析。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,不满足条件者的四格表数据采用Fisher精确概率法,正态分布数据比较使用方差分析(ANOVA)进行检验,计量资料采用t检验, $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 超声心动图指标比较

治疗前,两组LVEDD、LVESD、LVEF等比较,差异无统计学意义($P=0.352$);治疗后,实验组LVEDD、LVESD明显低于对照组,而LVEF明显高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.011$)见表2。

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血清学指标比较

治疗后,实验组患者CK-MB水平明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.002$),实验组pro-BNP,cTnI及CRP水平明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.003,0.003,0.009$)。

2.3 两组患者的随访结果比较

两组患者在治疗过程中未出现明显药物不良反应与肝肾功能损害。随访观察两组患者1年内发生死亡,非致死性心源性休克,非致死性心力衰竭,脑梗死,中风等心脑血管事件的情况,发现在实验组中,随访末期死亡明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.79, P=0.03$);随访末期发生非致死性心力衰竭者明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.45, P=0.03$);随访末期发生非致死性心源性休克者与对照组无明显差异($\chi^2=1.00, P=0.317$),随访期内建立侧支循环明显多于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.92, P=0.048$)。见表4。

3 讨论

心力衰竭和血流超负荷等因素会引起心肌结构功能异常和心肌收缩能力减弱,导致持续呼吸困难和体液潴留^[8]。已有研究表明,丹参有效提取成分确实可以缩小缺血心肌的梗死面积,明显改善心室肌的收缩能力^[9]。也有研究表明丹参可以抑制

血小板聚集和抗血栓形成,改善缺血区心肌侧支循环和局部供血,促进冠脉血量,改善缺氧心肌的代谢紊乱,并且提高心肌在缺氧条件下的生存能力^[10]。既往文献报道^[11],心力衰竭合并房颤患者改善房颤后,可使用抗凝药物阿司匹林华法林等来抑制血栓,促进疾病转归,改善心功能,抑制心室肌重塑。丹参酮还可以有效缓解血管紧张素 II 诱导的高血压心脏重塑,这可能与其

抑制 II 型胶原沉积的作用有关^[12]。本研究发现,治疗后与对照组相比,实验组 LVEDD、LVESD 明显低于对照组,而 LVEF 明显增高,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.011$)。说明益气养阴活血化瘀方能够改善患者左心室功能及心脏重塑,这可能与其主要成分丹参的活性成分丹参酮具有改善心室肌重塑的作用有关^[13]。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后超声心动图指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of echocardiographic indices between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Indexes	Groups	n	Before treatment	After treatment
LVEDD (mm)	Experiment group	79	61.4± 15.3	51.3± 5.1
	Control group	79	59.4± 12.5	57.2± 7.6
	T value	-	0.38	4.48
LVESD (mm)	P value	-	0.352	0.013
	Experiment group	79	42.3± 6.7	35.2± 4.6
	Control group	79	41.8± 6.2	39.5± 5.8
LVEF (%)	T value	-	0.72	0.82
	P value	-	0.362	0.031
	Experiment group	79	43.9± 6.2	58.2± 5.8
LVEF (%)	Control group	79	42.4± 4.6	50.5± 2.6
	F value	-	0.23	5.73
	P value	-	0.457	0.011

表 3 两组患者治疗前后血清学指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serological indexes between the two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Indexes	Groups	n	Before treatment	After treatment
pro-BNP (ng/dl)	Experiment group	79	587.8± 41.8	257.2± 16.8
	Control group	79	617.4± 54.5	221.7± 31.5
	T value	-	0.76	0.31
CK-MB (UI/L)	P value	-	0.527	0.786
	Experiment group	79	1.29± 0.32	0.98± 0.12
	Control group	79	1.22± 0.47	1.48± 0.32
cTnI(UI/L)	T value	-	1.87	20.8
	P value	-	0.202	0.002
	Experiment group	79	1.05± 0.33	0.98± 0.42
CRP (μg/L)	Control group	79	1.18± 0.12	1.02± 0.31
	T value	-	2.03	1.02
	P value	-	0.179	0.415
Death rate	Experiment group	79	297.4± 47.8	273.8± 21.5
	Control group	79	302.5± 26.5	312.4± 26.5
	T value	-	0.92	0.43
	P value	-	0.434	0.709

表 4 两组患者随访结果比较

Table 4 Comparison of follow-up results between the two groups after PCI

Items	n	Control group(n=79)	Experiment group (n=79)	χ^2	P
Death rate	158	9(0.12)	2(0.03)	4.79	0.03
Nonfatal heart failure	158	12(0.16)	4(0.05)	4.45	0.03
Nonfatal cardiogenic shock	158	1(0.02)	0(0.00)	1.00	0.317
Cerebrovascular diseases	158	11(0.24)	21(0.47)	3.92	0.048

在心力衰竭的发病过程中,由于充血性心力衰竭,心肌收缩乏力,大量炎性细胞如巨噬细胞,中性粒细胞等从血液中释放,对坏死的心肌组织和细胞进行吞噬^[14,15]。这些细胞也可以分泌炎症因子,如 TNF- α 、白介素等,可以促进心室肌发生重构^[16]。一般认为 CK-MB、cTnI 等是提示心肌细胞损伤的重要指标,而 pro-BNP 及 CRP 等常用于评价充血性心力衰竭及其治疗和转归^[17,18]。在我们的研究中比对患者的 CK-MB 水平,可以明显发现实验组低于对照组差异具有统计学意义($P=0.002$),治疗后实验组 pro-BNP、cTnI 及 CRP 水平明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.003, 0.003, 0.009$)。结果说明,益气养阴活血化瘀方在改善心力衰竭,抑制血栓形成等方面都具有重要的作用^[19,20]。

综上所述,益气养阴活血化瘀方可以有效改善充血性心力衰竭合并房颤患者术后心脏重塑和左心室收缩功能,抑制高凝状态,防止血栓形成,降低不良事件发生,远期临床效果显著。

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