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连续性肾脏替代治疗对难治性心衰患者血清 FGF-23 和 BNP 水平及预后的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)对难治性心力衰竭患者血清 FGF-23、BNP 水平及预后的影响。**方法:**选取我院明确为难治性心力衰竭患者 60 例,随机分为对照组和观察组,每组 30 例。对照组予以常规治疗,观察组在对照组基础上予以 CRRT 治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后血清成纤维细胞生长因子 23(FGF-23)、血浆脑钠肽(BNP)及一氧化氮(NO)水平,以及左心室收缩末期容积(LVESV)、左室收缩末径(LVESD)、心排血量(CO)及左心射血分数(LVEF)的变化情况。**结果:**观察组总有效率高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后血清 FGF-23 及 BNP 水平均降低,且观察组低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后 NO 水平均升高,且观察组高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后 LVESV 及 LVESD 均降低,且观察组低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后 CO 及 LVEF 均升高,且观察组高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)可有效提高难治性心力衰竭患者的临床疗效,降低血清 FGF-23 及 BNP 水平,预后良好。

关键词:连续性肾脏替代治疗;心力衰竭;血清成纤维细胞生长因子 23(FGF-23);血浆脑钠肽(BNP)

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Effects of Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) on Serum Levels of FGF-23 and BNP and Prognosis in Patients with Refractory Heart Failure*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) on serum levels of FGF-23 and BNP in patients with refractory heart failure and its prognostic impact. **Methods:** 60 patients with refractory heart failure who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the observation group, with 30 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with conventional therapy, while the patients in the observation group were treated with CRRT on the basis of the control group. Then the serum levels of fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF-23), plasma brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and nitric oxide (NO), the left ventricular end systolic volume (LVESV), the left ventricular end systolic diameter (LVESD), the cardiac output (CO) and the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) in the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of FGF-23 and BNP decreased in the two groups after the treatment, and the observation group was lower than that of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of NO increased in the two groups after the treatment, and the observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the levels of CO and LVEF increased in the two groups after the treatment, and the observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the levels of LVESV and LVESD decreased in the two groups after the treatment, and the observation group was lower than that of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) can effectively improve the clinical efficacy of refractory heart failure, which can reduce the serum levels of FGF-23 and BNP, and improve the prognosis.

Key words: Continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT); Heart failure; Fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF-23); Plasma brain natriuretic peptide (BNP)

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前言

难治性心力衰竭是指由于心脏的收缩功能和(或)舒张功能发生障碍,导致机体回心血量不能完全排出心脏^[1],使患者静脉系统血液瘀积,促使血液灌注不足,引起患者心脏循环障碍的症候群,具体表现为腔静脉瘀血及肺瘀血,多数患者治疗后仍反复发作,且需长期、反复住院^[2,3]。连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)是一种新的血液净化方法,每天连续24小时或接近24小时连续性血液净化疗法,替代受损的肾脏功能的净化方式^[4]。本次研究旨在探讨连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)对难治性心力衰竭患者血清FGF-23、BNP水平及预后影响,现报告如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取自2012年1月-2015年3月来我院治疗的难治性心力衰竭患者60例,均符合《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南》中心力衰竭的诊断标准^[5],所有患者均经超声心动图、BNP、胸部X线片、病史、体格检查确诊为心力衰竭;左室舒张末期径(LVEDD)增大,男性患者 ≥ 55 mm,女性患者 ≥ 50 mm;静息状态下左室射血分数(LVEF) $\leq 40\%$;患者年龄 ≥ 18 岁;经我院伦理委员会审核通过,排除具有败血症、呼吸衰竭等呼吸系统疾病严重的患者,排除患有淋巴系统疾病或处于急性炎症期患者,排除有自身免疫性疾病患者,排除患有严重电解质紊乱、恶性肿瘤、严重瓣膜病患者,排除患有低血压、肝肾功能明显异常患者,排除患有持续性心房纤颤、扩张性心肌病,排除对研究中药物过敏的患者。患者或家属签字同意,按随机数字表法分组,对照组男17例,女13例,年龄26~65岁,平均年龄 (49.12 ± 7.18) 岁,病程1~25年,平均病程 (12.32 ± 1.88) 年;观察组男16例,女14例,年龄25~64岁,平均年龄 (48.21 ± 7.52) 岁,病程1~24年,平均病程 (12.21 ± 1.83) 年,两组间基本资料具有可比性($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组予以常规利尿、强心、扩血管进行治疗。强心:给予地高辛片(哈药集团三精制药四厂有限公司,国药准字H23020316)0.25 mg/次口服,1次/日;利尿:给予螺内酯片(江苏华信制药有限公司,国药准字H32023187)60 mg/次口服,3次/日,氢氯噻嗪片(广东华南药业集团有限公司,国药准字H44020751)25 mg/次口服,3次/日,有效后可减量维持;扩血管:给予硝酸甘油片(长春益肾康生物制药有限公司,国药准字H22021894)1 mg/次,3次/日,依那普利(湖南千金湘江药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20066383)10 mg/次口服,3次/日。观察组在对照组的基础上予以CRRT治疗,持续静脉-静脉血液滤过,时间24~48 h,每天超滤4~10 L液体,每周2次,所有患者连续治疗1个月。

1.3 观察指标及方法

1.3.1 临床疗效 痊愈:患者病理现象(肺部湿啰音、咳嗽、水肿、发绀)完全消失,心功能恢复;显效:患者病理现象缓解,无

不良反应发生,心功能改善;有效:患者病理现象有明显的改善,无不良反应发生,心功能改善;无效:患者心功能未改善且症状不变。总有效率=(治愈例数+显效例数+有效例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.3.2 血清 FGF-23 水平检测 由专业人员于治疗前后 8:00-9:30 空腹抽取所有患者肘静脉血 5 mL,放置于不抗凝无菌试管中,3000 r/min 离心 10 min 条件下收集上清液,-20℃低温条件下保存,采用酶联免疫吸附实验(Elisa)法测定血清 FGF-23 水平,采用徐州市浩宇科技发展有限公司提供的 Senlo8008 型全自动生化分析仪,试剂盒由深圳晶美生物有限公司提供,严格按试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3.3 BNP 及 NO 水平检测 由专业人员于治疗前后 8:00-9:30 空腹抽取所有患者肘静脉血 5 mL,放置于不抗凝无菌试管中,3000 r/min 离心 15 min 条件下收集上清液,-20℃低温条件下保存,采用硝酸还原酶法测定 BNP 及 NO 水平,采用江苏基蛋生物科技股份有限公司提供的全自动荧光免疫定量分析仪急性检测,试剂盒由上海健益科技发展有限公司提供,完全按照试剂盒要求进行。

1.3.4 超声心动图检查 分别于治疗前后检测患者超声心动图指标,包括左心室收缩末期容积(LVESV)、左室收缩末径(LVESD)、心排血量(CO)、左心射血分数(LVEF),检测时间为 8:00-12:00。

1.3.5 不良反应 治疗期间复查血常规、大便常规、尿常规、肝肾功能、心电图,观察并记录所有患者不良反应状况。

1.4 统计学分析

所有统计数据采用 SPSS17.0 软件包进行分析,符合正态性的计量资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示,两组患者治疗前后血清 FGF-23、BNP、NO 水平及超声心动指标对比予以配对样本 t 检验,两组间血清 FGF-23、BNP、NO 水平及超声心动指标对比予以独立样本 t 检验,临床疗效采用百分率(%)表示,予以 RxC 卡方检验, $P < 0.05$ 存在统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

对照组总有效率为 73.33%,观察组总有效率为 93.33%,与对照组比较,观察组患者临床总有效率较高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 1。

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血清 FGF-23 水平比较

与治疗前相比,治疗后患者血清 FGF-23 水平均降低,具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组患者血清 FGF-23 水平较低,具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 两组患者治疗前后 BNP 及 NO 水平比较

与治疗前相比,治疗后患者 NO 水平升高,BNP 水平降低,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组患者 NO 水平较高,BNP 水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 两组患者治疗前后心功能指标比较

与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后 LVESV 及 LVESD 水平降低,CO、LVEF 水平升高,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组患者 LVESV、LVESD 水平较低,CO、LVEF 水平较高,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 1 两组患者临床疗效比较 [n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Cure	Excellent	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group	30	10(33.33 %)	4(13.33 %)	8(26.67 %)	8(26.67 %)	22(73.33 %)
Observation group	30	14(46.67 %)	9(30.00 %)	5(16.66 %)	2(6.67)	28(93.33 %)*
χ^2						4.320
P						0.038

表 2 两组患者治疗前后血清 FGF-23 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of serum levels of FGF-23 between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	FGF-23(ng/L)
Control group (n=30)	Before treatment	770.31± 110.04
	After treatment	688.13± 98.16*
Observation group (n=30)	Before treatment	771.04± 110.15
	After treatment	598.34± 85.76**

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group after treatment, ** $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组患者治疗前后 BNP 及 NO 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, n=30)Table 3 Comparison of levels of BNP and NO between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$, n=30)

Groups	Time	NO(μ mol/L)	BNP(μ g/L)
Control group (n=30)	Before treatment	71.23± 10.03	912.07± 130.23
	After treatment	82.05± 11.34*	623.22± 84.33*
Observation group (n=30)	Before treatment	71.43± 10.25	924.12± 133.42
	After treatment	97.32± 13.72**	542.22± 77.65**

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group after treatment, ** $P<0.05$.

表 4 两组患者治疗前后心功能指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, n=30)Table 4 Comparison of heart functions between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$, n=30)

Groups	Time	LVESV (mL)	LVESD (mm)	CO (L/min·m ²)	LVEF (%)
Control group (n=30)	Before treatment	98.23± 14.03	63.22± 9.03	3.54± 0.49	36.22± 5.27
	After treatment	81.25± 11.57*	56.45± 8.06*	4.34± 0.60*	44.62± 6.33*
Observation group (n=30)	Before treatment	97.94± 13.76	63.15± 9.02	3.52± 0.50	35.94± 5.11
	After treatment	66.32± 9.43**	47.55± 6.73**	5.88± 0.83**	53.44± 7.48**

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group after treatment, ** $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组患者不良反应及预后情况

两组患者均获得 6 个月随访,均未出现严重不良反应,研究组出现不良反应 3 例(10.00 %),其中血压低 2 例,恶心 1 例;对照组出现不良反应 4 例(13.33 %),其中恶心呕吐 2 例,腹痛 2 例,两组间不良反应率无统计学意义($P>0.05$);对照组治疗后 10 例出现反复发作,观察组治疗后 3 例出现反复发作,两组间反复发作情况对比具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

难治性心力衰竭患者休息时即有严重左或右心衰竭,心功能分级常为Ⅳ级,左室扩张或者肥厚,造成神经内分泌以及循环功能发生异常,典型症状为乏力、呼吸困难以及体液潴留等^[6,7]。临床症状在疾病发展过程中出现与心功能状况不相符的改变,应尽早进行治疗防止病理性心功能不全等症加重,影响患者预后恢复^[8]。连续性肾脏替代治疗主用应用于危重症抢救中,模仿肾小球的滤过原理,是最常用的血液净化技术之一^[9]。该方法是通过对流和弥散两种方式清除溶质,将患者动脉或静

脉血引入通透性良好的半透膜过滤器中,溶于血液中的小分子溶质和水分通过半透膜两侧的压力梯度清除水分及溶质^[10]。本研究发现难治性心力衰竭患者经连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)后,其心功能明显改善。结果说明连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)疗法治疗难治性心力衰竭能改善患者心功能,临床效果显著。

血清 FGF-23 主要由成骨细胞产生,具有编码蛋白质的能力,可调节机体内维生素 D 浓度,并且在钙磷代谢调节中重要的作用,及参与肾脏一些酶的调节^[11]。血清 FGF-23 浓度水平升高以后,长期作用会影响机体组织和器官功能,引起血管功能紊乱,心功能减退^[12]。脑钠肽主要由心脏分泌的脑钠肽前体裂解生成,它参与了血压、血容量以及水电解质平衡的调节^[13]。BNP 同心房钠尿肽 ANP 均是肾素血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(RAAS)的天然拮抗剂,亦抵制后叶加压素及交感神经的保钠保水、升高血压作用^[14]。脑钠肽具有维护心功能的作用,还可用于调节体内的盐、碱、水电解质的平衡,改善体内血浆容量,调节体内血管循环阻力,降低血压等^[15,16]。脑钠肽主要由心脏分泌,其会在心室扩张时,或者心室负荷过重时升高分泌量,可较为完善的反映出心室功能的变化^[17]。本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,观察组患者血清 FGF-23 及 BNP 水平较低,而 NO 水平较高。结果说明,连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)降低血清 FGF23 及 BNP 水平,调节体内内分泌失调导致的水电解质代谢紊乱,促使心功能恢复^[18,19]。

综上所述,连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)应用于难治性心力衰竭可有效提高难治性心力衰竭患者的临床疗效,降低血清 FGF-23 及 BNP 水平,预后良好。然而本次研究由于研究时间、样本数限制,对于连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)疗法治疗难治性心力衰竭的效果需要循证医学证据进一步证实。

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