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逍遙散對慢性心力衰竭合并抑郁患者心功能、炎症介質和血清 5-HT、NE、CORT 的影響 *

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摘要 目的:探讨逍遙散对慢性心力衰竭(CHF)合并抑郁患者心功能、炎症介質和血清 5-羟色胺(5-HT)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)、皮质醇(CORT)的影响。**方法:**选择我院于 2017 年 10 月至 2018 年 12 月收治的 94 例 CHF 合并抑郁患者,随机分为对照组、观察组,每组 47 例,对照组给予常规 CHF 治疗及盐酸帕罗西汀治疗,研究组给予常规 CHF 治疗及逍遙散治疗,比较两组疗效、心功能、白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、5-HT、NE、CORT、明尼苏达心衰生活质量调查表(MLHFQ)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)及不良反应。**结果:**观察组治疗 8 周后的 CHF 总有效率、抑郁总有效率为 82.98%、87.23%,高于对照组的 63.83%、61.70%(P<0.05)。治疗 8 周后,两组 MLHFQ、HAMD 评分均较治疗前下降,且观察组低于对照组(P<0.05)。与治疗前相比,治疗 8 周后,两组 CORT、IL-6、TNF-α 下降,且观察组低于对照组(P<0.05),5-HT、NE 升高,且观察组高于对照组(P<0.05)。两组与治疗前相比,治疗 8 周后,两组 LVSD、LVED 下降,且观察组低于对照组(P<0.05),LVEF 升高,且观察组高于对照组(P<0.05)。治疗期间,两组未出现严重不良反应。**结论:**逍遙散治疗 CHF 合并抑郁患者,疗效肯定,可有效改善患者心功能,减轻炎性反应,并调节血清 5-HT、NE、CORT 水平。

关键词:逍遙散;慢性心力衰竭;抑郁;心功能;炎症;5-羟色胺;去甲肾上腺素;皮质醇

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Effects of Xiaoyaosan on Cardiac Function, Inflammatory Mediators and Serum 5-HT, NE, CORT in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure and Depression*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of Xiaoyaosan on cardiac function, inflammatory mediators and serum 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), norepinephrine (NE), cortisol (CORT) in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) and depression. **Methods:** 94 patients with CHF and depression who were admitted in our hospital from October 2017 to December 2018 were selected, patients were divided into control group, observation group randomly, 47 cases per group, the control group was given conventional CHF treatment and paroxetine hydrochloride treatment, the observation group was given conventional CHF treatment and Xiaoyaosan treatment, the efficacy, cardiac function, interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), 5-HT, NE, CORT, minnesota heart failure quality of life questionnaire (MLHFQ), hamilton depression scale (HAMD) and adverse reactions of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The total effective rates of CHF, depression in the observation group were 82.98%, 87.23%, which were higher than 63.83%, 61.70% of the control group after 8 weeks of treatment ($P < 0.05$). After 8 weeks of treatment, the scores of MLHFQ, HAMD in the two groups decreased compared with those of before treatment, observation group were lower than control group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, after 8 weeks of treatment, the levels of CORT, IL-6, TNF-α decreased in the two groups, observation group were lower than control group ($P < 0.05$), the levels of 5-HT, NE increased, observation group were higher than control group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, after 8 weeks of treatment, LVSD, LVED of the two groups decreased, observation group was lower than control group ($P < 0.05$), LVEF increased, observation group was higher than control group ($P < 0.05$). During the treatment, no serious adverse reactions occurred in the two groups. **Conclusion:** Xiaoyaosan treat the patients with CHF and depression, its efficacy is certain, which can effectively improve the cardiac function, reduce the inflammatory reaction, and regulate the serum levels of 5-HT, NE, CORT.

Key words: Xiaoyaosan; Chronic heart failure; Depression; Cardiac function; Inflammation; 5-hydroxytryptamine; Norepinephrine

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前言

慢性心力衰竭(CHF)是由于各种原因引起的心肌损伤,引起心肌结构和功能的变化,表现为疲乏、呼吸困难和液体潴留等一系列综合征^[1]。抑郁症是一种常见的情感障碍性精神疾病,睡眠不良、快感消退、情绪悲观、焦虑自卑等都是抑郁症的临床表现^[2]。以往调查结果显示CHF患者中有19.22%的患者伴有抑郁,其中中、重度抑郁占83.66%,严重影响CHF患者的生活质量^[3]。患者长期抑郁可导致交感神经系统活动亢进,产生心律不齐、入睡困难、心慌、气闷或食欲不振等躯体不适症状,使原有CHF症状更为复杂和难治,引起恶性循环^[4]。既往临床治疗CHF合并抑郁患者的方案主要是在常规CHF治疗的基础上联合心理干预和抗抑郁药物治疗,然而主流抗抑郁症西药的治疗效果存在相当的局限性,长期使用不良反应大,患者耐受性低^[5,6]。中医防治抑郁症具有一定的优势与潜力,逍遥散是宋代《太平惠民和剂局方》名方,具有调和肝脾、疏肝解郁、健脾养血之功效^[7]。本研究以CHF合并抑郁患者为研究对象,在常规治疗的基础上给予逍遥散治疗,效果良好,阐述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择我院于2017年10月至2018年12月收治的94例CHF合并抑郁患者,纳入标准:(1)患者及其家属知情且签订同意书;(2)CHF诊断参考《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2014》^[8];(3)心境低落、精力降低、愉快感或者兴趣丧失等典型临床症状,抑郁诊断标准参考《ICD-10精神与行为障碍分类》^[9];(4)研究获得医院伦理协会批准。(5)汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)^[10]量表评分17~24分。排除标准:(1)对本次研究方案不耐受者;(2)心脏功能不全者;(3)合并免疫缺陷类疾病者;(4)急、慢性感染性疾病者,或自身免疫性疾病者;(5)合并恶性肿瘤疾病者;(6)家族性精神病者。随机分为对照组、观察组,每组47例,其中对照组女21例,男26例,年龄45~73岁,平均(61.34±3.82)岁;CHF病程1~7年,平均(3.86±0.41)年;抑郁病程3~17月,平均(9.43±2.57)月;疾病类型:扩张型心肌病20例,高血压心脏病13例,风湿性心脏病14例;体质指数20~27kg/m²,平均(23.26±1.58)kg/m²。观察组男25例,女22例,年龄48~74岁,平均(61.16±4.56)岁;CHF病程1~6年,平均(3.79±0.46)年;抑郁病程3~16月,平均(9.28±1.96)月;疾病类型:扩张型心肌病18例,高血压心脏病14例,风湿性心脏病15例;体质指数19~26kg/m²,平均(23.18±1.63)kg/m²。纳入病例临床资料比较无差异($P>0.05$),临床资料均衡可比。

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均给予常规抗心衰治疗,包括呋塞米片(上海朝晖药业有限公司,国药准字H31021074,规格:20mg),口服,2000mg/次,1次/d;马来酸依那普利片(规格:10mg,广东彼迪药业有限公司,国药准字H44024933),口服,100mg/次,1次/d;富马酸比索洛尔胶囊(规格2.5mg,南京先声东元制药有

限公司,国药准字H20000200),口服,1.25mg/次,1次/d;螺内酯片(上海福达制药有限公司,国药准字H31020841,规格:20mg),口服,20mg/次,1次/d。治疗期间戒烟、戒酒并给予合理营养膳食,指导患者正常作息,给予患者常规心理干预。在此基础上,对照组予以盐酸帕罗西汀(北京福元医药股份有限公司,国药准字H20133084,规格:20mg(按C₁₉H₂₀FNO₃计))治疗,口服,20mg/次,1次/d。观察组则给予逍遥散治疗,药方组成如下:柴胡、当归、白芍、白术、茯苓各15克、川芎、红花各9克、炙甘草6克。由我院药物制剂室制备成统一规格真空中药包装制剂袋,规格:100mL,早晚各1袋。两组均治疗8周。

1.3 观察指标

(1)统计两组治疗8周后的疗效。CHF疗效判定标准:心功能改善≥2级或恢复正常,临床症状改善(显效);临床症状改善,心功能改善1级(有效);临床症状、心功能无变化甚至加重(无效);总有效率=显效率+有效率^[11]。抑郁疗效判定标准:HAMD减分率≥75%(痊愈);HAMD减分率≥50%(显效);25%≤HAMD减分率<50%(有效);HAMD减分率<25%(无效)^[12]。(2)采用明尼苏达心衰生活质量调查表(MLHFQ)^[13]、HAMD对两组治疗前、治疗8周后的生活质量、抑郁症状进行评分,其中MLHFQ共21项,每项评分0~5分,得分越高表示生活质量越差。HAMD包括体重变化、焦虑/躯体化、日夜变化、认知障碍、睡眠障碍、迟滞、绝望感,总分54分,评分越高提示抑郁状况越严重。(3)分别于治疗前、治疗8周后采用美国LOGIQ-500型彩色多普勒超声显像仪测定两组的收缩末期内径(LVSD)、左室舒张末期内径(LVED)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)。(4)观察两组安全性。(5)采集两组治疗前、治疗8周后的空腹肘静脉血5mL,经离心处理(离心半径9cm,3500r/min离心13min),分离血清置于低温冰箱中待测。参考试剂盒(深圳市博卡生物技术有限公司)说明书诊断标准,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测5-羟色胺(5-HT)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)、皮质醇(CORT)、白介素-6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS21.0软件进行数据分析。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t检验,等级资料比较采用秩和检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 疗效比较

治疗8周后观察组CHF总有效率、抑郁总有效率为82.98%、87.23%,高于对照组的63.83%、61.70%($P<0.05$),详见表1、表2。

2.2 MLHFQ、HAMD

两组治疗前MLHFQ、HAMD比较无差异($P>0.05$),两组治疗8周后MLHFQ、HAMD比治疗前更低,且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.3 血清指标

治疗前,两组血清指标比较无差异($P>0.05$),两组治疗8

周后 CORT、IL-6、TNF- α 比治疗前更低，且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$)，5-HT、NE 较治疗前升高，且观察组高于对照组($P<0.05$)，详见表 4。

表 1 CHF 疗效比较【例(%)】
Table 1 Comparison of CHF efficacy[n(%)]

Groups	Obvious effect	Effective	Invalid	Total efficiency
Control group(n=47)	8(17.02)	21(44.68)	18(38.30)	29(61.70)
Observation group(n=47)	11(23.40)	28(59.57)	9(19.15)	39(82.98)
χ^2				4.092
P				0.043

表 2 抑郁疗效比较【例(%)】
Table 2 Comparison of efficacy of depression[n(%)]

Groups	Clinical recovery	Obvious effect	Effective	Invalid	Total efficiency
Control group(n=47)	6(12.77)	15(31.91)	9(19.15)	17(36.17)	30(63.83)
Observation group (n=47)	9(19.15)	18(38.30)	14(29.79)	6(12.77)	41(87.23)
χ^2					6.965
P					0.008

表 3 两组 MLHFQ、HAMD 比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)
Table 3 Comparison of MLHFQ, HAMD between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

Groups	Time point	MLHFQ	HAMD
Control group(n=47)	Before treatment	69.58±7.41	20.46±2.44
	After 8 weeks of treatment	42.97±6.39 ^a	13.98±1.63 ^a
Observation group(n=47)	Before treatment	69.84±8.57	20.32±2.25
	After 8 weeks of treatment	30.92±5.51 ^{ab}	7.41±1.97 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$, compared with control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 4 两组血清指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 4 Comparison of serum indexes between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time point	5-HT($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	NE(pg/L)	CORT(nmol/L)	IL-6(ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
Control group (n=47)	Before treatment	2.64±0.53	382.96±29.13	566.90±22.78	16.75±2.29	25.63±2.49
	After 8 weeks of treatment	3.38±0.47 ^a	475.82±29.28 ^a	441.69±18.16 ^a	12.92±2.32 ^a	17.32±2.82 ^a
Observation group (n=47)	Before treatment	2.68±0.48	383.85±27.43	564.54±23.64	17.07±3.35	25.47±3.08
	After 8 weeks of treatment	3.94±0.51 ^{ab}	569.93±32.38 ^{ab}	346.49±22.93 ^{ab}	9.10±2.27 ^{ab}	13.49±2.29 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$, compared with control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.4 心功能指标

治疗前，两组心功能指标对比无差异($P>0.05$)，两组治疗 8

周后 LVSD、LVED 比治疗前更低，且观察组较对照组低($P<0.05$)，LVEF 较治疗前升高，且观察组高于对照组($P<0.05$)，详见表 5。

2.5 两组安全性评价

两组治疗期间血常规、肝肾功能均无明显异常，未出现其他严重性不良反应。

3 讨论

CHF 一直是高发并且严重危害生命健康的疾病之一，在我国约有 400 万 35~74 岁的成年人患有 CHF，同时 CHF 的发病率和患病率随着年龄的增长而急剧上升^[14]。心理疾病亦是危害身心健康的重要疾病，据统计^[15]，全世界约有 3.4 亿人患有抑郁症，而我国的抑郁症患者已超 3000 万。随着社会发展，CHF 和心理疾病的患病率日趋增高，其中 CHF 合并抑郁患者同样日

表 5 两组心功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of cardiac function indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time point	LVSD(mm)	LVED(mm)	LVEF(%)
Control group(n=47)	Before treatment	54.66±4.53	62.65±4.67	41.53±4.28
	After 8 weeks of treatment	49.95±3.24 ^a	57.82±4.39 ^a	46.82±5.37 ^a
Observation group(n=47)	Before treatment	54.41±4.21	63.16±5.27	41.28±4.35
	After 8 weeks of treatment	45.81±4.73 ^{ab}	51.65±5.69 ^{ab}	50.39±4.98 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05, compared with control group, ^bP<0.05.

益增多^[16]。CHF 与抑郁可相互影响, CHF 可使患者产生心理负担, 而心理疾病的患者常常处于精神应激状态, 体内皮质醇激素和儿茶酚胺水平升高, 并伴有血小板激活、内皮功能紊乱等症, 均促使着 CHF 病情的恶化^[17-19]。抑郁加重 CHF 的生理病理机制还包括心功能下降、炎症反应及免疫系统被激发、人体出现高凝反应、RAAS 系统功能紊乱等, 但确切的机制仍然不清^[20-22]。由于抑郁与二者相互影响, 互为因果, 因此临场治疗该病强调了综合性情感干预和药物干预的重要性。

中医认为 CHF 以气虚为主, 气虚进一步发展可导致阴虚或阳虚, 而合并抑郁, 多因久病情志不舒、气机郁滞所致, 故而中医治疗主张以调肝理气之法为宜^[23]。逍遙散成方已久, 以柴胡、当归、白芍、白术、茯苓、川芎、红花、炙甘草为主要成分, 能恰中郁证病机, 功能舒肝解郁、健脾养血^[24]。本次研究结果显示, 逍遙散治疗 CHF 合并抑郁患者, 可有效改善患者抑郁症状, 提高心功能, 疗效值得肯定。逍遙散方中柴胡升阳散郁, 当归、白芍养血敛阴而柔肝, 白术、炙甘草和中益脾, 茯苓利湿助术, 川芎、红花活血化瘀, 诸药合用疏肝解郁、活血化瘀、健脾凉血、养心安神之功效。既往药理研究也证实逍遙散具有抗焦虑和抗抑郁的药理作用^[25]。抑郁症状的改善, 利于提高患者用药依从性, 同时还可减轻机体精神应激, 减少对患者各脏器组织的损害利于心功能恢复。5-HT、NE 等单胺类递质神经水平低下是引发抑郁症的主要因素, 而由于抑郁症患者下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴处于异常激活状态, 导致 CORT 分泌迅速提高, CORT 水平提高可诱导神经元凋亡, 损害海马的结构和功能, 同时还可诱发 5-HT、NE 等分泌紊乱, 促进抑郁症状进展^[26]。既往有研究表明^[27], 抑郁症患者常伴有 IL-6、TNF- α 等炎症因子升高情况, 炎症因子的亢进可激活下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴, 并加重 5-HT、NE 等单胺类递质神经的失调, 进一步使抑郁症恶化。此外, IL-6、TNF- α 等炎症因子的持续大量分泌还可促进 CHF 疾病进展, 促使心脏负荷及心衰加重^[28]。本研究中两组 CORT、IL-6、TNF- α 、5-HT、NE 均有所改善, 且逍遙散治疗的患者改善效果更好。表明逍遙散治疗 CHF 合并抑郁患者的主要机制可能与调节 CORT、IL-6、TNF- α 、5-HT、NE 等因子水平有关。药理研究结果显示^[29], 逍遙散可影响单胺类神经递质、通路及受体的表达、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴等发挥抗抑郁功效。同时当归、白术、川芎、红花等均具有抗炎、促进机体代谢、改善机体微循环、抗氧化应激等多重药理作用。动物实验也曾证实^[30], 逍遙散可通过减少脑损伤、提高抑郁小鼠脑源性神经营养因子水平、5-HT 及抑制海马神经元细胞凋亡, 从而发挥抗抑郁治疗作用。另两组治疗期间未出现严重性不良反应, 这符合

中药治疗的低毒副作用特性, 安全耐受。

综上所述, 逍遙散治疗 CHF 合并抑郁患者, 疗效肯定, 可有效改善患者心功能, 减轻炎性反应, 并调节血清 5-HT、NE、CORT 水平。

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