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## 百乐眠胶囊联合 $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂 治疗良性前列腺增生症引起的夜尿症

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**摘要 目的:** 观察百乐眠胶囊联合  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂治疗良性前列腺增生症引起的夜尿症的疗效。**方法:** 随机选取符合良性前列腺增生症诊断,采用  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂单药治疗,夜尿仍大于等于 2 次的患者 20 例,在继续服用  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂治疗的基础上,加用百乐眠胶囊,每日 2 次,每次 4 粒。加用百乐眠胶囊前和用药 1 个月后,分别采用国际前列腺症状评分表(International Prostate Symptom Score, IPSS),生活质量指数(quality of life index, QoL),膀胱过度活动症评分表(Overactive Bladder Symptom Score, OABSS)进行评估。**结果:** 加用百乐眠胶囊 1 月后,IPSS 评分表中夜尿评分从 2.88 降至 2.41 ( $P=0.03$ ),OABSS 评分表总分从 6.31 降至 5.38 ( $P=0.03$ ),夜尿评分从 2.63 降至 2.13 ( $P=0.01$ ),QoL 评分无显著变化。**结论:** 百乐眠胶囊联合  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂治疗良性前列腺增生症引起的夜尿症有较好的疗效。

**关键词:** 百乐眠胶囊; 夜尿; 良性前列腺增生症;  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂

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## Bailemian Capsule Combined with an $\alpha$ -blocker Decreases Nocturia in men with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To evaluate the clinical effect of bailemian capsule combined with an  $\alpha$ -blocker in the treatment of nocturia in men with benign prostatic hyperplasia. **Methods:** Subjects were 20 patients who had LUTS suggestive of benign prostate hyperplasia, received  $\alpha$ -blockers (tamsulosin or doxazosin mesylate), and continued to have two or more episodes of nocturia per night. Bailemian capsule at 4 tablets twice daily for one month was added to the  $\alpha$ -blocker. A self-administered questionnaire including the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), quality of life (QoL) index, and Overactive Bladder Symptom Score (OABSS) were assessed before and one month after starting bailemian capsule. **Results:** The mean score on IPSS question 7 (nocturia) decreased significantly from 2.88 before starting bailemian capsule to 2.41 one month after starting the medication ( $P=0.03$ ). The mean total OABSS decreased significantly from 6.31 to 5.38 ( $P=0.03$ ), and the mean for OABSS question 2 (nighttime frequency of nocturia) also significantly decreased from 2.63 to 2.13 ( $P=0.01$ ). The mean QoL index did not change significantly. **Conclusions:** Bailemian capsule in combination with an  $\alpha$ -blocker can decrease the nocturia in men with BPH.

**Key words:** Bailemian capsule; Nocturia; Benign prostate hyperplasia;  $\alpha$ -blocker

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### 前言

根据国际尿控协会 (International Continence Society, ICS) 的定义,夜晚入睡后到次日睡醒前,觉醒排尿一次或一次以上,即属夜尿<sup>[1]</sup>,而在临幊上,专家们多将夜间排尿大于等于 2 次定义为夜尿症,其发病率通常会随着年龄增长而逐渐增加。众所周知,很多疾病均可引起夜尿症,如良性前列腺增生症(Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, BPH)、膀胱过度活动症(Overactive Bladder, OAB)、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停等<sup>[2]</sup>。夜尿和生活习惯也有关

系,包括夜间饮水过多、饮用咖啡或茶、过量饮酒等都可能导致夜尿增多<sup>[3]</sup>。睡眠质量和生活质量息息相关,而 50 岁以上人群中最常见的影响睡眠质量的原因就是夜尿增多<sup>[4]</sup>。此外,夜尿 2 次以上的人群中,因为起夜而导致摔伤、上肢骨折、白天困倦、遗尿的几率也是大大增加<sup>[5]</sup>。

50 岁以上的男性中,50%患有 BPH,60 至 80 岁的老年男性 BPH 的发病率更是高达 77%-92%,而前列腺增生导致的夜尿增多极大的影响了老年男性的生活质量。单用  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂治疗良性前列腺增生症是一种成熟的治疗方案,但是其对于夜尿增多无明显改善。最近,国外有报道称应用镇静剂治疗夜尿增多以改善睡眠质量<sup>[6]</sup>,但是对于老年人来说应用镇静剂带来的副作用不可忽视。百乐眠胶囊作为一种治疗失眠症的安全有效的中成药,同镇静剂相比在睡眠充分和醒后不适感方面改善明显<sup>[7]</sup>。本文报道采用百乐眠胶囊联合  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂治疗良

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性前列腺增生症引起的夜尿症的初步研究。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

随机选取确诊良性前列腺增生症并同意参加本研究的门诊患者 20 例,平均年龄 72.0 岁( $72.1 \pm 10.6$ )。所有入组患者均采用  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂(坦索罗辛缓释胶囊或多沙唑嗪缓释片)单药治疗 3 月以上,每晚夜尿大于等于 2 次。病例均符合良性前列腺增生症诊断治疗指南标准,所有患者均完整参加整个临床试验,无失访和中止病例。凡符合下列情况之一病例均未入选本组研究:入组前 1 月内采用 M 受体拮抗剂或  $5\alpha$ -还原酶抑制剂治疗的患者<sup>[8]</sup>;前列腺癌患者;结石患者;泌尿系感染患者;多尿症患者;睡眠障碍患者。

### 1.2 方法

入组患者均继续服用  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂治疗,在研究期间不更改  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂的种类及剂量。每例患者都统一给予百乐眠胶囊(扬子江药业集团有限公司,0.27g/粒,批号:国药准字 Z20020131),2 次 / 天,每次 4 粒,连服 1 月。在用药前和用药后 1 月分别采用国际前列腺症状评分表(IPSS),生活质量指数(QoL),膀胱过度活动症评分表(OABSS)进行评估。每例患者每次就诊均由同一医生接诊。各项调查评分均及时填入统一设计的临床病例报告表中留存。

IPSS 评分表是评估 BPH 临床症状最常用的评估表<sup>[9]</sup>,IPSS 评分表包含以下 7 个问题:是否经常有尿不尽的感觉;两次排尿时间是否经常小于 2 小时;是否经常有间断性排尿;是否经常有憋尿困难;是否经常有尿线变细现象;是否经常需要用力及使劲才能开始排尿;从入睡到早起一般需要起来排尿几次;同时调查患者的生活质量指数(0-6 分,0 为最好,6 为最差)。

膀胱过度活动症是以尿急症状为特征的症候群,常伴有尿频或夜尿症状,可伴或不伴急迫性尿失禁,常常会导致夜尿增多<sup>[10]</sup>。OABSS 评分表包括以下内容:白天排尿次数;夜间排尿次数;尿急;急迫性尿失禁<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学处理

所有数据采用 SPSS16.0 统计软包进行统计学处理。所有的计量资料以中位数和均数  $\pm$  标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示。评分资料采用等级秩和检验对比治疗前后的差异。治疗前后有效率的比较采用  $X^2$  检验(McNemar's test)。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

患者的基本资料,包括年龄、前列腺体积、PSA、峰值和平均尿流率、残余尿量以及应用  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂的种类见表 1。本研究入选患者的年龄、既往史无明显差异。服用坦索罗辛缓释胶囊和多沙唑嗪缓释片的患者的夜尿评分无明显差异。

表 1 患者基本资料

Table1 Patient characteristics

Variables	Number (%) or Median (mean $\pm$ SD)
Age, years	72.0 (72.1 $\pm$ 10.6)
Prostate vol, mL	37.3 (41.9 $\pm$ 25.3)
Serum PSA, ng/mL	3.6 (4.7 $\pm$ 4.1)
Uroflowmetry	
Peak flow rate, mL/s	10.5 (13.2 $\pm$ 10.0)
Average flow rate, mL/s	5.0 (7.1 $\pm$ 5.5)
Residual volume, mL	
Type of alpha-1-adrenergic antagonists (blockers)	20.0 (20 $\pm$ 11.8)
Tamsulosin (0.2 mg/day)	9 (45%)
Doxazosin (4mg/day)	11 (55%)

患者治疗前 IPSS 评分项目中的夜尿评分为  $2.88 \pm 0.70$ ,服用百乐眠治疗 1 月后降至  $2.41 \pm 1.00$ ( $P=0.03$ ),但是 IPSS 总评分和生活质量指数无明显改变,见表 2。

采用百乐眠治疗后,总 OABSS 评分也有所下降,从  $6.31 \pm 2.15$  降至  $5.38 \pm 2.16$  ( $P = 0.03$ ),OABSS 评分中夜尿次数从  $2.63 \pm 0.50$  降至  $2.13 \pm 0.62$ ( $P=0.01$ ),见表 3。

在使用不同  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂的患者间,其夜尿评分没有显著差异。总共有 13 例(65%)患者每晚夜尿次数至少减少 1 次。总共 9 例患者每晚夜尿降至最多 1 次(45%)( $P<0.01$ )。共计 16 例(80%)患者因为感觉生活质量的提高而要求继续用药,4 例(20%)患者感觉用药后无明显改善,要求停药。

在实验过程中,2 例患者出现轻微头晕症状,未做特殊处

理,3-5 后恢复正常。其余病人未见明显不良反应。

## 3 讨论

众所周知,良性前列腺增生症(BPH)可以引起膀胱出口梗阻、膀胱过度活动以及膀胱容积减少,后两者就是引起夜尿增多等膀胱储尿期症状的主要原因<sup>[12]</sup>。 $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂是治疗男性下尿路症状(LUTS)最常用的药物,它可以松弛膀胱颈和前列腺平滑肌,达到缓解膀胱出口动力性梗阻的作用<sup>[13]</sup>。目前常用的  $\alpha$ -受体阻滞剂均能显著改善 BPH 患者的下尿路症状,使症状评分平均改善 35%,尿流率提高 1.8-2.5mL/s<sup>[14]</sup>。夜尿也是下尿路症状的一种,多尿症、睡眠障碍、利尿剂、膀胱储尿期疾病(BPH、OAB、间质性膀胱炎等)以及高龄均可引起此症状<sup>[15]</sup>。但

表 2 用药前后 IPSS 评分

Table2 Pre and post IPSS

Variables	Median (mean± SD)		P value
	Pre	Post	
Question 1	1 (1.9± 2.0)	1 (1.6± 1.7)	0.631
Question 2	3 (2.8± 1.4)	2 (2.3± 1.3)	0.263
Question 3	1 (1.9± 2.1)	1 (1.3± 1.3)	0.603
Question 4	2 (1.8± 1.6)	1 (1.6± 1.5)	0.227
Question 5	1 (1.6± 1.6)	1 (2.2± 1.9)	0.598
Question 6	0 (1.1± 1.5)	1 (1.2± 1.6)	0.756
Question 7	3 (2.9± 0.7)	2 (2.4± 1.0)	0.033*
Total Score	15 (15.0 ± 7.9)	11 (12.6 ± 6.0)	0.142
QOL	5 (4.4 ± 1.5)	4 (3.8 ± 1.5)	0.206

Note: \*, P<0.05.

问题 1:是否经常有尿不尽的感觉

Question 1: Had a sensation of not emptying your bladder completely after urinating?

问题 2:两次排尿时间是否经常小于 2 小时

Question 2: Had to urinate again less than two hours after you have urinated?

问题 3:是否经常有间断性排尿

Question 3: How often have you stopped and started, several times when you urinated?

问题 4:是否经常有憋尿困难

Question 4: Found it difficult to postpone urination?

问题 5:是否经常有尿线变细现象

Question 5: Had a weak urinary stream?

问题 6:是否经常需要用力及使劲才能开始排尿

Question 6: Had to push or strain to urinate?

问题 7:从入睡到早起一般需要起来排尿几次?

Question 7: How many times did you most typically get up to urinate from the time you went to bed at night until the time you got up in the morning?

QOL: Quality of life 生活质量指数

表 3 用药前后 OABSS 评分

Table3 Pre and post OABSS

Variables	Median (mean± SD)		P value
	Pre	Post	
Question 1	1 (0.9± 0.3)	1 (0.8± 0.4)	0.083
Question 2	3 (2.6± 0.5)	2 (2.1± 0.6)	0.011*
Question 3	2 (2.0± 1.4)	1.5 (1.8± 1.5)	0.429
Question 4	0 (0.8± 1.1)	0 (0.8± 1.2)	1.000
Total Score	6 (6.3± 2.2)	4.5 (5.4± 2.2)	0.027*

Note: \*, P<0.05.

问题 1:白天排尿次数

Question 1: How many times do you typically urinate from waking in the morning until sleeping at night?

问题 2:夜间排尿次数

Question 2: How many times do you typically wake up to urinate from sleeping at night until waking in the morning?

问题 3:尿急次数

Question 3: How often have you had a sudden desire to urinate, which is difficult to defer?

问题 4:急迫性尿失禁次数

Question 4: How often do you leak urine because you cannot defer the sudden desire to urinate?

是,和其他下尿路症状的治疗效果相比,无论是药物治疗还是手术治疗夜尿均没有满意的效果<sup>[16]</sup>。近来有报道称使用镇静剂治疗夜尿增多,但是包括认知功能障碍、药物依赖、反跳性失眠等多种不良反应,让医生对使用它的利弊讨论不休。与作用于GABAa(gamma-aminobutyric acid-a)受体的苯二氮草类药物不同,百乐眠胶囊作为一种安全有效的治疗失眠症的中成药,目前尚未有关于它的严重不良反应的报道<sup>[7,17]</sup>。因此,我们选择百乐眠胶囊作为治疗BPH引起的夜尿症的探索性药物。

百乐眠胶囊是著名中医高鹏翔的经验方,由百合、刺五加、合欢花、珍珠母、石膏、首乌藤、酸枣仁、茯苓、远志、党参、生地黄、麦冬、五味子、灯心草、丹参等15味药组成的中成药制剂,经多年临床应用表明具有滋阴清热,安神养心功效。目前一些治疗失眠的中成药及补品多以补益心脾、解郁化痰、安神养心镇静为主,药物多偏热性,补阳有余,滋阴不足,而百乐眠对阴虚火旺等引起的失眠症有较好疗效<sup>[18]</sup>。

IPSS和OABSS都是最常用评估下尿路症状以及评价治疗效果的工具。在本研究中,应用百乐眠胶囊治疗1月后,IPSS中的夜尿评分从2.88降至2.41(P=0.03);OABSS中的夜尿项评分和总分均有明显下降(P=0.01,0.027)。这说明百乐眠胶囊联合α-受体阻滞剂治疗BPH引起的夜尿是有较好疗效的。遗憾的是,本研究中只有3例患者在术后复查了尿流率,与治疗前相比没有明显差异。

本研究还有很多不足之处,首先就是样本量较小,只设定一个剂量组,只进行了自身前后对照。其次,因为尿动力学检查的创性,我们在治疗前后均未对患者膀胱出口梗阻情况进行评估。本研究仅仅是一个百乐眠胶囊联合α-受体阻滞剂可以有效治疗BPH引起的夜尿的初步研究,其副作用及与镇静剂作用的比较有待更大样本的随机对照研究。

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