

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.10.013

芪苈强心胶囊对慢性心力衰竭患者血清 hs-CRP, TNF- α 及 IL-8 水平的影响及其临床疗效*

朱 丹 焦晓民 赵 涛 史 焱 李 琳

(辽宁中医药大学附属第二医院心病二科 辽宁 沈阳 110034)

摘要 目的:探讨芪苈强心胶囊对慢性心力衰竭患者血清炎症因子水平的影响及其临床疗效。**方法:**选取 2013 年 7 月-2016 年 7 月在我院接受治疗的慢性心力衰竭患者 106 例,随机分为对照组和研究组,每组 53 例。对照组患者采用常规抗心衰药物治疗,研究组患者在对照组基础上采用芪苈强心胶囊治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后血清 hs-CRP, TNF- α 及 IL-8 水平、心功能指标及临床疗效。**结果:**研究组患者总有效率(81.1%)显著高于对照组(67.9%),差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前比较,治疗后两组患者血清 hs-CRP, TNF- α 及 IL-8 水平均降低,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,研究组患者治疗后血清 hs-CRP, TNF- α 及 IL-8 水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前比较,两组患者治疗后 LVESD 及 LVEDD 均降低,而 LVEF 均升高,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,研究组患者治疗后 LVESD 及 LVEDD 较低,而 LVEF 较高,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性心力衰竭的临床效果显著,能够降低血清炎症因子水平,改善患者心功能指标,保护心肌细胞,值得临床推广及应用。

关键词:慢性心力衰竭;芪苈强心胶囊;高敏 C 反应蛋白;肿瘤坏死因子- α ;白介素-8

中图分类号:R541.61 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)10-1852-04

Effect of Qiliqiangxin Capsules on Serum Levels of TNF- α , hs-CRP and IL-8 in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure and Its Clinical Efficacy*

ZHU Dan, JIAO Xiao-min, ZHAO Tao, SHI Yan, LI Lin

(Second Department of Cardiac disease, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110034, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of Qiliqiangxin capsules on serum levels of inflammatory factors in patients with chronic heart failure and its clinical efficacy. **Methods:** 106 cases with chronic heart failure who were treated in our hospital from July 2013 to July 2016 were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the study group with 53 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with conventional methods, while the patients in the study group were treated with Qiliqiangxin capsules on the basis of the control group. Then the serum levels of TNF- α , hs-CRP and IL-8, the heart functions of patients and the clinical efficacy between the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of the study group was 81.1%, which was higher than 67.9% of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of hs-CRP, TNF- α and IL-8 decreased in the two groups after the treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group after treatment, the serum levels of hs-CRP, TNF- α and IL-8 in the study group were lower, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the LVESD and LVEDD decreased in the two groups after the treatment, while the LVEF increased, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group after treatment, the LVESD and LVEDD in the study group were lower, while the LVEF was higher, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Qiliqiangxin capsules has obvious clinical efficacy on the treatment of chronic heart failure which can reduce the serum levels of inflammatory factors, and improve the heart functions of patients, and it is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Chronic heart failure; Qiliqiangxin capsule; hs-CRP; TNF- α ; IL-8

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R541.61 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)10-1852-04

前言

慢性心力衰竭是各种心脏疾病的终末阶段,其发病机制较

为复杂,冠心病、心力衰竭、心脏负荷过重等多种因素均可引起心肌收缩能力减弱、心室重构,最终导致心室射血能力下降^[1]。但目前研究普遍认为心肌重塑、中枢神经系统和神经内分泌系

* 基金项目:辽宁省中医药临床(专)科能力建设项目(2013-Lnzyxzk-04);辽宁省科学事业公益研究基金项目(2013001012)

作者简介:朱丹(1979-),女,硕士,主治医师,主要从事中医心病临床诊断与治疗方面的研究

(收稿日期:2016-10-28 接受日期:2016-11-21)

统过度激活是慢性心力衰竭发生的主要因素^[2]。有研究表明,慢性心力衰竭患者血清炎症因子水平呈异常状态,因此减少机体炎症反应对于改善患者心功能具有重要的临床意义^[3]。相关研究表明,TNF- α ,hs-CRP等炎症因子能够介导机体的炎症反应,诱导心肌肥厚、心功能不全等疾病发生^[4]。近年来研究表明,芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性心力衰竭的临床疗效显著,不仅可以通达气血经络,阻断水肿及淤血形成,还能明显降低患者血管紧张素II水平,改善心功能及抑制心室重塑^[5]。因此,本研究通过观察芪苈强心胶囊对慢性心力衰竭患者血清炎症因子水平的影响,探讨其临床疗效,为慢性心力衰竭的临床治疗提供参考,现将相关结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2013年7月-2016年7月在我院接受治疗的慢性心力衰竭患者106例,随机分为对照组和研究组,每组53例。其中,研究组包括男31例、女22例;年龄55-70岁,平均年龄(65.2 $\pm$ 8.3)岁;对照组包括男35例、女18例;年龄55-70岁,平均年龄(67.7 $\pm$ 8.5)岁。两组患者具有可比性($P>0.05$)。所有患者均符合中华医学会制定的心力衰竭的诊断标准^[6],并根据美国纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)^[7]分级为II-IV级;排除合并其他系统严重的原发病;有严重的神志疾病;不能按规定用药,严重影响疗效判定者;对药物过敏者;排除临床资料收集不全者;排除在受试过程中出现严重并发症,不能继续接受试验者。

1.2 方法

对照组患者给予利尿、营养心肌、平衡电解质、扩血管、强心等常规抗心衰药物治疗。研究组在对照组基础上口服芪苈强心胶囊(国药准字Z20040141;石家庄以岭药业股份有限公司

生产),1.2g/次,3次/日。两组均治疗3个月。

1.3 观察指标及方法

1.3.1 临床疗效评价 显效:临床症状完全消失、心功能明显改善;有效:临床症状基本消失、心功能基本改善;无效:临床症状未消失、心功能无改善,甚至加重。总有效率=显效率+有效率。

1.3.2 炎症因子水平检测 所有患者均于治疗前后空腹抽取静脉血5mL,置于3000r/min离心5min,分离血清,置于-80℃冰箱中保存。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测患者血清中超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平;采用免疫发光法测定患者血清中白介素-8(IL-8)水平。仪器选用全自动化学发光免疫分析仪(型号LIAISON®),操作均严格按照试剂盒要求进行。

1.3.3 心功能指标检测 两组患者治疗前后行心脏超声检查左室收缩末期内径(LVESD)、左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD),并计算左室射血分数(LVEF)。所有测量均进行三次,取平均值。

1.4 统计学处理

研究所得数据均采用SPSS14.0软件进行统计分析,其中计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,应用配对t检验,计数资料用%表示,应用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的临床疗效比较

研究组患者总有效率为81.1%(43/53),对照组患者总有效率为67.9%(36/53);研究组显著高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患者的临床疗效比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between the two groups

Groups	n	Excellent	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group	53	13(24.5%)	23(43.4%)	17(32.1%)	67.9%(36/53)
Study group	53	22(41.5%)	21(39.6%)	10(18.9%)	81.1%(43/53)*

Note: compared with control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血清hs-CRP水平比较

两组患者治疗后血清hs-CRP水平均较治疗前降低,并且研究组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组患者治疗前后血清hs-CRP水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of serum levels of hs-CRP between the two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	n	Time	hs-CRP(mg/L)
Study group	53	Before treatment	16.7 $\pm$ 3.2
		After treatment	5.5 $\pm$ 1.1* [#]
Control group	53	Before treatment	17.5 $\pm$ 3.1
		After treatment	8.4 $\pm$ 1.6*

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

2.3 两组患者治疗前后血清TNF- α 水平比较

两组患者治疗后血清TNF- α 水平均较治疗前降低,并且研究组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 两组患者治疗前后血清TNF- α 水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of serum levels of TNF- α between the two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	n	Time	TNF- α (mg/L)
Study group	53	Before treatment	123.1 $\pm$ 12.4
		After treatment	51.5 $\pm$ 5.2* [#]
Control group	53	Before treatment	121.9 $\pm$ 12.6
		After treatment	58.4 $\pm$ 5.8*

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

2.4 两组患者治疗前后血清 IL-8 水平比较

两组患者治疗后血清 IL-8 水平均较治疗前降低, 并且研究组低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 两组患者治疗前后血清 IL-8 水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of serum levels of IL-8 between the two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	n	Time	IL-8 (ng/mL)
Study group	53	Before treatment	9.1± 1.3
		After treatment	4.8± 1.1* [#]
Control group	53	Before treatment	8.9± 1.8
		After treatment	6.7± 1.8*

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

2.5 两组患者治疗前后心功能比较

与治疗前比较, 两组患者治疗后 LVESD 及 LVEDD 均降低, 而 LVEF 均升高, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 与对照组比较, 研究组患者治疗后 LVESD 及 LVEDD 较低, 而 LVEF 较高, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

表 5 两组患者治疗前后心功能比较

Table 5 Comparison of heart functions between the two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	Time	LVEDD (mm)	LVESD (mm)	LVEF (%)
Study group (n=53)	Before treatment	49.6± 0.5	31.5± 0.7	12.2± 0.4
	After treatment	44.8± 0.2* [#]	27.4± 0.4* [#]	9.9± 0.8* [#]
Control group (n=53)	Before treatment	49.3± 0.7	31.6± 0.6	11.6± 0.1
	After treatment	45.9± 0.8*	28.7± 0.5*	8.7± 0.6*

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

3 讨论

心力衰竭是指心室长期负荷过重导致心肌收缩能力减弱, 心肌结构和功能发生变化, 引起静脉系统血液淤积, 心脏输出血量减少, 动脉血流灌注不足, 无法维持机体氧供平衡, 导致心脏循环障碍, 并引发一系列症状和体征。因此, 积极采取有效的治疗方法对于改善患者的临床症状及预后具有重要意义。

芪苈强心胶囊由黄芪、丹参等中药组成, 具有益气养血、强心通络的作用。其中, 黄芪能有效促进血液中白细胞的生成, 提高中性粒细胞及巨噬细胞的吞噬、杀菌能力, 诱发干扰素生成, 增强心肌细胞抗病毒能力^[8]; 丹参是活血化瘀的主要中药材之一, 其主要成分丹参多酚酸盐能够帮助血管清除氧自由基, 改善氧化损伤, 加强机体抗氧化能力^[9]。有研究表明, 芪苈强心胶囊能够加强心脏收缩功能, 扩张管状血管, 加速血液循环, 对慢性心力衰竭具有较好的治疗效果^[10]。还有研究证实, 芪苈强心胶囊应用于心血管疾病的治疗, 能够使血管扩张、稳定斑块、保护心肌^[11]。本研究结果显示, 研究组患者总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。结果说明, 芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性心力衰竭的

效果显著。

有研究表明, 慢性心力衰竭患者血清炎症因子水平呈异常状态, 因此减少患者的炎症反应对于改善患者的心功能具有重要意义^[12]。hs-CRP 是急性时相反应蛋白, 当组织受损后, 在白介素-1 β 和白介素-6 等炎性细胞因子的诱导下迅速产生, 能够直接起到促炎症效应, 与慢性心力衰竭的发生、发展和预后存在紧密联系。相关研究表明, hs-CRP 在慢性心力衰竭患者血清中的水平升高, 并且其水平升高的程度和心碎的病情进展呈正比^[13]。本研究结果显示, 两组患者治疗后血清 hs-CRP 水平均降低, 且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。这与相关研究结果一致^[14], 说明芪苈强心胶囊能够降低慢性心力衰竭患者血清 hs-CRP 水平, 减轻机体炎症反应, 缓解病情进展。TNF- α 是由单核-巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞合成并分泌的细胞调节因子, 具有多种生物学功能, 不仅能够介导炎性细胞的产生、聚集、黏附, 引发炎症, 加速细胞凋亡、坏死, 还可以促进血管新生。有研究显示, TNF- α 能够使血小板黏附, 导致血管细胞迁移, 同时对内皮细胞有直接损伤作用, 诱导脂质沉积^[15]。还有研究表明, TNF- α 在机体中的过度异常表达以及分泌失控参与了慢性心力衰竭的发生及发展过程^[16]。本研究结果显示, 两组患者治疗后血清 TNF- α 水平均降低, 且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。这与既往研究结果

相似^[17], 说明芪苈强心胶囊能够降低慢性心力衰竭患者血清 TNF- α 水平, 减轻心肌损害程度, 抑制心肌细胞凋亡。IL-8 属于趋化因子家族, 由巨噬、上皮细胞等分泌, 能够吸引和激活中性粒细胞, 是重要的炎性介质, 具有抗感染、调节免疫和抗肿瘤的作用。有研究显示, 慢性心力衰竭患者血清 IL-8 水平升高会导致周围组织免疫细胞浸润、聚集, 引起炎症反应^[18]。本研究结果显示, 两组患者治疗后血清 IL-8 水平均降低, 且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。这与相关研究结果一致^[19], 说明芪苈强心胶囊能够降低慢性心力衰竭患者血清 IL-8 水平, 抑制炎症反应向周围组织浸润, 减少心肌细胞坏死。

当心力衰竭发生时, 室壁应力增加, 心肌纤维被动员位并拉长, 心肌收缩力减弱, 心搏出量减少, 舒张末期充盈压升高, 静脉回流受阻。当心肌损害发生时, 多种内源性神经内分泌细胞因子被激活, 大量儿茶酚胺的释放对心肌细胞具有直接的毒性作用, 进一步损害心功能。相关研究证实, 芪苈强心胶囊能够明显改善慢性心力衰竭患者的心功能^[20]。本研究结果显示, 两组患者治疗后 LVESD 及 LVEDD 均降低, 而 LVEF 均升高($P<0.05$); 与对照组比较, 研究组患者治疗后 LVESD 及

LVEDD 较低,而 LVEF 较高($P<0.05$)。结果说明,芪苈强心胶囊能够改善慢性心力衰竭患者的心功能,增加心肌氧供,进而修复损伤的心肌细胞。

综上所述,芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性心力衰竭的临床效果显著,能够降低血清炎症因子水平,改善患者心功能指标,保护心肌细胞,值得临床推广及应用。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Andersen S, Andersen A, de Man FS, et al. Sympathetic nervous system activation and β -adrenoceptor blockade in right heart failure [J]. *Eur J Heart Fail*, 2015, 17(4): 358-366
- [2] Greulich S, Kindermann I, Schumm J, et al. Predictors of outcome in patients with parvovirus B19 positive endomyocardial biopsy [J]. *Clinical Research in Cardiology*, 2016, 105(1): 37-52
- [3] 李凌华,左英,汪君,等.芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性心力衰竭的疗效及对脑钠素和血清炎症因子的影响 [J]. *陕西中医*, 2015, 15(7): 824-825
Li Ling-hua, Zuo Ying, Wang Jun, et al. Clinical efficacy and influence on the brain natriuretic peptide and serum inflammatory factor of Qili qiangxin capsule in the treatment of chronic heart failure[J]. *Shaanxi Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2015, 15(7): 824-825
- [4] Nymo SH, Hulthe J, Ueland T, et al. Inflammatory cytokines in chronic heart failure: interleukin-8 is associated with adverse outcome. Results from CORONA[J]. *Eur J Heart Fail*, 2014, 16(1): 68-75
- [5] 吴勇进,李玲.不同心功能分级慢性心力衰竭患者血清BNP、TNF- α 、MMP-9、IL-6检测的临床价值探讨[J]. *国际检验医学杂志*, 2016, 37(7): 904-906
Wu Yong-jin, Li Ling. Clinical value of serum BNP, TNF- α , MMP-9 and IL-6 detection in CHF patients with different heart function grades[J]. *International Journal of Laboratory Medicine*, 2016, 37(7): 904-906
- [6] 冯健,钟毅,李家富,等.芪苈强心胶囊联合米力农治疗慢性心力衰竭的疗效观察[J]. *临床合理用药杂志*, 2015, 15(15): 124-125
Feng Jian, Zhong Yi, Li Jia-fu, et al. Curative effect of qili qiangxin capsule combined with milrinone in treatment of chronic heart failure [J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Rational Drug Use*, 2015, 15(15): 124-125
- [7] 李强,郭壮波,黎庆梅,等.芪苈强心胶囊对冠心病合并心力衰竭患者血清脂联素水平及心功能的影响 [J]. *中国病理生理杂志*, 2014, 14(6): 1119-1122
Li Qiang, Guo Zhuang-bo, Li Qing-mei, et al. Effects of Qili Qiangxin capsule on serum concentration of adiponectin and heart function in patients with coronary heart disease combined with congestive heart failure[J]. *Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology*, 2014, 14(6): 1119-1122
- [8] Cheng J M, Oemrawsingh R M, Garcia-Garcia H M, et al. Relation of C-reactive protein to coronary plaque characteristics on grayscale, radiofrequency intravascular ultrasound, and cardiovascular outcome in patients with acute coronary syndrome or stable angina pectoris[J]. *American journal of cardiology*, 2014, 114(10): 1497-1503
- [9] 高艳霞,李小虎.芪苈强心胶囊治疗舒张性心力衰竭的临床观察[J]. *中国现代医生*, 2016, 54(7): 107-109
Gao Yan-xia, Li Xiao-hu. Clinical observation of Qiliqiangxin capsule on the treatment of diastolic heart failure [J]. *China Modern Doctor*, 2016, 54(7): 107-109
- [10] 黄正,张小玲,章超慧,等.芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性心力衰竭对心室重构的抑制作用[J]. *安徽医药*, 2014, 14(10): 1961-1963
Huang Zheng, Zhang Xiao-ling, Zhang Chao-hui, et al. Inhibition effects of QiliQiangxin capsule on ventricular remodeling of chronic heart failure[J]. *Anhui Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal*, 2014, 14(10): 1961-1963
- [11] 张富庚,张瑜,傅家良,等.芪苈强心胶囊治疗心力衰竭的作用机制研究进展[J]. *现代药物与临床*, 2016, 16(2): 255-259
Zhang Fu-geng, Zhang Yu, Fu Jia-liang, et al. Research progress on treatment of heart failure by Qiliqiangxin Capsules [J]. *Drugs & Clinic*, 2016, 16(2): 255-259
- [12] 李争,钱玉红,周静,等.芪苈强心胶囊治疗老年收缩性心力衰竭的临床疗效观察[J]. *疑难病杂志*, 2015, 15(9): 895-897, 909
Li Zheng, Qian Yu-hong, Zhou Jing, et al. Observation of clinical effect of Qiliqiangxin capsule on elderly patients with systolic heart failure[J]. *Chinese Journal of Difficult and Complicated Cases*, 2015, 15(9): 895-897, 909
- [13] 张春媛.芪苈强心胶囊治疗慢性充血性心力衰竭的疗效观察[J]. *中医临床研究*, 2015, 15(34): 73-75
Zhang Chun-yuan. Clinical observation on treating chronic congestive heart failure with the Qili Qiangxin capsules [J]. *Clinical Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 2015, 15(34): 73-75
- [14] Kain V, Prabhu SD, Halade GV. Inflammation revisited: inflammation versus resolution of inflammation following myocardial infarction[J]. *Basic research in cardiology*, 2014, 109(6): 444
- [15] Mé ndez AB, Ordoñez-Llanos J, Ferrero A, et al. Prognostic value of increased carbohydrate antigen in patients with heart failure[J]. *World Journal of Cardiology*, 2014, 6(4): 205-212
- [16] Bickel A, Shturman A, Sergeiev M. Hemodynamic effect and safety of intermittent sequential pneumatic compression leg sleeves in patients with congestive heart failure [J]. *Journal of cardiac failure*, 2014, 20(10): 739-746
- [17] 田野,李彦霞,任君霞,等.芪苈强心胶囊治疗舒张性心衰的疗效观察[J]. *中国临床药理学杂志*, 2011, 27(9): 666-668
Tian Ye, Li Yan-xia, Ren Jun-xia, et al. Observation effects of Qiliqiangxin Jiaonang for diastolic heart failure[J]. *Chinese journal of clinical pharmacology*, 2011, 27(9): 666-668
- [18] 王星,陈康寅,贾忠伟,等.芪参益气滴丸对慢性心力衰竭患者的临床疗效分析[J]. *现代生物医学进展*, 2016, 16(21): 4089-4092
Wang Xing, Chen Kang-yin, Jia Zhong-wei, et al. A Study on the Effect of Qishenyiqi Pills on Patients with Chronic Heart Failure[J]. *Progress in Modern Biomedicine*, 2016, 16(21): 4089-4092
- [19] Hamrefors V, Hedblad B, Engstrom G, et al. A myocardial infarction genetic risk score is associated with markers of carotid atherosclerosis [J]. *J Intern Med*, 2012, 271(3): 271-281
- [20] 薛龙,孙永红.芪苈强心胶囊对慢性心力衰竭患者炎症细胞因子的影响[J]. *心血管病防治知识*, 2014, 14(5): 64-67
Xue Long, Sun Yong-hong. Effects of Qili Qiangxin capsules on inflammatory cytokine levels in patients with chronic heart failure[J]. *Xinxueguanbing Fangzhi Zhishi*, 2014, 14(5): 64-67