

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.14.020

阿托伐他汀对冠心病患者脂蛋白(a)及 CETP 水平的影响*

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摘要 目的:分析阿托伐他汀对冠心病患者脂蛋白(a)、血清胆固醇酯转运蛋白(CETP)水平的影响及临床疗效。**方法:**将 112 例冠心病患者随机分为对照组与观察组,每组 56 例。对照组患者采用辛伐他汀治疗,观察组患者采用阿托伐他汀治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后血清 LP(a),CETP,超敏 C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)及脑钠肽(BNP)水平,冠状动脉血流储备、舒张期峰流速及收缩期峰流速变化,左心室后壁厚度(LVPWT)、左心室收缩末期内径(LVESD)及左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)情况,以及临床疗效。**结果:**治疗后,观察组 LP(a),CETP,hs-CRP 及 BNP 水平均低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组冠状动脉血流储备、舒张期峰流速、收缩期峰流速均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组 LVPWT、LVESD、LVEDD 均低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组总有效率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组安全性比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**阿托伐他汀对冠心病患者的临床疗效比较明确,可下调 LP(a)及血清 CETP 表达。

关键词:冠心病;阿托伐他汀;脂蛋白(a);胆固醇酯转运蛋白

中图分类号:R541.4 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)14-2685-04

Effect of Atorvastatin on Serum Levels of Lipoprotein (a) and CETP in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the effect of atorvastatin on the serum levels of lipoprotein (a) and cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) in patients with coronary heart disease and its clinical efficacy. **Methods:** 112 cases with coronary heart disease who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the observation group, with 56 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with simvastatin, while the patients in the observation group were treated with atorvastatin. Then the serum levels of LP (a), CETP, high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and brain natriuretic peptide (BNP), and the coronary blood flow reserve, diastolic peak velocity and peak systolic velocity, left ventricular posterior wall thickness (LVPWT), left ventricular end systolic diameter (LVESD), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) and the clinical efficacy of two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** After treatment, the serum levels of LP (a), CETP, hs-CRP and BNP in the observation group were lower than those of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The coronary artery flow reserve, diastolic peak flow velocity, systolic peak flow velocity, LVPWT, LVESD and LVEDD in the observation group were lower than those of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); The total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); There was no statistically significant difference about the safety between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Atorvastatin has better clinical efficacy in the treatment of coronary heart disease, which can reduce the serum levels of LP (a) and CETP.

Key words: Coronary heart disease; Atorvastatin; Lipoprotein (a); Cholesterol ester transfer protein

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R541.4 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2017)14-2685-04

前言

冠心病是中老年人群的常见疾病,主要是因冠状动脉粥样造成器官病变,不仅能导致心绞痛与心肌梗死,还可引起心律失常、心力衰竭等,严重者可猝死^[1]。近年来,随着冠心病与血脂水平研究的不断深入,他汀类调脂药物在冠心病的防治中起着

重要作用,改善脂质代谢的同时又可发挥多种药理学功效^[2,3]。脂蛋白(LP)(a)作为血浆脂蛋白之一,存在特异性,研究指出其是心血管疾病的独立性危险因素^[4]。胆固醇酯转运蛋白(CEPT)能够介导各种脂蛋白分子的浓度、大小,可参与胆固醇的逆向转运,与动脉粥样硬化的发展有着紧密联系^[5]。本研究就阿托伐他汀对冠心病患者脂蛋白(a)及血清 CETP 水平的影响进行分

* 基金项目:湖北省自然科学基金项目(99J138)

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(收稿日期:2016-10-16 接受日期:2016-10-30)

析,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2014 年 2 月~2016 年 2 月于我院诊治的 112 例冠心病患者,对照组有 29 例男性,有 27 例女性;年龄 45~67 岁,平均(60.21±1.24)岁;心功能分级:有 26 例Ⅱ级,有 30 例Ⅲ级。观察组有 29 例男性,有 27 例女性;年龄 43~69 岁,平均(60.17±1.21)岁;心功能分级:有 25 例Ⅱ级,有 31 例Ⅲ级。比较两组一般资料无差异($P>0.04$),存在可比性。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准^[6]:符合不稳定型心绞痛诊断标准,同时经临床表现、心电图、冠状动脉造影等检查明确诊断;冠状动脉介入治疗 2 周后;既往无调脂类药物使用史;未合并其他心脏疾病;心功能分级Ⅱ~Ⅲ级;无 CETP 基因变异;无血液及免疫系统疾病。排除标准:过敏体质;恶性心律失常;肝肾功能不全;急慢性感染或者创伤;恶性肿瘤。

1.3 方法

两组患者均行低盐、低脂饮食,并予以硝酸酯类、阿司匹林、血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂、 β -受体阻滞剂等常规治疗。对照组治疗采用辛伐他汀,口服 20 mg/d 辛伐他汀(河北天合制药有限公司,20 mg/片,20140115),每天 1 次。观察组治疗采用阿托伐他汀,口服阿托伐他汀(朝阳德远药业有限公司,10 mg/片,20140117)(初始剂量为 10 mg/d,每天 1 次),待患者适应后剂量调整为 20 mg/d,并维持治疗。两组均连用用药 6 个月,期间定期复查患者肝肾功能、血尿常规等,并记录不良反应,于治疗结束时进行临床疗效评估。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 血清学指标检测 采集患者治疗前及治疗结束时外周静脉血 2 mL,肝素抗凝、分离血清,保存待检。LP(a)测定使用免疫透射比浊法,试剂盒来自河北得菲尔药业有限公司;CETP 测定使用放射免疫法,试剂盒来自贵州远康制药有限公司;超敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)测定使用酶联免疫吸附试验,试剂盒来自金昌金丹药业有限公司;脑钠肽(BNP)测定使用荧光免疫法,试剂盒来自江宁夏启元国药有限公司。

1.4.2 血流动力学检测 使用 V50 型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪测定冠状动脉血流指标:冠状动脉血流储备(CFVR)、舒张期峰流速(Diastolic peak flow velocity)、收缩期峰流速(Peak systolic velocity)。

1.4.3 心功能检测 使用 WEUF-802 型多功能超声诊断仪测定心室重构指标:左心室后壁厚度(LVPWT)、左心室收缩末期内径(LVESD)、左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)。

1.4.4 疗效评价 显效:症状和体征全部消失,心电图大致恢复正常;有效:症状及体征明显减轻,心电图有改善;无效:症状及体征无改变、甚至加重,心电图异常无改变,甚至加剧,显效和有效均纳入总有效^[7]。

1.5 统计学分析

选择 SPSS18.0 行数据分析,用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示计量资料,组间比较用 t 检验;用[(n)%]表示计数资料,比较用 χ^2 检验,等级资料用秩和检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后 LP(a)及 CETP 水平比较

治疗前,两组 LP(a)及 CETP 无差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组 LP(a)及 CETP 均降低,观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者治疗前后 LP(a)及 CETP 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of serum levels of LP(a) and CETP between the two groups before and after the treatment

Groups	Time	LP(a)(mg/L)	CETP(mg/L)
Control group(n=56)	Before treatment	547.85±31.60	2.44±0.58
	After treatment	196.35±20.11 ^a	1.96±0.54 ^a
Observation group(n=56)	Before treatment	545.78±30.24	2.40±0.62
	After treatment	168.97±16.52 ^{ab}	1.78±0.41 ^{ab}

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

2.2 两组患者治疗前后 hs-CRP 及 BNP 比较

治疗前,两组 hs-CRP 及 BNP 无差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两

组 hs-CRP 及 BNP 均降低,观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后 hs-CRP 及 BNP 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

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

Groups	Time	hs-CRP(mg/L)	BNP(ng/L)
Control group(n=56)	Before treatment	11.78±2.65	458.23±50.49
	After treatment	6.37±1.26 ^a	146.85±27.36 ^a
Observation group(n=56)	Before treatment	12.61±2.43	456.70±51.32
	After treatment	4.89±1.01 ^{ab}	123.98±22.41 ^{ab}

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

2.3 两组患者治疗前后冠脉血流指标比较

治疗前,比较两组冠状动脉血流储备、舒张期峰流速、收缩期峰流速无差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组冠状动脉血流储备、舒

张期峰流速、收缩期峰流速均上升,观察组高于对照组,比较两组有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组冠心病患者治疗前后冠脉血流指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of coronary blood flow between two groups before and after treatment

Groups	Time	CFVR(score)	Diastolic peak flow velocity(cm/s)	Peak systolic velocity(cm/s)
Control group (n=56)	Before treatment	2.68± 0.34	26.87± 4.20	13.02± 1.20
	After treatment	2.97± 0.42 ^a	30.25± 4.67 ^a	15.79± 1.35 ^a
Observation group(n=56)	Before treatment	2.61± 0.29	25.31± 4.31	12.64± 1.14
	After treatment	3.24± 0.45 ^{ab}	33.83± 4.89 ^{ab}	17.68± 1.70 ^{ab}

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

2.4 两组患者治疗前后心室重构指标比较

治疗前,比较两组 LVPWT、LVESD、LVEDD 无差异($P>0$ 。

05);治疗后,两组 LVPWT、LVESD、LVEDD 均降低,观察组低于对照组,比较两组有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表4。

表4 两组患者治疗前后心室重构指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of ventricular remodeling indexes between two groups before and after treatment

Groups	Time	LVPWT(mm)	LVESD(mm)	LVEDD(mm)
Control group (n=56)	Before treatment	13.72± 0.47	44.53± 3.20	56.87± 3.42
	After treatment	12.17± 0.34 ^a	38.79± 2.95 ^a	53.41± 3.23 ^a
Observation group(n=56)	Before treatment	13.68± 0.36	44.42± 3.14	56.60± 3.29
	After treatment	10.42± 0.28 ^{ab}	31.85± 2.56 ^{ab}	50.43± 2.97 ^{ab}

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

2.5 两组患者临床疗效比较

观察组总有效率高于对照组,比较两组有统计学意义

($P<0.05$),见表5。治疗期间,两组均无明显不良反应,比较无差异($P>0.05$)。

表5 两组患者临床疗效比较[(n)%]

Table 5 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups

Groups	Markedly	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group (n=56)	18(32.14)	27(48.22)	11(19.64)	45(80.35)
Observation group(n=56)	25(44.64)	28(50.00)	3(5.36)	53(94.64) ^b

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

3 讨论

不稳定型心绞痛是冠心病的危重类型,其发生发展中可有多种细胞因子参与^[8]。有关研究表明,LP(a)对斑块形成有促进作用,其存在渗透性,易于血管壁中沉积,进入内膜层,使机体形成抗纤溶状态,诱导斑块形成;其可经氧化反应转换成氧化LP(a),进而与清道夫受体相结合,促进单核细胞产生分化,生成泡沫细胞,进一步促进斑块形成^[9,10]。LP(a)能够诱导机体释放多种促炎症因子,促进动脉粥样硬化的形成^[11]。CETP作为脂质代谢反应的主要成分,能够介导各个脂蛋白中相关脂质的交换与转运,进而协调脂蛋白的颗粒大小、组分等,参与动脉粥样硬化的进展^[12]。本研究显示,治疗前患者LP(a)及CETP均显著高于正常值,进一步证实LP(a)及CETP可参与冠心病的发

病。他汀类药物是临床降脂的常用药物,能够直接调控机体胆固醇的合成反应,增强低密度脂蛋白(LDL-C)受体的活性,利于清除LDL-C的清除;同时他汀类药物能够促进机体血管损伤的修复,稳定斑块^[13]。辛伐他汀和阿托伐他汀均属他汀类药物,但阿托伐他汀的药物活性无需经机体代谢,容易被患者快速吸收,能够维持20~30h,生物利用度高,临床效果更为明显^[14]。本研究显示,阿托伐他汀治疗组LP(a)及血清CEPT低于辛伐他汀治疗组,表明阿托伐他汀更能有效缓解机体动脉粥样硬化,控制疾病的进展。近年来研究发现,冠心病发生发展与炎症反应密切相关,hs-CRP作为动脉粥样硬化形成中的主要炎症因子,可直接诱导促炎症效应,能够促进巨噬细胞提取内源性胆固醇,导致泡沫细胞生成,造成斑块出现不稳定^[15]。BNP是多肽神经激素,心肌、心室缺血及损伤等因素均可诱导BNP的生

成、释放,能够促进血管的舒张,使心脏的前后负荷降低,减少心脏的做功,心室的压力增加能够导致BNP的分泌相应增多^[16]。临床研究表示,hs-CRP及BNP是评估冠心病患者心功能的重要指标,同时可辅助预后判断^[17]。本研究显示,治疗前患者hs-Crp及BNP均呈高表达,阿托伐他汀治疗后hs-CRP及BNP显著降低,表明阿托伐他汀能够降低炎症因子及BNP的合成、释放,改善心脏功能^[18]。国内外研究指出,脂质代谢紊乱及血管内皮受损等因素能够导致冠状动脉血管内生成斑块,引起管腔出现狭窄,导致动脉血供受到影响,使心脏供血量缺乏^[19,20]。因此冠心病患者多伴冠脉血流异常,本研究显示阿托伐他汀治疗组冠脉血流改善更明显,表明阿托伐他汀能够恢复血管的正常功能,纠正心肌缺血。冠心病患者由于心肌血供不足的加剧,能够导致心脏负荷相应增加,同时刺激机体的保护功能,导致心肌出现代谢性增厚,形成心脏重构。经阿托伐他汀治疗后心脏重构指标得到有效改善,表明其可减轻心脏负荷,增强心功能。同时阿托伐他汀治疗后总有效率更高,考虑与其更能有效调节多种细胞因子有关。此外,治疗期间两组均未见明显不良反应,表明其安全性高,易于患者耐受。

综上,阿托伐他汀对冠心病患者的临床疗效比较明确,可下调LP(a)及血清CETP表达。

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