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尤瑞克林联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效 及对血清 VEGF 和 NO 的影响 *

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摘要 目的: 观察尤瑞克林联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效及对血清血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)的影响。**方法:** 将 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月期间在我院神经内科住院治疗的急性脑梗死患者 70 例随机分成观察组和对照组。两组患者均采用常规治疗方式,如抗血小板、脑保护、活血化瘀等。在此基础上,给予观察组患者依达拉奉和尤瑞克林治疗,而对照组仅给予依达拉奉治疗,两组患者均持续治疗 10 d。随后,分别观察两组患者的临床疗效以及治疗前后的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平变化。**结果:** 观察组的总有效率明显高于对照组,且差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平均较治疗前明显升高,NIHSS 评分明显下降($P<0.05$),且观察组的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平均显著高于对照组,NIHSS 评分明显低于对照组差异($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 采用尤瑞克林联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效优于依达拉奉单药治疗,可能与其明显提高血清血清 VEGF、NO 水平,有助于改善患者的血管内皮细胞功能和神经功能缺损有关。

关键词: 尤瑞克林;依达拉奉;急性脑梗死;血管内皮生长因子;一氧化氮

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Therapeutic Effect of Urinary Kallidinogenase Combined with Edaravone on the Patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction and on the Serum VEGF and NO Levels*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of urinary kallidinogenase combined with edaravone on the patients with acute cerebral infarction and the serum vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF) and nitric oxide (NO) levels. **Methods:** 70 patients with acute cerebral infarction treated in our hospital from January 2015 to December 2016 were chosen and randomly divided into the observation group and the control group with 35 cases in each groups. All the patients were given conventional therapy, such as antiplatelet, brain protection, activating blood circulation to dissipate blood stasis and so on. In addition, patients in the observation group were given edaravone and urinary kallidinogenase, while patients in the control group were given edaravone alone. Both groups were treated for 10 days. Then the therapeutic effect and changes of NIHSS, VEGF, NO levels before and after treatment were compared between two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate of patients in the observation group was higher than that of the control group($P<0.05$). The serum VEGF and NO levels of both groups were increased after treatment ($P<0.05$), while the NIHSS were significantly decreased($P<0.05$). The VEGF and NO levels of observation group were higher than those of control group after treatment ($P<0.05$), the NIHSS of observation group was much lower than that of the control group after treatment ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Urinary kallidinogenase combined with edaravone was more effective than edaravone alone in the treatment of patients with acute cerebral infarction, it might be related to the increase of serum VEGF and NO levels.

Key words: Urinary kallidinogenase; Edaravone; Acute cerebral infarction; VEGF; NO

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急性脑梗死是指各种原因突然导致的局部脑组织的供血供氧障碍,引起神经功能出现缺损,是危害人类身体健康和生命安全常见的主要疾病之一^[1]。目前急性脑梗死的药物治疗方

式主要为在溶栓剂和抗凝剂的基础上,运用脑神经细胞保护剂。然而由于繁多的脑神经细胞保护剂,治疗方案多种多样,导致个体疗效差异较大,无法满足有效改善神经缺损程度的需

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求。依达拉奉是一种自由基清除剂,能有效保护并恢复受损的神经元,尤瑞克林是一种激肽原酶,具有治疗急性脑梗死的多重有利作用,两药联用产生协同治疗效应,可减少治疗差异并提升临床疗效。

急性脑梗死最主要的发病因素之一是动脉粥样硬化,而血管内皮功能损坏是动脉粥样硬化形成的重要原因,因此血管内皮功能亦与急性脑梗死的发病机制息息相关^[2,3]。血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)是反映血管内皮功能的重要细胞因子^[4,5]。因此,本研究主要探讨了尤瑞克林联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效及对血清血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)的影响,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入标准

(1)符合第四届全国脑血管病学术会议制定的急性脑梗死诊断标准^[6],并经MRI或CT确证;(2)无脑出血现象;(3)首次发作且发作48 h内入院的患者;(4)在告知患者和患者家属本研究具体情况下签署知情同意书。

1.2 排除标准

(1)对依达拉奉或尤瑞克林存在过敏史的患者;(2)伴有心、肺、肝、肾不全的患者;(3)患有感染性疾病、出血性疾病、恶性肿瘤等严重疾病的患者;(4)妊娠期或哺乳期的妇女;(5)神经存在异常或障碍的患者。

1.3 一般资料

本研究经我院医学伦理委员会审核后,选取2015年1月至2016年12月期间在我院神经内科住院治疗的、并符合纳入标准的急性脑梗死患者70例,按照随机数字表法将70例患者分成观察组和对照组。其中观察组35例,男21例,女14例,年龄44~80岁,平均(67.3±11.9)岁;对照组35例,男19例,女16例,年龄45~80岁,平均(68.2±12.0)岁。两组患者在性别、年龄等方面均无显著差异(P>0.05),具有可比性。

1.4 治疗方法

给予两组患者抗急性脑梗死的常规治疗方案,如抗血小

板、脑保护、活血化瘀等。在此基础上,给予观察组患者依达拉奉注射液(生产厂商:吉林省博大制药有限责任公司;批准文号:H20051992)和尤瑞克林注射液(生产厂商:广东天普生化医药股份有限公司;批准文号:H20052065)静脉滴注治疗,其中依达拉奉30 mg/次,2次/d,尤瑞克林0.15 PNA/次,1次/d,持续治疗10 d。对照组患者仅采用依达拉奉治疗,用法用量同观察组。

1.5 疗效判定

依据美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institute of Health stroke scale, NIHSS)评价的神经功能缺损程度进行临床疗效评价^[7]:(1)基本痊愈:NIHSS评分减少90%~100%,0级病残程度;(2)显著进步:NIHSS评分减少45%~89%,1~3级病残程度;(3)进步:NIHSS 19%~44%之间,且为4级病残程度;(4)无效:NIHSS评分的减少程度小于18%,或NIHSS评分增大,以及患者病情加重或者死亡。总有效率计算公式为:(基本痊愈+显著进步+进步)/(基本痊愈+显著进步+进步+无效)×100%。

1.6 观察指标

观察两组在治疗前后的NIHSS、血清VEGF和NO水平的变化。分别采集两组患者治疗前后的清晨空腹静脉血5mL,离心分离血清后,分为两份置于-70℃冰箱保存待检。其中采用酶联免疫吸附法测定VEGF含量,采用硝酸还原酶法测定NO含量,试剂盒购于南京科佰生物科技有限公司,并严格按照说明书进行操作。

1.7 统计学分析

所有研究数据均采用SPSS17.0进行的分析,用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示计量资料,组间比较采用t检验;用例数或百分比或率表示计数资料,比较用 χ^2 检验,以P<0.05表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效的比较

两组患者的临床疗效比较见表1,观察组的总有效率为94.29%,显著高于对照组的77.14%(P<0.05)。

2.2 两组患者治疗前后的血清VEGF和NO水平及NIHSS评分的变化比较

表1 两组患者的临床疗效比较[例(%)]

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

Group	Number	Basic recovery	Significant progress	Progress	Ineffectiveness	Total effective
Observation group	35	11 (31.43)	10 (28.57)	12 (34.29)	2 (5.71)	33 (94.29)
Control group	35	4 (11.43)	9 (25.71)	14 (40.00)	8 (22.86)	27 (77.14)

注:与对照组相比,P<0.05。

Note: *P<0.05 vs control group.

两组患者治疗前后的血清VEGF和NO水平及NIHSS评分变化比较见表2。治疗前,两组患者的血清VEGF和NO水及NIHSS评分比较均无统计学意义差异(P>0.05)。治疗后,两组患者的血清VEGF和NO水平均明显上升(P<0.05),NIHSS评分下降(P<0.05),且观察组治疗后的VEGF和NO水平明显高于对照组(P<0.05),NIHSS评分显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。

05)。

2.3 两组不良反应发生情况的比较

两组患者在治疗过程中均未发生严重的不良反应。

3 讨论

急性脑梗死是常见的神经内科急症之一,在中老年人群中

表 2 两组患者治疗前后的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平及 NIHSS 评分的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the changes of serum VEGF, NO levels and NIHSS of patients between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Time	VEGF (pg/mL)	NO (mol/L)	NIHSS (points)
Observation group	35	Before treatment	192.48 ± 58.35	42.61 ± 7.09	9.64 ± 2.01
		After treatment	272.53 ± 70.16*#	58.13 ± 8.82 ^{a,b}	5.36 ± 1.28*#
Control group	35	Before treatment	187.42 52.46	41.35 7.24	9.75 3.14
		After treatment	216.09 61.25 *	50.38 7.91 *	6.72 1.59 *

注: * 与治疗前相比, P<0.05; # 与对照组相比, P<0.05。

Note: *P<0.05 vs the same group before treatment; #P<0.05 vs control group.

具有较高的发病率,而且致残率和致死率均较高,给患者本人及家属带来重要的身心负担,已经成为临床研究中的热点问题之一^[8]。血管内皮功能紊乱后可促使血小板聚集、血管平滑肌细胞增生、白细胞粘附及血栓的形成等,这些均是颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成的重要原因。国内外大量研究还显示急性脑梗死患者的血管内皮功能严重受损,受损的血管内皮功能不利于缺血脑组织中微血管的重构,致使神经细胞不可逆损伤^[9-12]。

VEGF 是特异性的血管内皮细胞的肝素结合生长因子,也称为促血管素或血管通透性因子,能够对血管内皮细胞产生特异性作用,能促进血管内皮细胞的增值与生长,并增加小静脉血管以及微血管的通透性^[13,14]。此外,VEGF 在脑组织中也存在一定的表达,例如增生的星形胶质细胞和脑微血管内皮细胞等,有助于缺血半影区的脑微血管的形成,对受损的神经细胞具有直接保护作用^[15,16]。NO 是血管内的主要内源性因子,同样可以刺激血管内皮细胞的生长。NO 在急性梗死中也存在着至关重要的作用机制,其可以抑制血小板的粘附和聚集,增加血液纤溶性,减少纤维蛋白原,抑制氧自由基,减少炎症反应等,从而起到改善缺血脑组织中的血流灌注和损伤等^[17-19]。但过多的 NO 具有神经毒性,不利于急性脑梗死的治疗。Serranoponz M. 等人研究显示急性脑梗死患者的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平会明显升高,以试图通过形成新的脑组织微血管和增加其通透性等机制来恢复受损的神经功能^[20]。本研究结果显示所有患者的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平在治疗后均显著上调,证实 VEGF 和 NO 有助于缺血脑组织的功能恢复,在急性脑梗死的诊治过程中具有极为重要的临床意义。

依达拉奉是一种小分子的神经保护剂,不仅能够较易地透过血脑屏障,在缺血脑组织中发挥强效的自由基清除作用,而且还能抑制炎症反应因子的释放,减少炎症反应,保护受损神经细胞^[21-23]。尤瑞克林是一种由正常男性尿液中提取的激肽原酶,能够激活激肽释放酶 - 激肽系统(KKS),从而在急性脑梗死中发挥以下作用机制:扩张缺血处动脉,增加受损脑组织的血流量,改善梗死病灶和脑部微循环,并且不会对其他正常的血管造成任何作用;其还具有抑制血小板聚集、改善脑代谢、减少氧化应激等作用^[24]。杜春艳等人将尤瑞克林和依达拉奉联用,发现其可以显著降低血清炎症因子,改善 T 淋巴细胞亚群紊乱^[25]。然而,两药联用对 VEGF 和 NO 影响尚不完全明确。本研究中,观察组的总有效率显著高于对照组(P<0.05),且观察组治疗后的血清 VEGF 和 NO 水平均明显高于对照组(P<0.05),NIHSS 评分低于对照组(P<0.05)。结果表明,依达拉奉和尤瑞克

林联用后能产生协同治疗作用,有助于增加机体的 VEGF 和 NO 含量,从而有效地促进局部脑组织中的新生微血管的和侧支微循环的形成,最终改善缺血部位的供血与供氧。

综上所述,采用尤瑞克林联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效优于依达拉奉单药治疗,可能与其明显提高血清血清 VEGF、NO 水平,有助于改善患者的血管内皮细胞功能和神经功能缺损有关。然而由于研究例数较少,还需要更多相关研究进一步证实。

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