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诺欣妥对难治性心力衰竭患者心室重构及预后的影响研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨诺欣妥对难治性心力衰竭患者心室重构及预后的影响。**方法:**选择 2017 年 9 月~2017 年 12 月复旦大学附属闵行医院心内科收治入院的难治性心衰患者 150 例并将其随机分为两组,每组各 75 例。所有患者均给予指南导向药物治疗(GDMT),治疗组在此基础上给予诺欣妥,起始剂量 50 mg/次,2 次/d,每隔 2-4 周倍增一次,直至剂量达到维持剂量 200 mg/次,2 次/d。所有患者均连续治疗 4 周。比较两组患者治疗前后左心室结构及功能改变、血清神经内分泌激素及脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)水平的变化、治疗期间的不良反应及随访期间的预后转归。**结果:**治疗后,治疗组左室收缩末期内径(LVESD)、左室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)均较治疗前显著降低,左室射血分数(LVEF)较治疗前显著升高,且均明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者血清肾素(RA)、血管紧张素(Ang II)及 NT-proBNP 水平均较治疗前明显降低,且治疗组以上指标均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应的发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗组心衰再住院率、心源性死亡率显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**诺欣妥用于治疗难治性心衰可有效改善患者心功能,逆转心脏重构,降低住院率及病死率,且不增加不良反应。

关键词:难治性心力衰竭;诺欣妥;心室重构;预后

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A Study on the Effect of Sacubitril /Valsartan on the Ventricular Remodeling and Prognosis of Patients with Refractory Heart Failure*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of sacubitril/valsartan on ventricular remodeling and prognosis of patients with refractory heart failure. **Methods:** 150 patients with refractory heart failure who were treated in the department of Cardiology, Minhang Hospital, Fudan University from September 2017 to December 2017 were divided into two groups. The control group ($n=75$) was given guidelines guide drug treatment (GDMT), and the treatment group ($n=75$) was given sacubitril/valsartan on the basis of control group, with a starting dose of 50 mg/time and 2 times/d, doubling every 2-4 weeks until the dose reached the maintenance dose of 200 mg/ time and 2 times/d. All patients were treated for 4 weeks. The changes of left ventricular structure and function, serum neurohormones and NT-pro BNP levels were analyzed before and after treatment, between two groups. At the same time, the incidence of adverse effects during treatment and the prognosis during follow-up were observed and compared. **Results:** After treatment, the left ventricular end systolic diameter (LVESD), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) of treatment group were significantly lower than those before treatment, the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was significantly higher than before treatment, and these indicators in the treatment group were superior to those of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of serum renin activity (RA), renin nervous element (Ang II) and NT-pro BNP of both groups were all significantly lower than those before treatment, which were also lower in the treatment group than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). No significant difference was found in the incidence of complications between two groups ($P>0.05$). The rehospitalization rate and cardiogenic mortality rate of treatment group were significantly lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Sacubitril/valsartan can effectively improve the cardiac function, reverse the cardiac remodeling and reduce the hospitalization rate and mortality rate without increasing adverse reactions in the treatment of refractory heart failure.

Key words: Refractory heart failure; Sacubitril/valsartan; Cardiac remodeling; Prognosis

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前言

难治性心力衰竭又称顽固性心衰,属于心衰的终末阶段,是指内科优化治疗后心衰持续存在甚至进行性加重者,死亡率

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极高,一直是心内科面临的棘手病症。研究显示心衰患者5年死亡率约为55%,而难治性心衰患者左心室功能不全与猝死的相关风险明显增加,1年死亡率则高达50%^[1]。传统心力衰竭治疗药物效果单一,可能造成神经内分泌激素异常激活,进一步恶化病情^[2]。

沙库巴曲缬沙坦(商品名:诺欣妥)是全球首个血管紧张素受体-脑啡肽酶抑制剂,由缬沙坦与沙库巴曲以1:1的比例构成,是一种具有全新作用机制的心力衰竭治疗药物,对于舒张血管、预防和逆转心血管重构以及促尿钠排泄等具有较好的效果,但其对难治性心衰的临床疗效尚缺乏足够证据^[3-6]。本研究对难治性心衰患者在基础治疗的基础上给予诺欣妥联合治疗,分析了其对患者心室内重构及预后的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2017年9月~2017年12月复旦大学附属闵行医院心内科收治入院的难治性心衰患者,共150例,包括男性81例,女性69例;年龄42~75岁,平均(60.5±5.6)岁;心衰病程3~10年,平均(5.4±1.3)年;基础疾病:高血压68例,糖尿病25例,冠心病52例,扩张性心肌病28例;NYHA分级:III级106例,IV级44例。入选标准:①符合中华医学会心血管病分会发布的《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2014》^[7]的诊断标准,且满足以下条件:既往诊断为慢性心衰,纽约心功能分级(NYHA)II~IV级,且经指南导向药物治疗(GDMT)治疗后症状仍无显著缓解;②年龄≤75岁,停止血管紧张素酶抑制剂(ACEI)治疗36小时以上;③排除心源性休克、诺欣妥禁忌证、严重感染及严重肝肾功能不全者。将所有患者按照随机数字表法随机分为治疗组和对照组,每组各75例。两组患者的性别构成比、年龄、心衰病程、基础疾病、NYHA分级等比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

所有患者入院完善常规检查后均个性化的GDMT治疗,主要包括给予ACEI/血管紧张素受体阻滞剂(ARB)、 β 受体阻

滞剂、醛固酮受体拮抗剂、强心剂等药物;存在明确感染者,适当给予抗生素治疗。治疗组在此基础上联合应用诺欣妥(Novartis Pharma Stein AG,批准文号:H20170344)治疗,起始剂量50 mg/次,2次/d,根据患者的耐受程度每隔2~4周倍增一次,直至剂量达到维持剂量200 mg/次,2次/d。所有患者均连续治疗4周。

1.3 观察指标和检测方法

1.3.1 心功能测定 采用惠普公司HP5500型多普勒彩色超声诊断仪,探头频率选择2.5 MHz,采用二维改良法测量左室收缩末期容积(LVESD)、左室舒张末期容积(LVEDD)及左室射血分数(LVEF)等指标,取3个心动周期的值作为测量值。治疗前后各测量一次。

1.3.2 神经内分泌激素及N端前脑钠肽(NT-pro BNP)检测 治疗前后采集空腹肘正中静脉血3 mL,3 000 r/min离心10 min,分离血清,-70℃冰箱保存备检。采用放射免疫分析法检测血清肾素(RA)、紧张素(Ang II)水平,采用电化学发光法检测NT-pro BNP水平,所有检测试剂盒均由德国罗氏诊断有限公司提供。

1.3.3 不良反应 观察所有患者治疗期间的主要不良反应,包括低血压、低钠、低钾及肝肾功能变化等。

1.3.4 预后转归 治疗结束后6个月,随访记录患者期间的预后转归,包括室性心律失常、心衰再住院、心源性死亡等。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0版统计软件包。计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组或配对t检验;计数资料以%表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后左心室结构及功能变化

治疗前,两组LVSD、LVDD、LVEF比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,治疗组LVSD、LVDD均较治疗前显著降低,LVEF显著升高,且均明显优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者治疗前后左心室结构及功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the left ventricular structure and function between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n		LVESD(mm)	LVEDD(mm)	LVEF(%)
Control group	75	Before treatment	42.56±3.54	58.02±6.61	37.15±7.30
		After treatment	37.23±2.16 [°]	53.23±5.08 [°]	41.17±5.84 [°]
Treatment group	75	Before treatment	42.16±3.75	57.55±6.18	37.27±7.39
		After treatment	35.82±1.22 [°]	48.96±5.60 [°]	48.53±5.46 [°]

Note: Compared with before treatment within groups [°] $P<0.05$; Compared with control group after treatment [°] $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗前后血清RA、Ang II及NT-proBNP水平比较

治疗前,两组血清RA、Ang II及NT-proBNP水平比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者血清RA、Ang II及NT-proBNP水平均较治疗前明显降低,且治疗组各指标显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况比较

两组患者治疗期间均未见肾功能恶化、低钠血症、低钾血

症的发生。治疗组3例出现轻度血压降低,多发生于增加剂量期间,经减量处理后缓解,未因此而停药。两组不良反应的发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.4 两组预后转归的比较

两组室性心律失常的发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗组心衰再住院率、心源性死亡率显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后血清 PRA、Ang II 及 BNP 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the serum PRA, Ang and BNP levels between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	N		RA(ng/ml·h)	Ang II (pg/ml)	NT-proBNP(pg/ml)
Control group	75	Before treatment	7.03± 1.32	83.04± 12.20	2870.04± 241.23
		After treatment	6.04± 0.74 [°]	68.28± 10.18 [°]	1574.14± 350.29 [°]
Treatment group	75	Before treatment	7.11± 1.36	86.84± 12.39	2894.12± 253.62
		After treatment	4.39± 0.57 ^{° °}	42.21± 8.14 ^{° °}	1766.47± 330.12 ^{° °}

Note: Compared with before treatment within groups [°] $P < 0.05$; Compared with control group after treatment ^{° °} $P < 0.05$.

表 3 两组预后转归比较[例(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of the prognosis between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	N	Ventricular arrhythmias	Heart failure rehospitalization	Cardiac death
Control group	75	7(9.3)	3(4.0)	2(2.6)
Treatment group	75	15(20.0)	10(13.3)	8(10.6)
χ^2		3.41	4.13	3.86
P		>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

3 讨论

心衰的发生、发展过程与心室重构密切相关,不仅涉及心肌细胞形态的改变,还存在心肌基因组织表达、分子、细胞和间质的改变,临床上主要表现为心脏肥大及其功能的减退,是导致患者最终死亡的决定性因素^[8-10]。难治性心衰的治疗更为棘手,患者多伴有心源性恶病质,需长期反复住院治疗。目前,难治性心衰的治疗仍以利尿剂、肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(RAAS)抑制剂、 β 受体拮抗剂为主,但同时可能导致致死性心律失常、血流动力学紊乱等治疗矛盾,且严重肾功能衰竭患者往往无法耐受治疗,且长期预后不佳^[11,12]。Bahamonde 等^[13]研究发现地高辛、多巴胺、米力农等正性肌力药物虽可有效改善呼吸困难症状和稳定血流动力学,但未能明显改善预后及降低死亡率,相反还可能因恶性心律失常的发生而增加病死率。因此,难治性心衰的治疗仍然是心内科领域的难题之一,亟需要新的治疗策略拓展治疗空间^[14,15]。

难治性心衰的治疗目标是改善症状、提高生活质量,但更重要的是抑制肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(RAAS)及交感神经系统,从而逆转或延缓心肌重构的发展。诺欣妥的问世打破了沉寂十余年的心衰药物治疗策略,其在拮抗 RAAS 的 Ang II 受体的同时抑制脑啡肽酶,具有双重作用靶点^[16,17]。临床研究证实诺欣妥实现了缬沙坦与沙库巴曲作用机制的互补,有效避免脑啡肽酶抑制剂单独应用所致严重血管性水肿等致死性不良反应,同时肾功能损伤、高血钾及咳嗽等不良反应发生率也较低,患者表现出良好的耐受性^[18-20]。本研究结果显示治疗组治疗后 LVSD、LVDD 均较治疗前显著降低,LVEF 显著升高,均明显优于对照组,与 Jhund 等^[21]研究结果一致,且不良反应并未明显增加。GDMT 及诺欣妥均是针对难治性心衰的发生、发展机制尤其是干预心室重构,故二者联合治疗可产生协同叠加效应,进一步促进心室重构的逆转,具有相对较好的安全性。此外,两组患者治疗后血清 RA、Ang II 及 NT-proBNP 水平均明

显降低,但治疗组各指标下降程度显著高于对照组,提示在 GDMT 的基础上加用诺欣妥可在抑制 RAAS 系统及交感神经系统方面使难治性心衰患者获得更大益处。

在预后方面,随访 6 个月后,两组虽然室性心律失常的发生率无显著性差异,但治疗组心衰再住院率、心源性死亡率显著低于对照组,说明诺欣妥可有效改善难治性心衰患者的预后。Solomon 等^[22]研究均表明欣诺妥可使射血分数保留的心衰患者明显获益,随访 36 周后发现,欣诺妥治疗后 NT-proBNP 水平、高敏肌钙蛋白 T 水平均显著下降,而欣诺妥组严重不良事件发生率明显低于缬沙坦组(15% vs 20%)。2016 年欧洲心力衰竭指南^[23]、2017 年 ACC/AHA/HFSA 心力衰竭管理指南^[24]均指出对于射血分数下降的心衰患者,诺欣妥可作为 ACEI 或 ARB 的替代物,能进一步降低心衰患者的住院率及死亡率,并获得 I 类推荐。Langenickel 等^[25]研究发现与 ACEI 比较,欣诺妥可显著降低射血分数降低的心衰患者心血管死亡风险 18%,心衰住院风险 23%,全因死亡风险 15%,显著改善症状与生活质量。

综上所述,诺欣妥治疗难治性心衰可有效改善心功能,逆转心脏重构,且未增加不良反应,降低患者的住院率及病死率,有望成为难治性心衰治疗的药物。但由于该药的相关研究多来自国外 III 期临床试验,国内仍缺乏足够循证学依据,故其远期疗效以及对预后的影响尚需进一步研究论证。

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