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长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片用于老年血管性痴呆症的疗效评价及对 HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:评价长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片用于老年血管性痴呆症的疗效及对缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)、抗凋亡因子(Livin)和血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)水平的影响。**方法:**98例老年血管性痴呆症患者依据简单随机法分为对照组(n=51)和研究组(n=47),对照组采用长春西汀治疗,研究组在对照组基础上联合石杉碱甲片治疗,比较两组临床疗效,治疗前后简易精神状态评价量表(MMSE)、哈金森基(Hachinski)缺血量表(HIS)、HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平,血液流变学指标,以及药物不良反应发生情况。**结果:**治疗后,研究组总有效率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗前,两组 MMSE、HIS 评分, HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平,血液流变学指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组 MMSE、Livin 和 VEGF 水平较治疗前显著上升, HIS 评分、HIF-1 α 水平和血液流变学指标较治疗前显著下降,研究组以上指标变化更明显,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生情况比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片治疗老年血管性痴呆症的疗效显著,可明显改善患者认知功能,调节 HIF-1 α 、Livin 及 VEGF 水平。

关键词:老年血管性痴呆症;长春西汀;石杉碱甲片;疗效;缺氧诱导因子-1 α ;抗凋亡因子;血管内皮生长因子

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Efficacy Evaluation of Vinpocetine Combined with Huperzine Tablets in Senile Vascular Dementia and its Effect on Levels of HIF-1 α , Livin and VEGF*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of vinpocetine combined with huperzine tablets in senile vascular dementia and the effect on the levels of hypoxia inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α), anti-apoptotic factor (Livin) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). **Methods:** 98 cases of senile vascular dementia patients were divided into control group (n=51) and research group (n=47) according to the simple random method, the control group was treated with vinpocetine, and the research group was treated with huperzine tablet on the basis of the control group. The clinical curative effect, mini-mental state examination (MMSE), Hachinski ischemia scale (HIS), levels of HIF-1 α , Livin and VEGF, hemorheology index before and after the treatment, and the occurrence of adverse drug reactions in both group were compared. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of the research group was higher than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Before treatment, there were no statistically significant differences in MMSE, HIS scores, levels of HIF-1 α , Livin and VEGF, and hemorheology index between the two groups ($P>0.05$). After treatment, MMSE, levels of Livin and VEGF in the two groups were increased significantly compared with those before treatment, while HIS score, levels of HIF-1 α and hemorheology indexes were decreased significantly compared with those before treatment, and the above indexes in the research group showed more significant changes, the difference was statistically significant (all $P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the occurrence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Vinpocetine combined with huperzine tablet has a significant effect on the treatment of senile vascular dementia, which can significantly improve the cognitive function of patients and regulate the levels of HIF-1 α , Livin and VEGF.

Key words: Senile vascular dementia; Vinpocetine; Huperzine tablet; Curative effect; Alpha hypoxia inducible factor-1 α ; Anti-apoptotic factor; Vascular endothelial growth factor

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前言

血管性痴呆症是由脑血管疾病所致的严重认知功能障碍综合征,为老年人群痴呆的最常见诱因之一,不仅引起肢体语言功能障碍,且可能导致精神行为和神经心理方面的异常,影响患者生活质量^[1]。目前临床对于血管性痴呆症尚无特效药物,加上老年患者多伴程度不一的基础疾病,从而增加临床治疗难度^[2]。长春西汀为长春胺的衍生物,可舒张脑部血管平滑肌,改善患者脑组织循环和脑部血流,起到抗缺血作用,从而减轻血管性痴呆症患者的症状^[3]。但临床实践发现^[4],部分老年血管性痴呆症患者难以从单一治疗方案中获益,从而不利于疾病的转归。石杉碱甲片为新型胆碱酯酶抑制剂,能够增强神经元的兴奋传导,强化学习记忆脑区的兴奋性,已有研究报道^[5],石杉碱甲片对痴呆患者的记忆障碍有良好的改善作用。但目前有关二者联合应用的疗效和安全性需更多研究证实,且缺乏对起效机制的探讨。近年来研究发现^[7]E 脑卒中导致脑部的急性缺血状态可增加血管性痴呆的发生风险,低氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)是低氧反应的敏感因子,能够参与脑组织缺血缺氧反应。又有研究表明^[8],抗凋亡因子(Livin)能够参与血管损伤,和血管性痴呆发生有良好关系。血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)能够增加损伤脑组织的血供状态,对神经系统有直接的营养和神经保护作用,利于神经元再生^[9]。本研究通过分析长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片对老年血管性痴呆症的疗效,及对 HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平的影响,以进一步了解二者联合的作用机理,为临床治疗提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2017 年 1 月~2018 年 12 月收治的 98 例老年血管性痴呆症患者,入选标准:符合血管性痴呆症诊断标准^[10]:1.神经心理学检查证实认知功能、社会功能显著下降,2.通过病史、症状和辅助检查证实存在和痴呆发病相关的脑血管病依据,3.痴呆发生在脑血管疾病 3~6 个月内,痴呆症状能突然发生或者缓慢进展,病程呈阶梯样或波动性加重,4.排除其他痴呆病因;哈金斯(Hachinski)缺血量表(HIS)评分 ≥ 7 分;年龄在 60 岁以上。排除标准:药物或酒精依赖史;先天认知功能障碍;意识障碍、严重的肢体功能障碍、感觉障碍;严重全身疾病;严重的精神分裂症、焦虑、抑郁等精神病史;本研究用药禁忌症。98 例老年血管性痴呆症患者依据简单随机法分为对照组(n=51)和研究组(n=47),对照组男 31 例,女 20 例;年龄 62~78 岁,平均(69.12 $\pm$ 4.81)岁;病程(14.28 $\pm$ 8.39)月;高血压 30 例,糖尿病 15 例,冠心病 13 例;病情程度:轻度 10 例,中度 41 例;

受教育年限(8.14 $\pm$ 1.55)年。研究组男 26 例,女 21 例;年龄 60~79 岁,平均(68.42 $\pm$ 5.39)岁;病程(13.77 $\pm$ 9.21)月;高血压 27 例,糖尿病 12 例,冠心病 10 例;病情程度:轻度 8 例,中度 39 例;受教育年限(8.03 $\pm$ 1.31)年。两组一般资料比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。本研究家属均签署知情同意书,且经过医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

患者入院后立即予以改善血液循环、脑部保护等药物治疗。对照组采用长春西汀治疗,静脉滴注 20 mg 长春西汀(厂家:河南润弘制药股份有限公司,规格:2 mL:10 mg,批号:20160721)+250 mL 生理盐水,每天 1 次。研究组在长春西汀基础上联合石杉碱甲片,口服 0.1 mg 石杉碱甲片(厂家:河南太龙药业股份有限公司,规格:0.05 mg/片,批号:20161002),每天 2 次。两组均持续治疗 21 d,治疗结束时评价疗效,记录不良反应发生情况。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床疗效 主要症状基本消失,治疗后简易精神状态评价量表(MMSE)较治疗前上升 40%为显效;主要症状部分消失,MMSE 评分较治疗前上升 20%为有效;MMSE 评分上升低于 20%,主要症状无改变或加重为无效。显效率及有效率为总有效率^[10]。

1.3.2 临床评分 于治疗前及治疗后评价 MMSE^[11]:包含语言能力、回忆能力、记忆力、定向力、注意力及计算力 5 个维度,30 分为最高分,分数越高表明认知功能状态越好。HIS 评分^[12]:满分为 18 分,超过 7 分考虑血管性痴呆。

1.3.3 实验室指标测定 于治疗前及治疗后采集患者空腹外周静脉血 2 mL,用离心半径 12 cm 的血液离心机按 2500 r/min 离心 10 min,将上清液送检。用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清 HIF-1 α 、Livin 及 VEGF 水平。试剂盒均购自杭州格朗瑞生物科技有限公司,以上操作均严格参照说明书进行。另采集空腹外周静脉血 2 mL,用 BM830 型血液流变仪(泰安市泰诺科贸有限公司)测定纤维蛋白原、全血黏度及红细胞压积。

1.4 统计学分析

数据处理选用 SPSS18.0 软件包,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,选用 t 检验,计数资料用[例(%)]表示,用 χ^2 检验比较, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效比较

研究组总有效率高与对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组临床疗效比较[例(%)]

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

Groups	n	Effective	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group	51	16(31.37)	22(43.14)	13(25.49)	38(74.51)
Research group	47	24(51.06)	19(40.43)	4(8.51)	43(91.49a)

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗前后 MMSE、HIS 评分比较

治疗前,两组 MMSE、HIS 评分比较差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$); 治疗后, 两组 MMSE 评分较治疗前显著上升, 研究组高于对照组, 两组 HIS 评分均较治疗前下降, 研究组低于对

表 2 两组治疗前后 MMSE、HIS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Table 2 Comparison of MMSE and HIS scores between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, points)

Groups	n	Time	MMSE	HIS
Control group	51	Before treatment	16.62 $\pm$ 2.04	11.78 $\pm$ 1.50
		After treatment	19.10 $\pm$ 2.77 ^b	4.65 $\pm$ 0.61 ^b
Research group	47	Before treatment	15.39 $\pm$ 2.51	12.26 $\pm$ 1.28
		After treatment	22.71 $\pm$ 3.98 ^{ab}	3.42 $\pm$ 0.45 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the same group before treatment, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后 HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平比较

治疗前, 两组 HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治疗后, 两组 HIF-1 α 水平较治疗前显著下

降, Livin 和 VEGF 水平较治疗前显著上升, 研究组变化更明显, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后 HIF-1 α 、Livin 和 VEGF 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of levels of Hif-1 α , Livin and VEGF between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	HIF-1 α (pg/mL)	Livin(μ mol/L)	VEGF(pg/mL)
Control group	51	Before treatment	485.19 $\pm$ 67.59	6.84 $\pm$ 0.91	590.51 $\pm$ 78.42
		After treatment	270.75 $\pm$ 35.32 ^b	10.73 $\pm$ 1.27 ^b	710.44 $\pm$ 98.47 ^b
Research group	47	Before treatment	496.03 $\pm$ 64.33	7.14 $\pm$ 0.85	612.73 $\pm$ 70.41
		After treatment	341.28 $\pm$ 43.81 ^{ab}	13.01 $\pm$ 1.62 ^{ab}	952.19 $\pm$ 123.16 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the same group before treatment, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组治疗前后血液流变学指标比较

治疗前, 两组纤维蛋白原、全血黏度及红细胞压积比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治疗后, 两组纤维蛋白原、全血黏

度及红细胞压积较治疗前显著下降, 研究组低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后血液流变学指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of hemorheology index between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	Fibrinogen(g/L)	Whole blood viscosity(mPa·s)	Red blood cell accretion(%)
Control group	51	Before treatment	5.69 $\pm$ 0.79	17.39 $\pm$ 2.17	57.41 $\pm$ 8.33
		After treatment	4.03 $\pm$ 0.55 ^b	12.85 $\pm$ 1.68 ^b	48.69 $\pm$ 6.51 ^b
Research group	47	Before treatment	5.40 $\pm$ 0.82	16.85 $\pm$ 2.59	55.80 $\pm$ 7.59
		After treatment	3.45 $\pm$ 0.41 ^{ab}	11.08 $\pm$ 1.25 ^{ab}	43.20 $\pm$ 4.90 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the same group before treatment, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组不良反应发生情况比较

两组均有胃肠道反应、失眠、头晕、恶心、呕吐发生, 两组不

良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 见表 5。

表 5 两组不良反应发生情况比较[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of adverse reactions occur between the two groups [case (%)]

Groups	n	Gastrointestinal Reaction	Insomnia	Dizziness	Nausea, Vomiting,	Adverse Reaction Rate
Control group	51	3(5.88)	3(5.88)	2(3.92)	1(1.96)	9(17.65)
Research group	47	4(8.51)	2(4.26)	3(6.38)	1(2.13)	10(21.28)

3 讨论

血管性痴呆症为痴呆的常见类型, 近年来由于人口老龄化

和生活方式的改变, 其发生率呈逐年上升的趋势, 现已成为降低老年患者生活质量的主要疾病之一^[13,14]。目前药物是治疗老年血管性痴呆症的首选方案, 最近相关脑循环药在此类疾病治

疗中有不错的进展^[15,16]。长春西汀为脑血管扩张药,对心脑血管循环西汀有显著的生理活性,可抑制磷酸二酯酶活性,促进血管扩张,增加脑部血流量,促进三磷酸腺苷的代谢,从而抑制脑部因供氧不足所致的乳酸生成,防止脑细胞的过度兴奋^[17]。且可清除机体自由基,抑制脂质过氧化,保护心脑血管的功能。临床报道^[18],长春西汀能够增加神经元树突棘的长度及数目,增强去甲肾上腺素、5-羟色胺、多巴胺能的释放及转化,增强大脑记忆能力,延缓痴呆进展。有关研究发现^[19],长春西汀治疗后血管性痴呆症患者 MMSE 量表评分有所上升,能够明显改善患者认知功能,Gupta S 等^[20]研究则表明,部分血管性痴呆症患者经长春西汀治疗后 MMSE 量表改善不明显。本研究结果显示,长春西汀组总有效率低于 80%,表明其临床疗效有待提高,可能与老年患者生理机能存在退行性改变,从而影响单一治疗方案的疗效。

既往研究已证实^[21]胆碱酯酶抑制剂对血管性痴呆症有不错的效果。石杉碱甲片为生物活性较高的胆碱酯酶抑制剂,可明显抑制乙酰胆碱活性,提高神经突触间隙胆碱能递质的浓度,促进胆碱能神经元的兴奋传导,从而提高脑部神经功能,强化大脑的记忆及认知功能^[22]。动物模型报道^[23],石杉碱甲片能够明显降低血管痴呆性小鼠脑部 β -淀粉样肽浓度,保护神经细胞。药理学研究指出^[24,25],石杉碱甲片具有脂溶性高、生物活性高,可透过血脑屏障等特点,能够作用于和学习、记忆相关的额叶、颞叶和海马等区域。Rydzewski J 等^[26]研究报道,石杉碱甲片治疗老年血管性痴呆症的疗效较常规药物高,在改善患者认知功能和日常生活能力等方面有明显优势。目前石杉碱甲片已广泛应用于血管性痴呆症的治疗,且研究证实脑部循环药基础上联合石杉碱甲片可使血管性痴呆症患者更加获益。Tabira T 等^[27]研究给予血管性痴呆患者长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片治疗的有效率高达 90%以上。但目前临床仍缺乏二者联合应用的大规模对照报道,因此其疗效有待进一步证实。本研究结果显示,长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片组总有效率,MMSE、评分均高于长春西汀组,HIS 分相对较低,表明二者联合治疗老年血管性痴呆症可取得显著效果,更有利于患者认知功能的改善,证实以上联合治疗方案在血管性痴呆症治疗中的有效性。

目前研究认为^[28],缺血及缺氧性低灌注状态下能导致能量异常代谢,减少葡萄糖的利用,胆碱受体缺失,神经递质改变,神经元缺失等,从而导致认知功能损伤。HIF-1 α 为低氧应答时诱导基因表达及恢复细胞内环境稳定的重要调节因子,能够调控下游靶基因参与的潜在脑保护作用,低氧环境下可刺激其表达以对抗大脑的缺血缺氧反应^[29]。相关研究发现^[30],HIF-1 α 的过表达能够减轻 β -淀粉样肽对大鼠中枢神经系统的神经元毒性作用,Salminen A 等^[31]研究报道,HIF-1 α 激动剂在血管性痴呆患者治疗中有神经保护作用。Livin 为新型的细胞凋亡因子,能够通过多个途径抑制神经细胞凋亡反应。VEGF 的促血管生成作用明显,能够通过直接的神经保护作用减轻缺氧缺血所致的神经损伤,有关研究证实^[32],VEGF 可促进神经轴突生成及神经再生,抑制神经元的坏死、凋亡,低血清 VEGF 浓度到的血管损伤及神经凋亡可能参与认知障碍的发生。本研究结果显示,治疗后长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片组 HIF-1 α 显著低于长春西汀组,Livin 及 VEGF 水平相对较高,可见二者联合更能有效

改善 HIF-1 α 、Livin 及 VEGF 水平,分析原因可能与两种药物能够增强缺血区的正常脑血流量,有效改善缺血缺氧状态,增强大脑对局部缺氧、缺氧的耐受力,从而调节 HIF-1 α 、Livin 及 VEGF 表达,但具体机制有待更多证据支持。近年来研究报道^[33],老年血管性痴呆和血液流变学有一定相关性,本研究发现,治疗后患者血液流变学指标均降低,且联合治疗组下更明显,表明长春西汀、石杉碱甲片对血液流变学均有明显的改善作用。安全性分析显示,两组治疗期间均有少数患者胃肠道反应、失眠、头晕、恶心、呕吐发生,经适当休息后均得到有效缓解,未影响后续用药,说明二者在老年患者中的安全性较高。

综上所述,长春西汀联合石杉碱甲片治疗老年血管性痴呆症的疗效显著,可明显改善患者认知功能,调节 HIF-1 α 、Livin 及 VEGF 水平。

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