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骨化三醇联合常规治疗对慢性肾脏病患者肾功能、炎症因子及钙磷代谢的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨骨化三醇联合常规治疗对慢性肾脏病(CKD)患者肾功能、炎症因子及钙磷代谢的影响。方法:选取2016年2月~2019年2月我院收治的CKD患者103例,根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=51)和研究组(n=52),其中对照组给予常规治疗,研究组在对照组基础上联合骨化三醇治疗,比较两组患者肾功能指标、炎症因子及钙磷代谢水平,记录两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况。结果:两组患者治疗3个月后尿素氮(BUN)、血肌酐(SCr)、24 h尿蛋白定量均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗3个月后血钙水平升高,血磷水平降低($P<0.05$);研究组治疗3个月后血磷水平低于对照组,血钙水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗3个月后血清白介素-6(IL-6)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平均降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组均未见明显不良反应。结论:骨化三醇联合常规治疗可有效改善CKD患者肾功能,提高血钙水平,降低炎症因子、血磷水平,且用药安全性较好,具有一定的临床应用价值。

关键词:骨化三醇;常规治疗;慢性肾脏病;肾功能;炎症因子;钙代谢;磷代谢

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Effects of Calcitriol Combined with Conventional Therapy on Renal Function, Inflammatory Factors and Calcium and Phosphorus Metabolism in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of calcitriol combined with conventional therapy on renal function, inflammatory factors and calcium and phosphorus metabolism in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). **Methods:** 103 patients with CKD who were admitted to our Hospital from February 2016 to February 2019 were selected, and they were divided into control group (n=51) and study group (n=52) according to random number table method. The control group was given routine treatment, and the study group was treated with calcitriol on the basis of the control group. The renal function indicators, inflammatory factors and calcium and phosphorus metabolism levels change were compared between the two groups, and the occurrence of adverse reactions during treatment in two groups were recorded. **Results:** 3 months after treatment, urea nitrogen (BUN), serum creatinine (SCr) and 24 h urinary protein in the two groups decreased, and those in the study group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). 3 months after treatment, blood calcium level increased, and blood phosphorus level decreased in the two groups ($P<0.05$). 3 months after treatment, blood phosphorus level was lower than that in the control group, blood calcium level in the study group was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) were decreased in the two groups at 3 months after treatment, and those in the study group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There were no obvious adverse reactions in the two groups. **Conclusion:** Calcitriol combined with conventional therapy can effectively improve renal function, increase blood calcium level, reduce inflammatory factors and blood phosphorus levels in CKD patients, and it has good safety of medication, which has certain clinical application value.

Key words: Calcitriol; Conventional therapy; Chronic kidney disease; Renal function; Inflammatory factors; Calcium metabolism; Phosphorus metabolism

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前言

慢性肾脏病(Chronic kidney disease, CKD)是肾内科的常见疾病,主要是指因各种原因导致的慢性肾脏结构及功能障碍^[1-3]。既往研究结果显示^[4],肾小球肾炎、肾小管损伤及肾血管病变均可引发 CKD,给人们生命健康带来严重威胁。既往临床针对 CKD 的治疗多以给予优质低蛋白、纠正水和电解质紊乱、调节血压水平、低磷饮食、口服碳酸钙片等为主,但仍有部分患者疗效欠佳,无法有效阻止 CKD 的疾病进展^[5,6]。骨化三醇是最重要的维生素 D3 降解之后产生活性的物质之一,可促进肠道对钙质的吸收和促进骨质的钙化,主要在肾脏内合成^[7]。以往研究表明^[8],CKD I 期的患者其骨化三醇的浓度存在低标准,随着病情进展,可降低至更低水平,影响机体钙质吸收。本研究采用骨化三醇联合常规治疗对我院收治的 CKD 患者进行治疗,疗效确切,现整理分析如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 基线资料

选取我院收治的 103 例 CKD 患者,选取时间:2016 年 2 月~2019 年 2 月。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准同意。纳入标准:(1)符合 CKD 的诊断标准^[9];(2)24h 尿蛋白定量 $>0.5 \text{ g/24 h}$;(3)均属于 CKDII~III 期^[9];(4)知情本研究并签署了同意书。排除标准:(1)伴有原发性心血管疾病者;(2)合并全身免疫性疾病、急慢性感染者;(3)近期接受过钙制剂、维生素 D、降磷药物治疗者;(4)近期内进行输血治疗者;(5)既往有酒精、药物滥用史者;(6)对本次研究药物存在禁忌症者。根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组($n=51$)和研究组($n=52$),其中对照组男 31 例,女 20 例,年龄 44~69 岁,平均(53.62 ± 2.82)岁;发病原因:肾小球肾炎 16 例,肾小管损伤 18 例,肾血管病变 17 例;病程 0.8~5 年,平均(3.06 ± 0.52)年;CKDII 期 32 例,CKDIII 期 19 例;体质指数 $21.9 \sim 26.2 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(23.64 ± 0.62) kg/m^2 。研究组男 33 例,女 19 例,年龄 43~68 岁,平均(52.98 ± 3.58)岁;发病原因:肾小球肾炎 14 例,肾小管损伤 17 例,肾血管病变 21 例;病

程 0.6~4 年,平均(3.09 ± 0.48)年;CKDII 期 34 例,CKDIII 期 18 例;体质指数 $21.8 \sim 25.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(23.78 ± 0.73) kg/m^2 。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),组间可比。

1.2 方法

对照组患者予以常规治疗:纠正水、电解质紊乱以及贫血,控制血压、血糖,口服碳酸钙片,低盐、低磷、低蛋白饮食、防止感染等,积极控制原发疾病,注意休息,避免过度疲劳。研究组在对照组的基础上联合骨化三醇片(正大制药(青岛)有限公司,国药准字 H20143142,规格:1.0 μg)治疗,口服,0.5 μg /次,1 次/d。均治疗 3 个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)治疗前、治疗 3 个月后抽取两组患者 4 mL 清晨空腹静脉血,以离心半径 16 cm,经 4300 r/min 离心 10 min 后分离上清液待测。采用日立 7600 全自动生化分析仪检测肾功能指标[尿素氮(Urea nitrogen, BUN)、血肌酐(Serum creatinine, SCr)]及血钙、血磷水平。采用西门子德普公司生产的 IMMULITE-1000 全自动化学发光分析仪检测白介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、超敏 C 反应蛋白(High-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (Tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)水平,操作严格遵守试剂盒说明书进行操作。收集患者治疗前、治疗 3 个月后的 24 h 尿液,采用日立 7600 全自动生化分析仪检测 24 h 尿蛋白定量。(2)记录两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学分析

采用 SPSS19.0 进行统计分析,计数资料以(%)表示,进行 χ^2 检验;计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,进行 t 检验, $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 肾功能指标比较

两组患者治疗前 BUN、SCr 水平、24 h 尿蛋白定量比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗 3 个月后 BUN、SCr 水平、24 h 尿蛋白定量均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 1。

表 1 肾功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of renal function indicators($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	BUN(mmol/L)		SCr($\mu\text{mol/L}$)		24 h urinary protein(g/24 h)	
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment
Control group($n=51$)	8.29 ± 1.48	$7.09 \pm 1.16^*$	125.36 ± 26.93	$106.78 \pm 20.41^*$	2.38 ± 0.89	$1.75 \pm 0.67^*$
Study group($n=52$)	8.30 ± 1.31	$5.37 \pm 1.21^*$	127.67 ± 24.32	$88.97 \pm 18.30^*$	2.36 ± 0.73	$1.16 \pm 0.51^*$
t	0.036	7.362	0.457	4.665	0.125	5.035
P	0.971	0.000	0.649	0.000	0.901	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, $*P<0.05$.

2.2 钙磷代谢指标比较

两组治疗前血钙、血磷比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗 3 个月后血钙水平升高,研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);血磷水平降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 2。

2.3 炎症因子指标比较

两组治疗前血清 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 水平比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗 3 个月后血清 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 水平均降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 3。

2.4 不良反应发生情况

两组均未见明显不良反应,均能完成治疗。

表 2 钙磷代谢指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of calcium and phosphorus metabolism($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Blood calcium(mmol/L)		Blood metabolism(mmol/L)	
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment
Control group(n=51)	2.27± 0.32	2.99± 0.26*	2.21± 0.35	1.85± 0.32*
Study group(n=52)	2.31± 0.36	3.86± 0.24*	2.28± 0.42	1.59± 0.34*
t	0.596	17.385	0.918	3.995
P	0.553	0.000	0.361	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.表 3 炎症因子指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory factor indicators($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-6(ng/L)		hs-CRP(mg/L)		TNF- α (ng/L)	
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment
Control group (n=51)	65.43± 11.12	42.01± 9.83*	3.86± 0.63	2.74± 0.58*	2.69± 0.42	1.66± 0.43*
Study group(n=52)	65.32± 10.64	31.89± 8.55*	3.94± 0.87	1.23± 0.45*	2.74± 0.33	1.09± 0.32*
t	0.051	5.578	0.534	14.779	0.673	7.642
P	0.959	0.000	0.595	0.000	0.503	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

CKD 具有患病率高、预后差、治疗费用高等特点,已成为继糖尿病、恶性肿瘤继心脑血管疾病之后对人类健康造成巨大威胁的又一疑难疾病^[10]。据相关报道统计^[11],全球一般人群的 CKD 患病率已达到 14.3%,而我国成年人的 CKD 患病率约为 10.8%,可见 CKD 已成为我国乃至全球的重要公共卫生问题。CKD 随着疾病的进展,可引起肾小球硬化和肾小管萎缩、间质纤维化,最终引起终末期肾脏病,威胁患者生命,因此,如何延缓 CKD 的疾病进展已成为当前的研究热点。以往的临床常规治疗虽可在一定程度上阻止病情进展,但长期治疗效果一般,无法阻止 CKD 的并发症的发生^[12,13]。CKD 造成的慢性肾功能衰竭会导致体内高磷低钙,而也有研究结果显示^[14,15],机体长期处于血磷较高水平,可增加其心血管事件的发生风险,且长期的低钙易导致机体骨代谢异常,可并发矿物质与骨性症候群。此外,CKD 患者普遍存在慢性炎症,全身循环中的炎症因子水平呈现持续性升高是该患者的主要特征表现^[16,17],因此,减轻 CKD 患者微炎症状态,改善患者肾功能及钙磷代谢对于阻止 CKD 疾病进展具有积极的临床意义。

骨化三醇为活性很强的维生素 D 代谢物,既往临床常用于原发性或继发性 CKD、骨质疏松症等方面的治疗^[18,19]。本次研究结果显示,骨化三醇联合常规治疗可进一步改善患者肾功能,骨化三醇是 25-羟胆固醇在人体肾脏内的进行合成的产物,可通过降低体内炎症反应,降低 BUN、SCr 水平、24 h 尿蛋白定量进而发挥较好的肾脏保护作用^[20-22]。本次研究结果还显示,研究组钙磷代谢的改善效果优于对照组,这可能是因为骨化三醇可直接作用于甲状旁腺,并促使甲状旁腺细胞维生素 D

受体的调节表达,提升机体对钙的敏感度,同时还可通过滋养肠黏膜增加小肠对钙的吸收,进而提高血钙水平^[23,24],同时骨化三醇可改善患者肾功能,有效提高肾脏排泄率,促使磷等物质排出至体外,降低体内血磷水平^[25]。hs-CRP 是一种急性时相反应蛋白,发生肾损伤时机体应激导致 hs-CRP 水平迅速升高^[26]。CKD 发病时,机体肾脏系膜细胞可分泌大量的 IL-6,IL-6 作为临床常见的炎症因子指标之一,不仅可促使炎症扩大产生瀑布效应,还可与细胞表面的 IL-6 受体结合,作用于系膜细胞,促进其增殖,最终引起肾小球组织结构及功能异常变化^[27]。TNF- α 是 CKD 疾病进展的重要炎症因子之一,可通过活化中性粒细胞和血管内皮细胞,引起机体强烈的炎症反应^[28]。本研究中两组患者经治疗后,研究组患者炎症因子水平改善效果更佳,究其原因,骨化三醇可抑制 CKD 患者 T 淋巴细胞的增殖与活化过程,进而降低 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 水平^[29,30]。另两组均未见明显不良反应,可见骨化三醇联合常规治疗用药安全性较好。

综上所述,骨化三醇联合常规治疗治疗 CKD 患者,可有效改善患者肾功能,提高血钙水平,降低炎症因子、血磷水平,且用药安全性较好,具有一定的临床应用价值。

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