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α - 硫辛酸联合依帕司他对糖尿病周围神经病变患者血糖、神经传导速度及血清炎症因子的影响 *

孙成芝 汪发莲 杨君慧 张 蕾 潘雪萍

(西宁市第一人民医院内分泌科 青海 西宁 810000)

摘要 目的:探讨 α - 硫辛酸联合依帕司他对糖尿病周围神经病变(DPN)患者血糖、神经传导速度及血清炎症因子的影响。**方法:**选取2016年7月~2019年12月期间我院收治的DPN患者460例,按随机数字表法将上述患者分为对照组(n=230)和研究组(n=230),对照组患者予以依帕司他治疗,研究组则在对照组的基础上联合 α - 硫辛酸治疗,比较两组患者疗效、血糖、神经传导速度、血清炎症因子及不良反应。**结果:**研究组治疗2个月后的临床总有效率为86.09%(198/230),高于对照组的69.13%(159/230)($P<0.05$)。两组治疗2个月后空腹血糖(FPG)、餐后2h血糖(2hPG)均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗2个月后正中神经运动神经传导速度(MCV)和感觉神经传导速度(SCV)及腓总神经MCV、SCV均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗2个月后白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、超敏-C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:** α - 硫辛酸联合依帕司他治疗DPN患者,疗效显著,可有效降低血糖,改善神经传导速度及血清炎症因子水平,且安全性较好。

关键词: α - 硫辛酸;依帕司他;糖尿病周围神经病变;血糖;神经传导速度;炎症因子

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Effects of α -lipoic Acid Combined with Epalrestat on Blood Glucose, Nerve Conduction Velocity and Serum Inflammatory Factors in Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy*

SUN Cheng-zhi, WANG Fa-lian, YANG Jun-hui, ZHANG Lei, PAN Xue-ping

(Department of Endocrine, Xining First People's Hospital, Xining, Qinghai, 810000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of α -lipoic acid combined with epalrestat on blood glucose, nerve conduction velocity and serum inflammatory factors in patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN). **Methods:** 460 DPN patients who were treated in our hospital from July 2016 to December 2019 were selected, they were randomly divided into two groups: control group (n=230) and study group (n=230). Patients in the control group were treated with epalrestat, while patients in the study group were treated with α -lipoic acid on the basis of the control group. The efficacy, blood glucose, nerve conduction velocity, serum inflammatory factors and Adverse reactions. **Results:** The total clinical effective rate of the study group was 86.09% (198/230), which was higher than 69.13% (159/230) of the control group ($P<0.05$). Fasting blood glucose (FPG), 2 hours postprandial blood glucose (2hPG) in the two groups decreased after 2 months of treatment and the level in the study group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The MCV and SCV of median nerve and common peroneal nerve in the two groups were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). Interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), hypersensitive -C reactive protein (hs-CRP) decreased in the two groups after 2 months of treatment and the level in the study group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** α -lipoic acid combined with epalrestat is effective in the treatment of DPN. It can effectively reduce blood glucose, improve nerve conduction velocity and serum inflammatory factor level, and has good safety.

Key words: α -lipoic acid; Epalrestat; Diabetic peripheral neuropathy; Blood glucose; Nerve conduction velocity; Inflammatory factors

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前言

糖尿病是一种以高血糖为特征的代谢性疾病,近年来,由于人们生活习惯的改变,使糖尿病的发生率逐年升高,对人们

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作者简介:孙成芝(1975-),女,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:糖尿病神经病变,E-mail: qhsw69@163.com

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的生活质量产生了严重影响^[1-3]。由于糖尿病患者长期处于高血糖状态,因此易发生血管、神经等方面的并发症,其中以糖尿病周围神经病变(Diabetic peripheral neuropathy, DPN)较为常见^[4,5]。DPN可引起机体神经功能受损、剧烈疼痛、肢体感觉异常等症状,病情严重甚至出现糖尿病足,导致截肢,严重威胁患者生命健康^[6,7]。现临床针对DPN的治疗尚无统一方案,依帕司他为新型醛糖还原酶抑制剂,可有效改善机体代谢紊乱,但用于治疗DPN时通常无法达到理想预期^[8,9]。 α -硫辛酸是一种抗氧化剂,有研究证实该药在缓解多种疾病的氧化应激上效果显著^[10]。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨 α -硫辛酸联合依帕司他治疗DPN的效果,以期临床DPN的治疗提供数据支持。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年7月~2019年12月期间我院收治的DPN患者460例,纳入标准:(1)糖尿病诊断标准参考《中国2型糖尿病防治指南》^[11]:空腹血糖(Fasting blood-glucose, FPG) ≥ 7.0 mmol/L,餐后2h血糖(2h postprandial blood glucose, 2hPG) ≥ 11.1 mmol/L,糖化血红蛋白(Glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c) $\geq 6.5\%$;(2)均出现DPN相关症状,如神经功能受损、剧烈疼痛、肢体感觉异常等;(3)患者及其家属知情本研究且签署同意书;(4)对本次研究用药耐受者。排除标准:(1)精神状态异常,无法配合治疗者;(2)合并严重的心、肝、肾功能不全者;(3)原发性神经功能损伤者;(4)存在动静脉血管病变、恶性肿瘤者;(5)妊娠哺乳期妇女。按随机数字表法将上述患者分为对照组($n=230$,依帕司他治疗)和研究组($n=230$, α -硫辛酸联合依帕司他治疗),其中对照组男135例,女95例,年龄36-70岁,平均(52.68 ± 5.71)岁,病程1-7年,平均(3.96 ± 0.94)年;体质量指数 $20.8 \sim 26.5$ kg/m²,平均(23.16 ± 0.87)kg/m²。研究组男128例,女102例,年龄38~71岁,平均(53.07 ± 6.15)岁,病程1-8年,平均(4.06 ± 0.92)年;体质量指数 $20.7 \sim 27.5$ kg/m²,平均(23.34 ± 0.95)kg/m²。两组一般资料比较无差异($P>0.05$),临床资料均衡可比。

1.2 方法

两组均给予降血糖、控制饮食等基础治疗,根据患者的血糖水平予以适量胰岛素注射液注射或口服降糖药,同时加强运

动干预。在此基础上,对照组患者给予依帕司他(扬子江药业集团南京海陵药业有限公司,国药准字H20040012,规格:50mg)治疗,口服,50 mg/次,3次/d;研究组在对照组的基础上联合 α -硫辛酸注射液(上海现代哈森(商丘)药业有限公司,国药准字H20056403,规格:20 mL:0.6 g)治疗,20 mL α -硫辛酸加入到250 mL生理盐水中,混匀,静脉滴注给药,1次/d。两组均治疗2个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)记录两组治疗2个月后的临床总有效率。疗效判定标准如下^[12]:显效:神经传导速度加快 >5 cm/s,患者神经功能受损、剧烈疼痛、肢体感觉异常等症状基本消失;有效:神经传导速度加快在 $0 \sim 5$ cm/s之间,上述临床症状有所改善;无效:神经传导速度无加快,患者临床症状未见改善甚至加重。总有效率=显效率+有效率。(2)于治疗前、治疗2个月后采用上海诺诚电气有限公司生产的Neurocare-C肌电图仪测量患者的正中神经和腓总神经的肌电图指标:运动神经传导速度(Motor nerve conduction velocity, MCV)和感觉神经传导速度(Sensory nerve conduction velocity, SCV)。(3)于治疗前、治疗2个月后抽取患者清晨空腹静脉血4 mL,经3800 r/min离心12 min,离心半径13 cm,分离上清液,置于 -40°C 冰箱中待测。选用上海透景生命科技股份有限公司试剂盒,参考试剂盒说明书,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测白介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、超敏C反应蛋白(hypersensitive-c-reactive protein, hs-CRP)。(4)记录两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况。(5)于治疗前、治疗2个月后采用德国宝灵曼公司生产的血糖检测仪检测两组患者的FPG、2hPG水平。

1.4 数据处理方法

以SPSS 20.0进行数据的统计处理,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行t检验,计数资料以[n(%)]表示,行 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示组间差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效比较

研究组治疗2个月后的临床总有效率为86.09%(198/230),高于对照组的69.13%(159/230)($P<0.05$);详见表1。

表1 两组临床疗效比较[例(%)]

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

Groups	Markedly effective	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group($n=230$)	58(25.22)	101(43.91)	71(30.87)	159(69.13)
Study group($n=230$)	83(36.09)	115(50.00)	32(13.91)	198(86.09)
χ^2				19.027
P				0.000

2.2 两组血糖水平比较

两组治疗前FPG、2hPG比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组治疗2个月后FPG、2hPG均下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表2。

2.3 两组神经传导速度比较

两组治疗前正中神经MCV、SCV及腓总神经MCV、SCV比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组治疗2个月后正中神经MCV、SCV及腓总神经MCV、SCV均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表3。

表 2 两组血糖水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of blood glucose levels between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	FPG(mmol/L)		2hPG(mmol/L)	
	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment
Control group(n=230)	8.37 $\pm$ 0.73	7.08 $\pm$ 0.74 ^a	12.53 $\pm$ 0.47	9.48 $\pm$ 0.54 ^a
Study group(n=230)	8.45 $\pm$ 0.61	5.93 $\pm$ 0.66 ^a	12.46 $\pm$ 0.42	7.23 $\pm$ 0.47 ^a
t	1.275	17.589	1.684	47.665
P	0.203	0.000	0.093	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^a $P < 0.05$.表 3 两组神经传导速度比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of nerve conduction velocity between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Median nerve MCV(cm/s)		Median nerve SCV(cm/s)		Common peroneal nerve MCV (cm/s)		Common peroneal nerve SCV (cm/s)	
	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment
Control group (n=230)	41.05 $\pm$ 4.68	45.29 $\pm$ 5.82 ^a	40.23 $\pm$ 4.73	44.19 $\pm$ 4.96 ^a	37.90 $\pm$ 4.26	41.82 $\pm$ 5.24 ^a	39.36 $\pm$ 4.13	44.38 $\pm$ 5.34 ^a
Study group (n=230)	40.79 $\pm$ 3.12	49.38 $\pm$ 4.57 ^a	39.89 $\pm$ 4.64	48.29 $\pm$ 5.13 ^a	38.41 $\pm$ 4.62	45.69 $\pm$ 4.21 ^a	39.67 $\pm$ 5.19	48.59 $\pm$ 4.07 ^a
t	0.701	8.382	0.778	8.714	1.023	8.732	0.709	9.409
P	0.484	0.000	0.437	0.000	0.219	0.000	0.479	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^a $P < 0.05$.

2.4 两组炎症因子水平比较

 $(P > 0.05)$; 两组治疗 2 个月后 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 均下降,且两组治疗前 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 比较差异无统计学意义 研究组低于对照组($P < 0.05$);详见表 4。

表 4 两组炎症因子水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups

Groups	IL-6(ng/L)		hs-CRP(mg/L)		TNF- α (nmol/L)	
	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment	Before treatment	After 2 months of treatment
Control group(n=230)	355.76 $\pm$ 46.24	268.62 $\pm$ 54.31 ^a	11.27 $\pm$ 1.05	7.75 $\pm$ 1.38 ^a	41.43 $\pm$ 4.25	31.87 $\pm$ 5.74 ^a
Study group(n=230)	354.83 $\pm$ 52.09	175.97 $\pm$ 38.06 ^a	11.34 $\pm$ 1.73	3.26 $\pm$ 0.86 ^a	40.94 $\pm$ 5.86	22.39 $\pm$ 4.67 ^a
t	0.202	21.187	0.525	41.877	1.027	19.429
P	0.840	0.000	0.600	0.000	0.305	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^a $P < 0.05$.

2.5 两组不良反应发生率比较

两组不良反应发生率比较无差异($P > 0.05$);详见表 5。

表 5 两组不良反应发生率比较 [n(%)]

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

Groups	Dizziness and nausea	Facial flushing	Decreased appetite	Skin sensibility	Total incidence rate
Control group(n=230)	7(3.04)	6(2.61)	8(3.48)	5(2.17)	26(11.30)
Study group(n=230)	10(4.35)	8(3.48)	10(4.35)	7(3.04)	35(15.22)
χ^2					1.531
P					0.216

3 讨论

DPN 的典型特点为:从四肢末端开始,产生对称性的感觉异常,且下肢比上肢程度重;运动神经受累后可表现出感觉迟

钝或肌力减退。该病发病机制极其复杂,但目前研究发现线粒体电子传递呼吸链超氧化物产生过多是包括 DPN 在内的糖尿病慢性并发症的共同机制^[13-15]。当机体处于高血糖状态时,多元醇途径、糖基化终末产物途径、蛋白激酶 C 途径和氨基己糖途径激活均是线粒体呼吸链中氧自由基生成过多导致的结果^[16,17]。自由基增加过多导致三磷酸腺苷酶活性降低,神经节去极化受到阻滞,因而减慢神经传导速度^[18]。严格、稳定的控制血糖可减轻症状,但不少血糖控制理想的糖尿病患者仍会发生 DPN,故单纯的依靠控制血糖并不能很好的防治 DPN 的发生。依帕司他对肢体疼痛、麻木等症状均有缓解作用,但单独使用改善效果有限^[19]。 α -硫辛酸是强效抗氧化剂,可抑制多种氧化物的代谢循环,减弱氧化反应,近年来逐渐应用于 DPN 的治疗中^[20]。因此,本研究以此为依据尝试联合应用依帕司他和 α -硫辛酸并观察其对 DPN 的疗效。

本次研究结果显示,研究组的 FPG、2hPG 控制效果以及疗效均优于对照组,表明 α -硫辛酸联合依帕司他治疗 DPN 患者,效果显著。究其原因,依帕司他通过调控 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶的活性,减轻细胞水肿程度,继而恢复细胞功能,改善 DPN 症状;同时依帕司他对血糖也有一定的控制作用^[21-23]。 α -硫辛酸进入机体后,可清除自由基,减轻机体氧化应激反应,同时还可促进机体葡萄糖的吸收,从而达到维持血糖平衡、修复神经功能障碍等目的^[24,25]。本研究中两组患者神经传导速度均有所改善,且研究组的改善效果更佳。这可能是因为依帕司他作为一种可逆性的醛糖还原酶非竞争性抑制剂,可防止神经组织的山梨醇蓄积和肌醇减少,进而改善神经传导速度^[26]。而 α -硫辛酸可刺激抗氧化物质及神经纤维再生,促进神经生长因子等物质逐步恢复正常;同时还可促进神经髓鞘中脂蛋白的形成,加快了受损神经的修复^[27]。两组药物从不同的作用机制出发,发挥协同作用,共同促进神经传导速度的提升。以往研究表明^[28],DPN 是一种细胞因子介导的慢性炎症反应,炎症介质的产生和分泌,可介导神经炎症的发生,致使神经组织结构和功能被破坏,导致 DPN 的形成和病情进展。本研究中两组患者炎症反应均有所缓解,且研究组患者的炎症因子控制效果更好。究其原因,氧化应激作为 DPN 的始发因素,在高血糖环境下可促进炎症因子大量分泌而加重炎症反应; α -硫辛酸作为目前已知的最强的抗氧化剂之一,除了可缓解氧化应激外,还可抑制机体炎症反应,阻止疾病进展^[29,30]。另两组不良反应发生率比较无差异,表明 α -硫辛酸联合依帕司他治疗安全性较好,不会增加不良反应发生率。本次研究因时间限制,未能观察患者的远期疗效,后续报道中将进行进一步的深入分析。

综上所述, α -硫辛酸联合依帕司他治疗 DPN 患者,疗效显著,可有效降低血糖,改善神经传导速度及血清炎症因子水平,且安全性较好。

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