

· 临床研究 ·

培哚普利联合左卡尼汀对心力衰竭患者运动耐量的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨培哚普利联合左卡尼汀对心力衰竭患者运动耐量的影响。**方法** 选择2018年1月至2019年10月于广东省普宁市人民医院药学部进行治疗的心力衰竭患者96例,按照接受药物治疗不同分为2组,每组患者48例。对照组给予培哚普利治疗,观察组给予培哚普利联合左卡尼汀治疗,其余抗心力衰竭治疗措施完全相同。用药结束后3d,比较2组患者用药前后的疗效相关指标、心功能、氧化应激指标、炎症指标水平、6 min步行距离及心肺运动试验参数。采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用 χ^2 检验或者t检验。**结果** 用药结束后第3天,观察组左心室舒张末期内径、脑钠肽、平均动脉压、心率、血乳酸值及血尿酸均低于对照组,24 h尿量和组织血氧饱和度高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。观察组用药结束后第3天,超氧化物歧化酶和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶均高于对照组,丙二醛低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。2组患者用药结束后第3天,白介素-6和白介素-10水平低于用药前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。用药结束后第3天,观察组峰值代谢当量、峰值能量代谢当量占预计值百分比、峰值耗氧量占预计值的百分比、无氧阈代谢当量差异、峰值耗氧量及6 min步行实验距离均高于对照组,通气量/二氧化碳排出量低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。**结论** 培哚普利联合左卡尼汀在治疗心力衰竭患者疗效较好,可改善患者心功能、提高心力衰竭患者的运动耐量,推测其可能作用机制与氧化应激及炎症反应有关。

【关键词】 心力衰竭; 培哚普利; 左卡尼汀; 炎症反应; 氧化应激; 运动耐量**【中图分类号】** R541.61**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2021.05.072**Combination of perindopril and levocarnitine improves exercise tolerance in patients with heart failure**

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of perindopril combined with L-carnitine on exercise tolerance in patients with heart failure. **Methods** A total of 96 patients with heart failure admitted in our hospital from January 2018 to October 2019 were subjected in this study. They were divided into control group (perindopril) and observation group (perindopril and L-carnitine), with 48 cases in each group. In 3 d after the end of medication, the efficacy related indicators, including cardiac function, oxidative stress index, inflammatory index, and the results of 6-minute walking distance and cardiopulmonary exercise test were compared between two groups before and after treatment. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using χ^2 test or t test depending on date types. **Results** On the 3rd day after medication, the observation group had significantly lower left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, brain natriuretic peptide, mean arterial pressure, heart rate, blood lactate level and serum uric acid level, but higher urine 24-hour volume and tissue blood oxygen saturation when compared with the control group (all P<0.05). Higher levels of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase but lower malondialdehyde were seen in the observation group than the control group at 3 d after medication (all P<0.05). The levels of IL-6 and IL-10 were obviously decreased in both groups after treatment, and those in the observation group were remarkably lower than those in the control group (all P<0.05). On the 3rd day after treatment, the peak metabolic equivalent (MET_{peak}), peak metabolic equivalent percentage of predicted value ($MET_{peak\%pred}$), peak oxygen consumption percentage of predicted value ($VO_{2peak\%pred}$), and MET at the anaerobic threshold, VO_{2peak} , and 6-minute walking distance were significantly higher, while ventilation and carbon dioxide output were obviously lower in the observation group than the control group (all P<0.05). **Conclusion** Perindopril combined with L-carnitine has a good efficacy in the treatment of heart failure. It can improve heart function and exercise tolerance in the patients, which might be associated with oxidative stress and inflammation response.

【Key words】 heart failure; perindopril; levocarnitine; inflammation; oxidative stress; exercise tolerance**Corresponding author:** XU Han-Bo, E-mail: bolou7801@163.com

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心力衰竭通常是由于各种心血管疾病进展性发展而成的终末期疾病。随着心脑血管发病率的上升,心力衰竭的发病率也随之上升^[1,2]。心力衰竭患者除了表现为心脏的收缩或者舒张功能减退,还常常伴有活动耐量的下降。有研究发现,慢性心力衰竭患者一个明显的症状就是对运动的不耐受,易疲劳,但是改善心力衰竭患者的心输出量并不能很快提高其运动能力,这表明心力衰竭患者除了心功能的下降,也存在着运动功能降低^[3]。因此,对于慢性心力衰竭的治疗,除了积极抗心力衰竭治疗之外,还需要针对骨骼肌的功能障碍进行干预。但是,目前临幊上针对这部分患者主要是进行运动干预,比如有氧运动和抗阻力训练。尽管这在一定程度上提高了部分心力衰竭患者的运动耐力,但是有很多心力衰竭患者由于心功能较差并不能耐受。因此,寻求新的治疗方法对于心力衰竭患者具有重要意义。还有研究发现,心力衰竭患者常常伴随骨骼肌细胞的氧化应激和炎症反应^[4,5]。根据既往研究,能够干预心肌细胞氧化应激及炎症过程的药物主要为血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)类药物如培哚普利等,而且左旋肉碱已被证明可以改善心力衰竭患者的心功能,并且对心力衰竭动物的骨骼肌有保护作用^[6-9]。那么,这两种药物联合应用是否可以通过上述途径提高改善心力衰竭患者的骨骼肌功能障碍从而提高其运动耐量。基于此,本研究以心力衰竭患者作为研究对

象,探讨了培哚普利联合左卡尼汀在治疗心力衰竭患者中对运动耐量的影响。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2018年1月至2019年10月于广东省普宁市人民医院药学部进行治疗的96例心力衰竭患者的临床资料,按照接受药物治疗不同将患者分为2组,每组48例。纳入标准:(1)患者确诊为心力衰竭≥5个月;(2)患者及家属均了解本研究并自愿参与。排除标准:(1)其他器官衰竭;(2)认知功能、神经系统障碍;(3)恶性肿瘤;(4)合并急性心肌梗死;(5)参与研究前3个月接受过其他治疗;(6)纽约心脏协会分类IV级患者。2组患者在性别、年龄、身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、基础疾病、心功能情况及心力衰竭病程比较,差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05;表1)。本研究已获得医院伦理委员会审批许可,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

对照组接受培哚普利[施维雅(天津)制药有限公司,国药准字H20034053]治疗,每日起床后口服,2 mg/次,可根据患者实际情况增加至4 mg/次,持续治疗7 d。

观察组在对照组基础上给予左卡尼汀[SIGMATAU公司,意大利,国药准字H20130766]治疗,10~20 mg/kg,溶于5~10 ml注射用水中,2~3 min 1次静脉推注,每天1次,持续治疗7 d。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

(n=48)

Item	Control group	Observation group	t/X ²	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	55.54±10.25	55.29±9.73	0.123	0.903
Male[n(%)]	26(54.2)	27(56.3)	0.042	0.837
Body mass index(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.33±3.06	25.86±3.18	-0.832	0.407
Smoking[n(%)]	18(37.5)	19(39.6)	0.044	0.834
Basic diseases[n(%)]				
Hypertension	21(43.8)	20(41.7)	0.043	0.837
Diabetes mellitus	13(27.1)	15(31.3)	0.202	0.653
Coronary heart disease	22(45.8)	21(43.8)	0.042	0.837
Dilated cardiomyopathy	8(16.7)	9(18.8)	0.071	0.789
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	6(12.5)	5(10.4)	0.103	0.749
Course of heart failure[n(%)]				
5 months to 5 years	26(54.2)	27(56.3)	0.042	0.837
>5 years	22(45.8)	21(43.7)	0.042	0.837
Medication[n(%)]				
β-blockers	48(100.0)	48(100.0)	0.000	1.000
Calcium antagonists	5(10.4)	6(12.5)	0.103	0.749
NYHA[n(%)]				
Grade I	5(10.4)	6(12.5)	0.103	0.749
Grade II	17(35.4)	15(31.3)	0.188	0.655
Grade III	26(54.2)	27(56.2)	0.042	0.837

NYHA: New York Heart Association.

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 用药前、用药结束后第3天2组患者的心功能指标比较 采用超声心动仪对2组患者用药前后的左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)和左心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end diastolic dimension, LVEDD)指标进行检测与比较。并抽取静脉血检测血浆脑钠肽(B-type natriuretic peptide, BNP)水平、血乳酸值和血尿酸比较,记录并监测组织血氧饱和度(tissue blood oxygen saturation, StO₂)、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、心率(heart rate, HR)、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)及舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)。

1.3.2 用药前、用药结束后第3天2组患者的氧化应激指标比较 2组患者接受用药前后抽取空腹静脉血5ml,分离血清后使用黄嘌呤氧化酶法、酶联免疫吸附法和硫代巴比妥酸比色法进行血浆超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)和丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)指标进行检测与比较。

1.3.3 用药前、用药结束后第3天2组患者的炎症指标及心肺运动参数比较 2组患者接受用药前后抽取空腹静脉血5ml,经过离心处理后使用酶联免疫吸附法对2组患者的人巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(human macrophage migration inhibitory factor, MIF)、白介素-6(interleukin 6, IL-6)和白介素-10(interleukin 10, IL-10)指标进行检测与比较。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组t检验,用药前后比较采用配对t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者临床疗效比较

2组患者用药前、用药结束后第3天LVEF、SBP和DBP比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);2组患者用药结束后第3天LVEDD、BNP、MAP、HR、血乳酸值及血尿酸均低于用药前,24 h尿量及StO₂高于用药前,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);用药结束后第3天,观察组LVEDD、BNP、MAP、HR、血乳酸值和血尿酸均低于对照组,24 h尿量和StO₂高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表2)。

2.2 2组患者的氧化应激指标比较

2组患者用药结束后第3天SOD、GSH-Px均高于用药前,MDA低于用药前,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);观察组用药结束后第3天SOD、GSH-Px均高于对照组,MDA低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表3)。

2.3 2组患者的炎症指标比较

2组患者用药结束后第3天IL-6和IL-10水平低于用药前,观察组MIF水平低于用药前;且观察组MIF、IL-6和IL-10水平低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表4)。

表2 2组患者临床疗效指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of efficacy indexes between two groups

(n=48, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Item	Observation group		Control group	
	Before medication	3 d after the end of medication	Before medication	3 d after the end of medication
LVEF(%)	36.8±3.5	37.2±3.8	37.7±3.6	38.4±4.1
LVEDD(mm)	62.1±2.4	57.2±2.2 ^{*#}	62.4±2.8	60.5±2.7 [*]
BNP(ng/L)	1 502.7±333.8	1 056.4±348.9 ^{*#}	1 532.9±367.7	1 244.2±356.8 [*]
24 h urine output(ml)	926.5±126.4	2 506.8±315.7 ^{*#}	931.7±132.4	2 295.6±305.9 [*]
MAP(mmHg)	107.6±9.5	80.9±2.7 ^{*#}	108.1±9.2	97.5±3.1 [*]
StO ₂ (%)	70.6±1.5	73.9.1±1.7 ^{*#}	70.9±1.5	71.3±1.8 [*]
HR(beats/min)	99.6±4.5	71.5±4.4 ^{*#}	99.3±4.3	79.2±4.1 [*]
SBP(mmHg)	139.5±10.7	112.3±5.2	137.6±5.4	125.7±5.8
DBP(mmHg)	91.6±5.5	73.6±3.4	91.9±5.8	81.1±6.2
Blood lactate value(mmol/L)	2.7±0.6	0.8±0.2 ^{*#}	2.6±0.5	1.7±0.3 [*]
Serum uric acid(μmol/L)	532.6±61.5	361.4±47.6 ^{*#}	531.1±62.7	407.9±49.1 [*]

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDD: left ventricular end diastolic dimension; StO₂: blood oxygen saturation; MAP: mean arterial pressure.

Compared with before treatment, ^{*} $P<0.05$; compared with control group, [#] $P<0.05$. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

表3 2组患者治疗前后氧化应激指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of oxidative stress indexes between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	SOD ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	GSH-Px (U/mg)	MDA ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
Observation			
Before medication	68.5±8.9	92.0±10.6	6.3±1.2
3 d after the end of medication	91.6±9.1 ^{*#}	133.5±16.5 ^{*#}	3.8±0.9 ^{*#}
Control			
Before medication	69.6±9.1	91.9±10.8	6.6±1.1
3 d after the end of medication	78.3±7.9 [*]	106.5±11.4 [*]	5.9±0.8 [*]

SOD: superoxide dismutase; GSH-Px: glutathione peroxidase; MDA: malondialdehyde. Compared with before medication, $^*P<0.05$; compared with control group, $^{\#}P<0.05$.

表4 2组患者治疗前后血清MIF、IL-6和IL-10水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of serum MIF, IL-6 and IL-10 levels between two groups before and after treatment ($n=48$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	MIF ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	IL-6 (ng/L)	IL-10 (ng/L)
Observation			
Before medication	24.3±5.7	9.7±1.8	45.8±4.1
3 d after the end of medication	21.4±7.4 ^{*#}	7.4±0.6 ^{*#}	34.6±3.3 ^{*#}
Control			
Before medication	24.8±6.3	9.6±1.5	45.1±3.9
3 d after the end of medication	23.9±8.0	8.4±0.8 [*]	40.7±4.1 [*]

MIF: human macrophage migration inhibitory factor; IL-6: interleukin 6; IL-10: interleukin 10. Compared with before medication, $^*P<0.05$; compared with control group, $^{\#}P<0.05$.

表5 2组患者治疗前后心肺运动参数及6 min步行实验距离比较

Table 5 Comparison of cardiopulmonary parameters and 6-minute walking distance between two groups before and after medication ($n=48$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	MET _{peak} (mets)	MET _{peak} % pred(%)	AT MET (mets)	VO _{2peak} [ml/(min·kg)]	VO _{2peak} % pred(%)	VE/VCO ₂	6-minute walking test distance(m)
Observation							
Before medication	5.4±1.9	70.5±12.8	4.4±1.8	14.9±5.2	60.4±15.6	45.8±4.6	267.2±68.8
3 d after the end of medication	6.9±1.7 [*]	85.4±14.6 [*]	6.4±2.2 [*]	22.4±4.7 [*]	75.6±14.9 [*]	37.4±4.4 [*]	375.8±63.9 [*]
Control							
Before medication	5.5±1.7	70.4±13.9	4.5±1.3	14.7±4.2	59.8±14.7	45.4±4.2	268.4±69.4
3 d after the end of medication	6.2±1.5 ^{*#}	77.2±12.3 ^{*#}	5.4±1.4 ^{*#}	18.3±4.0 ^{*#}	68.8±14.0 ^{*#}	41.5±3.7 ^{*#}	322.7±67.6 ^{*#}

MET_{peak}: peak metabolic equivalent; MET_{peak}%pred: peak metabolic equivalent percentage of predicted value; AT: anaerobic threshold; VO_{2peak}%pred: peak oxygen consumption percentage of predicted value. Compared with before medication, $^*P<0.05$; compared with control group, $^{\#}P<0.05$.

2.4 2组患者心肺运动试验及6 min步行实验参数比较

2组患者用药结束后第3天心肺运动试验参数及6 min步行实验参数均较用药前显著改善($P<0.05$)。用药结束后第3天,观察组峰值代谢当量(peak metabolic equivalent, MET_{peak})、峰值代谢当量占预计值百分比(peak metabolic equivalent percentage of predicted value, MET_{peak}%pred)、峰值耗氧量占预计值百分比(peak oxygen consumption percentage of predicted value, VO_{2peak}%pred)、无氧阈(anaerobic threshold, AT)时MET差异、VO_{2peak}、VO_{2peak}%pred及6 min步行实验距离均高于对照组,通气量(ventilation, VE)与二氧化碳排出量(carbon dioxide output, VCO₂)比值,即VE/VCO₂低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表5)。

3 讨论

心力衰竭患者由于心功能下降,早期会表现出明显的疲乏感,随着心率的增加会逐渐出现呼吸困难和肺部湿啰音等症状,严重者可能会导致急性肺水肿、心源性休克及低氧血症等,尤其是运动耐量显著下降^[10,11]。在本研究中,治疗后2组患者之间心功能如LVEDD、BNP指标、StO₂、MAP、HR、血乳酸值、血尿酸及24 h尿量均较用药前及对照组用药后显著改善($P<0.05$),表明心力衰竭患者使用培哚普利联合左卡尼汀治疗对患者的心功能指标能够起到良好的改善作用。培哚普利对于血管紧张素Ⅱ具有良好的抑制作用,能通过减少心脏前后负荷的药效机制,缓解和改善患者的心功能^[12]。

本研究还发现,观察组患者采用培哚普利联合左卡尼汀治疗7 d后心肺运动试验参数显著改善,尤其是反映运动耐量的MET_{peak}、MET_{peak}% pred、VO_{2peak}% pred、AT时VO₂、AT时MET等指标均显著改善,而且6 min步行实验距离同样显示观察组较对照组显著改善($P<0.05$)。提示心力衰竭患者的运动耐量经过培哚普利联合左卡尼汀治疗后改善显著,且这种改变较心功能指标如LVEF及LVEDD改善更显著。这提示心力衰竭患者的运动耐量改善可能是独立于心功能改善之外的额外获益,即骨骼肌运动功能的改善。根据我们的超声心动图及心肺运动试验结果,提示心力衰竭患者不仅出现心脏泵血功能的下降,心输出量减少,最大耗氧量也呈现显著下降。因此心力衰竭患者心肺功能降低,运动耐力下降。

我们在研究中也发现,心力衰竭患者存在炎症指标如血清MIF、IL-6和IL-10水平和氧化应激指标SOD、SH-Px、MDA等指标的异常,但是经过左卡尼汀联合培哚普利治疗后,上述炎症指标和氧化应激指标也显著改善,因此我们推测左卡尼汀联合培哚普利治疗改善心力衰竭患者运动耐力可能是通过改善其体内的炎症的氧化应激水平实现,而且这是独立于心功能之外的获益。既往研究发现,ACEI类药物如培哚普利等确实可以减轻心力衰竭患者体内的炎症水平及氧化应激水平^[13]。而左卡尼汀能够通过对糖和脂肪酸的调节作用,促进糖和脂肪酸的氧化,降低患者的脂肪酸水平^[7,14]。对于血管内皮细胞具有良好的保护作用,能够有效增加冠状动脉的血流量,使心脏的血流供给增加,从而起到改善心功能的作用^[15]。

除此之外,左卡尼汀还可以改善骨骼肌细胞线粒体的能量代谢。氧化应激指标检测能够对患者的体内氧化和抗氧化的情况进行监测,评估患者的疾病情况和治疗效果,其中MDA指标能够通过脂质过氧化产物的水平间接对抗氧化能力进行评估,SOD和GSH-Px指标能够直接反映患者的抗氧化能力且可用于评估。当患者的体内氧化指标过高时,失去氧化平衡会促使心力衰竭的进展加重,并引发其他疾病^[16]。左卡尼汀具有促进长链脂肪在线粒体内膜转运速度的作用,能够显著提高心力衰竭患者的抗氧化功能,并减少脂质代谢物的堆积沉淀,进一步缓解患者的心肌细胞损伤,加强心肌的能量代谢等,能够有效降低患者的氧化应激指标,维护好氧化应激的平衡,减少由于氧化所带来的机体损伤,促进心脏功能的恢复^[17,18]。

MIF是淋巴细胞中提取的能抑制巨噬细胞从T

细胞激活区向外移动的、也激活附近的巨噬细胞使吞噬作用增强的一种物质。MIF的增高通常提示炎症活跃,反映体内炎症水平。IL-6和IL-10作为参与炎症反应的重要因子,反映患者的机体炎症水平和免疫能力。培哚普利联合左卡尼汀治疗能够有效改善患者的心功能、降低患者的氧化应激,有效缓解患者的病情进展,减少患者的机体损伤,降低患者的炎症反应,并生成心肌细胞的能量供应,使心脏的收缩和舒张力都得到提升,使心脏的输出量能够显著提升,促进机体各功能的正常运转,达到良好的治疗效果^[19,20]。我们的研究结果显示,经过治疗,心力衰竭患者的上述氧化应激和炎症指标均显著改善,因此,培哚普利联合左卡尼汀的作用机制是通过不同的途径如干预炎症、氧化应激及改善骨骼肌细胞线粒体代谢几个方面提高心力衰竭患者骨骼肌的运动耐量。至于心力衰竭患者心功能指标如LVEF未见显著提高,可能是由于观察时间尚短(我们仅观察10 d,包括治疗7 d及用药结束后3 d)的缘故。

综上,培哚普利联合左卡尼汀可通过干预氧化应激及炎症反应显著提高心力衰竭患者的运动耐量。本研究尚存在一些不足之处,比如样本量过小,观察随访时间较短,上述结果还需要更大样本量及更长期的随访进一步验证。

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