

丁苯酞联合阿托伐他汀治疗对急性脑梗死患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、NO 水平的影响

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摘要 目的:观察急性脑梗死患者接受丁苯酞联合阿托伐他汀治疗后血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)、NO 水平的变化。方法:选取急性脑梗死患者 112 例,按随机数字表法分为试验组和对照组,每组 56 例,对照组患者在常规治疗的基础上给予阿托伐他汀钙片治疗,试验组患者给予丁苯酞软胶囊和阿托伐他汀钙片治疗。比较 2 组疗效及用药后不良反应发生情况,并分别于用药治疗前和治疗 14 d 后采集肘静脉血,检测血液流变学指标和血清 SOD、GSH-Px、NO 水平。结果:试验组有效率为 92.86% (52/56),对照组为 78.57% (44/56),组间差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);治疗 14 d 后 2 组患者血浆黏度、全血高切黏度、全血低切黏度、红细胞压积、红细胞变形指数等血液流变学指标均明显改善,且试验组改善程度较对照组患者更为明显($P < 0.05$);治疗 14 d 后 2 组患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平均明显升高,NO 水平明显降低,且试验组上述指标的升高或降低程度较对照组患者更为明显($P < 0.05$);2 组患者均未出现药物相关不良反应。结论:丁苯酞联合阿托伐他汀治疗急性脑梗死患者的临床疗效显著,可有效改善患者血液流变学指标和氧化应激水平。

关键词 急性脑梗死; 丁苯酞; 阿托伐他汀; 血液流变学; 超氧化物歧化酶; 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶; NO

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Effect of Butylphthalide combined with Atorvastatin treatment on serum levels of SOD, GSH-Px, NO in patients with acute cerebral infarction JIANG Yong-ning*. Dandong City Center Hospital of Liaoning Province, Dandong 1108002, China

Abstract Objective: To observe the effect of butylphthalide combined with atorvastatin treatment on serum levels of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) and nitric oxide (NO) in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Methods: 112 patients with acute cerebral infarction admitted on the Department of Neurology of our hospital from April 2014 to August 2016 were selected and divided into experimental group and control group, each of 56 cases. Patients in control group received atorvastatin calcium tablets on the basis of conventional therapy, and those in experimental group received butylphthalide soft capsules combined with atorvastatin calcium tablets treatment. The efficacy was compared between the two groups, and the hemodynamics and serum levels of SOD, GSH-Px and NO before and after treatment were detected and compared between the two groups. The incidence of side effects was recorded in detail after the administration of the two groups. Results: The effective rate in the treatment group and control group was 92.86% (52/56) and 78.57% (44/56) respectively, with statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). As compared with those before treatment, the hemodynamics indexes such as plasma viscosity, whole blood high shear viscosity, whole blood low shear viscosity, hematocrit and erythrocyte deformation index in both groups were significantly improved, more significantly in experimental group than in control group ($P < 0.05$). As compared with those before treatment, the serum levels of SOD and GSH-Px in both groups were significantly increased, the serum levels of NO in both groups were significantly decreased, and those in experimental group increased or decreased more significantly than in control group, with statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). There was no drug-related adverse reaction after drug treatment in both groups. Conclusion: Butylphthalide combined with atorvastatin treatment for patients with acute cerebral infarction has significant clinical efficacy, and can effectively improve the patient's hemodynamics indexes and oxidative stress.

Key words Acute cerebral infarction; Butylphthalide; Atorvastatin; Hemodynamics; Superoxide dismutase; Glutathione peroxidase; Nitric oxide

急性脑梗死主要因脑组织缺血缺氧坏死导致局灶性神经功能缺损,其发生与血黏度升高、血栓形成、血管内皮损伤及氧化应激关系密切^[1]。丁苯酞

(Butylphthalide)是新型对抗脑缺血的药物,具有较好的临床效果,而阿托伐他汀(Atorvastatin)为降脂药,可有效抑制血小板聚集和血栓的形成^[2,3]。本研究观察丁苯酞软胶囊联合阿托伐他汀钙片治疗急性脑梗死患者的疗效,以及对患者血液流变学和血

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清超氧化物歧化酶(Superoxide dismutase, SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(Glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)、NO水平的影响。

资料与方法

一般资料 选取2014年4月~2016年8月在辽宁省丹东市中心医院神经内科住院治疗的急性脑梗死患者,纳入标准:①符合全国第四届脑血管病会议制订的诊断标准^[4];②初次发病,发病至治疗时间 ≤ 72 h;③年龄 ≤ 75 岁。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会审批,并详细向患者及其家属讲解本研究相关事项,获得其书面知情同意。排除标准:①患脑出血、心源性栓塞、恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病及严重肝、肾功能不全;②既往有脑卒中病史、房颤病史、糖尿病史;③美国国立卫生院神经功能缺损评分(NIHSS)^[5] > 30 分;④出现病情恶化或严重不良反应终止治疗或患者自行要求退出本试验。共纳入急性脑梗死患者112例,按随机数字表法分为试验组和对照组,每组56例,两组患者在性别、年龄、NIHSS评分、发病至治疗时间及高血压、高血糖、高血脂等基线资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

方法 2组患者均给予常规基础治疗,包括改善微循环、控制脑水肿、降压、降血脂、调整血糖、营养脑细胞、维持水电解质酸碱平衡,并根据病情给予护胃、抗感染等治疗。对照组患者在上述常规治疗的基础上给予阿托伐他汀钙片(立普妥,国药准字J20130129, Pfizer Pharmaceuticals LLC)治疗,20 mg, 1次/d,口服。试验组患者则在常规治疗的基础上给予丁苯酞软胶囊(国药准字H2005029,石药集团恩必普药业有限公司)和阿托伐他汀钙片治疗,其中丁苯酞软胶囊0.2 g, 3次/d,口服,阿托伐他汀钙片用法用量与对照组患者一致。2组患者均用药治

疗14 d。

疗效^[6] 依据患者治疗前、治疗14 d后神经功能缺损情况评价治疗效果,基本痊愈:临床症状、体征消失或基本消失,生活、工作能力恢复正常,NIHSS评分减少90%~100%;显著进步:临床症状、体征明显好转,NIHSS评分减少46%~89%;进步:临床症状、体征有所好转,NIHSS评分减少18%~45%;无变化:临床症状、体征均无改善,NIHSS评分减少0~17%,甚至增加。总有效率=(基本痊愈例数+显著进步例数+进步例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

血液动力学指标 分别于治疗前和治疗14 d后清晨采集空腹肘静脉血3~5 mL,采用锥/板式测量方法检测血浆黏度、全血高切黏度、全血低切黏度、红细胞压积、红细胞变形指数等血液动力学指标。

血清指标测定 分别于治疗前和治疗14 d后清晨采集空腹肘静脉血3~5 mL,离心(2 000 r/min)30 min,留取上层血清,置于-40℃冰箱中保存,1周内测定。采用南京建成生物工程研究所提供的SOD、GSH-Px和NO试剂盒,SOD活力采用邻苯三酚自氧化抑氧法测定,GSH-Px活力采用二硫代二硝基苯甲酸比色法测定,NO含量采用硝酸还原酶法测定,按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

用药安全性 详细记录患者用药治疗期间不良反应发生情况。

统计学处理 采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件。计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较应用 t 检验;计数资料用百分数(%)表示,组间比较应用 χ^2 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

疗效 试验组患者治疗总有效率明显高于对照组患者($P < 0.05$),见表1,2。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

组别	例	性别[例(%)]		年龄(岁)	NIHSS评分(分)	发病至治疗时间(h)	高血压[例(%)]	高血糖[例(%)]	高血脂[例(%)]
		男	女						
试验组	56	31(55.4)	25(44.6)	60.5 $\pm$ 11.7	7.7 $\pm$ 2.7	4.3 $\pm$ 0.7	31(55.4)	14(25.0)	14(25.0)
对照组	56	33(58.9)	23(41.1)	61.6 $\pm$ 11.9	7.7 $\pm$ 2.7	4.4 $\pm$ 0.7	34(60.7)	15(26.8)	12(21.4)

表2 2组患者疗效比较

组别	例	基本痊愈	显著进步	进步	无变化	总有效
试验组	56	21(37.5)	23(41.1)	8(14.3)	4(7.1)	52(92.9)*
对照组	56	14(25.0)	20(35.7)	10(17.9)	12(21.4)	44(78.6)

注:与对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$

血液动力学变化 治疗前,2 组患者血液动力学各指标比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);治疗 14 d 后 2 组患者血浆黏度、全血高切黏度、全血低切黏度、红细胞压积均明显降低,红细胞变形指

数均明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$);治疗 14 d 后,试验组患者血浆黏度、全血高切黏度、全血低切黏度、红细胞压积均明显低于对照组患者,红细胞变形指数明显高于对照组患者($P < 0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 2 组患者血液动力学指标比较

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	血浆黏度 (mPa·s)	全血高切黏度 (mPa·s)	全血低切黏度 (mPa·s)	红细胞压积 (%)	红细胞变形指数
试验组	56					
治疗前		1.9 ± 0.4	5.7 ± 1.2	12.7 ± 2.5	0.5 ± 0.1	0.6 ± 0.1
治疗后		1.6 ± 0.3 ^{#*}	4.7 ± 1.0 ^{#*}	9.9 ± 2.4 ^{#*}	0.4 ± 0.1 ^{#*}	0.8 ± 0.1 ^{#*}
对照组	56					
治疗前		1.9 ± 0.4	5.7 ± 1.2	13.0 ± 2.5	0.6 ± 0.1	0.6 ± 0.1
治疗后		1.7 ± 0.3 [#]	5.1 ± 1.1 [#]	11.0 ± 2.5 [#]	0.4 ± 0.1 [#]	0.7 ± 0.1 [#]

注:与本组治疗前比较,[#] $P < 0.05$;与对照组治疗后比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$

血清 SOD、GSH-Px、NO 水平变化 治疗前,2 组患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、NO 水平比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);治疗 14 d 后 2 组患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平均明显升高,NO 水平明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$);治疗 14 d 后,试验组患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平明显高于对照组患者,NO 水平明显低于对照组患者(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 2 组患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、NO 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	SOD (U/mL)	GSH-Px (U)	NO (U/mL)
试验组	56			
治疗前		82.5 ± 9.9	86.9 ± 11.5	65.0 ± 7.4
治疗后		120.4 ± 11.4 ^{#*}	122.7 ± 14.0 ^{#*}	36.7 ± 4.7 ^{#*}
对照组	56			
治疗前		82.4 ± 9.9	87.2 ± 11.7	65.1 ± 7.5
治疗后		98.6 ± 10.2 [#]	110.5 ± 13.6 [#]	53.6 ± 6.4 [#]

注:与本组治疗前比较,[#] $P < 0.05$;与对照组治疗后比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$

不良反应 2 组患者用药治疗后均未出现药物相关不良反应,患者肌酐、尿素氮、ALT、AST 等肝肾功能指标未见异常变化。

讨论

目前,临床对于急性脑梗死患者的主要治疗方案为改善大脑血液循环,抗血小板凝聚,同时根据临床症状进行降压、降脂、降血糖等治疗,从而改善症状,但尚有较多的患者不能从上述治疗中获益^[7]。丁苯酞软胶囊是一类新型的对抗脑缺血药物,具有重构缺血区微循环的药理作用,可使缺血区灌注明显增加,促进缺血、缺氧神经细胞功能的恢复,对急性脑梗死患者具有较好的疗效。已有较多研究表明

阿托伐他汀具有调脂之外的多效性作用,如抗氧化应激、抗炎、抑制血小板聚集、抗血栓形成、改善内皮功能、稳定斑块等,具有一定抗脑缺血作用^[8]。本研究提示丁苯酞软胶囊联合阿托伐他汀钙片可明显改善急性脑梗死患者的血液高黏状态,进而提高血流量及速度,促进脑部血液循环,其机制可能是通过降低血脂水平、降低血管阻力、抑制血小板聚集、防止血栓形成、促进受损血管内皮的修复、改善动脉弹性及改善脑循环等作用,且丁苯酞软胶囊和阿托伐他汀钙片联用具有协同效果,对急性脑梗死患者的脑循环动力学状况具有显著的改善作用。

急性脑梗死期间,脑部血液供应障碍,脑组织缺血缺氧,可产生大量的自由基,引起脂质过氧化、蛋白质出现交联和变性,还可引起 RNA 与 DNA 断裂与交联、核酸变性,最终造成机体细胞器和细胞膜受损,造成脑组织损伤^[9,10]。SOD 是体内降解、清除自由基的天然抗氧化酶,可清除过多的有害的自由基,防御活性氧自由基对脑细胞损伤^[11]。GSH-Px 是清除体内自由基、组织脂质发生过氧化的重要抗氧化酶,可缓解自由基对组织细胞膜结构和功能的损害^[12]。而 NO 是一种具有神经毒性的自由基,可与超氧化自由基作用形成过氧化亚硝酸盐或者氧化产生亚硝酸阴离子,参与脂质过氧化损伤^[13]。急性脑梗死时诱导型 NO 合酶(iNOS)被激活,催化合成过量的 NO,进而产生严重的细胞毒性作用,造成神经元死亡和脑组织损伤^[14]。本研究显示,治疗 14 d 后 2 组患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平均较治疗前明显升高,血清 NO 水平则明显降低,且试验组患者上述指标升高或降低较对照组患者更为明显,表明丁苯酞软胶囊和阿托伐他汀钙片可更好地提高患者血清

SOD、GSH-Px 等抗氧化酶活性,进而增强自由基清除能力,积极清除过剩的自由基,减轻脑缺血损伤,发挥神经血管保护作用。

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