

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.36.018

缬沙坦对高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者 Scr 和 GFR 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨缬沙坦治疗高血压并肾小球肾炎临床疗效及对 Scr(血清肌酐)、GFR(肾小球滤过率)水平变化的影响及临床意义。**方法:**选取我院收治的 126 例高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者为研究对象,随机分成 A、B 两组,各 63 例。A 组给予低剂量(80 mg/d)缬沙坦,B 组给予高剂量(160 mg/d)缬沙坦。记录两组患者治疗前后 SBP,Scr,GFR 等临床指标变化情况及不良反应。**结果:**治疗前两组各项指标对比无明显差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,A,B 两组 SBP 均较治疗前显著下降($P<0.05$);A 组 Scr 呈升高趋势($P<0.05$),B 组 Scr 呈轻微下降趋势($P>0.05$);A 组、B 组 GFR 变化不明显($P>0.05$)。A 组不良反应率为 4.76%,B 组为 9.52%,差异不显著($P>0.05$)。**结论:**对高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者给予高剂量缬沙坦,降压效果及耐受性好,毒副作用低,患者血清肌酐及肾小球滤过率水平无明显变化,值得临床推广。

关键词:缬沙坦;高血压;肾小球肾炎;Scr;GFR

中图分类号:R544.1;R692 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)36-7070-03

Effect of Valsartan on the Level of Scr and GFR in Patients of High Blood Pressure with Glomerular Nephritis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical curative effect of valsartan in patients of high blood pressure with glomerular nephritis and its effects on the level change of Scr and GFR. **Methods:** 126 cases of hypertension with glomerulonephritis in our hospital were selected as the research objects, which were randomly divided into A, B groups with number table method, each group with 63 cases, under valsartan therapy, in which group A was given low doses (80mg/d) and group B was given high doses (160mg/d). The change of the two groups before and after treatment of patients with various clinical indicators was recorded, and the adverse reaction was observed. **Results:** Before the treatment, no difference between the two groups of indicators before treatment ($P>0.05$). After treatment of valsartan, SBP in the control group and observation group significantly decreased than before treatment ($P<0.05$). Scr in group A showed an increase trend ($P<0.05$), while in group B, Scr slightly declined ($P>0.05$). No significant change of GFR was detected in group A and group B ($P>0.05$). Adverse reaction rate of group A was 4.76%, while it was 9.52% in group B, without significant difference between them ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** High dose of valsartan in patients with hypertension combined glomerulonephritis has antihypertensive effect and good tolerance, low toxic and side effect, and the patients' serum creatinine and glomerular rate has no obvious change after drug, so it is worthy of clinical popularization and application to alleviate the illness.

Key words: Valsartan; High blood pressure; Glomerulonephritis; Scr; GFR

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R544.1; R692 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2014)36-7070-03

前言

缬沙坦是一种口服有活性的强力特异性血管紧张素(Ang II)受体拮抗剂^[1],其对糖尿病肾病的功效得到诸多临床研究证实^[2],但当前国内外就该药剂对高血压合并肾病的疗效及其对血清肌酐水平、肾小球滤过率水平等方面影响的报告较少^[3]。对此,本研究选取 126 例高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者为研究对象,分别给予高、低剂量缬沙坦胶囊进行治疗,探讨缬沙坦对 Scr、GFR 水平的影响,临床效果及不良反应,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院于 2013 年 2 月-2013 年 12 月收治的 126 例高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者为研究对象,均通过镜检、尿常规、尿细菌检查及尿细胞计数检查,显示其 24 小时尿蛋白定量超过每日 0.5 g,符合肾小球肾炎相关诊断标准^[4];同时血压检测结果显示 SBP $\geq$ 160 mmHg 且 DBP $\geq$ 95 mmHg,确诊为高血压合并肾小球肾炎^[5]。排除合并糖尿病者,排除治疗前 28d 使用免疫

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金重点项目(30330710)

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(收稿日期:2014-07-03 接受日期:2014-07-30)

抑制剂或皮质激素患者,排除相关药物过敏者。将本次受试的126例患者随机分成A、B两组,每组各63例。其中男73例,女53例;中位年龄(35.3±6.7)岁;两组患者在一般资料对比上差异不显著($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

本次受试患者均使用常规药物控制病情,如钙通道阻滞药、利尿剂(呋塞米)、 β -受体阻滞剂(卡维地洛)、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)等,同时给予饮食控制、作息调整等辅助干预措施。A、B两组均在上述常规给药基础上采用缬沙坦胶囊疗法:(生产企业:北京诺华制药有限公司,规格:80 mg,7粒/板/盒,批准文号:国药准字H20040217),其中A组给药80 mg/d(低剂量),B组给药160 mg/d(高剂量);皆于早晨空腹口服用药,持续4周;降压标准:SBP $\leq$ 130 mmHg且DBP $\leq$ 80 mmHg,随时关注患者降压效果。

1.3 观察指标

观察对比两组患者治疗前后血压(SBP/DBP)、24 h尿蛋

白、血清肌酐(Scr)、肾小球滤过率(CFR)及血清钾水平等临床指标变化情况,记录其治疗后不良反应发生率。

1.4 统计学方法

采取统计学软件SPSS18.0处理数据,计量资料($\bar{x} \pm s$)行t检验,计数资料(%)行卡方值检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为对比差异显著,有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 治疗前后各项指标变化情况

治疗前,两组各项指标对比无明显差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组血压均较治疗前显著下降,获得满意降压效果($P<0.05$);A组治疗后血清肌酐水平较治疗前明显升高($P<0.05$),B组治疗前后对比无差异($P>0.05$)。

治疗后,两组肾小球滤过率水平及血清钾水平、血收缩压和舒张压水平对比差异不明显,无统计学意义,而治疗后,两组尿蛋白及血清肌酐比较,差异有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 治疗前后各项指标变化情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 The indicators of patients before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	Case	Treatment	Blood pressure (mmHg)		Urine protein (g)	Scr (μmol/L)	CFR (mL/min)	Serum K+ (nmol/L)
			SBP	DBP				
A	63	Before	160± 11	92± 10	2.9± 0.9	143± 33	69± 28	4.2± 0.1
		After	122± 12	73± 10	1.7± 0.4	165± 24	65± 27	4.3± 0.4
		t,P	18.53,<0.05	10.66,<0.05	9.67,<0.05	4.28,<0.05	0.82,>0.05	1.93,>0.05
B	63	Before	161± 11	93± 10	2.7± 0.9	146± 33	70± 27	4.2± 0.1
		After	119± 12	74± 10	0.8± 0.3	144± 25	71± 24	4.3± 0.4
		t,P	20.48,<0.05	10.66,<0.05	15.89,<0.05	0.38,>0.05	0.22,>0.05	1.93,>0.05
	t(A,B),P	1.403,>0.05	0.56,>0.05	14.29,<0.05	4.81,<0.05	1.32,>0.05	0.00,>0.05	

2.2 治疗后不良反应发生情况对比分析

A组治疗后仅2例患者出现不良反应(头晕1例,咳嗽1例),发生率为4.76%,B组治疗后4例出现不良反应(头痛、

上呼吸道感染、腹泻及血压反跳各1例),发生率为9.52%,两组对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表2。

表2 治疗后不良反应发生情况(n)
Table 2 Situation analysis of adverse reactions after treatment(n)

Group	n	Dizzy	Headache	Upper respiratory tract infection	Cough	Diarrhea	Blood pressure	Rate(%)
A	42	1	0	0	1	0	0	2(4.76)
B	42	0	1	1	0	1	1	4(9.52)
X ²	-	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.72
P	-	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

3 讨论

根据已有的临床研究报告显示^[69],于治疗中阻隔肾素血管紧张素系统是当前改善肾小球肾病患者病情持续恶化的关键。缬沙坦作为活性强力特异性血管紧张素II受体拮抗剂,具有调控尿蛋白水平效果,利于患者增强肾功能稳定性^[10],以减缓病情发展速度,争取宝贵治疗时间。

本次研究为探究缬沙坦胶囊对高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者用药后肾功能影响及病情改善状况,给予126例患者不同剂

量的缬沙坦,发现缬沙坦胶囊对降低24 h尿蛋白作用显著,低剂量(A组)和高剂量(B组)用药后尿蛋白水平逐渐稳定,虽A组因使用剂量偏低致使其检验结果仍稍高于标准范围,但较治疗前仍明显改善,说明患者肾功能逐渐恢复,病情控制较为理想。Ding SY等人研究发现^[11],慢性肾小球肾炎患者肾功能的缺损,会逐渐导致尿蛋白、三酰甘油等物质的滤过及代谢物的排放受到损伤,其引发继发性高血压几率较正常人高3倍以上。Biggi A等人研究发现^[12],高血压是慢性肾小球肾炎的独立危险因素,且其肾存活率与血管血压稳定程度有着直接的相关

性。因此,给予必要的血压干预措施是必须的。Tang L 等人研究发现^[3],缬沙坦胶囊具有较强的耐受性,可同时与多种抗高血压药物联用,且疗效显著。本次研究的两组患者在服药后,其血压得到良好控制,舒张压及收缩压均逐渐回落至标准血压状态,不同剂量降压效果无明显差异。结果说明,患者在服药时无需刻意加大剂量,可按照该药物基本剂量给药,利于降低药物毒副作用及依赖性。此外,仍有研究证实缬沙坦在降压同时对血流动力学影响小,药效持久性可达服药后 24 h 以上,能减少给药频率,提高治疗效果^[14]。这一结论与 Zufarova ShA 等^[15]研究结论基本一致。

我们发现小剂量缬沙坦用药后血清肌酐检查水平为 $(165 \pm 59) \mu\text{mol/L}$,较治疗前 $(143 \pm 56) \mu\text{mol/L}$ 明显提高,而大剂量使用组治疗前后血肌酐水平几乎无变化,这一研究结果说明高剂量给药的 B 组肾功能损伤程度轻于低剂量给药的 A 组患者,这可能与缬沙坦胶囊阻滞血管紧张素 II 1 型受体(AT1)效果显著有关^[16],可起到改善肾功能、保护肾脏的目的,因该药物服药剂量与其疗效呈正相关性,故使用剂量大的 B 组血肌酐水平低于小剂量 A 组。此外,两组患者血清钾水平治疗前后均无明显改变,且治疗后不良反应发生率对比无统计学意义,皆可证实缬沙坦毒副作用低,增加其用药剂量后对患者生命健康无明显损害,安全性高,耐受性强,对患者预后质量的提升具有积极意义^[17-19]。

缬沙坦胶囊虽仅需每日一次口服,但患者忌用药时突然中止,应逐渐减少给药剂量,以免造成高血压 " 反跳 " 引发严重的高血压危象^[20],对患者生命健康不利。

综上所述,对高血压合并肾小球肾炎患者口服高剂量缬沙坦胶囊,可有效缓解其病情,降低蛋白尿,而血清肌酐及肾小球滤过率水平无明显影响,该药物毒副作用低且降压效果理想,服用时应避免突然停药,以免造成的高血压 " 反跳 " 等不良反应。

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