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二甲双胍片联合糖脉康颗粒对 2 型糖尿病患者血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、APN 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的:研究二甲双胍片联合糖脉康颗粒对 2 型糖尿病患者血清白介素 -6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 - α (TNF- α)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、脂联素(APN)水平的影响。**方法:**选择 2013 年 2 月至 2016 年 10 月在我院接受治疗的 2 型糖尿病患者 130 例,按照给药方法不同分为对照组和观察组,对照组采用二甲双胍片治疗,观察组以对照组为基础联合糖脉康治疗。治疗 8 周后,对比两组患者治疗前后血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、APN、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C),空腹血糖(FBC)、餐后 2 小时血糖(2hPBG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、胰岛抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、胰岛 β 细胞分泌功能指数(HOMA-IS)和胰岛素敏感指数(ISI)的变化。**结果:**治疗后,两组患者血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、TC、TG、LDL-C、FBC、2hPBG、HbA1c、HOMA-IR 均较治疗前均明显降低,而血清 APN、HDL-C、HOMA-IS、ISI 均明显增高($P < 0.05$);与对照组相比,观察组患者血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP、TC、TG、LDL-C、FBC、2hPBG、HbA1c、HOMA-IR 水平均较低($P < 0.05$),血清 APN、HDL-C、HOMA-IS、ISI 水平较高($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**二甲双胍片联合糖脉康治疗 2 型糖尿病患者可有效稳定其血脂血糖,改善胰岛功能,可能与其降低血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP 水平,增加血清 APN 水平有关。

关键词:二甲双胍片;糖脉康颗粒;2 型糖尿病;炎性因子;脂联素**中图分类号:**R587.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)30-5883-04

Effects on Metformin Combined with Tangmaikang Particles on the Serum IL-6, TNF- α , CRP and APN Levels of Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effects of metformin combined with Tangmaikang particles on the serum IL-6, TNF- α , CRP, APN levels of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Methods:** 130 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who were treated from February 2013 to October 2016 in our hospital were selected and divided into the control group and the observation group according to the dosing method. The control group was treated with metformin, while the observation group was treated with metformin combined with Tangmaikang particles. At 8 weeks after treatment, the changes of serum IL-6, TNF- α , CRP, APN, total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL - C), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL - C), fasting blood sugar (FBC), postprandial 2 hours blood glucose (2 HPBG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), index of insulin resistance (HOMA IR), islet beta cells secrete a function index (HOMA - IS) and insulin sensitive index (ISI) were compared between two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the serum IL- 6, TNF- α , CRP levels, TC, TG, LDL-C, FBC, 2 HPBC, HbA1c, HOMA-IR of both groups of patients were significantly lower, the serum APN level, HDL-C, HOMA-IS, ISI were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, the serum IL-6, TNF- α , CRP level, TC, TG, LDL-C, FBC, 2 hPBC, HbA1c, HOMA-IR of observation group were lower, the serum APN level, HDL-C, HOMA-IS, the ISI were higher ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Metformin combined Tangmaikang particles in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus, which can effectively stabilize its lipid blood sugar, improve insulin function, which reduces the serum levels of IL - 6, TNF- α and CRP levels, increase the serum APN level.

Key words: Metformin; Tangmaikang particles; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Inflammatory factor; APN**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R587.1 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)30-5883-04

前言

糖尿病为临床常见代谢类疾病,病发率较高,主要症状则为慢性高血糖^[1]。临幊上普遍分为两种,1 型糖尿病与 2 型糖尿

病。2 型糖尿病主要病理机制机为胰岛素分泌不足或胰岛素抵抗,而慢性炎症可促进 2 型糖尿病的发展^[2]。因此,在其治疗过程中不仅要有效控制器血糖,还应改善患者的炎性因子。二甲双胍为治疗 2 型糖尿病的常用药物,其疗效也获得临床认可,

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但单纯使用不利于控制血糖,且改善炎性因子的效果并不理想^[3]。糖脉康颗粒具有益气固肾、养阴清热之用,而2型糖尿病在中医病机为病阴性燥热,且有学者研究证实糖脉康颗粒在有效稳定患者血脂血糖同时可改善患者的炎性因子^[4],但将二甲双胍联合糖脉康颗粒治疗2型糖尿病的报道罕见。本研究选取65例2型糖尿病患者给予二甲双胍联合糖脉康颗粒治疗,观察治疗后其血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、APN水平的变化,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2013年2月至2016年10月在我院接受治疗的2型糖尿病患者患者130例,纳入标准:(1)病情符合2型糖尿病诊断标准^[5];(2)患者对本次研究知情且同意。排除标准:(1)本治疗前3个月内进行降糖治疗;(2)伴有严重心肝肾功能不全;(3)具有精神障碍者;(4)处于妊娠期或哺乳期。将入选患者按照给药不同分为对照组和观察组,对照组65例,男41例,女24例;年龄36~69岁,平均年龄(53.32±6.75)岁;病程0.5~17年,平均病程(10.46±2.64)年。观察组65例,男39例,女26例;年龄35~68岁,平均年龄(54.94±6.31)岁;病程1~17年,平均病程(10.22±2.35)年。两组患者一般资料具有可比性。

1.2 方法

给予所有患者宣教糖尿病健康教育,病嘱咐合理饮食以及运动。对照组在此基础上随餐口服二甲双胍片(浙江丰安生物

制药有限公司,0.25 g*48片,20130124),1次2片,1天3次;观察组以对照组为基础,联合使用糖脉康颗粒(北京麦迪海药业有限责任公司,5 g*10袋,20121108),1次5g,1天3次,两组均持续治疗8周。

1.3 观察指标

于治疗前后比较两组患者血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、APN水平,血脂(TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C)、FBC、2hPBG、HbA1c、HOMA-IR、HOMA-IS、ISI。在治疗前后抽取所有患者清晨空腹静脉血5 mL,经离心处理后,取血清置于-30℃环境中待检。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、APN水平;使用血脂仪检测血脂水平;采用全自动生化分析仪检测FBC、2hPBG、HbA1c含量;计算HOMA-IR、HOMA-IS、ISI。

1.4 统计学分析

选择SPSS18.0进行数据统计,本研究数据计量资料表示为均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$),采用t检验对比,当P<0.05时表示其差异在统计学上具有意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、APN水平的变化比较

治疗前,两组患者血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、APN水平比较差异无统计学探讨(P>0.05);治疗后,疗效患者血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP水平较治疗前明显降低,而APN水平明显增高(P<0.05);与对照组相比,观察组患者血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP水平较低,而APN水平较高(P<0.05)。详见表1。

表1 两组治疗前后血清IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、APN水平的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the serum IL-6, CRP, TNF-α and APN levels between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	IL-6(ng/L)	TNF-α(ng/L)	CRP(mg/L)	APN(mg/L)
Control group	65	Before treatment	13.03±1.54	8.52±0.93	4.06±0.53	6.12±0.94
		After treatment	10.32±1.21 ^a	6.42±0.77 ^a	2.95±0.35 ^a	8.37±0.13 ^a
Observe group	65	Before treatment	12.97±1.46	8.63±0.89	4.05±0.49	6.07±0.87
		After treatment	7.32±0.85 ^{ab}	4.32±0.51 ^{ab}	1.29±0.21 ^{ab}	10.54±1.42 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment,^aP<0.05; Compared with the control group,^{ab}P<0.05.

2.2 两组治疗前后血脂水平比较

治疗前,两组血脂水平比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);治疗后,两组患者血脂水平均得到明显改善(P<0.05);与对照组相

比,观察组TC、TG、LDL-C水平明显较低,HDL-C水平较高(P<0.05)。详见表2。

表2 两组治疗前后血脂水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, mmol/L)

Table 2 Comparison of the blood lipid levels between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$, mmol/L)

Groups	n	Time	TC	TG	LDL-C	HDL-C
Control group	65	Before treatment	5.32±0.64	2.33±0.26	2.92±0.30	1.17±0.20
		After treatment	4.58±0.53 ^a	1.42±0.17 ^a	2.16±0.27 ^a	1.34±0.15 ^a
Observe group	65	Before treatment	5.35±0.72	2.36±0.32	2.81±0.32	1.16±0.16
		After treatment	4.11±0.43 ^{ab}	1.25±0.16 ^{ab}	1.86±0.27 ^{ab}	1.52±0.18 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment,^aP<0.05; Compared with the control group,^{ab}P<0.05.

2.3 两组治疗前后FBC、2hPBC、HbA1c水平的比较

治疗前,两组患者FBC、2hPBC、HbA1c水平比较差异无统

计学意义(P>0.05);治疗后,两组患者FBC、2hPBC、HbA1c水平均较治疗前明显降低(P<0.05);与对照组相比,观察组患者

FBC、2hPBC、HbAlc 均较低($P<0.05$), 详见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后 FBC、2hPBC、HbAlc 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of the FBC, 2hPBC and HbAlc between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	FBC(mmol/L)	2 h PBC(mmol/L)	HbAlc(%)
Control group	65	Before treatment	9.75± 0.14	13.34± 1.65	9.52± 0.12
		After treatment	6.68± 0.73 ^a	9.18± 1.12 ^a	7.86± 0.85 ^a
Observe group	65	Before treatment	9.69± 0.18	13.27± 1.43	9.59± 0.16
		After treatment	5.76± 0.65 ^{ab}	8.04± 0.91 ^{ab}	6.47± 0.78 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组治疗前后 HOMA-IR、HOMA-IS、ISI 比较

治疗前, 两组患者 HOMA-IR、HOMA-IS、ISI 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 治疗后, 患者 HOMA-IR 有所下降,

HOMA-IS、ISI 则有所提高($P<0.05$); 与对照组相比, 观察组患者 HOMA-IR 较低, HOMA-IS、ISI 较高($P<0.05$)。详见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后 HOMA-IR、HOMA-IS、ISI 水平的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 4 Comparison of HOMA-IR, HOMA-IS and ISI between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	HOMA-IR(mmol/L)	HOMA-IS(mmol/L)	ISI(%)
Control group	65	Before treatment	4.78± 0.58	45.86± 0.57	-4.52± 0.47
		After treatment	2.81± 0.33 ^a	50.54± 0.63 ^a	-4.08± 0.54 ^a
Observe group	65	Before treatment	4.81± 0.52	45.75± 0.49	-4.48± 0.46
		After treatment	1.96± 0.26 ^{ab}	57.27± 0.71 ^{ab}	-3.46± 0.41 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

2型糖尿病主要病理机制为胰岛素分泌缺乏与胰岛抵抗, 主要表现为空腹和餐后血糖过高, 血糖大幅度的波动也是糖尿病患者的另一重要指标, 同时可致胰岛功能受损^[6]。近年来有不少学者经研究发现, 炎性因子与糖尿病的发展具有密切的关系^[7]。IL-6 为机体中一种具有多种生活活性的刺激因子, 直接参与糖尿病生理过程; 同时可与内分泌激素等组织组成一个重要的网络系统, 可调节胰岛 β 细胞的分化、生长以及分泌功^[8,9]。TNF- α 可反应机体病理生理过程以及炎症, 直接参与免疫过程, 当呈高水平时提示出现病例损伤, 低水平则形成免疫调节^[10]。CRP 在机体出现慢性炎症时水平显著升高, 是临床用于判断炎症的标志性指标^[11]。APN 为胰岛素增敏性激素, 可促进葡萄糖、改善胰岛素敏感性等作用, 其水平高低与糖尿病病情呈负相关^[12,13]。从本结果中发现, 糖尿病患者血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP 水平均较高, 血清 APN 较低。由此可见, 在治疗 2 型糖尿病中, 不仅要稳定患者血糖, 同时改善炎性因子水平也极为重要。

二甲双胍片为临床常用的降血糖药物, 可提高外周葡萄糖的利用度^[14,15]。相关研究显示, 二甲双胍片在改善血糖方面具有显著效果^[16,17]。本结果发现, 在使用二甲双胍片治疗后, 患者血脂血糖均有显著改善。但是对炎性因子有影响并没有统一的结论, 有学者研究称, 糖尿病患者在服用二甲双胍片治疗后, 其血清炎性因子水平并没有显著变化^[18]; 另有学者通过研究则表明, 二甲双胍片可显著影响炎性因子的水平^[19]。而通过本研究

结果发现, 患者在服用二甲双胍片后, 血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP 水平均显著降低, 血清 APN 则显著增高, 但离理想范围仍有较大的距离。因此为加强治疗效果, 本研究引入中西结合治疗。

2型糖尿病属中医“消渴”范畴, 因经久不治, 致阴损气耗, 从而导致血流受阻, 脉络瘀阻^[20,21]。糖脉康颗粒为纯中药炼制, 内含黄芪、芍药、丹参、地黄等多味中药, 具有活血化瘀、益气固肾、滋阴清热等疗效^[22]。现代药理研究显示, 糖脉康颗粒可缓解胰岛素抵抗, 降低其血脂血糖, 对炎性因子具有改善作用^[23]。本研究中, 患者在中西联合治疗后 HOMA-IR、HOMA-IS、ISI 均显著改善, 提示糖脉康颗粒联合二甲双胍片有助于患者胰岛功能的缓解, 在稳定糖尿病患者血脂血糖上有积极的意义^[24]。有研究显示糖脉康颗粒在提高糖尿病患者血清 APN 水平有显著作用。本研究结果显示: 与使用二甲双胍片治疗相比, 联合治疗后患者血清 APN 水平升高显著, 且血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP 水平明显降低。经临床发现二甲双胍片部分患者会出现肠胃不适、肌肉疼痛、低血压、皮疹等不良反应^[25], 本研究中未发现患者出现此类不良反应, 其原因可能与纳入病例数过少或观察时间较短有关。2型糖尿病的病程普遍较长, 且病情复杂多变, 有较多并发症, 采用中西联合治疗具有广阔的前景, 弥补了中药起效慢, 西药副作用较大的劣势。

综上所述, 二甲双胍片联合糖脉康治疗 2 型糖尿病患者可有效稳定其血脂血糖, 改善胰岛功能, 可能与其降低血清 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP 水平, 增加血清 APN 水平有关。

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