阿托伐他汀治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病改善肺功能的临床效果分析 白晓芳 黄天霞 罗 艳 林 洁 张 瓒

(广西南宁市第一人民医院 广西 南宁 530022)

摘要 目的:探讨阿托伐他汀对改善慢性阻塞性肺疾病肺功能的临床效果。方法:60 例 C0PD 患者随机分为对照组组和治疗组各 30 例 对照组给予常规治疗 治疗组在对照组的基础上口服阿托伐他汀(20 mg/d)。两组患者随访 12 周 ,比较分析两组患者肺功能 改善情况及生活质量的变化情况。结果:两组治疗前肺功能无明显差异,治疗后两组肺功能较治疗前均有显著改善。治疗组较对 照组第 1 秒用力呼气容积(FEVI)、用力肺活量(Fvc)、FEVI / FVC 和 FEVI 占预计值百分比(FEVI%Pred)等明显改善,差异有显著的统计学意义(P < 0.01),并且生活质量评分治疗组明显高于对照组,差异有显著的统计学意义(P < 0.01)。结论 阿托伐他汀能明显 提高慢性阻塞性肺疾病的肺功能,提高患者的生活质量。

关键词:慢性阻塞性肺疾病:阿托伐他汀:肺功能

中图分类号:R563 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2012)09-1722-03

The Clinical Effects of Improving Lung Function for Atorvastatin Treatment of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

BAI Xiao-fang, HUANG Tian-xia, LUO Yan, LIN Jie, ZHANG Zan (Nanning First People's Hospital, Nanning, Guangxi, 530022 China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate The clinical effects of improving lung function for Atorvastatin treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Methods: Sixty C0PD patients were randomly divided into control group and treatment group,30 patients in each group. Control group received conventional therapy, the treatment group were given the oral administration of atorvastatin (20mg / d) based on conventional therapy, Patients were followed up for 12 weeks, And improvement in lung function and quality of life changes in tow groups were compared. Results: There were no significant differences in lung function before treatment in tow groups. Lung function after treatment in two groups were significantly improved. The forced expiratory volume in one second (FEVI), forced vital capacity (Fvc), FEVI / FVC and FEVI% predicted (FEVI% Pred) in treatment group were significantly improved than in the control group, the difference was statistically significant (P<0.01). And quality of life score was significantly higher than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (P<0.01). Conclusions: Atorvastatin can significantly improve lung function and life quality of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Key words: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Atorvastatin; Lung function

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R563 Document code: A

Article ID:1673-6273(2012)09-1722-03

前言

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, COPD)是一组以不完全可逆的气流受限,进行性肺功能下降为特征的疾病,是全世界慢性疾病死亡的主要原因之一[14],近年来随着环境和生活习惯的变化我国 COPD 逐年增加 COPD 患者由于肺功能下降,严重的影响了患者的劳动和生活能力,影响患者的生活质量,给社会社会造成的经济负担日益加重[54] ,因此 COPD 患者肺功能情况日益引起人们的关注,我国最新的慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南中明确地把肺功能检测作为 COPD 的重要诊断与分级标准之一[7] 阿托伐他汀作为他汀类药物一种,是临床上广泛应用的降脂药物。近年来研究显示其除了降脂作用,还有改善肺气肿和肺血管重构,抑制肺动脉高压的作用。例,为此我院采用阿托伐他汀治疗 COPD 患者取得了良好的

作者简介:白晓芳(1969-),女 硕士 副主任医师 主要从事慢阻肺疾病的诊治研究。E-mail:baixf_b@163.com

(收稿日期 2011-08-12 接受日期 2011-09-10)

临床疗效 现报道如下:

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择 2010 年 6 月至 2011 年 6 月来我院呼吸内科就诊并确诊为 COPD 的患者 60 例 其中男 38 例 女 22 例 年龄 59° 84 岁 ,平均(62.3 ± 6.6)岁 ,病程 6° 25 年 ,平均病程 12.4 ± 8.3 年。所有患者的诊断标准符合全国第二次肺源性心脏病专业会议修订的诊断标准 ,并且根据患者的入院号的单双随机分为阿托伐他汀治疗组及对照组组。两组患者年龄 ,性别 病程 ,及肺功能等指标比较均无明显的统计学差异(P>0.05) ,具有很好的可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者给予鼻导管持续低流量吸氧,控制呼吸道感染,止咳化痰及平喘等对症支持治疗;治疗组:在对照组的治疗基础上,加用阿托伐他汀 (辉瑞制药有限公司,国药准字J20030047),20 mg 口服,每晚 1 次。

1.3 观察指标

治疗后 12 个周后观察①肺活量:最大肺活量(VC max)、一秒钟用力呼气量(FEV1),一秒量比用力肺活量(FEV1/FVC)、最大呼气中段平均流速(MMEF)、呼气峰值流速(PEF)②生活质量评分:采用圣乔治医院呼吸问提调查问卷进行测定,对于生活质量无影响的为0分,生活质量影响极大的为100分。

1.4 统计学分析

所有数据经过校队后均输入计算机 采用 spss11.5 建立数据库 .计量资料数据用 x̄± s 表示.采用 t 检验进行统计学分析 ,

以 P<0.05 有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗后肺功能的比较

经过 12 周的治疗后 对比 COPD 相关的肺功能情况发现, VC max FEV1(L) FVC(L)治疗组水平明显高于对照组 差异有明显的统计学意义 (P<0.05) FEV1/FVC MMEF MMEF , PEF 治疗组水平明显高于对照组,差异有显著的统计学意义 (P<0.01) 详见表 1。

表 1 两组治疗后肺功能的比较(x± s)

Table 1 Comparison of pulmonary function after treatment between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	VC max	FEV1(L)	FEV1/FVC	MMEF	FVC(L)	MMEF	PEF
Control group	2.06± 0.87	1.52± 0.73	56.43± 13.05	1.33± 0.5	1.53± 0.2	1.21± 1.43	3.12± 1.32
Treatment group	2.43± 0.42	1.78± 0.33	71.53± 21.08	1.95± 0.4	1.42± 0.5	1.82± 1.32	4.86± 1.07
T	5.84	4.05	9.30	6.47	5.45	9.83	8.54
P	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01

2.2 两组治疗后生活质量的比较

治疗前两组患者生活质量评分差异无明显的统计学意义,

经过 12 周治疗后治疗组评分明显低于对照组,差异有显著的统计学意义(P<0.01),详见表 2。

表 2 两组治疗后生活质量的比较(x± s)

Table 2 Comparison of life quality of patients after treatment between two groups $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Groups	Cases	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	
Control group	30	54.26± 8.87	41.32± 6.43	
Treatment group	30	53.32± 8.42	32.74± 5.43	
T		2.84	7.86	
P		>0.05	< 0.01	

3 讨论

他汀类药物化学名称为 3- 羟基 -3- 甲基戊二酰辅酶还原酶((HMG-CoA)抑制剂,通过竞争性抑制(HMG-CoA)还原酶的活性,从而减少内源性胆固醇合成,增加肝细胞上低密度脂蛋白受体表达,降低肝脏脂蛋白的的合成,从而有效调节血脂,是目前临床应用较为广泛和有效的降脂药物^[9,10]。近年来的研究显示他汀类药物除了具有降血脂的作用外,还具有扩张血管,改善内皮功能,促进血管新生,抑制炎症反应,改善肺气肿和肺血管重构,抑制肺动脉高压的作用,等独立于其调脂以外的作用[1-13]。

本研究采用阿托伐他汀治疗 COPD 患者经过 12 周的治疗后,对比 COPD 相关的肺功能情况发现,VC max ,FEV1(L),FVC(L)采用阿托伐他汀治疗的治疗组水平明显高于常规对照组患者的水平,差异有明显的统计学意义(P<0.05),FEV1/FVC,MMEF,MMEF,PEF采用阿托伐他汀治疗的治疗组水平明显高于常规对照组患者的水平,差异有显著的统计学意义(P<0.01),这与国内张秀伟等[14]的研究结果相类似,该研究对 55 例吸烟伴慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并慢性肺心病,肺高压患者给予阿托伐他汀治疗,结果治疗 6 个月后,治疗组

的肺功能明显好于对照组的肺功能水平 通过本研究结果显示阿托伐他汀可以改善各种原因导致的 COPD 肺功能 ,而且本研究进一步研究显示由于患者的肺功能得到显著改善 ,从而减轻了因为 COPD 对生活质量的影响 ,因此治疗组患者的生活质量明显优于对照组患者。

综上所述,本研究通过在 COPD 患者中应用阿托伐他汀,证实了阿托伐他汀可以改善 COPD 的肺功能,从而提高 COPD 患者的生活质量 因此笔者认为阿托伐他汀治疗 COPD 值得临床推广应用。

参考文献(References)

[1] 张牧城 汪正光 程金霞,等. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病和支气管哮喘生理 评分对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期伴呼吸衰竭患者病情评估 的价值研究[J]. 中国危重病急救医学 2010,22(5):275-278

Zhang Mu-cheng, Wang Zheng-guang, Cheng Jin-xia, et al. The study on the value of using the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma physiology score to assess the severity of acute exacerbation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated by type respiratory failure [J]. Chinese Critical Care Medicine, 2010,22(5):275-278

- [2] Targowski T, Janda P, Owczarek W, et al. Evaluation of occurrence frequency of circulating p53 protein in serum of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and non-small cell lung cancer[J]. Pol Merkur Lekarski, 2010,28(166):265-267
- [3] Sicotte C, Paré G, Morin S, Potvin J, et al. Effects of home telemonitoring to support improved care for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases[J]. Telemed J E Health, 2011,17(2):95-103
- [4] Spieth PM, Gü ldner A, Gama de Abreu M, et al. Anesthesia in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases [J]. Anaesthesist, 2010,59(1):89-97
- [5] Shi XQ, Hu N, Li XY, Huang ZJ, et al. Disease burden of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases in west rural areas of China, 2004 2005
 [J]. Zhonghua Yu Fang Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2011,45(1):68-72
- [6] Janmeja AK, Mohapatra PR, Kumar M, et al.The impact of "World Health Organization - Government of India guidelines on chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases-2003" on quality of life [J]. Lung India, 2009, 26(4):102-105
- [7] 陆尉萱,张一杰,胡波,等.应用 St George's 呼吸问卷评价慢性阻塞性 肺疾病患者生活质量的价值[J].中华结核和呼吸杂志,2003,26(4): 195
 - Lu Wei-xuan, Zhang Yi-jie, Hu Bo, et al. Application of St George's respiratory questionnaire in evaluating the life quality of Chinese patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. Chinese Journal of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, 2003,26(4):195

- [8] Briones AM, Rodrí guez-Criado N,et al. Atorvastatin prevents angiotensin II-induced vascular remodeling and oxidative stress [J]. Hypertension, 2009, 54(1):142-149
- [9] Aydin U, Ugurlucan M, Gungor F,et al. Effects of atorvastatin on vascular intimal hyperplasia: an experimental rodent model[J]. Angiology, 2009,60(3):370-377
- [10] Miettinen TA,Gylling H.Synthesis and absorption markers of cholesterol in serum and lipoproteins during a large dose of statin treatment [J].Eur J Clin Invest, 2003,33(11): 976-982
- [11] Ndrepepa G, Braun S, von Beckerath N,et al.Oxidized low density lipoproteins, statin therapy and severity of coronary artery disease[J]. ClinChim Acta, 2005,360(1-2): 178-186
- [12] Ito MK, Talbert RL, Tsimikas S. Statin-associated pleiotropy: possible beneficial effects beyond cholesterol reduction [J]. Pharmacotherapy, 2006,26(2): 85-97
- [13] Liao JK.Clinical implications for statin pleiotropy [J].CurrOpin Lipidol,2005,16(6): 624-629
- [14] 张秀伟,朱颖,张郁青,等.阿托伐他汀对吸烟伴慢性肺源性心脏病 患者近期心肺事件的影响 [J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2010,30(13): 1084-1085
 - Zhang Xiu-wei,Zhu Ting, Zhang Yue-qing, et al. Effect of atorvastatin on smoking in patients with chronic pulmonary heart disease patients with recent cardiopulmonary events[J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2010,30(13):1084-1085

(上接第1718页)

- [10] Sheldon AT Jr. Antiseptic resistant: what do we know and what does it mean [J]. Clin L ab Sci, 2005, 18(3): 181
- [11] Vali L, Davies SE, LL, et al. Frequency of biocide resistance genes, antibiotic res istance and the effect of chlorhexidine exposure on clinical methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolates[J]. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2008, 61: 524-532
- [12] 朱健铭, 吴康乐. 221 株耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 qacA/qacB 基因检测及临床意义 [J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2008, 11(18): 1552-1554.
 - Zhu Jian-ming, Wu Kang-le. The testing of gene qacA/B in 221 MRSA strains and it's clinical significance[J]. Chinese Journal of Hospital Infection, 2008, 11(18): 1552-1554
- [13] Alam M M, Kobayashi N, Uehara N, et al. Analysis on distribution and genomic diversity of high-l The quality of hospital disinfectants disinfection management tance genes qacA and qacB in human clinical isolates of Staphylococcus aureus [J]. Microb Drug Resist, 2003, 9 (2): 109-121
- [14] Neide H Tokumaru Miyazaki, et a1. The presence of qacA/B gene in Brazilian methicillin-resistan Staphylococcus aureus[J]. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, 2007, 102(4): 539-540
- [15] 张莲英, 孙亚惠. 消毒剂的质量问题是医院消毒管理中不可忽视的重要环节[J]. 中国公共卫生管理, 2002, 18(6): 544-545

 Zhang Lian-ying, Sun Ya-hui. The quality of hospital disinfectants is an important part and can't be ignored in hospital's infection management[J]. China Public Health Management, 2002, 18(6): 544-545