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## 奥拉西坦联合阿托伐他汀对血管性认知障碍患者血清 NO、MMP-9、ET-1 水平的影响\*

童 宁<sup>1</sup> 唐玉璋<sup>2</sup> 马 力<sup>1</sup> 沈 洁<sup>1</sup> 高湘旻<sup>1</sup> 张建峰<sup>3△</sup>

(1 南京中医药大学附属南京医院(南京市第二医院)药学部 江苏南京 210009;

2 东南大学附属中大医院神经内科 江苏南京 210006;

3 南京中医药大学附属南京医院(南京市第二医院)康复科 江苏南京 210009)

**摘要 目的:**研究奥拉西坦联合阿托伐他汀对血管性认知障碍患者血清血清一氧化氮(Nitric oxide, NO)、基质金属蛋白酶(Matrix metalloproteinases, MMP)-9 和内皮素(Endothelin, ET)-1 水平的影响。**方法:**选择 2015 年 1 月~2019 年 12 月于我院诊治的 70 例血管性认知障碍患者,随机分为两组。对照组单独服用奥拉西坦,每天 3 次,每次 0.8 g;观察组联合服用阿托伐他汀,每天晚上 1 次,每次 20 mg。比较两组的简易精神智能量表(MMSE)和蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)评分,血清 NO、MMP-9、ET-1 水平、纤维蛋白原、总胆固醇、血浆黏度、甘油三酯水平。**结果:**治疗后,观察组的有效率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );两组的 MMSE 评分和 Mo CA 评分、血清 NO 水平明显升高,血清 MMP-9 和 ET-1 水平、纤维蛋白原、总胆固醇、血浆黏度、甘油三酯水平显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),且观察组的上述指标显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**奥拉西坦联合阿托伐他汀对血管性认知障碍患者有较好的调脂作用,能改善其认知功能和血液流变学,其机制可能与改善血清 NO、MMP-9、ET-1 水平有关。

**关键词:**奥拉西坦;阿托伐他汀;血管性认知障碍;一氧化氮;基质金属蛋白酶-9;内皮素-1

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## Effect of Oxiracetam Combined with Atorvastatin on Serum NO, MMP-9 and ET-1 in Patients with Vascular Cognitive Impairment\*

TONG Ning<sup>1</sup>, TANG Yu-zhang<sup>2</sup>, MA Li<sup>1</sup>, SHEN Jie<sup>1</sup>, GAO Xiang-min<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Jian-feng<sup>3△</sup>

(1 Department of Pharmacy, The Second Hospital of Nanjing, Nanjing Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210009, China;

2 Department of Neurology, Zhongda Hospital, Southeast University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210006, China;

3 Department of Rehabilitation, The Second Hospital of Nanjing, Nanjing Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210009, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of oxiracetam combined with atorvastatin on serum nitric oxide (no), matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) - 9 and endothelin (ET) - 1 levels in patients with vascular cognitive impairment. **Methods:** A total of 70 patients with vascular cognitive impairment, who were treated in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Southeast University from January 2015 to December 2019, were selected and randomly divided into two groups. The control group was given oxiracetam alone, three times a day, 0.8 g each time; the observation group was given oxiracetam combined with atorvastatin, 20 mg each time, once a night. The scores of MMSE and MoCA, the levels of serum NO, MMP-9, ET-1, fibrinogen, total cholesterol, plasma viscosity and triglyceride were compared between the two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The MMSE score and MoCA score, serum NO levels of the two groups were significantly increased, but the serum MMP-9 and ET-1 levels, fibrinogen, total cholesterol, plasma viscosity, and triglyceride levels were significantly reduced ( $P<0.05$ ), and the above indicators in the observation group were significantly better than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Oxiracetam combined with atorvastatin has better effect of regulating lipid on patients with vascular cognitive impairment, and can improve their cognitive function and hemorheology. The mechanism may be related to the improvement of serum NO, MMP-9, ET-1 levels.

**Key words:** Oxiracetam; Atorvastatin; Vascular cognitive impairment; Nitric oxide; Matrix metalloproteinase-9; Endothelin-1

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### 前言

血管性认知障碍主要是因为脑血管疾病与其相关高危因

素导致,症状主要为记忆减退、认知异常以及睡眠障碍等,在早期症状常常无特异性,随着病情的进展,血管性认知障碍患者的症状会日益明显,最终可以发展成痴呆,给患者自身、社会和

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作者简介:童宁(1976-),男,本科,副主任药师,研究方向:临床药学,电话:13003419253,E-mail:tongning19253@163.com

△ 通讯作者:张建峰(1967-),男,本科,主任医师,研究方向:老年医学,电话:13905172288,E-mail:13905172288@163.com

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家庭均造成严重的伤害<sup>[1-3]</sup>。现今对于血管性认知障碍仍然没有特效的干预方案,主要采取吡咯烷类、改善脑血循环类、脑代谢改善剂以及胆碱酯酶抑制剂等药物进行治疗<sup>[4-5]</sup>。奥拉西坦属于常见的治疗药物之一,其改善认知障碍的作用机制与减轻脑血管疾病、增强机体摄取和利用葡萄糖的能力有关<sup>[6-7]</sup>。但由于血管性认知障碍的病机非常复杂,单一药物的疗效往往并不理想,需要联合使用具有不同作用靶点的药物。阿托伐他汀能抑制胆固醇的合成,改善血管内皮功能,抑制血小板聚集,促进冠脉粥样硬化斑块的稳定,而且具有比较强的抗炎和抗氧化效果<sup>[8]</sup>。另外,阿托伐他汀能明显增加血小板对于一氧化氮的敏感性,从而使血小板聚集率降低,还可以抑制纤维蛋白原与血小板之间的结合,有效减轻炎症反应。本研究创新性地将奥拉西坦与阿托伐他汀联用,分析其对血管性认知障碍的疗效,及对血清NO、MMP-9、ET-1水平的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2015年1月~2019年12月于我院诊治的70例血管性认知障碍患者,纳入标准:(1)均符合相关的诊断标准<sup>[9]</sup>,表现出记忆减退、认知异常以及睡眠障碍等症状;(2)MMSE评分值小于26分;(3)由脑血管疾病与其相关高危因素导致;(4)均知情同意;(5)症状持续时间超过3个月。排除标准:(1)存在活动性癫痫者;(2)用药依从性差和精神异常的患者;(3)神经功能严重受损的患者;(4)合并消化道出血、多脏器官功能衰竭、心力衰竭的患者;(5)脑源性全身性疾病引起的痴呆患者;(6)合并免疫性疾病、感染性疾病以及血液系统疾病者;(7)对奥拉西坦和阿托伐他汀过敏的患者。根据治疗方法分为两组。观察组35例,男19例,女16例;年龄45~82岁,平均(64.19±6.73)岁;病程1.1~5.7年,平均(2.94±0.38)年;基础疾病:血管畸形11例,动脉粥样硬化24例。对照组35例,男18例,女17例;年龄45~82岁,平均(62.87±5.64)岁;病程1.1~5.7年,平均

(2.85±0.43)年;基础疾病:血管畸形10例,动脉粥样硬化25例。两组的基线资料有可比性( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.2 治疗方法

两组均控制血压和血糖、抗血小板、积极治疗基础疾病、抗凝、改善微循环、保护神经功能、积极的康复训练和饮食疗法等。对照组单独服用奥拉西坦,每天3次,每次0.8g;观察组联合服用阿托伐他汀,每天晚上1次,每次20mg。均治疗6个月。

### 1.3 观察指标

疗效标准<sup>[9]</sup>:①显效:MMSE评分值大于28分,认知功能障碍症状基本消失;②有效:MMSE评分值降低为27~28分,认知功能障碍症状显著减轻;③无效:MMSE评分值小于27分,认知功能障碍症状没有减轻。

治疗前后,记录两组的MMSE和Mo CA评分<sup>[9]</sup>,MMSE评分包括时间定向力以及地点定向力等7个方面,满分为30分,评分越低,表示认知功能越差。Mo CA评分包括执行功能、注意与集中、记忆、视结构技能、语言、抽象思维、定向力以及计算等8个认知功能领域,总评分为30分。如果患者的Mo CA评分≥26分,则表明患者认知功能正常。

治疗前后,血管性认知障碍患者均空腹采集3mL上肢静脉血,用硝酸还原酶法检测血清NO水平,用ELISA法检测血清MMP-9、ET-1水平,试剂盒均购自上海恒远生物科技有限公司;用快速血脂检测仪检测总胆固醇、甘油三酯水平;用全自动血液流变仪检测纤维蛋白原、血浆黏度。

### 1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 21.0,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间对比用t检验,计数资料用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组疗效对比

观察组的有效率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 两组疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of therapeutic efficacy between two groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Effective	Valid	Invalid	The total effect rate
Control group	35	15(42.86)	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	25(71.43)
Observation group	35	19(54.29)	14(40.00)	2(5.71)	33(94.29)*

Note: Compared with the control group, \* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 两组MMSE评分和Mo CA评分对比

治疗后,两组的MMSE评分和Mo CA评分明显升高

( $P<0.05$ ),且观察组的MMSE评分和Mo CA评分明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

表2 两组治疗前后的MMSE评分和Mo CA评分对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of MMSE score and MOCA score before and after treatment between two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n		MMSE score	MOCA score
Control group	35	Before treatment	20.39±1.75	17.13±1.24
		After treatment	23.84±2.17 <sup>#</sup>	19.38±1.59 <sup>#</sup>
Observation group	35	Before treatment	20.44±1.63	17.09±1.32
		After treatment	26.31±2.49	23.14±2.25 <sup>#</sup>

Note: Compared with the control group, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with before treatment, <sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 两组血清 NO、MMP-9 和 ET-1 水平对比

治疗后,两组的血清 NO 水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), 血清

MMP-9 和 ET-1 水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ),且观察组上述指标的变化明显优于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 3 两组血清 NO、MMP-9 和 ET-1 水平对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of serum NO, MMP-9 and ET-1 levels between two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n		NO(μmmol/L)	MMP-9(μg/L)	ET-1(μg/L)
Control group	35	Before treatment	49.36± 11.27	8.32± 1.57	77.39± 12.84
		After treatment	57.26± 13.84 <sup>#</sup>	6.31± 1.24 <sup>#</sup>	62.48± 11.39 <sup>#</sup>
Observation group	35	Before treatment	50.43± 10.29	8.24± 1.69	78.15± 11.36
		After treatment	64.17± 15.46 <sup>*#</sup>	4.59± 1.13 <sup>*#</sup>	54.13± 10.29 <sup>*#</sup>

### 2.4 两组纤维蛋白原、总胆固醇、血浆黏度、甘油三酯水平对比

治疗后,两组的纤维蛋白原、总胆固醇、血浆黏度、甘油三

酯水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ),且观察组明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表 4。

表 4 两组纤维蛋白原、总胆固醇、血浆黏度、甘油三酯水平对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of fibrinogen, total cholesterol, plasma viscosity and triglyceride levels between two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n		Fibrinogen(g/L)	Total Cholesterol (mmol/L)	Plasma Viscosity (mPa·s)	Triglyceride(mmol/L)
Control group	35	Before treatment	5.49± 0.52	5.24± 1.13	2.04± 0.31	2.02± 0.25
		After treatment	4.97± 0.42 <sup>#</sup>	3.67± 0.52 <sup>#</sup>	1.73± 0.24 <sup>#</sup>	1.45± 0.18 <sup>#</sup>
Observation group	35	Before treatment	5.48± 0.57	5.22± 1.26	2.05± 0.32	2.03± 0.27
		After treatment	3.36± 0.25 <sup>*#</sup>	2.41± 0.13 <sup>*#</sup>	1.19± 0.13 <sup>*#</sup>	1.04± 0.09 <sup>*#</sup>

## 3 讨论

血管性认知障碍是因为脑血管疾病所导致的脑细胞出现能量衰竭、持续凋亡、脑部微循环发生障碍以及血液循环受到阻碍等多种的联级反应,若未得到有效的治疗,可以进一步发展成老年痴呆<sup>[10-13]</sup>。引起血管受损的危险因素有高血压、高脂血症及糖尿病等,能使血管的舒张功能以及血管壁的结构发生改变,造成血管腔变狭窄和脑血流量减少。血管舒张功能受损可以使血流的调节功能发生障碍,加重缺血损伤的程度,明显降低清除栓子的能力,进而造成脑梗死<sup>[14,15]</sup>。而且,血流的下降可以导致胆碱能递质的投射系统出现紊乱,使机体中枢神经功能的衰退速度明显加快,进而引起认知功能障碍;因此,促进脑循环以及改善脑部的血供是治疗血管性认知障碍病人的重点<sup>[16,17]</sup>。

阿托伐他汀在治疗心肌梗死、粥样硬化等混合型高脂血症疾病时,具有调节血脂、保护心血管、控制血压和维持心率的功能<sup>[18]</sup>。可竞争性地抑制 HMG-Co A 还原酶的活性,逆转粥样斑块以及延缓动脉粥样硬化的进程<sup>[19-22]</sup>。阿托伐他汀还具有抗炎作用,可抑制多种炎症反应因子的表达<sup>[23,24]</sup>。本研究发现,观察组的 MMSE 评分和 Mo CA 评分明显更高,且观察组的纤维蛋白原、总胆固醇、血浆黏度、甘油三酯水平明显更低。表明奥拉西坦联合阿托伐他汀不仅有较好的调脂作用,还能改善其认知功能和血液流变学。其原因为,阿托伐他汀不仅具有不依赖于其降脂功能的直接神经保护效果,还具有减轻炎症反应、保护内皮功能、抗氧化以及抗血栓等多种的非调脂效果,能抑制β-淀粉样蛋白的形成,调节突触传递易化突触后的长时程增强效应,加快神经冲动的传导速度等,从而能改善认知功能。彭富等<sup>[25]</sup>发现,采取阿托伐他汀治疗能明显改善患者的认知功能

以及血脂水平,与本研究结果一致。

NO 主要由机体的血管内皮细胞分泌,有较强的扩张血管效果,可以有效抑制血小板聚集以及炎性介质聚集分化,还具有增强血管的致密度和抗自由基等效果<sup>[26]</sup>。MMP-9 不仅可以特异性地解弹性蛋白以及蛋白,抑制脑部的液循环,还可以通过炎性激活作用,对血脑屏障造成破坏、使血管的通透性增加,造成脑细胞受到损伤,降低机体的认知功能<sup>[27]</sup>。有研究发现血清 MMP-9 的高水平表达与血管性认知障碍的发生紧密相关<sup>[28]</sup>。ET-1 是一种具有持久收缩血管作用的内源性血管收缩肽,可以促进血管平滑肌增殖、加快活性物质的释放<sup>[29]</sup>。刘学飞等<sup>[30]</sup>研究发现,血管性认知障碍患者存在一定的内皮功能损伤,ET-1 的表达水平与病情程度之间呈正比。本研究发现,观察组的血清 NO 水平明显更高,血清 MMP-9 和 ET-1 水平明显更低。表明奥拉西坦联合阿托伐他汀能明显升高血清 NO 水平,降低血清 MMP-9、ET-1 水平。这可能是本研究加用阿托伐他汀治疗血管性认知障碍增效的一个重要原因。

综上,奥拉西坦联合阿托伐他汀对血管性认知障碍患者有较好的调脂作用,能改善其认知功能和血液流变学,其机制可能与改善血清 NO、MMP-9、ET-1 水平有关。

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