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丁苯酞联合美金刚对阿尔茨海默病患者氧化应激、内皮功能及认知功能的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨丁苯酞联合美金刚对阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者氧化应激、内皮功能及认知功能的影响。**方法:**根据随机数表法将80例AD患者分为对照组(n=40,采用美金刚治疗)和研究组(n=40,采用丁苯酞联合美金刚治疗),比较两组患者临床疗效,并比较分析治疗前后氧化应激、内皮功能以及认知功能相关指标变化,观察两组不良反应发生情况。**结果:**研究组总有效率为87.50%,显著高于对照组的67.50%(P<0.05)。治疗6个月后,两组患者丙二醛(MDA)、β淀粉样蛋白(Aβ)水平均降低,且研究组低于对照组(P<0.05),两组患者超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平升高,且研究组高于对照组(P<0.05)。治疗6个月后,两组患者一氧化氮(NO)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)水平均升高,且研究组高于对照组(P<0.05)。治疗后第3个月、治疗后第6个月、治疗后第12个月,两组患者MMSE评分逐渐升高,且各时间点研究组MMSE评分均高于对照组(P<0.05)。两组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异(P>0.05)。**结论:**丁苯酞联合美金刚治疗AD患者疗效确切,可有效减轻患者氧化应激反应,提高患者内皮功能和认知功能,安全可靠。

关键词:丁苯酞;美金刚;阿尔茨海默病;氧化应激;内皮功能;认知功能

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Effects of Butylphthalide Combined with Memantine on Oxidative Stress, Endothelial Function and Cognitive Function in Patients with Alzheimer's Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of butylphthalide combined with memantine on oxidative stress, endothelial function and cognitive function in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD). **Methods:** 80 patients with AD were randomly divided into control group (n=40, memantine therapy) and study group (n=40, butylphthalide combined with memantine therapy). The clinical effects of the two groups were compared. The changes of oxidative stress, endothelial function and cognitive function before and after treatment were compared and analyzed. The adverse reactions of the two groups were observed. **Results:** The total effective rate of the study group was 87.50%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group 67.50% (P<0.05). At 6 months after treatment, the levels of malondialdehyde (MDA) and β-amyloid protein (Aβ) decreased in the two groups, and those in the study group were lower than those in the control group (P<0.05). The levels of superoxide dismutase (SOD) increased in the two groups, and that in the study group was higher than that in the control group (P<0.05). At 6 months after treatment, the levels of nitric oxide (NO) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the two groups increased, and those in the study group were higher than those in the control group (P<0.05). At 3 months after treatment, 6 months after treatment and 12 months after treatment, the MMSE scores of the two groups increased gradually, and the MMSE scores of the study group were higher than those of the control group at each time point (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups (P>0.05). **Conclusion:** Butylphthalide combined with Memantine is effective in treating AD patients. It can effectively alleviate oxidative stress, improve endothelial function and cognitive function, and it is safe and reliable.

Key words: Butylphthalide; Memantine; Alzheimer's disease; Oxidative stress; Endothelial function; Cognitive function

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前言

阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是一种以进行性认知障碍和行为异常为主要特征的中枢系统退行性病变,多发于老年群体^[1,2]。据我国相关流行病学调查显示^[3],目前我国的AD患者约有1000万,AD已成为除癌症、心血管疾病以及中风之外的最重要致死原因之一。目前AD的治疗仍以患者服用改善认知功能的药物为主。美金刚是N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体拮抗剂,其可有效改善AD患者的学习能力、记忆力、语言能力、认知行为等,已被美国食品药品管理局批准用于中、重度AD患者的治疗中^[4-6]。丁苯酞是一种新型的抗脑缺血药物,其治疗脑功能障碍的作用独特有效^[7-9]。本研究通过分析丁苯酞联合美金刚治疗AD患者的临床疗效,并分析其对患者氧化应激、内皮功能及认知功能的影响,以期为临床治疗提供参考,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年5月~2017年6月期间大连医科大学附属大连中心医院收治的AD患者80例,纳入标准:(1)所有患者均符合《中国精神障碍分类与诊断标准第三版(精神障碍分类)》^[10]中有关AD的相关标准;(2)经神经心理学检查显示情节记忆受损,简易精神状况量表(Mini-mental state examination, MMSE)评分^[11]<20分,认知功能受损且超过半年,日常生活能力量表(Activities of daily living, ADL)评分^[12]<60分,影像学检查结果显示海马体积缩小;(3)患者及其家属知情本次研究并已签署了同意书。排除标准:(1)近期使用过对本次研究结果有影响的药物;(2)影像学检查显示为血管性痴呆;(3)脑外伤及其他精神障碍;(4)长期酗酒、吸烟者;(5)近半年内有严重创伤、脑血管意外以及重大手术史者;(6)合并心肝肾功能不全者;(7)失访病例。根据随机数表法将患者分为对照组(n=40)和研究组(n=40),其中对照组男19例,女21例,年龄52~79岁,平均(61.29±3.72)岁;病程2~10年,平均(5.17±1.88)年;疾病严重程度:中度23例,重度17例。研究组男18例,女22例,年龄53~81岁,平均(62.88±4.71)岁;病程1~11年,平均(5.11±0.92)年;疾病严重程度:中度21例,重度19例。两组纳入患者病例资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者入院后均给予持续2周的药物清洗,并给予营养

神经、降脂、降压等常规对症治疗,同时养成科学的饮食习惯,治疗期间休息充足,进行适当的康复运动。以此为基础,对照组给予美金刚(珠海联邦制药股份有限公司中山分公司,国药准字H20130086,规格:10 mg)治疗,第一周初始剂量为5 mg/d,第二周增加剂量5 mg/d,2次/d,第三周再增加剂量5 mg/d,10 mg晨服,5 mg晚服,第四周开始10 mg/次,2次/d。研究组在对照组基础上联合丁苯酞(石药集团恩必普药业有限公司,国药准字H20050299,规格:0.1 g)治疗,0.2 g/次,3次/d。两组患者的疗程均为6个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)比较两组患者治疗后的临床疗效,以治疗后的MMSE评分改善率作为评价标准,MMSE评分改善率=(治疗后评分-治疗前评分)/治疗前评分*100%。具体判定依据如下^[11]:显效:MMSE评分改善率>20%;有效:MMSE评分改善率10%~20%;无效:MMSE评分改善率<10%。总有效率=显效率+有效率。(2)分别于治疗前、治疗6个月后采集患者清晨空腹静脉血6 mL,3000 r/min离心8 min,离心半径12 cm,分离血清,放置于-30℃冰箱中待测。采用Aβ试剂盒检测β淀粉样蛋白(β-amyloid protein,Aβ)水平;采用酶联免疫吸附法检测超氧化物歧化酶(Superoxide dismutase,SOD)、丙二醛(Malondialdehyde,MDA)、血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor,VEGF)水平,试剂盒均购自上海康朗生物科技有限公司;采用硝酸还原酶法检测一氧化氮(Nitric oxide,NO)水平,试剂盒购自上海西唐生物科技有限公司;以上操作严格遵守试剂盒说明书进行。(3)于治疗前、治疗后第3个月、治疗后第6个月、治疗后第12个月采用MMSE评分量表评价患者认知功能,该量表包括定向力、注意力和计算力、回忆能力、记忆力以及语言能力,总分30分,分值越高,提示患者认知功能越好。(4)观察两组患者治疗期间不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以率的形式表示,采用卡方检验。计量资料以(x±s)的形式表示,采用t检验,以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为统计学检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

研究组总有效率为87.50%(35/40),显著高于对照组的67.50%(27/40)($P<0.05$),如表1所示。

表1 两组患者临床疗效比较【例(%)】

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

Groups	Effective	Valid	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=40)	16(40.00)	11(27.50)	13(32.50)	27(67.50)
Study group(n=40)	24(60.00)	11(27.50)	5(12.50)	35(87.50)
χ^2			4.588	
P			0.032	

2.2 两组患者氧化应激比较

治疗前,两组患者SOD、MDA、Aβ水平比较差异无统计学

意义($P>0.05$),治疗6个月后,两组患者MDA、Aβ水平均降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$),两组患者SOD水平升高,

且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$),如表2所示。

表2 两组患者氧化应激比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of oxidative stress between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	SOD(U/mL)		MDA(μmol/L)		Aβ(ng/L)	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=40)	61.48±4.32	69.35±5.04*	4.79±1.15	3.52±0.96*	88.45±9.73	74.89±9.23*
Study group(n=40)	61.40±5.25	78.09±4.51*	4.81±1.14	1.79±0.57*	88.38±8.66	67.41±8.28*
t	0.074	8.173	0.078	9.800	0.034	3.815
P	0.941	0.000	0.938	0.000	0.973	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者内皮功能比较

治疗前,两组患者NO、VEGF水平比较差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$),治疗6个月后,两组患者NO、VEGF水平均升高,

且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$),如表3所示。

表3 两组患者内皮功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, ng/L)
Table 3 Comparison of endothelial function between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, ng/L)

Groups	VEGF		NO	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=40)	424.33±93.18	459.03±107.44*	43.08±5.88	49.21±4.25*
Study group(n=40)	416.32±102.03	551.17±116.12*	43.16±4.92	58.97±4.34*
t	0.367	3.684	0.066	10.162
P	0.715	0.000	0.948	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组患者认知功能比较

治疗前,两组患者MMSE评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后第3个月、治疗后第6个月、治疗后第12个月,

两组患者MMSE评分逐渐升高,且各时间点研究组MMSE评分均高于对照组($P<0.05$),如表4所示。

表4 两组患者认知功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)
Table 4 Comparison of cognitive function between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	6 months after treatment	12 months after treatment
Control group(n=40)	14.15±2.26	15.75±2.63 ^a	16.98±2.58 ^{ab}	18.27±2.21 ^{abc}
Study group(n=40)	13.96±2.41	16.96±2.34 ^a	18.46±3.61 ^{ab}	21.55±3.42 ^{abc}
t	0.364	2.174	2.110	4.734
P	0.717	0.033	0.038	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with 3 months after treatment, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with 6 months after treatment, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组患者治疗期间不良反应情况

对照组治疗期间发生8例不良反应,包括头晕头痛2例,胃肠道不适3例,食欲下降2例,失眠1例,不良反应发生率为20.00%(8/40);研究组治疗期间发生9例不良反应,包括头晕头痛3例,胃肠道不适3例,食欲下降1例,失眠2例,不良反应发生率为22.50%(9/40);两组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.075$, $P=0.785$)。

脑、海马以及大脑皮质,表现为神经细胞减少、老年斑、神经纤维缠结^[13,14]。该病患者早期主要症状为健忘,随着病情进展,患者语言能力、问题解决能力、空间辨别能力将逐步衰退,最终无法适应社会^[15]。目前有关AD的具体发病机制尚不十分明确,其中氧化应激、血管内皮功能障碍等诱发因素一直备受关注。AD患者机体内促氧化剂-抗氧化剂的不平衡可引发氧化应激效应,致使机体产生过剩或不适当的毒素,使得氢化物在脑部过度堆积,触发脑内一系列神经毒性反应,引起神经退行性病变,从而诱发AD^[16,17]。此外,血管内皮功能障碍导致血脑屏障通透性增加,从而造成血流调节障碍,减少脑血流灌注,最终引

3 讨论

AD属于临床常见痴呆类型,其主要病理改变累及基底、前

起神经元细胞损伤、凋亡^[18,19]。目前临床针对AD的治疗尚无特效治疗方法。美金刚具有低亲和力、强电压依赖性以及非竞争性等特点,可阻断过度开放的受体,调控兴奋性递质,减缓神经退化过程^[20,21]。丁苯酞可通过多个环节作用重构缺血及微循环,防止细胞凋亡,改善神经元功能^[22]。

本次研究结果显示,研究组总有效率高于对照组,同时治疗后第3个月、治疗后第6个月、治疗后第12个月,两组患者MMSE评分逐渐升高,且各时间点研究组均高于对照组,可见丁苯酞联合美金刚治疗AD患者疗效高于单用美金刚治疗,且认知功能改善效果更佳。分析原因为美金刚可重新调整兴奋与抑制之间的平衡,减少由N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体过度激活,降低其介导的兴奋性谷氨酸毒性作用,减少神经细胞死亡^[23,24];而丁苯酞作为抗脑缺血药物,可有效改善脑部微循环,延缓微血管退行性病变,促进新生血管生成,使脑血流量增加,脑能量代谢增强;两者联合使用,从而可以发挥协同作用,共同促进AD患者神经功能恢复,进而改善认知功能^[25,26]。同时本研究结果还显示,两组患者治疗6个月后氧化应激指标、血管内皮功能指标均有所改善,且研究组改善效果更佳。SOD是生物体内清除自由基的首要物质,其水平升高可加强抗过氧化反应。MDA是脂质过氧化产物,其水平的高低可间接反映机体细胞受到氧自由基损伤的程度。既往不少研究证实^[27,28],Aβ因其神经细胞毒性以及其可在脑组织中聚集,从而参与了AD的病情进展。而机体氧化应激可激活Aβ前体蛋白β-分泌酶分裂和γ-分泌酶的正反馈调节,进而促进Aβ蛋白合成、分泌。NO、VEGF均是临床常用于评价血管内皮功能的常见指标,NO可通过激活鸟苷酸环化酶使平滑肌细胞内钙减少,从而引起平滑肌松弛。VEGF在AD患者中易与Aβ聚集沉积在淀粉样蛋白斑处,致使大脑在脑血流不足的情况下无法产生足够的VEGF。分析研究组氧化应激、血管内皮功能改善更佳原因可能是因为丁苯酞通过改善机体微循环,加速了周围微血管结构对Aβ的清除作用,从而可以诱导并促进新生血管形成,提高NO、VEGF水平,进而可以改善机体低灌注,恢复供血供氧,抑制自由基产生,最终改善了患者体内氧化应激反应和提高了机体内皮功能^[29,30]。另外,本研究结果还显示,两组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异,可见丁苯酞联合美金刚治疗安全性较好,不会增加不良反应的发生。值得注意的是本研究样本量偏小,且对患者随访时间过短,可能导致结果存在一定的偏倚,后续报道将扩大样本量、延长随访时间,以获取更为准确的数据。

综上所述,丁苯酞联合美金刚治疗AD患者疗效确切,可减轻机体氧化应激,改善患者血管内皮功能以及认知功能,且安全性较好,具有一定的应用价值。

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