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# 奥美沙坦对慢性心力衰竭患者血清 Galectin-3 水平的影响

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**摘要 目的:**探讨奥美沙坦对慢性心力衰竭患者血清半乳凝集素-3(Galectin-3)水平的影响。**方法:**入选慢性心力衰竭患者 100 例,随机分为 2 组,对照组和奥美沙坦治疗组,每组 50 例,持续治疗 3 月。其中对照组男 32 例,女 18 例,平均年龄(53.2±11.8);奥美沙坦治疗组,男 35 例,女 15 例,平均年龄为(52.6±13.2)岁。超声心动图评估治疗前后心功能,采用双抗体酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)法测定血清 Galectin-3 和 N 末端 B 型钠尿肽(NT-proBNP)水平。**结果:**对照组治疗和奥美沙坦治疗均可以改善慢性心力衰竭患者的射血分数(EF),降低 NT-proBNP 和 Galectin-3 的浓度。其中,对比对照组患者,奥美沙坦治疗的患者心功能改善的程度更明显,并伴有血清 Galectin-3 的明显下降,差异具有统计学意义,P<0.05。Pearson 相关分析结果显示,慢性心力衰竭患者血清 Galectin-3 水平与心功能指标 EF 和 NT-proBNP 均相关,相关系数分别为 -0.563 和 0.605,统计学有意义(P<0.05)。**结论:**奥美沙坦治疗能有效降低慢性心力衰竭患者血清 Galectin-3 水平和改善心功能。

**关键词:**慢性心力衰竭;奥美沙坦;半乳凝集素-3**中图分类号:**R541.61 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)13-2484-03

## The Effects of Olmesartan on the Serum level of Galectin-3 in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the effects of olmesartan on the serum level of galectin-3 in patients with chronic heart failure.

**Methods:** One hundred chronic heart failure patients were included in the present study. The patients were randomly divided into two groups, including the control group and olmesartan treatment group. There were fifty patients in each group. 32 males and 18 females whose average age was 52.6±13.2 years were in the control group, while 35 males and 15 females with an average age of 52.6±13.2 years were included in the olmesartan treatment group. The cardiac function was assessed by echocardiography. The serum level of galectin-3 and NT-proBNP were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. **Results:** The ejection fraction of patients was improved in both groups. The serum levels of NT-proBNP and galectin-3 of the patients were decreased both in the control group and the olmesartan treatment group. Compared with the control group, the degrees of improvement of cardiac function were larger, and the serum levels of galectin-3 were decreased more obviously in patients of the olmesartan group. The serum level of galectin-3 were correlated with EF and NT-proBNP ( $r=-0.563$  and  $0.605$  respectively,  $P<0.05$ ) in chronic heart failure patients. **Conclusion:** Olmesartan treatment is effective in decreasing the serum level of galectin-3 and improving the the cardiac function in patients with chronic heart failure.

**Key words:** Chronic heart failure; Olmesartan; Galectin-3**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R541.61 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)13-2484-03

### 前言

多项研究证实炎性细胞因子在慢性心力衰竭的发生和发展中起着重要作用,心肌损伤可以激活多种内源性神经内分泌和炎性细胞因子,这些炎性因子参与心室重塑,进一步损伤心肌和促使心功能恶化<sup>[1-3]</sup>。最近的研究发现由巨噬细胞激活分泌的半乳凝集素-3 (Galectin-3) 参与了心力衰竭的多种病生过

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程,包括了炎症和纤维化,并且作为一种新的心力衰竭生物学标志物被提出<sup>[4-6]</sup>。本研究拟探讨奥美沙坦治疗对慢性心力衰竭患者血清 Galectin-3 的影响及疗效,明确 Galectin-3 能否作为疗效判断指标及治疗新靶点。

### 1 对象和方法

#### 1.1 对象

100 例 2011 年 2 月 -2013 年 2 月在我院收治的慢性心力衰竭患者,所有患者均符合纽约心脏病学会 NYHA 心功能 II-I-IV 级,病因为冠心病。所有研究对象均排除感染、肿瘤、严重肝肾疾病、急性心肌梗死后合并机械性并发症者、严重肝肾功能不全者等。收治的心力衰竭患者随机分为 2 组,对照组和奥美沙坦治疗组,每组 50 例。其中对照组男 32 例,女 18 例,平均

年龄( $53.2 \pm 11.8$ )岁;奥美沙坦治疗组,男35例,女15例,平均年龄为( $52.6 \pm 13.2$ )岁。两组间年龄、性别差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。

## 1.2 治疗方案

对照组根据我国慢性心力衰竭指南(2007版)给予正规抗心力衰竭药物治疗,利尿剂、包括血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)的治疗。治疗组加用奥美沙坦(日本三共公司提供)治疗,20mg/日。所以患者共随访3个月。

## 1.3 观察指标

### 1.3.1 血清生化指标

所有患者治疗前后,检测一般生化指标,包括血常规,血糖,肝肾功能(转氨酶、肌酐、尿素氮等)。

### 1.3.2 血清 Galectin-3 检测

所有患者治疗前后,抽取晨空腹时静脉血3ml,3000r/min离心10min,取上清置于-70℃的超低温冰箱保存待测Galectin-3。采用双抗体酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)法测定血清Galectin-3水平。试剂盒由美国R&D公司提供,操作严格按照说明书。

### 1.3.3 心功能评估

治疗前后采用西门子彩色多普勒超声心动图测量患者左

心室收缩末期内径(LVESD),左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD),射血分数(EF)。上述结果均取3次测量均值。此外,在治疗前后,抽取患者肘静脉血,立即送至我院急诊检验室通过酶联免疫吸附法测量N末端B型钠尿肽(NT-proBNP)水平。试剂盒是由美国SIEMENS公司生产。

## 1.4 统计学分析

所有数据的分析采用SPSS 13.0软件,计量资料采用 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验,治疗前后各项指标的比较采用配对t检验。相关分析采用Pearson相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有显著性。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 治疗前后各项指标的变化

结果显示对照组治疗和奥美沙坦治疗均可以改善本组慢性心力衰竭患者的EF,降低反映心功能的生物标记物NT-proBNP的浓度,Galectin-3的浓度在治疗后也有不同程度的下降。其中,对比对照组患者,奥美沙坦治疗的患者心功能改善的程度更明显,并伴有血清Galectin-3的明显下降,差异具有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。见表1。

表1 各项指标治疗前后变化

Table 1 Comparison of indexes before and after treatment

指标 Indexes	对照组 Control group		奥美沙坦治疗组 Olmesartan treatment group	
	治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment	治疗前 Before treatment	治疗后 After treatment
EF (%)	32.2 ± 8.5	40.2 ± 6.3*	30.2 ± 6.2	45.3 ± 8.9**#
NT-proBNP (pg/ml)	1667.45 ± 305.23	1087.53 ± 235.61*	1754.34 ± 253.65	734.87 ± 189.32**#
Galectin-3(ng/ml)	8.82 ± 3.01	6.23 ± 1.98*	8.92 ± 2.78	4.23 ± 1.78**#

注:与治疗前比较,\* $P < 0.05$ ;与对照组比较,# $P < 0.05$

Note: Compared with before treatment,\* $P < 0.05$ ;Compared with the control group,# $P < 0.05$

## 2.2 治疗前后 Galectin-3 水平与心功能的相关性

Pearson相关分析结果显示,本组资料慢性心力衰竭患者血清Galectin-3水平与心功能指标EF和NT-proBNP相关,相关系数分别为-0.563和0.605,统计学有意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

galectin-3是半乳糖凝集素家族中的一员,它参与机体多种生理和病理过程,研究发现galectin-3可以选择性地促进巨噬细胞的激活,并且与多核巨细胞的形成有关<sup>[7-9]</sup>。而文献报道多核巨细胞在炎症及纤维化疾病中起着重要的作用<sup>[10-12]</sup>。Galectin-3能够促进巨噬细胞迁移、成纤维细胞增殖和胶原合成,从而促进纤维化。而炎症和纤维化是心力衰竭病生机制中的重要机制之一。动物和临床实验均证实了急慢性心力衰竭患者Galectin-3表达水平明显升高。动物实验证实代偿和失代偿心衰的小鼠,Galectin-3表达上调的<sup>[13]</sup>。临床研究证实终末期心力衰竭患者血清Galectin-3水平较健康对照者水平明显升高<sup>[14]</sup>。有研究报道血清Galectin-3水平与心力衰竭患者心功能

的分级相关<sup>[15]</sup>。临床研究还进一步证实了心力衰竭患者血清Galectin-3水平能评估患者的预后情况,譬如,在DEAL-HF研究,232例心力衰竭患者6.5年的随访结果显示有98例患者死亡,在校正了年龄、性别、严重的心力衰竭和肾功能不全后Galectin-3是预测死亡的危险因子<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究结果显示了,治疗前后心力衰竭患者Galectin-3水平与心功能指标EF和NT-proBNP相关,进一步证实了Galectin-3与心力衰竭的关系。

动物和临床试验都证实了Galectin-3在心室重塑中起着重要的作用。往野生大鼠的心包注射Galectin-3可以诱导大鼠发生心功能不全和广泛的心肌纤维化<sup>[17]</sup>。在血管紧张素II诱导的左室重塑大鼠的心肌可以发现心肌Galectin-3表达增加<sup>[18]</sup>。抑制Galectin-3的表达可以改善心室重塑<sup>[19]</sup>。临床试验证实心力衰竭患者血清Galectin-3水平与心室重塑指标III型原骨胶原氨基末端前肽,和基质金属蛋白酶-2水平呈正相关<sup>[20]</sup>。奥美沙坦是新型的血管紧张素受体拮抗剂,本研究拟探讨奥美沙坦对慢性心力衰竭患者的疗效及对血清Galectin-3水平的影响。研

究结果显示了经过抗心力衰竭治疗后 Galectin-3 和 NT-proBNP 均呈同步下降,EF 也有所改善,说明药物干预是有效的。但是与对照治疗组比较,奥美沙坦能进一步降低心力衰竭患者 NT-proBNP 和 Galectin-3 水平,更大程度地改善 EF。既往的研究结果已经显示了,奥美沙坦的治疗能有效抑制高血压患者的左心室重塑和心室肥厚。因此结合以往的研究结果,本组资料的结果提示了奥美沙坦可能通过抑制 Galectin-3 表达水平,抑制心室重塑,从而改善心力衰竭患者的心功能,但是具体的机制仍然需要进一步的研究。

总的来说,本研究证实了奥美沙坦能有效改善慢性心力衰竭患者的心功能,并可以抑制血清 Galectin-3 水平,优于其他的抗心衰治疗,这将有利于奥美沙坦治疗的推广及将 galectin-3 作为心力衰竭的治疗新靶点提出理论依据。

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