

盐敏感性高血压与非盐敏感性高血压联合药物治疗的比较研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨盐敏感性高血压和非盐敏感性高血压对靶器官损害及联合药物治疗的差异。方法 选取120例轻中度高血压住院患者,经盐负荷试验测试,60例定为盐敏感性高血压组(SS),另选择60例为非盐敏感性高血压组(NSS),将此两组再分别随机分为两小组,每组30例,分别给予非洛地平片联合培哚普利片以及吲达帕胺缓释片联合培哚普利片治疗12周,测量治疗前后24 h动态血压、空腹血糖(FPG)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、左室重量指数(LVMI)、尿微量白蛋白(MAU)、BMI、血清肌酐(Cr)、血清尿酸(UA)的变化。结果 SS组与NSS组相比,FPG和Cr水平的差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$),FINS、LVMI、MAU、BMI、HOMA-IR的差异亦有统计学意义($P<0.05$);SS组中使用培哚普利联合吲达帕胺治疗的患者,各项相关检测指标更趋于正常范围,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);NSS组中使用培哚普利联合非洛地平治疗的患者,其各项检测指标更趋于正常范围,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论 盐敏感性高血压患者的靶器官损害更明显,适于培哚普利与吲达帕胺联合药物治疗,而非盐敏感性患者适于培哚普利与非洛地平联合治疗。

【关键词】 高血压,盐敏感性/非盐敏感性;联合治疗

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[Abstract] Objective To study the damage on organs from salt sensitivity hypertension or non-salt-sensitive hypertension and the selection of drug combination. Methods 120 hypertensive patients including 60 cases salt-sensitive (SS) and 60 non-salt-sensitive (NSS) groups were selected in our hospital and their salt load tested. These two groups were randomly divided into two groups, each group with 30 patients, one was given felodipine and perindopril and the others were given indapamide sustained release tablets and perindopril to facilitate the 12-week treatment. Before and after the treatment, patients were tested for physiological indicators, such as sitting blood pressure, 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure, insulin resistance index, comparing changes of various sub-index etc. Results Significantly different were seen in indices as fasting blood glucose and serum creatinine ($P<0.01$), fasting insulin, left ventricular mass index, urinary albumin, body mass index, insulin resistance indices, while between the SS group and the NSS group ($P<0.05$). In the SS group, when patients with various sub-indicators were using perindopril combined with indapamide treatment, the related detected indicators tended to be normal and with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). In the NSS group, those related indexes also tended to be more normal when using felodipine combined with perindopril. However, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($P<0.05$). Conclusion On SS hypertensive patients with target organ damages, perindopril and indapamide seemed to be more effective in NSS patients, indicating that the use of perindopril and felodipine combination, seemed to be more suitable.

【Key words】 Salt-sensitive/non-salt-sensitive hypertension; Combination of drugs

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高血压的致病因素包括遗传以及环境等多个方面,其中盐的摄入就是重要因素之一。但不同患者对盐的敏感性也有差异,即盐敏感性以及非盐敏感性,前者患高血压的比例相对较高,约50%~60%^[1-3]。由于这两种高血压患者的靶器官损害程度不同,临幊上制定了不同的治疗方案^[4,5]。为此本文就两种高血压对靶器官的损害程度及其药物联合治疗方法进行研究。

对象与方法

1. 研究对象:按照WHO的诊断标准^[4],选取宁波市北仑区人民医院2009年3月至2011年6月初治的轻中度高血压(受试者在静息状态下SBP>140 mm Hg,DBP>90 mm Hg)患者120例,所有患者均排除继发性高血压。经盐负荷试验测试,随机选出盐敏感性患者(SS组)和非盐敏感性患者(NSS组)各60例。其中男性69例,女性51例,年龄38~75岁,平均(60.2±3.4)岁。

2. 研究方法:

(1)盐负荷试验:对符合入选标准的未经治疗的轻中度高血压患者进行盐负荷试验。盐敏感的判定按Sullivan推荐标准,即晨起空腹饮1%的温盐水1000 ml,30 min内饮完,分别测量3次试验前2 h末血压,取均值;继口服40 mg速尿,测3次试验后2 h末血压,取均值。以口服盐水2 h后平均动脉压(MABP)升高≥0.67 kPa(5 mm Hg),或速尿利钠试验2 h末的MABP下降≥1.33 kPa(10 mm Hg)者判定为盐敏感者,小于该值者为非盐敏感者。 $MABP = DBP + (SBP - DBP)/3$ 。

(2)相关指标测定:治疗前测定24 h动态血压、空腹血糖(FPG)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、左室重量指数(LVMI)、尿微量白蛋白(MAU)、BMI、血清肌酐(Cr)、血清尿酸(UA)。

了解两组高血压患者脏器的损害程度,并做比较。

(3)治疗分组:将SS组和NSS组患者分别随机再分组,每小组30例,两小组患者分别给予培哚普利联合非洛地平以及培哚普利联合吲达帕胺治疗,疗程12周,且每2周随访一次。若患者血压>140/90 mm Hg,则逐步交替加大两药物的剂量,必要时加用倍他乐克。患者治疗后再次检测上述相关指标并分析其变化。

3. 统计学分析:采用SPSS 11.0统计软件处理数据,数据采取均数(\bar{x})±标准差(s),组间的比较使用t检验, $P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 两组患者一般情况及靶器官损伤的比较:从表1可见SS组的BMI、LVMI、MAU、Cr、UA、FPG、FINS、HOMA-IR指标均显著高于NSS组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表1 两组患者一般情况及靶器官损伤的比较

指标	SS组(n=60)	NSS组(n=60)
年龄(岁)	50.40±7.36	48.95±8.22
BMI(kg/m ²)	24.67±2.15	23.99±3.07 ^a
LVMI(g/m ²)	156.58±29.84	148.44±25.89 ^a
MAU(mg/L)	108.23±33.72	86.27±18.10 ^a
Cr(μmol/L)	110.90±45.35	101.48±18.44 ^a
UA(mmol/L)	387.52±44.14	328.42±41.46 ^a
FPG(mmol/L)	5.42±1.51	4.83±0.58 ^b
FINS(mIU/L)	23.94±2.24	11.12±2.39 ^a
HOMA-IR	3.64±0.66	2.74±0.41 ^a

注:^a $P<0.05$; ^b $P<0.01$

2. 两组患者药物治疗后各指标的变化:见表2。SS组中培哚普利联合吲达帕胺治疗组与培哚普利联合非洛地平治疗组比较,FPG、UA有明显下降,FINS和LVMI得以显著改善,24 h动态血压SBP和DBP变异性及MAU和Cr下降程度均显著增加,差

表2 两组患者不同治疗组各项指标变化程度对比

治疗指标	SS组		NSS组	
	培哚普利联合非洛地平	培哚普利联合吲达帕胺	培哚普利联合非洛地平	培哚普利联合吲达帕胺
FPG下降(mmol/L)	2.2±1.6	4.1±2.4 ^a	4.0±1.8	2.9±2.1 ^b
UA下降(mmol/L)	36.8±18.4	51.2±24.5 ^a	43.9±18.3	22.5±17.9 ^a
改善FINS(mIU/L)	0.56±0.06	1.02±0.10 ^a	1.09±0.13	0.78±0.07 ^a
BMI减少(kg/m ²)	1.1±0.5	1.2±0.7	1.2±0.6	1.0±0.8
LVMI减少(g/m ²)	13.5±9.1	28.4±12.4 ^a	23.3±11.9	14.3 ^a
24 h动态血压SBP变异性(mm Hg)	5.2±4.1	9.3±5.6 ^b	9.2±5.7	6.1±7.4 ^a
24 h动态血压DBP变异性(mm Hg)	4.8±2.9	8.6±6.3 ^b	7.6±4.9	5.9±6.7 ^a
MAU减少(mg/L)	56.2±29.7	73.5±34.8 ^a	65.3±23.7	54.2±38.1 ^a
Cr降低(μmol/L)	3.5±3.1	5.8±1.9 ^b	5.4±2.0	3.2±2.9

注:同表1

异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)；NSS组中培哚普利联合非洛地平治疗组比较培哚普利联合吲达帕胺治疗组，除Cr外各指标同SS组均有改善，差异亦有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

讨 论

本研究中盐敏感性高血压患者普遍存在心脏功能受损，由于动脉管腔狭窄，导致周围血管阻力增加，加重左心室射血负担，继而引起左心室肥厚、增大，直至出现衰竭^[6,7]，而且盐敏感性高血压患者通常合并冠心病、糖尿病。该类患者对靶器官的损害还体现在肾脏，大约有10%的盐敏感性高血压患者最终死于肾功能衰竭^[8]。

目前临幊上对高血压不管是盐敏感性的高血压还是非盐敏感性的高血压的药物治疗，一般均采用多种药物联合的方式。对左心室肥厚有一定逆转作用的抗高血压药物，对盐敏感性高血压和非盐敏感性高血压都有很好的疗效^[9,10]。非洛地平为钙通道阻滞剂，属于双氢吡啶类，可减少细胞外钙离子的内流，由此使细胞内的钙离子浓度降低^[11]。近期研究显示，使用复方制剂对高血压治疗的优点，首先是剂量较低，药物对靶器官的损害程度低，保护作用较好。

本研究结果表明，盐敏感性高血压对脏器有严重的损害，与非盐敏感性高血压组相比差异较显著，尤其是在心脏方面的损害。因此在高血压综合治疗的同时，要加强对盐敏感性高血压的筛查力度，针对其具体情况，制定综合治疗方案。在高血压药物治疗的选择上，应更多采用两种药物联合，以最大限度减少对脏器的损害，并降低副反应的发生率，对盐敏感性高血压患者较适宜采用培哚普利与吲达帕胺的联合治疗，而对非盐敏感性的患者，则较适宜培哚普利与非洛地平的联合治疗。

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