

缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪对高血压患者的疗效观察

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摘要: **目的** 观察缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪对高血压患者的疗效。**方法** 前瞻性入组西安北车医院收治的180例高血压患者, 经过2周药物洗脱期后, 随机分为观察组($n=90$)和对照组($n=90$)。对照组给予缬沙坦片, 1片/次, 1次/d。观察组给予缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪片, 1片/次, 1次/d。两组均治疗8周。比较两组患者治疗前后的坐位收缩压和舒张压, 比较治疗后两组患者的天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)和肌酐, 并记录治疗期间的不良事件发生率。**结果** 治疗前, 两组患者坐位收缩压和舒张压无显著性差异。治疗8周后, 两组患者坐位收缩压和舒张压均下降, 同组治疗前后比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 且观察组患者的坐位收缩压和舒张压显著低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗前后AST、ALT、肌酐等指标均无统计学差异。观察组患者不良反应发生率为8.9%, 显著低于对照组的27.8%, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪有较好的降压作用, 且不良事件少。

关键词: 缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪; 氨氯地平; 高血压

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Efficacy and tolerability of Valsartan and Amlodipine Tablet in hypertensive population

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the efficacy of Valsartan and Amlodipine Tablet in hypertension patients. **Methods** After 2 weeks wash out, 180 patients with hypertension were enrolled, and were randomly divided into the observation group ($n=90$) and control group ($n=90$). The control group was given Valsartan Tablets, 1 tablets per time, 1 times per day. The observation group was given Valsartan and Hydrochlorothiazid Tablets, 1 tablets per time, 1 times per day. The two groups were treated for 8 weeks. The sitting systolic/diastolic blood pressure between the two groups before and after treatment were compared. Then aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and creatinine were compared between the two groups after treatment, and the incidence of adverse events during the treatment was recorded. **Results** Before treatment, there was no significant difference in systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure between the two groups. After 8 weeks of treatment, the sitting systolic and diastolic blood pressure of the two groups decreased, and there was a significant difference between the two groups before and after treatment ($P<0.05$), and the sitting systolic and diastolic blood pressure of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in AST, ALT and creatinine between the two groups before and after treatment. The incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was 8.9%, which was significantly lower than that in the control group (27.8%) ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The combination therapy with Valsartan and Amlodipine Tablet have a good antihypertensive effect, and fewer adverse events.

Key words: Valsartan and Amlodipine Tablet; amlodipine; hypertension

原发性高血压在全球范围内作为一种最常见的心血管疾病, 已经成为各种心血管事件致死的主要危险因素之一, 而有效地降低血压可以大大减少心血管事件的发生率^[1-2]。因此, 2014年美国成人高

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血压治疗指南(JNC8)推荐无合并症的高血压患者降压目标值为 $<140/90$ mmHg(1 mmHg= 0.133 kPa)^[3]。然而,只有30%人群达到了该目标。一个原因是单药治疗不足以达到降压目标,大多数高血压患者需要多种药物的联合用药方案^[4];另一个原因是患者服用抗高血压药物的依从性较差。一个合理的用药方案是血管紧张素受体阻断剂(ARBs)与低剂量的利尿剂联用,临床实践表明该方案患者依从性好,不良事件少^[5-6]。本研究为探讨联合用药与单药治疗对患者血压的影响,为临床用药提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

以2012年1月—2015年12月西安北车医院收治的180例高血压患者为研究对象,均符合中国高血压防治指南2010诊断标准。其中男75例,女105例,平均年龄(55.7 ± 8.5)岁。并排除伴有控制不良的高血压、糖尿病及肥胖症,既往有心衰或梗死病史者,患者血钾浓度 ≥ 5.5 mmol/L或 ≤ 3.5 mmol/L也被排除。按用药不同分为观察组($n=90$)和对照组($n=90$)。所有患者均签署知情同意书,本研究获得医院伦理委员会的批准。两组患者经药物洗脱后一般情况均无统计学差异,见表1。

1.2 研究方法

经过2周的药物洗脱导入期后,符合要求的180例患者被随机分成两组,观察组和对照组各90例,观察组给予缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪片(陕西白鹿制药股份有限公司生产,规格为含缬沙坦80 mg,氢氯噻嗪12.5 mg,国药准字H20050429,批号:111207、1407009),1片/次,1次/d。对照组给予缬沙坦片(海南皇隆制药股份有限公司,规格80 mg,国药准字H20050508,生产批号:112161、131205),1片/次,1次/d。两组均治疗8周,首次用药后每隔4周复诊。

1.3 观察指标

两组患者均于药物洗脱导入期结束后测定基础心率、血压及体质量,并测定血生化(肝肾功能、血脂、电解质、血糖和尿酸),治疗期间评价药物副

反应,并测定坐位的血压,治疗结束时复查丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、肌酐等指标。坐位血压测定的时间为清晨服药前,即临近一次服药24 h后,连续测定3次,每次间隔至少1 min。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS19.0软件进行分析。计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料用率或百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验。

2 结果

2.1 药物对坐位血压的影响

治疗前,两组患者坐位收缩压和舒张压无显著性差异。治疗8周后,两组患者坐位收缩压和舒张压均下降,同组治疗前后比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);且观察组患者的坐位收缩压和舒张压显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 药物对患者肝肾功能的影响

治疗8周后,两组患者AST、ALT、肌酐等指标均无统计学差异。见表3。

2.3 不良反应

观察组患者不良反应发生率为8.9%,显著低于对照组的27.8%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。对照组最常见为浮肿(16.7%),其次为头痛(5.6%)。

3 讨论

优化降压治疗策略旨在提高降压达标率,兼顾减少不良反应和提高服药依从性,使患者获得降压治疗的最大益处。随着临床经验与循证证据的不断积累,联合治疗成为高血压治疗模式中最重要的组成部分。已有文献表明,缬沙坦160 mg/氢氯噻嗪12.5~25 mg的联合用药方案对高血压患者安全有效^[7-9]。本研究比较了缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪与缬沙坦的疗效,结果发现观察组的疗效好于对照组,这与李志明等^[10]的结果一致。表明ARB联合小剂量利尿剂治疗时,优势人群获益明显。其可能的协同机制是人体血压调节分为神经内分泌机制和容量机制两种,前者通过交感神经系统和RAS来调节,后者

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison on general information between two groups of patients

| 组别 | 年龄/岁 | 性别/例 | | 心率/(次· min^{-1}) | 体质量指数/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) | 血钾/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) | 尿酸/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) | 血糖/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) | 肌酐/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) |
|----|----------------|------|----|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | 男 | 女 | | | | | | |
| 对照 | 55.9 \pm 9.0 | 62 | 28 | 72.2 \pm 8.9 | 26.1 \pm 2.82 | 4.3 \pm 0.4 | 335.1 \pm 72.2 | 7.52 \pm 1.74 | 95.6 \pm 16.8 |
| 观察 | 54.7 \pm 8.4 | 56 | 34 | 73.9 \pm 8.1 | 25.8 \pm 2.86 | 4.4 \pm 0.9 | 337.3 \pm 78.6 | 7.16 \pm 0.58 | 96.2 \pm 17.5 |

表2 两组治疗前后患者血压的比较

Table 2 Comparison on blood pressure between two groups before and after treatment

| 组别 | n/例 | 坐位收缩压/mmHg | | | 坐位舒张压/mmHg | | |
|----|-----|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 差值 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 差值 |
| 对照 | 90 | 145.6±12.7 | 131.8±12.8* | 13.2±11.5 | 97.1±5.3 | 86.2±7.3* | 11.8±7.7 |
| 观察 | 90 | 144.8±14.1 | 127.5±11.6*# | 17.3±12.2# | 96.3±5.8 | 81.4±5.4*# | 14.6±6.8# |

与同组治疗前比较: *P<0.05; 与对照组治疗后比较: #P<0.05

*P < 0.05 vs same group before treatment; #P < 0.05 vs control group after treatment

表3 药物治疗对患者肝肾功能的影响

Table 3 Effect of drug therapy on liver and kidney function in patients

| 组别 | n/例 | AST/(U·L ⁻¹) | ALT/(U·L ⁻¹) | 肌酐/(mmol·L ⁻¹) |
|----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 对照 | 90 | 31.45±5.67 | 31.28±9.87 | 95.31±2.12 |
| 观察 | 90 | 32.23±4.44 | 31.79±0.11 | 95.48±21.99 |

表4 两组治疗期间不良事件发生率比较

Table 4 Comparison on incidence of adverse events between two groups during treatment

| 组别 | n/例 | 浮肿/例 | 头痛/例 | 头晕/例 | 心悸/例 | 发生率/% |
|----|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 观察 | 90 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8.9 |
| 对照 | 90 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 27.8* |

与对照组比较: *P<0.05

*P < 0.05 vs control group

通过对水钠潴留和血管阻力大小来调节,缬沙坦和氢氯噻嗪分别作用于两种机制;另一方面,缬沙坦/氢氯噻嗪可通过不同机制扩张血管来协同降压,缬沙坦阻断血管紧张素II与AT1受体结合松弛血管平滑肌、扩张血管;氢氯噻嗪降低血管平滑肌内Na⁺浓度,并通过Na⁺-Ca²⁺交换机制,使细胞内Ca²⁺减少,从而降低血管平滑肌对缩血管物质的反应^[11-12]。

本研究中,观察组患者不良反应发生率显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。对照组最常见的不良事件为浮肿(16.7%),为缬沙坦常见的副作用^[13-14]。此外,与对照组患者比较,观察组患者血清肌酸酐水平没有差异,而这多见于血管紧张素受体阻断剂/利尿剂联合用药方案。这些耐受性数据进一步支持联合用药方案。基于高血压治疗更加强调联合治疗的作用^[15],本研究结果为临床治疗用药提供了依据。

综上所述,本研究证实了缬沙坦氢氯噻嗪联用对高血压患者疗效确切,且安全性好,指得临床推广使用。

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