

达格列净对射血分数减低型心衰患者预后的影响

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摘要

心力衰竭(简称心衰)是各种心脏疾病的末期表现和最重要的死因,在全球有千万患者,目前对于HFrEF,虽经合理化治疗,其预后并未得到显著的改善,目前,对心衰患者的药物治疗一直处于研究中,达格列净为SGLT-2抑制剂的一种,在用于糖尿病患者的降糖治疗中发现其可以降低心血管不良事件的发生率,随后有研究表明达格列净可显著降低心衰患者的住院率,死亡率、各种复合事件,可以使得心衰患者的预后得到很好地改善,本文就达格列净对心衰患者的获益做一综述。

关键词

心力衰竭, 达格列净, 心衰住院率, 心血管死亡率, eGFR, KCCQ评分, NT-proBNP

Effect of Dapagliflozin on Prognosis of Patients with Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction

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Abstract

Heart failure (referred to as heart failure) is the final manifestation and the main cause of death of cardiovascular diseases. There are millions of patients in the world. At present, although HFrEF has undergone strict standardized treatment, the survival rate was not obviously improved. At

present, the drug treatment for patients with heart failure has been under study. Dapagliflozin belongs to SGLT-2I, which can reduce the incidence of cardiovascular adverse events in hypoglycemic treatment of diabetic patients. After a large study, it was shown that Dapagliflozin can significantly reduce the hospitalization rate of patients with heart failure, and the mortality rate and various complex events can improve the prognosis of patients with heart failure. This article reviews the benefits of Dapagliflozin to patients with heart failure.

Keywords

Heart Failure, Dapagliflozin, Hospitalization Rate of Heart Failure, Cardiovascular Mortality, eGFR, KCCQ Score, NT-proBNP

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1. 引言

达格列净起初是一种降糖药, 现多项研究发现其对射血分数减低型心衰预后获益匪浅, 本文就其益处作一简述。

心力衰竭(简称心衰)的通用定义为心衰是一种临床综合征, 其症状和/或体征由心脏结构和/或功能异常引起, 并得到钠尿肽水平升高和/或肺或全身充血的客观证据的证实[1]; 目前认为心力衰竭是一个临床和公共卫生问题, 在全球范围有超过 2300 万患者, 与巨大的死亡率、发病率和医疗费用相关[2]。研究表明随着人口老龄化、急性冠脉综合征治疗的改进以及心力衰竭患者寿命的延长, 潜在心力衰竭患者人数增加[3]。根据左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF), 心衰分为射血分数降低的心衰(heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF)、保留型心衰(heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF)、中间值型心衰(heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction, HFmrEF), 射血分数减低型心力衰竭是最严重的一类, 对于射血分数减低型心衰患者的治疗, 目前的治疗指南强烈推荐血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI)、血管紧张素受体拮抗剂(angiotensin receptor blockers, ARB)、血管紧张素受体脑啡肽酶抑制剂(angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitors, ARNI)、盐皮质激素受体拮抗剂(mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist, MRA)和 β 受体阻滞剂来提高存活率、减少猝死和预防心力衰竭住院, 然而有些患者尽管接受了最佳治疗, 但仍有心力衰竭症状。因此, 对于这类患者的药物治疗仍需进一步研究, 达格列净为钠-葡萄糖共转运蛋白-2 (SGLT2)抑制剂的新型降糖药物中的一种, 选择性和有效地抑制 SGLT2, 导致肾脏对葡萄糖的再吸收率减少和尿糖排泄率增多, 从而通过一种独立于胰岛素作用的机制降低血糖水平[4] [5] [6], 随后的一些研究中表明达格列净对无论是否伴有 2 型糖尿病射血分数减低的心力衰竭患者都可带来益处, 本文将对达格列净对射血分数减低型心衰患者的益处做一总结。

2. 达格列净可能在以下几方面对射血分数减低的心衰患者带来益处

1) 降低住院率: DAPA-HF [7]实验显示在因为心力衰竭而住院的心衰患者中, 达格列净组明显少于安慰剂组[HR = 0.70, 95% CI (0.59~0.83)], Kato [8]研究发现对于 2 型糖尿病的射血分数减低的心衰患者, 达格列净组的单独住院率并未较对照组有统计学差异, 但在复合事件中, 达格列净减低了 17%的心血管

死亡或心衰住院风险[HR = 0.83, 95% CI (0.73~0.95), P = 0.005], Kosiborod (2017) [9]也指出达格列净组的心衰患者住院人数较对照组低(达格列净组心衰住院人数 1 人, 安慰剂组 7 人), 虽然没有统计学意义; 对于不伴有 2 型糖尿病的心衰患者, Petrie [10]等人也得出达格列净可降低心衰患者住院率的结果[HR = 0.63, 95% CI (0.48~0.81), P < 0.001]。

2) 降低心血管死亡率: Kato [8]研究发现在 2 型糖尿病患者中, 对于射血分数减低型心衰患者, 达格列净组心血管死亡率较安慰剂组低[HR = 0.05, 95% CI (0.34~0.90), P = 0.012], 这与 DAPA-HF [7]实验得出的结果相似。对于不伴有 2 型糖尿病的心衰患者, Petrie [10]等人的研究得出虽然达格列净组与安慰剂组的主要终点事件中的心血管死亡率无显著差异[HR = 0.85, 95% CI (0.66~1.10), P = 0.23], 但在心衰住院合并心血管死亡的死亡事件总数中, 达格列净组优于对照组[HR = 0.73, 95% CI (0.59~0.91), P = 0.005]。

3) 对肾脏的保护作用: 在射血分数减低的心力衰竭患者中, eGFR 与其死亡率有较强的关系, 这可能与其心输出量下降有关[11]; 对 DAPA-HF 的研究表明达格列净组与安慰剂组的 eGFR 虽然每年都在下降, 达格列净组 eGFR 的变化约为安慰剂组的 1/3, [95% CI (-3.19~-2.55), P < 0.001] [12]这也可表明格列净对心衰患者的肾脏保护作用。一项网络和累积荟萃分析发现达格列净的复合肾事件(肌酐或血尿素氮 BUN 水平升高、eGFR 降低、肾功能损害和肾衰竭)的风险显著高于安慰剂相关[13], 以及有文章指出中重度肾功能损害(eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73m²)的患者不建议使用达格列净[14], 但也有人认为达格列净治疗前几周 eGFR 可能会下降, 该下降随时间的推移而稳定并通常恢复到接近基线水平[15]。

4) 提高 KCCQ 评分: 堪萨斯城心肌问卷评分(KCCQ)是一种心力衰竭患者健康状况测量方法, KCCQ 临床总结评分(CCS)包括身体功能和症状, KCCQ 总体综合评分(OSS)由总症状、身体功能、生活质量和社会受限四个领域的评分衍生而来[16], 该调查问卷的评分值在 0~100 分, 分值越高表明其症状越少, ≥5 分的变化被认为有临床方面的意义[17]。DAPA-HF [7]研究表明达格列净组总分增加至少 5 分的患者超过安慰剂[OR = 1.15, 95% CI (1.08~1.23), P < 0.01], 发生恶化的少于安慰剂组[OR = 0.84, 95% (1.08~1.23), P < 0.01]; Nassif [18]等人的研究得出, 与安慰剂相比, 达格列净可以显著提升 KCCQ-CSS 以及 KCCQ-OSS 的 4 个领域中的 3 个领域(总症状、身体限制、生活质量), 且益处随着时间的推移而增加。

5) 降低患者 NT-proBNP: NT-proBNP 与射血分数减低的心衰患者预后密切相关, 从 DAPA-HF [7] 研究中, 我们可以观察到达格列净组心衰患者的 NT-proBNP 较对照组显著下降[HR = -303, 95% CI (-457~-150), P < 0.001], Nassif [18]等人的实验也可以表明, 在第 12 周, 达格列净组患者 NT-proBNP 减少≥20%与对照组与安慰剂组有明显差异[OR = 1.9, 95% CI (1.09~3.31), P = 0.02]。

6) 对心衰患者的安全性: DAPA-HF [7]研究结果达格列净组和安慰剂组分别 29 例和 40 例发生了血容量不足相关的严重不良事件(P = 0.23), 以及达格列净组 38 例和安慰剂组 65 例发生了肾脏不良事件(P = 0.009)。8 名患者(0.17%)在试验中出现严重低血糖, 8 名患者均患有糖尿病。Petrie [10]等人发现在实验中有 8 人出现严重低血糖, 但 8 名患者均属于 2 型糖尿病患者, 这也可表明达格列净对可能不会导致非糖尿病患者严重低血糖事件的发生。据统计, 使用 SGLT2i 治疗后, 生殖道感染(一般为轻中度感染)的发生率为 4.8% [19], 以前也有的研究结果显示, 2 型糖尿病患者使用达格列净后生殖器感染和尿路感染事件的发生率较对照组更高(生殖器感染为 7.4%~14.3%对 3.0%; 尿路感染 8.4%~13.8%对 5.6%), 大多数发生在前 24 周[20]。因此服用达格列净期间应定期复查尿常规, 若出现泌尿系感染症状, 应停药并给予抗感染治疗。Wilding [21]等人表明可能是疾病增加了感染的机会, 而不是药物, SGLT-2 抑制剂的益处似乎超过了这些感染风险。总的来说, 达格列净对心衰患者无论是否伴有糖尿病有较高的安全性。

以上所述达格列净可以减少射血分数减低型心衰患者预后, 但目前的研究对象局限于射血分数减低的稳定状态的心衰患者, 但我们相信在未来有更多证据证明达格列净会对急性心力衰竭患者带来心血管方面的益处, 以及对使用达格列净的慢性心衰急性发作的患者产生益处。

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