

· 临床研究 ·

不同钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸治疗老年轻中度H型高血压的临床研究

王 峰*, 王植荣, 王庆凯, 杨宝刚

(河北省沧州中西医结合医院心血管病科一病区, 沧州 061001)

【摘要】目的 评价不同钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸对老年轻中度高同型半胱氨酸(Hcy, H型)高血压患者的疗效。**方法** 采用随机、单盲、平行对照方法, 纳入2011年6月至2014年6月在河北省沧州中西医结合医院心血管病科门诊或住院治疗的原发性H型高血压Ⅰ~Ⅱ级患者90例, 其中男42例, 女48例, 年龄(66.9 ± 3.5)岁。将入选患者随机分为苯磺酸氨氯地平组, 苯磺酸左氨氯地平组和非洛地平缓释片组, 每组30例, 均联合叶酸连续口服药物4周。按时监测血压, 并予试验开始前、治疗4周时进行血浆Hcy、一氧化氮(NO)、内皮素-1(ET-1)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)测定。**结果** 3种钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸均可降低老年轻中度H型高血压患者的血压和血浆Hcy水平, 且苯磺酸氨氯地平组降低收缩压的幅度和血浆Hcy水平大于其他两组, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。苯磺酸氨氯地平组, 治疗后较治疗前血浆NO和SOD水平升高, ET-1和MDA水平降低, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸可用于降低老年轻中度H型高血压患者的血压和血浆Hcy水平, 且以苯磺酸氨氯地平联合叶酸为优。

【关键词】 钙通道阻滞剂; 老年人; 高血压; 同型半胱氨酸

【中图分类号】 R972; R592; R544.1

【文献标识码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2015.10.178

Clinical efficiency of various calcium channel blockers combined with folic acid in treatment of elderly patients with mild to moderate H type hypertension

WANG Feng*, WANG Zhi-Rong, WANG Qing-Kai, YANG Bao-Gang

(The First Ward Section, Department of Cardiology, Cangzhou Hospital of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine, Cangzhou 061001, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy of various calcium channel blockers combined with folic acid in the treatment of elderly patients with mild to moderate high homocysteine (Hcy) hypertension (H type hypertension). **Methods** A randomized, single-blind, parallel-controlled trial was carried out on 90 elderly in- and out-patients with mild to moderate primary H type hypertension of grades 1 to 2 in our department from June 2011 to June 2014. They were 42 males and 48 females, and at an age of (66.9 ± 3.5) years. They were randomly assigned into 3 groups ($n = 30$): group 1 (5mg/d amlodipine), group 2 (2.5mg/d levamlodipine) and group 3 (5mg/d felodipine), all combined with folic acid (0.8mg/d). Blood pressure and serum levels of Hcy, nitric oxide (NO), endothelin-1 (ET-1), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and malondialdehyde (MDA) were measured before and after 4 weeks' treatment. **Results** Blood pressure and serum Hcy level were significantly decreased in all 3 groups. Compared to the other 2 groups, amlodipine combined with folic acid had significant effectiveness in lowering both systolic blood pressure and serum Hcy level ($P < 0.05$). In amlodipine group, the serum levels of NO and SOD were significantly increased, and those of ET-1 and MDA were significantly decreased after treatment ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Calcium channel blockers combined with folic acid can reduce both blood pressure and plasma Hcy level in the elderly patients with mild to moderate H type hypertension. The therapeutic scheme of amlodipine combined with folic acid is the best option.

【Key words】 calcium channel blockers; aged; hypertension; homocysteine

Corresponding author: WANG Feng, E-mail: sunbelt99@163.com

伴有高同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)血症的原发性高血压, 称之为H型高血压^[1]。血浆

高Hcy是心脑血管事件, 尤其是脑卒中发生的一个危险因素, 而且高血压与血浆高Hcy具有协同作用,

能增加血管疾病的患病风险^[2-4]。相关研究表明, 叶酸能明确降低血浆Hcy水平, 血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI) 类降压药物和叶酸在降低心血管事件上具有显著的协同作用^[5,6]。本研究拟比较不同种钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸降低老年轻中度H型高血压患者血压和血浆Hcy的疗效。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选2011年6月至2014年6月在河北省沧州中西医结合医院心血管病科门诊或住院治疗的原发性高血压 I ~ II 级患者90例, 其中男42例, 女48例, 年龄(66.9 ± 3.5) 岁。纳入标准: 90mmHg ≤ 舒张压 < 110mmHg, 140mmHg ≤ 收缩压 < 180mmHg; 诊断后尚未服用任何降压药物或已用降压药物治疗需停药2周的患者; Hcy ≥ 10μmol/L。排除标准: 高血压分级为极高危组患者, 继发性高血压患者, 糖尿病、肿瘤、肝肾功能不全、心肌梗死、心力衰竭、严重心律失常、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、脑卒中患者, 妊娠和哺乳期妇女, 正在服用叶酸或其他B族维生素或含有该成分的复合制剂的患者, 对钙通道阻滞剂过敏的患者等。

1.2 方法

将入选患者随机分为苯磺酸氨氯地平组(苯磺酸氨氯地平5mg + 叶酸片0.8mg), 苯磺酸左氨氯地平组(苯磺酸左氨氯地平2.5mg + 叶酸0.8mg) 和非洛地平缓释组(非洛地平缓释5mg + 叶酸0.8mg), 每组30例, 服药1次/d, 连续口服药物4周。试验开始前、治疗4周时测定血浆Hcy、一氧化碳(nitric oxide, NO)、内皮素-1(endothelin-1, ET-1)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)。血压测量: 所有入选对象分别在入选当天和第2、3、4周的上午8:00~10:00按统一的标准操作方案规定测量坐位血压, 每次血压均至少测3次, 取3次读数的平均值。生化检测: 试验开始前、治疗4周时进行血浆Hcy、NO、ET-1、SOD、MDA测定。采用循环酶法测定Hcy水平, 硝酸还原酶法测定NO水平, ELISA法测定ET-1水平, 黄嘌呤氧化酶法测定SOD水平, 硫代巴比妥酸测定MDA水平, 均由我院检验科进行。

1.3 统计学处理

全部数据采用SPSS13.0统计软件处理。计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 计数资料以百分

率表示。治疗前后各组均数比较采用配对 t 检验; 组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料比较

治疗前3组之间在性别、年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟、心率、空腹血糖、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、Hcy等方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$; 表1)。

2.2 各组降压效果比较

3组药物治疗4周后与治疗前比较, 收缩压和舒张压的改变均达到统计学意义, 但苯磺酸氨氯地平片组收缩压下降的程度较其他两组更明显, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$; 表2)。

2.3 各组治疗前后血浆Hcy、NO、ET-1比较

3种钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸均可降低血浆Hcy水平, 治疗后与治疗前比较具有统计学意义。同时, 与其他两组相比, 苯磺酸氨氯地平组可更显著地降低血浆Hcy水平($P < 0.05$)。治疗后, 该组血浆NO水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)、ET-1水平显著减低($P < 0.05$), 其他两组治疗后血浆NO水平和ET-1水平无明显变化($P > 0.05$; 表3)。

2.4 各组治疗前后血浆SOD、MDA比较

治疗前3组血清SOD和MDA水平无统计学差异, 治疗4周后, 3组SOD水平显著升高, MDA水平明显降低, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。苯磺酸氨氯地平组在升高SOD水平和降低MDA水平方面与其他两组相比, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$; 表4)。

3 讨论

血浆Hcy每升高5μmol/L, 脑血管疾病的风险增加59%, 冠心病的风险增加32%; 而Hcy每下降3μmol/L, 脑卒中的风险下降19%, 缺血性心脏病风险下降11%^[7]。而且高血压与高Hcy具有强烈的协同作用, 可导致血管疾病的风险比达11.3, 远远高于高Hcy和其他危险因素联合作用的风险^[8,9]。Hcy可能通过氧化应激导致血管内皮功能障碍、促进血管平滑肌细胞增殖、增加动脉僵硬、参与胰岛素抵抗及促进血小板黏附和聚集等多种机制导致动脉粥样硬化乃至高血压的发生发展^[10-12]。在血管内皮功能方面, Hcy在自身氧化过程中, 可产生

表1 一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among the three groups

(n = 30)

Item	Amlodipine group	Levamlodipine group	Felodipine group	P
Gender(male/female, n/n)	15/15	13/17	14/16	0.87
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	66.3 $\pm$ 6.7	67.2 $\pm$ 5.4	65.9 $\pm$ 7.2	0.72
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.4 $\pm$ 1.9	23.1 $\pm$ 2.2	22.7 $\pm$ 1.6	0.36
Smoker[n(%)]	8 (26.7)	7 (23.3)	5 (16.7)	0.63
Heart rate(beats/min)	67.4 $\pm$ 7.5	70.8 $\pm$ 6.9	67.6 $\pm$ 10.3	0.21
Glucose(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.9 $\pm$ 1.4	6.1 $\pm$ 0.9	5.7 $\pm$ 1.2	0.42
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.2 $\pm$ 1.1	2.9 $\pm$ 0.6	2.9 $\pm$ 0.9	0.30
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.2 $\pm$ 0.4	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	1.2 $\pm$ 0.5	0.55
Hcy(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.0 $\pm$ 3.1	26.8 $\pm$ 5.2	27.2 $\pm$ 4.8	0.13

BMI: body mass index; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; Hcy: homocysteine

表2 各组降压效果比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood pressure before and after treatment among the three groups

(n = 30, mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	SBP		DBP	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Amlodipine	158.8 $\pm$ 13.2	141.3 $\pm$ 12.5*	92.4 $\pm$ 10.3	78.1 $\pm$ 8.9*
Levamlodipine	160.1 $\pm$ 11.0	148.2 $\pm$ 10.2* [△]	89.5 $\pm$ 11.2	77.8 $\pm$ 9.5*
Felodipine	161.3 $\pm$ 10.6	146.8 $\pm$ 11.4* [△]	91.8 $\pm$ 10.5	80.5 $\pm$ 9.7*

SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure. Compared with before treatment, *P < 0.05; compared with amlodipine group, [△]P < 0.05

表3 各组治疗前后血浆Hcy、NO、ET-1比较

Table 3 Comparison of serum levels of Hcy, NO and ET-1 before and after treatment among the three groups (n = 30, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	Hcy (μ mol/L)		NO (μ mol/L)		ET-1 (pg/ml)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Amlodipine	25.0 $\pm$ 3.1	11.9 $\pm$ 3.4*	26.7 $\pm$ 4.4	42.3 $\pm$ 5.2*	52.7 $\pm$ 10.1	34.1 $\pm$ 5.6*
Levamlodipine	26.8 $\pm$ 5.2	14.7 $\pm$ 2.6* [△]	27.8 $\pm$ 3.7	29.6 $\pm$ 4.5 [△]	51.9 $\pm$ 8.4	50.2 $\pm$ 7.7 [△]
Felodipine	27.2 $\pm$ 4.8	15.8 $\pm$ 1.9* [△]	25.2 $\pm$ 6.7	27.4 $\pm$ 5.8 [△]	50.1 $\pm$ 10.5	48.6 $\pm$ 9.5 [△]

Hcy: homocysteine; ET-1: endothelin-1. Compared with before treatment, *P < 0.05; compared with amlodipine group, [△]P < 0.05

表4 各组治疗前后血浆SOD、MDA比较

Table 4 Comparison of serum levels of SOD and MDA before and after treatment among the three groups

(n = 30, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	SOD (U/mL)		MDA (nmol/L)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Amlodipine	65.9 $\pm$ 4.6	89.7 $\pm$ 3.6*	7.6 $\pm$ 1.4	4.0 $\pm$ 0.7*
Levamlodipine	67.4 $\pm$ 1.8	79.2 $\pm$ 5.3* [△]	7.8 $\pm$ 2.1	5.4 $\pm$ 1.3* [△]
Felodipine	65.8 $\pm$ 5.5	78.8 $\pm$ 4.7* [△]	7.6 $\pm$ 1.9	5.1 $\pm$ 0.8* [△]

SOD: superoxide dismutase; MDA: malondialdehyde. Compared with before treatment, *P < 0.05; compared with amlodipine group, [△]P < 0.05

超氧化物阴离子、过氧化氢及羟基等活性氧物质,加速NO的氧化失活,降低NO的生物利用度,此外Hcy本身可与NO反应直接导致NO浓度降低等^[13]。SOD是体内重要的清除氧自由基的酶,它的活性增加,可阻止氧自由基的连锁反应,消除氧自由基,保护细胞免受损伤,其水平的高低可间接反映机体清除自由基的能力。MDA是体内重要的脂质过氧化物,可引发氧自由基的连锁反应,放大活性氧的作用,其水平高低间接反映机体细胞受自由基攻击的严重程度^[14]。

本研究显示3种钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸均可降

低老年轻中度H型高血压患者的血压和血浆Hcy水平。同时,结果显示苯磺酸氨氯地平组患者收缩压和血浆Hcy水平下降的程度较其他两组更明显,差异具有统计学意义。表明该组在降低血压和血浆Hcy水平方面较其他两组为优。治疗后与治疗前相比较,苯磺酸氨氯地平组NO和SOD水平较治疗前升高,ET-1和MDA水平较治疗前降低,差异具有统计学意义。该结果与苗懿德等^[15]的研究结果一致,提示苯磺酸氨氯地平联合叶酸组较其他两组具有更好的改善血管内皮功能和减少脂质过氧化的作用。推测其可能是该组在降低血压和血浆Hcy水平方面较

其他两组更为显著的原因之一。总之,钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸可用于降低老年H型高血压患者的血压和血浆Hcy水平,且在3种钙通道阻滞剂联合叶酸的方案中,以苯磺酸氨氯地平联合叶酸为优。

【参考文献】

- [1] Hu DY, Xu XP. Prevention of stroke relies on valid control “H” type hypertension[J]. Chin J Intern Med, 2008, 47(12): 976-977. [胡大一, 徐希平. 有效控制“H型”高血压——预防卒中的新思路[J]. 中华内科杂志, 2008, 47(12): 976-977.]
- [2] Zhang MX, Luo J. Etiopathogenesis and pathogenesis of H type hypertension[J]. Adv Cardiovasc Dis, 2012, 33(2): 253-256. [张明玺, 罗 俊. H型高血压的病因及发病机制[J]. 心血管病学进展, 2012, 33(2): 253-256.]
- [3] Wang HL, Tan S, Song B, *et al.* Correlation of H-type hypertension and the prognosis of ischemic stroke[J]. Natl Med J China, 2012, 92(17): 1183-1186. [王海利, 谈 颂, 宋 波, 等. H型高血压与缺血性脑卒中预后的关系[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2012, 92(17): 1183-1186.]
- [4] Hu ZT, Hou QZ, Zhao SL, *et al.* Structural and functional changes of the carotid artery and their relationship with subclinical inflammation in patients with H-type hypertension[J]. J South Med Univ, 2012, 32(8): 1175-1178. [胡兆霆, 侯庆臻, 赵素玲, 等. H型高血压患者颈动脉结构和功能变化及与亚临床炎症的相关性[J]. 南方医科大学学报, 2012, 32(8): 1175-1178.]
- [5] Li JP, Huo Y, Liu P, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of enalapril-folate acid tablets in lowering blood pressure and plasma homocysteine[J]. J Peking Univ(Health Sci), 2007, 39(6): 614-618. [李建平, 霍 勇, 刘 平, 等. 马来酸依那普利叶酸片降压、降同型半胱氨酸的疗效和安全性[J]. 北京大学学报(医学版), 2007, 39(6): 614-618.]
- [6] Fu J, Tang HQ, Qin XH, *et al.* Efficacy of enalapril combined with folic acid in lowering blood pressure and plasma homocysteine level[J]. Natl Med J China, 2009, 89(31): 2179-2183. [傅 佳, 唐海沁, 秦献辉, 等. 马来酸依那普利联合叶酸降低血压和同型半胱氨酸的疗效[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2009, 89(31): 2179-2183.]
- [7] Robert Clark MD. Homocysteine and risk of ischemic heart disease and stroke: a meta-analysis[J]. JAMA, 2002, 288(16): 2015-2022.
- [8] Graham IM, Daly LE, Refsum HM, *et al.* Plasma homocysteine as a risk factor for vascular disease: the European Concerted Action Project[J]. JAMA, 1997, 277(22): 1775-1781.
- [9] Towfighi A, Markovic D, Ovbiagele B. Pronounced association of elevated serum homocysteine with stroke in subgroups of individuals: a nationwide study[J]. J Neurol Sci, 2010, 298(1-2): 153-157.
- [10] Kanani PM, Sinkey CA, Browning RL, *et al.* Role of oxidant stress in endothelial dysfunction produced by experimental hyperhomocyst inemia in humans[J]. Circulation, 1999, 100(11): 1161-1168.
- [11] Hansrani M1, Stansby G. The use of an *in vivo* model to study the effects of hyperhomocysteinaemia on vascular function[J]. J Surg Res, 2008, 145(1): 13-18.
- [12] Steed MM, Tyagi SC. Mechanisms of cardiovascular remodeling in hyperhomocysteinemia[J]. Antioxid Redox Signal, 2011, 15(7): 1927-1943.
- [13] Xu Q, Zhou XH, Cao K, *et al.* Effects of homocysteine on the expression of eNOS and the production of NO in the human umbilical veins endothelial cells[J]. Chin J Gerontol, 2011, 21(31): 4177-4179. [徐 倩, 周晓慧, 曹 凯, 等. 同型半胱氨酸对人脐静脉内皮细胞eNOS表达及NO含量的影响[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2011, 21(31): 4177-4179.]
- [14] Schulz E, Gori T, Münzel T. Oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction in hypertension[J]. Hypertens Res, 2011, 34(6): 665-673.
- [15] Miao YD, Su L. Effects of amlodipine on endothelial function and intima-media thickness of carotid arteries in elderly hypertensive patients[J]. Chin J Hypertens, 2002, 10(5): 418-420. [苗懿德, 苏 琳. 氨氯地平对老年高血压患者内皮功能及颈动脉内中膜的影响[J]. 高血压杂志, 2002, 10(5): 418-420.]

(编辑: 吕青远)