

· 临床研究 ·

氢溴酸西酞普兰对老年舒张性心衰伴抑郁患者生活质量的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨氢溴酸西酞普兰结合常规抗心衰治疗对老年舒张性心力衰竭(DHF)伴抑郁患者生活质量的影响。**方法** 入选2014年1月至2015年3月内江市第二人民医院89例老年DHF伴抑郁患者,根据用药情况分为氢溴酸西酞普兰组和盐酸阿米替林组,常规抗心衰治疗基础上氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者口服氢溴酸西酞普兰片10~20 mg/次,1~2次/d,每天剂量不超过40 mg;盐酸阿米替林组患者口服盐酸阿米替林片25 mg/次,2~3次/d,最高每天不超过300 mg(12片),维持量每天50~150 mg(2~6片),连续治疗8周。**结果** 相比服药前,两组患者服药8周后左心室射血分数(LVEF)、6分钟步行试验(6MWT)值提高,左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDd)值和汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评分降低,活动、日常生活、健康、近期支持、总体精神及生存质量指标评分提高($P < 0.05$)。治疗后相比盐酸阿米替林组,氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者抑郁改善显著,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.362, P = 0.547$)。**结论** 氢溴酸西酞普兰结合常规抗心衰治疗可显著改善老年DHF伴抑郁患者症状,提高患者的生活质量。

【关键词】 心力衰竭; 抑郁; 生活质量; 氢溴酸西酞普兰

【中图分类号】 R749.4

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2017.05.085

Effect of citalopram hydrobromide on quality of life in diastolic heart failure elderly patients with depression

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[Abstract] **Objective** To determine the effect of citalopram hydrobromide combined with conventional anti-heart failure therapy on the quality of life in the elderly patients with diastolic heart failure (DHF) and depression. **Methods** A total of 89 elderly DHF patients with depression admitted in our hospital from January 2014 to March 2015 were recruited in this study. According to their treatment, they were divided into citalopram hydrobromide group and amitriptyline hydrochloride group. On the basis of conventional anti-heart failure therapy, citalopram hydrobromide tablets were taken orally in the former group at 10~20 mg once, once to twice a day, with a daily dose not larger than 40 mg, and amitriptyline hydrochloride tablets were administered orally in the latter group at 25 mg once, twice to 3 times a day, with a daily dose no more than 300 mg (12 tablets), and maintenance dose of 50~150 mg (2 to 6 tablets) for a continuous treatment for 8 weeks. **Results** Compared with before treatment, the value of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and the result of 6-minute walking test (6MWT) were improved after 8 weeks of treatment, the value of left ventricular end diastolic dimension (LVEDd) and score of Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) were decreased, and the scores of activities, daily life, health, recent support and general spirit were increased in the patients of both groups ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the amitriptyline hydrochloride group, the improvements of depression were more significant in the citalopram hydrobromide group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the 2 groups (Chi-square = 0.362, $P = 0.547$). **Conclusion** Citalopram hydrobromide combined with conventional anti-heart failure therapy can significantly attenuate the symptoms and improve the quality of life in the elderly DHF patients with depression.

[Key words] heart failure; depression; quality of life; citalopram hydrobromide

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老年人心力衰竭主要是指患者心室舒张功能降低从而造成运动能力下降、疲劳或劳力性呼吸困难,又称为舒张性心力衰竭(diastolic heart failure,

DHF)^[1,2]。卧床休息是缓解老年DHF患者症状的有效治疗方法,但易引发抑郁、烦躁等心理疾病,且长期卧床会导致痔疮、肌肉萎缩等并发症发生,严重

影响患者的生活质量^[3,4]。盐酸阿米替林(amitriptyline hydrochloride)是治疗老年抑郁患者的常用药物,可使抑郁患者情绪提高,并且能有效改善思考缓慢、行为迟缓及食欲不振等症状,但其有一定的不良反应^[5,6]。氢溴酸西酞普兰(citalopram hydrobromide)是选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, SSRIs),能明显抑制神经末梢突触再摄取5-羟色胺,从而造成5-羟色胺浓度升高,改善患者抑郁症状,使患者反应速度明显加快,情感也更加活跃^[7,8]。研究表明,氢溴酸西酞普兰与盐酸阿米替林对老年抑郁症的疗效基本类似^[9,10],但氢溴酸西酞普兰起效更快,不良反应更少。为此,本研究探讨了氢溴酸西酞普兰结合常规抗心衰治疗对老年DHF伴抑郁患者生活质量的影响,旨在为临床提供一定的理论依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选2014年1月至2015年3月内江市第二人民医院89例老年DHF伴抑郁患者,根据用药情况分为氢溴酸西酞普兰组和盐酸阿米替林组,其中氢溴酸西酞普兰组45例,男性25例,女性20例,年龄60~87(71.9±7.0)岁;阿米替林组44例,男性22例,女性22例,年龄60~88(72.5±7.8)岁。DHF诊断依据2008年欧洲心脏病协会(European Society of Cardiology, ESC)诊断标准;抑郁症诊断参考《中国精神障碍分类与诊断标准(第3版)》。纳入标准:年龄≥60岁;汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评分>17分;左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)>45%。排除标准:心脏瓣膜病、心包疾病、肺源性心脏病;合并甲亢、贫血、全身感染性疾病;近1个月内应用非甾体类抗炎药、类固醇激素类药物患者。

1.2 方法

氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者在常规抗心衰治疗基础上口服氢溴酸西酞普兰片(丹麦灵北药厂,国药准字J20130028,规格20mg/片)10~20mg/次,1~2次/d,<40mg/d。盐酸阿米替林组在常规抗心衰治疗基础上口服盐酸阿米替林片(常州四药制药有限公司,国药准字H32023764,规格为25mg/片)25mg/次,2~3次/d,根据病情和耐受情况逐渐增至150~250mg(6~10片)/d,3次/d,最高<300mg(12片)/d。维持量50~150mg(2~6片)/d,连续治疗8周。两组患者在药物治疗的基础上同时给予心理辅导、全身放松训练等。

1.3 检测指标

治疗前后检测LVEF、左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDd)、6 min步行试验(6-minute walking test, 6MWT)、简明精神病量表(brief psychiatric rating scale, BPRS)、HAMD及生存质量指标(quality life index, QL-INDEX)量表评分。QL-INDEX量表包含5个评分条目,每条目包括0、1、2分,得分越高生存质量越好^[4]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SAS9.1统计软件对数据进行处理,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组比较采用t检验。计数资料用百分率表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者一般情况比较

氢溴酸西酞普兰组高血压18例、冠心病9例、糖尿病7例、高脂血症5例,纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)分级Ⅲ级20例、Ⅳ级25例。阿米替林组高血压15例、冠心病8例、糖尿病8例、高血脂症3例,NYHA分级Ⅲ级22例、Ⅳ级22例,两组患者一般情况间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 两组患者心功能指标比较

相比治疗前,两组患者服药8周后LVEF和6MWT数值提高,LVEDd降低,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);两组患者之间LVEF、6MWT和LVEDd值治疗前后差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.3 两组患者抑郁评分比较

氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者治疗前HAMD评分为(25.6±5.8)分,治疗后HAMD评分为(11.0±3.0)分;盐酸阿米替林组患者治疗前HAMD评分为(23.8±6.1)分,治疗后HAMD评分为(14.2±3.4)分;两组患者治疗后HAMD评分均降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后相比盐酸阿米替林组患者,氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者HAMD评分降低显著,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。

2.4 两组患者QL-INDEX量表评分比较

相比治疗前,两组患者的活动、日常生活、健康、近期支持、总体精神及QL-INDEX总分提高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后相比盐酸阿米替林组,氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者活动、日常生活、健康、近期支持、总体精神及QL-INDEX总分提高显著,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

表1 两组患者心功能指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of cardiac function indices between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	Citalopram hydrobromide group (n=45)		Amitriptyline hydrochloride group (n=44)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
LVEF(%)	47.8 ± 3.7	53.6 ± 4.0 *	47.4 ± 3.0	52.2 ± 4.6 *
LVEDd(mm)	53.9 ± 4.2	49.1 ± 3.9 *	54.0 ± 4.4	50.7 ± 3.5 *
6MWT(m)	268.8 ± 13.5	321.2 ± 20.0 *	272.5 ± 14.6	315.9 ± 23.3 *

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDd: left ventricular end-diastolic diameter; 6MWT: 6-minute walking test. Compared with before treatment,

* P < 0.05

表2 两组患者QL-INDEX量表评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of QL-INDEX scores between two groups (scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Citalopram hydrobromide group (n=45)		Amitriptyline hydrochloride group (n=44)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Activity	1.36 ± 0.62	2.11 ± 0.36 **	1.31 ± 0.52	1.78 ± 0.38 *
Daily life	1.42 ± 0.59	2.23 ± 0.38 **	1.39 ± 0.47	1.80 ± 0.46 *
Healthy	1.51 ± 0.38	2.09 ± 0.40 **	1.47 ± 0.41	1.78 ± 0.51 *
Recent support	1.38 ± 0.44	2.17 ± 0.33 **	1.44 ± 0.40	1.83 ± 0.39 *
General spirit	1.36 ± 0.41	2.00 ± 0.28 **	1.35 ± 0.36	1.80 ± 0.40 *
Total score	7.03 ± 1.69	10.60 ± 2.11 **	6.96 ± 1.58	8.99 ± 1.85 *

QL-INDEX: quality life index. Compared with before treatment, * P < 0.05; compared with amitriptyline hydrochloride group, # P < 0.05

2.5 两组患者不良反应比较

治疗过程中,氢溴酸西酞普兰组3例出现口干和便秘,2例出现失眠,2例出现恶心、呕吐。盐酸阿米替林组4例出现口干和便秘,3例出现嗜睡,2例出现心悸。两组患者不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.362, P = 0.547$)。

3 讨论

DHF早期可能仅表现为肺淤血症状如静息或劳力性呼吸困难,但一些持久DHF患者可出现呼吸困难、气急等左心衰竭症状以及腹胀、尿少、双下肢水肿等右心衰竭症状,并可进一步导致水钠潴留,进而加重肺循环淤血和出现体循环淤血表现,严重影响患者的生活质量^[11]。临床目前多采用卧床静养加药物治疗以改善老年DHF患者的各种症状,常用的有血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)、洋地黄类强心剂、利尿药、钙拮抗剂以及β受体阻滞剂等^[12,13]。但研究表明^[14],老年DHF患者由于长期患病并卧床致精神抑郁等症状频发,单纯药物治疗和心理辅导治疗并不能完全改善患者症状,为治疗带来了困难。研究结果表明^[15],常规药物治疗DHF患者的同时辅以氢溴酸西酞普兰片治疗,可明显改善患者的抑郁症状,恢复效果更好。

本研究结果表明,两组患者治疗前后LVEF、6MWT和LVEDd值差异均具有统计学意义,提示氢

溴酸西酞普兰和盐酸阿米替林联合常规抗心衰药物均能有效改善患者的心脏功能,患者治疗效果好。同时治疗前氢溴酸西酞普兰组和盐酸阿米替林组的HAMD评分差异无统计学意义;治疗8周后两组患者的HAMD评分与治疗前比较均明显降低,且氢溴酸西酞普兰组的HAMD评分显著低于盐酸阿米替林组,提示两种药物均能明显改善患者的抑郁症状,但氢溴酸西酞普兰的作用更明显,原因可能是其相对选择性在同类药物中最高,且起效较快,故抗抑郁效果更好。

进一步研究表明,治疗前两组的QL-INDEX量表各条目及总分差异均无统计学意义,治疗8周后,两组患者的活动、日常生活、健康、近期支持、总体精神及QL-INDEX总分与治疗前比较均显著提高,但氢溴酸西酞普兰组的活动、日常生活、健康、近期支持、总体精神及QL-INDEX总分显著高于盐酸阿米替林组(P < 0.05),提示氢溴酸西酞普兰和阿米替林治疗后均能明显提高患者的生活质量,但氢溴酸西酞普兰的效果更明显,患者治疗后各项功能恢复效果更好,其近期预后效果也好。原因可能是氢溴酸西酞普兰的选择性较其他药物更高,可有效抑制5-羟色胺的再摄取,且基本不影响患者的心脏传导系统和血压,也不损害患者的认知功能及精神,恢复效果较好。另外,氢溴酸西酞普兰组患者虽出现了不良反应,但多为便秘、失眠和呕吐等轻微症状,并不影响患者的生活质量,其长期预后和并发症仍需

作进一步深入研究。

综上所述,氢溴酸西酞普兰结合常规抗心衰治疗对老年DHF伴抑郁患者的症状改善效果好,患者生活质量得到提高,后续临床应进一步验证或开展随机对照研究。

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(编辑:王彩霞)