

· 综述 ·

老年非瓣膜性房颤患者华法林抗凝强度的研究进展

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【摘要】 流行病学调查显示房颤的发病率逐年上升, 尤其在老年人中, 年龄越大, 其发病率和死亡率越高。多个临床试验显示, 目前华法林仍是治疗房颤的主要药物。欧美国家的房颤指南建议将国际标准化比值(INR)控制在2.0~3.0, 但亚洲和欧美人群之间存在种族差异, 应适当降低华法林抗凝强度, 尤其是对于有高卒中、高出血风险的老年非瓣膜性房颤(NVAF)患者, INR控制在1.5~2.5是安全有效的, 但这一结论仍缺乏大量的临床试验及循证医学依据。

【关键词】 老年人; 华法林; 非瓣膜性房颤; 国际标准化比值

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Research progress on anticoagulant effect of warfarin in the elderly patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation

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【Abstract】 Epidemiological surveys show that the incidence of atrial fibrillation has been increasing year by year, especially in the elderly, and the morbidity and mortality increase with age. Several clinical trials report that warfarin remains the main drug for the treatment of atrial fibrillation. The international normalized ratio (INR) is recommended as between 2.0 and 3.0 in European and American guidelines; however, there are racial differences between Asian and European and American populations. Warfarin anti-coagulation should be appropriately reduced, especially in the elderly patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation who have high risks of stroke and bleeding. INR of 1.5~2.5 is safe and effective for them, which warrants a large number of clinical trials and evidence basis.

【Key words】 aged; warfarin; non-valvular atrial fibrillation; international normalized ratio

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房颤是老年人最常见的心律失常之一^[1], 其导致的严重临床症状如缺血性脑卒中是致残、致死的主要原因之一。华法林已被公认用于房颤患者的抗凝治疗, 其中确定合适的抗凝强度即国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR)显得尤为重要。美国、加拿大及欧洲房颤指南^[2~4]建议将INR的范围维持在2.0~3.0, 不仅可最大限度地降低房颤患者缺血性脑卒中事件的发生率, 同时可将出血风险降至最低。但东亚和欧美国家存在种族差异, 适合我国患者的华法林抗凝强度仍未确定, 尤其对于合并症较多的老年非瓣膜性房颤(non valvular

atrial fibrillation, NVAF)患者, 采用华法林抗凝的同时出血风险也会较大。因此, 探索适合中国老年患者的华法林抗凝强度意义重大。

1 房颤的流行病学

年龄的逐渐增加是发生房颤的最大危险因素之一^[5], 年龄越大, 其发病率和死亡率越高^[6]。据全球疾病负担研究估计, 2010年世界范围内房颤的流行率约为0.5%, 即约3 350万房颤患者^[7]。其中约1%患者年龄<60岁, 而多达12%患者年龄在75~84岁,>80岁的患者则有更高的发病率^[2]。

NVAF是栓塞性脑卒中的主要原因,几乎占所有脑卒中事件的20%,并使脑卒中风险增加达5倍^[8]。脑卒中患者临床预后不佳,不仅增加社会的残疾负担,也会增加公共卫生和医疗系统的经济负担,是社会和卫生系统面临的一大挑战之一。

2 老年 NVAF 患者特征

世界卫生组织于2000年提出了新的年龄划分标准,规定将60岁作为老年的起始年龄。老年NVAF患者服用华法林有其固有的特征如下。(1)作为维生素K抑制剂的华法林几乎可完全被肝细胞色素P450酶代谢清除,而老年患者的肝功能每年降低约1%^[9]。(2)老年人常合并有多种疾病,如高血压、糖尿病、心力衰竭等,尤其合并肿瘤时将严重影响患者的凝血功能,同时合并用药也增多。(3)老年患者记忆力减退,服药依从性降低,可能过量服用华法林。(4)老年人易发生摔倒,导致肢体行动不便,不能按医嘱定期至医院监测INR^[10]。(5)老年人咀嚼能力下降,饮食结构中绿色蔬菜如菠菜、青菜等富含维生素K的食物摄入量与吸收减少^[11]。以上特征造成了老年人比青年人对华法林更敏感,因此需要量应相对减少。

3 华法林抗凝特点

国外多个大型临床试验结果(AFASAK^[12], SPAF^[13], BAATAF^[14], SPINAF^[15], CAFA^[16], EAFT^[17])显示,调整华法林的剂量可使房颤患者缺血性脑卒中的发生率降低约64%,并且在房颤的一级及二级预防中均有良好的疗效,且出血并发症无明显增加。可见,华法林对于治疗房颤具有重要意义。欧美和东亚国家华法林抗凝强度不一致,主要考虑两者存在种族差异,具体表现如下:(1)在遗传因素中,亚洲人群的肝脏维生素K环氧化物还原酶复合物亚基1基因(VKORC1),即华法林作用的靶基因中的单体型A、单体型B与欧美人群间存在较大差异,亚洲人单体型预测低华法林剂量的频率显著高于欧美人^[18];(2)亚洲人群INR范围在1.5~2.0时,显著抑制D-二聚体,而西方国家在2.0~3.0才开始明显抑制^[19];(3)INR范围在2.0~3.0时,亚洲人群颅内出血风险是白种人的4.06倍^[20]。故华法林治疗具有人群和种族特异性,亚洲房颤患者凝血功能较欧美国家患者低,更易出血,抗凝强度应适当降低。

4 老年 NVAF 患者抗凝研究进展

由于老年NVAF患者的特殊性,其血栓栓塞及

抗凝出血风险均较高。高质量的抗凝治疗可显著减少>75岁高龄老年患者的血栓栓塞事件,且未明显增加严重的出血事件^[21]。因此选用合适的华法林抗凝强度,可使临床获益将超过风险。目前,针对这一问题,主要有以下研究成果。

4.1 欧美国家对INR强度的探索

欧美国家早期临床试验中所应用的INR范围有所不同,如BAATAF^[14]试验为1.5~2.7,SPINAF^[15]为1.4~2.8,CAFA^[16]为2.0~3.0。而一项荟萃分析结果显示,NVAF患者进行华法林抗凝治疗后,44%的出血性事件在INR>3.0时发生,同时48%的栓塞性事件在INR为1.8~2.0时发生^[22]。欧洲^[6]及美国^[2]房颤指南中均推荐使用华法林治疗的NVAF患者INR目标为2.0~3.0,而对有高栓塞、高出血风险的老年患者亦如此。故对于欧美国家NVAF患者来说,将INR控制在2.0~3.0可以获得最佳临床结局。

4.2 东亚国家对INR强度的探索

在东亚国家中日本较先在这方面进行了相关研究。Yamaguchi等^[20]选择了115例既往有心源性栓塞或短暂性脑缺血发作病史的NVAF患者,年龄(66.7±6.5)岁,根据INR分为传统抗凝组(2.2~3.5)和低强度抗凝组(1.5~2.1),结果显示低强度抗凝组严重出血并发症较传统抗凝组显著减少,而脑卒中发生率的差异无统计学意义。Eitaro等^[23]通过对临床病例研究得出了相同的结论,即在老年患者中低抗凝强度血栓栓塞和出血风险相对较低。因此日本房颤指南中推荐>70岁老年NVAF患者的INR强度为1.6~2.6^[24]。

韩国一项研究为了确定安全合适的INR范围,对韩国医院的1 014例NVAF患者进行观察,结果显示INR范围在1.7~2.2时栓塞率和出血率都最低^[25]。韩国NVAF指南中提到由于种族差异,亚洲人群使用华法林抗凝治疗时脑出血或大出血等并发症的发生率大于同等抗凝强度下的非亚裔人群,故指南推荐对于>70岁的亚洲老年患者来说,INR为1.6~2.6是在减少脑出血和其他严重出血并发症同时可以有效预防缺血性脑卒中的最佳范围^[26]。

目前,我国NVAF患者抗凝治疗情况并不理想。一方面,脑卒中高危患者的抗凝治疗严重不足,据2016年房颤患者长时期口服抗凝药全球登记(Global Registry on Long-Term Oral Antithrombotic Treatment in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation, GLORIA-AF)I期结果显示,我国房颤患者的抗栓治疗率低于欧洲患者,其中服用华法林抗凝治疗比

例明显低于欧洲^[27];另一方面,目前仍然没有明确我国人群的INR范围,治疗前景不容乐观。但近年来,我国学者对INR的范围也进行了相关的研究。Chen等^[28]和李然等^[29]进行了关于我国NVAF患者预防血栓栓塞的研究,通过观察均发现INR在1.6~2.0时可以使血栓栓塞事件及出血性事件发生率降为最低,而在此范围之外的临床相关事件发生率会显著升高。

欧洲心脏病学协会于2010年提出的房颤新指南指出,年龄是脑卒中风险和出血风险评分的重要组成部分。老年NVAF患者,由于其独特的生理、心理特征,血栓栓塞及严重出血事件的发生率较高,故华法林抗凝指标不能一概而论。为此,我国有研究着重针对>60岁的老年NVAF患者分别采用低强度(INR:1.6~2.5)和标准强度(INR:2.0~3.0)指导华法林抗凝,结果显示2组血栓栓塞事件的发生率无显著差异,表明即使是老年NVAF患者,低强度华法林在血栓栓塞中的预防作用与标准强度华法林是基本相似的,且华法林用量明显减少,出血的风险性显著降低,最重要的是用药安全性及依从性明显提高,这更适合老年患者^[30~32]。另有研究将1.6≤INR≤2.0设为低强度华法林抗凝组,也得出了一致的结论^[33~35]。总之,通过分析发现,低强度华法林抗凝可用于高栓塞高出血风险的老年NVAF患者,即INR 1.5~2.5可能更适合东亚老年患者^[36]。尽管有上述结论,我国目前仍缺乏关于老年NVAF患者华法林抗凝强度的大规模临床研究,各大指南推荐的INR目标值也不尽相同。《房颤:目前的认识和治疗建议——2015》^[37]和《中国房颤患者卒中预防规范》^[38]均推荐老年患者应与一般成年人采取相同的标准强度华法林抗凝治疗即INR在2.0~3.0,而我国老年NVAF诊治专家建议(2016)指出,根据老年患者血栓及出血风险特征,建议非高龄老年患者(<75岁)INR值为2.0~3.0,高龄或出血高危患者INR值为1.6~2.5^[39]。

综上,对于接受华法林治疗的NVAF患者,西方国家推荐的INR范围为2.0~3.0,然而由于欧美国家和东亚国家存在种族差异,这种治疗具有较高的出血风险,因此并不适合亚洲患者。同时老年NVAF患者由于其自身的特殊性,血栓栓塞及抗凝出血风险均较高,应适当降低华法林抗凝强度。目前研究结果多认为对于我国老年NVAF患者,将INR控制在1.5~2.5是安全有效的,同时在应用过程中,要注意严密监测,根据个体差异进行调整。但是这一结论仍需大规模、多中心的临床研究及循证

医学提供有力的证据。

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· 消息 ·

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