

· 临床研究 ·

替普瑞酮联合法莫替丁防治抗血小板药物所致胃肠道损伤的效果观察

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【摘要】目的 观察替普瑞酮联合法莫替丁防治抗血小板药物所致胃肠损伤的疗效。**方法** 选取2016年8月至2018年11月化州市人民医院收治的胃肠道损伤患者84例。依据治疗方法分为3组:质子泵抑制剂(PPI)组、H₂受体拮抗剂(H₂RA)组和联合治疗组,每组28例。所有患者均继续进行抗血小板治疗。PPI组服用泮托拉唑;H₂RA组服用法莫替丁;联合治疗组在H₂RA组基础上加服替普瑞酮。共治疗6个月。对比3组患者治疗前后各指标变化情况。采用SPSS 24.0软件进行数据处理。**结果** 治疗后,联合治疗组患者的前列腺素E₂(PGE₂)显著高于PPI组和H₂RA组[(83.46±16.83) vs (46.61±14.53) vs (55.67±18.49) ng/L],血栓素B₂(TXB₂)显著低于PPI组和H₂RA组[(139.96±48.69) vs (297.38±44.09) vs (173.82±51.25) pg/L],基础胃酸分泌量高于PPI组、低于H₂RA组[(3.86±0.67) vs (2.29±0.56) vs (4.97±0.89) mmol/h],差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后联合治疗组患者胃[(0.76±0.37) vs (3.38±2.11) vs (3.04±1.93)分]和十二指肠[(0.81±0.32) vs (3.19±1.52) vs (2.91±1.49)分]黏膜的改良Lanza量表评分显著低于PPI组与H₂RA组($P<0.05$)。联合治疗组患者不良反应发生率显著低于PPI组和H₂RA组(17.9% vs 53.6% vs 28.6%, $P<0.05$)。**结论** 替普瑞酮联合法莫替丁防治抗血小板药物所致胃肠损伤的疗效显著且不良反应少,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 胃肠道;抗血小板药物;替普瑞酮

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Therapeutic effect of teprenone combined with famotidine on gastrointestinal injury caused by antiplatelet drugs

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy of teprenone combined with famotidine in the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal injury caused by antiplatelet drugs. **Methods** A total of 84 patients with gastrointestinal injuries caused by antiplatelet drugs admitted in Huazhou People's Hospital from August 2016 to November 2018 were enrolled in this study. They were divided into 3 groups ($n=28$), that is, proton pump inhibitor group (PPI, pantoprazole), H₂ receptor antagonist group (H₂RA, famotidine), and combined treatment group (teprenone and famotidine). All patients continued to receive antiplatelet therapy. The related indicators were observed before and in 6 months after treatment, and the results were compared among the 3 groups. SPSS statistics 24.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. **Results** After treatment, the combined treatment group had significantly higher prostaglandin E₂ level [PGE₂, (83.46±16.83) vs (46.61±14.53) vs (55.67±18.49) ng/L], but obviously lower thromboxane B₂ [TXB₂, (139.96±48.69) vs (297.38±44.09) vs (173.82±51.25) pg/L] when compared with the PPI group and the H₂RA group. But the gastric acid secretion in the combined treatment group was higher than the PPI group and lower than the H₂RA group [(3.86±0.67) vs (2.29±0.56) vs (4.97±0.89) mmol/h, $P<0.05$]. What's more, the modified Lanza scale scores of the gastric and duodenal mucosa in the combined treatment group were significantly lower than those in the PPI group and the H₂RA group [(0.76±0.37) vs (3.38±2.11) vs (3.04±1.93), (0.81±0.32) vs (3.19±1.52) vs (2.91±1.49), $P<0.05$]. The incidences of adverse reactions were also significantly lower in the combined treatment group than the other 2 groups (17.9% vs 53.6% vs 28.6%, $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The combination of teprenone and famotidine exerts significant efficacy and has few adverse reactions in the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal injuries caused by antiplatelet drugs, which is worthy of clinical application.

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【Key words】 gastrointestinal tract; antiplatelet drug; teprenone

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鉴于抗血小板药物对血栓栓塞性疾病的显著疗效,该类药物(如阿司匹林、氯吡格雷等)已广泛应用于冠心病、脑血管疾病、外周动脉疾病的治疗当中^[1-3]。在中国,每年接受抗血小板治疗的患者至少20万人,尤以老年人居多^[4]。但抗血小板药物亦会引起不良反应,如损伤胃部和十二指肠黏膜,导致溃疡形成和出血^[5]。研究显示^[6,7],约33%的急性上消化道出血是由服用抗血小板药物引起的。老年急性上消化道出血患者往往合并多种疾病,因此大多出血量大,预后差,重者可危及生命。本研究旨在探讨替普瑞酮联合法莫替丁对老年抗血小板药物所致胃肠道损伤患者的疗效及安全性,现报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2016年8月至2018年11月化州市人民医院收治的胃肠道损伤患者84例,年龄61~78岁,其中男性49例,女性35例。纳入标准:(1)≥60岁;(2)神智清晰,愿意配合治疗;(3)服用阿司匹林和(或)氯吡格雷6个月以上。排除标准:(1)抗血小板治疗前有消化性溃疡及出血穿孔病史;(2)2周内服用过胃药;(3)心、肝、肺等器官严重疾病。依据治疗方法分为3组:质子泵抑制剂(proton pump inhibitors, PPI)组、H2受体拮抗剂(H2 receptor antagonist, H2RA)组和联合治疗组,每组28例。本研究已获得本院伦理协会批准(N2016A1811),所有患者均已签署治疗知情同意书。

1.2 方法

所有患者均继续进行抗血小板治疗。PPI组服用泮托拉唑(杭州中美华东制药有限公司,国药准字H20010032)40 mg,1次/d。H2RA组服用法莫替丁[安斯泰来制药(中国)有限公司,国药准字H21023631]20 mg,2次/d。联合治疗组在H2RA组基础上加服替普瑞酮[卫材(中国)药业有限公司,国药准字H20093656]50 mg,3次/d。共治疗6个月。对比3组患者治疗前后各指标变化情况。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 前列腺素E2和血栓素B2 空腹抽取静脉血,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)和血栓素B2(thromboxane B2,

TXB2)水平,检测试剂盒均购于南京森贝伽生物科技有限公司。

1.3.2 改良Lanza量表评分 采用Lanza等^[8]所创的内镜评分标准判别胃与十二指肠黏膜损害情况。胃与十二指肠黏膜无损伤记为0分;充血水肿记为1分;出血溃疡点1处记为2分;出血溃疡点2~5处记为3分;糜烂灶≤2处记为4分;出血溃疡点≥6处记为6分;糜烂灶≥3处记为8分;形成溃疡记为10分。

1.3.3 胃酸分泌量 空腹状态下,用胃管将空腹胃液抽尽,然后在1 h内连续4次抽取胃液,得到的胃酸总和即为基础胃酸分泌量(basal acid output, BAO)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0软件进行数据处理。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者基线资料比较

3组患者的年龄、性别和CRUSADE评分间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

表1 3组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among three groups ($n = 28$)

Group	Male	CRUSADE *	Age
	[$n(\%)$]	(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
PPI	17(60.71)	10.61±4.21	60.23±12.88
H2RA	16(57.14)	10.57±3.65	61.72±13.56
Combined treatment	16(57.14)	10.59±3.45	60.95±14.57
χ^2	0.392	0.148	0.236
P value	0.822	0.882	0.791

PPI: proton pump inhibitors; H2RA: H2 receptor antagonist. *: to evaluate the risk of hemorrhage.

2.2 3组患者治疗前后各项检测数值比较

组内比较,与治疗前比较,治疗后PPI组的BAO显著降低($P < 0.05$);H2RA组和联合治疗组的PGE2、TXB2和BAO均得到显著改善,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。组间比较,治疗后,联合治

疗组患者的 PGE2 显著高于 PPI 组和 H2RA 组, TXB2 显著低于 PPI 组和 H2RA 组, BAO 高于 PPI 组、低于 H2RA 组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$; 表 2)。

2.3 3 组患者治疗前后改良 Lanza 量表评分比较

组内比较, 治疗后 3 组患者胃和十二指肠黏膜的改良 Lanza 量表评分均有显著改善, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。组间比较, 联合治疗组患者胃和十二指肠黏膜的改良 Lanza 量表评分显著低于 PPI 组与 H2RA 组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$; 表 3)。

2.4 不良反应情况

PPI 组发生腹泻 5 例, 呕吐 3 例, 胃灼热 2 例, 头晕 4 例, 腹痛 1 例, 共计 15 例 (占 53.6%) 发生不良反应; H2RA 组发生腹泻 2 例, 呕吐 1 例, 头晕 2 例, 腹痛 3 例, 共计 8 例 (占 28.6%) 发生不良反应; 联合治疗组发生腹泻 2 例, 头晕 2 例, 腹痛 1 例, 共计 5 例 (占 17.9%) 发生不良反应。可见联合治疗组患者不良反应发生率显著低于 PPI 组和 H2RA 组 (17.9% vs 53.6% vs 28.6%), 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

阿司匹林和氯吡格雷等抗血小板药物使用广泛, 是治疗心脑血管疾病的主要用药, 但同时也会引发消化道溃疡和出血^[9]。阿司匹林会导致在胃肠部起屏障作用的前列腺素 (prostaglandin, PG) 减少, 进

而损伤胃肠黏膜; 氯吡格雷会抑制多种生长因子, 造成胃肠损伤难以愈合^[10]。老年患者服用抗血小板药物后的溃疡和出血不仅会更频繁出现, 也会更加严重, 甚至危及性命。因此, 对于长期服用抗血小板药物的患者, 选用何种药物既能不增加心血管事件风险, 又能治疗抗血小板药物带来的胃肠道损害, 同时还可保障抗血小板药物的正常使用, 是当前迫切需要解决的问题。

PPI 类药物泮托拉唑具有强效的抑制胃酸作用, 长期使用不但费用昂贵, 强烈的抑酸功能更会导致胃内长期处于低酸状态, 造成肠道菌群失调与消化功能受损^[11]。H2RA 类药物法莫替丁可较温和地抑制胃酸分泌, 但其促损伤愈合的时间较长, 同时对胃肠道黏膜不具有保护作用。替普瑞酮为萜烯类胃黏膜保护剂, 具有广谱抗溃疡作用, 可促使胃黏液中脂类和磷脂含量增加、抑制非甾体类消炎药引起的 PGE2 减少^[12-14]。

本研究表明, 与其他 2 组相比, 联合治疗组调节胃酸分泌量至 (3.86±0.67) mmol/h, 更接近正常水平^[15]。说明法莫替丁和替普瑞酮联用能更合理地调节胃酸分泌。本研结果表明, 治疗后联合治疗组患者的 PGE2 显著高于 PPI 组和 H2RA 组。PGE2 能调节胃酸分泌、增加胃黏膜血流、促进胃黏液, 从而减轻胃黏膜的损害, 并使受损胃黏膜加快修复^[15]。本研究结果表明, 联合治疗组患者胃和十二指肠黏膜的改良 Lanza 量表评分显著低于 PPI 组与 H2RA 组, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。提示联

表 2 3 组患者治疗前后各项检测指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of indicators before and after treatment among 3 groups (n=28, $\bar{x}\pm s$)						
Group	PGE2 (ng/L)		TXB2 (pg/L)		BAO (mmol/h)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
PPI	47.82±15.36	46.61±14.53	302.12±58.84	297.38±44.09 [△]	7.01±0.75	2.29±0.56 ^{*△}
H2RA	49.38±16.55	55.67±18.49 [*]	298.45±59.33	173.82±51.25 ^{**}	6.95±0.86	4.97±0.89 ^{**}
Combined treatment	48.94±17.58	83.46±16.83 ^{**△}	303.05±62.75	139.96±48.69 ^{**△}	6.96±0.74	3.86±0.67 ^{**△}

PGE2: prostaglandin E2; TXB2: thromboxane B2; BAO: basal acid output; PPI: proton pump inhibitors; H2RA: H2 receptor antagonist. Compared with before treatment, ^{*} $P<0.05$; compared with PPI group, [#] $P<0.05$; compared with H2RA group, [△] $P<0.05$.

表 3 3 组患者治疗前后胃黏膜和十二指肠黏膜的改良 Lanza 量表评分比较

Table 3 Comparison of Lanza scores of gastric and duodenal mucosa before and after treatment among 3 groups (n=28, score, $\bar{x}\pm s$)				
Group	Gastric mucosa		Duodenal mucosa	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
PPI	4.03±1.88	3.38±2.11 [*]	3.85±1.63	3.19±1.52 [*]
H2RA	3.96±2.06	3.04±1.93 [*]	3.74±1.81	2.91±1.49 [*]
Combined treatment	4.11±1.35	0.76±0.37 ^{**△}	3.77±1.61	0.81±0.32 ^{**△}

PPI: proton pump inhibitors; H2RA: H2 receptor antagonist. Compared with before treatment, ^{*} $P<0.05$; compared with PPI group, [#] $P<0.05$; compared with H2RA group, [△] $P<0.05$.

合治疗可重塑并加强胃肠道黏膜环境,并提升胃肠道黏膜愈合,缓解溃疡和出血。而在对 TXB2 影响方面,联合治疗组也显著优于其他 2 组,说明联合治疗不会对抗血小板治疗产生影响。

本研究结果表明,联合治疗组患者不良反应发生率显著低于 PPI 组和 H2RA 组 (17.9% vs 53.6% vs 28.6%),显示出较好的安全性。同时,替普瑞酮与法莫替丁联用,价格低于泮托拉唑,也更有利于患者长期服用。

综上所述,替普瑞酮联合法莫替丁防治抗血小板药物所致胃肠损伤的效果显著,同时不会影响抗血小板治疗,并且用药成本适宜,不良反应少,值得临床推广应用。

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