

大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤的临床观察

虞军勇^{1*}, 王子清¹, 杨力群¹, 卢一丹² (1. 东阳市横店集团医院儿科, 浙江 东阳 322118; 2. 东阳市横店集团医院妇产科, 浙江 东阳 322118)

中图分类号 R722 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2015)18-2481-03
DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2015.18.11

摘要 目的: 观察大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤的疗效、安全性及对肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)水平的影响。方法: 76例新生儿窒息后心肌损伤患儿随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组患儿给予吸氧、镇静、强心、丹参注射液、能量合剂等常规治疗。观察组患儿在对照组治疗基础上给予注射用果糖二磷酸钠100~150 mg/(kg·d)静脉滴注, 每日1次; 同时给予注射用维生素C 250 mg/(kg·d), 加入10%葡萄糖注射液20 ml中静脉滴注, 每日1次。两组患儿疗程均为10 d。观察两组患儿的临床疗效, 治疗前后心肌肌钙蛋白T(cTnI)、CK-MB水平及不良反应发生情况。结果: 观察组患儿总有效率显著高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后, 两组患儿cTnI、CK-MB水平均显著低于同组治疗前, 且观察组低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组患儿均未见明显不良反应发生。结论: 在常规治疗基础上以大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤疗效显著, 可有效降低患儿的CK-MB水平, 且安全性较好。

关键词 维生素C; 果糖二磷酸; 新生儿窒息; 心肌损伤; 疗效; 安全性

Clinical Observation of Vitamin C with Large Dose Combined with Diphosphate in the Treatment of Myocardial Injury after Neonatal Asphyxia

YU Jun-yong¹, WANG Zi-qing¹, YANG Li-qun¹, LU Yi-dan² (1. Dept. of Pediatrics, Hengdian Group Hospital of Dongyang, Zhejiang Dongyang 322118, China; 2. Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hengdian Group Hospital of Dongyang, Zhejiang Dongyang 322118, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of vitamin C with large dose combined with diphosphate in the treatment of myocardial injury after neonatal asphyxia and the effects on creatine kinase isoenzyme (CK-MB) level. METHODS: Totally 76 children with myocardial injury after neonatal asphyxia were randomly divided into control group and observation group. Control group was given routine treatment, including oxygen inhalation, sedation, cardiotonic, Danshen injection and energy mixture, etc. Based on the treatment of control group, the observation group was added diphosphate 100-150 mg/(kg·d), iv infusion, qd; and vitamin C 250 mg/(kg·d) adding into 10% glucose injection 20 ml, iv infusion, qd. 10 d was a course. The clinical efficacy, cardiac troponin T (cTnI), CK-MB level and incidence of adverse reactions before and after treatment were observed. RESULTS: The total effective rate in observation group was significantly higher than control group, with significant difference ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the cTnI and CK-MB level in 2 groups were significantly lower than before, and observation group was lower than control group, with significant differences ($P < 0.05$). There were no adverse reactions in 2 groups during the treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Based on the routine treatment, Vitamin C with large dose combined with diphosphate has good efficacy in the treatment of myocardial injury after neonatal asphyxia and can effectively reduce the CK-MB level, with good safety.

KEYWORDS Vitamin C; Diphosphate; Neonatal asphyxia; Myocardial injury; Efficacy; Safety

新生儿窒息缺血、缺氧可造成新生儿各脏器的损伤, 其中以心肌损伤最为常见, 发生率可高达28%~65%, 严重影响新生儿的生命安全^[1]。因此, 寻找最为有效的治疗新生儿窒息所造成的各种并发症的方法显得尤为重要。相关临床研究显示, 维生素C联合果糖二磷酸对新生儿窒息后心肌损伤有良好的疗效^[2-3], 但其对控制肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)水平方面的作用目前尚未明确。为此, 本研究中笔者观察了大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤的疗效、安全性及对CK-MB水平的影响, 以为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

* 主治医师。研究方向: 新生儿窒息诊疗。电话: 0579-86586961

选取2011年3月—2014年7月我院收治的76例新生儿窒息后心肌损伤患儿, 均符合新生儿窒息诊断标准^[4]。排除有心、肺以及神经系统等先天性疾病的患儿。按随机数字表法将所有患儿均分为对照组和观察组。两组患儿性别、年龄、体质量等基本资料比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 具有可比性, 详见表1。本研究方案经我院医学伦理委员会批准, 所有患儿监护人均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患儿给予吸氧、镇静、强心、丹参注射液、能量合剂等常规治疗。观察组患儿在对照组治疗基础上给予注射用果糖二磷酸钠(安徽威尔曼制药有限公司, 规格: 5 g) 100~150 mg/(kg·d)静脉滴注, 每日1次; 同时给予注射用维生素C(芜

表1 两组患儿基本资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab 1 Comparison of general information between 2 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	对照组($n=38$)	观察组($n=38$)
男性/女性,例	20/18	17/21
年龄,周	3.18 ± 0.45	3.21 ± 0.46
CK-MB, U/L	356.51 ± 30.32	360.43 ± 29.74
cTnI, ng/ml	0.14 ± 0.04	0.15 ± 0.03
体重, kg		
<2.5 kg	4(10.52)	5(13.16)
2.5~4.0 kg	29(76.32)	26(68.42)
>4.0 kg	5(13.16)	7(18.42)

湖康奇制药有限公司,规格:0.5 g/250 mg/(kg·d)加入10%葡萄糖注射液20 ml中静脉滴注,每日1次。两组患儿疗程均为10 d。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组患儿治疗前后心肌肌钙蛋白T(cTnI)、CK-MB水平及不良反应发生情况。

1.4 疗效判定标准^[1]

显效:临床症状消失,心音有力,心律正常,心电图正常,CK-MB水平恢复正常;有效:临床症状消失,心音有力,心律正常,心电图基本正常,CK-MB水平明显下降但未完全正常;无效:临床症状未好转,心音、心律未恢复正常,CK-MB水平无下降或下降不明显。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料的比较采用秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患儿临床疗效比较

观察组患儿总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患儿临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical efficacies between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	显效	有效	无效	总有效率, %
对照组	38	16(42.10)	12(31.58)	10(26.31)	73.68
观察组	38	24(63.16)	11(28.95)	3(7.89)	92.11

2.2 两组患儿治疗前后cTnI、CK-MB水平比较

治疗前,两组患儿cTnI、CK-MB水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后,两组患儿cTnI、CK-MB水平均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表3。

2.3 不良反应

两组患儿治疗期间呼吸、心率、血压等生命体征均无明显波动,血糖均未发现异常,肝、肾功能检测均在正常范围内。

3 讨论

新生儿窒息是造成新生儿死亡和伤残的重要原因之一。新生儿窒息发生后可致患儿缺氧、缺血,使细胞正常有氧代谢受到抑制,能量产生不足,机体通过加快细胞无氧代谢产生能量,同时产生大量乳酸,造成患儿酸中毒,从而引起患儿多器官损伤^[6]。心肌细胞对低氧的敏感度高,缺氧缺血时,可导致心肌细胞损伤,同时持续缺氧还可导致肺循环压力和阻力增

高、右心室后负荷增加,会加重心肌缺血,形成恶性循环。

表3 两组患儿治疗前后cTnI、CK-MB水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab 3 Comparison of levels of cTnI and CK-MB between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	cTnI, ng/ml		CK-MB, U/L	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	38	0.14 ± 0.04	$0.08 \pm 0.04^*$	356.51 ± 30.32	$68.76 \pm 19.54^*$
观察组	38	0.15 ± 0.03	$0.05 \pm 0.02^{**}$	360.43 ± 29.74	$37.65 \pm 11.27^{**}$

注:与治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较,** $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, * $P < 0.05$; vs. control group, ** $P < 0.05$

吸氧、镇静、强心、丹参注射液以及能量合剂等均是治疗新生儿窒息后并发症的常规方法,但治疗效果有限^[7]。有研究表明,大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤具有良好的疗效^[8]。

维生素C又称抗坏血酸,为抗体及胶原形成,组织修补(包括某些氧化还原作用),苯丙氨酸、酪氨酸、叶酸的代谢,铁、碳水化合物的利用,脂肪、蛋白质的合成,维持免疫功能,羟化与羟色胺,保持血管的完整,促进非血红素铁吸收等所必需的物质。果糖二磷酸具有调节糖代谢中若干酶的活性、抗溶血及保护红细胞的作用。大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸可加强细胞的有氧代谢,进而对心肌损伤等新生儿窒息后并发症可起到治疗作用。

研究指出,大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸可降低新生儿窒息患儿的CK-MB水平^[9]。本研究结果显示,观察组患儿总有效率显著高于对照组;治疗后两组患儿cTnI、CK-MB水平均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。两组患儿治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。上述结果与文献研究结果一致。

综上所述,大剂量维生素C联合果糖二磷酸治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤疗效显著,可有效降低患儿的CK-MB水平,且安全性较好。由于本研究纳入观察的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。

参考文献

- [1] 吴起武. 214例窒息新生儿血清心肌酶测定及临床意义[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2011, 26(23): 3 563.
- [2] 陈凤莲. 磷酸肌酸治疗新生儿重度窒息心肌损害的临床疗效观察[J]. 中国儿童保健杂志, 2013, 21(10): 1 109.
- [3] 周炳龙, 廖东, 李小艳. 1,6-二磷酸果糖联合维生素C治疗新生儿窒息后心肌损伤的疗效观察[J]. 广西医学, 2011, 33(5): 610.
- [4] 金汉珍, 黄德颢, 官希吉. 实用新生儿学[M]. 3版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2003: 600-603.
- [5] 付小云. 二磷酸果糖联合维生素C在新生儿窒息后心肌损伤治疗中的效果观察[J]. 当代医学, 2012, 18(36): 16.
- [6] 姚彦莉. 西宁地区联合检测心脏标志物在新生儿缺氧缺血性心肌损害中的临床意义[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2012, 27(6): 958.
- [7] Ribeiro GE, da Silva DP, Montovani JC. Assessment of levels of otoacoustic emission response in neonates with perinatal asphyxia[J]. Rev Paul Pediatr, 2014, 32(3): 189.
- [8] 黄莹. 维生素C与二磷酸果糖联合治疗新生儿窒息合并心肌损害的临床疗效观察[J]. 中国实用医药, 2014, 9

参附注射液联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗慢性肺源性心脏病心力衰竭的临床观察

姜龙军^{1*}, 吴建新², 赵容军³, 张一鸣⁴(1.浙江省江山贝林医院药剂科, 浙江 衢州 324100; 2.衢州市中医院药剂科, 浙江 衢州 324000; 3.浙江省江山贝林医院内科, 浙江 衢州 324100; 4.衢州市人民医院内科, 浙江 衢州 324000)

中图分类号 R575.2 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2015)18-2483-03

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2015.18.12

摘要 目的:观察参附注射液联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗慢性肺源性心脏病(肺心病)心力衰竭的临床疗效和安全性。方法:100例肺心病心力衰竭患者随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者给予解痉平喘、低流量氧疗、消炎、利尿强心、维持机体水和电解质平衡、血管活性药物、多巴胺等常规治疗;观察组患者在对照组治疗基础上给予参附注射液50 ml和丹参川芎嗪注射液10 ml,分别加入5%葡萄糖注射液250 ml中静脉滴注,每日1次。两组患者疗程均为14 d。观察两组患者的临床疗效、临床症状体征改善时间、治疗前后血氧分压 $p(\text{O}_2)$ 、二氧化碳分压 $p(\text{CO}_2)$ 、每搏输出量(SV)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室舒张末期径(LVEDD)、左心室收缩末期径(LVSD)及不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,临床症状体征改善时间均显著短于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者 $p(\text{O}_2)$ 、 $p(\text{CO}_2)$ 、SV、LVEF、LVEDD、LVSD均显著优于同组治疗前,且观察组优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:在常规治疗基础上以参附注射液联合丹参川芎嗪注射液治疗肺心病心力衰竭的临床疗效更显著,且安全性相当。

关键词 参附注射液;丹参川芎嗪注射液;慢性肺源性心脏病;心力衰竭;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Shenfu Injection Combined with Danshen Chuanxiongqin Injection in the Treatment of Chronic Pulmonary Heart Disease Patients with Heart Failure

JIANG Long-jun¹, WU Jian-xin², ZHAO Rong-jun³, ZHANG Yi-ming⁴(1.Dept. of Pharmacy, Beilin Hospital of Zhejiang Jiangshan, Zhejiang Quzhou 324100, China; 2.Dept. of Pharmacy, TCM Hospital of Quzhou, Zhejiang Quzhou 324000, China; 3.Dept. of Internal Medicine, Beilin Hospital of Zhejiang Jiangshan, Zhejiang Quzhou 324100, China; 4.Dept. of Internal Medicine, the People's Hospital of Quzhou, Zhejiang Quzhou 324000, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Shenfu injection combined with Danshen chuanxiongqin injection in the treatment of chronic pulmonary heart disease patients with heart failure. METHODS: Totally 100 chronic pulmonary heart disease patients with heart failure were randomly divided into observation group and control group. Patients in control group were given routine treatment, including antispasmodic asthma, low-flow oxygen therapy, anti-inflammatory, diuretic strong heart, maintaining the body water, electrolyte balance, vasoactive drugs and dopamine, etc. Patients in observation group were given Shenfu injection 50 ml and Danshen chuanxiongqin injection 10 ml adding into 5% glucose injection 250 ml based on the treatment of control group, iv, once a day. The course of both was 14 d. The clinical data was observed, including clinical efficacy, improvement time of signs and symptoms, $p(\text{O}_2)$, $p(\text{CO}_2)$, SV, LVEF, LVEDD, LVSD and the incidence of adverse reactions before and after treatment. RESULTS: The total effective rate in observation group was significantly higher than control group, the remission time of cyanosis, slowing time of heart rate and subsided time of swelling were significantly shorter than control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the $p(\text{O}_2)$, $p(\text{CO}_2)$, SV, LVEF, LVEDD and LVSD in 2 groups were significantly better than before, and observation group was better than control group, with significant differences ($P<0.05$). There were no obvious adverse reactions during treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Based on the treatment, Shenfu injection combined with Danshen chuanxiongqin injection has better clinical efficacy than routine treatment in the treatment of chronic pulmonary heart disease patients with heart failure, with similar safety.

KEYWORDS Shenfu injection; Danshen chuanxiongqin injection; Chronic pulmonary heart disease; Heart failure; Efficacy; Safety

(27):167.

[9] 陈国春,陈简,卢贤秀.大剂量维生素C联合二磷酸果糖

治疗新生儿窒息合并心肌损害疗效分析[J].现代中西医结合杂志,2014,23(5):496.

*主管中药师。研究方向:肺心病心力衰竭的药物治疗。E-mail: jianglongjunbl@yeah.net

(收稿日期:2014-12-31 修回日期:2015-04-24)

(编辑:陈宏)