

艾司西酞普兰治疗慢性心力衰竭合并抑郁伴或不伴焦虑的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察艾司西酞普兰治疗慢性心力衰竭(CHF)合并抑郁伴或不伴焦虑的临床疗效和安全性。方法:将50例CHF合并抑郁伴或不伴焦虑患者随机均分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者给予原发病治疗、去除CHF诱因、限制饮食、口服CHF治疗药物等常规治疗;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予艾司西酞普兰片10 mg,口服,每日1次。两组患者疗程均为6个月。观察两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前后抑郁自评量表(SDS)评分、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评分、左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室短径缩短率(FS)及不良反应发生情况。结果:治疗后观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗后两组患者SDS评分、HAMD评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;LVEF、FS均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论:艾司西酞普兰可有效改善CHF合并抑郁伴或不伴焦虑患者的抑郁症状,提高心功能,且安全性较好。

关键词 慢性心力衰竭;艾司西酞普兰;抑郁;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Escitalopram in the Treatment of Chronic Heart Failure Combined with Depression Complicated with or without Anxiety

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of escitalopram in the treatment of chronic heart failure (CHF) combined with depression complicated with or without anxiety. METHODS: A total of 50 patients with CHF combined with depression complicated with or without anxiety were randomly divided into control group and treatment group. Patients in control group were given routine treatment, including primary disease treatment, removal of CHF incentives, avoiding of heavy physical labor, restricted diet and orally given routine CHF drugs, etc. Patients in treatment group were orally given Escitalopram tablets 10 mg based on the treatment of control group, once a day. The course of both was 6 months. The clinic data was observed, including efficacy, SDS, HAMD score, LVEF, FS and ADR. RESULTS: The total effective rate in treatment group was significantly higher than control group, with significant difference ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the SDS score and HAMD score in 2 groups were significantly lower than before and treatment group was lower than control group; LVEF and FS were significantly higher than before and treatment group was higher than control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the adverse reaction incidence ($P > 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Escitalopram can effectively improve the depression of patients in the treatment of CHF combined with depression complicated with or without anxiety and improve the heart function with good safety.

KEYWORDS Chronic heart failure; Escitalopram; Depression; Efficacy; Safety

近年来随着心血管疾病和心理疾病发病率的逐年升高,慢性心力衰竭(CHF)的发病率也有所上升^[1]。患者往往出现CHF合并抑郁的临床症状,健康和生活质量均受到了较大的影响^[2]。艾司西酞普兰为高选择性5-羟色胺(5-HT)再摄取抑制剂,是外消旋西酞普兰的左旋对映体,可有效抑制患者神经系统对5-HT的摄取,改善重症抑郁患者的精神症状,并调节患者的焦虑精神状态,具有抗焦虑和抗抑郁的双重作用。在本研究中笔者观察了艾司西酞普兰治疗CHF合并抑郁伴或不伴焦虑的临床疗效和安全性,以为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

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1.1 资料来源

选取我院2011年1月—2014年6月收治的50例CHF合并抑郁患者,其中男性29例,女性21例;年龄31~68岁,平均(46.1±4.9)岁。所有患者均经心电图、超声心动图等确诊为CHF,心功能分级为Ⅱ~Ⅳ级,且根据“中国精神障碍抑郁发作诊断标准”^[3]确诊为CHF合并抑郁。排除标准:合并严重肾脏、呼吸系统、消化系统等疾病。按随机数字表法将所有患者均分为对照组和观察组。两组患者性别、年龄、心功能分级等基本资料比较,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,所有患者或其家属均知情同意且签署了知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者给予原发病治疗、去除CHF诱因、限制饮食、

表1 两组患者基本资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 1 Comparison of general information between 2 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	男性/女性,例	年龄,岁	心功能分级,例		
				II	III	IV
对照组	25	15/10	45.8±4.7	7	11	7
观察组	25	14/11	46.4±4.8	7	10	8

口服CHF治疗药物^[4-5]等常规治疗;观察组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予艾司西酞普兰片(丹麦灵北药厂生产,西安杨森制药有限公司分装,规格:10 mg/片)10 mg,口服,每日1次。两组患者疗程均为6个月。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组患者治疗前后抑郁自评量表(SDS)评分、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评分,左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左心室短径缩短率(FS)^[6]及不良反应发生情况。

1.4 疗效判定标准^[7-9]

显效:心功能明显改善2级以上;有效:心功能改善1级以上;无效:心功能无明显改善。总有效率=(显效例数+有效例数)/总例数×100%。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件对所得数据进行分析。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。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后SDS评分、HAMD评分比较

治疗前,两组患者SDS评分、HAMD评分比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后,两组患者SDS评分、HAMD评分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2。

表2 两组患者治疗前后SDS评分、HAMD评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 2 Comparison of SDS score and HAMD score between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	SDS评分		HAMD评分	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	25	57.2±4.8	52.1±4.3*	30.3±3.6	26.8±3.2*
观察组	25	56.9±4.7	45.8±3.9**	30.5±3.5	22.1±2.8**

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, ** $P < 0.05$

2.2 两组患者治疗前后LVEF、FS比较

治疗前,两组患者LVEF、FS比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后,两组患者LVEF、FS均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表3。

表3 两组患者治疗前后LVEF、FS比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Tab 3 Comparison of LVEF and FS between 2 groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

组别	n	LVEF		FS	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	25	34.5±5.8	41.7±5.0*	21.2±2.8	25.2±2.6*
观察组	25	34.5±5.7	42.2±4.9**	20.9±2.8	25.5±2.8**

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, ** $P < 0.05$

2.3 两组患者临床疗效比较

治疗后,观察组患者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4。

表4 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 4 Comparison of clinical efficacy between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	显效	有效	无效	总有效率, %
对照组	25	5(20.0)	13(52.0)	7(28.0)	72.0
观察组	25	13(52.0)	9(36.0)	3(12.0)	88.0

2.4 不良反应

两组患者不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),详见表5。

表5 两组患者不良反应比较[例(%)]

Tab 5 Comparison of adverse reactions between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	食欲降低	口干	失眠	恶心	不良反应发生率, %
对照组	25	2(8.0)	1(4.0)	1(4.0)	1(4.0)	20.0
观察组	25	1(4.0)	1(4.0)	1(4.0)	0	12.0

3 讨论

CHF是临床上较常见的一种心血管疾病,多为继发性,是由慢性阻塞性肺疾病、冠心病、扩张型心肌病等导致患者出现心肌梗死、心脏负荷过重而引起的^[10]。该病临床表现除具有原发病症状外,还伴有肺动脉高压、精神抑郁、电解质紊乱等。

临床对CHF的治疗以改善患者心功能、提高心输出量为主。常规治疗对于单纯CHF的疗效较好,但对于并发抑郁患者的依从性较差,可出现不同程度的神经功能紊乱,疗效欠佳^[11]。有研究显示,CHF合并抑郁在治疗方案上如与单纯CHF相同,则疗效较低,部分患者可因治疗时忽略了抑郁症状,从而导致病情加重^[12]。

本研究结果显示,治疗后观察组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。治疗后两组患者SDS评分、HAMD评分均显著低于同组治疗前,且观察组低于对照组;LVEF、FS均显著高于同组治疗前,且观察组高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义。两组患者不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义。

综上所述,艾司西酞普兰治疗CHF合并抑郁或不伴焦虑可有效改善患者的抑郁症状,提高心功能,安全性较好。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,此结论有待大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。

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双歧三联活菌辅助美沙拉嗪治疗难治性溃疡性结肠炎的临床观察

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摘要 目的:观察双歧三联活菌辅助美沙拉嗪治疗难治性溃疡性结肠炎(RUC)的临床疗效和安全性。方法:78例RUC患者随机均分为对照组和联合组。对照组患者给予美沙拉嗪肠溶片1g,餐前口服,每日3次;联合组患者在对照组治疗的基础上给予双歧三联活菌胶囊420mg,餐前口服,每日3次。两组患者疗程均为8周。观察两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前后各临床症状评分、疾病活动指数(DAI)、C反应蛋白(CRP)水平,记录复发情况及不良反应发生情况。结果:联合组患者总有效率显著高于对照组,复发率显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后两组患者各临床症状评分、DAI、CRP水平均显著低于同组治疗前,且联合组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。联合组患者不良反应发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:双歧三联活菌辅助美沙拉嗪治疗RUC的疗效显著,可降低患者复发率,且安全性更好。

关键词 双歧三联活菌;美沙拉嗪;难治性溃疡性结肠炎;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Bifid-triple Viable Combined with Mesalazine in the Treatment of Refractory Ulcerative Colitis

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the clinical treatment efficacy and safety of bifid-triple viable combined with mesalazine in the treatment of refractory ulcerative colitis (RUC). METHODS: Totally 78 patients with RUC were randomly divided into control group and combination group. Patients in control group were orally given mesalazine 1 g before a meal, 3 times a day; patients in combination group were orally given bifid-triple viable 420 mg before a meal based on the treatment of control group, 3 times a day. The course of both was 8 weeks. The clinical data was observed, including clinical efficacy, clinical symptoms scores, DAI scores, level of C-reactive protein (CRP). The recurrence and adverse reaction (ADR) occurrence were recorded. RESULTS: After treatment, the total efficiency in combination group was significantly higher than control group, recurrence rate and ADR rate were significantly lower than control group, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the clinical symptoms scores, DAI scores and CRP level in 2 groups were significantly lower than before and combination group was lower than control group ($P<0.05$). The ADR incidence in combination group was significantly lower than control group ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Bifid-triple viable combined with mesalazine have obvious efficacy in the treatment of RUC. It can reduce the recurrence rate with better safety.

KEYWORDS Bifid-triple viable; Mesalazine; Refractory ulcerative colitis; Efficacy; Safety

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