

卡维地洛与美托洛尔治疗儿童扩张型心肌病临床对比研究

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[摘要] **目的** 比较卡维地洛与传统的氨洛尔治疗儿童扩张型心肌病(DCM)的疗效。**方法** 将该院 2012-09~2015-01 收治的 62 例 DCM 患儿采用分层随机法分为 A、B 两组, 每组 31 例。两组均常规口服地高辛、利尿剂及卡托普利。在此基础上, A 组口服卡维地洛, B 组口服氨洛尔, 治疗 6 个月。超声诊断仪观察各组治疗前后左心室舒张末期径(LVEDD)、左心室射血分数(LVEF), X 线平片检查心胸比率(T/Th), 电化学发光法检测 N 端 B 型脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)的变化。**结果** 治疗前, A 组与 B 组的 LVEDD、LVEF、T/Th、NT-proBNP 指标比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗 6 个月后各项指标均明显改善($P < 0.05$), A 组 LVEDD、NT-proBNP 改善程度优于 B 组($P < 0.05$), 但两组 LVEF、T/Th 改善程度差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 卡维地洛相对于氨洛尔在治疗儿童 DCM 中更有优势, 尤其体现在 LVEDD 及 NT-proBNP 指标的改善方面, 值得临床推广。

[关键词] 卡维地洛; 氨洛尔; 扩张型心肌病; 儿童

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Effects of carvedilol and metoprolol on the children with dilated cardiomyopathy FENG Ying-jun, LI Ying-ying. Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Children's Hospital of Zhengzhou, Henan 450000, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To compare the effects of Carvedilol and Metoprolol in the treatment of dilated cardiomyopathy(DCM) in children. **Methods** Sixty-two children with DCM were collected in our hospital from September 2012 to January 2015, and were randomly divided into group A(carvedilol) and group B(metoprolol), with 31 cases in each group. Both groups were regularly treated with digoxin, diuretic and captopril. The improvements of left ventricular end diastolic dimension(LVEDD), left ventricular ejection fraction(LVEF), the cardiothoracic ratio measured by chest X-ray plain film(T/Th) and N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic(NT-proBNP) were compared between the two groups before and 6 months after the treatment. **Results** There were no significant differences between the two groups in LVEF, T/Th and NT-proBNP before the treatment($P > 0.05$). However, the above indicators showed significant improvements in both groups before and 6 months after the treatment($P < 0.05$). LVEDD and NT-proBNP were improved much significantly in group A than those in group B($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between the two groups in LVEF and T/Th($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with metoprolol, carvedilol has more advantages in treating children with DCM, particularly in improving LVEDD and NT-proBNP indexes.

[Key words] Carvedilol; Metoprolol; Dilated cardiomyopathy(DCM); Children

扩张型心肌病(dilated cardiomyopathy, DCM)是一类既由遗传又由非遗传因素造成的复合型心脏病,以左室、右室或双心腔扩大和收缩功能障碍等为特征。儿童 DCM 在儿童心血管疾病中病死率最高,大多数患儿死于心力衰竭^[1]。据文献报道,患儿诊断 DCM 后,1 年生存率约为 90%,5 年生存率约为 83%^[2],提示本病预后差。传统治疗方法为口服洋

地黄、利尿剂、ACEI 联合 β 受体阻滞剂氨洛尔治疗。卡维地洛是一种新型第三代 β 受体阻滞剂,应用前景广阔。本研究旨在对比其与氨洛尔在治疗儿童 DCM 中的疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 将我院 2012-09~2015-01 收治的 62 例 DCM 患儿采用分层随机法分为 A 组 31 例和

B 组 31 例。A 组男 21 例,女 10 例;年龄 1 个月~9 岁,平均(18.65±3.78)个月。B 组男 18 例,女 13 例;年龄 2 个月~8.5 岁,平均(20.01±4.03)个月。两组患儿性别、年龄比较差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.03, t=0.15, P$ 均>0.05),具有可比性。所有病例均符合世界卫生组织/国际心脏病学会联合会(WHO/ISFC)诊断标准^[3],且均为首次诊断,之前未进行系统治疗。

1.2 治疗方法 两组患儿均常规口服地高辛、利尿剂及卡托普利。在此基础上,A 组口服卡维地洛(罗氏制药有限公司,国药准字 J20040120),B 组口服美托洛尔(阿斯利康制药有限公司,国药准字 H32025-390)。美托洛尔初始剂量为 0.5 mg/(kg·d),分 2 次口服,2~3 周逐渐增加剂量达 2 mg/(kg·d),分 2 次口服,之后按此剂量维持。卡维地洛初始剂量为 0.025~0.05 mg/(kg·d),分 2 次口服,2~3 周逐渐增加剂量达 0.15~0.25 mg/(kg·d),分 2 次口服,之后按此剂量维持。

1.3 观察指标 治疗前及治疗 6 个月后,观察两组

治疗前后左心室舒张末期内经(LVEDD)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)、X 线平片心胸比率(T/Th)及 N 端 B 型脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)的变化。LVEDD、LVEF 测定:应用荷兰 Philips IE33 超声诊断仪,以 M 型方法测定。T/Th 测定:采用德国 SIEMENS X 线机摄片测定。NT-proBNP 测定:采用罗氏 cobash232 心脏标志物检测仪,应用电化学发光法检测,试剂盒由德国罗氏公司生产。对检验人员均实行盲法。

1.4 统计学方法 应用 SPSS19.0 统计软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组比较采用 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

治疗前,A 组(卡维地洛组)与 B 组(美托洛尔组)的 LVEDD、LVEF、T/Th、NT-proBNP 指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗 6 个月后各项指标均明显改善($P<0.05$)。A 组 LVEDD、NT-proBNP 改善程度优于 B 组($P<0.05$),但两组 LVEF、T/Th 改善差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者治疗前后各项指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	LVEDD(mm)		LVEF(%)		T/Th		NT-proBNP(pg/ml)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
A 组	31	44.50±11.30	35.30±8.20*	30.80±5.05	50.80±7.21#	0.70±0.06	0.57±0.06*	16500.00±385.00	8990.00±237.00#
B 组	31	43.07±12.04	39.90±7.86*	31.00±6.07	48.78±5.30#	0.71±0.05	0.60±0.10*	15870.00±360.00	10700.00±258.00#
t	-	4.079	2.964	3.732	3.513	3.485	3.976	4.677	5.652
P	-	0.331	0.037	0.348	0.181	0.482	0.209	0.294	0.026

注:与组内治疗前比较,* $P<0.05$,# $P<0.01$

3 讨论

DCM 年发病率约为 0.58/100 000,在各类型心肌病中约占 50%;确诊时患儿的平均年龄为 1.5 岁,约 70%~90%的患儿在确诊时以心力衰竭为主要表现^[4]。 β 肾上腺素受体阻断药应用于心血管疾病的临床历史已近 50 年,已成为当前治疗多种心血管疾病的一线药物。其治疗儿童 DCM 的机制:降低心肌耗氧量,改善心功能;减少去甲肾上腺素的过度刺激,有利于减轻心肌细胞增生、肥厚和减少氧自由基的产生;减少心律失常的发生。卡维地洛是一个新型同时具有 α_1 、 β_1 、 β_2 受体阻断活性的药物,还具有抗氧化作用,于 1997 年被美国 FDA 批准用于治疗充血性心力衰竭。王丽燕等^[5] 研究显示,卡维地洛治疗儿童慢性充血性心力衰竭的临床疗效优于美托洛尔,该药用于治疗充血性心力衰竭可以明显改善临床症状,提高生活质量,降低病死率。本研究提示卡维地洛在儿童 DCM 治疗中总体疗效优于美托洛尔。考虑原因为卡维地洛不仅能同时阻断 α_1 、

β_1 、 β_2 受体,而且具有强大的抗氧化功效,可清除氧自由基,减慢慢性心力衰竭中血管重塑,避免心力衰竭加重^[6]。但临床应用中需注意到本类药物的禁忌证:支气管痉挛性疾病、心动过缓、二度以上房室传导阻滞、无尿性肾功能不全。

综上所述,卡维地洛治疗儿童 DCM 的总体疗效优于美托洛尔,主要体现在 LVEDD、NT-proBNP 指标的恢复方面,值得临床推广。

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无创正压通气治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭的效果观察

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[摘要] **目的** 观察无创正压通气(NIPPV)治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并呼吸衰竭患者的临床效果。**方法** 将收治的102例COPD合并呼吸衰竭患者,随机分为观察组与对照组各51例,对照组给予常规治疗与护理;观察组在常规治疗基础上加用NIPPV,比较两组治疗7d后的效果。**结果** 观察组显效18例,有效29例,无效4例;对照组显效13例,有效23例,无效15例,观察组疗效优于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者的pH值、氧分压(PaO_2)、二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)、血氧饱和度(SaO_2)、心率、呼吸频率、收缩压、舒张压较治疗前明显改善($P<0.05$),观察组改善程度优于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 采用NIPPV治疗COPD合并呼吸衰竭,能够快速提高通气功能,降低病死率,改善预后,疗效肯定,值得临床推广使用。

[关键词] 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 呼吸衰竭; 无创正压通气; 临床效果

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Clinical observation of NIPPV in treatment of COPD CHEN Wen-qiang. Department of Respiratory Medicine, the First People's Hospital of Qinzhou City, Guangxi 535000, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To observe the clinical effect of noninvasive positive pressure ventilation(NIPPV) on the patients with respiratory failure and COPD. **Methods** One hundred and two patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and respiratory failure were divided into the observation group and the control group, with 51 cases in each group. Both of the two groups received conventional treatments and cares and the observation group received additional treatment of NIPPV. The treatment results were compared between the two groups 7 days' after the treatment. **Results** In the observation groups, 18 cases had markedly effective results, 29 cases had effective results and 4 cases had no effects. In the control group, 13 cases had markedly effective results 23 cases had effective results and 15 cases had no effects. The curative effect of the observation group was better than that of the control group($P<0.05$). pH value, PaO_2 , PaCO_2 , SaO_2 , heart rate, respiratory rate, systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure were improved significantly in both of the two groups after the treatment. However the indicators improved better in the observe group than those in the control group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** NIPPV can quickly improve the ventilation function, reduce the mortality and improve the prognosis for the patients with copdand respiratory failure.

[Key words] Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD); Respiratory failure; Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation; Clinical effect

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(简称慢阻肺,COPD)是常见的呼吸内科疾病,是有害气体或颗粒对肺部引起的异常炎症反应,是一种具有不完全可逆的气流受限的发展的进行性的慢性炎症性疾病。COPD合并