

不同剂量利拉鲁肽对 2 型糖尿病患者血压影响的 Meta 分析

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【摘要】 目的 评价不同剂量利拉鲁肽对 2 型糖尿病患者血压的影响。方法 计算机检索 PubMed、The Cochrane Library、EMBase、万方数据知识服务平台、中国知网等数据库, 筛选有关利拉鲁肽治疗 2 型糖尿病疗效的随机对照研究。试验组患者给予利拉鲁肽治疗, 并根据利拉鲁肽剂量分为小剂量组(利拉鲁肽 1.2 mg/d)和大剂量组(利拉鲁肽 1.8 mg/d); 对照组患者给予安慰剂。对照组、试验组患者治疗时间≥8 周。采用 RevMan 5.3 软件进行 Meta 分析。结果 最终纳入 5 篇文献, 包括 1 470 例患者。Meta 分析结果显示, 治疗后小剂量组患者收缩压低于对照组 [MD=-5.82, 95%CI (-8.31, -3.32), P<0.000 01]; 治疗后小剂量组和对照组患者舒张压比较, 差异无统计学意义 [MD=-1.54, 95%CI (-3.40, 0.32), P=0.10]。治疗后大剂量组患者收缩压低于对照组 [MD=-4.45, 95%CI (-5.59, -2.94), P<0.000 01]; 治疗后大剂量组与对照组患者舒张压比较, 差异无统计学意义 [MD=-0.84, 95%CI (-2.07, 0.39), P=0.18]。结论 基于现有文献证据, 利拉鲁肽 1.2 mg/d 或 1.8 mg/d 均能有效降低 2 型糖尿病患者收缩压, 但对舒张压无明显影响。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2 型; 利拉鲁肽; 血压; Meta 分析

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Impact of Different Doses of Liraglutide on Blood Pressure in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: a Meta-analysis

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the impact of different doses of liraglutide on blood pressure in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Methods** PubMed, The Cochrane Library, EMBase, WanFang Data and CNKI were search by computer to collect RCTs about effect of liraglutide in treating patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Patients in test group received liraglutide, and were divided into low-dose group (received liraglutide for 1.2 mg per day) and high-dose group (received liraglutide for 1.8 mg per day); patients in control group received placebo. Both control group and test group treated for 8 weeks at least. RevMan 5.3 software was used to carry out the Meta-analysis. **Results** A total of 5 literatures were involved at last, including 1 470 patients. Meta-analysis results showed that, SBP in low-dose group was statistically significantly lower than that in control group after treatment [MD=-5.82, 95%CI (-8.31, -3.32), P<0.000 01], while no statistically significant differences of DBP was found between control group and low-dose group after treatment [MD=-1.54, 95%CI (-3.40, 0.32), P=0.10]. SBP in high-dose group was statistically significantly lower than that in control group after treatment [MD=-4.45, 95%CI (-5.59, -2.94), P<0.000 01], while no statistically significant differences of DBP was found between control group and high-dose group after treatment [MD=-0.84, 95%CI (-2.07, 0.39), P=0.18]. **Conclusion** Based on existing literature evidence, liraglutide (1.2 mg or 1.8 mg per day) can effectively reduce the SBP in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, but has no obvious impact on DBP.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Liraglutide; Blood pressure; Meta-analysis

糖尿病是一组以血糖升高为特征的代谢性疾病, 以 2

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型糖尿病较为多见。近年来随着人们生活水平提高及人口老龄化进程加剧, 2 型糖尿病发病率呈逐年上升趋势, 已成为威胁人们生命健康的慢性疾病之一, 且糖尿病合并高血压、冠心病患者预后不佳^[1]。利拉鲁肽是胰高血糖素样肽 1

(glucagon-like peptide 1, GLP-1)类似物,具有促进胰岛素合成和分泌、胰岛β细胞增殖及抑制胰高血糖素分泌等作用;此外,其还具有抑制食欲、减轻体质量、调节脂代谢等作用^[2]。近年来, GLP-1类似物或GLP-1受体激动剂在心血管领域的应用越来越受关注^[3]。多个随机对照研究(randomized controlled trails, RCT)结果显示, GLP-1类似物利拉鲁肽能有效改善胰岛素抵抗现象、控制血糖和糖化血红蛋白,并能降低收缩压、改善脂代谢及抑制炎症因子释放等^[4-6]。但也有研究结果显示,利拉鲁肽对血压无明显影响^[7-8]。本研究采用Meta分析方法评价不同剂量利拉鲁肽对2型糖尿病患者血压的影响,旨在为利拉鲁肽治疗2型糖尿病合并高血压患者提供循证证据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 检索策略 计算机检索PubMed、The Cochrane Library、EMBASE、万方数据知识服务平台、中国知网等数据库,中文检索词:“利拉鲁肽”“高血压”“血压”“2型糖尿病”,英文检索词:“liraglutide”“hypertension”“blood pressure”“type 2 diabetes mellitus”,检索时间从建库至2016年4月,由两名研究者独立完成文献检索。

1.2 文献纳入与排除标准 文献纳入标准:(1)研究类型:RCT。(2)研究对象:2型糖尿病患者,年龄15~80岁。

(3)干预措施:试验组患者采用利拉鲁肽治疗,并根据利拉鲁肽剂量分为小剂量组(利拉鲁肽1.2 mg/d)和大剂量组(利拉鲁肽1.8 mg/d);对照组患者给予安慰剂。对照组、试验组患者治疗时间≥8周。(4)结局指标:收缩压和舒张压。文献排除标准:(1)综述;(2)重复文献。

1.3 资料提取 由两名研究者独立提取、评价资料,如遇分歧则重新阅读原文查找证据或咨询第三方解决。提取内容包括第一作者、发表年份、例数、空腹血糖、体质指数、利拉鲁肽用法、结局指标。

1.4 质量评价标准 采用Jadad评分法^[9]评价纳入文献质量,包括随机化、盲法及失访与退出3个方面。随机化评分标准:采用计算机产生随机数字或其他类似方法记为2分,属于随机试验但未描述随机方法记为1分,采用交替分配方法记为0分;盲法评分标准:采用完全一致的安慰剂或类似方法记为2分,试验陈述为盲法但未具体描述记为1分,未采用盲法或盲法不恰当记为0分;失访与退出评分标准:描述失访与退出例数及原因记为1分,未描述失访与退出例数及原因记为0

分。Jadad评分≥3分判定为文献质量较高。

1.5 统计学方法 应用RevMan 5.3软件进行Meta分析,采用Stata 12.0软件进行数据分析,连续变量以SD及其95%CI表示,统计学异质性检验采用 χ^2 检验, $P \geq 0.05$ 且 $I^2 \leq 50\%$ 表明各文献间无统计学异质性,采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析; $P < 0.05$ 且 $I^2 > 50\%$ 表明各文献间有统计学异质性,采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析;文献发表偏倚分析采用Begg's检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 检索结果 初步检索到相关文献366篇,阅读摘要排除重复文献及不符合纳入标准文献357篇,进一步阅读全文排除2篇非RCT、2篇2型糖尿病诊断不准确文献,最终纳入5篇文献^[10-14],共包括1470例患者,其中文献[13-14]同时设置了小剂量组和大剂量组,纳入文献的基本特征详见表1。

2.2 Meta分析结果

2.2.1 小剂量利拉鲁肽对血压的影响

2.2.1.1 收缩压 3篇文献^[11, 13-14]报道了治疗后收缩压,各文献间无统计学异质性($P=0.65$, $I^2=0\%$),采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;结果显示,治疗后小剂量组患者收缩压低于对照组,差异有统计学意义[$MD=-5.82$, 95%CI(-8.31, -3.32), $P < 0.000 01$, 见图1]。

2.2.1.2 舒张压 2篇文献^[11, 14]报道了治疗后舒张压,各文献间无统计学异质性($P=0.89$, $I^2=0\%$),采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;结果显示,治疗后小剂量组和对照组患者舒张压比较,差异无统计学意义[$MD=-1.54$, 95%CI(-3.40, 0.32), $P=0.10$, 见图2]。

2.2.2 大剂量利拉鲁肽对血压的影响

2.2.2.1 收缩压 4篇文献^[10, 12-14]报道了治疗后收缩压,各文献间无统计学异质性($P=0.28$, $I^2=21\%$),采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;结果显示,治疗后大剂量组患者收缩压低于对照组,差异有统计学意义[$MD=-4.45$, 95%CI(-5.59, -2.94), $P < 0.000 01$, 见图3]。

2.2.2.2 舒张压 2篇文献^[10, 14]报道了治疗后舒张压,各文献间无统计学异质性($P=0.73$, $I^2=0\%$),采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;结果显示,治疗后大剂量组与对照组患者舒张压比较,差异无统计学意义[$MD=-0.84$, 95%CI(-2.07, 0.39), $P=0.18$, 见图4]。

2.2.3 发表偏移 Begg's检验结果显示,报道收缩压的文献

表1 纳入文献的基本特征

Table 1 Basic characteristics of the involved literatures

第一作者	发表年份	例数		空腹血糖 (mmol/L)		体质指数 (kg/m ²)		利拉鲁肽用法		结局指标	Jadad评分(分)
		试验组	对照组	试验组	对照组	试验组	对照组	剂量(mg/d)	疗程(周)		
AHMANN ^[10]	2015	225	225	8.2±2.9	8.3±2.9	32.3±5.6	32.2±5.7	1.8	26	①	4
FABER ^[11]	2015	10	10	8.44±1.90	7.74±1.54	34.8±4.1	31.4±4.1	1.2	10	①②	3
RUSSELL-JONES ^[12]	2009	230	114	9.1±2.1	9.4±2.0	30.4±5.3	31.3±5.0	1.8	26	①	5
VILSBOLL ^[13]	2007	42	40	11.9±2.4	11.3±2.2	31.2±4.7	30.4±4.0	1.25	14	①	3
		41	40	12.3±3.1	11.3±2.2	30.0±4.3	30.4±4.0	1.9			
ZINMAN ^[14]	2009	178	177	10.1±2.4	10.0±2.6	33.2±5.4	33.9±5.2	1.2	26	①②	5
		178	177	10.3±2.4	10.0±2.6	33.5±5.1	33.9±5.2	1.8			

注:为了增加样本量,将1.25 mg/d与1.2 mg/d合并分析,1.9 mg/d与1.8 mg/d合并分析;①为收缩压,②为舒张压

无发表偏倚 (*t* 值分别为 -2.80、-1.14, *P* 值分别为 0.22、0.37, 见图 5 ~ 6)。

3 讨论

近年来, 糖尿病发病率呈逐年上升趋势, 其并发症较为严重, 已成为新的公共卫生问题之一。流行病学调查结果显示, 高血压是 2 型糖尿病患者的严重并发症之一, 约 75.0% 的 2

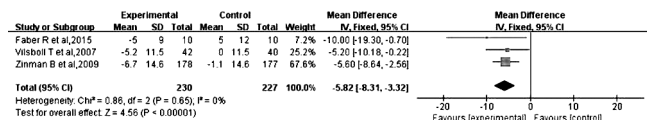


图 1 对照组和小剂量组患者治疗后收缩压比较森林图

Figure 1 Forest plot for comparison of SBP between control group and low-dose group after treatment

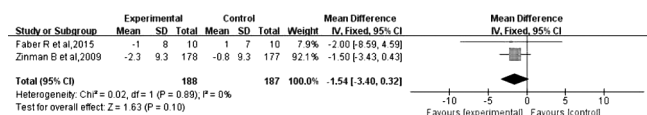


图 2 对照组和小剂量组患者治疗后舒张压比较森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot for comparison of DBP between control group and low-dose group after treatment

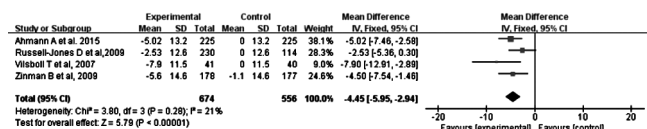


图 3 对照组和大剂量组患者治疗后收缩压比较森林图

Figure 3 Forest plot for comparison of SBP between control group and high-dose group after treatment

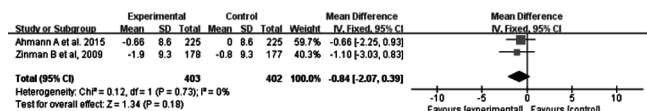


图 4 对照组和大剂量组患者治疗后舒张压比较森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot for comparison of DBP between control group and high-dose group after treatment

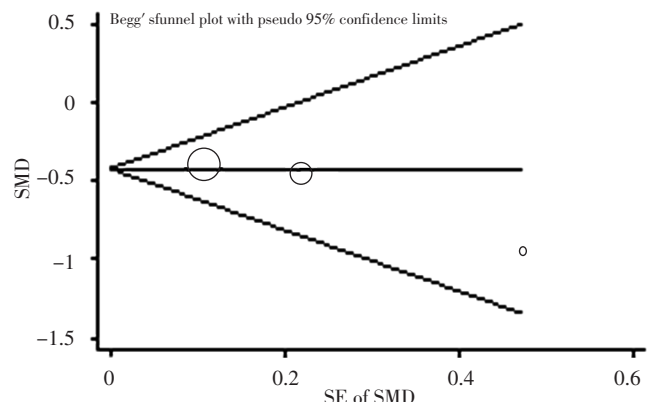


图 5 报道小剂量利拉鲁肽治疗后收缩压文献发表偏倚的漏斗图

Figure 5 Funnel plot for publication bias of involved literatures reported SBP after treatment of low-dose liraglutide

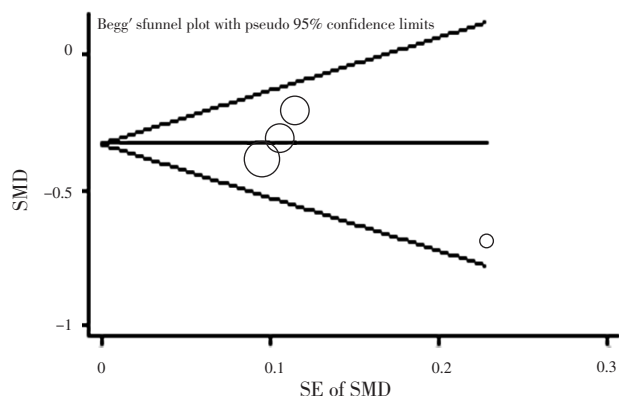


图 6 报道大剂量利拉鲁肽治疗后收缩压文献发表偏倚的漏斗图

Figure 6 Funnel plot for publication bias of involved literatures reported SBP after treatment of high-dose liraglutide

型糖尿病患者合并高血压, 且糖尿病合并高血压患者预后较差^[15]。因此, 控制血压对改善糖尿病患者预后具有重要意义。

GLP-1 类似物利拉鲁肽或 GLP-1 受体激动剂艾塞那肽和二肽基肽酶 4 (DPP- IV) 抑制剂西格列汀、维格列汀是作用于肠促胰岛素的主要药物^[16]。GLP-1 由小肠 L 细胞合成, 空腹状态下血浆 GLP-1 水平较低, 进食后其水平迅速升高, 其主要通过 G 蛋白耦联受体发挥作用。既往研究表明, GLP-1 受体主要表达于胰岛 β 细胞、心脏和血管等^[17], 被激活后可导致腺苷酸环化酶活化, 进而增加细胞内环磷酸腺苷 (cAMP) 浓度及激活蛋白激酶 A (PKA) 通路, 故 GLP-1 能直接通过 cAMP-PKA 通路刺激胰岛素分泌^[18]。利拉鲁肽是临床常用的 GLP-1 类似物, 是 GLP-1 与脂肪酸的结合体, 其通过与清蛋白结合而抑制 DPP- IV 分解, 且肾脏排泄率较低^[19]。

现有研究结果显示, 利拉鲁肽能有效降低 2 型糖尿病患者血糖、糖化血红蛋白及体质指数等^[20]; 此外, 其还能降低收缩压及抑制炎症因子分泌等^[21], 但对舒张压无明显影响^[22]。目前, 利拉鲁肽的降压机制尚未完全阐明。动物实验结果显示, 利拉鲁肽对盐敏感大鼠具有抗高血压、保护心肌和肾脏等作用, 分析其作用机制主要是利拉鲁肽可通过抑制近端肾小管 Na⁺ 重吸收或减轻肾细胞中血管紧张素 II 诱导的细胞外信号调节激酶 1/2 (ERK1/2) 磷酸化而发挥利尿、利尿作用^[23]。LOVSHIN 等^[24] 研究结果显示, 利拉鲁肽 3.0 mg/d 对非 2 型糖尿病患者收缩压及舒张压均无明显影响。

本 Meta 分析结果显示, 治疗后小剂量组和大剂量组患者收缩压低于对照组, 小剂量组、大剂量组与对照组患者舒张压间无差异, 提示利拉鲁肽 1.2 mg/d 或 1.8 mg/d 均能有效降低 2 型糖尿病患者收缩压, 但对舒张压无影响。本 Meta 分析仍存在一定局限性: (1) 纳入文献数量较少, 样本量较小, 可能影响研究结果; (2) 纳入文献质量不高, 可能存在一定程度偏倚。

基于现有文献证据, 利拉鲁肽 1.2 mg/d 或 1.8 mg/d 均能有效降低 2 型糖尿病患者收缩压, 但对舒张压无明显影响。

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