

· 前沿进展 ·

前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶 9 抑制剂的研究进展

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【摘要】 目前,他汀类药物是降低低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)的“主力军”,但即使给予推荐的最大剂量他汀类药物治疗,仍有60%~70%的患者LDL-C水平不达标,且部分患者存在对他汀类药物不耐受情况。近年研究发现,前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶9(PCSK9)可作为降脂的新靶点,PCSK9抑制剂可能成为继他汀类药物之后对抗LDL-C新的强效降脂药物。本文主要综述了PCSK9的作用机制及PCSK9抑制剂治疗效果、指南推荐意见、安全性,旨在提高临床医生对PCSK9抑制剂的认识。

【关键词】 前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶9抑制剂;调脂药;治疗效果;安全性;综述

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Progress on Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/kexin Type 9 Inhibitors NIU Ya-qian-qian¹, GUO Dan-jie²

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【Abstract】 Statins are "main force" for lowering LDL-C, but 60% to 70% patients did not up to standard even treated by recommended maximum dose of statins, moreover some patients are intolerant to statins. Recent researches found that, proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) may be the new target for lipid lowering, and PCSK9 inhibitors may be new potent lipid-lowering medications after statins. This paper mainly reviewed the mechanism of PCSK9, therapeutic effect, guidelines recommendations and safety of PCSK9 inhibitors, to improve the clinical understanding of PCSK9 inhibitors.

【Key words】 PCSK9 inhibitor; Lipid regulating agents; Treatment outcome; Safety; Review

前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶9 (proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9, PCSK9) 是一种由肝细胞分泌、在低密度脂蛋白受体 (low density lipoprotein receptor, LDLR) 循环利用中具有关键作用的蛋白酶。近年来研究发现, PCSK9 可作为降脂的新靶点^[1]。PCSK9 抑制剂是一类以 PCSK9 为作用靶点、以降低血浆低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C) 水平为主的强效降脂药物, 也是继他汀类药物之后对抗 LDL-C 新的药物。笔者通过检索国内外相关文献, 综述了 PCSK9 的作用机制及 PCSK9 抑制剂治疗效果、指南推荐意见、安全性, 旨在提高临床医生对 PCSK9 抑制剂的认识。

1 PCSK9 的作用机制

2003 年, ABIFADEL 等^[2] 研究发现, 常染色体显性遗传家族性高胆固醇血症 (familial hypercholesterolemia, FH) 患者家系中除已知编码 LDLR 及载脂蛋白 B (apolipoprotein B, APOB) 基因外, 还存在第 3 种基因, 该基因功能获得性

突变可导致 FH。之后研究发现, 上述第 3 种基因位于第 1 号染色体短臂第 3 区 2 号带 (1p32)^[3], 可编码神经凋亡调节转化酶 1 型 (neural apoptosis-regulated convertase type 1, NARCI), 由于其为前蛋白转化酶家族中第 9 号成员, 故被称为 PCSK9, 主要由肝脏、小肠、肾脏及神经系统表达^[4]。PCSK9 是一种调节 LDLR 降解的蛋白酶, 而 LDLR 是一种由肝细胞表达并通过胞饮作用调节血浆胆固醇水平的细胞表面糖蛋白。ABIFADEL 等^[2] 研究首次证实, PCSK9 对 LDL-C 水平具有调节作用。之后 CAMERON 等^[5] 研究结果显示, 与野生型 PCSK9 相比, 功能获得突变型 PCSK9 可导致细胞表面 LDLR 减少 23%、低密度脂蛋白 (LDL) 颗粒细胞内化作用减少 38%。绝大多数 PCSK9 由肝脏合成及分泌, 而血浆中 PCSK9 可与肝细胞表面 LDLR 结合, 形成的 PCSK9/LDLR 复合物经内吞作用转移至细胞内可直接由溶酶体降解, 进而抑制 LDLR 循环表达于细胞表面及摄取 LDL-C 的过程。分子生物学研究表明, 在缺少或单克隆抗体封闭 PCSK9 的情况下, LDLR 可迅速循环表达于肝细胞表面, 并通过细胞吞噬作用而降低血浆 LDL 水平 (见图 1A); PCSK9 协同 LDL-C/LDLR 小分子复合物进入细胞内进行溶酶体降解, 进而使可移除血浆 LDL-C 的 LDLR 水平降低 (见图 1B)^[1]。因此, 血

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浆中高水平/高功能 PCSK9 通过与 LDLR 结合、促进溶酶体降解等方式而减少 LDLR 于肝细胞表面表达,进而导致血浆 LDL-C 水平升高;反之,低水平/低功能 PCSK9 可导致血浆 LDL-C 水平降低。

2 PCSK9 抑制剂治疗效果

目前,以 PCSK9 为靶点的降脂药物及抑制细胞外 PCSK9 表达方法〔如单克隆抗体、疫苗及小分子蛋白抑制剂(肽/琥珀酸胆碱)]或抑制细胞内 PCSK9 表达方法(如反转录寡核苷酸及小分子干扰 RNA)均称为 PCSK9 抑制剂^[6-10]。基于 PCSK9 作用机制,PCSK9 抑制剂已成为降脂治疗的一种新选择。多项Ⅲ期临床试验结果显示,PCSK9 抑制剂单独使用或与他汀类药物和/或依折麦布联合使用均可使超过 60% 的患者 LDL-C<70 mg/dl;此外,还可使 LDL-C 控制不佳、他汀类药物不耐受或杂合子家族性高胆固醇血症(HeFH)患者血浆 LDL-C 水平达标^[11-25]。另有研究显示,PCSK9 抑制剂可使具有致动脉粥样硬化作用的脂蛋白 a 水平降低 20%~30%,但具体机制尚不明确^[26];PCSK9 抑制剂单独使用或与他汀类药物和/或依折麦布联合使用可使 LDL-C 水平降低 50%~70%^[27-29]。

目前,PCSK9 抑制剂中单克隆抗体发展较好,临床常见的有 Evolocumab、Alirocumab 及 Bococizumab,其中 Evolocumab 及 Alirocumab 为完全人源化抗体,均于 2015 年被美国食品药品监督管理局及欧洲医疗机构批准上市^[30];Bococizumab 为部分抗体。

2.1 Evolocumab FOURIER 研究^[31]是首个评价 Evolocumab 疗效及远期预后的随机双盲对照研究,共纳入 27 564 例 LDL-C ≥ 70 mg/dl 并接受他汀类药物和/或依折麦布治疗的动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病(atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, ASCVD)患者,中位随访时间为 2.2 年,结果显示,

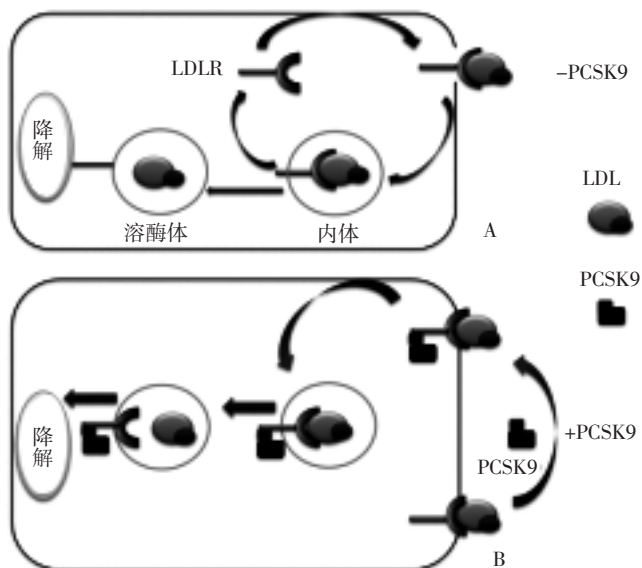
Evolocumab 治疗组患者 LDL-C 降低 59% (2.4 mmol/L 降至 0.78 mmol/L),主要不良心血管事件相对风险降低 11.3%、绝对风险降低 15%,主要临床获益为非致命事件(包括心肌梗死及冠状动脉再血管化)减少,但主要临床获益与年龄、性别及 ASCVD 类型(包括有心肌梗死病史的冠心病、缺血性脑卒中及症状性外周动脉粥样硬化患者)有关;除注射部位有过敏反应外,Evocumab 所致不良反应与对照组间无统计学差异。另有研究结果显示,与安慰剂组比较,伴或不伴糖尿病患者采用 Evolocumab 治疗后血浆 LDL-C 水平分别降低 60%、66%,血浆脂蛋白 a 水平分别降低 31%、29%^[32-33]。目前,Evocumab 有两种用药方案,每两周 140 mg (单独注射笔)皮下注射和每月 420 mg (3 支单独注射笔)皮下注射,上述两种用药方案均可使 LDL-C 水平降低约 60%^[12-13, 23]。

2.2 Alirocumab ODYSSEY outcomes 研究^[34]是评价 Alirocumab 对血管事件风险、远期预后影响的大样本量研究,共纳入 18 924 例接受最大耐受剂量他汀类药物治疗且 LDL-C>70 mg/dl 的急性冠脉综合征患者,结果显示,Alirocumab 治疗组患者心血管主要终点事件发生风险降低 15%,全因死亡风险降低 15% (绝对风险降低 0.6%, P=0.026)。另一项研究结果显示,与安慰剂组比较,伴或不伴糖尿病的心血管高风险患者采用 Alirocumab 治疗后血浆 LDL-C 水平分别降低 59%、63%^[35]。目前,Alirocumab 可供选择的用药剂量为 75 mg、150 mg,均以单独注射笔皮下注射,1 次/2 周,其中采用 75 mg 剂型治疗者 LDL-C 水平降低约 45%,且 83% 的患者 LDL-C 水平达标;采用 150 mg 剂型治疗者 LDL-C 水平可降低约 60%^[8-9, 11, 22]。

3 PCSK9 抑制剂指南推荐意见

2016 年欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)联合欧洲动脉硬化协会(EAS)制定的《ESC/EAS 血脂异常管理指南》(以下简称指南)^[36]提出,心血管高风险、可耐受一线或二线最大治疗剂量的 HeFH、部分杂合子家族性高胆固醇血症(HoFH)及持续性高 LDL-C 水平的他汀类药物不耐受患者均为 PCSK9 抑制剂的最佳适应人群。2017 年 11 月,ESC 联合 EAS 对指南进行了更新^[37],更新指南建议符合以下条件的患者可考虑接受 PCSK9 抑制剂治疗:(1)极高危的 ASCVD 患者,接受最大耐受剂量他汀类药物联合或不联合依折麦布治疗后,LDL-C 水平仍明显高于参考范围;(2)极高危 ASCVD 患者,因不能耐受 ≥ 3 种他汀类药物治疗而使 LDL-C 水平升高;(3)不伴 ASCVD 的 FH 患者,尽管接受最大耐受剂量他汀类药物联合依折麦布治疗后,LDL-C 水平仍明显升高,伴高或极高心血管风险。

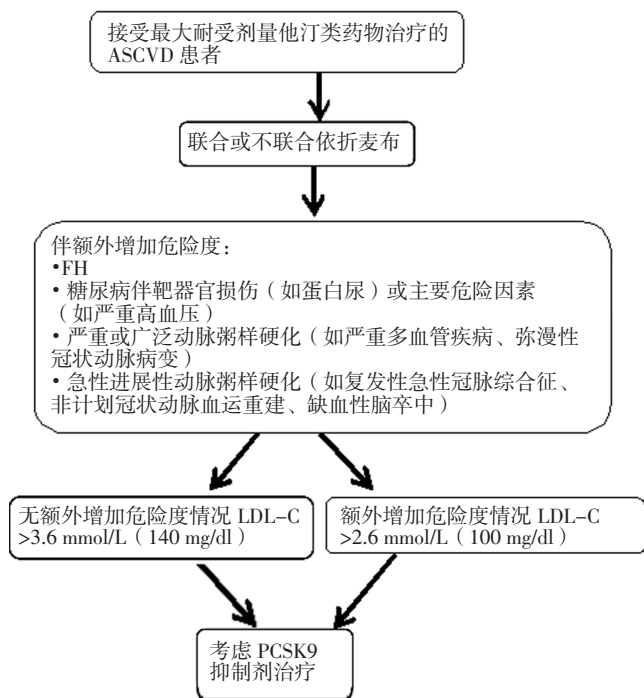
3.1 极高危 ASCVD 患者临床决策 指南推荐,针对极高危 ASCVD 患者,当 LDL-C 水平 >3.6 mmol/L (140 mg/dl) 时,无论他汀类药物联合或不联合依折麦布或是否能耐受 ≥ 3 种他汀类药物,均建议考虑使用 PCSK9 抑制剂治疗;对伴有额外增加危险度的患者(如 FH、糖尿病、急性进展性 ASCVD 及严重或广泛动脉粥样硬化患者),指南建议开始 PCSK9 抑制剂治疗的 LDL-C 水平临界值为 2.6 mmol/L (100 mg/dl),详见图 2。



注: PCSK9=前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶 9, LDLR=低密度脂蛋白受体, LDL=低密度脂蛋白

图 1 PCSK9 影响 LDLR 代谢的过程

Figure 1 Process of PCSK9 influencing LDLR metabolism



注: ASCVD= 动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病, FH= 家族性高胆固醇血症, LDL-C= 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇

图2 ASCVD患者PCSK9抑制剂临床决策流程

Figure 2 Clinical decision process of usage of PCSK9 inhibitor in patients with ASCVD

3.2 不伴ASCVD的FH患者临床决策 指南推荐, 针对已接受最大耐受剂量他汀类药物联合依折麦布治疗的不伴ASCVD的FH患者, 当LDL-C>4.5 mmol/L时开始PCSK9抑制剂治疗获益最大; 但对伴有额外增加危险度的患者, LDL-C>3.6 mmol/L (140 mg/dl)时开始PCSK9抑制剂治疗, 详见图3。

3.3 LDL-C监测 指南建议, 监测他汀类药物和/或依折麦布降低LDL-C水平应在起始治疗后4周; 起始PCSK9抑制剂治疗前应检验依从性, 监测PCSK9抑制剂降低LDL-C水平应于首次注射后2周, 详见图4。

4 PCSK9抑制剂安全性

I、II、III期临床试验均证实, PCSK9抑制剂安全且易耐受, 尚未有严重不良反应报道, 与他汀类药物相比, 其未增加肌肉毒性、注射处瘙痒、鼻咽炎、头痛等不良反应^[36]。但有研究结果显示, 少数Alirocumab治疗者产生抗药物抗体^[38-39]。FOURIER研究^[31]结果显示, 与对照者相比, 采用Evolocumab治疗者新发糖尿病发病风险未增加。一项包含68 123例患者的荟萃分析结果显示, 随访78周, 与对照者相比, 采用PCSK9治疗者空腹血糖及糖化血红蛋白升高, 但对新发糖尿病发病率无明显影响^[40]。一项研究Evolocumab对认知功能影响的多中心随机双盲对照研究通过对1 024例患者平均随访19个月发现, 安慰剂组和Evolocumab治疗组患者认知功能损伤发生率间无统计学差异, 提示Evolocumab对认知功能无明显影响^[41]。另有研究显示, PCSK9可使肝脏及脑组织中LDLR表达增加, 脑组织LDLR表达又可通过促进载脂蛋白E (apolipoprotein E, apoE) 降解而预防老年痴呆^[42]。

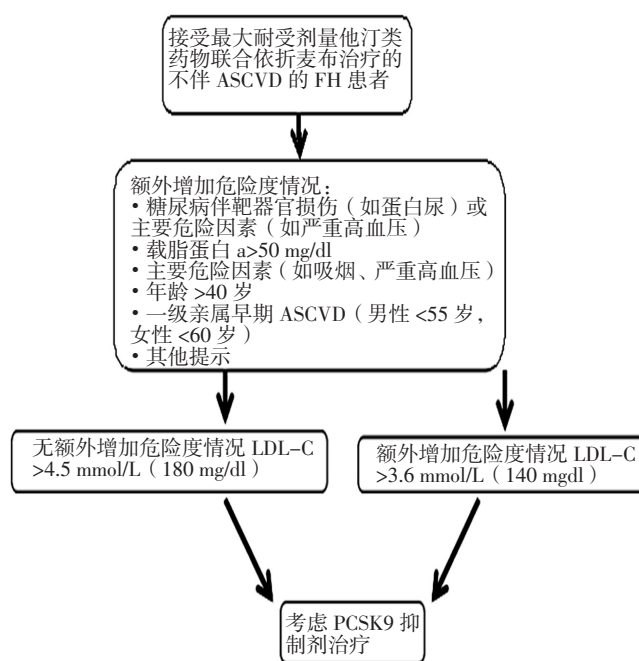


图3 不伴ASCVD的FH患者PCSK9抑制剂临床决策流程

Figure 3 Clinical decision process of usage of PCSK9 inhibitors in FH patients did not complicated with ASCVD

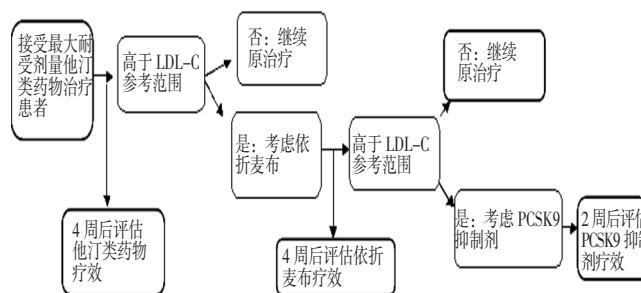


图4 LDL-C监测流程

Figure 4 Monitoring process of LDL-C

5 小结

PCSK9抑制剂具有强效降脂作用, 且安全性较高, 可作为心血管高风险人群、持续高LDL-C水平及他汀类药物不耐受患者的降脂方案。2018-11-10, 《美国心脏协会/美国心脏病学会(AHA/ACC)胆固醇临床实践指南》^[43]正式发布, 该指南对包括PCSK9抑制剂等在内的非他汀类药物在ASCVD防治中的作用给予了肯定和推荐, 表明PCSK9抑制剂应用前景较好, 但持续性低LDL-C水平影响斑块稳定性及PCSK9抑制剂治疗的个体差异、长期治疗效果、安全性、经济负担等问题尚待进一步研究; 此外, 由于缺乏亚洲人群研究数据, 故PCSK9抑制剂使用剂量是否适用于亚洲人群尚存在争议。

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· 前沿进展 ·

慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者自我感受负担的研究进展

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【摘要】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种临床常见慢性疾病,病程长,病情反复发作,严重威胁患者身心健康。世界卫生组织(WHO)全球疾病负担报告显示,我国疾病负担中COPD位居第一。COPD可使患者产生“拖累他人,成为家庭和社会负担”的感受,即自我感受负担(SPB)。近年来越来越多研究证实,COPD患者普遍存在SPB,而SPB会使患者产生焦虑、抑郁、内疚、自责等一系列负性情绪,严重者甚至产生“自杀以便早日让家人解脱”的想法,因此应引起临床重视。本文主要综述了COPD患者SPB现状,旨在提高临床医护人员对COPD患者SPB的认识。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性;自我感受负担;影响因素;测评工具;干预方法;综述

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Progress on Self-perceived Burden in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease PENG Li-hua¹, WANG Li², SHANG Yan-li¹, ZHANG Juan³

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【Abstract】 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of clinical common chronic diseases, with long course of disease and repeated attack, which seriously threatens the physical and mental health. World Health Organization (WHO) Global Burden of Disease Report shows that, burden of COPD ranks the first place in China. Patients with COPD may occur self-perceived burden (SPB), that is to say involving others into trouble and being family and social burdens. More and more studies have confirmed SPB is ubiquitous in patients with COPD in recent years, and SPB may cause a series of negative emotions, such as anxiety, depression, guilt and self-blame, and even idea of “killing myself to free my family as soon as possible” came into some patients with COPD, which should arouse more clinical attention. This paper mainly reviewed the current situation of SPB in patients with COPD, to improve the understanding of SPB in clinical stuff.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Self-perceived burden; Influencing factors; Evaluation tool; Intervention method; Review

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