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· 新进展 ·

利尿剂的种类及其在心力衰竭治疗中的研究进展

张佳雨¹, 汪宇¹, 王林琳², 冯六六¹, 刘新兵¹

【摘要】 心力衰竭是各种心脏疾病进展的终末阶段, 容量超负荷是其病理生理学的核心。利尿剂是缓解心力衰竭患者临床症状的主要药物, 因此了解利尿剂的药理作用机制有助于规范利尿剂的临床应用及管理。与其他心力衰竭治疗药物相比, 利尿剂的相关临床研究仍较匮乏。近年来关于利尿剂临床应用的研究受到了更多关注, 本文就利尿剂的分类及其在心力衰竭治疗中的应用进展进行综述, 以期为其在临床中的应用提供参考依据。

【关键词】 心力衰竭; 利尿剂; 容量超负荷

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Classification of Diuretics and Its Research Progress in the Treatment of Heart Failure ZHANG Jiayu¹, WANG Yu¹, WANG Linlin², FENG Liuliu¹, LIU Xinbing¹

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【Abstract】 Heart failure is the final stage of the progression of various heart diseases, and volume overload is the core pathophysiology. Diuretics are the main drugs to relieve clinical symptoms of patients with heart failure. Therefore, mastering the pharmacological mechanism of diuretics can help standardize the clinical application and management of diuretics. Compared with the other drugs for the treatment of heart failure, clinical studies on diuretics are still lacking. In recent years, researches on the clinical application of diuretics have received more attention. This article reviews classification of diuretics and their application in the treatment of heart failure, in order to provide reference basis for its clinical application.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Diuretics; Volume overload

细胞外液增加引起循环容量超负荷是心力衰竭的重要发病机制。因此, 尽早清除体内多余的体液是其主要治疗方案, 其中利尿剂可通过促进肾脏对水钠的排泄而有效减轻容量负荷, 进而缓解临床症状^[1]。《2016年ESC急慢性心力衰竭诊疗指南》建议采用袢利尿剂来缓解慢性心力衰竭患者的充血症状及体征^[2]。近年来临床上的利尿剂种类越来越多, 但不同的利尿剂在临床实际应用中存在诸多问题, 且其可靠性及安全性仍缺乏充足的临床依据。本文主要综述了利尿剂的分类及其在心力衰竭治疗中的应用进展, 以期为其在临床中的应用提供参考依据。

1 利尿剂分类

心力衰竭患者多伴水钠潴留, 且血管长期处于容量超负荷状态, 除可应用超滤、血管扩张剂治疗外, 还可采用利尿

剂来促进水钠经肾脏排出。目前临床上的利尿剂种类繁多, 其利尿机制也不尽相同。

1.1 袢利尿剂 袢利尿剂可通过与血浆蛋白结合转运至近曲小管。在髓袢升支粗段抑制 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - 2\text{Cl}^-$ 转运蛋白, 从而起到促进 Na^+ 排泄的作用^[3]。慢性心功能不全合并肝功能不全、严重感染及慢性消耗性疾病时多伴有低蛋白血症, 而血浆蛋白水平降低可导致袢利尿剂的肾代谢减少。因此充足的血流、蛋白及药物剂量至关重要。

不同类型的袢利尿剂药代动力学及药效学差异较大。口服呋塞米的生物利用度为 10%~100%, 口服托拉塞米和布美他尼的生物利用度均高于 80%~100%, 且相比于呋塞米、布美他尼, 托拉塞米在心力衰竭患者中的 $t_{1/2}$ 最长^[4]。通常认为, 口服 40 mg 呋塞米相当于口服 20 mg 托拉塞米或 1 mg 布美他尼^[5]。尽管有研究表明, 托拉塞米具有更好的利尿效果, 但缺乏大型的随机对照试验进行验证^[5]。口服袢利尿剂在胃肠道水肿时吸收率降低, 《2016 ESC 急慢性心力衰竭诊疗指南》建议, 急性心力衰竭患者可静脉使用袢利尿剂^[2]。袢利尿剂存在阈值浓度, 在给予有效剂量达到该阈值浓度时才能起到

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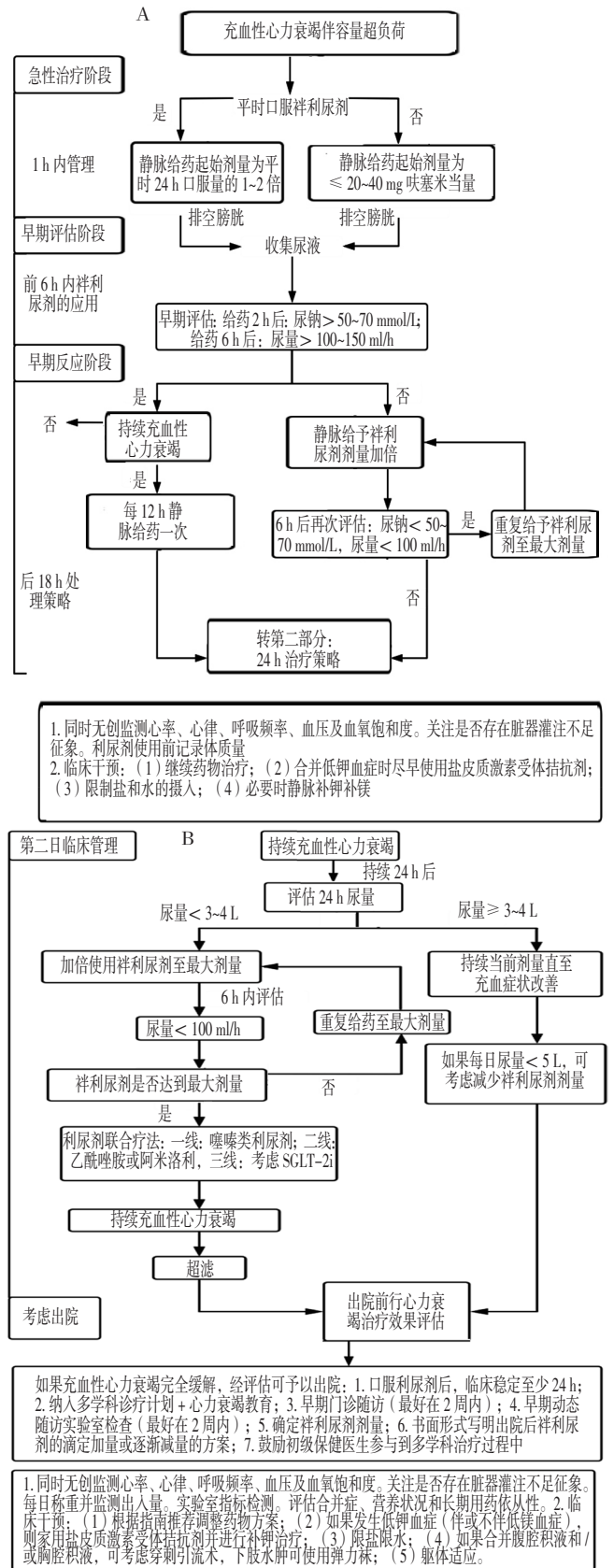
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良好的利尿效果,而在达到该阈值浓度后再成倍加量可达到利尿效果的上限,若达到该上限后继续给药虽不会进一步增强利尿效果,但可使体内的袢利尿剂长时间维持在阈值浓度之上,增加总排钠量,多次给药也可维持药物阈值浓度,从而增加利尿效果^[1, 6]。基于袢利尿剂的药理学特征,欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)心力衰竭协会建议:(1)袢利尿剂静脉用药的起始剂量推荐为20~40 mg 呋塞米当量,鉴于肾功能不全者的“剂量-反应曲线”右移,因此合并肾功能不全患者建议加大剂量。(2)针对已口服袢利尿剂者,袢利尿剂的静脉用药剂量不应低于口服用药剂量^[1, 6]。有研究表明,大剂量袢利尿剂(平时维持剂量的2.5倍,每日至少80 mg 呋塞米当量)较小剂量袢利尿剂(平时维持剂量)有更好的效果,如呼吸困难缓解、体质量减轻和体液排出量增加^[7]。另有研究表明,大剂量袢利尿剂组患者肾功能恶化(血肌酐水平升高>0.3 mg/dl)发生率虽较高^[8],但其预后较好^[9],可见给予足量袢利尿剂来达到阈值浓度是临床治疗肾脏病的关键,但确定个体的最大用药剂量较为困难。通常认为,静脉注射400~600 mg 呋塞米或10~15 mg 布美他尼为每日最大剂量,超过该剂量的额外利尿效果有限且会增加药物不良反应^[10]。早期静脉使用袢利尿剂可降低院内死亡率^[11],因此建议尽早静脉使用袢利尿剂。FELKER等^[12]研究发现,持续泵注与静脉推注袢利尿剂在主要终点事件上无明显差异,但持续泵注袢利尿剂前如未给予负荷剂量,可能会导致袢利尿剂达不到阈值浓度而影响疗效^[1]。如果采用静脉推注袢利尿剂治疗,则建议分次给药,而每间隔6 h 给药可最大限度地延长袢利尿剂维持在阈值浓度以上的时间,并避免继发水钠潴留^[13]。

1.2 噻嗪类利尿剂 噻嗪类利尿剂是远曲小管钠氯共转运体阻滞剂,因此理论上噻嗪类利尿剂可克服长期使用袢利尿剂继发远端肾单位对Na⁺亲和力增加这一问题^[14-15]。不同分子量的噻嗪类利尿剂具有相似的钠氯共转运体阻断效应,但在t_{1/2}和脱靶效应方面有所差异,充血性心力衰竭伴容量超负荷患者利尿剂使用流程图1^[10]。与袢利尿剂相比,美托拉宗和氯酞酮的胃肠道吸收缓慢(达到峰值浓度的时间达8 h)且t_{1/2}较长,若需小剂量口服美托拉宗和氯酞酮,则建议在袢利尿剂静脉给药前数小时服用,而氢氯噻嗪的t_{1/2}较短,因此应缩短其与袢利尿剂的使用间隔时间^[10]。对于健康人群,噻嗪类利尿剂的最大利尿效果有限,当单独使用噻嗪类利尿剂时,其最大利尿效果仅是袢利尿剂的30%~40%^[14]。噻嗪类利尿剂需与蛋白结合,需要足够的肾血流量才能分泌到肾小管,其可明显增加尿钾排泄量,每排出1个Na⁺则会排出2~3个K⁺^[16]。心力衰竭伴醛固酮水平增高时,排钾作用尤为明显^[17]。有研究表明,噻嗪类利尿剂联合小剂量袢利尿剂是心力衰竭患者发生低钠血症和低钾血症的独立预测因子,并具有较高的全因死亡率^[18]。鉴于DOSE研究^[9]中显示大剂量袢利尿剂相对安全,故在添加噻嗪类利尿剂前,建议先强化袢利尿剂的剂量。

1.3 盐皮质激素受体拮抗剂(mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists, MRAs) MRAs具有多效性,对肾脏的作用主要包括调节远曲小管远端肾单位钠钾离子通道的表达和活性。



注: A为24 h内利尿剂使用流程图, B为24 h后利尿剂使用流程图; SGLT-2i= 钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白-2 抑制剂

图1 充血性心力衰竭伴容量超负荷患者利尿剂使用流程图

Figure 1 Flow chart of diuretic use of congestive heart failure patients with volume overload

MRAs 作为可改善射血分数降低的心力衰竭 (heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HF_{rEF}) 患者临床症状的药物, 可以拮抗因神经激素系统过度激活所引起的醛固酮水平升高^[19-20]。ATHENA-HF 研究^[21]发现, 在标准剂量袢利尿剂治疗基础上采用大剂量 MRAs 可增强利尿效果, 但在治疗 96 h 后, 每天服用 100 mg 螺内酯者在降低氨基末端脑钠肽前体或增加尿量方面并不优于每天服用 25 mg 螺内酯者; 且大剂量服用 MRAs 并不会导致高钾血症或肾功能恶化, 反而可避免袢利尿剂和噻嗪类利尿剂所引起的低钾血症^[21-23]。早期使用 MRAs 可降低 HF_{rEF} 发病率及死亡率^[23]。有研究结果显示, 依普利酮治疗急性心力衰竭所致的不良事件发生率与安慰剂组相似^[24-25]。可见, MRAs 可在临床中广泛推广应用。

1.4 乙酰唑胺 碳酸酐酶抑制剂乙酰唑胺能抑制近曲小管对 Na⁺ 的重吸收。一项针对急性失代偿性心力衰竭 (acute decompensated heart failure, ADHF) 伴容量超负荷患者的观察研究表明, 在袢利尿剂的基础上静脉推注 500 mg 乙酰唑胺能够提高袢利尿剂的利尿效果^[26]。但目前乙酰唑胺的有效性 & 安全性仍需更多的临床研究进一步验证。

1.5 其他潜在的利尿剂 新型糖尿病药物钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白-2 抑制剂 (sodium-glucose linked transporter-2 inhibitors, SGLT-2i) 能够抑制近曲小管对 Na⁺ 的重吸收^[27-29]。有研究表明, SGLT-2i 可降低心力衰竭患者住院率, 并减缓肾小球滤过率 (GFR) 降低^[30-31]。然而 SGLT-2i 在伴或不伴有糖尿病的心力衰竭患者中的潜在作用仍不十分明确。

阿米洛利具有保钾利尿作用, 与排钾利尿剂合用, 可有效减少低钾血症发生, 其保钾作用不依赖于醛固酮, 可抑制远曲肾小管及集合管上皮细胞性钠离子通道 (epithelial sodium channel, ENaC), 抑制 Na⁺-K⁺ 和 Na⁺-H⁺ 交换, 抑制 ENaC, 可降低心脏充盈压并缓解充血性心力衰竭患者的临床症状^[32]。精氨酸加压素受体拮抗剂能抑制集合管水通道蛋白的活性, 增加自由水的排泄, 同时并不会激活肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统 (renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS), 不对尿钠的排泄产生影响。在心力衰竭的终末阶段, 精氨酸加压素浓度过高会导致血容量增加并引起稀释性低钠血症。最近研究发现, 对利尿剂抵抗、肾功能不全及低钠血症患者早期使用托伐普坦 (一种精氨酸加压素受体拮抗剂) 可降低体质量, 但对呼吸困难等症状的缓解并无明显作用^[33-34]。EVEREST 短期结果^[35]显示, 在袢利尿剂标准剂量治疗的基础上加用托伐普坦并未能降低心力衰竭病死率, 这一结果限制了托伐普坦在充血性心力衰竭患者中的应用。目前, 精氨酸加压素受体拮抗剂仅用于严重低钠血症患者。

血管紧张素受体-脑啡肽酶抑制剂能有效抑制脑钠肽 (BNP) 的降解, 从而起到利尿、利钠、扩张血管及抑制 RAAS 的作用^[36]。一项针对盐敏感性高血压患者的随机、双盲、对照试验结果表明, 与缬沙坦组相比, 沙库巴曲缬沙坦组首次使用即可出现有效的利尿及利钠效果, 但 4 周后两组利尿效果不存在差异, 可能与肾小管对钠水代偿性重吸收增加有关^[37]。VARDENY 等^[38]研究发现, 与依那普利相比, 沙库巴曲缬沙坦能够减少袢利尿剂的服用剂量。但是有其他证据

显示, 沙库巴曲缬沙坦与呋塞米联合使用会降低呋塞米的血药浓度并抑制呋塞米向肾脏分泌, 进而减弱了利尿效果^[39]。

重组人 B 型利钠肽 (rhBNP) 是一种人工合成的与天然 BNP 具有相同氨基酸序列及生物活性的药物, 可提高 GFR, 直接抑制近曲小管和集合管对 Na⁺ 的重吸收^[40-41]; 此外, rhBNP 可以作用于 RAAS、加压素等多个环节拮抗神经激素所致的水钠潴留。多项研究结果均未显示在利尿剂治疗时加用小剂量 rhBNP 能更有效地提高抗心力衰竭治疗效果及改善肾功能, 此外也未降低患者再住院率及死亡率^[42]。另外, rhBNP 会增加低血压等不良反应发生率^[43-44]。

卡培立肽是人工合成的 α-心钠素 (α-ANP), 能促进水钠的排泄、抑制 RAAS 激活并改善肾血流量^[45]。2011 年日本循环学会发布的《急性心力衰竭治疗指南》建议, 早期急性心力衰竭患者采用卡培立肽治疗可有效改善容量超负荷^[46]。PROTECT 研究^[47]发现, 小剂量卡培立肽治疗 18 个月可改善急性失代偿性心力衰竭患者的临床预后, 需要注意的是大剂量给药可能引起低血压这一潜在风险。NISHI 等^[48]随访了门诊使用卡培立肽的患者, 发现其可降低患者再住院率, 缩短住院时间, 但需大型、多中心的前瞻性研究进一步证实其安全性及有效性。

心力衰竭发作时体内腺苷增加, 腺苷通过与肾小球入球小动脉上的腺苷 A1 受体结合而降低肾血流量和 GFR, 并通过与近曲小管上腺苷 A1 受体结合来增加水钠重吸收。腺苷 A1 受体拮抗剂 Rolofylline 是一种新型利尿剂。VOORS 等^[49]研究发现, Rolofylline 可强化心力衰竭患者的利尿效果并有效增加肾血流量及 GFR。但目前尚无证据证实 Rolofylline 能够降低肾脏损伤发生率, 仍需更多的临床研究进一步验证。

2 利尿剂在心力衰竭患者中的应用

2.1 利尿剂在急性心力衰竭患者中的应用 在治疗急性心力衰竭前应明确其是由容量超负荷还是容量再分布异常所致^[50]。对容量超负荷所致急性充血性心力衰竭患者, 治疗原则为: (1) 足量的利尿剂治疗, 消除容量超负荷的症状及体征; (2) 维持血流动力学稳定以保证各脏器具有足够的灌注压; (3) 根据心力衰竭指南维持药物治疗, 增加利尿效果并提高远期存活率^[51-52]。心力衰竭缓解后应继续维持最低剂量的袢利尿剂以将血容量维持在正常水平。

袢利尿剂静脉给药的效果在开始几小时内较强, 6~8 h 后尿钠排泄率逐渐回落到基础水平^[10]。早期评估利尿效果能识别利尿剂治疗效果不佳的患者, 从而早期强化袢利尿剂剂量或采取与其他类型利尿剂联合治疗的方案, 除了生命体征、体质量、临床症状及体征外, 利尿效果可通过测定尿量和尿钠浓度进行评估。在充血性心力衰竭中, 通常认为使用利尿剂 2 h 后的尿钠浓度 < 50~70 mmol/L 和 / 或前 6 h 每小时尿量 < 100~150 ml 表明利尿效果不佳^[53-55]。对那些静脉使用利尿剂后产生低至中等尿量的患者, 尿钠浓度与其不良预后相关^[56]。在首次静脉使用袢利尿剂显示利尿效果良好的患者, 尿素氮分泌率是利尿效果不良患者的 7 倍^[57]。

在肾功能恶化伴持续性充血性心力衰竭患者中, 有研究对比了强化药物治疗与超滤的治疗效果, 结果发现强化药物

治疗可获得与超滤相同的治疗效果,且不良事件更少^[58]。另有研究表明,强化药物治疗可以在不加重肾脏负担的情况下增加水钠排出并减轻体质量^[59-60]。CARRESS-HF研究^[60]表明,每日尿量>5L可考虑降低利尿强度,但在肾功能和血压稳定的情况下也可维持该利尿方案。除尿钠浓度外,临床需要更多的可靠指标来评估利尿剂治疗的有效性,需要进行更多的探索与研究。

2.2 利尿剂在慢性心力衰竭患者中的应用 多数慢性心力衰竭患者需要持续口服袢利尿剂以维持血容量和临床症状稳定,但最佳的维持剂量尚不明确。除托拉塞米外,其他常用的袢利尿剂(如呋塞米和布美他尼)均是短效制剂(维持时间<3h)。因此,多数袢利尿剂通常需要2次/d使用以尽量避免肾小管液中药物浓度低于有效治疗浓度。肾小管液中药物浓度低于有效治疗浓度可能会导致利尿后水钠潴留^[60]。研究表明,托拉塞米除具有较好的药理学优势外,还能够抑制心脏纤维化^[61]。一项小型随机试验表明,采用托拉塞米维持治疗患者较采用呋塞米维持治疗者具有更好的临床预后^[62-63]。

2.3 利尿剂的停用 观察研究发现,能够长期停用袢利尿剂的心力衰竭患者临床预后较好^[64]。但仍缺乏足够的证据明确临床症状稳定的心力衰竭患者是否可停用利尿剂。最近有研究表明,低危患者(经优化心力衰竭药物治疗,每日口服呋塞米剂量≤80mg,短期未因心力衰竭住院)停用袢利尿剂后症状的恶化与维持口服利尿剂组相比无差异^[65]。

3 小结与展望

熟练、规范地使用利尿剂是临床治疗心力衰竭的基础。尽管使用袢利尿剂已有长期的临床经验,但关于心力衰竭利尿治疗的循证医学证据仍较匮乏,故需要进行更多的前瞻性研究进一步验证。为优化心力衰竭患者的利尿治疗方案及评估利尿效果,需要进行持续的临床研究,而尿钠浓度在评估急性心力衰竭患者利尿效果方面值得进行更多的前瞻性研究。除尿钠浓度外,尚缺乏其他有效的生物学标志物用来评估利尿效果。低钠血症合并容量超负荷的患者采用高渗氯化钠联合袢利尿剂治疗这一方案已得到了多项研究的支持,但是受研究方法的限制,仍需要进一步研究明确^[66]。袢利尿剂及MARs以外的利尿剂用于充血性心力衰竭治疗尚需更多的随机对照研究来支持。

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