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沙库巴曲缬沙坦对射血分数中间值的心力衰竭及射血分数保留的心力衰竭患者肺动脉收缩压的影响研究

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【摘要】 背景 近年随着我国人口老龄化进程加剧,射血分数中间值的心力衰竭(HFmrEF)及射血分数保留的心力衰竭(HFpEF)发生率逐年升高。2018年《中国心力衰竭指南》推荐射血分数降低的心力衰竭(HFrEF)患者使用沙库巴曲缬沙坦替代血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂(ARB)联合β-受体阻滞剂及醛固酮受体拮抗剂的治疗方案。但沙库巴曲缬沙坦治疗HFmrEF及HFpEF伴肺动脉收缩压(PASP)升高患者的疗效尚不清楚。目的 探讨沙库巴曲缬沙坦对HFmrEF及HFpEF患者PASP的影响。方法 选取2018年6月—2020年6月陕西省人民医院心内科收治的HFmrEF及HFpEF伴PASP升高患者83例,根据治疗方案分为对照组41例和观察组42例。在常规治疗基础上,对照组患者采用ACEI/ARB进行治疗,观察组患者采用沙库巴曲缬沙坦进行治疗,两组患者均连续治疗6个月。比较两组患者治疗前后超声心动图检查结果、6 min步行距离(6MWD)、心率、堪萨斯市心肌病问卷总体汇总评分(KCCQ-OSS-15)、心功能及肾功能指标。随访6个月,比较两组患者不良事件及HF再住院发生情况。结果 (1)观察组患者治疗后左心房内径(LAD)、右房室瓣反流速率峰值(TRV)、左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)、右心室舒张末期内径(RVEDD)小于对照组,左心室射血分数(LVEF)高于对照组,PASP低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后LAD、TRV、LVEDD、RVEDD分别小于本组治疗前,LVEF分别高于本组治疗前,PASP分别低于本组治疗前($P < 0.05$)。(2)观察组患者治疗后6MWD长于对照组,心率低于对照组,KCCQ-OSS-15高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后6MWD分别长于本组治疗前,心率分别低于本组治疗前,KCCQ-OSS-15分别高于本组治疗前($P < 0.05$)。(3)观察组患者治疗后脑钠肽(BNP)低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后BNP分别低于本组治疗前($P < 0.05$)。(4)随访6个月,两组患者心源性不良事件、症状性低血压、肾功能损伤、高钾血症、HF再住院发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 沙库巴曲缬沙坦能有效降低HFmrEF及HFpEF患者PASP,改善心脏结构及功能,提高患者运动耐量及生活质量,且安全性高。

【关键词】 心力衰竭;沙库巴曲缬沙坦;肺动脉收缩压;左心室射血分数

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Impact of Sacubitril/Valsartan on Pulmonary Arterial Systolic Pressure in Patients with Heart Failure with Mid-range Ejection Fraction and Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction FENG Panpan¹, GUO Wei¹, CHENG Gong², JIA Shuo³, GUAN Lei³, ZHANG Ji³

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【Abstract】 **Background** In recent years, with the aggravation of population aging in China, the incidence of heart failure with mid-rang ejection fraction (HFmrEF) and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) has increased year by year. The 2018 Chinese Heart Failure Guidelines recommend to use sacubitril/valsartan replacing angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) /angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) combined with β-blockers and aldosterone

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receptor antagonists in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). But the efficacy of sacubitril/valsartan in the treatment of HFrEF and HFpEF with elevated pulmonary systolic blood pressure (PASP) is unclear. **Objective** To investigate the impact of sacubitril/valsartan on PASP in patients with HFrEF and HFpEF. **Methods** A total of 83 cases of patients with HFrEF and HFpEF complicated with high PASP were selected from June 2018 to June 2020 in Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, and they were divided into the control group ($n=41$) and the observation group ($n=42$) according to therapeutic regimen. On the basis of conventional treatment, patients in the control group were treated with ACEI/ARB, while patients in the observation group were treated with sacubitril/valsartan, both groups of patients were treated for 6 months. The echocardiography results, 6-minute walking distance (6MWD), heart rate, the overall summary score of the 15-item Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (KCCQ-OSS-15), indexes of cardiac function and renal function were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. The incidence of adverse events and rehospitalization of HF were compared between the two groups after 6 months' follow-up. **Results** (1) Left atrial diameter (LAD), tricuspid regurgitation velocity (TRV), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD), right ventricular end-diastolic diameter (RVEDD) in the observation group were less than those of the control group, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was higher than that of the control group, PASP was lower than that of the control group after treatment ($P < 0.05$). In the two groups, LAD, TRV, LVEDD, RVEDD after treatment were less than those before treatment, LVEF was higher than that before treatment, and PASP was lower than that before treatment, respectively ($P < 0.05$). (2) 6MWD in the observation group was longer than that of the control group, heart rate was lower than that of the control group, KCCQ-OSS-15 was higher than that of the control group after treatment ($P < 0.05$). In the two groups, 6MWD after treatment was longer than that before treatment, heart rate was lower than that before treatment, KCCQ-OSS-15 was higher than that before treatment, respectively ($P < 0.05$). (3) Brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) of the observation group was lower than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). In the two groups, BNP after treatment was lower than that before treatment, respectively ($P < 0.05$). (4) There was no significant difference in incidence of cardiogenic adverse events, symptomatic hypotension, renal function injury, hyperkalemia and rehospitalization of HF between the two groups after 6 months' follow-up ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Sacubitril/valsartan can effectively reduce the PASP of patients with HFrEF and HFpEF, improve the cardiac structure and function, and improve the exercise tolerance and quality of life of patients with high safety.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Sacubitril/Valsartan; Pulmonary arterial systolic pressure; Left ventricular ejection fraction

心力衰竭 (heart failure, HF) 是一种因心脏结构或功能异常所致的复杂临床综合征, 可导致患者静息和/或应激状态下心输出量减少和/或心腔内压力升高, 是各种心脏疾病的严重和终末阶段^[1-3]。临床根据左心室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF) 将 HF 分为射血分数降低的心力衰竭 (heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF) (LVEF $< 40\%$)、射血分数中间值的心力衰竭 (heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction, HFmrEF) (LVEF 为 $40\% \sim 49\%$)、射血分数保留的心力衰竭 (heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF) (LVEF $\geq 50\%$)^[1]。China-HF 研究显示, 我国 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 患者占 62.5% ^[4], 可见 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 在我国并不少见。近年随着我国人口老龄化进程加剧, HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 发生率逐年升高。有研究表明, 约 60% 的 HF 患者可进展为左心疾病相关性肺动脉高压, 而心房颤动、2 型糖尿病、高血压、冠心病等多个 HF 常见合并症是心功能障碍的致病因素及促进因素, 且 HF 伴肺动脉收缩压 (pulmonary arterial systolic pressure, PASP) 升高患者生活质量明显降低, 且预后不良^[5-6]。沙库巴曲缬沙坦是一种新型抗 HF 药物, 可同时作用于利钠肽系统及肾素-血管紧张素系统, 进而发挥抗 HF 作用^[7-8]。已有研究证实, 沙库巴曲缬沙坦可有效降低 HFrEF 患者的 PASP, 调节肺血管内

皮功能, 改善心功能及临床症状, 进而提高患者的生活质量^[9]。PARMOUNT-HF 及 PARAGON-HF 研究表明, 沙库巴曲缬沙坦可明显降低 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 患者生物学指标, 改善心脏结构, 进而提高患者的生活质量^[10-11]。另有 CLEMENTS 等^[12]、KIA 等^[13] 研究发现, 沙库巴曲缬沙坦可明显降低大鼠肺动脉压、改善肺血管重构和右心室重构, 因此推测其适用于肺动脉高压和右心室功能障碍的治疗。但沙库巴曲缬沙坦治疗 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 伴 PASP 升高患者的疗效尚不清楚。本研究旨在探讨沙库巴曲缬沙坦对 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 患者 PASP 的影响, 以期对沙库巴曲缬沙坦的临床应用提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 6 月—2020 年 6 月陕西省人民医院心内科收治的 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 伴 PASP 升高患者 83 例, 均符合《2018 中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南》中的 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 诊断标准^[14], 其中 HFmrEF 诊断标准为: (1) 有 HF 临床症状和/或体征; (2) LVEF 为 $40\% \sim 49\%$; (3) 脑钠肽 (brain natriuretic peptide, BNP) > 35 ng/L 和/或 N 末端脑钠肽前体 (N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP) > 125 ng/L; (4) 左心室肥厚、左心房扩大或心脏舒张功能异常。HFpEF 诊断标准为: (1) 有 HF 临床症状和/或体征; (2) LVEF $\geq 50\%$; (3) BNP > 35 ng/L 和/或

NT-proBNP > 125 ng/L; (4) 左心室肥厚、左心房扩大或心脏舒张功能异常。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 40 岁, 性别不限; (2) 纽约心脏病协会 (New York Heart Association, NYHA) 分级为 II ~ IV 级; (3) LVEF ≥ 40%; (4) 右房室瓣反流速率峰值 (tricuspid regurgitation velocity, TRV) > 2.8 m/s; (5) PASP ≥ 20 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。排除标准: (1) LVEF < 40% 者; (2) 由肺部疾病所致右心衰竭、特发性肺动脉高压、慢性血栓性肺动脉高压、中度及以上慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)、原因不明或机制复杂的肺动脉高压者; (3) 重度高血压或血压控制不佳者, 即收缩压 ≥ 180 mm Hg 或舒张压 ≥ 110 mm Hg; (4) 近 4 周内脑卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作病史者; (5) 休克或血流动力学不稳定者; (6) 严重肝肾功能不全者; (7) 对本研究药物过敏者; (8) 遗传性或特发性血管性水肿者; (9) 服用阿利吉仑进行降糖治疗者。根据治疗方案将所有患者分为对照组 41 例和观察组 42 例。两组患者年龄、女性占比、体质指数 (body mass index, BMI)、吸烟率、饮酒率、既往有 HF 住院史者所占比例、合并症比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 1。本研究经陕西省人民医院伦理委员会审核批准, 所有患者对本研究知情并签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法 患者入院后均给予利尿剂、硝酸酯类药物、 β -受体阻滞剂等常规药物, 并叮嘱患者卧床休息, 限盐饮食。在此基础上, 对照组患者采用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂 (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI) / 血管紧张素 II 受体阻滞剂 (angiotensin II receptor blocker, ARB) 治疗, 并根据《2018 中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南》推荐进行药物滴定至患者最大耐受剂量^[14]。观察组患者将常规治疗方案中的 ACEI/ARB 替换为沙库巴曲缬沙坦 (北京诺华制药有限公司生产, 国药准字 H20170344), 起始剂量为 25 mg/次, 2 次/d, 而后逐渐增加剂量至患者最大耐受剂量。注意事项: 在采用沙库巴曲缬沙坦治疗前需停用 ACEI 36 h 进行药物洗脱。两组患者均连续治疗 6 个月。

1.3 观察指标 (1) 比较两组患者治疗前后超声心动图检查结果。患者取左侧卧位, 应用 Philip 公司生产的 epic7c 心脏彩色多普勒超声诊断系统检测两组患者左心房内径 (left atrial diameter, LAD)、TRV、左心室舒张末期内径 (left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDD)、右心室舒张末期内径 (right ventricular end-diastolic diameter, RVEDD), 通过改良 Simpson 单平面法计算 LVEF, 通过右房室瓣反流差

计算 PASP。检查均由本院同一位超声科医师进行。(2) 根据欧洲呼吸协会及美国胸科协会颁布的《6 min 步行试验技术标准》^[15] 检测两组患者治疗前后 6 min 步行距离 (6-minute walking distance, 6MWD), 并比较两组患者治疗前后心率。(3) 采用堪萨斯市心肌病变问卷总体汇总评分 (the overall summary score of the 15-item Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire, KCCQ-OSS-15) 评估两组患者治疗前后生活质量, 包括活动限制、总体症状、生活质量、社会限制 4 个领域, 采用 Likert 评分法, 评分越高表明患者生活质量越好。(4) 比较两组患者治疗前后心功能、肾功能指标, 包括脑钠肽 (brain natriuretic peptide, BNP)、尿素氮 (blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐 (creatinine, Cr)、 K^+ 、 Na^+ 、 Cl^- 浓度。(5) 随访 6 个月, 比较两组患者不良事件 (包括心源性不良事件、症状性低血压、肾功能损伤、高钾血症) 及 HF 再住院发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 20.0 统计学软件进行数据处理。符合正态分布的计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验, 组内比较采用配对 t 检验; 不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 组间比较采用非参数检验。计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 超声心动图检查结果 两组患者治疗前 LAD、TRV、LVEDD、RVEDD、LVEF、PASP 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 观察组患者治疗后 LAD、TRV、LVEDD、RVEDD 小于对照组, LVEF 高于对照组, PASP 低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后 LAD、TRV、LVEDD、RVEDD 分别小于本组治疗前, LVEF 分别高于本组治疗前, PASP 分别低于本组治疗前, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 2。

2.2 6MWD、心率及 KCCQ-OSS-15 两组患者治疗前 6MWD、心率及 KCCQ-OSS-15 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 观察组患者治疗后 6MWD 长于对照组, 心率低于对照组, KCCQ-OSS-15 高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后 6MWD 分别长于本组治疗前, 心率分别低于本组治疗前, KCCQ-OSS-15 分别高于本组治疗前, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 3。

2.3 心功能、肾功能指标 两组患者治疗前 BNP、BUN、Cr、 K^+ 、 Na^+ 、 Cl^- 浓度及治疗后 BUN、Cr、 K^+ 、 Na^+ 、 Cl^- 浓度比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 观察组患者治疗

表 1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information between the two groups

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	女性 [n (%)]	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	吸烟 [n (%)]	饮酒 [n (%)]	既往有 HF 住院史 [n (%)]	合并症 [n (%)]				
								心房颤动	高血压	糖尿病	心肌梗死	缺血性心脏病
对照组	41	64.4 ± 7.6	10 (24.4)	24.2 ± 3.5	33 (80.5)	14 (34.1)	34 (82.0)	12 (29.3)	28 (68.3)	15 (36.6)	13 (31.7)	21 (51.2)
观察组	42	64.7 ± 8.4	8 (19.0)	23.5 ± 3.4	31 (73.8)	14 (33.3)	39 (92.9)	8 (19.0)	26 (61.9)	18 (42.9)	15 (35.7)	23 (54.8)
χ^2 (t) 值		0.18 ^a	0.35	0.99 ^a	0.52	0.01	1.29	1.07	0.37	0.34	0.15	0.11
P 值		0.85	0.56	0.33	0.47	0.94	0.26	0.30	0.54	0.56	0.70	0.75

注: ^a 为 t 值; BMI= 体质指数, HF= 心力衰竭

后 BNP 低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后 BNP 分别低于本组治疗前, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 4。

2.4 不良事件及 HF 再住院发生情况 随访 6 个月, 两组患者心源性不良事件、症状性低血压、肾功能损伤、高钾血症、HF 再住院发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 5。

表 5 两组患者不良事件、HF 再住院发生率比较 [n (%)]

Table 5 Comparison of incidence of adverse events and HF rehospitalization between the two groups

组别	例数	不良事件				HF 再住院
		心源性不良事件	症状性低血压	肾功能损伤	高钾血症	
对照组	41	5 (12.2)	5 (12.2)	2 (4.9)	3 (7.3)	8 (19.5)
观察组	42	3 (7.1)	8 (19.0)	1 (2.4)	2 (4.8)	5 (11.9)
χ^2 值		0.61	0.74	0.37	0.24	0.91
P 值		0.44	0.39	0.54	0.63	0.34

3 讨论

目前临床多认为 HFmrEF、HFpEF 的可能发病机制为高血压导致左心室重构, 由于长期高血压引起的压力超负荷导致向心性左心室肥厚、纤维化、重塑和舒张功能障碍, 进而导致左心房高压、左心房重构、肺静脉压升高、肺动脉压升高, 最终继发右心室、右心房重构及功能障碍。此外, 促炎性心血管和非心血管共存条件 (如高血压、糖尿病、代谢综合征、肺部疾病、吸烟) 不仅可导致系统性微血管内皮、心肌、骨骼肌炎症及纤维化, 还可导致氧化应激反应增加, 限制一氧化氮-环磷酸鸟苷信号 (NO-cyclic guanosine monophosphate signaling, NO-cGMP) 通路, 进而导致心肌细胞肥大和肌纤维顺应性降低^[16-18]。

本研究结果显示, 观察组患者治疗后 LAD、TRV、LVEDD、RVEDD 小于对照组, LVEF 高于对照组, PASP 低于对照组, 表明沙库巴曲缬沙坦可有效改善 HFmrEF 及 HFpEF 患者的心脏结构, 降低 PASP。此外, 观察组患者治疗后 6MWD 长于对照组, 心率、BNP 低于对照组, KCCQ-OSS-15 高于对照组, 表明沙库巴曲缬沙坦还可有效提高患者运动耐

表 2 两组患者治疗前后超声心动图检查结果比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of echocardiography results between the two groups before and after treatment

组别	例数	LAD (mm)		TRV (m/s)		LVEDD (mm)		RVEDD (mm)		LVEF (%)		PASP (mm Hg)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	41	43.0±3.4	42.5±4.7 ^a	3.03±0.32	2.39±0.45 ^a	59.4±5.2	57.9±5.8 ^a	21.3±2.5	20.9±2.2 ^a	46±5	47±4 ^a	26±4	20±5 ^a
观察组	42	44.3±3.7	39.9±5.0 ^a	3.07±0.25	2.10±0.36 ^a	60.2±5.1	55.1±5.9 ^a	21.4±2.5	19.7±1.9 ^a	47±5	49±4 ^a	26±4	17±5 ^a
t 值		1.71	-2.42	0.76	-3.28	0.75	-2.21	0.03	-2.80	0.32	2.12	0.21	-3.02
P 值		0.09	0.02	0.45	<0.01	0.45	0.03	0.98	<0.01	0.75	<0.05	0.84	<0.01

注: 与本组治疗前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; LAD=左心房内径, TRV=右房室瓣反流速率峰值, LVEDD=左心室舒张末期内径, RVEDD=右心室舒张末期内径, LVEF=左心室射血分数, PASP=肺动脉收缩压

表 3 两组患者治疗前后 6MWD、心率及 KCCQ-OSS-15 比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of 6MWD, heart rate and KCCQ-OSS-15 between the two groups before and after treatment

组别	例数	6MWD (m)		心率 (次/min)		KCCQ-OSS-15 (分)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	41	284.1±52.5	339.3±51.0 ^a	78±9	76±6 ^a	43.51±10.77	51.54±15.40 ^a
观察组	42	285.5±50.2	390.4±50.5 ^a	78±9	74±6 ^a	44.12±11.25	58.24±12.53 ^a
t 值		0.12	4.58	0.15	-2.30	0.25	2.18
P 值		0.90	<0.01	0.88	0.02	0.80	0.03

注: 与本组治疗前比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 6MWD=6 min 步行距离, KCCQ-OSS-15=堪萨斯心肌病问卷总体汇总评分

表 4 两组患者治疗前后心功能、肾功能指标比较

Table 4 Comparison of indexes of cardiac function and renal function between the two groups before and after treatment

组别	例数	BNP [M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), ng/L]		BUN ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)		Cr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ mol/L)		K ⁺ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)		Na ⁺ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)		Cl ⁻ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
对照组	41	517 (46, 1230)	323 (63, 969) ^b	5.95±1.74	5.92±1.83	77.72±20.01	77.18±18.15	4.26±0.52	4.20±0.46	140.32±2.83	140.27±2.40	105.20±2.65	104.59±2.76
观察组	42	526 (139, 1253)	229 (36, 876) ^b	6.17±1.88	6.08±1.78	77.32±21.93	74.88±18.36	4.38±0.60	4.24±0.59	140.90±2.57	139.83±2.32	104.76±2.89	104.24±2.72
t (Z) 值		0.07 ^a	-2.36 ^a	0.56	0.41	-0.09	-0.58	1.01	0.38	0.99	-0.84	-0.71	-0.58
P 值		0.95	0.02	0.58	0.68	0.93	0.57	0.32	0.70	0.32	0.40	0.48	0.57

注: ^a为 Z 值; 与本组治疗前比较, ^b $P < 0.05$; BNP=脑钠肽, BUN=尿素氮, Cr=肌酐

量及生活质量,改善心功能。本研究结果还显示,两组患者治疗前后BUN、Cr、K⁺、Na⁺、Cl⁻浓度比较差异无统计学意义,且随访6个月,两组患者心源性不良事件、症状性低血压、肾功能损伤、高钾血症、HF再住院发生率比较差异无统计学意义,表明采用沙库巴曲缬沙坦治疗并不会对HFmrEF及HFpEF患者的肾功能造成不利影响,且并未增加患者不良事件及HF再入院风险。

沙库巴曲缬沙坦可同时抑制脑啡肽酶和肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统,并通过其代谢产物LBQ657而增加脑啡肽酶降解的肽类,激活利钠肽系统,进而发挥抗HF作用^[19-20]。CLEMENTS等^[12]研究表明,沙库巴曲缬沙坦可降低肺动脉高压大鼠PASP,分析原因可能与肺血管系统中cGMP信号通路及利钠肽系统的激活有关。ANDERSEN等^[21]研究发现,沙库巴曲缬沙坦可降低肺动脉高压大鼠右心室收缩压、改善右心室肥大和扩张情况。KOBALAVA等^[22]研究发现,沙库巴曲缬沙坦可显著降低HFrEF患者血浆内皮素1水平,可能与沙库巴曲缬沙坦可阻断血管紧张素II受体有关。本研究观察组患者治疗后PASP降低,LVEF升高,左心房及右心室结构得到改善可能与利钠肽系统激活、cGMP水平升高及血管收缩肽减少有关。

综上所述,沙库巴曲缬沙坦能有效降低HFmrEF及HFpEF患者PASP,改善心脏结构及功能,提高患者运动耐力及生活质量,且安全性高;但本研究纳入样本量较小,且选取对象仅为HFmrEF及HFpEF患者,不能代表所有HF患者,随访时间较短,未进一步检测肺动脉舒张压,后期将扩大样本量、延长随访时间、增加观察指标,通过代谢机制进一步验证本研究结论。

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