

• 论著 •

丁苯酞注射液预处理对超早期急性脑梗死患者静脉溶栓预后的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察采用重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)溶栓前及早给予丁苯酞注射液对超早期急性脑梗死(ACI)患者预后的影响。**方法** 采用前瞻性研究方法。选择2014年9月至2016年3月唐山工人医院神经内科就诊的ACI患者81例,将患者按随机数字表法分为对照组40例和观察组41例。两组患者均给予降压、降糖、降脂稳定斑块、神经保护、活血化瘀等西医常规治疗。对照组在西医常规治疗基础上按溶栓治疗指南直接给予rt-PA静脉溶栓;观察组在入院行头颅CT决定溶栓后,在等待实验室检查结果或转院过程中给予丁苯酞氯化钠注射液100 mL静脉滴注(静滴),静脉溶栓后若病情平稳,复查头CT除外颅内出血后继续给予丁苯酞氯化钠注射液100 mL、每日2次静滴,两次间隔时间7 h,连用14 d;病情有变化随时复查头颅CT;如病情无变化,静脉溶栓24 h后常规行头颅CT检查,两组患者除外颅内出血后在原治疗基础上加用抗血小板聚集药物。记录两组患者治疗前后美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、Barthel指数(BI)评分,观察两组神经功能恢复状况、溶栓后出血转化率、病死率和不良反应发生情况。**结果** 两组治疗后NIHSS评分较治疗前降低,BI评分较治疗前升高,且以观察组治疗14 d后的变化较对照组更显著[NIHSS评分(分): 3.87 ± 3.46 比 7.37 ± 4.18 ,BI评分(分): 87.38 ± 9.34 比 75.67 ± 8.05 ,均 $P < 0.05$];观察组的总有效率明显高于对照组[73.2%(30/41)比55.0%(22/40), $P < 0.05$],出血转化率明显低于对照组[2.4%(1/41)比7.5%(3/40), $P < 0.05$];观察组和对照组病死率比较差异无统计学意义[2.4%(1/41)比2.5%(1/40), $P > 0.05$]。**结论** 丁苯酞注射液治疗超早期ACI具有较好的临床疗效。

【关键词】 脑梗死,超早期; 丁苯酞注射液; 重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of early using butylphthalide injection before and after thrombolytic therapy with intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator(rt-PA) on the clinical prognosis of patients with ultra-early acute cerebral infarction(ACI). **Methods** A prospective study was conducted, 81 patients with ACI admitted to the Department of Neurology of Tangshan Worker's Hospital from September 2014 to March 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into a control group(40 cases) and an observation group(41 cases) according to the random number table. Both groups were given routine treatments, such as drugs for lowering blood pressure and blood sugar, decreasing blood lipid to stabilize plaque, neuroprotection, activating blood circulation and removing blood stasis, etc. On the basis of conventional treatment, the control group was directly treated with rt-PA intravenous(IV) thrombolytic therapy according to the guidelines of thrombolytic therapy; in the observation group, the patients immediately underwent CT head examination after admission to decide whether the thrombolytic therapy was necessary, if the therapy was decided to be done, during doctors waiting for the laboratory results or transferring patients, IV drip of butylphthalide sodium chloride 100 mL. After IV drip thrombolytic therapy, if the disease condition was stabilized, the head CT was re-examined to exclude intracranial hemorrhage, if no such hemorrhage, IV drip of butylphthalide sodium chloride 100 mL was continuously given, twice daily for consecutive 14 days with the interval between the two times of IV drip being 7 hours daily. When patient's condition was changed, the re-examination of head CT could be done at any time; if the patient's condition was not changed, the head CT was routinely performed 24 hours after IV drip thrombolysis. After exclusion of intracranial hemorrhage, the patients in both groups were treated additionally by the platelet aggregation drug on the basis of their original treatment. The National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS) scores, Barthel index(BI) scores were recorded before and after treatment, and the recovery situation of neurological function, hemorrhage conversion rate, mortality and adverse reactions were observed after thrombolysis. **Results** After treatment, the NIHSS scores were lower, and the BI index scores were higher than those before treatment in the two groups, and the change in the observation group after 14 days of treatment was more significant(NIHSS score: 3.87 ± 3.46 vs. 7.37 ± 4.18 , BI score: 87.38 ± 9.34 vs. 75.67 ± 8.05 , both $P < 0.05$); the total effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group[73.2%(30/41) vs. 55.0%(22/40), $P < 0.05$], the rate of bleeding conversion rate was lower than that of the control group[2.4%(1/41) vs. 7.5%(3/40), $P < 0.05$], the difference in fatality rate between the two groups was not statistically significant[2.4%(1/41) vs. 2.5%(1/40), $P > 0.05$]. **Conclusion** The clinical therapeutic effect of butylphthalide injection is relatively good for treatment of patients with ultra-early ACI.

【Key words】 Ultra-early acute cerebral infarction; Butylphthalide injection; Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator

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急性脑梗死(ACI)已成为一种常见而严重的疾病,严重影响了人们的身体健康,且其病死率逐年上升^[1]。目前,国内外临床指南推荐的针对 ACI 有效的治疗方案就是时间窗内尽早给予重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)静脉溶栓^[2]。超早期静脉溶栓治疗是迅速恢复脑梗死患者脑血管再灌注,缓解缺血病灶神经功能缺损最为有效的方式,有研究显示,患者发病 4.5 h 内静脉溶栓是安全有效的^[3]。但溶栓治疗后的再灌注损伤、出血转化和血管再通率低也成为临床亟待解决的难题。本研究观察早期给予 ACI 患者丁苯酞注射液静脉溶栓对患者预后的影响,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象的选择:选择 2014 年 9 月至 2016 年 3 月唐山工人医院神经内科就诊的 ACI 患者。诊断均符合 1995 年全国第四届脑血管病会议制定的各类脑血管疾病诊断要点^[4],均经头颅 CT 和神经系统检查确诊,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分 4~25 分,发病时间在 4.5 h 内。

1.1.1 纳入标准:①年龄 18~80 岁;②符合最新全国脑血管病防治指南中脑梗死诊断标准,并经头颅 CT 证实;③符合 ACI 静脉溶栓标准,无溶栓禁忌证;④患者家属知情同意。

1.1.2 排除标准:①有溶栓禁忌证;②有恶性肿瘤、慢性肝肾疾病、心功能不全;③怀孕或哺乳期女性;④对多种药物有过敏史。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,所有检测或治疗方法均取得患者或家属知情同意。

1.2 研究分组:将 81 例患者按随机数字表法分为观察组 41 例和对照组 40 例。两组患者性别、年龄、原发病、既往史等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$; 表 1),说明两组资料均衡,具有可比性。

1.3 治疗方法:两组患者均给予降压、降糖、降脂、稳定斑块、神经保护、活血化瘀等西医常规治疗。对照组按溶栓治疗指南直接给予 rt-PA 静脉溶栓;观察组入院后先行头颅 CT 决定是否溶栓后,在等

待实验室检查结果或转院过程中用聚乙烯(PE)输液器静脉滴注(静滴)丁苯酞氯化钠注射液 100 mL,若静脉溶栓后病情平稳、复查头 CT 除外颅内出血后继续给予丁苯酞氯化钠注射液 100 mL,每日 2 次静滴,两次间隔时间 7 h,连用 14 d 病情有变化随时复查头颅 CT。如病情无变化,静脉溶栓 24 h 后常规行头颅 CT 检查,除外颅内出血后加用抗血小板聚集药。

1.4 观察指标:记录两组患者治疗前和静脉溶栓后 1 h、7 d、14 d NIHSS 评分、Barthel 指数(BI)评分,观察两组临床疗效、溶栓后出血转化率、病死率和不良反应发生情况。

1.5 疗效判定标准^[5]:①基本治愈为 NIHSS 评分降低 $\geq 90\%$;②显著进步为 NIHSS 评分降低 46%~89%;③进步为 NIHSS 评分降低 18%~45%;④无效为 NIHSS 评分降低 $< 18\%$ 或升高;⑤死亡。总有效率=(基本治愈+显著进步+进步)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.6 统计学分析:使用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件分析数据;符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验,组内不同时间点间比较采用方差分析;计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组治疗前后 NIHSS 评分比较(表 2):治疗前两组 NIHSS 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后均较治疗前降低,且以观察组治疗后的降低程度较对照组更显著(均 $P<0.01$)。

表 2 两组 ACI 患者治疗前后 NIHSS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	NIHSS 评分(分)			
		治疗前	治疗 1 h	治疗 7 d	治疗 14 d
对照组	40	13.35 \pm 6.14	10.67 \pm 5.84 ^a	9.03 \pm 4.37 ^a	7.37 \pm 4.18 ^a
观察组	41	13.40 \pm 6.07	9.88 \pm 4.70 ^{ab}	5.73 \pm 3.91 ^{ab}	3.87 \pm 3.46 ^{ab}

注:与治疗前比较,^a $P<0.05$;与对照组比较,^b $P<0.05$

2.2 两组治疗前后 BI 评分比较(表 3):治疗前两组 BI 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后均较治疗前升高,且以观察组治疗后的升高程度较对照组更显著(均 $P<0.05$)。

表 1 两组 ACI 患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁)		原发病(例)					既往史(例)		
		男性	女性	范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$	高血压	糖尿病	冠心病	高脂血症	高 Hey 血症	心律失常 - 房颤	吸烟	饮酒
对照组	40	20	20	32~75	57.63 \pm 8.41	24	10	5	28	1	6	21	19
观察组	41	22	19	33~78	57.32 \pm 8.29	27	13	6	29	2	7	19	15

注:Hey 为同型半胱氨酸

表3 两组患者治疗前后BI评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 (例)	BI评分(分)			
	治疗前	治疗1 h	治疗7 d	治疗14 d
对照组 40	66.91 ± 12.38	71.07 ± 12.37 ^a	73.33 ± 13.45 ^a	75.67 ± 8.05 ^a
观察组 41	66.37 ± 10.67	74.32 ± 11.58 ^{ab}	78.58 ± 10.25 ^{ab}	87.38 ± 9.34 ^{ab}

注:与治疗前比较,^aP<0.05;与对照组比较,^bP<0.05

2.3 两组临床疗效比较(表4):观察组总有效率明显高于对照组(P<0.05)。

表4 两组临床疗效比较

组别 (例)	临床疗效[例(%)]					总有效率 [% (例)]
	基本治愈	显著进步	进步	无效	死亡	
对照组 40	4(10.0)	10(25.0)	8(20.0)	17(42.5)	1(2.5)	55.0(22)
观察组 41	6(14.6) ^a	13(31.7) ^a	11(26.8) ^a	10(24.5) ^a	1(2.4)	73.2(30) ^a

注:与对照组比较,^aP<0.05

2.4 两组患者出血转化率和病死率的比较:观察组患者出血转化率明显低于对照组[2.4%(1/41)比7.5%(3/40),P<0.05];两组病死率比较差异无统计学意义[2.1%(1/41)比2.5%(1/40),P>0.05]。

2.5 不良反应:两组实验室检查各项指标基本正常,均未发生与用药相关的不良反应。

3 讨论

ACI是神经系统常见疾病,其发病机制是由于急性血栓形成或其他部位栓子转移导致局部脑血管闭塞。研究表明,氧化应激和血管内皮细胞功能失调是引起动脉粥样硬化性脑梗死的关键因素^[6]。ACI后,为了避免脑组织发生不可逆性坏死,应尽早消除血栓,恢复脑组织再灌注。因此,进行血管再通是ACI超早期治疗的关键。早期静脉溶栓治疗是紧急血管开通最重要、也是目前普遍推广的方法,且早期静脉溶栓治疗可改善患者远期预后^[7]。但即使时间窗内接受rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗,部分患者的神经功能受损程度仍无明显改善^[8]。且由于静脉溶栓血管再通率偏低、出血转化、脑灌注损伤等限制了静脉溶栓的推广,影响了溶栓的临床疗效。因此在保证用药安全性和提高临床疗效之间寻找一个平衡点是目前溶栓治疗的关键之一^[9]。

使闭塞的脑血管再通是溶栓治疗的基础,如果没有良好的血管再通率,静脉溶栓治疗是不可能获得良好疗效的。但血管再通并不等于血流恢复,要想获得良好的溶栓效果,尽快增加脑缺血区血流灌注是应该重点解决的问题。脑侧支循环的建立是脑循环的代偿机制之一,可增加卒中后缺血半暗带血流量,对维持病理状态下脑组织生理功能和脑灌注起着十分重要的作用。Chuang等^[10]通过对接受溶

栓治疗ACI患者的研究显示,建立有效脑侧支循环是患者早期良好结局的关键因素。首先,侧支循环的建立可以改善病变血管支配区供血,增加脑血流储备^[11],使溶栓药物更能有效、准确到达血栓部位,由于溶栓药可同时到达血栓两侧部位,侧支循环较好的一侧血栓较侧支循环差的一侧更易溶解,血管再通率更高^[12-13]。因此,侧支循环的建立有助于改善静脉溶栓的效果。其次,溶栓最严重的并发症之一是症状性脑出血,病死率高^[14-15]。静脉溶栓后出血转化的机制主要与血脑屏障破坏、微血管损害、侧支循环的开放程度等有关^[16]。出血转化发生率的高低在某种程度上限制了溶栓治疗的推广。研究表明,良好的侧支状态能降低出血风险,控制梗死进展,改善溶栓预后^[17]。轻度ACI患者静脉溶栓出血风险发生率低于中、重度患者,其机制可能与ACI病灶区的灌注情况和侧支循环有关。

研究表明,拥有良好侧支循环的ACI患者,行静脉溶栓后临床预后较好^[18]。脑微循环结构和功能的完整关系到整个脑血供的建立,而良好侧支循环的建立可明显改善微循环血供,从而保护微循环结构和功能。如果急性缺血性脑卒中患者在静脉溶栓前就可以通过侧支血流补偿缺血区域细胞缺血缺氧情况,则会增加血管再通比例,改善脑微循环功能^[19]。因此,在严格掌握适应证的前提下,寻找一种可以促进侧支循环建立的药物,对提高静脉溶栓成功率,降低溶栓风险具有十分重要的意义。

丁苯酞注射液是一种新型抗脑缺血药物,可作用于脑缺血多个病理环节。丁苯酞氯化钠注射液不受溶栓时间窗限制,可迅速起效,且能显著提高药物生物利用度,从而增加药物的临床疗效。丁苯酞的作用机制是促进侧支循环建立,扩展软脑膜动脉,有效增加脑缺血区血流量,提高局部脑组织供氧量,通过增加脑缺血动物血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的含量,促进脑梗死灶及其周围组织微血管的新生,保护脑线粒体,提高局部脑组织的供氧量,缩小脑梗死面积,减轻颅脑神经功能损伤程度,改善脑缺血后脑功能代谢,促进神经功能恢复^[20-23]。

丁苯酞氯化钠注射液治疗ACI已被证实是有效和安全的^[24],它可提高脑细胞的缺血耐受程度,促进侧支循环的建立,增加脑血流量,挽救缺血半暗带^[25-28],有效减轻患者神经功能缺损程度,明显改善患者预后,提高其日常生活能力,临床疗效良好。在行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗前及早静滴丁苯酞注射液可促进侧支循环的建立,增加缺血区脑血流量,改善

缺血脑组织的微循环。由于侧支循环的建立,静脉溶栓药物可以最大限度抵达脑缺血区,提高 rt-PA 静脉溶栓的效果,增加血管再通率,降低血栓复发率和出血转化以及再灌注损伤的风险。

本研究对脑梗死患者在行 rt-PA 静脉溶栓前及早应用丁苯酞氯化钠注射液治疗,并静滴丁苯酞注射液 2 周。与对照组比较,观察组 NIHSS 评分降低,不同时间点 BI 评分及临床疗效均升高,提示超早期静脉溶栓前静滴丁苯酞注射液,可使患者神经功能缺损症状恢复快,临床预后好,且药物安全、可靠。

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