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肾素抑制剂阿利吉仑在高血压治疗中的应用进展

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摘要: 肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统在血压调控中发挥关键作用。阿利吉仑是一种非肽类可口服的直接肾素抑制剂, 作用于肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统的始动环节, 降低肾素活性, 减少血管紧张素Ⅱ 和醛固酮的生成, 从而发挥降压作用。大量循证医学证据表明, 无论是单独使用还是与其他降压药物联合使用, 阿利吉仑均能有效地降低血压, 耐受性和安全性良好, 且阿利吉仑对高血压靶器官损伤也有良好的保护作用, 是一种理想的新型降压药物。

关键词: 高血压; 阿利吉仑; 肾素抑制剂

Research Progress on Renin Inhibitor Aliskiren in the Treatment for Hypertension LI Su-juan^a, GUO Jiang-qiang^b. (a. Department of Gastroenterology b. Department of Cardiology the Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University Huhhot 010050 China)

Abstract: The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) has long been established as a key pathway in the regulation of blood pressure. Aliskiren is an oral non-peptidic direct renin inhibitor and is a novel blood pressure-lowering agent by blocking the first step of RAAS and reducing the formation of angiotensin II and aldosterone. A lot of studies have shown that whether used alone or in combination with other antihypertensive drugs, aliskiren can effectively lower blood pressure and has an ideal tolerability and safety. In addition to lowering blood pressure, aliskiren also has beneficial effect on hypertensive target organ protection and is an ideal new antihypertensive drugs.

Key words: Hypertension; Aliskiren; Renin inhibitor

rone system, RAAS) 的活化在高血压的病理生理过程中起关键作用。血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂 (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI) 及血管紧张素受体拮抗剂 (angiotensin receptor blocker, ARB) 阻断 RAAS 可有效地降低血压并改善靶器官的损害。阿利吉仑是一种口服有效的非肽类肾素抑制剂, 对肾素有高度选择性, 能降低血浆肾素的活性, 抑制血管紧张素 I 和 II 的生成, 从源头上抑制 RAAS 的活化, 理论上应当有更好的疗效。现对

肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统 (renin-angiotensin-aldoste-

阿利吉仑在高血压治疗中的应用进展进行综述。

1 阿利吉仑的降压疗效

1.1 阿利吉仑单药治疗的降压疗效 最初在 18 名健康自愿者的研究中表明,阿利吉仑能剂量依赖性地降低血浆血管紧张素 II 的水平(40、80、160、640 mg),并且在剂量 ≥ 160 mg 后和 20 mg 依那普利的抑制作用相当^[1]。随后的一项随机双盲活性药物对照研究对其在高血压患者中的有效性和安全性进行了评估,共有 226 例轻中度高血压患者入选,随机分入 37.5、75、150、300 mg 阿利吉仑治疗组,共治疗 4 周,结果显示,从 75 mg 开始阿利吉仑可呈剂量依赖性地降低血压,最大剂量 300 mg 也显示出了良好的耐受性^[2]。另一项随机双盲安慰剂及活性药物对照的研究将 652 例原发性高血压患者分为 3 个剂量组(阿利吉仑 150、300、600 mg)以及安慰剂组和厄贝沙坦 150 mg 组,结果显示,与安慰剂相比,阿利吉仑 3 个剂量组均显示出显著的降压作用,并且呈剂量依赖性,但是 600 mg 与 300 mg 的降压作用相当,150 mg 阿利吉仑与 150 mg 厄贝沙坦具有相当的降压作用,300 mg 和 600 mg 阿利吉仑则优于 150 mg 厄贝沙坦,所有剂量组均有良好的耐受性^[3]。

1.2 阿利吉仑和其他抗高血压药物的合用 大部分高血压患者治疗需要两种甚至 3 种药物的联用,阿利吉仑和其他抗高血压药物的联用也呈现出了良好的降压效果。一项随机双盲安慰剂对照的研究共入选了 2776 例轻中度高血压患者,分别用 75、150 和 300 mg 阿利吉仑与氢氯噻嗪 6.25、12.5 及 25 mg 联用,结果显示联合用药的降压优于各自单药的治疗效果,并且该研究也显示单药治疗阿利吉仑可显著抑制肾素活性,而氢氯噻嗪增加了肾素活性,但是两者联合用药肾素活性降低,说明阿利吉仑可对抗氢氯噻嗪引起的肾素活化作用^[4]。同期发表的另一项研究评估了阿利吉仑联合噻嗪类利尿剂、ACEI 或 ARB 治疗轻中度原发性高血压患者,结果表明联合用药比各自单药治疗有更好的降压效果,噻嗪类利尿剂、ACEI 或 ARB 单药治疗均不同程度地引起血浆肾素活性的升高,而联合阿利吉仑治疗后,可抵消这种反应性的肾素活性升高现象,因此可能更好地抑制 RAAS 的活化^[5]。阿利吉仑长期(6 个月)联用 ACEI 或 ARB 较单药治疗相比可提供更好、更持久的血压控制,而耐受性相似^[6-7]。一项为期 12 个月的长期治疗研究对比了以阿利吉仑为基础的降压联合用药以及以氢氯噻嗪为基础的降压联合治疗效果,试验设计前 12 周为两种药物的单用,12~52 周两组均加用氨氯地平,结果显示,在两种药物各自单药治疗 12 周,300 mg 阿利吉仑优于 25 mg 氢氯噻嗪,以阿利吉仑为基础的联合用药比以氢氯噻嗪为基础的联合用药提供了更好的降低血压效果,而两组的耐受性相似^[8]。

但新近结束的 ALTITUDE 试验得出了不同的结论,该试验在高血压合并 2 型糖尿病和肾脏损害的心脑血管高危患者中对阿利吉仑进行了 1 年以上的观察,评估在 ACEI 或 ARB 基础上联合应用阿利吉仑能否降低 2 型糖尿病患者心血管和肾脏事件的发生率,结果显示,加用阿利吉仑组患者不良事件发生率较高^[9],表明阿利吉仑与 ACEI 或 ARB 在糖尿病及肾功能不全患者中的联用需要慎重。

1.3 阿利吉仑在亚洲高血压人群的治疗作用 上述临床试验的受试对象均来自欧美人群,对于亚洲人群阿利吉仑的治疗作用也有临床数据的支持。在日本人群中,阿利吉仑同样呈现剂量依赖性的降压作用,长期(52 周)的治疗同样可以持

久地控制血压^[10-11]。阿利吉仑在日本人群中的药动学和药效学特性和白种人相似^[12]。另一项主要来自中国的高血压患者的研究也同样显示出了阿利吉仑良好的降压作用以及相似的耐受性^[13]。

1.4 阿利吉仑在中重度高血压患者的临床研究 在一项中重度高血压治疗研究中[160 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa) \leq 收缩压 < 200 mmHg]阿利吉仑联合氨氯地平治疗优于氨氯地平的单药治疗^[14]。阿利吉仑/氨氯地平/氢氯噻嗪三者联用(治疗 8 周)优于其中任意两种药物的联用^[15],而这种方案的长期联用(治疗 28~54 周)也显示出了良好的降压疗效和耐受性^[16]。

1.5 阿利吉仑在老年人及合并其他心血管危险因素的高血压患者中的应用 老年人对于降压药物的反应性及耐受性与中青年患者不同,因此在治疗时更要高度个体化,一些临床证据也表明,年龄 > 65 岁的老年人应用阿利吉仑治疗也是安全有效的^[17-18]。高血压患者常合并有代谢综合征、肥胖、糖尿病、蛋白尿及肾功能不全等,在这些高血压患者中应用阿利吉仑的有效性及安全性也得到了充分的评估。在一项高血压合并代谢综合征的患者中,阿利吉仑 300 mg 的降压疗效显著优于 300 mg 厄贝沙坦,对血糖血脂及一些炎症标志物的影响两者是相同的^[19]。在肥胖的高血压患者中,阿利吉仑能进入脂肪组织和肌肉组织,抑制局部 RAAS 的活化,从而解释了阿利吉仑较其他 RAAS 抑制剂更持久的降压作用的可能机制^[20]。肥胖的高血压患者接受阿利吉仑为基础的治疗要优于以利尿剂为基础的治疗^[21]。对高血压合并肾功能不全的患者应用阿利吉仑也可有良好的降压作用,并可降低蛋白尿,改善肾功能,同时有良好的耐受性^[22-23]。

尽管阿利吉仑的降压疗效已经得到了充分证实,但在一些特定的高血压人群中应用时需要保持警惕。研究表明,低肾素型高血压患者对阿利吉仑反应较差,中-高肾素活性的高血压患者经阿利吉仑治疗后肾素活性无明显下降,对阿利吉仑的治疗反应也较差^[24]。

2 阿利吉仑对于高血压患者靶器官的保护作用

高血压会导致心脏、肾脏及血管等靶器官的损害,降压治疗可改善患者的靶器官损伤,但是不同的降压药物对于改善靶器官损伤可能存在差异。目前的临床研究证实,阿利吉仑对高血压靶器官的损伤也有良好的保护作用。ALLAY 研究入选了 465 例超重高血压伴左心室肥厚的患者,比较阿利吉仑 300 mg、氯沙坦 100 mg 或阿利吉仑与氯沙坦联合使用(300 mg/100 mg)改善左心室肥厚的疗效,治疗 36 周采用磁共振影像学方法评价左心室重量指数。结果显示,阿利吉仑与氯沙坦逆转左心室肥厚的作用相似,阿利吉仑联合氯沙坦进一步降低了 20% 左心室质量指数^[25]。AVOID 研究入选了 599 例高血压合并糖尿病及肾病的患者,评估阿利吉仑对肾脏的保护作用,结果显示,阿利吉仑在最大剂量氯沙坦的降压治疗基础上治疗 24 周,进一步降低了尿蛋白/肌酐比值 20%^[26]。近期的一项欧洲的小样本研究入选了 50 例原发性高血压患者,随机分为阿利吉仑治疗组和雷米普利治疗组,治疗 12 周,结果显示,阿利吉仑治疗能改善高血压患者内皮依赖性的舒张功能而雷米普利却没有改善,两组对动脉弹性(脉搏波传导速度)的改善相似^[27]。在中国人群中的研究也

表明 阿利吉仑可改善高血压患者的动脉弹性^[28]。

3 肾素/前肾素受体

阿利吉仑治疗可降低肾素活性,但是会反应性地增加肾素的分泌。既往认为肾素的作用就是催化血管紧张素原形成血管紧张素 I,但近年来发现肾素有其本身的作用受体,即肾素受体。肾素与肾素受体结合会激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶、细胞外信号反应蛋白 1/2 激酶活化,并增加血管紧张素原到血管紧张素 I 的转换^[29],而且这种作用不能被阿利吉仑所阻断^[30]。所以,这一点应该引起重视,即阿利吉仑引起的反应性血浆肾素水平升高是否会对患者造成不利的影响。

4 小 结

阿利吉仑是首个获得临床应用的非肽类直接肾素抑制剂,从起始环节抑制 RAAS 理论上能更好地抑制 RAAS 活性。大量的临床研究已经证明阿利吉仑能有效地降低血压和保护靶器官,具有安慰剂相当的安全性,与其他类型的降压药物联合也具有很好的协同疗效和耐受性,是一种理想的降压药物,为高血压患者的降压治疗提供了又一选择。2007 年被美国食品药品管理局首先批准治疗高血压。

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