

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.07.014

View this article at: http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.07.014

托伐普坦治疗乙肝肝硬化失代偿期稀释性低钠血症的效果

王艳红¹, 魏军², 张雨¹

(秦皇岛市第二医院 1. 消化科; 2. 急诊科, 河北 秦皇岛 066600)

[摘要] 目的: 观察并探讨托伐普坦治疗乙肝肝硬化失代偿期稀释性低钠血症的临床疗效与安全性。方法: 选择2015年5月至2016年10月收治的92例失代偿乙型肝炎肝硬化患者为研究对象, 据随机数字表分为治疗组(47例)和对照组(45例), 对照组予常规治疗并螺内酯、氢氯噻嗪联合利尿, 治疗组予常规治疗并口服托伐普坦利尿, 疗程7 d, 记录两组治疗3, 5, 7 d后血Na⁺达标比例、24 h尿量及治疗前后肝肾功能变化, 比较两组药物不良反应。结果: 治疗组治疗3, 5, 7 d后血Na⁺达标比例与24 h尿量均显著高于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。治疗7 d后两组肝功能较治疗前明显改善($P < 0.05$), 肾功能无明显变化; 两组治疗后肝肾功能指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组口渴(8.5% vs 6.7%)、尿频(2.1% vs 2.2%)、头晕(2.1% vs 4.4%)等不良反应发生率相近($P > 0.05$), 治疗组有1例服药5 d后血Na⁺明显升高伴尿量显著增加而停药。结论: 乙肝肝硬化稀释性低钠血症患者在常规治疗基础上加服托伐普坦可显著增加尿量, 恢复血Na⁺浓度, 不良反应较轻, 可以控制。

[关键词] 失代偿期肝硬化; 稀释性低钠血症; 托伐普坦; 水钠潴留; 疗效

Effect of tolvaptan in treatment of diluted hyponatremia for patients with decompensated hepatitis B cirrhosis

WANG Yanhong¹, WEI Jun², ZHANG Yu¹

(1. Department of Digestion; 2. Department of Emergency, Second Hospital of Qinhuangdao, Qinhuangdao HeBei 066600, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To observe and explore the clinical efficacy and safety of tolvaptan in treatment of decompensated hepatitis B cirrhosis induced diluted hyponatremia. **Methods:** Ninety-two cases of decompensated hepatitis B cirrhosis patients from May 2015 to October 2016 were enrolled in the study and were randomized into treatment group (47 cases) and control group (45 cases) according to the random number, patients in control group were treated with conventional therapy and spironolactone plus hydrochlorothiazide treatment, the treatment group received conventional therapy and tolvaptan treatment, 7 days for a treatment course, blood Na⁺ concentration, 24 h urine volume after treatment for 3, 5, 7 d and variations of liver and renal function before and after treatment of the two groups were compared; besides, adverse reactions were noted. **Results:** After treatment for 3, 5, 7 d,

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2017-03-15

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 王艳红, Email: wyhzgzt67bg@163.com

基金项目 (Foundation item): 秦皇岛市科技支撑计划项目 (201502A155)。This work was supported by Science and Technology Project of Qinhuangdao, China (201502A155).

blood Na^+ concentration and 24 h urine volume of treatment group were all significantly higher than the control group, the differences between groups with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). After 7 d treatment, the liver function of the two groups were significantly improved compared with pretreatment ($P < 0.05$), and no significant variation in renal function. There were no significant differences in liver and renal function between the two groups after 7d treatment ($P > 0.05$). Two groups with incidences of thirst (8.5% vs 6.7%), frequent micturition (2.1% vs 2.2%), dizziness (2.1% vs 4.4%) were similar ($P > 0.05$). The treatment group had 1 case suspend medication for blood Na^+ concentration and urine volume increased significantly after 5 d treatment. **Conclusion:** Based on conventional therapy for decompensated hepatitis B cirrhosis induced dilution hyponatremia patients, tolvaptan added can significantly increase urine volume and blood Na^+ concentration, and adverse drug reactions can be controllable

Keywords decompensated cirrhosis; diluted hyponatremia; diluted hyponatremia; tolvaptan; water and sodium retention; clinical efficacy

低钠血症是指人体血清 Na^+ 浓度低于 135 mmol/L ^[1]。肝硬化是一种慢性、进行性肝病,肝硬化失代偿期患者常因为肝对体内抗利尿激素的灭活下降导致细胞外液和血容量增加,致使水滞留超过钠滞留,进而出现浮肿和腹水,发生稀释性低钠血症。肝硬化失代偿期患者发生稀释性低钠血症比例高达30%,肝硬化腹水患者发生低钠血症的比例则高达50%~60%^[2]。稀释性低钠血症可以诱发患者出现脑水肿或是肝性脑病,从而威胁患者生命。托伐普坦是一选择性非肽类血管精氨酸加压素 V_2 受体拮抗剂,能抑制肾集合管对水的重吸收,在利尿的同时不增加尿液中 Na^+ 的排出,对合并低钠血症难治性心力衰竭的治疗效果显著^[3]。本研究将其用于乙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期稀释性低钠血症的治疗,现将结果报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

纳入标准:年龄 <70 岁,肝硬化病例,HBV-DNA定量 $>1\ 000 \text{ copies/mL}$,肝脏Child-Pugh评分 ≥ 7 分,血清 Na^+ 浓度 $\leq 135 \text{ mmol/L}$ 。剔除标准:合并肝癌、肝性脑病、肝肾综合征、消化道出血、糖尿病、HIV感染者,既往服用托伐普坦者。乙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期诊断依据中华医学会肝病学会和感染病学分会联合制定的《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南》(2010版)确诊^[4]。

1.2 临床资料

研究方案获得医院医学伦理委员会批准,收集2015年5月至2016年10月收治的92例失代偿乙型肝炎肝硬化患者为研究对象。其中,

男56例、女36例,年龄 $46\sim 69(57.4\pm 7.2)$ 岁;肝硬化病程 $7\sim 18(13.2\pm 3.4)$ 年;Child-Pugh肝分级B级60例、C级32例;轻度低钠血症($131 \text{ mmol/L} < \text{Na}^+ \leq 135 \text{ mmol/L}$)32例、中度($121 \text{ mmol/L} < \text{Na}^+ \leq 130 \text{ mmol/L}$)52例、重度($\text{Na}^+ \leq 120 \text{ mmol/L}$)8例;合并腹水79例。92例患者入组后根据随机数字表分为治疗组(47例)和对照组(45例),两组患者治疗前基础信息经统计学比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

1.3 治疗方案

给予所有入组患者水飞蓟宾、谷胱甘肽等降酶保肝治疗,常规给予拉米夫定与阿德福韦酯抗病毒治疗,酌情给予人血白蛋白、胸腺肽、血浆等免疫调节,口服新霉素预防感染;同时予高蛋白质、高维生素、高热量、低脂、低盐饮食。对照组在上述基础上口服螺内酯 $200\sim 400 \text{ mg/d}$ 和氢氯噻嗪 25 mg/d 利尿,每日2次,大量腹水者每周抽放2次腹水。治疗组在综合治疗基础上口服托伐普坦片(15 mg/片 ,浙江大冢制药有限公司,国药准字H20110115) 15 mg/d ,每日上午8:00前服药,疗程7 d,服药后24 h监测血 Na^+ ,若血 $\text{Na}^+ \leq 135 \text{ mmol/L}$ 且较前1 d血 Na^+ 浓度增加量 $< 5 \text{ mmol/L}$,则剂量倍增至 30 mg/d ,否则维持 15 mg/d 剂量,若血 $\text{Na}^+ > 145 \text{ mmol/L}$ 则暂停服药。

1.4 监测指标

治疗后每日监测血 Na^+ 等电解质与肝肾功能,每日记录24 h尿量与治疗中药物不良反应。比较治疗3, 5, 7 d后 Na^+ 达标比例与24 h尿量及ALT, TBIL, Cr及BUN等肝肾功能指标,其中血 Na^+ 值达到 135 mmol/L 视为达标。

表1 两组治疗前基础信息比较

Table 1 Comparison on basic characters of the two groups before treatment

指标	治疗组/[例(%)]	对照组/[例(%)]	χ^2	P
性别			0.354	0.552
男	30 (63.8)	26 (57.8)		
女	17 (36.2)	19 (42.2)		
年龄/岁			1.375	0.503
40~49	6 (12.8)	9 (20.0)		
50~59	29 (61.7)	28 (62.2)		
≥ 60	12 (25.5)	8 (17.8)		
肝硬化病程(年)			1.452	0.484
5~9	18 (38.3)	12 (26.7)		
10~14	20 (42.6)	22 (48.9)		
≥ 15	9 (19.1)	11 (24.4)		
Child-Pugh分级			0.523	0.469
B级(7~9分)	29 (61.7)	31 (68.9)		
C级(10~15分)	18 (38.3)	14 (31.1)		
低钠血症严重程度			1.265	0.531
轻度	14 (29.8)	18 (40.0)		
中度	28 (59.6)	24 (53.3)		
重度	5 (10.6)	3 (6.7)		
合并腹水例数	40 (85.1)	39 (86.7)	0.046	0.830

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析, 组间理化指标等定量数据比较采用 t 检验, 组间并发症、达标率、临床特征构成等定性数据比较采用 χ^2 检验, 不满足 χ^2 检验条件的四格表数据比较采用Fisher精确概率法, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血Na⁺达标比例与24 h尿量比较

治疗组治疗3, 5, 7 d后血Na⁺达标比例与24 h尿量均显著高于对照组, 组间差异均有统计学意

义($P < 0.05$, 表2)。

2.2 肝肾功能变化比较

两组治疗7 d, 肝功能指标较治疗前明显改善($P < 0.05$), 肾功能指标无明显变化。两组治疗后肝肾功能指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表3)。

2.3 药物不良反应

治疗中, 两组口渴、尿频、头晕等不良反应类型及发生率相近, 差异均无统计学($P > 0.05$)。治疗组服药5 d后有1例患者血Na⁺升至148 mmol/L, 对应24 h尿量超过6 000 mL, 对该患者予停药托伐普坦处理。

表2 不同治疗时点两组血Na⁺达标比例与24 h尿量比较Table 2 Comparison of standard ratio of blood Na⁺ and 24 h urine volume at different observation time between the two groups

组别	n	血Na ⁺ 达标数/[例(%)]			24 h尿量/mL		
		3 d	5 d	7 d	3 d	5 d	7 d
治疗组	47	22 (46.8)	27 (57.4)	31 (66.0)	3 752.5 \pm 324.8	3 950.3 \pm 460.7	4 152.6 \pm 642.6
对照组	45	11 (24.4)	15 (33.3)	20 (44.4)	2 865.0 \pm 436.5	3 462.6 \pm 510.5	3 540.5 \pm 495.5
χ^2/t		4.998	5.388	4.307	11.096	4.815	5.100
P		0.025	0.020	0.038	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表3 两组治疗前后肝肾功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of liver and kidney function indexes before and after treatment between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	<i>n</i>	治疗前	治疗7 d	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
ALT/(U·L ⁻¹)					
治疗组	47	93.4 ± 16.7	71.6 ± 11.3	7.412	<0.001
对照组	45	97.5 ± 19.5	74.0 ± 13.0	6.726	<0.001
<i>t</i>		1.085	0.946		
<i>P</i>		0.281	0.347		
TBil/(μmol·L ⁻¹)					
治疗组	47	58.0 ± 18.7	43.6 ± 14.6	4.161	<0.001
对照组	45	60.9 ± 16.5	47.8 ± 12.2	4.282	<0.001
<i>t</i>		0.787	1.494		
<i>P</i>		0.433	0.139		
Cr/(μmol·L ⁻¹)					
治疗组	47	92.6 ± 21.5	86.5 ± 17.3	1.515	0.133
对照组	45	97.6 ± 23.7	89.2 ± 18.5	1.874	0.062
<i>t</i>		1.358	0.723		
<i>P</i>		0.178	0.472		
BUN/(mol·L ⁻¹)					
治疗组	47	5.8 ± 1.7	5.5 ± 1.5	0.907	0.367
对照组	45	5.7 ± 1.5	5.6 ± 1.5	0.316	0.753
<i>t</i>		0.299	0.320		
<i>P</i>		0.766	0.750		

表4 两组治疗过程中药物不良反应比较

Table 4 Comparison of adverse drug reactions during treatment between the two groups

组别	<i>n</i>	口渴/[例(%)]	尿频/[例(%)]	头晕/[例(%)]	血Na ⁺ 升高/[例(%)]
治疗组	47	4(8.5)	1(2.1)	1(2.1)	1(2.1)
对照组	45	3(6.7)	1(2.2)	2(4.4)	0
χ^2		Fisher	Fisher	Fisher	Fisher
<i>P</i>		1.000	1.000	0.613	1.000

3 讨论

乙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期诱发的稀释性低钠血症是常见的电解质紊乱。发病机制可能与以下几个方面有关^[5]: 1)肝损害造成对体内抗利尿激素和醛固酮灭活水平下降,促进了肾小管对水的重吸收,致使水的潴留增多; 2)门静脉高压致肝内血管扩张、有效循环血容量下降,动脉充盈不足使抗利尿激素非渗透性分泌增多,无法清除体内多余水分; 3)肝功能减退导致体内高能磷酸键减少,钠泵活性减低,细胞内Na⁺泵出减少; 4)肝硬化腹水患者限水限钠,Na⁺摄入的减少; 5)低蛋白

血症引发血浆胶体渗透压降低,组织液外渗,发生稀释性低钠血症; 6)上消化道大出血、抽腹水等使钠的丢失增加致低钠血症。Na⁺是维持晶体渗透压的主要成分,血Na⁺浓度降低后,细胞外液渗透压降低,水份进入细胞内,诱发细胞水肿;有效血容量降低可引起循环衰竭。因此,低钠血症是肝硬化患者发生肝性脑病、肝肾综合征、肝肺综合征、消化道出血及腹水的重要诱因^[6],低钠血症肝硬化患者住院期间发生死亡或恶化事件的概率是正常血钠组的近3.7倍^[7];另有研究^[8]表明:低血Na⁺程度与终末期肝病模型得分具有正相关关系,临床已将低钠血症作为预测失代偿期肝硬化预后

的独立预测因子^[8]。治疗肝硬化稀释性低钠血症的常规方法是使用抗醛固酮利尿药及袢利尿药,但两种利尿药都有排Na⁺作用,且常规利尿药物的使用反而激活神经-内分泌反射,进一步刺激抗利尿激素的释放,这反而带来治疗上的矛盾,往往收效甚微^[9];单纯补Na⁺疗法疗效多不明显,且易造成血Na⁺的快速上升,进而脑桥髓鞘溶解症^[10]。

抗利尿激素又称精氨酸加压素(arginine vasopressin, AVP),在水代谢中发挥重要作用。AVP是由下丘脑的视上核和室旁核大细胞神经元产生的一种神经多肽激素,通过V_{1a}、V_{1b}、V₂这3种受体来实现生物学功效,其中V₂受体主要参与AVP的抗利尿作用,V₂受体存在于集合管毛细血管膜上,AVP通过与V₂受体结合使肾集合管水通透性增加^[11]。失代偿期肝硬化诱发的稀释性低钠血症患者体内AVP显著升高^[12]。托伐普坦是一种选择性精氨酸加压素V₂受体拮抗剂,通过阻断AVP与集合管毛细血管膜V₂受体结合,增强肾水处理能力,促进体内水的排泄。托伐普坦在促使血Na⁺回升的同时,对K⁺等电解质浓度并不产生明显影响^[13],且不会影响醛固酮水平,对心脏负荷和肾功能都没有影响^[14]。刘彩峰等^[15]报道:托伐普坦治疗肝硬化顽固性腹水伴稀释性低钠血症能明显改善腹水与下肢水肿症状。本研究结果表明:应用稀释性低钠血症患者服用托伐普坦的利尿与促进血Na⁺回升效果均明显优于螺内酯联合氢氯噻嗪,且对肾功能的影响不明显,该结论与上述报道一致。

文献^[16]报道:托伐普坦的常见不良反应有口渴、虚弱、恶心、尿频、便秘、头晕、血糖升高等。本研究中治疗组少数患者亦出现口渴、尿频、头晕症状,但与对照组发生率相近,难以确认上述症状系该药物特异性不良反应;但治疗组有1例患者服用托伐普坦5 d后出现血Na⁺显著升高同时伴尿量显著增加现象,这在国内同类文献罕有报道。国外文献^[17]报道:血Na⁺升高过快可引发渗透性脱髓鞘综合征风险,如发音与吞咽困难、痉挛性四肢瘫痪、情感变化、昏迷甚至死亡,并建议血钠的纠正速度应控制在5 h ≤ 6 mmol/L且12 h ≤ 8 mmol/L范围内。该病例虽未出现上述神经系统症状,笔者予停药处理,24 h后复查血Na⁺降至141 mmol/L。

综上所述,乙肝肝硬化稀释性低钠血症患者在常规治疗基础上加服托伐普坦可显著增加尿量,恢复血Na⁺浓度;托伐普坦对肝肾功能无显著影响,不良反应较轻且可控,但服药后须定期监测血Na⁺水平,预防血Na⁺的快速升高。

参考文献

1. 陈辉灵, 钟楚锋. 肝硬化失代偿期患者稀释性低钠血症采用托伐普坦治疗的临床效果探析[J]. 现代诊断与治疗, 2014, 25(16): 3735-3737.
CHEN Linghui, ZHONG Chufeng. Clinical efficacy of Tolvaptan in treatment of dilutional hyponatremia in patients with decompensated cirrhosis[J]. Modern Diagnosis and Treatment, 2014, 25(16): 3735-3737.
2. Cárdenas A, Ginès P, Marotta P, et al. Tolvaptan, an oral vasopressin antagonist, in the treatment of hyponatremia in cirrhosis[J]. J Hepatol, 2012, 56(3): 571-578.
3. 李玲, 白桦, 朱文玲. 托伐普坦治疗心力衰竭患者低钠血症的疗效和安全性[J]. 中华心血管病杂志, 2011, 39(10): 936-938.
LI Ling, BAI Hua, ZHU Wenling. The safety and efficacy of tolvaptan in treatment of heart failure patients with hyponatremia[J]. Chinese Journal of Cardiology, 2011, 39(10): 936-938.
4. 中华医学会肝病学会, 中华医学会感染病学分会. 慢性乙型肝炎防治指南(2010年版)[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志. 2011, 27(1): 1-15.
Hepatology branch to Chinese Medical Association, infectious diseases branch to Chinese Medical Association. The guideline of prevention and treatment for chronic hepatitis B (2010 version)[J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatology, 2011, 27(1): 1-15.
5. 张薇薇, 袁学华, 谭华炳, 等. 肝硬化失代偿期低钠血症与病重程度的关系[J]. 临床消化病杂志, 2009, 21(5): 296-298.
ZHANG Weiwei, YUAN Xuehua, TAN Huabing, et al. Study on the Relationship Between Hyponatremia and Severity of the Diseases in Decompensation Cirrhosis[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology, 2009, 21(5): 296-298.
6. Dahl E, Gluud LL, Kimer N, et al. Meta-analysis: the safety and efficacy of vaptans (tolvaptan, satavaptan and lixivaptan) in cirrhosis with ascites or hyponatraemia[J]. Aliment Pharmacol Ther, 2012, 36(7): 619-626.
7. 李国军, 洪捷敏, 邹何慧, 等. 肝硬化住院患者合并医院感染的临床特征[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2011, 21(4): 685-686.
LI Guojun, HONG Jiemin, ZOU Hehui, et al. Clinical features of cirrhosis inpatients combined with nosocomial infection[J]. Chinese Journal of Nosocomiology, 2011, 21(4): 685-686.
8. Zhang X, Wang SZ, Zheng JF, et al. Clinical efficacy of tolvaptan for treatment of refractory ascites in liver cirrhosis patients[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2014, 20(32): 11400-11405.
9. 阙晓, 崔蕾, 潘家超, 等. 托伐普坦治疗肝硬化失代偿期患者稀释性低钠血症[J]. 中华传染病杂志, 2013, 31(11): 658-660.
KAN Xiao, CUI Lei, PAN Jiachao, et al. Efficacy of tolvaptan for delusional hyponatremia in decompensated liver cirrhosis[J]. Chinese

- Journal of Infectious Disease, 2013, 31(11): 658-660.
10. 文川元, 朱建新. 小剂量呋塞米持续静脉泵入联合小剂量甘露醇治疗难治性肝硬化腹腔积液的疗效观察[J]. 临床合理用药, 2014, 7(2): 116-117.
WEN Chuanyuan, ZHU Jianxin. Observation on curative efficacy of small dose of furosemide continuous infusion combined with small doses of mannitol in the treatment of refractory cirrhosis ascites[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Rational Drug Use, 2014, 7(2): 116-117.
 11. 齐菲, 张士红. 选择性AVP受体拮抗剂托伐普坦的药理及应用评价[J]. 医学与哲学, 2016, 37(2B): 63-66.
QI Fei, ZHANG Shihong. Evaluation of clinical application and pharmacology of selective avp receptor antagonist tolvaptan[J]. Medicine and Philosophy, 2016, 37(2B): 63-66.
 12. Habib S, Boyer TD. Vasopressin V2-receptor antagonists in patients with cirrhosis, ascites and hyponatremia[J]. Therap Adv Gastroenterol, 2012, 5(3): 189-197.
 13. 赵海明, 赵正兰, 罗玉明, 等. 托伐普坦片治疗老年肝硬化难治性腹水伴低钠血症患者疗效观察[J]. 四川医学, 2015, 36(10): 1293-1395.
ZHAO Haiming, ZHAO Zhenglan, LUO Yuming, et al. Clinical observation of tolvaptan on elderly patients with refractory ascites and hyponatremia due to liver Cir-rhosis[J]. Sichuan Medicine, 2015, 36(10): 1293-1395.
 14. Dasta JF, Chiong JR, Christian R, et al. Update on tolvaptan for the treatment of hyponatremia[J]. Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res, 2012, 12(4): 399-410.
 15. 刘彩峰, 汪明明, 李新立, 等. 托伐普坦治疗肝硬化顽固性腹水并低钠血症的疗效[J]. 山东大学学报(医学版), 2016, 54(1): 34-37.
LIU Caifeng, WANG Mingming, LI Xinli, et al. Efficacy of tolvaptan in the treatment of cirrhosis complicated with refractory ascites and hyponatremia[J]. Journal of Shandong University. Health Science, 2016, 54(1): 34-37.
 16. 江冬青. 托伐普坦的国内外临床研究进展[J]. 临床合理用药, 2014, 7(3B): 176-178.
JIANG Dongqing. Tolvaptan's clinical research progress at home and abroad[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Rational Drug Use, 2014, 7(3B): 176-178.
 17. 刘琛. 托伐普坦可导致血钠水平快速升高和严重神经症状[J]. 药物不良反应杂志, 2012, 14(2): 76.
LIU Chen. Tolvaptan leads to rapid increase of serum sodium levels and severe neurological symptoms[J]. Adverse Drug Reactions Journal, 2012, 14(2): 76.

本文引用: 王艳红, 魏军, 张雨. 托伐普坦治疗乙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿期稀释性低钠血症的效果[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2017, 37(7): 1406-1411. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.07.014

Cite this article as: WANG Yanhong, WEI Jun, ZHANG Yu. Effect of tolvaptan in treatment of diluted hyponatremia for patients with decompensated hepatitis B cirrhosis[J]. Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research, 2017, 37(7): 1406-1411. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.07.014