

## 西地那非联合波生坦治疗儿童先心病合并肺动脉高压的临床研究

孔祥萦,陆凤霞\*,周洁,顾群,张永生,黄琼,沈沉,孟亚玲,金珉,陈斌,顾海涛

(南京医科大学第一附属医院小儿胸心外科,江苏南京210029)

**[摘要]** 目的:评估西地那非联合波生坦治疗儿童先天性心脏病(congenital heart disease,CHD)手术前后合并肺动脉高压(pulmonary arterial hypertension,PAH)的临床疗效及安全性。方法:选取有服药指征的CHD合并PAH患儿共50例,随机分为A组和B组,A组患儿给予西地那非治疗,B组患儿口服西地那非联合波生坦。用药后定期随访,评估两组治疗前后临床效果、药物不良反应及并发症等。结果:A组共30例,男17例,女13例。B组共20例,男8例,女12例。①A、B两组治疗前后心功能均得到明显改善,B组心功能分级改善程度优于A组( $P<0.05$ );②A、B两组治疗后3、6个月心超提示肺动脉压力均较前降低,B组降低更显著( $P<0.05$ );③A、B两组治疗前后检验结果、机械通气时间、监护停留时间及体外循环时间均无明显差别( $P>0.05$ ),所有患儿均良好耐受,未出现明显不良反应及并发症。结论:西地那非能够降低儿童CHD手术前后合并PAH的肺动脉压力,而西地那非联合波生坦片治疗儿童CHD术后PAH疗效更显著,且具有较好的安全性。

**[关键词]** 先天性心脏病;肺动脉高压;西地那非;波生坦;儿童

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## A clinical study of bosentan and sildenafil in treatment of children with pulmonary artery hypertension and congenital Heart1 disease

Kong Xiangying, Lu Fengxia\*, Zhou Jie, Gu Qun, Zhang Yongsheng, Huang Qiong, Shen Chen, Meng Yaling, Jin Min, Chen Bin, Gu Haitao

(Department of Pediatric Heart Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of NJMU, Nanjing 210029, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of sildenafil and bosentan in the therapy of children with pulmonary artery hypertension(PAH) and congenital heart disease(CHD). **Methods:** Fifty cases of PAH combined with CHD were selected and randomly divided into the A group and B group. A group was given sildenafil therapy, and on this basis the B group was added with bosentan tablets. The two groups were followed up periodically to analyze the clinical outcome, adverse reaction and complication. **Results:** There were 17 cases males and 13 cases females in the A group, and 8 cases males and 12 cases females in the B. ① World Health Organization functional class was improved significantly in both after therapy, and the B group was superior to the A; ② The PAH after treatment in both groups was improved, moreover the effect in the B group; ③ There was no significant changes in the assay, Guardianship residence time and the duration of ventilatory support. No severe side effect and complication were observed. **Conclusion:** The results revealed the efficacy of bosentan in children with PAH and CHD, and bosentan is safety and validity.

**[Keywords]** congenital heart disease; pulmonary artery hypertension; bosentan; sildenafil; children

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先天性心脏病(congenital heart disease,CHD)是最常见的先天性畸形,约占新生儿的8%<sup>[1]</sup>。由于CHD缺损部位大量的左向右分流导致肺循环血容

量明显增加,高流量使肺血管处于高压力及高阻力状态,引起肺动脉高压(pulmonary arterial hypertension,PAH)。长期处于这种状态后肺小动脉管壁增厚、纤维化重塑,肺血管系统发生不可逆改变,形成梗阻性PAH<sup>[2]</sup>。PAH是CHD比较常见且危害严重的并发症,对患者手术效果和预后有直接影响,CHD合并重度PAH患儿围手术期病死率较高<sup>[3]</sup>。目前主

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\*通信作者(Corresponding author),E-mail:lululfx@163.com

要治疗方案为:一氧化氮、前列环素、内皮素以及磷酸二酯酶抑制剂。西地那非与波生坦是美国、欧洲食品药品监督管理机构批准应用于治疗PAH的一线口服药物<sup>[4-5]</sup>。理论上讲,两者药物机制不同,联合用药针对PAH的不同发病路径,发挥协同作用,从而达到更好的治疗效果,改善PAH患者的预后和生存质量。目前西地那非联合波生坦治疗部分PAH患者适用,本文旨在探讨西地那非联合波生坦治疗CHD合并PAH患儿的有效性及安全性。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

2012年11月—2015年12月共有50例符合用药指征的CHD合并PAH患儿列入观察。对这些患儿进行前瞻性、观察性研究,患儿家属均签署知情同意书。纳入标准:①经心脏超声确诊的患有CHD患儿(如房间隔缺损、室间隔缺损等其他心脏畸形);②初步筛查心脏超声,以三尖瓣反流压差估测肺动脉收缩压≥60 mmHg;③年龄≤16岁、≥6个月CHD合并PAH患儿。排除标准:①除先心病相关性PAH以外的其他类型肺高压;②有血液系统疾病或者合并严重的肝功能损害等其他严重的全身疾病;③患儿家属不同意参加此研究。将50例患儿分为A组(30例)和B组(20例),A组中男17例,女13例;年龄6个月~16岁,平均年龄(14.30±17.06)个月;平均体重(8.47±4.70)kg;术前肺动脉收缩压平均为73.2 mmHg。B组中男8例,女12例;年龄6个月~16岁,平均年龄(25.55±41.40)个月;平均体重(10.62±7.87)kg;术前肺动脉收缩压平均为75.0 mmHg。两组患儿的一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),有可比性。

### 1.2 方法

根据患儿的体重制定用药剂量。A组采用口服西地那非治疗,0.5 mg/kg,每日3次。B组采用西地那非联合波生坦口服治疗,西地那非治疗方案同A组,波生坦治疗方案:患儿<10 kg时15.625 mg/d;

10~20 kg时31.25 mg/d;21~40 kg时62.5 mg/d。用药前进行超声心动图、生命体征、血常规、生化、心功能分级、Brog呼吸困难指数分级等指标评价各患儿,用药后至出院前再行评估1次,出院后第3、6个月继续监测超声心动图<sup>[6]</sup>。对4岁以上能够配合的患儿在用药前及出院后1个月进行6 min步行试验,评估运动耐量。

### 1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS19.0统计软件进行数据处理及分析。正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用t检验,3组之间比较采用重复测量的两因素方差分析;计数资料以百分率表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。等级资料及非正态分布资料采用Wilcoxon秩和检验。 $P\leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 入选患儿治疗前后各项评估指标变化

A、B两组治疗前后在WHO心功能分级、Brog呼吸困难指数、指脉氧(SaO<sub>2</sub>)、血氧分压(PO<sub>2</sub>)均得到改善,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。心率(HR)及体循环平均压在治疗后均较前有所下降,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ,表1)。其中A组治疗前心功能I、II、III级构成比为0%(0例)、46.7%(14例)、53.3%(16例),治疗后I、II、III级构成比为36.7%(11例)、63.3%(19例)、0%(0例);B组治疗前心功能I、II、III级构成比为5%(1例)、35%(7例)、60%(12例),治疗后心功能I、II、III级构成比为80%(16例)、20%(4例)、0%,(0例)。B组治疗后心功能分级改善I级的患儿(80%)优于A组的36.7%( $P<0.05$ )。且B组治疗后Brog呼吸困难指数较A组下降更明显( $P<0.05$ )。

### 2.2 治疗前后超声心动图变化

比较A、B两组患儿0、3、6个月超声心动图的变化,其中肺动脉压力(PASP)、左心室射血分数(EF)、右心室直径(RVD)均逐步改善( $P<0.01$ ),而左心

表1 两组患儿血流动力学及心功能改善情况

Table 1 Description of hemodynamic and World Health Organization function in two groups

组别	时间	Brog指数	PO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	HR(次/min)	MBP(mmHg)	心功能分级[n(%)]			
						I	II	III	IV
A组	治疗前	3.0±1.1	72±10	137±14	79.0±8.5	0(0.0)	14(46.7)	16(53.3)	0(0)
	治疗后	1.8±0.4**	83±5**	125±13**	73.0±8.6**	11(36.7)	19(63.3)	0(0.0)	0(0)**
B组	治疗前	2.9±0.9	75±9	124±19	78.0±11.9	1(5.0)	7(35.0)	12(60.0)	0(0)
	治疗后	1.5±0.5**	85±4**	119±17**	74.0±13.2**	16(80.0) <sup>#</sup>	4(20.0)	0(0.0)	0(0)**

与治疗前相比,\* $P<0.05$ , \*\* $P<0.01$ ;与A组治疗后比较,<sup>#</sup> $P<0.05$ 。

室舒张期直径(LVEDD)变化不明显,无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ,表2)。且B组肺动脉高压状态得到明显改善,优于A组( $P<0.05$ ,表2)。

### 2.3 治疗前后各检验结果对比

A、B两组治疗前后患儿的白细胞(WBC)、红细胞(RBC)、血红蛋白(HGB)、血小板(PLT)、国际化标准比值(INR)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、肌酐(Cr)、尿素氮(BUN)差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ,表3)。

### 2.4 有效性及安全性评估

比较A、B两组患儿机械通气时间[( $38.9\pm36.8$ ) h、( $51.8\pm47.3$ ) h]、监护停留时间[( $3.5\pm2.2$ ) d、 $4.4\pm3.3$  d]及体外循环时间[( $110.6\pm83.6$ ) min、( $103.5\pm55.3$ ) min],差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。B组共发生各种并发症3例,术后双侧胸腔积液1例次(5%),心包积液1例

表2 两组患儿心脏超声0、3、6个月变化

Table 2 Changes of cardiac ultrasound test within 0,3,6 month in two groups

组别	时间 (月)	PASP (mmHg)	LVEDD (mm)	RVD (mm)	EF (%)
A组	0	$73.2\pm10.0$	$28.6\pm6.4$	$20.7\pm5.0$	$66.8\pm7.2$
	3	$49.2\pm11.5$	$28.5\pm5.1$	$18.9\pm4.3$	$69.8\pm7.4$
	6	$28.8\pm7.2^{**}$	$28.4\pm4.5$	$17.9\pm3.7^{**}$	$71.5\pm3.3^{**}$
B组	0	$75.0\pm13.3$	$31.4\pm9.3$	$24.2\pm9.4$	$66.0\pm5.8$
	3	$50.6\pm13.5$	$29.2\pm7.5$	$20.2\pm6.8$	$70.6\pm5.6$
	6	$23.1\pm11.2^{**#}$	$29.2\pm7.6$	$18.4\pm4.9^{**}$	$71.7\pm4.7^{**}$

3组时间(0、3、6)采用重复测量的两因素方差分析, $^{**}P<0.01$ ;与A组治疗后6个月比较, $^{*}P<0.05$ 。

次(5%),低血压1例次(5%)。均为一过性,经治疗后纠正,无病情恶化。

表3 两组患儿检验结果变化

Table 3 Changes of clinical indexes in two groups

组别	时间	WBC ( $\times 10^9$ 个/L)	RBC ( $\times 10^{12}$ 个/L)	HGB (g/L)	PLT ( $\times 10^9$ 个/L)	INR	ALT (mmol/L)	AST (mmol/L)	Cr (mmol/L)	BUN (mmol/L)
A组	治疗前	$9.3\pm2.2$	$4.3\pm0.5$	$119\pm11$	$271\pm96$	$1.05\pm0.10$	$22.5\pm9.0$	$47.8\pm16.0$	$28.4\pm7.0$	$3.9\pm1.5$
	治疗后	$9.0\pm2.1$	$4.5\pm0.4$	$125\pm9$	$232\pm69$	$1.04\pm0.06$	$22.7\pm7.5$	$51.3\pm33.7$	$30.3\pm11.0$	$4.4\pm1.7$
B组	治疗前	$9.0\pm3.1$	$4.9\pm1.9$	$127\pm18$	$208\pm97$	$1.09\pm0.29$	$23.9\pm11$	$40.9\pm13.3$	$33.4\pm14.0$	$4.5\pm1.5$
	治疗后	$9.1\pm2.9$	$4.5\pm0.7$	$125\pm15$	$238\pm95$	$1.04\pm0.34$	$23.2\pm7.3$	$44.7\pm25.7$	$35.1\pm14.0$	$5.0\pm1.8$

其中A组AST及B组WBC、INR因不符合正态分布均采用秩和检验。

### 3 讨论

PAH可以影响CHD的进展和预后,也是CHD患儿围手术期死亡的重要原因<sup>[7]</sup>。CHD缺损处长期大量的左向右分流导致肺血流量持续增加,高剪切应力使肺小动脉内皮细胞损伤、功能失调,细胞因子表达异常,细胞内膜增殖、纤维化,平滑肌增生、动脉内微血栓形成等,这些病理过程最终导致肺小动脉管壁增厚,纤维化重塑,进展为艾森曼格综合征<sup>[8]</sup>。未适当治疗的PAH患儿术后出现心律失常、低心排、低氧血症、肺高压危象的风险很高<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,积极研究有效的治疗方案早期降低肺动脉压力,打断肺血管不可逆的重塑,减缓或者改善PAH形成,对于CHD合并PAH患儿手术成败及其预后至关重要。

目前,CHD合并PAH的内科治疗主要包括:①吸氧;②呼吸机过度通气;③应用扩血管药物:钙离子通道阻滞剂、5-磷酸二酯酶(PDE)抑制剂,前列腺素类药物、内皮素受体拮抗剂、一氧化氮(NO)及其供体类药物等<sup>[10]</sup>。

西地那非是一种高选择性的PDE抑制剂,减少血管平滑肌cGMP的降解,发挥扩血管效应。目前越来越多的临床实验及资料表明西地那非对治疗原发性和继发性PAH均有效。它主要通过提高体内cGMP浓度来降低肺动脉压力、减轻肺血管阻力及右室负荷,增加心输出量及提高血氧含量。有实验结果显示患者服用此类药物能够改善血流动力学及症状,增加运动耐量,提高生活质量<sup>[11]</sup>,与本研究相符。而另有实验证明口服西地那非对体循环压力和外周血阻力无明显影响<sup>[12]</sup>,本研究结果则显示口服此类药物对体循环压力亦有影响。多种实验结果表明<sup>[13-14]</sup>,口服西地那非具有较好的耐受性,治疗期间并无明显的血液、肝肾功能损伤。西地那非与临床常用的降肺动脉压药物相比,其特点为价格便宜、使用方便、不良反应小等,所以以此药作为本研究中患儿基础的口服降肺动脉压药物。

内皮素是一种很强的血管收缩素,能够促进肺小动脉的纤维化、细胞增生和组织重构。在CHD合并PAH中,血浆内皮素的浓度与预后不良紧密相

关。波生坦是一种双重内皮素受体拮抗剂,具有对ETA和ETB受体的亲和作用,能够降低手术前后的肺动脉压力,改善心功能及血流动力学指标,增加患儿的活动耐量,同时还能逆转肺动脉重塑,提高长期生存率<sup>[15-16]</sup>。近年研究发现波生坦对Down's综合征患儿CHD合并PAH的肺血流动力学亦有很大改善<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究结果显示,治疗前后A、B两组患儿肺动脉收缩压、心功能及氧分压均得到明显改善,且B组较A组的改善更加显著。波生坦口服方便,不良反应较小,可以改善患儿的临床症状。该药主要通过细胞色素P450酶系统在肝脏中代谢,用药后肝损害是其治疗PAH时的主要不良反应,且肝功能损害程度与用药剂量呈相关性<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,应用波生坦治疗的儿童,需定期检测转氨酶等指标<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究中B组患儿口服剂量小,应用时间短,因此并未出现肝功能损害,证实了波生坦在儿童应用中的安全性。

PAH是一个进行性疾病,单药治疗效果不理想时往往需要采取联合用药<sup>[20]</sup>。联合用药可以通过多个发病机制来治疗PAH,达到增强治疗效果的目的。西地那非联合波生坦治疗不仅可以明显降低肺动脉压力、加强额外的血流动力学改善,还能够抑制血管增殖、逆转肺血管的重塑<sup>[21]</sup>。多种研究证实,联合用药安全有效,并不会产生任何严重的不良反应<sup>[22-23]</sup>。本研究与国内外报道一致,再次证实规定剂量范围内的西地那非联合波生坦治疗CHD合并PAH患儿比单药治疗更加有效,且不会产生更多药物不良反应,值得临床推广。

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(上接第 864 页)

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