

• 综述 •

奥普力农在心血管疾病中的研究现状

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【摘要】 奥普力农是 20 世纪 90 年代在日本上市的新一代磷酸二酯酶 III (PDE III) 抑制剂, 该药可增加心肌收缩力, 减少外周血管阻力, 但不影响血压和心率, 目前主要应用于急性心力衰竭和心脏外科手术后急性心功能不全的治疗。其药理机制通过选择性抑制 PDE III 活性, 使环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)降解受阻, 心肌细胞内 cAMP 浓度增加, Ca^{2+} 内流加速, 加强心肌收缩力, 血管平滑肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 内流减少, 扩张外周血管。近年奥普力农在肺动脉高压、心肌缺血 / 再灌注(I/R) 损伤、心律失常方面的研究已较多, 本文通过综述奥普力农在急性心力衰竭、肺动脉高压、心肌 I/R 损伤的心肌保护、心律失常等方面的应用, 分析其在心血管疾病中的应用价值和相关进展。

【关键词】 奥普力农; 心力衰竭, 急性; 肺动脉高压; 缺血 / 再灌注损伤, 心肌; 心律失常

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【Abstract】 First marketed in Japan in the 1990s, olprinone is a newly developed phosphodiesterase III (PDE III) inhibitor. It can not only increase cardiac contractility and also reduce peripheral vascular resistance without affecting mean arterial pressure and heart rate. At present, olprinone is mainly used in the treatment of acute heart failure and postoperative acute cardiac insufficiency. Through selectively inhibiting the activity of PDE III and increasing the concentration of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) by blocking its degradation, olprinone accelerates the influx of Ca^{2+} in cardiac myocytes, leading to enhancement of myocardial contractility; and on the other hand, decreases the influx of Ca^{2+} in vascular smooth muscle cells, resulting in dilation of peripheral blood vessels. Recently, a considerable amount of research has been conducted on olprinone in terms of pulmonary hypertension, myocardial ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury, and arrhythmia. In this review, we summarize the application of olprinone in acute heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, myocardial I/R injury, and arrhythmia, and analyze its application value and related progress in cardiovascular diseases.

【Key words】 Olprinone; Acute heart failure; Pulmonary arterial hypertension; Myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury; Arrhythmia

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奥普力农是于 20 世纪 80 年代研发合成, 1996 年在日本上市的新一代磷酸二酯酶 III (PDE III) 抑制剂。奥普力农药理作用较为广泛, 在心血管方面, 通过选择性抑制 PDE III 活性, 使环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)的降解受阻, 细胞内 cAMP 浓度增加, Ca^{2+} 内流加速, 从而增强心肌细胞兴奋收缩耦联过程, 加强心肌收缩力; 奥普力农还能扩张外周血管, 其扩血管作用也与平滑肌内 cAMP 浓度增加有关, 但与心肌细胞相反, 血管平滑肌内 cAMP 增加后, 激活蛋白激酶促进 Ca^{2+} 外流, 而 Ca^{2+} 内流受阻, 使细胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度降低, 平滑肌兴奋-收缩耦联过程受抑, 因而外周血管扩张, 故奥普力农有正性肌力和血管扩张作用, 改善心肌的机械效率^[1-4]。近年奥普力农在肺动脉高压(PAH)、心肌缺血 / 再灌注(I/R) 损伤、心律失常方面研究也较多, 现通过综述奥普力农在急性心力衰竭(心衰)、PAH、心肌 I/R 损伤、心律失常等方面的

应用, 分析其在心血管疾病中的应用价值和相关进展。

1 奥普力农与心衰

既往在陈旧性心肌梗死(心梗)及心绞痛患者中经有创血流动力学监测已明确证实奥普力农具有强心作用, 即增加心肌收缩力^[1]。而在野百合碱诱导 PAH 致大鼠心衰模型中, 通过离体细胞内钙超载观察, 相比异丙肾上腺素, 奥普力农对心肌不但具有收缩功能, 还有良好的舒张功能^[5]; 同样有研究显示, 在冠心病和高血压心脏病患者中直接冠状动脉(冠脉)内泵入奥普力农, 当泵入速度达到 7.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, 左室舒张期末压明显下降, 明确证实其有良好的心脏舒张功能^[6]。奥普力农对左心室机械效能的改善明显强于多巴酚丁胺, 而且在增加心肌收缩力的同时, 并不明显增加血压、心率和心肌的氧耗, 较儿茶酚胺类药物更具有优势^[1]。对比米力农, 奥普力农在稳定血流动力学的同时, 能提高氧输送, 且

不增加心率、血压^[7]。在一项调查 2608 例充血性心衰患者的研究中,有 288 例使用了 PDE III 抑制剂米力农或奥普力农,但相比米力农,奥普力农治疗心衰时主要心脑血管不良事件(MACE)发生率明显减少(24.1% 比 45.4%),心源性病死率低(16.5% 比 28.5%),表明奥普力农对心衰的治疗效果明显优于米力农^[8]。值得注意的是,奥普力农的正性肌力及舒张心肌作用取决于其在冠脉中的浓度^[6,9]。一项对起搏诱导猪心衰模型的研究显示,连续静脉注射 0.03、0.3、3 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 的奥普力农可明显增加心排血量、每搏量、左室内压上升最大速率(dp/dt max),降低左房压和外周血管阻力,并使血浆 B 型尿钠肽(BNP)和 cGMP 水平下降,但儿茶酚胺或血浆肾素活性水平没有变化,短期静脉输注可明显改善左心室功能,不引起交感神经系统兴奋而增加心肌耗氧量^[10]。同时,奥普力农可降低急性心衰患者内皮素-1(ET-1)和肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)的血浆含量^[11]。

对肺循环右心方面的影响,曾有研究证实米力农可减轻 5-羟色胺(5-HT)诱导的麻醉犬 PAH 及支气管痉挛,但是米力农对气道平滑肌中的 PDE III 受体比肺血管平滑肌更敏感,故缓解气道痉挛可能比缓解 PAH 更为有效^[12]。另一项实验结果显示,奥普力农可明显缓解支气管痉挛及 PAH,而且比氨茶碱更有效,表明奥普力农是治疗 PAH、缓解右心后负荷的一个新的有效选择^[13]。但奥普力农与氨茶碱没有协同效应^[14]。同样,吸入奥普力农也可治疗支气管哮喘,缓解患者呼吸困难^[15]。Orime 等^[2]报道,低剂量的奥普力农可降低冠脉旁路移植术患者的肺动脉压和肺毛细血管楔压,减轻右心后负荷及左心前负荷。

奥普力农治疗急性心衰疗效明确,除与其强心、扩血管作用有关外,更与其减轻右心前后负荷、改善心脏舒张功能有关,近年随着心脏超声等检查的普及,右心衰竭越来越受重视^[16]。有研究显示,心衰患者不管是左室射血分数(LVEF)保留还是减少,右心衰竭都是非常重要的预后影响因素^[17-18]。急性心衰中,右心急性扩张压迫左心致舒张困难加重,左心室舒张受限,导致左心室舒张期末压和肺小动脉楔压升高,加重右心室的后负荷,进一步使右心室功能恶化,当然,左心本身舒张功能障碍也是非常重要的原因,两者发生比例较既往认识的远远升高,奥普力农扩血管作用可减轻右心前后负荷,扩张肺动脉可减轻右心室后负荷,减少右心对左心的压迫,明显增加左心心肌收缩力及舒张功能,故可明确改善心衰症状。

2 奥普力农与心肌保护

随着人口老龄化,饮食结构的改变,近年缺血性心脏病发病率逐渐升高。一项调查我国 175 家三甲医院 18631 例急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者的回顾性研究显示,AMI 发病率由 2001 年的 3.5/10 万增加至 2011 年的 15.4/10 万^[19],在未来 15 年内我国将额外增加 7500 万例 AMI 患者,疾病负担严重^[20]。目前国内对于 AMI 治疗认识进一步加深,如各地胸痛中心的建立使急诊经皮冠脉介入治疗(PCI)比例逐渐增加,大大缩短了发病至开通血管的时间,但 PCI 后再灌注

损伤仍不可避免,而再灌注是一把“双刃剑”^[21]。再灌注损伤的发生机制尚未完全阐明,一般认为再灌注时自由基爆发、钙超载、线粒体损伤、三磷酸腺苷(ATP)能量代谢障碍、细胞自噬、细胞凋亡和坏死、炎症等是 I/R 损伤发生发展的重要原因^[22]。

实验研究显示,于左前降支闭塞 60 min、再灌注 6 h 制备犬 I/R 模型,奥普力农可使心排血量显著提高,再灌注后左室舒张期末压和全身血管阻力指数显著降低,同时也可有效降低肌酸激酶和肌钙蛋白 I 水平^[23]。Kinouchi 等^[24]在小型猪体外循环液中加入奥普力农,于心脏停搏后体外循环维持 90 min、复跳再灌注后 30 min、60 min 监测各指标,结果显示奥普力农组可明显改善心排血量及提高动脉压,但并不增加外周血管阻力;左心室功能曲线分析显示,奥普力农组心功能明显改善,缺血 90 min 后复跳电复律的总量显著减少。另一项实验显示,奥普力农可增加兔心脏停搏心肌内 cAMP 浓度,改善心脏停搏后心功能恢复,并防止心肌总钙增加,但这一作用与环境温度及心脏停搏时间有关,37℃时效果最佳,这一现象与奥普力农通过抑制 PDE III 起效有关,说明酶可能需要最佳反应温度^[25]。

奥普力农可减少心肌缺血梗死面积。Tosaka 等^[26]研究显示,大鼠心肌 I/R 前使用奥普力农预处理可显著减少梗死面积[(12±4)% 比 (43±4)%];但渥曼青霉素或者苍术苷可抵消奥普力农的保护作用。Tosaka 等^[27]发现,奥普力农及七氟醚均可显著降低雄性大鼠的梗死面积[(14±4)% 比 (42±6)%],但七氟醚作用可由环氧化酶-2(COX-2)抑制剂抵消,而奥普力农不受其影响。

奥普力农在多个研究中被证实有显著的抗炎作用^[28-31]。而对于心肌 I/R 的关键一点就是血管和心肌的炎症^[32]。意大利墨西拿那大学的一项研究,在大鼠心肌缺血后 15 min 予以奥普力农,缺血 25 min 后再灌注 1 h,结果显示,奥普力农在组织学方面可明显减轻心肌损伤,减少促炎因子[TNF- α 、白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)]和黏附分子[细胞间黏附分子-1(ICAM-1)、P-选择素]水平,还能减少硝基酪氨酸生成、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)的表达及多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖(PAR)合成等^[33]。此外,还有研究显示,奥普力农具有抗血小板聚集、防止血栓形成的作用^[34-35]。

有研究通过使用蛋白激酶 A(PKA)、蛋白激酶 C(PKC)、甲基乙基酮(MEK)、p38 丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(p38MAPK)抑制剂抑制各通路等方法测量心肌梗死面积,结果显示奥普力农的心脏保护作用与 cAMP、PKA、p38MAPK 等途径相关,但与 PKC 通路无关^[36-37]。也有报道奥普力农心肌保护作用可能是通过诱导磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶-丝氨酸苏氨酸蛋白激酶(PI3K-Akt)信号途径和早期再灌注抑制 1-甲基-4-苯基-1,2,3,6 四氢吡啶(MPTP)活化^[26]。曾有学者报道奥普力农预处理可减少大鼠心肌 I/R 后心肌细胞的凋亡,本课题组前期实验结果显示,奥普力农后处理能抑制促凋亡蛋白 Bax 和天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶 3(caspase-3)表达,增强抗凋亡蛋白 Bcl-2 表达,提高 Bcl-2/Bax 比值,表明

奥普力农通过调节促凋亡与抗凋亡信号通路平衡,达到心肌保护作用;此外,中剂量奥普力农组 Bcl-2/Bcl-1 比值最小,Bcl-2 能通过与 Beclin-1 的相互作用调节自噬,抑制自噬过度诱导细胞死亡,最大限度发挥心肌保护作用;同时,奥普力农能上调微管相关蛋白轻链 3B/微管相关蛋白轻链 3A (LC3B/LC3A) 的比值,中剂量奥普力农组 LC3B/LC3A 比值居中,进一步证实奥普力农能调节自噬,维持自噬适当水平,保护心肌^[38]。

3 奥普力农与心律失常

既往研究显示,奥普力农的主要不良反应包括室性期前收缩、心动过速、室性快速性心律失常、心率增加、低血压、血小板减少^[4]。在一项纳入 40 例术前 BNP 升高 (≥ 30 ng/L) 接受肺癌手术患者的随机对照双盲研究中,所有患者手术时均为窦性心律,麻醉诱导前开始输注奥普力农或安慰剂,连续输注 24 h,主要终点是术后心房颤动(房颤)的发生率,次要终点是围手术期血流动力学、BNP、白细胞计数(WBC)和 C-反应蛋白(CRP)水平。结果显示:奥普力农组术后房颤发生率显著低于安慰剂组(10% 比 60%),术后 BNP、WBC 和 CRP 水平也较安慰剂组显著降低;在肺癌手术期间奥普力农持续输注是安全的,并能减少术前 BNP 水平升高造成的患者肺切除术后房颤的发生率^[39]。这可能与奥普力农作为分子化学伴侣可稳定内质网的电压门控钾通道蛋白 Kv1.5,增加细胞膜上钾通道密度及电流,从而减少心律失常发生有关^[40]。奥普力农可减少肺癌术后房颤的发生,但能否减少其他疾病如缺血性心脏病、心脏瓣膜病、肺心病、心脏手术等疾病心律失常的发生仍需进一步临床研究。

4 总结

奥普力农能改善心肌的收缩和舒张功能,相比儿茶酚胺类及米力农,其并未明显增加血压、心率及心肌的氧耗,临床研究中证实奥普力农治疗心衰时 MACE 发生率明显减少;此外,奥普力农还能缓解支气管痉挛及降低 PAH。PDE III 抑制剂在急性心衰、AMI 指南中应用的推荐级别并不高,并不建议在慢性心衰中应用^[41-42]。但此结论往往是依据既往米力农及氨力农的研究结果,而涉及奥普力农的研究较少。曾有研究显示,短期、少量使用米力农可明显提高其安全性及有效性,并不增加病死率及恶性心律失常^[43-44]。心梗指南推荐使用 PDE III 抑制剂的适应证是合并低血压或心源性休克,也就是说,心梗中出现严重心衰、血流动力学不稳定时推荐使用^[41],而心梗并发心衰往往是较严重的心衰,甚至是心源性休克,继而往往会影响肺循环,出现肺水肿,全身重要组织器官缺血缺氧,甚至发生多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),PCI 后血流动力学改善,缺氧改善,各器官也容易出现再灌注损伤。有研究显示,奥普力农对神经、肝、肾、肺、肠道等重要器官均有 I/R 保护作用^[30-31, 45-49],表明奥普力农在 I/R 疾病方面有着自己的优势,能减少心梗面积,降低心肌坏死标志物水平,抑制炎性介质而具有抗炎作用,这些作用可能通过 cAMP、PKA、p38MAPK、PI3K-Akt 等通路或途径保护心肌;另外,奥普力农能调节自噬,维持自噬适当水

平,从而保护心肌。综上,奥普力农能改善心肌收缩、舒张功能,降低心脏前后负荷,减少心律失常发生风险,舒张支气管,改善肺功能,从而改善全身灌注和缺氧,其还具有抗血小板聚集、减少梗死面积、抑制心肌 I/R 损伤产生的炎症等从而达到保护心肌的作用。但奥普力农是否与其他 PDE III 抑制剂一样会增加远期病死率,还是能改善远期预后,还需要多中心、大样本、高质量的临床试验证实。

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