

血管加压素治疗感染性休克的临床进展

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【摘要】 感染性休克是脓毒症的严重阶段, 住院病死率超过 40%, 其主要病理生理改变是血管扩张、通透性增加。临床上通常采用液体复苏、儿茶酚胺类缩血管活性药物, 以维持重要器官的灌注压, 然而在感染状态时, 血管对儿茶酚胺类药物的反应性降低, 大剂量应用去甲肾上腺素或多巴胺会产生明显副作用。近来研究表明, 血管加压素 (AVP) 可改善感染性休克患者血流动力学, 增加组织灌注, 并且与去甲肾上腺素有协同作用, 在感染性休克的治疗中表现出良好的应用前景。本文通过对 AVP 在感染性休克患者中的应用进行综述, 以期临床运用提供参考。

【关键词】 感染性休克; 血管加压素; 氢化可的松; 撤药; 不良反应

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Clinical progress of vasopressin in the treatment of septic shock

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【Abstract】 Septic shock is a serious stage of sepsis with a hospital mortality rate of more than 40%. The pathophysiology of septic shock is vasodilation and increased permeability. Fluid resuscitation, vasopressor drugs are usually used to maintain the perfusion pressure of the main organs. However, infectious patients usually have the irresponsive vessel to catecholamines and may lead to obvious side effects using high doses of norepinephrine or dopamine. Recent studies have shown that vasopressin (AVP) improves hemodynamics, increases tissue perfusion, and synergizes with norepinephrine in patients with septic shock, showing extent application prospects in the treatment of septic shock. The practice of AVP in septic shock is reviewed in this article in order to provide a reference for clinicians.

【Key words】 Septic shock; Vasopressin; Hydrocortisone; Withdrawal; Adverse effect

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感染性休克是脓毒症的严重阶段, 其基本病理特征是血管扩张、通透性增加、低血容量和心室功能障碍^[1], 与病死率显著相关, 其住院病死率超过 40%^[2]。感染性休克的首要治疗策略是通过液体复苏恢复组织器官灌注, 保持平均动脉压 (MAP) ≥ 65 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa)。如果经液体复苏后未能达到目标 MAP, 则应使用血管升压药物。指南推荐去甲肾上腺素 (NE) 是首选的血管活性药物, 其次是多巴胺 (DA)。然而这些药物可能具有严重的副作用, 包括免疫抑制、高代谢状态以及心肌细胞死亡^[3-5]。为此, 指南推荐在难治性感染性休克、需要大剂量 NE 和 DA 时, 配合使用小剂量血管加压素 (AVP) 以稳定血流动力学, 改善组织灌注, 减少其他升压药物的使用剂量, 降低不良事件发生率^[6-7]。AVP 在感染性休克的治疗中表现出良好的应用前景, 引起了人们的广泛关注。现就 AVP 及其类似物在感染性休克患者中的应用进行综述, 以便人们能够更充分地认识 AVP 的临床价值。

1 AVP 及其类似物的药理作用

AVP 也称精氨酸加压素, 是下丘脑大细胞和小细胞神经元合成的一种九肽。大细胞神经元位于视上核和室旁核, 其突触进入神经垂体, 释放的 AVP 进入垂体后叶的体循环。小细胞神经元位于室旁核, 其突触进入脑垂体的正中隆起, 释放的 AVP 进入垂体门脉系统。AVP 释放与合成的重要触发因素包括高渗性血浆/尿、低血压和低血容量^[8]。加压素受体亚型为 G 蛋白耦联受体超家族, 分为 V1、V2、V3 和催产素受体 (OTR) 4 种类型^[9]。V1a (V1) 受体位于血管平滑肌细胞, 接受刺激引起血管收缩^[10]。肾集合管细胞表达 V2 受体, V2 受体激活导致肾集合管主细胞中水通道蛋白 2 的表达和移位, 介导水重吸收, 减少水分排出, 维持渗透压及体液容量^[11]; V2 受体亦可在肝脏中表达, 激活后促进多种凝血因子释放, 有促凝作用^[12]。V1b (V3) 受体主要存在于中枢神经系统的细胞内, 尤其是腺垂体, 当血浆渗透压、血浆 Na⁺ 浓度增加或血压降低时, AVP 释放增多^[13]。

AVP还可作用于血管内皮细胞上的OTR产生一氧化氮(NO)依赖性的扩血管作用。特利加压素是AVP的类似物,可激活V1受体,可降低存在肝硬化静脉出血或肝肾综合征休克患者的病死率^[14-15]。当常规治疗难以起效时,特利加压素可以用于感染性休克的抢救性治疗^[16]。V1受体是目前AVP在感染性休克升高血压的主要受体,因此,目前药物研究主要围绕这一受体展开,如正在试验中的selepressin(一种新型选择性V1a受体激动剂),就已显现出较好的改善循环的效果,但仍需更多的研究来证明。

2 AVP及其类似物在感染性休克中的作用

2.1 AVP:健康者血中AVP水平一般低于4 ng/L。而在感染性休克患者中,AVP水平大多为先升高后下降。晚期感染性休克患者出现AVP相对缺乏^[17]或者AVP反应系统受损^[18]是血管张力丧失的部分原因。国内有研究表明,AVP分泌异常的晚期感染性休克患者预后更差^[19]。因此,补充外源性AVP可能改善感染性休克的血流稳定性。Daley等^[20]的回顾性研究表明,单用AVP维持感染性休克患者入院6 h目标血压(MAP \geq 65 mmHg)的效果不劣于单用NE,在药物短缺时可替代NE。大型AVP和感染性休克(VASST)试验将778例感染性休克患者随机分为低剂量AVP+NE组(0.01~0.03 U/min AVP+5 μ g/min NE)和NE组(5~15 μ g/min),虽然两组28 d和90 d病死率差异无统计学意义,但亚组分析显示,轻症感染性休克患者在使用低剂量AVP治疗时有较好的生存效果;虽然两组心肌梗死/缺血、心搏骤停、快速心律失常、心动过缓的发生率差异无统计学意义,但NE组有更多患者出现Q波,这表明使用AVP可能对心脏有潜在的好处^[21]。国内一项大型观察性研究表明,尽管AVP未能降低感染性休克患者的病死率,但与NE联用可显著减少NE的用量,减慢心率^[22]。McIntyre等^[23]通过分析23项随机对照试验(RCT)发现,与单用儿茶酚胺相比,儿茶酚胺联用AVP可降低心房颤动的风险和病死率。诸多研究表明,使用小剂量AVP可能使患者心脏获益,甚至降低病死率^[24]。虽然目前无确凿证据支持AVP在感染性休克中的应用,但值得人们进一步研究。

有研究显示,AVP可减轻肾损伤程度,减少肾脏替代治疗使用率,降低病死率^[21,25]。但Gordon等^[26]进行的VANISH试验(AVP对比NE作为初始治疗感染性休克的研究)显示,早期使用AVP治疗感染性休克并未表现出保护肾功能的优势,且各组间病死率也相似。这可能与AVP非选择性激活多种受体有关。虽然这些发现不能充分支持使用AVP替代NE,但是AVP在临床上可能存在潜在的好处,需要更大样本量的试验来进一步证实。

2.2 特利加压素及selepressin:鉴于AVP的不良反应,人们探索了新的药物来代替AVP。目前临床上常用的AVP替代物是特利加压素。特利加压素作为一种合成的AVP类似物,对V1受体有更强的选择性。TERLIVAP试验(持续输注特利加压素对比NE研究)招募了45例感染性休克患者,

随机给予特利加压素(1.3 μ g \cdot kg⁻¹ \cdot h⁻¹)、AVP(0.03 U/min)或NE(15 μ g/min)治疗。结果显示,各组在血流动力学方面差异无统计学意义;特利加压素可使儿茶酚胺需求显著降低,减少反跳性低血压的发生,并且在48 h干预期结束时,特利加压素组胆红素浓度、血小板计数低于AVP组和NE组^[27]。部分临床试验表明,短期输注小剂量特利加压素可减少NE需要量,并且不影响微循环甚至可以改善微循环^[28-29]。国内一项研究也表明,对于合并急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)的感染性休克患者,特利加压素较NE更有利于实施限制性输液的容量管理策略,从而改善患者肾脏灌注,增加尿量^[30]。然而最新的一项大型RCT研究表明,特利加压素组虽然与NE组相比28 d病死率差异无统计学意义,但有更多的不良事件,尤其是肢端缺血和腹泻的发生率高于NE组^[31]。因此,在感染性休克中持续输注特利加压素的给药方案 and 安全性有待进一步研究。

有关感染性休克动物模型研究显示,selepressin可改善MAP、心排血量、血乳酸水平、肺水肿、输液量和液体平衡等指标,甚至可降低死亡率^[32-33]。在一项随机双盲安慰剂对照的多中心临床试验中,selepressin表现出良好的效果,既能保持足够的MAP,还可改善体液平衡,缩短机械通气时间^[34]。Selepressin正处于临床试验阶段,很多相关研究正在进行,以阐明selepressin的临床意义。

3 AVP剂量对疗效的影响

外源性AVP的安全剂量范围较小,其不良反应往往与血药浓度有关^[35]。Luckner等^[36]对78例血管扩张性休克患者进行回顾性研究发现,0.067 U/min的AVP可能比0.033 U/min的AVP更能有效逆转血管扩张性休克中的心血管衰竭。Torgersen等^[37]的一项前瞻性对照研究也支持这一观点,即接受0.067 U/min AVP的患者比接受0.033 U/min AVP的患者需要更少的NE,并且各组间不良事件发生率和重症加强治疗病房(ICU)病死率差异无统计学意义。这似乎表明较高的AVP剂量能更好地纠正难治性感染性休克。然而,Hodge等^[38]和Torbic等^[39]的研究表明,单位体重的AVP剂量增加与MAP的变化无相关性。合理的加压素剂量需要进一步探究,以获得更好的疗效和更少的不良反应。

4 AVP与氢化可的松(HCT)的相互作用

在临床工作中我们发现,感染性休克患者使用AVP加HCT可能获得生存益处,也许是两者之间存在血管反应性、免疫力或其他协同作用。在感染性休克患者中,HCT+AVP组较HCT+NE组病死率显著降低;而在未接受糖皮质激素治疗的患者中,AVP组较NE组病死率升高^[40]。低剂量AVP与HCT联合用药可降低感染性休克患者的病死率,减少器官功能障碍^[41]。Buckley和MacLaren^[42]研究表明,AVP联合HCT组具有更高的“反应”率,即NE剂量减少 \geq 50%,维持MAP \geq 65 mmHg,并具有增加儿茶酚胺的作用。这可能与类固醇通过抑制加压素酶提高AVP的水平有关^[43]。目前AVP与HCT之间的相互作用尚不明确,尽管缺乏数据

支持,但目前通常联合使用 AVP 和 HCT 辅助治疗难治性感染性休克患者。

5 AVP 撤药

在感染性休克的恢复阶段,升压药物的停用顺序可能会影响血流稳定性。回顾性队列研究表明,在 NE 之前停用 AVP 可增加患者反跳性低血压发生率^[44-45]。但 Sacha 等^[46]一项评估 NE 和 AVP 停用顺序对 24 h 内低血压发生率影响的研究表明,不同停药顺序患者的低血压发生率差异无统计学意义,即停药顺序与感染性休克恢复期低血压无关。然而最新一项 RCT 研究表明,在 NE 之前逐渐停用 AVP 可降低低血压发生率^[47],但由于 NE 组和 AVP 组在分别纳入 38 例、40 例患者后,低血压发生率差异存在统计学意义,因此该研究提前终止。目前来说,在感染性休克恢复阶段,关于撤药顺序各研究不一,缺乏强有力的证据,仍需进行更大样本的研究,以减少撤药时血流不稳定的发生率。

6 AVP 的不良反应

AVP 及其类似物越来越多地用于感染性休克,尤其是儿茶酚胺抵抗的难治性休克,同时越来越多的不良反应被人们所发现。根据泊肃叶定律,血管直径变化显著影响血流量。AVP 作为血管收缩剂,始终与心排血量减少、增加外周阻力、中心血氧饱和度降低、氧输送减少有关^[48-49]。由于皮肤和肠黏膜血流量减少,AVP 输注可导致缺血性皮肤、黏膜坏死,甚至需要截肢和消化道出血^[50-51],这在临床上并不少见。另外,在 AVP 使用中,部分患者可出现肝脏转氨酶水平升高、胆红素浓度增加及血小板计数减少^[52-53],具体机制目前尚不清楚。AVP 作为非选择性受体激动剂,可导致低钠血症和组织水肿,应定期检测血浆渗透压和 Na⁺ 浓度^[54]。因此,临床医师在使用 AVP 时,需全面分析患者病情,趋利避害。

7 小结

AVP 在临床上的应用越来越受到重视。用 AVP 治疗感染性休克主要依赖于其 V1 受体激动作用,而高选择性 V1 受体激动剂可能更有效。在目前的指南中,AVP 被推荐与其他药物合用,如 NE、HCT;配合适当的液体复苏,AVP 未显示出在血流动力学、微循环、器官损伤方面存在严重不良反应;但是大剂量输注 AVP 可导致严重的不良事件。新型选择性 V1a 受体激动剂 selepressin 能否改善感染性休克的预后,有待于进一步研究。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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