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· 专题研究 ·

地奥司明治疗下肢慢性静脉疾病的多中心前瞻性临床研究

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摘要

目的: 观察地奥司明治疗不同 CEAP 分级的下肢慢性静脉疾病 (CVD) 的有效性以及安全性。

方法: 选择 240 例 CEAP 分级 C0~C3 未行手术的下肢 CVD 反流性病变患者与 240 例 CEAP 分级 C4~C6 行大隐静脉剥离术后的下肢 CVD 反流性病变患者, 分别随机分为试验组 (口服地奥司明 + 弹力袜加压) 与对照组 (单纯弹力袜加压), 检测患者试验前后下肢腿围与其他主观症状, 并检测血常规、肝功能、肾功能、血糖等安全性指标, 记录不良事件。

结果: 480 例患者中, 完成 24 周统计者 438 例, 脱落 42 例 (8.75%)。未行手术的 C0~C3 CVD 患者中, 试验组与对照组治疗 4、12、24 周患肢的脚踝周径均较治疗前明显减小, 但试验组在治疗 12、24 周患肢的脚踝周径减小程度明显大于对照组 (均 $P < 0.05$); 两组患者治疗后主观症状均明显改善, 但试验组治疗 24 周的沉重感以及腿部肿胀感缓解方面优于保守治疗对照组 (均 $P < 0.05$)。经手术治疗的 C4~C6 CVD 患者中, 试验组治疗 4、12、24 周, 对照组治疗 12、24 周患肢的脚踝周径均较治疗前明显减小, 且试验组小腿周径减小程度在 12、24 周均明显大于对照组 (均 $P < 0.05$); 两组患者治疗后主观症状均明显改善, 但试验组治疗 24 周的沉重感以及腿部肿胀感缓解方面优于保守治疗对照组 (均 $P < 0.05$)。试验过程中, 7 例 (1.60%) 发生胃肠道反应, 均能耐受并未致停止用药; 所有患者生化指标均正常。

结论: 地奥司明能够有效减轻各级下肢 CVD 患者的水肿和缓解相关症状, 且安全性良好, 建议作为下肢 CVD 全程治疗的基础用药, 且至少服用 3~6 个月。

关键词

静脉功能不全; 下肢; 地奥司明; 临床试验

中图分类号: R654.3

Multicenter prospective clinical study of diosmin in treatment of lower-limb chronic venous diseases

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Abstract

Objective: To observe the efficacy and safety of diosmin administration for patients with lower-limb chronic venous diseases (CVD) of different CEAP grades.

Methods: Two hundred and forty patients with CEAP class C0-C3 CVD and reflux of the lower limb without prior surgical treatment, and 240 patients with CEAP class C4-C6 CVD and reflux of the lower limb after long saphenous vein (LSV) stripping were enrolled, and were randomly assigned to respective study group (oral administration plus compression stocking therapy) and control group (compression stocking therapy alone). The calf circumference and subjective symptoms of the patients were examined before and after treatment, and the safety variables such as blood routine, liver function, renal function and blood glucose were determined, and the adverse events were also recorded.

Results: In the 480 patients, 24-week study was completed in 438 cases and 42 cases (8.75%) dropped out from the study. In patients with C0-C3 CVD without prior surgical treatment, the ankle circumferences of the affected leg at 4, 12 and 24 weeks after treatment were all significantly decreased in both study group and control group compared with their values before treatment, but the decreasing amplitudes were significantly greater in study group than those in control group at 12 and 24 weeks after treatment (all $P < 0.05$); the subjective symptoms were all improved in both groups, but study group was superior to control group in terms of improving sensation of heaviness and swelling of the leg at 24 weeks after treatment (both $P < 0.05$). In patients with C4-C6 CVD having prior surgical treatment, the ankle circumferences of the affected leg in study group at 4, 12 and 24 weeks after treatment and in control group at 12 and 24 weeks after treatment were all significantly decreased compared with their values before treatment, but the decreasing amplitudes were significantly greater in study group than those in control group at 12 and 24 weeks after treatment (all $P < 0.05$); the subjective symptoms were all improved in both groups, but study group was superior to control group in terms of improving sensation of heaviness and swelling of the leg at 24 weeks after treatment (both $P < 0.05$). During the study, gastrointestinal reactions occurred in 7 patients (1.60%), and those were all tolerable without causing discontinuation of medication; the observed biochemical parameters were all normal in all of the patients.

Conclusion: Diosmin can effectively alleviate the edema and symptoms of lower-limb CVD patients of different severities, and with good safety. Therefore, it is recommended to be used as a basic medication for lower-limb CVD during the entire treatment course, with an administration time of at least 3 to 6 months.

Key words

Venous Insufficiency; Lower Extremity; Diosmin; Clinical Trial

CLC number: R654.3

在中国，目前有1.2亿的下肢慢性静脉疾病患者（chronic venous diseases, CVD），且存在轻度患者不重视、就诊率低，中重度患者术后缺乏有序的后续治疗的现象^[1]。CVD患者的临床表现、CEAP（clinic, etiologic, anatomic and pathophysiological classification）^[2-3]分级不同，治疗方法的选择也不同。无论采取何种治疗方式，处于CVD各个阶段的患者都需要进行药物治疗^[4-5]。药物治疗能有效减轻患者的临床症状和体征，在CVD的不同阶段具有不同的治疗意义。手术治疗因其有创性及术后并发症，大多数患者不愿意接受，故药物治疗对于患者相当重要。国外十分重视静脉活性药物在CVD综合治疗中的应用^[6]。

静脉活性药物适用于下肢CVD的各个阶段，应该形成统一的使用标准^[4]。国内尚无大样本的临床研究。本研究通过多中心、随机、平行、对照研究方法，观察地奥司明在治疗不同CEAP分级的下肢CVD的有效性以及安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本试验为随机、平行对照的多中心临床试验。研究承担机构：中南大学湘雅医院、中南大学湘雅三医院、郴州市第一人民医院、湘潭市中心医院、益阳市中心医院和南华大学附属第二医院。本研究

通过研究单位伦理委员会审查,均征得患者本人同意。

根据2014年慢性下肢静脉疾病诊断与治疗中国专家共识,选取18~80周岁2016年10月—2017年12月彩色多普勒超声检查^[7-9]或静脉造影^[5](包括顺行和逆行静脉造影)确诊的CVD反流性病变患者480例,试验组和对照组随机产生,随机数字表由统计学专业人员提供,利用SAS软件模拟产生。

1.2 方法

入选者根据CEAP分级分为保守治疗组(CEAP分级C0~C3)与手术治疗组(CEAP分级C4~C6),每组各入组240例。保守治疗组随机平行分为保守治疗试验组和保守治疗对照组,保守治疗试验组给予口服地奥司明片900 mg,2次/d(葛泰[®],由南京正大天晴制药有限公司生产)+弹力袜加压治疗,保守治疗对照组给予弹力袜加压治疗^[10];手术治疗组大隐静脉剥离术^[11]后,随机平行分为手术治疗试验组和手术治疗对照组;手术治疗试验组先行手术,手术后给予口服地奥司明片900 mg,2次/d+弹力袜加压治疗;手术治疗对照组先行手术,手术后给予弹力袜加压治疗,观察周期都为24周。

1.3 观察指标

以下肢脚踝周径评价腿部水肿的情况:试验前与试验后4、12、24周,通过Leg-O-Meter测量仪测量每个受试者腿部的相同高度测量腿部周径,以10 cm处的周径值为踝周径的值,以mm为单位。患者主观症状:肿胀感、沉重感、疼痛、夜间小腿痉挛等,变化分为3级,为改善、无变化、加重,以有效率表示。

1.4 统计学处理

所有统计分析将采用SPSS统计分析软件编程计算。所有的统计学检验均采用双侧检验, $P<0.05$ 认为所检验的差别有统计意义,可信区间采用95%的可信度(CI)。

2 结果

2.1 入组情况

总体入组480例,完成24周统计的438例,脱落42例,脱落率为8.75%。保守治疗试验组脱落10例,因联系缺失,无法完成随访;保守治疗对照组脱落14例,主要是患者难以长期坚持使用弹力袜;手术治疗试验组脱落6例,因患者自我觉得无必要,停止用药和弹力袜。手术治疗对照组脱落12例,主要原因是男性患者,夏季难以长期使用弹力袜(图1)。

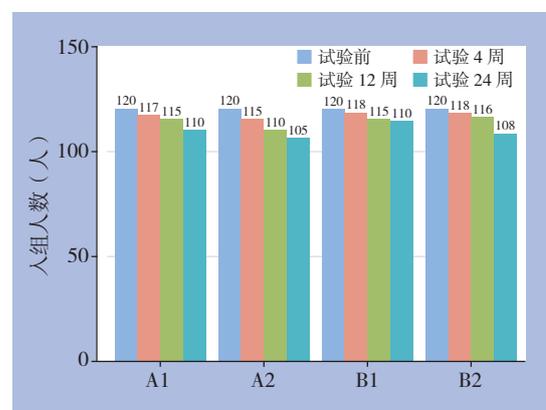


图1 入组情况统计

Figure 1 Enrollment statistics

2.2 地奥司明对保守治疗的C0~C3 CVD患者的疗效

2.2.1 保守治疗的C0~C3 CVD患者患肢的水肿程度 试验前,保守治疗试验组与保守治疗对照组比较,患者患肢小腿周径无统计学差异($P>0.05$);保守治疗试验组与保守治疗对照组治疗4、12、24周后患肢小腿周径均较治疗前不同程度减小(均 $P<0.05$),其中在12、24周,保守治疗试验组小腿周径减小程度均明显大于保守治疗对照组(均 $P<0.05$)(表1)。

表1 保守治疗组患者患肢脚踝周径变化情况(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Changes in ankle circumferences of the patients undergoing conservative treatment (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 治疗前 | 治疗4周 | 治疗12周 | 治疗24周 |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 保守治疗试验组 | 278.7 ± 14.6 | 275.9 ± 11.4 ¹⁾ | 264.7 ± 11.9 ^{1), 2)} | 260.3 ± 13.2 ^{1), 2)} |
| 保守治疗对照组 | 280.2 ± 13.5 | 276.2 ± 12.1 ¹⁾ | 271.3 ± 13.2 ¹⁾ | 268.5 ± 12.6 ¹⁾ |

注:1)与本组试验前比较, $P<0.05$;2)与保守治疗对照组比较, $P<0.05$

Note: 1) $P<0.05$ vs. the same group before treatment; 2) $P<0.05$ vs. control group of patients undergoing conservative treatment

2.2.2 保守治疗的 C0~C3 CVD 患者症状 结果显示, 保守治疗试验组与保守治疗对照组 CVD 患者治疗 24 周后, 沉重感、疼痛感、夜间小腿痉挛

以及腿部肿胀感比例明显下降, 其中保守治疗试验组治疗 24 周在缓解沉重感以及腿部肿胀感方面优于保守治疗对照组 ($P<0.05$) (表 2)。

表 2 保守治疗组患者主观症状 [n (%)]

Table 2 Subjective symptoms of patients undergoing conservative treatment [n (%)]

| 症状 | 保守治疗试验组 | | | | 保守治疗对照组 | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 治疗前 | 治疗 4 周 | 治疗 12 周 | 治疗 24 周 | 治疗前 | 治疗 4 周 | 治疗 12 周 | 治疗 24 周 |
| 沉重感 | 81 (67.5) | 74 (63.2) | 65(56.5) ^{1),2)} | 53(48.2) ^{1),2)} | 83 (69.2) | 76 (66.1) | 68 (61.2) ¹⁾ | 63 (60.0) ¹⁾ |
| 疼痛感 | 59 (49.2) | 55 (47.0) | 51 (44.3) | 47 (42.7) | 56 (46.7) | 55 (47.8) | 54 (49.1) | 51 (48.6) |
| 夜间小腿痉挛 | 58 (48.3) | 57 (48.7) | 54 (47.0) | 52 (47.3) | 57 (47.5) | 56 (48.7) | 53 (48.2) | 52 (48.6) |
| 腿部肿胀感 | 83 (69.2) | 74 (63.2) | 57(49.6) ^{1),2)} | 48(43.6) ^{1),2)} | 84 (70.0) | 79 (68.7) | 62 (56.4) ¹⁾ | 56 (53.3) ¹⁾ |

注: 1) 与本组试验前比较, $P<0.05$; 2) 与保守治疗对照组比较, $P<0.05$

Note: 1) $P<0.05$ vs. the same group before treatment; 2) $P<0.05$ vs. control group of patients undergoing conservative treatment

2.3 地奥司明对行大隐静脉剥离术后 C4~C6 CVD 患者的疗效

2.3.1 手术治疗两组患肢水肿程度比较 试验前, 手术治疗试验组与手术治疗对照组比较, 患者患肢小腿周径无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)。结果显示, 与试验前比较, 手术治疗试验组治疗 4、12、24 周

患肢小腿周径均不同程度上减小 (均 $P<0.05$), 手术治疗对照组治疗 12、24 周患肢小腿周径也不同程度上减小 (均 $P<0.05$); 但在 12、24 周, 手术治疗试验组小腿周径减小程度均明显大于手术治疗对照组 (均 $P<0.05$) (表 3)。

表 3 手术治疗组患者患肢脚踝周径变化情况 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Changes in ankle circumference of the patients undergoing prior surgical treatment (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 治疗前 | 治疗 4 周 | 治疗 12 周 | 治疗 24 周 |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 手术治疗试验组 | 297.4 \pm 20.8 | 290.6 \pm 20.6 ¹⁾ | 280.5 \pm 17.1 ^{1),2)} | 272.1 \pm 14.5 ^{1),2)} |
| 手术治疗对照组 | 296.7 \pm 19.9 | 292.3 \pm 17.7 | 288.6 \pm 16.8 ¹⁾ | 279.4 \pm 20.4 ¹⁾ |

注: 1) 与本组试验前比较, $P<0.05$; 2) 与手术治疗对照组比较, $P<0.05$

Note: 1) $P<0.05$ vs. the same group before treatment; 2) $P<0.05$ vs. control group of patients undergoing conservative treatment

2.3.2 手术治疗两组 C4~C6 CVD 用药后主观症状比较 结果显示, 手术治疗试验组与手术治疗对照组治疗 24 周, 患者的沉重感、疼痛感、夜间小

腿痉挛以及腿部肿胀感比例明显下降, 其中手术治疗试验组治疗 24 周在缓解沉重感以及腿部肿胀感方面优于手术治疗对照组 (均 $P<0.05$) (表 4)。

表 4 手术治疗组患者主观症状 [n (%)]

Table 4 Subjective symptoms of patients undergoing prior surgical treatment [n (%)]

| 症状 | 手术治疗试验组 | | | | 手术治疗对照组 | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 治疗前 | 治疗 4 周 | 治疗 12 周 | 治疗 24 周 | 治疗前 | 治疗 4 周 | 治疗 12 周 | 治疗 24 周 |
| 沉重感 | 103 (85.8) | 91 (77.1) ¹⁾ | 67(58.3) ^{1),2)} | 46(41.8) ^{1),2)} | 105 (87.5) | 96 (81.4) | 87 (75.0) ¹⁾ | 65 (60.2) ¹⁾ |
| 疼痛感 | 104 (86.7) | 89 (75.4) ¹⁾ | 75 (65.2) ¹⁾ | 53 (48.2) ¹⁾ | 107 (89.2) | 92 (78.0) ¹⁾ | 81 (69.8) ¹⁾ | 57 (52.8) ¹⁾ |
| 夜间小腿痉挛 | 89 (74.2) | 65 (55.1) ¹⁾ | 61 (53.0) ¹⁾ | 53 (48.2) ¹⁾ | 85 (70.8) | 68 (57.6) ¹⁾ | 63 (54.3) ¹⁾ | 56 (51.9) ¹⁾ |
| 腿部肿胀感 | 101 (84.2) | 87 (73.7) ¹⁾ | 59(51.3) ^{1),2)} | 47(42.7) ^{1),2)} | 102 (85.0) | 91 (77.1) ¹⁾ | 73 (62.9) ¹⁾ | 61 (56.5) ¹⁾ |

注: 1) 与本组试验前比较, $P<0.05$; 2) 与手术治疗对照组比较, $P<0.05$

Note: 1) $P<0.05$ vs. the same group before treatment; 2) $P<0.05$ vs. control group of patients undergoing conservative treatment

2.4 不良反应与总体安全性

试验过程中, 仅有 7 例 (1.6%) 发生胃肠道反应, 患者均能耐受并未致停止用药。各组患者血

常规、肝功、肾功能、血糖等为安全性指标均为正常。试验结果表明, 口服 3~6 个月, 地奥司明安全性良好。

3 讨论

CVD是一种随年龄增长而加重的进展性炎症反应性疾病,且常见^[12]。其主要发病机制是下肢静脉高压和慢性炎症^[4]。

2014版《慢性下肢静脉疾病诊断与治疗中国专家共识》中明确指出慢性静脉疾病各个阶段的患者都需要进行药物治疗,药物治疗是基础^[4]。地奥司明作为静脉活性药物(venoactive drugs, VADs)的代表药物,能够增加静脉张力,促进静脉回流,对于慢性静脉高压有较好的治疗作用;地奥司明能够抑制黏附因子(VCAM、ICAM)在内皮细胞的表达,抑制白细胞与内皮细胞的相互作用,相比于其他静脉活性药物,从根本上阻断了炎症进程,从而抑制炎症的发生发展^[13-16]。

有报道^[17],单用地奥司明与单用弹力袜对于治疗CVD患者具有相当的疗效。本试验结果表明:CVD患者口服地奥司明加用弹力袜1~6个月均有不同程度的治疗效果。地奥司明对于保守治疗的C0~C3 CVD患者,口服地奥司明6个月,联合弹力袜治疗明显改善小腿周径,且改善患者症状显著(特别是在沉重感和腿部肿胀感方面优于弹力袜)。国外学者^[18]也认为在CVD早期,就应该尽早使用静脉活性药物抑制静脉炎症,降低CEAP等级,从而达到延缓疾病进程,提高患者的生活质量的目的。对于行大隐静脉剥离术后的C4~C6 CVD患者,口服地奥司明联合弹力袜治疗改善小腿周径显著优于单纯弹力袜治疗;而对于C4~C6 CVD手术后患者,因诊断或治疗方案不完善、神经损伤发生率高^[19-21]、下肢各静脉以及分支血管发展进程交错导致复发^[22-24],术后坚持服用地奥司明,防止复发进程^[25]。

综上所述,地奥司明能够有效减轻各级CVD患者的水肿和缓解相关症状,且安全性良好,建议在临床上推广使用,且至少服用3~6个月;作为CVD全程治疗的基础用药,也可联合弹力袜治疗,效果更好。

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