

· 论 著 ·

伊伐布雷定对 2 型糖尿病合并心力衰竭患者的心率变应性及 TNF- α 、IL-6、CRP 水平的影响

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摘要:目的 分析伊伐布雷定治疗 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)合并心力衰竭(简称心衰)患者对心率变应性(HRV)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平的影响。方法 选取 2016 年 5 月至 2018 年 12 月该院内分泌科 T2DM 合并心衰患者 100 例, 随机抽样法分为对照组(48 例)和观察组(52 例)。对照组行降糖抗心衰标准治疗, 观察组于对照组基础上, 口服伊伐布雷定缓释片治疗, 3 个月后对比两组患者心功能、HRV 变化, 前脑钠肽(pro-BNP)、空腹血糖水平(FPG)、CRP、TNF- α 和 IL-6 水平。结果 治疗前两组心功能指标、HRV、FPG、pro-BNP、CRP、TNF- α 和 IL-6 比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗后观察组心功能明显改善, HRV 升高, CRP、TNF- α 、IL-6、FPG 和 pro-BNP 水平均下降, 与对照组比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 观察组治疗有效率与对照组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 伊伐布雷定可有效改善 T2DM 合并心衰患者的心功能障碍, 可提高 HRV, 降低 pro-BNP 水平, 稳定 T2DM 血糖水平, 降低相关炎症因子水平, 临床应用价值较高。

关键词:2 型糖尿病; 心力衰竭; 心功能; 心率变应性; 炎症因子**DOI:**10.3969/j.issn.1673-4130.2020.07.023 **中图法分类号:**R587.1**文章编号:**1673-4130(2020)07-0873-04**文献标识码:**A

Effects of ivabradine on heart rate variability and TNF- α , IL-6 and CRP levels in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus combined with Heart Failure

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the effects of ivabradine on heart rate variability and tumor necrosis factor alpha(TNF- α), interleukin-6(IL-6) and C-reactive protein(CRP) levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus(T2DM) combined with heart failure. **Methods** A total of 100 patients with T2DM combined with heart failure in department of Endocrinology of a hospital from May 2016 to December 2018 were randomly divided into control group(48 cases) and observation group(52 cases). The control group received standard treatment for hypoglycemic and anti-heart failure, while the observation group was treated with oral ivabradine sustained-release tablets on the basis of the control group. After three months, the changes of heart function, heart rate variability(HRV), Pro-BNP, fasting plasma glucose levels(FPG), CRP, TNF- α , and IL-6 levels were compared between the two groups. **Results** There were no significant differences in heart function index, HRV, FPG, pro-BNP, CRP, TNF- α and IL-6 between the two groups before treatment($P > 0.05$). Compared with the control group, cardiac function in the observation group was significantly improved after treatment, with increased HRV, decreased CRP, TNF- α , IL-6, FPG and Pro-BNP levels, the differences were statistically significant($P < 0.05$). The effective rate of the experimental group was significantly different from that of the control group, the differences were statistically significant($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Ivabradine can effectively improve cardiac dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus combined with heart failure, improve heart rate variability, reduce pro-BNP content, stabilize blood glucose level in type 2 diabetes mellitus, and reduce the level of related inflammatory factors, which has clinical application value.

Key words:type 2 diabetes mellitus; heart failure; heart function; heart rate variability; inflammatory factors

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