

论著·临床研究

小剂量非布司他改善无症状高尿酸血症高龄患者肾功能的临床研究

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[摘要] **目的**·探讨小剂量非布司他治疗慢性肾脏病（chronic kidney disease, CKD）合并无症状高尿酸血症（hyperuricemia, HUA）的高龄患者的效果、安全性及对肾功能的影响。**方法**·采用前瞻性队列研究，选取2021年2月—2021年7月在浙江省人民医院望江山院区住院并符合入组标准的102例高龄患者作为研究对象，根据药物使用剂量分为小剂量组（20 mg/d）、正常剂量组（40 mg/d）和对照组（未予药物治疗，生活方式干预为主）。总疗程3个月。计算各组患者每个月血尿酸（serum uric acid, SUA）达标率，收集并计算患者基线及治疗1、3个月后的SUA、血肌酐（serum creatinine, Scr）、内生肌酐清除率（creatinine clearance rate, Ccr）、估算的肾小球滤过率（estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR）等指标的变化，其中eGFR1、eGFR2的计算分别采用简化的肾脏病饮食改良研究公式及慢性肾脏病流行病学协作公式。同时观察药物引起的心脑血管事件、痛风、过敏等不良反应。采用 χ^2 检验比较性别构成、基础疾病、用药情况的组间差异，采用单因素方差分析（one-way ANOVA）比较SUA、Scr、Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2的组间差异。**结果**·治疗1、2、3个月后，小剂量组和正常剂量组的SUA达标率分别93.8%、93.8%、90.6%和93.8%、93.8%、96.9%。相较于对照组，上述2组SUA水平显著降低（均 $P=0.000$ ）。此外，治疗3个月后小剂量组的Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2高于基线值（ $P=0.006$, $P=0.013$, $P=0.015$ ）及对照组同期水平（ $P=0.019$, $P=0.020$, $P=0.021$ ）。同时，小剂量组和正常剂量组SUA的下降幅度差异无统计学意义，但均显著大于对照组（均 $P=0.000$ ）。小剂量组Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2的升高幅度均较对照组显著增加（ $P=0.004$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.003$ ），与正常剂量组相比差异无统计学意义。所有患者观察期间均未出现严重不良反应。**结论**·小剂量和正常剂量非布司他对CKD合并无症状HUA的高龄患者的降尿酸疗效相当，均可获得较高的SUA达标率，并可一定程度改善肾功能，且不良反应少，安全性高。建议非布司他干预无症状HUA可从小剂量开始。

[关键词] 非布司他；剂量；老年人；慢性肾脏病；高尿酸血症

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Clinical study of low dose febuxostat on improving renal function in elderly patients with asymptomatic hyperuricemia

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[Abstract] **Objective**·To investigate the efficacy, safety and effect on renal function of low-dose febuxostat in the treatment of elderly patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) complicated with asymptomatic hyperuricemia (HUA). **Methods**·In this prospective cohort study, a total of 102 elderly patients who were hospitalized in the Wangjiangshan Branch, Zhejiang Province People's Hospital from February 2021 to July 2021 and met the enrollment conditions were selected. They were divided into low dose group (20 mg/d), normal dose group (40 mg/d) and control group (without urate-lowering drug, mainly lifestyle intervention). The total course of treatment was 3 months. The control rates of serum uric acid (SUA) were calculated in each group monthly. The changes of SUA, serum creatinine (Scr), creatinine clearance rate (Ccr) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) were

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collected and calculated at baseline and after 1 and 3 months of treatment. Meanwhile, eGFR1 was calculated by the simplified diet in renal disease (MDRD) equation, and eGFR2 was calculated by the chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation. At the same time, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events, gout attack, allergy and other adverse events caused by febuxostat were recorded. χ^2 test was used to compare the differences in gender composition, basic disease and drug use among the three groups. One-way ANOVA was used to compare the differences in SUA, Scr, Ccr, eGFR1 and eGFR2 among the three groups. **Results** After 1, 2 and 3 months of treatment, the control rates of SUA in the low dose group and normal dose group were 93.8%, 93.8%, 90.6% and 93.8%, 93.8%, 96.9%, respectively. The SUA levels in the above two groups were significantly decreased, compared with the control group (all $P=0.000$). Ccr, eGFR1, eGFR2 in the low dose group were higher than those at baseline ($P=0.006$, $P=0.013$, $P=0.015$) and those in the control group ($P=0.019$, $P=0.020$, $P=0.021$). There were no significant differences in the decrease of SUA between the normal dose group and the low dose group, but they were significantly greater than those in the control group (all $P=0.000$). The increase of Ccr, eGFR1 and eGFR2 in the low dose group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P=0.004$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.003$), but the difference was not statistically significant compared with the normal dose group. Severe adverse events specific to febuxostat were not observed. **Conclusion** Low dose and normal dose of febuxostat both have a similar urate-lowering efficacy in elderly patients with CKD complicated with asymptomatic HUA, getting a high control rate of SUA and improving renal function without serious adverse events. It is suggested a low dose of febuxostat at the beginning of the clinical intervention of asymptomatic HUA.

[Key words] febuxostat; dosage; elderly people; chronic kidney disease (CKD); hyperuricemia (HUA)

高尿酸血症 (hyperuricemia, HUA) 是由于人体内尿酸生成增加或者排泄减少所引起的代谢性疾病。近年来多项国内外研究^[1-2]发现HUA不仅是慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 的常见并发症, 也是CKD发生、发展的独立危险因素。老年人群是CKD和HUA高发人群, CKD的发病风险与其血尿酸 (serum uric acid, SUA) 水平呈现出明显的正相关关系; 高水平SUA人群患CKD的风险是低水平SUA人群的10.64倍^[3]。既往研究^[4]表明降尿酸治疗有助于延缓CKD患者肾功能恶化的进展, 因此选用一种安全、有效的降尿酸药物并借此改善高龄患者的肾功能尤为重要。

非布司他是一种选择性黄嘌呤氧化酶抑制剂, 主要在肝脏代谢, 后通过胆汁和肾脏排泄, 对于轻中度肾功能不全患者无须减量, 且不良反应较少^[5-6]。已有研究^[7-9]证实正常剂量 (40 mg/d) 及以上的非布司他在老年人群中应用的安全性及有效性。然而有关小剂量非布司他在CKD合并无症状HUA的高龄老年人群中的疗效和安全性的研究较少。本研究旨在通过前瞻性队列研究观察小剂量和正常剂量非布司他在改善上述特殊人群肾功能方面的疗效差异及安全性, 以期为高龄患者降尿酸治疗提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2021年2月—2021年7月在浙江省人民医院望江山院区住院的CKD合并无症状HUA患者作为研

究对象。样本量计算: 本研究拟根据非布司他治疗剂量分为小剂量组 (20 mg/d)、正常剂量组 (40 mg/d) 和对照组 (未予药物治疗, 生活方式干预为主); 主要结局指标为SUA水平, 根据既往文献^[9-11]及预试验情况, 估计治疗3个月后上述3组的SUA均值分别为356、305、400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 方差分别为75、45、60 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; 3组患者人数比例为1:1:1, 设双侧 $\alpha=0.05$, 检验效能=0.95。利用PASS 15软件单向方差分析 F 检验 (one-way ANOVA F -tests) 模块计算, 每组样本量最少为21例; 考虑10%的脱落率, 则每组至少需纳入24例患者。最终, 本研究共确定了102例CKD合并无症状HUA患者作为研究对象。

入组标准: ① 年龄75~100岁。② 符合改善全球肾脏病预后组织 (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO) 发布的《2021年肾小球疾病管理临床实践》中关于CKD 3~4期的诊断标准^[12]。除外其他急性肾损害及透析患者。③ 符合无症状HUA的诊断标准^[13]。正常嘌呤饮食下, 非同日2次空腹SUA水平男性 $>420 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 女性 $>360 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 且未合并痛风、尿酸盐结晶或尿酸性肾病的临床症状、体征及影像学表现。

排除标准: ① 近1个月内有痛风发作或使用过其他降尿酸药物者。② 肝功能异常者。谷丙转氨酶 (glutamic-pyruvic transaminase, GPT)、谷草转氨酶 (glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase, GOT) $>$ 参考值2倍或活动性病毒性肝炎等。③ 2个月内发生严重心力衰竭、恶性心律失常、急性心脑血管意外、急性或慢性感染、血液系统疾病、活动性肿瘤、结核、获得性

免疫缺陷综合征等。④ 研究者认为不适合入选的患者。

退出标准：① 肾功能恶化需要肾脏替代治疗。② 发生严重不良反应事件导致无法继续研究。③ 主动要求退出者。④ 研究者认为不适合继续研究的其他情况。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 研究分组 将患者分为小剂量组、正常剂量组和对照组。小剂量组给予非布司他 20 mg/d (杭州朱养心药业有限公司, 批准文号为国药准字 Z19993147, 规格 40 mg/片)。正常剂量组给予非布司他 40 mg/d, 若治疗期间 SUA<200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 则减量为 20 mg/d, 之后至观察终点不再调整剂量。对照组不使用额外降尿酸药物。此外, 上述 3 组均接受常规治疗, 包括低嘌呤饮食、药物降血压、降血糖及控制血脂等。

1.2.2 资料收集 记录患者一般资料, 包括年龄、性别、身高、体质量、基础疾病、用药情况等。于基线阶段, 治疗 1、3 个月后分别检测收缩压 (systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压 (diastolic blood pressure, DBP), 计算体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)。同时抽取晨起空腹静脉血, 采用日式 717A 全自动生化仪测定 SUA、血肌酐 (serum creatinine, Scr)、胱抑素 C (cystatin C, Cys-C)、血红蛋白 (hemoglobin, Hb)、白蛋白、糖化血红蛋白 (glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c)、三酰甘油 (triacylglycerol, TAG)、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、同型半胱氨酸 (homocysteine, Hcy) 等。另留取清晨中段清洁尿标本, 检测尿常规、尿白蛋白、尿肌酐等, 计算尿白蛋白与尿肌酐比值 (urine albumin to creatinine ratio, UACR)。

1.2.3 观察指标 计算各组患者基线及治疗 1、2、3 个月后的 SUA 达标人数及达标率 (SUA 降至 360 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 为达标), 收集并计算患者基线及治疗 1、3 个月后的 SUA、Scr、Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2。采用 Cockcroft-Gault 公式^[14] 计算内生肌酐清除率 (creatinine clearance rate, Ccr), 采用简化的肾脏病饮食改良研究公式 (modification of diet in renal

disease equation, MDRD 公式)^[15] 及慢性肾脏病流行病学协作公式 (chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration equation, CKD-EPI 公式)^[16] 分别估算肾小球滤过率 (estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR) (分别记为 eGFR1、eGFR2)。期间记录相关不良反应: 心脑血管事件、过敏、皮疹、皮肤瘙痒、胃肠道不适、呼吸道感染、转氨酶升高等。若有痛风发作, 可予秋水仙碱或小剂量激素对症处理。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计分析。符合正态分布的定量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析 (one-way ANOVA); 符合偏态分布的定量资料以 $M (Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示, 组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验。定性资料以 $n (%)$ 表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料

共纳入 102 例符合 CKD 合并无症状 HUA 的患者, 其中小剂量组、正常剂量组、对照组各 34 例。失访情况: 小剂量组中 1 例拒绝再次抽血, 1 例因反复肺部感染不适宜继续入组而脱落; 正常剂量组中 1 例在试验期间发生重症肺炎死亡, 1 例在治疗期间使用抗生素引起转氨酶升高 2 倍以上。

2.2 小剂量组及正常剂量组 SUA 达标率

小剂量组在治疗 1、2、3 个月后 SUA 达标人数 (达标率) 分别为 30 例 (93.8%)、30 例 (93.8%)、29 例 (90.6%)。正常剂量组在治疗 1、2、3 个月后 SUA 达标人数 (达标率) 分别为 30 例 (93.8%)、30 例 (93.8%)、31 例 (96.9%)。其中正常剂量组 9 例患者的非布司他剂量在第 1 个月后调整为 20 mg/d, 随访结束后 1 例患者 SUA 未达标。

2.3 患者治疗前后 SUA、肾功能相关指标比较

3 组患者治疗前性别组成、年龄、BMI、SUA、Scr、Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2 等各项指标差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$, 表 1)。治疗 1、3 个月后, 小剂量组和正常剂量组的 SUA 均低于基线水平, 且低于对照组同期水平, 差异有统计学意义 (均 $P = 0.000$)。

治疗3个月后,小剂量组的Scr低于基线水平及对照组同期水平,差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.007$, $P=0.045$); Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2均高于基线水平 ($P=0.006$, $P=0.013$, $P=0.015$),且显著高于对照组同期水平 ($P=0.019$, $P=0.020$, $P=0.021$),差异有统计学意义。同时,正常剂量组的Scr虽低于基线水平及对

照组同期水平,但差异无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$); Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2显著高于对照组同期水平 ($P=0.019$, $P=0.027$, $P=0.029$),且eGFR1、eGFR2水平高于基线水平,差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.036$, $P=0.024$)。结果见表2。

表1 3组患者基线临床特征

Tab 1 Clinical characteristics of patients at baseline in the three groups

Item	Normal dose group ($n=32$)	Low dose group ($n=32$)	Control group ($n=34$)	F/χ^2 value	P value
Age/year	88.66±2.88	89.28±3.47	89.68±3.35	0.824	0.442
Male/ n (%)	18 (56.3)	13 (40.6)	15 (44.1)	1.735	0.420
SBP/mmHg	126.34±11.23	127.13±8.95	126.38±13.92	0.046	0.955
DBP/mmHg	65.16±9.04	65.91±5.53	65.85±9.46	0.083	0.920
BMI/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	24.97±4.08	25.20±5.50	24.58±3.32	0.171	0.843
HbA1c/%	6.34±0.75	6.23±0.53	6.30±0.66	0.204	0.816
HB/($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	115.56±16.42	121.66±16.89	119.94±16.07	1.170	0.315
Albumin/($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	39.50±3.50	39.68±3.64	39.65±3.38	0.025	0.976
TAG/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.23±0.53	1.37±0.65	1.36±0.73	0.486	0.616
TC/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	3.94±0.95	3.72±0.85	4.09±0.85	1.457	0.238
HDL-C/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.24±0.24	1.22±0.31	1.22±0.28	0.063	0.939
LDL-C/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	2.12±0.95	1.89±0.62	2.25±0.68	1.859	0.161
SUA/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	494.16±57.12	487.34±70.03	492.00±61.98	0.097	0.907
Scr/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	119.71±24.01	115.80±23.52	117.33±22.81	0.227	0.798
Cys-C/($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.71±0.36	1.68±0.35	1.71±0.37	0.109	0.897
Ccr/($\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)	33.05±8.69	31.75±7.55	30.18±7.08	0.228	0.796
eGFR1/[$\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot(1.73\text{ m}^2)^{-1}$]	48.52±10.47	47.28±9.27	47.12±7.62	0.227	0.797
eGFR2/[$\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot(1.73\text{ m}^2)^{-1}$]	42.91±9.79	41.89±8.63	41.54±6.91	0.230	0.795
UACR	0.06 (0.05, 0.14)	0.06 (0.04, 0.09)	0.09 (0.06, 0.13)	3.547	0.170
Hcy/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	17.03±5.23	17.51±5.24	16.83±5.28	0.141	0.868
Comorbidity/ n (%)					
Diabetes mellitus	13 (40.6)	7 (21.9)	7 (20.6)	4.083	0.147
Hypertension	26 (81.3)	26 (81.3)	28 (82.4)	0.018	0.991
Coronary atherosclerotic heart disease	20 (62.5)	23 (71.9)	17 (50.0)	3.355	0.187
Drug/ n (%)					
ACEI/ARB	17 (53.1)	12 (37.5)	12 (35.3)	2.521	0.283
Calcium antagonists	9 (28.1)	10 (31.3)	16 (47.1)	2.986	0.225
Diuretics	11 (34.4)	13 (40.6)	10 (29.4)	0.917	0.632
Sodium bicarbonate	2 (6.3)	—	—	—	—
SGLT2i	—	—	—	—	—
Calcium dobesilate	—	1 (3.1)	—	—	—

Note: ACEI/ARB—angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blocker; SGLT2i—sodium-dependent glucose transporters 2 inhibitors.

表2 3组患者SUA与肾功能变化比较

Tab 2 Comparison of the changes in SUA and renal function among the three groups

Group	Normal dose group (n=32)	Low dose group (n=32)	Control group (n=34)	P value ^①	P value ^②
SUA/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)					
Baseline	494.16 \pm 57.12	487.34 \pm 70.03	492.00 \pm 61.98	0.884	0.775
1 month after treatment	233.00 \pm 89.20 ^③	267.87 \pm 52.98 ^③	448.79 \pm 46.74	0.000	0.000
3 months after treatment	245.28 \pm 86.41 ^③	269.78 \pm 58.87 ^③	439.15 \pm 64.21 ^③	0.000	0.000
Scr/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)					
Baseline	119.71 \pm 24.01	115.80 \pm 23.52	117.33 \pm 22.81	0.681	0.789
1 month after treatment	120.00 \pm 25.76	109.85 \pm 18.80 ^④	117.95 \pm 25.20	0.745	0.146
3 months after treatment	117.41 \pm 32.71	109.13 \pm 20.11 ^⑤	120.42 \pm 24.30	0.671	0.045
Ccr/($\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)					
Baseline	33.05 \pm 8.69	31.75 \pm 7.55	30.18 \pm 7.08	0.120	0.329
1 month after treatment	33.17 \pm 9.47	33.64 \pm 8.95 ^⑥	29.96 \pm 7.27	0.126	0.070
3 months after treatment	34.46 \pm 10.44	33.97 \pm 9.01 ^⑥	29.21 \pm 7.07	0.019	0.019
eGFR1/[$\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot(1.73\text{ m}^2)^{-1}$]					
Baseline	48.52 \pm 10.47	47.28 \pm 9.27	47.12 \pm 7.62	0.536	0.941
1 month after treatment	48.67 \pm 11.35	50.27 \pm 11.31 ^⑦	47.12 \pm 8.27	0.528	0.200
3 months after treatment	51.20 \pm 13.49 ^④	50.65 \pm 11.00 ^⑦	45.28 \pm 6.97	0.027	0.020
eGFR2/[$\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}\cdot(1.73\text{ m}^2)^{-1}$]					
Baseline	42.91 \pm 9.79	41.89 \pm 8.63	41.54 \pm 6.91	0.511	0.855
1 month after treatment	43.04 \pm 10.57	44.62 \pm 10.35 ^⑧	41.55 \pm 7.56	0.511	0.170
3 months after treatment	45.54 \pm 12.65 ^⑨	44.98 \pm 10.15 ^⑩	40.07 \pm 6.44	0.029	0.021

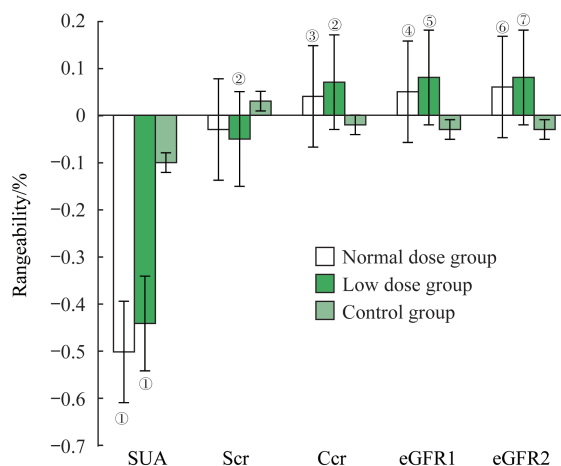
Note: ^①P value of comparison between the control group and the normal dose group; ^②P value of comparison between the control group and the low dose group. ^③P=0.000, ^④P=0.036, ^⑤P=0.007, ^⑥P=0.006, ^⑦P=0.013, ^⑧P=0.014, ^⑨P=0.024, ^⑩P=0.015, compared with the baseline level.

2.4 3组患者治疗前后SUA、Scr、eGFR变化幅度比较

治疗3个月后,小剂量组和正常剂量组SUA的降低幅度显著大于对照组,差异有统计学意义(均 $P=0.000$);小剂量组和正常剂量组比较差异无统计意义($P>0.05$)。治疗3个月后,小剂量组Scr的下降幅度显著优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P=0.004$)。治疗3个月后,小剂量组Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2的升高幅度均较对照组明显,差异有统计学意义($P=0.004$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.003$)。见图1。

2.5 药物不良反应及安全性分析

所有患者观察期间均未出现痛风发作、严重皮疹、过敏及心脑血管不良事件(表3)。其中发生肝功能异常的患者主要表现为GPT、GOT轻度升高,但均未高于正常上限2倍。小剂量组1例患者有尿频尿急感,观察期间尿常规均正常。



Note: ^① $P=0.000$, ^② $P=0.004$, ^③ $P=0.045$, ^④ $P=0.010$, ^⑤ $P=0.002$, ^⑥ $P=0.011$, ^⑦ $P=0.003$, compared with the control group.

图1 3组患者SUA、Scr、Ccr、eGFR变化幅度比较

Fig 1 Comparison of changes in SUA, Scr, Ccr, eGFR among the three groups

表3 各组不良反应发生情况

Tab 3 Adverse events in the three groups

Adverse event	Normal dose group (n=32)	Low dose group (n=32)	Control group (n=34)
Gout/n (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Rash/n (%)	1 (3.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular event/n (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Gastrointestinal event/n (%)	1 (3.1)	1 (3.1)	0 (0)
Respiratory event/n (%)	6 (18.8)	7 (21.9)	5 (14.7)
Hepatic dysfunction/n (%)	3 (9.4)	1 (3.1)	2 (5.9)
Pollakiuria/n (%)	0 (0)	1 (3.1)	0 (0)
Allergy/n (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

3 讨论

尿酸是人体内嘌呤代谢终产物,主要通过肾脏代谢。当SUA浓度过高时,尿酸盐晶体析出可黏附及沉积在关节、软组织及血管内皮,增加氧化应激及炎症反应,从而诱发关节软骨、肾脏、内膜等急性或慢性炎症^[17]。既往文献^[17]对于痛风性关节炎合并肾脏疾病、心脑血管疾病或者代谢性疾病时均建议降尿酸治疗,但对于CKD合并无症状的HUA患者,降尿酸的起始治疗阈值仍有争议。多项回顾性研究^[3,18]发现,即使SUA在正常范围内轻度升高,也会引起eGFR下降。因此早期充分重视并对尿酸代谢进行积极干预显得尤为重要。

本研究结果显示,与正常剂量组相比,小剂量非布司他亦可显著降低SUA水平;治疗1~3个月后,SUA达标率均在90%以上。治疗3个月后,小剂量组的Ccr、eGFR1、eGFR2及其变化幅度显著优于对照组同期水平($P<0.05$),与正常剂量组相比,在改善肾功能方面无明显差异,且无严重不良事件发生。

2020年美国风湿病学会痛风管理指南^[13]及国内专家共识^[17]均建议无症状HUA患者的SUA控制在6 mg/dL (360 μ mol/L)以内,但不建议长期低于3 mg/dL (180 μ mol/L)。本研究在治疗1个月后,正常剂量组的SUA下降幅度较大,且其中9例患者因SUA水平偏低而调整了非布司他剂量。虽然正常剂量的非布司他降尿酸效果显著,但是尿酸下降速度过快可能增加痛风性关节炎发作风险。王贵红等^[19]研究发现逐渐增加非布司他剂量在初始降尿酸治疗期间可有效减少痛风发作,效果与同时服用秋水仙碱相当。YAMANAKA等^[20]也有类似结果。TOJIMBARA等^[21]研究发现小剂量非布司他(10~20 mg/d)在肾

移植患者中具有73%的尿酸达标率,且无严重不良反应。LIANG等^[22]发现非布司他20 mg/d可有效降低SUA水平,3个月内最多可提高Ccr约5 mL/min。上述结果提示非布司他20 mg/d即可满足大部分CKD合并无症状HUA的高龄患者控制SUA水平的临床需求,既可获得同样的降低SUA效果并改善肾功能,又可减少可能出现的不良反应。

一项长达4年的随访研究^[23]显示,非布司他组无肾脏疾病进展的肾脏生存时间显著长于别嘌呤醇组和对照组,前者能降低74.3%肾脏疾病进展的风险。与之结果的类似是,TSUJI等^[24]发现,HUA合并CKD、高血压的患者在非布司他治疗6个月后eGFR显著升高,然后逐渐下降,第2年时肾功能仍能维持在初时水平。然而,并非所有使用非布司他的患者都获得了eGFR的改善。KIMURA等^[25]的研究中,只有无蛋白尿或血清肌酐水平低于中位数的无症状HUA患者的eGFR下降斜率显著受到抑制,提示非布司他可能对肾功能损害较小的患者更有效。

总之,非布司他降尿酸治疗在延迟CKD患者肾功能下降方面有一定助益,其可能机制在于:①高水平尿酸可以通过尿酸盐结晶沉积肾小管间质直接损伤肾脏组织^[26],同时,尿酸还可以通过促进氧化应激、内皮功能障碍、炎症反应,激活肾素-血管紧张素系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)等多项机制^[27-29]引起肾功能损害;而降低SUA有助于减轻上述不利反应,保护肾功能。②非布司他本身可能具有肾脏保护作用,与SUA降低无关。TANAKA等^[30]研究发现,在非布司他治疗12周后,试验组患者尿蛋白和尿 β 2微球蛋白(β 2-microglobulin, β 2-MG)水平的下降程度明显高于对照组,其中 β 2-MG的降低率与非布司他剂量显著相关,但上述2项指标

的变化与SUA水平变化无关。在5/6肾切除大鼠模型^[31]中,非布司他可以保留肾传入小动脉形态和减少肾小管间质纤维化,从而改善蛋白尿,保留肾功能。另外,非布司他可改善单侧输尿管梗阻大鼠肾脏中巨噬细胞的浸润和小管间质纤维化,并降低氧化应激标志物的水平^[32]。

本次研究纳入的研究对象为高龄患者,该人群药物代谢能力下降,易发生药物蓄积和药物相关不良事件。观察期间所有患者对非布司他耐受性良好,无心脑血管不良事件,无痛风发作及过敏反应,有个别患者有皮疹、轻度转氨酶升高,但GPT、GOT均未超过上限2倍。各组发生呼吸道感染病例稍多,考虑与高龄患者本身体质差、抵抗力弱有关。

本研究有一定的局限性:作为队列研究,临床因素有可能被忽视或低估;由于研究对象是在同一医院的患者,且样本量偏少,可能存在选择偏倚;患者有高血压、糖尿病、心脑血管病等合并症,且在非布司他治疗前及治疗过程中服用过不同药物,难以得出SUA和eGFR的变化是由非布司他这一单一变量引起的结论。

综上所述,小剂量和正常剂量非布司他对CKD合并无症状HUA的高龄患者的降尿酸疗效均较为理想,使肾功能获得一定改善,且不良反应少,安全性高。临床实践中针对上述患者,建议使用非布司他可时从小剂量(20 mg/d)开始,其后根据SUA水平调整剂量,并密切监测不良反应。考虑到本研究为队列研究,未来有待于通过更多的循证医学证据来支持本

研究结论。

利益冲突声明/Conflict of Interests

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

All authors disclose no relevant conflict of interests.

伦理批准和知情同意/Ethics Approval and Patient Consent

本研究涉及的所有实验均已通过浙江省人民医院伦理委员会的审核批准(文件号2021QT105,日期2021-03-01)。所有实验过程均遵照《赫尔辛基宣言》相关准则进行。受试对象或其亲属已经签署知情同意书。

All experimental protocols in this study were reviewed and approved by Zhejiang Province People's Hospital Ethics Committee (approval letter No. 2021QT105, dated 01/03/2021). All experimental protocols were carried out by following the guidelines of *World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki*. Consent letters have been signed by the research participants or their relatives.

作者贡献/Authors' Contributions

赖秀秀、周公民参与了实验设计;赖秀秀、朱青燕参与了论文的写作和修改;赖秀秀、谈佳奇、杨令参与了数据分析工作;赖秀秀、朱青燕、谈佳奇、杨令、朱琰参与了数据的收集工作。所有作者均阅读并同意了最终稿件的提交。

The study was designed by LAI Xiuxiu and ZHOU Gongmin. The manuscript was drafted and revised by LAI Xiuxiu and ZHU Qingyan. The data analysis was conducted by LAI Xiuxiu, TAN Jiaqi and YANG Ling. LAI Xiuxiu, ZHU Qingyan, TAN Jiaqi, YANG Ling and ZHU Yan participated in the data collection. All the authors have read the last version of paper and consented for submission.

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