

· 论著 ·

腹膜透析患者血压状态与心率变异性关系的横断面研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨腹膜透析患者血压状态与心率变异性之间的关系。方法: 采取横断面研究, 选取 2010 年 5 月至 9 月就诊于北京大学第三医院腹膜透析门诊的患者, 根据血压状态, 把患者分为低血压组、正常血压组、高血压组 3 组, 检测 5 min 短时程频域分析的有关心率变异性, 并收集患者的一般资料、容量指标、临床生化指标以及透析充分性指标。结果: 各组心率变异性的时域及频域分析显示, 高血压组心率变异性中时域指标[正常 RR 间期的标准差 (SDNN)、连续 RR 间期差值的均方根 (rMSSD)、全程相邻 RR 间期长度之差的标准差 (SDSD)、相邻正常 RR 间期差值 >50 ms 的心搏数占总 RR 间期数的百分比 (PNN50)] 及频域指标 [低频段 (LF)、高频段 (HF)] 较正常血压组均降低, 而 LF/HF 则升高。低血压组 SDNN、rMSSD、SDSD、PNN50 及频域指标 LF、HF 均升高, 而 LF/HF 则降低, 差异均具有统计学意义。单因素相关分析显示收缩压及舒张压均与 SDNN ($r = -0.386, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.399, P < 0.001$)、rMSSD ($r = -0.373, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.426, P < 0.001$)、SDSD ($r = -0.375, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.425, P < 0.001$)、PNN50 ($r = -0.223, P = 0.032$; $r = -0.245, P = 0.018$)、TP ($r = -0.328, P = 0.001$; $r = -0.312, P = 0.002$)、LF ($r = -0.260, P = 0.012$; $r = -0.194, P = 0.063$)、HF ($r = -0.394, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.365, P < 0.001$) 呈负相关, 与 LF/HF 呈正相关 ($r = 0.275, P = 0.008$; $r = 0.171, P = 0.1$)。多元回归分析显示, 经过调节多种因素后, 自主神经功能仍然是影响收缩压和舒张压的独立因素。**结论:** 腹膜透析患者中, 低血压、正常血压、高血压患者之间心率变异性存在差异。低血压组主要表现为副交感兴奋, 交感抑制; 高血压组主要表现为交感过度兴奋, 自主神经受损。自主神经功能是影响腹膜透析患者血压状态的独立因素。

[关键词] 腹膜透析; 血压; 心率; 横断面研究**[中图分类号]** R459.51 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 1671-167X(2011)06-0849-06

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Cross-sectional study of relation between blood pressure and heart rate variability in patients with peritoneal dialysis

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the possible relationship between heart rate variability (HRV) and blood pressure in peritoneal dialysis patients. **Methods:** In this cross-sectional study, 93 continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients (CAPD) patients were enrolled. Patients were divided into three groups according blood pressure. HRV which reflects autonomic nerve function (ANF) were measured by using 5-minutes recordings of a stationary system by a standardized method. Both time-domain and frequency domain parameters were analyzed. **Results:** HRV time domain indices [the standard deviation of all normal RR intervals (SDNN), the square root of the mean of the squared differences between adjacent normal RR intervals (rMSSD), the standard deviation of differences between adjacent NN intervals (SDSD), the percentage of differences between adjacent normal RR intervals that were >50 ms computed (PNN50)] and frequency domain indices [the low-frequency energy in the power spectrum 0.04–0.15 Hz (LF), the high-frequency energy in the power spectrum 0.15–0.4 Hz (HF)] were significantly lowest in hypertensive group ($P < 0.05$) whereas LF/HF was highest as compared to normal BP group ($P < 0.05$). Univariable correlation analysis showed that both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were negatively correlated with SDNN ($r = -0.386, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.399, P < 0.001$), rMSSD ($r = -0.373, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.426, P < 0.001$), SDSD ($r = -0.375, P < 0.001$; $r = -0.425, P < 0.001$),

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$P < 0.001$), PNN50 ($r = -0.223$, $P = 0.032$; $r = -0.245$, $P = 0.018$), TP ($r = -0.328$, $P = 0.001$; $r = -0.312$, $P = 0.002$), LF ($r = -0.260$, $P = 0.012$; $r = -0.194$, $P = 0.063$), HF ($r = -0.394$, $P < 0.001$; $r = -0.365$, $P < 0.001$), and positively correlated with LF/HF ($r = 0.275$, $P = 0.008$; $r = 0.171$, $P = 0.1$). Multivariable regression analysis showed that HRV indicators were independently factor affecting both systolic and diastolic blood pressure in PD patients. **Conclusion:** ANF assessed by HRV were significantly different in PD patients with blood status, parasympathetic nerve were activated in hypotension group whereas sympathetic nerve were activated in hypertension group. ANF was independently factors associated with blood pressure.

KEY WORDS Peritoneal dialysis; Blood pressure; Heart rate; Cross-sectional studies

血压异常是终末期肾病的常见现象并与患者的死亡率密切相关,其中高血压十分常见^[1],但低血压也存在于一定比例的腹膜透析患者中,且与患者的不良预后相关^[2]。相关研究指出,原发性高血压患者的高血压发生与自主神经功能损伤有关^[3~4],在血液透析患者中的研究也表明,低血压与自主神经功能损伤有关^[5],而在持续性非卧床腹膜透析(continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, CAPD)患者中,有关不同血压状况与自主神经的关系,特别是低血压状态和自主神经功能的关系尚未见报道。心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)是一种无创的反映自主神经系统功能的检查方法,其各项指标均可反映人体交感神经和副交感神经的张力以及两者之间的平衡^[3]。本研究旨在通过横断面研究,观察腹膜透析患者不同血压状态与心率变异性之间的关系,阐明自主神经功能对于腹膜透析患者血压的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取北京大学第三医院腹膜透析中心2010年1月至5月复诊的CAPD患者。纳入标准:(1)腹膜透析方式为持续性非卧床腹膜透析,透析龄 ≥ 1 个月;(2)窦性心律;(3)知情同意者。排除标准:(1)心律不齐,如房颤、频发早搏等,装有起搏器患者;(2)同时行血液透析的患者;(3)近3个月内出现感染、心力衰竭等急性并发症者;(4)恶性肿瘤、精神病患者或其他原因不能配合检查者。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 血压的测定及分组 由指定的护士经培训,负责所有的血压测量,严格控制测量方法。患者按常规服用降压药。在安静、舒适、室温为25℃左右的房间静坐休息10 min后,使用经校正的汞柱式血压计测量右臂肱动脉血压,连续测量2次,中间间隔3 min,最终取其平均值。根据美国高血压预防、检测、评估及治疗联合委员会第七次报告(JNC7)^[6],按照血压水平将患者分为:低血压组(血压 $\leq 90/60$ mmHg)10例、正常血压组($90/60$ mmHg $<$ 血压 $<$ $140/90$ mmHg)58例、

高血压组(血压 $\geq 140/90$ mmHg)25例。

1.2.2 生物电阻抗测定 容量指标采用多频生物电阻抗分析仪(BCM, 7BJA0202, Fresenius Medical Care, Bad Homburg, Germany),用标准方法测定^[7]。在安静舒适环境下进行容量测定,室温为25℃,患者平卧休息15 min后嘱其取下金属物件,取仰卧位,四肢自然分开,身体各部分不与外界金属物体接触,用消毒酒精涂抹右侧掌指关节、腕关节、跖趾关节、踝关节四处皮肤,将电极片贴于此四处并连接BCM检测仪的导线,然后输入患者年龄、性别、身高、净体重(排除衣物及腹腔内透析液后的体重)、血压,经分析仪分析后得出机体实际的细胞外液(extracellular water, ECW)、细胞内液(intracellular water, ICW)、E/I比值及多余水(over hydration, OH), OH反映了腹膜透析患者的容量负荷状态^[8]。

1.2.3 心率变异性检测 按照文献[3]报道的标准方法进行。在安静检查室内,患者平静仰卧10 min后,用心电图(Explorer-500A, 数字化心电工作站,北京宝利电子数字医疗技术有限公司)采集患者连续5 min的RR间期。经分析仪自动处理得到HRV的时域指标和频域指标。时域指标包括:(1)所有正常RR间期的标准差(SDNN),(2)连续RR间期差值的均方根(rMSSD),(3)全程相邻RR间期长度之差的标准差(SDSD),(4)相邻正常RR间期差值 > 50 ms的心搏数占总RR间期数的百分比(PNN50)。频域指标包括:(1)总功率谱(TP),反映HRV大小,频段0~0.40 Hz;(2)低频段(LF),反映交感神经与副交感神经的双重活性,频段0.04~0.15 Hz;(3)高频段(HF),比较明确地反映迷走神经活性,频段0.15~0.40 Hz;(4)LF/HF比值,反映交感神经与迷走神经间的平衡,基本上代表交感神经张力的高低。除LF/HF比值及PNN50外,其余指标均取自然对数,使分布呈正态性。

1.2.4 实验室检查和生化检查 用常规标准方法检测血清白蛋白、血肌酐、血尿素、钾、钠等生化指标。透析充分性评估:留取24 h尿液、腹透液,记录尿液和腹透液总量,测尿液中尿素氮和肌酐、腹透液

中尿素氮和肌酐(自动生化分析仪),双缩脲法测尿蛋白和腹膜透析液蛋白定量。根据肌酐动力学公式分别计算透析液和肾脏的肌酐清除率(creatinine clearance, Ccr),总肌酐清除率为透析液和肾脏肌酐清除率之和,小分子溶质的清除通过平均总尿素清除指数(Kt/V)评估^[9]。 V 的计算根据Watson公式^[10],总 Kt/V (tKt/V)的计算为腹膜透析 Kt/V (pKt/V)及残肾 Kt/V (rKt/V)之和,总液体清除量(total fluid removal, TFR)=超滤量+尿量。

1.3 统计学处理

使用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行分析,正态分布的计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,非正态分布的计量资料采用中位数(最小值,最大值)表示,计数资料用百分数表示,两组计量资料之间的比较采用独立样本t检验,率或构成比的比较采用卡方检验。3组计量资料之间的比较采用方差分析,非正态分布的计量资料3组间比较采用非参数Kruskal-Wallis H检验、2组间比较采用非参数Mann-Whitney U检验。血压与其他指标的单因素相关分析采用Person相关分析(连续变量)或Spearman相关分析(分类变量)。采用多元回归分析的方法确立影响血压的独立因素。所有分析都采用双侧法,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者的一般情况

共有93例患者入选本研究,其中男42例,女51例,平均年龄(61 ± 13)岁,平均透析龄29个月(1.6~148.5个月)。原发病包括:慢性肾小球肾炎23例(24.7%)、糖尿病肾病26例(28%)、高血压性肾损害20例(21.5%)、间质性肾炎10例(10.8%)、多囊肾2例(2.2%)以及原发病不明者12例(12.9%)。低血压组及部分正常血压组未服用降压药。

2.2 不同血压分组腹膜透析患者比较

2.2.1 不同血压分组腹膜透析患者临床资料比较

与正常血压组相比,低血压组糖尿病患病率低($P < 0.05$),而正常血压组与高血压组糖尿病患病率差异无统计学意义。在容量方面,与正常血压组相比,高血压组OH较高($P < 0.05$),而正常血压组与低血压组比较差异无统计学意义;3组在年龄、透析龄、性别、生化指标、透析充分性等方面差异无统计学意义(表1)。

2.2.2 不同血压分组腹膜透析患者心率变异性指标比较

与正常血压组相比,低血压组的时域指标SDNN、rMSSD、SDSD、PNN50明显增高,而高血压组的相应指标则明显降低,差异具有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05);此外,低血压的组频域指标TP、LF、HF明显增高,高血压组的相应指标则明显降低,但低血压组LF/HF明显降低,高血压组LF/HF明显升高,各组比较差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表2)。

表1 不同血压分组腹膜透析患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data among different blood pressure groups

	Hypotension ($n = 10$)	Normal ($n = 58$)	Hypertension ($n = 25$)	P
Age (years)	68 ± 15	61 ± 13	58 ± 13	> 0.05
Dialysis vintage (months)	$28.6(1.6, 73.1)$	$23.6(5.4, 148)$	$26.7(1.8, 88.3)$	> 0.05
Male (%)	50.0	41.4	50.2	> 0.05
Diabetes mellitus (%)	11.4 **#	42.9	45.7	0.004
OH (L)	$1.5 \pm 1.7^{\#}$	$1.9 \pm 1.5^{\#}$	3.6 ± 1.7	< 0.001
Serum albumin (g/L)	36.4 ± 4.3	39.6 ± 4.1	38.2 ± 4.3	> 0.05
Scr (μmol/L)	735.8 ± 235.8	856.7 ± 285.8	864.4 ± 273.0	> 0.05
Serum urea, mmol/L	19.1 ± 7.4	21.4 ± 5.6	23.5 ± 5.5	> 0.05
Serum calcium (mmol/L)	2.4 ± 0.2	2.4 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	> 0.05
Serum sodium (mmol/L)	138 ± 4.4	139 ± 3.1	141 ± 3.8	> 0.05
tKt/V	1.71 ± 0.66	1.81 ± 0.47	1.75 ± 0.60	> 0.05
rKt/V	$0(0, 1.1)$	$0.14(0, 1.93)$	$0.32(0, 1.65)$	> 0.05
tCcr (mL/min per week)	47.6 ± 14.6	56.4 ± 16.9	61.5 ± 23.7	> 0.05
rCcr (mL/min per week)	$0(0, 43.9)$	$5.7(0, 136)$	$16.9(0, 61.4)$	> 0.05
Ultrafiltration (mL)	$306(-60, 1200)$	$425(0, 945)$	$200(-50, 1000)$	> 0.05
TFR (mL)	762 ± 463	726 ± 382	706 ± 460	> 0.05

OH, over hydration; Scr, serum creatinine; tKt/V, total Kt/V; rKt/V, residual Kt/V; tCcr, total creatinine clearance; rCcr, residual renal creatinine clearance; TFR, total fluid removal. * $P < 0.05$, vs. normal; # $P < 0.05$, vs. hypertension.

表2 不同血压分组腹膜透析患者心率变异性指标比较

Table 2 HRV parameters among different blood pressure groups

	Hypotension	Normal	Hypertension	P
lnSDNN (ms)	4.2 ± 0.5 *#	3.4 ± 0.6 #	2.9 ± 0.8	<0.001
lnrMSSD (ms)	4.5 ± 0.5 *#	3.3 ± 0.8 #	2.72 ± 0.9	<0.001
lnSDSD (ms)	4.8 ± 0.5 *#	3.7 ± 0.8 #	3.0 ± 1.0	<0.001
PN50 (%)	30.1 ± 35.0 *#	6.8 ± 13.7 #	5.1 ± 12.4	<0.001
lnTP (ms ²)	7.5 ± 1.4 *#	6.6 ± 1.2 #	5.7 ± 1.6	0.002
lnLF (ms ²)	5.8 ± 1.9 #	5.2 ± 1.4 #	4.3 ± 1.9	0.022
lnHF (ms ²)	6.7 ± 1.4 *#	5.2 ± 1.6 #	3.4 ± 2.3	<0.001
LF/HF	0.55 ± 0.4 #	1.31 ± 1.1 #	3.45 ± 4.1	<0.001

SDNN, the standard deviation of all normal RR intervals; rMSSD, the square root of the mean of the squared differences between adjacent normal RR intervals; SDSD, the standard deviation of differences between adjacent NN intervals; PN50, the percentage of differences between adjacent normal RR intervals that were >50 ms computed; TP, the total power spectrum; LF, the low-frequency energy in the power spectrum 0.04–0.15 Hz; HF, the high-frequency energy in the power spectrum 0.15–0.4 Hz; LF/HF, the ratio of LF and HF. SDNN, rMSSD, SDSD, TP, LF, HF were transferred to napierian logarithm(ln) for comparisons. *P<0.05, vs. normal; #P<0.05, vs. hypertension.

2.3 相关和回归分析

表3显示了收缩压及舒张压与临床指标及HRV指标的单因素相关分析结果,收缩压与HRV时域及频域指标均呈负相关($P<0.05$),与LF/HF呈正相关($P<0.05$)。舒张压与LF/HF呈正相关($P=0.1$),但与其余HRV时域及频域指标均呈负相关(除LF外, P 均 <0.05)。将单因素相关分析中 P 值小于0.1的变量纳入至多元回归分析中,

分别分析影响收缩压和舒张压的可能因素。由于HRV各个指标相关性强,为避免共线性问题并达到分析目的,将LF/HF、SDNN、HF这三个具有代表性的指标分别纳入到多元回归分析中,它们分别代表了交感副交感平衡、自主神经功能及副交感神经功能。多元回归分析显示,经过调节多种因素后,自主神经功能仍然是影响血压的独立因素(表4,5)。

表3 腹膜透析患者血压与HRV及临床指标的单因素相关分析的结果

Table 3 The correlation analysis between HRV parameters and other variables

	Systolic blood pressure		Diastolic blood pressure	
	r	P	r	P
Gender (male = 1, female = 2)	-0.002	0.980	-0.145	0.166
Age (years)	-0.055	0.597	-0.395	<0.001
Dialysis vintage (months)	-0.040	0.701	0.072	0.492
Diabetes (Yes = 1, No = 0)	0.298	0.004	-0.059	0.571
OH (L)	0.399	<0.001	0.160	0.126
Weight (kg)	0.286	0.005	0.282	0.006
Ser ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	0.057	0.594	0.273	0.009
Serum Urea (mmol/L)	0.201	0.058	0.214	0.042
Serum calcium (mmol/L)	0.094	0.386	0.167	0.123
Serum sodium (mmol/L)	0.022	0.842	0.037	0.740
Serum albumin (g/L)	-0.083	0.435	0.218	0.039
lnSDNN (ms)	-0.386	<0.001	-0.399	<0.001
lnrMSSD (ms)	-0.373	<0.001	-0.426	<0.001
lnSDSD (ms)	-0.375	<0.001	-0.425	<0.001
PN50 (%)	-0.223	0.032	-0.245	0.018
lnTP (ms ²)	-0.328	0.001	-0.312	0.002
lnLF (ms ²)	-0.260	0.012	-0.194	0.063
lnHF (ms ²)	-0.394	<0.001	-0.365	<0.001
LF/HF	0.275	0.008	0.171	0.100
rCer	0.110	0.316	-0.016	0.886
tCer	0.196	0.072	0.228	0.036
rKt/V	0.166	0.128	0.008	0.939
tKt/V	0.006	0.955	-0.060	0.587
GFR (mL/min)	0.135	0.207	-0.009	0.931
Ultrafiltration (mL)	-0.139	0.183	-0.234	0.024
TFR (mL)	-0.060	0.565	-0.139	0.183

GFR, glomerular filtration rate. Other abbreviations as in Table 1 and 2.

表4 腹膜透析患者收缩压和临床指标及心率变异性指标的多元回归分析结果

Table 4 Multivariable linear regression analysis for systolic blood pressure

Characteristics		Partial regression coefficient	Standard partial regression coefficient	t	P
Model 1	Constant	142.36		18.07	<0.001
	lnHF	-4.532	-0.364	-3.681	<0.001
	OH	4.962	0.327	3.405	0.001
Model 2	Constant	159.575		12.826	<0.001
	lnSDNN	-11.714	-0.344	-3.577	0.001
	OH	5.146	0.34	3.532	0.001
Model 3	Constant	105.675		21.882	<0.001
	OH	4.672	0.308	3.133	0.002
	LF/HF	6.901	0.362	3.905	<0.001
	Diabetes	11.293	0.207	2.107	0.038

Variable(s) entered to the model 1: Over hydration (OH), diabetes (Yes = 1, No = 0), weight, total creatinine clearance (tCcr), serum urea and lnHF. Variable(s) entered to the model 2: OH, diabetes (Yes = 1, No = 0), weight, tCcr, serum urea and lnSDNN. Variable(s) entered to the model 3: OH, diabetes (Yes = 1, No = 0), weight, tCcr, serum urea and LF/HF. lnHF, lnSDNN were napierian logarithm(ln) of HF, SDNN, respectively.

表5 腹膜透析患者舒张压和临床指标及心率变异性指标的多元回归分析结果

Table 5 Multivariable linear regression analysis for diastolic blood pressure

Characteristics		Partial regression coefficient	Standard partial regression coefficient	t	P
Model 1	Constant	102.274		12.935	0.000
	lnHF	-2.565	-0.353	-3.782	0.000
	Age	-0.369	-0.342	-3.669	0.000
	tCcr	0.162	0.206	2.253	0.027
Model 2	Constant	112.454		12.373	0.000
	lnSDNN	-6.824	-0.354	-3.787	0.000
	Age	-0.364	-0.338	-3.616	0.001
	rCcr	0.165	0.210	2.292	0.025
Model 3	Constant	72.023		6.711	0.000
	Age	-0.355	-0.329	-3.585	0.001
	LF/HF	2.772	0.256	2.736	0.008
	rCcr	0.157	0.200	2.161	0.034
	Ultrafiltration	-0.010	-0.220	-2.435	0.017
	Weight	0.269	0.191	2.019	0.047

Variable(s) entered to the model 1: Weight, serum urea, total creatinine clearance (tCcr), age, serum creatinine (Scr), serum albumin, ultrafiltration and lnHF. Variable(s) entered to the model 2: Weight, serum urea, tCcr, age, Scr, serum albumin, ultrafiltration and lnSDNN. Variable(s) entered to the model 3: Weight, serum urea, tCcr, age, Scr, serum albumin, ultrafiltration, and LF/HF. lnHF, lnSDNN were napierian logarithm(ln) of HF, SDNN, respectively.

3 讨论

心率变异是反映人体交感神经和副交感神经张力及两者平衡的重要指标之一,是一种无创的反映自主神经系统功能的检查方法。交感神经张力增高时,心率变异性减低;迷走神经张力增强时,心率变异性升高^[3]。有研究显示,自主神经功能受损是慢性肾脏病患者及终末期肾病患者的常见现象,并与这些患者心血管病合并症的发生、住院率、死亡率相

关^[11-13]。然而,有关腹膜透析患者的研究却相对较少,特别是有关腹膜透析患者血压及心率变异性关系的研究更是少见,本研究为这一领域提供了有价值的信息。

本研究结果显示,腹膜透析患者中高血压组心率变异性的时域指标 SDNN、rMSSD、SDSD、PNN50 及频域指标 LF、HF 较正常血压组均降低,而 LF/HF 升高,心率变异性时域与频域指标减低表示交感神经张力的增加和副交感神经张力的下降,LF/HF 的

增加则反映了交感及副交感平衡失衡,交感神经活性增强,副交感神经活性减低,这提示本研究中的腹膜透析患者中的高血压组的自主神经功能受损,主要表现为交感神经亢进和副交感神经张力的降低,与在非透析人群中高血压人群的研究类似^[14]。

与正常组相比,低血压组 SDNN、rMSSD、SDSD、PNN50 及频域指标 LF、HF 均升高,而 LF/HF 则降低,提示低血压组副交感神经张力升高,交感神经活性相对减低。通常情况下,腹膜透析患者低血压的主要原因包括:低血容量、抗高血压药物的应用、充血性心衰;其他少见原因包括:恶性肿瘤、肾上腺皮质功能减退、血管 B1 受体异常、遗传因素、恶病质等^[15]。虽然自主神经功能异常也被认为是低血压的可能原因,但是已有的临床证据并不充足。本研究结果显示,在容量状况相当的情况下,低血压组副交感活性增强,交感活性受抑,且在校正容量等其他临床因素后,反映副交感神经活性的 HF 越高,则血压越低,提示腹膜透析患者低血压的发生与副交感不适当激活有关。

在多元回归分析中,本研究分析了 LF/HF、SDNN 及 HF 这 3 个具有代表性的指标,将其分别纳入到多元回归分析中,它们分别代表了交感-副交感平衡、自主神经功能及副交感神经功能^[3]。多元回归分析显示,经过调节包括容量等多种因素后,自主神经功能仍然是影响血压的独立因素。因而,本研究为揭示腹膜透析患者血压和自主神经功能的关系提供了有力的证据,在腹膜透析患者中,自主神经功能的紊乱仍然参与了血压异常的发生,在临床干预时应予以考虑。

心率变异性蕴藏着有关心血管调节的大量信息,对其进行提取和分析可定量评估心脏交感-迷走神经的张力、交感-迷走神经的均衡性及其对自主神经的影响。本实验发现,腹膜透析患者低血压者心率变异性比正常人高,迷走神经兴奋,交感神经活性相对受抑制,而高血压患者则交感神经活性相对亢进,自主神经功能受损,提示腹膜透析患者进行心率变异性检测,可客观地评价心脏自主神经功能,筛

选心血管疾病的高危患者,提供发生心血管事件的危险信息,并干预心血管疾病发生。

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