

·综述·

非诺贝特治疗糖尿病视网膜病变的临床研究进展

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【摘要】 非诺贝特是过氧化物酶增殖物激活受体 α (PPAR- α)激动剂,在临幊上作为调脂药物被广泛使用。它能够降低甘油三酯水平,升高高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平,降低冠脉血管事件的风险。最近的临床试验表示,非诺贝特能够延缓增殖期糖尿病视网膜病变的进展,且发现非诺贝特的这种作用与其抗炎作用等有关。现主要就非诺贝特在糖尿病视网膜病变发病中的作用及其机制进行综述。

【关键词】 糖尿病视网膜病变; 非诺贝特; 糖尿病

Progress in clinical research on the beneficial effects of fenofibrate in diabetic retinopathy

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【Abstract】 Fenofibrate, which is a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPAR α) agonist, has beneficial effects on lipid profiles that include lowering triglycerides and increasing high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and reducing coronary vascular events in large clinical trials. Results from recent clinical trials suggest a role for fenofibrate in reducing the progression and/or inducing regression in mild-to-moderate nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (DR). The role of fenofibrate in the pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy is associated with its anti-inflammatory properties. The effect and mechanisms of fenofibrate in the pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy are reviewed in this article.

【Key words】 Diabetic retinopathy; Fenofibrate; Diabetes mellitus

糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是最常见的糖尿病严重微血管并发症之一,是发达国家工作人群中首要的致盲原因。最近,有研究发现调血脂药物——非诺贝特能够延缓DR的进展,且这种作用独立于其降血脂作用。现就非诺贝特在DR中的作用作简要综述。

1 非诺贝特的生物学作用

非诺贝特是第三代苯氧酸类衍生物,能显著地降低血中升高的三酰甘油(triglycerides, TG)、降低血中总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC),及升高高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)水平,故在临幊上被广泛应用为调血脂药物。作为调血脂药物,非诺贝特通过转化成具有药理活性的非诺贝特酸,进而活化核转录因子过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α , PPAR- α)发挥调脂作用^[1]。PPAR- α 的激活可以增加高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、载脂蛋白AI(apolipoprotein AI, ApoAI)、载脂蛋白AII(apolipoprotein AII, ApoAII)中主要蛋白质的合成^[2]。

非诺贝特还可以降低胆固醇酯转运蛋白(cholesterol ester transfer protein, CETP)的活性,减少CETP介导的高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、极低密度脂蛋白(very low density lipoprotein cholesterol, VLDL)的脂质转移,有助于HDL-C水平的升高。另外,非诺贝特还能降低乙酰辅酶A羧化酶和脂肪酸合成酶的活性来抑制脂肪酸(de novo fatty acid)的从头合成,降低游离脂肪酸(能够合成TG)的利用度^[3]。除此之外,该药物还能促进脂肪酸的 β 氧化,进一步的加强上述作用^[4-5]。

除了上述的降血脂作用之外,非诺贝特还具有抗炎抗氧化作用。在代谢综合征及Ⅱ型糖尿病患者体内,许多促炎症因子如肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、单核细胞趋化蛋白1(monocyte chemoattractant protein 1, MCP1)、血管细胞粘附分子(vascular cell adhesion molecule, VCAM)、细胞间粘附分子(intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM)等均可促进动脉粥样硬化的形成,而非诺贝特则可抑制这些促炎因子的生成从而延缓病变进展^[6-7]。另外,脂蛋白相关磷脂酶A2(phospholipase A2, Lp-PLA2)可以氧化修饰低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL)并生成促炎症的副产物,非诺贝特则可以减少血脂异常患者体内总Lp-PLA2的

活化以及代谢综合征患者体内 Lp-PLA2 的聚集^[8-9]。此外,有研究证明,非诺贝特治疗的血脂异常患者体内可以发现对氧磷脂酶活性以及脂联素水平升高^[10],而对氧磷脂酶及脂联素具有抗氧化作用。

2 非诺贝特在糖尿病并发症中的作用

非诺贝特干预糖尿病与事件减少研究(Fenofibrate Intervention and Event Lowering in Diabetes, FIELD)评估了非诺贝特在II型糖尿病患者的心血管事件中的疗效,有9795名50~75岁II型糖尿病患者,基线处参与者无他汀类等明确的治疗干预。最初结点为发生冠心病事件(如心梗或者冠心病死亡等);第二结点包括一系列其他心血管并发症以及任何原因的死亡;第三结点包括一些微血管病变(包括血管或神经性下肢截肢、肾病进展、DR激光治疗等)。安慰剂组中17%的患者、非诺贝特组8%患者接受额外的降脂治疗。结果显示,非诺贝特不仅可以明显降低严重的大血管和微血管病变的发生率,并且心血管事件的发生也降低了11%(P=0.035),20%患者可见冠脉血管再生(P=0.003)或者任一血管再生(P=0.001)^[11]。5年随访过程中,70个非诺贝特治疗的患者至少可防止一种心血管事件的发生^[12]。另外,非诺贝特治疗还能延缓蛋白尿的进展,降低非创伤性截肢的风险^[13]。

3 非诺贝特在糖尿病视网膜病变中的作用

控制糖尿病患者心血管危险研究(Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes, ACCORD)是一个在美国和加拿大共77个临床站点进行的大型的随机对照试验,旨在评估一些特定的干预措施(血糖、血压、血脂的控制)对降低II型糖尿病患者心血管事件的效果。试验共有10 251个2型糖尿病患者(糖化血红蛋白水平7.5%或更高)参与,他们被随机安排接受严格的干预控制(目标糖化血红蛋白水平<6.0%)或标准治疗(目标糖化血红蛋白水平7.0%~7.9%)。患者被随机分为2组,一组服用辛伐他汀联合非诺贝特(每日160 mg),另一组服用辛伐他汀联合安慰剂。在试验开始时和第4年随访时由眼科专家或验光师对参与者进行7个标准立体领域的眼底成像,评估干预效果,如DR进展情况,是否需要DR激光光凝或玻璃体切割手术。ACCORD试验数据显示,和安慰剂组以及正常血糖治疗组相比,非诺贝特和严格的血糖控制可以减少DR进展的风险;与单独服用辛伐他汀相比,应用非诺贝特联合辛伐他汀治疗II型糖尿病患者4年,其减少DR进展率达40%,且这种作用独立于其降血糖的作用^[12]。

FIELD眼科研究为1012位参与者加入^[14],平均随访时间为5年。FIELD研究表示,与安慰剂组对比,非诺贝特可以降低30%的DR患者对于激光治疗的需要,在黄斑水肿和增殖性视网膜病变中尤为显著(P=0.0003)^[15]。没有背景期视网膜病变的患者,首次激光治疗的风险减少了39%(2.8%-1.7%,P=0.0008),任意阶段激光治疗的需要减少了49%^[16]。此外,安慰剂和非诺贝特组患者中视网膜病变发生2级进展的比例并无明显差别,但在研究开始时已患有视网膜病变的患者中,非诺贝特组的患者发生视网膜病变进展的比例明显

下降(P=0.004)^[17]。但是非诺贝特和安慰剂对照2组患者的视敏度退化,硬性渗出的进展并没有统计学意义的区别^[14]。

4 非诺贝特在糖尿病视网膜病变中的作用机制

4.1 调节应激介导的凋亡信号与生存信号间的失衡关系

在DR患者的视网膜色素上皮(retinal pigment epithelium, RPE)细胞中可以发现应激引起一系列促凋亡介质如氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal Kinase, JNK)、P38丝裂原活化的蛋白激酶(p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, P38MAPK)、蛋白激酶R样内质网激酶(protein kinase-like ER kinase, PERK)、真核起始因子2α(eukaryotic initiation factor 2α, eIF2α)等升高,另一些生存信号介质(如胰岛素样生长因子I受体, insulin-like growth factor-I receptor, IGF-IR)下降,而对照组中并没有发现这种变化,表明应激和生存信号之间的失衡可能是DR发生的机制之一^[17]。

非诺贝特酸(fenofibric acid, FA)干预可以保护RPE细胞免受高糖和低氧导致的毒性作用,防止促凋亡介质(如JNK, P38MAPK, PERK, eIF2等)活化,阻断活性氧的过度生成;促进高糖低氧环境中IGF-IR介导的生存信号通路,进而抑制半胱天冬酶3(caspase3)活化以及下调BclxL的表达;还能促进LC3-II(一种自我吞噬因子)生成等^[17]。FA通过下调应激相关信号、诱导生存信号通路从而产生对RPE的双重保护效应。

4.2 活化磷酸腺苷激活的蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)

磷酸腺苷激活的蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)是应激感应酶,AMPK的活化对多种转录活化因子和辅因子以及一些关键的生物合成酶进行磷酸化作用,防止高糖和游离脂肪酸及其毒性次级代谢产物的积聚,从而保护细胞^[18-19]。DR发生发展的病理生理改变主要包括炎症、终末期糖化终产物(AGE)形成增加及活性氧生成异常增高等,其中炎症通路在DR的发病中发挥关键作用^[20-21]。最近的研究发现非诺贝特可以活化AMPK,内皮一氧化氮合成酶(eNOS)磷酸化增加^[22],导致一氧化氮(NO)生成增加,抑制细胞因子介导的NF-κB活化,抑制粘附分子基因的表达,从而发挥其有效的抗炎作用,防止DR的进展^[23-24]。

非诺贝特作为调脂药物已被广泛应用在临幊上,近年来对其非调脂作用的研究逐渐成为热点。FIELD和ACCORD实验已证实非诺贝特可以延缓DR的进展,并可以减少DR患者激光治疗的需要。因此,非诺贝特有极大的临幊应用前景。然而,非诺贝特成为眼科DR临幊一线用药尚需要更多的循证医学依据。

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