

心臟衰竭之神經體液變化

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摘 要

心臟衰竭之病理機制，目前以“神經體液模式”(neurohumoral model)解釋之。由於心排出量(cardiac output)減少，導致動脈血管充血不足(underfilling)，血管壁上的壓力受體(baroreceptor)受到感應，引起神經體液反射。包括，腎素—血管緊張素—醛固酮(renin—angiotensin—aldosterone)，交感神經(sympathetic nervous)及細胞激素(cytokine)等系統的活化，導致一些生物活性分子，包括正腎上腺素(norepinephrine)，血管緊張素-II (angiotensin-II)，內皮素-I (endothelin-I)，醛固酮(aldosterone)及腫瘤壞死因子(tumor necrosis factor)的過度表現，初期作為代償機制(compensatory mechanism)，維持暫時性心臟功能的正常，但長此下去，這些生物活性分子對心臟及循環扮演毒性的角色，引起心肌細胞肥大(cardiomyocyte hypertrophy)，凋零死亡(apoptosis)或壞死(necrosis)，纖維細胞增生(fibroblast proliferation)，心肌纖維化(myocardial fibrosis)以及心臟和血管之重塑(remodeling)，促使心臟衰竭繼續惡化。心臟衰竭治療之策略，即針對這些生物活性分子作為標的。目前治療心臟衰竭，除了傳統上施與利尿劑，心肌收縮力增強劑(inotropes)，血管擴張劑外，再加上 β -腎上腺素阻斷劑(β -adrenergic blockers)及血管緊張素轉化酶抑制劑(angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors)效果最佳，預後最好。現階段臨床試驗顯示作用於治療心臟衰竭，血管緊張素受體阻斷劑(angiotensin-receptor blockers)並無優於血管緊張素轉化酶抑制劑，最近研究顯示利尿劑醛固酮會抑制心臟內腎素—血管緊張素—醛固酮系統之活化，因此舊藥新用，有助於抑制心臟之重塑。此外精氨酸增壓素(arginine vasopressin)拮抗劑，利鈉肽(natriuretic peptides)，血管肽酶抑制劑(vasopeptidase inhibitors)，內皮素受體拮抗劑(endothelin-receptor antagonists)及細胞激素拮抗劑(cytokine antagonists)等對心臟衰竭之療效尚在臨床試驗中。總之未來心臟衰竭治療原則是神經體液的調控，即根據神經體液剖面圖量身定製心臟衰竭的治療策略。

關鍵詞：心臟衰竭(Heart failure)

神經體液反射(Neurohumoral reflex)

交感神經系統(Sympathetic nervous system)

腎素-血管緊張素-醛固酮系統(Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system)

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前言

心臟衰竭(heart failure)早期以”心臟腎模式”(cardiorenal model)解釋鹽類與水份的滯留(salt and water retention)，其後發展到”血流動力學模式”(hemodynamic model)，患者心排出量(cardiac output)減少及周邊血管收縮(peripheral vasoconstriction)，但這兩種模式都無法說明疾病的持續進行，因為使用利尿劑控制血液容積或使用心肌收縮力增強劑(inotropes)及血管擴張劑都無法防止心臟衰竭繼續進展，也不能延長患者的生命，因此心臟衰竭應視為”神經體液模式”(neurohumoral model)，一些生物活性分子過度表現，包括正腎上腺素(norepinephrine)，血管緊張素-II(angiotensin II)，內皮素-I(endothelin I)，醛固酮(aldosterone)及腫瘤壞死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)。初期作為代償機制(compensatory mechanism)，維持暫時性心臟功能的正常，但長此下去，這些生物活性分子對心臟及循環扮演毒性的角色，引起心肌細胞肥大(cardiomyocyte hypertrophy)，凋零死亡(apoptosis)或壞死(necrosis)，纖維細胞增生(fibroblast proliferation)，心肌纖維

化(myocardial fibrosis)以及心臟和血管之重塑(remodeling)，促使心臟衰竭繼續進展¹。心臟衰竭包括低心排出量(low-output)及高心排出量(high-output)心臟衰竭，心排出量減少或高心排出量引起之動脈血管擴張，導致動脈血管充血不足(arterial underfilling)，因此位於左心室、頸動脈竇、主動脈弓及腎小動脈的壓力受體(baroreceptors)受到感應而活化神經體液反射(neurohumoral reflex)²，引起鈉及水份滯留，及周邊水腫(peripheral edema)。臨床上顯示肺充血(pulmonary congestion)

腎素-血管緊張素-醛固酮系統 (Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)

患者血漿腎素活性是預後的指標，嚴重者血漿腎素及醛固酮值增加，同時患者其醛固酮的作用會延長，且沒有醛固酮逃避鈉滯留現象(escape phenomenon)的存在³。最近動物實驗顯示醛固酮會扮演正回饋機制(positive feedback mechanism)促使ACE基因表達⁴。因而持續活化心臟內的RAAS系統，導致心臟衰竭的持續

進行。而 spironolactone 會阻斷此機制。RALES 臨床試驗更顯示低劑量的 spironolactone (醛固酮的拮抗劑)，每天 25 至 50 毫克，會降低百分之三十的死亡率⁵，此藥原本只認為抑制鈉滯留及鉀流失，現在舊藥新用，抑制心臟之重塑(remodeling)因此再度引起關注。但此藥長期使用會有孕前及抗男性素(progestational 及 antiandrogenic)副作用，因此更具選擇性的礦物皮質酮 (mineralocorticoid)受體拮抗劑，如 epxoxymexrenone (eplerenone)新藥正發展中⁶。目前血管緊張素轉化酶抑制劑 (angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors, ACEIs)是心臟衰竭患者第一線用藥，此藥增進存活率且改善心臟衰竭之前兆—左心室肥大，並逆轉心臟重塑之進行。兩個指標性臨床試驗 CONSENSUS 及 SOLVD-T 顯示 ACEIs 降低所有心臟衰竭患者之罹病率及致死率^{7,8}。ACEIs 改善心肌梗塞後心臟衰竭患者之存活及減少重大心血管事故之危險 (SAVE,TRACE)⁹。ACEIs 也減少心房纖維細動(AF)之危險¹⁰。最近 HOPE 研究確定 ACEIs 之抗梗塞作用¹¹，另外兩個臨床試驗 PEACE 及 EUROPA 正在評估其血管保護作用^{12,13}。ACEIs 會降低腎絲球微血管壓力及腎絲球濾過率(glomerular filtration rate)，對腎功能不全者，宜小心使用。血管緊張素受體阻斷劑

(angiotensin-receptor blockers,ARBs)理論上，也阻斷非 ACE 產生的血管緊張素-II，不影響血管緊張素-II 對其他血管緊張素受體的作用，血管緊張素-II 刺激 AT₂ 受體會釋放一氧化氮(NO)，而 ACEIs 即 kininase II，會抑制遲延奇諾素(bradykinin)的分解，導致其屯積，增加副作用咳嗽的發生率。然而遲延奇諾素會增強冠狀動脈血管擴張，內皮功能正常化，但會刺激兒茶酚胺(catecholamine)引起不整脈^{14,15}。ELITE-2 研究顯示 ARB, Losartan 並沒有比 captopril 更降低心臟衰竭老人的死亡率¹⁶。Val-HeFT 研究報告，ACEIs 加上 ARB,Valsartan 沒有改善死亡率，但減低 composite end point of mortality 及心血管罹病率^{17,18}。此外，OPTIMAAL¹⁹及 VALIANT²⁰等臨床試驗尚在進行中，測試心肌梗塞後高危險的病人的存活率，是否使用 ARB, Losartan 優於 ACEI,captopril，使用 ARB,Valsartan 合併 captopril 是否優於 captopril 單獨使用。總之，現階段大型臨床試驗顯示用於治療心臟衰竭 ARBs 並無優於 ACEIs。

交感神經系統

(Sympathetic nervous system)

交感神經張力(sympathetic tone)增加，導致心肌收縮增強，心跳加速，動脈血管收縮伴隨之心臟

後負荷(afterload)增加, 及靜脈血管收縮伴隨之前負荷(preload)增加。心臟衰竭患者其 β -腎上腺素受體(β -adrenergic receptors)表達降低。正腎上腺素(norepinephrine)濃度的增加, 會引起心肌細胞肥大及凋零死亡(apoptosis)。心臟衰竭患者血漿正腎上腺素濃度大於每毫升 800 pg (每公升 4.7nmole), 一年之存活率低於百分之四十。臨床試驗顯示非選擇性 β -腎上腺素拮抗劑(carvedilol)及選擇性 β -腎上腺素拮抗劑(bisoprolol 及 metoprolol)會降低心臟衰竭患者之罹病率及致死率²¹⁻²³。1997年美國食品藥物檢驗局首先認可 carvedilol 用於心臟衰竭之治療, 此藥物兼具 β -及 α_1 -腎上腺素抑制作用, 同時具有抗氧化(antioxidant)特質, 可減低細胞的氧化緊迫(oxidative stress)。COPERNICUS 研究, 針對嚴重心臟衰竭之老年人使用 β -腎上腺素阻斷劑, 更顯示其療效²⁴。至於非選擇性且具血管擴張作用的 carvedilol 與 β_1 -選擇性而沒有血管擴張作用的拮抗劑 metoprolol 對心臟衰竭療效的直接比較, COMET(The Carvedilol Or Metoprolol European Trial)臨床試驗正進行評估中。CAPRICORN 研究, 對心肌梗塞後心臟功能失常患者, Carvedilol 與 ACEIs 合併使用療效最佳, 預後良好²⁵。有趣的是合併使用 β -blockers 及 ACEIs 再加上 ARBs, 目前看來並無明顯的加乘治療效果。值得將來進一步探討。

非滲透釋放精氨酸增壓素 (Nonosmotic release of arginine vasopressin)

水份滯留超越鈉滯留導致低鈉血症(hyponatremia), 患者血漿精氨酸增壓素濃度增高, 對低鈉血症扮演重要角色, 此增壓素作用在腎集尿管增壓素 V₂ 受體上, 導致抗利尿(antidiuresis), 給予拮抗劑, 會增加純粹水份的排泄(solute-free water excretion), 同時降低血管阻力, 增加心排出量, 可合併用於心臟衰竭之治療^{26,27}。

利鈉尿胜肽(Natriuretic peptides, NP)

心房利鈉尿胜肽(atrial natriuretic peptide, ANP)正常在心房合成, 心臟衰竭患者隨心房壓力增高, 血漿中 ANP 增加²⁸。腦利鈉尿胜肽(brain natriuretic peptide, BNP), 在心室合成, 心臟衰竭早期就增加, 因此是心臟衰竭診斷及預後的敏感標記^{29,30}。歐洲心臟衰竭診斷指南(European guideline on the diagnosis of heart failure)認為血漿 BNP 濃度高於 20pmole/L (70pg/mL)很有可能患心臟衰竭, 低於此值者不可能發生心臟衰竭³¹。ANP 增加腎絲球過濾率, BNP 增加鈉排泄及抑制腎素和醛固酮分泌, 最近報告 BNP 可預防心肌纖維化(myocardial fibrosis), 心臟衰竭患者會抵制利鈉尿胜肽的利鈉作用。注射合成的 NP 會減少肺動脈微血管終端壓

(pulmonary–capillary wedge pressure)及動脈血管阻力，進而增加心排出量。Candoxatril 為中性內肽酶抑制劑(neutral endopeptidase inhibitor, NEP)會增高血液中 NP，包括 BNP 濃度，因此增加鈉排泄，降低心房的壓力而不升高腎素的活性³²⁻³⁴。新藥血管肽酶抑制劑(vasopeptidase inhibitor)同時抑制中性內肽酶及 ACE，Omapatrilol 為第一個進入臨床試驗的口服 NEP 藥物，OVERTURE 臨床試驗最近剛完成，對高血壓及心臟衰竭有效，但與 enalapril 比較，對死亡率之降低無顯著差異³⁵。

內皮賀爾蒙(Endothelial hormone)

prostacycline 及前列腺素 E (prostaglandin E)為自泌性賀爾蒙 (autocrine hormone)，使血管擴張，平衡心衰竭時神經賀爾蒙引起之腎臟血管收縮，因此嚴重心衰竭患者使用非類固醇抗炎藥物會抑制 cyclooxygenase (合成前列腺素的關鍵酵素)有可能引發急性腎衰竭。內皮素-I(endothelin I, ET-I)是最強的血管收縮劑，十倍於血管緊張素-II. ET-I 來自於血管內皮細胞，其他細胞包括心臟亦能產生 ET-I³⁶，其受器分 ET_A 及 ET_B 兩亞型，ET_A 受體對 ET-I 有選擇性，調控血管縮。ET_B 受體對 ET_S 較沒選擇性，調控血管擴張³⁷。ET-I 除血管收縮作用外，會使體內鹽及水分滯留，心肌細

胞肥大，對心臟重塑扮演重要角色。心臟衰竭患者血漿內皮素濃度增加，高濃度者預後不良。動物實驗顯示心肌梗塞後，內皮素受體拮抗劑可改善血流動力，減低心臟重塑之進行，降低死亡率。十餘年來，ET-I 受體拮抗劑積極研發，仍未正式上市，主要原因是兩個早期臨床試驗 ENCOR(使用混合型拮抗劑 enrasentan)及 REACH-I(使用 bosentan)，對心臟衰竭治療沒有顯示正面效果並有肝功能異常的副作用。可能是劑量過高的緣故，使用低劑量 bosentan 的 ENABLE I 及 II 臨床試驗正進行中。然而在今年美國 ACC 年會上的報告顯示 bosentan 並無優於安慰劑。細胞激素(cytokine)如腫瘤壞死因子在心臟衰竭患者之組織內會增加，血漿濃度高者，預後不良³⁸。細胞激素會抑制心臟收縮，引起心肌細胞死亡，兩個同時進行的臨床試驗 RENAISSANCE 及 RECOVER，後來合併成為 RENEWAL，目的在檢視抗腫瘤壞死因子之製劑 (etanercept)對心臟衰竭罹病率及致死率之效果，最近因無效而終止試驗。

結論

心臟衰竭是神經體液處於不平衡 (imbalance)狀態，即潛在危害的途徑大於有利的途徑³⁹。目前神經體液的治療策略並不能完全預防心臟衰竭疾病的進展，過去心臟衰竭的治療只專注於神經體液的抑

制，而未來在治療上神經體液的調控(neurohumoral modulation)會愈顯重要，即根據神經體液剖面圖(neurohumoral profiling)量身訂製(tailoring)心臟衰竭的治療策略。

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Neurohumoral change in Heart failure

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The pathophysiological mechanisms responsible for the clinical syndrome of heart failure should be explained as a "neurohumoral model". Arterial "underfilling" due to diminished cardiac output in failing heart initiates a series of baroreceptor-mediated neurohumoral events i.e., activation of the sympathetic nervous, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone, (RAA) and cytokine systems which lead to overexpression of a variety of biologically active molecules including norepinephrine, angiotensin II, endothelin-I, aldosterone and tumor necrosis factor etc. Initially, these "neurohormones" play a compensatory role in maintenance of cardiac function. However, owing to the induction of cardiomyocyte hypertrophy, apoptosis and necrosis, fibroblast proliferation, myocardial fibrosis, cardiac and vascular remodeling, long-term sustained activation of these molecules exert toxic effects on the heart and circulation, thus leading to the progression of heart failure. Therefore, the therapeutic strategies for heart failure might not only provide symptom relief, but also prevent disease progression by aiming to block neurohumoral activation. Nowadays, in addition to the conventional therapy with diuretic and inotropes/vasodilators, the combination of both an ACE inhibitor and a β -blocker will have optimal effect and the best prognosis in treating patients with heart failure. Currently, several large trials reveal that ARBs are not superior to ACEIs for heart failure treatment. Recent studies demonstrate that aldosterone activates RAA system by positive feedback mechanism. Thus, the addition of aldosterone inhibitor to the regimen will have beneficial effect on preventing remodeling. New therapeutic agents that antagonize the neurohumoral systems, such as arginine vasopressin, vasopectidase, endothelin receptors and cytokine are now under active investigation. In the future, the therapeutic interventions might

be "neurohumoral modulation" targeting not just at inhibiting harmful pathways, but also at augmenting beneficial ones, that is tailing the therapeutic regimen depending on neurohumoral profiling.