

非甾体抗炎药与心力衰竭

非甾体抗炎药对一些患者有明确的风险,需要更加严格的管理

NSAIDs and the failing heart

NSAIDs pose a clear risk to some patients and tighter regulation is justified

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非甾体抗炎药(non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs)是最常用的药物之一,它的作用主要是缓解疼痛和减轻炎症。非甾体抗炎药的问世要追溯到1个多世纪以前,在大部分非甾体抗炎药登记的时期,国家对药品安全性的要求和审查很少。因此,大部分非甾体抗炎药缺少随机对照试验证明其安全性。随着选择性环氧合酶(cyclo-oxygenase, COX)2抑制剂的问世,人们开始质疑不平衡的抑制COX2可能引起心血管风险的升高¹。多个随机对照研究和观察性研究证实了这种质疑,从而引起了人们对非选择性非甾体抗炎药心血管安全性的担忧²⁻⁷。

Arfe和同事们⁸进行的嵌入式病例对照研究基于4个欧洲国家近1 000万使用非甾体抗炎药患者的临床数据(doi: 10.1136/bmj.i4857,摘要见本期第66页)。研究者发现非甾体抗炎药增加了患者因心力衰竭入院的风险,风险高低等级与不同的非甾体抗炎药和处方的剂量有关。令人担忧的是,一些常用的非甾体抗炎药,如布洛芬、双氯芬酸和萘普生,均可能使心力衰竭的风险增高。高剂量的布洛芬和双氯芬酸,甚至使该风险的几率加倍。相较而言,高剂量的萘普生使心力衰竭风险升高的程度相对较小。不同于其他选择性COX2抑制剂,例如:罗非考昔(rofecoxib)和艾托考昔(etirocoxib),塞来昔布与提高心力衰竭的风险无关。但是塞来昔布通常使用剂量较小,因而高剂量

塞来昔布的安全性并没有得到证实。

这项研究对非甾体抗炎药增加心力衰竭风险增加了大量证据,并进一步提供了剂量-效应关系的新颖证据⁷⁻⁹。这篇研究主要的优势在于研究规模,它结合了欧洲4个不同国家的信息材料,而且保持跨国一致性。尽管该文章的研究者发现非甾体抗炎药增加心力衰竭风险的效果与患者的心力衰竭病史没有关系,但其他的一些研究显示在心力衰竭患者中应用非甾体抗炎药会明显增加心血管风险¹⁰。所以我们建议在已经出现心力衰竭的患者中使用非甾体抗炎药物要相当慎重。

然而,这项研究的临床意义则有局限:它只报道了比值比,而没有提供绝对风险升高的数据。只知道相对风险或风险比值比而不知道绝对风险,可能使研究结果没有临床意义,也很难与公众和需要非甾体抗炎药患者进行沟通。值得注意的是,绝对危险增加的程度和基线心血管风险是相关的。换言之,对于高危人群而言,绝对风险升高的程度更大,比如已经确诊的心力衰竭或者高心血管风险的人群。

绝对风险的信息对于临床医生和患者都是有重要意义的,我们用它来权衡治疗的获益和害处。低风险患者可以接受与治疗相关的轻度增加的风险,而高风险患者更倾向于选择其他治疗方案。理疗和锻炼对于关节痛患者的治疗是有效的。对于一部分患者,对乙酰氨基酚或弱阿片类药物可能是更好的治疗选择。对

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于确实需要用非甾体抗炎药的患者,我们需要考虑不同药物所对应的风险。选择性 COX2 抑制剂和双氯芬酸被反复报道可能增加心血管疾病风险,所以应尽量避免应用,而考虑应用更低风险的萘普生,且用最低有效剂量。

由于非甾体抗炎药使用广泛,即使它仅很小程度提高心血管患病风险,也会造成公共健康问题。欧洲药物管理局(EMA)和美国食品与药品监督管理局(FDA)发布了非甾体抗炎药存在潜在有害风险的警告,特别是针对双氯芬酸¹¹⁻¹³。欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)最近同样提出了1篇报告,建议停止使用双氯芬酸¹⁴。然而,非甾体抗炎药仍然作为非处方药在超市和便利店出售,而不提供任何对药物使用和潜在不良反应的专业建议。这样的情况造成一种误区,使人们认为非甾体抗炎药是一种任何人都可以用的无害的药物。所以,管理部门应该制定更严格的政策,限制非甾体药物的可获得性,确保要求医务人员对药物的使用和潜在害处提供专业的建议。

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