

HFpEF 合并 CKD 患者的联合管理策略

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【摘要】射血分数保留的心力衰竭(HFpEF)和慢性肾脏病(CKD)是两种常见且相互影响的疾病,显著影响患者预后。全球范围内,与CKD相关的HFpEF患病率不断上升,相较于其他类型的HFpEF,其发病率和死亡率更高。流行病学数据显示,HFpEF和CKD之间存在强双向关系,二者在彼此患者群体中高发,导致心血管事件发生率和全因死亡率显著升高。病理生理学机制则涉及血管功能改变、肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统激活、慢性炎症及代谢紊乱,这些因素相互作用,进一步加重肾功能损害。在诊断方面,临床评估、实验室生物标志物以及新兴工具如肺动脉搏动指数等在患者识别和危险分层中具有重要价值。在治疗方面,尽管缺乏特异性疗法,血管紧张素受体脑啡肽酶抑制剂、醛固酮拮抗剂、钠-葡萄糖共转运蛋白2抑制剂和超滤等在改善心肾结局方面显示出潜力。同时,精准医疗和联合治疗策略有望进一步优化HFpEF合并CKD患者的管理。

【关键词】射血分数保留的心力衰竭;慢性肾脏病;病理生理;诊断;治疗;管理

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Combined Management Strategies for Patients with HFpEF and CKD

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【Abstract】 Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) and chronic kidney disease (CKD) are two common and mutually influencing diseases that significantly affect patient prognosis. Globally, the prevalence of HFpEF associated with CKD is rising, and its incidence rate and mortality are higher than other types of HFpEF. Epidemiological data suggest a strong bidirectional relationship between HFpEF and CKD, with a high incidence in each other's patient populations, leading to significant increases in the incidence of cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality. The pathophysiological mechanism involves changes in vascular function, activation of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, chronic inflammation and metabolic disorders, and these factors interact to further aggravate the damage of heart and kidney function. In terms of diagnosis, clinical assessments, laboratory biomarkers, and emerging tools (such as pulmonary pulse index) are of great value in patient identification and risk stratification. In terms of treatment, angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor, aldosterone antagonist, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor, and ultrafiltration have shown potential in improving cardiorenal outcomes, despite the lack of specific therapies. At the same time, precision medicine and combination therapy strategies are expected to further optimize the management of patients with HFpEF and CKD.

【Keywords】 Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; Chronic kidney disease; Pathophysiology; Diagnosis; Treatment; Management

随着全球人口老龄化的加剧,慢性病的负担持续加重,其中射血分数保留的心力衰竭(heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF)与慢性肾脏病

(chronic kidney disease, CKD)作为两种常见且相互关联的慢性疾病,其患病率呈现显著上升趋势。有关数据显示, HFpEF 约占心力衰竭(心衰)患者的 50% 以

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上^[1],而 CKD 在 HFpEF 患者中的患病率最高^[2]。这二者的病理生理学机制紧密相连,且随着老龄化社会的推进,HFpEF 合并 CKD 已经成为公共卫生领域日益严峻的挑战^[3]。HFpEF 合并 CKD 患者的心血管事件发生率和全因死亡率显著升高,同时生活质量下降和经济负担加重。现系统回顾 HFpEF 合并 CKD 的流行病学、病理生理学机制、诊断策略和治疗进展,以期临床管理决策提供参考。

1 流行病学及相互关系

在流行病学研究中, HFpEF 与 CKD 的双向因果关系已得到多项研究证实。一方面, CKD 可能是 HFpEF 的危险因素^[4]。一项研究^[5]发现, HFpEF 患者中 CKD 的患病率高于射血分数降低的心衰(heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF)以及射血分数轻度降低的心衰患者。另一方面, HFpEF 本身也是 CKD 进展的重要驱动因素^[6],导致肾功能进一步恶化,形成恶性循环。这种双向因果关系在病理生理学上得到了进一步的支持,共同的危险因素(如高血压、糖尿病和肥胖)在二者的发生和发展中起着重要作用。这种双向关联提示在 HFpEF 合并 CKD 的患者中存在显著的临床挑战,尤其是在疾病的早期诊断、个体化治疗以及多学科联合管理方面。

2 病理生理学机制

HFpEF 与 CKD 之间的共病机制尚未完全明了,尽管已有一些研究揭示了二者的潜在联系。现有证据表明, HFpEF 与 CKD 存在两种典型发病轨迹:(1) CKD 通过微血管病变、炎症等机制诱发 HFpEF;(2) 已确诊 HFpEF 患者因血流动力学改变继发肾功能恶化^[6]。Voordes 等^[7]的研究发现, CKD 在 HFrEF 和 HFpEF 中的病理生理可能具有相似性。CKD 促进 HFpEF 的发生和发展,其作用途径不仅限于二者共同的危险因素,还包括直接作用于心脏和冠状动脉微血管的直接损害。CKD 引发的血管变化是此过程的关键一环,特别是动脉硬化所导致的大动脉硬度增加,会直接引起脉压升高。这种增强的搏动性压力可传递至心肌微血管床,最终导致冠状动脉微血管功能障碍,而后者正是 HFpEF 的重要病理生理特征。此外,神经激素系统激活,尤其是肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)的过度激活^[8],是连接 CKD 与 HFpEF 的另一重要通路。在系统性炎症方面, CKD 患者通常存在慢性低度炎症状态,这种炎症反应可能通过诱导内皮细胞功能损伤,进一步加剧左心室的僵硬度和冠状动脉微血管的功能障碍^[9]。有研究表明, CKD 患者通常伴随有贫血、蛋白尿和尿毒症毒素的积累^[10],而这些因素同样

在 HFpEF 的发生和发展中扮演了重要角色。CKD 还通过影响脂肪代谢、胰岛素抵抗等,进一步加剧 HFpEF 的发展^[11]。

这种相互作用并非单向,而是呈现双向恶性循环。一方面, CKD 通过上述机制促进 HFpEF 的发生;另一方面, HFpEF 亦可通过多种途径加速 CKD 的进展。一项来自 2024 年 JACC 发表的研究^[12]显示, HFpEF 患者因左心室舒张功能不全导致心输出量减少,动脉灌注不足,尤其在合并糖尿病或高血压时,肾动脉血流进一步受限,引发缺血性肾损伤。此外该研究还发现, HFpEF 患者的基线肾小球滤过率(glomerular filtration rate, GFR)明显低于 HFrEF 患者,且 HFpEF 患者的 GFR 下降幅度也更显著。HFpEF 患者常因右心功能障碍导致中心静脉压升高,进而增加肾静脉压,直接减少肾血流量和 GFR,而肾静脉淤血又激活管-球反馈机制,进一步降低 GFR^[13];同时心功能不全引起的组织低氧状态可刺激肾成纤维细胞活化和胶原沉积,进一步加重肾脏损伤^[14]。这种相互促进的动态过程最终形成“心-肾-心”恶性循环,即 HFpEF 导致肾灌注减少和 CKD 恶化,而 CKD 的进展又通过容量超负荷、尿毒症毒素积累等机制进一步加重心脏负担,使 HFpEF 病情持续恶化。因此,深入理解这一复杂交互机制对于开发针对 HFpEF 和 CKD 共病的综合治疗策略具有重要意义。

3 HFpEF 合并 CKD 的诊断策略

HFpEF 是最常见的心衰表型之一,但在肾病学领域, HFpEF 的诊断往往被低估,相关诊断准确率为 31%。这一现状反映了非心脏病专家对 HFpEF 认识的不足,并提示在临床实践中需提高对该表型的诊断意识^[15]。

N 末端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)是常用的诊断标志物。然而, NT-proBNP 在 CKD 患者中的诊断价值存在一定局限^[16],因其水平常随着肾功能减退而升高,导致其对 HFpEF 的诊断敏感性降低。对于无 CKD 的患者, NT-proBNP 对 HFpEF 的诊断有较高的敏感性,诊断截断值为 250 pg/mL;然而在 CKD 患者中,由于肾功能的下降, NT-proBNP 的诊断性能显著降低,在临床实践中可能需将诊断截断值提高至 750 pg/mL。此现象表明肾功能下降对 NT-proBNP 诊断 HFpEF 的性能有显著影响,临床应用时,应根据患者的肾功能状态调整截断值。

相比之下,有研究^[17]指出大分子内皮素前体对 GFR 下降的影响较小,且与 GFR 呈中度线性正相关。在 HFpEF 患者中,无论肾功能如何,大分子内皮素前体在 0.85 fmol/L 的截断值时,均能有效区分 HFpEF

与正常心脏功能者,表现出独立于肾功能的诊断价值。

除以上常用的诊断标志物外,目前一些关于 CKD 与 HFpEF 诊断研究也值得关注。Otaki 等^[18]的研究为临床管理 HFpEF 合并 CKD 的患者开辟了新视角。对于此类患者,应高度重视尿蛋白/肌酐比值作为肾小管损伤标志物的检测。尿蛋白/肌酐比值可作为预测心衰进展的新型工具。Okuno 等^[19]的研究提示,对于 HFpEF 患者尤其是合并早期(轻度)CKD 者,应重视贫血的筛查与管理,监测血红蛋白水平并及时干预,有望改善预后。Zhong 等^[20]的研究指出 HFpEF 合并晚期 CKD 患者,除聚焦传统的心脏功能评估指标外,也应重视使用右心房压力指数技术评估下腔静脉压力梯度的价值,尤其是心尖下腔静脉压力梯度的变化。因为其降低很可能预示着不良预后。而最新的一项研究^[21]显示,肺动脉搏动指数对于预测 HFpEF 患者的死亡率非常重要,肺动脉搏动指数较低可能预示预后不良,因此对于合并 CKD 的 HFpEF 患者,常规使用肺动脉搏动指数作为监测工具,可能有助于降低患者的死亡率和发病率。

4 药物与超滤治疗

血管紧张素受体脑啡肽酶抑制剂(angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor, ARNI)沙库巴曲缬沙坦是一种通过抑制 RAAS,减轻心脏负担的药物,广泛用于心衰的治疗^[22]。然而,ARNI 在不同患者中的疗效存在差异^[23]。PARAGON-HF 研究^[24]在较大样本量和更长观察期的基础上发现,ARNI 在 CKD[估算 GFR < 60 mL/(min·1.73 m²)]患者中,显著降低了心衰患者住院和心血管死亡的风险($RR = 0.79, 95\% CI 0.66 \sim 0.95$),提示长期使用 ARNI 可能改善此类患者的心血管预后。Guo 等^[25]在 247 例接受维持性血液透析治疗的 HFpEF 患者中观察到,ARNI 治疗后,心血管相关指标如 NT-proBNP 和心肌肌钙蛋白 I 水平均显著下降,但血红蛋白、血脂、尿素和肌酐等其他代谢指标无显著变化,表明其对心血管功能有显著改善,但未产生对整体代谢状态的负面影响。Huang 等^[26]的单中心前瞻性研究显示,ARNI 在改善心脏结构和功能方面有一定作用,尤其在改善左心室舒张功能和降低左心室质量指数方面,但未能改变两组间的主要不良心血管事件,这可能与研究的样本量、随访时间以及维持血液透析患者复杂的病理生理状态有关。

钠-葡萄糖共转运蛋白 2 抑制剂(sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors, SGLT2i)在糖尿病患者中已展示出对肥胖和高血压的有利影响^[27]。这些有益作用不仅改善了代谢状态,还通过减轻心脏和肾脏的负担,揭示了其在 HFpEF 合并 CKD 患者中的潜在治疗

价值。一项 meta 分析^[28]发现,SGLT2i 在 HFpEF 患者中能减缓肾功能下降,改善心脏功能,并显著减少心衰住院率。然而,针对 HFpEF 患者的不同亚组,SGLT2i 的疗效仍存在一定差异。有研究^[29]表明,SGLT2i 在特定患者(如高血压和 CKD)中可能具有更为显著的治疗效果。尽管研究的重点不同,但表明了 SGLT2i 在 HFpEF 患者中的潜力^[30]。

盐皮质激素受体拮抗剂(mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist, MRA)已被广泛应用于治疗心衰患者,主要通过抑制醛固酮的过度激活,减少水钠潴留、减轻心脏重构和炎症反应。代表药物螺内酯已被广泛应用于临床。然而针对 HFpEF 患者,在 TOPCAT 试验^[31]中,螺内酯未能显著降低 HFpEF 患者的心血管死亡率或心衰住院率。提示其疗效可能由于 HFpEF 的病理机制复杂且多样,导致螺内酯治疗效果的异质性^[32-33]。基于这一证据,2023 年欧洲心脏病学会更新的心衰诊疗指南中,未明确推荐特定 MRA 用于 HFpEF 患者,反映出临床对该类药物选择的审慎态度。2024 年 9 月 *N Engl J Med* 刊登了 FINEARTS 研究^[34],为该领域带来重要突破。这项随机双盲试验纳入左室射血分数 $\geq 40\%$ 的心衰患者(涵盖 HFpEF 及射血分数轻度降低的心衰),以 1:1 随机分配至非奈利酮组(每日最大剂量 20~40 mg)与安慰剂组,两组均接受标准抗心衰治疗。研究主要终点设定为心衰事件恶化复合指标,包括首次或复发性非计划住院及因心衰紧急就诊。研究数据显示,非奈利酮组心衰事件恶化与心血管死亡复合终点风险较安慰剂组显著降低 16%。进一步分析表明,该药物不仅减少了整体心衰恶化事件频次,还分别降低了首次心衰恶化风险及心血管相关死亡风险。尽管未观察到对单纯心血管死亡终点的直接影响,但其在改善心衰临床结局中的明确疗效,为非奈利酮应用于射血分数保留或轻度降低的心衰患者提供了强有力的循证医学支持,有望推动该类患者的治疗策略优化。

超滤作为一种治疗方法,旨在通过去除体内过多的液体,缓解心衰患者的症状并降低住院率。特别是对于晚期心衰患者,超滤在合并非终末期 CKD 的患者群体中显示出一定的临床效益。尤其是对于 HFpEF 患者,因其主要的病理机制是心脏舒张功能障碍,超滤能有效去除多余的体液,减轻心脏负担,从而改善患者的症状和临床结局。相比之下,HFpEF 患者的主要病理机制是射血功能障碍,超滤的效果可能较为有限,且治疗反应较为差异化^[35]。

5 精准医疗与联合治疗

随着对 HFpEF 和 CKD 病理生理学机制的深入理

解,精准医疗为这类复杂疾病的治疗带来了新的希望。精准医疗是基于对患者个体特征的全面了解,提供量身定制的治疗方案^[36]。与此同时,精准医疗还强调基于患者的病因、合并症以及生物标志物进行个体化分型^[37]。通过联合应用反映炎症、纤维化等病理过程的生物标志物,能早期发现 HFpEF 并实施干预,从而改善患者的预后。未来随着更多的分子标志物被发现, HFpEF 合并 CKD 的精准治疗方案将会更加细化,为患者带来个体化的治疗选择,显著提高疗效。

鉴于 HFpEF 合并 CKD 的复杂性,联合治疗是必要的。药物治疗方面,ARNI、SGLT2i 和 MRA 等药物的联合使用能通过不同机制改善心脏和肾脏功能,但需注意避免药物间的相互作用以及肾功能急剧下降的风险^[37]。同时,非药物治疗方法,如饮食调整、运动疗法和心理干预治疗,也在 HFpEF 合并 CKD 患者的综合管理中发挥着重要作用。

有研究^[38]证实,运动疗法对减少心血管疾病的发生和改善 HFpEF 患者的心脏功能具有显著的保护作用。慢性 HFpEF 患者在接受有监督的运动训练后,运动能力和生活质量显著改善^[39]。饮食调整同样不可忽视。合理控制盐分、蛋白质和其他营养素的摄入,以及采用低碳水化合物饮食,能减轻心脏和肾脏负担,改善患者的临床结局^[40-41]。尤其是低碳水化合物饮食,在合并肥胖和糖尿病的 CKD 患者中,有助于减轻体重,控制血糖,减缓肾脏损害^[42]。最后,心理治疗也是 HFpEF 合并 CKD 患者综合管理的重要组成部分。通过行为认知疗法等手段,帮助患者应对情绪问题,提高治疗依从性,从而改善整体临床结局和生活质量。

6 总结

当前,针对 HFpEF 合并 CKD 在流行病学、病理生理及诊疗模式上的研究进展,为临床制定初步的联合管理策略提供了理论基础。然而在临床实践中,如何将这些认知转化为系统化、一体化的管理方案仍是核心挑战,尤其是在缺乏针对该特定人群的大型临床试验证据的背景下。因此,未来的重点应聚焦于构建多学科协作诊疗模式,优化现有药物(如 ARNI、SGLT2i、MRA)的协同应用与滴定策略,并整合非药物治疗手段,最终形成针对 HFpEF 合并 CKD 患者从早期筛查、危险分层到长期随访的全人、全程的联合管理路径,以切实改善患者的临床结局。

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