· 疾病控制 ·

高血压肾病患者膳食干预效果评价

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摘要:目的 评价膳食干预对高血压肾病患者血压及肾功能的影响,为高血压肾病患者饮食营养提供指导。方法选择2023年3月—2024年2月在诸城市人民医院就诊的高血压肾病患者为研究对象,随机纳入干预组和对照组。对照组患者进行常规降压治疗和健康生活行为指导;干预组患者在此基础上按《中国慢性肾脏病营养治疗临床实践指南(2021版)》实施为期3个月的膳食干预。干预前后测量收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP),检测血肌酐(Scr)、尿素氮(BUN)、尿酸(UA)、胱抑素和β2微球蛋白,采用广义估计方程比较两组患者干预前后指标差异。结果 随访高血压肾病患者83例,其中干预组43例,对照组40例。两组患者性别、年龄、体质指数、高血压病程、高血压家族史、高血压分级、活动指数和吸烟情况比较,差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。两组患者SBP、DBP、Scr、BUN和UA的组间差异、干预前后差异有统计学意义,且组间与干预时间存在交互作用(均P<0.05);干预后,干预组患者的SBP、DBP、Scr、BUN和UA水平低于对照组(均P<0.05)。两组患者胱抑素和β2微球蛋白的组间差异、干预前后差异无统计学意义,且组间与干预时间不存在交互作用(均P>0.05)。结论 膳食干预对高血压肾病患者降低血压和改善肾功能有一定作用。

关键词: 高血压肾病; 膳食干预; 血压; 肾功能指标

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Evaluation of dietary intervention in patients with hypertensive nephropathy

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the effects of dietary intervention on blood pressure and renal function in patients with hypertensive nephropathy, so as to provide dietary and nutritional guidances for this population. Methods Hypertensive nephropathy patients who were treated at Zhucheng People's Hospital from March 2023 to February 2024 were selected as the study subjects and randomly divided into the intervention group and the control group. The control group received routine antihypertensive treatment and health lifestyle guidance. On the basis of the treatment and guidance received by the control group, the intervention group implemented dietary intervention in accordance with the Clinical Practice Guidelines for Nutritional Therapy of Chronic Kidney Disease in China (2021 edition) for a period of 3 months. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were measured before and after the intervention, and serum creatinine (Scr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), uric acid (UA), cystatin and β2-microglobulin were detected. Differences of indicators before and after intervention between the two groups were compared using generalized esti-

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mation equation. **Results** A total of 83 patients with hypertensive nephropathy were followed up, including 43 cases in the intervention group and 40 cases in the control group. There were no statistically significant differences in gender, age, body mass index, duration of hypertension, family history of hypertension, hypertension grade, physical activity index, or smoking status between the two groups (all P>0.05). The differences in SBP, DBP, Scr, BUN, and UA between the two groups, as well as the differences before and after the intervention, were statistically significant, and there was an interaction between the groups and the intervention time (all P<0.05). After intervention, the levels of SBP, DBP, Scr, BUN, and UA in the intervention group were lower than those in the control group (all P<0.05). The differences in cystatin and β 2-microglobulin between the two groups and before and after the intervention were not statistically significant, and there was no interaction between the groups and the intervention time (all P>0.05). **Conclusion** Dietary intervention has a certain effect on reducing blood pressure and improving renal function indicators in patients with hypertensive nephropathy.

Keywords: hypertensive nephropathy; dietary intervention; blood pressure; renal function indicator

高血压是常见慢性病,随着疾病进展,可引起全 身多部位组织脏器结构及功能损伤, 其中肾脏是易受 累及的器官之一,超过63%的高血压患者伴随不同 程度的肾功能损伤[1]。高血压肾病是长期暴露于高 血压而导致的一种血管粥样硬化性肾病, 典型表现为 肾血管内膜增厚和管腔狭窄、肾小球硬化和肾小管间 质性纤维化[2]。截至 2020 年, 我国高血压肾病患者 占所有慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 患者的 20.78% [3]。防治高血压肾病的关键在于控制 血压[4], 既往研究显示, 食盐摄入量与高血压风险 有关, 胆固醇、蛋白质摄入量与肾功能密切相 关[5-6],提示膳食管理在控制血压、减轻肾功能损伤 并延缓疾病进展中可能发挥重要作用。本研究评价膳 食干预对早期高血压肾病患者血压及肾功能的影响, 为高血压肾病患者有效控制病情、减少并发症提供饮 食指导。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选择 2023 年 3 月—2024 年 2 月在诸城市人民 医院就诊的高血压肾病患者为研究对象。纳入标准: (1) 年龄≥18 岁; (2) 高血压肾病诊断明确 [7], 且 处于 CKD 1 期或 2 期; (3) 知情同意并积极配合随 访。排除标准: (1) 原发性 CKD 合并高血压; (2) 由糖尿病等其他因素引起的肾功能损伤; (3) 合并糖 尿病、自身免疫性疾病; (4) 中途退出、失访及相关 指标资料缺失。研究对象及其家属均知情同意。本研 究通过诸城市人民医院医学伦理委员会审查,审批 号:诸医伦审 (2024) 第 08 号。

1.2 膳食干预

高血压肾病患者随机纳入干预组和对照组。两 组患者均实施健康生活行为指导,不过度干预患者 的不健康生活行为(如吸烟),不调整患者既往服用的降压药物。干预组患者在此基础上实施为期3个月的膳食干预,由资深营养师参与,按《中国慢性肾脏病营养治疗临床实践指南(2021版)》^[8]和《中国食物成分表》^[9]制定营养成分摄入标准,控制患者盐摄入量<5 g/d、脂类摄入量<30 mL/d(以含不饱和脂肪酸的植物油为主)、动物蛋白摄入量50 g/d 左右、糖类摄入量<30 g/d;根据需要适当增加谷类、高维生素及高纤维素类食物,保持营养成分均衡。

1.3 干预效果评价

干预前,通过问卷调查收集性别、年龄、身高、体重、吸烟、身体活动水平、高血压家族史、高血压病程、高血压分级 [10] 及血压控制资料。根据身高、体重计算体质指数 (BMI)。活动指数=强度×持续时间×频率。采用双盲法测量收缩压 (SBP) 和舒张压 (DBP),测量时患者保持情绪稳定,活动后患者静坐15~30 min 再测量,由 2 名医护人员共同测量 3 次,取中间值。抽取晨起空腹外周静脉血,使用全自动生化分析仪检测血肌酐(Scr,正常参考值范围 35~80 μmol/L)、尿素氮(BUN,正常参考值范围 3.1~8.8 mmol/L)、尿酸(UA,正常参考值范围 1.57~357 μmol/L)、脱抑素(Cys-C,正常参考值范围 0.59~1.03 mg/L)和 β2 微球蛋白(β2-MG,正常参考值范围 1.3~3.0 mg/L)。比较两组患者干预前后的血压和肾功能指标,评价膳食干预效果。

1.4 统计分析

采用 SPSS 27.0 软件统计分析。定量资料服从正态分布的采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述;定性资料采用相对数描述,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。调整性别、年龄、BMI、高血压病程、高血压家族史、高血压分级、活动指数和吸烟等混杂因素,两组患者干预前后的血

压和肾功能指标比较采用广义估计方程。以 *P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者基本资料比较

随访高血压肾病患者 83 例,其中干预组 43 例,对照组 40 例。干预组,男性 18 例,占 41.86%,女性 25 例,占 58.14%;年龄 < 60 岁 16 例,占 37.21%,> 60 岁 27 例,占 62.79%。对照组男性 17 例,占 42.50%,女性 23 例,占 57.50%;年龄 < 60 岁 12 例,占 30.00%,> 60 岁 28 例,占 70.00%。两组患者性别、年龄、BMI、高血压病程、高血压家族史、高血压分级、活动指数和吸烟情况比较,差异无统计学意义(均 P>0.05)。见表 1。

2.2 两组患者干预前后血压比较

两组患者 SBP、DBP 的组间差异、干预前后差异有统计学意义,且组间与干预时间存在交互作用 (均 P < 0.05);干预后,干预组患者的 SBP、DBP 水平低于对照组(均 P < 0.05)。见表 2。

2.3 两组患者干预前后肾功能指标比较

两组患者 Ser、BUN 和 UA 的组间差异、干预前后差异有统计学意义,且组间与干预时间存在交互作用(均 P < 0.05);干预后,干预组患者的 Ser、BUN和 UA 水平低于对照组(均 P < 0.05)。两组患者 Cys-C 和 β 2-MG 的组间差异、干预前后差异无统计学意义,且组间与干预时间不存在交互作用(均 P > 0.05)。见表 3。

表 1 两组高血压肾病患者基本资料比较 [n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of general characteristics between the two

groups of pat	ients with hyper	tensive nephrop	oathy [n ([%)]	
项目	干预组	对照组	χ²值	P值	
	(n=43)	(n=40)	<i>X</i> 阻	<i>F</i> 旧.	
性别			0.003	0.953	
男	18 (41.86)	17 (42.50)			
女	25 (58.14)	23 (57.50)			
年龄/岁			0.482	0.488	
≥60	27 (62.79)	28 (70.00)			
< 60	16 (37.21)	12 (30.00)			
BMI/ (kg/m^2)			0.215	0.643	
≥25	30 (69.77)	26 (65.00)			
< 25	13 (30.23)	14 (35.00)			
高血压病程/年			0.211	0.646	
≥5	39 (90.70)	34 (85.00)			
< 5	4 (9.30)	6 (15.00)			
高血压家族史			0.553	0.457	
有	25 (58.14)	20 (50.00)			
无	18 (41.86)	20 (50.00)			
高血压分级			1.101	0.577	
I	8 (18.61)	5 (12.50)			
II	20 (46.51)	17 (42.50)			
Ш	15 (34.88)	18 (45.00)			
活动指数			0.063	0.802	
≥40	14 (32.56)	12 (30.00)			
< 40	29 (67.44)	28 (70.00)			
吸烟			0.089	0.764	
是	12 (27.91)	10 (25.00)			
否	31 (72.09)	30 (75.00)			

表 2 两组高血压肾病患者干预前后血压比较

Table 2 Comparison of blood pressure before and after intervention between the two groups of patients with hypertensive nephropathy

指标	干预组		对照组		组间比较		干预前后比较		交互作用	
	干预前	干预后	干预前	干预后	Wald χ^2 值	P值	Wald χ^2 值	P值	Wald χ^2 值	P值
SBP/ (mmHg)	156.42±14.49	144.45±12.14	158.90±16.13	157.15±16.90	5.375	0.020	15.375	< 0.001	8.184	0.004
DBP/ (mmHg)	91.88±9.17	78.48±8.77	90.78±10.00	89.93±9.27	7.768	0.005	45.953	< 0.001	35.091	< 0.001

表 3 两组高血压肾病患者干预前后肾功能指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of renal function indicators before and after intervention between the two groups of patients with hypertensive nephropathy

指标	干预组		对照组		组间比较		干预前后比较		交互作用	
	干预前	干预后	干预前	干预后	Wald χ^2 值	P值	Wald χ^2 值	P值	Wald χ^2 值	P值
Scr/ (µmol/L)	91.65±14.62	75.92±12.67	92.78±12.33	95.17±14.61	18.380	< 0.001	21.695	< 0.001	38.126	< 0.001
BUN/ (mmol/L)	6.71±1.50	5.53±1.23	7.32±1.52	7.66±1.44	26.549	< 0.001	7.832	0.005	24.447	< 0.001
UA/ $(\mu mol/L)$	414.64±78.23	302.06±71.07	408.43±72.60	411.56±63.10	17.143	< 0.001	28.796	< 0.001	29.523	< 0.001
Cys-C/ (mg/L)	1.31±0.58	1.35±0.64	1.43 ± 0.62	1.37±0.59	1.188	0.276	1.987	0.159	0.427	0.514
β 2-MG/ (mg/L)	2.54±1.13	2.56±1.15	2.64±1.25	2.70±1.29	0.266	0.606	0.380	0.538	0.098	0.754

3 讨论

本研究纳入了诸城市人民医院就诊的 83 例高血 压肾病患者,随机选取其中 43 例实施膳食干预,其 他 40 例作为对照实施常规干预。3 个月后,干预组 患者血压、Scr、BUN 和 UA 水平明显下降,且与对 照组差异有统计学意义,提示膳食干预对高血压肾病 患者控制血压和改善肾功能有一定效果。

对于高血压肾病患者,规律应用降压药物治疗的同时,科学合理的膳食在延缓疾病进展中起到重要作用。限盐是关键干预措施,通过减少盐摄入量可降低水钠潴留风险,减轻心脏负荷,降低血压^[7]。此外,控制患者脂类、糖类摄入量,可减轻胰腺负担,减少胰岛素分泌,同时降低其对交感神经的刺激,从而降低血压^[11]。本研究指导干预组患者控制盐、脂类和糖类的摄入量,3个月后随访结果显示,干预组患者血压显著下降,DBP下降较明显。

高脂饮食特别是饱和脂肪酸过量,会增加血液黏稠度,促进动脉粥样硬化,加重肾脏缺血损伤。通过膳食干预控制脂类、动物蛋白摄入量,适当增加高纤维素食物,可以改善血脂代谢,降低动脉粥样硬化发生率,有助于保护肾功能,降低心血管病风险 [6-12]。临床上对患者肾功能的评估方法和指标较多 [13-15],本研究结合临床经验选取其中较为经济、可靠的指标来评估膳食干预前后患者肾功能情况。结果发现,膳食干预可降低干预组的 Scr、BUN和 UA 水平,且组间与干预时间的交互作用有统计学意义,表明膳食干预的效果随时间推移而增强。本研究中 Cys-C、β2-MG 水平受膳食干预的影响不大,可能与干预时间短有关,仍需进一步研究验证。

本研究也存在一定局限性,如样本量较小、观察时间较短和未对降压药物的使用情况进行规范化干预等。今后需进一步改进,同时还需关注与降低 CKD 风险相关膳食营养素的来源、摄入量和作用持续时间。

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(上接第372页)

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