

SGLT2i 在高尿酸血症和痛风中的研究进展述评^{*}

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【摘要】 高尿酸血症和痛风是常见的嘌呤代谢性疾病, 与慢性肾脏病、心血管疾病等不良结局相关。钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抑制剂(SGLT2i)除了降糖、减重、保护肾脏、改善心功能等作用, 也有助于降低血清尿酸水平及痛风的发病率。本文将从 SGLT2i 的临床应用指征, SGLT2i 降低血清尿酸水平及其作用机制, SGLT2i 降低痛风风险, 高尿酸血症和痛风与 SGLT2i 在心力衰竭(HF)中获益的相关性这几个方面进行详细阐述, 对 SGLT2i 在高尿酸血症和痛风中的研究进展进行述评, 以助加深临床医生对 SGLT2i 降低血清尿酸水平和痛风发作的理解。

【关键词】 高尿酸血症; 痛风; 钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抑制剂; 心力衰竭; 研究进展

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Review of new progress of SGLT2i in research on hyperuricemia and gout

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【Abstract】 Hyperuricemia and gout are common purine metabolic diseases, associated with chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease and other adverse outcomes. Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i), a foundational treatment for hypoglycemic, weight loss, renal and cardiovascular protection, also may reduce uric acid levels and therefore reduce the incidence of gout. This article will elaborate on several aspects: the indication of SGLT2i, the clinical studies on SGLT2i lowering serum uric acid level and its mechanism, SGLT2i reducing the risk of gout attack, the association of the benefit of SGLT2i in heart failure with hyperuricemia and gout. This article's objective is to review the research progress of SGLT2i on hyperuricemia and gout, for purpose of helping clinical doctors to better understand the beneficial effect of SGLT2i lowering uric acid level and gout attack.

【Key words】 Hyperuricaemia; Gout; SGLT2i; Heart failure; Research Progress

高尿酸血症是一种常见的嘌呤代谢性疾病^[1-2], 高尿酸血症人群研究^[1,3]结果显示, 尿酸高与多种代谢疾病相关, 包括高血压、2 型糖尿病、慢性肾脏病和血脂异常等。既往研究^[4]也提示高尿酸血症是 2 型糖尿

病患者出现心血管风险和慢性肾脏病的独立危险因素。痛风是由高尿酸血症引起的反复发作性关节炎、痛风石甚至关节畸形, 同时可出现尿酸性肾结石以及肾脏病^[5-6]。痛风同样与心血管疾病的发生, 心力衰竭(Heart Failure, HF)发作等不良结果相关^[7-8]。

钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抑制剂(Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter-2 Inhibitor, SGLT2i)通过阻断肾脏近曲小管 SGLT2 受体, 减少尿糖的重吸收, 促进尿糖排泄, 从而发挥降糖作用^[9]。除降糖作用外, SGLT2i 还有降压、减重、肾脏保护和减低心血管不良事件等作用^[10-13]。有研究^[14-17]表明, SGLT2i 也有助降低血清尿酸水平以及痛风的发病率。基于此, 我们将从 SGLT2i 的临床应用指征, SGLT2i 降低血清尿酸水平及其作用机制, SGLT2i 降低痛风风险及高尿

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酸血症/痛风与 SGLT2i 在 HF 中获益的相关性方面进行详细阐述。

1 SGLT2i 临床应用指征

SGLT2i 目前在临床上不仅用于 2 型糖尿病患者,也被批准用于非糖尿病的心力衰竭以及慢性肾脏病患者。近年前,鉴于多个大型临床试验中 SGLT2i 器官保护作用的一致性,《专家共识声明:亚太国家使用 SGLT-2 抑制剂的临床考量》列出了 SGLT-2i 的临床适应证,见表 1^[18]。

表 1 SGLT2i 的临床适应证^[18]
Table 1 Clinical indication of SGLT2i

序号	适应证
1	2 型糖尿病合并有肾功能减退和/或蛋白尿 ● 尿蛋白/肌酐比值 ≥ 200 mg/g ● 估算肾小球滤过率(eGFR) ≥ 20 mL/min/1.73 m ²
2	2 型糖尿病合并有心血管高风险 ● 心肌梗死病史 ● 多支冠状动脉病变 ● 单支冠状动脉病变,管腔狭窄 $\geq 50\%$ ● 不稳定型心绞痛 ● 中风史 ● 闭塞性外周动脉疾病 ● 年龄 ≥ 50 岁,至少有 2 种心血管危险因素
3	非糖尿病合并有肾功能减退和蛋白尿 ● 尿蛋白/肌酐比值 ≥ 200 mg/g ● eGFR ≥ 20 mL/min/1.73 m ² ● 常染色体显性多囊肾除外
4	心力衰竭患者,无论射血分数如何,伴或不伴有糖尿病 ● 慢性心力衰竭 纽约心脏协会功能分级(NYHA)II-IV 级 ● 射血分数 $> 40\%$ 且脑钠肽前体(NT pro-BNP)大于 300 pg/mL 未伴有房颤的心衰患者 ● 射血分数 $> 40\%$ 且 NT-proBNP 大于 900 pg/mL 伴有房颤的心衰患者
5	血糖控制不佳的 2 型糖尿病患者

2 SGLT2i 能降低血清尿酸水平

在对各类 SGLT2i 药物的临床研究发现,多种 SGLT2i(卡格列净、恩格列净、达格列净等)均可降低血尿酸水平,降低幅度约在 0.3~1.4 mg/dL(18~84 μ mol/L)左右^[14,15,19-21]。

在 2 型糖尿病相关研究中,卡格列净一项纳入了超万例患者的研究^[19],平均年龄 63 岁,36%为女性,平均血尿酸水平为 348.9 μ mol/L,分析发现,与安慰剂组相比,卡格列净治疗组平均血清尿酸水平显著下降约 23.3 μ mol/L,血尿酸降低了约 6.7%。恩格列净的一项临床研究^[15]结果显示在血尿酸 ≥ 7.0 mg/dL(约 420 μ mol/L)患者中,恩格列净的降尿酸幅度显著高于血尿酸 < 7.0 mg/dL 的患者(-0.56 vs -0.3 mg/dL),提示血尿酸越高,SGLT2i 降尿酸效果越明显。另一项 Meta 分析^[21],结果显示,随访多种 SGLT2i 降尿酸作用均可维持 2 年以上,提示 SGLT2i 有着长效且稳定的降血尿酸作用。然而,有研究^[14]显示 SGLT2i 的降尿酸效果并不能与促尿酸排泄类药物

叠加。在非糖尿病研究中,SGLT2i 同样也体现出降尿酸作用。在 EMPEROR-Reduced 研究^[22]中,恩格列净使用 4 周后能显著降低慢性心力衰竭患者的血清尿酸水平,且基线血尿酸水平越高,恩格列净降尿酸效果更显著。近年来,新英格兰杂志公布了两项达格列净相关的 3 期临床试验结果(DAPA-HF 和 DELIVER)^[23-24]显示:与安慰剂相比,达格列净在 12 个月内将血清尿酸水平降低了 0.84 mg/dL(95% CI -0.93 至 -0.74, $P < 0.001$)^[25];不管是在痛风组还是非痛风组,达格列净较安慰剂能降低启动降尿酸治疗的风险^[20]。然而,就降尿酸药物启用率而言,依据痛风治疗指南^[2,26-27],所有痛风缓解期患者均应启用该项治疗。而此两项临床研究仅比较了启用率,却未给出入组患者未启用的原因,因而是否与降尿酸药物不能耐受、医生/患者主观因素或痛风急性发作相关不得而知。因此,降尿酸启用率的相关分析不推荐参考。而达格列净的使用是否能降低降尿酸药物的用量,此两项试验未能有所提示,有待新的研究证实。

3 SGLT2i 降低血清尿酸水平的作用机制

目前 SGLT2i 的降尿酸机制尚不十分清楚,主要认为 SGLT2i 可促进尿酸排泄,也能抑制尿酸生成,从而发挥降尿酸的作用。SGLT2i 促进肾脏排泄尿酸可能与多种肾小管转运蛋白的作用密切相关,其中研究较多的是葡萄糖转运蛋白 9(Renal glucose transporter 9, GLUT9)^[28]以及尿酸盐重吸收转运子 1(Renal urate transporter 1, URAT1)^[29-30]。GLUT9 是一种葡萄糖转运蛋白,在近端小管的顶端和基底膜上均有表达,有助于肾小管葡萄糖及尿酸的重吸收^[31]。多项研究^[14,32-33]表明,SGLT2i 阻断肾脏近曲小管 SGLT2 受体,从而导致尿中葡萄糖排泄增加,随后糖尿刺激由 GLUT9 介导的肾小管细胞顶膜尿酸交换增加,导致尿酸排泄增加,从而降低血清尿酸水平。有动物研究^[34]表明,在 GLUT9 肾脏特异性敲除的小鼠中,卡格列净仍能促进尿酸排泄以及降低血尿酸水平。这一结果提示,卡格列净有除抑制 GLUT9 以外的促尿酸排泄机制。相反,URAT1,一种尿酸重吸收转运蛋白^[14],当 SGLT2i 导致尿糖升高时,近端小管顶端膜上的 URAT1 作用被抑制,会导致 URAT1 介导的尿酸重吸收减少,从而降低血尿酸水平^[35]。且 SGLT2i 也可以通过降低血清胰岛素浓度,间接抑制 URAT1 对尿酸的重吸收,从而达到降尿酸的效果^[36]。另外,SGLT-2i 导致尿糖升高也能刺激肾小管细胞顶膜上 NPT1/NPT4 和 MRP4/ABCG2 运输的尿酸排泄增加^[36]。

除此之外,有研究^[37]显示,SGLT2i 通过阻断

SGLT2 在近端小管顶端对葡萄糖的重吸收来降低血糖,同时能激活 sirtuin-1,抑制黄嘌呤氧化酶,从而减少尿酸的产生。另外 sirtuin-1 能通过过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ /共激活因子 α (PGC-1 α /PPAR γ) 途径激活 ABCG2,促进肠道尿酸的排泄,从而起到降尿酸的作用^[38]。

4 SGLT2i 有助抑制痛风发生

多种 SGLT2i 除了能降低血清尿酸水平,同样也能减低痛风发作的风险^[23,39-41]。恩格列净的一项临床研究^[15]中,纳入了基线未服用消炎镇痛类抗痛风药物的 6 607 例 2 型糖尿病患者,其中安慰剂组有 5.2% 的患者经历了痛风发作或进行了抗痛风治疗,而联合恩格列净组则为 3.6%,较安慰剂组显著减低,两组对应的发生率为 21.6 vs 14.1 每 1000 人年。研究^[15]显示,两种恩格列净剂量(10 mg 或 25 mg)降低痛风发作的作用相似。同样,在基线血尿酸水平低于或大于 6.0 mg/dL(或 7.0 mg/dL)的患者中,恩格列净降低痛风发作的作用也相似。卡格列净一项研究^[19]提示,与安慰剂组相比,卡格列净组患者发生首次痛风发作风险显著降低 47%,即使将复发事件包含在内,以上结果仍相似,均提示卡格列净不仅能降低痛风发作频率,还能降低痛风发生率。另外,在非糖尿病研究中,SGLT2i 同样能显著降低痛风发作风险。在 DAPA-HF 和 DELIVER 这两项研究中,所有 10 926 例基线时未使用秋水仙碱的患者,在随访期间达格列净组秋水仙碱启用率为每 1000 例年 3.9(2.9~5.3)例,而安慰剂组秋水仙碱启用率为每 1000 例年 7.2(5.7~9.0)例。由此可见:与安慰剂相比,达格列净能显著降低痛风急性发作的频率。在痛风相关亚组的分析中,不管是痛风组还是非痛风组中,达格列净较安慰剂更能降低秋水仙碱的启用率,即降低了痛风急性发作的风险^[20,23-24]。同样,在 EMPEROR-Reduced 研究^[22]中,恩格列净的使用同样能使临床相关的高尿酸血症事件(定义为急性痛风发作、痛风性关节炎发作和开始降尿酸治疗的复合作)的风险降低 32%。

目前主要认为 SGLT2i 降低痛风风险的可能机制与降低血尿酸有关^[42]。此外,有一项 Meta 分析^[43],结果显示 SGLT2i 可显著降低 T2DM 或 HF 患者痛风发作的风险,但与降尿酸作用的相关性分析并未发现明显统计学意义,提示 SGLT2i 存在其他抗痛风机制。有研究^[44]表明 SGLT2i 能通过增加循环 β -羟基丁酸水平,减弱高尿酸血症高危患者 NLRP3 的活化,提示 SGLT2i 可通过抗炎作用降低痛风发作的风险。

5 SGLT2i 对 HF 的保护作用独立于高尿酸血症和痛风之外

SGLT2i 有着保护心衰、降低血尿酸水平以及降低痛风发作的作用,高尿酸血症和痛风是 HF 患者的常见合并症,且与心衰发作住院率增高、心血管事件发生、死亡率增加等不良结果相关^[8,10]。但 SGLT2i 对 HF 的保护作用是否与其对尿酸及痛风的影响相关尚不清楚。

EMPEROR-Reduced 试验纳入了射血分数降低的 HF 患者,根据基线血尿酸水平将其分层,分析结果显示,恩格列净对主要复合终点(心血管死亡或因 HF 恶化住院)的作用不受血尿酸水平的影响,恩格列净在不同血尿酸水平患者中的获益相似^[22]。在 DAPA-HF 和 DELIVER 临床研究中,虽然与安慰剂相比,达格列净能更好地降低痛风组和非痛风组心衰恶化或心血管死亡的风险,但两组的降低程度在痛风/非痛风组间并无明显差别。结果同样显示,达格列净对 HF 的治疗效果以及对心血管的保护作用并不受痛风影响^[20]。目前仅有此两项 RCT 研究结果提示:SGLT2i 对 HF 的保护作用独立于痛风和高尿酸血症之外。因此,关于降尿酸作用对 HF 的影响仍需要进一步探究。

6 小结与展望

SGLT2i 可用于控制 2 型糖尿病、抗心力衰竭以及保护慢性肾脏病,同时临床研究显示 SGLT2i 也能降低血清尿酸水平和痛风发作。SGLT2i 主要是通过促进肾脏/肠道的尿酸排泄以及抑制尿酸生成发挥降尿酸作用。SGLT2i 对心衰的保护作用独立于高尿酸血症和痛风之外。虽然 SGLT2i 在高尿酸及痛风中的作用仍需要更多的研究阐明,但对于合并有高尿酸血症或痛风的 2 型糖尿病患者、心力衰竭以及慢性肾脏病患者,SGLT2i 将是一个不错的治疗选择。

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