

## 高效液相色谱法检测慢性肾功能不全患者羟苯磺酸钙 稳态血药浓度与eGFR及肌酐干扰值相关性分析<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:**目的 采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)检测患者羟苯磺酸钙常规剂量用药后的稳态血药浓度,分析该浓度与患者肾小球滤过率(eGFR)及药物所致肌酐干扰的相关性,为肾功能不全患者调整羟苯磺酸钙用药剂量提供依据。方法 ①选择并优化检测血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度的HPLC方法,并进行方法学评价;②选择2016年5~10月间黄石市第二医院收治20例肾功能不全和10例非肾功能不全羟苯磺酸钙(剂量为1.5 g/d,Tid)用药患者,采集羟苯磺酸钙服药5天后清晨空腹静脉血,HPLC法检测血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度;③比较肾功能不全组、非肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度差异,分析肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与eGFR及肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐干扰值相关性。结果 ①HPLC方法学评价结果:方法专属性色谱图表明羟苯磺酸钙、对氨基苯甲酸内标保留时间分别为:6.9和8.0 min,血清内源性物质不干扰羟苯磺酸钙测定;羟苯磺酸钙及对氨基苯甲酸内标平均萃取回收率分别为:75.5%和94.5%,线性范围:1.90~189.60 mg/L( $r^2=0.999$  1,  $P<0.01$ ),检测低限:0.452 mg/L,平均加标回收率98.9%(95.6%~103.6%),18.96,94.80和189.60 mg/L三种浓度测试样品日内CV分别为4.8%,4.5%和4.1%,日间CV分别为6.3%,6.1%和5.4%。②稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙检测结果:肾功能不全组高于非肾功能不全组( $146.10 \pm 91.86$  vs  $16.81 \pm 2.48$  mg/L),差异有统计学意义( $Z=-4.400$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。③肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与eGFR呈负相关( $r=-0.790$ ,  $P=0.000$ ),回归方程为 $Y=6080.61X^{-1.692}$  ( $r^2=0.975$  3,  $F=710.882$ ,  $P=0.001$ );肾功能不全组肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐干扰值与稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度呈正相关( $r=0.816$ ,  $P=0.000$ ),回归方程为 $Y=0.0027X+0.3435X+22.935$  ( $r^2=0.987$  5,  $F=671.064$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。结论 肾功能不全患者常规剂量服用羟苯磺酸钙后出现与eGFR呈负相关的药物蓄积,建议肾功能不全患者使用羟苯磺酸钙应依据eGFR降低用药剂量。

**关键词:**肾功能不全;羟苯磺酸钙;高效液相色谱法;稳态血药浓度

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## Determination of the Steady-State Plasma Concentration of Calcium Dobesilate in Patients with Chronic Renal Insufficiency by HPLC and Its Correlation with eGFR and Creatinine Interference

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**Abstract: Objective** The steady-state plasma concentration of calcium dobesilate was measured by HPLC and its correlation with eGFR and drug-induced creatinine interference was analyzed, and provide the basis for adjusting the dosage of calcium dobesilate in patients with renal insufficiency. **Methods** ① Selected and optimized an HPLC method for detecting the concentration of calcium dobesilate in serum, and carried out methodological evaluation. ② Selected 20 cases of renal insufficiency and 10 cases of non-renal insufficiency patients in the treatment of calcium dobesilate patients (in the dose of 1.5 g/d, Tid) from May to October of 2016. Collected fasting venous blood in the morning after inhalation of calcium dobesilate for 5 days, and the concentration of calcium dobesilate in serum was detected by HPLC. ③ Compared the difference of stable serum calcium dobesilate concentration between renal insufficiency group and non-renal insufficiency group, analysis of correlation of serum calcium dobesilate concentration and eGFR and creatine oxidase-induced creatinine interference in patients with functional insufficiency. **Results** ① Optimized HPLC methodological evaluation results: the retention time of calcium dobesilate and aminobenzoic acid were about 6.9 min and 8.0 min, respectively. The results showed that the serum endogenous substances did not interfere with the effect of calcium dobesilate. The recoveries of calcium dobesilate and internal standard p-aminobenzoic acid were 75.5% and 94.5%, respectively. The linear range was 1.90~189.60 mg/L ( $r^2=0.999$  1,  $P<$

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0.05), and detection limit: 0.452 mg/L. The average recoveries were 98.9% (95.6%~103.6%), and the CVs of three concentrations of test samples of 18.96, 94.80 and 189.60 mg/L were 4.8%, 4.5% and 4.1% respectively, and daytime CV were: 6.3%, 6.1% and 5.4% respectively. ②Steady-state serum calcium dobesilate test results: calcium dobesilate has a significant difference between the two groups  $14.61 \pm 91.86$  vs  $16.81 \pm 2.48$  mg/L, the difference was statistically significant ( $Z = -4.400$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). ③Serum calcium dobesilate concentration in patients with renal insufficiency was significantly negatively correlated with eGFR ( $r = -0.790$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). The regression equation was  $Y = 608.061X^{-1.692}$  ( $r^2 = 0.9753$ ,  $F = 710.882$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ). The concentration of creatinine was significant positive correlation of steady-state serum calcium dobesilate ( $r = 0.816$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). The regression equation was  $Y = 0.0027X^2 + 0.3435X + 22.935$  ( $r^2 = 0.9875$ ,  $F = 671.064$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ). **Conclusion** Patients with renal insufficiency had a negative association with eGFR after routine doses of calcium dobesilate. It is recommended that patients with renal insufficiency use calcium dobesilate should be reduced according to eGFR.

**Keywords:** renal insufficiency; calcium dobesilate; high performance liquid chromatography; steady state drug concentration

羟苯磺酸钙作为改善微循环、抗血栓的药物临床使用较为常见,使用者中也包括一些肾功能不全的患者。这部分患者使用羟苯磺酸钙后肌氨酸氧化酶法血清肌酐大幅降低,导致患者认为该药物有明显的改善肾功能作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。羟苯磺酸钙对肌氨酸氧化酶法血清肌酐检测的干扰已被体外干扰试验所证实<sup>[3]</sup>,且从干扰试验观察发现,肾功能不全患者血清中可能存在较高浓度的羟苯磺酸钙。健康人单次口服羟苯磺酸钙药代动力学报道<sup>[4-6]</sup>较多,未见稳态血药浓度报道。

本研究借鉴血清羟苯磺酸钙高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定的文献<sup>[5-6]</sup>,采用HPLC法检测患者服用羟苯磺酸钙后稳态血清药物浓度,观察肾功能不全患者同非肾功能不全患者间的药物浓度的差异,分析药物浓度与肾小球滤过率(eGFR)及肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐干扰值相关性。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选择于2016年5~10月间黄石市第二医院收治服用羟苯磺酸钙剂量为1.5 g/d(Tid)的患者30例。其中,肾功能不全组:20例慢性肾脏病患者(符合K/DOQI指南诊断标准),男性13例,女性7例,年龄56.6(37~68)岁,入选标准:有肾功能不全(血清酶法肌酐高于120 μmol/L)。非肾功能不全组:本院收治非肾功能不全患者10例,男性7例,女性3例,年龄54.3(32~71)岁,入选标准:无肾功能不全(血清酶法肌酐低于90 μmol/L)。两组排除标准均为:有明显心、肺及肝功能障碍者,发热及血液白细胞计数高于参考范围者,未按规定剂量服药者。两组均采集患者羟苯磺酸钙服药5天后清晨空腹静脉血,分离血清—40℃保存待测。本研究征得患者知情同意,药物的使用仅依据病情的需要。

1.2 试剂和仪器 仪器:岛津LC-20AT高效液相色谱仪,八方世纪BF-2000氮气吹干仪,上海精科雷磁PXS1-226离子计,sigma3K15离心机,海门市其林贝尔仪器制造有限公司QL-901涡旋振荡

器;美国ABBOTT公司ARCHITECT C8000全自动生化分析仪,日本富士胶片株式会社FUJIFILM DRI-CHEM4000ie干式生化分析仪。

药品与试剂:口服羟苯磺酸钙为西安利君制药公司产品(0.5g/粒);羟苯磺酸钙对照品(含量94.8%,批号:100573-201503)购自中国食品药品检定研究院;对氨基苯甲酸对照品(含量99.8%,批号:100017-201210)购自中国食品药品检定研究院;磷酸(分析纯)购自武汉市中天化工有限责任公司;磷酸二氢钾(分析纯)、四丁基氢氧化铵水溶液(10%,分析纯)均购自国药集团化学试剂有限公司;乙腈(高效液相色谱纯)购自山东禹王实业有限公司化工分公司;水为二次去离子水;肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐试剂购自浙江东瓯诊断产品有限公司;半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂C(Cystatin C)试剂购自宁波瑞源生物科技有限公司;脱亚胺酶法肌酐试剂购自日本富士胶片株式会社;质控品购自英国RANDOX公司;空白血清为未服药物且排除心、肝、肾等常见疾病的健康体检者混合血清。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 色谱条件:色谱柱:Inertsil ODS-SP柱( $5 \mu\text{m}, 4.6 * 250\text{mm}$ ,日本GL Sciences公司),保护柱ODS-SP柱( $5 \mu\text{m}, 4.0 * 10\text{mm}$ ,日本GL Sciences公司);流动相: $0.05 \text{ mol/L pH } 3.0$ 磷酸二氢钾缓冲液-乙腈(85:15,v/v),流动相中含0.1 mg/dl四丁基氢氧化铵<sup>[7]</sup>;流速:1.0 ml/min;检测波长:300 nm;柱温:35℃。

1.3.2 标准溶液及内标液配制:称取羟苯磺酸钙对照品200 mg(相当于羟苯磺酸钙189.6 mg),用100 ml容量瓶加去离子水至刻度溶解成标准储存液。用去离子水稀释标准储存液配成浓度为19.0, 37.9, 94.8, 189.6, 474.0, 948.0和1896.0 mg/L的标准系列储存液;内标为对氨基苯甲酸,用去离子水配成50 mg/L浓度的内标储存液。上述储存液4℃避光冷藏备用。

1.3.3 标准系列(检测样品)处理:吸取0.25 ml

空白血清(患者血清)于2.5 ml具塞尖底塑料离心管中,加入标准系列储存液(去离子水)25  $\mu$ l,加入内标储存液(50 mg/L)25  $\mu$ l,混匀后加入1 ml乙腈沉淀蛋白,旋涡振荡1 min,4 000 r/min离心10 min,取上清液0.65 ml于试管中,氮气吹干后加250  $\mu$ l流动相溶解,混匀后取20  $\mu$ l进样分析。

1.3.4 萃取回收率:取94.8,474.0,1 896.0 mg/L标准系列储存液,按“标准系列(检测样品)处理”法处理进样分析,每种浓度平行做6份,得到萃取后峰面积。另取上述标准系列储存液,除用去离子水替换空白血清外,其它按“标准系列(检测样品)处理”法处理,每种浓度平行做2份,取峰面积均值作为对照计算羟苯磺酸钙及内标萃取回收率。

1.3.5 线性范围及检测低限(LLD):取标准系列储存液按“标准系列(检测样品)处理”法分别处理并进样检测,每种浓度重复测定2次取均值,标准系列浓度分别为1.90,3.79,9.48,18.96,47.40,94.80和189.60 mg/L。空白血清重复检测10次,以空白血清( $\bar{x} \pm 2s$ )浓度为LLD。

1.3.6 准确度及精密度:取空白血清标本,以9:1比例分别加入189.6,948.0,1896.0 mg/L标准储存液(对照加去离子水)配制3份浓度为18.96,94.80,189.60 mg/L的加标测试样品和1份对照样品,每份样品按“标准系列(检测样品)处理”法分别处理并进样检测,每天每种样品检测2次,连续5天,计算加标回收率、日内及日间精密度。

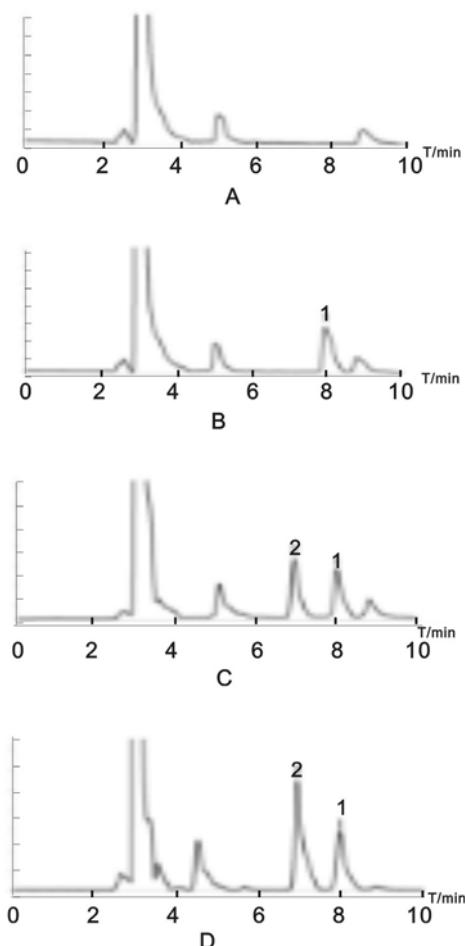
1.3.7 患者血清检测:按“标准系列(检测样品)处理”法检测稳态血药浓度,并同期检测其Cystatin C,肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐和脱亚胺酶法肌酐。

1.4 统计学分析 采用LC solution色谱工作站对高效液相色谱数据分析处理。估算法GFR(eGFR)参照吴炯等<sup>[8]</sup>的研究利用Cystatin C计算患者估算法GFR{eGFR[ml(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>]}=59.02×(Cystatin C)-1.388 0。血清脱亚胺酶法与肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐差值为肌酐干扰值<sup>[3]</sup>。应用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析,符合正态分布计量资料采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )描述;方差不齐两组数据比较采用非参数两样本秩和检验进行分析;血药浓度与eGFR及肌酐干扰值相关性采用Pearson相关性分析;做散点图,选择合适的回归类型进行回归分析。P<0.05差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 方法专属性 在1.3.1色谱条件下,空白血清、空白血清加内标、空白血清加内标和标准液及1名患者血清色谱图见图1。羟苯磺酸钙、对氨基苯磺酸内标保留时间分别为6.9和8.0min。色谱图表明,血清内源性物质不干扰羟苯磺酸钙测

定。



A. 空白血清;B. 空白血清加内标;C. 空白血清加内标和对照品;D. 患者血清加内标。1. 内标对氨基苯甲酸;2. 羟苯磺酸钙。

图1 血清羟苯磺酸钙及内标对氨基苯甲酸HPLC色谱图

2.2 萃取回收率 9.48,47.40,189.60 mg/L的羟苯磺酸钙萃取回收率分别为:75.6%±1.22%,75.7%±1.48%,75.1%±1.29%;内标对氨基苯甲酸萃取回收率分别为:94.4%±1.14%,94.6%±1.32%,94.5%±1.38%;羟苯磺酸钙及内标对氨基苯磺酸平均萃取回收率分别为:75.5%和94.5%。

2.3 线性范围及检测低限 标准系列浓度为1.90,3.79,9.48,18.96,47.40,94.80和189.60 mg/L,以羟苯磺酸钙与内标氨基苯磺酸峰面积比为横坐标(X),以羟苯磺酸钙浓度为纵坐标(Y),线性回归方程为:Y=33.733 X-0.108 6( $r^2=0.9991$ ,P<0.01)。线性范围:1.90~189.60 mg/L,检测低限:0.452 mg/L。

2.4 准确度及精密度 平均加标回收率为98.9%(95.6%~103.6%);18.96,94.80和189.60 mg/L三种浓度测试样品日内CV分别为4.8%,4.5%和4.1%,日间CV分别为6.3%,6.1%和5.4%。

2.5 肾功能不全组、非肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙、eGFR 检测结果 见表 1。肾功能不全组和非肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度、eGFR 检测结果比较,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.001$ )。

表 1 两组患者稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度及 eGFR 比较( $\pm s$ )

项目	肾功能不全组	非肾功能不全组	Z值	P值
稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙(mg/L)	146.10±91.86	16.81±2.48	-4.400	0.000
eGFR[ml(min·1.73m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup> ]	11.55±6.13	75.61±15.55	-4.040	0.000

2.6 肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与 eGFR 及肌酐干扰值相关性及回归分析结果 肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与 eGFR 相关性显著( $r = -0.790$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ),回归分析曲线见图 2,回归方程为  $Y = 608.0.61X^{-1.692}$  ( $r^2 = 0.9753$ ),回归方程显著性检验  $F = 710.882$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ;肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与肌酐干扰值相关性显著( $r = 0.816$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ),回归分析曲线见图 3,回归方程为  $Y = 0.0027X^2 + 0.3435X + 22.935$  ( $r^2 = 0.9875$ ),回归方程显著性检验  $F = 671.064$ ,  $P = 0.000$ 。

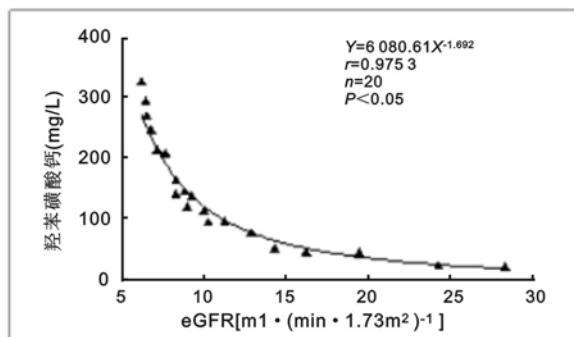


图 2 肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与 eGFR 回归曲线

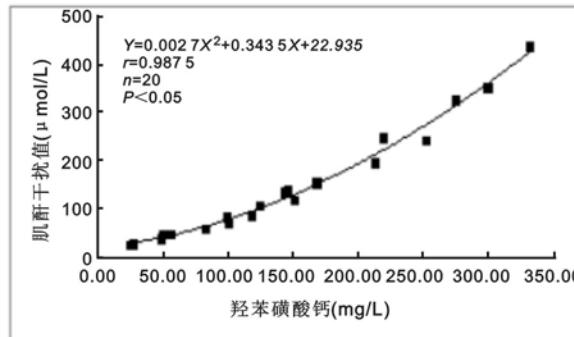


图 3 肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与肌酐干扰值回归曲线

3 讨论 羟苯磺酸钙化学名 2,5 二羟苯磺酸钙,常用药物及对照品(标准品)为一水合物,分子式为  $(C_6H_5O_5S)_2 \cdot Ca^{2+} \cdot H_2O$ 。其溶于水以离子形式存在。本文为便于比较,HPLC 检测中以无水羟苯磺酸钙记其浓度。HPLC 检测羟苯磺酸钙报道方法较多,鉴于其较强的极性,保留时间短,故多选用极性较强的色谱柱延长保留时间。研究中也测试

过不同 pH 及配比的流动相,选取了分离度较好的流动相配制方法。方法学评价显示方法专属性、准确度、精密度、线性范围均满足检测血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度的需要。

由于服药患者肌酐检测受到干扰,且基于 Cystatin C 计算的 eGFR 较简化 MDRD 评估方程<sup>[8-9]</sup>应用也较多,本文选用基于 Cystatin C 的 eGFR 评估患者的肾小球滤过功能。

文献报道<sup>[4-6]</sup> 健康人单次口服 500mg 羟苯磺酸钙峰浓度(Cmax)9~18.0 mg/L,国秀芝等<sup>[10]</sup>报道 HPLC 法健康志愿者服药(1.5 g/d, Tid)3 天后的血药峰浓度 7.04~23.15 mg/L,与该研究非肾功能不全组基本吻合。同样用药剂量肾功能不全组稳态药物浓度数倍于非肾功能不全组,且肌氨酸氧化酶法肌酐测定的干扰值与药物浓度呈显著相关,也印证了药物体外干扰剂量效应实验<sup>[3]</sup>。羟苯磺酸钙主要以原形通过肾脏、肠道排泄,肾功能不全组稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度与 eGFR 呈显著负相关,特别是当 eGFR 低于 12 ml (min · 1.73m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>时,稳态血清羟苯磺酸钙浓度急剧升高,显示 eGFR 对羟苯磺酸钙排泄的重要影响。

鉴于肾功能不全患者常规剂量服用羟苯磺酸钙后出现与 eGFR 呈负相关的药物蓄积,建议肾功能不全患者使用羟苯磺酸钙应依据 eGFR 降低用药剂量。

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