テルミサルタンの透析患者における血圧、血中脳性ナトリウム利尿ペプチド、酸化アルブミンに及ぼす影響

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Hypertension Research **28**(12), 987-994 (2005)

Effect of telmisartan on ambulatory blood pressure monitoring, plasma brain natriuretic peptide, and oxidative status of serum albumin in hemodialysis patients.

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ABSTRACT : The effect of telmisartan on ambulatory blood pressure, plasma neurohormonal parameters, and oxidation of serum albumin has not been investigated in hemodialysis (HD) patients. Telmisartan significantly reduced systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure (both awake and sleeping) after 4 weeks, and these pressures showed a further significant decrease after 8 weeks. Plasma levels of aldosterone, BNP, and serum oxidized albumin were markedly decreased after 4 weeks and these lower levels were maintained at 8 weeks. Throughout the treatment period, there were no significant adverse effects. Telmisartan effectively lowers blood pressure and reduces PAC, BNP, and oxidative stress and is safe and well-tolerated by HD patients. A long-term study in a large population is required to determine the influence of telmisartan therapy on cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in HD patients.

抄録　今回、我々は透析患者におけるテルミサルタンの血圧、脳性ナトリウム利尿ペプチド、酸化ストレスマーカーである酸化アルブミンに及ぼす影響について検討した。その結果、テルミサルタン服用2ヶ月後において、血圧、BNPの低下だけでなく、酸化アルブミンの減少も観察されたことからテルミサルタンの降圧作用に加えた抗酸化作用も明らかになった。

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