

【DOI】 10.3969 / j. issn. 1671-6450. 2024. 07. 018

论著 • 临床

# 谷胱甘肽联合西地那非治疗勃起功能障碍患者 临床疗效及对血管内皮功能的影响

南玉奎 姚礼忠 阿不都热合曼·帕塔尔 贾宏亮 李九智



基金项目：新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金项目(2022D01C613)

作者单位：830001 乌鲁木齐 新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院泌尿中心

通信作者：李九智 E-mail: 1938996516@qq.com

**【摘要】** 目的 探究谷胱甘肽联合西地那非治疗勃起功能障碍(ED)患者临床疗效及对血管内皮功能、炎性因子、勃起功能的影响。方法 选取2022年10月—2023年10月新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院泌尿中心诊治ED患者89例作为研究对象，随机数字表法分为单药组44例和联合组45例。单药组给予西地那非口服治疗，联合组在单药组基础上给予还原型谷胱甘肽片口服治疗。2组患者均连续治疗1个月。观察2组患者治疗前、治疗结束时及治疗后1个月的血管内皮功能(NO、ET、VEGF、ES)、炎性因子(hs-CRP、IL-6、IL-8、IL-10)、勃起功能(IIEF-5、EQE、EHS、PSV)变化，比较2组临床疗效、不良事件发生率。结果 治疗结束后1个月，联合组临床治疗总有效率为91.11%，高于单药组的75.00% ( $\chi^2/P = 4.121/0.042$ )；治疗结束时及治疗结束后1个月，联合组患者血清NO、VEGF水平显著高于单药组，ET水平显著低于单药组(治疗结束时:  $t/P = 5.323/ < 0.001$ ,  $3.808/ < 0.001$ ,  $3.683/ < 0.001$ ；治疗结束后1个月:  $t/P = 2.615/0.011$ ,  $3.197/0.002$ ,  $3.089/0.003$ )；血清hs-CRP、IL-6水平显著低于单药组(治疗结束时:  $t/P = 8.323/ < 0.001$ ,  $2.364/0.020$ ；治疗结束后1个月:  $t/P = 6.787/ < 0.001$ ,  $2.662/0.009$ )；IIEF-5、EQE、EHS及PSV均显著高于治疗前，其中EHS及PSV也显著高于单药组(治疗结束时:  $t/P = 6.410/ < 0.001$ ,  $4.066/ < 0.001$ ；治疗结束后1个月:  $t/P = 8.928/ < 0.001$ ,  $4.532/ < 0.001$ )；2组患者不良事件发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。结论 谷胱甘肽联合西地那非能够有效改善ED患者血管内皮功能及勃起功能，同时显著降低患者炎性因子水平，且对于ED患者具有显著临床疗效及安全性。

**【关键词】** 勃起功能障碍；西地那非；谷胱甘肽；血管内皮功能；炎性因子；疗效**【中图分类号】** R698.1**【文献标识码】** A**Effects of glutamine combined with sildenafil on vascular endothelial function and clinical efficacy in ED patients**

Nan Yukui, Yao Lizhong, Abudureheman Pataer, Jia Hongliang, Li Jiuzhi. Urology Center of People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Province, Urumqi 830001, China

Funding program: Natural Science Foundation in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region(2022D01C613)

Corresponding author: Li Jiuzhi Email: 1938996516@qq.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effects of glutathione combined with sildenafil on vascular endothelial function, inflammatory response level, erectile function and clinical efficacy in patients with erectile dysfunction (ED). **Methods** Eighty-nine ED patients diagnosed and treated in the Urology Center of the People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region from October 2022 to October 2023 were selected as the study objects, and were randomly divided into monotherapy group and combined treatment group, with 44 cases in the monotherapy group and 45 cases in the combined treatment group. The monotherapy group was given oral sildenafil treatment, and the combined treatment group was given oral treatment with reduced glutathione tablets. All patients were treated continuously for 1 month. The clinical efficacy, vascular endothelial function (NO, ET, VEGF, ES), inflammatory response level (hs-CRP, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10), erectile function (IIEF-5, EQE, EHS, PSV) and incidence of adverse events were compared between the two groups before treatment, at the end of treatment and one month after treatment. **Results** One month after the end of treatment, the total effective rate of combined treatment group was 91.11%, which was higher than that of monotherapy group (75.00%  $\chi^2/P = 4.121/0.042$ ). At the end of treatment and 1 month after treatment, the mean serum levels of NO and VEGF in combined treatment group were significantly higher than those before treatment and monotherapy group, and the mean ET levels were significantly lower than those before treatment.

treatment and monotherapy group ( $t/P = 5.323 / < 0.001$ ,  $3.683 / < 0.001$ ,  $3.808 / < 0.001$ ,  $2.615 / 0.011$ ,  $3.089 / 0.003$ ,  $3.197 / 0.002$ )。Average serum hs-CRP and IL-6 levels were significantly lower than those before treatment and in monotherapy group ( $t/P = 8.323 / < 0.001$ ,  $2.364 / 0.020$ ,  $6.787 / < 0.001$ ,  $2.662 / 0.009$ )。Average IIEF-5, QEQ, EHS and PSV were significantly higher than before treatment, and EHS and PSV were also significantly higher than monotherapy group ( $t/P = 6.410 / < 0.001$ ,  $4.066 / < 0.001$ ,  $8.928 / < 0.001$ ,  $4.532 / < 0.001$ )。There was no significant difference in cure rate and incidence of adverse events between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ )。Conclusion Glutathione combined with sildenafil can effectively improve vascular endothelial function and erectile function in ED patients, and significantly reduce the level of inflammation. The combination treatment scheme has remarkable clinical efficacy and safety for ED patients, and has wide clinical application prospect。

**【Key words】** Erectile dysfunction; Sildenafil; Glutathione; Vascular endothelial function; Inflammatory factor; Therapeutic effect

勃起功能障碍( erectile dysfunction, ED) 是指长期无法实现或维持足够的勃起,以满足性生活需求的疾病,对患者的心理健康和生活质量均产生严重的负面影响<sup>[1-2]</sup>。5型磷酸二酯酶抑制剂是目前治疗ED的首选治疗药物,其中枸橼酸西地那非作为首个上市的5型磷酸二酯酶抑制剂已使ED患者显著获益<sup>[3]</sup>。但ED的发生涉及多种因素,特别是炎性反应、氧化应激水平的改变可能加重患者血管内皮损伤及功能异常,进而降低西地那非对患者勃起功能的改善<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,在改善阴茎血管血流动力学及保护血管内皮的同时,降低局部或全身炎性反应、氧化应激水平可能也是重要的治疗策略。还原型谷胱甘肽被广泛认为是一种有效的抗氧化剂,可对免疫系统应答感染和炎性反应发挥调节作用<sup>[5]</sup>。既往研究也表明,补充还原型谷胱甘肽可显著减少血管内皮功能障碍风险及炎性因子水平<sup>[6]</sup>。基于此,本研究旨在探究谷胱甘肽联合西地那非对ED患者血管内皮功能、炎性因子水平、勃起功能及临床疗效的影响,报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 选取2022年10月—2023年10月新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院泌尿中心诊治ED患者89例作为研究对象。通过随机数字表法分为单药组44例和联合组45例。2组患者的临床资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )具有可比性,见表1。本研究已经获得医院伦理委员会批准(KY20220926321),患者或家属知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 病例选择标准 (1)纳入标准:①符合我国临床指南中ED的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>;②年龄>18岁;③ED病史≥3个月;④既往无ED相关药物治疗史;⑤无生殖系统畸形、外伤或手术史。(2)排除标准:①入组前3个月接受过激素治疗、精神类药物治疗;②既往接受过盆腔手术治疗或放射治疗;③经影像学确认存在生殖系统器质性病变;④服用雄激素或抗雄激素类药物或制剂;⑤依从性较差,不配合进行治疗或随访者;⑥无

法耐受西地那非或还原型谷胱甘肽;⑦诊断为心理性ED的患者。

表1 单药组与联合组ED患者临床资料比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of clinical data between single drug group and combination group

项目	单药组 (n=44)	联合组 (n=45)	t/χ <sup>2</sup> 值	P值
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 岁)	32.68 ± 5.09	32.93 ± 4.43	0.249	0.804
病程( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 月)	4.45 ± 1.13	4.62 ± 1.19	0.681	0.498
BMI( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.28 ± 1.89	22.95 ± 2.06	0.775	0.441
吸烟史[例(%)]	28(63.64)	30(66.67)	0.090	0.764
饮酒史[例(%)]	24(54.55)	25(55.56)	0.009	0.924
高血压[例(%)]	16(36.36)	19(42.22)	0.320	0.572
糖尿病[例(%)]	18(40.91)	17(37.78)	0.091	0.762

1.3 治疗方法 单药组患者应用枸橼酸西地那非片(辉瑞制药有限公司)50 mg口服,每日1次。联合组患者在此基础上应用还原型谷胱甘肽片(重庆药友制药有限责任公司)0.4 g口服,每日3次。2组均连续治疗1个月。

### 1.4 观测指标与方法

1.4.1 阴茎勃起及性生活:治疗结束后1个月随访患者阴茎勃起情况及性生活情况(性活动成功率、性活动持续时间)。

1.4.2 血管内皮功能检测:分别于患者治疗前、治疗结束时以及治疗结束后1个月抽取患者外周静脉血5 ml,在室温下离心获得上层血清,通过酶联免疫吸附法测定血清一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)、内皮素(endothelin, ET)、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、内皮抑素(endostatin, ES)。检测用试剂盒均购自上海抚生实业有限公司,货号:A097064、A099213、A101966、A109724。

1.4.3 血清炎性因子水平检测:上述血清通过酶联免疫吸附法测定血清高敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、白介素(interleukin, IL)-6、

IL-8、IL-10。检测用试剂盒均购自上海抚生实业有限公司,货号:A109974、A112042、A109811、A105911。

1.4.4 勃起功能检测:分别于患者治疗前及治疗结束时、治疗结束1个月后通过国际勃起功能指数5评分(IIEF-5)及勃起质量量表(QEQ)<sup>[8]</sup>评价患者勃起功能,IIEF-5评分范围0~25分,QEQ评分范围0~100分,IIEF-5、QEQ分值越低表明患者勃起功能障碍越严重;通过勃起硬度评分(EHS)评估患者阴茎勃起硬度,EHS评分范围1~4分,分值越高表明患者阴茎硬度越强;通过海绵体内注射血管活性药物联合多普勒超声测定患者阴茎单侧动脉最大收缩期血流速度(PSV)。

1.4.5 不良事件观察:记录患者启动治疗及治疗结束后1个月期间出现的不良事件,主要包括头痛、便秘、视物模糊、肌肉痛等。

1.5 治疗效果判定<sup>[7]</sup> ①治愈:阴茎勃起>90°且较坚硬,性活动成功率>60%、性活动持续时间>5 min且无复发;②显效:阴茎勃起>90°,性活动成功率>50%、性活动持续时间3~5 min;③有效:阴茎能够勃起,性活动成功率>30%、性活动持续时间1~2 min;④无效:不满足上述情况。其中治疗总有效率=(治愈+显效+有效)/总例数×100%。

1.6 统计学方法 采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,治疗前后比较采用配对样本t检验;计数资料以频数或率(%)表示,组间比较采用

$\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

2.1 2组患者临床疗效比较 治疗结束后1个月,联合组临床治疗总有效率为91.11%,显著高于单药组的75.00%( $P < 0.05$ ),见表2。

2.2 2组患者治疗前后血管内皮功能变化比较 治疗结束时及治疗结束后1个月,2组血清NO、VEGF、ES水平高于治疗前,ET低于治疗前,且联合组NO、VEGF水平高于单药组,ET低于单药组( $P < 0.01$ )。2组ES差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),见表3。

2.3 2组患者治疗前后血清炎性因子水平变化比较

治疗结束时及治疗结束后1个月,2组患者血清hs-CRP、IL-6、IL-8水平均低于治疗前,IL-10水平高于治疗前( $P < 0.01$ )。联合组血清hs-CRP、IL-6水平低于单药组( $P < 0.05$ )。2组IL-8、IL-10差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),见表4。

2.4 2组患者治疗前后勃起功能变化比较 治疗结束时及治疗结束后1个月,2组IIEF-5、QEQ、EHS及PSV均高于治疗前( $P < 0.01$ ),但治疗结束时及1个月后2组IIEF-5、QEQ比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );而联合组EHS及PSV显著高于单药组( $P < 0.01$ ),见表5。

2.5 2组患者不良事件发生率比较 治疗至停药后1个月内,2组患者治疗相关不良事件发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 0.066$ , $P = 0.798$ ),见表6。

表2 单药组与联合组ED患者临床疗效比较 [例(%)]

Tab. 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between single drug group and combination group

组别	例数	治愈	显效	有效	无效	总有效率(%)
单药组	44	7(15.91)	12(27.27)	14(31.82)	11(25.00)	75.00
联合组	45	10(22.22)	15(33.33)	16(35.56)	4(8.89)	91.11
$U/\chi^2$ 值					$\chi^2 = 4.121$	
$P$ 值					0.042	

表3 单药组与联合组ED患者治疗前后血管内皮功能变化比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab. 3 Comparison of changes in vascular endothelial function before and after treatment between the monotherapy group and the combination group

组别	时间	NO( mmol/L)	ET( ng/L)	VEGF( ng/L)	ES( $\mu$ g/L)
(n=44)	治疗前	46.49 ± 4.50	58.50 ± 8.03	41.67 ± 4.78	42.44 ± 5.59
	结束时	50.56 ± 5.34	47.56 ± 4.83	46.50 ± 4.41	44.11 ± 5.65
	结束后1个月	54.83 ± 4.85	43.84 ± 4.99	49.25 ± 4.23	46.16 ± 5.75
(n=45)	治疗前	46.57 ± 5.82	58.41 ± 6.40	40.99 ± 5.50	42.25 ± 5.00
	结束时	55.47 ± 3.09	43.46 ± 5.62	50.35 ± 5.11	44.14 ± 5.69
	结束后1个月	57.35 ± 4.22	40.34 ± 5.68	52.54 ± 5.38	45.53 ± 6.50
$F/P$ 单药组内值		5.886/ $<0.001$	7.375/ $<0.001$	13.300/ $<0.001$	7.915/ $<0.001$
$F/P$ 联合组内值		7.896/ $<0.001$	9.536/ $<0.001$	16.312/ $<0.001$	8.257/ $<0.001$
$t/P$ 结束时组间值		5.323/ $<0.001$	3.683/ $<0.001$	3.808/ $<0.001$	0.022/0.982
$t/P$ 结束后1个月组间值		2.615/0.011	3.089/0.003	3.197/0.002	1.252/0.214

表 4 单药组与联合组 ED 患者治疗前后血清炎性因子水平变化比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Tab. 4** Comparison of changes in serum inflammatory factor levels before and after treatment between monotherapy group and combination group patients

组别	时间	hs-CRP( mg/L)	IL-6( ng/L)	IL-8( ng/L)	IL-10( ng/L)
单药组 ( n = 44)	治疗前	4.08 ± 1.18	94.18 ± 10.48	19.37 ± 5.53	16.26 ± 5.59
	结束时	2.94 ± 0.41	85.20 ± 12.66	17.62 ± 6.54	18.90 ± 5.76
	结束后 1 个月	2.65 ± 0.49	82.59 ± 11.25	15.00 ± 4.84	19.83 ± 6.26
联合组 ( n = 45)	治疗前	3.71 ± 1.25	94.28 ± 12.82	17.78 ± 5.40	16.66 ± 6.04
	结束时	2.21 ± 0.42	79.23 ± 11.12	16.84 ± 5.72	18.62 ± 7.02
	结束后 1 个月	1.95 ± 0.49	76.23 ± 11.27	15.46 ± 4.87	20.05 ± 6.94
F/P 单药组内值		9.549 / <0.001	7.853 / <0.001	7.867 / <0.001	10.795 / <0.001
F/P 联合组内值		12.345 / <0.001	10.234 / <0.001	8.145 / <0.001	11.099 / <0.001
t/P 结束时组间值		8.323 / <0.001	2.364 / 0.020	0.599 / 0.551	0.210 / 0.834
t/P 结束后 1 个月组间值		6.787 / <0.001	2.662 / 0.009	0.449 / 0.655	0.157 / 0.876

表 5 单药组与联合组 ED 患者治疗前后勃起功能变化比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Tab. 5** Comparison of changes in erectile function between monotherapy group and combination group patients before and after treatment

组 别	时间	IIEF-5( 分)	EQE( 分)	EHS( 分)	PSV( cm/s)
单药组 ( n = 44)	治疗前	13.82 ± 2.93	46.55 ± 11.12	1.34 ± 0.48	20.38 ± 4.61
	结束时	20.57 ± 1.80	77.39 ± 10.59	2.43 ± 0.73	22.38 ± 4.11
	结束后 1 个月	20.93 ± 1.92	79.57 ± 9.94	2.61 ± 0.49	24.23 ± 4.64
联合组 ( n = 45)	治疗前	13.60 ± 2.27	50.64 ± 11.00	1.24 ± 0.43	19.32 ± 5.23
	结束时	20.40 ± 1.40	80.13 ± 10.33	3.24 ± 0.43	26.36 ± 5.07
	结束后 1 个月	20.84 ± 2.33	81.22 ± 9.65	3.56 ± 0.50	28.67 ± 4.61
F/P 单药组内值		8.332 / <0.001	13.546 / <0.001	8.334 / <0.001	7.693 / <0.001
F/P 联合组内值		9.012 / <0.001	14.211 / <0.001	12.345 / <0.001	10.456 / <0.001
t/P 结束时组间值		0.493 / 0.624	1.239 / 0.219	6.410 / <0.001	4.066 / <0.001
t/P 结束后 1 个月组间值		0.193 / 0.847	0.797 / 0.428	8.928 / <0.001	4.532 / <0.001

表 6 单药组与联合组 ED 患者不良事件发生率比较 [例( % )]

**Tab. 6** Comparison of incidence of adverse events between monotherapy group and combination group patients

组 别	例数	头痛	便秘	视物模糊	肌肉痛	总发生率( % )
单药组	44	1( 2.27)	2( 4.55)	1( 2.27)	2( 4.55)	13.64
联合组	45	1( 2.22)	3( 6.67)	1( 2.22)	2( 4.44)	15.56

### 3 讨 论

阴茎勃起机制较为复杂,该过程容易受心理压力、内分泌、神经损伤、血管损伤等多种因素影响<sup>[9]</sup>。当阴茎海绵体动脉血流减少、阴茎血流动力学平衡被打破时,便会导致阴茎难以勃起、勃起硬度不足或 ED<sup>[10]</sup>。血管内皮功能失衡或损伤是 ED 的重要原因之一,当发生血管内皮功能损伤后,患者 ET/NO 平衡被破坏,机体合成并释放大量 ET,但 NO 的合成受到抑制,进而诱导 ED 的发生、发展<sup>[11]</sup>。西地那非能选择性地抑制 5 型磷酸二酯酶、刺激阴茎海绵体内 NO 的合成及释放,具有显著舒张阴茎海绵体平滑肌、血管平滑肌及改善血流参数等作用,是临床中使用较多的 ED 治疗药物<sup>[12]</sup>。近年来研究发现,除血管内皮功能受损外,炎性反应及氧化应激水平升高可能也与 ED 相关<sup>[13]</sup>。因此,在西地那非基础上联合应用抗氧化应

激药物可能提高临床疗效。外源性摄入还原型谷胱甘肽可发挥抗氧化应激反应的作用,但其大多用于多种原因引起的肝脏炎性反应性疾病<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,探究谷胱甘肽联合西地那非对 ED 患者的临床疗效具有一定临床价值。

为了更好地评估该联合治疗方案对 ED 患者的临床效益,笔者从血管内皮功能、炎性因子水平变化、勃起功能改变等多方面进行评价。高水平血清 CRP 会促进血管内皮细胞增殖、迁移<sup>[15]</sup>。CRP 还会诱导血管丧失正常的舒张功能<sup>[16]</sup>。VEGF 可作用于内皮细胞并促进血管新生、增强血管通透性<sup>[17]</sup>。虽然 ES 的表达水平与 VEGF 呈正相关,但会抑制 VEGF、内皮细胞增殖或血管新生<sup>[18]</sup>。IL-6 是一种参与免疫—炎性反应的多功能促炎性细胞因子,既往研究发现其过度表达也会导致内皮功能失调,并诱导中性粒细胞在毛细

血管中黏附、聚集,加重炎性反应对血管的破坏作用<sup>[19]</sup>。

本研究发现治疗1个月后联合组患者血清NO、VEGF水平显著高于治疗前及单药组,ET、hs-CRP、IL-6水平显著低于治疗前及单药组。患者勃起功能恢复情况也优于单药组。在正常生理情况下,非肾上腺素能神经元可在性刺激引起的副交感神经兴奋作用下加快NO释放,激活并促进三磷酸鸟苷向环磷酸鸟苷转化,从而松弛阴茎平滑肌并增加阴茎动脉血流,使阴茎充血勃起<sup>[20]</sup>。CRP可使阴茎血管对内皮依赖性舒血管物质反应减弱,继而使阴茎血管扩张功能降低。炎性反应的持续存在也会增加超氧阴离子释放,增加对NO的消耗并钝化舒血管功能<sup>[21]</sup>。同时,CRP、IL-6等炎性介质可激活内皮细胞释放ET而导致阴茎血管异常收缩。笔者推测还原型谷胱甘肽是通过降低血清CRP及IL-6水平并抑制上述潜在途径,继而改善患者血管内皮功能及勃起功能。既往研究也发现,ED患者与非ED患者之间谷胱甘肽水平存在一定差异,而ED患者体内还原型谷胱甘肽的缺乏打破了氧化—抗氧化之间的平衡,进而导致勃起组织细胞的大量凋亡,进一步加重阴茎勃起困难<sup>[22]</sup>。因此,不论是直接或间接作用,外源性补充还原型谷胱甘肽均有利于改善患者血管内皮功能并降低炎性因子水平,进而在西地那非治疗基础上提高ED的临床疗效。

本研究的局限性在于缺少对谷胱甘肽影响ED患者血管内皮、炎性因子水平的具体机制研究,后续将通过构建ED动物模型进行细胞层面的基础研究以明确谷胱甘肽对ED治疗的有效性。尽管如此,本研究仍通过前瞻性队列研究发现谷胱甘肽联合西地那非能够有效改善ED患者血管内皮功能及勃起功能,同时显著降低患者炎性因子水平。该联合治疗方案对于ED患者具有显著临床疗效及安全性,具有较为广阔的应用前景。

**利益冲突:** 所有作者声明无利益冲突

#### 作者贡献声明

南玉奎:设计研究方案,实施研究过程,论文撰写;姚礼忠、阿不都热合曼·帕塔尔:实施研究过程,资料搜集整理、数据分析,论文修改;贾宏亮:进行统计学分析;李九智:设计研究方案,实施研究过程,论文审阅

#### 参考文献

- [1] Kessler A ,Sollie S ,Challacombe B ,et al. The global prevalence of erectile dysfunction: A review [J]. BJU Int 2019 ,124( 4 ) : 587-599. DOI: 10. 1111/bju. 14813.
- [2] 张玉国,李强.勃起功能障碍的中医药研究概况[J].中国民间疗法,2022,30(13):111-114. DOI: 10.19621/j.cnki.11-3555/r.2022.1337.
- [3] 张月怡.西地那非的药理作用及临床应用概述[J].天津药学,2018,30(3):75-78. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5687.2018.03.025.
- [4] 牛阳九,杨培,牛立盼,等.氧化应激诱导勃起功能障碍机制的研究进展[J].医学综述,2022,28(10):1890-1895. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-2084.2022.10.004.
- [5] 陈鑫,李丛建.还原型谷胱甘肽治疗肝脏疾病的药理作用及临床应用研究进展[J].中国现代药物应用,2023,17(7):167-169. DOI: 10.14164/j.cnki.cn11-5581/r.2023.07.050.
- [6] Taban Akca K ,Cinar Ayan I ,Cetinkaya S ,et al. Autophagic mechanisms in longevity intervention: Role of natural active compounds[J]. Expert Rev Mol Med 2023 ,25:e13. DOI: 10.1017/erm.2023.5.
- [7] 中华医学会男科学分会勃起功能障碍诊断与治疗指南编写组.勃起功能障碍诊断与治疗指南[J].中华男科学杂志,2022,28(8):722-755. DOI: 10.13263/j.cnki.nja.2022.08.009.
- [8] 孙炜,李文泽.复方玄驹胶囊联合西地那非对男性性功能障碍的疗效及对性激素水平、国际勃起功能指数-5评分、心理状态的影响[J].中国性科学,2023,32(8):128-132. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-4993.2023.08.033.
- [9] De Leonardis F ,Colalillo G ,Finazzi Agrò E ,et al. Endothelial dysfunction, erectile deficit and cardiovascular disease: An overview of the pathogenetic links[J]. Biomedicines,2022,10(8):1848. DOI: 10.3390/biomedicines10081848.
- [10] Zhang H ,Zhu G ,Ren H ,et al. Comprehensive perspectives for erectile dysfunction pharmacotherapy: From mechanism to application [J]. Curr Med Chem,2022,29(41):6276-6287. DOI: 10.2174/0929867329666220613125000.
- [11] Zou H ,Zhang X ,Chen W ,et al. Vascular endothelium is the basic way for stem cells to treat erectile dysfunction: A bibliometric study [J]. Cell Death Discov,2023,9(1):143. DOI: 10.1038/s41420-023-01443-9.
- [12] 杨小刚,武志强,田华山,等.不同剂量、频次枸橼酸西地那非治疗勃起功能障碍患者的疗效观察[J].现代泌尿外科杂志,2023,28(7):608-612. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-8291.2023.07.013.
- [13] Kaya-Sezginer E ,Gur S. The inflammation network in the pathogenesis of erectile dysfunction: Attractive potential therapeutic targets [J]. Curr Pharm Des,2020,26(32):3955-3972. DOI: 10.2174/138161282666200424161018.
- [14] 陈鑫,李丛建.还原型谷胱甘肽治疗肝脏疾病的药理作用及临床应用研究进展[J].中国现代药物应用,2023,17(7):167-169. DOI: 10.14164/j.cnki.cn11-5581/r.2023.07.050.
- [15] Takayama T ,Hiro T ,Yoda S ,et al. Effect of Aggressive lipid-lowering treatment with Rosuvastatin on vascular endothelium function: Evaluation of vascular endothelium function (earth study) [J]. Heart Vessels,2018,33(6):590-594. DOI: 10.2174/138161282666200424161018.
- [16] Zhang J ,Jin J ,Liu J ,et al. A study of the correlation of insulin resistance and leptin with inflammatory factors and vascular endothelial injury in T2DM patients with CHD [J]. Exp Ther Med,2018,16(1):265-269. DOI: 10.3892/etm.2018.6170.

(下转 865 页)

## 参考文献

- [1] Toorell H ,Carlsson Y ,Hallberg B ,et al. Neuro-specific and immuno-inflammatory biomarkers in umbilical cord blood in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy [J]. *Neonatology* ,2024 ,121 ( 1 ) : 25-33. DOI: 10. 1159/000533473.
- [2] 翟丽娜,闫丽娟,张晓丽,等.早产儿缺血缺氧性脑病的CT、MR影像表现及其与D-二聚体、脂蛋白a水平的相关性[J].疑难病杂志,2021,20(2):139-143,147. DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1671-6450. 2021. 02. 007.
- [3] Tang F ,Liu D ,Zhang L ,et al. Targeting endothelial cells with golden spice curcumin: A promising therapy for cardiometabolic multimorbidity [J]. *Pharmacological Research* ,2023 ,197: 106953. DOI: 10. 1016/j. phrs. 2023. 106953.
- [4] Garodia P ,Hegde M ,Kunnumakkara AB ,et al. Curcumin ,inflammation and neurological disorders: How are they linked [J]. *Integrative medicine research* ,2023 ,12 ( 3 ) : 100968. DOI: 10. 1016/j. imr. 2023. 100968.
- [5] Li X ,Sung P ,Zhang D ,et al. Curcumin in vitro neuroprotective effects are mediated by p62/keap-1 /Nrf2 and PI3K/AKT Signaling pathway and autophagy inhibition [J]. *Physiological Research* ,2023 ,72 ( 4 ) : 497-510. DOI: 10. 33549/physiolres. 935054.
- [6] Vastegani SM ,Hajipour S ,Sarkaki A ,et al. Curcumin ameliorates neurobehavioral deficits in ambient dusty particulate matter-exposure rats: The role of oxidative stress [J]. *Neurochemical Research* ,2023 ,48( 6 ) : 1798-1810. DOI: 10. 1007/s11064-023-03877-0.
- [7] Bulnes S ,Picó-Gallardo M ,Bengoetxea H ,et al. Effects of curcumin nanodelivery on schizophrenia and glioblastoma [J]. *International Review of Neurobiology* ,2023 ,171: 163-203. DOI: 10. 1016/bs. irn. 2023. 05. 013.
- [8] Li J ,An Y ,Wang JN ,et al. Curcumin targets vascular endothelial growth factor via activating the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway and improves brain hypoxic-ischemic injury in neonatal rats [J]. *The Korean Journal of Physiology & Pharmacology: Official journal of the Korean Physiological Society and the Korean Society of Pharmacology* ,2020 ,24( 5 ) : 423-431. DOI: 10. 4196/kjpp. 2020. 24. 5. 423.
- [9] Rocha Ferreira E ,Phillips E ,Francesch Domenech E ,et al. The role of different strain backgrounds in bacterial endotoxin-mediated sensitization to neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain damage [J]. *Neuro-*
- science
- [10] 朱凯驿.铁死亡在新生儿缺氧缺血性脑损伤中的研究进展[J].中国当代儿科杂志,2021,23(5):536-541. DOI: 10. 7499/j. issn. 1008-8830. 2102045.
- [11] Yu L ,Yi J ,Ye G ,et al. Effects of curcumin on levels of nitric oxide synthase and AQP-4 in a rat model of hypoxia-ischemic brain damage [J]. *Brain Research* ,2012 ,1475: 88-95. DOI: 10. 1016/j. brainres. 2012. 07. 055.
- [12] Rocha-Ferreira E ,Sisa C ,Bright S ,et al. Curcumin: Novel treatment in neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury [J]. *Frontiers in Physiology* ,2019 ,10: 1351. DOI: 10. 3389/fphys. 2019. 01351.
- [13] 蔡群,张晓群,张志军,等.α7nAChR激动剂经内质网应激调控NLRP3炎症小体改善缺氧缺血性脑损伤的分子机制研究[J].中国现代医学杂志,2023,33(5):37-42. DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1005-8982. 2023. 05. 006.
- [14] Hagberg H ,Mallard C ,Ferriero DM ,et al. The role of inflammation in perinatal brain injury [J]. *Nature Reviews Neurology* ,2015 ,11( 4 ) : 192-208. DOI: 10. 1038/nrneurol. 2015. 13.
- [15] Wang R ,Jaw JJ ,Stutzman NC ,et al. Natural killer cell-produced IFN-γ and TNF-α induce target cell cytosis through up-regulation of ICAM-1 [J]. *Journal of Leukocyte Biology* ,2012 ,91 ( 2 ) : 299-309. DOI: 10. 1189/jlb. 0611308.
- [16] Zhou R ,Wu L ,Jin N ,et al. L-F001 ,a multifunctional fasudil-lipoic acid dimer ,antagonizes hypoxic-ischemic brain damage by inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88 signaling pathway [J]. *Brain and Behavior* ,2023 ,13( 12 ) : e3280. DOI: 10. 1002/brb3. 3280.
- [17] Liddelow SA ,Guttenplan KA ,Clarke LE ,et al. Neurotoxic reactive astrocytes are induced by activated microglia [J]. *Nature* ,2017 ,541 ( 7638 ) : 481-487. DOI: 10. 1038/nature21029.
- [18] Butturini E ,Carcereri De Prati A ,Mariotto S. Redox regulation of STAT1 and STAT3 signaling [J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* ,2020 ,21( 19 ) : 7034. DOI: 10. 3390/ijms21197034.
- [19] Hristova M ,Rocha Ferreira E ,Fontana X ,et al. Inhibition of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 ( STAT3 ) reduces neonatal hypoxic-ischaemic brain damage [J]. *Journal of neurochemistry* ,2016 ,136( 5 ) : 981-994. DOI: 10. 1111/jnc. 13490.

(收稿日期:2023-10-31)

## (上接 860 页)

- [17] Beheshtizadeh N ,Gharibshahian M ,Bayati M ,et al. Vascular endothelial growth factor ( VEGF ) delivery approaches in regenerative medicine [J]. *Biomed Pharmacother* ,2023 ,166: 115301. DOI: 10. 1016/j. bioph. 2023. 115301.
- [18] Yu W ,Hegarty JP ,Berg A ,et al. NKX2-3 transcriptional regulation of endothelin-1 and VEGF signaling in human intestinal microvascular endothelial cells [J]. *PLoS One* ,2011 ,6 ( 5 ) : e20454. DOI: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0020454.
- [19] Lindkvist M ,Zegeye MM ,Grenegard M ,et al. Pleiotropic unique and shared responses elicited by IL-6 family cytokines in human vascular endothelial cells [J]. *Int J Mol Sci* ,2022 ,23 ( 3 ) : 1448. DOI: 10. 3390/ijms23031448.
- [20] Ala M ,Mohammad Jafari R ,Dehpour AR. Sildenafil beyond erectile dysfunction and pulmonary arterial hypertension: Thinking about new indications [J]. *Fundam Clin Pharmacol* ,2021 ,35 ( 2 ) : 235-259. DOI: 10. 1111/fcp. 12633.
- [21] Theofilis P ,Sagris M ,Oikonomou E ,et al. Inflammatory mechanisms contributing to endothelial dysfunction [J]. *Biomedicines* ,2021 ,9 ( 7 ) : 781. DOI: 10. 3390/biomedicines9070781.
- [22] Fujita N ,Momota M ,Ishida M ,et al. Association of oxidative stress with erectile dysfunction in community-dwelling men and men on dialysis [J]. *Aging Male* ,2022 ,25 ( 1 ) : 193-201. DOI: 10. 1080/13685538. 2022. 2103113.

(收稿日期:2024-04-14)