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## ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES BETA-ADRENOREACTIVITY CHANGES AFTER RENAL DENERVATION IN PATIENTS WITH RESISTANT HYPERTENSION. RELATIONSHIP WITH ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AND CARDIOPROTECTIVE INTERVENTION EFFICACY

<i>Aim</i>	To study the functional condition of sympathoadrenal system as evaluated by beta-adrenoreactivity of erythrocyte membranes (beta-ARM) during two years following renal denervation (RD) in patients with resistant arterial hypertension (RAH) and to determine the relationship of this index with long-term antihypertensive and cardioprotective effectivity of this invasive treatment.
<i>Material and methods</i>	The study included 48 patients (mean age, $57.2 \pm 8.7$ years, 18 men) with RAH on a stable antihypertensive therapy. Averaged daily systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and DBP) and levels of beta-ARM were determined at baseline and in 7 days and 2 years following RD. Measurement of beta-ARM was based on beta-adrenoblocker inhibition of erythrocyte hemolysis induced by exposure to hypo-osmotic environment. The beta-adrenoblocker binds to erythrocyte membrane beta-adrenoceptors to prevent the erythrocyte destruction. Increased values of beta-ARM reflect a decrease in the number of functionally active erythrocyte membrane beta-adrenoceptors associated with long-term sympathetic hyperactivity.
<i>Results</i>	For two years of follow-up, values of average daily BP decreased from $160.4 \pm 16.0 / 88.1 \pm 14.6$ to $145.3 \pm 19.3 / 79.4 \pm 13.6$ mm Hg. At 7 days, the number of beta-ARM had decreased in the group of RD responders ( $p=0.028$ ) who at two years had decreased their BP by 10 mm Hg or more, while in the group of non-responders, the number of beta-ARM remained unchanged. At one week, beta-ARM values correlated with changes in SBP and DBP ( $r=-0.54$ ; $p<0.05$ ) and with left ventricular myocardial mass (LVMM) ( $r=-0.36$ ; $p<0.05$ ) at two years of follow-up whereas beta-ARM delta at one week was interrelated with the renin concentration in the long-term ( $r=-0.44$ ; $p<0.05$ ). At two years, the content of beta-ARM was increased in both groups.
<i>Conclusion</i>	The decrease in beta-ARM content at 7 days after RD shows the procedure efficacy and allows an expectation of clinically significant decreases in BP and LVMM in the long-term after the surgical treatment. At two years after the intervention, the content of beta-ARM increased, and the BP decrease was apparently due to some other mechanisms.
<i>Keywords</i>	Renal denervation; adrenoreactivity; antihypertensive effects of renal denervation; prediction of long-term results of renal denervation
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Renal sympathetic denervation is the most widely-studied method of invasive treatment of drug-resistant arterial hypertension (AH) [1]. The therapeutic effect of renal denervation (RDN) is achieved by means of modulation of the activity of the sympathoadrenal system (SAS) and the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), such as reduction of their effects on the kidneys by radiofrequency

destruction of the regional sympathetic plexus around renal arteries (RAs).

The procedure is accompanied by a pronounced decrease in blood pressure (BP) [2, 3] and a complex of pleiotropic effects [4]. However, the method is not one hundred percent effective. For the selection of patients, it is proposed that an initial, more detailed examination to identify sympto-

matic forms and pseudo-resistance be performed [5, 6]. A patient selection method has been developed for RDN and achieving a pronounced antihypertensive effect. This takes into account levels of beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes, as well as baseline levels of BP [7]. It is also possible to predict the short-term effect of the procedure by changes in the levels of beta-adrenergic reactivity 7 days after the intervention [8].

Given that drug-resistant AH is a major health care concern, maintaining the long-term efficacy of RDN can significantly reduce the social and economic burden associated with high BP and the risk of cardiovascular events in such patients. However, predicting long-term outcomes of the intervention has not yet received due attention. SAS activity with its important role in the pathogenesis of drug-resistant AH, and the damage to target organs, including left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), has not been assessed in the long term.

Beta-adrenergic receptors are an integral part of the SAS. Their number and sensitivity can vary depending on the frequency and intensity of exposure to catecholamines. The response to an adrenergic stimulus, defined as adrenergic reactivity, can be assessed by a method developed by Stryuk and Dlusskaya [9]. This method is based on inhibition of erythrocyte osmolysis using a beta-blocker. In this case, beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes will increase in response to a reduction of the number of functionally active beta-adrenergic receptors on the cell surface, which reflects the systemic activity of SAS. It should be noted that the measurement of beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes is used in clinical practice, in order to assess the desensitization of adrenergic receptors in acute myocardial infarction [10], the progression of chronic heart failure in the postinfarction period [11], as well as in the treatment of patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation with sotalol [12].

This study was based on the hypothesis that RDN changes the adrenergic reactivity of cell membranes which is correlated with the long-term antihypertensive and cardioprotective efficacy of this procedure.

## Aim

To study the functional state of SAS assessed by the levels of beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes within two years after RDN in patients with drug-resistant AH, and to determine its correlation with the long-term antihypertensive and cardioprotective efficacy of invasive treatment.

## Material and methods

The study included 48 patients who were followed up at the Research Institute for Cardiology of the Tomsk Natio-

nal Research Medical Centre within the framework of the scientific project «Development and implementation of new methods of diagnosis and treatment of patients with arterial hypertension and high risk of complications» (state registration: No. AAAA-A17117052310076 7 dated 23/05/2017) who completed the two-year follow-up stage. The study was carried out following the Good Clinical Practice and approved by the institutional review board. This project is a subsection of the study registered with Clinical Trials.gov under No. NCT02667912 and No. NCT01499810. All patients signed the informed consent form before inclusion in the study.

Inclusion criteria: male and female patients under 80 years with essential AH; drug-resistant AH (according to the current national guideline) [13].

Exclusion criteria: chronic kidney disease stage IV–V; RA diameter less than 3 mm or advanced RA lesion; a history of anaphylactic reactions to X-ray contrast agents; high risk of complications of the intervention due to severe concomitant diseases or conditions.

Each patient received an individual antihypertensive regimen including three or more drugs in the maximum tolerated doses, including a diuretic in 100% of cases. Treatment adherence was assessed on the basis of oral information provided by patients.

The main clinical characteristics of patients are presented in Table 1.

RDN was performed in the X-ray surgery room in the Research Institute for Cardiology using an endocardial catheter MarinR 5F (n=7) and a Symplicity Flex 4F (n=36) or Spyral (n=5) systems.

Clinical and laboratory examinations were performed at baseline and two years after the surgery. 24-hour BP monitoring was carried out. Beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes was determined on Day 7 after the RDN procedure. 24-hour BP monitoring was performed using an automatic oscillometric measurement system ABPM-04 (Meditech, Hungary). Standard echocardiographic examination was performed using an expert-class ultrasound system following the standard protocol via the parasternal and apical views.

The renin levels were determined by enzyme immunoassay using the IBL International serum and plasma renin activity kits. They were considered normal, if they did not exceed 31.2 pg/mL.

Blood samples were collected after fasting in the morning, in order to determine beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes. Beta-adrenergic reactivity was evaluated using a BETA-ARM-AGAT reagent kits. The method is based on inhibition of erythrocyte hemolysis in a hypoosmotic buffer. Inhibition of hemolysis is achieved by adding a beta-blocker 1- (1 isopropylamino) – 3- (1 naphthalenyl-oxy) – 2 propanol

hydrochloride into a sample. This binds beta-adrenergic receptors of erythrocyte membranes and prevents their destruction in a hypoosmotic buffer. The range of the beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes from 2 to 20 units recommended by the manufacturer of the kit was used as normal in the study. Beta-adrenergic reactivity >20 units indicated a decrease in the number of beta-adrenergic receptors on the erythrocyte membrane [9].

The primary endpoint used to evaluate the efficacy of RDN was a decrease in the mean 24-hour systolic BP (SBP). The secondary endpoints were a decrease in diastolic BP (DBP), regression of LVH, and changes in laboratory parameters.

Statistical data processing was carried out using Statistica 10.0. The hypothesis on normal distribution was verified using the Shapiro–Wilk test. If distribution of the sample was normal, the data were expressed as the mean and the standard deviation ( $M \pm SD$ ) and compared using the Student's t-test. In non-normal distribution, the data was presented as the median and the interquartile range – Me [Q1; Q3].

The Mann-Whitney test was used to determine the significance of intergroup differences, and the Wilcoxon test was used to assess the changes of indicators. The delta ( $\Delta$ ) of a parameter was calculated as the difference between the baseline value and the value obtained over time. The qualitative data were analyzed using the Pearson chi-square test. Correlations were assessed using the Pearson parametric correlation coefficient and the Spearman nonparametric correlation coefficient. The differences between the values were statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

## Results

Mean SBP and DBP after two years were  $145.3 \pm 19.3$  and  $79.4 \pm 13.6$  mm Hg, respectively ( $p = 0.000$ ),  $\Delta$ SBP was  $15.1 \pm 19.3$  mm Hg and  $\Delta$ DBP  $8.8 \pm 11.4$  mm Hg. Patients were retrospectively divided into groups of responders to RDN with a decrease in mean 24-hour SBP by 10 mm Hg, and more after two years ( $n = 34$ ; 70.8%). Non-responders to RDN with BP decreased insignificantly or increased ( $n = 14$ ;

**Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients**

Parameter	Value
Male, n (%)	18 (37.5)
Age, years ( $M \pm SD$ )	$57.2 \pm 8.7$
Duration of AH, years ( $M \pm SD$ )	$23.2 \pm 11.3$
Number of antihypertensive drugs ( $M \pm SD$ )	$4.1 \pm 1.0$
Beta-blockers, n (%)	34 (70.8)
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup> ( $M \pm SD$ )	$34.6 \pm 4.8$
LVH, n (%)	43 (89.6)
LVM, g ( $M \pm SD$ )	$260.6 \pm 69.5$
Diabetes mellitus type 2, n (%)	23 (47.9)
CAD, n (%)	26 (54.2)
History of myocardial infarction/ revascularization, n (%)	12 (25)
History of CVA, n (%)	6 (12.5)
eGFR (CKD EPI), mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> ( $M \pm SD$ )	$79.2 \pm 16.6$
SBP 24h, mm Hg ( $M \pm SD$ )	$160.4 \pm 16.0$
DBP 24h, mm Hg ( $M \pm SD$ )	$88.1 \pm 14.6$

AH, arterial hypertension; LVH, left ventricular hypertrophy; LVM, left ventricular mass; CAD, coronary artery disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP 24h, mean 24-hour systolic blood pressure; DBP 24h, mean 24-hour diastolic blood pressure.

29.2%). Changes in BP in the study groups are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 shows a decrease in SBP and DBP during the follow-up period in the responder group. A decrease in BP 7 days later did not indicate that the effect was retained after two years ( $p > 0.05$ ). Non-responders to RDN had slightly lower (statistically insignificantly,  $p > 0.05$ ) baseline levels of SBP and DBP and negative changes in the long-term period with a significant increase in the mean 24-hour SBP.

In 89.6% of patients LVH was diagnosed at baseline. Changes in the left ventricular mass (LVM) were statistically insignificant (Table 3). At the same time, non-responders to RDN had higher LVM, which tended to increase both at baseline and in the long-term period.

The levels of renin and beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes are presented in Table 3 and Table

**Table 2. Changes in blood pressure two years after RDN in responders and non-responders**

Parameter	Time of examination	Responders to RDN (n=34)	Non-responders to RDN (n=14)	p*
SBP 24h, mm Hg	Baseline	$162.9 \pm 14.2$	$154.4 \pm 18.8$	$> 0.05$
	Week 1	$151.6 \pm 12.0$	$150.9 \pm 12.9$ ; $p = 0.086$	$> 0.05$
	2 years	$138.7 \pm 13.9$	$161.2 \pm 21.6$ ; $p = 0.020$	$H_A$
$\Delta$ SBP 24h, mm Hg	2 years	$24.2 \pm 14.2$	$-6.9 \pm 9.7$	$H_A$
DBP 24h, mm Hg	Baseline	$90.7 \pm 14.5$	$81.9 \pm 13.4$	$> 0.05$
	Week 1	$84.7 \pm 13.0$	$83.9 \pm 12.2$ ; $p = 0.630$	$> 0.05$
	2 years	$77.3 \pm 12.8$	$84.4 \pm 14.6$ ; $p > 0.05$	$> 0.05$
$\Delta$ DBP 24h, mm Hg	2 years	$13.4 \pm 9.4$	$-2.4 \pm 7.3$	0.047

The data is expressed as the mean and standard deviation ( $M \pm SD$ ); p is the level of statistical significance for the assessment of intragroup changes of an indicator; p\* for the comparison of responder and non-responders to RDN. SBP 24h, mean 24-hour systolic blood pressure; DBP 24h, mean 24-hour diastolic blood pressure; RDN, renal denervation.

**Table 3.** Changes in LVM and renin levels two years after RDN in the general cohort, responders and non-responders to RDN

Parameter	Time of examination	All patients (n=48)	Responders to RDN (n=34)	Non-responders to RDN (n=14)	p*
LVM, g	Baseline	244.0 [215.0; 299.0]	234.0 [202.0; 270.0]	279.0 [235.0; 259.0]	0.023
	2 years	241.5 [211.5; 269.6]	232.0 [208.0; 253.0]	293.5 [241.0; 360.0]	0.005
$\Delta$ LVM, g	2 years	5 [-16.0; 31.5]	4.5 [-14.0; 23.0]	13.0 [-18.0; 32.0]	>0.05
Renin, pg/mL	Baseline	15.8 [10.2; 22.0]	15.8 [12.2; 22.0]	15.7 [9.8; 32.9]	>0.05
	2 years	4.9 [0.8; 33.4]	6.4 [0.9; 35.3]	4.9 [0.8; 31.5]	>0.05
$\Delta$ renin, pg/mL	2 years	8.3 [-11.9; 13.4]	8.3 [-13.4; 13.4]	4.6 [-11.9; 12.4]	>0.05

The data is expressed as the median and the interquartile range (Me [Q1; Q3]);

p\* for the comparison of responders and non-responders to RDN; LVM, left ventricular mass; RDN, renal denervation.

**Table 4.** Changes in beta-adrenergic reactivity of the membranes (units ) 2 years after RDN in the general cohort, responders and non-responders to RDN

Time of examination	All patients (n=48)	Responders to RDN (n=34)	Non-responders to RDN (n=14)	p*
Baseline	43.8±19.9	43.5±20.3	43.1±19.5	>0.05
Week 1	40.5±17.0; p>0.05	36.2±16.7; p=0.028	51.0±14.5; p>0.05	0.020
$\Delta$ week 1	3.4±19.3	8.1±17.4	-6.6±22.0	0.044
2 years	55.3±19.0; p=0.008	54.4±18.0; p=0.060	57.2±22.1; p=0.050	>0.05
$\Delta$ 2 years	-8.9±27.2	-9.3±31.0	-5.3±18.7	>0.05

The data is expressed as the mean and standard deviation (M±SD); p for the assessment

of intragroup changes of an indicator; p\* for the comparison of responder and non-responders to the treatment. RDN – renal denervation.

4, respectively. Despite a clear downward trend, changes in renin activity in the general patient group and in the groups of responders and non-responders to RDN were statistically insignificant ( $p>0.05$ ). This can be explained by the large variability of this indicator. There were also no intergroup differences.

In the general patient group, there was a trend towards a decrease in adrenergic reactivity seven days after the intervention, followed by a significant increase two years later. There were no differences between the baseline and long-term (2 years) values of beta-adrenergic reactivity in the responder and non-responder groups. There was a clear decrease in the responder group and an increase in the non-responder group after seven days. Thus, the difference between 7-day levels of beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes depending on the antihypertensive efficacy of surgical treatment in the long-term period was documented.

Moreover, correlations were found between the levels of beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes seven days after RDN, and SBP 2 years later ( $r=0.42$ ;  $p<0.05$ ; Figure 1, A). There was also an inverse correlation with a decrease in SBP and DBP ( $\Delta$ SBP and DBP) in the long-term period ( $r=-0.54$ ;  $p<0.05$ ; Figure 1, B). Thus, the less beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes seven days after the intervention, the more significant the fall in BP over the long-term.

A moderate negative correlation was also found between beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes on Day 7 with  $\Delta$ LVM 2 years later ( $r=-0.36$ ;  $p<0.05$ ). This reflects

the dependence of LVH regression in the long term on beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes immediately after the intervention (see Figure 1, B).

The degree of a decrease in adrenergic reactivity was also correlated with changes in renin levels after two years. The levels of  $\Delta$ beta-adrenergic reactivity after 7 days correlated with the renin levels 2 years later ( $r=-0.44$ ;  $p<0.05$ ; see Figure 1, D). This means that the more adrenergic reactivity decreased after the intervention, the lower the renin levels in the long-term period.

## Discussion

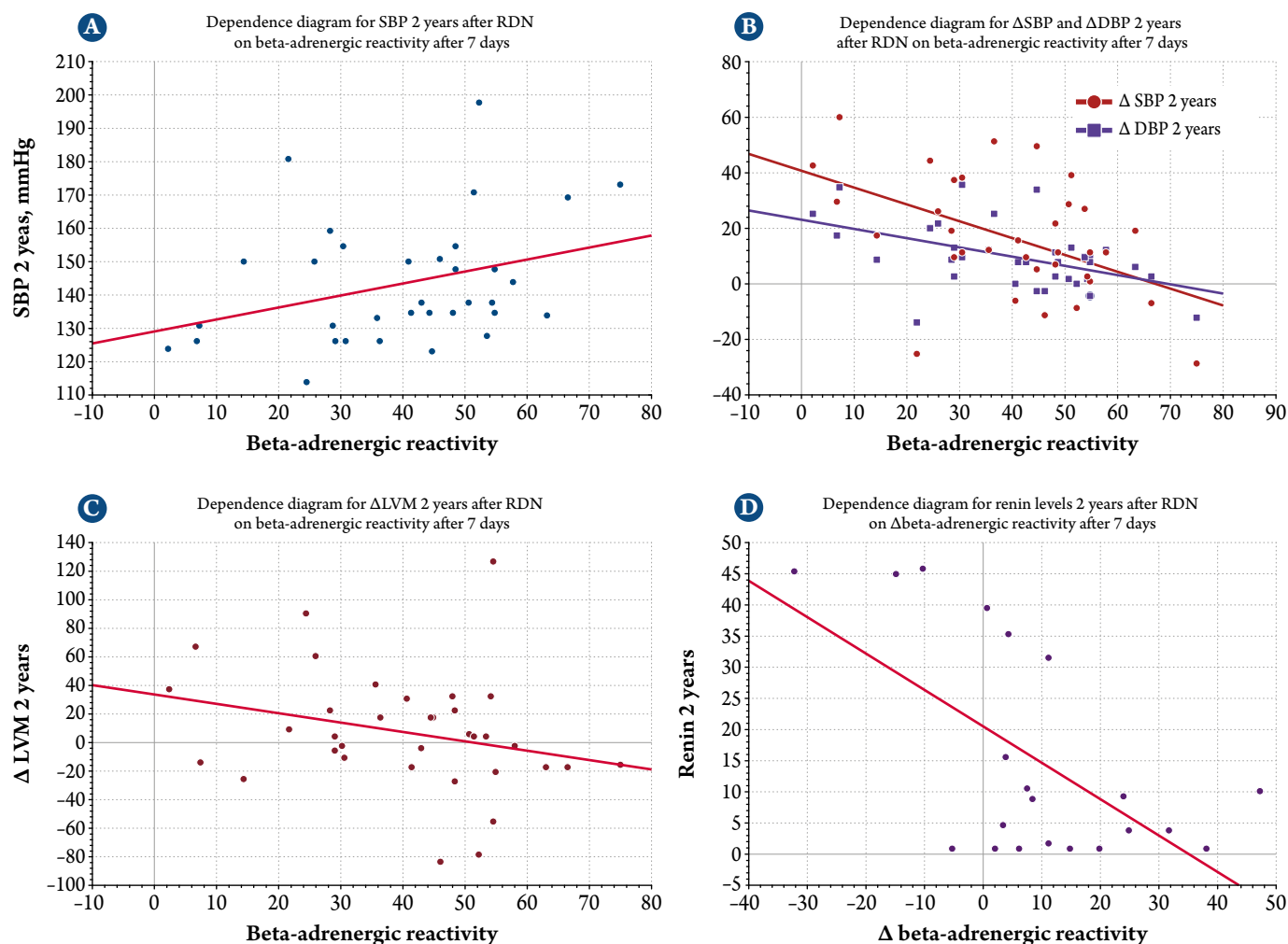
Patients with drug-resistant AH are at a very high risk of cardiovascular events and need constant monitoring and active treatment.

Hypersympathictonia is a key factor in the pathogenesis of drug-resistant AH [14]. In this regard, this method of renal sympathetic denervation seems to be justified from a pathophysiological point of view. Nevertheless, the method is not effective in all patients, and according to the literature [15] the number of non-responders to radiofrequency renal denervation reaches 37%. Thus, the factors associated with the mechanism of the antihypertensive effect of this intervention should be identified.

The antihypertensive effect of invasive treatment often does not develop immediately. This is due to the fact that when sympathetic stimulation decreases, kidney function gradually recovers. This is accompanied by a decrease in RAAS activity and sodium reabsorption, and an increase in



**Figure 1.** Correlation of beta-adrenergic reactivity seven days after RDN with mean 24-hour SBP (A), changes in mean 24-hour SBP and mean 24-hour DBP (B), reduced LVM (C), and renin levels (D) in 2 years



urine output. Recovered urine output naturally decreases BP. It is more difficult to track faster mechanisms of the SAS response to the intervention. We attempted to assess SAS status by determining the levels of metanephrine and normetanephrine in 24-hour urine but failed to obtain clear results. The number and functional state of adrenergic receptors, as one of the most important links of the SAS, are of no less importance than catecholamines. Since compensatory desensitization occurs in patients with AH during prolonged enhanced stimulation with catecholamines, beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes increases. Moreover, according to the literature, beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes increases even more in patients with drug-resistant AH, than in patients with adequate disease control. In all the examined patients, adrenergic reactivity exceeded the normal range determined by the authors of the method [9].

The antihypertensive efficacy of the intervention is likely to depend on the completeness of denervation, i.e., the degree of renal nerve damage caused by radiofrequency exposure. However, the rapid postoperative decrease in BP

is often prevented due to the therapeutic mechanism. For example, in our study there was no correlation between a decrease in BP seven days after the intervention and persistence of antihypertensive effect two years later. At the same time, we can predict the long-term effects of RDN by the SAS response. This appears already within seven days after the surgery and is reflected in a decrease in beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes.

It has been shown previously that a decrease in adrenergic reactivity 7 days after the intervention is a predictor of a BP decrease six months after RDN [8]. In this study, we observed correlations between beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes level after seven days with a decrease in SBP and DBP 2 years later and a decrease in LVM and renin levels in the long-term period. These two indicators are likely to be correlated. We earlier established the correlations between changes in renin levels and LVM in patients after RDN [16]. Inhibition of efferent stimulation of beta-adrenergic receptors of the juxtaglomerular apparatus of the kidney caused by renal denervation results in reduced renin secretion. The process of LVH formation is associated



**Трайкор®**, 145 мг. **Международное непатентованное наименование:** фенофибрат. **Регистрационный номер:** ЛСР-002450-08. **Лекарственная форма:** таблетки, покрытые пленочной оболочкой, 145 мг. **Фармакодинамика:** В ходе клинических исследований было отмечено, что применение фенофибрата снижает концентрацию общего холестерина на 20-25% и триглицеридов на 40-55% и повышает концентрацию ЛПВП-холестерина на 10-30%. Учитывая влияние фенофибрата на концентрацию ЛПНП-холестерина и триглицеридов, применение препарата эффективно у пациентов с гиперлипидемией, как сопровождающейся, так и не сопровождающейся гипертриглицеридемией, включая вторичную гиперлипидемию, например, при сахарном диабете 2-го типа. Терапия фенофибратом также привлекла к уменьшению потребности в лазерном лечении диабетической ретинопатии (3,6% по сравнению с 5,2%,  $P=0,0003$ ) в исследовании FIELD.

**Показания к применению:** гиперхолестеринемия и гипертриглицеридемия изолированная или смешанная (дислипидемия типов IIb, III, IV, V по классификации Фредриксон) у пациентов, для которых диета или другие немедикаментозные лечебные мероприятия (например, снижение массы тела или увеличение физической активности) оказались неэффективными, особенно при наличии связанных с дислипидемией факторов риска, таких как артериальная гипертензия и курение. Для лечения вторичной гиперлипидемии фенофибратом лечение в тех случаях, когда гиперлипидемия сохраняется, несмотря на эффективное лечение основного заболевания (например, дислипидемия при сахарном диабете). **Противопоказания:** повышенная чувствительность к фенофибрату или другим компонентам лекарственного средства; тяжелые нарушения функции печени - класс С по шкале Child-Pugh (включая билирубин широк и/или персистирующее нарушение функции печени неясной этиологии); тяжелое и умеренное нарушение функции почек (клиренс креатинина ниже 60 мл/мин для дозирования препарата); возраст до 18 лет (эффективность и безопасность не установлены); наличие в анамнезе фотосенсибилизации или фотоконтактных при лечении бифибатами или гетерофеном; заболевания желчного пузыря в анамнезе; период грудного вскармливания; врожденная галактоземия, недостаточность лактазы, нарушение всасывания глюкозы и галактозы (препарат содержит лактозу); врожденная фруктоземия, недостаточность сахаразы-изомальтазы (препарат содержит сахарозу); пациенты с аллергией к арахису, арахисовому маслу, особенно легитиму или родственным продуктам в анамнезе (в связи с риском развития реакции повышенной чувствительности); хронический или острый панкреатит; за исключением случаев острого панкреатита, обусловленного выраженной гипертриглицеридемией. С осторожностью: у пациентов с фатальным предрасположением к развитию миопатии и/или рабдомиолиза, включая возраст старше 70 лет, отягощенный анамнезом по наследственным мышечным заболеваниям, гипотиреоз и злоупотребление алкоголем; применение при беременности; при одновременном приеме пероральных антикоагулянтов, ингибиторов ПМГ-КоА-редуктазы. **Применение при беременности и в период грудного вскармливания.** Фертильность. Клинические данные по влиянию препарата на фертильность у мужчин и женщин отсутствуют. Беременность. Потенциальный риск для человека не известен. Поэтому применять препарат во время беременности можно только после тщательной оценки соотношения ожидаемой пользы к возможному риску. Период грудного вскармливания. Не следует принимать препарат во время грудного вскармливания. При необходимости применения препарата в период лактации, грудное вскармливание необходимо прекратить. Способ применения и дозы: необходимо продолжать соблюдать гиполипидемическую диету, которой пациент придерживался до начала лечения препаратом Трайкор® 145 мг. Трайкор® 145 мг можно принимать в любое время дня, независимо от времени приема пищи.

**Взрослые.** По одной таблетке препарата Трайкор® 145 мг один раз в сутки. Пожилые пациенты без нарушения функции почек. Рекомендуется принимать стандартную дозу для взрослых (1 таблетка в сутки). При отсутствии терапевтического эффекта после нескольких месяцев терапии (как правило, после 3-х месяцев) следует рассмотреть целесообразность назначения сопутствующей или альтернативной терапии. Пациенты с нарушениями функции печени. В связи с недостаточным количеством наблюдений данных по применению препарата Трайкор® у пациентов с нарушениями функции печени, не представляется возможным дать рекомендации по применению препарата у данной категории больных. Пациенты с нарушениями функции почек. Пациентам с легкой хронической почечной недостаточностью (клиренс креатинина выше 60 мл/мин) коррекция дозы не требуется. Побочное действие: признаки и симптомы расстройства желудочно-кишечного тракта (боль в животе, тошнота, рвота, диарея, метеоризм); повышение активности сывороточных трансаминаз; повышение уровня мочевины в крови. Перечень всех побочных действий представлен в инструкции по медицинскому применению. Передозировка\*: специфический антидот неизвестен. При подозрении на передозировку следует назначить симптоматическое и, при необходимости, поддерживающее лечение. Фенофибрат неэффективен. Взаимодействие с другими лекарственными средствами\*: фенофибрат усиливает эффект пероральных антикоагулянтов и может вызвать риск кровотечений, что связано с вытеснением антикоагулянта из мест связывания с белками плазмы крови. Описано несколько тяжелых случаев обратного нарушения почечной функции во время одновременного лечения фенофибратом и циклоспорином. При приеме фенофибрата одновременно с ингибиторами ГМГ-КоА-редуктазы или другими бифибатами повышается риск серьезного токсического воздействия на мышечные ткани. Такую комбинацию терапию следует проводить с осторожностью и тщательно контролировать состояние пациента на предмет наличия признаков токсического влияния на мышечную ткань. При одновременном применении фенофибрат и глитазонов сообщалось о нескольких случаях обратного парадоксального снижения концентрации холестерина ЛПВП. Поэтому при проведении одновременной терапии рекомендуется контроль концентрации холестерина ЛПВП, и в случае выраженного снижения концентрации холестерина ЛПВП препараты отменить. Пациенты, применяющие фенофибрат совместно с лекарственными препаратами, метаболизируемыми изоферментами CYP2C9, CYP2A6 и особенно CYP2C9 узким терапевтическим индексом, должны находиться под тщательным наблюдением, и при необходимости рекомендуется корректировать дозы этих препаратов.

**Особые указания:** Влияние на сердечно-сосудистую заболеваемость и смертность. Клиническое рандомизированное плацебо-контролируемое исследование ACCORD было проведено с участием 5518 пациентов с сахарным диабетом 2 типа, получавших фенофибрат в дополнение к терапии статинами. Анализ подгрупп пациентов с дислипидемией (уровень триглицеридов (ТГ)  $\geq 2,3$  ммоль/л и уровень холестерина липопротеидов высокой плотности (ЛПВП)  $\leq 0,88$  ммоль/л, продемонстрировал статистически значимое снижение относительного риска возникновения серьезных сердечно-сосудистых событий на 31% в группе комбинации фенофибрат с статином по сравнению с группой монотерапии статином. Функция печени: рекомендуется контролировать активность трансаминаз (АЛТ, АСТ) каждые 3 месяца в течение первых 12 месяцев и периодически в течение дальнейшего лечения. Пациенты, у которых на фоне лечения комбинация фенофибрат + «печеночных» трансаминаз, требуют внимания, и в случае повышения активности АЛТ и АСТ более чем в 3 раза по сравнению с верхней границей нормы прием препарата прекращают. При появлении симптомов желтухи (желтуха, кожный зуд) следует провести лабораторные исследования и, в случае подтверждения диагноза прекратить прием препарата Трайкор®. Панкреатит: были описаны случаи развития панкреатита в период лечения препаратом Трайкор®. Мышцы: при приеме препарата Трайкор® и других лекарственных средств, снижающих концентрацию липидов, описаны случаи токсического влияния на мышечную ткань, с боль в почечной недостаточности, включая очень редкие случаи рабдомиолиза. Частота таких нарушений повышается в случае гипотиреоза и почечной недостаточности в анамнезе. Токсическое влияние на мышечную ткань может быть запоздировано на основании жалоб пациента на слабость, диффузную миалгию, миозит, мышечные спазмы и судороги или явно выраженного повышения активности креатининфосфокиназы (КФК) (более чем в 5 раз по сравнению с верхней границей нормы). В этих случаях лечение препаратом Трайкор® 145 мг необходимо прекратить. Почечная функция: в случае повышения концентрации креатинина более чем на 50% выше верхней границы нормы лечение следует приостановить. Рекомендуется определять концентрацию креатинина в первые 3 месяца и периодически в течение дальнейшего лечения. **Влияние на способность управлять транспортными средствами, механизмами.** Трайкор® 145 мг не влияет или влияет в минимальной степени на способность к вождению транспортного средства и управлению механизмами (риск развития головокружения). **Условия отпуска\***: отпускают по рецепту\* Полная информация представлена в инструкции по применению. СИП от 08.10.2020 и на основании УМП от 24.09.2021.

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with many factors, such as the increased activity of SAS and RAAS as well as pressure load [17].

Thus, the retrospective comparison of changes in beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes in responders and non-responders to RDN showed that a greater decrease in adrenergic reactivity in the immediate postoperative period is associated with more pronounced antihypertensive and cardioprotective effects two years after the procedure. Such a decrease in beta-adrenergic reactivity indicates the sympatholytic effect of RDN and its efficacy. It can also be assumed that incomplete denervation is the reason for weak antihypertensive effect or even its absence. However, additional studies are required to confirm our assumptions.

At the same time, beta-adrenergic reactivity does not decrease in the long-term period. On the contrary, it increases even regardless of the BP levels. Since RDN blocks the regional sympathetic system of the kidneys, there can be two types of central reaction. The blockade of efferent stimulation of renal function should cause a compensatory increase in central activity to maintain this function, while blockade of afferent stimulation should cause a decrease in central activity (decrease of the irritating effect). The resulting effect is determined by the correlation of these reactions. Moreover, decreased BP activates the baroreflex, further stimulating the central sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. Long-term decrease in BP is likely to occur through other mechanisms, as indicated by the correlation of the long-term changes in beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes and renin levels. However, further researches are needed.

It should be noted that there were no differences in the baseline parameters and changes in beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes depending on the

administration of beta-blockers in our study. This is probably due to the treatment constancy throughout the follow-up period. However, our study is limited by the fact that adherence to antihypertensive therapy was assessed by the oral information provided by patients.

## Conclusion

Decreased beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes seven days after renal denervation indicates the efficacy of the intervention and is comparable with the intensity of antihypertensive and cardioprotective effects two years later.

Beta-adrenergic reactivity of erythrocyte membranes increases in the groups of non-responders and responders to renal denervation in the long-term period, correlating with a decrease in renin levels.

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