

中图分类号: R969.4 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1006-4931(2024)18-0098-03  
doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-4931.2024.18.023



# 仿制与原研利伐沙班预防髌膝关节置换术后深静脉血栓 有效性与安全性比较\*

蒲强红, 蒋兴, 李燕, 刘凯, 闫冰, 王永才

(四川省乐山市人民医院, 四川 乐山 614000)

**摘要:**目的 评估仿制与原研利伐沙班预防人工髌关节置换术(THA)或人工膝关节置换术(TKA)后深静脉血栓(DVT)的有效性与安全性。方法 收集医院关节外科2016年7月至2022年12月收治拟行THA(96例)或TKA(63例)的患者,按所用利伐沙班来源的不同分为原研组(91例)和仿制组(68例),并随访术后3个月内DVT与药品不良反应发生率。结果 原研组及仿制组术后DVT发生率分别为4.40%和5.88%,出血事件发生率分别为1.10%和0,其他不良反应(便秘、疼痛、下肢肿胀)发生率分别为3.30%和7.35%,组间比较均无统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。结论 THA或TKA术后使用仿制与原研利伐沙班的有效性与安全性相当。

**关键词:**利伐沙班;深静脉血栓;人工髌关节置换术;人工膝关节置换术;原研药;仿制药;有效性;安全性

## Comparison of Efficacy and Safety of Generic and Original - Patented Rivaroxaban in Prevention of Deep Vein Thrombosis After Total Hip and Total Knee Arthroplasties

PU Qianghong, JIANG Xing, LI Yan, LIU Kai, YAN Bing, WANG Yongcai

(The People's Hospital of Leshan, Leshan, Sichuan, China 614000)

**Abstract: Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of generic and original - patented rivaroxaban in the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after total hip arthroplasty (THA) or total knee arthroplasty (TKA). **Methods** The patients planned to undergo the THA (96 cases) or TKA (63 cases) in the joint surgery department of the hospital from July 2016 to December 2022 were collected and divided into the original - patented group (91 cases) and the generic group (68 cases) according to different sources of rivaroxaban. The incidences of DVT and adverse drug reactions within three months after surgery in the two groups were compared. **Results** The incidence of DVT after surgery in the original - patented group and the generic group was 4.40% and 5.88%, the incidence of bleeding event was 1.10% and 0, the incidence of other adverse reactions (constipation, pain, lower limb swelling) was 3.30% and 7.35% respectively, with no significant difference between the groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The efficacy and safety of generic and original - patented rivaroxaban are comparable in the postoperative use of THA or TKA.

**Key words:** rivaroxaban; deep vein thrombosis; total hip arthroplasty; total knee arthroplasty; original - patented drug; generic drug; efficacy; safety

\*基金项目:四川省医学会(恒瑞)科研基金专项科研课题[2021HR07]。

第一作者:蒲强红,男,博士,副主任药师,研究方向为临床药理学,(电子信箱)243937683@qq.com。

2023,32(10):109-116.

[13] 贺克,刘姣,李彩霞,等. 活血化瘀药治疗子宫内膜异位症机制研究进展[J]. 药品评价,2012,9(17):26-28.

[14] CHEN YF, PAN ML. Curative effects of laparoscopic surgery combined with triptorelin in treatment of endometriosis and its effect on FSH, LH and E2 levels [J]. China Medicine and Pharmacy, 2019,9(23):73-76.

[15] MO XL, ZENG YC. The relationship between ovarian endometriosis and clinical pregnancy and abortion rate based on logistic regression model [J]. Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences, 2020,27(1):561-566.

[16] KRISHNAMOORTHY SP, KALIMUTHU V, CHANDRAN MANIMEGALAI S, et al. Evaluation of the potential role of diethylstilbestrol on the induction of endometriosis in a rat model - An alternative approach [J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2022,617(Pt 2):18-24.

[17] BABAH OA, OJEWUNMI OO, OSUNTOKI AA, et al. Genetic polymorphisms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) associated with endometriosis in Nigerian women [J]. Hum Genomics, 2021,15(1):64.

[18] 严莉,郭珮,周航,等. 基于 Ang/Tie-2 信号通路研究补肾活血方导法调控大鼠种植窗期子宫组织血管生成的助孕机制 [J]. 世界科学技术 - 中医药现代化, 2020,22(6):1862-1870.

[19] HUANG DD. The study of relationship between the expression of VEGF and Ang-2 and Tie-2 in endometriosis [J]. Discussion of Clinical Cases, 2016,3(2):7-10.

(收稿日期:2023-09-06;修回日期:2024-04-26)

深静脉血栓(DVT)为静脉血栓栓塞症的重要类型,血栓脱落经血液循环进入肺部可导致肺栓塞等严重并发症。人工髋关节置换术(THA)及人工膝关节置换术(TKA)是DVT的重要获得性危险因素。有研究报道,我国THA及TKA患者术后DVT发生率分别为40.0%及53.8%,术后服用口服抗凝剂是其重要预防措施<sup>[1-5]</sup>。利伐沙班为新型口服抗凝剂,国家药品监督管理局于2009年批准其用于预防THA和TKA术后DVT。有研究表明,THA及TKA术后预防性使用利伐沙班,DVT发生率均大幅降低<sup>[6-9]</sup>。目前,大量研究比较了不同种类抗凝剂预防THA及TKA术后DVT的有效性与安全性<sup>[10-11]</sup>,基于此,本研究中比较了真实世界中同一种抗凝剂(利伐沙班)的仿制药与原研药在此方面的差异,从而为其药物选择提供参考。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:接受THA或TKA手术,术后口服利伐沙班预防DVT,每次10 mg,每天1次。预防疗程THA ≥ 35 d,TKA ≥ 12 d。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准(受理编号:乐市医院伦委[2021]131号)。

排除标准:存在利伐沙班使用禁忌证。

病例选择与分组:选取医院关节外科2016年7月至2022年12月收治拟行THA(96例)或TKA(63例)的患者,按术后所用利伐沙班来源的不同分为原研组(91例)和仿制组(68例)。两组患者基线资料比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性。详见表1(其中,BMI为体质指数,SCr为血清肌酐,PLT为血小板计数,ALT为丙氨酸氨基转移酶)。

### 1.2 方法

原研组患者予利伐沙班片(原研药,商品名拜瑞

妥,Bayer Pharma AG,国药准字J20180075,规格为每片10 mg)口服;仿制组患者予利伐沙班片(仿制药,商品名晴瑞欣,南京正大天晴制药有限公司,国药准字H20203354,规格为每片10 mg)口服,均为每次10 mg,每日1次。

### 1.3 观察指标

有效性指标:记录患者术后3个月内DVT发生情况。

安全性指标:记录患者术后3个月内伤口出血、牙龈出血、口腔黏膜出血、胃肠出血、血尿、皮下瘀斑等出血不良反应及其他药品不良反应(便秘、疼痛、下肢肿胀)发生情况。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用GraphPad 8.0统计学软件分析。正态分布且方差齐的计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm s$ 表示,行 $t$ 检验;反之以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,行Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验。分类资料行 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 有效性比较

原研组、仿制组术后均出现DVT 4例,两组间DVT发生率比较无显著差异(4.40%比5.88%, $\chi^2 = 0.18$ , $P = 0.67$ )。

### 2.2 安全性比较

原研组用药后出现出血不良反应1例,其他不良反应3例;仿制组分别为0例,5例。两组间出血及其他不良反应发生率比较均无显著差异(1.10%比0,3.30%比7.35%, $P > 0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

术后抗凝可明显减少THA或TKA术后DVT发生风险,无论是使用静脉抗凝剂还是口服抗凝剂(考虑患

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of patients' baseline data between the two groups

基线指标	原研组( $n = 91$ )	仿制组( $n = 68$ )	$\chi^2 / U / t$ 值	$P$ 值
性别(男/女,例)	26/65	20/48	0.01	0.90
年龄[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ,岁]	69(63,76)	64.5(63,73)	2.055	0.06
BMI( $\bar{X} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.1 ± 3.5	24.2 ± 3.4	0.13	0.89
手术类型(THA/TKA,例)	58/33	38/30	1.00	0.32
吸烟史(有/无,例)	13/78	11/57	0.11	0.74
高血压(有/无,例)	32/59	21/47	0.32	0.57
糖尿病(有/无,例)	10/81	6/62	0.20	0.65
冠心病(有/无,例)	1/90	3/65	1.74	0.18
SCr[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , μmol/L]	58.0(49.0,68.0)	60(50.8,71.0)	2.806	0.32
PLT[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L]	173.0(143.0,225.0)	178.5(145.0,228.3)	2.960	0.64
ALT[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , U/L]	15.0(12.0,24.0)	17.0(14.0,30.5)	2.579	0.07

者依从性,主要选择后者)。新型口服抗凝剂利伐沙班、达比加群等与传统口服抗凝剂华法林预防有效性相似,且安全性更佳<sup>[11]</sup>。既往研究发现,各新型口服抗凝药预防THA及TKA术后DVT的有效性与安全性无显著差异<sup>[12-13]</sup>。我国化学类仿制药通过一致性评价主要依据药物代谢动力学参数无差异(即生物等效性试验),但仿制药与原研药是否具临床等效性,不同药物的研究结论不一致。研究报道显示,使用原研与仿制多西他赛后粒细胞减少性发热发生率分别为3.5%与5.4%<sup>[14]</sup>。原研与仿制唑来膦酸钠提高骨密度与降低胃肠道不良反应的效果有显著差异<sup>[15]</sup>。有报道显示,仿制药与原研药的有效性与安全性无显著差异<sup>[16-17]</sup>。本研究中采用真实世界研究方法,发现仿制与原研利伐沙班预防THA与TKA术后DVT的有效性与安全性相当。

综上所述,THA或TKA术后使用原研与仿制利伐沙班的有效性与安全性相当。但仍需大样本随机对照研究来进一步证实上述结论。此外,本研究仅选用一种国内上市的仿制利伐沙班作为代表,结论是否可以类推到国内上市的该药其他仿制药,仍需进一步探讨。

#### 参考文献

- [1] 吕厚山,徐斌.人工关节置换术后下肢深静脉血栓形成[J].中华骨科杂志,1999,19(3):155-156.
- [2] HE T, HAN F, WANG J, et al. Efficacy and safety of anticoagulants for postoperative thrombophylaxis in total hip and knee arthroplasty: A PRISMA-compliant Bayesian network meta-analysis[J]. PLoS One, 2021, 16(6): e0250096.
- [3] FUJI T, WANG CJ, FUJITA S, et al. Safety and efficacy of edoxaban, an oral factor Xa inhibitor, versus enoxaparin for thromboprophylaxis after total knee arthroplasty: the STARS E-3 trial[J]. Thromb Res, 2014, 134(6): 1198-1204.
- [4] GINSBERG JS, DAVIDSON S, COMP PC, et al. Oral thrombin inhibitor dabigatran etexilate vs North American enoxaparin regimen for prevention of venous thromboembolism after knee arthroplasty surgery[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2009, 24(1): 1-9.
- [5] ISHIDA K, SHIBANUMA N, KODATO K, et al. A prospective randomized comparative study to determine appropriate edoxaban administration period, to prevent deep vein thromboembolism in patients with total knee arthroplasty [J]. J Orthop Sci, 2018, 23(6): 1005-1010.
- [6] KAKKAR AK, BRENNER B, DAHL B, et al. Extended duration rivaroxaban versus short-term enoxaparin for the prevention of venous thromboembolism after total hip arthroplasty: a double-blind, randomised controlled trial[J]. Lancet, 2008, 372(9632): 31-39.
- [7] LASSEN MR, AGENO W, BORRIS LC, et al. Rivaroxaban versus enoxaparin for thromboprophylaxis after total knee arthroplasty[J]. N Engl J Med, 2008, 358(26): 2776-2786.
- [8] FITZGERALD RH, SPIRO TE, TROWBRIDGE AA, et al. Prevention of venous thromboembolic disease following primary total knee arthroplasty. A randomized, multicenter, open-label, parallel-group comparison of enoxaparin and warfarin [J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 2001, 83(6): 900-906.
- [9] FUJI T, WANG CJ, FUJITA S, et al. Safety and efficacy of edoxaban, an oral factor xa inhibitor, for thromboprophylaxis after total hip arthroplasty in Japan and Taiwan[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2014, 29(12): 2439-2446.
- [10] ERIKSSON BI, DAHL OE, HUO MH, et al. Oral dabigatran versus enoxaparin for thromboprophylaxis after primary total hip arthroplasty (RE-NOVATE II\*). A randomised, double-blind, non-inferiority trial [J]. Thromb Haemost, 2011, 105(4): 721-729.
- [11] NIETO JA, ESPADA MH, MERINO RG, et al. Dabigatran, rivaroxaban and apixaban versus enoxaparin for thromboprophylaxis after total knee or hip arthroplasty: pool-analysis of phase III randomized clinical trials [J]. Thromb Res, 2012, 130(2): 183-191.
- [12] BAWA H, WEICK RG, DIRSCHL DR, et al. Trends in Deep Vein Thrombosis Prophylaxis and Deep Vein Thrombosis Rates After Total Hip and Knee Arthroplasty [J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg, 2018, 26(19): 698-705.
- [13] GÓMEZ-OUTES A, TERLEIRA-FERNÁNDEZ AI, SUÁREZ-GEA ML, 等. 达比加群酯、利伐沙班或阿哌沙班与依诺肝素用于全髋关节或膝关节置换术后的血栓预防: 系统综述、荟萃分析和间接治疗比较[J]. 中华关节外科杂志: 电子版, 2013, 7(6): 874-884.
- [14] FAQEER NA, MASHNI O, DAWOUD R, et al. Comparing the Incidence of Febrile Neutropenia Resulting in Hospital Admission Between the Branded Docetaxel and the Generic Formulations [J]. J Clin Pharmacol, 2017, 57(2): 275-279.
- [15] RINGE JD, MÖLLER G. Differences in persistence, safety and efficacy of generic and original branded once weekly bisphosphonates in patients with postmenopausal osteoporosis: 1-year results of a retrospective patient chart review analysis [J]. Rheumatol Int, 2009, 30(2): 213-221.
- [16] GOMES FREITAS C, WALSH M, COUTINHO EL, et al. Examining therapeutic equivalence between branded and generic warfarin in Brazil: The WARFA crossover randomized controlled trial [J]. PLoS One, 2021, 16(4): e0248567.
- [17] TIAN Y, REICHARDT B, DUNKLER D, et al. Comparative effectiveness of branded vs. generic versions of antihypertensive, lipid-lowering and hypoglycemic substances: a population-wide cohort study [J]. Sci Rep, 2020, 10(1): 5964.

(收稿日期:2023-11-08;修回日期:2024-03-12)