

Clinical effect of combined controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan therapy on elderly patients suffering from type II diabetic nephropathy with hypertension.

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to discuss the clinical effect of the combined therapy of nifedipine controlled-release tablets-valsartan on elderly patients who have Type II Diabetic Nephropathy (T2DN) with Hypertension (HTN).

Methods: We recruited 130 elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN and who were admitted to our hospital over the period of April, 2015 to February, 2017. We divided the patients into the control (n=65) and observation groups (n=65) through the odd-even method. The control group received controlled-release nifedipine tablets and the observation group received controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan. We compared the blood pressure level, total therapeutic efficiency, treatment satisfaction, and BUN level of the two groups.

Results: The blood pressure level of the observation group significantly improved relative to that of the control group (P<0.05). The total therapeutic efficiency of the control group was 80.00%, which was significantly lower than that of the observation group (98.46%) (P<0.05). The treatment satisfaction of the observation group was 96.92%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (75.38%) (P<0.05). The BUN level of the observation group was considerably higher than that of the control group (P<0.05).

Conclusions: Elderly patients who received controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan for the clinical treatment of T2DN with HTN exhibited significantly improved blood pressure level, total therapeutic efficiency, treatment satisfaction, and BUN levels. Therefore, the reasonable application of controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan therapy can improve the life quality of elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN.

Keywords: Elderly type II diabetes, Nephropathy, Hypertension, Nifedipine controlled-release tablets, Valsartan.

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Introduction

The elderly is vulnerable to Type II Diabetes (T2DH), a functional disorder that drastically decreases insulin secretion [1]. Clinical treatment often stimulates insulin secretion in patients to achieve a remarkable effect on T2DH. Diabetes (DH) often increases the probability of suffering from relevant diseases, particularly Hypertension (HTN) [2]. Delaying therapy places patients with DH at high risk of kidney failure, a life-threatening condition [3]. This study investigates the effect and clinical value of combined controlled-release nifedipine

tablets-valsartan for the treatment of elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN.

Information and Methods

General information

We recruited 130 elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN and who were admitted to our hospital over the period of April, 2015 to February, 2017. We divided the patients into the control (n=65) and observation groups (n=65) through the odd-

even method. The control group comprised 26 males and 39 females aged 56-89 y old (mean: 54.29 ± 6.35). Disease course in this group ranged between 6 and 19 y (mean: 10.11 ± 0.53). The observation group comprised 23 males and 42 females aged 53-90 (54.33 ± 6.32 average). Disease course in this group ranged between 7 and 20 y (10.15 ± 0.49 average). No significant difference in terms of gender, age, and disease course was found in the two groups ($P > 0.05$).

Methods

The two groups first received insulin injections after hospital admission and received specific dietary control. Later, the control group received controlled-release nifedipine tablets, whereas the observation group received controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan. The control group received 25 mg of controlled-release nifedipine tablets twice a day. The observation group received controlled-release nifedipine tablets at the same dosage and frequency as the control group in addition to 75 mg of valsartan twice a day. Each treatment course lasted 6 months. Finally, the therapeutic outcomes of the two groups were compared.

Evaluation standards

Therapeutic effect: Significantly effective [4,5]: the renal function indexes and disease symptoms of patients were significantly relieved after treatment. Effective: the renal function indexes and disease symptoms of patients were relieved after treatment. Ineffective: the renal function indexes and disease symptoms of patients after treatment remained basically the same as those before treatment.

Treatment satisfaction: Treatment satisfaction was evaluated using a self-made questionnaire, which classified the treatment as very satisfactory, satisfactory, and unsatisfactory. Final investigation results were compared.

Statistical analysis

All observation data concerning clinical drug effects on elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN were analysed using SPSS19.0. Measurement data (BUN level) were expressed in $\bar{x} \pm s$ and examined through t-test. Enumeration data were expressed in % and examined using χ^2 -test. $P < 0.05$ indicated statistically significant difference.

Results

Blood pressure level

The blood pressure level of the observation group has significantly improved relative to that of the control group ($P < 0.05$) (Table 1).

Total therapeutic efficiency

The total therapeutic efficiency of the control group is 80.00%, which is significantly lower than that of the observation group (98.46%) ($P < 0.05$). Results are listed in Table 2.

Treatment satisfaction

The treatment satisfaction of the observation group is 96.92%, which is significantly higher than that of the control group (75.38%) ($P < 0.05$). Results are shown in Table 3.

BUN level

The BUN level of the observation group is considerably higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Results are shown in Table 4.

Discussion

The elderly are highly vulnerable to T2DN with HTN. Moreover, elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN may experience the life-threatening condition of drastically elevated blood pressure levels [6]. Clinicians should prioritize the reduction of the blood protein level and blood pressure level of elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN before providing specific treatment [7]. Controlled-release nifedipine tablets relieve hypertension by ensuring smooth muscle relaxation and vasorelaxation through decreasing free Ca^{+} concentration in vessel walls [8]. Additionally, this drug exerts protective effects on the kidney. Valsartan can hinder angiotensin II receptors and effectively control vasoconstriction [9]. Clinical therapy with controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan can significantly improve blood glucose level, blood pressure level, repair kidney tubules, and dramatically improve the urinary albumin excretion of patients [10].

In this study, the blood pressure level of the observation group significantly improved relative to that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The total therapeutic efficiency of the control group is 80.00%, which is significantly lower than that of the observation group (98.46%) ($P < 0.05$). The treatment satisfaction of the observation group is 96.92%, which is significantly higher than that of the control group (75.38%) ($P < 0.05$). The BUN level of the observation group is considerably higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). These findings prove the considerable clinical value of controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan for the treatment of T2DN with HTN in elderly patients.

Table 1. Comparison of blood pressure level between the control and observation group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg).

Groups	Time	n	Diastolic pressure	Systolic pressure
Observation	Before treatment	65	103.59 ± 3.91	169.49 ± 6.25
	After treatment	65	84.69 ± 5.75	109.69 ± 5.73
t			21.9137	56.8600
P			<0.05	<0.05
Control	Before treatment	65	99.19 ± 4.49	165.15 ± 6.13
	After treatment	65	91.02 ± 4.83	111.79 ± 4.42
t			9.9882	56.9251

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P	<0.05	<0.05
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Table 2. Comparison of the total therapeutic efficiency of the control and observation groups (cases).

Groups	n	Significantly effective	Effective	Ineffective	Total therapeutic efficiency (%)
Observation	65	55	9	1	98.46
Control	65	39	13	13	80.00
χ^2					11.5271
P					<0.05

Table 3. Comparison of treatment satisfaction between the control and observation groups (cases).

Groups	n	Very satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total satisfaction (%)
Observation	65	56	7	2	96.92
Control	65	39	10	16	75.38
χ^2					12.6389
P					<0.05

Table 4. Comparison of BUN level between the control and observation groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$).

Groups	Time	n	UAER (g/L)	BUN (mmol/L)	Scr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
Observation	Before treatment	65	139.29 25.13	$\pm 6.13 \pm 0.69$	75.53 ± 0.79
	After treatment	65	101.39 14.82	$\pm 4.29 \pm 0.79$	59.29 ± 0.55
t			10.4735	14.1429	136.0180
P			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Control	Before treatment	65	137.49 24.13	$\pm 5.82 \pm 1.01$	72.79 ± 0.53
	After treatment	65	109.01 16.25	$\pm 4.82 \pm 0.51$	67.29 ± 0.65
t			7.8927	7.1255	52.8710
P			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

Conclusion

Elderly patients who received controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan for the clinical treatment of T2DN with HTN exhibited significantly improved blood pressure level, total therapeutic efficiency, treatment satisfaction, and BUN levels. Therefore, the reasonable application of controlled-release nifedipine tablets-valsartan therapy can improve the life quality of elderly patients who have T2DN with HTN.

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