

综述

高尿酸血症的发病机制与药物治疗研究进展

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摘要 高尿酸血症是由于嘌呤代谢紊乱使尿酸生成增多和(或)排泄减少所致的代谢性疾病。高尿酸血症不仅是引起痛风的重要生化基础,而且与高血压、高脂血症、动脉粥样硬化、肥胖、胰岛素抵抗的发生密切相关。因此,针对其发病机制和药物治疗的研究已成为关注热点。本文阐述了高尿酸血症的发病机制,并从抑制尿酸合成与促进尿酸排泄两个方面介绍了相关药物治疗的研究进展。

关键词 [高尿酸血症](#) [尿酸](#) [黄嘌呤氧化酶](#) [尿酸盐转运体](#) [药物治疗法](#)

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Pathogenesis and pharmacotherapy of hyperuricemia: research advances

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Abstract

Hyperuricemia is a kind of metabolic disease caused by the disorder of purine metabolism, which leads to the increase of uric acid production and(or) the decrease of uric acid excretion. It not only is the important biochemical basis of gout, but also has close relationship with hypertension, hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, obesity and insulin resistance. So studies on the pathogenesis and pharmacotherapy of hyperuricemia have become the focus of attention. This review summaries the pathogenesis of hyperuricemia and the research progress in pharmacotherapy from two aspects: inhibition to the generation and promotion to the excretion of uric acid.

Key words [hyperuricemia](#) [uric acid](#) [xanthine oxidase](#) [urate transporter](#) [drug therapy](#)

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