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维持性血液透析患者血清 sTWEAK 水平与冠状动脉钙化的相关性研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨维持性血液透析患者血清可溶性肿瘤坏死因子样凋亡微弱诱导剂(sTWEAK)水平与冠状动脉钙化的关系。**方法:**选择维持性血液透析患者 60 例和健康对照组 30 例,采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附技术测定其血清 sTWEAK 水平,采用多层螺旋 CT(MSCT)测定其冠状动脉钙化积分(CACs),比较两组的血清 sTWEAK 水平、CACs,并分析二者的相关性及血液透析患者冠状动脉钙化的危险因素。**结果:**血液透析患者血清 sTWEAK 水平显著低于正常对照组,分别为 186.23(148.35,220.74)pg/mL 和 265.13(210.91,298.22)pg/mL,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。CACs>400 的血液透析患者血清 sTWEAK 水平显著高于 CACs≤ 400 者,分别为 220.73(189.70,251.67)pg/mL 和 146.07(138.43,180.11)pg/mL,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。Spearman 等级相关分析显示血液透析患者的血清 sTWEAK 水平与患者的 CACs 呈明显正相关($r=0.482, P < 0.01$)。多因素逐步回归分析显示影响血液透析患者 CACs 严重程度的因素有血清 sTWEAK 水平、年龄、透析龄、糖尿病($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**维持性血液透析患者血清 sTWEAK 水平较正常人降低,但在血液透析患者 sTWEAK 范围内,高水平的血清 sTWEAK 水平与重度冠状动脉钙化相关;血清 sTWEAK 可能参与了血液透析患者冠状动脉钙化的发生、发展。

关键词:血液透析;可溶性肿瘤坏死因子样凋亡微弱诱导剂;血管钙化;冠状动脉钙化

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Correlation of Serum sTWEAK Levels with Coronary Artery Calcification in Maintenance Hemodialysis Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the association of serum soluble tumor necrosis factor-like weak inducer of apoptosis (sTWEAK) to coronary artery calcification (CAC) in maintenance hemodialysis (HD) patients. **Methods:** Sixty HD patients and thirty healthy volunteers were involved in the study. The levels of sTWEAK were determined by ELISA. Coronary artery calcification score (CACs) was evaluated by multislice computed tomography scans. The levels of sTWEAK and CACs in two groups were compared. Spearman analysis was used to assess correlations of sTWEAK levels with CACs and other variables. The stepwise regression analysis was used to study the predictive factors for CAC. **Results:** The levels of serum sTWEAK in HD patients were significantly lower than those in healthy controls [186.23 (148.35, 220.74)pg/mL and 265.13 (210.91, 298.22)pg/mL, respectively $P < 0.01$]. The levels of serum sTWEAK increased significantly in patients with CACs>400 than those in patients with CACs≤ 400 [220.73(189.70, 251.67)pg/mL and 146.07 (138.43, 180.11)pg/mL, respectively $P < 0.01$]. sTWEAK level showed an positive correlation with CACs ($r=0.482, P < 0.01$). Multiple stepwise regression analysis showed that independent risk factors associated with severe CAC were levels of sTWEAK, age, time on hemodialysis and diabetes ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The levels of serum sTWEAK are decreased in maintenance HD patients. However, within the HD patients' range, higher sTWEAK was associated with severe CAC. Serum sTWEAK may be involved in the pathogenesis of CAC in HD patients.

Key words: Hemodialysis; sTWEAK; Vascular calcification; Coronary artery calcification

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前言

心血管疾病 (cardiovascular disease,CVD) 是终末期肾病 (end stage renal diseases,ESRD)患者的主要死因,而血管钙化尤

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其是冠状动脉钙化普遍存在于 ESRD 人群，是导致其 CVD 发病率和死亡率显著升高的主要原因之一^[1]。引起 ESRD 患者冠状动脉钙化的确切病因及发病机制目前尚不完全明确。新近研究发现血清可溶性肿瘤坏死因子样凋亡微弱诱导剂(soluble tumor necrosis factor-like weak inducer of apoptosis, sTWEAK)的水平与维持性血液透析患者的死亡率相关^[2]，但其与血液透析患者冠状动脉钙化的相关研究报道甚少。本研究通过检测维持性血液透析患者血清 sTWEAK 水平及冠状动脉钙化积分(coronary artery calcification score, CACs)的相关性及血液透析患者冠状动脉钙化严重程度的危险因素，以期为降低血液透析患者 CVD 的发病率及死亡率提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择首都医科大学附属复兴医院肾内科收治的维持性血液透析患者 60 例，其中男 30 例，女 30 例；平均年龄(63.53±14.18)岁。原发病为慢性肾小球肾炎 23 例，糖尿病 16 例，原发性高血压 13 例，间质性肾炎 5 例，成人型多囊肾 2 例，慢性肾盂肾炎 1 例。所有患者病情稳定，规律透析 6 个月以上，平均透析龄(63.21±10.54)月，Kt / v>1.2。同时，选择正常对照人群 30 例，其中男 14 例，女 16 例；平均年龄(65.20±7.75)岁；且经体检排除高血压、糖尿病、心脑血管疾病、肝肾疾病、肿瘤、急慢性感染，代谢综合征。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 血清 sTWEAK 的检测 所有患者透析当日空腹在动脉端取血，健康对照组于晨起空腹采取肘静脉血，采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)技术测定血清 sTWEAK 水平，试剂盒购自奥地利 Bendermedsystems 公司。检测仪器为 MULTI-

SKAN MK3 全自动多功能酶标仪(Thermo, USA)。

1.2.2 冠状动脉钙化积分的测定 采用多层螺旋 CT(MSCT)测定冠状动脉钙化积分。应用 GE Lightspeed VCT64 层螺旋 CT 机，参照 Agatston 等^[3]的冠状动脉钙化定量方法检测冠状动脉钙化积分。所有患者在基础心率控制在 70 次/分条件下，屏气时自心底部扫描至心尖部，层厚 3 mm，连续 20-30 层，包括整个心脏。扫描时间为 0.1 s。心电触发点位于 R-R 间期的 70% 处，FOV 为 26 cm 矩阵 512×512。将 CT 值 130Hu 作为判断是否是钙化的阈值，同时要求所测得的区域面积应在 0.5 mm² 以上，CT 值在 130~199Hu 的钙化定为 CT 值 1 分，200~299Hu 之间的定为 CT 值 2 分，300~399Hu 的定为 CT 值 3 分，400Hu 以上定为 CT 值 4 分；将各个钙化灶的 CT 分值与其面积相乘，得到各个钙化灶的积分，将所有积分相累加即获得整个冠状动脉钙化的积分。

1.2.3 临床指标的检测 应用 Beckman Synchron LX-Pr20 全自动生化分析仪检测血钙、磷、血清白蛋白(ALb)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平；免疫透射比浊法测定高敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平；同时测定红细胞压积(Hct)、血清全段甲状旁腺素(iPTH)水平。测量身高体重计算体重指数(BMI)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS16.0 统计软件，连续变量呈正态分布者以均数±标准差表示，非正态分布者以中位数及四分位间距表示；分类变量以百分数表示。两组间连续变量比较采用独立样本 t 检验或秩和检验，分类变量比较采用 X² 检验。相关分析采用 Spearman 检验；危险因素分析采用多元逐步回归分析法。以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

表 1 两组的一般临床生化指标、血清 sTWEAK 水平及平均 CACs 值比较

Table 1 Comparison of the baseline clinical and biochemical index, serum sTWEAK level and average CACs between two groups

	HD patients	Controls
Male/Female)	60(30/30)	30(14/16)
Age(year)	63.53±14.18	65.20±7.75
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.75±3.73	25.13±3.39
Alb(g/L)	38.48±2.62 ^{△△}	43.94±2.36
TC(mmol/L)	3.90±1.05 ^{△△}	4.55±1.07
TG(mmol/L)	1.34±0.71 [△]	1.79±0.87
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.03±0.29	1.18±0.21
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.46±0.81 ^{△△}	2.95±0.86
FPG(mmol/L)	6.1±1.2	5.8±0.9
hs-CRP(mg/dL)	4.3(0.9~5.4) ^{△△}	1.33(1.0~2.0)
Calcium(mmol/L)	2.3±0.19	2.17±0.10
Phosphorus(mmol/L)	1.53±0.39 ^{△△}	1.03±0.12
sTWEAK(pg/mL)	186.23(148.35,220.74) ^{△△}	265.13(210.91,298.22)
CACs	655±853 ^{△△}	126±200

Note: FPG: fasting blood glucose; Compared with the controls, △ P<0.05, △△ P<0.01.

2.1 两组的一般临床特征、血清 sTWEAK 水平及平均 CACs 值比较

两组的年龄、性别、BMI 比较无统计学差别, 血液透析患者的 CACs、血磷、hs-CRP 水平均显著高于正常对照组, 血清 sTWEAK、Alb、TC、TG、LDL-C 水平均显著降低(见表 1)。

2.2 不同 CACs 患者血清 sTWEAK 水平的比较

参照 Rumberger 法, 将血液透析患者的冠状动脉钙化程度进行分级。积分≤ 10 分的为无钙化,> 10 分的为有钙化, 大于 400 分的为重度钙化^[4]。其中, 无钙化组 7 人, 钙化组 31 人, 重度钙化组 22 人。重度钙化组患者血清 sTWEAK 水平显著高于其它两组患者 (CACs≤ 400), 分别为 220.73(189.70, 251.67)

pg/mL 和 146.07 (138.43, 180.11)pg/mL, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.01$)。

2.3 不同 sTWEAK 水平患者各指标的比较

参考中位数将血液透析患者按照 sTWEAK ≤ 186.23 pg/mL 及 sTWEAK > 186.23 pg/mL 分为两组, 前者的年龄、体重指数 (BMI)、透析龄、SBP、hs-CRP、TC、TG 水平显著升高, CACs 显著降低 (见表 2)。Spearman 相关分析显示血清 sTWEAK 水平与患者的年龄、透析龄、hs-CRP 均呈显著负相关 (r 分别为 -0.243, -0.256, -0.310, $P < 0.01$), 与 CACs 呈明显正相关 ($r=0.482$, $P < 0.01$), 与血钙、磷、红细胞压积、血清 ALB、HDL-C、LDL-C、甲状旁腺素水平等均无关 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 2 不同 sTWEAK 水平患者的一般情况、临床及实验室指标的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the baseline characteristics, clinic and laboratory index of patients with different sTWEAK levels

	sTWEAK≤ 186.23 pg/mL	sTWEAK > 186.23 pg/mL
Male/Female	31(15/16)	29(15/14)
Age(year)	67.01± 11.70 ^{△△}	59.21± 15.32
Time on HD (months)	69.13± 10.54 ^{△△}	54.21± 9.66
BMI(kg/m ²)	24.61± 3.21 [△]	22.99± 2.76
SBP(mm/Hg)	158.6± 30.8 [△]	149.8± 29.4
Hct(%)	30.42 ± 3.94	31.65± 3.34
Alb(g/L)	38.31± 2.11	38.56± 2.58
TC(mmol/L)	4.10± 1.01 [△]	3.79± 0.99
TG(mmol/L)	1.42± 0.79 [△]	1.29± 0.66
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.03± 0.18	1.03± 0.26
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.42± 0.79	2.48± 0.88
hs-CRP	6.1(1.4~7.8) ^{△△}	3.2(0.5~4.3)
Calcium(mmol/L)	2.3± 0.58	2.3± 0.12
Phosphorus(mmol/L)	1.53± 0.31	1.53± 0.46
iPTH(pg/mL)	369(28~1820)	378(38~2035)
CACs	533± 612 ^{△△}	798± 600

Note: Compared with the sTWEAK > 186.23 pg/ml group, △ $P < 0.05$, △△ $P < 0.01$.

2.4 血液透析患者重度血管钙化危险因素的多因素逐步回归分析

将 CACs 是否大于 400 作为因变量, 年龄、性别、透析龄、血清 sTWEAK、是否高血压、是否糖尿病、hs-CRP、TC、TG、

LDL-C、血钙、磷、血清 ALB、甲状旁腺素等因素作为自变量, 进行多因素逐步回归分析, 结果显示影响血液透析患者重度血管钙化(CACs >400)的危险因素包括年龄、透析龄、糖尿病及血清 sTWEAK 水平(见表 3)。

表 3 血液透析患者重度血管钙化相关因素的多因素逐步回归分析

Table 3 The stepwise regression analysis of the independent predictors of SEVERE CAC(CACs >400)

	β	P
Age	0.299	0.014
Diabetes	0.352	0.021
Time on HD	0.441	0.001
sTWEAK	0.547	0.001

3 讨论

肿瘤坏死因子样凋亡微弱诱导剂(necrosis factor-like weak

inducer of apoptosis, TWEAK)是近年发现的肿瘤坏死因子超家族的新成员之一,最初表达为膜结合TWEAK(membrane-bound TWEAK,mTWEAK),经蛋白酶作用后水解为sTWEAK^[5]。sTWEAK与mTWEAK具有类似的生物学活性,与其特异性受体成纤维细胞生长因子-14(fibroblast growth factor 14,Fn14)结合可以激活核转录因子-κB(NF-κB)、MAPK等信号转导路径^[5],介导多种生物学效应,如诱导促炎因子的产生,促进细胞生长、纤维化、刺激黏附分子及基质金属蛋白酶表达、诱导细胞凋亡等^[5,6,8]。新近研究表明,sTWEAK水平与慢性肾脏病患者冠状动脉疾病程度呈正相关^[9],也与血液透析患者的心血管死亡率及全因死亡率密切相关^[2]。心血管疾病是血液透析患者的首位死亡原因,过度的血管钙化尤其是冠状动脉钙化是导致ESRD患者心血管死亡率升高的主要原因,但sTWEAK是否参与了血液透析患者血管钙化目前研究甚少。

本研究结果显示血液透析患者血清sTWEAK水平显著低于正常对照组,这与之前学者们的研究结果一致^[2,10,11]。但血液透析患者血清sTWEAK水平降低的机制尚不完全清楚,目前认为可能主要与其受体Fn14表达上调有关。研究表明,TWEAK在正常组织中高表达,而其受体Fn14在正常组织中表达极低,但在受损组织中、慢性肾炎动物模型、慢性肾损伤等情况下^[12-14],可见到Fn14的表达显著上调。因此,慢性肾脏病患者可能同样存在Fn14的过表达,TWEAK大量与上调的Fn14相结合可导致TWEAK消耗增多,进而引起血清sTWEAK水平下降。因此,有学者认为血清sTWEAK水平的下降实际上是对Fn14过表达后介导的副作用的保护性机制^[12,14]。此外,有研究表明,在促炎因子体外培养或在慢性肾脏病患者血浆中,sTWEAK的另一受体-CD163的表达水平明显上调,也增强了与TWEAK的结合,进而通过单核-巨噬细胞的内陷等途径促进sTWEAK的降解^[15,16]。因此,血液透析患者相对于正常人群可能具有不同的sTWEAK参考范围。

冠状动脉钙化CT积分是评估血管钙化的金标准。本研究通过多层螺旋CT检测CACs,发现血清sTWEAK水平与血液透析患者的冠状动脉钙化呈正相关,重度钙化血液透析患者血清sTWEAK水平显著升高。多因素逐步回归分析显示,血清sTWEAK水平、年龄、透析龄、糖尿病均为影响血液透析患者冠状动脉钙化的危险因素,以血清sTWEAK水平影响程度最大,这与Gungor O等^[10]的研究结果类似,表明血清sTWEAK可能参与了血液透析患者血管钙化发生发展,是其发生血管钙化的独立危险因素。新近Carrero JJ等^[2]的研究发现,在血液透析患者参考范围内,血清sTWEAK水平高的患者心血管死亡率及全因死亡率显著升高,且与高IL-6水平引起的死亡率增加有协同作用。而本研究结果提示血清sTWEAK水平高的血液透析患者的冠状动脉钙化严重,而冠状动脉钙化严重的患者心血管死亡率必然会增加,这也在一定程度上支持和解释了Carrero JJ等^[2]的结果。

血清sTWEAK与血液透析患者冠状动脉钙化的因果关系及机制目前尚不清楚。间接研究证据提示TWEAK在体内、外均能通过激活NF-κB下调klotho的表达^[17,18],而后者对慢性肾脏病患者血管钙化是一个保护性因素。此外,有研究表明,TWEAK通过MAPK-ErK途径上调小鼠成骨细胞核转录因子

-κB受体活化因子配基(RANKL)的表达^[19]。而RANKL在血管钙化中同样发挥重要作用,其能通过诱导人主动脉内皮细胞生成骨形成蛋白-2(BMP-2)和减少人主动脉平滑肌细胞内的γ-羧基谷氨酸基质蛋白(Matrix Gla proteins,MGP)引起血管钙化^[20]。以上研究均提示sTWEAK可能参与了血管钙化的发生发展,但仍需将来更深入的研究进一步明确其可能的机制。

综上所述,血液透析患者血清sTWEAK水平较正常人降低,但在血液透析患者sTWEAK范围内,高水平的sTWEAK与重度冠状动脉钙化相关,是血液透析患者发生冠状动脉钙化的独立危险因素。

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