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原发性高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化、新发心脑血管事件与幽门螺旋杆菌感染的关系 *

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摘要 目的:研究原发性高血压(PH)患者颈动脉粥样硬化、新发心脑血管事件与幽门螺旋杆菌(HP)感染的关系。**方法:**选择从2015年6月到2017年6月在我院接受诊治的PH患者150例纳入本次研究。按照¹³C尿素呼气试验所测定的HP结果将患者分成HP阳性59例(即超基准值<4.0,记为观察组)和HP阴性91例(即超基准值≥4.0,记为对照组),检测并对比两组血脂指标、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)水平以及颈动脉超声检查结果,随访3个月,比较两组新发心脑血管事件。**结果:**与对照组比较,观察组的低密度脂蛋白型胆固醇(LDL-C)、Hcy及hs-CRP、甘油三酯(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)水平明显升高,高密度脂蛋白型胆固醇(HDL-C)水平明显降低($P<0.05$)。观察组CIMT增厚率为28.82%,形成斑块率为49.15%,均分别高于对照组的15.38%、30.77%,而CIMT正常率为22.03%,明显低于对照组的53.85%,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组新发心脑血管事件的总发生率为13.56%,高于对照组的4.40%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**PH患者的颈动脉粥样硬化、新发心脑血管事件均与HP感染密切相关,临床可考虑清除或预防HP感染,从而科学有效地预防患者的不良预后。

关键词:原发性高血压;颈动脉粥样硬化;新发心脑血管事件;幽门螺旋杆菌;感染;关系

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Relationship between Carotid Atherosclerosis, New Cardio Cerebrovascular Events and *Helicobacter Pylori* Infection in Patients with Primary Hypertension*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the relationship between carotid atherosclerosis, new cardio cerebrovascular events and *Helicobacter pylori* (HP) infection in patients with primary hypertension (PH). **Methods:** 150 patients with PH who were treated in our hospital from June 2015 to June 2017 were selected and included in this study. The patient was divided into HP positive with 59 cases (excess reference value <4.0, recorded as observation group) and HP negative with 91 cases (excess reference value ≥ 4.0, recorded as control group) according to HP results determined by ¹³C urea breath test. Blood lipids, hypersensitivity C reactive protein (hs-CRP), homocysteine (Hcy) levels and carotid ultrasound examination results were compared between the two groups, and followed up for 3 months, new cardio cerebrovascular events of two groups were compared. **Results:** Compared with control group, the levels of low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), Hcy, hs-CRP, triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC) in the observation group were significantly increased, the high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). The thickening rate of CIMT in the observation group was 28.82%, and the plaque formation rate was 49.15%, which were respectively significantly higher than 15.38%, 30.77% of the control group, the normal rate of CIMT was 22.03%, which was significantly lower than that of 53.85% in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The total incidence rate of new cardio cerebrovascular events in the observation group was 13.56%, which was significantly higher than 4.40% in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Carotid atherosclerosis and new cardio cerebrovascular events in patients with PH are closely related to HP infection. Clinically, we should consider eliminating or preventing HP infection, so as to prevent the adverse prognosis of patients scientifically and effectively.

Key words: Primary hypertension; Carotid atherosclerosis; New cardio cerebrovascular events; *Helicobacter pylori*; Infection; Relationship

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前言

原发性高血压(Primary hypertension, PH)是高血压的一种主要类型,患者通常具有血管内皮损伤以及功能性障碍等特征,而内皮功能的损伤则与动脉粥样硬化联系紧密^[1-3]。有报道指出,动脉粥样硬化的形成是由机体内的动脉血管壁因胆固醇的大量堆积而产生粥样斑块,进而致使血管壁不断增厚,管腔逐渐狭窄,最终演变成全身性和弥漫性的血管壁病变^[4-6]。近年来的报道发现,动脉的粥样硬化与幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter pylori*, HP)的感染具有一定联系,然而HP感染诱发粥样硬化的有关机制仍不清楚,部分学者倾向于HP感染能够激活机体中的炎性因子,导致脂质代谢的紊乱,进而促使粥样斑块的产生^[7-8]。此过程主要是HP可使细胞骨架发生重排以及使酪氨酸磷酸化,而后激活了核因子NF-κB1,使得上皮细胞不断分泌出白介素等细胞因子,最终激活并趋化了各类炎症细胞并使其参与到炎症反应过程中^[9-11]。当前,临床也有关于HP感染与心脑血管类疾病之间关系的报道,但关于PH患者新发心脑血管事件与HP感染的关系的报道较少。鉴于此,本文通过分析PH患者颈动脉粥样硬化、新发心脑血管事件与HP感染的关系,旨在为临床诊治过程提供相应的数据支持,现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2015年6月到2017年6月在我院接受诊治的PH患者150例纳入本次研究。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均满足《中国高血压防治指南(2010年修订版)》中关于PH的诊断标准^[12];(2)年龄>20岁;(3)患者或其家属已对此次研究做到充分的知情同意。排除标准:(1)继发性高血压者;(2)急性冠脉综合征或糖尿病者,亦或是自身免疫疾病者;(3)恶性肿瘤者;(4)严重的心、肺、肝、肾等脏器的功能性不全者;(5)消化性溃疡、消化道出血以及胃痛等消化系统疾病者;(6)入组前1个月内有感染型疾病或慢性炎症型疾病者。按照¹³C尿素呼气试验所测定的HP结果将患者分成HP阳性59例(即超基准值<4.0,记为观察组)和HP阴性91例(即超基准值≥4.0,记为对照组),其中观察组男32例,女27例;年龄32~79岁,平均(54.87±6.03)岁;体质质量指数(Body mass index, BMI)为21~29kg/m²,平均(25.01±1.94)kg/m²;吸烟者13例,未吸烟者46例;PH病程为8~21年,平均(15.98±4.42)年。对照组男56例,女35例;年龄34~81岁,平均(54.75±6.11)岁;BMI为22~28 kg/m²,平均(24.13±1.87)kg/m²;吸烟者24例,未吸烟者67例;PH病程为9~23年,平均(15.95±4.39)年。将两组的上述资料数据相比,所得的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。此次研究已经得到了

我院的伦理委员会评审通过。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 生化指标检测 两组患者均在入院后抽取晨间空腹静脉血6 mL,给予15 min 3000 r/min的离心之后获得血清,通过购自日本奥林巴斯公司的AU2700全自动生化分析仪测定低密度脂蛋白型胆固醇(Low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白型胆固醇(High density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(Triglyceride, TG)水平。应用超敏乳胶强化免疫比浊法测定血清超敏C反应蛋白(Hypersensitive C reactive protein, hs-CRP)水平,通过循环酶法测定血清同型半胱氨酸(Homocysteine, Hcy)水平,上述检测的试剂盒均购自武汉的博士德公司,操作时需严格按照说明书的步骤逐步进行。

1.2.2 颈动脉超声检查 选择购自美国Philips公司的5000型彩超仪对两组患者入院后当日的双侧颈总动脉内膜中层厚度(Carotid intima-media thickness, CIMT)实施测定,设置探头的频率为7.0 MHz,取患者的平卧位,按照纵向方向探查血管走行,将颈总动脉的内膜表面至中层和外膜相移行处之间的距离记作CIMT,三次测量CIMT后取平均值。其中颈动脉的狭窄程度评判标准为:CIMT<1.0 mm记为CIMT正常;1.0~1.2 mm记为CIMT增厚;>1.2 mm记为形成斑块^[13]。

1.3 观察指标

对比两组血脂指标、hs-CRP、Hcy水平以及CIMT增厚率,随访3个月,比较两组新发心脑血管事件发生率。其中新发心脑血管事件主要包括:(1)脑出血;(2)脑梗死;(3)心脏性猝死;(4)非致死型急性心肌梗死(Acute myocardial infarction, AMI)。

1.4 统计学方法

选择SPSS21.0统计软件实施数据的统计分析,采用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示计量资料,实施t检验,采用[n(%)]表示计数资料,实施 χ^2 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组血脂指标、hs-CRP及Hcy水平对比

观察组的TC、TG、LDL-C、Hcy及hs-CRP水平均分别明显高于对照组,HDL-C明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 两组颈动脉超声检查结果对比

观察组CIMT增厚率为28.82%,形成斑块率为49.15%,均分别高于对照组的15.38%、30.77%,而观察组CIMT正常率为22.03%,明显低于对照组的53.85%,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

表1 两组血脂指标、hs-CRP及Hcy水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of blood lipids indexes, hs-CRP and Hcy levels between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	TC(mmol/L)	TG(mmol/L)	LDL-C(mmol/L)	HDL-C(mmol/L)	Hcy(mmol/L)	hs-CRP(mg/L)
Observation group	59	5.17±0.51	2.59±0.48	3.15±0.87	0.97±0.24	24.97±5.62	5.71±2.23
Control group	91	4.29±0.47	1.82±0.63	2.36±0.44	1.43±0.28	18.29±4.33	2.38±0.79
t	-	10.821	7.999	7.342	10.383	8.196	13.205
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 2 两组颈动脉超声检查结果对比[n(%)]
Table 2 Comparison of the results of carotid artery ultrasound in two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	CIMT normal	CIMT thickening	Plaques
Observation group	59	13(22.03)	17(28.82)	29(49.15)
Control group	91	49(53.85)	14(15.38)	28(30.77)
χ^2	-	14.938	3.937	5.134
P	-	0.000	0.047	0.023

2.3 两组新发心脑血管事件对比

观察组新发心脑血管事件的总发生率为 13.56%，高于对

照组的 4.40%，差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，见表 3。

表 3 两组新发心脑血管事件对比[n(%)]
Table 3 Comparison of new cardio cerebrovascular events in two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Cerebral hemorrhage	Cerebral infarction	Sudden cardiac death	Non lethal type AMI	Total incidence rate
Observation group	59	2(3.39)	3(5.08)	1(1.69)	2(3.39)	8(13.56)
Control group	91	1(1.10)	2(2.20)	0(0.00)	1(1.10)	4(4.40)
χ^2	-					4.084
P	-					0.043

3 讨论

临幊上，高血压属于一类十分常见的慢性疾病，患者大多数是 PH，在静息状态时其舒张压、收缩压以及机体的循环动脉压均表现出明显上升的趋势，且通常会合并糖脂代谢异常，而长期高血压则可能影响患者的心、肾、脑等器官，使其发生器质性变化，严重时可危及到患者的生命安全^[14-16]。PH 起病通常较为缓慢，患者在早期时并无明显症状，但若不加以重视，则可能逐渐损害患者机体的血管内皮细胞，致使其发生功能障碍，最终引发心脑血管类疾病^[17,18]。动脉粥样硬化通常是多类因子共同参与且相互促进的一种复杂性慢性炎症病变，当前关于其发病机制仍未完全明晰，但大都认为可能与机体的脂质代谢及炎症反应有关^[19,20]。*HP*是指定植在胃黏膜表皮和黏膜层间的革兰氏阴性菌，也是一种微需氧菌，其最早是在 1982 年时由 Marshall 及 Warren 等人从患有慢性胃炎的患者胃部提取的有关黏膜标本中检测并分离，与多类胃肠道疾病密切相关，参与了慢性胃炎、消化性溃疡以及胃癌等疾病的发病及进展过程，关于 *HP* 感染与动脉粥样硬化之间的关系也逐渐成为了当前研究的热点^[21,22]。

本研究结果显示，与对照组比较，观察组的 LDL-C、Hcy、hs-CRP、TC 及 TG 水平升高，HDL-C 水平降低($P<0.05$)，这提示了观察组患者的血脂指标及 Hcy、hs-CRP 水平均存在较为明显的异常。究其原因，主要可能与上述指标在患者机体中的作用机制等因素有关。TC、TG、LDL-C 以及 HDL-C 均为临床常用的监测机体中血脂代谢情况的指标，患者发生 *HP* 感染后，能够促使脂质的过氧化，进而形成氧化型的 LDL^[23]。同时，*HP* 细胞壁所含的脂多糖能够激活多类细胞因子，并抑制机体的脂蛋白酶的活性，最终使得 TC 和 TG 水平明显升高，而 HDL-C 水平明显下降^[24]。Hcy 属于可反映出机体内血管损伤的一种氨基酸，且高水平的 Hcy 能够参与到此种损伤的早期阶

段，*HP* 感染后可导致患者的胃萎缩，进而影响了消化道针对 Hcy 代谢时的叶酸及维生素 B12 等辅性因子的正常吸收，减少了血叶酸及维生素 B12 在机体中的含量，最终导致 Hcy 水平也明显升高^[25]。hs-CRP 是反映机体中炎症反应的一类非特异性的有关生物学指标，发生 *HP* 感染后，*HP* 能够直接对患者机体的动脉壁产生作用，进而引发局部炎症，损伤内皮细胞，致使平滑肌细胞的增殖，最终致使 hs-CRP 水平明显升高^[26,27]。此外，观察组 CIMT 增厚率和形成斑块率均分别明显高于对照组，而 CIMT 正常率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)，这提示了 *HP* 感染可加剧 PH 患者颈动脉粥样硬化进程。分析原因，主要与 *HP* 感染患者更易导致机体的动脉粥样硬化等因素有关。具体而言，CIMT 是早期反映机体内动脉粥样硬化的一种无创性指标，对其进行监测有助于准确地掌握患者的病情，而 *HP* 感染者的 Hcy 水平上升后易引起高 Hcy 血症，这将直接或者间接地诱发血管内皮损伤，并使血管的平滑肌细胞不断增殖，促进了低密度脂蛋白的氧化进程，激活了血小板的黏附聚集效应，最终加速了动脉粥样硬化病变的形成^[28,29]。本研究还发现，观察组新发心脑血管事件的总发生率为 13.56%，高于对照组的 4.40%($P<0.05$)，原因可能是 *HP* 感染可通过炎症反应及损害动脉内皮等过程导致血栓产生，最终较大幅度地增大了心脑血管病的发病率^[30]。

综上所述，PH 患者的颈动脉粥样硬化、新发心脑血管事件与 *HP* 感染之间具有十分紧密的关联，*HP* 感染可能是通过影响血脂指标、炎症因子水平以及损伤血管等参与到 PH 患者颈动脉粥样硬化的进程。临床可考虑清除或预防 *HP* 感染，从而改善患者的预后。

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