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## Cys-C、FT3 及 Apo-A 与冠心病严重程度的相关性 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨胱抑素 C(Cys-C)、游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT3)和载脂蛋白 A(Apo-A)与冠心病严重程度的相关性。**方法:**选取 2017 年 10 月至 2018 年 3 月于西安交通大学第一附属医院心血管内科行冠脉造影的患者 353 例,根据临床症状及冠脉造影结果将其分为急性心肌梗死组 (AMI, n=119)、心绞痛组 (AP, n=100) 和冠脉造影正常组 (NT, n=133)。采用免疫比浊法检测胱抑素 (Cys-C)、载脂蛋白 A(Apo-A) 水平,电化学发光法检测游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT3)水平。通过 Logistic 回归分析 Cys-C、FT3 及 Apo-A 与心绞痛和急性心肌梗死的相关性。ROC 曲线分析 Cys-C、FT3 及 Apo-A 对心绞痛和急性心肌梗死的诊断价值。**结果:** AMI 组、AP 组血清 Apo-A 水平较 NT 组显著减低 ( $0.97 \pm 0.36$ 、 $0.92 \pm 0.45$  vs.  $1.05 \pm 0.32$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ); AMI 组的 FT3 水平显著低于 NT 组和 AP 组 ( $0.80 \pm 0.45$  vs.  $1.16 \pm 0.30$ 、 $1.06 \pm 0.26$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); AP 组 Cys-C 水平高于 NT 组及 AMI 组 ( $1.13 \pm 0.38$  vs.  $0.84 \pm 0.22$ 、 $0.94 \pm 0.30$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示 Cys-C 水平与心绞痛的发生呈正相关 ( $B = 4.071$ ), Apo-A 和 FT3 水平与急性心肌梗死发生呈负相关 ( $B = -2.795$ 、 $-2.844$ )。ROC 曲线分析结果显示 Cys-C 对心绞痛的诊断价值最大 (曲线下面积 = 0.794), FT3 对急性心肌梗死的诊断价值最大 (曲线下面积 = 0.156), 其次为 Apo-A (曲线下面积 = 0.299)。**结论:** Cys-C 水平升高与冠心病的发生具有显著相关性,而 FT3 和 Apo-A 减低与冠心病严重程度有明显相关性。

**关键词:**胱抑素 C;载脂蛋白 A;游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸;冠心病;危险因素

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## Correlation between Cys-C, FT3, Apo-A and the Severity of Coronary Heart Disease\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the correlation between cystatin C (Cys-c), free triiodothyrogeic acid (FT3), apolipoprotein A (Apo-A) and the severity of coronary heart disease. **Methods:** A total of 353 patients examined by the coronary angiography in the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University from October 2017 to March 2018 were selected. According to the clinical symptoms and coronary angiography results, they were divided into the acute myocardial infarction group (AMI, n=119), angina pectoris group (AP, n=100) and normal coronary angiography group (NT, n=133). The cystatin (Cys-c) and apolipoprotein A (Apo-A) level by immunoturbidimetry, and free triiodogenic thyroine levels (FT3) were detected by electrochemical luminescence and analyzed by Logistic regression and ROC curves. The correlation between Cys-c, FT3, Apo-A and angina or acute myocardial infarction were analyzed by Logistic regression. The diagnostic value of Cys-c, FT3, Apo-A for the angina and acute myocardial infarction were analyzed by ROC curve. **Results:** The serum Apo-A levels in AMI group and AP group were significantly lower than those in the NT group ( $0.97 \pm 0.36$ ,  $0.92 \pm 0.45$  vs.  $1.05 \pm 0.32$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). The FT3 level in the AMI group was significantly lower than that in the NT group and AP group ( $0.80 \pm 0.45$  vs.  $1.16 \pm 0.30$ ,  $1.06 \pm 0.26$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). The level of Cys-C in AP group was higher than that in the NT group and AMI group ( $1.13 \pm 0.38$  vs.  $0.84 \pm 0.22$ ,  $0.94 \pm 0.30$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that Cys-C has positive correlation with angina ( $B = 4.071$ ), Apo-A and FT3 has negative correlation with AMI ( $B = -2.795$ ,  $-2.844$ ). ROC curve analysis showed that Cys-C has the largest diagnostic value to angina (area under curve = 0.794), and FT3 has the largest diagnostic value to AMI (area under curve = 0.156), then was Apo-A (area under curve = 0.299). **Conclusion:** Increased level of Cys-C was significantly correlated with the occurrence of coronary heart disease, while the decreased levels of FT3 and Apo-A were significantly correlated with the severity of coronary heart disease.

**Key words:** Cystatin C; Apolipoprotein A; Free triiodothyrogeic acid; Coronary artery disease; Risk factor

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## 前言

脂质代谢紊乱是冠状动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素。既往大量研究证实高密度脂蛋白(HDL-C)是冠状动脉粥样硬化的保护性因素<sup>[1]</sup>。载脂蛋白A(Apo-A)是HDL-C的重要组成成分,且较少受到其它因素的影响和干扰,因此其较HDL-C能更准确预测冠状动脉粥样硬化的严重程度<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来,越来越多研究表明<sup>[3,4]</sup>胱抑素C(CysC)不仅能反映肾脏功能,其作为炎症因子与冠心病的发生发展关系密切,多项研究表明CysC对急性冠脉综合征的发生及冠心病的预后评估有一定的参考意义<sup>[5]</sup>。甲状腺功能与冠心病关系密切,甲状腺功能减退可以导致冠心病发病率增高,研究显示FT3减低与冠脉病变严重程度密切相关<sup>[6,7]</sup>。本研究主要研究了Apo-A、FT3及CysC与冠心病严重程度之间的关系,以期为冠心病的临床防治提供更多的线索。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2017年10月至2018年3月于西安交通大学第一附属医院心血管内科因胸痛怀疑冠心病住院并行冠脉造影检查的患者352例。参考2007年美国心脏病学会/美国心脏协会(ACC/AHA)临床诊断标准,并结合冠状动脉造影结果[至少一支冠状动脉主要分支血管(左主干、左前降支、回旋支、右冠状动脉)内径狭窄程度≥50%]诊断为冠心病。其中临床确诊急性心肌梗死组(AMI)患者119例,心绞痛组(AP)患者100例,冠脉造影正常组(NT)133例。所有入选患者均排除严重的肝肾疾病、甲状腺疾病(甲亢或甲减)、急性脑出血或脑梗死、慢性消耗性疾病、恶性肿瘤等。

### 1.2 研究方法

入选患者于次日清晨空腹采静脉血,离心后取血清,应用全自动生化分析仪免疫比浊法检测肌酐(CRE)、尿酸(UA)和胱抑素(Cys-C),酶比色法检测总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG),高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C),利用Friedewald公式计算低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平(=TC-HDL-C-TG/2.2),采用免疫比浊法检测载脂蛋白A(Apo-A)、载脂蛋白B(Apo-B)、脂蛋白α(LPα)及在脂蛋白E(Apo-E);应用全自动电化学发光免疫分析法检测促甲状腺激素(TSH)和游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT3)水平。

### 1.3 统计学分析

所有数据均使用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析。计量数据用均数±标准差表示,计数资料用率表示。计量数据满足正态性分布,组间比较用单因素ANOVA检验(one-way ANOVA analysis)。多因素分析采用Logistic回归分析,以组别为因变量,以各检验指标为因变量,进行多项Logistic回归分析各因素与冠心病发生风险的关系。采用ROC曲线分析各有统计学意义指标对冠心病的诊断价值。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 各组一般资料的比较

三组间高血压史及糖尿病史比较无统计学差异。AP组年龄较NT组年龄偏高( $P=0.021$ )。三组患者均男性比例高,同NT比较,男性发生心绞痛及心肌梗死的比例逐渐增加(见表1)。

**2.1.1 各组间血脂水平比较** 与NT组比较,AP组血清TC、LDL-C、Apo-A、LPα、Apo-E水平均显著减低,而AMI组Apo-A及TG水平低于NT组( $P<0.001$ , $P=0.032$ ),其他指标与NT组比较差异无统计学意义(见表1)。

**2.1.2 各组间甲状腺功能检测指标比较** 各组间促甲状腺激素(TSH)水平比较均无显著性差异,AMI组的FT3水平低于NT组和AP组(均 $P<0.001$ )(见表1)。

**2.1.3 各组间肾脏功能指标比较** 与NT组比较,三组间Cys-C水平有显著差异,AP组Cys-C水平高于NT及AMI组(均 $P<0.001$ ),且AMI组Cys-C水平高于NT组( $P=0.023$ )。AP组尿酸(UA)水平高于AMI组( $P=0.001$ ),而与NT组比较无统计学差异。三组间CRE水平比较均无统计学差异( $P=0.354$ )(见表1)。

### 2.2 心绞痛和急性心肌梗死的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

以是否发生心绞痛、心肌梗死为组别因变量,以各检验指标为自变量,进行单因素Logistic回归分析,发现性别、TC、LDL-C、Apo-A、LPα、Apo-E与心绞痛的发生呈负相关,相关系数分别为(B=-2.098,-0.213,-0.441,-0.156,-0.015,-0.028),CRE、UA及Cys-C与心绞痛的发生呈正相关,相关系数分别为(B=0.021,0.010,3.005);其中Cys-C的相关系数最高,提示在心绞痛发生与Cys-C水平有明显相关性。Logistic回归分析显示Apo-A、TG和FT3与急性心肌梗死的发生呈负相关,相关系数分别为(B=-1.421,-0.318,-3.774),CRE、UA及Cys-C与急性心肌梗死呈正相关,相关系数分别为(B=0.020,0.017,1.604);其中FT3的相关系数最高,提示急性心肌梗死发生与FT3水平有明显相关性(见表2)。

### 2.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析

校正性别、年龄、高血压及糖尿病史后,对上述单因素Logistic回归分析有意义的指标分别进行心绞痛和心肌梗死的多因素Logistic回归分析,结果发现仅有Cys-C与心绞痛的发生相关,相关系数分别为(B=4.071),提示在Cys-C可作为评估心绞痛发生的有效指标。而对急性心肌梗死进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果提示Apo-A和FT3进入回归方程,二者与急性心肌梗死的发生呈负相关,相关系数分别为(B=-2.795,-2.844),提示Apo-A和FT3是评估急性心肌梗死发生的有效(见表3)。

### 2.4 ROC 曲线分析各因素与冠心病之间的关系

为进一步确定各因素与心绞痛、心肌梗死之间的关系,利用ROC方法进一步统计分析。结果显示FT3、Apo-A水平诊断的曲线下面积分别为0.156,0.299( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),提示FT3对急性心肌梗死的诊断价值最大。见表4和图1。

分析各因素与心绞痛之间的ROC关系,结果显示LDL-C、Apo-A、LPα、Apo-E、CRE、UA和Cys-C等的曲线下面积分别为0.408、0.419、0.396、0.404、0.688、0.656、0.794( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),以Cys-C的曲线下面积最大,提示Cys-C对心绞痛的诊断价值最大(见表4和图2)。

## 3 讨论

Cys-C是一种分子量较低的分泌性蛋白质,是半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂的一员,只经过肾小球滤过并清除,且不受性别、年龄、饮食、溶血、炎症及肿瘤等因素的影响<sup>[8]</sup>,是判断肾小球滤过率的内源性标志物,最早主要作为评估肾功能的指标。近年来,

表 1 各组一般资料的分析  
Table 1 Analysis of the general data of each group

	NT(n=133)	AP(n=100)	AMI(n=119)	F/ $\chi^2$	P
Age (y)	56.53± 10.53 <sup>a</sup>	61.21± 10.10	59.02± 12.23	5.222	0.006
Gender [Mn(%)]	78(58.64) <sup>a</sup>	73(73.00) <sup>c</sup>	99(83.19) <sup>b</sup>	3.24	0.005
Hypertensive [n(%)]	77(57.89)	57(57.00)	51(42.85)	4.43	0.101
Diabetes[n(%)]	32(24.06)	32(32.00)	26 (21.84)	2.27	0.231
TC(mmol/L)	3.89± 1.20 <sup>a</sup>	3.46± 1.51	3.69± 1.31	2.119	0.122
TG(mmol/L)	1.69± 1.28	1.48± 1.60	1.35± 0.74 <sup>b</sup>	2.359	0.096
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.04± 0.33	0.91± 0.47	1.79± 8.90	0.967	0.381
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.12± 0.83 <sup>a</sup>	1.77± 0.96	2.01± 0.87	5.371	0.005
Apo-A(mmol/L)	1.05± 0.32 <sup>a</sup>	0.92± 0.45	0.97± 0.36 <sup>b</sup>	5.862	0.003
Apo-B(mmol/L)	0.68± 0.27	0.62± 0.36	0.70± 0.28	2.160	0.117
LP $\alpha$ (mmol/L)	144.54± 188.32 <sup>a</sup>	103.21± 117.43	125.81± 112.98	2.060	0.129
Apo-E(mmol/L)	36.76± 13.24 <sup>a</sup>	32.40± 14.65	35.23± 15.74	2.937	0.054
TSH( $\mu$ IU/mL)	2.74± 1.58	2.90± 2.25	2.25± 2.01	1.970	0.142
FT3(pmol/L)	1.16± 0.30	1.06± 0.26 <sup>c</sup>	0.80± 0.45 <sup>b</sup>	17.583	<0.001
CRE( $\mu$ mol/L)	80.34± 15.4	89.33± 25.14	91.29± 90.79	1.043	0.354
UA( $\mu$ mol/L)	312.03± 91.37	319.78± 87.64 <sup>c</sup>	279.48± 83.99	6.280	0.002
Cys-C(mg/L)	0.84± 0.22 <sup>a</sup>	1.13± 0.38 <sup>c</sup>	0.94± 0.30 <sup>b</sup>	21.745	<0.001

Note: 1. The values of F and p in the table were compared among the three groups.

2. Comparing between two groups: a NT vs AP,  $P<0.05$ ; b NT vs AMI,  $P<0.05$ ; c AP vs AMI,  $P<0.05$ .

表 2 冠心病的单因素多项 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Univariate Logistic regression analysis of coronary heart disease

	B	Wals	P	OR	95%CI	
					Lower limit	Upper limit
<b>AP</b>						
Gender	-2.098	6.822	0.009	0.123	0.025	0.592
TC	-0.213	4.635	0.031	0.813	0.672	0.908
LDL	-0.441	8.394	0.004	0.645	0.476	0.861
Apo-A	-1.256	8.978	0.003	0.287	0.127	0.654
LP $\alpha$	-0.015	4.031	0.045	0.991	0.994	1.010
ApoE	-0.028	6.096	0.014	0.978	0.961	0.959
Cre	0.021	29.617	<0.001	1.022	1.014	1.072
UA	0.010	24.809	<0.001	1.016	1.001	1.011
Cys-C	3.005	50.487	<0.001	20.081	8.774	45.924
<b>AMI</b>						
Gender	-1.730	13.699	<0.001	0.177	0.071	0.443
Apo-A	-1.421	11.862	<0.001	0.242	0.105	0.545
TG	-0.318	5.255	0.022	0.735	0.552	0.951
T3	-3.774	30.663	<0.001	0.021	0.017	0.080
Cre	0.020	29.404	<0.001	1.027	1.016	1.024
UA	0.017	4.108	0.043	1.002	0.003	1.018
Cys-C	1.604	21.992	<0.001	4.958	2.534	9.667

表 3 冠心病的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of coronary heart disease

	B	Wals	P	OR	95%CI	
					Lower limit	Upper limit
<b>AP</b>						
Cys-C	4.071	24.744	<0.001	58.995	11.831	294.106
<b>AMI</b>						
Apo-A	-2.795	6.287	0.0123	0.065	0.018	0.541
FT3	-2.844	0.717	<0.001	0.052	0.018	0.233

表 4 各指标与心绞痛关系的 ROC 曲线

Table 4 ROC curve of the relationship between each index and angina pectoris

	Area	SE	P 值	95%CI	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
<b>AP</b>					
LDL-C	0.408	0.036	0.013	0.337	0.479
Apo-A	0.419	0.037	0.029	0.348	0.491
LP $\alpha$	0.396	0.036	0.005	0.325	0.468
Apo-E	0.404	0.037	0.009	0.331	0.476
CRE	0.688	0.033	<0.001	0.622	0.753
UA	0.656	0.035	<0.001	0.588	0.724
Cys-C	0.794	0.029	<0.001	0.738	0.851
<b>AMI</b>					
FT3	0.156	0.036	<0.001	0.087	0.226
Apo-A	0.299	0.045	<0.001	0.210	0.387

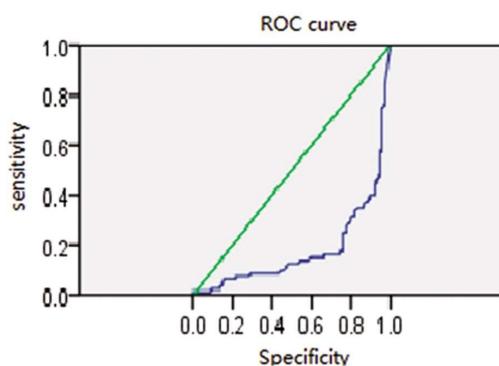


图 1 FT3 对急性心肌梗死的 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 ROC curve of FT3 for AMI

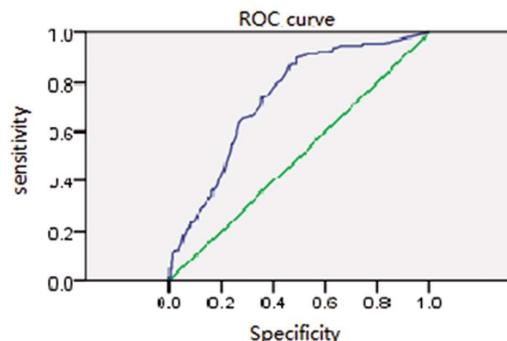


图 2 Cys-C 对心绞痛的 ROC 曲线

Fig.2 ROC curve of Cys-C for AP

随着人们对 Cys-C 研究的不断深入,越来越多的研究显示其表达水平与冠心病的发生、发展及预后密切相关,是冠心病的重要预测指标<sup>[9,10]</sup>,是急性心肌梗死的潜在危险因素<sup>[11]</sup>。研究证实 Cys-C 水平与心血管事件风险呈正相关<sup>[12,13]</sup>,与冠状动脉粥样硬化程度呈正相关<sup>[14]</sup>,血清 Cys-C 水平越高,动脉粥样硬化程度越重,多支血管病变及斑块不稳定性风险越高<sup>[15]</sup>。Cys C 也是老年 AMI 患者的长期全因死亡风险的独立预测因素<sup>[16,17]</sup>,但其与冠心病风险相关性的具体机制暂不明确,但可能与某些非肾

脏机制有关<sup>[18,19]</sup>。如 Cys-C 可参与、调节炎症反应,促进低密度脂蛋白氧化,从而促进动脉粥样硬化的形成;参与机体内细胞外蛋白质的分解过程,促进血管壁蛋白的溶解,损伤血管壁,促进粥样斑块易损性及斑块破裂、出血、血栓形成的风险,加剧冠心病的发生;可加重机体内氧化应激,产生羟自由基、超氧化物阴离子等物质,介导损伤心肌细胞,增加冠心病的发生率。本研究结果提示各组间 Cys-C 水平差异均有统计学差异,AP 组和 AMI 组患者的 Cys-C 水平均高于 NT 组,多因素 Logistic 回归

分析亦表明 Cy-sC 水平与心绞痛的发生呈正相关,是心绞痛的独立危险因素,即 Cys-C 水平越高,发生心绞痛的风险越高。

血脂代谢紊乱是冠状动脉粥样硬化形成、发展的重要危险因素,HDL-C 具有抗动脉粥样硬化的作用,与动脉粥样硬化的发生呈负相关,被称为保护性脂蛋白胆固醇。而 Apo-A 是 HDL-C 的重要组成成分,因其在病理情况下的相对稳定性,较常规 HDL-C 更能准确预测冠状动脉粥样硬化的程度<sup>[2]</sup>。Apo-A 由肝脏及肠粘膜合成,与 HDL-C 受体结合,通过活化卵磷脂胆固醇酰基转移酶(LCAT),使胆固醇转化为胆固醇酯,促进胆固醇的逆向转运,防止胆固醇在细胞内过多堆积,参与介导 HDL-C 的保护作用<sup>[20]</sup>,可减少缺事件的发生<sup>[21]</sup>。Apo-A 同时还具有抗炎、抑制 LDL-C 氧化剂吞噬毒性磷脂等作用<sup>[22,23]</sup>。本研究结果显示 Apo-A 与急性心肌梗死的发生负相关,是急性心肌梗死发生的独立危险因素,Apo-A 水平越低,发生急性心肌梗死的风险越高。

既往研究已证实甲亢或甲低均是冠心病的危险因素<sup>[4]</sup>。陈俊禹等<sup>[24]</sup>研究发现 AMI 合并低 T3 综合征(即 FT3 降低,游离 FT4 正常或偏低,同时 TSH 正常)时提示病情危重。国外研究发现<sup>[25,26]</sup>,低 T3 综合征与冠心病的严重程度及预后有关,可能是冠心病患者发生死亡的预测因素<sup>[27]</sup>。研究表明低 T3 综合征是急性心肌梗死短期和长期死亡率的独立预测指标<sup>[28,29]</sup>,低 T3 水平是心肌损伤的独立预测因素<sup>[30,31]</sup>。上述研究所选患者的 FT3 水平均降低。正常范围内的 FT3 水平与冠心病的发生、冠脉病变程度的关系亦有研究证实二者呈负相关,FT3 是冠心病的保护因素<sup>[32]</sup>。本研究所选取患者的 FT3 水平均在正常范围,结果显示 AMI 组患者的 FT3 水平较 NT 组、UA 组患者均减低,Logistic 回归分析提示 FT3 是 AMI 发生的独立危险因素,表明 FT3 水平越低,发生 AMI 的风险越高。

总之,Cys-C 水平升高及 FT3 和 Apo-A 水平减低均与心肌梗死的发生有显著相关性。在临床工作中,应关注这些指标以更好的预测冠心病的发生、严重程度及评估预后。

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