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血清同型半胱氨酸、叶酸、维生素B12水平与冠状动脉病变严重程度的相关性分析*

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摘要目的:探讨血清同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)、叶酸、维生素B12水平与冠状动脉病变严重程度的相关性。**方法:**选取经冠脉造影检查确诊的稳定期冠心病患者220例为研究组,并以同期健康查体志愿者100例为对照组。检测和比较两组血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12和N-末端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor, NT-proBNP)水平。研究组根据冠脉造影情况进行SYNTAX评分评价,通过心脏超声检查检测左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF),确定冠脉病变严重程度。比较研究组SYNTAX低分组(1~22分)、中分组(23~32分)和高分组(≥ 33 分)患者上述各指标水平,并分析研究组血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12水平与其血清NT-proBNP水平、SYNTAX评分和LVEF的关系。**结果:**与对照组比较,研究组血清Hcy和NT-proBNP水平升高而血清叶酸、维生素B12水平降低($P<0.05$)。研究组SYNTAX评分和LVEF分别为(28.76±6.58)分和(47.33±8.66)%,SYNTAX中分和高分患者血清Hcy和NT-proBNP水平高于SYNTAX低分患者而血清叶酸、维生素B12水平和LVEF则低于SYNTAX低分患者,SYNTAX高分患者血清Hcy和NT-proBNP水平高于SYNTAX中分患者而血清叶酸、维生素B12水平和LVEF则低于SYNTAX中分患者($P<0.05$)。Pearson线性相关分析结果显示研究组血清Hcy水平与其血清NT-proBNP水平、SYNTAX评分均呈正相关($r=0.881, 0.793, P<0.05$),与其LVEF则呈负相关($r=-0.876, P<0.05$);而其血清叶酸、维生素B12水平与其血清NT-proBNP水平、SYNTAX评分均呈负相关(叶酸: $r=-0.786, -0.825$;维生素B12: $r=-0.884, -0.818, P<0.05$),与其LVEF则呈正相关($r=0.893, 0.859, P<0.05$)。**结论:**血清Hcy是冠心病的重要危险因素,其水平随着冠状动脉病变程度加重而升高;血清叶酸、维生素B12是冠心病的保护因素,其水平随着冠状动脉病变程度加重而降低。

关键词:冠状动脉病变;同型半胱氨酸;叶酸;维生素B12;相关性

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Analysis of the Correlation of Serum Homocysteine, Folic Acid and Vitamin B12 Levels with the Severity of Coronary Artery Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the correlation of serum homocysteine (Hcy), folic acid and vitamin B12 levels with the severity of coronary artery disease. **Methods:** 220 patients with stable coronary heart disease diagnosed by coronary angiography were selected as the study group, and 100 healthy volunteers were selected as the control group. Serum levels of Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12 and N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor (NT-proBNP) were measured and compared between the two groups. The study group was evaluated by SYNTAX score based on coronary angiography, and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was detected by echocardiography to determine the severity of coronary artery disease. The above indexes of SYNTAX patients with low score (1~22 points), middle score (23~32 points) and high score (≥ 33 points) in the study group were compared. The relationship between serum Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12 levels with serum NT-proBNP level, SYNTAX score and LVEF in the study group was analyzed. **Results:** Compared with those of the control group, the serum levels of Hcy and NT-proBNP level of the study group increased while the serum levels of folic acid and vitamin B12 level in the study group decreased ($P<0.05$). The average SYNTAX score and LVEF in the study group were (28.76±6.58) and (47.33±8.66) % respectively. The serum levels of Hcy and NT-proBNP in patients with middle and high SYNTAX score were higher than those in patients with low SYNTAX score, while serum levels of folic acid, vitamin B12 and LVEF in patients with middle and high SYNTAX score were lower than those in patients with low SYNTAX score; The serum levels of Hcy and NT-proBNP in patients with high SYNTAX score were higher than those in patients with middle SYNTAX score, while serum levels of folic acid, vitamin B12 and LVEF in patients with high SYNTAX score were lower than those in patients with middle SYNTAX score.

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($P<0.05$)。Pearson linear correlation analysis showed that serum Hcy level was positively correlated with serum NT-proBNP level and SYNTAX score ($r=0.881, 0.793, P<0.05$), negatively correlated with LVEF ($r=-0.876, P<0.05$), while serum folic acid and vitamin B12 levels were negatively correlated with serum NT-proBNP level and SYNTAX score (folic acid: $r=-0.786, -0.825; 12: r=-0.884, -0.818, P<0.05$), which was positively correlated with the LVEF ($r = 0.893, 0.859, P<0.05$)。Conclusions: Serum Hcy is an important risk factor for coronary heart disease and its level increases with the aggravation of coronary artery lesions. In contrast, serum folic acid and vitamin B12 are protective factors and their levels decrease with the aggravation of coronary artery lesions.

Key words: Coronary artery disease; Homocysteine; Folic acid; Vitamin B12; Correlation

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前言

冠心病是临床常见心血管疾病类型,近年来其发病率随着生活方式的改变以及人口老龄化的不断发展而不断升高,已成为危害人类健康乃至生命安全的重要病症^[1]。冠心病的诊治研究虽取得了一定进展,但其疗效以及预后状况仍有待改善。研究表明冠心病的发生发展与多个生理病理过程及其相关因子有关,如高Hcy血症与冠心病风险呈正相关^[2-3]。而叶酸、维生素B12可调节Hcy,其血清浓度可能与心血管疾病严重程度呈负相关^[6-8]。本研究通过检测冠心病患者的血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12水平,并分析其与冠心病患者病情放射学、超声以及血清学评价指标的关系,旨在明确血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12水平与冠脉病变严重程度的关系,为冠心病的防治提供参考指标,

具体的研究方法以及结果现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年5月~2019年6月我院收治的冠心病患者220例为研究组,纳入标准:经冠脉造影检查确诊,稳定期冠心病;排除标准:合并恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病、肝肾功能严重障碍、其他心脏病变患者、其他可能影响心功能疾病患者、各类原因无法配合诊治和指标检测患者等。并以同期健康查体志愿者100例为对照组。研究取得了所有患者的知情同意,且符合伦理学标准。两组基线资料的比较结果均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

表1 两组基线资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the base-line information between the two groups

Groups	Case Number(n)	Male/Female	Age(y)	Body mass index	Smoking[n(%)]
Study Group	220	135/85	67.97±9.73	24.56±4.55	148(67.27)
Control Group	100	56/44	68.96±10.22	23.97±5.26	65(65.00)
Statistic		$\chi^2=0.822$	$t=0.314$	$t=0.398$	$\chi^2=0.160$
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

1.2 观察指标与检测评价方法

两组均取空腹静脉血5 mL检测血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12和NT-proBNP水平,将获取的血液标本置于肝素抗凝管中,摇晃混匀,约20 min后上高速离心机,以3500转/min转速、3 cm半径、4 ℃环境离心处理5 min,待分层后取上层血清,在-20 ℃冰箱中冷藏待测,检测前半小时,取出在20 ℃恒温水浴解冻,各血清指标的检测均采用日本奥利巴斯AU2700型全自动生化分析仪,相关试剂盒以及质控物、标准液均购自宁波美康生物科技有限公司,指标检测在室内质控合格情况下进行,具体检测操作按照说明书进行,由同一独立相关检测经验1年以上检验科工作人员进行血清学指标的检测。研究组入组前均常规进行冠脉造影检查,并根据检查情况进行SYNTAX评分^[9]评价。研究组入组后进行心脏超声检查,检测计算LVEF^[10]。

1.3 统计学方法

数据的统计学分析采用SPSS 24.0软件包,其中计数资料的比较采用卡方检验,两组计量资料的比较采用两独立样本均

数t检验,多组计量资料的比较采用方差分析,采用Pearson线性相关法分析研究组血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12水平与血清NT-proBNP水平、SYNTAX评分和LVEF的关系,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12和NT-proBNP水平的比较

与对照组比较,研究组血清Hcy和NT-proBNP水平升高,而血清叶酸、维生素B12水平则降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 研究组不同冠状动脉病变严重程度患者血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12和NT-proBNP水平以及LVEF的比较

研究组SYNTAX中分和高分患者血清Hcy和NT-proBNP水平高于SYNTAX低分患者而血清叶酸、维生素B12水平和LVEF则低于SYNTAX低分患者,研究组SYNTAX高分患者血清Hcy和NT-proBNP水平高于SYNTAX中分患者而血

清叶酸、维生素 B12 水平和 LVEF 则低于 SYNTAX 中分患者，差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 2 两组血清 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 和 NT-proBNP 水平的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the serum Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12 and NT-proBNP levels between the two groups

Groups	Case Number(n)	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Folic acid (ng/mL)	Vitamin B12(pg/mL)	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)
Study Group	220	19.89±3.65	4.34±1.12	221.16±16.78	866.29±42.27
Control Group	100	9.24±2.13	6.48±1.45	342.87±25.58	53.58±6.86
t		9.144	5.832	21.869	60.640
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表 3 研究组不同冠状动脉病变严重程度患者血清 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 和 NT-proBNP 水平以及 LVEF 的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the serum Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12, NT-proBNP and LVEF levels among the patients with different severity of coronary artery lesions in the coronary artery disease group

SYNTAX	Case Number(n)	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Folic acid(ng/mL)	Vitamin B12 (pg/mL)	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	LVEF(%)
High Score	38	23.24±4.49 ^{ac}	4.09±1.15 ^{ac}	202.14.16±12.76 ^{ac}	956.27±45.66 ^{ac}	39.24±8.24 ^{ac}
Middle Score	108	15.89±3.87 ^b	4.24±1.22 ^b	224.58±14.53 ^b	566.43±32.93 ^b	43.33±6.94 ^b
Low Score	74	10.43±2.67	5.45±1.65	275.67±16.28	278.87±36.85	56.67±6.89
F		12.865	7.842	23.896	73.862	9.893
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

Note: compared with the low score group, ^a $P<0.05$, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with the middle score group, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.3 研究组治疗前后血清 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 和 NT-proBNP 水平以及 LVEF 的比较 而血清叶酸、维生素 B12、LVEF 水平则升高, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

经住院治疗后, 研究组血清 Hcy 和 NT-proBNP 水平降低,

表 4 研究组治疗前后血清 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 和 NT-proBNP 水平以及 LVEF 的比较

Table 4 Comparison of the serum Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12, NT-proBNP and LVEF levels before and after treatment in the coronary artery disease group

Groups	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Folic acid (ng/mL)	Vitamin B12 (pg/mL)	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	LVEF(%)
Before Treatment	19.89±3.65	4.34±1.12	221.16±16.78	866.29±42.27	45.68±6.95
After Treatment	13.56±2.35	5.85±1.27	254.82±20.38	456.65±16.58	48.56±7.58
t	8.232	5.122	19.568	42.364	6.534
P	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

2.4 研究组血清 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 与其血清 NT-proBNP 水平、SYNTAX 评分和 LVEF 的相关性

Pearson 线性相关分析结果显示研究组血清 Hcy 水平与其血清 NT-proBNP 水平、SYNTAX 评分均呈正相关 ($r=0.881, 0.793, P<0.05$), 与其 LVEF 则呈负相关 ($r=-0.876, P<0.05$); 而其血清叶酸、维生素 B12 水平与其血清 NT-proBNP 水平、SYNTAX 评分均呈负相关 (叶酸: $r=-0.786, -0.825$; 维生素 B12: $r=-0.884, -0.818, P<0.05$), 与其 LVEF 则呈正相关 ($r=0.893, 0.859, P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

冠心病为危害人类生命安全严重疾病之一, 近年来其发病

率随着人口老龄化的不断发展而不断升高。研究表明高龄、高血糖、高血脂与冠心病的发生密切相关, 饮食结构和方式的改变导致糖脂代谢障碍疾病的发生率增加, 冠心病的发生率亦随之升高^[11,12]。冠心病患者的心肌缺血损伤甚至坏死可严重影响心脏功能, 患者心功能降低, 全身健康状况受到影响, 而进一步发展为急性心肌梗死等严重病症甚至可危及患者的生命安全^[13,14]。本研究 220 例患者中, 超过一半的患者 SYNTAX 评分均在中高分, 患者 LVEF 多数在 50% 以下, 血清 NT-proBNP 水平亦明显高于健康人群, 其冠脉狭窄严重, 患者心功能降低, 对冠心病患者进行有效防治是目前研究的重要课题。

高 Hcy 水平被认为是冠心病发生发展的促进因素之一^[15-17]。Hcy 为蛋氨酸与半胱氨酸代谢中间产物之一, 虽然其本

身不参与蛋白质的合成,其代谢异常导致高 Hcy 血症是导致动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素之一^[18-21]。高 Hcy 在体内蓄积可增强氧化应激,促进内皮细胞炎症反应并引发内皮细胞线粒体膜电位的紊乱以及内质网功能的紊乱,从而导致血管内皮损伤影响冠脉功能^[22,23]。Hcy 导致的内皮损伤可出现内皮细胞的肿胀,管腔狭窄,低密度脂蛋白在冠脉中通过受阻,促进低密度脂蛋白在血管腔内的聚集,形成粥样斑块^[24]。此外,Hcy 亦可影响糖代谢酶、过氧化氢清除酶而导致血管平滑肌细胞增殖以及内皮下胶原蛋白的增加,从而改变血管壁弹性^[25-27]。本研究检测了冠心病患者的血清 Hcy 水平,研究结果显示冠心病患者的血清 Hcy 水平明显高于健康人群,且冠心病病情严重患者的血清 Hcy 水平更高,也提示高 Hcy 水平促进了冠心病的发生发展。

叶酸和维生素 B12 可促进 Hcy 代谢,从而降低血液中 Hcy 水平,减少其相关的氧化应激损伤和内皮细胞损伤等,从而减轻冠脉病变^[28,29]。本研究亦检测了冠心病患者的叶酸和维生素 B12 水平,结果显示冠心病患者的血清叶酸和维生素 B12 水平明显低于健康人群,其原因可能是患者高血清 Hcy 情况下消耗较多的叶酸和维生素 B12 参与代谢,导致患者叶酸和维生素 B12 体内含量降低,而此时患者低叶酸和维生素 B12 水平情况下,其 Hcy 代谢降低而血液浓度升高,可能加重其相关冠脉血管损伤,加重病情^[30,31]。因此,叶酸和维生素 B12 的补充有助于降低 Hcy 水平可能成为冠心病防治途径之一。本研究中,冠脉病变严重患者的叶酸和维生素 B12 体内含量更低,LVEF 更低,血清 Hcy 和 NT-proBNP 水平体内含量则更高。经过住院治疗后,随着冠心病患者病情的好转,心衰指标 NT-proBNP 下降,LVEF 升高,血清 Hcy 浓度下降,叶酸和维生素 B12 体内含量增加,提示其血清 Hcy、叶酸和维生素 B12 水平与冠脉病变严重程度相关的可能,进一步的 Pearson 线性相关分析结果证实了冠心病患者研究组血清 Hcy 水平与其血清 NT-proBNP 水平、SYNTAX 评分均呈正相关,与 LVEF 则呈负相关;而其血清叶酸、维生素 B12 水平与其血清 NT-proBNP 水平、SYNTAX 评分均呈负相关,与 LVEF 则呈正相关。进一步提示调控 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 水平可能有助于冠心病的防治。

综上所述,Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 血液浓度均与冠心病患者冠状动脉病变程度相关,三者可能用于其病情评估;而 Hcy、叶酸、维生素 B12 的调控可能成为冠心病有效防治途径之一。

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