

· 临床研究 ·

白细胞介素-6 和前白蛋白与左心室射血分数保留心力衰竭的相关性

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【摘要】 目的 探讨白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和前白蛋白(PA)与左心室射血分数保留心力衰竭(HF-PEF)的相关性。**方法** 回顾性分析2017年6月至2019年5月中国医科大学附属第一医院老年心血管内科HF-PEF患者126例,根据彩色多普勒超声心动图结果将患者分为左心室舒张功能减低组和左心室舒张功能正常组,每组63例,比较2组患者的IL-6、PA和脑钠肽(BNP)等生化指标水平。多因素logistic回归分析HF-PEF的影响因素。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行分析。**结果** 左心室舒张功能减低组相比左心室舒张功能正常组年龄[(78.2±9.3)和(70.3±8.9)岁]、体质量指数[(25.2±3.4)和(23.8±2.8)kg/m²]、BNP[(115.0±128.9)和(46.7±59.5)pg/ml]、E/e'[(13.4±5.5)和(9.2±1.8)]、IL-6[(5.3±5.2)和(3.3±3.4)pg/ml]水平高,白蛋白[(38.9±3.8)和(40.7±3.8)g/L]、PA[(21.5±4.6)和(24.7±5.2)mg/dl]水平低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Logistic回归分析结果表明年龄($OR=1.062$, 95% CI 1.007~1.119; $P=0.026$)及E/e'($OR=1.365$, 95% CI 1.127~1.653; $P=0.002$)与HF-PEF正相关,PA与HF-PEF负相关($OR=0.916$, 95% CI 0.842~0.997; $P=0.043$)。**结论** HF-PEF与年龄及PA水平相关,检测PA可能有助于HF-PEF的早期诊断。

【关键词】 白细胞介素-6;前白蛋白;心力衰竭

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Correlation of interleukin-6 and prealbumin with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the correlation of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and prealbumin (PA) with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HF-PEF). **Methods** A total of 126 HF-PEF patients admitted in our department from June 2017 to May 2019 were recruited, and their clinical data were collected and retrospectively analyzed. According to the results of echocardiography, the patients were divided into decreased left ventricular diastolic function group and normal left ventricular diastolic function group, with 63 patients in each group. The levels of IL-6, PA, brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and other biochemical indicators were compared between the 2 groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to identify the influencing factors of HF-PEF. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used for data analysis. **Results** The decreased left ventricular diastolic function group had significantly older age [(78.2±9.3) vs (70.3±8.9) years], higher body mass index [(25.2±3.4) vs (23.8±2.8) kg/m²], increased E/e' [(13.4±5.5) vs (9.2±1.8)] and elevated levels of BNP [(115.0±128.9) vs (46.7±59.5) pg/ml] and IL-6 [(5.3±5.2) vs (3.3±3.4) pg/ml], but obviously lower levels of albumin [(38.9±3.8) vs (40.7±3.8) g/L] and PA [(21.5±4.6) vs (24.7±5.2) mg/dl] when compared with the normal left ventricular diastolic function group ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that age ($OR=1.062$, 95% CI 1.007–1.119; $P=0.026$) and E/e' ($OR=1.365$, 95% CI 1.127–1.653; $P=0.002$) were positively correlated with HF-PEF, while PA was negatively correlated with HF-PEF ($OR=0.916$, 95% CI 0.842–0.997; $P=0.043$). **Conclusion** HF-PEF is related to age and PA level. Detection of PA may be helpful to early diagnosis of HF-PEF.

【Key words】 interleukin-6; pre-albumin; heart failure

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左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)是指心脏每搏输出量占心室舒张末期容

积的百分比,正常为50%~70%,是判断心力衰竭类型的重要指征。LVEF保留的心力衰竭(heart failure

with preserved ejection fraction, HF-PEF) 是指左心室舒张期松弛能力受损、心肌顺应性降低及僵硬度增加,导致左心室舒张期充盈受损的临床综合征, LVEF 水平并不下降^[1]。HF-PEF 多发生于老年人, >65 岁老年人患病率达 16%^[2,3],其发病机制尚不清楚。MAGGIC 研究表明相比 LVEF,年龄、女性、高血压及房颤病史等与 HF-PEF 相关^[4,5]。近年研究表明炎症因子在 HF-PEF 发病过程中亦起不可忽视的作用^[6],其中外周血白细胞介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) 和前白蛋白 (prealbumin, PA) 与心力衰竭的发生及预后密切相关,为此本研究探讨了 IL-6 和 PA 与 HF-PEF 的相关性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析 2017 年 6 月至 2019 年 5 月中国医科大学附属第一医院老年心血管内科 HF-PEF 患者 126 例, HF-PEF 诊断参照 2016 年欧洲心脏病协会心力衰竭指南标准^[7],心脏舒张功能分级参照 2016 年美国超声心动图协会推荐的分级标准^[8],将患者分为左心室舒张功能减低组 (心脏超声 I ~ III 级) 和左心室舒张功能正常组,每组 63 例。纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 60 岁;确诊为 HF-PEF 患者。排除标准:自身免疫疾病、血液系统疾病、肿瘤疾病、急性感染性疾病及急性肝肾功能不全。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 心脏超声检测 所有患者行经胸彩色多普勒超声心动图检测,并记录 E/e' 及 LVEF。E/e' 是二

尖瓣瓣口血流流速曲线中舒张早期左室充盈速度与组织多普勒成像中二尖瓣环舒张早期血流速度的比值,常用于估测左心房压或左心室充盈压,是评价左心室舒张功能的重要定量指标。

1.2.2 生化指标检测 所有患者于住院次日清晨空腹采肘正中静脉血 2 ml,放置于无菌采血管中,以 3 000 转/min 离心 10 min 分离血清,化学免疫法检测总蛋白、白蛋白、PA、C-反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 等。脑钠肽 (brain natriuretic peptide, BNP) 的检测采取荧光法, IL-6 的检测采用酶联免疫法。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料用均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,组间比较采用 *t* 检验。计数资料用例数 (百分率) 表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验。多因素 logistic 回归分析 HF-PEF 的影响因素。*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组患者基线资料比较

2 组患者高血压患病率和总蛋白差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05)。左心室舒张功能减低组相比左心室舒张功能正常组年龄、体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)、BNP 及 E/e' 水平高,白蛋白水平低,差异有统计学意义 (*P* < 0.05; 表 1)。

2.2 2 组患者 PA、IL-6 和 CRP 水平比较

左心室舒张功能减低组相比左心室舒张功能正常组血清 PA 水平低, IL-6 水平高,差异有统计学意义 (*P* < 0.05; 表 2)。

表 1 2 组患者基线资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups (n = 63)

Item	Decreased left ventricle diastolic function group	Normal left ventricle diastolic function group	<i>t</i> / χ^2	<i>P</i> value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	78.2 ± 9.3	70.3 ± 8.9	4.873	0.000
Gender (male/female, <i>n</i>)	46/17	55/8	4.402	0.044
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.2 ± 3.4	23.8 ± 2.8	2.435	0.016
Total protein (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	64.9 ± 5.2	65.8 ± 5.1	0.941	0.348
Albumin (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	38.9 ± 3.8	40.7 ± 3.8	2.762	0.007
BNP (pg/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	115.0 ± 128.9	46.7 ± 59.5	3.821	0.000
E/e' ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.4 ± 5.5	9.2 ± 1.8	5.763	0.000
LVEF (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	63.1 ± 3.3	63.1 ± 3.3	0.000	1.000
Hypertension [<i>n</i> (%)]	44 (69.8)	40 (63.5)	0.571	0.450
CAD [<i>n</i> (%)]	37 (58.7)	39 (61.9)	0.133	0.716
Diabetes mellitus [<i>n</i> (%)]	29 (46.0)	21 (33.3)	2.122	0.145
Statins [<i>n</i> (%)]	48 (76.2)	56 (88.9)	3.524	0.060
ACEI/ARB [<i>n</i> (%)]	32 (50.8)	17 (27.0)	7.514	0.006

BMI: body mass index; BNP: brain natriuretic peptide; E/e': early diastolic velocity of left ventricle/early diastolic velocity of mitral valve orifice in tissue Doppler imaging; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; CAD: coronary artery disease; ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB: angiotensin receptor blockers.

2.3 多因素 logistic 回归分析 HF-PEF 的影响因素

以左心室舒张功能减低与否为因变量,以 BMI、BNP、E/e'、LVEF、年龄、PA、IL-6 和 CRP 为自变量进行多因素 logistic 回归分析,结果显示年龄及 E/e' 与 HF-PEF 正相关,血清 PA 与 HF-PEF 负相关 ($P<0.05$;表 3)。

3 讨 论

研究表明 HF-PEF 发病率占总心力衰竭的 50% 以上^[9],由于心脏 LVEF 不下降,多起病隐匿,不易被早期发现。近年随着超声诊断技术的发展, HF-PEF 的诊出率逐渐增高,但其内部发病机制目前尚不完全明确。研究已经证实炎症与心力衰竭密切相关,炎症长期和持续刺激可促进心室重构,加重心肌损伤,促使心功能恶化^[10]。IL-6 是一种主要由活化巨噬细胞、单核细胞、内皮细胞及成纤维细胞分泌的具有多种生物功能的细胞因子,是炎症反应的重要递质之一。IL-6 与慢性心功能不全关系密切, IL-6 水平升高可促使心肌细胞纤维化、凋亡或坏死,造成心肌损伤,进而影响心脏顺应性^[11,12]。IL-6 亦可与心肌细胞表面相应的 IL-6 受体结合,激活 Janus 激酶/信号转导与转录激活子 (Janus kinase/signal transduction and activator of transcription, JAK/STAT) 信号通路,导致 HF-PEF 发生或加重^[13]。本研究结

果也表明左心室舒张功能减低组较左心室舒张功能正常组患者年龄和 IL-6 水平高,分析原因为高龄患者多处于炎症状态,且常伴多种慢性疾病,体内炎症状态的持续存在使得血清 IL-6 水平增高,进一步影响心脏顺应性,导致 HF-PEF 发生。

PA 是一种急性负时相反应蛋白,既往主要用于评估营养不良及肝功能。近来研究显示 PA 与心血管疾病亦密切相关^[14,15]。Lourenco 等^[16]的研究表明 PA<15 mg/dl 心力衰竭组较 PA>15 mg/dl 组患者心源性死亡风险增加 2.66 倍,全因死亡风险增加 2.49 倍。而 PA 与 HF-PEF 的研究鲜有报道,本研究中左心室舒张功能减低组较左心室舒张功能正常组患者血清 PA 水平低,只能说明 PA 与 HF-PEF 相关, PA 作为一种炎症相关蛋白直接或间接参与 HF-PEF 的发生,但具体原因仍需进一步研究。

高血压病目前被认为是导致 HF-PEF 发生的重要因素,而本研究左心室舒张功能减低组相比左心室舒张功能正常组患者高血压患病率差异并无统计学意义,一定程度说明高血压病并不是影响心脏舒张功能的唯一因素,而年龄则可能为影响心脏舒张功能的重要因素。本研究多因素 logistic 回归分析也表明,年龄及 E/e' 与 HF-PEF 正相关,但由于纳入的样本量少,未来还需多中心大样本研究进一步证实。

表 2 2 组患者 PA、IL-6 和 CRP 水平比较
Table 2 Comparison of PA, IL-6 and CRP between two groups ($n=63, \bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	PA (mg/dl)	IL-6 (pg/ml)	CRP (mg/L)
Decreased left ventricle diastolic function	21.5±4.6	5.3±5.2	5.1±9.0
Normal left ventricle diastolic function	24.7±5.2	3.3±3.4	3.6±2.4
<i>t</i>	3.618	2.467	1.259
<i>P</i> value	0.000	0.015	0.211

PA: prealbumin; IL-6; interleukin-6; CRP: C-reactive protein.

表 3 多因素 logistic 回归分析 HF-PEF 的影响因素

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of risk factors for HF-PEF

Factor	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>Wald</i>	<i>OR</i> (95% <i>CI</i>)	<i>P</i> value
Age	0.060	0.027	4.989	1.062 (1.007–1.119)	0.026
BMI	0.140	0.086	2.619	1.150 (0.971–1.363)	0.106
E/e'	0.311	0.098	10.171	1.365 (1.127–1.653)	0.002
LVEF	0.023	0.069	0.115	1.024 (0.894–1.172)	0.734
PA	-0.087	0.043	4.107	0.916 (0.842–0.997)	0.043
IL-6	0.059	0.053	1.237	1.060 (0.956–1.176)	0.266
CRP	0.015	0.046	0.105	1.015 (0.928–1.111)	0.745

HF-PEF: heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; BMI: body mass index; E/e': early diastolic velocity of left ventricle/early diastolic velocity of mitral valve orifice in tissue Doppler imaging; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; PA: prealbumin; IL-6; interleukin-6; CRP: C-reactive protein.

综上所述, HF-PEF 由多种致病因素共同作用而导致, 其与年龄密不可分, IL-6 和 PA 在 HF-PEF 的发生中亦起着不容忽视的作用。多因素 logistic 回归分析结果表明 PA 与 HF-PEF 负相关, 血清 IL-6 与 HF-PEF 不相关的原因除了与纳入患者年龄、样本量及用药等相关外, 也表明它们本身亦受体内多种因素影响, 其影响机制有待进一步研究和探讨。

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