

CYP2C19 基因多态性与高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗的关系研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 CYP2C19 基因多态性与高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗的关系。**方法** 选取 2015 年 6 月—2016 年 6 月上海中医药大学附属普陀医院神经内科和急诊内科收治的高龄缺血性脑卒中患者 85 例, 根据 CYP2C19 基因型分为 A 组 (快代谢型, $n=31$)、B 组 (中间代谢型, $n=42$)、C 组 (慢代谢型, $n=12$)。所有患者口服氯吡格雷和阿司匹林。比较 3 组患者一般资料、血小板聚集抑制率、氯吡格雷抵抗发生率。**结果** 3 组患者性别、年龄、吸烟率、饮酒率、高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率、高血脂症发生率、他汀类药物使用率、 β -受体阻滞剂使用率、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂 (ACEI/ARB) 使用率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。B、C 组患者血小板聚集抑制率低于 A 组, C 组患者血小板聚集抑制率低于 B 组 ($P<0.05$)。A 组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率低于 C 组 ($P<0.05$), 而 A 组与 B 组、B 组与 C 组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。**结论** CYP2C19 基因多态性与高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗有关, 携带慢代谢型 CYP2C19 基因型的高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生风险较高。

【关键词】 卒中; 老年人, 80 以上; CYP2C19; 氯吡格雷; 血小板

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Relationship between CYP2C19 Gene Polymorphism and Clopidogrel Resistance in Elderly Patients with Ischemic Stroke

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between CYP2C19 gene polymorphism and clopidogrel resistance in elderly patients with ischemic stroke. **Methods** From June 2015 to June 2016 in the Department of Neurology and Department of Emergency Medicine, Putuo Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, a total 85 elderly patients with ischemic stroke were selected, and they were divided into A group (with extensive metabolism, $n=31$), B group (with intermediate metabolism, $n=42$) and C group (with poor metabolism, $n=12$) according to CYP2C19 genotypes. Patients of the three groups received oral clopidogrel combined with aspirin. General information, inhibition rate of platelet aggregation and incidence of clopidogrel resistance were compared among the three groups. **Results** No statistically significant differences of gender, age, smoking rate, drinking rate, incidence of hypertension, diabetes or hyperlipidaemia, using rate of statins, β -receptor blockers or ACEI/ARB was found among the three groups ($P>0.05$). Inhibition rate of platelet aggregation of B group and C group was statistically significantly lower than that of A group, respectively, meanwhile inhibition rate of platelet aggregation of C group was statistically significantly lower than that of B group ($P<0.05$). Incidence of clopidogrel resistance of A group was statistically significantly lower than that of C group ($P<0.05$), while no statistically significant differences of incidence of clopidogrel resistance was found between A group and B group, nor was between B group and C group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** CYP2C19 gene polymorphism is significantly associated with clopidogrel resistance in elderly patients with ischemic stroke, risk of clopidogrel resistance significantly increases in elderly ischemic stroke patients with poor metabolism of CYP2C19 genotype.

【Key words】 Stroke; Aged, 80 and over; CYP2C19; Clopidogrel; Blood platelets

近年来,随着我国人口老龄化进程加剧,脑卒中发病率逐年上升,严重影响人们的生命安全及生活质量。缺血性脑卒中是指由各种原因造成脑血流供应障碍而导致的脑组织缺血、缺氧、坏死,其是临床常见卒中类型,占全部脑卒中的60%~80%。血小板活化在血栓形成过程中发挥着重要作用,抗血小板治疗可有效降低缺血性脑卒中发生风险。

氯吡格雷是临床常用的抗血小板聚集药物之一,可抑制血小板聚集,是缺血性脑卒中二级预防推荐用药,但部分缺血性脑卒中患者会发生氯吡格雷抵抗。目前,国外有关CYP2C19基因多态性与氯吡格雷抵抗相关性的研究报道较多,而国内相关研究报道则较少。本研究旨在探讨CYP2C19基因多态性与高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗的关系,为优化高龄缺血性脑卒中患者的二级预防提供参考,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2015年6月—2016年6月上海中医药大学附属普陀医院神经内科和急诊内科收治的高龄缺血性脑卒中患者85例,均符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2010》^[1]中的缺血性脑卒中诊断标准。纳

入标准:年龄 ≥ 80 岁。排除标准:(1)不能耐受阿司匹林、氯吡格雷或有过敏史者;(2)存在脑出血、脑梗死或出血、短暂性脑缺血者;(3)存在凝血功能障碍或出血倾向者;(4)存在严重肝、肾功能障碍,心功能分级 $> III$ 级者。根据CYP2C19基因型将所有患者分为A组(快代谢型, $n=31$)、B组(中间代谢型, $n=42$)、C组(慢代谢型, $n=12$)。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会审核批准,患者及其家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法 3组患者均口服氯吡格雷(杭州赛诺菲公司生产,国药准字J20130083,规格:75 mg/片)75 mg/d,阿司匹林(拜耳医药保健有限公司生产,国药准字J20130078,规格:100 mg/片)100 mg/d;治疗期间均未使用其他抗血小板聚集药物。

1.2.2 CYP2C19基因型检测方法 采集3组患者治疗前外周静脉血2 ml,置于含乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)抗凝管中,使用CYP2C19基因检测试剂盒提取DNA,经聚合酶链反应(PCR)扩增,制备成DNA微阵列芯片,将芯片放入上海百傲生物科技有限公司生产的BE-2.0生物

芯片识读仪进行图像扫描与数据分析；快代谢型基因：CYP2C19 * 1/ * 1；中间代谢型基因：CYP2C19 * 1/ * 2、CYP2C19 * 1/ * 3；慢代谢型基因：CYP2C19 * 2/ * 2、CYP2C19 * 2/ * 3、CYP2C19 * 3/ * 3。

1.2.3 血小板聚集抑制率检测方法 采集3组患者治疗后第8天清晨静脉血4 ml，分别置于含枸橼酸钠和肝素抗凝管中，各2 ml，使用美国 Haemoscope 公司生产的TEG 5000型凝血分析仪，检测试剂包括二磷酸腺苷(ADP)、花生四烯酸、激活剂F(由蝮蛇巴曲酶和血小板因子混合而成)、高岭土(含1% Kaolin液)，于2 h内采用光密度比浊法检测ADP诱导的血小板聚集抑制率，将ADP诱导的血小板聚集抑制率 < 30% 定义为氯吡格雷抵抗。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行数据处理，计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，多组间比较采用单因素方差分析，两两比较采用 q 检验；计数资料分析采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者一般资料比较 3组患者性别、年龄、吸烟率、饮酒率、高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率、高脂血症发生率、他汀类药物使用率、 β -受体阻滞剂使用率、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素II受体拮抗剂(ACEI/ARB)使用率比较，差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$ ，见表1)。

2.2 3组患者血小板聚集抑制率比较 A组患者血小板聚集抑制率为(73.6 ± 2.4)%，B组患者血小板聚集抑制率为(71.0 ± 2.6)%，C组患者血小板聚集抑制率为(66.8 ± 6.2)%。3组患者血小板聚集抑制率比较，差异有统计学意义($F = 19.280, P < 0.05$)；B、C组患者血小板聚集抑制率低于A组(q 值分别为4.760、8.670)，C组患者血小板聚集抑制率低于B组($q = 5.562$)，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 3组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率比较 A组患者发生氯吡格雷抵抗8例(25.8%)，B组患者发生氯吡格雷抵抗15例(35.7%)，C组患者发生氯吡格雷抵抗8例

(66.7%)。3组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率比较，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.254, P < 0.05$)；A组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率低于C组，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.182, P < 0.05$)，而A组与B组、B组与C组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率比较，差异无统计学意义(χ^2 值分别为0.811、3.657， $P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

缺血性脑卒中中具有发病率高、病死率高、致残率高、复发率高等特点，位居全球死亡原因第3位，高龄患者由于脏器功能减退而易出现多种并发症，预后较差。目前，临床多采用抗血小板聚集药物治疗缺血性脑卒中并取得了较好的临床疗效^[2-3]。

氯吡格雷是临床常用的抗血小板聚集药物，需经肝P₄₅₀酶(CYP2B6、CYP3A4、CYP3A5、CYP2C19等)代谢为活性产物，从而抑制血小板聚集，其治疗高龄缺血性脑卒中的疗效较好，但部分患者会出现氯吡格雷抵抗^[3]。研究表明，缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率为4%~30%^[4]。目前，氯吡格雷抵抗的确切发生机制尚不完全明确，可能与多种因素有关，包括遗传因素、环境因素和用药剂量等。国内外多项研究结果表明，CYP2C19基因突变可导致血小板对氯吡格雷无反应或低反应^[5-6]。CYP2C19是氯吡格雷发挥抗血小板聚集作用的关键酶，包括9个外显子和5个内含子，CYP2C19基因多态性可能导致其编码的功能蛋白表达水平异常，从而造成氯吡格雷抵抗^[5,7]。2010年3月美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)要求氯吡格雷说明书中附加最高警示级别的“黑框标签”，建议脑卒中患者在使用氯吡格雷前进行CYP2C19基因型检测^[8]。

本研究结果显示，3组患者性别、年龄、吸烟率、饮酒率、高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率、高脂血症发生率、他汀类药物使用率、 β -受体阻滞剂使用率、ACEI/ARB使用率间无差异，提示3组患者具有可比性。研究表明，CYP2C19主要突变形式为CYP2C19 * 2和CYP2C19 * 3，亚洲人携带CYP2C19 * 3的比例较高，且亚洲人氯吡格雷抵抗发生率高于西方人群^[9-14]；老年

表1 3组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information among the three groups

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	吸烟 [n(%)]	饮酒 [n(%)]	高血压 [n(%)]	糖尿病 [n(%)]	高脂血症 [n(%)]	使用他汀类药物 [n(%)]	使用 β -受体阻滞剂 [n(%)]	使用ACEI/ARB [n(%)]
A组	31	18/13	84.5 ± 2.8	9(29.0)	13(41.9)	20(64.5)	11(35.5)	9(29.0)	15(48.4)	9(29.0)	22(71.0)
B组	42	26/16	85.8 ± 2.9	13(31.0)	19(45.2)	28(66.7)	16(38.1)	14(33.3)	26(61.9)	14(33.3)	29(69.0)
C组	12	7/5	84.9 ± 3.2	5(41.7)	6(50.0)	7(58.3)	5(41.7)	6(50.0)	7(58.3)	4(33.3)	7(58.3)
$\chi^2(F)$ 值		0.061	0.473 ^a	0.112	0.169	0.577	0.248	0.296	0.447	0.763	0.765
P 值		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

注：ACEI/ARB = 血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素II受体拮抗剂；^a为 F 值

人因机体功能减退而导致药动学和药效动力学改变, 氯吡格雷抵抗发生风险升高^[15]。本研究结果显示, B、C 组患者血小板聚集抑制率低于 A 组, C 组患者血小板聚集抑制率低于 B 组, 提示氯吡格雷对不同 CYP2C19 基因型高龄缺血性脑卒中患者均有一定抗血小板作用, 而氯吡格雷对携带慢代谢型 CYP2C19 基因型的高龄缺血性脑卒中患者的抗血小板作用较弱。本研究结果还显示, A 组患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生率低于 C 组, 与既往研究结果一致^[16-17], 提示携带慢代谢型 CYP2C19 基因型的高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生风险较高。

综上所述, CYP2C19 基因多态性与高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗有关, 携带慢代谢型 CYP2C19 基因型的高龄缺血性脑卒中患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生风险较高, 临床可通过检测 CYP2C19 基因型而评估患者氯吡格雷抵抗发生风险, 继而指导临床抗血小板聚集治疗方案的制定。但本研究样本量较小, 观察时间较短, 结果结论有待扩大样本量进一步研究证实。

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