

• 论著 •

血清瘦素和脂联素水平与非缺血性扩张型心肌病患者预后的关系研究

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【摘要】 目的 分析血清瘦素和脂联素水平与非缺血性扩张型心肌病(NIDCM)患者预后的关系。方法 选取2012—2015年在西安市第五医院确诊的NIDCM患者68例作为试验组,其中纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)分级I级15例,II级24例,III级17例,IV级12例;体质指数(BMI)正常22例,超重18例,肥胖28例。另选取同期体检健康者40例作为对照组。采用电话或入院就诊等方式对所有患者进行随访,随访截至患者死亡或2016-12-31。比较对照组与试验组受试者、不同BMI患者血脂指标、肌酐(Cr)水平及血清瘦素、脂联素水平,并比较不同NYHA分级患者血清瘦素、脂联素水平;血清瘦素、脂联素水平与NIDCM患者BMI的相关性分析采用Pearson相关性分析;绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线以评价不同血清瘦素、脂联素水平患者生存状况。结果 对照组与试验组受试者总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、Cr水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);试验组患者血清瘦素、脂联素水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。不同BMI患者TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、Cr水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);超重和肥胖患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于BMI正常患者,肥胖患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于超重患者($P<0.05$)。NYHA分级II级、III级及IV级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于NYHA分级I级患者,NYHA分级III级及IV级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于NYHA分级II级患者,NYHA分级IV级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于NYHA分级III级患者($P<0.05$)。Pearson相关性分析结果显示,血清瘦素、脂联素水平与NIDCM患者BMI呈正相关(r 值分别为0.844、0.789, $P<0.05$)。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线显示,血清瘦素水平 $\leq 5.74 \mu\text{g/L}$ 患者生存状况优于血清瘦素水平 $>5.74 \mu\text{g/L}$ 患者($P<0.05$);血清脂联素水平 $\leq 12.45 \text{ mg/L}$ 患者生存状况优于血清脂联素水平 $>12.45 \text{ mg/L}$ 患者($P<0.05$)。结论 NIDCM患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平明显升高,且其水平变化与患者心力衰竭严重程度及预后有关。

【关键词】 心肌病, 扩张型; 瘦素; 脂联素; 预后

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Relationship between Serum Level of Leptin, of Adiponectin and Prognosis in Patients with Non-ischemic Dilated Cardiomyopathy JIN Jing

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the relationship of serum level of leptin, of adiponectin and prognosis in patients with non-ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy (NIDCM). **Methods** A total of 68 patients with NIDCM were selected as test group in the Fifth Hospital of Xi'an from 2012 to 2015, including 15 cases with I -NYHA grade, 24 cases with II -NYHA grade, 17 cases with III -NYHA grade, 12 cases with IV -NYHA grade; 22 cases with normal BMI, 18 cases with overweight, 28 cases with obesity; meanwhile a total of 40 healthy people admitted to this hospital for physical examination were selected as control group. Patients in test group were followed up till death or 2016-12-31 by telephone or seeing a doctor. Blood lipids index, Cr, serum levels of leptin and adiponectin were compared between control group and test group, in patients with different BMI, meanwhile serum levels of leptin and adiponectin were compared in patients with different NYHA grades; correlations of serum levels of leptin and adiponectin with BMI in patients with NIDCM were analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis; Kaplan-Meier survivorship curve was drawn to evaluate the survival status in patients with different serum levels of leptin and adiponectin. **Results** No statistically significant differences of TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C or Cr was found between control group and test group ($P>0.05$), while serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in test group were statistically significantly

higher than those in control group ($P<0.05$). No statistically significant differences of TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C or Cr was found in patients with different BMI ($P>0.05$) ; serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with overweight or obesity were statistically significantly higher than those in patients with normal BMI, meanwhile serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with obesity were statistically significantly higher than those in patients with overweight ($P<0.05$). Serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with I - , II - or IV - NYHA grade were statistically significantly higher than those in patients with I - NYHA grade, serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with II - or IV - NYHA grade were statistically significantly higher than those in patients with II - NYHA grade, serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with IV - NYHA grade were statistically significantly higher than those in patients with III - NYHA grade ($P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis results showed that, serum levels of leptin ($r=0.844$) and adiponectin ($r=0.789$) was positively correlated with BMI in patients with NIDCM, respectively ($P<0.05$). Kaplan-Meier survivorship curve showed that, survival status in patients with serum leptin level equal or less than 5.74 $\mu\text{g/L}$ was statistically significantly better than that in patients with serum leptin level over 5.74 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and survival status in patients with serum adiponectin level equal or less than 12.45 mg/L was statistically significantly better than that in patients with serum adiponectin level over 12.45 mg/L ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Serum levels of leptin and adiponectin are significantly elevated in patients with NIDCM, and the change is closely correlated with heart failure severity and the prognosis.

【Key words】 Cardiomyopathy, dilated; Leptin; Adiponectin; Prognosis

非缺血性扩张型心肌病 (non-ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy, NIDCM) 是一种原发性心肌疾病, 以左心室和 / 或双侧心室扩大及心脏收缩功能损伤为主要病理特征, 是导致心力衰竭的主要原因之一^[1]。既往研究结果显示, 综合治疗可改善 NIDCM 患者远期预后, 但治疗不当可导致患者快速发展为终末期心力衰竭甚至死亡^[2]。瘦素是一种由脂肪组织分泌的蛋白质类激素, 主要作用是抑制食欲、减少能量摄入、增加能量消耗。脂联素是脂肪细胞分泌的一种脂肪细胞因子。近年研究发现, 瘦素和脂联素均与冠心病、糖尿病、高血压及高脂血症密切相关^[3-4]。邹筱冬等^[5]研究结果显示, 瘦素和脂联素可能参与心力衰竭的病理生理学过程。本研究旨在分析血清瘦素和脂联素水平与 NIDCM 患者预后的关系, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取 2012—2015 年在西安市第五医院确诊的 NIDCM 患者 68 例作为试验组, 均符合《心肌病诊断与治疗建议》^[6] 中的 NIDCM 诊断标准, 其中纽约心脏病协会 (NYHA) 分级 I 级 15 例, II 级 24 例, III 级 17 例, IV 级 12 例; 体质指数 (BMI) 正常 (BMI 为 18.0 ~ 24.0 kg/m²) 22 例, 超重 (BMI 为 25.0 ~ 29.9 kg/m²) 18 例, 肥胖 (BMI ≥ 30.0 kg/m²) 28 例。另选取同期体检健康者 40 例作为对照组。排除标准: 合并感染、肿瘤、全身免疫系统疾病、急性脑血管病、肺栓塞、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、肝功能不全、肾功能不全、急性冠脉综合征者; 既往服用噻唑烷二酮类药物者。对照组与试验组受试者性别、年龄、BMI 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$, 见表 1), 具有可比性。本研究经西安市第五医院医学伦理委员会审核批准, 所有患者知情

同意。

1.2 实验室检查指标 NIDCM 患者于入院当天、健康体检者于体检当天采集静脉血 4 ml, 采用罗氏 Cobas c501 生化分析仪检测总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC) 、三酰甘油 (triglyceride, TG) 、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C) 、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C) 及肌酐 (creatinine, Cr) 水平; NIDCM 患者于入院当天、健康体检者于体检当天采集静脉血 4 ml, 4 ℃环境下 3 000 r/min 离心 15 min, 10 min 后转移至 1 ml 冻存管并置于 -70 ℃环境下保存待测, 采用酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA) 检测血清瘦素和脂联素水平。

表 1 对照组与试验组受试者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information between control group and test group

组别	例数	性别 (男 / 女)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)
对照组	40	24/16	39.4 ± 55.6	23.1 ± 1.3
试验组	68	38/30	37.2 ± 54.8	22.6 ± 1.4
<i>t</i> (χ^2) 值		0.25 ^a	-1.01	-1.12
<i>P</i> 值		0.74	0.23	0.21

注: BMI = 体质指数; ^a 为 χ^2 值

1.3 随访 所有患者采用电话或入院就诊等方式进行随访, 随访截至患者死亡或 2016-12-31。

1.4 观察指标 比较对照组与试验组受试者、不同 BMI 患者血脂指标、Cr 水平及血清瘦素、脂联素水平, 并比较不同 NYHA 分级患者血清瘦素、脂联素水平; 分析血清瘦素、脂联素水平与 NIDCM 患者 BMI 的相关性, 评价不同血清瘦素、脂联素水平患者生存状况。

1.5 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 17.0 统计学软件进行数据

处理, 计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两组间比较采用t检验, 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; 血清瘦素、脂联素水平与NIDCM患者BMI的相关性分析采用Pearson相关性分析; 绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线以评价不同血清瘦素、脂联素水平患者生存状况。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对照组与试验组受试者血脂指标、Cr水平及血清瘦素、脂联素水平比较 对照组与试验组受试者TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、Cr水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 试验组患者血清瘦素、脂联素水平高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$, 见表2)。

2.2 不同BMI患者血脂指标、Cr水平及血清瘦素、脂联素水平比较 不同BMI患者TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、Cr水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。不同BMI患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 超重和肥胖患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于BMI正常患者, 肥胖患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于超重患者, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$, 见表3)。

2.3 不同NYHA分级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平比较 不同NYHA分级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); NYHA分级Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级及Ⅳ级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于NYHA分级Ⅰ级患者, NYHA分级Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于NYHA分级Ⅱ级患者, NYHA分级Ⅳ级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平高于NYHA分级Ⅲ级患者, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$, 见表4)。

2.4 相关性分析 Pearson相关性分析结果显示, 血清瘦素、脂联素水平与NIDCM患者BMI呈正相关(r 值分别为0.844、0.789, $P<0.05$)。

表4 不同NYHA分级患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with different NYHA grades

NYHA分级	例数	瘦素(μg/L)	脂联素(mg/L)
I级	15	3.85 ± 1.34	8.45 ± 2.67
II级	24	6.21 ± 2.56 ^a	10.21 ± 3.23 ^a
III级	17	7.89 ± 3.42 ^{ab}	12.98 ± 5.65 ^{ab}
IV级	12	12.33 ± 5.62 ^{abc}	15.76 ± 3.64 ^{abc}
F值		2.57	2.01
P值		0.02	0.04

注: NYHA=纽约心脏病协会; 与NYHA分级I级比较,^a $P<0.05$; 与NYHA分级II级比较,^b $P<0.05$; 与NYHA分级III级比较,^c $P<0.05$

2.5 预后 以瘦素和脂联素中位数作为分界点绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线, 结果显示, 血清瘦素水平≤5.74 μg/L患者生存状况优于血清瘦素水平>5.74 μg/L患者, 差异有统计学意义(log-rank $\chi^2=4.25$, $P<0.05$, 见图1); 血清脂联素水平≤12.45 mg/L患者生存状况优于血清脂联素水平>12.45 mg/L患者, 差异有统计学意义(log-rank $\chi^2=5.01$, $P<0.05$, 见图2)。

3 讨论

NIDCM是收缩性心力衰竭的常见病因, 主要临床表现为心力衰竭、室性或室上性心律失常、血栓栓塞及心脏性猝死。既往研究结果显示, NIDCM患者预后不佳, 多数患者左心室持续增大, 左心室收缩功能障碍进行性加重, 最终导致死亡^[7]。

瘦素主要由脂肪细胞分泌, 其水平与脂肪组织有关。既往研究结果显示, 瘦素可导致交感神经系统激活、心率加快、心肌细胞分泌增多, 还可影响糖脂代谢^[8]。近年有研究发现, 瘦素受体在心脏呈高表达, 其可调节心脏功能、参与心力衰竭的发生发展^[4]。本研究结果显示, 试验组患者血清瘦素水平高于对照组; NYHA分级Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级及Ⅳ级患者血清瘦素水平高于NYHA分

表2 对照组与试验组受试者血脂指标、Cr水平及血清瘦素、脂联素水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of blood lipids index, Cr, serum levels of leptin and adiponectin between control group and test group

组别	例数	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	HDL-C (mmol/L)	LDL-C (mmol/L)	Cr (μmol/L)	瘦素(μg/L)	脂联素(mg/L)
对照组	40	4.56 ± 0.81	1.29 ± 0.55	1.17 ± 0.20	2.74 ± 0.67	77.68 ± 5.26	10.28 ± 1.56	1.42 ± 0.56
试验组	68	4.50 ± 1.08	1.39 ± 0.79	1.13 ± 0.31	2.67 ± 0.82	80.29 ± 13.28	13.69 ± 5.45	10.97 ± 8.11
t值		-0.33	0.88	-0.26	-0.33	0.54	4.85	9.70
P值		0.71	0.34	0.74	0.71	0.51	<0.01	<0.01

注: TC=总胆固醇, TG=三酰甘油, HDL-C=高密度脂蛋白胆固醇, LDL-C=低密度脂蛋白胆固醇, Cr=肌酐

表3 不同BMI患者血脂指标、Cr水平及血清瘦素、脂联素水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of blood lipids index, Cr, serum levels of leptin and adiponectin in patients with different BMI

BMI	例数	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	HDL-C (mmol/L)	LDL-C (mmol/L)	Cr (μmol/L)	瘦素(μg/L)	脂联素(mg/L)
正常	22	4.70 ± 1.04	1.34 ± 0.83	1.17 ± 0.30	2.56 ± 0.76	86.29 ± 16.28	5.28 ± 1.73	10.33 ± 4.26
超重	18	5.16 ± 0.91	1.42 ± 0.58	1.21 ± 0.23	2.82 ± 0.78	75.68 ± 5.25	7.45 ± 2.04 ^a	11.56 ± 3.56 ^a
肥胖	28	5.01 ± 1.01	1.70 ± 1.23	1.26 ± 0.36	2.68 ± 0.87	79.32 ± 8.56	12.21 ± 1.26 ^{ab}	15.27 ± 8.22 ^{ab}
F值		0.22	0.35	0.55	0.15	1.02	3.38	3.85
P值		0.81	0.74	0.61	0.83	0.14	<0.01	<0.01

注: 与BMI正常患者比较, ^a $P<0.05$; 与超重患者比较, ^b $P<0.05$

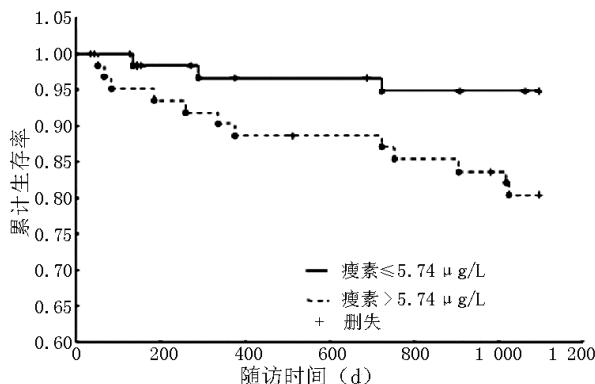


图1 不同血清瘦素水平患者 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线比较

Figure 1 Comparison of Kaplan-Meier survivorship curve in patients with different serum leptin level

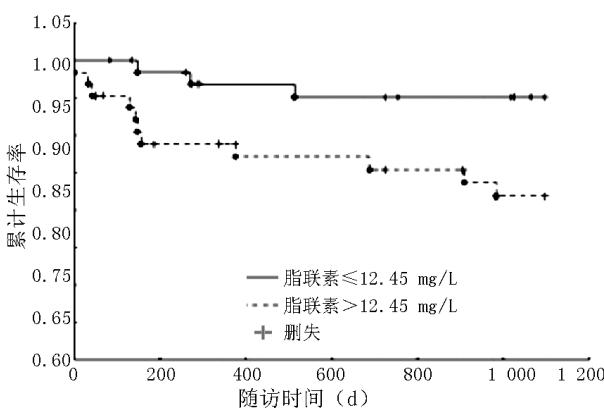


图2 不同血清脂联素水平患者 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线比较

Figure 2 Comparison of Kaplan-Meier survivorship curve in patients with different serum adiponectin level

级Ⅰ级患者，NYHA 分级Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级患者血清瘦素水平高于 NYHA 分级Ⅱ级患者，NYHA 分级Ⅳ级患者血清瘦素水平高于 NYHA 分级Ⅲ级患者；血清瘦素水平与 NIDCM 患者 BMI 呈正相关；血清瘦素水平≤5.74 μg/L 患者生存状况优于血清瘦素水平>5.74 μg/L 患者，提示 NIDCM 患者血清瘦素水平明显升高，且其水平变化与患者心力衰竭严重程度及预后有关，分析其原因可能为瘦素有利于促进心肌脂肪酸和葡萄糖代谢，进而改善心脏舒张功能有关^[9]。

脂联素是一种脂肪细胞源性多肽，具有抗动脉粥样硬化、抗炎和抗糖尿病等作用^[10]。既往研究结果显示，血清脂联素水平升高与心力衰竭患者预后差有关^[11-12]。本研究结果显示，试验组患者血清脂联素水平高于对照组；NYHA 分级Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级及Ⅳ级患者血清脂联素水平高于 NYHA 分级Ⅰ级患者，NYHA 分级Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级患者血清脂联素水平高于 NYHA 分级Ⅱ级患者，NYHA 分级Ⅳ级患者血清脂联素水平高于 NYHA 分级Ⅲ级患者；血清脂联素水平与 NIDCM 患者 BMI 呈正相关；血

清脂联素水平≤12.45 mg/L 患者生存状况优于血清瘦素水平>12.45 mg/L 患者，提示 NIDCM 患者血清脂联素水平明显升高，且其水平变化与患者心力衰竭严重程度及预后有关。

综上所述，NIDCM 患者血清瘦素和脂联素水平明显升高，且其水平变化与患者心力衰竭严重程度及预后有关。

本文无利益冲突。

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