

· 前沿进展 ·

慢性阻塞性肺疾病与动脉粥样硬化共同危险因素及发病机制的研究进展

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【摘要】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 是一种以持续气流受限为主要特征的慢性呼吸系统疾病。近年来随着空气污染加重、吸烟人数增多, COPD 患病率及病死率呈逐年增长趋势, 已成为严重的公共卫生问题之一。既往研究表明, COPD 患者除肺部炎症表现外, 还伴有心血管疾病 (CVD) 等肺外严重病变。动脉粥样硬化是 CVD 的主要病理基础, 近年来已成为 COPD 并 CVD 研究领域的热点。本研究旨在综述 COPD 与颈动脉粥样硬化的共同危险因素及发病机制, 以期降低 COPD 患者 CVD 发生风险提供参考。

【关键词】 肺疾病, 慢性阻塞性; 动脉粥样硬化; 危险因素; 发病机制; 综述

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Progress on Common Risk Factors and Pathogenesis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Atherosclerosis

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【Abstract】 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one kind of chronic respiratory disease, which mainly performed as continuous airflow limitation. In recent years, morbidity and mortality of COPD showed a rising tendency year by year as the worsening air pollution and increased smokers, which becomes one of serious public health problems at present. Previous studies showed that, COPD patients usually complicated with severe extrapulmonary disease except for pulmonary inflammatory manifestations, such as cardiovascular disease. Atherosclerosis is the major pathological basis of cardiovascular disease, and it became one of research highlights in COPD combined with cardiovascular disease. This paper reviewed the common risk factors and pathogenesis of COPD and atherosclerosis, to provide a reference for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease in patients with COPD.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Atherosclerosis; Risk factors; Pathogenesis; Review

慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 是一种以持续气流受限为主要特征的慢性呼吸系统疾病, 主要发病原因为显著暴露于有毒颗粒或气体导致气道和/或肺泡异常^[1]。COPD 是全球范围内发病率和病死率最高的疾病之一, 预计 2020 年将成为世界范围内第三大因病死亡原因^[2]。既往研究表明, COPD 患者除肺部炎症表现外, 还伴有肺外其他系统严重病变, 如心血管疾病 (CVD)、骨骼肌功能障碍、支气管恶性病变、代谢综合征、糖尿病、支气管扩张、感染、认知功能损伤及抑郁等, 其中 CVD 是 COPD 的常见合并症^[3-4]。COPD 并 CVD

患者病死率较单纯 COPD 患者升高 3~4 倍, 心血管不良事件 (如心力衰竭、心律失常、心肌梗死) 发生风险明显升高^[5]。动脉粥样硬化是 CVD 的主要病理基础。本研究旨在综述 COPD 与动脉粥样硬化的共同危险因素及发病机制, 旨在为降低 COPD 患者 CVD 发生风险提供理论依据。

1 危险因素

1.1 年龄 包鹤龄等^[6] 调查结果显示, 1990—2014 年我国 40 岁及以上人群 COPD 患病率为 9.9%, 提示 40 岁及以上人群 COPD 患病风险较高。李娟等^[7] 研究结果显示, 年龄是 COPD 患者的主要危险因素, 年龄越大则 COPD 发生风险越高。ALBU 等^[8] 研究结果显示, 年龄是颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成的重要影响因素之一, 年龄越大则颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成风险越高。郭璐等^[9] 研究结果显示, 年龄与 COPD 患者颈动

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脉内膜中层厚度(cIMT)独立相关,提示年龄与COPD患者颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成有关。

1.2 性别 包鹤龄等^[6]调查结果显示,我国40岁及以上人群中男性COPD患病率为13.0%〔95%CI(11.5%, 14.4%)〕高于女性的5.8%〔95%CI(4.9%, 6.6%)〕。李娟等^[7]研究结果显示,男性是40岁以上人群COPD发病的危险因素。多项研究表明,性别是动脉粥样硬化的影响因素,男性动脉粥样硬化发生风险高于女性^[10-11]。

1.3 吸烟 吸烟是COPD的主要危险因素,吸烟者COPD患病率较不吸烟者高2~8倍,且烟龄越长、吸烟量越大则COPD患病率越高^[12]。既往研究表明,吸烟可导致慢性炎症反应、肺功能损伤并增加颈动脉粥样硬化发生风险,而戒烟可能减轻甚至逆转动脉粥样硬化,提示吸烟是动脉粥样硬化的危险因素^[13]。

COPD患者是动脉粥样硬化的高风险人群^[9],而高龄、男性及吸烟是二者的主要共同危险因素。

2 发病机制

COPD易患动脉粥样硬化的原因可能为两种疾病有共同发病机制,其中炎症反应为主要共同发病机制^[14-15],氧化应激、血管内皮细胞功能损伤、缺氧及遗传可能也是COPD和动脉粥样硬化的共同发病机制^[16-17]。

2.1 炎症反应 COPD以外周气道、肺实质及肺血管中巨噬细胞、活化的中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞〔主要包括Tc1、Th1、Th17及3类固有淋巴细胞(ILC3)〕等炎症细胞数量增加为特征。既往研究表明,COPD除存在肺局部炎症反应外,还存在系统性炎症反应,主要表现为血液循环中炎症反应标志物〔如C反应蛋白(CRP)、白介素6(IL-6)、白介素8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、纤维蛋白原、白细胞计数等〕水平升高^[18],但具体机制尚不清楚,可能是肺部多种前炎症反应标志物“溢出”到血液循环所致。

众所周知,炎症反应是动脉粥样硬化的主要发病机制,具体如下:(1)炎症反应所致血管内皮细胞损伤是动脉粥样硬化的始动因素,活化的T淋巴细胞和巨噬细胞刺激细胞因子释放,诱导内皮细胞黏附分子表达增加,导致血液循环中白细胞附壁并迁移至血管内膜;(2)炎症反应时单核/巨噬细胞清道夫受体表达增加,脂质摄取增多并促进泡沫细胞分泌细胞因子〔如白介素1(IL-1)、IL-6、TNF- α 〕,促进动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,进而影响动脉粥样硬化发生发展;(3)CRP可通过抑制一氧化氮合酶活性而影响血管内皮细胞功能及纤溶酶原激活物生成,损伤内皮细胞纤溶功能,进而促进动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂及血栓形成^[19];(4)炎症级联反应激活会导致高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平降低,胆固醇逆向转运受阻及载脂蛋白、酶抗氧化能力和三磷酸腺苷(ATP)结合盒功能障碍,HDL-C和磷脂减少反过来又刺激炎症反应,进而促进动脉粥样硬化形成^[20]。

郭璐等^[9]研究结果显示,cIMT与COPD患者血清超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平独立相关,提示COPD患者潜伏感染或连续活动性感染周期性的激活对颈动脉粥样硬化形成及发展具有促进作用。炎症反应是COPD和动脉粥样硬化的

共同主要发病机制。

2.2 氧化应激 氧化应激指活性氧(ROS)生成和抗氧化防御系统之间的不平衡状态,是COPD的主要发病机制之一,具体如下:(1)氧化应激持续增高导致肺部炎症反应和全身炎症反应持续增强^[20];(2)氧化剂可减弱中性粒细胞的变形能力,通过激活组蛋白乙酰转移酶、解开染色质结构而促进多个炎症基因表达及激活核因子 κ B、激活蛋白1(AP-1)等细胞内信号通路,进而放大炎症反应,而募集、活化的中性粒细胞释放ROS又加重肺组织损伤;(3)既往研究表明,氧化-抗氧化失衡可能与COPD患者血管内皮功能损伤有关^[21]。

既往研究表明,COPD患者呼出气凝集液、痰液及血液循环中氧化应激标志物(如过氧化氢、8-异前列腺素)明显升高,提示COPD患者氧化-抗氧化系统失衡不仅导致肺局部组织损伤,还引起其他系统组织损伤^[1]。氧化修饰的核酸、蛋白质和脂类增加除可直接造成肺损伤或诱导各种细胞反应外,还影响细胞外基质和血管重塑,导致抗蛋白酶失活、细胞早衰、黏液分泌增加、激素抵抗增强及促进血管内皮细胞功能损伤、动脉粥样硬化发生发展,进而导致心肌细胞凋亡及心肌收缩力降低,提示氧化应激参与动脉粥样硬化的发生发展^[22]。

2.3 血管内皮细胞功能损伤 既往研究结果显示,血流介导的血管扩张功能(FMD)与COPD患者第1秒用力呼气容积占预计值百分比(FEV₁%)呈正相关,提示血管内皮细胞功能损伤程度与气道阻塞严重程度呈正相关,血管内皮细胞功能损伤可能参与COPD的发生发展^[23]。

血管内皮细胞功能损伤是动脉粥样硬化的始动因素。一项Meta分析结果显示,主动脉脉搏波传导速度(PWV)每增加1 m/s,心血管事件发生风险增加14%,心血管死亡风险增加15%,全因死亡风险增加15%,提示血管内皮细胞功能损伤与心血管疾病发生有关^[24]。

2.4 缺氧 COPD患者存在间歇性(如运动或睡眠期间)低氧血症,重度COPD和慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重(AECOPD)患者持续存在低氧血症。目前研究表明,缺氧与许多致动脉粥样硬化作用有关,如系统性炎症反应、氧化应激及血压升高等^[20]。动物实验结果显示,大鼠心肌组织中脂质过氧化物酶水平升高,抗氧化超氧化物歧化酶水平降低,表明低氧环境下氧化应激增强^[25]。

肺功能损伤导致缺氧可能是加重动脉粥样硬化的机制之一。一项爱丁堡调查结果显示,健康男性受试者血氧饱和度降至80% 1 h后心率增快、心脏指数增加及动脉反射波增强指数反应性降低,提示健康人经历急性短期缺氧后会出现血流动力学改变,故推测COPD患者长期缺氧会促发CVD^[26]。

2.5 遗传 严重遗传性 α -1抗胰蛋白酶(AATD)缺乏是COPD具有遗传性的最好证据^[27]。研究表明,涉及决定机体肺功能的一些遗传基因也影响动脉粥样硬化和CVD的遗传易感性,如SABATER-LLEAL等^[28]发现,位于HTR4基因的rs3995090和位于CKNE2基因的rs2865531是两个肺功能相关单核苷酸多态位点,rs3995090与可增加CVD风险的次要等位基因rs997814T一同定位于HTR4基因,且与cIMT关系密切,表明COPD与CAD可能存在共同的遗传途径。

3 动脉粥样硬化相关标志物与 COPD 的关系

cIMT、高密度脂蛋白 (HDL) 及其主要相关因子载脂蛋白 A I (ApoA- I)、致动脉粥样硬化指数是常见的动脉粥样硬化相关标志物^[29]。

3.1 cIMT cIMT 是亚临床动脉粥样硬化的重要生物标志物, cIMT>1.0 mm 定义为增厚, >1.5 mm 定义为斑块形成^[30]; 此外, 其还是公认的心血管事件预测因子, 与年龄、性别和心血管危险因素无关^[31]。CHINDHI 等^[32] 研究结果显示, COPD 患者平均 cIMT 大于健康对照者 $[(1.07 \pm 0.49) \text{ mm}$ 比 $(0.75 \pm 0.33) \text{ mm}$, $P<0.001$], 内膜增厚及斑块发生率均高于健康对照者 $[(67.6\% \text{ 比 } 25.8\%, 38.7\% \text{ 比 } 13.7\%, P<0.001)]$; 多元线性回归分析结果显示, COPD 是内膜增厚的独立预测因子; 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, COPD 是颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的独立危险因素 ($\beta=0.85$, $P<0.05$)。POBEHA 等^[33] 研究结果显示, COPD 发生率与 cIMT 呈直线相关关系。

3.2 HDL 及 ApoA- I GORDON 等^[34] 认为, HDL 及 ApoA- I 是预防和治疗肺部疾病的潜在“新靶点”。HDL 及 ApoA- I 除介导细胞内胆固醇逆向转运外, 还具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗细胞凋亡及保护血管等作用; HDL 及 ApoA- I 在正常肺脏及各种疾病状态下均具有保护作用, 包括急性肺损伤 (ALI)、哮喘、COPD、肺癌、肺动脉高压、肺纤维化和病毒性肺炎^[35]。此外, 合成的 ApoA-I 模拟肽已显示在 ALI、哮喘、肺动脉高压和流感性肺炎的动物模型中具有保护作用^[36]。

3.3 致动脉粥样硬化指数 非 HDL-C/HDL 比值又称为致动脉粥样硬化指数^[37]。既往研究表明, 致动脉粥样硬化指数对糖尿病、代谢综合征、原发性高血压、家族性地中海热、妊娠期高血压及精神疾病患者 CVD 发生风险具有一定预测价值^[38-46], 但其对 COPD 患者心血管疾病发生风险的预测价值研究报道少见。王宏坤等^[47] 研究结果显示, 老年 COPD 患者外周动脉粥样硬化发生率较高, 且气道阻塞严重程度越重则其外周动脉硬化程度越重, 但并没有讨论与动脉粥样硬化指数的关系。

4 治疗

近年研究表明, 对 COPD 并 CVD 患者采用高选择性 β_2 -受体激动剂治疗后心血管事件未出现增加^[48]。近期一项 Meta 分析结果显示, 采用 β -受体阻滞剂治疗后, COPD 并 CVD 患者病死率明显降低, 急性加重次数明显减少, 分析原因可能为 β -受体阻滞剂能抑制交感神经系统活性, 降低心率, 改善心肌血流灌注, 进而降低心律失常发生风险^[49]。

5 小结

动脉粥样硬化会导致 COPD 患者病死率增加, COPD 又会促进动脉粥样硬化发生发展, 分析原因可能与二者具有共同危险因素及发病机制有关。因此, 治疗 COPD 的同时应结合患者具体情况考虑行抗动脉粥样硬化治疗, 以降低 COPD 患者 CVD 发病率及病死率, 有效改善患者预后。

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