

· 医学循证 ·

亚临床甲状腺功能减退症与心血管疾病风险因子关系的 Meta 分析

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【摘要】 目的 评价亚临床甲状腺功能减退症(SCH)与心血管疾病风险因子的关系。方法 计算机检索PubMed、EMBase、Web of Science、万方数据知识服务平台、中国知网(CNKI)等数据库,检索时间为2001-01-01至2018-07-30。筛选有关SCH与心血管疾病风险因子关系的病例对照研究,其中甲状腺功能正常受试者作为对照组,SCH患者作为SCH组。采用STATA 12.0软件进行Meta分析。比较两组受试者颈动脉内膜中膜厚度(CIMT)、脉搏波传导速度(PWV)、心外膜脂肪组织(EAT)、血流介导的血管舒张功能(FMD)及硝酸甘油诱导的血管舒张功能(NID)。结果 (1)最终纳入27篇文献,共包含1 931例受试者,其中对照组866例、SCH组1 065例;高质量文献22篇。(2)Meta分析结果显示,SCH组患者CIMT〔标准化均数差(SMD)=0.37,95%CI(0.04, 0.70), $P<0.01$ 〕和EAT〔SMD=1.17,95%CI(0.87, 1.47), $P<0.01$ 〕厚于对照组,PWV快于对照组〔SMD=3.57,95%CI(0.94, 6.21), $P=0.008$ 〕,FMD〔SMD=-1.53,95%CI(-2.16, -0.89), $P<0.01$ 〕和NID〔SMD=-0.38,95%CI(-0.62, -0.14), $P=0.002$ 〕劣于对照组。(3)绘制报道CIMT文献发表偏倚的倒漏斗图发现,散点呈对称分布,发表偏倚的可能性较小。(4)敏感性分析结果显示,依次剔除单个研究后总效应量值无明显变化。结论 现有证据表明,SCH与CIMT、PWV、EAT、FMD及NID等心血管疾病风险因子有关,并可导致动脉壁增厚、变硬及内皮细胞功能损伤。

【关键词】 亚临床甲状腺功能减退症;心血管疾病;颈动脉内膜中膜厚度;脉搏波传导速度;心外膜脂肪组织;内皮细胞功能;Meta分析

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Relationship between Subclinical Hypothyroidism and Risk Factors of Cardiovascular Disease: a Meta-analysis

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the relationship between subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH) and risk factors of cardiovascular disease. **Methods** Computer was used to search databases (such as PubMed, EMBase, Web of Science, Wanfang Data and CNKI) to screen case control studies about relationship between SCH and risk factors of cardiovascular disease from 2001-01-01 to 2018-07-30, thereinto cases with normal thyroid function were served as control group, patients with SCH were served as SCH group. STATA 12.0 software was used to complete this Meta-analysis. Carotid intima media thickness (CIMT), pulse wave velocity (PWV), epicardial adipose tissue (EAT), flow-mediated dilation (FMD) and glyceryl trinitrate (GNT)-induced dilation were compared between the two groups. **Results** (1) A total of 27 literatures (including 22 literatures with high quality) were enrolled and 1 931 cases were involved (866 cases in control group and 1 065 cases in SCH group). (2) Meta-analysis results showed that, CIMT [SMD=0.37, 95%CI(0.04, 0.70), $P<0.01$] and EAT [SMD=1.17, 95%CI(0.87, 1.47), $P<0.01$] in SCH group were statistically significantly thicker than those in control group, PWV in SCH group was statistically significantly faster than that in control group [SMD=3.57, 95%CI(0.94, 6.21),

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$P=0.008$], meanwhile FMD [$SMD=-1.53$, $95\%CI (-2.16, -0.89)$, $P<0.01$] and GNT-induced dilation [$SMD=-0.38$, $95\%CI (-0.62, -0.14)$, $P=0.002$] in SCH group were statistically significantly worse than those in control group. (3) Inverted funnel plot for publication bias of literatures reported CIMT showed that, the scatters were symmetrically distributed, so the publication bias was less likely. (4) Sensitivity analysis results showed that, the total effect magnitude did not obviously change after removing each literature in turn. **Conclusion** Available evidence suggests that, SCH is significantly correlated with risk factors of cardiovascular disease (such as CIMT, PWV, EAT, FMD and GNT-induced dilation), moreover SCH may result in thickening and hardening of arterial wall, and endothelial cellular impairment.

【Key words】 Subclinical hypothyroidism; Cardiovascular diseases; Carotid intima-media thickness; Pulse wave velocity; Epicardial adipose tissue; Endothelial cell function; Meta-analysis

亚临床甲状腺功能减退症 (subclinical hypothyroidism, SCH) 是一种缺乏明显临床症状及体征的疾病, 其诊断常基于促甲状腺激素 (TSH) 水平升高并伴血清游离甲状腺素水平正常^[1]。美国国家健康与营养状况调查结果显示, 当 TSH 参考范围上限值为 4.5 mIU/L 时, 年龄 >12 岁人群 SCH 患病率约为 4.3%^[2]。美国科罗拉多州一项横断面调查研究显示, 当 TSH 参考范围上限值设定为 5.0 mIU/L 时, SCH 患病率约为 8.5%^[1]。虽然 SCH 患者无明显临床症状, 但 SCH 对心血管系统的不利影响是多方面的, 包括导致心脏舒张功能降低、加快动脉粥样硬化^[3]、损伤血管内皮功能^[4]、增加颈动脉内膜中膜厚度 (CIMT)^[5]、诱发冠状动脉疾病及增加冠心病患者病死率^[6-7]。既往荟萃分析结果显示, CIMT、脉搏波传导速度 (PWV)、血流介导的血管舒张功能 (FMD) 及硝酸甘油诱导的血管舒张功能 (NID) 是预测动脉粥样硬化的无创检测指标, 可用于评估早期心血管事件发生风险, 属于心血管疾病风险因子^[8]。心外膜脂肪组织 (EAT) 被认为是评价亚临床冠状动脉粥样硬化风险的重要预测指标, 亦属于心血管疾病风险因子^[9]。目前, 有关 SCH 与心血管疾病关系的研究报道多为小样本量研究。本研究采用 Meta 分析方法旨在分析 SCH 与心血管疾病风险因子的关系, 为明确 SCH 与心血管疾病的关系提供循证医学证据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 检索策略 计算机检索 PubMed、EMbase、Web of Science、万方数据知识服务平台、中国知网 (CNKI) 等数据库, 英文检索词: “subclinical hypothyroidism” “epicardial adipose tissue” “carotid intima-media thickness” “pulse wave velocity” “flow-mediated dilation” “glyceryl trinitrate-induced dilation” “case-control”, 中文检索词: “亚临床甲状腺功能减退症” “动脉粥样硬化” “动脉硬化” “心外膜脂肪组织” “颈动脉内膜中膜厚度” “脉搏波传导速度” “血流介导的血管舒张功能” “硝酸甘油诱导的血管舒张功能”。检索时间为 2001-01-01 至 2018-07-30, 并手动审核检索到的文献, 如相关数据未发表则通过 E-mail 联系作者以获取原始数据。

1.2 文献纳入与排除标准

1.2.1 文献纳入标准 (1) 研究类型: 病例对照研究; (2) 研究对象: 甲状腺功能正常的受试者作为对照组, SCH 患者作为 SCH 组; (3) 结局指标: CIMT, PWV, EAT, FMD, NID。

1.2.2 文献排除标准 (1) 严重 SCH 或甲状腺功能亢进者;

(2) 参与者正在接受药物治疗; (3) 动物实验、综述。

1.3 资料提取及质量评价 由两位研究员独立筛选文献并提取数据, 如遇分歧则与第三位研究员协商解决。提取内容包括第一作者、发表年份、国家、例数、年龄及结局指标。采用纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表 (NOS) 评价文献质量, 该量表包括研究人群选择、组间可比性、暴露因素的确定 3 个方面, 总分 9 分, 评分 ≤ 3 分为低质量文献、4~6 分为中等质量文献、≥ 7 分为高质量文献。

1.4 敏感性分析 采用依次剔除单个研究后生成新的效应量值评估总效应量值的稳定性。

1.5 统计学方法 采用 STATA 12.0 软件进行 Meta 分析, 连续变量采用标准化均数差 (SMD) 及其 95%CI 表示, 各文献间异质性检验采用 I^2 检验, $I^2 > 50\%$ 表明各文献间有统计学异质性, 采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析; $I^2 \leq 50\%$ 表明各文献间无统计学异质性, 采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。绘制倒漏斗图以评价文献发表偏倚。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 检索结果 初步检出 682 篇文献, 根据文献纳入与排除标准最终纳入 27 篇文献^[10-36], 文献筛选流程图见图 1。纳入的 27 篇文献均为病例对照研究, 共包含 1 931 例受试者, 其中 SCH 组 1 065 例、对照组 866 例; 高质量文献 22 篇。纳入文献的基本特征及质量评价见表 1。

2.2 Meta 分析结果

2.2.1 CIMT 13 篇文献^[10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 23-24, 27-29, 31-32, 34] 报道

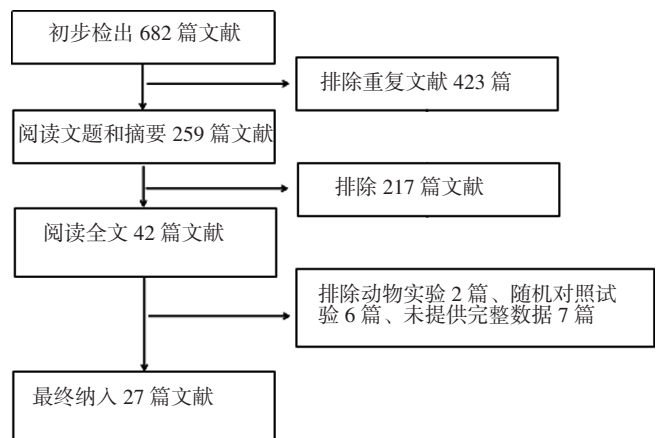


图 1 文献筛选流程

Figure 1 Flow chart for literature screening

了 CIMT, 各文献间有统计学异质性 ($I^2=83.3\%$, $P=0.000$), 采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析, 结果显示, SCH 组患者 CIMT 厚于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 [$SMD=0.37$, $95\%CI$ (0.04, 0.70)], $P<0.01$, 见图 2]。

表 1 纳入文献的基本特征及质量评价

Table 1 Basic features and quality assessment of the involved literatures

第一作者	发表年份	国家	例数 (SCH 组/对照组)	年龄 (岁)		结局指标	NOS 评分 (分)
				SCH 组	对照组		
AYDOGDU [36]	2017	土耳其	30/30	37.70 ± 13.54	40.96 ± 13.39	EAT	7
KALRA [35]	2017	加拿大	58/49	31.83 ± 8.91	32.42 ± 9.98	PWV	5
UNAL [34]	2017	土耳其	38/38	8.1 ± 3.6	8.9 ± 2.4	CIMT	8
SAYIN [33]	2016	土耳其	44/42	41.2 ± 15.9	42.1 ± 13.5	EAT	8
ALTAY [32]	2017	土耳其	35/30	34.4 ± 10.3	32.5 ± 7.5	CIMT	4
ISIK-BALCI [31]	2016	土耳其	53/31	9.25 ± 4.29	7.19 ± 5.15	CIMT	4
ARPACI [30]	2016	土耳其	41/35	34.07 ± 6.70	31.82 ± 5.57	EAT	7
NIKNAM [29]	2016	伊朗	25/25	35.9 ± 7.6	37.5 ± 7.3	CIMT, FMD	7
CERBONE [28]	2016	伊朗	31/31	9.18 ± 3.56	9.45 ± 3.62	CIMT, FMD	8
AKBABA [27]	2016	土耳其	51/43	36.9 ± 10.6	34.9 ± 8.4	CIMT	8
BELEN [26]	2015	土耳其	51/51	48.6 ± 8.5	49.1 ± 7.9	EAT	7
UNUBOL [25]	2014	土耳其	37/25	40.08 ± 11.62	38.00 ± 12.71	EAT	7
KILIC [24]	2013	土耳其	32/29	41.5 ± 12.0	38.1 ± 11.4	CIMT, FMD, NID	5
ASIK [23]	2013	土耳其	33/32	38.18 ± 15.06	39.41 ± 9.74	CIMT, EAT	7
KORKMAZ [22]	2013	土耳其	61/24	44 ± 14	43 ± 17	EAT	7
XIANG [21]	2012	中国	10/10	34.2 ± 5.8	34.6 ± 5.3	FMD, NID	7
VALENTINA [20]	2011	马其顿	67/30	42.4 ± 16.2	43.6 ± 12.8	CIMT	8
TÜREMEN [19]	2011	土耳其	37/23	46.35 ± 11.41	42.61 ± 11.61	FMD, NID	6
KEBAPÇILAR [18]	2010	土耳其	38/19	49.79 ± 10.04	49.95 ± 8.12	CIMT	8
GD [17]	2010	中国	40/18	57 ± 9	56 ± 8	FMD, NID	8
KIM [16]	2009	韩国	36/32	36.0 ± 6.2	36.1 ± 5.4	CIMT	8
XIANG [15]	2009	中国	30/27	53.0 ± 8	52.0 ± 7	FMD, NID	8
NAGASAKI [14]	2007	日本	42/42	66.0 ± 2.6	64.7 ± 3.2	PWV	8
NAGASAKI [13]	2007	日本	40/50	63.2 ± 2.7	64.3 ± 3.1	PWV	8
ALMEIDA [12]	2007	巴西	30/27	43.07 ± 9.76	43.19 ± 8.39	CIMT	8
NAGASAKI [11]	2006	日本	50/50	65.2 ± 2.6	64.3 ± 3.1	PWV	8
CIKIM [10]	2004	土耳其	25/23	32.28 ± 9.67	35.87 ± 7.93	CIMT, FMD	8

注: SCH= 亚临床甲状腺功能减退症, NOS= 纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表, CIMT= 颈动脉内膜中膜厚度, PWV= 脉搏波传导速度, EAT= 心外膜脂肪组织, FMD= 血流介导的血管舒张功能, NID= 硝酸甘油诱导的血管舒张功能

2.2.2 PWV 4 篇文献 [11, 13-14, 35] 报道了 PWV, 各文献间有统计学异质性 ($I^2=99.0\%$, $P=0.000$), 采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析, 结果显示, SCH 组患者 PWV 快于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 [$SMD=3.57$, $95\%CI$ (0.94, 6.21)],

$P=0.008$, 见图 3]。

2.2.3 EAT 7 篇文献 [22-23, 25-26, 30, 33, 36] 报道了 EAT, 各文献间有统计学异质性 ($I^2=60\%$, $P=0.020$), 采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析; 结果显示, SCH 组患者 EAT 厚于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 [$SMD=1.17$, $95\%CI$ (0.87, 1.47)], $P<0.01$, 见图 4]。

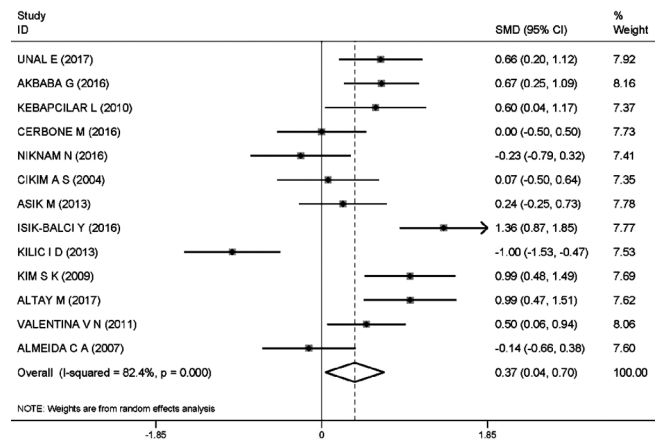


图 2 SCH 组和对照组受试者 CIMT 比较的森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot for comparison of CIMT between control group and SCH group

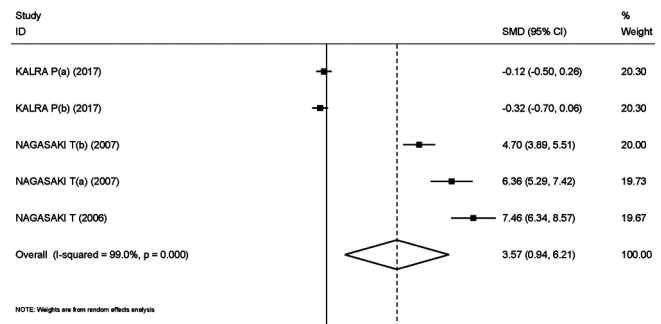


图 3 SCH 组和对照组受试者 PWV 比较的森林图

Figure 3 Forest plot for comparison of PWV between control group and SCH group

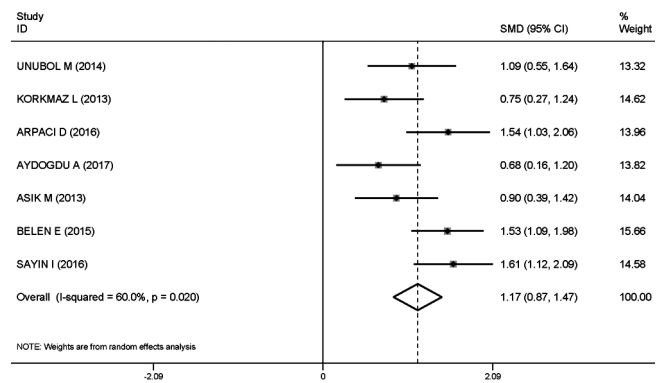


图 4 SCH 组和对照组受试者 EAT 比较的森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot for comparison of EAT between control group and SCH group

2.2.4 FMD 8 篇文章^[10, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28-29]报道了 FMD，各文献间有统计学异质性 ($I^2=87.8\%$, $P=0.000$)，采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析，结果显示，SCH 组患者 FMD 劣于对照组，差异有统计学意义 [$SMD=-1.53$, $95\%CI(-2.16, -0.89)$], $P<0.01$, 见图 5]。

2.2.5 NID 5 篇文章^[15, 17, 19, 21, 24]报道了 NID，各文献间无统计学异质性 ($I^2=0\%$, $P=0.780$)，采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析；结果显示，SCH 组患者 NID 低于对照组，差异有统计学意义 [$SMD=-0.38$, $95\%CI(-0.62, -0.14)$], $P=0.002$, 见图 6]。

2.3 发表偏倚 绘制发表偏倚倒漏斗图发现，报道 CIMT、EAT 文献呈对称分布，发表偏倚的可能性较小，见图 7~8；报道 FMD 的为文献分布不对称，有明显发表偏倚，见图 9。

2.4 敏感性分析 敏感性分析结果显示，依次剔除单个研究后总效应量值无明显变化。

3 讨论

SCH 患者无甲状腺功能减退症状或仅有轻微甲状腺功能减退症状，其诊断常基于 TSH 水平升高并伴有血清游离甲状腺素水平正常。一项基于健康人群老龄化的研究结果表明，TSH 水平可对心血管系统产生不利影响，当患者 TSH 水平 >7 mIU/L 和 10 mIU/L 时，心力衰竭发生率分别为 2.58% 和 3.26% ^[37]。

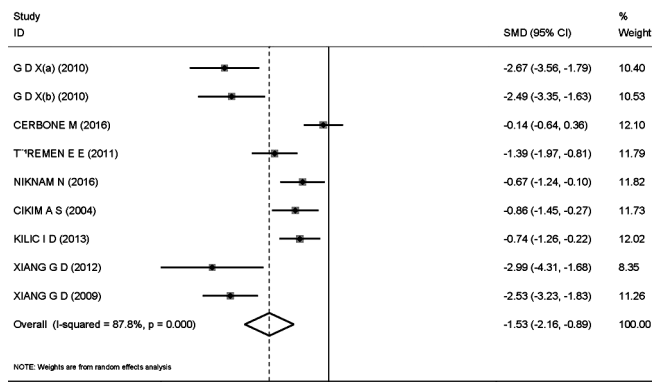


图 5 SCH 组和对对照组受试者 FMD 比较的森林图

Figure 5 Forest plot for comparison of FMD between control group and SCH group

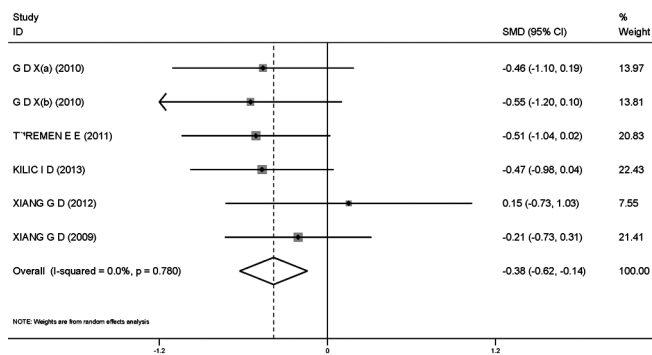


图 6 SCH 组和对对照组受试者 NID 比较的森林图

Figure 6 Forest plot for comparison of NID-induced dilation between control group and SCH group

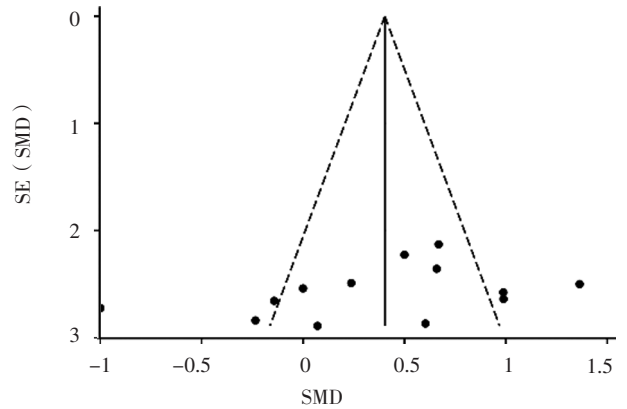


图 7 报道 CIMT 文献发表偏倚的倒漏斗图

Figure 7 Inverted funnel plot for publication bias of literatures reported CIMT

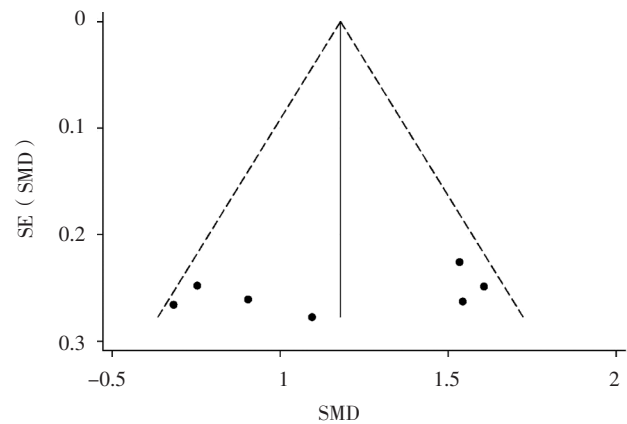


图 8 报道 EAT 文献发表偏倚的倒漏斗图

Figure 8 Inverted funnel plot for publication bias of literatures reported EAT

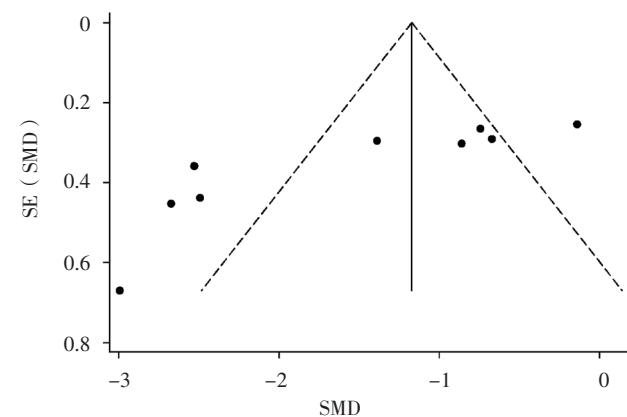


图 9 报道 FMD 文献发表偏倚的倒漏斗图

Figure 9 Inverted funnel plot for publication bias of literatures reported FMD

RODONDI 等^[6]针对 55 000 人进行的横断面研究显示，TSH 水平升高与心血管事件发生率和病死率呈正相关。

CIMT 是动脉粥样硬化的监测指标，与心血管疾病密切相关。既往研究表明，当 CIMT 增加 0.163 mm 时，心肌梗死发生风险增加 43% ^[38-39]。国外一项 Meta 分析结果显示，SCH

患者 CIMT 明显增厚^[40]。PWV 指心脏每次搏动射血产生的沿大动脉壁传播的压力波传导速度,是评估动脉僵硬度的一个简捷、有效、经济的无创指标,能综合反映各种危险因素对血管的损伤。既往研究表明, PWV 增快 1 m/s 则心血管事件发生风险增加 14%^[32]。EAT 是心脏脂肪组织,生理条件下, EAT 具有产热、代谢和保护冠状动脉/心肌等作用。FMD 和 NID 均为反映内皮细胞功能的临床指标。本 Meta 分析结果显示, SCH 组患者 CIMT、EAT 厚于对照组, PWV 快于对照组, FMD 和 NID 劣于对照组。

现有证据表明, SCH 与 CIMT、PWV、EAT、FMD 及 NID 等心血管疾病风险因子有关,并可导致动脉壁增厚、变硬及内皮细胞功能损伤,将有助于 SCH 患者建立有效的心血管事件防控策略。但本 Meta 分析存在以下局限:(1)各研究纳入和排除标准不同,部分患者伴有吸烟、肥胖、糖尿病、高脂血症及高血压等心血管疾病危险因素;(2)异质性来源无法确定。因此, SCH 与心血管疾病风险因子的关系仍需更多大样本量、高质量研究进一步证实。

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