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血清脑源性神经营养因子水平与左心室射血分数降低的心力衰竭患者预后的关系研究

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【摘要】 背景 心力衰竭(HF)是一种复杂的进行性临床综合征,发病率、死亡率及住院率均较高。有研究表明,脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)与心血管疾病有关,但目前临床关于BDNF水平对射血分数降低的心力衰竭(HFrEF)患者预后的影响罕有报道。**目的** 探讨血清BDNF水平与HFrEF患者预后的关系。**方法** 选取合肥市第三人民医院心血管内科2019年1月至2020年5月收治的HFrEF患者160例。随访12个月,将发生心血管死亡患者分为死亡组,未发生心血管死亡患者分为存活组;将发生HF恶化再住院患者分为再住院组,未发生HF恶化再住院患者分为未再住院组。收集患者的临床资料。采用多元Cox比例风险回归分析探讨HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡或HF恶化再住院的影响因素。绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线以评价血清BDNF水平对HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡或HF恶化再住院的预测价值。**结果** 随访12个月,发生心血管死亡29例、HF恶化再住院118例,心血管死亡率为18.12%(29/160),HF恶化再住院率为73.75%(118/160)。死亡组患者年龄大于存活组,缺血性心肌病、糖尿病、慢性肾脏病发生率,肺动脉收缩压(PASP)、左心室质量指数、血肌酐及血清C反应蛋白(CRP)、肌钙蛋白、脑钠肽(BNP)水平高于存活组,左心室射血分数(LVEF)、血清BDNF水平低于存活组($P < 0.05$)。再入院组患者年龄大于未再住院组,PASP、左心室质量指数及血清CRP、BNP水平高于未再入院组,收缩压、LVEF、血肌酐、K⁺及血清肌钙蛋白、BDNF水平低于未再住院组($P < 0.05$)。多元Cox比例风险回归分析结果显示,缺血性心肌病、糖尿病、慢性肾脏病、LVEF、血肌酐及血清CRP、肌钙蛋白、BNP、BDNF水平是HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$);PASP及血清CRP、BNP、BDNF水平是HFrEF患者随访12个月发生HF恶化再住院的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示,血清BDNF水平预测HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡或HF恶化再住院的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.836、0.778,最佳截断值分别为11.0 μg/L、8.9 μg/L。**结论** 血清BDNF水平是HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡及HF恶化再住院的独立影响因素,且其对患者HFrEF患者随访12个月发生主要终点事件具有一定的预测价值。

【关键词】 心力衰竭; 射血分数降低型心力衰竭; 脑源性神经营养因子; 影响因素分析

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Relationship between Serum BDNF Level and Prognosis in Patients with Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction

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[Abstract] **Background** Heart failure (HF) is a complex progressive clinical syndrome with high morbidity, mortality and hospitalization rate. Studies have shown that brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is related to cardiovascular diseases, but there are few reports about the impact of BDNF level on the prognosis in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). **Objective** To explore the relationship between serum BDNF level and prognosis in patients with HFrEF. **Methods** A total of 160 patients with HFrEF were selected in the Department of Cardiovascular Internal Medicine of the Third People's Hospital of Hefei from January 2019 to May 2020. The patients were followed up for 12 months, patients with cardiovascular death were divided into death group and patients without cardiovascular death were divided into survival group; patients with HF deterioration rehospitalization were divided into rehospitalization group, and patients without HF deterioration rehospitalization were divided into non-rehospitalization group. Clinical data of patients were collected, and multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis was used to explore the influencing factors of cardiovascular death or HF deterioration rehospitalization in patients with HFrEF. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive value of serum BDNF level for cardiovascular death or HF deterioration rehospitalization in HFrEF patients after 12 months of follow-up. **Results** After 12 months of follow-up, 29 cases occurred cardiovascular death and 118 cases occurred HF deterioration rehospitalization. The cardiovascular mortality rate was 18.12% (29/160), and the HF deterioration rehospitalization rate was 73.75% (118/160). Age of death group was older than that of survival group, incidence of ischemic cardiomyopathy, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP), left ventricular mass index, serum creatinine and serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), cardiac troponin, brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) were higher than those of survival group, and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and serum BDNF level were lower than those of survival group ($P < 0.05$). Age in rehospitalization group was older than that in non-rehospitalization group, PASP, left ventricular mass index and serum levels of CRP, BNP were higher than those in non-rehospitalization group, systolic pressure blood, LVEF, serum creatinine, K⁺ and serum levels of cardiac troponin, BDNF were lower than those in non-rehospitalization group ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis showed that, ischemic cardiomyopathy, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, LVEF, serum creatinine and serum levels of CRP, cardiac troponin, BNP, BDNF were independent influencing factors of cardiovascular death in HFrEF patients after 12 months of follow-up ($P < 0.05$); PASP and serum levels of CRP, BNP, BDNF were independent influencing factors of HF deterioration rehospitalization in HFrEF patients after 12 months of follow-up ($P < 0.05$). ROC curve analysis results showed that, area under curve (AUC) of serum BDNF level in predicting cardiovascular death and HF deterioration rehospitalization in HFrEF patients after 12 months of follow-up were 0.836, 0.778, respectively; the optimal truncation value were 11.0 μg/L, 8.9 μg/L, respectively. **Conclusion** Serum BDNF level is independent influencing factor of cardiovascular death and HF deterioration rehospitalization in HFrEF patients after 12 months of follow-up, and has a certain predictive value for the main endpoint events of patients with HFrEF after 12 months of follow-up.

[Key words] Heart failure; Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; Brain-derived neurotrophic factor; Root cause analysis

心力衰竭 (heart failure, HF) 是一组复杂的进行性加重的临床综合征，是心脏疾病发展的终末阶段，发病率、病死率均较高^[1]，多因患者心脏结构改变和功能紊乱所致^[2]。近年发现有多种生物标志物可用来诊断和预测 HF 患者预后，其中脑钠肽 (brain natriuretic peptide, BNP) 是临床常用的 HF 患者诊断、预后预测和风险评估的生物标志物之一^[3]。然而，影响 BNP 水平的因素较多，如肥胖、肾衰竭、年龄等，因此其预测 HF 患者预后的特异度较低^[4-5]。因此，临床急需一种新型、特异度高的生物标志物来指导临床诊断。

神经营养素属于多肽结构生长因子家族的成员，是影响神经元生存和功能、控制突触功能和可塑性的一种细胞内因子^[6]，其中脑源性神经营养因子 (brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 可对神经组织产生生物学效应，除脑组织外，在心、肺、脾、肾、大血管、平滑肌

细胞、膀胱的内皮细胞中均有 BDNF mRNA 表达^[7]。近年有研究表明，BDNF 水平与心血管疾病有关^[8-10]；BDNF 水平降低与慢性心力衰竭 (chronic heart failure, CHF) 患者的认知障碍也存在一定关系^[11]。此外，BDNF 水平对高血压、糖尿病、Chagas 心肌病、HF 和冠心病患者预后的预测价值已得到证实^[12-17]。但目前临床关于 BDNF 水平对射血分数降低的心力衰竭 (heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF) 患者预后的影响罕有报道。因此，本研究旨在探讨血清 BDNF 水平与 HFrEF 患者预后的关系，现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取合肥市第三人民医院心血管内科 2019 年 1 月至 2020 年 5 月收治的 HFrEF 患者 [左心室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF) < 40%] 160 例，均符合《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南 2018》^[18]

中的 HFrEF 诊断标准，并经超声心动图检查确诊，纽约心脏病协会（New York Heart Association, NYHA）分级：Ⅱ级 52 例，Ⅲ级 108 例。本研究经合肥市第三人民医院伦理委员会批准（批准号：2018023），参与者对本研究知情并签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准：(1)原发病为冠心病、缺血性心肌病、扩张型心肌病及高血压；(2)年龄>18岁。排除标准：(1)NYHA 分级 I 级或IV 级者；(2)合并先天性心脏病、严重瓣膜性心脏病、肺源性心脏病、高血压心脏病、糖尿病心肌病者；(3)入组前 2 周使用抗 HF 相关药物者；(4)合并严重器官功能障碍、需进行血液透析的肾衰竭者及转移性恶性肿瘤、败血症/脓毒症休克者；(5)妊娠期妇女；(6)有精神疾病者，如重度抑郁症、精神分裂症、器质性大脑疾病或服用抗抑郁药物者；(7)近 3 个月有脑卒中病史，或因神经系统缺陷而无法进行运动测试者。

1.3 超声心动图检查 采用超声心动图检查患者心室功能，依据美国超声心动图学会和欧洲心血管成像协会更新的《成人超声心动图心腔定量的建议》^[19]评估其 M 型、二维超声和多普勒彩色超声检查结果。其中 LVEF 是采用双平面 Simpson 法测得，手工描记左心室舒张末期、左心室收缩末期心内膜边缘。而后由同一名心内科医师和同一名超声诊断医师对患者心脏超声诊断结果进行解读及疾病诊断。

1.4 资料收集 收集两组患者的临床资料，包括年龄、性别、体质指数、吸烟、合并症（缺血性心肌病、高血压、糖尿病、慢性肾脏病、心房颤动）、用药情况〔β - 受体阻滞剂、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂（angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI）/ 血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂（angiotensin Ⅱ receptor blockers, ARB）、螺内酯、地高辛〕、植入式心脏复律除颤器（implanted cardioverter defibrillator, ICD）治疗情况、收缩压、超声心动图检查参数〔心率、LVEF、肺动脉收缩压（pulmonary artery systolic pressure, PASP）、左心室质量指数〕、实验室检查指标〔血肌酐、Na⁺、K⁺ 及血清血红蛋白、血糖、白蛋白、C 反应蛋白（C-reactive protein, CRP）、肌钙蛋白、BNP、BDNF 水平〕。患者均于入院后第 2 天上午 6: 00~7: 00 采集静脉血 3~5 ml, 1 000 × g 离心 10 min（离心半径为 5 cm），取血清，置于 -80 ℃ 冰箱中保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验（enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA）检测患者血清 BNP、BDNF 水平，具体操作严格按照试剂盒（上海生物检测技术实验室提供）说明书进行，血清 BDNF 水平上限为 20 ng/L。

1.5 随访及分组 随访 12 个月，根据患者主要终点事件（包括心血管死亡和 HF 恶化再住院）进行分组，将

发生心血管死亡患者分为死亡组，未发生心血管死亡患者分为存活组；将发生 HF 恶化再住院患者分为再住院组，未发生 HF 恶化再住院患者分为未再住院组。

1.6 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示，组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验；不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示，组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以相对数表示，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多元 Cox 比例风险回归分析探讨 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月心血管死亡或 HF 恶化再住院的影响因素。绘制受试者工作特征（receiver operating characteristic, ROC）曲线以评价血清 BDNF 水平对 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡或 HF 恶化再住院的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 预后 随访 12 个月，发生心血管死亡 29 例、HF 恶化再住院 118 例，心血管死亡率为 18.12% (29/160)，HF 恶化再住院率为 73.75% (118/160)。

2.2 死亡组与存活组患者临床资料比较 死亡组患者年龄大于存活组，缺血性心肌病、糖尿病、慢性肾脏病发生率及 PASP、左心室质量指数、血肌酐及血清 CRP、肌钙蛋白、BNP 水平高于存活组，LVEF、血清 BDNF 水平低于存活组，差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)；两组患者男性占比、体质指数、吸烟率，高血压、心房颤动发生率，β - 受体阻滞剂、ACEI/ARB、螺内酯、地高辛使用率，ICD 治疗率，收缩压、心率、Na⁺、K⁺、血红蛋白、血糖、白蛋白水平比较，差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)，见表 1。

2.3 再住院组与未再住院组患者临床资料比较 再入院组患者年龄大于未再住院组，PASP、左心室质量指数及血清 CRP、BNP 水平高于未再入院组，收缩压、LVEF、血肌酐、K⁺ 及血清肌钙蛋白、BDNF 水平低于未再住院组，差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)；两组患者男性占比、体质指数、吸烟率，缺血性心肌病、高血压、糖尿病、慢性肾脏病、心房颤动发生率，β - 受体阻滞剂、ACEI/ARB、螺内酯、地高辛使用率，ICD 治疗率，心率、Na⁺ 及血清血红蛋白、血糖、白蛋白水平比较，差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)，见表 2。

2.4 多元 Cox 比例风险回归分析 以表 1、表 2 中有统计学差异的指标作为自变量，随访 12 个月主要终点事件为因变量，变量赋值见表 3，进行多元 Cox 比例风险回归分析，结果显示，缺血性心肌病、糖尿病、慢性肾脏病、LVEF、血肌酐及血清 CRP、肌钙蛋白、BNP、BDNF 水平是 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡的独立影响因素 ($P < 0.05$)，见表 4；PASP 及血清 CRP、BNP、BDNF 水平是 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发

表 1 死亡组与存活组患者临床资料比较**Table 1** Comparison of clinical data between the death group and the survival group

指标	死亡组 (n=29)	存活组 (n=131)	t (χ ²) 值	P 值
年龄 (x±s, 岁)	77.6±11.4	66.3±11.0	4.973	<0.001
男性 [n (%)]	16 (55.17)	62 (47.33)	0.585 ^a	0.444
体质指数 (x±s, kg/m ²)	26.4±6.1	26.0±5.6	0.342	0.732
吸烟 [n (%)]	14 (48.28)	50 (38.17)	1.011 ^a	0.315
合并症 [n (%)]				
缺血性心脏病	15 (52.72)	40 (30.53)	4.726 ^a	0.030
高血压	21 (72.41)	81 (61.83)	1.150 ^a	0.283
糖尿病	14 (48.28)	32 (24.43)	6.592 ^a	0.010
慢性肾脏病	8 (27.59)	11 (8.40)	6.622 ^a	0.010
心房颤动	8 (27.59)	30 (22.90)	0.288 ^a	0.592
用药情况 [n (%)]				
β-受体阻滞剂	20 (68.96)	98 (74.81)	0.419 ^a	0.518
ACEI/ARB	21 (72.41)	110 (83.97)	2.137 ^a	0.144
螺内酯	19 (65.52)	92 (70.23)	0.248 ^a	0.618
地高辛	13 (44.83)	45 (34.35)	1.128 ^a	0.288
ICD 治疗 [n (%)]	3 (10.34)	11 (8.40)	0.001 ^a	0.978
收缩压 (x±s, mmHg)	124±24	132±20	0.433	0.069
超声心动图检查参数				
心率 (x±s, 次/min)	91.34±22.62	85.18±17.02	1.655	0.107
LVEF (x±s, %)	27.89±6.89	44.62±8.85	9.551	<0.001
PASP (x±s, mmHg)	55.89±21.14	34.88±7.93	8.947	<0.001
左心室质量指数 (x±s, g/m ²)	148.18±29.90	128.23±13.61	5.514	<0.001
实验室检查指标				
血肌酐 (x±s, mg/dl)	1.36±0.33	1.01±0.43	4.119	<0.001
Na ⁺ (x±s, mmol/L)	138.05±4.68	139.53±3.97	1.757	0.081
K ⁺ (x±s, mmol/L)	4.62±0.78	4.71±0.54	0.744	0.462
血红蛋白 (x±s, g/dl)	12.22±2.26	12.54±2.22	0.700	0.485
血糖 (x±s, mmol/L)	6.30±0.63	6.62±1.21	1.381	0.171
白蛋白 (x±s, g/dl)	3.87±0.51	4.00±0.42	1.449	0.149
CRP (x±s, mg/dl)	21.40±5.02	10.84±0.35	24.079	<0.001
肌钙蛋白 (x±s, mg/dl)	0.26±0.18	0.14±0.15	3.755	<0.001
BNP (x±s, ng/L)	2 040±94	1 060±50.4	79.337	<0.001
BDNF (x±s, μg/L)	4.64±1.12	11.58±4.01	9.220	<0.001

注: ^a 表示 χ² 值; ACEI= 血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂, ARB= 血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂, ICD= 植入式心脏复律除颤器, LVEF= 左心室射血分数, PASP= 肺动脉收缩压, CRP=C 反应蛋白, BNP= 脑钠肽, BDNF= 脑源性神经营养因子

生 HF 恶化再住院的独立影响因素 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 5。2.5 预测价值 ROC 曲线分析结果显示, 血清 BDNF 水平预测 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡或 HF 恶化再住院的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为 0.836、0.778, 最佳截断值分别为 11.0 μg/L、8.9 μg/L, 见图 1~2、表 6。

表 2 再住院组与未再住院组患者临床资料比较**Table 2** Comparison of clinical data between the rehospitalization group and the non-rehospitalization group

指标	再住院组 (n=118)	未再住院组 (n=42)	t (χ ²) 值	P 值
年龄 (x±s, 岁)	67.6±11.4	60.3±11.3	3.572	<0.001
男性 [n (%)]	58 (49.15)	25 (59.52)	1.335 ^a	0.248
体质指数 (x±s, kg/m ²)	30.0±6.6	29.8±6.3	0.171	0.865
吸烟 [n (%)]	24 (20.34)	8 (19.05)	0.032 ^a	0.857
合并症 [n (%)]				
缺血性心脏病	16 (13.56)	2 (4.76)	1.601 ^a	0.206
高血压	69 (58.47)	22 (52.38)	0.469 ^a	0.493
糖尿病	32 (27.12)	10 (23.81)	0.175 ^a	0.676
慢性肾脏病	22 (18.64)	7 (16.57)	0.002 ^a	0.967
心房颤动	20 (16.95)	6 (14.28)	0.161 ^a	0.688
用药情况 [n (%)]				
β-受体阻滞剂	95 (80.51)	35 (83.33)	0.162 ^a	0.687
ACEI/ARB	92 (77.97)	32 (76.19)	0.056 ^a	0.813
螺内酯	52 (44.07)	15 (35.71)	0.888 ^a	0.346
地高辛	20 (16.95)	8 (19.05)	0.094 ^a	0.759
ICD 治疗 [n (%)]	3 (2.54)	0	0.145 ^a	0.703
收缩压 (x±s, mmHg)	120±19	130±18	2.963	0.003
超声心动图检查参数				
心率 (x±s, 次/min)	81.34±20.52	84.21±17.32	0.809	0.420
LVEF (x±s, %)	30.89±6.89	36.62±8.05	4.424	<0.001
PASP (x±s, mmHg)	52.89±21.14	24.98±7.93	8.336	<0.001
左心室质量指数 (x±s, g/m ²)	149.18±29.90	88.23±11.61	12.849	<0.001
实验室检查指标				
血肌酐 (x±s, mg/dl)	1.46±0.53	1.84±0.33	4.351	<0.001
Na ⁺ (x±s, mmol/L)	139.05±4.78	139.53±3.97	0.583	0.561
K ⁺ (x±s, mmol/L)	3.72±0.70	4.21±0.54	4.118	<0.001
血红蛋白 (x±s, g/dl)	12.01±2.16	12.05±1.12	0.114	0.909
血糖 (x±s, mmol/L)	6.30±1.63	6.62±1.21	1.161	0.248
白蛋白 (x±s, g/dl)	11.99±0.50	12.03±0.62	0.417	0.677
CRP (x±s, mg/dl)	14.40±5.72	1.84±0.35	14.192	<0.001
肌钙蛋白 (x±s, mg/dl)	0.26±0.18	0.42±0.15	5.091	<0.001
BNP (x±s, ng/L)	1 740±94	843±54	58.431	<0.001
BDNF (x±s, μg/L)	7.64±1.42	20.58±4.01	30.256	<0.001

注: ^a 表示 χ² 值

3 讨论

HF 是目前临幊上较常见的一种慢性病, 近年随着相关药物的不断更新及介入治疗技术的提高, HF 治疗取得了长足的发展, 但患者病死率及再入院率仍较高。因此, 探索一种可有效评价 HF 患者预后的生物标志物具有重要的临幊意义。

BDNF 是一种肌动蛋白, 属于神经营养因子家族成员, 在调节神经元的存活、生长和功能维持方面具有关键作用。一项动物实验研究发现, 敲除 BDNF 的纯合

表3 HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡或HF恶化再住院影响因素的多元Cox比例风险回归分析变量赋值

Table 3 Variable assignment of multivariate Cox proportional risk regression analysis of influencing factors of cardiovascular death or HF deterioration rehospitalization in HFrEF patients after 12 months' follow-up

变量	赋值
年龄	实测值
缺血性心肌病	有=1, 无=0
糖尿病	有=1, 无=0
慢性肾脏病	有=1, 无=0
收缩压	实测值
LVEF	实测值
PASP	实测值
左心室质量指数	实测值
血肌酐	实测值
K ⁺	实测值
CRP	实测值
肌钙蛋白	实测值
BNP	实测值
BDNF	实测值
终点事件	存活=1, 死亡=0或未再住院=1, 再住院=0

表4 HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡影响因素的多元Cox比例风险回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate Cox proportional risk regression analysis of influencing factors for cardiovascular death in patients with HFrEF after 12 months' follow-up

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P值	HR (95%CI)
年龄	1.121	0.654	3.434	0.064	3.068 (0.851, 11.055)
缺血性心肌病	2.834	0.713	15.799	<0.001	17.013 (4.206, 68.819)
糖尿病	0.126	0.055	5.248	0.022	1.134 (1.018, 1.263)
慢性肾脏病	0.028	0.014	4.000	0.045	1.028 (1.001, 1.057)
LVEF	0.931	0.301	9.567	<0.001	2.537 (1.406, 4.577)
PASP	1.382	0.902	2.347	0.126	3.983 (0.680, 23.334)
左心室质量指数	0.537	0.612	0.770	0.380	1.711 (0.516, 5.678)
血肌酐	1.201	0.487	6.082	0.014	3.323 (1.280, 8.632)
CRP	1.623	0.561	8.370	0.004	5.068 (1.688, 15.219)
肌钙蛋白	1.442	0.560	6.631	0.010	4.299 (1.411, 12.675)
BNP	1.322	0.667	3.928	0.047	3.751 (1.015, 13.864)
BDNF	-1.527	0.380	16.147	<0.001	0.217 (0.103, 0.457)

子小鼠在胎儿期死于HF^[20]。另有研究表明,冠心病患者血清BDNF水平较低,且BDNF与患者不良心血管事件发生情况相关^[21];上述研究均提示BDNF在心血管系统中发挥着重要作用。蒋宏亮等^[22]研究发现,BDNF水平与老年CHF患者病情严重程度及预后相关,可作为预测老年CHF患者近期预后的生物标志物,但该研究随访时间较短,故结论可能存在一定偏倚。此外,血清BDNF水平在CHF患者认知障碍中可能起到

表5 HFrEF患者随访12个月发生HF恶化再住院影响因素的多因素Cox比例风险回归分析

Table 5 Multivariate Cox proportional risk regression analysis of influencing factors for HF deterioration rehospitalization in patients with HFrEF after 12 months' follow-up

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P值	HR (95%CI)
年龄	0.253	0.944	0.072	0.788	1.288 (0.202, 8.193)
收缩压	1.382	0.902	2.347	0.126	3.983 (0.680, 23.334)
LVEF	0.189	0.183	1.067	0.302	1.208 (0.844, 1.729)
PASP	0.980	0.242	16.399	<0.001	2.664 (1.658, 4.282)
左心室质量指数	0.349	0.775	0.203	0.652	1.418 (0.323, 6.226)
血肌酐	0.602	0.736	0.669	0.413	1.826 (0.431, 7.726)
K ⁺	0.409	0.730	0.314	0.575	1.504 (0.361, 6.295)
CRP	1.001	0.223	20.149	<0.001	2.721 (1.758, 4.213)
肌钙蛋白	0.578	0.553	1.092	0.296	1.782 (0.603, 5.269)
BNP	1.301	0.600	4.702	0.030	3.673 (1.133, 11.905)
BDNF	-0.372	0.070	28.242	<0.001	0.689 (0.601, 0.791)

表6 血清BDNF水平对HFrEF患者随访12个月发生主要终点事件的预测价值

Table 6 Predictive value of serum BDNF level for major endpoint events of HFrEF patients after 12 months' follow-up

主要终点事件	AUC (95%CI)	最佳截断值 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	灵敏度 (%)	特异度 (%)	Yoden指数
心血管死亡	0.836 (0.706, 0.880)	11.0	78.6	87.0	0.342
HF恶化再住院	0.778 (0.680, 0.900)	8.9	80.9	85.0	0.430

注: AUC=曲线下面积, HF=心力衰竭

调节作用^[23-24]。FUKUSHIMA等^[16]研究表明,低血清BDNF水平与HF患者随访20.3个月不良事件发生情况有关;KADOWAKI等^[17]研究结果显示,低BDNF水平是HF患者发生心脏不良事件的独立危险因素。HF患者血清BDNF水平降低的具体机制目前尚不明确,有研究表明, BDNF是由骨骼肌分泌释放,而HF患者骨骼肌质量降低,进而导致BDNF分泌量减少^[25-26];另有研究表明, HF患者存在交感神经过度兴奋, BDNF水平可能因此而降低^[27-29]。本研究结果显示,血清BDNF水平是HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡及HF恶化再住院的独立保护因素,与上述研究结果一致。

冠状动脉供血不足及心肌缺血、缺氧可逐渐进展为缺血性心肌病,而缺血性心肌病是冠心病晚期表现的终末阶段,死亡率高达50%以上。心肌冬眠、细胞凋亡、神经内分泌反应、心肌纤维化及炎性反应等综合作用可导致心室重构,心室重构进一步发展最终可导致心脏出现进行性代偿失调和充血性HF。本研究结果显示,缺血性心肌病是HFrEF患者随访12个月发生心血管死亡的独立影响因素,考虑主要与上述机制有关。CRP是一种急性炎症反应蛋白,多在细胞因子如白介素

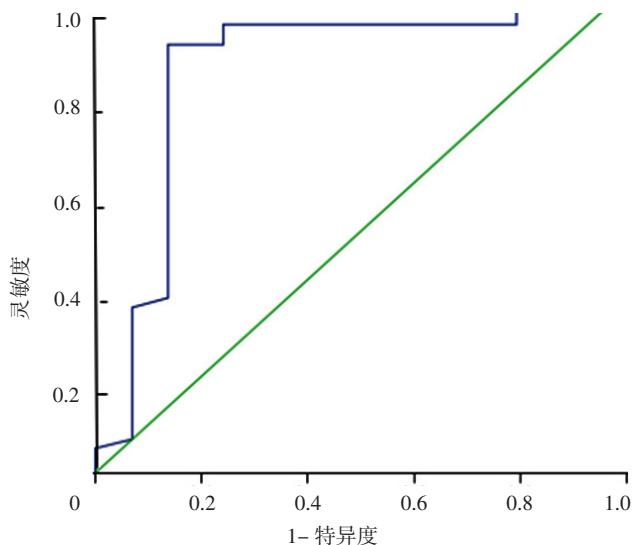


图1 血清 BDNF 水平预测 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡的 ROC 曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of serum BDNF level in predicting cardiovascular death in patients with HFrEF after 12 months' follow-up

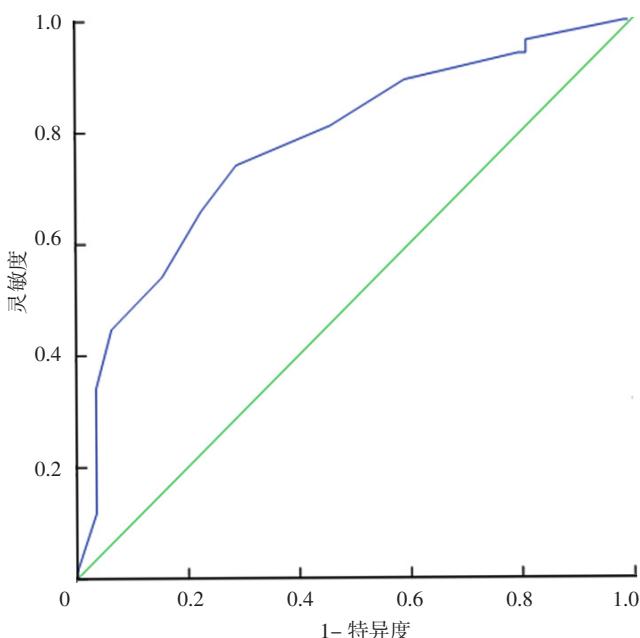


图2 血清 BDNF 水平预测 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生 HF 恶化再住院的 ROC 曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve of serum BDNF level in predicting HF deterioration rehospitalization in patients with HFrEF after 12 months' follow-up

(interleukin, IL)-1 β 、IL-6、干扰素、转化生长因子等刺激下分泌、合成。CRP 是一种非特异性炎症标志物，常用于预测心血管事件发生风险，如经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 后患者心血管事件的预测^[30]。本研究结果显示，血清 CRP 水平是 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡及 HF 恶化再住院的独立影响因素，与相关研究结果一致^[31]。

本研究结果还表明，血清 BNP 水平是 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡及 HF 恶化再住院的独立影响因素。沈奇峰等^[32]对老年急性冠脉综合征患者心血管事件的预测研究发现，高 BNP 组随访 3、6、12 个月 HF、死亡发生率均高于低 BNP 组，表明 BNP 可能与不良心血管事件有关，本研究结果与之相似。本研究 ROC 曲线分析结果显示，血清 BDNF 水平预测 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡或 HF 恶化再住院的 AUC 分别为 0.836、0.778，最佳截断值分别为 11.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、8.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$ ，表明血清 BDNF 水平对 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月主要终点事件具有一定的预测价值。

综上所述，血清 BDNF 水平是 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月发生心血管死亡及 HF 恶化再住院的独立保护因素，且其对 HFrEF 患者随访 12 个月主要终点事件具有一定的预测价值。但本研究未在随访期间动态监测患者血清 BDNF 水平，且未评估血清 BDNF 水平与患者抑郁自评量表评分、焦虑自评量表评分等指标间的相关性^[33-34]，因此，未来还需更大规模、更长随访时间的随机对照研究进一步证实本研究结论。

作者贡献：程小兵进行文章的构思与设计、结果分析与解释，撰写、修订论文，负责文章的质量控制及审校，并对文章整体负责、监督管理；程小兵、罗娟娟进行研究的实施与可行性分析；陈燕、潘文博、钟万生、韩卫星进行数据收集、整理、分析。

本文无利益冲突。

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