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· 新进展 ·

生活方式与冠状动脉钙化相关性的研究进展

雷吉勇, 罗达, 黎明江

【摘要】 冠状动脉钙化 (CAC) 是冠状动脉粥样硬化的危险标志, 其不仅是冠状动脉不良事件的预测因子, 还是影响患者冠状动脉介入治疗后远期预后的重要因素。目前研究表明, CAC 与多种因素有关, 而本文主要综述了吸烟、饮酒、饮食、运动、情绪、睡眠等生活方式与 CAC 的相关性, 旨在为制定 CAC 一级预防措施提供参考依据。

【关键词】 冠状动脉钙化; 生活方式; 冠心病; 综述

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【Abstract】 Coronary artery calcification (CAC) is a risk mark of coronary atherosclerosis, it is not only a predictor of coronary adverse events, but also an important factor affecting the long-term prognosis of patients after percutaneous coronary intervention. Current studies have shown that CAC is related to many factors, and this paper mainly reviews the correlations between life style and CAC, such as smoking, drinking, diet, exercise, mood, sleep and so on, in order to provide reference for developing first-degree prevention of CAC.

【Key words】 Coronary artery calcification; Life style; Coronary artery disease; Review

近年随着我国人口老龄化加剧及居民生活方式改变, 心血管疾病 (cardiovascular disease, CVD) 发病率呈现逐年升高趋势, 其已成为影响我国居民身体健康的重要原因^[1], 因此有效预防和治疗 CVD 具有重要的现实意义。冠状动脉钙化 (coronary artery calcification, CAC) 是冠状动脉粥样硬化的特异性标志, 是心血管事件的预测因子, 与脑卒中和心力衰竭的发生有关^[2-5]。研究表明, CAC 可影响经皮冠状动脉介入治疗 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 期间的器械通过及球囊扩张, 进而导致支架扩张不足, 甚至引发无复流、夹层和穿孔等并发症^[6]; 此外, CAC 还会导致支架植入处病变愈合延迟^[7], 进而影响患者预后。CAC 并非处于静止状态, 其动态演变与冠状动脉粥样硬化发展及 CVD 发生密切相关, 因此寻找预防或延迟 CAC 进展的方法也是治疗 CVD 的有效方法。目前, 调整生活方式和防控多种危险因素仍是 CVD 患者的一级预防措施, 可有效延缓或避免患者发生心血管不良事件^[8]。本文主要综述了生活方式与 CAC 的相关性, 旨在为制定 CAC 一级预防措施提供参考依据。

1 CAC 的识别及其风险评估

CAC 对识别伴有 CVD 风险的个体具有积极作用, 其可作为建议患者调整生活方式的依据^[9]。病理学研究表明, CAC 始于微钙化 (0.5~15.0 μm), 进而发展为较大的钙化碎片, 最终形成片状沉积 (> 3.0 mm)^[10]。目前, 临床常见的识别 CAC 的影像学方法有冠状动脉计算机断层扫描血管造影 (computed tomography angiography, CTA)、冠状动脉造影 (coronary angiography, CAG)、冠状动脉血管内超声 (intravascular ultrasound, IVUS) 及光学相干成像 (optical coherence tomography, OCT)^[11]。CTA 及 Agatston 评分法是目前临床最常用的评估 CAC 风险的非侵入性定量评估方法, 该方法定义 CT 值 > 130 Hu、面积 > 3 个相邻像素 (至少为 1 mm²) 的断层为钙化灶, CAC 积分 = 钙化灶密度积分 × 钙化面积, 其中钙化灶密度积分标准如下: 130~199 Hu 记为 1 分, 200~299 Hu 记为 2 分, 300~399 Hu 记为 3 分, ≥ 400 Hu 记为 4 分; 所有钙化灶 CAC 积分之和为冠状动脉钙化分数 (coronary artery calcification score, CACS)^[12], 临床医生常采用 CACS 评估就诊者罹患 CVD 风险并为预防性治疗提供参考依据^[13-14]。但值得注意的是, 临床上识别 CAC 及评估其风险的方法均有优势及局限性, 故选用哪种方法更合适还需

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要临床医生综合考虑。

2 生活方式与CAC的相关性

2.1 吸烟 众所周知,吸烟是CVD的危险因素,其会影响CAC的发生、发展。PHAM等^[15]采用随机抽样方法选取日本社区40~79岁无CVD病史的男性共781例,并进行5年的随访,结果显示,与未吸烟者相比,当前吸烟者CAC和主动脉钙化(aortic artery calcification, AAC)进展的校正优势比(odds ratio, OR)分别为1.73 [95%CI (1.09, 2.73)]和2.47 [95%CI (1.38, 4.44)]。HISAMATSU等^[16]通过纵向观察性研究发现,吸烟者中每日吸烟量与CAC发生率存在剂量反应关系 [OR=1.79, 95%CI (1.16, 2.79)],且该关系随着戒烟时间推移而减弱 [戒烟时间 < 10.4年者, OR=1.53, 95%CI (0.92, 2.53); 戒烟时间 > 24.4年者, OR=0.94, 95%CI (0.58, 1.55)]。值得注意的是,即使从不吸烟的人群,在接触二手烟后也会增加CAC患病风险,二手烟暴露程度越大则CAC患病率越高 [低暴露组: OR=1.54, 95%CI (1.17, 2.20); 中度暴露组: OR=1.60, 95%CI (1.21, 2.10); 高暴露组: OR=1.93, 95%CI (1.49, 2.51)]^[17-18]。与从不吸烟相比,当前吸烟行为与CAC及其程度独立相关 [调整后的OR=1.93, 95%CI (1.32, 2.81), P=0.001]。上述研究表明,吸烟行为在CAC发生发展过程中具有重要作用,而尽早戒烟或减少吸烟量有助于减缓CAC的发生发展过程^[19]。

2.2 饮酒 适量饮酒具有心血管保护作用,但大量饮酒可能是CAC的独立危险因素^[20-21]。此外,个体对乙醇代谢酶活性及耐受程度存在差异,故适量饮酒亦存在个体差异。WHO推荐男性乙醇摄入量应≤40 g/d,女性应≤20 g/d。中国营养学会发布的《中国居民膳食指南(2016)》建议,成年男性乙醇摄入量应<25 g/d,成年女性应<15 g/d。YUN等^[22]通过分析24 681名韩国成年人的临床资料评估饮酒与CAC的关系,结果显示,乙醇摄入量增加与CAC发生风险升高有关 [OR=1.11, 95%CI (1.03, 1.20)]。但全球疾病负担工作组发布的最新流行病学证据显示,饮酒并不存在安全剂量,少量饮酒亦会增加死亡率,尽管研究者不否认适量饮酒可以降低CVD发生风险,但综合考虑饮酒导致的潜在风险后,建议不饮酒的人群不能采用适量饮酒的方法预防CAC^[23]。

2.3 饮食 饮食是一种可改变的生活方式,研究表明饮食模式与CAC进展密切相关^[24]。咖啡、茶和全脂牛奶等是最常见的饮品。一项多种族研究共纳入6 508名参与者,并进行至少5年的随访观察,结果显示,与从不饮茶者相比,经常饮茶(≥1杯/d)者CAC进展较慢 [校正HR=0.71, 95%CI (0.53, 0.95)],提示适量饮茶能够延缓CAC进展^[25]。此外,一项探讨咖啡饮用量与CAC患病率的大样本量横断面研究结果显示,与不饮用咖啡者相比,不同咖啡饮用量者CAC患病风险存在差异 [咖啡饮用量 < 1杯/d者: OR=0.86, 95%CI (0.55, 1.34); 咖啡饮用量为1~3杯/d者: OR=0.82, 95%CI (0.53, 1.26); 咖啡饮用量为3~5杯/d者: OR=0.78, 95%CI (0.50, 1.22); 咖啡饮用量 > 5杯/d者: OR=1.77, 95%CI (0.66, 2.06)],提示适量饮用咖啡可能与较低的CAC患病率有关^[26]。近期GHOSH等^[27]对基线时完成一份食物调查问卷的5 273名参

与者进行随访,并将随访时较基线时CAC增加定义为CAC进展,结果显示,全脂牛奶摄入量与低CAC进展发生率独立相关 [OR=0.765, 95%CI (0.600, 0.977), P=0.032],表明全脂牛奶可作为心脏保护性饮食。饮食结构和饮食习惯与人们的日常生活密不可分,更多心脏保护性饮食的发现可能对延缓CAC进展及降低CVD风险具有现实的指导意义。

2.4 运动 既往有明确证据表明,习惯性的活动和定期的运动训练可以有效降低CVD发生率,久坐行为与CAC进展有关^[28-29]。AENGEVAEREN等^[30]研究表明,运动员组CAC患病率高于对照组(对照组人群每周锻炼中位时间为1.5 h),且在运动员组中,运动量与CAC患病率存在剂量反应关系,即运动量越大则CAC患病率越高。DEFINA等^[31]研究结果显示,在CAC < 100分的男性参与者中,运动时间≥3 000 min/周者10年随访死亡率约为运动时间 < 1 500 min/周者的0.52倍 [95%CI (0.29, 0.91)]。一项评估CAC、运动和死亡率相关性的研究对10 690例接受CAC扫描的无症状患者进行随访,结果显示,在CAC为0分的患者中,运动量与CAC患者存活率间无明显关系 (P > 0.05);但在CAC > 0分的患者中,与运动时间 < 1 000 min/周者相比,运动时间 > 2 000 min/周者CAC发生率降低 [43%比68%, OR=3.2, 95%CI (1.6, 6.6)],但混合斑块发生率升高 [69%比48%,校正后OR=0.35, 95%CI (0.15, 0.85)],提示运动可能起保护作用。但需要注意的是,运动量与运动员CAC发生率的关系并不能推导至普通人群。既往针对斑块形态学分析的研究结果显示,运动当量最大组混合斑块较少,斑块良性程度高,钙化增加可能与斑块更加稳定有关,这可能解释运动训练可降低CVD发生率的部分原因^[32-33]。

2.5 情绪 心理、情绪对CVD的影响已经开始引起相关学者的重视,其在CVD发生发展过程中的作用是不容忽视的^[34-35]。抑郁和焦虑是全世界范围内最常见的不良情绪,也是导致人类残疾的主要原因之一。有多个证据表明,抑郁、焦虑与CVD风险高有关^[36-37]。有研究指出,负面情绪对CAC具有预测价值^[38]。一项针对抑郁症与CAC相关性的荟萃分析结果显示,诊断为抑郁症的患者CAC发生率较高^[39]。此外,一项纳入1 595名年龄25~64岁居民的横断面观察性研究也揭示了抑郁、焦虑与CACs的相关性^[40]。但DIEZ ROUX等^[41]研究结果存在不同观点,其采用流行病学研究中心抑郁量表(Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, CES-D)和斯皮尔伯格特质焦虑量表(State-trait Anxiety Inventory, STAI)评估6 789名多民族人群抑郁和焦虑程度,但并未发现抑郁或焦虑与CACs之间存在关系 (P > 0.05)。情绪是一个可改变的CVD预后影响因素,故应加强认识和管理情绪,积极的情绪和社会支持有望降低CAC发生率,进而降低CVD发生风险。

2.6 睡眠 睡眠是人类生存必不可少的一部分,其影响着人类生活质量并与人类健康息息相关。睡眠可影响机体分子、免疫和神经变化等生物过程,而这些生物过程在疾病的发生发展过程中发挥着重要作用,故睡眠障碍可能是CVD发展和恶化的不良因素^[42]。有研究者采用睡眠碎片指数评估睡眠

质量, 结果表明, 睡眠时间与睡眠质量影响 CVD 的发生, 较短的睡眠时间 (< 6 h) 和零散的睡眠 (睡眠碎片指数最高的 1/5 参与者) 均与亚临床动脉粥样硬化风险增加独立相关 [$OR=1.27$, $95\%CI (1.06, 1.52)$, $P=0.008$; $OR=1.34$, $95\%CI (1.09, 1.64)$, $P=0.006$]^[43]。但睡眠特征与 CAC 发生发展间的关系尚未完全阐明。SHPILSKY 等^[44]开展了一项以社区为基础的多元化前瞻性队列研究, 研究者采用呼吸暂停低通气指数 (apnea hypoventilation index, AHI) 对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 (obstructive sleep apnea, OSA) 严重程度进行风险分层, 结果显示, 中/重度 OSA 患者 CACS 较高, 且该结果与种族和性别无关。此外, BLASCO-COLMENARES 等^[45]分析了 1 968 名中年男性 (40–60 岁) 的睡眠时间与亚临床冠状动脉粥样硬化的相关性, 结果显示, 睡眠时间为 7 h 的中年男性 CACS 最低, 同时也表明睡眠时间短 (< 6 h) 或长 (> 8 h) 的中年男性 CACS 相对较高。但有一项评估日本男性睡眠时间与 CAC 关系的研究结果显示, 调整年龄与其他危险因素后, 睡眠时间与 CAC 的关系并不明显 ($P=0.776$)^[46]。近期一项以德国人群为基础的队列研究, 对 3 043 名受试者基线和 5 年随访时的 CAC 进行评估, 记录睡眠特征并建立 Logistic 和线性回归模型, 结果显示, 睡眠特征与 CAC 进展无关联 [与总睡眠时间 7.5 h 相比, 总睡眠时间 < 7.5 h 的 $OR=0.9$, $95\%CI (0.6, 1.4)$; 总睡眠时间 > 7.5 h 的 $OR=0.9$, $95\%CI (0.7, 1.2)$]^[47]。因此, 目前已有的研究证据尚不足以说明睡眠特征与 CVD 的关系。

3 小结与展望

综上所述, CAC 的存在预示机体冠状动脉粥样硬化和心血管事件发生风险升高, 故尽早识别 CAC 并有效干预具有重要意义。众所周知, 健康的生活方式对预防和治疗 CVD 具有重要作用, 不良的生活方式是可以调整的心血管危险因素, 故调整生活方式被认为是 CVD 的一级预防措施, 但生活方式与 CAC 发生发展相关的证据尚不充分。基于目前的研究证据表明, 合理的睡眠习惯、时间和质量可以预防 CVD 的发生, 情绪与 CAC 的关系尚存在争议; 乙醇摄入量与 CAC 进展的关系初见端倪, 但适量饮酒的心血管保护作用仍值得商榷; 咖啡、茶、全脂牛奶等常见的饮品与 CAC 关系的最新研究为未来发现更多的心脏保护性饮食提供了研究思路。但生活方式是否在早期动脉粥样硬化性血管疾病的风险改变中发挥作用及具体作用机制仍需要更多的队列研究和随机对照试验进一步明确。

作者贡献: 雷吉勇进行文章的构思与设计, 文献/资料收集、整理, 并撰写论文; 罗达进行文章的可行性分析, 论文及英文的修订; 黎明江负责文章的质量控制及审校, 并对文章整体负责, 监督管理。

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