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# 亚临床甲状腺功能减退对心力衰竭患者预后影响的 Meta 分析

杨宜恒, 郑振中

**【摘要】** 背景 甲状腺功能与心力衰竭有密切的关系。亚临床甲状腺功能减退已被证明是心力衰竭的危险因素。但对于已经确诊的心力衰竭患者来说, 亚临床甲状腺功能减退对其预后有何影响仍然未知。目的 系统性评价亚临床甲状腺功能减退对心力衰竭患者预后的影响。方法 计算机检索 PubMed、Embase、Cochrane Library、中国知网、万方数据知识服务平台、维普网、中国生物医学文献数据库等数据库, 搜集国内外发表的亚临床甲状腺功能减退对心力衰竭患者预后影响的队列研究, 检索时限均为建库至 2020 年 10 月。按照纳入与排除标准筛选文献, 并进行资料提取, 采用纽卡斯尔-渥太华 (NOS) 评价量表对纳入文献进行质量评价。采用 Stata 14.0 统计学软件进行 Meta 分析, 计数资料以风险比 (HR) 及其 95% 可信区间 (95%CI) 为效应量。结果 共纳入 8 篇文献, 包括心力衰竭患者 9 413 例 (亚临床甲状腺功能减退 602 例, 甲状腺功能正常 8 811 例)。Meta 分析结果显示: 亚临床甲状腺功能减退是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的风险因素 [HR=1.44, 95%CI (1.16, 1.78),  $P < 0.05$ ]。根据研究地区、样本量、年龄、随访时间进行亚组分析, 不同亚组分析结果显示, 亚临床甲状腺功能减退均是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的风险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 但在  $\leq 65$  岁和随访时间  $< 2$  年的心力衰竭中亚临床甲状腺功能减退与全因死亡风险的相关性更强 (HR 值分别为 1.76 和 2.01)。结论 亚临床甲状腺功能减退可能是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的预测因素。但因受纳入研究数量和质量限制, 上述结论需要更多高质量的研究予以验证。

**【关键词】** 心力衰竭; 亚临床甲状腺功能减退; 预后; 全因死亡; Meta 分析

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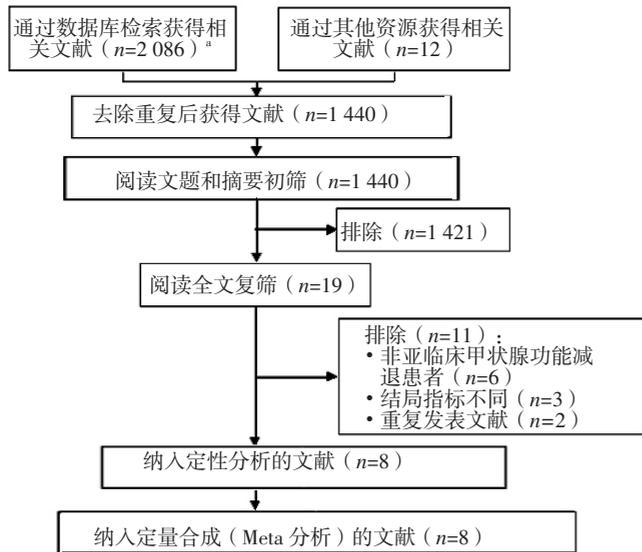
**Effects of Subclinical Hypothyroidism on Prognosis of Patients with Heart Failure: a Meta-analysis** YANG Yiheng, ZHENG Zhenzhong

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**【Abstract】** **Background** Thyroid function is closely related to heart failure. Subclinical hypothyroidism has been proven to be a risk factor of heart failure. However, for patients with diagnosed heart failure, subclinical hypothyroidism's impact on prognosis is still unknown. **Objective** To systematically evaluate the effects of subclinical hypothyroidism on prognosis of patients with heart failure. **Methods** Computer searched PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, CNKI, Wanfang Data Knowledge Service Platform, Weipu.com, China Biomedical Literature Database and the other databases, and collected cohorts published at home and abroad about the impact of subclinical hypothyroidism on prognosis of patients with heart failure for research, the search time limit was from the establishment of the database to October 2020. The literatures were screened according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and data was extracted. The Newcastle-Ottawa (NOS) evaluation scale was used to evaluate the quality of the included literature. Meta-analysis was performed using Stata 14.0 statistical software, and the hazard ratio (HR) and its 95% confidence interval (95%CI) were used as the effect value. **Results** A total of 8 articles were included, including 9 413 cases of heart failure patients (602 cases of subclinical hypothyroidism and 8 811 cases of normal thyroid function). Meta-analysis results showed that subclinical hypothyroidism was a risk factor for all-cause death in patients with heart failure [HR=1.44, 95%CI (1.16, 1.78),  $P < 0.05$ ]. The subgroup analysis was performed according to the study area, sample size, age, and follow-up time. The results of different subgroups showed that subclinical hypothyroidism was a risk factor for all-cause death in patients with heart failure ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the subclinical hypothyroidism was more





注：\* 所检索的数据库及检出文献数具体如下：PubMed (n=570)、Embase (n=1 170)、Cochrane Library (n=149)、中国知网 (n=78)、万方数据知识服务平台 (n=70)、维普网 (n=23) 和中国生物医学文献数据库 (n=26)

图 1 文献筛选流程

Figure 1 Flow chart of literature searching and screening

2.3 Meta 分析结果

2.3.1 全因死亡 共 8 项研究 [11-18] 报道了亚临床甲状腺功能减退对心力衰竭患者全因死亡的影响。各研究结果间有统计学异质性 ( $P=0.014$ ,  $I^2=60%$ )，采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析，结果显示，亚临床甲状腺功能减退是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的风险因素 [HR=1.44, 95%CI(1.16, 1.78),  $P < 0.05$ ]，见图 2。

2.3.2 亚组分析 根据研究地区、样本量、年龄、随访时间进行亚组分析，不同亚组结果显示，亚临床甲状腺功能减退均是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的风险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。但在  $\leq 65$  岁和随访时间  $< 2$  年的心力衰竭患者中亚临床甲状腺功能减退与全因死亡风险的相关性更强 (HR 值分别为 1.76 和 2.01)，见表 3。

2.3.3 敏感性分析 敏感性分析显示剔除 WANG 等 [17] 研究后，研究间无统计学异质性 ( $I^2=0$ ,  $P=0.478$ )，提示该研究是异质性主要来源。无研究对 Meta 分析的整体结果有明显影响，见图 3，说明 Meta 分析的结果稳定。

3 讨论

本研究结果提示，相对于甲状腺功能正常的心力衰竭患

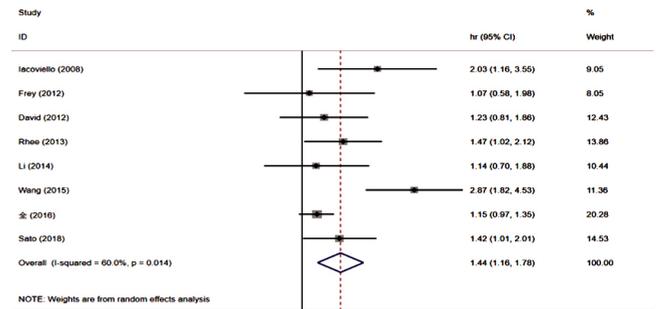


图 2 亚临床甲状腺功能减退对心力衰竭患者全因死亡风险影响的森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot of the effect of subclinical hypothyroidism on the risk of all-cause mortality in patients with heart failure

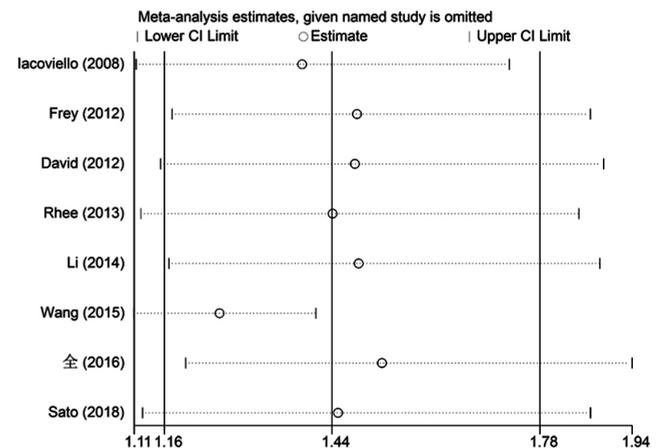


图 3 敏感性分析

Figure 3 Sensitivity analysis

表 1 纳入研究的基本特征

Table 1 Basic characteristics of the included literature

第一作者	发表时间 (年)	研究地区	例数 (甲状腺功能正常 / 亚临床甲状腺功能减退)	亚临床甲状腺功能减退的定义	女性所占百分比 (%)	平均年龄 (岁)	平均随访时间 (月)	校正混杂因素
FREY [11]	2013	德国	628/34	TSH > 4.0 mU/L	29	68	37	①
IACOVIELLO [12]	2008	意大利	303/34	TSH > 5.5 mU/L	23	64	15	①②③④⑤⑥⑨⑩
LI [13]	2014	中国	816/79	TSH > 5.5 mU/L	26.3	52.1	42	①②⑤⑥⑧⑨⑩
NANCHEN [14]	2012	欧洲	5 046/199	TSH > 4.5 mU/L	69.2	75.3	38.4	①②③④⑦⑧⑨⑩
RHEE [15]	2013	美国	410/54	TSH > 4.7 mU/L	57.4	52.3	14.3	①②③⑤⑨⑩
SATO [16]	2018	日本	911/132	TSH > 4.0 mU/L	32.6	68	36.6	①②③④⑤⑧⑨⑩
WANG [17]	2015	中国	353/41	TSH > 4.78 mU/L	29	51	17	①④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩
全军民 [18]	2016	中国	344/29	TSH > 4.2 mU/L	50.1	72.7	87.6	①②④⑤⑥⑨

注：TSH= 促甲状腺激素；①为年龄，②为性别，③为体质指数，④为糖尿病，⑤为左心室射血分数，⑥为 N 末端脑钠肽前体，⑦为高脂血症，⑧为吸烟，⑨为高血压，⑩为药物治疗

表3 亚组分析亚临床甲状腺功能减退与心力衰竭患者全因死亡之间的关系

Table 3 Subgroup analysis of the association between subclinical hypothyroidism and all-cause mortality in heart failure patients

亚组	文献数量 (篇)	HR (95%CI)	I <sup>2</sup> (%)	P 值
研究地区				
亚洲	4 <sup>[13, 16-18]</sup>	1.41 (1.12, 1.77)	0	0.412
欧美	4 <sup>[11-12, 14-15]</sup>	1.48 (1.02, 2.15)	60	0.014
样本量 (例)				
< 500	4 <sup>[12, 15, 17-18]</sup>	1.70 (1.12, 2.58)	81.7	0.001
≥ 500	4 <sup>[11, 13-14, 16]</sup>	1.26 (1.01, 1.57)	0	0.824
年龄 (岁)				
≤ 65	4 <sup>[12-13, 15, 17]</sup>	1.76 (1.19, 2.60)	64.9	0.036
> 65	4 <sup>[11, 14, 16, 18]</sup>	1.19 (1.04, 1.37)	0	0.726
随访时间 (年)				
< 2	3 <sup>[12, 15, 17]</sup>	2.01 (1.32, 3.05)	60.5	0.079
≥ 2	5 <sup>[11, 13-14, 16, 18]</sup>	1.19 (1.04, 1.36)	0	0.854

者,伴有亚临床甲状腺功能减退的心力衰竭患者有更高的全因死亡率,说明亚临床甲状腺功能减退可增加心力衰竭患者全因死亡的风险。

本研究最终纳入 8 个研究,均为队列研究,总样本为 9 413 例,累计发生亚临床甲状腺功能减退 602 例。纳入研究控制了部分混杂因素,如年龄、性别、体质指数等,减少了混杂因素对结果的影响。本研究采用 NOS 评价量表评价纳入研究的质量,8 项研究均在 7 分以上,说明纳入研究的质量较好。敏感性分析显示,无研究对本 Meta 分析的整体结果有明显影响,说明 Meta 分析的结果稳定。不同亚组分析结果显示,亚临床甲状腺功能减退均是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的风险因素。发表于 2019 年的 Meta 分析研究了亚临床甲状腺功能紊乱与心力衰竭患者临床预后之间的关系<sup>[19]</sup>,本研究结果与其一致,但本研究与既往 Meta 分析相比有一些优势。本研究纳入了既往 Meta 分析中未包含的 2 项新研究<sup>[14, 18]</sup>,并排除了既往 Meta 分析中未具体定义亚临床甲状腺功能减退的 5 项研究<sup>[20-24]</sup>。由于各研究对亚临床甲状腺功能减退的定义不一致,因此合并研究结果需谨慎看待。

亚临床甲状腺功能减退对心力衰竭患者预后的影响机制可能有以下几个方面。(1)多项研究报道,亚临床甲状腺功能减退与左心室舒张末期功能障碍有关<sup>[25-26]</sup>。舒张功能受损常见于多种心脏疾病,通常先于收缩功能障碍并且最终可导致收缩功能障碍,30%~40%的心力衰竭由舒张功能受损所继发<sup>[27]</sup>。亚临床甲状腺功能减退可能会通过降低心肌肌浆网钙-三磷酸腺苷酶活性直接损伤舒张功能,从而导致心室舒张功能受损<sup>[28]</sup>。左心室舒张末期功能障碍可导致左心室舒张末期压力升高,而较高的左心室舒张末期压力又与运动能力受损有关,因此这对心力衰竭的预后有一定的影响<sup>[29]</sup>。(2)既往研究报道了甲状腺功能减退与肺动脉高压之间的关系<sup>[30]</sup>,采用甲状腺激素治疗可引起肺动脉高压的改变<sup>[31]</sup>,而肺动脉高压又与心力衰竭患者死亡有关。(3)亚临床甲状腺功能减

退可能与贫血有关,有研究发现,亚临床甲状腺功能减退会引起铁缺乏,从而引起小细胞低色素性贫血,而贫血又可导致运动能力下降,从而影响心力衰竭患者的预后<sup>[32-33]</sup>。

本研究存在以下局限性:(1)可能漏掉了相关的研究论文,导致了选择偏倚。(2)结局指标较单一。(3)未对心力衰竭患者药物的使用信息进行研究,药物的使用可能会对结果有一定影响。(4)各研究对亚临床甲状腺功能减退的定义不一致。

综上所述,亚临床甲状腺功能减退在心力衰竭患者中较常见,不容忽视。亚临床甲状腺功能减退是心力衰竭患者全因死亡的预测因素,可以帮助判断心力衰竭患者的预后,但仍需更多的大样本量临床研究予以证实。

作者贡献:杨宜恒进行文章的构思与设计,资料收集、整理,撰写论文,统计学处理;郑振中进行论文的修订,负责文章的质量控制及审核,对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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