

· 医学循证 ·

血浆氧化三甲胺水平与心力衰竭患者预后关系的Meta分析

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【摘要】 目的 系统评价血浆氧化三甲胺(TMAO)水平与心力衰竭患者预后[全因死亡和主要不良心血管事件(MACE)]的关系,并分析血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡风险的剂量-反应关系。方法 计算机检索中国知网、万方数据知识服务平台、超星数字图书馆、维普网、Cochrane Library、Web of Science、PubMed、Embase等公开发表的血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者全因死亡和MACE关系的前瞻性队列研究。检索时限从建库至2022年12月。提取纳入文献的资料,采用纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表(NOS)进行文献质量评价,采用Stata 17.0软件进行Meta分析及剂量-反应关系分析。结果 共纳入13篇文章17项研究及11 260例患者。Meta分析结果显示,血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的影响因素[HR=1.38, 95%CI(1.24, 1.53)];亚组分析结果显示,随访时间<3年和随访时间≥3年的研究均显示血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的影响因素[HR=1.22, 95%CI(1.13, 1.33); HR=1.66, 95%CI(1.46, 1.89)]。血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生MACE的影响因素[HR=1.35, 95%CI(1.18, 1.55)];亚组分析结果显示,随访时间<3年和随访时间≥3年的研究均显示血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生MACE的影响因素[HR=1.25, 95%CI(1.12, 1.41); HR=1.53, 95%CI(1.05, 2.25)]。剂量-反应关系分析结果显示,血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的风险呈线性剂量-反应关系,血浆TMAO水平每升高1 μmol/L,全因死亡发生风险增加4.8%。结论 血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡和MACE的影响因素,血浆TMAO水平每升高1 μmol/L,心力衰竭患者全因死亡发生风险增加4.8%。

【关键词】 心力衰竭;氧化三甲胺;全因死亡;主要不良心血管事件;Meta分析;剂量-反应关系

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Relationship between Plasma Trimethylamine N-oxide Level and Prognosis in Patients with Heart Failure: a Meta-analysis HAN Jiaming¹, DUAN Haoliang¹, LIU Xingli¹, MA Yulan²

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【Abstract】 Objective To systematically evaluate the relationship between plasma trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) level and prognosis [all-cause death and major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE)] in patients with heart failure, and analyze the dose-response relationship between plasma TMAO level and risk of all-cause death in patients with heart failure. **Methods** Databases including CNKI, Wanfang Data, Superstar Digital Library, VIP, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, PubMed, Embase were searched for prospective cohort studies on the relationship between plasma TMAO level and all-cause death and MACE in patients with heart failure from inception to December 2022. The data of the included literature were extracted, the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) was used to evaluate the quality of the included literature, and Stata 17.0 was used for meta-analysis and dose-response relationship analysis. **Results** A total of 13 articles and 17 studies were included, and involving 11 260 patients. Meta-analysis results showed that plasma TMAO level was an influencing factor of all-cause death in patients with heart failure [HR=1.38, 95%CI(1.24, 1.53)]. The results of subgroup analysis showed that, studies with a follow-up period of less than 3 years and a follow-up period greater than or equal to 3 years both showed that plasma TMAO level was an influencing factor of all-cause death in patients with heart failure [HR=1.22, 95%CI(1.13, 1.33); HR=1.66, 95%CI(1.46, 1.89)]. Plasma TMAO level was an influencing factor of MACE in patients with heart failure [HR=1.35, 95%CI(1.18, 1.55)]. The results of subgroup analysis showed that, studies with a follow-up period of less than 3 years and a follow-up period greater than or equal to 3 years both showed that plasma TMAO level was an influencing factor of MACE in patients with heart failure [HR=1.25, 95%CI(1.12, 1.41); HR=1.53,

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95%CI (1.05, 2.25)]。Dose-response relationship analysis results showed that there was a linear dose-response relationship between plasma TMAO level and the risk of all-cause death in patients with heart failure, for every 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ increase in plasma TMAO level, the risk of all-cause mortality increased by 4.8%. **Conclusion** Plasma TMAO level is an influencing factor of all-cause death and MACE in patients with heart failure, for every 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ increase in plasma TMAO level, the risk of all-cause mortality increases by 4.8%.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Trimethylamine-N-oxide; All-cause mortality; Major adverse cardiovascular events; Meta-analysis; Dose-response analysis

心力衰竭指多种原因导致心脏泵血功能受损、心排量不能满足全身基础代谢的综合征,在全球范围内有着较高的发病率及死亡率,是目前人类面临的主要健康问题之一^[1]。尽管目前对于心血管疾病的诊断与治疗已经取得了巨大的进步,但心力衰竭的发病率仍然逐步升高^[2]。心力衰竭患者的预后较差,即使长期使用药物干预仍反复住院,心功能逐渐恶化,最终导致患者死亡^[3]。人类消化系统中存在数亿细菌,构成了一个完整的肠道菌群,肠道菌群能够为宿主合成蛋白、帮助宿主吸收营养,并能维持宿主肠道的稳态,防止内毒素入侵机体内循环而引发疾病^[4]。近期有研究发现,肠道菌群的改变与心力衰竭的发生及发展有一定关联^[5-6]。与健康人群相比,心力衰竭患者肠道菌群丰度和构成存在明显差异,心力衰竭患者肠道菌群失衡,肠道内环境中的炎症相关微生物群增加,而抗炎作用相关微生物群减少^[7-8]。肠道菌群的改变程度与心力衰竭的严重程度相关,心力衰竭越严重其肠道菌群改变越明显,而肠道菌群的改变会通过直接或间接作用,导致心功能进一步恶化^[9]。氧化三甲胺(trimethylamine N-oxide, TMAO)作为肠道菌群代谢产物之一,其水平升高被认为是心力衰竭的独立危险因素^[10]。因此,研究血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者预后之间的关系尤为重要。本研究采用Meta分析方法探讨血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者全因死亡和主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)的关系,以期未来通过降低血浆TMAO水平来改善心力衰竭患者预后提供一定参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准:(1)研究对象为明确诊断为心力衰竭的患者;(2)结局事件为全因死亡和/或MACE(包括心力衰竭、心肌梗死、卒中、死亡等);(3)观察指标:血浆TMAO水平;(4)研究类型为前瞻性队列研究;(5)提供结局事件的HR值及95%CI。排除标准:(1)重复发表的文献;(2)研究类型为动物实验、综述、会议摘要、类文献或病例报告等的文献;(3)无法获取完整及有效数据的文献;(4)低质量文献。

1.2 文献检索策略 计算机检索中国知网、万方数据知识服务平台、超星数字图书馆、维普网、Cochrane Library、Web of Science、PubMed、Embase等公开发表的血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者全因死亡和MACE关系的前瞻性队列研究。检索时限从建库至2022年12月。采用主题词与自由词相结合的方式检索有关文献。中文检索词为:“氧化三甲胺”“心力衰竭”“急性心力衰竭”“慢性心力衰竭”“死亡率”,英文检索词为:“trimethylamine N-oxide”“TMAO”“heart

failure”“acute heart failure”“chronic heart failure”。同时,追踪检索相应的参考文献和搜狗学术、百度学术中符合纳入与排除标准的相关文献。

1.3 文献筛选及资料提取 由两名研究者按照文献纳入与排除标准独立进行文献筛选及资料提取,并进行交叉核对,意见不一致时先相互商量决定,若仍不能达成一致,则由第3名研究者协商裁定。使用自制电子表格提取资料,内容包括第一作者、发表年份、国家/地区、样本量、心力衰竭类型、血浆TMAO水平、随访时间、结局事件(全因死亡和/或MACE)、校正因素。

1.4 文献质量评价 采用纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表(Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, NOS)评价文献质量,其内容包括研究对象(4分)、组间可比性(2分)及结果测量(3分)3个方面,满分为9分, ≥ 7 分为高质量文献,5~6分为中等质量文献, ≤ 4 分为低质量文献^[11]。

1.5 统计学方法 采用Stata 17.0软件进行数据分析。采用Q检验和 I^2 检验评估纳入文献的统计学异质性,若 $P \geq 0.1$ 且 $I^2 < 50\%$ 表明各文献间不存在统计学异质性,采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析;若 $P < 0.1$ 或 $I^2 \geq 50\%$ 表明各文献间存在统计学异质性,采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析,并采用亚组分析探讨异质性来源;逐一剔除研究后进行敏感性分析;采用Begg's检验和Egger's检验评估研究是否存在发表偏倚。筛选包含以下数据的文献:(1)每个区间血浆TMAO水平的平均值/中位数、(2)每个区间的总例数、(3)每个区间发生全因死亡的例数、(4)人年数、(5)每个区间的HR值(95%CI),分析血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡风险的剂量-反应关系,绘制剂量-反应关系图。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献筛选结果 初步检索出文献1 189篇,剔除重复文献584篇;阅读题目、摘要进行初筛,排除534篇;阅读全文进行复筛,排除58篇,最终纳入Meta分析的文献13篇^[12-24],均为英文文献。文献筛选流程图见图1。

2.2 纳入文献的基本特征和文献质量评价 共纳入11 260例患者,随访时间1~9.7年。纳入的13篇文献^[12-24]中1篇文献^[16]包含3个不同的队列,1篇文献^[19]进行了3次随访研究,将其分开列入Meta分析中,共17项研究。文献质量评价结果显示,2篇文献^[12, 20]NOS评分为7分、6篇文献^[14-16, 18, 21, 23]NOS评分为8分、5篇文献^[13, 17, 19, 22, 24]NOS评分为9分。纳入文献的基本特征和NOS评分见表1。

2.3 Meta分析结果

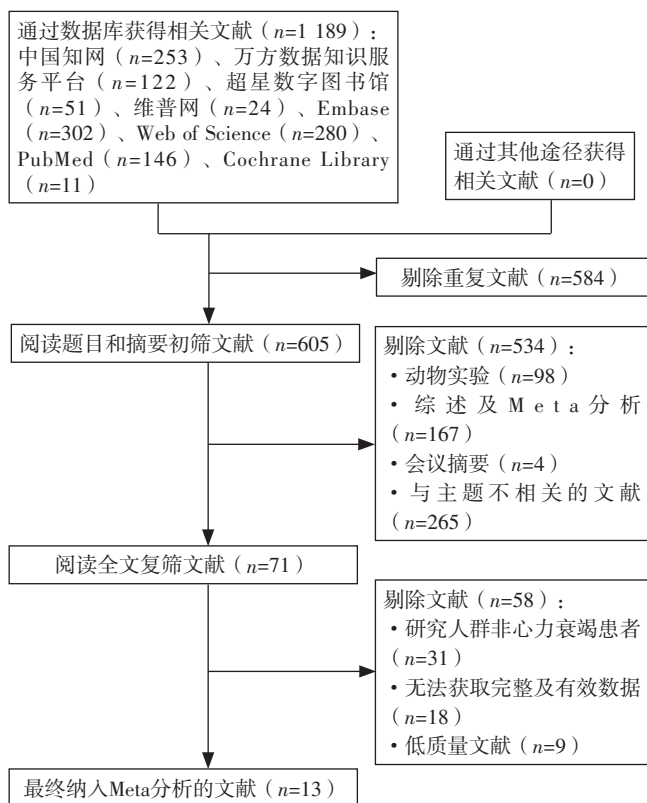


图1 文献筛选流程

Figure 1 Flow chart of literature screening

2.3.1 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的关系

12篇文献^[12-13, 15-24] 16项研究报道了血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的关系, 各研究间存在统计学异质性 ($I^2=57.5\%$, $P=0.002$), 采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析, 结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的影响因素 [$HR=1.38$, $95\%CI(1.24, 1.53)$], 见图2。根据随访时间进行亚组分析, 分为随访时间 <3 年的研究^[12, 15-16, 18-19, 21]和随访时间 ≥ 3 年的研究^[13, 17, 19-20, 22-23], 各研究间均无统计学异质性 ($I^2=17.8\%$, $P=0.284$; $I^2=9.2\%$, $P=0.358$), 采用固定效应模型进行Meta分析, 结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的影响因素 [$HR=1.22$, $95\%CI(1.13, 1.33)$; $HR=1.66$, $95\%CI(1.46, 1.89)$], 见图3。

2.3.2 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生MACE的关系

6篇文献^[12, 14-15, 18-20] 8项研究报道了血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生MACE的关系, 各研究间存在统计学异质性 ($I^2=56.3\%$, $P=0.025$), 采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析, 结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生MACE的影响因素 [$HR=1.35$, $95\%CI(1.18, 1.55)$], 见图4。根据随访时间进行亚组分析, 分为随访时间 <3 年的研究^[12, 15, 18-19]和随访时间 ≥ 3 年的研究^[14, 19-20], 随访时间 <3 年的各研究间无统计学异质性 ($I^2=22.0\%$, $P=0.274$), 随访时间 ≥ 3 年的各研究间有统计学异质性 ($I^2=75.7\%$, $P=0.016$), 采用随机效应模型进行Meta分析, 结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生MACE的影响因素 [$HR=1.25$, $95\%CI(1.12, 1.41)$; $HR=1.53$, $95\%CI(1.05, 2.25)$], 见图5。

2.4 敏感性分析及发表偏倚 纳入血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡关系的16项研究及纳入血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生MACE关系的8项研究, 逐一剔除研究后的Meta分析结果基本一致, 结果基本可靠, 见图6~7。Begg's检验结果显示, $Z=1.76$, $P=0.079$, $Z=0.62$, $P=0.536$; Egger's检验结果显示, $t=2.17$, $P=0.048$, $t=1.49$, $P=0.187$; 提示无明显发表偏倚。

2.5 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡风险的剂量-反应关系 对符合血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡风险的剂量-反应关系分析条件的4篇文章^[12-13, 18, 24] 4项研究进行分析, 结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的风险呈线性剂量-反应关系, 血浆TMAO水平每升高 $1 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 全因死亡发生风险增加4.8%, 见图8。

3 讨论

本研究Meta分析结果显示, 对各种因素进行校正后, 血浆TMAO水平仍是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡和MACE的影响因素; 亚组分析结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平对心力衰竭患者发生远期 (≥ 3 年) 全因死亡和MACE的影响更明显, 这可能与TMAO在体内长时间保持高水平有关。剂量-反应关系结果显示, 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的风险呈线性剂量-反应关系, 血浆TMAO水平每升高 $1 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 全因死亡的发生风险增加4.8%。

TMAO是一种小分子有机化合物, 主要由肠道菌群中的三甲胺 (trimethylamine, TMA) 氧化产生。饮食中如红肉、鱼、牛奶、鸡蛋等存在甜菜碱、左旋肉碱及其代谢物 γ -丁酰甜菜碱、胆碱和其他含有胆碱的化合物, 其可通过肠道中的各种酶转化为TMA。而大部分在肠道中摄入或形成的TMA被被动地吸收到门静脉循环中, 而后通过肝脏中黄素单加氧酶 (flavin-dependent monooxygenases, FMOs) 氧化为TMAO^[25-26]。TMAO摄入过多或者排出障碍会导致循环中TMAO水平长期维持在较高水平, 进而增加各种疾病的发病率^[27]。一方面, TMAO可通过多种机制直接导致心力衰竭的发生^[28]。相关研究发现, TMAO可通过Smad3途径导致心肌细胞面积增大及心房钠尿肽 (atrial natriuretic peptide, ANP)、 β -肌球蛋白重链 (beta-myosin heavy chain, β -MHC) 等心肌肥大标志物的增加, 最终诱导心肌肥厚和心肌纤维化的发生^[29]。TMAO还可通过促进微管蛋白聚合、JPH2易位和T小管重构而损伤心功能, 影响心肌细胞处理和再利用 Ca^{2+} , 最终导致心肌细胞收缩功能障碍^[30]。当体内TMAO持续维持在高水平时, 会干扰心肌线粒体内丙酮酸和脂肪酸的氧化, 导致心肌能量代谢紊乱, 从而促进心力衰竭的发生及发展^[31]。另一方面, 缺血性心肌病以及急性冠脉综合征为心力衰竭的主要病因, 而TMAO同样参与其发生发展。研究表明, TMAO水平升高会影响胆固醇转运和代谢以及抑制胆汁酸的合成, 使胆固醇在巨噬细胞中积聚, 导致泡沫细胞形成^[32]; 激活NLRP3炎症小体, 进而诱导血管炎症^[33]; 影响内皮细胞自我修复和增加单核细胞黏附, 导致内皮功能障碍^[34]; 促进血小板聚集, 增加血栓发生风险^[35]。以上病理过程均参与了缺血性心肌病以及急性冠脉综合征的发生,

表1 纳入文献的基本特征和NOS评分
Table 1 Basic feature and NOS scores of the involved literature

Table with 10 columns: First author, Year, Country/Region, Sample size, Heart failure type, Plasma TMAO level, Follow-up time, Outcome, Adjusted factors, NOS score. Rows include studies like LI [12], QIU [13], KINUGASA [14], ISRAR [15], YAZAKI [16], SALZANO [17], ZHOU [18], SUZUKI [19], SCHUETT [20], SUZUKI [21], TANG [22], TRØSEID [23], TANG [24].

注：TMAO=氧化三甲胺，NOS=纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表，MACE=主要不良心血管事件，NT-proBNP=N末端脑钠肽前体，NYHA=纽约心脏病协会，HFpEF=射血分数保留的心力衰竭，HFrEF=射血分数降低的心力衰竭；NA表示无相关数据

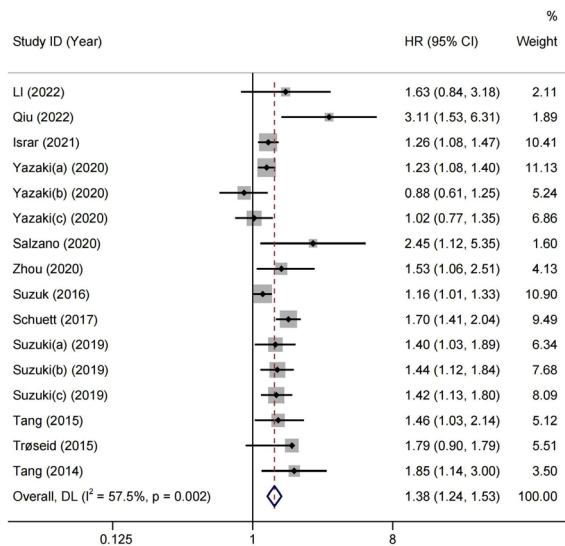


图2 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡关系的森林图
Figure 2 Forest plot of the relationship between plasma TMAO level and all-cause death in patients with heart failure

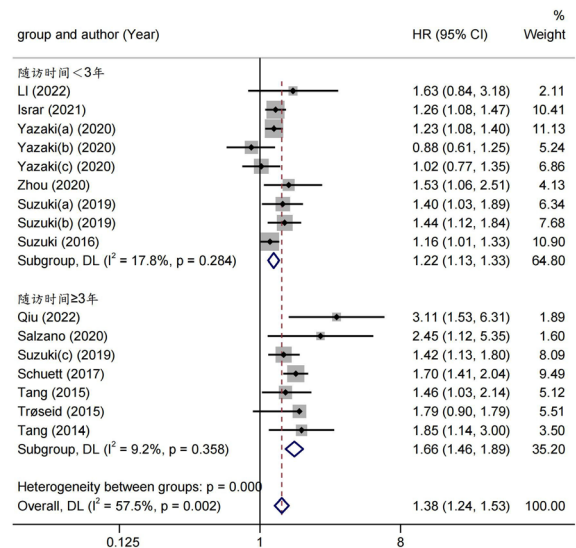


图3 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡关系亚组分析的森林图
Figure 3 Forest plot of subgroup analysis of the relationship between plasma TMAO level and all-cause death in patients with heart failure

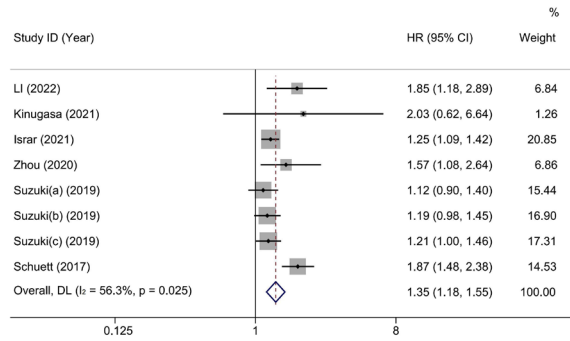


图4 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生MACE关系的森林图
Figure 4 Forest plot of the relationship between plasma TMAO level and MACE in patients with heart failure

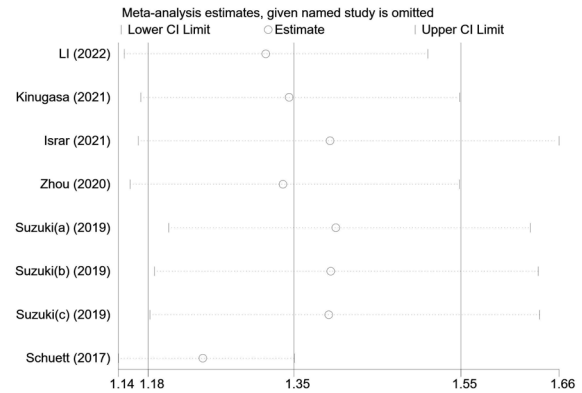


图7 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生MACE关系的敏感性分析
Figure 7 Sensitivity analysis of the relationship between plasma TMAO level and MACE in patients with heart failure

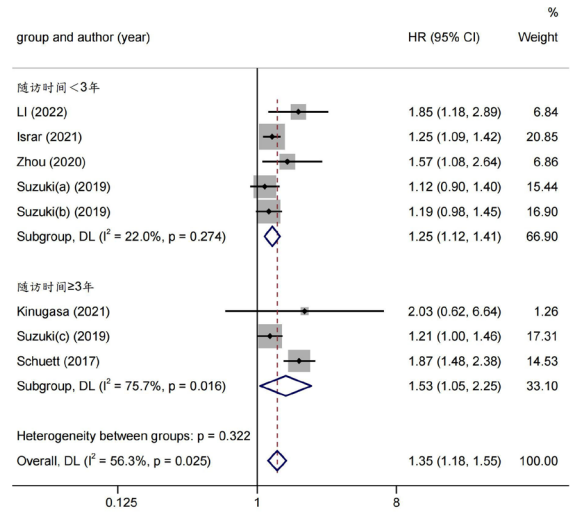


图5 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生MACE关系亚组分析的森林图
Figure 5 Forest plot of subgroup analysis of the relationship between plasma TMAO level and MACE in patients with heart failure

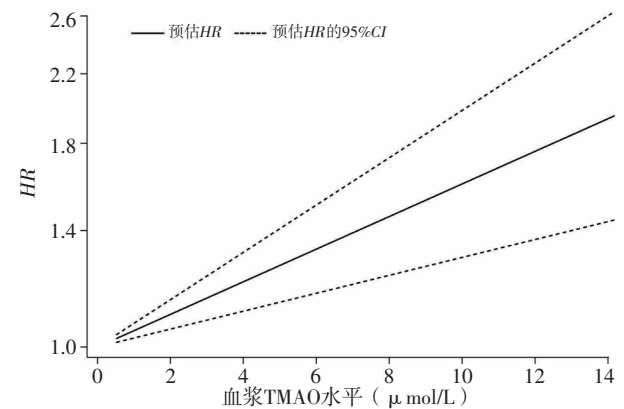


图8 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡风险的剂量-反应关系
Figure 8 Dose-response relationship between plasma TMAO level and all-cause death risk in patients with heart failure

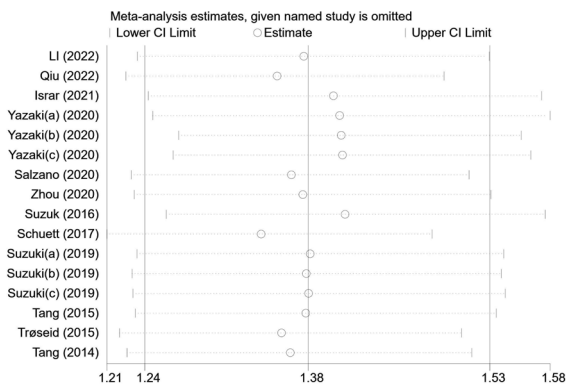


图6 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡关系的敏感性分析
Figure 6 Sensitivity analysis of the relationship between plasma TMAO level and all-cause death in patients with heart failure

从而进一步加速了心力衰竭的恶化。另外, 心力衰竭引起的心排量减少还会导致肠道血流量减少, 这会使肠道黏膜发生缺血水肿, 肠道菌群组成发生改变, 肠道屏障功能遭到破坏。当肠道屏障功能遭到破坏时, 肠道内大量的细菌和毒素可能通过肠道屏障进入内循环而引起全身炎症反应, 使心功能进一步受损, 最终引起恶性循环^[36]。但目前降低心力衰竭患者血浆TMAO水平的相关研究仍处于动物实验阶段, 临床上还没有有效的方案, 因此需要更多的临床试验来验证通过降低血浆TMAO水平治疗心力衰竭的可行性。

本研究局限性: (1) 不同研究间存在一定差异, 如饮食习惯、研究人群、地域等可能会导致结果有所不同; (2) 每项研究进行校正的因素存在差异; (3) 不同研究间血浆TMAO水平检测方法存在差异, 可能对结果产生一定影响。

综上所述, 血浆TMAO水平是心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡、MACE的影响因素, 血浆TMAO水平与心力衰竭患者发生全因死亡的风险呈线性剂量-反应关系。以上结果提示血浆TMAO水平对心力衰竭患者预后可能有一定预测价值, 血浆TMAO水平升高可能提示心力衰竭患者预后不良。

作者贡献：韩嘉明、马玉兰进行文章的构思与设计、研究的实施与可行性分析；段豪亮、刘杏利进行资料收集、整理；韩嘉明进行论文撰写及修订、统计学处理；马玉兰负责文章的质量控制及审校，对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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