

· 临床研究 ·

乳脂球表皮生长因子-8 在心房颤动中的临床应用

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摘要: 目的 探讨血清中影响组织纤维化的乳脂球表皮生长因子-8(MFG-E8)的水平与患者心房颤动(房颤)发生的相关性。**方法** 收集2021年1月至12月淮安市中医院收治的非瓣膜性房颤老年患者58例, 依据房颤发作特点分为阵发性房颤组、持续性房颤组, 各29例; 另选取同期住院窦性心律患者29例, 测定三组研究对象血清MFG-E8、总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、载脂蛋白A(apoA)、载脂蛋白B(apoB)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)水平及左心房内径(LAD), 并进行比较。**结果** 阵发性房颤组、持续性房颤组MFG-E8水平显著低于窦性心律组, LAD、hs-CRP水平显著高于窦性心律组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。Pearson相关性分析显示, 房颤患者的LAD与MFG-E8成负相关($r=-0.631, P<0.05$), 与hs-CRP成正相关($r=0.593, P<0.05$)。二元logistic回归分析显示, MFG-E8、LAD、hs-CRP为房颤发生的独立影响因素($OR=0.978, 2.109, 19.102, P<0.01$)。**结论** 影响房颤发生与进展的心房纤维化进程中, MFG-E8水平与房颤的发生与维持呈负相关, 可以作为预测房颤发生进展的指标。

关键词: 乳脂球表皮生长因子-8; 心房颤动, 非瓣膜性; 心房纤维化; 超敏C反应蛋白

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Clinical application of milk fat globule-epidermal growth factor 8 in atrial fibrillation

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the correlation between the serum level of milk fat globule-epidermal growth factor 8(MFG-E8) and the occurrence of atrial fibrillation(AF) in patients. **Methods** From January 2021 to December 2021, 58 elderly patients with non-valvular AF admitted to Huai'an Hospital of Chinese Medicine were selected and divided into paroxysmal AF group and persistent AF group($n=29$, each), and 29 sinus rhythm inpatients were served as controls(sinus rhythm group) at the same period. The serum levels of MFG-E8, total cholesterol(TC), triglycerides(TG), apolipoprotein A(apoA), apolipoprotein B(apoB), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol(LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol(HDL-C) and hypersensitivity C-reactive protein(hs-CRP) and the left atrial diameter(LAD) were measured and compared among three groups. **Results** Compared with those in sinus rhythm group, the levels of MMG-E8 significantly decreased, and the levels of LAD and hs-CRP increased in paroxysmal AF and persistent AF groups($P<0.01$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that LAD was negatively correlated with MFG-E8 and positively correlated with hs-CRP in AF patients($P<0.05$). Binary logistic regression analysis showed that MFG-E8, LAD and hs-CRP were the independent predictors of AF attacks($OR=0.978, 2.109, 19.102, P<0.01$). **Conclusion** In the process of atrial inflammatory fibrosis, MFG-E8 was negatively correlated with the occurrence and maintenance of AF and can be used as a prediction index of AF.

Keywords: Milk fat globule-epidermal growth factor 8; Atrial fibrillation, non-valvular; Atrial fibrosis; Hypersensitivity C-reactive protein

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心房颤动(房颤)是临幊上老年患者常见的心律失常之一。房颤具有较高的致残率、致死率,严重威胁病患的健康。其防治的关键在于明确房颤发生和维持机制。除经典的心房电重构与结构重构,近几年心房肌炎症反应逐渐成为研究热点。乳脂球表皮生长因子-8(milk fat globule-epidermal growth factor-8,MFG-E8)是一种新型的炎症表达因子,参与炎症细胞的清除凋亡,在心房纤维化进程中具有一定作用^[1]。为进一步明确血清MFG-E8水平在房颤纤维化进程中的作用,本研究探讨MFG-E8在不同房颤类型患者中的表达水平,以期寻找房颤防治的新靶点。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 收集2021年1月至12月在淮安市中医院心血管病科住院的非瓣膜性房颤老年患者58例,依据房颤发作特点及患者病史、动态心电图检查结果分为阵发性房颤组和持续性房颤组,各29例。另选取同期住院窦性心律患者29例。三组基线数据比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),仅BMI三组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。见表1。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会审批(伦审第K2020-25号)。

1.2 纳入及排除标准 纳入标准:经病史、临床表现、超声心动图、动态心电图等明确诊断的非瓣膜性的、阵发性或持续性老年房颤患者。排除标准:(1)急性冠脉综合征;(2)严重肝肾功能不全;(3)近期(6个月内)出现中风;(4)风湿性心脏病;(5)心肌病;(6)控制不良的甲状腺机能亢进;(7)严重的细菌感染或病毒感染。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 一般临床资料 收集受试者的基本临床资料,所有房颤患者采用用于非瓣膜病房颤患者血栓栓塞危险的CHA₂DS₂-VASC积分进行评估。

1.3.2 血清标本 所有受试者至少禁食8 h,在清晨坐位静脉穿刺采血,离心取血清保存在2 ml洁净EP

管中,并置于-80℃冰箱冷冻直至检测。

1.3.3 仪器、试剂与方法 使用武汉华美生物CUS-ABIO试剂采用ELISA法检测MFG-E8,使用SIEMENS自动生化分析仪及配套试剂酶法检测血清总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、载脂蛋白A(ApoA)、载脂蛋白B(ApoB)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、血肌酐水平。

1.3.4 超声心动图 由超声科医师对所有受试者进行超声心动图检查,检查由超声科两名医师共同检测,检测3次,取均值为检测结果。以M型超声获取左心房内径(LAD)、左室舒张末期内径(LVDd)。

1.4 统计学方法 应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,三组间比较采用单因素方差分析及两两比较的LSD-t检验,计数资料以例表示,采用 χ^2 检验;变量间相关关系使用Pearson相关分析;使用多变量logistic回归分析房颤发生的风险。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 单因素分析 与窦性心律组比较,阵发性房颤组和持续性房颤组的MFG-E8水平降低,LAD、hs-CRP水平升高($P<0.01$);且持续性房颤组MFG-E8低于阵发性房颤组,LAD、hs-CRP高于阵发性房颤组($P<0.01$)。三组左室射血分数(LVEF)、LVDd、ApoA、ApoB差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 Pearson相关分析 房颤患者中,LAD与MFG-E8呈负相关($r=-0.631,P<0.05$),与hs-CRP呈正相关($r=0.593,P<0.05$)。

2.3 多因素分析 以房颤是否发生为二分类因变量,以年龄、BMI、ApoA、ApoB、LDL-C、LAD、MFG-E8、CHA₂DS₂-VASC评分为自变量,进行二元logistic回归分析。结果显示MFG-E8、LAD、hs-CRP是房颤发生的独立影响因素($P<0.01$)。见表3。

表1 三组基线数据比较 (n=29)
Tab. 1 Comparison of baseline data in each group (n=29)

组别	男/女(例)	年龄(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	吸烟史[例(%)]	高血压[例(%)]	冠心病[例(%)]	糖尿病[例(%)]	BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$)
窦性心律组	16/13	69.76±11.82	12(41.4)	21(72.4)	20(69.0)	14(48.3)	23.98±3.41
阵发性房颤组	17/12	73.24±12.12	11(37.9)	23(79.3)	22(75.9)	12(41.4)	25.02±2.95
持续性房颤组	19/10	74.10±9.14	13(44.8)	24(81.8)	23(79.3)	11(37.9)	26.93±3.54
F/ χ^2 值	0.669	1.244	0.284	0.943	0.810	0.720	5.914
P 值	0.716	0.294	0.867	0.624	0.667	0.658	0.004

表 2 三组 MFG-E8、LAD、hs-CR、LVEF、LVDD、ApoA、ApoB 比较 ($n=29$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)
Tab. 2 Comparison of MFG-E8, LAD, hs-CR, LVEF, LVDD, ApoA, ApoB among three groups ($n=29$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	MFG-E8(pg/ml)	LAD(mm)	hs-CRP(mg/L)	LVEF(%)	LVDD(mm)	ApoA(mmol/L)	ApoB(mmol/L)
窦性心律组	1050.70±232.20	28.89±2.48	2.77±1.10	52.10±11.50	45.20±7.74	0.96±0.32	0.76±0.13
阵发性房颤组	631.70±138.40 ^a	37.28±3.43 ^a	7.23±1.62 ^a	51.90±7.26	46.30±7.53	1.08±0.17	0.71±0.09
持续性房颤组	281.50±48.90 ^{ab}	43.00±3.66 ^{ab}	10.31±2.16 ^{ab}	52.80±9.75	47.50±9.96	1.09±0.25	0.75±0.11
F 值	171.002	119.663	147.876	0.065	0.507	2.266	1.437
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.937	0.604	0.110	0.243

注:与窦性心律组比较,^a $P<0.01$;与阵发性房颤组比较,^b $P<0.01$ 。

表 3 血清 MFG-E8、LAD、hs-CRP 与房颤发生的二元 logistic 回归分析

Tab. 3 Binary logistic regression analysis of serum MPG-E8, LAD, hs-CRP, and atrial fibrillation

变量	β	SE	Wald	P 值	OR 值
MFG-E8	-0.015	0.004	14.996	<0.001	0.978
LAD	0.746	0.174	18.486	<0.001	2.109
hs-CRP	2.950	1.077	7.508	0.006	19.102

3 讨论

房颤的特征在于心房成纤维细胞的生长增强和细胞外基质的过度沉积。心房纤维化已成为与房颤相关的心房结构重塑的标志。MFG-E8 是一种与许多人类疾病相关的可溶性糖蛋白。一些研究表明, MFG-E8 在心脏病中起着至关重要的作用。MFG-E8 主要由单核细胞分泌^[2-3]。已报道 MFG-E8 参与了多种生理过程,包括血管生成、动脉粥样硬化、心脏肥大、炎性骨病、先天免疫和肿瘤发生等^[4-9]。值得注意的是,近年来越来越多的研究证实 MFG-E8 相关的信号转导与纤维形成及组织纤维化密切相关。有报道称 MFG-E8 可以减轻小鼠组织纤维化的严重程度,并减轻小鼠的肝纤维化^[10-11]。有学者发现 MFG-E8 通过与胶原蛋白结合并减少胶原蛋白的吸收来减轻组织纤维化的严重性^[12]。Deng 等^[13]也已经证明 MFG-E8 的过表达通过抑制 AKT 途径减轻心肌肥大和纤维化。Laplante 等^[14]发现间充质干细胞分泌的 MFG-E8 对小鼠肝纤维化具有保护作用。此外,Ge 等^[15]在动物模型中发现 MFG-E8 的低表达导致心房过度纤维化,并且外源性补充 rh-MFG-E8 可以显著缓解心房纤维化。有研究发现 MFG-E8 通过以整合素 $\beta 3$ 依赖性方式抑制 TGF- $\beta 1$ /Smad2/3 信号通路来抑制心房纤维化。TGF- β 是心脏成纤维细胞合成胶原蛋白的最强刺激剂之一还可以诱导心肌细胞凋亡,MFG-E8 可以促进 TGF- β 的表达,从而诱导心房纤维化^[16-17]。

MFG-E8 可以调节心房纤维化,从而呈现较低的血清水平,本研究证实房颤患者血清 MFG-E8 低水平。此外,MFG-E8 水平在窦性心律组、阵发性房颤

组、长程持续性房颤组依次降低,提示 MFG-E8 在房颤的发生及进展中发挥了重要作用。

左心房肌细胞响应外部因素的影响而发生的适应性变化是维持相应功能所必需的,它们会导致左心房重塑^[18]。左心房纤维化会导致房颤的进展,所以 LAD 增大为房颤的危险因素,LAD 增大反映了心房结构重构,包括心房肌及细胞外基质等的纤维化等,而本研究发现血清 MFG-E8 与 LAD 增大呈负相关,提示 MFG-E8 通过影响心房重构导致房颤的发生发展。此外,多因素 logistic 分析提示 LAD 增大、hs-CRP、MFG-E8 与房颤关系紧密,可以作为房颤的独立危险因素及预测指标。

综上所述,此次研究证实了 MFG-E8 水平与房颤发生及进展呈负相关。MFG-E8 有潜力成为房颤的检测标志,MFG-E8 与心房纤维化的研究将使得更多的房颤患者获益。

利益冲突 无

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