

血清高迁移率族蛋白 B1、可溶性晚期糖基化终产物受体水平对急性失代偿性心力衰竭预后评估价值

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摘要 目的:探讨血清高迁移率族蛋白 B1(HMGB1)、可溶性晚期糖基化终产物受体(sRAGE)水平对急性失代偿性心力衰竭(ADHF)患者预后的评估价值。方法:选取 190 例 ADHF 患者为研究组,另选取 191 例健康者为对照组,根据 1 年随访期是否死亡,将 ADHF 患者分为预后不良组(58 例)和预后良好组(132 例);采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平;采用 Pearson 法分析血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平与心功能指标及实验室指标的相关性;采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析 HMGB1、sRAGE 及血浆 N 端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)对 ADHF 患者预后的评估价值;采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响 ADHF 患者预后的因素。结果:与对照组比较,研究组患者血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平更高(P 均 <0.05);预后良好组与不良组血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平、纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)分级、左室收缩末期径(LVESD)、左室舒张末期径(LVEDD)、左室射血分数(LVEF)、NT-proBNP、血清肌钙蛋白 I(cTnI)、住院时间比较,差异有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。经 Pearson 法分析,ADHF 患者血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 分别与 LVEDD、LVESD、NT-proBNP、cTnI 呈正相关,与 LVEF 呈负相关(P 均 <0.05),血清 HMGB1 与 sRAGE 呈正相关($P < 0.05$)。ROC 曲线分析显示, HMGB1、sRAGE、NT-proBNP 对 ADHF 患者预后不良评估价值均较高, AUC 分别为 0.869、0.852、0.844,最佳截断值分别为 32.91 g/L、296.46 ng/L、3809.77 ng/L 时,灵敏度分别为 79.3%、82.8%、82.8%,特异性分别为 83.3%、74.2%、79.5%。多因素 logistic 回归分析表明, NYHA 分级、LVEF、NT-proBNP、HMGB1 及 sRAGE 是 ADHF 患者预后的独立危险因素(P 均 <0.05)。结论:血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 表达与 ADHF 的发生及预后有关,可作为 ADHF 患者预后的评估指标。

关键词 急性失代偿性心力衰竭;高迁移率族蛋白 B1;可溶性晚期糖基化终产物受体;预后

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Value of serum HMGB1 and sRAGE levels in predicting the prognosis of patients with acute decompensated heart failure MAO Zhou-lin, LIU Yun, SHEN Xie. Department of Emergency, Suzhou Ninth Hospital Affiliated to Soochow University (Suzhou Ninth People's Hospital), Jiangsu Suzhou 215299, China

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the value of serum high mobility group protein box1 (HMGB1) and soluble receptor of advanced glycation end product (sRAGE) levels in the prognostic evaluation of acute decompensated heart failure (ADHF). Methods: Totally, 190 ADHF patients were regarded as the research group. In addition, 191 healthy people who were examined in our hospital were served as the control group. All ADHF patients were divided into a poor prognosis group (58 cases) and a good prognosis group (132 cases) according to whether they died during the 1-year follow-up period. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the expression levels of serum HMGB1 and sRAGE. The cardiac function indexes and laboratory indexes of the patients in this group were collected. The Pearson method was used to analyze the correlation between serum HMGB1 and sRAGE levels and cardiac function indexes and laboratory indexes in ADHF patients. The ROC curve was used to analyze the predictive value of HMGB1 and sRAGE in assessing the poor prognosis of ADHF patients. The multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the related factors affecting the poor prognosis of ADHF patients. Results: As compared with the control group, the levels of serum HMGB1 and sRAGE in the study group were obviously increased ($P < 0.05$). As compared with the good prognosis group, the levels of serum HMGB1 and sRAGE in the poor prognosis group were obviously increased ($P < 0.05$). There were obvious differences in NYHA classification, LVESD, LVEDD, LVEF, NT-proBNP, cTnI, and length of hospital stay of ADHF patients between the good prognosis group and the poor prognosis group ($P < 0.05$). The Pearson analysis showed that serum HMGB1 and sRAGE in ADHF patients were positively correlated with LVEDD, LVESD, NT-proBNP, and cTnI, respectively, and negatively correlated with LVEF ($P < 0.05$), and serum HMGB1 and sRAGE in ADHF patients were positively correlated ($P < 0.05$). The Pearson's analysis revealed that serum HMGB1 and sRAGE in ADHF patients were positively correlated with LVEDD, LVESD, NT-proBNP and cTnI, and negatively correlated with LVEF ($P < 0.05$). Serum HMGB1 was positively correlated with sRAGE ($P < 0.05$). The ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of HMGB1, sRAGE and NT-proBNP for poor prog-

nosis in ADHF patients was 0.869 (0.814-0.924), 0.852 (0.794-0.911) and 0.844 (0.778-0.911), respectively, and the best diagnostic cut-off value was 32.91 g/L, 296.46 ng/L and 3809.77 ng/L, respectively, with the corresponding sensitivity being 79.3%, 82.8% and 82.8%, respectively, and the specificity being 83.3%, 74.2% and 79.5%, respectively. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the cardiac function class, LVEF, NT-proBNP, HMGB1 and sRAGE were independent risk factors for prognosis in ADHF patients ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The expression of HMGB1 and sRAGE is related to the occurrence and prognosis of ADHF, and can be used as an auxiliary indicator of the prognosis of ADHF patients.

Key words Acute decompensated heart failure; High mobility group protein box1; Soluble receptor of advanced glycation end product; Prognosis

急性失代偿性心力衰竭(acute decompensated heart failure, ADHF)是心力衰竭(简称心衰)患者突然发病的一种临床综合征,预后极差^[1,2]。高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group protein box1, HMGB1)是一种 DNA 结合蛋白,存在于心脏等组织细胞中。炎症反应或缺血性心脏病等导致的心衰患者血清 HMGB1 水平明显升高^[3]。可溶性晚期糖基化终产物受体(soluble receptor of advanced glycation end product, sRAGE)是免疫球蛋白超家族中的一员,在内皮细胞、心肌细胞、平滑肌细胞等细胞中广泛分布,是一种促炎因子,与心血管疾病的发生发展关系密切^[4]。本研究探讨二者对 ADHF 预后的评估价值。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:选取 2017 年 4 月-2021 年 4 月在苏州大学附属苏州九院就诊的 ADHF 患者 190 例(男 98,女 92),年龄 45~80 岁,平均(61.7±6.9)岁,作为研究组;选取同时期体检的健康者 191 例(男 97,女 94),年龄 43~83 岁,平均(61.6±6.9)岁,作为对照组。纳入标准:①符合《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南 2014》中关于 ADHF 的诊断标准^[5];②有心脏病既往史;③心脏扩大;排除标准:①免疫功能障碍者;②严重先天性畸形;③合并肝脏、肾脏等重要器官功能障碍者;④患有感染性心脏病者;⑤合并恶性肿瘤者。ADHF 具体诊断标准:迅速出现心衰症状;出现严重呼吸困难;血氧饱和度 < 90%;出现肺泡性肺水肿;心力衰竭或原有症状加重。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核批准(批号:201703211015),本研究中患者及家属知情并签署同意书。

2. 收集临床资料:收集患者性别、年龄、高血压史、吸烟史、高血脂史、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、总胆固醇(TC)、糖尿病史、纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)分级及住院时间。

3. 观察指标:入院 24 h 内对所有 ADHF 患者进行超声心动图检查,采用飞利浦 iEElite 型心脏彩色多普勒超声仪(北京玛榭赫科技有限公司)检测左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDD)、左室收缩末期内径(left ventricular end-systolic diameter, LVESD),并使用 Simpson 法计算出左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)。

采集所有受试者入院后次日清晨静脉血 5 mL,分为 2 份,一份离心后分离血清,置于 -80℃ 环境待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)法检测血清 HMGB1、sRAGE,操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行, HMGB1 试剂盒、sRAGE 试剂盒分别购自日本 Shino-Test Corporation 公司和上海江莱生物科技有限公司。采用电化学发光全自动免疫分析仪检测血清肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)。另一份血液经抗凝处理,分离获得血浆标本,采用 ELISA 法测定血浆 N 端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-B type natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)含量,试剂购自上海江莱生物科技有限公司。采用全自动生化仪测定血清肌钙蛋白 I(cTnI)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平,并完善白细胞计数、血红蛋白、血常规、肌酐、肝肾功能及电解质等检查。

4. 预后情况分析:ADHF 患者出院后采取门诊复诊、电话、微信等方式进行随访,每 2 个月 1 次,均随访 1 年,统计随访期间发生的心源性死亡。根据患者预后情况,分为预后良好组 132 例和预后不良组 58 例。

5. 统计学分析:采用 SPSS 25.0 软件。计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验,计数资料用 $n(\%)$ 表示,采用 χ^2 检验。经 Pearson 法分析 ADHF 患者血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平与心功能指标及实验室指标的相关性,使用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析血清 HMGB1、sRAGE、NT-proBNP 水平对 ADHF 患者预后的评估

价值及最佳截断值,采用 Logistic 回归分析影响 ADHF 患者预后的有关因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1. 血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平:研究组患者血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平高于对照组 (P 均 < 0.05),见表 1。

表 1 2 组血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	HMGB1 (g/L)	sRAGE (ng/L)
对照组	191	22.31 ± 5.63	240.51 ± 50.03
研究组	190	33.10 ± 6.38	316.06 ± 62.89
t 值		17.505	12.979
P 值		0.000	0.000

2. 不同预后组临床资料比较:与预后不良组比较,预后良好组 ADHF 患者 NYHA 分级Ⅲ级患者更多,住院时间更短,LVEDD、LVESD、血 NT-proBNP、cTnl、HMGB1、sRAGE 水平更低,LVEF 更高 (P 均 < 0.05),见表 2。

3. ADHF 患者血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 水平与心

功能指标及实验室指标的相关性:经 Pearson 法分析结果显示,ADHF 患者血清 HMGB1、sRAGE 分别与 LVEDD、LVESD、NT-proBNP、cTnl 呈正相关;与 LVEF 呈负相关 (P 均 < 0.05)。ADHF 患者血清 HMGB1 与 sRAGE 呈正相关 ($r = 0.525, P < 0.05$),见表 3。

4. 多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响 ADHF 患者预后的因素:以 ADHF 患者是否死亡作为因变量 (存活 = 0,死亡 = 1),以性别、心功能分级、LVEDD、LVEF、LVESD、HMGB1、sRAGE 水平作为自变量进行 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,心功能分级、LVEF、NT-proBNP、HMGB1 及 sRAGE 是 ADHF 患者预后不良的独立危险因素 (P 均 < 0.05),见表 4。

5. 血清 HMGB1、sRAGE、NT-proBNP 评估 ADHF 患者预后不良的预测价值:ROC 曲线结果显示,血清 HMGB1 评估 ADHF 患者预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC) 为 0.869 (0.814 ~ 0.924),灵敏度为 79.3%,特异性为 83.3%,截断值为 32.905 g/L,血清 sRAGE 评估 ADHF 患者预后不良的 AUC 为 0.852 (0.794 ~

表 2 不同预后 ADHF 患者临床资料比较

组别	预后良好组 ($n = 132$)	预后不良组 ($n = 58$)	t 值	P 值
男性 [例 (%)]	67 (50.8)	31 (53.4)	0.117	0.733
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	61.17 ± 7.09	61.71 ± 6.91	0.487	0.627
高血压史 [例 (%)]	21 (15.91)	10 (17.24)	0.052	0.891
吸烟史 [例 (%)]	34 (25.76)	17 (29.31)	0.259	0.611
高血脂史 [例 (%)]	35 (26.52)	18 (31.03)	0.409	0.522
HDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.97 ± 0.15	0.96 ± 0.13	0.440	0.660
LDL-C (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.91 ± 0.41	2.88 ± 0.36	0.481	0.631
TC (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.57 ± 0.55	4.55 ± 0.59	0.226	0.822
糖尿病史 [例 (%)]	33 (25.00)	19 (32.76)	1.220	0.269
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.77 ± 2.31	23.45 ± 2.25	0.886	0.337
NYHA Ⅲ级 [例 (%)]	109 (82.58)	14 (24.14)	60.279	0.000
LVEDD (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	58.42 ± 5.22	69.74 ± 5.47	13.566	0.000
LVEF (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	37.66 ± 4.51	32.14 ± 4.55	7.748	0.000
LVESD (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	43.91 ± 5.02	50.01 ± 5.63	15.905	0.000
白细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L, \bar{x} \pm s$)	8.21 ± 1.36	8.15 ± 1.42	0.276	0.391
血红蛋白 (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	132.65 ± 15.78	133.68 ± 16.07	0.412	0.681
CRP (mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	60.35 ± 10.26	60.42 ± 10.32	0.043	0.966
肌酐 ($\mu\text{mol/L}, \bar{x} \pm s$)	75.24 ± 11.35	74.62 ± 11.28	0.347	0.729
NT-proBNP (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3678.02 ± 102.23	4065.23 ± 101.31	55.241	0.000
cTnl ($\mu\text{g/L}, \bar{x} \pm s$)	0.32 ± 0.15	0.45 ± 0.17	5.279	0.000
CK-MB (U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.82 ± 2.36	8.01 ± 2.42	0.507	0.613
住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	12.33 ± 2.32	15.62 ± 2.28	7.907	0.000
HMGB1 (g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	27.81 ± 6.05	35.43 ± 6.52	7.580	0.000
sRAGE (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	286.24 ± 61.78	329.16 ± 63.38	6.332	0.000

表3 ADHF患者血清HMGB1、sRAGE水平与实验室指标的相关性

	HMGB1		sRAGE	
	r值	P值	r值	P值
LVEDD	0.338	0.024	0.365	0.018
LVEDS	0.476	0.000	0.464	0.008
LVEF	-0.365	-0.025	-0.453	-0.013
NT-proBNP	0.603	0.000	0.573	0.000
cTnl	0.592	0.000	0.457	0.000

表4 影响ADHF患者预后不良的相关因素

变量	β 值	SE值	Wald ² 值	P值	OR值	95% CI
心功能分级	-4.632	1.562	8.798	0.003	0.010	0.000~0.208
LVEF	-0.444	0.123	12.961	0.000	0.641	0.504~0.817
NT-proBNP	0.015	0.004	12.467	0.000	1.015	1.007~1.023
HMGB1	0.222	0.067	10.863	0.001	1.248	1.094~1.424
sRAGE	0.019	0.007	7.719	0.005	1.019	1.006~1.033
常量	-52.583	15.028	12.244	0.000	0.000	-

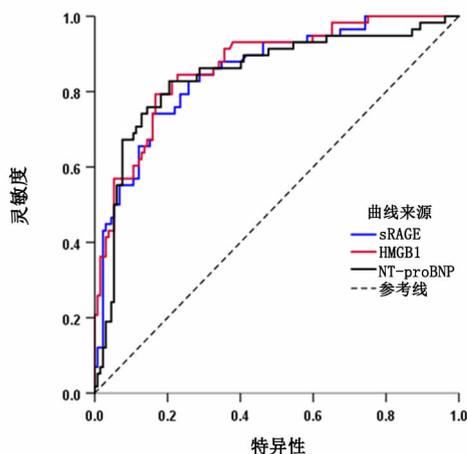


图1 血清HMGB1、sRAGE、NT-proBNP评估预后的ROC曲线

讨论

HMGB1作为一种反映炎症的血清标志物,在心脏功能障碍、血管内皮损伤、细胞坏死生理病理过程中发挥重要作用^[6]。张庆成等^[7]报道HMGB1在心衰患者血清中呈高表达,且其水平随心衰的严重而升高。推测当心肌细胞遭损害时, HMGB1水平升高, 释放到细胞外, 促进炎症反应, 引起心脏组织细胞坏死, 进而参与心衰发生发展过程。张慧等^[8]发现HMGB1在慢性心衰患者中呈高表达, 促进炎症反应, 参与血管疾病的发生, 与本研究结果一致。本研究ROC曲线分析显示HMGB1高表达可能预示着ADHF患者预后不良; 多因素logistic回归分析表明, HMGB1是ADHF患者预后不良的独立危险因素。

sRAGE与晚期糖基化终末产物受体结构类似,

灵敏度为82.8%, 特异性为74.2%, 截断值为296.46 ng/L, NT-proBNP评估ADHF患者预后不良的AUC为0.844(0.778~0.911), 灵敏度为82.8%, 特异性为79.5%, 截断值为3809.77 ng/L, 3种指标评估ADHF患者预后不良具有较高的价值, 且三者之间比较, 差异无统计学意义(P 均>0.05), 见图1。

可通过多种信号通路诱发多种生物学功能, 参与调节细胞代谢、氧化应激、炎症反应等生理病理过程, 参与心血管疾病等多种疾病的发生^[8,9]。Ahmed等^[10]发现心脏移植心衰患者sRAGE水平明显升高, 且重度心衰患者sRAGE水平更高。本研究中预后不良组患者血清sRAGE水平明显高于预后良好组, 且分析发现sRAGE是ADHF患者预后不良的独立危险因素, ROC曲线显示sRAGE对患者预后评估有一定价值, 可作为评估ADHF患者预后的生物学指标。

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Caspase 家族是细胞凋亡过程中重要的蛋白酶,其激活后才能实现细胞凋亡,Caspase-9 是细胞凋亡线粒体通路中发挥重要启动作用的酶^[13,14]。Caspase-9 在脑缺血再灌注损伤和细胞凋亡过程中发挥重要作用^[15]。本研究显示,预后不良患者 Caspase-9 水平高于预后良好患者,且血清 miR-124 与 Caspase-9 水平呈正相关。提示 ACI 发生后,其体内 Caspase-9 表达与 miR-124 均呈升高趋势,进而造成神经细胞凋亡。血清 miR-124、Caspase-9 水平对 ACI 患者预后均有一定的预测价值,miR-124 诊断灵敏度更高,Caspase-9 诊断特异性更高,当二者水平高于其截断值 1.239、46.774 ng/mL 时,患者发生不良预后的概率更大。

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