

· 临床研究 ·

冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿中性粒细胞明胶酶 相关脂质运载蛋白水平变化

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摘要: **目的** 探讨冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)水平变化及临床意义。**方法** 选择南京江北医院于2017年至2018年收治的冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者163例作为观察对象;另选择2017至2018年期间健康体检者50例作为对照组。所有研究对象均采集晨起中段尿,采用胶体金方法测定NGAL含量。比较两组尿NGAL含量和心功能指标变化及不同心功能分级尿NGAL含量和心功能指标变化,分析尿NGAL与心功能指标相关性。**结果** 研究组尿NGAL水平和LVEDD高于对照组,LVEF低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Ⅳ级组尿NGAL水平和LVEDD高于Ⅲ级组和Ⅱ级组,LVEF低于Ⅲ级组和Ⅱ级组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);Ⅲ级组尿NGAL水平和LVEDD高于Ⅱ级组,LVEF低于Ⅱ级组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。NGAL与LVEF呈线性负相关,而与LVEDD呈线性正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论** 冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿中NGAL水平明显升高,且随着病情加重升高越明显,可作为判断其病情一项辅助性指标。

关键词: 冠心病慢性心力衰竭;中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白;心功能;肾损害

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Changes of urinary neutrophil gelatinase associated lipid transporter in patients with coronary heart disease and chronic heart failure

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes and clinical significance of urinary neutrophil gelatinase associated lipid transporter (NGAL) in patients with coronary heart disease and chronic heart failure. **Methods** One hundred and sixty-three patients with coronary heart disease and chronic heart failure admitted from Nanjing Jiangbei Hospital from 2017 to 2018 were selected as observation objects. In addition, 50 healthy people from 2017 to 2018 were selected as the control group. All subjects collected morning urine and determined NGAL content by colloidal gold method. The changes of urinary NGAL content and cardiac function indexes were compared between the two groups, and the changes of urinary NGAL content and cardiac function indexes were compared between different concentric function grades. The correlation between urinary NGAL and cardiac function indexes were analyzed. **Results** Urine NGAL and LVEDD in the study group were higher than those in the control group, while LVEF was lower than those in the control group, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). The urine NGAL content and LVEDD in grade IV group were higher than those in grade III and grade II groups, and LVEF was lower than those in grade III and grade II groups ($P<0.05$). The urine NGAL content and LVEDD in grade III group were higher than those in grade II group, and LVEF was lower than those in Grade II group, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). NGAL was negatively correlated with LVEF and positively correlated with LVEDD ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The level of NGAL in urine of patients with chronic heart failure caused by coronary heart disease is

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significantly increased, and the increase is more obvious with the aggravation of the disease. It can be used as an auxiliary indicator to judge the condition of patients with chronic heart failure.

Keywords: Chronic heart failure in coronary heart disease; Neutrophil gelatinase-related lipoprotein; Cardiac function; Renal damage

冠心病慢性心力衰竭是各种心血管疾病的终末阶段,是引起老年人群死亡的一个主要原因^[1]。近年来,临床调查显示冠心病慢性心力衰竭发病率呈不断上升趋势,严重影响人们生活质量^[2]。肾功能不全是冠心病慢性心力衰竭常见并发症,是冠心病慢性心力衰竭发生心脏事件的独立危险因素^[3]。因此,准确评估冠心病慢性心力衰竭风险,早期发现肾功能损害且采取及时有效的治疗方法,对改善其预后尤为重要^[4]。中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)是新型的一种脂质运载蛋白,该蛋白病理状态下主要由肾小管上皮细胞表达和分泌,能够作为肾损害早期监测指标^[5-6]。本研究旨在探讨冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿中 NGAL 水平变化及临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择南京江北医院于 2017 年至 2018 年收治的冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者 163 例作为观察对象,依据《慢性心力衰竭诊断治疗指南》^[7] 中相关诊断标准。纳入标准:(1)符合冠心病慢性心力衰竭诊断标准;(2)年龄 ≥ 40 岁;(3)签订知情同意书者。排除标准:(1)血液系统疾病者;(2)合并恶性肿瘤、糖尿病者;(3)合并肝、心肺功能严重异常者;(4)精神疾病者;(5)入院前 1 周内服用肾毒性药物。纳入的 163 例患者中,男性 89 例,女性 74 例;年龄 41~79(63.24 \pm 4.61)岁;心功能分级:II 级 58 例,III 级 62 例,IV 级 43 例。另选 2017 年至 2018 年期间健康体检者 50 例作为对照组,其中男性 27 例,女性 23 例;年龄 40~79(62.43 \pm 5.13)岁。两组一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究通过南京江北人民医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 尿 NGAL 检测 所有研究对象均采集晨起中段尿,离心,分离上清液,离心半径为 15 cm,离心转速为 2 500 转/min,离心时间 10 min,采用胶体金方法检测 NGAL 含量,人 NGAL 试剂盒(上海康朗生物科技有限公司),严格依据试剂盒说明书标准测定。

1.2.2 心功能监测 包括左室射血分数(LVEF)和左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD),采用彩色超声诊断

仪(GE VividE9)测定。

1.3 观察指标 观察两组尿 NGAL 水平和心功能指标变化;观察不同心功能分级组别尿 NGAL 水平和心功能指标变化;观察尿 NGAL 与心功能指标相关性。

1.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 19.0 软件处理数据,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用 *t* 检验,多组间比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用 LSD-*t* 检验。相关性采用 Pearson 分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组尿 NGAL 和心功能比较 研究组尿 NGAL 水平和 LVEDD 高于对照组,LVEF 低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

2.2 不同心功能分级组尿 NGAL 水平和心功能比较 IV 级组尿 NGAL 水平和 LVEDD 高于 III 级组和 II 级组,LVEF 低于 III 级组和 II 级组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);III 级组尿 NGAL 水平和 LVEDD 高于 II 级组,LVEF 低于 II 级组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 NGAL 与心功能指标相关性 NGAL 与 LVEF 呈线性负相关($r=-0.738, P<0.05$),而与 LVEDD 呈线性正相关($r=0.819, P<0.05$)。

表 1 两组尿 NGAL 水平和心功能比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab. 1 Comparison of changes urine NGAL level and heart function in the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	NGAL(ng/ml)	LVEF(%)	LVEDD(mm)
研究组	163	96.38 \pm 13.31	46.89 \pm 3.24	51.32 \pm 3.80
对照组	50	20.47 \pm 2.95	57.31 \pm 4.26	43.56 \pm 2.09
<i>t</i> 值		11.833	18.398	13.799
<i>P</i> 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

表 2 不同心功能分级组尿 NGAL 水平和心功能比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of urine NGAL level and heart function in different heart function grading group ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	NGAL(ng/ml)	LVEF(%)	LVEDD(mm)
II 级组	58	45.49 \pm 8.34	52.39 \pm 3.51	46.38 \pm 3.75
III 级组	62	97.12 \pm 15.56 ^a	47.13 \pm 3.06 ^a	50.97 \pm 3.46 ^a
IV 级组	43	156.57 \pm 24.55 ^{ab}	42.82 \pm 3.20 ^{ab}	55.37 \pm 3.98 ^{ab}
<i>F</i> 值		18.571	15.482	9.356
<i>P</i> 值		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

注:与 II 级组相比,^a $P<0.05$,与 III 级组相比,^b $P<0.05$ 。

3 讨论

心力衰竭主要是心脏功能或者结构异常导致射血能力收缩或者心室充盈而造成一系列的临床综合征。在慢性心力衰竭状态下,患者血流动力学异常,从而导致人体失代偿,造成交感神经系统过度激活,引起肾功能受损、肾小球滤过率下降、肾灌注减少以及肾血管收缩^[8-9]。冠心病慢性心力衰竭不仅是造成老年人群死亡的一个主要原因,且常伴其他器官功能损害,从而使患者生活质量受到严重影响。慢性心、肾疾病常存在相互影响,其中肾功能不全是冠心病慢性心力衰竭的一种常见并发症^[10-12]。因此,及早发现冠心病心力衰竭肾损害,采取有效的预防措施,对改善其预后具有重要意义。

NGAL是最初在激活的中性粒细胞中被发现的小分子量分泌性蛋白,该蛋白在肾脏主要表达在近端小管,同时也存在于远侧肾单位,其还存在于人体其他正常组织如胸腺、前列腺、胰腺、小肠、胃及支气管等脏器的上皮细胞内^[1,13-14]。NGAL易于在肾损伤发生不久的尿液和血液中检测出来^[15]。心脏术后发生急性肾功能衰竭患儿术后2h尿NGAL水平和血NGAL水平即显著上升,而血肌酐水平显著升高则在1~3d后,故而NGAL被认为是肾损害的一种早期敏感性指标^[16]。研究报道显示,血清NGAL升高是急性心力衰竭发生肾功能恶化的一项高危因素,同时是冠心病慢性心力衰竭合并早期肾功能不全的表现之一^[17]。有研究报道显示,冠心病心力衰竭组血浆和尿液NGAL水平明显高于正常体检者,且随着心功能分级增加,血浆NGAL含量和尿液NGAL含量逐渐升高^[18],故而认为NGAL在慢性心力衰竭病情评估和预后预测中尤为重要。周邠玮等^[1]研究报道显示,冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿中NGAL含量上升出现在血肌酐之前,说明尿NGAL是判断冠心病慢性心力衰竭早期肾损害敏感而准确的一项指标。NGAL作为肾功能损害和心功能损害生物标志物用于冠心病慢性心力衰竭和肾脏疾病患者判断预后具有良好价值。本文研究结果显示,研究组尿NGAL水平和LVEDD高于对照组而LVEF低于对照组,说明冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿NGAL水平明显升高,且患者心功能存在异常;IV级组尿NGAL水平和LVEDD高于III级组和II级组而LVEF低于III级组和II级组,III组尿NGAL含量和LVEDD高于II级组,而LVEF低于II级组,说明随着冠心病慢性心力衰竭心功能分级的增加尿NGAL含量也随之升高,心功能越差。

综上所述,冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者尿中NGAL水平明显升高,且随着病情加重升高越明显,NGAL可作为判断其病情一项辅助性指标。

利益冲突 无

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