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心脏疾病专题·论著

血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1 与慢性心力衰竭严重程度的关系研究*

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摘要: **目的** 探讨可溶性生长刺激表达基因2蛋白(sST-2)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、N末端B型脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、胰岛素样生长因子-1(IGF-1)水平与慢性心力衰竭(CHF)严重程度的关系。**方法** 选取2023年1月—2024年6月山东大学齐鲁医院德州医院收治的73例慢性心力衰竭患者为心衰组, 选取该院同期健康体检者80例作为对照组。比较两组血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1水平。将心衰组按左室射血分数(LVEF)分为射血分数降低型(HFrEF)组、射血分数轻度降低型(HFmrEF)组、射血分数保留型(HFpEF)组, 比较3个亚组患者血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1水平; 采用多因素逐步Logistic回归分析心力衰竭的影响因素; Spearman相关性分析血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平与心力衰竭严重程度的相关性; 绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平及三者联合对心力衰竭严重程度的诊断价值。**结果** 心衰组血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平均高于对照组($P < 0.05$), IGF-1低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。HFrEF组血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平均高于HFmrEF组和HFpEF组($P < 0.05$), HFmrEF组血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平均高于HFpEF组($P < 0.05$); 3个亚组患者血清IGF-1水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Spearman相关性分析结果显示, sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平与LVEF呈负相关($P < 0.05$), 与LVEDD、LVEF分级均呈正相关($P < 0.05$)。多因素逐步Logistic回归分析结果显示: LVEF [$OR = 0.679(95\% CI: 0.514, 0.897)$] 为心力衰竭严重程度的保护因素($P < 0.05$), LVEDD [$OR = 1.224(95\% CI: 1.053, 1.422)$]、sST-2 [$OR = 1.175(95\% CI: 1.007, 1.372)$]、hs-CRP [$OR = 1.428(95\% CI: 1.021, 1.998)$]及NT-proBNP [$OR = 1.001(95\% CI: 1.000, 1.002)$]均为心力衰竭严重程度的危险因素($P < 0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示, sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP的曲线下面积分别为0.774、0.770、0.689, 三者联合检测的曲线下面积为0.883, 诊断价值高于任一单一指标。**结论** 血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平与慢性心力衰竭严重程度呈正相关, 随心力衰竭严重程度增加而升高; sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP三者联合的诊断价值高于单一因素的诊断价值, 诊断特异性高, 可以为慢性心力衰竭严重程度的诊断提供新的思路。

关键词: 慢性心力衰竭; 可溶性生长刺激表达基因2蛋白; 超敏C反应蛋白; N末端B型脑钠肽前体; 胰岛素样生长因子-1

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Study on the correlation between serum sST-2, hs-CRP, NT-proBNP, IGF-1, and the severity of chronic heart failure*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the correlation between the levels of soluble suppression of tumorigenicity 2 (sST-2), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), and insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) with the severity of chronic heart failure (CHF). **Methods** A total of 73 patients with CHF admitted to Dezhou Hospital of Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, from January 2023 to June 2024, were selected as the heart failure group, while 80 healthy individuals undergoing physical examinations were selected as the control group. Serum levels of sST-2, hs-CRP, NT-proBNP and IGF-1 were compared between the two groups. The CHF group was further divided into three subgroups based on left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF): heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction (HFmrEF), and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF). The serum levels of IGF-1, sST-2, and hs-CRP among the three subgroups were compared. The correlation between serum levels of sST-2, hs-CRP, NT-proBNP, and CHF severity, as well as their diagnostic value for CHF severity, was analyzed. Multivariate stepwise Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of heart failure. Spearman correlation analysis was performed to assess the relationship between serum sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP levels and the severity of heart failure. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were plotted to evaluate the diagnostic value of serum sST-2, hs-CRP, NT-proBNP levels, and their combined assessment for the severity of heart failure. **Results** Serum levels of sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP in the CHF group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$), while IGF-1 levels were lower ($P < 0.05$). The HFrEF subgroup exhibited significantly higher serum levels of sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP compared to the HFmrEF and HFpEF subgroups ($P < 0.05$), and the HFmrEF subgroup showed higher levels than the HFpEF subgroup ($P < 0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis indicated that sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP levels were negatively correlated with LVEF and positively correlated with left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) and LVEF grading ($P < 0.05$). The results of the multivariate stepwise logistic regression analysis showed that LVEF [$\hat{OR} = 0.679$ (95% CI: 0.514, 0.897)] was a protective factor ($P < 0.05$), while LVEDD [$\hat{OR} = 1.224$ (95% CI: 1.053, 1.422)], sST-2 [$\hat{OR} = 1.175$ (95% CI: 1.007, 1.372)], hs-CRP [$\hat{OR} = 1.428$ (95% CI: 1.021, 1.998)], and NT-proBNP [$\hat{OR} = 1.001$ (95% CI: 1.000, 1.002)] were all risk factors for the severity of heart failure ($P < 0.05$). The results of the ROC curve analysis showed that the areas under the curve for sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP were 0.774, 0.770, and 0.689, respectively. The area under the curve for the combined detection of the three indicators was 0.883, which had a higher diagnostic value than any single indicator. **Conclusion** Serum levels of sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP are positively correlated with the severity of CHF, increasing with the progression of the disease. The combined diagnostic value of sST-2, hs-CRP, and NT-proBNP is higher than that of any single biomarker, providing high diagnostic specificity and offering a novel approach for assessing CHF severity.

Keywords: chronic heart failure; soluble suppression of tumorigenicity 2; high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; insulin-like growth factor-1

慢性心力衰竭是多种原因导致心脏结构和/或功能的异常改变,使心室收缩和/或舒张功能发生障碍,从而引起的一组复杂临床综合征,主要表现为液体潴留导致的呼吸困难、乏力和双下肢水肿等^[1]。N末端B型脑钠肽前体(N-terminal B-type natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)对心力衰竭的诊断和判断预后已成为共识,但易受到心律失常、高龄、肾功能不全、肥胖等因素的影响,影响诊断的准确性^[2]。胰岛素样生长因子-1(insulin-like growth factor 1, IGF-1)

可调节各种组织的增殖、分化、代谢和细胞存活,通过上调 IGF-1 激活磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)-蛋白激酶 B(protein kinase B, PKB)信号通路,抑制细胞凋亡、改善心肌病,并调节与梗死心肌短期心室重构相关的细胞过程^[3]。心室重构被认为是心力衰竭临床结局的重要决定因素,与心力衰竭进展和不良预后密切相关。可溶性生长刺激表达基因 2 蛋白(soluble growth stimulation expressed gene 2, sST-2)与心肌功

能障碍、心肌纤维化和心室重构密切相关,当心肌细胞受到压力负荷、容量负荷及缺血再灌注损伤等刺激时,其表达显著升高,反映心肌损伤和炎症反应,促进心肌纤维化和心肌细胞凋亡,可作为心力衰竭的重要预后因子^[4-5]。超敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)能通过触发补体系统、促进炎症因子和活性氧化物的释放而加重心血管功能的损伤,水平越高心血管功能损伤越严重^[6-7]。基于此,本研究拟探讨血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1水平与慢性心力衰竭严重程度的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2023年1月—2024年6月山东大学齐鲁医院德州医院收治的73例心力衰竭患者为心衰组,根据左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)将心力衰竭患者分为射血分数降低型(heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF)组21例、射血分数轻度降低型(heart failure with mildly reduced ejection fraction, HFmrEF)组12例、射血分数保留型(heart failure preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF)组40例;选取该院同期健康体检者80例作为对照组。纳入标准:符合《中国心力衰竭诊断与治疗指南2024》^[1]诊断标准。排除标准:长期使用抗精神疾病药物;嗜酒;肝肾功能严重障碍;患有自身免疫性疾病;患有恶性肿瘤或处于肿瘤晚期;伴有血液系统疾病、结缔组织病等;合并中毒、代谢、传染及严重感染等其他可能会引起脑病者;精神疾病;生活完全不能自理。患者及家属均知情并签署知情同意书,并经医院医学伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 包括性别、年龄、心率、高血压、糖尿病等。常规生化指标包括肌酐、血红蛋白、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)等。

1.2.2 sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1水平检测 抽取所有研究对象清晨空腹静脉血4 mL,乙二胺四乙酸(ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid, EDTA)抗凝,4℃、3 000 r/min离心5 min,取上清液-80℃

冰箱保存待测。采用化学发光法检测sST-2水平,试剂盒购自中翰盛泰生物技术股份有限公司;采用化学发光法检测hs-CRP及NT-proBNP水平,试剂盒均购自美国贝克曼库尔特公司;采用液相色谱-串联质谱联用技术(liquid chromatography - tandem mass spectrometry, LC-MS/MS)检测IGF-1水平,试剂盒购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司。

1.2.3 心功能指标检测 采用彩色超声多普勒(荷兰Philips公司,EPIQ CVx型)测量LVEF、左心室舒张末内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDD)。

1.3 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 27.0统计软件。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较用 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数[M(P_{25} , P_{75})]表示,比较用秩和检验;计数资料以构成比或率(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验;影响因素的分析用多因素逐步Logistic回归模型;相关性分析用Spearman法;绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic, ROC)曲线评估诊断价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对照组和心衰组的临床资料比较

对照组和心衰组的年龄、性别构成、心率、收缩压、舒张压、高血压占比、冠心病占比、糖尿病占比、房颤占比、肌酐、血红蛋白、HDL-C、IVS比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。对照组和心衰组的LDL-C、LVEF、LVEDD、sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);心衰组LDL-C、LVEF、IGF-1均低于对照组,LVEDD、sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP均高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 不同LVEF分级心力衰竭患者临床资料比较

HFrEF组、HFmrEF组、HFpEF组的年龄、性别构成、心率、收缩压、舒张压、高血压占比、冠心病占比、糖尿病占比、房颤占比、肌酐、血红蛋白、HDL-C、LDL-C、IVS、IGF-1比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。HFrEF组、HFmrEF组、HFpEF组患者的LVEF、LVEDD、sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);HFrEF组LVEF水平低于HFmrEF组和HFpEF组($P < 0.05$),

表 1 对照组和心衰组的临床资料比较

组别	n	年龄/岁, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	男/女/例	心率/次, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	收缩压/[mmHg, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	舒张压/(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	高血压例(%)	冠心病例(%)
对照组	80	65.50(58.00, 73.00)	47/33	74(66, 82)	138(124, 151)	80.38 ± 10.49	53(66.25)	33(41.25)
心衰组	73	69.00(60.00, 73.00)	40/33	81(63, 92)	130(114, 152)	78.56 ± 14.60	49(67.12)	39(53.42)
Z/ χ^2 /t值		-1.192	0.243	-1.906	-1.741	0.875	0.013	2.271
P值		0.233	0.622	0.570	0.820	0.383	0.909	0.132

组别	糖尿病例(%)	房颤例(%)	肌酐/[μ mol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	血红蛋白/(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	HDL-C/[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	LDL-C/[mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVEF[% , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]
对照组	21(26.25)	28(35.00)	67.00(56.00, 73.00)	137.13 ± 15.81	1.11(0.97, 1.38)	2.85 ± 0.72	60.00(57.25, 63.00)
心衰组	25(34.25)	28(38.36)	71.00(57.50, 78.00)	132.21 ± 20.26	1.16(0.95, 1.34)	2.46 ± 0.93	53.00(40.00, 58.00)
Z/ χ^2 /t值	1.161	0.185	-1.886	1.682	-0.237	2.827	-7.019
P值	0.281	0.667	0.059	0.950	0.812	0.005	0.000

组别	LVEDD/[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	IVS/[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	sST-2/[μ g/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	hs-CRP/[mg/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	NT-proBNP/[pg/mL, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	IGF-1/[ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
对照组	47.00(44.25, 50.00)	8.85(8.00, 9.43)	13.75(10.73, 19.90)	0.91(0.32, 1.99)	138.60(91.91, 249.11)	162.42 ± 37.56
心衰组	50.00(47.00, 55.00)	9.00(8.00, 9.55)	24.00(17.60, 37.00)	4.85(1.34, 12.70)	2 419.60(733.95, 4 513.65)	125.40 ± 46.20
Z/ χ^2 /t值	-3.919	-0.634	-6.146	-6.287	-9.990	5.457
P值	0.000	0.526	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

LVEDD、sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP 水平均高于 HFmrEF 组和 HFpEF 组 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 不同心脏射血分数分级心力衰竭患者临床资料比较

组别	n	年龄/岁, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	男/女/例	心率/次, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	收缩压/[mmHg, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	舒张压/(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	高血压例(%)	冠心病例(%)
HFrEF 组	21	72.00(53.50, 74.00)	11/10	84.00(71.00, 90.00)	125.00(106.00, 133.50)	78.00(70.00, 87.00)	12(57.10)	12(57.10)
HFmrEF 组	12	72.00(66.75, 77.75)	8/4	82.00(60.00, 97.50)	134.00(127.75, 157.25)	80.00(68.00, 93.50)	10(83.30)	8(66.70)
HFpEF 组	40	67.50(59.25, 72.75)	21/19	75.50(62.00, 90.00)	133.00(115.00, 153.00)	78.00(70.00, 88.75)	27(67.50)	19(47.50)
Z/ χ^2 值		4.339	0.817	1.258	4.311	0.320	2.379	1.527
P值		0.114	0.665	0.533	0.116	0.852	0.304	0.466

组别	糖尿病例(%)	房颤例(%)	肌酐/[μ mol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	血红蛋白/[g/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	HDL-C/[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	LDL-C/[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	LVEF[% , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]
HFrEF 组	8(38.10)	6(28.60)	65.00(57.50, 77.00)	134.00(120.50, 143.50)	1.22(0.97, 1.33)	2.92(1.71, 3.42)	35.00(33.00, 39.00)
HFmrEF 组	6(50.00)	4(33.30)	74.50(66.50, 81.50)	141.00(125.00, 147.75)	1.14(0.85, 1.36)	1.90(1.45, 2.52)	44.50(43.00, 46.75)
HFpEF 组	11(27.50)	18(45.00)	72.00(56.00, 78.00)	132.50(124.00, 139.00)	1.16(0.96, 1.35)	2.36(1.92, 3.20)	57.50(55.00, 60.00)
Z/ χ^2 值	2.269	1.725	1.457	0.875	0.310	3.372	58.257
P值	0.322	0.422	0.483	0.646	0.856	0.185	0.000

组别	LVEDD/[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	IVS/[mm, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	sST-2/[μ g/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	hs-CRP/[mg/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	NT-proBNP/[pg/mL, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	IGF-1/[ng/mL, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]
HFrEF 组	57.00(50.50, 59.00)	8.10(8.00, 9.00)	46.90(23.95, 74.10)	16.78(5.02, 31.74)	6 025.49(1 738.55, 13 021.76)	113.40(81.30, 137.20)
HFmrEF 组	51.00(49.25, 56.25)	9.35(8.13, 10.00)	22.25(17.90, 37.98)	5.68(0.90, 12.32)	2 666.35(539.25, 4 944.64)	123.10(72.73, 134.08)
HFpEF 组	48.50(45.25, 51.75)	9.00(8.13, 9.70)	21.50(15.80, 29.63)	1.97(1.05, 7.51)	1 509.72(662.70, 3 279.76)	128.25(97.08, 170.68)
Z/ χ^2 值	19.640	5.839	13.566	19.751	14.852	1.859
P值	0.000	0.054	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.395

2.3 不同LVEF分级心力衰竭的多因素逐步Logistic回归分析

以心力衰竭严重程度为因变量(轻度=0,中重度=1),以LVEF、LVEDD、sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP为自变量(均为实测值),进行多因素逐步Logistic回归分析($\alpha_{\lambda}=0.05, \alpha_{\text{出}}=0.10$),结果显示:

LVEF [$\hat{OR}=0.679(95\% \text{ CI}: 0.514, 0.897)$]为心力衰竭严重程度的保护因素;LVEDD [$\hat{OR}=1.224(95\% \text{ CI}: 1.053, 1.422)$]、sST-2 [$\hat{OR}=1.175(95\% \text{ CI}: 1.007, 1.372)$]、hs-CRP [$\hat{OR}=1.428(95\% \text{ CI}: 1.021, 1.998)$]及NT-proBNP [$\hat{OR}=1.001(95\% \text{ CI}: 1.000, 1.002)$]均为心力衰竭严重程度的危险因素($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 不同心脏射血分数分级心力衰竭的多因素逐步Logistic回归分析

自变量	b	S _b	Wald χ^2 值	P值	\hat{OR}	95% CI	
						下限	上限
LVEF	-0.387	0.142	7.455	0.006	0.679	0.514	0.897
LVEDD	0.202	0.076	6.959	0.008	1.224	1.053	1.422
sST-2	0.161	0.079	4.185	0.041	1.175	1.007	1.372
hs-CRP	0.356	0.171	4.326	0.038	1.428	1.021	1.998
NT-proBNP	0.001	0.000	3.907	0.048	1.001	1.000	1.002

2.4 不同LVEF分级心力衰竭患者血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平与心功能指标的相关性

心力衰竭患者血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP

水平与LVEF呈负相关($P<0.05$),与LVEDD、LVEF分级均呈正相关($P<0.05$)。见表4。

表4 不同LVEF分级心力衰竭患者血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平与心功能指标的相关性分析

指标	LVEF		LVEDD		LVEF分级	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
sST-2	-0.397	0.000	0.376	0.001	0.480	0.000
hs-CRP	-0.447	0.000	0.268	0.022	0.450	0.000
NT-proBNP	-0.340	0.003	0.252	0.031	0.349	0.002

2.5 血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平对心力衰竭严重程度的诊断价值

血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP单一及联合诊断心力衰竭的敏感性分别为54.5%(95% CI: 0.364, 0.719)、57.6%(95% CI: 0.392, 0.745)、48.5%(95% CI: 0.308, 0.665)、84.8%(95% CI: 0.681, 0.949),特异性分别为97.5%(95% CI: 0.868, 0.999)、95.0%(95% CI:

0.831, 0.994)、95.0%(95% CI: 0.831, 0.994)、85.0%(95% CI: 0.702, 0.943),曲线下面积分别为0.774(95% CI: 0.659, 0.890)、0.770(95% CI: 0.657, 0.883)、0.689(95% CI: 0.560, 0.819)、0.883(95% CI: 0.793, 0.972)。三者联合检测敏感性均高于单指标检测,且联合检测对心力衰竭的诊断价值更高。见表5和图1。

表5 血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平对心力衰竭严重程度的诊断价值

指标	截断值	曲线下面积	95% CI		敏感性/%	95% CI		特异性/%	95% CI		P值
			下限	上限		下限	上限		下限	上限	
sST-2	45.00	0.774	0.659	0.890	54.5	0.364	0.719	97.5	0.86.8	0.999	0.000
hs-CRP	10.725	0.770	0.657	0.883	57.6	0.392	0.745	95.0	0.83.1	0.994	0.000
NT-proBNP	5 193.56	0.689	0.560	0.819	48.5	0.308	0.665	95.0	0.831	0.994	0.006
三者联合	-	0.883	0.793	0.972	84.8	0.681	0.949	85.0	0.702	0.943	0.000

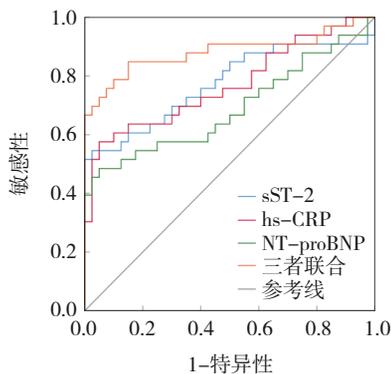


图1 血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平及三者联合诊断心力衰竭严重程度的ROC曲线

3 讨论

慢性心力衰竭的主要特征是心脏射血功能或舒张功能受损,导致心输出量减少和器官灌注不足。不同类型慢性心力衰竭的病理生理机制不同,其中HFrEF以心肌收缩功能障碍和心脏扩大为主,HFpEF则更多表现为心肌舒张功能受损和心脏顺应性降低,而HFmrEF的机制介于二者之间^[8-9]。随着生物标志物在心血管疾病中的研究深入,sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP、IGF-1等生物标志物被认为在慢性心力衰竭的病情评估和预后判断中具有重要价值。

本研究发现,心力衰竭患者与健康对照组的血清IGF-1水平比较,差异有统计学意义,但不同LVEF分级心力衰竭患者血清IGF-1水平差异无统计学意义。这一现象表明,IGF-1可能参与了心衰的早期病理生理过程,作为代偿机制的一部分以对抗心肌损伤和功能障碍。然而,随着病情进展至不同程度的心衰阶段,其他复杂的病理因素如神经内分泌激活、炎症反应及肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统的变化,可能掩盖或抵消了IGF-1的作用,导致其水平未能反映心衰的严重程度。此外,个体间的异质性,包括年龄、性别及合并症等因素,也可能影响IGF-1的表现^[10-13]。本研究结果表明,不同LVEF分级心力衰竭患者血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平存在显著差异,且这些生物标志物与心功能指标密切相关。通过进一步的多因素Logistic回归分析,发现LVEF、LVEDD、sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP均是影响慢性心力衰竭严重程度的危险因素。此外,sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平与LVEF呈负相关,与LVEDD呈正相关,提示

这些生物标志物在慢性心力衰竭的病情评估和预后判断中具有重要的临床应用价值。

NT-proBNP作为慢性心力衰竭的经典诊断和预后生物标志物,已被欧美心脏协会指南推荐用于慢性心力衰竭的筛查和评估^[14]。BNP和NT-proBNP的释放主要受心肌壁张力增加的影响,其水平升高可提示左心室负荷增加及心衰进展^[15]。本研究结果显示,HFrEF患者的NT-proBNP水平高于HFmrEF和HFpEF患者,且NT-proBNP水平与LVEF呈负相关,与LVEDD呈正相关,进一步证实了NT-proBNP在慢性心力衰竭患者心功能评估中的价值。相关研究亦表明,NT-proBNP不仅可用于慢性心力衰竭的诊断,其水平变化还能反映患者对治疗的反应,并预测不良预后。国外一项大规模队列研究显示,NT-proBNP水平升高的慢性心力衰竭患者,其住院率和病死率显著增加^[16]。因此,动态监测NT-proBNP水平可为慢性心力衰竭患者的疾病管理提供重要依据。然而,NT-proBNP水平易受年龄、肾功能、体液状态等因素影响,因此仅依赖NT-proBNP进行慢性心力衰竭评估可能存在一定局限性,需要结合其他生物标志物综合评估。

sST-2作为生长刺激表达基因2蛋白(ST-2)的一种表达形式,可抑制ST-2的特异性功能配体白细胞介素-33(Interleukin-33, IL-33)与跨膜型ST-2(ST-2L)形成的IL-33/ST-2L通路,激活心肌凋亡相关传导通路蛋白的表达,引起心肌成纤维细胞胶原纤维分泌增加,导致心室重构和心肌纤维化^[17-18]。本研究中,心衰组患者血清sST-2水平高于对照组,sST-2与心衰严重程度呈正相关,心力衰竭严重程度越高sST-2水平越高,与sST-2作为促进心脏心室重构的危险因素结论一致^[19-20]。有研究表明sST-2在HFpEF和HFrEF中的表达存在差异^[21],与本研究结果一致。在HFpEF患者中,sST-2与促炎共病相关,较高的sST-2水平与高血压、糖尿病、房颤、肾功能不全、全身充血和右心室功能不全等显著相关^[22]。本研究结果显示,不同LVEF分级心力衰竭患者血清sST-2水平比较,差异有统计学意义,提示其可能受3种心力衰竭不同病理生理机制的影响,可用于区分诊断不同类型的心力衰竭;sST-2作为心力衰竭的独立诊断因素,敏感性和特异性都较高,对心力衰竭的诊断具有一定的价值。这些结果表明sST-2在临床有一

定的应用价值。

hs-CRP是一种由肝脏产生的一种急性期蛋白,浓度越高表明组织存在的炎症或坏死程度越重。高浓度的hs-CRP能够减少NO生成,损伤血管内皮,影响内皮功能,引起心肌细胞损伤,导致心肌纤维化,增加心房、心室结构重构风险,导致左室功能障碍^[23-24]。本研究中,心衰组患者血清hs-CRP水平高于对照组,随着心力衰竭严重程度的增加而升高,与LVEF呈负相关,与LVEF分级呈正相关。hs-CRP水平的升高与许多导致HFpEF共病相关,肥胖、高血压和代谢综合征等均会导致全身处于低度炎症状态,这种全身低度炎症状态是促进HFpEF发生的主要原因,在以舒张功能障碍和充盈压力升高为特征的HFpEF中,具有显著炎症刺激的许多共病主导了HFpEF的病理生理改变^[25-27]。相反,HFrEF通常是由于缺血性损伤或原始或继发性扩张性心肌病,这些过程可能涉及急性炎症(如心肌炎或心肌梗死),导致HFrEF组的hs-CRP水平高于HFpEF组,与曹丹丹等^[28]的研究结果一致。本研究ROC曲线分析结果表明,hs-CRP对心力衰竭诊断的特异性较高,可在很大程度上提高心力衰竭的误诊率,提高准确性,证明hs-CRP在心力衰竭的发生、发展中起到显著作用。

本研究探讨了sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP三者联合对慢性心力衰竭的诊断价值,联合检测的特异性均高于单一指标检测,表明单一生物标志物可能难以全面反映慢性心力衰竭的病理生理过程,而多标志物联合检测可提高诊断的敏感性和特异性。但本研究还存在许多不足之处,样本量不足,结果可能存在偏差,应进一步增加样本量,增加研究的可信度;未进行长期随访,无法评估这些标志物对慢性心力衰竭远期预后的预测价值,未来可通过前瞻性研究进一步探索这些标志物在慢性心力衰竭长期管理中的作用;此外,sST-2、hs-CRP和NT-proBNP的检测方法和参考标准尚未完全统一,未来需进一步优化检测技术,以提高其临床可应用性。

综上所述,血清sST-2、hs-CRP、NT-proBNP水平对慢性心力衰竭严重程度有诊断价值,三者联合的诊断敏感性高,诊断价值高于单一指标,可以为慢性心力衰竭严重程度的诊断提供新的思路。

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