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# 血清 B 型脑钠肽、糖类抗原 125 及甲状腺激素水平与慢性心力衰竭患者心功能的相关性研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探究慢性心力衰竭(CHF)患者血清 B 型脑钠肽(BNP)、糖类抗原 125(CA125)和甲状腺激素(TH)水平与心功能的相关性。**方法:**选取 2015 年 12 月 -2017 年 12 月我院收治的 120 例 CHF 患者作为本次研究的对象,患者的心功能分级状况为纽约心脏病协会(NYHA) I / II 级 51 例、NYHA III 级 39 例、NYHA IV 级 30 例,另选取同期在我院接受体检的健康志愿者 40 例作为对照组。检测所有研究对象的血清 BNP、CA125 和 TH 水平,并分析其与患者左心室射血分数(LVEF)、左室舒张末内径(LVEDD)间的关系。**结果:**不同心功能分级患者血清 BNP、CA125 水平均显著高于对照组,且 BNP、CA125 水平随 NYHA 分级升高而逐渐升高( $P < 0.05$ )。NYHA III 级、NYHA IV 级患者的血清 T3 水平显著低于对照组,且 T3 水平随 NYHA 分级升高而逐渐降低,各组间比较差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。Pearson 分析结果显示,CHF 患者血清 BNP、CA125 水平与 LVEF 呈负相关 ( $P < 0.05$ ),而与 LVEDD 呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );血清 T3 水平与 LVEF 呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ ),与 LVEDD 呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**CHF 患者血清 BNP、CA125 及 T3 水平均与心功能存在密切联系,三者联合检测对 CHF 的临床诊断与病情判断有重要价值。

**关键词:**慢性心力衰竭;B 型脑钠肽;糖类抗原 125;甲状腺激素;心功能**中图分类号:**R541.61 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2019)07-1313-04

## Correlation of Serum brain Natriuretic Peptide, Carbohydrate Antigen 125 and Thyroid Hormone Levels with Cardiac Function in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between serum levels of brain natriuretic peptide (BNP), carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA125), thyroid hormone (TH) and cardiac function in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF). **Methods:** A total of 120 patients with CHF, who were treated in Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University from December 2015 to December 2017, were selected as the subjects. The cardiac function grading of the patients was New York Heart Association (NYHA) I/II with 51 cases; NYHA III with 39 cases, NYHA IV with 30 cases. Another 40 healthy volunteers, who were received physical examination in this hospital during the same period, were selected as control group. The levels of serum BNP, CA125 and TH were measured in all subjects, and their relationship with left ventricular ejection fraction(LVEF) and left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD) was analyzed. **Results:** The levels of serum BNP and CA125 in the patients with different cardiac functions were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the levels of BNP and CA125 were increased with the increasing of NYHA grading ( $P < 0.05$ ). The level of serum T3 in the patients with NYHA III and NYHA IV was significantly lower than that in the control group, and level of T3 was gradually decreased with the increasing of NYHA grading, the difference was statistically significant among all groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Pearson analysis showed that levels of serum BNP and CA125 were negatively correlated with LVEF( $P < 0.05$ ), and there were positively correlated with LVEDD ( $P < 0.05$ ). The level of serum T3 was positively correlated with LVEF( $P < 0.05$ ), and there was negatively correlated with LVEDD ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Serum BNP, CA125 and T3 levels in the patients with CHF are closely related to cardiac function, and the combined detection of the three elements has great value in the clinical diagnosis and condition judgement of CHF.

**Key words:** Chronic heart failure; Brain natriuretic peptide; Carbohydrate antigen 125; Thyroid hormone; Cardiac function**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R541.61 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2019)07-1313-04

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## 前言

慢性心力衰竭(Chronic Heart Failure, CHF)是临幊上常见的一种因心功能严重受损而导致的临幊综合征,其临幊特征主要为心功能不全、外周血流分布异常和神经内分泌激活,本质则是心肌重塑<sup>[1-3]</sup>。大部分的心血管疾病发展至最后均会形成CHF。近年来,我国老龄化趋势的加快促使CHF发病率的升高<sup>[4]</sup>,严重影响了患者的生存质量。CHF的死亡率较高,尽早发现、诊断并治疗对避免病情的进一步恶化、降低病死率具有重要意义<sup>[5,6]</sup>。近期研究发现<sup>[7-8]</sup>,神经内分泌系统过度激活是引起CHF的主要原因,而被刺激的心肌细胞会大量释放B型脑钠肽(Brain natriuretic peptide, BNP)和血清糖类抗原125(Carbohydrate antigen 125, CA125),这二者的水平变化与患者病情的严重程度可能存在一定联系。甲状腺激素(Thyroxin, TH)能够有效稳定心血管系统的功能,其中的三碘甲状腺原氨酸(triiodothyronine, T3)能够显著减少外周血管阻力,影响患者心功能<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究选取120例CHF患者,探究BNP、CA125和TH水平与心功能的相关性。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2015年12月-2017年12月我院收治的120例CHF患者作为本次研究的对象,纳入标准:①符合中华医学会心血管病学分会有关CHF的相关诊断标准<sup>[10]</sup>;②年龄≥60岁;③患者及家属均对研究知情,并签署知情同意书。排除标准:①存在甲状腺功能障碍等内分泌疾病者;②合并肝肾功能障碍、恶性肿瘤等疾病者;③服用影响甲状腺素分泌药物者;④存在精神疾病者。120例患者中,男69例,女51例,年龄62~81岁,平均(70.31±5.26)岁;心功能分级:纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)I/II级51例、NYHA III级39例、NYHA IV级30例;合并基础疾病:肺心病39例,冠心病44例,高血压51例,高血脂49例,糖尿

病34例。另选取同期在我院体检的健康志愿者40例作为对照组,男24例,女16例,年龄63~80岁,平均(69.49±5.71)岁。两组性别、年龄等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),可行组间对比。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准进行。

### 1.2 检测方法

于入院次日清晨采集患者空腹状态下外周肘静脉血5mL,经3000 r/min离心10 min后分离上清液,置于-35℃冰箱贮存待测。采用免疫荧光法测定血清BNP水平,试剂盒由上海沪震实业有限公司提供;采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清CA125水平,试剂盒由美国雅培公司提供;采用免疫发光法测定血清TH水平,包括T3、甲状腺素(T4)和促甲状腺素(TSH)水平,试剂盒由上海钰博生物科技有限公司提供。上述检测操作过程均严格按照试剂盒配套说明书进行。入院后,使用飞利浦心悦IE30型超声心动图仪测量并计算患者的左室舒张末内径(LVEDD)和左心室射血分数(LVEF)。

### 1.3 观察指标

比较不同NYHA分级的CHF患者和对照组血清BNP、CA125和T3、T4、TSH水平以及LVEF、LVEDD,并分析CHF患者血清BNP、CA125和T3与LVEF、LVEDD的相关性。

### 1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS18.0统计学软件计算相关数据,计量资料用( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用F检验,计数资料采用百分率(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,变量间相关性采用Pearson相关系数检验,若 $P<0.05$ ,则差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 各组血清BNP和CA125水平比较

不同心功能分级患者的血清BNP、CA125水平均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );且BNP、CA125水平随NYHA分级升高而逐渐升高,各组间比较差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 各组血清BNP、CA125水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of serum BNP and CA125 levels in each group( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	BNP(pg/mL)	CA125(U/mL)
NYHA I/II group	51	242.82±61.83*	17.91±10.83*
NYHA III group	39	502.78±64.92**#	48.29±13.94**#
NYHA IV group	30	1005.35±103.32**#△	94.28±20.46**#△
Control group	40	63.92±13.34	3.89±2.13
F	-	53.238	19.391
P	-	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, \* $P<0.05$ , compared with NYHA I/II group, \*\* $P<0.05$ , compared with NYHA III group, △ $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 各组血清TH水平和心功能情况比较

各组间T4、TSH水平比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );NYHA III级组、NYHA IV级组患者的血清T3水平显著低于对照组和NYHA I/II级组,且T3水平随NYHA分级升高而逐渐降低,各组间比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。不同心功能分级患者的LVEF、LVEDD与对照组比较均有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),且心功能越差,LVEF越低、LVEDD越高,各组间比

较差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表2。

### 2.3 CHF患者血清BNP、CA125和T3与LVEF、LVEDD的相关性分析

Pearson相关性分析显示,CHF患者血清BNP、CA125水平与LVEF呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),与LVEDD呈正相关( $P<0.05$ );血清T3水平与LVEF呈正相关( $P<0.05$ ),与LVEDD呈负相关( $P<0.05$ )。见表3。

表 2 各组血清 TH 水平和心功能情况比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 2 Comparison of serum TH level and cardiac function in each group( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	T3(nmol/L)	T4(nmol/L)	TSH(MIU/L)	LVEF(%)	LVEDD(mm)
NYHA I/II group	51	1.89± 0.32	129.20± 27.48	2.19± 1.37	51.28± 6.27*	49.21± 7.32*
NYHA III group	39	1.46± 0.46*#	126.83± 25.93	2.34± 1.64	42.83± 5.80*#	58.24± 9.83*#
NYHA IV group	30	1.01± 0.28*#△	124.29± 22.10	2.45± 1.86	35.92± 5.19*#△	63.38± 10.02*#△
Control group	40	1.91± 0.23	129.82± 18.23	1.98± 1.02	61.93± 3.93	44.93± 6.39
F	-	5.292	1.983	1.172	10.348	9.291
P	-	0.013	0.268	0.292	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, \*P<0.05, compared with NYHA I/II group, #P<0.05, compared with NYHA III group, △P<0.05.

表 3 血清 BNP、CA125 和 T3 与 LVEF、LVEDD 的相关性分析  
Table 3 Correlation analysis of serum BNP, CA125, T3 with LVEF and LVEDD

Variables	LVEF		LVEDD	
	r	P	r	P
BNP	-0.474	0.000	0.293	0.021
CA125	-0.528	0.000	0.482	0.000
T3	0.372	0.006	-0.269	0.032

### 3 讨论

CHF 属于临床常见的心脏疾病,一般出现在各种心血管疾病的终末期,一旦发病可出现呼吸困难、肺水肿、下肢水肿等症状,死亡率高,心源性猝死是其主要致死原因<sup>[11,12]</sup>。然而,CHF 由于早期并无显著临床特征,多数患者往往无法被有效确诊,因此尽早确诊并采取措施进行干预对缓解病情的进一步发展具有重要意义,但目前常用的超声心动图、心电图等诊断手段灵敏度不高,故临床急需一种更为准确、简便的方法判断患者疾病程度<sup>[13,14]</sup>。

BNP 是由心肌细胞释放的含有 32 个氨基酸的多肽类神经激素,具有扩张血管、利钠、抑制肾素 - 血管紧张素 - 醛固酮系统等作用,其水平与心室扩张容积以及心室压力负荷具有密切的联系,通常在心室容积扩张、外周压力负荷增大时含量激增,可以反映心室功能的状况<sup>[15,16]</sup>。有研究表明<sup>[17]</sup>,BNP 是评价 CHF 疗效的重要指标,其水平不仅能够反映患者的心功能情况,更与患者预后存在一定联系。本研究结果显示,BNP 水平随 NYHA 分级升高而增加,其水平与 LVEF 呈负相关,与 LVEDD 呈正相关。CHF 患者存在全身性的神经、体液调节障碍,且常伴有交感神经激活、血管紧张素Ⅱ水平上升等体征,血清 BNP 的释放会随着病情程度的加重、左心室功能的降低而显著升高<sup>[18,19]</sup>。有文献显示<sup>[20]</sup>,在 CHF 早期时 BNP 水平已显著升高,因此早期对其进行监测在病情的恶化预防方面有重要意义。CA125 是存在于多种恶性肿瘤中的糖蛋白抗原,早期应用于卵巢癌的诊断以及预后评价<sup>[21]</sup>,而随着研究的深入,该物质与其他多种癌症以及 CHF 的关系逐渐被揭示<sup>[22,23]</sup>。CHF 患者由于神经内分泌系统被激活以及血流动力学的变化,血液中某些标志物也会随之发生改变,其中就包括了 CA125<sup>[24]</sup>。有学者曾发现<sup>[25]</sup>,在对 CHF 患者进行心脏移植时,患者血清中会出现 CA125 升高的现象,认为 CA125 水平的变化与心功能不全程度可能有一定联系。本研究显示,CA125 水平随 NYHA 分级升

高而增加,其水平与 LVEF 呈负相关,与 LVEDD 呈正相关。

目前的研究表明<sup>[26,27]</sup>,CHF 患者的心脏重构主要为心肌细胞转变为胚胎型,在这一过程中,原癌基因可能会因表达异常而激活胚胎型心肌细胞中的生长因子,从而促进 CA125 的释放。本研究还表明,CHF 患者血清 T3 水平显著低于对照组,且其水平随 NYHA 分级升高而逐渐降低,同时,其水平与 LVEF 呈正相关,与 LVEDD 呈负相关。CHF 患者血清 T3 水平下降的机制主要包括<sup>[28-30]</sup>:①CHF 患者在处于应激状态时血清儿茶酚胺、糖皮质激素分泌量激增,从而抑制了 5'-脱碘酶活性,并引起血清 T3 水平降低;②T3 清除率的异常升高;③与 T3 具有高亲和力的甲状腺激素受体的水平显著升高,从而引起了 T3 水平的下降;④CHF 导致的多种细胞因子如白细胞介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子-α 等水平的增高会对 T3 的水平产生显著的抑制效果;⑤其他原因所致的 T3 水平的异常下降。

综上所述,CHF 患者血清 BNP、CA125 及 T3 水平均与心功能存在密切联系,患者心功能越差则 BNP、CA125 越高,TH 水平越低。三者联合检测对 CHF 患者的临床诊断与病情判断有重要意义。

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