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## 糖尿病对射血分数保留心力衰竭患者血生化指标、心脏指标及生活质量的影响 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨糖尿病(DM)对射血分数保留心力衰竭(HFpEF)患者血生化指标、心脏指标及生活质量的影响。**方法:**选取2017年1月-2019年5月我院收治的246例HFpEF患者作为研究对象,根据是否并发DM分为DM-HFpEF组(n=98)和NDM-HFpEF组(n=148),比较两组患者基线资料、血生化指标,采用超声心动图检测心功能参数,采用明尼苏达心力衰竭生活质量调查表(MLHFQ)评价患者的生活质量。**结果:**两组患者体重、收缩压、合并冠心病比例、合并高血压比例相比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );与NDM-HFpEF组患者相比,DM-HFpEF组患者白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞计数(N)、血肌酐(Scr)、甘油三酯(TG)、空腹血糖(FBG)、餐后两小时血糖(2hPBG)、K<sup>+</sup>水平升高,血红蛋白(Hb)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平降低( $P<0.05$ );DM-HFpEF组舒张末期左心室容积指数(LVEDVI)低于NDM-HFpEF组患者,室间隔厚度(IVS)、左心室后壁厚度(PWTD)、E峰、E/e'高于NDM-HFpEF组患者,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );DM-HFpEF组患者MLHFQ中体力限制、社会限制、情绪、经济维度评分及总分高于NDM-HFpEF组患者,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**DM促进了HFpEF患者IVS、PWTD的增厚,降低了心脏舒张功能和患者的生活质量,且明显加重了HFpEF患者血糖血脂的代谢紊乱。

**关键词:**糖尿病;射血分数保留心力衰竭;血生化指标;心脏指标;生活质量

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## Effects of Diabetes on Blood Biochemical Indexes, Cardiac Indexes and Quality of Life in Patients with Heart Failure with Ejection Fraction Retention\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effects of diabetes (DM) on blood biochemical indexes, cardiac indexes and quality of life in patients with heart failure (HFpEF) with ejection fraction retention. **Methods:** The 246 patients with HFpEF from January 2017 to May 2019 were selected as the research objects. They were divided into DM-HFPEF group (n=98) and NDM-HFPEF group (n=148) according to whether DM was concurrent or not. The baseline data and blood biochemical indexes of the two groups were compared. The heart function parameters were detected by echocardiography. The quality of life of the patients was evaluated by Minnesota Heart Failure Quality of Life Questionnaire (MLHFQ). **Results:** There were statistically significant differences in body weight, systolic blood pressure, proportion of patients with coronary heart disease and proportion of patients with hypertension between the two groups ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with NDM-HFpEF group of patients, the white blood cell count (WBC), neutrophil counts (N), serum creatinine (Scr), triglyceride (TG), fasting blood glucose (FBG), postprandial 2 hours blood glucose (2 HPBG), K<sup>+</sup> levels of patients with DM-HFpEF group were increased. Hemoglobin (Hb), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) level decreased ( $P<0.05$ ). The end-diastolic left ventricular volume index (LVEDVI) of the DM-HFpEF group was lower than that of the NDM-HFpEF group, and the interventricular septal thickness (IVS), left ventricular posterior wall thickness (PWTD), E peak, E/e' were higher than those of the NDM-HFpEF group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The scores of physical limitation, social limitation, emotion, and economy and total scores in MLHFQ in patients with DM-HFpEF group were higher than those in patients with NDM-HFpEF group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** DM promotes the thickening of IVS and PWTD in patients with HFpEF, it can reduce diastolic function and quality of life. It also aggravates the metabolism disorder of blood glucose and blood lipid in patients with HFpEF.

**Key words:** Diabetes Mellitus; Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; Blood biochemical indicators; Cardiac indicators; Quality of life

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## 前言

射血分数保留心力衰竭(Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFrEF)是常见的心力衰竭形式,由多种原因导致心脏功能或结构异常,左室充盈压升高等舒张功能受损,收缩功能无异常或轻微异常,左室射血分数(Left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)尚处于正常范围内的一种心力衰竭<sup>[1,2]</sup>。糖尿病(Diabetes Mellitus, DM)是由于胰岛素分泌及(或)作用缺陷引起的以血糖升高为特征的慢性内分泌和代谢疾病,能导致一系列的大血管或微血管并发症,可累及心、肾、脑和眼等器官功能的缺陷及衰竭<sup>[3,4]</sup>。心力衰竭患者多合并糖代谢紊乱,DM在HFrEF中的患病率约为45%<sup>[5]</sup>。糖代谢异常可导致心肌结构及功能改变,与心衰的严重程度、左心室收缩及舒张功能异常、远期预后密切相关,血糖控制不佳及不适当的降糖治疗都有可能诱发或加重病情,使临床结局恶化<sup>[6,7]</sup>。超声心动图检测是评估心脏结构和功能的常用的无创性检测手段,更加清晰、直观的显示心脏解剖结构及心肌运动功能异常,提供心脏局部及整体的舒缩功能等多参数信息,进而客观、敏感、准确地评价心脏的功能<sup>[8,9]</sup>。当前有关于DM对HFrEF患者的具体影响尚不十分明确,鉴于此,本研究测定了HFrEF合并DM患者血生化指标、心脏指标及生活质量评分,旨在初步探明DM对HFrEF患者不利影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床对象

选取2017年1月-2019年5月我院收治的HFrEF患者246例作为研究对象,男94例,女152例,年龄63-86岁,平均年龄(69.74±4.53)岁。纳入标准:(1)符合HFrEF诊断标准;(2)按纽约心脏病学会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)标准心功能为II-IV级。排除标准:(1)先天性心脏病、瓣膜性心脏病、肺源性心脏病或心肌病患者;(2)免疫系统或血液系统疾病等其他因素引起的心力衰竭患者;(3)入院时伴有严重创伤、感染或近期进行过手术的患者。依据是否合并DM将入院246例HFrEF患者分为DM-HFrEF组(n=98)和NDM-HFrEF组(n=148)。

### 1.2 HFrEF 诊断标准

①有典型心力衰竭症状和体征;②存在结构性心脏病,如左室肥厚、左房扩大和(或)舒张功能不全;③左室射血分数正常或轻度下降(≥45%);④超声心动图检查提示无心脏瓣膜病,并将限制性心肌病、心包疾病、肥厚型心肌病等排除<sup>[10]</sup>。

### 1.3 DM 诊断标准

①具有DM症状,如多饮、多尿等;②任意时间血浆葡萄糖水平≥11.1 mmol/L或空腹血糖(Fasting blood glucose, FBG)≥7.0 mmol/L或葡萄糖耐量试验中,餐后两小时血糖(2 hour postprandial blood glucose, 2hPBG)≥11.1 mmol/L<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 1.4 血生化相关指标测定

两组患者均于入院次日清晨空腹抽取肘正中静脉血5 mL,以3600 r/min转速离心10 min,半径8 cm,留取上清并分装于A、B、C三管。A管应用美国贝克曼LH750型全自动血液分析仪检测血常规,包括白细胞(White blood cell, WBC)、中性粒细

胞(Neutrophil, N)、血红蛋白(Hemoglobin, Hb);B管采用山东博科BK-200全自动生化分析仪检测血肌酐(Serum creatinine, Scr)、Na<sup>+</sup>、K<sup>+</sup>水平,酶联免疫法检测脑尿钠肽(Brain natriuretic peptide, BNP)水平,氧化酶法检测血清总胆固醇(Serum total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(Triglyceride, TG),直接法检测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)水平;C管采用CX9型全自动生化分析仪(美国贝克曼公司)检测FBG、2hPBG水平。

### 1.5 超声心动图检查

应用麦迪逊彩色超声诊断仪X6进行心脏检测,主要检测指标包括:左心室舒张末期内径(Left ventricular end diastolic dimension, LVEDD)、左心室收缩末期内径(Left ventricular end systolic diameter, LVESD)、舒张末期左心室容积指数(Left ventricular end-diastolic volume index, LVEDVI)、收缩末期左心室容积指数(Left ventricular end-systolic volume index, LVESVI)、LVEF、E/e'、左心室后壁厚度(Left ventricular posterior wall thickness, PWTD)、室间隔厚度(Interventricular septum thickness, IVS)、右室前壁厚度(Thickness of anterior wall of right ventricle, RVAW)、右心室内径(Right ventricular diameter, RVD)。

### 1.6 明尼苏达心力衰竭生活质量调查表(MLHFQ)<sup>[12]</sup>

从体力、社会、情绪和经济方面等4方面对心力衰竭患者生活质量进行评估,其中8个问题主要与呼吸困难和疲劳有关,5个问题主要与情绪有关,采用Likert 6级计分法,0~5分/个,得分越高,说明心力衰竭对患者生活影响越大。患者自行填表,完成时间为5-10 min。

### 1.7 统计学方法

统计数据应用SPSS20.0统计软件分析处理。计量资料经检验符合正态分布和方差齐性,以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,应用t检验,计数资料以%表示,应用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

两组患者在体重、收缩压、合并冠心病比例、合并高血压比例比较有统计学差异( $P < 0.05$ ),而在年龄、性别、舒张压、心率、临床合并心肌梗死、脑卒中方面比较无差异( $P > 0.05$ )。见表1。

### 2.2 两组患者血生化指标的比较

与NDM-HFrEF组患者相比,DM-HFrEF组患者WBC、N、Scr、TG、K<sup>+</sup>、FBG、2hPBG水平升高,而Hb、HDL-C水平降低( $P < 0.05$ ),两组患者在BNP、PLT、TC、LDL-C、Na<sup>+</sup>方面比较无差异( $P > 0.05$ )。见表2。

### 2.3 两组患者心脏功能指标比较

DM-HFrEF组LVEDVI低于NDM-HFrEF组患者,ISV、PWTD、E峰、E/e'高于NDM-HFrEF组患者,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),两组患者在LVEDD、LVESD、LVESVI、LVEF、RVAW、RVD方面比较无差异( $P > 0.05$ )。见表3。

### 2.4 两组患者MLHFQ评分比较

DM-HFrEF组患MLHFQ中体力限制、社会限制、情绪、经济等维度评分及总分高于NDM-HFrEF组患者,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表4。

表 1 两组患者基线资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the two groups

Projects	DM- HfpEF group(n=98)	NDM-HfpEF group(n=148)	$\chi^2/t$	P
Age( years )	69.12± 4.16	70.15± 4.58	1.170	0.075
Gender( male/female )	37 / 61	57 / 91	0.014	0.905
Weight( kg )	75.26± 10.27	68.13± 11.56	4.948	0.000
Systolic pressure( mmHg )	144.15± 22.37	132.26± 20.18	3.441	0.000
Diastolic pressure( mmHg )	78.15± 11.23	77.23± 10.79	0.644	0.520
Heart rate( beat / min )	79.84± 15.26	77.23± 17.39	1.209	0.228
Clinical complications [n( % )]				
Coronary heart disease	51(52.04)	60(40.54)	5.323	0.021
Miocardial infarction	22(22.45)	35(23.65)	0.048	0.827
Hypertension	86(87.76)	97(65.54)	15.272	0.000
Cerebral apoplexy	9(9.18)	14(9.46)	0.005	0.942

表 2 两组患者血生化指标的比较  
Table 2 Comparison of blood biochemical indexes between the two groups

Indexes	DM- HfpEF group(n=98)	NDM-HfpEF group(n=148)	t	P
BNP(pg/mL)	307.37± 56.79	318.56± 63.21	1.415	0.158
WBC( × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L )	9.73± 3.04	5.27± 2.53	12.480	0.000
N( × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L )	4.65± 0.83	3.27± 0.73	13.788	0.000
Hb(g/L)	115.16± 29.16	126.35± 25.47	3.183	0.002
PLT( × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L )	187.35± 56.77	184.27± 59.64	0.270	0.788
Scr(mmol/L)	121.32± 63.16	92.74± 50.94	2.540	0.013
TC(mmol/L)	4.33± 1.37	4.58± 2.53	0.627	0.532
TG(mmol/L)	1.39± 0.62	1.14± 0.54	2.193	0.031
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.03± 0.21	1.22± 0.17	5.071	0.000
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.39± 0.58	2.42± 0.41	0.305	0.761
Na <sup>+</sup> (mmol/L)	139.27± 24.35	140.21± 28.41	0.181	0.857
K <sup>+</sup> (mmol/L)	3.97± 0.42	3.72± 0.36	3.529	0.002
FBG(mmol/L)	9.14± 1.23	6.88± 0.94	16.298	0.000
2hPBG(mmol/L)	13.56± 2.37	10.62± 0.82	13.899	0.000

表 3 两组患者心脏功能指标比较  
Table 3 Comparison of heart function indexes between the two groups

Indexes	DM- HfpEF group(n=98)	NDM-HfpEF group(n=148)	t	P
LVEDD(mm)	46.93± 8.41	47.15± 9.03	0.192	0.848
LVESD(mm)	27.83± 3.19	28.15± 3.77	0.692	0.490
LVEDVI(mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	48.25± 6.77	54.34± 7.95	6.232	0.000
LVESVI(mL/m <sup>2</sup> )	21.88± 3.26	22.63± 4.17	1.502	0.134
IVS(mm)	11.45± 3.27	10.52± 3.15	2.233	0.025
LVEF(%)	55.63± 6.53	56.19± 7.29	0.614	0.539
E peak(cm/s)	103.72± 28.16	96.07± 30.27	1.995	0.047
E/e'	14.25± 3.52	11.77± 2.89	6.010	0.000
PWTD(mm)	10.64± 2.12	10.13± 1.83	2.008	0.046
RVAW(mm)	5.00± 0.43	5.05± 0.49	0.822	0.412
RVD(mm)	19.02± 2.77	19.13± 3.85	0.244	0.807

表 4 两组患者 MLHFQ 评分比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 分)Table 4 Comparison of mlhfq scores between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

Groups	Physical limitations	Social constraints	Emotion	Economics	Total score
DM- HFpEF group(n=98)	13.48± 3.46	8.92± 1.15	7.97± 1.24	8.56± 1.28	37.03± 5.63
NDM-HFpEF group(n=148)	10.27± 3.05	6.07± 0.83	6.25± 0.86	5.20± 0.73	28.46± 4.75
t	7.656	22.562	12.620	17.987	12.858
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

### 3 讨论

心力衰竭已成为 DM 最常见的并发症之一,患病率为 30% 至 40%,并以 HFpEF 占多数<sup>[13]</sup>。HFpEF 患者心脏的典型结构表现包括内皮功能障碍,间质和血管周围纤维化增加,心肌细胞僵硬和肥大,异常的心肌细胞信号转导,以及晚期糖基化终产物沉积<sup>[14,15]</sup>。HFpEF 主要在以下 3 种患者体现<sup>[16-18]</sup>:(1)中度舒张功能障碍但 B 型利钠肽水平正常的年轻患者;(2)肥胖,DM 伴睡眠呼吸暂停加重患者,左心室松弛性下降;(3)老年患有慢性肾脏疾病,心肌功能障碍和肺动脉高压患者。为明确 DM 对 HFpEF 患者的影响,本研究测定并对比了 DM 合并 HFpEF 患者的血生化指标、心脏功能指标,研究发现在 DM- HFpEF 患者中,体重、收缩压、合并高血压、冠心病的比例明显高于 NDM-HFpEF 患者,这是因为超重是 DM 及大血管并发症的重要危险因素,可引起左心室后壁增厚,导致左心室顺应性下降,左心室舒张严重受损,而冠心病和高血压,高血压史、DM 家族史、冠心病史、喜食糖与甜食、吸烟和饮酒均为我国居民 2 型 DM 的危险因素<sup>[19]</sup>。

本文研究中,DM- HFpEF 组患者 WBC、N、Hb、Scr、TG、HDL-C、K<sup>+</sup>、FBG 及 2hPBG 水平异于 NDM- HFpEF 组,这是因为 DM 发病时,机体内的慢性非特异性炎性反应导致氧化应激、血管内皮功能紊乱、糖代谢紊乱,加剧了胰岛  $\beta$  细胞的功能障碍并促进其凋亡和去分化,从而直接或间接参与了大血管动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展,加重 HFpEF 患者的病情<sup>[20]</sup>。血脂异常是 DM 患者的心血管危险因素之一,主要与胰岛素抵抗和脂蛋白糖化有关<sup>[21]</sup>。Scr 是左房室结构改变的重要因素,DM 患者肾脏受到损害,肾小球滤过率下降,导致 Scr 升高,左心室结构改变及心功能减退的风险增加<sup>[22,23]</sup>。铁是 Hb 的组成元素之一,二者联系紧密,Hb 水平的降低在一定程度上表明机体缺乏铁元素,而铁缺乏可促进慢性心力衰竭患者左心重构进程,贫血可能加重心室前负荷,使心肌增厚<sup>[24,25]</sup>,以上分析提示发生 DM 后 HFpEF 患者出现严重心血管病变的风险提高。且在本研究中,DM-HFpEF 组 ISV、PWTD 高于 NDM- HFpEF 组患者,E 峰和 E/e' 等血流动力学参数整体高于 NDM-HFpEF 组,这是因为 DM 可通过影响患者的心肌微循环,心肌细胞的变性、坏死、凋亡,心肌成纤维细胞增殖和胶原沉积,促进 PWTD 增厚,导致左心室心肌松弛减退,顺应性降低<sup>[26]</sup>。当前已有研究表明 DM 是 HFpEF 患者左心室重构,心肌纤维化、僵硬,不良的血流动力学以及心室 - 动脉相互作用的关键决定因素<sup>[27]</sup>。与此同时,DM 患者易伴发的微血管病变同样会增加左心室肥厚,左心房扩张,舒张功能不全和亚临床收缩功能不全的风险<sup>[28]</sup>,这与本研究 SV、PWTD 的结果相吻合。HFpEF 在临幊上是一

个缓慢而进展的病程,其治疗效果的评估不仅考虑疾病进展延缓及心功能恶化、心血管事件的改善、患者的住院率及生存率,患者生活质量的改善、运动能力的提高也是治疗有效的评估指标之一。本研究中 DM-HFpEF 组 MLHFQ 各维度及其总分均低于 NDM-HFpEF 组患者,这是因为 DM 病程较长,需长期饮食、运动、药物等多方面的维持治疗,在损伤躯体功能时,严重影响患者社会功能及心理精神,最终严重损害了患者的生活质量<sup>[29,30]</sup>。

综上所述,DM 促进了 HFpEF 患者的 ISV、PWTD 增厚,降低了 HFpEF 患者的舒张功能和生活质量,且合并 DM 的 HFpEF 患者糖脂代谢紊乱加剧,可能会增加 HFpEF 患者不良预后的风险。

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