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血清 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)表达水平与多囊卵巢综合征患者卵巢间质血流的关系*

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摘要 目的:探究血清肾素-血管紧张素系统(RAS)相关因子[血管紧张素(Ang) II、Ang-(1-7)]表达水平与多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)患者卵巢间质血流的关系。**方法:**选取2020年7月至2021年10月于我院诊治的PCOS患者88例,按照胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)将入选者分为两组,其中HOMA-IR \geq 2.69者分为胰岛素抵抗组(PCOS-IR组,n=42),HOMA-IR $<$ 2.69者分为非胰岛素抵抗组(PCOS-NIR组,n=46)。此外,选取同期于我院进行体检的健康女性志愿者90例为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)测定血清中的Ang II、Ang-(1-7)表达水平,同时采用EPIQ5型彩色多普勒超声仪对所有受试者在采血当天进行卵巢间质血流监测,并计算峰值血流速度(PSV)、搏动指数(PI)和阻力指数(RI)。采用Pearson检验分析PCOS患者Ang II、Ang-(1-7)与卵巢间质血流指标的相关性。应用多因素Logistic回归分析PCOS患者卵巢间质血流的影响因素。**结果:**相较于对照组,PCOS组Ang II、Ang-(1-7)、PSV、HOMA-IR水平明显更高,而PI、RI水平则明显更低($P<0.05$);相较于PCOS-NIR组,PCOS-IR组Ang II、Ang-(1-7)、PSV、HOMA-IR水平明显更高,而PI、RI水平则明显更低($P<0.05$);Pearson相关分析结果显示,Ang II、Ang-(1-7)与PSV、HOMA-IR均呈正相关($P<0.05$),而与PI、RI均呈负相关($P<0.05$);同时Ang II、Ang-(1-7)呈正相关($P<0.05$)。经多因素Logistic回归分析显示,Ang II、Ang-(1-7)、HOMA-IR是PCOS患者卵巢间质血流的相关影响因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**Ang II、Ang-(1-7)在PCOS患者血清中呈高表达,二者之间呈正相关,且在伴有胰岛素抵抗的PCOS患者血清中表达水平进一步升高,两者表达失衡在PCOS患者卵巢间质血流异常增多中起重要作用。

关键词:血管紧张素 II;血管紧张素-(1-7);多囊卵巢综合征;卵巢间质血流

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Relationship between Serum Ang II and Ang - (1-7) Expression Levels and Ovarian Interstitial Blood Flow in Patients with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the relationship between the serum renin angiotensin system related factors [angiotensin (Ang) II, Ang- (1-7)] expression levels and ovarian interstitial blood flow in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). **Methods:** A total of 88 patients with PCOS who were diagnosed and treated in our hospital from July 2020 to October 2021 were selected, and the candidates were divided into two groups according to the insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR). Those with HOMA-IR \geq 2.69 were divided into insulin resistance group (PCOS-IR group, n=42), and those with HOMA-IR $<$ 2.69 were divided into non insulin resistance group (PCOS-NIR group, n=46). In addition, 90 healthy female volunteers who underwent physical examination in our hospital were selected as the control group. The serum Ang II and Ang-(1-7) expression levels were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Meanwhile, the ovarian interstitial blood flow indexes of all subjects were monitored by EPIQ5 color Doppler ultrasound on the day of blood collection, and the peak blood flow velocity (PSV), pulsatility index (PI) and resistance index (RI) were calculated. Pearson test was used to study the correlation between Ang II, Ang- (1-7) and ovarian interstitial blood flow in patients with PCOS. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of ovarian interstitial blood flow in patients with PCOS. **Results:** Compared with the control group, the levels of Ang II, Ang- (1-7), PSV and HOMA-IR in PCOS group were significantly higher, while the levels of PI and RI were significantly lower ($P<0.05$). Compared with PCOS-NIR group, the levels of Ang II, Ang- (1-7), PSV and HOMA-IR in PCOS-IR group were significantly higher, while the levels of PI and RI were significantly lower ($P<0.05$). Pearson

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correlation analysis showed that Ang II and Ang- (1-7) were positively correlated with PSV and HOMA-IR ($P<0.05$), but negatively correlated with PI and RI ($P<0.05$). There was a positive correlation between Ang II and Ang- (1-7) ($P<0.05$). Logistic multifactor regression analysis showed that Ang II, Ang- (1-7) and HOMA-IR were related influencing factors of ovarian interstitial blood flow in patients with PCOS ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Ang II and Ang-(1-7) are highly expressed in the serum of patients with PCOS, and there is a positive correlation between them. The expression levels are further increased in the serum of patients with PCOS with insulin resistance. The imbalance of the two expressions play an important role in the increase of abnormal ovarian interstitial blood flow in patients with PCOS.

Key words: Angiotensin II; Angiotensin-(1-7); Polycystic ovary syndrome; Ovarian interstitial blood flow

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前言

多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)是因内分泌及代谢异常所致的排卵障碍性疾病,多发于育龄期妇女,发病率约为5%~10%^[1]。PCOS临床多表现为排卵功能紊乱或衰竭、高雄激素及卵巢多囊样改变,同时还多存在胰岛素抵抗、不孕、多毛和/或痤疮等特征,对患者生殖健康构成了严重威胁^[2]。这一排卵障碍性疾病发病机制复杂,具体机制尚未完全阐明,而现阶段专家从不同角度分析了该病的发病机制,发现PCOS患者存在卵巢间质血流增加等显著的病理生理学改变,并认为其可能是PCOS发生、发展的主要原因^[34]。众所周知,肾素-血管紧张素系统(RAS)在心肌、脑、肝、肺、血管等组织中均发挥重要作用,是机体调节水钠代谢和血压的重要内分泌系统^[5]。除发挥上述调控作用外,RAS还涉及调节卵泡的发育、成熟等卵巢生物学行为的病理生理过程,其中RAS与PCOS之间的关系一直备受关注,也有越来越多证据证实RAS在PCOS发病过程中扮演关键角色^[6,7]。有研究表明^[8],PCOS患者血管紧张素(Ang II)、Ang-(1-7)是RAS中的重要指标,通过考察Ang II、Ang(1-7)的表达水平,评估该两项指标在PCOS患者的表达情况,有助于进一步明确(Ang II)、Ang-(1-7)与PCOS发病的关系。基于此,笔者拟分析PCOS患者Ang II、Ang-(1-7)的表达情况,并结合超声下监测卵巢间质血流变化,探讨两者与卵巢间质血流的关系,旨在为后续临床预防PCOS提供新思路,现汇报如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

取2020年7月至2021年10月于我院就诊的PCOS患者(PCOS组)88例,均符合美国内分泌学会PCOS诊疗指南制定的诊断标准^[9],同时具备以下2项并排除其他高雄激素病因者即可确诊:①稀发排卵或无排卵;②超声检查显示患者卵泡 ≥ 12 个、卵巢容积 ≥ 10 mL;③高雄激素的临床表现和/或高雄激素血症。纳入标准:①入院前1个月内未服用相关治疗药物影响Ang II、Ang-(1-7)水平的测定;②无精神障碍,能够配合本研究的各项检查;③纳入研究者签署知情同意书。排除标准:①近6个月内服用过激素类药物;②围绝经期患者;③并发全身炎症疾病、恶性肿瘤疾病者;④其他高雄激素疾病、其他引起排卵障碍疾病者;⑤合并心、肝、肾等重要脏器严重疾病者。PCOS组基线资料:根据稳态模型评价的胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)^[10]将入选者分为两组,其中HOMA-IR ≥ 2.69 者分

为胰岛素抵抗组(PCOS-IR组,n=42),HOMA-IR <2.69 者分为非胰岛素抵抗组(PCOS-NIR组,n=46)。此外,选取同期于我院进行体检的健康女性志愿者90例为对照组,纳入标准为:①内分泌激素水平正常,影像学检测下子宫及双侧卵巢结构正常;②因配偶不育而进行诊治的生育期女性,无PCOS临床表现。排除标准同PCOS患者。PCOS组基线资料:患者年龄20~45岁,平均年龄(30.38 \pm 8.87)岁,体质量指数(BMI)19~28 kg/m²,平均BMI(23.38 \pm 2.97) kg/m²,病程1~5年,平均病程(3.28 \pm 0.97)年;对照组基线资料:年龄22~42岁,平均年龄(31.09 \pm 9.02)岁,BMI 18~27 kg/m²,平均BMI(23.01 \pm 2.96) kg/m²;两组年龄、BMI对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),基线资料具有可比性。本研究经本院伦理委员会批准,符合《赫尔辛基宣言》的要求。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 葡萄糖耐量试验及C肽释放试验 PCOS患者于入院次日(对照组于体检当日)空腹静脉采血测定血糖浓度,然后口服75 g葡萄糖后30、60、120 min取肘部静脉血,以测定血糖时间为横坐标,浓度为纵坐标,测定空腹血糖水平及空腹C肽水平,并计算HOMA-IR,而HOMA-IR=1.5+空腹血糖 \times 空腹C肽/2800^[11]。

1.2.2 卵巢间质血流监测 采用EPIQ5型彩色多普勒超声仪(由荷兰皇家飞利浦公司生产)对所有受试者在采血当天进行卵巢间质血流监测,并计算峰值血流速度(PSV)、搏动指数(PI)和阻力指数(RI)。每侧卵巢间质血流重复测量3次并取其平均值,各组受试者卵巢间质血流的监测均由同一医务人员进行。此外,由于所有受试者左、右侧卵巢间质血流间无显著不同,故取两侧血流的平均值。

1.2.3 血清Ang II、Ang-(1-7)水平测定 收集患者入院后次日以及体检者当日的空腹外周静脉血2 mL,加入抗凝剂枸橼酸钠迅速颠倒混匀,用医用低速离心机(型号:LB-5000,厂家:上海安亭科学仪器厂)3000 r/min离心10 min取血清,采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)对患者血清中Ang II、Ang-(1-7)表达水平进行检测,检测试剂盒均为上海碧云天生物技术公司产品。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0软件分析数据。经检验符合正态分布的计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数间距)[M(QR)]表示,组间比较时采用Kruskal-Wallis方差分析;计数资料用例数及率(%)表示,比较采取 χ^2 检验,理论频数 <5 时采取连续校正 χ^2 检验;对变量间相关性采用Pearson检验。 $P<0.05$ 提示差异显著。

2 结果

相较于对照组,PCOS 组 Ang II、Ang(1-7)、PSV、HOMA-IR 水平明显更高,而 PI、RI 水平则明显更低($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

2.1 PCOS 组与对照组各项指标比较

表 1 PCOS 组与对照组各项指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of indexes between the PCOS group and the control group

Groups	Ang II (ng/L)	Ang(1-7)(ng/L)	PSV(cm/s)	PI	RI	HOMA-IR
PCOS group(n=88)	134.90±12.37	326.98±30.80	9.80±1.34	1.20±0.38	0.40±0.15	4.8(1.1)
Control group (n=90)	102.97±9.39	264.60±26.57	6.59±0.95	1.99±0.44	0.96±0.23	1.9(0.2)
<i>t/KW</i>	19.366	14.455	18.401	12.829	19.282	18.691
<i>P</i>	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 PCOS 组内各项指标比较

HOMA-IR 水平明显更高,而 PI、RI 水平则明显更低($P<0.05$)。

相较于 PCOS-NIR 组,PCOS-IR 组 Ang II、Ang(1-7)、PSV、

见表 2。

表 2 PCOS-IR 组与 PCOS-NIR 组各项指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of indexes between PCOS-IR group and PCOS-NIR group

Groups	Ang II (ng/L)	Ang(1-7)(ng/L)	PSV(cm/s)	PI	RI	HOMA-IR
PCOS-IR group (n=42)	151.70±16.41	358.03±35.17	11.23±2.40	0.92±0.29	0.32±0.09	7.0(2.5)
PCOS-NIR group (n=46)	119.6±11.98	305.02±29.98	8.48±1.86	1.40±0.47	0.49±0.13	2.0(0.3)
<i>t/KW</i>	10.548	7.574	5.968	5.819	7.182	32.950
<i>P</i>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 PCOS 组 Ang II、Ang(1-7)表达水平与其他指标的相关性分析

HOMA-IR 均呈正相关 ($P<0.05$),而与 PI、RI 均呈负相关($P<0.05$);同时 Ang II、Ang(1-7)呈正相关($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

Pearson 相关分析结果显示,Ang II、Ang (1-7) 与 PSV、

表 3 PCOS 组 Ang II、Ang(1-7)表达水平与其他指标的相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between Ang II and Ang(1-7) expression levels and other indexes in PCOS group

Indexes	Ang II		Ang(1-7)	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
PSV	0.618	0.000	0.810	0.000
PI	-0.769	0.000	-0.635	0.000
RI	-0.594	0.000	-0.709	0.000
HOMA-IR	0.792	0.000	0.582	0.000
Ang(1-7)	0.687	0.000	-	-

2.4 PCOS 患者卵巢间质血流影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

HOMA-IR 是 PCOS 患者卵巢间质血流的相关影响因素($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

经多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,Ang II、Ang-(1-7)、

表 4 PCOS 患者卵巢间质血流影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of ovarian interstitial blood flow in patients with PCOS

Factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Ang II	0.304	0.095	7.602	1.992(1.861-2.405)	0.005
Ang(1-7)	0.201	0.351	5.795	1.672(1.099-2.295)	0.013
HOMA-IR	0.268	0.079	5.614	1.276(1.174-1.595)	0.015

3 讨论

有研究发现^[12], PCOS 患者卵泡的发育及激素水平均呈周期性改变, 而作为机体内卵巢组织生长基础的血流灌注, 亦随之呈现相应的周期性改变。但血流供应的过度增加会导致新生血管吸取的养分增加, 加速血管增生, 继而造成机体出现肿瘤、囊肿等疾病^[13]。PSV、PI、RI 是反映卵巢动脉血流阻力的血流动力学参数, 有研究表明^[14,15], 超声下显示 PCOS 患者卵泡期卵巢间质血流较健康女性明显增多, 且波峰较为圆钝, 呈高速低阻力型, 具体参数表现为 RI、PI 值明显降低, PSV 值明显增高, 这与本试验结果基本相符。RAS 作为一种经典循环酶通路, 在内分泌系统中的调节作用逐渐被重视, 其不仅对于维持水钠平衡和血压稳定起重要作用, 亦与生殖系统疾病的病理生理学过程密切相关, 且 RAS 的异常也一直作为 PCOS 内分泌机制研究的热点^[16,17]。范可军等^[18]通过一项回顾性研究发现 PCOS 患者外周血 Ang II、黄体生成素 / 卵泡刺激素(LH/FSH)相较于健康女性明显偏高, 并认为 Ang II 可与高 LH 协同作用, 造成子宫动脉的高阻力和卵巢间质动脉的低阻力, 进一步促进 PCOS 的发生。Zuo 等^[19]研究发现, PCOS 患者中 Ang-(1-7)水平随 Ang II 浓度的增加而显著升高, 且存在一氧化氮(NO)的异常降低, 可推测 Ang-(1-7)亦能够通过抑制 NO 释放诱导卵巢血管收缩异常, 促进 PCOS 的发生。基础研究^[20]发现, Ang-(1-7)能够经不同的信号通路改善胰岛素抵抗, 如调节肝脏、骨骼肌等靶器官的 PI3K/AKT 信号通路, 同时该研究还发现 Ang-(1-7)可刺激离体卵母细胞的成熟, 减弱 Ang II 对离体骨骼肌在胰岛素刺激下对葡萄糖摄取的抑制效应^[21,22]。由此本研究认为 PCOS 患者血清中血管因子 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)的表达失衡与间质血流以及胰岛素抵抗间具有一定相关性。本研究在此背景下展开探讨 PCOS 患者间质血流与血清 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)表达水平的关系。

本研究发现, 相较于对照组, PCOS 组 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)表达水平明显更高, 并与 HOMA-IR 呈正相关, 且二者的表达与卵巢间质血流丰富程度相一致。提示 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)水平高表达促进了患者病情的发生、发展进程。可能是由于 PCOS 作为应激源, 可影响氧化应激、胰岛素信号通路, 诱发胰岛素抵抗、代谢异常, 进一步引起 RAS 的激活, 导致血管紧张素原分泌异常^[23]。此外, 卵巢间质血流灌注增加, 会使卵泡发育、性激素水平出现变化, 直接刺激机体多种激素出现紊乱现象, 加速胰岛素抵抗、血脂代谢异常, 继而导致 RAS 亢进^[24,25]。此外, 本研究还发现, 相较于 PCOS-NIR 组, PCOS-IR 组 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)、PSV、HOMA-IR 水平明显更高, 而 PI、RI 水平则明显更低, 同时多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示 Ang II、Ang(1-7)、HOMA-IR 是 PCOS 患者卵巢间质血流的相关影响因素。提示间质血流的改变对 PCOS 患者的病情有一定的影响, 且其血清 Ang II、Ang-(1-7)表达的变化与患者的胰岛素抵抗症状及卵巢间质血流有一定的关联。有研究显示^[26,27], PCOS 患者胰岛素敏感性减低且雄激素含量过高, 可刺激 Ang II 表达增多, 促进胰岛素信号通路下游炎症介质分泌释放, 促进炎症反应的发生发展, 同时参与胰岛素敏感细胞的磷酸化过程, 加重胰岛素抵抗^[28]。Ang-(1-7)是一种 Ang 家族的终末活性产物, 多由 Ang I 经脯氨酰肽链内切酶和脯氨酰羧基肽酶作用而形成, 可拮抗

Ang II 在内分泌系统疾病发病过程中的作用^[29,30]。但是过表达的 Ang-(1-7)不足以拮抗 Ang II, 可介导胰岛素抵抗的发生并加速异常血管增生。

综上所述, Ang II、Ang-(1-7) 在 PCOS 患者血清中呈高表达, 二者之间呈正相关并随着 PCOS 患者发生胰岛素抵抗而进一步升高, 两者表达失衡在 PCOS 卵巢间质血流异常增多中起重要作用。由于本研究样本数较少, 且均为我院患者, 可能对本研究数据误差程度造成一定影响, 同时具有横断面研究的局限性, 未对患者进行更深一步的随访研究, 因此仍需后续多中心、大样本及更全面的前瞻性研究以弥补上述不足。

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(上接第 3872 页)

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