

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.13.034

高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化与血脂、血压和血尿酸水平的相关性分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化(CAS)与血脂、血压以及血尿酸水平的相关性。**方法:**选择2017年2月至2018年8月在我院就诊的高血压患者117例作为研究组,另选择同期在我院进行体检的健康志愿者50例作为对照组。采用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪测定所有受试者的颈动脉内中膜厚度(IMT),并根据研究组患者的颈动脉IMT将其分为斑块组($IMT \geq 1.3 \text{ mm}$,33例)、IMT增厚组($1.0 \text{ mm} \leq IMT < 1.3 \text{ mm}$,49例)和IMT正常组($IMT < 1.0 \text{ mm}$,35例)。比较研究组与对照组受试者IMT,同时分别比较研究组与对照组受试者以及不同IMT高血压患者平均收缩压(SBP)、平均舒张压(DBP)、血清总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)以及尿酸水平,并采用Pearson相关性分析法分析高血压患者IMT与各指标的相关性。**结果:**与对照组比较,研究组IMT、SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸水平升高,HDL-C水平降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。斑块组患者SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸水平高于IMT增厚组和IMT正常组,HDL-C水平低于IMT增厚组和IMT正常组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);IMT增厚组患者SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸水平高于IMT正常组,HDL-C水平低于IMT正常组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Pearson相关性分析显示,高血压患者的IMT与SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸均呈正相关,与HDL-C呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**高血压患者IMT与血脂、血压和血尿酸水平均有明显相关性,血压、血脂、血尿酸参与了高血压患者CAS的发生与发展。

关键词:高血压;颈动脉粥样硬化;血脂;血压;血尿酸;相关性

中图分类号:R544.1; R543.5 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2019)13-2551-04

Correlation Analysis of Carotid Atherosclerosis and Blood Lipid, Blood Pressure and Serum Uric Acid Level in Patients with Hypertension*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the correlation between carotid atherosclerosis (CAS) and blood lipid, blood pressure and serum uric acid levels in patients with hypertension. **Methods:** 117 patients with hypertension in our hospital from February 2017 to August 2018 were selected as the research group, another 50 healthy volunteers in our hospital during the same period were selected as control group. The carotid artery intima-media thickness (IMT) of all subjects was measured by color Doppler ultrasonography. According to the IMT level of carotid artery in the study group, the patients were divided into plaque group ($IMT \geq 1.3 \text{ mm}$, 33 cases), IMT thickening group ($1.0 \text{ mm} \leq IMT < 1.3 \text{ mm}$, 49 cases) and IMT normal group ($IMT < 1.0 \text{ mm}$, 35 cases). The IMT level of the subjects in the research group and the control group were compared. Meanwhile, the mean systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), serum total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and uric acid levels were compared between the research group and the control group as well as the patients with different IMT hypertension. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between IMT and indicators in hypertensive patients. **Results:** Compared with the control group, the levels of IMT, SBP, DBP, TC, TG, LDL-C and uric acid in the research group were obviously higher, while the level of HDL-C was lower, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The levels of SBP, DBP, TC, TG, LDL-C and serum uric acid in plaque group were higher than those in IMT thickening group and IMT normal group. The level of HDL-C was lower than that in the IMT thickening group and IMT normal group, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The levels of SBP, DBP, TC, TG, LDL-C and serum uric acid in IMT thickening group were higher than those in IMT normal group, the level of HDL-C was lower than that in the IMT normal group, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that IMT was positively correlated with SBP, DBP, TC, TG, LDL-C and serum uric acid in patients with hypertension, and it was negatively correlated with HDL-C ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** There are a significant correlation between IMT and blood lipid, blood pressure and serum uric acid level in patients with hypertension. Blood pressure, blood lipid and blood uric acid are

* 基金项目:海南省基础与应用基础研究计划项目(818MS158)

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(收稿日期:2018-11-30 接受日期:2018-12-22)

involved in the occurrence and development of CAS in patients with hypertension.

Key words: Hypertension; Carotid atherosclerosis; Blood lipid; Blood pressure; Blood uric acid; Correlation

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R544.1; R543.5 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2019)13-2551-04

前言

高血压是动脉粥样硬化最常见的危险因素之一,高血压通过促进动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展及斑块形成,从而诱发各种血管事件的发生^[1-3]。血脂异常尤其高胆固醇血症是引起动脉硬化的直接原因,降脂治疗在动脉粥样硬化性心血管病二级预防中已被证实效果确切,且可显著降低心血管事件的发生^[4,5]。血尿酸水平异常增高是高血压患者动态动脉硬化指数升高的主要危险因素,在高血压治疗中降低血尿酸有助于改善患者的动脉僵硬度、靶器官损伤,从而可以降低心脑血管事件的发生^[6,7]。既往报道显示,若高血压患者同时出现高尿酸血症和血脂异常,其将显著增加患者的心脑血管疾病的患病风险^[8]。颈动脉的位置表浅,其由外膜、中膜、内膜组成,正常颈动脉内中膜厚度(Intima-media thickness, IMT)小于1.0 mm,当患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化(Carotid atherosclerosis, CAS)时,先出现IMT增厚,而后逐渐发展成硬化斑块,而CAS是动脉粥样硬化的早期表现,其能有效预测全身动脉粥样硬化发生的严重程度^[9]。本研究通过探讨高血压患者CAS与血脂、血压和血尿酸水平的相关性,以期为CAS的临床防治提供参考资料。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2017年2月至2018年8月在我院就诊的高血压患者117例记为研究组,纳入标准:^①所有患者均符合中国高血压防治指南修订委员会制定的《中国高血压防治指南2010》^[10]中高血压诊断标准;^②均为原发性高血压患者;^③年龄30岁以上,且能配合相关检查者;^④患者及家属对本研究知情同意,并签署同意书。排除标准:^⑤继发性高血压以及合并其他心血管病者;^⑥精神疾病者;^⑦伴明显肝肾功能异常、内分泌代谢病以及血液系统等严重障碍者;^⑧合并糖尿病及糖耐量异常、恶性肿瘤、严重感染者。研究组男性67例,女性50例;年龄49~68岁,平均(60.14±6.93)岁;体质质量指数(Body mass index, BMI)21~28 kg/m²,平均(23.71±3.31)kg/m²。另选择同期在我院体检的健康志愿者50例作为对照组,其中男性28例,女性22例;年龄50~70岁,平均(61.40±7.13)岁;BMI 22~27 kg/m²,平均(22.62±3.88)kg/m²。研究组和对照组受试者在性别、年龄、BMI方面比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。根据研究组患者颈动脉IMT将其分为斑块组(IMT≥1.3 mm,33例)、IMT增厚组(1.0 mm≤IMT<1.3 mm,49例)和IMT正常组(IMT<1.0 mm,35例),其中斑块组男20例,女13例;年龄52~67岁,平均(60.62±6.53)岁;高血压病程4~11年,平均(7.82±0.94)年。IMT增厚组男性26例,女23例;年龄50~68岁,平均(60.53±6.49)岁;高血压病程:4~10年,平均(7.71±0.93)年。IMT正常组男性21例,女性14例;年龄49~67岁,平均(59.13±6.76)岁;高血压病程:3~12年,平均(7.85±1.13)年。

斑块组、IMT增厚组和IMT正常组患者之间的性别、年龄、高血压病程比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血压检测采用无创便携式血压监测仪(深圳市索莱瑞医疗技术有限公司,型号Oscar2)测定所有受试者的平均收缩压(Systolic blood pressure, SBP)、平均舒张压(Diastolic blood pressure, DBP),受试者静坐15~30 min,将袖带固定于非优势臂上臂,每5 min测量1次,连续测量3次,记录3次的平均值作为SBP、DBP的最终值。

1.2.2 颈动脉IMT测定采用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(日本,型号Aloka-a10)进行测定,探头频率为8~10MHz,记录颈内、外动脉分叉下1.0~1.5 cm处颈动脉IMT。IMT<1.0 mm为IMT正常,1.0 mm≤IMT<1.3 mm为IMT增厚,IMT≥1.3 mm为斑块产生。

1.2.3 血脂、血尿酸水平研究组于入院时、对照组于体检时抽取清晨空腹静脉血约4 mL,以3000 r/min的速率离心10 min,提取血清,置于-70℃冰箱保存待测。采用全自动生化分析仪(迈瑞Mindray,型号BS-220)测定血清总胆固醇(Total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(Triglycerides, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)水平;采用尿酸酶法测定血尿酸水平,试剂盒购自浙江奥的特生物技术有限公司,严格按照试剂盒说明步骤进行操作。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS19.0进行数据统计分析,计数资料以[n(%)]描述,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料采用(±s)描述,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,多组间比较采用Fisher精确卡方检验;采用Pearson相关性分析法进行相关性分析。 $P<0.05$ 即为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对照组和研究组受试者IMT、血压、血脂、血尿酸水平比较与对照组比较,研究组IMT、SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸水平升高,HDL-C水平降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 不同IMT高血压患者血压、血脂、血尿酸水平比较

斑块组患者SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸水平高于IMT增厚组和IMT正常组,HDL-C水平低于IMT增厚组和IMT正常组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),IMT增厚组患者SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸水平高于IMT正常组,HDL-C水平低于IMT正常组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 高血压患者IMT与血压、血脂、血尿酸的相关性分析

Pearson相关性分析显示,高血压患者IMT与SBP、DBP、TC、TG、LDL-C、血尿酸均呈正相关关系($r=0.333, 0.409, 0.422, 0.430, 0.541, 0.491; P=0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$),与HDL-C呈负相关($r=-0.441, P=0.003$)。

表 1 对照组和研究组受试者 IMT、血压、血脂、血尿酸水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of IMT, blood pressure, blood lipid and serum uric acid levels between the control group and the research group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IMT (mm)	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	LDL-C (mmol/L)	HDL-C (mmol/L)	Serum uric acid(μmol/L)
Control group (n=50)	0.76± 0.09	121.09± 14.33	79.71± 8.81	4.80± 0.55	1.72± 0.21	3.13± 0.39	1.65± 0.19	282.51± 30.44
Research group(n=117)	1.25± 0.15	161.51± 19.64	92.25± 10.57	5.87± 0.72	2.89± 0.34	4.26± 0.45	1.30± 0.14	450.58± 48.95
t	26.064	13.341	6.018	4.192	21.750	11.029	8.667	34.826
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 2 不同 IMT 高血压患者血压、血脂、血尿酸水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of blood pressure, blood lipid and serum uric acid in patients with different IMT hypertension ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	SBP (mmHg)	DBP (mmHg)	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	LDL-C (mmol/L)	HDL-C (mmol/L)	Serum uric acid (μmol/L)
IMT normal group(n=35)	149.80± 17.18	86.07± 9.12	5.13± 0.61	2.21± 0.25	3.50± 0.40	1.51± 0.17	425.68± 45.71
IMT thickening group(n=49)	161.22± 19.43*	92.03± 10.44*	5.91± 0.71*	2.97± 0.34*	4.26± 0.45*	1.27± 0.14*	456.22± 49.90*
Plaque group (n=33)	173.5± 22.32**	98.64± 12.15**	6.57± 0.83**	3.48± 0.44**	5.01± 0.49**	1.13± 0.12**	469.84± 51.23**
F	2.787	3.293	6.393	10.443	7.239	5.318	22.171
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with IMT normal group,*P<0.05; compared with IMT thickening group, **P<0.05.

3 讨论

高血压已成为全球性的公共卫生问题。高血压患者体循环动脉血压长期处于高压状态,其可引起心、肾、脑、眼底、血管等出现病理性改变,从而引发一系列并发症,其中 CAS 是最常见并发症之一^[1]。CAS 是全身动脉硬化超声检查的重要“窗口”,其可预测冠状动脉粥样硬化发生情况和严重程度。CAS 的主要特征为 IMT 增厚,同时合并平滑肌细胞、纤维基质成分增殖,病情发展至一定阶段会产生动脉粥样硬化性斑块^[2]。CAS 的形成、发展是多因素参与的结果,血压、血脂、血尿酸等均可能是其发生、发展的有效预测因子。因此,探讨高血压患者 CAS 与血压、血脂以及血尿酸的相关性具有重要的临床意义。

既往报道显示^[3],原发性高血压患者常合并血压变异性,而血压变异性是诱发 CAS 的主要因素之一。本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,研究组 SBP、DBP 升高;斑块组患者 SBP、DBP 高于 IMT 增厚组和 IMT 正常组,IMT 增厚组患者 SBP、DBP 高于 IMT 正常组;Pearson 相关性分析显示,高血压患者 IMT 与 SBP、DBP 呈正相关。说明高血压患者 CAS 的发生与其血压高低变化有关。分析原因为高血压患者由于血压长时间升高,这将对血管壁的内皮细胞造成严重损伤,增加了血管内膜的通透性,促进了 LDL-C 进入血管内膜,导致脂质沉淀形成,从而降低了血管弹性,长时间的发展将促进斑块的形成,使 CAS 的发生率升高^[4,5]。有研究报道,高血压患者血 TC、LDL-C、FPG、HbA1c 水平明显高于对照组,高血压患者的 CAS 的发生率也明显升高^[6,7]。本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,研究组 TC、TG、LDL-C 水平升高,HDL-C 水平降低;斑块组患者 TC、TG、

LDL-C 水平高于 IMT 增厚组和 IMT 正常组,HDL-C 水平低 IMT 增厚组和 IMT 正常组,IMT 增厚组患者 TC、TG、LDL-C 水平高于 IMT 正常组,HDL-C 水平低 IMT 正常组;Pearson 相关性分析显示,高血压患者的 IMT 与 TC、TG、LDL-C 均呈正相关,与 HDL-C 呈负相关。提示高血压患者 CAS 的发生与血脂水平有关。高血压患者常合并血脂代谢异常,高胆固醇血症通过损伤血管内皮细胞功能,使血管舒张异常,从而可促进血小板聚集粘附^[8,9]。TG、TC 是血液中的主要血脂成分之一,而浸润至 CAS 中的脂质成分主要为胆固醇中的低密度脂蛋白^[20]。当低密度脂蛋白在血液中的水平过高时,其颗粒通过受损血管内皮细胞渗入内膜下,形成氧化型低密度脂蛋白,而巨噬细胞通过摄取氧化型低密度脂蛋白形成胆固醇积聚及泡沫细胞,进而使斑块内脂质增加,逐渐形成不稳定性斑块^[21]。血尿酸为体内核酸中嘌呤代谢的终末产物,其能够通过促进 LDL-C 的氧化,诱发血小板聚集、血栓形成等,从而参与动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展^[22,23]。研究表明^[24,25],高血压伴高尿酸血症的可能机制在于患者的肾小动脉发生良性硬化,加剧了肾小管缺血缺氧,引起乳酸生成,对尿酸的排泄有竞争性抑制效应。蓝活等^[26]的研究显示高尿酸组患者血 TG、TC、LDL、颈动脉 IMT 显著高于正常尿酸组,且高血压患者血尿酸水平与颈动脉 IMT 呈正相关。本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,研究组血尿酸水平升高;斑块组患者血尿酸水平高于 IMT 增厚组和 IMT 正常组,IMT 增厚组患者血尿酸水平高于 IMT 正常组;Pearson 相关性分析显示,高血压患者的 IMT 与血尿酸呈正相关。表明高血压患者 CAS 的发生与血尿酸水平有关。血尿酸水平升高易促进循环中尿酸盐微结晶沉积于血管壁,损伤血管内膜,引起炎症

反应^[27,28];同时,血尿酸水平异常升高也能够促进LDL-C的氧化及脂质过氧化,使氧自由基的生成增加,进而损伤血管内皮细胞,诱导大量脂质进入内皮细胞,最终促进血管粥样硬化^[29,30]。

综上所述,高血压患者CAS与血脂、血压和血尿酸水平均有明显相关性,血压、血脂、血尿酸参与了高血压患者CAS的发生与发展,临幊上可通过检测血压、血脂以及血尿酸水平评估患者CAS情况,同时可为临幊防治CAS提供靶点。

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