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# 血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与冠状动脉临界病变的关系及对功能性心肌缺血的预测研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**分析血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与冠状动脉(以下简称冠脉)临界病变的关系及对功能性心肌缺血的预测价值。**方法:**选择我院自 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 6 月接诊的 148 例冠脉临界病变患者作为观察组,根据冠脉粥样硬化斑块易损性,分为易损斑块组(68 例)和稳定斑块组(80 例);另选同期的 148 例非冠脉临界病变的体检者作为对照组。检测所有受试者血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平,比较观察组与对照组、易损斑块组与稳定斑块组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平,使用 Pearson 相关性分析血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与 Gensini 评分的关系,通过受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)下面积(AUC)评价血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽 Y 对功能性心肌缺血的预测效能。**结果:**观察组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ );易损斑块组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均高于稳定斑块组( $P < 0.05$ );经 Pearson 相关性分析,冠脉临界病变患者血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均与 Gensini 评分呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );在 148 例冠脉临界病变患者中,发生功能性心肌缺血 45 例;功能性心肌缺血组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均高于非功能性心肌缺血组( $P < 0.05$ );经 ROC 曲线分析,血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽 Y 预测冠状动脉临界病变患者发生功能性心肌缺血的 AUC 为 0.928。**结论:**冠状动脉临界病变患者血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均明显升高,两者与病情严重程度密切相关,联合预测功能性心肌缺血的准确性较高,值得临床予以重视应用。

**关键词:**冠脉临界病变;斑块易损性;1- 磷酸鞘氨醇;神经肽 Y;功能性心肌缺血

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## Relationship between Serum Sphingosine 1-phosphate and Neuropeptide Y and Critical Coronary Artery Lesions and Prediction of Functional Myocardial Ischemia\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analyze the relationship between serum sphingosine 1-phosphate, neuropeptide Y and critical coronary artery lesions and their predictive value for functional myocardial ischemia. **Methods:** A total of 148 patients with critical coronary artery disease admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to June 2022 were selected as the observation group. According to the vulnerability of coronary atherosclerotic plaque, they were divided into vulnerable plaque group (68 cases) and stable plaque group (80 cases). A total of 148 subjects without critical coronary artery disease were selected as matched group. The serum levels of sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y were detected in all subjects. The serum levels of sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y were compared between observation group and matched group, vulnerable plaque group and stable plaque group. Pearson correlation was used to analyze the relationship between serum sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y and Gensini score. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) was used to evaluate the predictive efficacy of serum sphingosine 1-phosphate combined with neuropeptide Y for functional myocardial ischemia. **Results:** Serum levels of sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y in the observation group were higher than those in the matched group ( $P < 0.05$ ); serum sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y levels in the vulnerable plaque group were higher than those in the stable plaque group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y levels in patients with borderline coronary lesions were positively correlated with Gensini score ( $P < 0.05$ ); among 148 patients with borderline coronary lesions, there were 45 cases with functional myocardial ischemia; the levels of sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y in the functional myocardial ischemia group were higher than those in the non-functional myocardial ischemia group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The AUC of sphingosine phosphate combined with neuropeptide Y in predicting functional myocardial ischemia in patients with borderline coronary artery disease was 0.928. **Conclusions:** The serum levels of sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y are increased in patients with critical coronary artery disease, which are closely related to the severity of the disease, the combined prediction of

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functional myocardial ischemia has a high accuracy, which is worthy of clinical attention.

**Key words:** Coronary critical lesion; Plaque vulnerability; Sphingosine 1-phosphate; Neuropeptide Y; Functional myocardial ischemia

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## 前言

冠状动脉(以下简称冠脉)临界病变主要是指冠脉狭窄介于 50~70%且不会引起心肌缺血,无需介入治疗的病变<sup>[1]</sup>。对于冠脉临界病变的治疗,尚未形成统一论,与缺乏十分有效的指标用于评估病情严重程度和预测疾病进展有关<sup>[2]</sup>。一直以来,临床主要根据冠脉临界病变患者的造影结果,观察冠脉狭窄程度,以此作为选择相应治疗策略的依据,然而在临幊上并不能获得理想的治疗效果<sup>[3,4]</sup>。近年来,越来越多学者更青睐于寻找血液学指标,用于评估冠脉临界病变的病情演变,如 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇是一种具有生物活性的鞘磷脂,参与冠脉粥样硬化斑块的形成及破裂;而神经肽 Y 是促进血管收缩的长效物质,被公认为冠脉综合征的独立危险因素,其可损伤冠脉血管内皮功能,降低冠脉粥样硬化斑块的稳定性<sup>[5-7]</sup>。已有研究证实,急性冠脉综合征患者血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平明显升高,与预后密切相关<sup>[8]</sup>,而两者与冠脉临界病变的关系如何,是否可用于预测功能性心肌缺血,有待进一步探究。基于此,本研究分析了血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与冠状动脉临界病变的关系及对功能性心肌缺血的预测价值。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择我院自 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 6 月接诊的 148 例冠脉临界病变患者作为观察组,其中男 95 例、女 53 例;年龄 42~81 岁,平均(66.98±4.78)岁;长期吸烟 78 例、饮酒 37 例、高血压 108 例、糖尿病 64 例。根据冠脉粥样硬化斑块易损性,分为易损斑块组(68 例)和稳定斑块组(80 例)。

纳入标准:经冠脉造影验证存在血管狭窄程度介于 50~70%;拟接受常规保守治疗;生命体征基本稳定;自愿参与研究,配合检查和随访。

排除标准:合并严重的肝、肾、肺等脏器功能异常者;患有

高血压、糖尿病等基础性疾病且保守治疗不理想者;有冠脉介入治疗史者;不耐受冠脉造影检查者。

另选同期的 148 例非冠脉临界病变的体检者作为对照组,其中男 90 例、女 48 例;年龄 40~80 岁,平均(65.58±4.65)岁;长期吸烟 71 例、饮酒 39 例、高血压 101 例、糖尿病 65 例。两组一般资料比较无差异( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.2 检查方法

所有受试者入组 48 h 内,采集清晨空腹肘静脉血 5 mL,离心、分离血清,并妥当保存。使用 ELISA 检测血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇水平、神经肽 Y 水平,试剂盒来源于上海生工,检测仪器为美国宝特 Elx-808 酶标仪。经冠脉造影检查,在诱发冠脉最大充血时使用压力导丝检测冠脉血流储备分数,以冠脉血流储备分数≤0.8,作为确诊功能性心肌缺血的依据<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 1.3 观察指标

比较观察组与对照组、易损斑块组与稳定斑块组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平,使用 Pearson 相关性分析血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与 Gensini 评分的关系;观察冠脉临界病变患者的功能性心肌缺血发生情况,分析血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平在功能性心肌缺血组与非功能性心肌缺血组间的差异性,通过受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)下面积(AUC)评价血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽 Y 对功能性心肌缺血的预测效能。

### 1.4 数据处理

采用 SPSS18.0 分析,计量资料以( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示使用 T 检验;使用 Pearson 法分析不同变量间的相关性;使用 Delong 检验比较两组 ROC 曲线下 AUC;以  $P<0.05$  说明差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 观察组与对照组 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 比较

观察组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均较对照组高( $P<0.05$ );见表 1。

表 1 观察组与对照组 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 比较

Table 1 Comparison of sphingosine 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y between observation group and control group

Groups	n	1-Sphingosine phosphate (pmol/mL)	Neuropeptide Y (ng/L)
Matched group	148	156.32±18.74	128.42±15.63
Observation group	148	281.23±43.16	232.17±35.47
t		24.581	36.975
P		<0.001	<0.001

### 2.2 易损斑块组与稳定斑块组 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 比较

易损斑块组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均较稳定斑块组高( $P<0.05$ );见表 2。

### 2.3 血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与 Gensini 评分的相关性

## 分析

经 Pearson 相关性分析,冠脉临界病变患者血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均与 Gensini 评分呈正相关( $r$  值分别为 0.461、0.478,  $P$  值均为 0.000);散点图见图 1。

表 2 易损斑块组与稳定斑块组 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 比较  
Table 2 Comparison of vulnerable plaque group with 1-phosphate, neuropeptide Y

Groups	n	1-Shingosine phosphate (pmol/mL)	Neuropeptide Y (ng/L)
Stable plaque group	80	237.81± 25.48	189.75± 28.45
Vulnerable plaque group	68	312.35± 49.86	267.91± 46.73
t		19.863	41.765
P		0.000	0.000

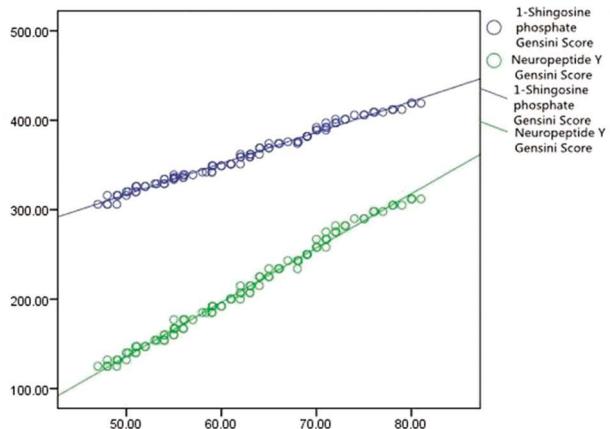


图 1 血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 与 Gensini 评分的关系散点图  
Fig.1 Scatterplot of the relationship between serum 1-sphingosine phosphate, neuropeptide Y and Gensini score

#### 2.4 功能性心肌缺血组与非功能性心肌缺血组 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 比较

在 148 例冠脉临界病变患者中,发生功能性心肌缺血 45 例;功能性心肌缺血组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均高于非功能性心肌缺血组( $P<0.05$ );数据见表 3。

#### 2.5 血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽 Y 预测功能性心肌缺血的 ROC 曲线分析

经 ROC 曲线分析,血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽 Y 预测冠状动脉临界病变患者发生功能性心肌缺血的 AUC 为 0.928 (SE:0.057, Sig:0.002, 95%CI:0.000-1.000), 大于单一指标 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇的 0.686 (SE:0.137, Sig:0.159, 95%CI:0.418-0.954) 和神经肽 Y 的 0.738 (SE:0.117, Sig:0.078, 95% CI: 0.508-0.967), 经 DeLong 检验,差异均有统计学意义(Z 值分别为 2.715、2.632,  $P$  值均为 0.000);ROC 曲线见图 1。

表 3 功能性心肌缺血组与非功能性心肌缺血组 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 比较

Table 3 Comparison of 1-phosphate and neuropeptide Y between functional and non-functional myocardial ischemic groups

Groups	n	1-Shingosine phosphate (pmol/mL)	Neuropeptide Y (ng/L)
Non-functional myocardial ischemia group	103	235.45± 24.67	184.51± 26.51
Functional myocardial ischemia group	45	316.61± 50.04	280.47± 48.07
t		24.753	54.781
P		0.000	0.000

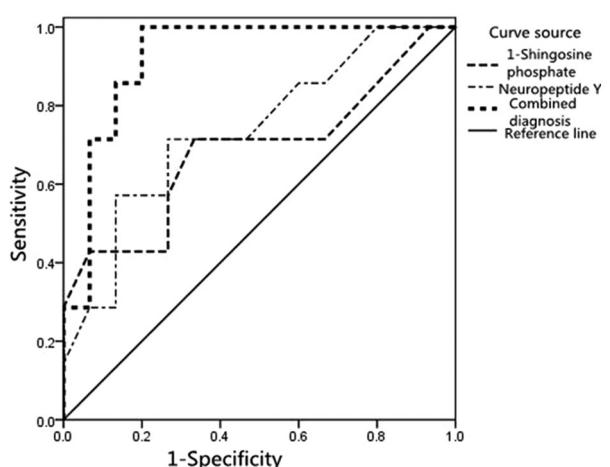


图 2 血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽 Y 预测功能性心肌缺血的 ROC 曲线  
Fig.2 ROC curves of serum 1-phosphate sphingosine combined with neuropeptide Y in predicting functional myocardial ischemia

近年来,随着冠脉造影检查的广泛应用,越来越多的冠脉临界病变得以检出,因其狭窄程度不足以引起心肌缺血,是否有必要进行介入,仍存在广泛争议<sup>[10]</sup>。尽管冠脉造影检查是确诊冠脉临界病变的金标准,但该方法不能判断疾病的性质,且具有一定风险,可重复性较差<sup>[11,12]</sup>。因此,寻找与冠脉临界病变密切相关的血液学指标,用于有效评估病情,预测功能性心肌缺血,具有重要临床意义。1- 磷酸鞘氨醇和神经肽 Y 均与冠脉粥样硬化斑块的形成及破裂密切相关,其是一种磷脂代谢的脂质介质,可调控血管炎症反应,参与冠脉粥样硬化过程<sup>[13-15]</sup>。神经肽 Y 具有强大的血管收缩作用,可导致血管内皮功能障碍和动脉粥样硬化<sup>[16]</sup>。Milara<sup>[17]</sup>等研究表明,高水平的 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇和神经肽 Y 均可加剧冠状动脉临界病变的病情。在本研究中,观察组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均高于对照组,与 Esaki<sup>[18]</sup>等的研究结果相似,提示冠状动脉临界病变患者血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均明显升高。

对于冠脉临界病变患者而言,冠脉粥样硬化斑块破裂及冠脉狭窄程度增大均是病情进展的重要依据<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究结果显示,易损斑块组血清 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽 Y 水平均较稳定斑

### 3 讨论

块组高,提示1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y与冠脉粥样硬化斑块稳定性有关。分析如下:1-磷酸鞘氨醇通过其相应受体增加内皮细胞的通透性,二者相关信号可引起TNF- $\alpha$ 介导的NF-KB活化,使细胞间黏附分子-1和血管细胞黏附分子-1表达水平升高,加剧血管炎症反应,促进血小板聚集于斑块周围,从而增大斑块易损性<sup>[20]</sup>;神经肽Y对冠脉循环及周围血管床具有强大的收缩作用,其可导致血管内皮功能障碍,诱导冠脉痉挛,使斑块破裂的可能性增大<sup>[21]</sup>。与此同时,本研究使用Pearson相关性分析,结果显示:冠脉临界病变患者血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平均与Gensini评分呈正相关( $P<0.05$ );与Igawa<sup>[22]</sup>等的研究结果相符,提示冠状动脉临界病变患者血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平与冠脉狭窄程度呈正性关联。由此我们推测,在冠脉临界病变的发生、发展过程中,1-磷酸鞘氨醇和神经肽Y可协同促进病情进展,若两者血清水平均明显升高,预示着冠脉粥样硬化斑块进展破裂的风险较大,冠脉狭窄程度较重,有必要进行介入治疗。基于本研究结果,可知血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平与冠脉临界病变患者的病情演变有关,检测两者血清表达水平,能间接反映冠脉粥样硬化斑块稳定性和冠脉狭窄程度,为评估冠脉临界病变的病情提供了血液学依据<sup>[23-25]</sup>。

功能性心肌缺血是冠脉临界病变最常见的并发症之一,而常规检查方法难以准确判断患者是否发生功能性心肌缺血<sup>[26]</sup>。赵骏<sup>[27]</sup>等研究认为,冠脉临界病变患者发生功能性心肌缺血的原因,很可能与冠脉粥样硬化斑块破裂和冠脉狭窄密切相关。基于本研究结果,认为冠脉临界病变患者血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平升高,功能性心肌缺血发生的风险较大。从本研究表3结果可知,功能性心肌缺血组血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平均高于非功能性心肌缺血组,与Wu<sup>[28]</sup>等研究表明1-磷酸鞘氨醇和神经肽Y均是冠脉临界病变患者病情恶化的独立危险因素的这一观点相符,提示1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y均可能参与功能性心肌缺血的病理机制。本研究使用ROC曲线分析,结果显示,血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇联合神经肽Y预测冠状动脉临界病变患者发生功能性心肌缺血的AUC为0.928,提示两者联合预测功能性心肌缺血的效能较好。由此可认为,在冠脉临界病变的治疗及随访期间,有必要密切监测患者血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平的变化情况,对于判断病情具有显著作用<sup>[29,30]</sup>。

综上所述,冠状动脉临界病变患者血清1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y水平均明显升高,两者与病情严重程度密切相关,联合预测功能性心肌缺血的准确性较高,值得临床予以重视应用。本研究的创新之处在于揭示了1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y与冠状动脉临界病变的关系,为冠状动脉临界病变诊断提供新方向。当然,本研究亦存在局限之处,如样本量不多,随访时间不长,未分析1-磷酸鞘氨醇、神经肽Y与患者远期预后的关系,有待日后不断完善研究设计,深入分析1-磷酸鞘氨醇和神经肽Y在冠脉临界病变发病中的作用机制。

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