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超声心动图结合血清 miR-122 对原发性高血压所致左心室功能改变的评估价值*

胡忠顺¹ 曹彦¹ 冯俊² 倪丹凤¹ 杜自慧¹ 冯文婷³ 李胜男^{1△}

(1 安徽医科大学附属六安医院超声医学科 安徽 六安 237005; 2 安徽医科大学附属六安医院心血管内科 安徽 六安 237005;

3 安徽医科大学附属六安医院医学检验科 安徽 六安 237005)

摘要 目的:探讨超声心动图结合血清微小 RNA-122(miR-122)对原发性高血压(EH)所致左心室功能改变的评估价值。**方法:**选择 2020 年 01 月-2022 年 06 月本院收治的 58 例 EH 患者作为研究组,另选择同期 62 例体检健康者作为对照组。所有研究对象均行超声心动图检查、血清 miR-122 检测,比较两组间超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 水平差异,分析血清 miR-122 与左心室功能指标的相关性。通过绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)并计算曲线下面积(AUC)分析超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独诊断 EH 所致左心室功能改变的最佳诊断阈值以及相应敏感度、特异度;联合诊断采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析并绘制 ROC 曲线评估其诊断效能。**结果:**研究组患者左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)、左心室收缩末期内径(LVESD)、室间隔舒张末期厚度(IVSD)、左心室后壁舒张末期厚度(LVPWD)、E 与室间隔和侧壁处二尖瓣环舒张早期运动速度 e' 室间隔和 e' 侧壁均值的比值(E/e')、左心室舒张末期容积(EDV)和左心室收缩末期容积(ESV)、血清 miR-122 水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),二尖瓣口舒张早期血流速度 E 与舒张晚期血流速度 A 比值(E/A)显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),而两组间左心室射血分数(EF)差异不具有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。血清 miR-122 水平与 LVEDD、LVESD、EDV、ESV 呈正相关($P<0.05$),与其他超声心动图定量参数 IVSD、LVPWD、EF、E/A、E/e' 无显著相关性($P<0.05$)。与单独诊断相比较,超声心动图定量参数结合血清 miR-122 诊断 EH 所致左心室功能改变的 AUC、约登指数、敏感度、特异度最高。**结论:**超声心动图结合血清 miR-122 能够准确评估 EH 所致左心室功能改变情况,有助于指导临床治疗方案的选择。

关键词:原发性高血压;超声心动图;微 RNA-122;心室功能;诊断价值

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Evaluation Value of Echocardiography Combined with Serum miR-122 on Left Ventricular Function Changes Induced by Essential Hypertension*

HU Zhong-shun¹, CAO Yan¹, FENG Jun², NI Dan-feng¹, DU Zi-hui¹, FENG Wen-ting³, LI Sheng-nan^{1△}

(1 Department of Ultrasound Medicine, Lu'an Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Lu'an, Anhui, 237005, China;

2 Department of Cardiovascular, Lu'an Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Lu'an, Anhui, 237005, China;

3 Department of Medical Laboratory, Lu'an Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Lu'an, Anhui, 237005, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the value of echocardiography combined with serum microRNA-122 (miR-122) in evaluating left ventricular function changes caused by essential hypertension (EH). **Methods:** 58 EH patients admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to June 2022 were selected as the study group, and 62 healthy persons in the same period were selected as the control group. All subjects were examined by echocardiography and serum miR-122. The differences of quantitative parameters of echocardiography and serum miR-122 levels between the two groups were compared, and the correlation between serum miR-122 and left ventricular function indexes was analyzed. The optimal diagnostic threshold of the quantitative parameters of echocardiography, serum miR-122 alone for to diagnose left ventricular function changes caused by EH, as well as the corresponding sensitivity and specificity were analyzed by drawing the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) and calculating the area under the curve (AUC). The joint diagnosis uses multivariate logistic regression analysis and draws ROC curves to evaluate its diagnostic efficacy. **Results:** In the study group, left ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVEDD), left ventricular end systolic diameter (LVESD), interventricular septum end diastolic thickness (IVSD), left ventricular posterior wall end diastolic thickness (LVPWD), the ratio of E to the mean value of the early diastolic velocity of the mitral annulus at the interventricular septum and side wall, e' interventricular septum and e' side wall (E/e'), left ventricular end diastolic volume (EDV) and left ventricular end systolic volume (ESV), serum miR-122 level was significantly higher than the control group ($P<0.05$), and the ratio of early diastolic blood flow velocity E to late diastolic blood flow velocity A (E/A) was significantly lower than the control

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作者简介:胡忠顺(1988-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:心血管疾病超声诊断, E-mail: 15212804500@163.com

△ 通讯作者:李胜男(1983-),女,硕士,副主任医师;研究方向:心血管疾病超声诊断, E-mail: doctershengnan@163.com

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group ($P<0.05$). However, there was no statistically significant difference in left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The serum miR-122 level was positively correlated with LVEDD, LVESD, EDV, and ESV ($P<0.05$), but not significantly correlated with other quantitative parameters of echocardiography IVSD, LVPWD, EF, E/A, E/e' ($P<0.05$). Compared with individual diagnosis, the combination of quantitative parameters of echocardiography and serum miR-122 has the highest AUC, Jordan index, sensitivity, and specificity in diagnosing left ventricular function changes caused by EH ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Echocardiography combined with serum miR-122 can accurately evaluate the changes of left ventricular function caused by EH, which is helpful to guide the selection of clinical treatment plan.

Key words: Essential hypertension; Echocardiography; MicroRNA-122; Ventricular function; Diagnostic value

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前言

原发性高血压病(Essential Hypertension, EH)发病率高,并发病多,是临床常见的慢性心血管疾病之一^[1]。早期诊断、治疗和有效控制高血压是预防心脑血管疾病的关键^[2]。然而, EH 是一种多因素疾病, EH 发生和发展的分子机制尚不清楚^[3]。近年来,非编码 RNA(non-coding RNA, ncRNA)作为细胞功能的基本调节因子得到广泛关注,在 EH 病理机制研究中也取得了许多新的进展。使用基因芯片技术发现高血压和正常血压受试者的肾皮质和髓质内的微 RNA(microRNA, miRNA)在全基因组范围内具有差异性,提示 ncRNA 中 miRNA 可能在血压调节机制中发挥作用^[4-6]。国外研究表明,微小 RNA-122(miR-122)是一种哺乳动物中具有肝脏特异性 miRNA,可与高亲和力和阳离子氨基酸转运蛋白-1(cationic amino acid transporter-1, CAT-1)的 3'UTR 端结合,下调 CAT-1 的表达^[7];而 CAT-1 主要通过转运 L-精氨酸影响血管内皮细胞生成一氧化氮(Nitric Oxide, NO)的合成^[8]。因此,可以推测, miR-122 可能通过抑制 CAT-1 蛋白的表达,降低对 L-精氨酸的转运,从而影响内皮细胞 NO 合成与释放,减弱血管的舒缓作用,促使血压持续升高。EH 患者由于外周血管阻力增加,左室压力负荷增大,加大了心脏收缩强度,这种代偿性反应最终导致心脏结构和功能改变^[9]。超声心动图作为观察心脏形态、结构、功能、血流的首选检查方法,其简便、有效、无创,在心室功能评估中具有重要作用^[10]。因此,本研究主要探讨超声心动图结合血清 miR-122 对 EH 所致左心室功能改变的评估价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2020 年 01 月-2022 年 06 月本院收治的 58 例 EH 患者作为研究组,另选择同期 62 例健康体检者作为对照组,所有受试者均行超声心动图检查、血清 miR-122 检测。纳入标准为:(1)EH 患者符合"中国高血压防治指南(2018 年修订版)"中 EH 的诊断标准^[11],体检健康者符合其血压正常标准;(2)年龄大于 18 岁。排除标准:(1)符合继发性高血压;(2)具有糖尿病史、慢性心律失常等;(3)临床资料不完善;(4)合并严重的肝、肾功能异常;(5)存在恶性肿瘤病史;(6)存在凝血功能障碍或伴有精神异常。本研究经院伦理委员会批准通过。所有受试者检查前均签署知情同意书。研究组共 58 例,其中男性 30 例,女性 28 例,年龄 38~69 岁,平均年龄(52.76±7.12)岁,体重指数

(Body mass index, BMI)范围 22.67-25.34 kg/m²,平均 BMI (23.64±2.11)kg/m²;对照组共 62 例,其中男 32 例,女性 30 例,年龄 35~67 岁,平均年龄(55.06±9.75)岁;BMI 范围 22.43-25.26 kg/m²,平均 BMI (23.31±2.09)kg/m²。两组之间受试者年龄、性别以及 BMI 方面差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 仪器与方法

1.2.1 二维超声心动图检查 使用 GE Vivid E95 彩色多普勒超声诊断仪, M5S 探头,频率 1.7-3.3MHz。患者取左侧卧位,平静呼吸,于左心室长轴切面测量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 dimension, LVESD)、室间隔舒张末期厚度(interventricular septum end-diastolic thickness, IVSD)及左心室后壁舒张末期厚度(left ventricular posterior wall end-diastolic thickness, LVPWD);于心尖四腔心切面采用脉冲多普勒测量二尖瓣口舒张早期血流速度 E、舒张晚期血流速度 A,计算 E/A,并以组织多普勒测量室间隔和侧壁处二尖瓣环舒张早期运动速度 e' 室间隔和 e' 侧壁、并计算 E 与 e' 室间隔和 e' 侧壁均值的比值(E/e');之后连续采集 3 个心动周期的心尖三腔心、四腔心及二腔心切面二维动态图像,以 Biplane Simpson 法于心尖四腔心及二腔心切面测量左心室舒张末期容积(end-diastolic volume, EDV)、左心室收缩末期容积(end-systolic volume, ESV)以及左心室射血分数(ejection fraction, EF)。上述检查均由一位经验丰富的超声医师根据美国超声心动图协会制定的超声心动图规范化操作流程^[12]完成,所有数据均测量 3 次,取平均值。

1.2.2 实验室检查 采集所有受试者清晨空腹血样。所有样本在室温下保存至少 30 分钟,使血液凝固,然后在 2000×g 下离心 15 分钟。收集血清, -80℃ 保存,直至使用。使用仪器为 SpectraMax 多功能酶标仪(型号:M5, 厂家:美国 Molecular Devices 公司),试剂盒购于上海碧云天生物技术有限公司。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测 miR-122 水平。

1.3 统计分析

使用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行统计分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较独立样本 t 检验;计数资料采用 n(%)表示,组间采用卡方检验或确切概率法(单格期望值小于 5)比较;采用 Pearson 相关检验检测血清 miR-122 与左心室功能指标的相关性;通过绘制受试者工作特征曲线(Receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)并计算曲线下面积(area under the

curve,AUC)分析超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独诊断 EH 所致左心室功能改变的最佳诊断阈值以及相应敏感度和特异度;联合诊断采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析并绘制 ROC 曲线评估其诊断效能;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

表 1 研究组与对照组之间左心室功能比较

Table 1 Comparison of left ventricular function between the study group and the control group

Groups	LVEDD (mm)	LVESD (mm)	IVSD(mm)	LVPWD (mm)	EF(%)	E/A	E/e'	EDV(mL)	ESV(mL)
Study group (n=58)	47.56± 3.11	29.57± 3.25	11.26± 1.07	10.15± 0.93	62.34± 5.29	0.91± 0.35	8.96± 1.58	81.56± 14.29	23.97± 6.05
Control group (n=62)	44.29± 3.65	26.98± 2.76	8.87± 0.92	9.01± 0.77	61.57± 5.62	1.29± 0.73	7.15± 1.41	72.39± 13.97	18.72± 5.91
t	5.265	4.716	13.145	7.333	1.674	3.672	6.630	3.554	4.808
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000

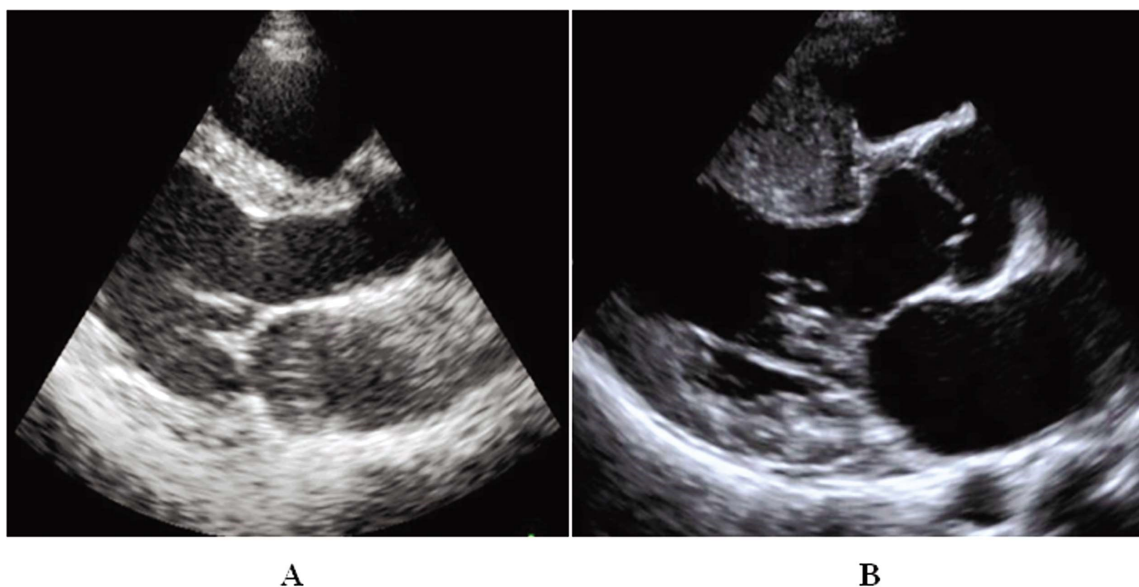


图 1 健康体检者和 EH 患者超声心动图

Fig.1 Echocardiogram of Health Examiners and EH Patients

Note: Female health examiner, 65 years old, with no history of hypertension, the parasternal long axis view of the left ventricle shows no left ventricular hypertrophy (Figure A), serum miR-122 was $3.07 \mu\text{mol/L}$, LVEDD was 41.07 mm, LVESD was 24.56 mm, IVSD was 7.99 mm, LVPWD was 8.72 mm, EF was 60.68%, E/A was 1.34, E/e' was 6.22, EDV was 76.44 mL, ESV was 21.65 mL. Male patient, 48 years old, with primary hypertension, the parasternal long axis view of the left ventricle shows left ventricular hypertrophy (Figure B), serum miR-122 was $7.63 \mu\text{mol/L}$, LVEDD was 49.77 mm, LVESD was 32.12 mm, IVSD was 12.01 mm, LVPWD was 10.97 mm, EF was 61.26%, E/A was 0.88, E/e' was 7.89, EDV was 94.81 mL, ESV was 29.87 mL.

2.2 研究组与对照组之间血清 miR-122 水平比较

研究组患者血清 miR-122 水平 [$(6.59 \pm 1.36) \mu\text{mol/L}$] 显著高于对照组 [$(3.24 \pm 1.18) \mu\text{mol/L}$], 且差异具有统计学意义 ($t=14.438, P=0.000$)。

2.3 血清 miR-122 与左心室功能指标的相关性

通过分析血清 miR-122 与左心室功能指标的相关性显示, 血清 miR-122 水平与超声心动图参数(LVEDD、LVESD、EDV、ESV) 呈显著正相关 ($P<0.05$), 而与其他超声心动图参数(IVSD、LVPWD、EF、E/A、E/e') 无显著相关性 ($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.4 超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独或联合对 EH 所

2.1 研究组与对照组之间左心室功能比较

研究组患者超声心动图参数(LVEDD、LVESD、IVSD、LVPWD、E/e'、EDV、ESV) 显著高于对照组, E/A 显著低于对照组, 且差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 而研究组与对照组之间 EF 差异不具有统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 1、图 1、2。

致左心室功能改变的评估效能

通过绘制 ROC 曲线分析超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独诊断 EH 所致左心室功能改变的最佳诊断阈值; 联合诊断采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析并绘制 ROC 曲线评估。结果显示, 与单独诊断相比较, 超声心动图定量参数结合血清 miR-122 对 EH 所致左心室功能改变评估的 AUC、约登指数、敏感度、特异度最高。见表 3、图 3。

3 讨论

EH 是一种在全球范围内高发的疾病, 常见的并发症主要

表 2 血清 miR-122 与左心室功能指标的相关性

Table 2 Correlation between serum miR-122 and left ventricular function indicators

Indicators	miR-122	
	r	P
LVEDD	5.136	0.000
LVESD	6.943	0.000
IVSD	5.135	0.149
LVPWD	7.105	0.112
EF	-0.169	0.134
E/A	-0.436	0.527
E/e'	-0.145	0.071
EDV	5.374	0.000
ESV	6.182	0.000

表 3 超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独或联合对 EH 所致左心室功能改变的评估效能

Table 3 Evaluation efficacy of quantitative parameters of echocardiography and serum miR-122 alone or in combination for left ventricular function changes caused by EH

Indicators	AUC	Optimal diagnostic threshold	Jordan index	Sensibility	Specificity	Asymptotic 95% confidence interval	
						Lower limit	Superior limit
LVEDD	0.813	45.01 mm	0.547	74.110%	80.60%	72.50%	90.20%
LVESD	0.802	27.93 mm	0.401	72.40%	67.70%	72.60%	87.90%
IVSD	0.769	9.15 mm	0.369	72.40%	64.50%	68.20%	85.50%
LVPWD	0.711	9.62 mm	0.517	75.90%	75.80%	61.20%	81.00%
E/A	0.730	1.065	0.353	62.90%	72.40%	0.637%	0.823%
E/e'	0.754	7.48	0.478	65.50%	82.30%	66.50%	84.40%
EDV	0.835	59.69 mL	0.6311	77.60%	85.50%	75.10%	92.00%
ESV	0.841	21.29 mL	0.498	72.40%	77.40%	77.40%	90.90%
Serum miR-122	0.784	3.83 μ mol/L	0.402	74.10%	66.10%	70.30%	86.40%
Joint diagnosis	0.965	-	0.934	97.21%	96.58%	91.87%	100.00%

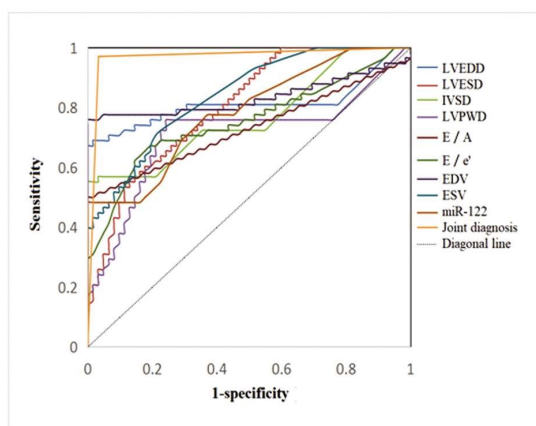


图 3 超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独或联合对 EH 所致左心室功能改变的 ROC 曲线

Fig.3 ROC curve of quantitative parameters of echocardiography and serum miR-122 alone or in combination for left ventricular function changes caused by EH

包括是心、脑、肾等靶器官的损伤^[13,14]。其中又以心血管疾病最为常见,首先损害心内膜下组织,即使在无症状的情况下,心内膜下损伤也已开始^[15]。高血压的病理生理机制非常复杂,是环境因素、遗传因素和其他因素共同作用的结果。虽然已经进行了大量的研究,但分子机制仍然不完全清楚。此外,持续升高的血压表现为全身器官的病理改变,即靶器官损伤^[16-19]。有研究^[20]表明,MiRNAs 是一种小的非编码 RNA 分子,长度约为 22 个核苷酸,可作为基因表达的转录后调节因子;miRNAs 构成了一个复杂的调控网络,控制包括高血压在内的多种心血管疾病的生理和病理过程。因此,寻找有效的诊断和预后指标,制定有效的治疗策略,对预防 EH 进展和治愈 EH 具有重要意义。本研究主要探讨超声心动图、血清 miR-122 对 EH 所致左心室功能改变的评估价值。

有研究表明,EH 病程中心脏结构和功能的改变不仅直接影响患者的预后,还间接导致疾病进展,因此,明确心脏结构和

功能对 EH 的影响是非常重要的^[21,22]。本研究通过对研究组(58 例 EH 患者)和对照组(62 例体检健康者)进行超声心动图检查,结果显示,研究组患者 LVEDD、LVESD、IVSD、LVPWD、E/e'、EDV 和 ESV 显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$),E/A 显著低于对照组 ($P<0.05$);这是由于 EH 患者持续的动脉高压导致外周小血管发生痉挛、血流阻力增大、后负荷增加,继而导致心腔扩大和室壁肥厚,引起左心室重构,因此心脏的舒张功能会明显减弱,然而随着疾病的缓慢发展,心肌功能受到明显影响,其收缩功能也明显下降^[23];与赵丽等^[24]研究结果较一致,进一步表明超声心动图能够较好地评估 EH 患者左心室结构和功能的改变。

随着越来越多的对 EH 病理机制的深入研究显示,ncRNA 中的 miRNA 广泛参与 EH 的病理机制,血液中的 miRNA 可以作为 EH 的新的生物标志物^[25]。本研究结果显示研究组血清 miR-122 水平显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$),主要原因可能是血清 miR-122 在心血管系统中可调节自噬、凋亡、纤维化、炎症反应和功能障碍^[26,27],动脉粥样硬化、急性心肌梗死、心力衰竭、心房颤动、高血压等心血管疾病的严重程度与 miR-122 的表达有关^[28]。此外也有研究证明血清 miR-122 是心脏衰竭和心血管损伤的良好指标,其中 miR-122-5p 可以通过靶向 HIF-1 α 抑制心脏成纤维细胞的胶原合成和分化^[29]。本研究通过相关性分析发现,血清 miR-122 水平与超声心动图参数(LVEDD、LVESD、EDV、ESV)呈显著正相关($P<0.05$),提示血清 miR-12 参与了 EH 的进展,因此,miRNAs 可能是 EH 患者的预后指标^[30]。本研究通过绘制 ROC 曲线分析超声心动图定量参数、血清 miR-122 单独或联合对心肌损伤及左心室功能改变的评估效能发现,超声心动图结合血清 miR-122 对 EH 所致心肌损伤及左心室功能改变评估的 AUC、约登指数、敏感度、特异度最高,进一步说明超声心动图结合血清 miR-122 对 EH 所致左心室功能改变具有更高的评估价值。

综上所述,超声心动图结合血清 miR-122 能够准确评估 EH 所致左心室功能改变情况,有助于为临床治疗方案的选择提供客观真实的影像学及血清学依据。本研究存在一些局限性:首先,患者样本数量较少;其次,miR-122 的直接靶基因尚未在动物或细胞实验中得到验证;最后,miR-122 对心脏成纤维细胞和心肌细胞的调控有待进一步研究。

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(上接第 3335 页)

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