

中性粒细胞 / 淋巴细胞比值与冠状动脉血管完全闭塞病变及左心室功能的关系

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摘要:目的 探讨急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)病人中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)与冠状动脉血管完全闭塞病变及左心室功能的关系。方法 2013年我院诊断为ACS且行冠状动脉造影检查患者中随机筛选出120例,记录其基线及临床资料,并分为NLR ≤ 2.73组和NLR > 2.73组,分析NLR与慢性完全闭塞病变及左心室功能的相关性。结果 两组在慢性完全闭塞病变、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、肌酐、脂蛋白(a)差异有统计学意义。结论 高NLR与损伤的左心室功能、慢性完全闭塞病变密切相关,NLR可用于心血管危险分层。

关键词: 中性粒细胞 / 淋巴细胞比值; 冠状动脉血管完全闭塞病变; 左心室射血分数

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Relationship between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio with totally occluded lesion and left ventricular function

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Abstract: Objective To explore the relationship between neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) with totally occluded lesion and left ventricular function in acute coronary syndrome (ACS). **Methods** One hundred and twenty patients in cardiology intervention treatment center of Chinese PLA General Hospital who were diagnosed as ACS and underwent coronary angiography were randomly selected. Clinical data about patients were obtained from the medical record, and patients were divided into two groups according to NLR, the correlation of various factors were compared and analyzed. **Results** The differences of totally occluded lesion, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), creatinine and lipoprotein (a) in different groups were statistically significant. **Conclusion** Elevated NLR is related with injured left ventricular function and totally occluded lesion, and NLR can be used for cardiovascular risk stratification.

Keywords: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; chronic total occlusion; left ventricular ejection fraction

白细胞及其亚型已被多个临床试验证明与急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)严重程度及其预后密切相关^[1-2]。中性粒细胞增高反映了系统炎症的加剧,而淋巴细胞降低则反映了机体应激的增强,因此中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)能更系统地反映机体的炎症、应激程度。近年来多项研究证实,NLR与冠心病患者长期全因死亡率、冠心病的严重程度及复杂性相关。慢性完全闭塞病变与冠状动脉病变的复杂程度呈正相关,血管再通率低,病人预后差。而左心室收缩功能失调也是ACS发病率及死亡率增加的重要原因。本研究

旨在探究冠心病患者尤其ACS中NLR与慢性完全闭塞病变及左心室功能的相关性。

资料和方法

1 资料 2013年我院诊断为ACS且行冠状动脉造影检查患者中随机筛选出120例,记录其基线及临床资料。计算NLR,并分为NLR ≤ 2.73组和NLR > 2.73组^[3]。急性冠状动脉综合征包括不稳定型心绞痛和急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)(可分为非ST段抬高型心肌梗死、ST段抬高型心肌梗死)。2007年,欧洲慢性完全闭塞病变俱乐部将慢性完全闭塞病变定义为冠状动脉造影检查闭塞血管段前向血流TIMI 0级,且闭塞时间 ≥ 3个月。排除标准:1)曾接受过经皮冠状动脉介入术、冠状动脉旁路移植术、瓣膜置换或修补术、心脏移植手术者;2)左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF) < 40%,

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或者有严重心力衰竭症状,或者心源性休克;3)急性感染、创伤或手术后2周以内;4)急性感染或慢性炎症改变;5)肝胆疾病活动期、严重肝、肾功能衰竭(CKD 4~5期);6)血液系统疾病、风湿类或免疫系统疾病或近期接受类固醇类药物治疗的患者;7)恶性肿瘤,或合并全身其他脏器疾病、预期寿命<1年。

2 方法 所有患者入院时均进行血常规检测,根据血常规获得数据,按中性粒细胞淋巴细胞比值计算NLR,以2.73为截点分为两组。其余基线资料、血液化验项目、检查项目、冠状动脉造影情况根据住院病历收集记录。分析NLR与慢性完全闭塞病变及LVEF的相关性。

3 统计学处理 采用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验;不符合正态性或方差齐性的计量资料采用秩和检验;计数资料用百分比(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1 两组基本资料比较 本研究共纳入118例,其中2例失访。NLR ≤ 2.73 组71例,平均年龄(59.13 \pm 9.43)岁;NLR > 2.73 组47例,平均年龄(60.58 \pm 12.06)岁。NLR > 2.73 组心梗例数明显多于NLR ≤ 2.73 组,吸烟、高血压病、高脂血症例数也高于NLR ≤ 2.73 组。见表1。

表1 两组ACS临床资料比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of basic clinical data between two groups (n, %)

Item	NLR ≤ 2.73 (n=71)	NLR > 2.73 (n=47)	P
Average of NLR	1.59 \pm 0.71	8.83 \pm 11.7	0.000
AMI	17(23.9)	40(85.1)	0.000
Age (yrs)	59.13 \pm 9.43	60.58 \pm 12.06	0.553
Gender (male)	48(67.6)	35(74.5)	0.424
BMI	25.56 \pm 3.07	25.80 \pm 3.52	0.755
Heart rate (/min)	73.09 \pm 8.04	77.13 \pm 14.19	0.113
Drinking	17(23.9)	9(19.1)	0.538
Previous MI	8(11.3)	3(4.2)	0.569
Previous cerebral infarction	6(8.5)	5(10.6)	0.939
Smoking	30(42.3)	29(61.7)	0.039
Hypertension	31(43.7)	30(63.8)	0.032
SBp (mmHg)	160 \pm 22.5	170 \pm 40	0.180
DBp (mmHg)	100 \pm 12.5	100 \pm 15	0.505
Hyperlipidemia	14(19.7)	3(6.4)	0.043
Diabetes melitus	21(29.6)	17(36.2)	0.453
Family history	17(23.9)	12(25.5)	0.844

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

2 NLR 比值与冠状动脉病变及左心室功能的关系

NLR > 2.73 组LVEF更低,肌酐及脂蛋白较高。冠状动脉造影检查显示慢性完全闭塞病变在NLR > 2.73 组发生率较高,而病变支数两组差异无统计学意义。见表2。

表2 ACS两组间冠状动脉病变、左心室功能、实验室指标比较

Tab. 2 Coronary artery lesions, LVEF and laboratory parameters in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	NLR ≤ 2.73 (n=71)	NLR > 2.73 (n=47)	P
Average of NLR	1.59 \pm 0.71	8.83 \pm 11.70	0.000
LVEF (%)	58.54 \pm 8.45	50.66 \pm 7.35	0.004
LVEDD (mm)	44.83 \pm 3.84	44.31 \pm 4.08	0.264
Neutrophil (%)	0.55 \pm 0.10	0.87 \pm 0.20	0.000
Lymphocyte (%)	0.36 \pm 0.10	0.10 \pm 0.14	0.000
Mean platelet volume (fl)	10.52 \pm 1.04	10.72 \pm 0.87	0.397
CRP (mg/dl)	0.10 \pm 0.46	0.10 \pm 0.41	0.273
Total bilirubin (μ mol/L)	8.90 \pm 7.30	9.10 \pm 7.60	0.310
Direct bilirubin (μ mol/L)	2.90 \pm 1.70	2.70 \pm 2.00	0.600
Creatinine (μ mol/L)	67.73 \pm 13.61	77.40 \pm 19.23	0.012
Uric acid (μ mol/L)	301.90 \pm 112.00	311.90 \pm 129.60	0.310
TC (mmol/L)	4.32 \pm 1.01	4.50 \pm 0.89	0.451
TG (mmol/L)	1.32 \pm 1.03	1.16 \pm 0.94	0.209
HDL (mmol/L)	1.04 \pm 0.26	1.07 \pm 0.16	0.521
LDL (mmol/L)	2.62 \pm 0.84	2.93 \pm 0.77	0.112
Lipoprotein (a)(mg/dl)	13.55 \pm 9.93	21.53 \pm 11.51	0.033
Coronary angiography (n, %)			
Triple vessel	35(49.3)	26(55.3)	0.522
Double vessel	24(33.8)	15(31.9)	0.831
Single-vessel	12(16.9)	6(12.8)	0.541
Chronic total occlusion	20(28.2)	32(68.1)	0.000

讨论

近年来,炎症在动脉粥样硬化发生发展的相关研究中成为热点问题,白细胞计数及其亚型在心血管疾病中的炎症标志作用近年来备受关注^[4],尤其是中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值在心血管疾病研究中具有一定的参考价值。本研究发现较高的NLR和心肌梗死的发生密切相关。白细胞亚型比例发生变化,一种解释是急性心肌缺血本身作为刺激因素,促进中性粒细胞激活向缺血区迁移,引起炎症发生^[5-6];另一种解释是炎症刺激神经反射引起皮质醇释放增加,皮质醇调节中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞亚型比例逆转^[7-8]。中性粒细胞释放氧自由基、蛋白水解酶及炎症因子等破坏血管内皮,导致血液高凝状态,不稳定斑块形成,纤维帽变薄,坏死核心体积加大^[9];其大量聚集在心脏微循环中,致使血管阻塞,造成缺血区心肌细胞能量

障碍, 损伤加重, 缺血及坏死区扩大。

慢性完全闭塞病变在 ACS 病人中多见, 约占 1/3, 是冠状动脉粥样硬化的晚期阶段^[10]。多合并多支病变, 复杂病变, 合并多种心血管危险因素如吸烟、糖尿病、高血压, 导致心血管不良事件成倍增加。本研究数据表明, 升高的 NLR 与慢性完全闭塞病变显著相关。

Demir 等^[11]研究发现, NLR 在慢性闭塞病变中显著升高, NLR 检测慢性闭塞病变的特异性为 69.3%, 敏感度为 61%。慢性闭塞病变由血栓阻塞整个动脉管腔发展而来, 紧随血栓机化和不同程度的血栓再通, 这些过程都在临床上是静止的。血栓机化的过程和由炎症细胞伴行的管腔内新生微血管同时发生, 进一步则是平滑肌细胞渗透和蛋白多糖基质的沉积^[12]。慢性闭塞病变的发生发展阶段中均可见细胞炎症和管壁新生血管之间紧密关系^[13], 可见炎症与慢性完全闭塞病变紧密相关。

损伤的左心功能导致严重心衰及其他不良事件发生。多项研究证明 NLR 是 LVEF 下降的既敏感又特异的预测因子^[14-16]。本研究发现, NLR 与 LVEF 显著相关, 高 NLR 组左心功能明显降低。其机制尚不明确, 但研究认为可能与中性粒细胞增多带来的心外膜及微血管灌注损伤相关^[17]。同样 Doğdu 等^[16]发现 NLR 和 LVEF 呈负相关, 是稳定多支病变冠心病 LVSD 的独立预测因子。

迄今少数研究证实, 中性粒细胞及 NLR 为不良心血管事件再发生的预测因子。但研究结果存在争议, 认为可能与其他危险因素共存^[18]。本研究发现 NLR 越高, 肌酐及脂蛋白(a)水平越高, 也说明 NLR 与肌酐及脂蛋白相互影响。在非严重肾功能不全病人中血清肌酐轻度升高与心血管疾病较差的预后相关^[19]。

NLR 作为一个炎症标志研究热点, 可能成为冠心病危险因素评分及危险分层的重要指标。但目前对于 NLR 的分组截点值不统一, 需要进一步研究探讨。通过本研究发现, 高 NLR 可能与左心功能降低及慢性完全闭塞病变密切相关, NLR 也可能与肌酐及脂蛋白相互影响。

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