



DOI:10.11714/j.issn.2095-6959.2014.05.022

http://www.lcbl.net/articles/652

## 不稳定心绞痛患者血浆IL-18、PTX3水平与冠脉病变程度的关系

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**[摘要]** 目的: 研究冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病不稳定心绞痛患者血浆白介素18(Interleukin 18, IL-18)、正五聚蛋白3(Pentraxin 3, PTX3)水平与冠脉病变程度的关系。方法: 将136例不稳定心绞痛患者纳入试验, 登记所有患者临床特征并测定入院时血浆中IL-18、PTX3水平。继之, 对所有患者行冠脉造影并使用gensini评分系统对冠脉病变程度进行评估。根据所有患者gensini评分结果将患者分成低gensini积分(low gensini score, LGS)组(gensini积分<27分)、中gensini积分(medium gensini score, MGS)组(gensini积分27~38分)、高gensini积分(high gensini score, HGS)组(gensini积分>38分), 分析比较三组间患者的临床特征和IL-18、PTX3水平差异。结果: HGS组吸烟、糖尿病、高脂血症患者比例显著高于MGS及LGS组, MGS组高血压患者比例显著高于LGS组。HGS组IL-18、PTX3水平显著高于MGS组及LGS组; MGS组IL-18、PTX3水平显著高于LGS组。结论: 不稳定心绞痛患者入院时血浆IL-18、PTX3水平能够反映冠脉病变的严重程度; 入院时循环中IL-18、PTX3水平越高, 冠脉病变越严重。

**[关键词]** 炎症; 易损斑块; 不稳定心绞痛; 白介素-18; 正五聚蛋白-3

## Association of admission plasma IL-18, PTX3 concentrations with coronary artery narrow degree in unstable angina pectoris

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**Abstract** **Objective:** To explore the association of admission plasma Interleukin-18 (IL-18), Pentraxin 3 (PTX3) concentrations with coronary artery narrow degree in unstable angina pectoris. **Methods:** A total of 136 patients with unstable angina pectoris were enrolled. All patients' baseline characteristics were recorded and their blood samples were concentrated to assay admission plasma IL-18, PTX3 levels. After coronary angiography, all patients were given their gensini score and then assigned to three groups according gensini score tertiles: low gensini score (LGS) group (gensini score <27) (46 patients); medium gensini score (MGS) group (gensini score 27-38) (53 patients); high gensini score (HGS) group (gensini score >38) (37 patients). Clinical characteristics and admission plasma IL-18, PTX3 concentrations attached to the three groups were analyzed and compared.

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2014-08-31

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**Results:** There were significant differences in clinical characteristics among the three groups. The HGS group had higher percentage of patients with smoking, hypertension and diabetes mellitus than other groups. The MGS group had higher percentage of patients with hyperlipidemia than the LGS group. Admission plasma IL-18, PTX3 concentrations of the HGS group were apparently higher than those of the MGS and LGS group. Those concentrations of the MGS group were also significantly higher than those of the LGS group. **Conclusion:** Admission plasma IL-18, PTX3 levels in unstable angina patients may positively mirrored their coronary artery narrow degree.

**Key words** inflammation; vulnerable plaque; unstable angina pectoris; IL-18; PTX3

炎症在冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病的发生、发展的过程中起着重要作用<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,已经有多项研究证实炎症介质白介素-18(Interleukin 18, IL-18)、正五聚蛋白3(Pentraxin 3, PTX3)与急性冠脉综合征的相关性。然而,对于不同急性冠脉综合征个体,其不同的冠脉病变程度是否也能通过入院时血浆中的IL-18、PTX3水平得到反映这一问题,目前研究较少。我们试图探讨不稳定心绞痛患者入院时血浆中IL-18、PTX3水平与冠脉病变程度的关系。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 病例收集

从2012年7月~2014年4月就诊于XX(盲审需要,隐去)医院心内科的不稳定心绞痛患者中入选病例。入选标准:1)符合中国《不稳定性心绞痛和非ST段抬高心肌梗死诊断与治疗指南》<sup>[2]</sup>的不稳定心绞痛患者;2)发病距入院时间均在14天内;3)既往无他汀类药物使用史。排除标准为:1)年龄大于80岁;2)中重度肝功能或肾功能异常;3)合并感染或其他炎症性疾病;4)合并恶性肿瘤。所有患者于入院后记录临床特征并在接受常规的药物(阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、低分子肝素8 000 u/d、他汀类药物、beta阻滞剂、血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂/血管紧张素受体阻滞剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI)/ (angiotensin receptor blocker, ARB)后完成冠脉造影检查以明确诊断并进行gensini评分。入选患者均签署知情同意书以接受冠脉造影并参与试验。

根据预先试验的IL-18、PTX3结果,使用NCSS-PASS 11.0 软件one-way analysis of variance估计所需要的样本量(设定power(1-beta)为0.90; alpha为0.05)得出指标IL-18所需每组样本量为18例;指标PTX3所需每组样本量为12例。共收集

136例符合要求的临床病例。

### 1.2 标本采集、处理与检测

两组患者均于入院时采集静脉血液样本。样本采集及处理要求:取受检者静脉血5 mL, 4 000 r/min离心10 min,分离血清后置-80 °C 冰箱中保存。待样本集中后检测IL-18、PTX3。

IL-18、PTX3浓度均使用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)法检测。使用北京中杉金桥公司EIA-2014试剂盒检测IL-18;采用武汉博士德公司Pentraxin 3 (h) ELISA试剂盒检测PTX3。检测程序严格按照说明书操作。

### 1.3 冠脉造影及 gensini 评分

冠脉造影采用标准Judkins法,常规投照行左、右冠状动脉造影。左主干、左前降支、左回旋支、右冠状动脉为主要血管,至少2个正交投照体位造影发现主要血管狭窄直径>50%方诊断为冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病。

gensini评分 按Gensini法对冠状动脉的狭窄程度评分,对每支血管病变程度进行定量评定:狭窄≤25%记为1分,26%~50%为2分,51%~75%为4分,76%~90%为8分,91%~99%为16分,100%为32分。同一支血管的不同节段,其病变程度的评分等于上述记分乘以病变所在节段的系数:左主干系数为5;前降支近端为2.5,中段为1.5,远端及第1对角支均为1;回旋支近端为2.5,远端为1,钝圆支为1;右冠脉近端、中段及远端均为1;后降支为1,左室后侧支为0.5。每处病变的积分为狭窄程度评分乘以病变部位评分,每例患者的积分为所有病变积分的总和。由两名高级职称医师分别评分并取平均值。

### 1.4 试验分组

根据gensini评分结果将患者gensini积分进行

三组: 低gensini积分(low gensini score, LGS)组(gensini积分<27分)46例; 中gensini积分(medium gensini score, MGS)组(gensini积分27~38分)53例; 高gensini积分(high gensini score, HGS)组(gensini积分>38分)37例。

### 1.5 统计学分析

所有数据均使用SPSS16.0统计软件包进行统计处理。计量资料通过Kolmogorov-Smirnov正态性检验后以均数±标准差表示; 多组间比较在通过方差齐性检验后使用one way ANOVA, 组间两两比较采用SNK *q*检验。计数资料以构成比表示, 组间比较采用卡方检验。设定 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表1 三组间一般临床特征及比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics among the three groups

	LGS (46例)	MGS (53例)	HGS (37例)	<i>P</i>
年龄/岁	63.3 ± 3.7	63.9 ± 3.7	62.5 ± 4.1	0.231
性别, 男/(%)	29 (63.0%)	35 (66.0%)	27 (73.0%)	0.624
吸烟, 例/(%)	19 (41.3%)	24 (45.3%)	26 (70.3%) <sup>▲</sup>	0.019
高血压, 例/(%)	31 (67.4%)	47 (88.7%) <sup>*</sup>	35 (94.6%)	0.002
糖尿病, 例/(%)	16 (34.8%)	27 (50.9%)	31 (83.8%) <sup>#</sup>	0.000
高脂血症, 例/(%)	19 (41.3%)	28 (52.8%)	29 (78.4%) <sup>▲</sup>	0.003

\*: 与LGS比较,  $P<0.05$ ; ▲: 与MGS、LGS比较,  $P<0.05$ ; #: 与MGS、LGS比较,  $P<0.01$

表2 三组间血浆中IL-18、PTX3浓度比较

Table 2 Plasma levels of IL-18, PTX3 in the three groups ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )

	LGS (46例)	MGS (53例)	HGS (37例)	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
IL-18	42.51 ± 7.11 <sup>▲</sup>	52.73 ± 9.49 <sup>*</sup>	72.64 ± 11.82 <sup>#</sup>	105.08	0.000
PTX3	4.42 ± 1.50 <sup>▲</sup>	7.58 ± 1.81 <sup>*</sup>	9.81 ± 1.90 <sup>#</sup>	101.63	0.000

▲: 与MGS、HGS比较,  $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ; \*: 与HGS、LGS比较,  $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ; #: 与MGS、LGS比较,  $P$ 均 $<0.05$

## 3 讨论

炎症贯穿于急性冠状动脉综合征发展的全过程<sup>[3-4]</sup>。炎症可促使冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块形成, 而冠状动脉易损斑块内活跃的炎症反应又可诱发斑块破裂, 在此基础上继发的血小板和凝血系统激活可导致冠脉管腔狭窄在原有基础上急剧加重, 导致临床上急性冠状动脉综合征发生<sup>[5]</sup>。

白介素-18(IL-18)是一种主要由单核巨噬细胞系统合成的、具有多效性的前炎症细胞因子, 在炎症级联反应中扮演了重要角色<sup>[6]</sup>。IL-18可通过

## 2 结果

### 2.1 三组间一般资料比较

LGS、MGS、HGS三组在年龄、性别方面无明显差异。HGS组吸烟、高脂血症患者比例均高于MGS及LGS组。MGS组高血压患者比例高于LGS组。HGS组糖尿病患者比例显著高于MGS及LGS组(表1)。

### 2.2 三组间血浆中IL-18、PTX3浓度比较

LGS、MGS、HGS三组总体IL-18浓度存在明显差异且HGS组>MGS组>LGS组。LGS、MGS、HGS三组总体PTX3浓度存在明显差异且HGS组>MGS组>LGS组(表2)。

IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>[7]</sup>、TNF- $\alpha$ <sup>[8]</sup>、NF- $\kappa$ B<sup>[9]</sup>等途径抑制血管平滑肌细胞和血管内皮细胞的生长与增殖、诱导两者的凋亡并使胶原合成减少、降解增多。IL-18可能上述机制共同导致急性冠状动脉综合征病理基础——易损斑块的出现。临床研究也证实, IL-18与急性冠状动脉综合征<sup>[10-11]</sup>及其预后<sup>[12-13]</sup>均密切相关。

长正五聚蛋白-3(PTX-3)是一种急性炎症时相蛋白, 可以结合多种可溶性受体配体, 参与免疫防御、炎症、动脉粥样硬化等多种生物效应<sup>[14]</sup>, 与短正五聚蛋白如C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)同属正五聚蛋白家族成员<sup>[15]</sup>。然而, PTX3与CRP也有

在显著的不同:与CRP主要由肝脏细胞在白介素-6的诱导下生成<sup>[16]</sup>不同,PTX3主要由血管内皮细胞和巨噬细胞在肿瘤坏死因子、白介素-1等炎性因子诱导下生成;与CRP相比,PTX3能够更好地反应血管炎症状态<sup>[17]</sup>。PTX3可能通过以下机制导致易损斑块的形成:加速膜促磷脂释放、血小板反应性增加,加重炎症反应;与成纤维细胞生长因子-2结合并使其灭活而一直纤维帽的重塑<sup>[18]</sup>;诱导内皮细胞表达组织因子,加速动脉粥样硬化及血栓形成<sup>[19]</sup>。多临床研究也证实,PTX3与冠状动脉粥样硬化斑块的不稳定、急性冠状综合征的发生<sup>[20-22]</sup>及预后<sup>[23-24]</sup>关系密切。

目前已有冠脉病变严重程度与血浆IL-18、PTX3浓度之间的关系的相关研究报道。Ji等<sup>[10]</sup>通过分析稳定型心绞痛、不稳定型心绞痛和急性心肌梗死患者组的gensini评分和IL-18浓度关系后得出了IL-18和冠脉病变严重程度无关的结论。王强等<sup>[25]</sup>也通过类似的研究设计分析得出了PTX3和冠脉病变严重程度无关的结论。两者的设计及其结论均与本研究有明显的不同。

本试验发现,不稳定心绞痛患者入院时血浆IL-18、PTX3水平能够定性反映冠脉病变的狭窄程度;IL-18、PTX3水平越高,冠脉病变越严重。本试验还分析比较了三组患者临床资料的差异,显示:重度冠脉病变组吸烟、糖尿病、高脂血症患者比例显著高于中度冠脉病变组;中度冠脉病变组高血压患者比例显著高于轻度冠脉病变。该结果或许有助于推测上述发现的机制:吸烟、高血压病、糖尿病、高脂血症等动脉硬化高危因素均可能通过损伤冠脉内皮导致炎症反应;同时具有多种动脉粥样硬化高危因素的患者,其冠状动脉内的炎症反应更为活跃,生成更多IL-18、PTX3,导致更多、更广泛的冠状动脉易损斑块病变。

本研究的结论具有一定的临床意义:不稳定心绞痛患者入院时血浆IL-18、PTX3水平有助于临床医师在行冠脉造影之前对其冠脉病变的严重程度和病情进行预判并制订相应的处理策略。

本试验还存在不少缺陷:1)试验的样本量较小;2)发病距离入院的时间设定为14 d,目的是避免不同入院时间过于分散导致测定IL-18、PTX3浓度的变异较大,同时便于收集较多的病例,并无客观依据;3)未能结合患者临床病情严重程度进行分组比较;4)未能再进一步分析入院时血浆IL-18、PTX3是否独立地、不受其他基线因素影响地反映冠脉病变的严重程度。故而,本试验的结论有待进一步深入的研究来检验、校正。

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本文引用: 胡章乐, 王晓晨, 许邦龙, 盛建龙, 张艳梅. 不稳定心绞痛患者血浆 IL-18、PTX3 水平与冠脉病变程度的关系 [J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2014, 34(5): 560-564. DOI:10.11714/j.issn.2095-6959.2014.05.022

**Cite this article as:** HU Zhangle, WANG Xiaochen, XU Banglong, SHENG Jianlong, ZHANG Yanmei. Association of admission plasma IL-18, PTX3 concentrations with coronary artery narrow degree in unstable angina pectoris[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2014, 34(5): 560-564. DOI:10.11714/j.issn.2095-6959.2014.05.022