



· 论 著 ·

糖化血红蛋白与冠状动脉微血管心绞痛的关系研究

陈雪瑾¹, 祁春梅², 金静静²

【摘要】 **背景** 冠状动脉微血管疾病 (CMVD) 是一种特殊的非阻塞性冠状动脉疾病, 患者主要不良心血管事件发生率较高且预后差, 目前 CMVD 的发病机制及其危险因素尚未完全明确。**目的** 探讨糖化血红蛋白 (HbA_{1c}) 与冠状动脉微血管心绞痛 (CMVA) 的关系。**方法** 选取 2018 年 1 月—2019 年 9 月徐州医科大学第二附属医院收治的 CMVA 患者 57 例作为 CMVA 组, 另选取 2 型糖尿病患者 50 例作为糖尿病组, 本院同期健康体检者 32 例为健康对照组。观察三组受试者 ⁹⁹Tc^m-甲氧基异丁基异腈 (⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI) 门控心肌灌注显像 (G-MPI) 图像, 并比较三组受试者总胆固醇 (TC)、三酰甘油 (TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (HDL-C)、空腹血糖 (FBG)、超敏 C 反应蛋白 (hs-CRP) 及 HbA_{1c}。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析探讨 CMVA 的影响因素, 并绘制受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线以评价 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 对 CMVA 的预测价值。**结果** CMVA 组患者 ⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像均见心肌放射性分布异常, 存在不同程度心肌缺血; 糖尿病组及健康对照组患者 ⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像均未见明显心肌缺血改变。三组患者 TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C、FBG 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); CMVA 组、糖尿病组患者 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 高于健康对照组, CMVA 组患者 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 高于糖尿病组 ($P<0.05$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, hs-CRP [$OR=24.189, 95\%CI(7.153, 81.798)$]、HbA_{1c} [$OR=7.596, 95\%CI(2.712, 21.278)$] 是 CMVA 的独立危险因素 ($P<0.05$)。ROC 曲线显示, hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 预测 CMVA 的 ROC 曲线下面积 (AUC) 分别为 0.848 [$95\%CI(0.785, 0.911)$]、0.830 [$95\%CI(0.757, 0.903)$]。**结论** CMVA 患者多存在不同程度心肌缺血, 而 HbA_{1c} 是 CMVA 的独立危险因素, 且其对 CMVA 具有较高的预测价值。

【关键词】 微血管性心绞痛; 冠状动脉; 冠状动脉微血管疾病; 糖化血红蛋白; 影响因素分析

【中图分类号】 R 541.4 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2020.06.006

陈雪瑾, 祁春梅, 金静静. 糖化血红蛋白与冠状动脉微血管心绞痛的关系研究 [J]. 实用心脑血管病杂志, 2020, 28 (6): 28-35. [www.syxnf.net]

CHEN X J, QI C M, JIN J J. Relationship between glycosylated hemoglobin and coronary microvascular angina [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2020, 28 (6): 28-35.

Relationship between Glycosylated Hemoglobin and Coronary Microvascular Angina CHEN Xuejin¹, QI Chunmei², JIN Jingjing²

1. Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221000, China

2. Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221000, China

Corresponding author: QI Chunmei, E-mail: 1242436142@qq.com

【Abstract】 **Background** Coronary microvascular disease (CMVD) is a special non-obstructive coronary disease and the patients have a high incidence of major adverse cardiovascular diseases and poor prognosis. At present, the pathogenesis of CMVD and its risk factors have not been fully identified. **Objective** To explore the relationship between glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) and coronary microvascular angina (CMVA). **Methods** From January 2018 to September 2019, 57 patients with CMVA who admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University were selected as the CMVA group, and 50 patients with type 2 diabetes were selected as the diabetic group, and 32 healthy people in our hospital during the same period were selected as the healthy control group. ⁹⁹Tc^m-methoxy isobutyl isonitrile (⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI) gated myocardial perfusion imaging (G-MPI) were observed in the three groups, and the total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), fasting blood glucose (FBG), hypersensitive C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and HbA_{1c} were compared in three groups. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of CMVA, and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to

evaluate the predictive value of hs-CRP and HbA_{1c} on CMVA. **Results** The rest and load images of ⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI in patients of CMVA group showed abnormal distribution of myocardial radioactivity, and there were different degrees of myocardial ischemia. But the rest and load images of ⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI in patients of diabetic group and healthy control group showed no obvious changes of myocardial ischemia. There was no significant difference in TC, TG, LDL-C, HDL-C or FBG in the three groups ($P>0.05$); levels of hs-CRP and HbA_{1c} in CMVA group and diabetes group were higher than those in healthy control group, and those in CMVA group were higher than those in diabetes group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that, hs-CRP [$OR=24.189$, 95% CI (7.153, 81.798)], HbA_{1c} [$OR=7.596$, 95% CI (2.712, 21.278)] were independent risk factors for CMVA ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under ROC curve (AUC) of hs-CRP and HbA_{1c} in predicting CMVA was 0.848 [95% CI (0.785, 0.911)], 0.830 [95% CI (0.757, 0.903)], respectively. **Conclusion** CMVA patients mostly have different degrees of myocardial ischemia. While HbA_{1c} is an independent risk factor for CMVA and it has a high predictive value for CMVA.

【Key words】 Microvascular angina; Coronary arteries; Coronary microvascular disease; Glycosylated hemoglobin; Root case analysis

随着医疗技术的日益成熟, 冠状动脉微血管疾病 (coronary microvascular disease, CMVD) 对心肌缺血及冠心病患者预后的影响愈加严重。研究表明, CMVD 患者主要不良心血管事件如心力衰竭、猝死和急性心肌梗死等发生率较高^[1-2]。目前关于冠状动脉微血管绞痛 (coronary microvascular angina, CMVA) 的发生机制尚不完全明确, 可能与冠状动脉微血管结构与功能异常^[3]、血管内皮功能损伤^[4]、血流储备减少、自主神经功能障碍、雌激素不足^[5]、疼痛感知异常^[6]等有关, 且各异常变化间互相重叠。因此 CMVA 患者需及早诊断并尽早接受治疗, 以降低主要不良心血管事件发生风险及病死率, 提高患者生活质量, 进而改善预后。在临床上, 采用冠状动脉 CT 血管造影 (CTA) 及冠状动脉血管造影等技术检测 CMVD 的准确性较低^[7-8], 而准确性较高的检查方法如 TIMI 心肌灌注分级 (TIMI myocardial perfusion grades, TMPG)^[9]、心肌声学造影 (myocardial contrast echocardiography, MCE)^[10]、心血管磁共振成像 (cardiovascular magnetic resonance, CMR)^[11]、正电子发射计算机断层扫描 (positron emission tomography, PET)^[12] 等价格昂贵且尚未在基层医院普及, 因此探寻能够简单、有效评估 CMVA 的指标极为重要。糖化血红蛋白 (hemoglobin A_{1c}, HbA_{1c}) 是反映受试者近期血糖情况的金指标, 且与动脉粥样硬化 (atherosclerosis, AS) 发病率有一定关系^[13-14]。研究证明, HbA_{1c} 是 2 型糖尿病患者发生心血管疾病的危险因素, 但其对 CMVD 的临床意义尚未明确^[15]。本研究旨在探讨 HbA_{1c} 与 CMVA 的关系及患者的影像学特征, 为评估 CMVA 患者病情及治疗提供可靠依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 CMVA、糖尿病的诊断标准

1.1.1 CMVA 诊断标准^[12] (1) 具有典型劳力性心绞痛症状; (2) 有心肌缺血客观依据: 静息十二导联

心电图 (electrocardiogram, ECG)、运动负荷试验提示 ST 段水平型或下斜型压低 ≥ 0.1 mV、心肌缺血表现; (3) 冠状动脉 CTA 或冠状动脉血管造影检查显示无明显心外膜下冠状动脉狭窄 (狭窄率 $<50\%$), 管壁光滑, 无造影剂延迟, 左心室功能正常。

1.1.2 糖尿病诊断标准 存在多食、多饮、多尿、皮肤瘙痒、视力模糊及不明原因体质量下降等代谢紊乱现象, 且随机血糖水平 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L, 或空腹血糖 (fasting plasma glucose, FPG) ≥ 7.0 mmol/L, 或口服葡萄糖耐量试验 (oral glucose tolerance test, OGTT) 后 2 h 血糖 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L。

1.2 研究对象 选取 2018 年 1 月—2019 年 9 月徐州医科大学第二附属医院收治的 CMVA 患者 57 例作为 CMVA 组, 均符合 CMVA 的诊断标准^[12]。排除标准: (1) 合并冠状动脉大血管疾病、心肌炎、心肌病、严重心脏瓣膜疾病、心力衰竭及高血压者; (2) 合并严重肝肾功能不全、自身免疫性疾病、血液系统疾病、恶性肿瘤、严重创伤、感染、脑血管疾病、甲状腺疾病及周围血管疾病者; (3) 近 1 个月内有手术史、休克者; (4) 因主动脉夹层、气胸、肺栓塞等原因引发胸痛者。另选取 2 型糖尿病患者 50 例作为糖尿病组, 排除 1 型糖尿病、妊娠期糖尿病等其他类型糖尿病患者; 选取本院同期健康体检者 32 例为健康对照组。三组患者性别、年龄、吸烟史比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$, 见表 1), 具有可比性。本研究经徐州医科大学第二附属医院医学伦理委员会审核批准, 且患者及其家属对本研究知情并签署知情同意书。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 ⁹⁹Tc^m-甲氧基异丁基异腈 (⁹⁹Tc^m-methoxy isobutyl isonitrite, ⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI) 门控心肌灌注显像 (gated myocardial perfusion imaging, G-MPI) 图像采集与分析 受试者均建立静脉通道并缓慢泵入腺苷 140

表 1 三组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in the three groups

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	吸烟 [n (%)]
健康对照组	32	10/22	59 ± 6	23 (71.9)
糖尿病组	50	17/33	55 ± 9	38 (76.0)
CMVA 组	57	21/36	57 ± 10	43 (75.4)
χ^2 (F) 值		0.293	2.185 ^a	0.196
P 值		0.864	0.116	0.907

注: CMVA= 冠状动脉微血管心绞痛; ^a 为 F 值; 吸烟史指吸烟 ≥ 1 支/d 且持续时间 ≥ 6 个月, 或长期吸烟但戒烟少于半年

$\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, 3 min 后静脉注射 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI 760 MBq, 而后以原剂量继续静脉泵入腺苷 3 min, 共计用药 6 min。若腺苷 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI 负荷图像异常, 则立即行 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI 静息像; 应用 Infinia HK4 双探头型单光子发射型计算机断层显像仪 (美国通用电气公司生产) 检测受试者 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI, 检测过程中需配备低能高分辨平行孔准直器, 两探头自右前斜 45° 至左后斜 45°, 绕心脏旋转 180°, 5.6 °C/体位, 每个心动周期 8 帧, 矩阵 64 mm × 64 mm, 放大 2 倍; 采用 Butterworth 滤波反投影法对所有 G-MPI 进行图像重建, 从而获得水平长轴、短轴及垂直长轴图像。最后, 由两名资深的核医学医师采用双盲法判读图像, 并参照《核素心肌显像规范化报告书写专家共识 (2018 版)》^[16] 诊断心肌缺血。

1.3.2 实验室检查指标 受试者均于入院次日清晨抽取空腹外周静脉血 5 ml, 应用 AU680 型全自动生化分析仪 (贝克曼库尔特公司生产) 检测总胆固醇 (TC)、三酰甘油 (TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (HDL-C)、FBG、超敏 C 反应蛋白 (hs-CRP) 及 HbA_{1c}。

1.4 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 21.0 统计学软件进行数据处理。符合正态分布的计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析; 不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 采用 Kruskal-Wallis H 检验; 计数资料分析采用 χ^2 检验;

CMVA 影响因素分析采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析; 绘制受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线以评价 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 对 CMVA 的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI 结果分析 CMVA 组患者 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像均见心肌放射性分布异常, 存在不同程度心肌缺血, 见图 1; 糖尿病组及健康对照组患者 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像均未见明显心肌缺血改变, 见图 2、3。

2.2 实验室检查指标 三组 TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C、FBG 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); CMVA 组、糖尿病组患者 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 高于健康对照组, CMVA 组患者 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 高于糖尿病组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 2)。

2.3 影响因素分析 将 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} (赋值: 均为实测值) 作为自变量, 以 CMVA (赋值: 否 = 0, 是 = 1) 为因变量行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 是 CMVA 的独立危险因素 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 3)。

表 3 CMVA 影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of CMVA

指标	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR (95%CI)
常量	-6.459	2.667	5.863	0.015	0.002
hs-CRP	3.186	0.622	26.266	<0.001	24.189 (7.153, 81.798)
HbA _{1c}	2.028	0.526	14.885	<0.001	7.596 (2.712, 21.278)

2.4 预测价值 绘制 ROC 曲线显示, hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 预测 CMVA 的 ROC 曲线下面积 (AUC) 分别为 0.848 [95%CI (0.785, 0.911)]、0.830 [95%CI (0.757, 0.903)], 最佳截断值分别为 2.65 mg/L、5.85%, 灵敏度分别为 75.4%、54.4%, 特异度分别为 81.7%、96.3%, 见图 4。

3 讨论

随着介入性心脏病学快速发展, 临床上存在越来越多反复出现胸痛但冠状动脉造影检查正常的患者。研

表 2 三组实验室检查指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of experimental examination indexes in the three groups

组别	例数	TC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	TG [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L]	LDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	HDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	FBG [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L]	hs-CRP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)	HbA _{1c} ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)
健康对照组	32	4.98 ± 1.14	1.24 (1.03, 1.69)	2.88 ± 1.07	1.45 ± 0.30	5.32 (5.07, 5.57)	1.37 ± 0.69	5.37 ± 0.33
糖尿病组	50	4.97 ± 1.23	1.29 (0.88, 1.82)	2.71 ± 0.78	1.46 ± 0.40	5.30 (4.96, 5.80)	2.19 ± 0.86 ^b	5.55 ± 0.21 ^b
CMVA 组	57	4.76 ± 0.97	1.34 (0.89, 1.69)	2.60 ± 0.81	1.41 ± 0.33	5.47 (5.11, 6.13)	2.99 ± 0.57 ^{bc}	6.20 ± 0.75 ^{bc}
F (H) 值		0.642	0.136 ^a	1.012	0.316	2.707 ^a	53.956	33.930
P 值		0.528	0.934	0.366	0.729	0.258	<0.001	<0.001

注: TC= 总胆固醇, TG= 三酰甘油, LDL-C= 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇, HDL-C= 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇, FBG= 空腹血糖, hs-CRP= 超敏 C 反应蛋白, HbA_{1c}= 糖化血红蛋白; ^a 为 H 值; 与健康对照组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$; 与糖尿病组比较, ^c $P < 0.05$

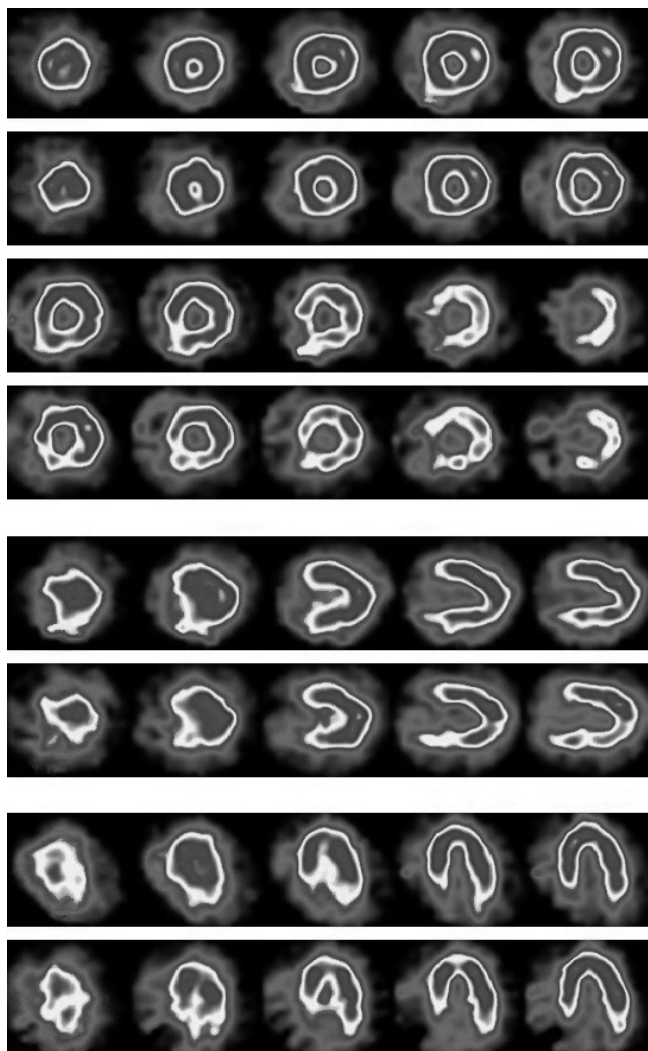


图1 CMVA组患者 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI静息像及负荷像

Figure 1 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI rest image and load image of patients in CMVA group

究表明, 49% 的接受冠状动脉造影检查患者无明显血管狭窄, 其中高达 60% 患者存在 CMVD^[17-18]。既往研究表明, 59% 心绞痛患者的冠状动脉造影检查无异常, 但对血管扩张剂、腺苷和乙酰胆碱有异常反应, 提示 CMVD 可能^[19]。一项大型队列研究发现, 64% 无阻塞性冠状动脉疾病患者在血管反应性检测中存在 CMVD, 且男性和女性 CMVD 患病率无统计学差异^[20]。也有研究发现, 不同性别的 2 型糖尿病患者 CMVD 发生率存在统计学差异^[21]。

CMVD 指冠状动脉微循环结构 / 功能异常所致的劳力性心绞痛或心肌缺血客观证据的临床综合征。LIKOFF 等^[22]于 1967 年首次发现典型心绞痛症状、心电图提示心肌缺血但冠状动脉造影检查显示血管无明显阻塞的特殊人群, 而后 KEMP^[23]于 1973 年首次将此病命名为 X 综合征, CANNON 等^[24]于 1988 年指出此类疾病可能与 CMVD 有关, 故将此病定义为 CMVA。随

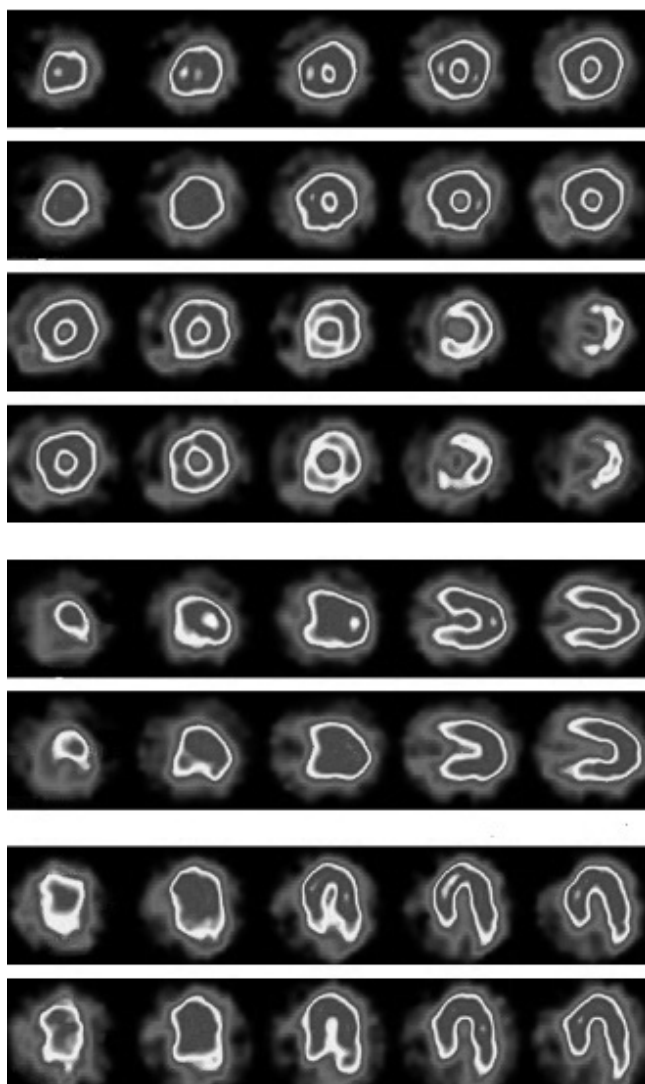


图2 糖尿病组患者 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI静息像及负荷像

Figure 2 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI rest image and load image of patients in diabetes group

着科研的不断进步, 欧洲心脏病学会于 2013 年将其命名为微血管功能异常^[25], 而《冠状动脉微血管疾病诊断和治疗的专家共识》^[12]将此病命名为 CMVD。

目前有关 CMVD 的影像检查方法有多种, 各有优缺点。核素心肌灌注显像通过心肌摄取核素水平反映心肌血流灌注情况, 进而了解心肌细胞的存活状况及其功能状态, 对判断心肌缺血部位、程度及范围有一定准确性。既往研究表明, $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI G-MPI 对 CMVA 的准确诊断、风险分层及疗效评价具有重要的临床价值^[26-27]。核素心肌灌注显像分为静息试验和负荷试验, 临床上常选择静息试验联合药物负荷试验以提高诊断 CMVA 的灵敏度, 而药物负荷试验所用药物较多, 其中腺苷是检测冠状动脉微血管功能的非内皮依赖性舒张血管药物。本研究利用 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ 标记的示踪剂, 记录静息和腺苷负荷状态下心肌中显像剂的放射活性, 了解核素分布情况

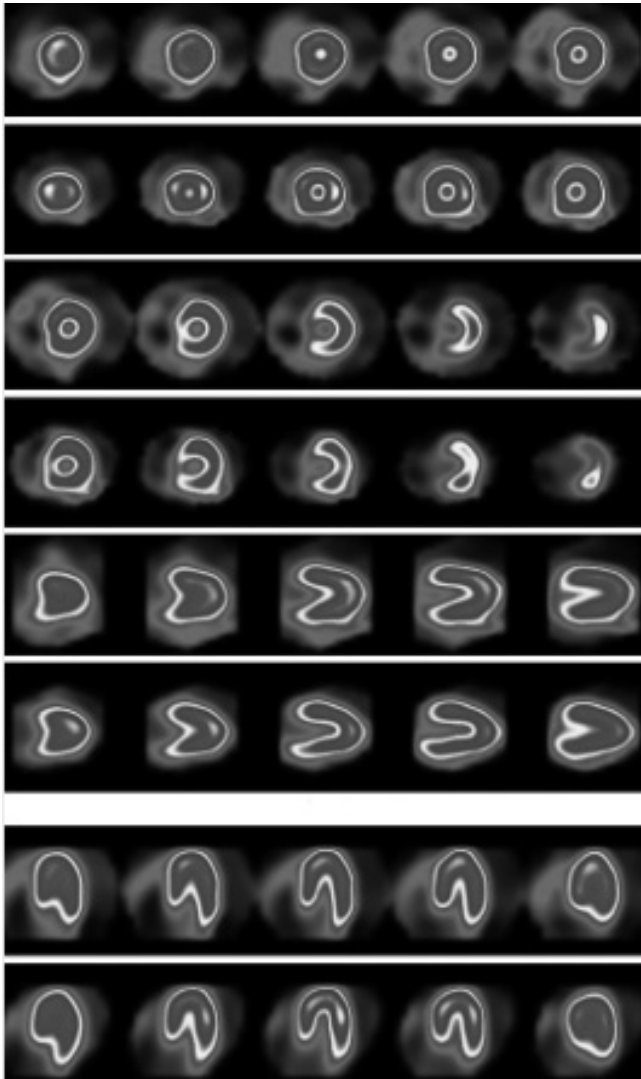
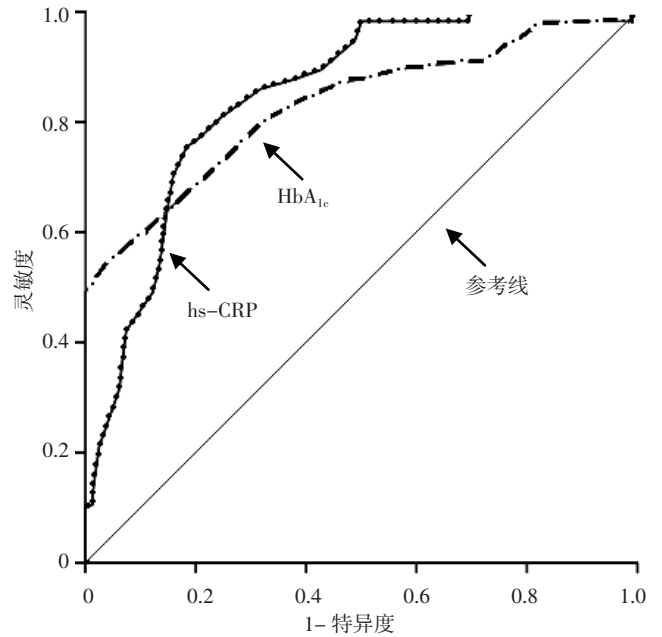


图3 健康对照组患者⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像

Figure 3 ⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI rest image and load image of patients in healthy control group

而评估心肌缺血情况。本研究结果发现，CMVA 组患者⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像均见心肌放射性分布异常，存在不同程度心肌缺血；而糖尿病组及健康对照组患者⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI 静息像及负荷像均未见明显心肌缺血改变，表明⁹⁹Tc^m-MIBI G-MPI 对 CMVA 具有一定的应用价值。

研究表明，糖尿病、高脂血症等传统危险因素对血管内皮功能障碍和 CMVD 均具有致病作用^[28]。邱惠等^[29]研究表明，糖尿病患者血管病变与心脏疾病发生风险呈正相关，且患者微血管病变发生与血糖升高呈线性相关，因此血糖升高可能会引发微血管病变，尤其是糖尿病早期就可能存在微血管功能异常，而微血管结构改变发生于糖尿病确诊后。研究表明，有效控制血糖(HbA_{1c}<6.5%)可极大降低微血管事件发生风险^[30]。因此，早期发现并有效控制血糖水平可预防 CMVD 进展和危害。



注：hs-CRP= 超敏 C 反应蛋白，HbA_{1c}= 糖化血红蛋白

图4 hs-CRP、HbA_{1c} 对 CMVA 预测价值的 ROC 曲线

Figure 4 ROC curve for predictive value of hs-CRP, HbA_{1c} on CMVA

目前，临床常基于 HbA_{1c} 水平以反映人体近 2~3 个月血糖控制情况。KHAW 等^[31]研究发现，HbA_{1c} 每增加 1%，则会进一步增加患者心因死亡率。另有研究表明，HbA_{1c} 升高与冠状动脉微血管功能障碍相关^[32]。HbA_{1c} 升高可导致血液中 2, 3 二磷酸甘油酸与脱氧血红蛋白的结合能力下降，从而增加血红蛋白对氧的亲合力，致使氧释放量减少，进而导致血管内皮细胞缺氧；在高血糖的情况下，糖基化终产物可作用于单核巨噬细胞和血管内皮细胞表面受体而刺激其表达并分泌黏附分子，从而导致炎症因子激活和氧化应激，最终致使血管内皮功能紊乱^[33]。此外，HbA_{1c} 还可促进内皮素分泌，抑制一氧化氮和前列环素等释放，致使血管舒缩素分泌失衡，最终导致冠状动脉微血管收缩、心肌缺血并诱发心绞痛。本研究结果显示，CMVA 组患者 HbA_{1c} 高于糖尿病组、健康对照组，糖尿病组患者 HbA_{1c} 高于健康对照组，且 HbA_{1c} 是 CMVA 的独立危险因素，可见 HbA_{1c} 在 CMVA 发生中具有一定作用。本研究 ROC 曲线显示，HbA_{1c} 预测 CMVA 的 ROC AUC 较高，可见 HbA_{1c} 对 CMVA 具有较高的预测价值。

研究表明，存在慢性炎症患者 CMVD 发生率高^[34]。hs-CRP 升高是炎症的一个特定指标，与冠状动脉疾病和 CMVD 患者内皮功能损伤有关。研究表明，与健康对照组相比，CMVD 患者 hs-CRP 水平较高，且 hs-CRP 与 CMVD 存在相关性^[35]。本研究结果显示，CMVA 组患者 hs-CRP 水平高于糖尿病组、健康对照组，且 hs-CRP 是 CMVA 的独立危险因素，表明 CMVA 患

者存在炎症,且hs-CRP对CMVA具有一定预测价值,与既往研究结果一致^[36-38]。研究表明,炎症因子与糖尿病患者心血管疾病发生有关^[39],但本研究尚未探讨CMVA患者HbA_{1c}与hs-CRP间的关系,后续可深入研究进一步验证。

综上所述,CMVA患者多存在不同程度心肌缺血,而HbA_{1c}是CMVA的独立危险因素,且其对CMVA具有较高的预测价值;但本研究仍存在一定不足,由于选取的样本量较少,一些混杂因素可能会影响相关指标的检测,因此未来可以通过增加样本量、设计前瞻性试验来进一步探讨研究,更有利于预测CMVA的发生、发展,进而对其作出有效干预。

作者贡献:陈雪瑾、祁春梅进行文章的构思与设计;陈雪瑾、祁春梅、金静静进行研究的实施与可行性分析及论文的修订;陈雪瑾、金静静进行数据收集、整理、分析;陈雪瑾进行结果分析与解释并撰写论文;祁春梅负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责,监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

参考文献

- [1] LANZA G A, DE VITA A, KASKI J C. 'Primary' microvascular angina: clinical characteristics, pathogenesis and management [J]. *Interv Cardiol*, 2018, 13 (3): 108-111. DOI: 10.15420/icr.2018.15.2.
- [2] VASILJEVIC Z, KRLJANAC G, ZDRAVKOVIC M, et al. Coronary microcirculation in heart failure with preserved systolic function [J]. *Curr Pharm Des*, 2018, 24 (25): 2960-2966. DOI: 10.2174/1381612824666180711124131.
- [3] FORD T J, CORCORAN D, SIDIK N, et al. Coronary microvascular dysfunction: assessment of both structure and function [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2018, 72 (5): 584-586. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.03.545.
- [4] TAQUETI V R, DI CARLI M F. Coronary microvascular disease pathogenic mechanisms and therapeutic options: JACC state-of-the-art review [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2018, 72 (21): 2625-2641. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.09.042.
- [5] DOLLARD J, KEARNEY P, DINAN T G. Cardiac syndrome X in Ireland: incidence and phenotype [J]. *Ir J Med Sci*, 2016, 185 (4): 857-863. DOI: 10.1007/s11845-015-1382-6.
- [6] DI FRANCO A, LANZA G A, DI MONACO A, et al. Coronary microvascular function and cortical pain processing in patients with silent positive exercise testing and normal coronary arteries [J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 2012, 109 (12): 1705-1710. DOI: 10.1016/j.amjcard.2012.02.012.
- [7] 籍庆余. 冠状动脉微血管疾病的影像学研究进展 [J]. *中国心血管病研究*, 2018, 16 (3): 197-201. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-5301.2018.03.002.
- [8] SUHRS H E, MICHELSEN M M, PRESCOTT E. Treatment strategies in coronary microvascular dysfunction: a systematic review of interventional studies [J]. *Microcirculation*, 2019, 26 (3): e12430. DOI: 10.1111/micc.12430.
- [9] MICHELSEN M M, MYGIND N D, PENA A, et al. Transthoracic Doppler echocardiography compared with positron emission tomography for assessment of coronary microvascular dysfunction: the iPOWER study [J]. *Int J Cardiol*, 2017, 228: 435-443. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2016.11.004.
- [10] JIANG L, YAO H, LIANG Z G. Postoperative assessment of myocardial function and microcirculation in patients with acute coronary syndrome by myocardial contrast echocardiography [J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2017, 23: 2324-2332. DOI: 10.12659/msm.901233.
- [11] YOON A J, DO H P, CEN S, et al. Assessment of segmental myocardial blood flow and myocardial perfusion reserve by adenosine-stress myocardial arterial spin labeling perfusion imaging [J]. *J Magn Reson Imaging*, 2017, 46 (2): 413-420. DOI: 10.1002/jmri.25604.
- [12] 张运, 陈韵岱, 傅向华, 等. 冠状动脉微血管疾病诊断和治疗的专家共识 [J]. *中国循环杂志*, 2017, 32 (5): 421-430. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-3614.2017.05.003.
- [13] ZHANG Y, CHEN Y D, FU X H, et al. Chinese expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of coronary microvascular disease [J]. *Chinese Journal of Circulation*, 2017, 32 (5): 421-430. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-3614.2017.05.003.
- [14] GERSTEIN H C, ISLAM S, ANAND S, et al. Dysglycaemia and the risk of acute myocardial infarction in multiple ethnic groups: an analysis of 15, 780 patients from the INTERHEART study [J]. *Diabetologia*, 2010, 53 (12): 2509-2517. DOI: 10.1007/s00125-010-1871-0.
- [15] TENO S, UTO Y, NAGASHIMA H, et al. Association of postprandial hypertriglyceridemia and carotid intima-media thickness in patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2000, 23 (9): 1401-1406. DOI: 10.2337/diacare.23.9.1401.
- [16] SALEEM T, MOHAMMAD K H, ABDEL-FATTAH M M, et al. Association of glycosylated haemoglobin level and diabetes mellitus duration with the severity of coronary artery disease [J]. *Diab Vasc Dis Res*, 2008, 5 (3): 184-189. DOI: 10.3132/dvdr.2008.030.
- [17] 中华医学会核医学分会《核素心肌显像规范化报告书写专家共识》编写委员会. 核素心肌显像规范化报告书写专家共识 (2018版) [J]. *中华核医学与分子影像杂志*, 2018, 38 (12): 805-809. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-2848.2018.12.008.
- [18] Committee for the Compilation of Expert Consensus on Writing Standard Report on Radionuclide Myocardial Imaging by Nuclear Medicine Society of Chinese Medical Association. 2018 expert

- consensus for standardized report writing of radionuclide myocardial imaging [J]. *Chinese Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging*, 2018, 38 (12): 805-809. DOI: 10.3760 / cma.j.issn.2095-2848.2018.12.008.
- [17] MAYALA H A, YAN W, JING H, et al. Clinical characteristics and biomarkers of coronary microvascular dysfunction and obstructive coronary artery disease [J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2019, 47 (12): 6149-6159. DOI: 10.1177/0300060519859134.
- [18] CHEN C, WEI J, ALBADRI A, et al. Coronary microvascular dysfunction-epidemiology, pathogenesis, prognosis, diagnosis, risk factors and therapy [J]. *Circ J*, 2017, 81 (1): 3-11. DOI: 10.1253/circj.cj-16-1002.
- [19] HASDAI D, HOLMES D R Jr, HIGANO S T, et al. Prevalence of coronary blood flow reserve abnormalities among patients with nonobstructive coronary artery disease and chest pain [J]. *Mayo Clin Proc*, 1998, 73 (12): 1133-1140. DOI: 10.4065/73.12.1133.
- [20] SARA J D, WIDMER R J, MATSUZAWA Y, et al. Prevalence of coronary microvascular dysfunction among patients with chest pain and nonobstructive coronary artery disease [J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv*, 2015, 8 (11): 1445-1453. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcin.2015.06.017.
- [21] HAAS A V, ROSNER B A, KWONG R Y, et al. Sex differences in coronary microvascular function in individuals with type 2 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes*, 2019, 68 (3): 631-636. DOI: 10.2337/db18-0650.
- [22] LIKOFF W, SEGAL B L, KASPARIAN H. Paradox of normal selective coronary arteriograms in patients considered to have unmistakable coronary heart disease [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 1967, 276 (19): 1063-1066. DOI: 10.1056/NEJM196705112761904.
- [23] KEMP H G Jr. Left ventricular function in patients with the anginal syndrome and normal coronary arteriograms [J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 1973, 32 (3): 375-376. DOI: 10.1016/s0002-9149 (73) 80150-x.
- [24] CANNON R O 3rd, EPSTEIN S E. "Microvascular angina" as a cause of chest pain with angiographically normal coronary arteries [J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 1988, 61 (15): 1338-1343. DOI: 10.1016/0002-9149 (88) 91180-0.
- [25] TASK FORCE MEMBERS, MONTALESCOT G, SECHTEM U, et al. 2013 ESC guidelines on the management of stable coronary artery disease: the task force on the management of stable coronary artery disease of the European Society of Cardiology [J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2013, 34 (38): 2949-3003. DOI: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehd296.
- [26] 刘威平, 钟吉俊, 高钱纲, 等. 心脏 X 综合征患者 ATP 负荷 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI 心肌灌注显像分析 [J]. *中国现代医生*, 2011, 49 (18): 118-120. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-9701.2011.18.053.
- LIU W P, ZHONG J J, GAO Q G, et al. Adenosine triphosphate infusion $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI myocardial perfusion tomography of patients with cardiac syndrome X [J]. *China Modern Doctor*, 2011, 49 (18): 118-120. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-9701.2011.18.053.
- [27] 左琦, 李天发, 孙雯, 等. $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -甲氧基异丁基异腈门控心肌灌注显像指导冠脉微血管病变治疗的临床价值 [J]. *医学影像学杂志*, 2018, 28 (7): 1111-1115. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-9011.2018.07.020.
- ZUO Q, LI T F, SUN W, et al. The clinical value on evaluation of $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -MIBI gated myocardial perfusion imaging in patients with coronary microangiopathy [J]. *Journal of Medical Imaging*, 2018, 28 (7): 1111-1115. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-9011.2018.07.020.
- [28] SESTITO A, LANZA G A, DI MONACO A, et al. Relation between cardiovascular risk factors and coronary microvascular dysfunction in cardiac syndrome X [J]. *Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine (Hagerstown, Md.)*, 2011, 12 (5): 322-327. DOI: 10.2459/JCM.0b013e3283406479.
- [29] 邱惠, 李虹伟. 糖基化终末产物及其受体在动脉粥样硬化中的作用及意义 [J]. *临床和实验医学杂志*, 2018, 17 (4): 443-446. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-4695.2018.04.034.
- QIU H, LI H W. Glycosylation end products and its receptor in the role and significance of atherosclerosis [J]. *Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Medicine*, 2018, 17 (4): 443-446. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-4695.2018.04.034.
- [30] Advance Collaborative Group, PATEL A, MACMAHON S, et al. Intensive blood glucose control and vascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2008, 358 (24): 2560-2572. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa0802987.
- [31] KHAW K T, WAREHAM N, BINGHAM S, et al. Association of hemoglobin A_{1c} with cardiovascular disease and mortality in adults: the European prospective investigation into cancer in Norfolk [J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 2004, 141 (6): 413-420. DOI: 10.7326/0003-4819-141-6-200409210-00006.
- [32] SARA J D, TAHER R, KOLLURI N, et al. Coronary microvascular dysfunction is associated with poor glycemic control amongst female diabetics with chest pain and non-obstructive coronary artery disease [J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2019, 18 (1): 22. DOI: 10.1186/s12933-019-0833-1.
- [33] 唐莉莉, 姚道阔, 王萍, 等. 糖尿病与冠状动脉微循环障碍的研究进展 [J]. *医学综述*, 2018, 24 (13): 2497-2501. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-2084.2018.13.001.
- TANG L L, YAO D K, WANG P, et al. Research progress in the relationship between coronary microvascular dysfunction and diabetic mellitus [J]. *Medical Recapitulate*, 2018, 24 (13): 2497-2501. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-2084.2018.13.001.
- [34] 董翠皎, 张大庆. 冠状动脉微血管疾病诊治新进展 [J]. *实用药物与临床*, 2019, 22 (3): 225-229. DOI: 10.14053/j.cnki.ppcr.201903001.
- DONG C J, ZHANG D Q. Progresses in diagnosis and treatment of coronary microvascular disease [J]. *Practical Pharmacy and Clinical Remedies*, 2019, 22 (3): 225-229. DOI: 10.14053/j.cnki.ppcr.201903001.

- [35] 任焰, 来春林. 冠脉微血管病变与脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2 [J]. 世界最新医学信息文摘, 2018, 18 (9): 96-97. DOI: 10.19613/j.cnki.1671-3141.2018.09.041.
REN Y, LAI C L. Coronary microvascular lesions and lipoprotein associated phospholipase A2 [J]. World Latest Medical Information Digest, 2018, 18 (9): 96-97. DOI: 10.19613/j.cnki.1671-3141.2018.09.041.
- [36] LONG M, HUANG Z B, ZHUANG X D, et al. Association of inflammation and endothelial dysfunction with coronary microvascular resistance in patients with cardiac syndrome X [J]. Arq Bras Cardiol, 2017, 109 (5): 397-403. DOI: 10.5935/abc.20170149.
- [37] RECIO-MAYORAL A, RIMOLDI O E, CAMICI P G, et al. Inflammation and microvascular dysfunction in cardiac syndrome X patients without conventional risk factors for coronary artery disease [J]. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging, 2013, 6 (6): 660-667. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcmg.2012.12.011.
- [38] TAQUETI V R, RIDKER P M. Inflammation, coronary flow reserve, and microvascular dysfunction: moving beyond cardiac syndrome X [J]. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging, 2013, 6 (6): 668-671. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcmg.2013.02.005.
- [39] 陈英, 牟佩佩, 唐玉蓉. 4项指标联合检测在2型糖尿病患者微血管病变中的临床意义[J]. 检验医学与临床, 2019, 16(14): 2095-2097. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2019.14.045.
CHEN Y, MOU P P, TANG Y R. Clinical significance of combined detection of 4 indexes in microvascular diseases of type 2 diabetes [J]. Laboratory Medicine and Clinical Practice, 2019, 16 (14): 2095-2097. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2019.14.045.
- (收稿日期: 2020-02-05; 修回日期: 2020-05-13)
(本文编辑: 李越娜)

(上接第 27 页)

- [14] JI L, HU D, PAN C, et al. Primacy of the 3B approach to control risk factors for cardiovascular disease in type 2 diabetes patients [J]. Am J Med, 2013, 126 (10): 925.e11-22. DOI: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2013.02.035.
- [15] NIROUMAND S, KHAJEDALUEE M, KHADEM-REZAIYAN M, et al. Atherogenic index of plasma (AIP): a marker of cardiovascular disease [J]. Med J Islam Repub Iran, 2015, 29: 240.
- [16] ZHU X, YU L, ZHOU H, et al. Atherogenic index of plasma is a novel and better biomarker associated with obesity: a population-based cross-sectional study in China [J]. Lipids Health Dis, 2018, 17 (1): 37. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-018-0686-8.
- [17] SHEN S W, LU Y, LI F, et al. Atherogenic index of plasma is an effective index for estimating abdominal obesity [J]. Lipids Health Dis, 2018, 17 (1): 11. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-018-0656-1.
- [18] 万进东, 王丹, 刘森, 等. 血浆致动脉硬化指数对早发急性冠状动脉综合征患者 PCI 术后预后的影响[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2018, 26 (7): 705-710.
WAN J D, WANG D, LIU S, et al. Impact of atherogenic index of plasma on prognosis in patients with premature acute coronary syndrome after percutaneous coronary intervention [J]. Chinese Journal of Arteriosclerosis, 2018, 26 (7): 705-710.
- [19] 左红, 王述进, 冯佳, 等. 血清总胆红素、糖化白蛋白、糖化血红蛋白与糖尿病血管并发症的关系[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2019, 27 (9): 787-790. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-3949.2019.09.011.
ZUO H, WANG S J, FENG J, et al. The relationship between serum total bilirubin, glycated albumin, glycated hemoglobin and diabetic vascular complications [J]. Chinese Journal of Arteriosclerosis, 2019, 27 (9): 787-790. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-3949.2019.09.011.
- [20] FENG M, RACHED F, KONTUSH A, et al. Impact of lipoproteins on atherobiology: emerging insights [J]. Cardiol Clin, 2018, 36(2): 193-201. DOI: 10.1016/j.ccl.2017.10.001.
- [21] IKENO F, BROOKS M M, NAKAGAWA K, et al. SYNTAX score and long-term outcomes: the BARI-2D trial [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2017, 69(4): 395-403. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2016.10.067.
- [22] BUNDHUN P K, SOOKHAREE Y, BHOLEE A, et al. Application of the SYNTAX score in interventional cardiology: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Medicine, 2017, 96 (28): e7410. DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000007410.
- [23] CATAPANO A L, GRAHAM I, DE BACKER G, et al. 2016 ESC/EAS guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias [J]. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed), 2017, 70 (2): 115. DOI: 10.1016/j.rec.2017.01.002.
- [24] RIDKER P M, RIFAI N, ROSE L, et al. Comparison of C-reactive protein and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels in the prediction of first cardiovascular events [J]. N Engl J Med, 2002, 347 (20): 1557-1565. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa021993.
- [25] 李超, 白明, 彭瑜, 等. 非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇与冠状动脉病变严重程度的相关性[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2019, 27 (4): 344-348.
LI C, BAI M, PENG Y, et al. Correlation of non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol levels and coronary artery atherosclerosis severity [J]. Chinese Journal of Arteriosclerosis, 2019, 27 (4): 344-348.
- (收稿日期: 2020-02-03; 修回日期: 2020-05-24)
(本文编辑: 李越娜)