

## · 临床研究 ·

# 甘油三酯葡萄糖指数和胰岛素抵抗代谢评分与携带载脂蛋白 E $\varepsilon$ 4 等位基因人群冠心病严重程度的相关性

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**【摘要】目的** 分析冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(CAD)患者胰岛素抵抗代谢评分(METS-IR)和甘油三酯葡萄糖指数(TyG)与携带载脂蛋白E(ApoE) $\varepsilon$ 4等位基因的CAD人群冠状动脉狭窄程度的相关性。**方法** 回顾性分析2021年1月至2022年12月于徐州医科大学附属医院经冠状动脉造影确诊为冠心病,且ApoE基因检测结果为ApoE4( $\varepsilon$ 3 $\varepsilon$ 4,  $\varepsilon$ 4 $\varepsilon$ 4)的308例冠心病患者的临床资料,计算TyG与METS-IR。采用2019年改良Gensini评分(GS)评价CAD狭窄程度,并将患者分为低GS组(106例)、中间GS组(100例)与高GS组(102例)。采用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型分别采用单因素方差分析、Kruskal-Wallis H检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验进行比较。采用logistic回归分析评估ApoE4冠心病患者冠状动脉狭窄程度的影响因素。采用Spearman相关性分析评估METS-IR和TyG与Gensini评分的相关性。绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,采用Delong检验比较METS-IR和TyG对冠状动脉狭窄程度的预测价值。**结果** 高GS组METS-IR明显高于非高GS组;高GS组TyG明显高于低GS组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。Spearman相关性分析显示,METS-IR和TyG与Gensini评分呈正相关( $r=0.210, 0.658; P<0.001$ )。logistic回归分析显示,METS-IR是携带ApoE $\varepsilon$ 4等位基因冠心病患者狭窄程度的独立预测因子( $OR=1.147, 95\%CI 1.077\sim1.221; P<0.001$ )。ROC曲线显示,METS-IR与TyG预测携带ApoE $\varepsilon$ 4等位基因的冠心病人群冠状动脉狭窄程度曲线下面积分别为0.824和0.608,METS-IR预测效能明显更高。**结论** METS-IR相比于TyG对携带ApoE $\varepsilon$ 4等位基因的CAD患者冠状动脉狭窄程度有更高预测价值。

**【关键词】** 冠心病; 载脂蛋白E $\varepsilon$ 4等位基因; 胰岛素抵抗代谢评分; 甘油三酯葡萄糖指数

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## Correlation of triglyceride and glucose index and metabolic score for insulin resistance with coronary heart disease severity in ApoE $\varepsilon$ 4 allele carriers

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the correlation of metabolic score for insulin resistance (METS-IR) and triglyceride and glucose (TyG) index with the severity of coronary stenosis in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) who carry the  $\varepsilon$ 4 allele of apolipoprotein E (ApoE). **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 308 patients with coronary heart disease identified by coronary angiography carrying ApoE4 genotypes  $\varepsilon$ 3 $\varepsilon$ 4 and  $\varepsilon$ 4 $\varepsilon$ 4 admitted in Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from January 2021 to December 2022. Their clinical data were collected, and TyG index and METS-IR were calculated. According to the results of modified Gensini score (GS) of 2019 for CAD stenosis, they were divided into low ( $n=106$ ), intermediate ( $n=100$ ), and high GS ( $n=102$ ) groups. SPSS statistics 27.0 was used for statistical analysis. One-way analysis of variance, Kruskal-Wallis H test, or Chi-square test was employed for intergroup comparison depending on data type. Logistic regression analysis was applied to explore the influencing factors for severity of CAD stenosis in patients carrying the ApoE $\varepsilon$ 4 allele. Spearman correlation analysis was performed to analyze the correlation of METS-IR and TyG index with GS. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted and Delong test was conducted to compare the predictive value of METS-IR and TyG index for the severity. **Results** METS-IR were significantly higher in the high GS group than in the other two GS groups, and TyG in high GS group was significantly higher than that in low GS group ( $P<0.05$ ). Spearman correlation analysis indicated a positive correlation of METS-IR and TyG index with GS ( $r=0.210, 0.658; P<0.001$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that METS-IR was an independent predictor of stenosis severity in CAD

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patients carrying *ApoEε4* allele ( $OR=1.147$ , 95%CI 1.077–1.221;  $P<0.001$ ). ROC curve analysis revealed that the area under the curve of METS-IR and TyG index in prediction for coronary stenosis in the CAD population with *ApoEε4* allele was 0.824 and 0.608, respectively, and METS-IR had better performance. **Conclusion** METS-IR is superior to TyG index in prediction for severity of coronary stenosis in *ApoEε4* allele CAD patients.

**[Key words]** coronary artery disease; apolipoprotein Eε4 allele; metabolic score for insulin resistance; triglyceride and glucose index  
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尽管动脉粥样硬化的诊断与治疗不断取得进展,冠心病仍是全球死亡主要原因之一<sup>[1]</sup>。载脂蛋白E(apolipoprotein E, *ApoE*)基因的多态性与冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(coronary artery disease, CAD)发展有关<sup>[2]</sup>, *ApoE*是一个基因位点上因单核苷酸多态性产生的多态蛋白,基因表型分别有:*ApoE2*(ε2ε2, ε2ε3)、*ApoE3*(ε3ε3, ε2ε4)和*ApoE4*(ε3ε4, ε4ε4),与其他蛋白表现型相比,*ApoE4*与高极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, VLDL-C/HDL-C)、动脉粥样硬化相关<sup>[3]</sup>,是CAD的独立危险因素<sup>[4]</sup>,能够干扰VLDL-C脂解过程,使VLDL-C残粒在体内停留时间延长,合成HDL-C原料来源减少,最终导致体内总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇增加,HDL-C浓度下降<sup>[5]</sup>。胰岛素抵抗代谢评分(metabolic score for insulin resistance, METS-IR)是一项最新的以血脂为基础的胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)替代指标<sup>[6]</sup>,与高血压、糖尿病、肥胖等心血管疾病危险因素相关,与甘油三酯葡萄糖指数(triglyceride and glucose index, TyG)均能够预测CAD的发生和预后<sup>[7,8]</sup>,对携带*ApoEε4*等位基因风险人群的冠心病筛查尤为重要,冠状动脉造影由于造影剂的使用、侵人性操作和高昂的费用,临床症状不明显的患者往往忽视检查,可能导致病情加重,目前比较TyG与METS-IR对该人群冠状动脉狭窄程度预测的研究较为少见,因此本研究旨在探讨TyG与METS-IR对于携带*ApoEε4*等位基因人群CAD狭窄程度的预测价值。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2021年1月至2022年12月于徐州医科大学附属医院心血管内科接受冠状动脉造影且*ApoE*检测结果为*ApoE4*(ε3ε4, ε4ε4)的308例CAD患者的临床资料。CAD定义为任何主要冠状动脉存在>50%血管管腔直径的阻塞性狭窄,包括左主干、前降支及回旋支与右冠状动脉或血管系统主要分支。

根据2019年改良Gensini评分<sup>[9]</sup>(GS)评估患

者CAD狭窄程度,并将患者分为低GS组(≤18分)、中间GS组(19~47分)和高GS组(≥48分)。纳入标准:(1)符合2021年美国心脏病学会/心脏协会冠状动脉血运重建指南中有关CAD的诊断标准<sup>[10]</sup>;(2)接受*ApoE*基因筛查,基因表型与基因型结果为*ApoE4*(ε3ε4, ε4ε4);(3)既往未接受过降脂类药物治疗(常用药物包括他汀类药物、胆固醇吸收抑制剂、前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶/kexin9型抑制剂等)。排除标准:(1)有冠状动脉介入或冠状动脉旁路移植史、严重肝肾疾病、肿瘤、血液病、自身免疫性疾病;(2)未服用或既往服用调脂药物应停药5个半衰期(通过病历或电话随访确定);(3)医疗记录不完整。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 胰岛素抵抗指数计算  $TyG = \ln[\text{空腹血糖} (\text{mg/dl}) \times \text{空腹甘油三酯} (\text{mg/dl}) / 2]$ 。 $METS-IR = \ln[2 \times \text{空腹血糖} (\text{mg/dl}) + \text{空腹甘油三酯} (\text{mg/dl})] \times \text{BMI} (\text{kg/m}^2) / \ln [\text{HDL-C} (\text{mg/dl})]$ ;肾小球滤过率采用马迎春等<sup>[11]</sup>改良中国人肾小球滤过率方程计算。

1.2.2 *ApoE*基因检测 *ApoE*基因型采用聚合酶链反应-荧光探针法测定,因*ApoE2*与*ApoEε4*等位基因对血脂水平有相反影响,分组时排除*ApoE*(ε2ε4)基因型。

1.2.3 血管狭窄程度评估 根据2019年改良Gensini量表<sup>[9]</sup>计算血管狭窄程度。狭窄程度:≤25%, 1分; 26%~50%, 2分; 51%~75%, 4分; 76%~90%, 8分; 91%~99%, 16分; 100%, 32分。其中,血管狭窄为99%,接受侧支循环,评为8分。血管狭窄为100%,接受侧支循环:(1)侧支循环血管狭窄为0%,评为16分;(2)侧支循环血管狭窄为25%,评为20分;(3)侧支循环血管狭窄为50%,评为24分;(4)侧支循环血管狭窄为75%,评为28分;(5)侧支循环血管狭窄为90%,评为30分;(6)侧支循环血管狭窄为99%,评为31分。每个狭窄血管的倍增因子由该段血管供血区域的功能重要性决定,分为右、左冠优势心。(1)右冠优势心:左主干5分,左前降支近段2.5分,中段1.5分,远段1分;左回旋支近段2.5分,中段及远段1分;右回旋支近段、中段及远段1分。第一对角支1分、第二

对角支0.5分,后降支1分、左室后支0.5分,钝缘支1分。(2)左冠优势心:左回旋支近段3.5分,中段及远段2分,余下与右冠优势心相同。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行数据分析,采用GraphPad Prism 9.0绘图,受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线由MedCalc 20.0生成。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,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使用中位数(四分位数间距)[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]表示,组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用Spearman相关性分析评估GS与TyG、METS-IR的相关性,计算方差膨胀因子,因存在共线性,BMI与TG不纳入多因素logistic回归分析。单因素logistic回归分析中 $P<0.1$ 的变量纳入多因素logistic回归分析,ROC分析采用Delong检验,比较TyG与METS-IR对携带ApoE4等位基因人群CAD狭窄程度的预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 三组患者基线资料比较

高GS组体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、糖尿病、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、TyG明显高于低GS组。中间GS组BMI、FBG、METS-IR明显高于低GS组,中间GS组HDL-C明显低于低GS组。高GS组尿酸(uric acid, UA)明显高于中间GS组,高GS组BMI、AST、METS-IR明显高于低GS组与中间GS组,高GS组左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、HDL-C明显低于低GS组与中间GS组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。年龄、男性、收缩压、舒张压、平均动脉压、心率、当前吸烟、当前饮酒、高血压、甘油三酯、肾小球滤过率组间未见明显统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。

表1 三组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among three groups

Item	Low GS group( $n=106$ )	Intermediate GS group( $n=100$ )	High GS group( $n=102$ )	$H/F/\chi^2$	P value
Age( years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	60.17±11.83	62.93±11.06	63.68±10.78	2.820	0.061
Male[ n(%) ]	65(61.32)	66(66.00)	66(64.71)	0.525	0.769
BMI( kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	25.73±3.61	29.29±3.28 *	30.49±2.86 *#	56.884	<0.001
SBP[ mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	138.00(126.75,149.00)	139.00(126.00,147.00)	137.00(124.75,151.25)	0.128	0.938
DBP[ mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	80.00(73.00,88.25)	82.00(74.00,90.00)	80.00(72.00,87.00)	0.652	0.722
MAP[ mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	100.00(92.50,106.67)	100.67(91.00,107.67)	98.84(91.00,107.41)	0.230	0.891
HR[ beats/min, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	70.00(66.00,77.00)	70.00(66.00,78.00)	71.50(68.00,80.25)	4.065	0.131
LVEF[ %, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	61.50(59.00,64.00)	60.00(57.00,65.00)	58.00(54.50,62.25) *#	20.092	<0.001
Past medical history[ n(%) ]					
Current smoking	26(24.53)	28(28.00)	31(30.39)	0.907	0.636
Current drinking	34(32.08)	24(24.00)	19(18.63)	5.093	0.078
Hypertension	67(63.21)	65(65.00)	64(62.74)	0.124	0.940
T2DM	14(13.21)	26(26.00)	32(31.37) *	10.145	0.006
FBG[ mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	5.13(4.70,5.69)	5.57(4.73,6.78) *	5.72(4.97,6.80) *	13.344	0.001
TC[ mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	4.24(3.70,4.82)	4.65(3.86,5.23)	4.62(3.78,5.52) *	6.436	0.040
TG[ mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	1.48(1.20,2.58)	1.63(1.25,2.38)	2.00(1.36,2.59)	4.901	0.086
LDL-C[ mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	2.56(2.11,3.02)	2.70(2.30,3.38)	3.01(2.23,3.85) *	10.210	0.006
HDL-C[ mmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	1.17(0.82,1.65)	0.83(0.70,0.97) *	0.68(0.61,0.78) *#	79.006	<0.001
UA[ μmol/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	303.00(227.75,365.00)	271.00(223.50,325.25)	306.50(241.75,368.50) *	6.991	0.030
ALT[ U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	16.00(12.00,23.00)	19.50(14.00,27.75)	21.00(15.75,34.00) *	13.113	0.001
AST[ U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	19.00(15.00,24.00)	19.50(16.25,29.50)	23.50(18.00,67.75) *#	19.149	<0.001
eGFR[ ml/(min·1.73 m <sup>2</sup> ), $\bar{x}\pm s$ ]	118.23(99.66,138.98)	126.86(110.80,139.82)	120.82(97.69,141.26)	5.771	0.056
TyG[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	8.87(8.53,9.24)	8.93(8.58,9.34)	9.09(8.72,9.44) *	11.649	0.003
METS-IR[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	40.17(35.48,44.26)	49.53(43.40,54.99) *	56.05(52.87,59.03) *#	132.185	<0.001

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; MAP: mean arterial pressure; HR: heart rate; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; FBG: fasting blood glucose; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; UA: uric acid; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; TyG index: triglyceride and glucose index; METS-IR: metabolic score for insulin resistance. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. Compared with low GS group, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with intermediate GS group, # $P<0.05$ .

## 2.2 Spearman 相关性分析评估 ApoE4 冠心病 TyG、METS-IR 与 Gensini 评分的相关性

结果显示, *ApoE4* 冠心病患者 TyG、METS-IR 与 Gensini 评分有明显的相关性 ( $r = 0.210, 0.658; P < 0.001$ ; 图 1)。

## 2.3 logistic 回归分析 *ApoE4* 冠心病患者发生高 GS 的危险因素

在调整混杂因素后, 饮酒、HDL-C、AST 及 METS-IR 是携带 *ApoE4* 人群高 GS 的独立影响因素 ( $P < 0.05$ ; 表 2)。

## 2.4 TyG 与 METS-IR 对高 GS *ApoE4* 冠心病患者冠状动脉狭窄程度的预测价值

ROC 曲线分析显示, TyG、MRTS-IR 预测高 GS *ApoE4* 冠心病患者冠状动脉狭窄程度最佳截断值分别为 8.94 和 51.82, 曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC) 分别为 0.608 和 0.824。MRTS-IR 灵敏度和特异度分别为 82.35% 和 74.76%; TyG 灵敏度和特异度分别为 65.69% 和 55.34%。通过 DeLong 检验发现, MRTS-IR 的 AUC 值高于 TyG, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.001$ ; 图 2)。

## 3 讨论

本研究中, TyG、METS-IR 与 Gensini 评分呈正相关 ( $P < 0.01$ ), 与既往研究一致<sup>[12]</sup>。在调整混杂因

素后, METS-IR 是携带 *ApoE4* 等位基因 CAD 患者冠状动脉狭窄程度的独立预测因子, 对高 GS 具有较好的预测价值。TyG 指数与 METS-IR 评分两者用于胰岛素抵抗程度的评估, 通过计算血液中血脂水平来描述, METS-IR 评分额外纳入患者 BMI 与 HDL-C, 对患者整体情况有着较好的描述, 冠状动脉粥样硬化主要是脂质沉积在血管壁、粥样斑块形成造成的血管管腔狭窄, 不同基因型的载脂蛋白 E 在血脂分布形成过程中发挥重要作用, 其中载脂蛋白 E4 通过干扰 VLDL-C 脂解, 影响其降解和 HDL-C 生成, 对冠状动脉狭窄发生发展起着促进作用, 因此该研究能够动态检测此类人群冠状动脉狭窄程度, 为后续治疗提供帮助。

在调整混杂因素后, 本研究结果显示当前饮酒、HDL-C、AST、METS-IR 与高 GS *ApoE4* 冠心病患者独立相关。METS-IR 与 TyG 已用于研究心血管疾病, METS-IR 相比于 TyG 对高血压诊断、CAD 狹窄程度有更高的预测价值<sup>[13]</sup>, Wu 等<sup>[12]</sup>发现 METS-IR 与糖尿病前期的 CAD 患者高 GS 显著相关, 与本研究结果基本一致, 而另一项纳入 438 例非 ST 段抬高型急性冠脉综合征患者的研究发现 TyG 是高 SYNTAX 评分的独立预测因子<sup>[14]</sup>, 研究人群、CAD 狹窄程度的定义及分级工具的差异可能是导致本研究与既往研究结果不一致的原因。AST 主要存在于心肌细胞,

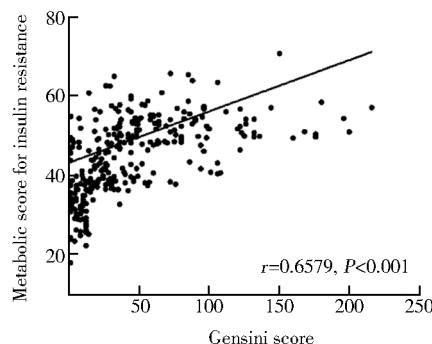
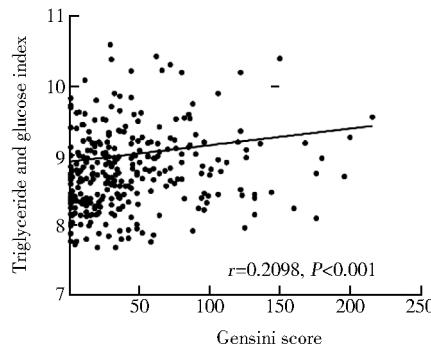


图 1 TyG 和 METS-IR 与 *ApoE4* 人群 Gensini 评分的相关性

Figure 1 Correlation of TyG and METS-IR with Gensini scores in *ApoE4* allele population  
GS: Gensini score; METS-IR: metabolic score for insulin resistance; TyG: triglyceride and glucose index.

表 2 logistic 回归分析 *ApoE4* 冠心病患者冠状动脉狭窄程度的影响因素

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of factors influencing degree of coronary artery stenosis in patients with *ApoE4* coronary artery disease

Factor	Univariate		Multivariate	
	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
Current drinking	0.584 (0.326–1.047)	0.071	0.315 (0.140–0.708)	0.005
HDL-C	0.018 (0.005–0.065)	<0.001	0.115 (0.020–0.667)	<0.016
AST	1.021 (1.012–1.030)	<0.001	1.027 (1.012–1.043)	<0.001
TyG	1.854 (1.211–2.838)	0.004	1.249 (0.539–2.897)	0.604
METS-IR	1.168 (1.124–1.215)	<0.001	1.147 (1.077–1.221)	<0.001

HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; TyG index: triglyceride and glucose index; METS-IR: metabolic score for insulin resistance.

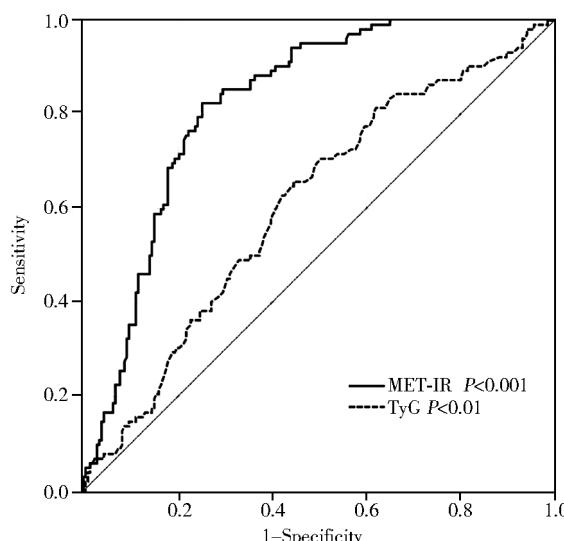


图2 TyG与METS-IR对ApoE4冠心病患者高GS的预测价值

Figure 2 Predictive value of TyG and METS-IR for high GS in patients with ApoE4 coronary artery disease

TyG: triglyceride and glucose index; METS-IR: metabolic score for insulin resistance; GS: Gensini score.

其次为肝脏等组织,急性心肌梗死患者因心肌细胞损伤导致血液中AST升高,Han等<sup>[15]</sup>研究提出非肝病所致的AST升高与心肌损伤相关,与本研究结果基本一致,可能与研究中包含部分心肌梗死患者有关。轻度饮酒能够促使HDL-C升高,通过逆向运转胆固醇发挥抗动脉粥样硬化性疾病作用<sup>[16]</sup>,一项纳入29 457名参与者的荟萃分析显示饮酒24 h后可以预防心肌梗死<sup>[17]</sup>,Wood等<sup>[18]</sup>在对599 912名当前饮酒者的调查中发现饮酒量的增加伴随着HDL-C的增加,与心肌梗死发病率降低显著相关,本研究结果显示当前饮酒能够减少CAD狭窄程度的增加,与上述研究发现基本一致。ROC曲线分析显示METS-IR对携带E4等位基因冠心病患者冠状动脉病变狭窄程度的预测价值更高,但本研究存在一定局限性。(1)本研究为回顾性分析,可能存在对患者的选择偏倚,与许多临床研究一样,这项横断面研究仅显示了相关而非因果关系;(2)样本量相对较小,期待多中心、大规模的试验。

综上所述,METS-IR是携带E4等位基因冠心病患者冠状动脉狭窄程度的独立预测因素,方法简单快捷,有望成为该人群中无法进行冠状动脉造影患者冠状动脉狭窄程度的预测指标。

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