

· 临床研究 ·

可溶性生长刺激表达基因 2 联合 N 末端 B 型利钠肽原对沙库巴曲缬沙坦干预老年射血分数轻度减低心力衰竭患者的预后评估价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨可溶性生长刺激表达基因 2(sST2)与 N 末端 B 型利钠肽原(NT-proBNP)对沙库巴曲缬沙坦(SV)干预老年射血分数轻度减低心力衰竭(HFmrEF)患者预后的评估价值。**方法** 选取 2018 年 4 月至 2020 年 4 月于承德市中心医院住院治疗的 81 例 HFmrEF 患者为研究对象, 均使用 SV 治疗。分析 HFmrEF 患者应用 SV 治疗后影响复合终点事件发生的危险因素, 并评估 sST2 联合 NT-proBNP 对 SV 干预 HFmrEF 患者预后的价值。采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用 *t* 检验、秩和检验 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确检验进行组间比较。应用 Cox 风险评估模型分析复合终点事件与变量间的关系。**结果** 随访 6 个月后, 19 例患者出现复合终点事件(复合终点事件组), 62 例患者未出现复合终点事件(非复合终点事件组)。与非复合终点事件组比较, 复合终点事件组心率较快, 血肌酐水平较低, sST2、NT-proBNP 水平较高, 左房内径较大, 有吸烟史、PCI 或溶栓史、急性心肌梗死史比例更高, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。单变量与多变量 Cox 回归分析显示, sST2 与 NT-proBNP 水平是 HFmrEF 患者应用 SV 治疗后影响复合终点事件发生的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析显示, sST2 联合 NT-proBNP 预测复合终点事件的诊断价值均高于单一指标。**结论** sST2 联合 NT-proBNP 对 SV 干预老年 HFmrEF 患者的预后具有较好的评估价值。

【关键词】 老年人; 射血分数轻度减低心力衰竭; 沙库巴曲缬沙坦; 可溶性生长刺激因子 2; N 末端 B 型利钠肽原

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Predictive value of soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2 combined with N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide for prognosis of elderly patients with heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction after sacubitril-valsartan intervention

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2 (sST2) combined with N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) to evaluate the prognosis of elderly patients with heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction (HFmrEF) after sacubitril-valsartan (SV) intervention. **Methods** A total of 81 HFmrEF patients admitted to our hospital from April 2018 to April 2020 were recruited in and treated with SV intervention. The risk factors affecting the occurrence of composite endpoints in HFmrEF patients with SV treatment were analyzed, and the value of sST2 combined with NT-proBNP for the prognosis of HFmrEF patients after SV intervention was evaluated. SPSS statistics 26.0 was used for data analysis. According to the data types, student's *t* test, Rank sum test, Chi-square test or Fisher exact test was performed for comparison between groups. Cox hazards model was used to analyze the relationship between composite endpoints and variables. **Results** After 6 months of follow-up, 19 patients experienced composite endpoints and were included in the composite endpoint group, and the remaining 62 patients were included in the non-composite endpoint group. The composite endpoint group had significantly higher heart rate, lower serum creatinine, higher sST2 and NT-proBNP levels, larger left atrial diameter, and larger proportions of smoking history, PCI or thrombolysis history, and acute myocardial infarction history when compared with the non-composite endpoint group ($P < 0.05$). Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses showed that sST2 and NT-proBNP levels were independent risk factors for composite endpoints in HFmrEF patients after SV treatment ($P < 0.05$). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis indicated that the diagnostic value of sST2 combined with NT-proBNP was higher than that of a single index in predicting composite endpoint events. **Conclusion** sST2 combined with NT-proBNP has a significant

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predictive value for the prognosis of elderly HFmrEF patients after SV intervention.

【Key words】 aged; heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction; sacubitril-valsartan; soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2; N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide

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目前我国成人心力衰竭的发生率约为0.9%，随着老龄化社会的到来，心力衰竭患病率逐年递增^[1]。射血分数轻度减低心力衰竭(heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction, HFmrEF)是指左心室射血分数(left ventricle ejection fraction, LVEF)介于40%~49%的心力衰竭患者，占心力衰竭发病率的10%~20%^[2]。2019年欧洲心脏病学会(European Society of Cardiology, ESC)指出，可直接将血管紧张素受体脑啡肽酶抑制剂(angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor, ARNI)作为该类患者的起始治疗药物^[3]。且已有文献证实ARNI可显著降低心力衰竭(LVEF≤57%)患者复合终点事件的发生率^[4]。王燕慧等^[5]对186例老年心力衰竭患者随访18个月后发现，可溶性生长刺激因子2(soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2, sST2)与N末端B型利钠肽原(N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)对老年心力衰竭患者病情严重程度的预测效果最优。目前，我国对于HFmrEF患者治疗效果及预后的评估指标尚无统一标准，且sST2与NT-proBNP在HFmrEF患者中的研究较少，故本研究以ARNI代表药沙库巴曲缬沙坦(sacubitril-valsartan, SV)为治疗药物，探讨sST2联合NT-proBNP预测SV治疗HFmrEF患者出现临床复合终点事件的价值，以期为该类患者的诊治、预后及综合管理提供临床依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

连续选取2018年4月至2020年4月于承德市中心医院住院治疗的81例HFmrEF患者为研究对象。纳入标准：(1)年龄>65岁；(2)美国纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)分级为Ⅱ~Ⅳ级；(3)符合《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2018》^[6]中关于HFmrEF的诊断标准，即LVEF介于41%~49%，NT-proBNP水平高于125 pg/ml，并伴有心脏舒张功能异常和(或)左心房扩大/左心室肥厚。排除标准：(1)伴有肝肾功能异常；(2)哺乳或妊娠期女性；(3)血钾高于5.4 mmol/L，血肌酐水平高于221 μmol/L；(4)具

有血管神经性水肿史，合并心脏瓣膜病、肥厚梗阻型心肌病；(5)对SV药物过敏；(6)应用螺内酯、氢氯噻嗪或托拉塞米治疗。本研究获得医院医学伦理委员会批准，患者及家属对研究内容均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 收集患者的一般资料 包括年龄、性别、收缩压、心率、NYHA分级、吸烟史、既往史、合并其他药物治疗及随访情况。

1.2.2 实验室指标的测定 入院后12 h内于安静状态时，取肘静脉血3 ml，置于乙二胺四乙酸二钾(dipotassium ethylenediamine tetraacetate, EDTA-2K)抗凝管中，静置0.5 h后经离心处理取上清液，置冰箱(-80℃)中保存。经酶联免疫吸附(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)法测定sST2水平；采用双抗体夹心荧光免疫法测定NT-proBNP、血钾及血肌酐水平。

1.2.3 超声心动图检查 采用Simpson法行常规心脏彩色多普勒超声心动图检查，仪器为美国GE公司的Vivid7 Dimension全数字彩色多普勒超声诊断仪，指标包括左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左室舒张末内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDD)、左房内径(left atrial diameter, LAD)、左室舒张期末容积(left ventricular end-diastolic volume, LVEDV)、左室收缩期末容积(left ventricular end-systolic volume, LVESV)，上述指标值均为连续3次心动周期的平均值。

1.3 随访

待81例HFmrEF患者生命体征稳定后，使用SV(北京诺华制药有限公司，国药准字J20171054)进行治疗，起始剂量为100 mg，2次/d，依据患者的血压、心功能及耐药情况酌情加量，直至达到目标剂量(200 mg，2次/d)。患者出院后按照射血分数降低的心力衰竭治疗标准继续治疗，治疗期间不应用螺内酯、氢氯噻嗪或托拉塞米(避免上述药物对血清sST2联合NT-proBNP造成干扰)。出院后6个月对EFmrEF患者进行门诊随访。随访时间为患者出

院到首次因心力衰竭再入院、心血管事件死亡或该项研究终止的时间。复合终点指心血管事件死亡和因心力衰竭再入院。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件进行数据分析。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t检验;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Wilcoxon秩和检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。应用Cox风险评估模型探究复合终点事件与变量间的关系。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 随访结果

随访6个月后,19例患者出现复合终点事件(复合终点事件组),其中2例因心血管事件死亡,

17例因心力衰竭再入院;余62例患者未出现复合终点事件(非复合终点事件组)。

2.2 2组患者一般资料比较

与非复合终点事件组比较,复合终点事件组的心率较快,血肌酐较低,左房内径较大,sST2、NT-proBNP水平较高,有吸烟史、PCI或溶栓史、急性心肌梗死史比例更高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.3 Cox回归分析HFmrEF患者应用SV治疗后出现复合终点事件的危险因素

单变量Cox回归分析显示,心率、吸烟史、高血压史、LVEF、血肌酐、sST2、NT-proBNP水平是HFmrEF患者应用SV治疗后影响复合终点事件发生的危险因素($P<0.05$;表2)。年龄、心率、吸烟史、高血压史、LVEF、血肌酐等校正后,多变量Cox回归分析显示,sST2与NT-proBNP水平仍是HFmrEF患者应用SV治疗后影响复合终点事件发生的独立危险因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Composite endpoint group (n=19)	Non-composite endpoint group (n=62)	t/ χ^2/Z	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	71.10±4.88	69.47±4.18	1.429	0.157
Female[n (%)]	5(26.32)	18(29.03)	0.053	0.818
Smoking history[n (%)]	13(68.42)	9(14.52)	21.361	0.000
Systolic blood pressure(mmHg, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	125.07±22.66	129.33±20.90	0.762	0.448
Heart rate[beats/min, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	82(77,114)	70(65,74)	4.032	0.003
Hypertension[n (%)]	12(63.16)	44(70.97)	0.416	0.519
Diabetes mellitus[n (%)]	6(31.58)	18(29.03)	0.045	0.832
Atrial fibrillation[n (%)]	6(31.58)	19(30.65)	0.006	0.939
Cerebral infarction[n (%)]	6(31.58)	17(27.42)	0.124	0.725
Acute myocardial infarction[n (%)]	13(68.42)	0(0.00)	45.580	0.000
PCI or thrombolysis[n (%)]	13(68.42)	8(12.90)	20.540	0.000
NYHA grading(Ⅱ/Ⅲ/Ⅳ, n)	6/6/7	10/14/38	3.742	0.154
Follow-up				
Concomitant beta-blockers[n (%)]	19(100.00)	54(87.10)	1.464	0.226
LVEF[% , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	45(30,58)	50(44,61)	25.000	0.089
LAD(mm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	43.56±5.13	34.03±7.02	5.476	0.000
LVEDD[mm, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	52(49,71)	53(50,57)	41.030	0.976
LVEDV(ml, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	168.03±55.09	148.98±40.56	1.640	0.105
LVESV[ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	73(51,177)	54(39,70)	29.000	0.128
K ⁺ (mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	4.30±0.55	4.15±0.49	1.134	0.260
SCr(μmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	59.03±7.45	75.97±14.08	5.018	0.000
sST2[pg/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	376(170,513)	151(135,176)	3.997	0.000
NT-proBNP[pg/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	5387(5122,6950)	3851(1972,5581)	3.801	0.000

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; NYHA: New York Heart Association; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LAD: left atrial diameter; LVEDD: left ventricular end-diastolic diameter; LVEDV: left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: left ventricular end-systolic volume; SCr: serum creatinine; sST2: soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide.

表2 单因素Cox回归分析HFmrEF患者应用SV治疗后出现复合终点事件的危险因素

Table 2 Univariate Cox regression analysis of risk factors for composite endpoint events in patients with HFmrEF treated with SV

Factor	β	RR(95%CI)	P value
Age	0.019	1.000(0.984-1.017)	0.871
Female	0.025	1.267(0.239-1.930)	0.804
Heart rate	0.027	1.079(1.028-1.134)	0.007
Smoking history	1.369	5.868(1.040-6.341)	0.041
Hypertension	-0.007	0.719(0.277-0.915)	0.009
Diabetes mellitus	0.290	1.267(0.239-1.699)	0.782
Atrial fibrillation	0.022	1.063(0.199-1.686)	0.965
Acute myocardial infarction	-6.352	0.093(0.067-1.037)	0.981
PCI or thrombolysis	-5.713	0.599(0.102-1.038)	0.946
LVEF	0.020	0.650(0.314-0.850)	0.046
sST2	-0.006	0.830(0.586-0.975)	0.014
Cardiac troponin I	1.028	2.043(0.540, 1.794)	0.115
Concomitant beta-blockers	1.575	2.499(0.003-3.375)	0.609
sST2	0.191	1.117(1.102-1.995)	0.035
NT-proBNP	0.189	1.103(1.000-1.118)	0.040

PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; SCr: serum creatinine; sST2: soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide.

表3 多因素Cox回归分析HFmrEF患者应用SV治疗后出现复合终点事件的危险因素

Table 2 Multivariate Cox regression analysis of risk factors for composite endpoint events in patients with HFmrEF treated with SV

Factor	β	RR(95%CI)	P value
Age	-0.111	1.436(0.221-5.483)	0.944
Heart rate	-0.120	0.993(0.538-1.806)	0.201
Smoking history	0.675	0.731(0.275-1.599)	0.114
Hypertension	0.546	1.127(0.269-1.572)	0.782
LVEF	0.301	1.052(0.942-1.430)	0.799
SCr	-0.103	0.878(0.236-1.406)	0.977
sST2	0.004	1.505(1.104-1.989)	0.029
NT-proBNP	0.003	1.001(1.000-1.148)	0.000

LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; SCr: serum creatinine; sST2: soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide. Age is a clinically recognized independent variable closely related to the occurrence of composite endpoint events, so it was included in multivariate Cox regression analysis.

2.4 sST2联合NT-proBNP检测对HFmrEF患者应用SV治疗后出现复合终点事件的预测价值

因吸烟史、高血压史、LVEF不是连续变量,故仅对sST2、NT-proBNP两个指标进行ROC分析,结果显示sST2联合NT-proBNP预测复合终点事件的诊断价值均高于单一指标(均P<0.05;表4)。

3 讨论

我国虽然在治疗心力衰竭方面有了很大的进步,但患者5年死亡率仍达50%,预后也较差。如何做到早期评估HFmrEF患者的病情及预后,如何实现生物标志物指导的精准治疗,是未来HFmrEF的管理方向。本研究结果显示,sST2、NT-proBNP与沙库巴曲缬沙坦治疗HFmrEF患者后发生复合终点事件有关。

有研究发现,NT-proBNP水平的升高可导致HFmrEF患者不良结局风险增加^[7]。Januzzi等^[8]发现NT-proBNP低水平与良好的预后相关。当NT-proBNP浓度<1000 pg/ml时,左心室逆向重构现象则更为明显^[9]。Eriksson等^[10]对均龄74岁的心力衰竭患者进行研究发现,出院时NT-proBNP水平较低的患者在出院后6个月因心力衰竭的再入院率也会随之下降。本研究中单变量Cox回归分析提示,NT-proBNP对HFmrEF患者使用SV后出现的复合终点事件具有预测价值。但Jin等^[11]认为NT-proBNP在高龄、合并多种疾病的心力衰竭患者中不具有预后价值,分析其原因可能是NT-proBNP容易受性别、年龄、肾功能等因素的影响。

邢瑞星^[12]通过实验研究证实,心肌肥厚的大鼠心肌组织中sST2水平高,说明sST2可以促进心肌肥厚的形成。与NT-proBNP相比,sST2侧重反映心肌纤维化的进展过程。因心力衰竭生物标志物在不同的随访时期具有可变性,故需要连续测量至少3次,以保证对预后预测的准确性^[13]。Miller等^[14]发现,在校正心肌肌钙蛋白T(cardiac troponin T,cTnT)、BNP及临床其他变量的多变量模型中,sST2仍是一个独立的预测因子,且在门诊复查时通过连

表4 sST2联合NT-proBNP检测对HFmrEF患者复合终点事件的预测价值

Table 3 Predictive value of sST2 combined with NT-proBNP on composite endpoint events in HFmrEF patients

Factor	AUC	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity	95%CI	P value
sST2	0.730	353.97	0.816	0.605	0.601-0.885	0.004
NT-proBNP	0.785	4268.00	0.899	0.653	0.611-0.873	0.000
sST2 and NT-proBNP	0.936	4590.75	0.963	0.847	0.800-0.980	0.000

sST2: soluble growth STimulation expressed gene 2; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; AUC: area under the curve. HFmrEF: heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction.

续监测 sST2 可筛查出高危心力衰竭患者,这对患者在随访评估中进行个体化治疗指导至关重要。另外,sST2 还具有评估抗心室重构药物疗效的作用。虽然 sST2 在临床应用中尚不如 NT-proBNP 普及,但联合检测较单一检测对心力衰竭患者的诊治及预后评估更有价值^[15]。李丽和赵文萍^[16]对 88 例 HFmrEF 患者随访 6~12 个月发现,sST2 与 NT-proBNP 是 HFmrEF 患者临床终点事件的预测因子,且二者联合检测可早期评估 ARNI 干预 HFmrEF 患者的预后。

本研究的优势在于以 HFmrEF 患者使用 SV 后出现临床复合终点事件为主要指标,探讨 sST2 和 NT-proBNP 对该类患者心血管事件死亡和因心力衰竭再入院的预测价值,但也存在着不足,如研究对象仅包括住院的、有症状的 HFmrEF 患者,且纳入的样本量不足、纳入调整的因素不够,可能并不能完全反映心力衰竭的真实情况,且该研究为单中心研究,可能会对结果造成偏倚。后续应进行大样本、多中心研究,进一步探讨 sST2 联合 NT-proBNP 对 SV 干预后 HFmrEF 患者的预后价值。

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