

· 临床研究 ·

CYP2C19功能缺失性等位基因与老年冠心病患者支架植入术后氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性和疗效的药物基因组学研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨编码CYP2C19酶的基因(CYP2C19)功能缺失性(LOF)等位基因与老年冠心病患者支架植入术后氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性和临床心血管终点事件的关联性。**方法** 连续募集2011年9月1日至2012年12月1日期间在解放军总医院住院拟行经皮冠状动脉介入术(PCI)、年龄 ≥ 65 岁的老年冠心病患者,术前给予氯吡格雷负荷剂量(300mg)治疗,手术当日测定血小板聚集率,采用SNaPshot法进行CYP2C19 LOF等位基因型(CYP2C19*2和CYP2C19*3)检测,并记录在院临床资料。所有患者均在PCI术后1年规律服用阿司匹林和氯吡格雷,随访1年内主要心血管缺血和出血事件的发生率。**结果** 在436例符合入选标准的老年冠心病患者中,CYP2C19*2携带者与氯吡格雷负荷剂量治疗后的抗血小板反应性之间存在显著相关性($P = 0.001$),但在CYP2C19*3携带者中未见上述相关性($P = 0.884$)。CYP2C19*2和至少一个CYP2C19 LOF携带者1年内心血管终点事件的发生率较非携带者均明显增加($P < 0.05$)。与非携带者相比,CYP2C19*2携带者因心绞痛再入院的发生率明显增加[校正比值比(OR): 1.67, 95%可信区间(CI): 1.05~2.65, $P = 0.010$]。至少一个CYP2C19 LOF携带者的联合心血管事件(校正OR: 1.22, 95% CI: 1.03~1.98, $P = 0.049$)和因心绞痛再入院(校正OR: 1.67, 95% CI: 1.04~2.68, $P = 0.032$)的发生率较非携带者明显增加。**结论** CYP2C19 LOF等位基因与老年冠心病患者PCI术后的氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性密切相关,并可明显削弱PCI术后双联抗血小板的治疗效果,导致PCI术后1年内的心血管终点事件发生风险明显增加。

【关键词】 老年人; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 氯吡格雷; CYP2C19; 血小板反应性; 心血管事件

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Pharmacogenomic analysis of CYP2C19 loss-of-function allele with clopidogrel antiplatelet reactivity and efficacy in elderly patients with coronary heart disease after percutaneous coronary intervention

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationships between the cytochrome 2C19 gene (CYP2C19) loss-of-function (LOF) allele with clopidogrel platelet reactivity and cardiovascular end point events in the elderly patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** Over-65-year-old consecutive CHD patients who accepted selective PCI in our department from September 1, 2011 to December 1, 2012 were recruited in this study. They were given clopidogrel loading dose therapy before PCI, and their peripheral blood samples were collected on the day of PCI to detect platelet aggregation. The candidate genetic variants, CYP2C19*2 and *3 LOF alleles, were determined by using SNaPshot assay, and the results were recorded in the clinical data. All patients received maintenance dose of aspirin and clopidogrel during 1 year's follow-up after PCI, and the major adverse cardiovascular events were observed in this period. **Results** A total of 436 elderly CHD patients were recruited. Significant difference of platelet reactivity was found between CYP2C19*2 carriers and non-carriers ($P = 0.001$), but not for CYP2C19*3 ($P = 0.884$). The patients carrying CYP2C19*2 allele or at least one CYP2C19 LOF allele had significantly higher incidence of cardiovascular end point events than those non-carriers ($P < 0.05$). Compared with non-carriers, the risk of rehospitalization for angina was significantly higher in

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the CYP2C19*2 allele carriers [adjusted odds ratio (OR): 1.67, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.05–2.65, $P = 0.010$]. What's more, the risk of combined cardiovascular events (adjusted OR: 1.22, 95% CI: 1.03–1.98, $P = 0.049$) and the incidence of rehospitalization for angina (adjusted OR: 1.67, 95% CI: 1.04–2.68, $P = 0.032$) were significantly higher in the CYP2C19 LOF allele carriers than in non-carriers. **Conclusion** CYP2C19 LOF alleles are closely related to the platelet reactivity of clopidogrel in the elderly CHD patients after PCI. The genetic variants significantly weakens the effect of antiplatelet therapy of clopidogrel, and thus significantly increases the risk of cardiovascular end point events after PCI.

【Key words】 elderly; percutaneous coronary intervention; clopidogrel; CYP2C19; platelet reactivity; cardiovascular events

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经皮冠状动脉介入术 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 是目前治疗冠心病的主要手段, 临床指南推荐, PCI术后患者在服用阿司匹林的基础上联用氯吡格雷 (Clopidogrel) 12个月, 可以降低心血管事件发生率^[1]。近期氯吡格雷药物基因组学研究发现, 除临床环境因素外, 氯吡格雷代谢通路上的关键酶CYP2C19 (cytochrome 2C19 gene) 功能缺失性 (loss-of-function, LOF) 等位基因的变异型与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性的降低和抗栓治疗后临床心血管终点事件的增加相关^[2-4]。由于老年冠心病患者存在基础疾病复杂、药物代谢能力降低等情况, 氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性较非老年人群显著降低^[5]。在此背景下, 药物基因组学因素是否在老年冠心病患者氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性的个体差异中发挥作用尚不清楚。鉴于此, 本研究旨在探讨CYP2C19 LOF等位基因与老年冠心病患者PCI术后氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性和心血管终点事件的关联性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究连续募集2011年9月1日至2012年12月1日在中国人民解放军总医院接受冠状动脉支架植入治疗并服用负荷剂量氯吡格雷的老年冠心病患者共436例。入选标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 65 岁; (2) 按照最新美国心脏联合会 (American Heart Association, AHA) / 美国心脏病学会 (American College of Cardiology, ACC) 诊断标准^[6]诊断为冠心病者; (3) 需要长期服用氯吡格雷者; (4) 志愿参加, 并签署知情同意书。排除标准: (1) 2周内服用过氯吡格雷或噻氯匹定 (ticlopidine) 者; (2) 对阿司匹林或氯吡格雷过敏、不能耐受或有抗血小板治疗禁忌证者; (3) 有慢性炎症性疾病者或服用甾体、非甾体抗炎药者; (4) 近1个月内有活动性出血、出血体质、有出血倾向或近期接受大手术者; (5) 合并其他终末期疾病者。

1.2 采血时机和血小板聚集率的测定

拟行PCI术的老年冠心病患者, PCI术前服用负荷剂量氯吡格雷 (300mg), 手术当天采集外周静脉血5ml, 在20 μ mol/L ADP诱导下采用光密度比浊法测定血小板聚集率。同时留取依地酸 (乙二胺四乙酸, edetic acid, EDTA) 抗凝血5ml, -20°C 保存, 以备DNA提取和相关药物代谢基因分型。

1.3 DNA提取和基因分型

采用百泰克中量全血DNA提取试剂盒 (北京百泰克生物有限公司) 提取DNA, 置于 -20°C 冰箱保存备用。采用SNaPshot法检测候选SNPs位点, 根据dbSNP数据库提供的基因组序列设计引物和探针, SNPs检测由上海捷瑞生物技术有限公司完成。研究组通过美国国家生物技术信息中心 (National Center for Biotechnology Information, NCBI)、Hapmap等权威数据库以及相关文献报道确定检测以下2个候选基因位点: CYP2C19*2 (rs4244258)、CYP2C19*3 (rs4986893)。

1.4 研究终点及随访

研究疗效终点事件包括: 联合心血管事件、主要不良心血管事件 (major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)、全因死亡、支架内血栓、因心绞痛再入院、主要出血事件和次要出血事件。MACE事件包括心源性死亡、非致死性心肌梗死、非致死性卒中及紧急靶血管血运重建。随访时间为1年, 由专人负责, 详细记录患者心血管终点事件发生症状、次数等, 统一填写随访表格。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS13.0软件包和Prism5.0制图软件进行分析, 计量资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两组资料比较使用独立样本 t 检验; 计数资料用百分率表示, 二分类或多分类资料采用 χ^2 检验。采用多元线性回归或多元逐步回归模型进行关联性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

符合入选标准患者的临床信息、各项检测指标及相关药物治疗等情况见表1。共纳入436例,男280例(64.2%),女156例(35.8%),年龄65~92(73.0±5.7)岁。

2.2 基因型频率及Hardy-Weinberg平衡检验

本研究采用SNaPshot法检测2个SNPs位点,分别是CYP2C19*2(rs4244285)和CYP2C19*3(rs4986893)。

表1 患者临床特征
Table 1 Characteristics of the study population (n = 436)

Item	Value
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	73.0 ± 5.69
Male[n(%)]	280 (64.20)
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.85 (3.34)
Diabetes[n(%)]	150 (34.40)
Hypertension[n(%)]	308 (70.60)
Hypercholesterolemia[n(%)]	152 (34.90)
Current cigarette use[n(%)]	137 (31.40)
Prior PCI[n(%)]	75 (17.20)
Prior AMI[n(%)]	88 (20.20)
ACS[n(%)]	387 (88.80)
Multi-vessel[n(%)]	190 (43.60)
Drug-eluting stent[n(%)]	244 (56.00)
Multi-vessel PCI[n(%)]	164 (37.60)
Total occlusion[n(%)]	95 (21.80)
LVEF(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$)	51.03 (20.75)
Platelet count(10 ⁹ /L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	190.60 ± 60.87
Total cholesterol(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.14 ± 1.06
Triglycerides(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.61 ± 2.79
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.75 ± 5.10
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.24 ± 2.48
Beta-blockers[n(%)]	324 (74.30)
ACEI[n(%)]	248 (56.90)
CCB[n(%)]	207 (47.50)
Statins[n(%)]	385 (88.30)
Proton pump inhibitor[n(%)]	108 (24.80)
Tirofiban[n(%)]	76 (17.40)

BMI: body mass index; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; AMI: acute myocardial infarction; ACS: acute coronary syndrome; LOF: loss-of-function; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LDL-C: low density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high density lipoprotein cholesterol; ACEI: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; CCB: calcium channel blocker

在436名患者中, CYP2C19*2携带者共215名(49.30%),其中CYP2C19*2/*1携带者178名(40.80%); CYP2C19*3携带者共48名(11.00%),至少1个CYP2C19 LOF(CYP2C19*2或*3)携带者共263名(60.30%)。本研究检测的2个基因型符合HapMap数据库(www.hapmap.com)中中国汉族人群相关基因型的分布规律,两种变异类型均符合Hardy-Weinberg平衡($P > 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 不同基因型携带者氯吡格雷的抗血小板反应性和疗效的相关性分析

根据携带基因变异类型分类,首先比较不同基因型携带者与非携带者之间的氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性(图1)。与野生型CYP2C19*1/*1携带者相比, CYP2C19*2携带者的血小板聚集率明显升高[(46.17±20.99)% vs (35.60±18.72)%, $P = 0.001$],同样,至少1个CYP2C19 LOF等位基因携带者的血小板聚集率明显高于非携带者[(45.97±20.92)% vs (35.71±18.27)%, $P = 0.004$]。而CYP2C19*3携带者与非携带者之间未见上述差异($P = 0.884$)。心血管终点事件的单因素分析发现, CYP2C19*2携带者心血管终点事件的发生率较非携带者均明显增加:包括MACE事件、因心绞痛再入院的发生率均明显增加($P < 0.001$, $P = 0.007$;表3); CYP2C19 LOF携带者的联合心血管终点事件、因心绞痛再入院、全因死亡发生率均明显增加($P = 0.047$, $P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$;表3)。此外,经多元逐步回归分析发现,与非携带者相比, CYP2C19*2携带者因心绞痛再入院率[校正比值比(adds ratio, OR): 1.67, 95%可信区间(confidence interval, CI): 1.05~2.65, $P = 0.010$;表3]明显增加。至少1个CYP2C19 LOF携带者的联合心血管事件(校正OR: 1.22, 95% CI: 1.03~1.98, $P = 0.049$;表3)和因心绞痛再入院的发生率(校正OR: 1.67, 95% CI: 1.04~2.68, $P = 0.032$;表3)也较非携带者明显增加。CYP2C19*3携带者与非携带者之间心血管终点事件差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,数据未列入表中)。

表2 代谢候选相关基因的单核苷酸多态性的分布
Table 2 Distribution of single nucleotide polymorphism of candidate genes (n = 436)

Variant genotype SNP(rs number)	Entire cohort [n(%)]	Minor allele frequency(%)	CHB minor allele frequency in HapMap data(%)	Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium P value
CYP2C19*2 (rs4244285)		28.9	26	0.85
*1/*1 (GG)	219 (50.20)			
*1/*2 (GA)	178 (40.80)			
*2/*2 (AA)	37 (8.50)			
CYP2C19*3 (rs4986893)		5.6	3	0.43
*1/*1 (GG)	388 (89.00)			
*1/*3 (GA)	47 (10.80)			
*3/*3 (AA)	1 (0.20)			

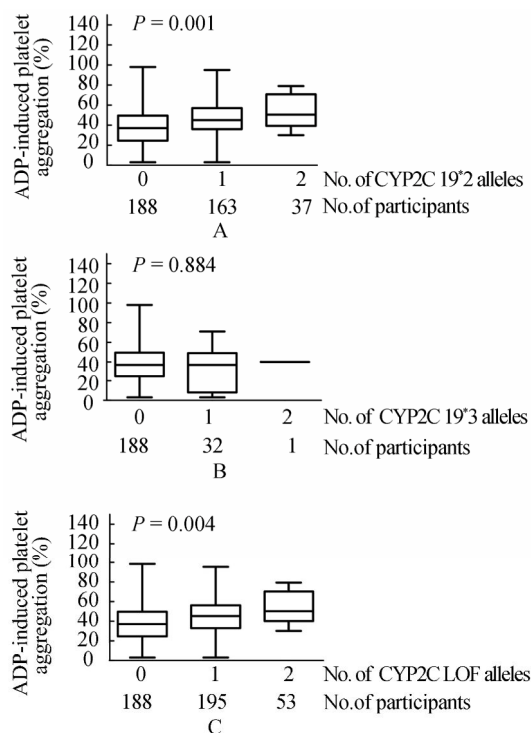


图1 候选基因变异型与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性的相关分析
Figure 1 Correlation analysis of polymorphism of candidate genes with clopidogrel antiplatelet reactivity
The horizontal line in the middle of each box indicates the median; the top and bottom borders of each box indicate the interquartile range (IQR). LOF: loss-of-function; ADP: adenosine diphosphate. A: CYP2C19*2 alleles carriers vs non-carriers; B: CYP2C19*3 alleles carriers vs non-carriers; C: CYP2C19 LOF alleles carriers vs non-carriers

3 讨论

目前, 氯吡格雷联合阿司匹林双联抗血小板治疗已成为PCI围术期和术后药物治疗的基本方法^[7,8]。既往研究提示不同患者间氯吡格雷的抗血小板反应性存在显著变异^[9]。目前认为, 造成这种变异的原因除临床环境因素外, 遗传是决定性内在因素, 而CYP2C19等位基因变异在其中起主导作用^[10,11]。此外, 多项研究发现, 老年冠心病患者在接受氯吡格雷治疗后仍有较高的血小板聚集率, 且存在显著的个体差异^[5,12-14]。由于老年冠心病患者存在合并用药、并发症复杂和药物代谢能力降低等多种情况, 氯吡格雷治疗抗血小板反应性个体间的差异是否对老年冠心病患者的心血管终点事件产生影响仍未知。

本研究发现, 尽管老年冠心病患者存在诸多混杂因素, CYP2C19*2和CYP2C19 LOF等位基因变异型均与氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性降低密切相关。这与目前大型临床试验结果和本课题组前期研究结果一致^[12-14]。此外, 本研究发现, 该人群中CYP2C19*2和CYP2C19 LOF基因型携带者PCI术后发生心绞痛再次入院和联合心血管事件等终点事

表3 随访1年心血管终点事件发生风险分别与CYP2C19*2等位基因携带者和CYP2C19 LOF等位基因携带者之间的关系
Table 3 The risks of cardiovascular events after 1 year follow-up according to CYP2C19*2 allele carriers and CYP2C19 LOF allele carriers in comparison to non-carriers

Cardiovascular event	Patient[n(%)]	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
		OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
CYP2C19*2 allele carriers					
Combined cardiovascular events	139 (31.90)	1.26 (0.89–1.79)	0.199	1.21 (0.84–1.75)	0.298
MACE	17 (3.90)	1.53 (1.13–2.99)	< 0.001	1.39 (0.17–3.38)	0.758
Death for all	15 (3.40)	1.09 (1.01–1.45)	0.197	1.36 (1.03–4.75)	0.438
Rehospitalization for angina reoccurrence	104 (23.90)	1.87 (1.19–2.96)	0.007	1.67 (1.05–2.65)	0.010
Stent thrombosis	1 (0.40)	—	—	—	—
Urgent revascularization	2 (0.80)	1.23 (0.22–6.86)	0.811	1.08 (0.13–8.64)	0.944
Bleeding events	36 (8.30)	1.07 (0.53–2.13)	0.860	1.07 (0.52–2.23)	0.839
Major bleeding	3 (0.70)	—	—	—	—
Minor bleeding	33 (7.60)	1.31 (0.63–2.72)	0.462	1.34 (0.63–2.87)	0.446
CYP2C19 LOF allele carriers					
Combined cardiovascular events	145 (33.30)	1.25 (1.07–1.74)	0.047	1.22 (1.03–1.98)	0.049
MACE	18 (4.10)	1.06 (0.39–2.86)	0.900	1.09 (0.31–3.62)	0.824
Death for all	15 (3.40)	1.15 (1.02–2.41)	< 0.001	1.26 (1.05–4.67)	0.512
Rehospitalization for angina reoccurrence	110 (25.20)	1.22 (1.21–2.93)	< 0.001	1.67 (1.04–2.68)	0.032
Stent thrombosis	1 (0.40)	—	—	—	—
Urgent revascularization	2 (0.80)	1.51 (0.14–6.75)	0.739	1.17 (0.77–7.59)	0.912
Bleeding events	36 (8.30)	0.92 (0.46–1.84)	0.819	0.92 (0.45–1.91)	0.832
Major bleeding	3 (0.70)	—	—	—	—
Minor bleeding	33 (7.60)	1.16 (0.56–2.39)	0.694	1.20 (0.56–2.59)	0.635

Adjusted by gender, age, body mass index, smoking status, drinking status, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and hyperlipidemia, and co-medication of proton pump inhibitor, statins, calcium channel blockers and tirofiban. OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; MACE: major adverse cardiovascular event, LOF: loss-of-function. Combined cardiovascular events including: MACE, death for all, rehospitalization for angina reoccurrence, stent thrombosis and urgent revascularization

件的风险均显著高于非携带者,符合既往CYP2C19的基因型变异可增加患者发生心血管终点事件的风险的研究结论^[15-17]。Liu等^[18]和唐晓芳等^[19]发现,PCI术后至少1个CYP2C19 LOF等位基因携带者发生再次心绞痛、紧急血运重建和联合终点事件的风险较非携带者更高。在PCI术后服用氯吡格雷1年内发生心血管终点事件的风险与CYP2C19 LOF等位基因变异仍密切相关,说明药物基因组学因素在老年冠心病患者氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性的个体差异中仍发挥重要作用。

总之,本研究发现,CYP2C19等位基因变异型是影响老年冠心病患者PCI术后的氯吡格雷抗血小板反应性和心血管终点事件的独立危险因素。携带该基因变异型的患者可能需要调整服用氯吡格雷的剂量或者更换其他类型抗血小板药物。本研究为临床早期预测氯吡格雷血小板反应性提供药物基因组学依据,对预防老年冠心病患者心血管终点事件的发生具有重要意义。

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- (编辑: 李菁竹)

· 消 息 ·

《老年心脏病学杂志 (英文版)》征稿启事

《老年心脏病学杂志 (英文版)》(*Journal of Geriatric Cardiology*, JGC, ISSN 1671-5141/CN 11-5329/R)是由中国人民解放军总医院主管、解放军总医院老年心血管病研究所和中国科技出版传媒股份有限公司主办的国际性医学学术期刊。本刊由王士雯院士创办于2004年,目前编委会由分布在35个国家的350多位心血管专家组成。本刊是我国第一本也是唯一的反映老年心脏病学这一新兴学科的英文期刊,致力于国际老年心脏病学交流,特别是将国内老年心脏病学及相关领域的学术进展介绍给国外同行。开设的栏目有述评、综述、临床和基础研究论著、病例报告等。

为了更好地促进老年医学学科的发展,加强心血管病学的学术交流,现诚向我国和世界各地专家、学者征集优秀稿件,我们的优势:

快速评审:所有来稿均可在一个月內得到审稿意见,已评审通过的稿件可立即在线优先出版。

评审专家阵容强大:我们有来自世界各地的360名心血管领域专家为我们审稿,能保证每篇稿件的审稿质量,即使您的文章经评审后不能在本杂志上发表,详尽的评审意见也会为您的研究起到非常好的促进作用。

文章可见度高:本刊目前被许多国际著名医学数据库收录,比如PubMed、Scopus、EMBASE、DOAJ等,并已于2011年11月被SCIE收录,是我国心脏病学第一个被SCIE收录的医学学术期刊,其影响因子已达1.056。又于2013年被中国科学引文数据库(CSCD)收录。

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