

## · 临床研究 ·

# 老年阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气相关高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化的影响因素

王欢欢<sup>1</sup>, 刘霖<sup>2</sup>, 高莹卉<sup>3</sup>, 林俊岭<sup>4</sup>, 郭静静<sup>5</sup>, 高岩<sup>6</sup>, 陈开兵<sup>7</sup>, 杨玲<sup>1</sup>, 韩继明<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>延安大学医学院,陕西延安716000; <sup>2</sup>中国人民解放军总医院第二医学中心呼吸与危重症医学科,北京100853; <sup>3</sup>北京大学国际医院睡眠医学中心,北京102206; <sup>4</sup>首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院睡眠医学中心,北京,100124; <sup>5</sup>北京大学人民医院睡眠医学中心,北京100044; <sup>6</sup>中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第960医院全科医学科,济南250000; <sup>7</sup>甘肃中医药大学附属医院睡眠医学中心,兰州730000)

**【摘要】目的** 探讨老年阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气(OSAHS)相关高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化(CAS)发生情况及影响因素。**方法** 连续纳入2015年1月至2017年10月经多导睡眠监测诊断为OSAHS的老年患者( $\geq 60$ 岁)1290例。排除合并糖尿病、其他原因引起的继发性高血压及严重的心脑血管疾病(如房颤、心力衰竭及脑卒中)后,最终纳入老年OSAHS患者755例。根据是否符合2012年中国医师协会制定的OSAHS相关高血压诊断标准,将患者分为高血压组415例及非高血压组340例。根据是否发生CAS,将OSAHS相关高血压患者分为CAS组74例和非CAS组341例。比较2组患者的人口学特征、睡眠参数、血生化与血常规指标及既往病史。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据分析。采用Spearman相关性分析及多因素logistic回归分析探讨老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的影响因素。**结果** 与非高血压组相比,老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS患病率更高[17.8%(74/415)和12.1%(41/340); $P<0.05$ ]。与男性相比,女性老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS患病率更高[21.0%(34/162)和15.8%(40/253); $P<0.05$ ],且CAS疾病患病率主要集中在70~80岁,其次为60~70岁及 $\geq 80$ 岁[29.7%(30/101)和13.9%(41/296),16.7%(3/18); $P<0.05$ ]。CAS组与非CAS组患者年龄、体质量、体质量指数(BMI)、腰围、吸烟史、饮酒史、收缩压、总睡眠时间(TST)、平均脉搏血氧饱和度(MSpO<sub>2</sub>)、甘油三酯、肌酐、尿酸、平均红细胞血红蛋白浓度(MCHC)、血小板计数(PLT)、白细胞计数(WBC)、消化性溃疡及慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。Spearman相关性分析显示,老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS与年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、收缩压、TST、胃食管反流症、消化性溃疡及COPD呈正相关( $r=0.158, 0.185, 0.237, 0.108, 0.116, 0.104, 0.147, 0.266; P<0.05$ ),与体质量、BMI、腰围、MSpO<sub>2</sub>、甘油三酯、肌酐、尿酸、MCHC、PLT及WBC呈负相关( $r=-0.206, -0.210, -0.110, -0.263, -0.144, -0.166, -0.175, -0.205, -0.211, -0.100; P<0.05$ )。logistic回归分析示,BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、收缩压、MSpO<sub>2</sub>及肌酐是老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的独立影响因素( $OR=0.811, 3.243, 3.271, 1.020, 0.810, 0.978; P<0.05$ )。**结论** 老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS患病率较高,主要集中于70~80岁,且女性高于男性。吸烟史、饮酒史及收缩压是老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的独立危险因素,BMI、MSpO<sub>2</sub>及肌酐浓度是其独立保护因素。

**【关键词】** 老年人;阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征;高血压;颈动脉粥样硬化;影响因素

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## Carotid atherosclerosis in elderly patients with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea-associated hypertension: an analysis on influencing factors

WANG Huan-Huan<sup>1</sup>, LIU Lin<sup>2</sup>, GAO Ying-Hui<sup>3</sup>, LIN Jun-Ling<sup>4</sup>, GUO Jing-Jing<sup>5</sup>, GAO Yan<sup>6</sup>, CHEN Kai-Bing<sup>7</sup>, YANG Ling<sup>1</sup>, HAN Ji-Ming<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Medical School of Yan'an University, Yan'an 716000, Shaanxi Province, China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Second Medical Center, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China; <sup>3</sup>Sleep Center, Peking University International Hospital, Beijing 102206, China; <sup>4</sup>Sleep Center, Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100124, China; <sup>5</sup>Sleep Center, Peking University People's Hospital, Beijing 100044, China; <sup>6</sup>Department of General Medicine, No. 960 Hospital of Joint Logistics Support Force of PLA, Jinan 250000, China; <sup>7</sup>Sleep Center, Affiliated Hospital of Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730000, China)

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通信作者:韩继明, E-mail: yadxhjm@163.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the occurrence and influencing factors of carotid atherosclerosis (CAS) in the elderly patients with obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS)-related hypertension. **Methods** A total of 1 290 consecutive elderly patients ( $\geq 60$  years old) with polysomnography-diagnosed OSAHS admitted from January 2015 to October 2017 were enrolled in this multi-center study. After exclusion of secondary hypertension caused by diabetes, other causes and serious cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases (such as atrial fibrillation, heart failure and stroke), 755 elderly OSAHS patients were finally included. According to whether they met the OSAHS related hypertension diagnostic criteria formulated by the Chinese Medical Doctor Association in 2012, they were divided into hypertension group ( $n=415$ ) and non-hypertension group ( $n=340$ ). Based on the occurrence of CAS or not, those patients were further assigned into CAS subgroup ( $n=74$ ) and non-CAS subgroup ( $n=341$ ). The demographic characteristics, sleep parameters, blood biochemical and blood routine indexes and medical history were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for data analysis. Spearman correlation analysis and logistic regression analysis were employed to explore the influencing factors for CAS in elderly patients with OSAHS-related hypertension. **Results** The incidence of CAS was significantly higher in elderly OSAHS-related hypertension patients than the non-hypertension group [17.8% (74/415) vs 12.1% (41/340);  $P<0.05$ ], the incidence was also higher in the female OSAHS-related hypertension patients than the male ones [21.0% (34/162) vs 15.8% (40/253);  $P<0.05$ ], and the prevalence was mainly concentrated in the patients aged 70~80 years, followed by those of 60~70 and  $\geq 80$  years old [29.7% (30/101) vs 13.9% (41/296) and 16.7% (3/18);  $P<0.05$ ]. Age, body mass, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, smoking history, drinking history, systolic blood pressure, total sleep time (TST), mean pulse oxygen saturation (MSpO<sub>2</sub>), triglyceride, creatinine, uric acid, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC), platelet count (PLT), white blood cell count (WBC), peptic ulcer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) differed between the CAS subgroup and non-CAS subgroup (all  $P<0.05$ ). Spearman correlation analysis showed that age, smoking history, drinking history, systolic blood pressure, TST, gastroesophageal reflux disease, peptic ulcer and COPD were positively correlated with CAS in elderly patients with OSAHS-related hypertension ( $r=0.158, 0.185, 0.237, 0.108, 0.116, 0.104, 0.147, 0.266$ ;  $P<0.05$ ), while, body weight, BMI, waist circumference, MSpO<sub>2</sub>, triglycerides, creatinine, uric acid, MCHC, PLT and WBC were negatively correlated ( $r=-0.206, -0.210, -0.110, -0.263, -0.144, -0.166, -0.175, -0.205, -0.211, -0.100$ ;  $P<0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis indicated that BMI, smoking history, drinking history, systolic blood pressure, MSpO<sub>2</sub> and creatinine were independent influencing factors of CAS in elderly patients with OSAHS related hypertension ( $OR=0.811, 3.243, 3.271, 1.020, 0.810, 0.978$ ;  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The elderly patients with OSAHS-related hypertension have generally high prevalence of CAS, and it is more common in those aged 70~80 years and in women than men. Smoking history, drinking history and systolic blood pressure are independent risk factors for CAS, while BMI, MSpO<sub>2</sub> and creatinine concentration are independent protective factors in the population.

**【Key words】** aged; obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome; hypertension; carotid atherosclerosis; influencing factors

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Corresponding author: HAN Ji-Ming, E-mail: yadxhjm@163.com

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)是临床常见的潜在性致死性疾病,成年人患病率为4%~9%,老年人患病率( $>60$ 岁)高达32.5%,有随年龄增长的趋势<sup>[1,2]</sup>。我国约50%~90%的OSAHS患者诊断出高血压,OSAHS相关性高血压是临床常见合并症<sup>[3]</sup>。此类患者受OSAHS与高血压的双重影响,更易发生严重的心脑血管事件。颈动脉粥样硬化(carotid atherosclerosis, CAS)是早期心血管损伤的敏感指标,与冠状动脉及主动脉等全身大血管病变相关性很高,其病变往往早于冠状动脉<sup>[4]</sup>。目前临床关于OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的报道相对较少,针对老年人群的研究更少。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的患病情况及影响因素,以期为老年人群心脑血管不良事件防治提供参考。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究为多中心、大样本的横断面研究。连续纳入2015年1月至2017年10月经多导睡眠监测(polysomnography, PSG)诊断为OSAHS的老年患者( $\geq 60$ 岁)1290例,其中中国人民解放军总医院第二医学中心313例、北京大学人民医院242例、北京大学国际医院238例、北京朝阳医院337例、中国人民解放军第960医院48例及甘肃中医药大学附属医院112例。排除标准:合并糖尿病、其他原因引起的继发性高血压及严重的心脑血管疾病(如房颤、心力衰竭、脑卒中)患者。最终纳入老年OSAHS患者755例。根据是否符合2012年中国医师协会制定的OSAHS相关高血压诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>,将患者分为高血压组415例及非高血压组340例。根据是否发

生 CAS, 将 OSAHS 相关高血压患者分为 CAS 组 74 例和非 CAS 组 341 例。本研究经中国人民解放军总医院伦理委员会批准 (S2019-352-01)。

## 1.2 方法

(1)一般人口学调查:包括姓名、性别、年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史及既往病史等。(2)体格检查:包括测量身高、体质量、腰围及血压等。高血压的诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>:未使用降压药的情况下,非同日 3 次测量血压取均值。诊室血压≥140/90 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),家庭血压≥135/85 mmHg 或 24 h 动态血压均值≥130/80 mmHg 诊断为高血压。OSAHS 相关高血压诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>:高血压同时合并 OSAHS。(3)PSG:采用美国飞利浦公司的 Alice PDX 分析系统对患者进行整夜睡眠呼吸监测,包括脑电图、眼动电图、心电图、口鼻气流、胸腹式呼吸、动脉血氧饱和度及体位。OSAHS 诊断标准:有典型的夜间睡眠打鼾伴呼吸暂停、日间嗜睡等症状,查体有上气道任何部位狭窄及阻塞,睡眠呼吸紊乱指数 (apnea hypopnea index, AHI) ≥5 次/h<sup>[7-9]</sup>。(4)颈动脉超声检查:应用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪行颈动脉超声检查。患者静息状态下取仰卧位,充分暴露颈部,于颈动脉窦近端 1 cm 处测量颈动脉内膜中层厚度 (carotid intima-media thickness, CIMT), 测量 3 次, 取平均值。CIMT≥1 mm 为颈动脉增厚;颈动脉有局部隆起增厚,向管腔内

突出,CIMT≥1.5 mm 为 CAS 斑块。CIMT 增加和(或)有斑块即判断为 CAS<sup>[10]</sup>。(5)血常规及生化检查:于次日清晨空腹安静状态下取静脉血。所有数据的收集由多名研究员共同完成,数据真实可靠。

## 1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布者以均数±标准差 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验或单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布者以中位数(四分位数间距) [ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ] 表示,组间比较采用非参数检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 精确检验。相关性分析采用 Spearman 相关性分析。采用多因素 logistic 回归分析老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 的独立危险因素。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 高血压组与非高血压组患者基线资料比较

与非高血压组相比,老年 OSAHS 相关高血压组的年龄、体质量、体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)、腰围、收缩压、舒张压、AHI、氧减指数、红细胞计数、高脂血症及 CAS 患病率均显著增高,差异均有统计学意义 (均  $P<0.05$ ; 表 1)。

表 1 高血压组与非高血压组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between hypertension group and non-hypertension group

Item	Non-hypertension group ( $n=340$ )	Hypertension group ( $n=415$ )	$P$ value
Male[ $n(\%)$ ]	186( 54.7 )	253( 61.0 )	0.083
Age[ years, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	64.00( 61.00, 68.00 )	65.00( 62.00, 70.00 )	0.017
Height[ cm, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	167.00( 160.00, 172.00 )	165.00( 160.00, 165.00 )	0.232
Body mass[ kg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	70.00( 62.00, 78.00 )	74.00( 65.00, 82.00 )	<0.001
BMI[ kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	25.37( 22.82, 27.46 )	26.89( 24.60, 29.39 )	<0.001
Waist circumference[ cm, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	88.00( 78.00, 98.00 )	93.00( 81.00, 101.00 )	<0.001
Smoking[ $n(\%)$ ]	66( 19.4 )	85( 20.5 )	0.715
Drinking[ $n(\%)$ ]	24( 7.1 )	36( 8.7 )	0.414
SBP[ mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	125.00( 120.00, 130.00 )	135.00( 128.00, 145.00 )	<0.001
DBP[ mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	74.00( 70.00, 80.00 )	77.00( 70.00, 84.00 )	<0.001
Sleep parameters[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]			
AHI( times/h )	24.60( 14.15, 36.38 )	27.90( 14.90, 49.60 )	0.014
ODI( times/h )	18.60( 10.10, 33.00 )	23.50( 10.70, 43.00 )	0.003
MSpO <sub>2</sub> ( % )	93.60( 92.00, 95.00 )	93.00( 91.00, 95.00 )	0.072
RBC( $\times 10^{12}/L$ )	4.45( 4.18, 4.81 )	4.54( 4.27, 4.85 )	0.044
Medical history[ $n(\%)$ ]			
Hyperlipidemia	52( 15.3 )	92( 22.2 )	0.017
CAS	41( 12.1 )	74( 17.8 )	0.028

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; AHI: apnea-hypopnea index; ODI: oxygen desaturation index;

MSpO<sub>2</sub>: mean pulse oxygen saturation; RBC: red blood cell; CAS : carotid atherosclerosis. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

## 2.2 老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 组与非 CAS 组基线资料比较

74例(17.8%)老年OSAHS相关高血压患者合并CAS。相较于男性,女性CAS患病率更高[21.0% (34/162)和15.8% (40/253); $P<0.05$ ],且CAS疾病患病率主要集中在70~80岁,其次为60~70岁及≥80岁[29.7% (30/101)和13.9% (41/296),16.7% (3/18); $P<0.05$ ]。与非CAS组患者相比,老年OSAHS相关高血压伴CAS患者的年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、收缩压、总睡眠时间(total sleep time, TST)、消化性溃疡及慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,COPD)均显著升高,体质量、BMI、腰围、平均脉搏血氧饱和度(mean pulse oxygen saturation, MSpO<sub>2</sub>)、甘油三酯、肌酐、尿酸、平均红细胞血红蛋白浓度(mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, MCHC)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)及白细胞计数:white blood cell, WBC)均显著降低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

白浓度(mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, MCHC)、血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)及白细胞计数:white blood cell, WBC)均显著降低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

## 2.3 老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 与各指标的相关性分析

将老年OSAHS相关高血压患者是否患有CAS为因变量,将一般人口学特征、睡眠参数、血常规、血清生化指标及既往病史作为自变量进行Spearman相关性分析,结果显示:老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS与年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、收缩压、TST、胃食管反流症、消化性溃疡及COPD呈显著正相关,与体质量、BMI、腰围、MSpO<sub>2</sub>、甘油三酯、肌酐、尿酸、MCHC、PLT、WBC呈显著负相关,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ;表3)。

表2 老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS组与非CAS组基线资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical features between CAS group and non-CAS group in elderly patients with OSAHS related hypertension

Item	Non-CAS group( $n=341$ )	CAS group( $n=74$ )	$P$ value
Male[ $n(%)$ ]	213(62.5)	40(54.1)	0.190
Age[years, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	65.00(62.00,70.00)	68.00(64.00,73.25)	0.001
Height[cm, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	166.00(160.00,172.00)	163.00(158.00,170.00)	0.071
Body mass[kg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	75.00(67.00,82.00)	66.50(55.75,66.50)	<0.001
BMI[kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	27.22(25.03,29.71)	24.93(22.49,27.63)	<0.001
Waist circumference[cm, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	94.00(81.00,102.00)	88.50(80.00,98.00)	0.025
Smoking[ $n(%)$ ]	58(17.0)	27(36.5)	<0.001
Drinking[ $n(%)$ ]	19(5.6)	17(23.0)	<0.001
SBP[mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	135.00(128.00,140.00)	140.00(124.00,156.00)	0.028
DBP[mmHg, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]	76.00(70.00,82.00)	80.00(69.00,88.25)	0.452
Sleep parameters[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]			
AHI(times/h)	28.7(15.4,50.10)	21.65(10.00,44.48)	0.052
TST(h)	7.04(6.11,7.74)	7.24(7.13,7.31)	0.018
MSpO <sub>2</sub> (%)	93.80(92.00,95.00)	91.00(89.00,93.00)	<0.001
Blood index[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]			
I-Bil(μmol/L)	8.40(6.50,10.20)	7.70(5.96,10.12)	0.052
TG(mmol/L)	1.47(1.05,2.02)	1.24(0.89,1.55)	0.003
Creatinine(μmol/L)	73.51(63.40,83.21)	64.80(57.27,79.93)	0.001
Uric acid(μmol/L)	360.00(311.55,399.00)	323.00(259.38,376.38)	<0.001
MCHC(g/L)	338.00(330.00,346.00)	332.75(321.38,340.00)	<0.001
PLT(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	215.00(182.25,245.50)	169.75(146.25,235.25)	<0.001
WBC(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	6.27(5.40,7.15)	5.86(4.97,6.93)	0.043
Medical history[ $n(%)$ ]			
GERD	5(1.5)	4(5.4)	0.058
Peptic ulcer	1(0.3)	3(4.1)	0.019
COPD	5(1.5)	11(14.9)	<0.001
OSAHS[ $n(%)$ ]			0.233
Mild(5≤AHI<15)	80(23.5)	24(32.4)	
Moderate(15≤AHI<30)	93(27.3)	20(27.0)	
Severe(AHI≥30)	168(49.3)	30(40.5)	

OSAHS: obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome; CAS: carotid atherosclerosis; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; AHI: apnea-hypopnea index; TST: total sleep time; MSpO<sub>2</sub>: mean pulse oxygen saturation; I-Bil: indirect bilirubin; TG: triglyceride; MCHC: mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; PLT: platelet count; WBC: white blood cell; GERD: gastroesophageal reflux disease; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

**表3 老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS与各指标的相关性**

Table 3 Correlation between CAS and various indicators in elderly patients with OSAHS related hypertension

Item	<i>r</i>	P value
Age	0.158	0.001
Body mass	-0.206	0.000
Height	-0.089	0.071
BMI	-0.210	0.000
Waistline	-0.110	0.025
Smoking	0.185	0.000
Drinking	0.237	0.000
SBP	0.108	0.028
AHI	-0.096	0.051
TST	0.116	0.018
MSpO <sub>2</sub>	-0.263	0.000
I-Bil	-0.096	0.052
TG	-0.144	0.003
Creatinine	-0.166	0.001
Uric acid	-0.175	0.000
MCHC	-0.205	0.000
PLT	-0.211	0.000
WBC	-0.100	0.042
GERD	0.104	0.035
Peptic ulcer	0.147	0.003
COPD	0.266	0.000

OSAHS: obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome; CAS: carotid atherosclerosis; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; AHI: apnea-hypopnea index; TST: total sleep time; MSpO<sub>2</sub>: mean pulse oxygen saturation; I-Bil: indirect bilirubin; TG: triglyceride; MCHC: mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; PLT: platelet count; WBC: white blood cell; GERD: gastroesophageal reflux disease; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

## 2.4 老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的影响因素分析

以老年OSAHS相关高血压患者是否CAS为因变量,年龄、体质量、BMI、腰围、吸烟史、饮酒史、收缩压、AHI、TST、MSpO<sub>2</sub>、I-Bil、甘油三酯、肌酐、尿酸、MCHC、PLTs、WBC、胃食管反流症、消化性溃疡及COPD为自变量。首先对自变量进行共线性诊断,发现体质量与BMI存在共线性,剔除后,自变量间不存在共线性。多因素logistic回归分析(逐步向前)显示: BMI( $OR = 0.811, 95\% CI 0.740 \sim 0.889$ )、MSpO<sub>2</sub>( $OR = 0.810, 95\% CI 0.740 \sim 0.888$ )和肌酐( $OR = 0.978, 95\% CI 0.961 \sim 0.995$ )是老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的保护因素,吸烟史( $OR = 3.243, 95\% CI 1.584 \sim 6.638$ )、饮酒史( $OR = 3.271, 95\% CI 1.330 \sim 8.044$ )及收缩压( $OR = 1.020, 95\% CI 1.001 \sim 1.038$ )是老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的独立危险因素。详见表4。

**表4 老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS危险因素的多因素logistic回归分析**

Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of CAS risk factors in elderly patients with OSAHS related hypertension

Item	$\beta$	SE	Wald	P value	OR	95%CI
BMI	-0.209	0.047	19.903	0.000	0.811	0.740~0.889
Smoking	1.176	0.365	10.361	0.001	3.243	1.584~6.638
Drinking	1.185	0.459	6.667	0.010	3.271	1.330~8.044
SBP	0.019	0.009	4.451	0.035	1.020	1.001~1.038
MSpO <sub>2</sub>	-0.210	0.047	20.417	0.000	0.810	0.740~0.888
Creatinine	-0.022	0.009	6.139	0.013	0.978	0.961~0.995

OSAHS: obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome; CAS: carotid atherosclerosis; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; MSpO<sub>2</sub>: mean pulse oxygen saturation.

## 3 讨论

OSAHS是心血管疾病的独立危险因素,也是全因死亡的独立危险因素,与CAS关系密切<sup>[7]</sup>。程穗茗等<sup>[8]</sup>的研究发现,与健康对照组相比,OSAHS组患者CAS发生率更高(27.3%和20%),且OSAHS与脑卒中、心肌梗死及冠心病等疾病呈正相关。血压是影响CAS的一个显著因素。而OSAHS中出现的反复觉醒会使交感神经频繁被激活,导致交感神经持续兴奋,引起肾素、血管紧张素Ⅱ及儿茶酚胺等物质的释放增加,从而出现高血压<sup>[9]</sup>。Liao等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究指出,OSAHS相关高血压患者颈动脉粥样斑块发生率为21.21%。伴随高血压及糖尿病等疾病的男性OSAHS患者颈动脉粥样斑块发生率为57%<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究发现,老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS患病率为17.8%,主要集中于70~80岁年龄段,且相较于男性,女性患病率更高( $P < 0.05$ )。

本研究通过logistic回归分析发现,吸烟史、饮酒史及收缩压是老年OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS的独立危险因素。吸烟能提高红细胞比容,使血液浓缩,血液粘度增加,导致血流减慢,血管更易发生闭塞,加重OSAHS相关高血压患者CAS进程<sup>[13]</sup>。Ji等<sup>[14]</sup>的一项荟萃分析发现,吸烟与颈动脉斑块风险显著相关,吸烟者颈动脉斑块发生风险是不吸烟者的1.42倍。Yang等<sup>[15]</sup>指出,与从不吸烟者相比,先前吸烟者患CAS的风险增加了20%,且OR值随着颈动脉超声灰度中值的增加而升高。此外,OSAHS相关高血压患者的系统性炎症反应、氧化应激、交感神经兴奋性增加及醛固酮过度分泌等病理过程,也增加了全身性动脉粥样硬化风险<sup>[12]</sup>。健康的生活方式(如不吸烟、少喝酒)可以增加颈动脉内皮扩张因子,提升血容量,从而预防动脉粥样硬化。

有研究发现,过量饮酒也是 CAS 的独立风险因素之一。当男性饮酒量超过 40 g/d 时,会加速低密度脂蛋白胆固醇氧化,加快动脉粥样硬化的发展。此外,由于乙醇可直接损伤血管内皮细胞,导致人体血脂成分进入到内皮下,使 OSAHS 相关高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化发生率增高,且 CIMT 进展与酒精摄入量呈正相关<sup>[16]</sup>。收缩压水平是反映高血压的显著因子,高血压患者出现颈动脉斑块的风险高达 81%<sup>[14]</sup>。Yang 等<sup>[15]</sup>还指出,收缩压、舒张压和(或)脉压变异性每增加 10 mmHg,社区人群和(或)脑卒中患者颈动脉斑块的风险也显著增加( $OR = 1.9, 95\% CI 1.1 \sim 3.2$ )。通过回顾以往文献,我们发现 OSAHS、高血压与 CAS 三者间的相互作用关系复杂,当前研究尚不能很好地揭示具体作用机制,未来仍需进一步探索。

此外,本研究还发现 BMI、MSpO<sub>2</sub> 和血清肌酐浓度是老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 的保护因子。安海梅等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现,与健康对照组相比,肥胖人群( $BMI \geq 28 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )的动脉粥样硬化患病率更高(48.4% 和 7.7%,  $P < 0.05$ ),肥胖是动脉粥样硬化的重要危险因素( $OR = 10.06, 95\% CI 4.39 \sim 23.03$ ;  $P < 0.01$ )。一项 OSAHS 合并高血压患者的颈动脉粥样硬化研究也指出,BMI 与 CIMT 呈正相关,会增加颈动脉粥样硬化的发生风险<sup>[18]</sup>,这与我们的研究结果并不一致。分析原因可能是本研究对象年龄均  $\geq 60$  岁,CAS 组与非 CAS 组的受试人群均超重( $24 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq BMI < 28 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )。Lv 等<sup>[19]</sup>对 1998~2018 年收集的 27026 名中国老年人群健康数据的分析发现,BMI 在超重到轻度肥胖范围内( $24.0 \sim 31.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )的老人寿命最长,全因死亡率及心血管疾病死亡率最低。他们推测,老年人群体质量的适当增加,可以提供保护性的储备能量及保护性脂肪因子,增强肌肉质量及肌肉力量,有助于老年人做一些力所能及的运动,从而减少心脑血管疾病的发生及死亡。慢性间歇性缺氧是 OSAHS 的重要病理特征,氧饱和度下降是其主要表现。陈碧等<sup>[20]</sup>研究证实,中重度 OSAHS 患者实施无创正压通气治疗,可显著提高其氧饱和度(包括 MSpO<sub>2</sub>),使 CIMT 随之减小。Drager 等<sup>[21]</sup>研究也发现,与健康对照组相比,OSAHS 合并高血压患者的最低脉氧饱和度更低,CIMT 和颈动脉直径更高( $P < 0.001$ ),最低脉氧饱和度与 CIMT 和颈动脉直径呈负相关。血氧含量是参与 OSAHS 患者氧化应激及炎症反应的重要因素,通过提高 OSAHS 患者氧饱和度,并将其维持在正常范围,可有效减轻 OSAHS 患者的内皮功能损

伤,降低 CAS 的发生发展。此外,血清肌酐水平依赖于肾小球滤过能力,是反应肾功能损害程度的重要指标。血清肌酐浓度越高,肌酐清除率越低,往往高血压患病率和(或)脉压也越高,发生心脑血管疾病的风险越高<sup>[22]</sup>。但在本研究中,与非 CAS 组相比,CAS 组的血清肌酐含量较低,且其与 CAS 呈负相关。分析原因可能为本研究对象血清肌酐含量均处于正常范围内( $44 \sim 133 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ),正常范围内较高水平的血清肌酐反而有利于减少老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 的发生发展。目前关于血清肌酐水平与 CAS 关系研究较少,仍需要更多临床研究加以证实。

综上所述,老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 患病率较高,主要集中于 70~80 岁,且女性患病率高于男性。吸烟史、饮酒史及收缩压是老年 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 的独立危险因素。未来可采取针对性干预措施防治 OSAHS 相关高血压患者 CAS 的发生发展,以期减少老年人群心脑血管不良事件的发生。本研究是一项多中心研究,且将尽可能多的相关因素纳入分析。本研究中的老年人群划分基于中国标准,与国际上的老年人标准(年龄  $> 65$  岁)有所不同。其次,本研究为横断面研究,由于现况调查中各因素与疾病是同时存在的,其结果仅能用于发现影响老年 OSAHS 相关高血压流行的危险因素,不能进行疾病的因果关系判断。最后,本研究对象均为医院患者,不能代表一般老年人群,可能会存在一些选择偏倚。

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