

神经退行性疾病与载脂蛋白E基因及多种心脑血管因素的相互影响分析

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摘要:目的 分析神经退行性疾病(neurodegenerative diseases, ND)与载脂蛋白E(apolipoprotein E, ApoE)基因及多种心脑血管因素的相互影响。方法 回顾性收集2017年8月~2019年7月住院的阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's Disease, AD)、血管性痴呆(Vascular Dementia, VD)、帕金森病(Parkinson's Disease, PD)、轻度认知功能障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)及其他痴呆患者的ApoE基因型、心脑血管因素、血脂水平等指标,并对其与ND疾病相互影响进行统计分析。结果 患者年龄、是否患有高血压及脑梗死史对ND不同病种存在影响,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 88.691, F = 45.429, 46.691$,均 $P < 0.05$),其中AD年龄最高,其次是VD;同时高血压史可能与AD(61.90%)及VD(85.71%)增加相关,脑梗死史可能与MCI(96.43%)及VD(63.53%)增加相关。ND患者ApoE基因型均以 $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ 基因型为主,其中AD中携带 $\epsilon 4$ 基因患者(47.62%)高于VD(21.43%),PD(25.00%),MCI(20.00%)及其他痴呆(28.00%)患者,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 11.687, P < 0.05$),而携带 $\epsilon 2$ 基因的患者比例相当,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.531, P > 0.05$)。不同ApoE基因型之间总胆固醇(TC)水平比较,差异具有统计学意义($F = 4.932, P < 0.05$),同时亚组分析指出携带 $\epsilon 2$ 基因患者TC水平< $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ 患者<携带 $\epsilon 4$ 基因患者。结论 ND可能是年龄、ApoE基因、高血压、脑梗死等多种因素作用的结果,这对ND的早期诊断具有一定参考价值。

关键词:载脂蛋白E;神经退行性疾病;血脂;心脑血管疾病

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Study on the Interaction between Neurodegenerative Diseases and Apolipoprotein E Gene and Various Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Factors

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Abstract: Objective To analyze on the interaction between neurodegenerative diseases(ND) and apolipoprotein E(Apo E) gene and various cardiovascular and cerebrovascular factors. **Methods** Retrospective collection of hospitalized patients with Alzheimer's Disease (AD), Vascular Dementia, (VD), Parkinson's Disease (PD), Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and other indicators of dementia patients' ApoE genotype, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular factors, blood lipid level and other indicators were analyzed statistically. **Results** The age of the patients, the history of hypertension and cerebral infarction had statistical significance ($\chi^2 = 88.691, F = 45.429, 46.691$, all $P < 0.05$), among which the age of AD was the highest, followed by VD. Meanwhile, the history of hypertension could be associated with increased AD(61.90%), VD(85.71%), and the history of cerebral infarction could be associated with increased MCI(96.43%) and VD(63.53%). The ApoE genotypes of ND patients were dominated by epsilon 3/epsilon 3 genotypes, among which patients with epsilon 4 gene in AD group (47.62%) were higher than VD(21.43%), PD(25.00%), MCI(20.00%) and other dementia patients (28.00%), and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 11.687, P < 0.05$), but patients with epsilon 2 gene were the same, and the difference was not statistically significant($\chi^2 = 0.531, P > 0.05$). The difference in TC level between different ApoE geno-

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types was statistically significant ($F = 4.932, P < 0.05$) , simultaneous subcomponent the TC level of patients was with epsilon 2 gene < epsilon 3/epsilon 3 < epsilon 4. **Conclusion** The development of ND may be the result of a combination of age, ApoE gene, hypertension, cerebral infarction and other factors, this has certain reference value for the early diagnosis of ND.

Keywords: apolipoprotein E; neurodegenerative diseases; lipid; cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases

神经退行性疾病(neurodegenerative, ND)患者人数不断增长,能早期诊治的患者比例不到30%,而ND的发病原因目前尚不明确^[1-2]。有研究指出心脑血管因素,如高血压及脑梗死,可通过减少脑血流(CBF),破坏血脑屏障影响ND的发生^[3]。另有研究指出ApoE是各种心血管和ND发展的重要决定因素,载脂蛋白E(ApolipoproteinE, ApoE)表现为遗传多态性,其中 $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ 表型在种群中分布最广,为“野生型”^[4-5]。然而不同种族、地区、心脑血管因素及ApoE基因发生频率存在差异。为此,本研究ND与ApoE基因及多种心脑血管因素的相互影响,以期为临床诊治提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性收集2017年8月~2019年7月某三甲医院住院的阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's Disease, AD)、血管性痴呆(vascular dementia, VD)、帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)、轻度认知功能障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)及其他痴呆(CD)(包括路易体痴呆、额颞叶痴呆、混合型痴呆)等ND患者。所有患者进行CT/MRI检查,专科检查(记忆力、计算力及理解力等),神经心理学检查[简易精神状态量表(MMSE),蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MOCA),长谷川痴呆量表(HDS),日常生活功能量表(ADL)]等方法^[6],

所有患者必须进行ApoE基因检测。

排除非ND及未进行ApoE基因检测患者;其他患者,如继发性帕金森综合征患者、肿瘤、死亡、先天性痴呆或精神发育迟缓、一氧化碳中毒、酒精依赖及精神药物滥用,重型精神病患者亦被排除。

1.2 数据资料的收集整理 数据包括性别、年龄、诊断、ApoE基因型、心脑血管因素(高血压、糖尿病、冠心病及脑梗死)、血脂[总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)]等。

1.3 统计学分析 数据资料采用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)或百分比(%)描述。患者高血压史、糖尿病史、冠心病史、脑梗死史、ApoE基因型频数与ND组间关系采用卡方(χ^2)检验,ApoE基因型或ND病种对年龄、血脂水平的影响采用单因素方差(F)分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 纳入患者的基本特征 见表1。最终纳入232例患者,男性占66.81%(155/232),年龄36~98岁。年龄、冠心病史、高血压病史、糖尿病史、脑梗死与疾病进行组间比较,结果差异均具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);而性别、高血脂、是否焦虑抑郁组间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表1

纳入患者年龄及心脑血管因素与ND的关系($n=232$)

项 目	AD(n=42)	VD(n=28)	CD(n=25)	MCI(n=85)	PD(n=52)	χ^2/F	P
男性	[n(%)]	27(64.29)	25(89.29)	17(68.00)	52(61.18)	34(65.38)	7.780 0.100
年龄	[$\bar{x} \pm s$ (岁)]	82.62 ± 9.93	71.11 ± 12.19	66.84 ± 10.92	64.31 ± 11.90	64.17 ± 9.83	22.692 0.000
年龄段	<65岁	3(7.14)	7(25.00)	13(52.00)	40(47.06)	29(55.77)	
[n(%)]	65~75岁	5(11.90)	12(42.86)	6(24.00)	25(29.41)	14(26.92)	88.691 0.000
	75~85岁	13(30.95)	5(17.86)	4(16.00)	18(21.18)	9(17.31)	
	>85岁	21(50.00)	4(14.29)	2(8.00)	2(2.35)	0(0.00)	
高血脂	[n(%)]	4(9.52)	2(7.14)	2(8.00)	12(14.12)	4(7.69)	2.187 0.701
焦虑抑郁	[n(%)]	5(11.90)	2(7.14)	4(16.00)	14(16.47)	11(21.15)	3.240 0.519
冠心病	[n(%)]	19(45.24)	8(28.57)	5(20.00)	9(10.59)	6(11.54)	24.790 0.000
高血压	[n(%)]	26(61.90)	24(85.71)	12(48.00)	47(55.29)	7(13.46)	45.429 0.000
糖尿病	[n(%)]	12(28.57)	12(42.86)	4(16.00)	24(28.24)	5(9.62)	13.297 0.010
脑梗死	[n(%)]	21(50.00)	27(96.43)	15(60.00)	54(63.53)	11(21.15)	46.691 0.000
血脂四项	TC	4.07 ± 1.04	3.89 ± 1.19	3.78 ± 1.28	3.79 ± 0.93	4.06 ± 0.88	0.922 0.452
($\bar{x} \pm s$)	TG	1.28 ± 0.59	1.46 ± 1.13	1.14 ± 0.75	1.35 ± 0.82	1.19 ± 0.62	0.825 0.510
mmol/L	LDL-C	3.16 ± 4.95	2.26 ± 0.97	2.12 ± 1.02	2.23 ± 0.76	2.42 ± 0.71	2.014 0.094
	HDL-C	1.16 ± 0.31	1.07 ± 0.26	1.23 ± 0.35	1.11 ± 0.33	1.23 ± 0.31	1.423 0.227

述,ND的可能是年龄、ApoE基因、高血压和脑梗死等多种因素共同作用的结果,携带ε4基因可能是患AD的主要原因,ε2基因的携带可降低患者血脂水平,对于ND的发病可能具有保护作用。

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