

老年慢性心力衰竭患者血清 SCD-1 和 sVEGFR-2 表达水平及其与预后的评估价值研究

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摘要: 目的 探讨血清多配体蛋白聚糖-1 (serum syndecan-1, SCD-1) 和可溶性血管内皮生长因子受体-2 (soluble vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2, sVEGFR-2) 对老年慢性心力衰竭 (chronic heart failure, CHF) 患者预后的预测价值。方法 选择 2018 年 3 月 ~ 2021 年 10 月北京市丰台中西医结合医院心内科住院部收治的 175 例老年 CHF 患者, 检测血清 SCD-1 和 sVEGFR-2 水平, 出院后随访和统计因心力衰竭再次住院和心源性死亡发生情况。多因素 Logistic 回归分析老年 CHF 患者预后不良的危险因素。受试者工作特征曲线 (ROC) 分析 SDC-1 和 sVEGFR-2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后不良的价值。结果 177 例老年 CHF 患者随访期间失访 2 例, 最终 175 例纳入结果分析。预后不良组血清 SCD-1 ($6.95 \pm 1.87 \text{ ng/ml}$) 和 sVEGFR-2 ($2.75 \pm 0.46 \mu\text{g/L}$) 水平高于预后良好组 ($4.21 \pm 0.63 \text{ ng/ml}$, $1.02 \pm 0.35 \mu\text{g/L}$), 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=14.454$, 24.465 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示 NYHA IV 级、高水平 B 型脑钠肽、高水平 SCD-1, 高水平 sVEGFR-2 是老年 CHF 患者预后不良的危险因素 ($\text{Wald}\chi^2=8.827$, 10.856 , 7.594 , 8.627 , 均 $P < 0.01$)。SCD-1 和 sVEGFR-2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.700 (95%CI: 0.626 ~ 0.766) 和 0.761 (95%CI: 0.691 ~ 0.822), 与 BNP [0.804 (95%CI: 0.737 ~ 0.860)] 比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($z=1.769$, 1.123 , 均 $P > 0.05$)；联合 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 和 BNP 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.943 (95%CI: 0.898 ~ 0.973), 高于单独 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 和 BNP ($z=4.586$, 3.851 , 3.094 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 老年 CHF 预后不良患者血清 SCD-1 和 sVEGFR-2 水平均显著增高, 且与老年 CHF 患者预后不良有关, 可作为老年 CHF 患者预后分析的潜在标志物。

关键词: 多配体蛋白聚糖-1; 可溶性血管内皮生长因子受体-2; 慢性心力衰竭

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Study on the Expression Level of Serum SCD-1 and sVEGFR-2 in Elderly Patients with Chronic Heart Failure and Its Prognostic Value

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the prognostic value of serum syndecan-1 (SCD-1) and soluble vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (sVEGFR-2) in elderly patients with chronic heart failure (CHF). **Methods** 175 elderly CHF patients admitted to Beijing Fengtai Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital from March 2018 to October 2021 were selected. Serum SCD-1 and sVEGFR-2 levels were detected and performed after discharge. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of poor prognosis in elderly patients with CHF. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was used to analyze the value of SDC-1 and sVEGFR-2 in predicting poor prognosis in elderly patients with CHF. **Results** Two of 177 elderly CHF patients were lost during the follow-up period, and 175 were included in the final analysis. The serum SCD-1 ($6.95 \pm 1.87 \text{ ng/ml}$) and sVEGFR-2 ($2.75 \pm 0.46 \mu\text{g/L}$) levels were higher than those in the good prognosis group ($4.21 \pm 0.63 \text{ ng/ml}$, $1.02 \pm 0.35 \mu\text{g/L}$), and the differences were statistically significant ($t=14.454$, 24.465 , all $P < 0.05$). The results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that NYHA grade IV, high level of B-type brain natriuretic peptide, high level of SCD-1 and high level of sVEGFR-2 were risk factors for poor prognosis in elderly patients with CHF ($\text{Wald}\chi^2=8.827$, 10.856 , 7.594 , 8.627 , all $P < 0.01$). The area under the curve of SCD-1 and sVEGFR-2 in predicting the prognosis of elderly CHF patients was 0.700 (95%CI: 0.626 ~ 0.766) and 0.761 (95%CI: 0.691 ~ 0.822), which had no

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significant difference compared with BNP [0.804(95%CI: 0.737 ~ 0.860)], the difference was statistically significant ($z=1.769, 1.123$, all $P > 0.05$). The area under the curve of combined SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 and BNP in predicting the prognosis of elderly CHF patients was 0.943(95%CI: 0.898 ~ 0.973). It was higher than SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 and BNP alone ($z=4.586, 3.851, 3.094$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Serum levels of SCD-1 and sVEGFR-2 are significantly increased in elderly patients with poor prognosis of CHF, which were related to poor prognosis of elderly CHF patients, and can be used as potential markers for prognosis analysis of elderly CHF patients.

Keywords: multiligand proteoglycan-1; soluble vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2; chronic heart failure

慢性心力衰竭（chronic heart failure, CHF）是全球范围内住院和死亡的主要原因，尽管目前抗心力衰竭药物治疗有所改善，但CHF患者的发病率和死亡率仍然很高^[1]。研究显示CHF与以内皮功能障碍为特征的微血管损伤、心肌重构和纤维化密切相关^[2]。多配体蛋白聚糖-1（syndecan-1, SCD-1）是血管内皮损伤的标志物，与急性肾损伤、慢性肾脏疾病和心血管疾病等有关^[3]。血管生成功能障碍是CHF发病和进展的主要原因，心肌生长依赖于血管生成，血管生成障碍可导致心肌缺血以及代偿性心脏肥厚并向失代偿性心力衰竭过渡^[4]。可溶性血管内皮生长因子受体-2（soluble vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2, sVEGFR-2）是血管内皮生长因子（vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF）受体，VEGF/sVEGFR-2通路在血管生成以及心肌细胞生理性生长中起主要作用^[5]。本研究拟检测老年CHF患者血清SCD-1和sVEGFR-2水平，分析其与预后的关系，以期为临床预后评估提供新的标志物。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选择2018年4月~2021年10月北京市丰台中西医结合医院心内科住院部收治的175例老年CHF患者，纳入标准：①符合中华医学会影响心血管病学分会制定的《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南（2018）》^[6]；②年龄≥60岁；③纽约心脏病协会（New York Heart Association, NYHA）分级为Ⅱ~Ⅳ级；④知情同意并签署同意书。排除标准：①先天性心脏病、近期心脏手术史、急性心肌炎；②恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病、感染性疾病；③严重神经系统疾病和精神疾病。男性110例，女性65例，年龄60~75（ 65.91 ± 5.13 ）岁，体质质量指数22~27（ 24.05 ± 1.96 ）kg/m²，NYHA心功能分级：Ⅱ级80例，Ⅲ级63例，Ⅳ级32例。本研究已经获得我院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 仪器与试剂 FLUO star Omega全自动多功能酶标仪（德国BMG LABTECH公司），AU5800全自动生化分析仪（美国贝克曼库尔特公司），M240172-γ放射免疫分析仪（北京海富达科技有限公司）。SCD-1, sVEGFR-2试剂盒，B型脑钠肽试剂盒（上海心语生物科技公司）。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 实验室检测：所有患者入院后次日清晨采集静脉血完善实验室检查，3ml注入干燥试管，待血液自然凝固后取上层液离心（相对离心力10 001×g，时间5min）分离血清，应用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清SCD-1, sVEGFR-2水平。全自动生化分析仪检测血脂（三酰甘油、总胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇）和空腹血糖水平，糖化血红蛋白检测仪（德国EKF公司）检测糖化血红蛋白水平。应用放射免疫法检测血清B型脑钠肽水平。

1.3.2 随访：所有患者出院后均接受电话随访，每个月随访一次，随访时间截止2022年10月，统计患者因心力衰竭再次住院和心源性死亡发生情况，并据此将患者分为预后不良组和预后良好组。收集患者年龄、性别、体质质量指数、吸烟史、饮酒史、基础疾病、收缩压、舒张压、NYHA分级、心脏超声指标[左室舒张末期内径、左房内径、左室射血分数、二尖瓣舒张早期血流峰值与舒张晚期血流峰值（E/A）比值]以及实验室指标。

1.4 统计学分析 SPSS 25.00录入和分析数据，计量资料符合正态分布以均数±标准差（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，采用成组设计的t检验。计数资料以n（%）表示，采用 χ^2 检验。多因素Logistic回归分析老年CHF患者预后不良的危险因素。受试者工作特征曲线（ROC）分析SCD-1, sVEGFR-2预测老年CHF患者预后不良的价值。双侧检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 预后不良组和预后良好组基线资料比较 见表1。177例老年CHF患者随访期间失访2例。随访期间因心力衰竭再次住院21例，心源性死亡14例。根据患者预后情况分预后不良组（n=35）和预后良好组（n=140），预后不良组年龄大于预后良好组，差异具有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ）。收缩压、左心室收缩末期内径、左房内径、NYHAⅣ级比例，E/A，血清B型脑钠肽水平高于预后良好组，差异具有统计学意义（均 $P < 0.05$ ）。左室射血分数低于预后良好组，差异具有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ）。两组其它基线资料比较差异无统计学意义（ $P > 0.05$ ）。

表1

预后不良组和预后良好组基线资料 [($\bar{x} \pm s$) , n (%)]

类别	预后不良组 (n=35)	预后良好组 (n=140)	t/χ ² 值	P 值
年龄(岁)	69.45 ± 2.48	65.02 ± 3.11	7.822	< 0.01
性别 [n (%)]	男 21 (60.00)	89 (63.57)	0.153	0.696
	女 14 (40.00)	51 (36.43)		
体质质量指数 (kg/m ²)	24.95 ± 1.65	24.39 ± 1.73	1.728	0.086
基础疾病	高血压 23 (65.71)	83 (59.29)	0.485	0.486
	糖尿病 21 (60.00)	79 (56.43)	0.146	0.703
	高脂血症 20 (57.14)	77 (55.00)	0.021	0.886
吸烟史	17 (48.57)	62 (44.29)	0.208	0.649
饮酒史	15 (42.86)	63 (45.00)	0.052	0.820
收缩压 (mmHg)	153.26 ± 14.09	148.12 ± 12.74	2.090	0.038
舒张压 (mmHg)	83.26 ± 6.78	82.94 ± 6.52	0.258	0.797
NYHA 分级	Ⅱ级 5 (14.29)	75 (53.57)	35.770	< 0.01
	Ⅲ级 12 (34.29)	51 (36.43)		
	Ⅳ级 18 (51.43)	14 (10.00)		
左室舒张末期内径 (mm)	50.79 ± 4.56	48.25 ± 3.12	3.895	< 0.01
左房内径 (mm)	40.63 ± 4.23	37.83 ± 3.19	4.333	< 0.01
左室射血分数 (%)	52.21 ± 2.07	55.95 ± 3.27	6.443	< 0.01
E/A 比值	2.51 ± 0.32	1.83 ± 0.41	9.134	< 0.01
三酰甘油 (mmol/L)	1.82 ± 0.16	1.79 ± 0.15	1.044	0.298
总胆固醇 (mmol/L)	5.95 ± 0.65	5.89 ± 0.59	0.527	0.599
高密度脂蛋白 - 胆固醇 (mmol/L)	1.50 ± 0.24	1.59 ± 0.27	1.801	0.073
低密度脂蛋白 - 胆固醇 (mmol/L)	3.56 ± 0.42	3.51 ± 0.39	0.668	0.505
空腹血糖 (mmol/L)	8.95 ± 1.47	8.72 ± 1.39	0.866	0.388
糖化血红蛋白 (%)	8.02 ± 1.65	7.89 ± 1.71	0.405	0.686
B 型脑钠肽 (ng/L)	89.46 ± 10.57	57.12 ± 6.72	22.424	< 0.01

2.2 预后不良组和预后良好组血清 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 水平比较 预后不良组血清 SCD-1 (6.95 ± 1.87 ng/ml) 和 sVEGFR-2 (2.75 ± 0.46 μg/L) 水平高于预后良好组 (4.21 ± 0.63 ng/ml, 1.02 ± 0.35 μg/L), 差异具有统计学意义 ($t=14.454$,

24.465, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.3 老年 CHF 患者预后不良的危险因素 见表 2。Logistic 回归分析结果显示 NYHA Ⅳ级、高水平 B 型脑钠肽、高水平 SCD-1, 高水平 sVEGFR-2 是老年 CHF 患者预后不良的危险因素 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

表2

老年 CHF 患者预后不良的 Logistic 回归方程

类别	β	SE	Waldχ ²	OR(95%CI)	P 值
常数项	4.265	1.063	16.098	-	< 0.01
NYHA 分级	1.025	0.345	8.827	2.787 (1.417 ~ 5.481)	< 0.01
B 型脑钠肽	0.771	0.234	10.856	2.162 (1.367 ~ 3.420)	< 0.01
SCD-1	0.609	0.221	7.594	1.839 (1.192 ~ 2.835)	< 0.01
sVEGFR-2	0.702	0.239	8.627	2.018 (1.263 ~ 3.223)	< 0.01

2.4 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的价值 见表 3, 图 1。SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.700, 0.761, 与 BNP 比较差异无统计学意义 ($z=1.769, 1.123, P$

> 0.05), 联合 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 和 BNP 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的曲线下面积为 0.943, 高于单独检测 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 和 BNP, 差异具有统计学意义 ($z=4.586, 3.851, 3.094, P < 0.05$)。

表3

SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的效能

类别	曲线下面积(95%CI)	临界值	灵敏度(%)	特异度(%)	约登指数
BNP	0.804 (0.737 ~ 0.860)	72.09 ng/L	80.00	80.71	0.607 1
SCD-1	0.700 (0.626 ~ 0.766)	5.41 ng/ml	68.57	78.86	0.474 3
sVEGFR-2	0.761 (0.691 ~ 0.822)	1.52 μg/L	71.43	76.43	0.478 6
联合检测	0.943 (0.898 ~ 0.973)	-	94.29	95.00	0.892 9

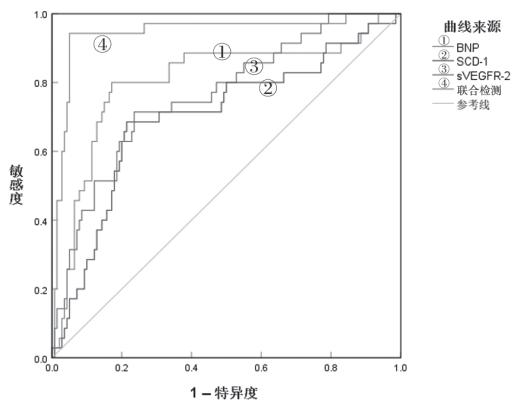


图1 SCD-1, sVEGFR-2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

CHF 是一种复杂的综合征，呼吸道感染、过度劳累、情绪过度激动、心律失常(如快速性心律失常、房颤发作等)、补液或液体摄入过多过快等会导致心肌耗氧量增加，心脏射血效率下降，诱发心力衰竭发作。CHF 典型症状为呼吸困难、夜间阵发性呼吸困难、运动耐受性降低、疲劳、踝关节肿胀等，CHF 可导致心排血量降低和 / 或心内压升高，引起心脏重构和纤维化^[7-9]。全球范围内有超过 6 400 万人患有 CHF，其中发达国家成人患病率估计为 1% ~ 2%^[10]，中国 2012 ~ 2015 年 35 岁以上成人患病率为 1.3%，与 2000 年相比增加了 44%，病死率为 4.1%^[11]。CHF 临床治疗仍以肾素-血管紧张素抑制剂、β 受体抑制剂等利尿治疗为主，但不能阻止 CHF 病情进展，了解 CHF 预后相关因素和标志物对改善临床治疗策略和患者预后十分必要。

CHF 发病机制复杂，目前研究认为炎症、内皮功能障碍、心脏代谢异常、心肌细胞肥大、心脏纤维化、心室 - 血管解耦、肺动脉高压等多种因素与 CHF 发病有关^[12]。研究认为氧化应激诱导的内皮功能障碍有助于 CHF 的发展，与 CHF 预后密切相关。氧化应激刺激下，一氧化氮 - 环鸟苷单磷酸信号通路激活，导致内皮功能障碍，内皮依赖性血管舒张，缺血 / 再灌注反复发作，诱发心肌收缩功能障碍和舒张功能障碍，影响心肌稳态，继而导致心脏射血功能下降和 CHF，内皮功能障碍与 CHF 患者较差的预后和较高的心血管事件发生率相关^[13]。因此探寻与 CHF 内皮功能障碍的生物学标志物对

CHF 患者预后分析将有着重要的意义。

本研究发现高水平 SCD-1 是老年 CHF 患者预后不良的危险因素，表明 SCD-1 可能作为老年 CHF 患者不良预后的标志物。SCD-1 属于跨膜蛋白多糖小家族成员，最早在 NMuMg 小鼠乳腺上皮细胞系中被发现，由生长因子结合糖胺聚糖侧链附着的核心蛋白组成，具有特定的上皮表达模式，是内皮糖萼的主要组成部分，与 VEGF 或成纤维细胞生长因子等原血管生成因子结合，促进内皮细胞迁移和血管生成，具有维持血管内稳态的作用，在败血症、大手术、创伤、缺血 / 再灌注和长期高血糖等影响下 SCD-1 自内皮糖萼降解，引起外周血 SCD-1 水平增高，SCD-1 水平增高往往提示内皮功能障碍和血管通透性增加，与心血管疾病有关^[14]。分析 SCD-1 参与 CHF 的机制为：首先，肾素 - 血管紧张素系统激活可触发纤维化途径，刺激心脏成纤维细胞增殖和心肌胶原沉积，血管紧张素 II 是肾素 - 血管紧张素系统的中心效应分子，通过转化生长因子 - β 信号通路激活，与 AT1 受体相互作用刺激成纤维细胞增殖，促进基质蛋白合成，导致心肌纤维化和 CHF^[15]，其次，SCD-1 是血管紧张素 II 诱导心脏纤维化的重要介质，SCD-1 通过激活转化生长因子 - β / Smad2 通路，上调结缔组织生长因子表达，促使血管紧张素 II 刺激的心脏成纤维细胞基质蛋白的合成，导致心肌纤维化、CHF 疾病进展和不良预后发生^[16]。

本研究发现 sVEGFR2 与 CHF 也有关，高水平 sVEGFR2 是老年 CHF 患者随访期间发生预后不良的危险因素，表明 sVEGFR2 可能与 CHF 发生和疾病进展有关。VEGF 是一种内皮细胞特异性生长因子，VEGF 家族具有强大的血管生成作用，促进内皮细胞增殖、迁移和防止内皮细胞凋亡，还可调节炎症、抵抗氧化应激、调节脂质代谢等功能，在心血管疾病诊治中具有较大的潜在价值。VEGFR-2 是 VEGF 有丝分裂、血管生成、通透性增强和内皮生存效应的主要中介，属于酪氨酸激酶受体，VEGFR-2 激活参与细胞增殖、迁移和细胞周期信号通路转导，发挥抗血管生成作用，sVEGFR-2 由膜结合的 VEGFR-2 蛋白水解或通过替代剪接产生的，并进入外周血循环，因此外周血 sVEGFR-2 水平增高反映缺氧程度加重和代偿

性血管生成，被认为是缺血和内皮功能障碍的标记物^[17]。WIECZÓR 等^[18]人研究显示症状性外周动脉疾病患者血清 sVEGFR - 2 水平显著增高，且与间歇性跛行或严重肢体缺血有关。动物研究也显示心肌梗死大鼠模型心肌细胞中 sVEGFR2 表达显著上调，VEGF 表达下调，并伴纤维化瘢痕形成和微血管密度降低，通过下调 sVEGFR2 和上调 VEGF 表达可促进心脏血管生成，抑制纤维化瘢痕形成，改善心功能^[19]。推测 sVEGFR2 参与 CHD 的原因为 sVEGFR2 过度合成可能抑制 VEGF 表达以及促血管生成作用，导致血管生成障碍，引起心肌缺血、代偿性心肌增厚和纤维化，CHF 发生以及向失代偿性心力衰竭发展，导致不良预后发生。

本研究回归分析结果显示 NYHA IV 级、高水平 B 型脑钠肽与老年 CHF 患者预后不良有关，NYHA IV 级患者心功能较差，发生不良预后风险较大，B 型脑钠肽是 CHF 的标志物，高水平 B 型脑钠肽也被研究证实是心力衰竭患者预后不良的标志物^[20]。ROC 分析显示 SCD-1, sVEGFR2 预测老年 CHF 患者预后不良具有较高的价值，当联合两项指标后预测效能显著提高，表明联合检测血清 SCD-1, sVEGFR2 可为临床老年 CHF 预后分析提供更可靠的参考，并为临床治疗提供新的治疗靶点和方向。

综上，老年 CHF 预后不良患者血清 SCD-1, sVEGFR2 水平均显著增高，高水平 SCD-1, sVEGFR2 是老年 CHF 预后不良的危险因素，SCD-1 和 sVEGFR2 可作为老年 CHF 患者预后分析的潜在标志物，可在老年 CHF 患者预后分析中应用推广。本研究局限性在于随访期间未观察 SCD-1, sVEGFR2 水平变化，随访期间 SCD-1, sVEGFR2 变化可能更有助于判断预后不良风险，但仍需进一步增加随访期间实验室检测加以证实。

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