

慢性心力衰竭患者血清CgB、USP7水平表达与心室重构的相关性及对不良预后的预测研究

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摘要: **目的** 探讨慢性心力衰竭(CHF)患者外周血嗜铬粒蛋白B(CgB)、去泛素化酶7(USP7)水平与心室重构(VR)的相关性及对不良预后的预测效能。**方法** 前瞻性选取2022年1月~2024年12月太原钢铁(集团)有限公司总医院收治的CHF患者187例(CHF组), 另按照2:1比例选取同期健康体检者94例(对照组), 采用酶联免疫吸附法检测外周血CgB、USP7水平, 超声心动图检查VR指标[左心室后壁厚度(LVPWT)、左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)、舒张末期室间隔厚度(IVST)、左心室心肌质量指数(LVMI)], Spearman相关分析外周血CgB、USP7水平与VR指标的相关性。根据6个月预后分为不良组和良好组, 多因素Logistic回归和ROC曲线分析CHF患者不良预后的影响因素及外周血CgB、USP7水平对不良预后的预测效能。**结果** 与对照组比较, CHF组外周血CgB、USP7水平和LVPWT、LVEDD、IVST、LVMI升高($t/U=3.568\sim 25.978$, 均 $P<0.05$)。CHF患者外周血CgB、USP7水平与LVPWT、LVEDD、IVST、LVMI呈正相关($r=0.640\sim 0.717$, 均 $P<0.001$)。187例CHF患者6个月预后不良率为32.62%(61/187)。与良好组比较, 不良组外周血CgB、USP7水平升高($U=3.406、3.585$, 均 $P<0.05$)。年龄增加($OR=1.123$, 95%CI: 1.053~1.199, $P<0.001$), NYHA心功能分级Ⅳ级($OR=8.158$, 95%CI: 1.907~34.894, $P=0.005$), N末端前体B型钠尿肽(NT-proBNP)升高($OR=1.001$, 95%CI: 1.000~1.002, $P<0.001$), CgB升高($OR=1.020$, 95%CI: 1.011~1.030, $P<0.001$), USP7升高($OR=1.545$, 95%CI: 1.264~1.887, $P<0.001$)均为CHF患者不良预后的独立危险因素。外周血CgB、USP7水平及二者联合预测CHF患者不良预后的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.794、0.800、0.892, 敏感度分别为0.918、0.853、0.836, 特异度分别为0.532、0.627、0.794, 经Delong检验比较, 二者联合预测的AUC大于外周血CgB、USP7水平单独预测($Z=3.583、3.661$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** CHF患者外周血CgB、USP7水平升高, 与VR加重及不良预后相关, 外周血CgB、USP7水平联合预测不良预后的效能较高。

关键词: 慢性心力衰竭; 嗜铬粒蛋白B; 去泛素化酶7; 心室重构

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Study on the Correlation between Serum CgB and USP7 Levels and Ventricular Remodeling in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure and Their Predictive Value for Adverse Outcomes

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the correlation between peripheral blood chromogranin B (CgB) and ubiquitin-specific protease 7 (USP7) levels and ventricular remodeling (VR) in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF), and to evaluate their predictive efficacy for poor prognosis. **Methods** A total of 187 patients with CHF (CHF group) admitted to the General Hospital of Taiyuan Iron and Steel (Group) Co., Ltd. from January 2022 to December 2024 were prospectively enrolled, along with 94 healthy subjects (control group) at a 2:1 ratio. The levels of CgB and USP7 in peripheral blood were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and VR indexes including left ventricular posterior wall thickness (LVPWT), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD), end-diastolic interventricular septal thickness (IVST), and left ventricular mass index (LVMI) were examined by echocardiography. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between peripheral blood CgB, USP7 levels and VR indexes. According to 6-month follow-up, patients were divided into adverse and favorable prognosis groups. Multivariate logistic regression and ROC curves were used to identify risk factors for adverse prognosis in CHF patients and evaluate the predictive efficacy of peripheral blood CgB and USP7 levels on poor prognosis. **Results** Compared with the control group, the CHF group had significantly higher levels of CgB and USP7 in peripheral blood, as well as increased LVPWT, LVEDD, IVST and LVMI ($t/U=3.568\sim 25.978$, all $P<0.05$). The levels of CgB and USP7 in peripheral blood of CHF patients were positively

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correlated with LVPWT, LVEDD, IVST and LVMI ($r=0.640\sim0.717$, all $P<0.001$). The 6-month adverse prognosis rate of 187 patients with CHF was 32.62% (61/187). Compared with the favorable prognosis group, the adverse prognosis group had significantly higher levels of CgB and USP7 in the peripheral blood ($U=3.406, 3.585$, both $P<0.05$). Increased age (OR=1.123, 95%CI: 1.053~1.199, $P<0.001$), NYHA class IV heart function (OR=8.158, 95%CI: 1.907~34.894, $P=0.005$), elevated N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) (OR=1.001, 95%CI: 1.000~1.002, $P<0.001$), elevated CgB (OR=1.020, 95%CI: 1.011~1.030, $P<0.001$), and elevated USP7 (OR = 1.545, 95%CI: 1.264~1.887, $P<0.001$) were independent risk factors for adverse prognosis in CHF patients. The areas under the ROC curve (AUC) of peripheral blood CgB, USP7 levels and their combination for predicting adverse prognosis of CHF patients were 0.794, 0.800 and 0.892, respectively, with sensitivity of 0.918, 0.853 and 0.836, and specificity of 0.532, 0.627 and 0.794. Delong's test showed AUC predicted by the combination of the two was larger than that predicted by peripheral blood CgB and USP7 levels alone ($Z=3.583, 3.661$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The levels of CgB and USP7 in peripheral blood of CHF patients are increased, which is related to the aggravation of VR and adverse prognosis. The combination of CgB and USP7 levels in peripheral blood demonstrates improved predictive efficacy for prognosis.

Keywords: chronic heart failure; chromogranin B; ubiquitin-specific protease 7; ventricular remodeling

心力衰竭(心衰)是多种心血管疾病进展至终末期的重要临床表现,在我国心衰患者数量日益增长,每年新发病例达数百万,出院后1年全因死亡率高达13.7%,严重威胁公共健康安全^[1-2]。尽管近年来治疗策略不断优化,但心衰患者在出院后的不良事件发生率仍居高不下。心室重构(ventricular remodeling, VR)是推动心衰进展和不良预后的关键病理基础,涉及心肌细胞凋亡、自噬、炎症及纤维化等多个机制^[3-4]。嗜铬粒蛋白B(chromogranin B, CgB)是神经内分泌系统分泌的酸性糖蛋白,参与调节钙稳态、心肌收缩功能以及细胞凋亡过程^[5]。去泛素化酶7(ubiquitin-specific protease 7, USP7)是一种去泛素酶,参与调节细胞周期、细胞凋亡和心肌纤维化^[6]。HEIDRICH等^[7]报道,心衰患者血浆CgB水平升高,且与N末端B型利钠肽前体(N-terminal pro B type natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)水平呈正相关。YUAN等^[8]实验显示,USP7在心衰小鼠心脏中高表达,且与心脏纤维化有关。但关于慢性心衰(chronic heart failure, CHF)患者外周血CgB、USP7水平与VR的相关性及对不良预后的预测效能尚缺乏报道,本研究旨在为CHF患者早期风险分层及预后预测提供新的理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 前瞻性选取2022年1月~2024年12月太原钢铁(集团)有限公司总医院收治的CHF患者187例(CHF组),年龄 60.71 ± 10.82 岁,范围32~80岁;女78例、男109例;CHF病程 6.17 ± 1.91 年,范围1~10年;纽约心脏协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级:Ⅱ级者86例、Ⅲ级者52例、Ⅳ级者49例。纳入标准:①年龄 >18 岁;②有完整的临床资料和6个月随访资料;③符合CHF诊断标准^[9]。排除标准:①妊娠或哺乳期患者;②近2周内感染者;③精神疾病或严重认知功能障碍患者;④住院期间死亡者;⑤血液系统疾病患者;⑥心脏移植或心脏起搏器置入患者;⑦恶性肿瘤患者。另按照2:1比例选取同期

健康体检者94例(对照组),年龄 60.44 ± 7.63 岁,范围22~75岁;女41例、男53例。两组年龄和性别比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(批号:2021110109),且研究对象或家属自愿签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 CgB试剂(货号:DLR-CHGB-Hu,无锡市东林科技发展有限公司);USP7试剂(货号:BY-EH118949,南京博研生物科技有限公司);拓赫TMR-100全自动多功能酶标仪(上海净信实业发展有限公司);EPIQ7超声仪(荷兰飞利浦)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 外周血CgB、USP7水平检测:采集CHF组入院时和对照组体检时4ml外周静脉血,3 000r/min离心15min(半径10cm)提取血清,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测CgB、USP7水平,具体操作严格按照试剂说明进行。1.3.2 VR指标测量:CHF组于入院次日和对照组体检时进行经胸超声心动图检查,连续测量3个心动周期的左心室后壁厚度(left ventricular posterior wall thickness, LVPWT)、左心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEDD)、舒张末期室间隔厚度(interventricular septal thickness, IVST)、左心室心肌质量指数(left ventricular myocardial mass index, LVMI),取平均值^[10]。

1.3.3 预后分组:CHF患者入院后按照指南接受治疗,出院后通过门诊或电话行为期1年(3个月/次)的随访,截止2025年6月,根据出院6个月内是否出现心血管事件、再次心衰加重住院、心源性死亡分为不良组和良好组^[11]。

1.4 统计学分析 选用SPSS28.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示,组间比较行 χ^2 检验;正态分布计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间比较行 t 检验,非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较行 U 检验;等级资料行秩和检验;相关性用Spearman相关分析;多因素Logistic回归

和ROC曲线分析CHF患者不良预后的影响因素及外周血CgB、USP7水平对不良预后的预测效能；检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ ； $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

表 1 CHF 组与对照组外周血 CgB、USP7 水平和 VR 指标比较 [M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅) , $\bar{x} \pm s$]				
指标	CHF 组 (n = 187)	对照组 (n = 94)	t/U	P
CgB (pg/ml)	229.83 (186.57,279.52)	156.53 (135.54,199.55)	3.721	< 0.001
USP7 (ng/ml)	13.23 (10.79,15.42)	8.43 (7.08,9.94)	3.568	< 0.001
LVPWT (mm)	13.14 ± 1.30	9.05 ± 1.13	25.921	< 0.001
LVEDD (mm)	49.97 ± 4.47	40.93 ± 4.93	15.448	< 0.001
IVST (mm)	13.19 ± 1.56	9.11 ± 1.05	25.978	< 0.001
LVMi (g/m ²)	106.13 ± 13.71	80.37 ± 7.48	20.367	< 0.001

2.2 CHF患者外周血CgB、USP7水平与VR指标的相关性 Spearman相关显示,CHF患者外周血CgB、USP7水平与LVPWT、LVEDD、IVST、LVMi呈正相关(均 $P < 0.05$),见表2。

2.3 不同预后CHF患者临床资料比较 187例CHF患者6个月预后不良率为32.62%(61/187)。单因素分析显示,年龄、NYHA心功能分级、左室射血分数、NT-proBNP、LVPWT、LVEDD、IVST、LVMi、CgB、USP7水平与CHF患者预后有关(均 $P < 0.05$),见表3。

2.1 CHF组与对照组外周血CgB、USP7水平和VR指标比较 与对照组比较,CHF组外周血CgB、USP7水平和LVPWT、LVEDD、IVST、LVMi升高,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),见表1。

表 2 CHF 患者外周血 CgB、USP7 水平与 VR 指标的相关性				
VR 指标	CgB		USP7	
	r_s	P	r_s	P
LVPWT	0.692	< 0.001	0.676	< 0.001
LVEDD	0.655	< 0.001	0.640	< 0.001
IVST	0.663	< 0.001	0.642	< 0.001
LVMi	0.717	< 0.001	0.716	< 0.001

表 3 不同预后 CHF 患者临床资料比较 [$\bar{x} \pm s$, n (%) , M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]					
项目		不良组 (n = 61)	良好组 (n = 126)	$\chi^2/t/U$	P
性别 (男 / 女)		39/22	70/56	1.187	0.276
年龄 (岁)		64.84 ± 8.15	58.71 ± 11.40	3.754	< 0.001
NYHA 心功能分级	Ⅱ级	11 (18.03)	75 (59.52)	1 655.500	< 0.001
	Ⅲ级	14 (22.95)	38 (30.16)		
	Ⅳ级	36 (59.02)	13 (10.32)		
CHF 病程 (年)		7.00 (5.00,7.00)	7.00 (5.00,7.00)	0.553	0.580
合并疾病	糖尿病	22 (36.07)	32 (25.40)	2.278	0.131
	高血压	47 (77.05)	94 (74.60)	0.133	0.716
	冠心病	29 (47.54)	58 (46.03)	0.038	0.846
	心房颤动	27 (44.26)	38 (30.16)	3.605	0.058
	高脂血症	20 (32.79)	31 (24.60)	1.388	0.239
	不良嗜好				
	吸烟史	26 (42.62)	39 (30.95)	2.469	0.116
	饮酒史	15 (24.59)	20 (15.87)	2.053	0.152
收缩压 (mmHg)		145.00 (131.50, 158.00)	143.00 (125.50,151.25)	1.366	0.172
舒张压 (mmHg)		87.00 (73.50, 96.00)	80.00 (74.00,90.00)	1.757	0.079
左室射血分数 (%)		47.17 ± 4.20	49.39 ± 6.12	-2.898	0.004
NT-proBNP (pg/ml)		3 515.42 (2 836.89, 4 109.77)	2 406.81 (1 878.30, 2 956.97)	4.013	< 0.001
血尿酸 (μ mol/L)		504.29 (413.75, 620.45)	476.83 (405.44, 564.13)	1.045	0.296
白蛋白 (g/L)		35.84 (31.74, 40.14)	35.70 (31.95, 40.08)	0.682	0.495
血肌酐 (μ mol/L)		84.01 (68.50, 105.48)	82.31 (57.67, 99.63)	1.706	0.088
血尿素氮 (mmol/L)		11.92 (8.57, 13.05)	11.21 (8.31, 13.33)	0.605	0.545
LVPWT (mm)		278.39 ± 59.06	211.76 ± 56.75	5.616	< 0.001
LVEDD (mm)		15.69 ± 2.92	11.97 ± 3.21	6.383	< 0.001
IVST (mm)		13.85 ± 1.38	12.79 ± 1.12	6.404	< 0.001
LVMi (g/m ²)		52.69 ± 3.63	48.65 ± 4.24	6.852	< 0.001
CgB (pg/ml)		283.85 (225.81, 314.42)	206.34 (170.56, 257.73)	3.406	< 0.001
USP7 (ng/ml)		15.50 (13.54, 17.66)	11.98 (9.86, 14.36)	3.585	< 0.001

2.4 影响CHF患者不良预后的多因素分析 以年龄(原值录入)、NYHA心功能分级(Ⅱ级/Ⅲ级/Ⅳ级=1/2/3)、左室射血分数(原值录入)、NT-proBNP(原值录入)、CgB(原值录入)、USP7(原值录入)为自变量(VR指标与CgB, USP7存在共线性, 故不纳入模型),

CHF患者预后(不良/良好=1/0)为因变量建立Logistic回归模型, 多重共线性较弱(VIF < 5)。结果显示, 年龄增加、NYHA心功能分级Ⅳ级、NT-proBNP升高、CgB升高、USP7升高为CHF患者不良预后的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$), 见表4。

表 4 影响 CHF 患者不良预后的多因素分析							
因素	VIF	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
年龄增加	1.112	0.116	0.033	12.409	< 0.001	1.123	1.053 ~ 1.199
NYHA 心功能分级 (参照: Ⅱ级)	1.024	-	-	8.298	0.016	-	-
Ⅲ级	-	0.985	0.592	2.765	0.096	2.678	0.839 ~ 8.550
Ⅳ级	-	2.099	0.742	8.012	0.005	8.158	1.907 ~ 34.894
左室射血分数增加	1.116	-0.105	0.055	3.713	0.054	0.900	0.809 ~ 1.002
NT-proBNP 升高	1.120	0.001	0.000	13.738	< 0.001	1.001	1.000 ~ 1.002
CgB 升高	1.120	0.020	0.005	18.361	< 0.001	1.020	1.011 ~ 1.030
USP7 升高	1.122	0.435	0.102	18.082	< 0.001	1.545	1.264 ~ 1.887
常量	-	-17.351	4.050	18.359	< 0.001	< 0.001	-

2.5 外周血CgB、USP7水平对CHF患者不良预后的预测效能 以不良预后患者为阳性样本, 良好预后患者为阴性样本绘制ROC曲线。结果显示, 外周血CgB、

USP7水平二者联合预测CHF患者不良预后的曲线下面积(AUC=0.892)大于外周血CgB、USP7水平单独预测的0.794、0.800($Z=3.583, 3.661$, 均 $P < 0.001$), 见表5和图1。

表 5 外周血 CgB、USP7 水平对 CHF 患者不良预后的预测效能							
指标	AUC	95%CI	P	截断值	敏感度	特异度	约登指数
CgB	0.794	0.729 ~ 0.850	< 0.001	262.43 pg/ml	0.918	0.532	0.450
USP7	0.800	0.735 ~ 0.855	< 0.001	14.82 ng/ml	0.853	0.627	0.479
二者联合	0.892	0.839 ~ 0.933	< 0.001	0.27*	0.836	0.794	0.630

注: *按 Logistic 回归风险概率模型 [$\text{Logit}(P)=-17.351+0.020 \times \text{CgB}+0.435 \times \text{USP7}$] 模拟计算得。

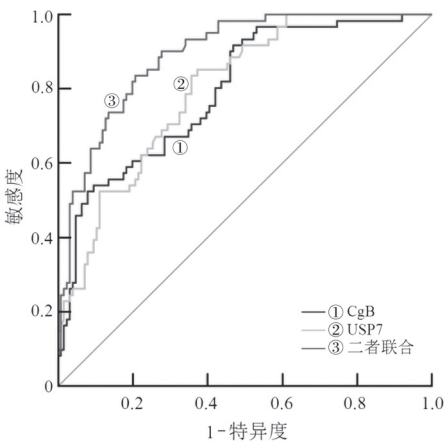


图1 外周血CgB、USP7水平预测CHF患者不良预后的ROC曲线

3 讨论

CHF是一组由各种心血管疾病发展而来的自发进展性临床综合征, 尽管近年来治疗手段不断进步, 但CHF患者的总体预后仍不理想^[12-13]。目前临床常采用NYHA心功能分级和NT-proBNP/BNP进行预

后预测, 然而前者主观性强, 后者易受年龄、性别、肾功能等因素影响, 准确性存在一定局限^[14]。因此, 探索新的与CHF病理机制密切相关的血清生物标志物, 对实现个体化治疗、提高风险分层和改善患者预后具有重要意义。

VR是推动心衰持续进展和诱发不良预后的关键机制, 涉及心肌肥厚、炎症、氧化应激、纤维化、凋亡及心室腔扩大等多种病理过程^[3-4]。本研究结果显示, CHF患者VR指标LVPWT、LVEDD、IVST、LVMI较对照组显著升高, 提示CHF患者存在明显的VR。CgB是一种酸性分泌性糖蛋白, 不仅是神经内分泌活性的标志物, 还能通过调控钙信号参与心肌收缩和细胞凋亡^[15]。早期实验发现, CgB在血管紧张素Ⅱ诱导的心肌肥厚过程中上调, 能通过肌醇1,4,5-三磷酸受体(inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor, InsP₃R)介导Ca²⁺释放, 影响心肌细胞内Ca²⁺动态平衡, 并能激活核因子- κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)信号通路, 促进心肌肥厚以及BNP表达^[16]。在心肌梗死诱导的

心衰大鼠模型中, CgB在梗死及非梗死区域均上调表达, 可通过InsP₃R促进胞质钙释放, 激活钙依赖性转录因子NF- κ B, 进而上调BNP、心房利钠肽等钠尿肽类激素表达^[17]。同时SHEN等^[18]指出, 血清CgB水平升高为慢性完全闭塞心绞痛患者血管再通后左心室功能恢复受损的独立危险因素。但关于外周血CgB水平与CHF患者VR和预后的关系尚未可知。本研究显示, CHF患者外周血CgB水平升高, 这符合上述报道结果^[7]; 进一步分析发现, CHF患者外周血CgB水平与VR指标呈正相关, 且CgB水平升高是不良预后的危险因素, 其机制可能为: 一方面, CgB升高可通过InsP₃R增强胞内Ca²⁺信号, 调控肌动蛋白重排和核内转录因子活性, 促进心肌细胞肥大, 并诱导BNP等利钠肽类激素表达, 从而反映心室压力或容量负荷的增加, 进而加重VR并导致不良预后^[19]; 另一方面, CgB/InsP₃R/Ca²⁺信号还可激活NF- κ B通路, 促进心肌炎症反应, 细胞凋亡及纤维化, 进一步加剧VR及心功能恶化, 导致不良预后风险增加^[16-17,20]。

USP7是表达于细胞核的一种去泛素化酶, 能通过去泛素化作用去除底物蛋白上的泛素分子, 参与细胞炎症、氧化应激、凋亡和纤维化过程^[6]。实验显示, USP7在脓毒症心肌损伤小鼠心肌细胞中高表达, 能通过去泛素化上调SRY-盒转录因子9来激活核苷酸结合寡聚结构域样受体蛋白3(NOD-like receptor thermal protein domain associated protein 3, NLRP3)炎症小体, 促进心肌炎症、氧化应激及细胞焦亡^[21]。心肌梗死小鼠模型中, 下调USP7表达可降低Kelch样环氧氯丙烷相关蛋白1表达, 激活核因子E2相关因子2(nuclear factor E2-related factor 2, NRF2)信号通路, 改善心肌细胞氧化应激及铁死亡^[22]。敲除USP7也能减轻血管紧张素II诱导的小鼠心肌纤维化^[8], 同时HE等^[23]指出, 急性心肌梗死患者血浆USP7水平升高与VR及不良预后相关。本研究发现, CHF患者外周血USP7水平升高, 这符合动物实验结果^[8], 进一步研究发现, CHF患者外周血USP7水平与VR指标呈正相关, 且CgB水平升高为不良预后危险因素, 其机制可能为: USP7能激活NF- κ B和NLRP3炎症小体信号通路, 诱导促炎因子表达, 促进心肌炎症损伤和细胞焦亡; USP7能激活烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氢信号通路和抑制NRF2信号通路, 诱导活性氧生成, 促进心肌氧化应激和铁死亡; 炎症和氧化应激共同加剧心肌结构和功能损伤, 加重CHF患者VR和增加不良预后风险^[24-26]。同时, USP7能通过去泛素化Smad, 激活转化生长因子 β /Smad信号通路, 诱导心内皮向间充质转化和胶原沉积, 促进心肌纤维化, 加重CHF患者VR和增加不良预后风险^[24,27]。

本研究证实, 年龄增长是CHF患者不良预后的

独立危险因素, 可能与心脏结构功能随年龄退化、储备能力下降及应激代偿能力减弱有关^[28]。ROC分析显示, 外周血CgB与USP7预测CHF患者不良预后的AUC分别为0.794和0.800, 优于既往报道中NT-proBNP的0.727, 并与新型标志物可溶性致癌抑制因子2的效能相当(0.797)^[29-30]。CgB与USP7联合检测可将预测效能进一步提升至0.892, 说明二者在预后评估中具有协同作用, 联合应用有望为临床风险分层与个体化干预提供更可靠的依据。根据《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2024》^[31], 心衰预后评估包括LVEF、利钠肽、sST2及NYHA分级等多维参数, 现有指标中, LVEF与QRS波宽主要反映心脏结构与电生理状态, BNP/NT-proBNP则侧重于心肌壁应力与血流动力学负荷。本研究引入的CgB和USP7从神经内分泌激活和细胞水平调控的病理生理机制补充了现有评估体系, 共同构建更为全面的预后预测模型: 在临床适用性方面, CgB与USP7具备显著的技术优势, 相较于依赖心肺运动试验的“峰值耗氧量”或需动态心电图监测的“QRS波增宽”“静息心动过速”等复杂检查, 二者仅需常规采血, 借助已广泛普及的免疫学方法即可实现标准化定量检测。这种血清学检测的简便性与可重复性, 使其更易于在各级医疗机构(包括基层单位)推广, 为心衰患者的早期筛查、动态随访与系统管理提供了实用工具。

综上所述, 外周血CgB、USP7水平升高与CHF患者VR加重及不良预后相关, 二者联合对预后有较高的预测效能。但本研究样本量来自单中心, 可能存在选择偏倚; 其次, 未结合心肌组织水平验证CgB、USP7的表达情况, 缺乏机制层面的深入探讨。未来可通过多中心、大样本研究提高结果的代表性, 同时结合动物实验和细胞模型, 进一步明确CgB、USP7在心室重构和预后中的作用机制。

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