

# 血浆 HCY、hs-CRP 水平与高血压病人颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性及其危险因素分析

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**摘要:**目的:探讨血浆 HCY、hs-CRP 水平与高血压病人颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性及其危险因素分析。方法:110 例高血压病人,按照高血压诊断标准进行分组分别为 Ti、Tz、Ts 组,观察 Ti、Tz、Ts 组颈动脉超声检查结果、总胆固醇、HCY、甘油三酯、hs-CRP 水平;分析 HCY、hs-CRP 水平与颈动脉粥样硬化的关系,并做 logistic 回归分析。结果:超声检查 Ts 组 20 例出现斑块(指不稳定和稳定斑块),Tz 组出现斑块有 15 例,Ti 组出现斑块有 12 例,Tz、Ts 组病人斑块检出率比 Ti 组低,Ti、Tz、Ts 组间无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。Ti、Tz、Ts 组病人血清 TC、甘油三酯(TG)值无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),Ti 组 HCY、hs-CRP 水平最低,Tz 组 HCY、hs-CRP 水平其次,Ts 组出现最高 HCY、hs-CRP 值( $9.86 \pm 4.32$ 、 $13.84 \pm 1.21$ ),Ti、Tz、Ts 组间有显著差异( $P<0.05$ )。与不稳定斑块组相比,无斑块组 hs-CRP、HCY 值明显降低,稳定斑块组 hs-CRP、HCY 值高于无斑块组,且低于不稳定斑块组,不稳定斑块组 hs-CRP、HCY 值为( $26.45 \pm 10.21$ 、 $34.54 \pm 11.62$ ),无斑块组、稳定斑块组、不稳定斑块组间有显著差异( $P<0.05$ )。由 logistic 回归分析发现,HCY、hs-CRP 和颈动脉斑块、TC、TG 均为影响高血压颈动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素。结论:HCY 及 hs-CRP 值增加,高血压病人颈动脉粥样硬化加重,HCY 及 hs-CRP 与高血压颈动脉粥样硬化为正相关关系,HCY、hs-CRP 也是其独立危险因素。

**关键词:**动脉粥样硬化;HCY;hs-CRP;高血压

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## CORRELATION BETWEEN PLASMA HCY AND HS-CRP LEVELS AND CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION AND ITS RISK FACTORS

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**Abstract:** **Objective:** To explore the correlation between serum HCY, hs-CRP and carotid atherosclerosis in patients with hypertension, and analyze the risk factors of the disease. **Methods:** 110 hypertensive patients were divided into Ti, Tz and Ts groups on the basis of blood pressure. The carotid artery ultrasonography results of Ti, Tz and Ts groups were observed. The levels of total cholesterol, HCY, triglyceride and hs-CRP were analyzed. The relationship between the levels of HCY, hs-CRP and carotid atherosclerosis was analyzed by grouping and logistic regression analysis. **Results:** Ultrasound examination showed plaques in 20 cases (instability and stable plaque) in the Ts group, 15 cases in the Tz group, 12 cases in the Ti group, and plaque detection rate in the Tz and Ts groups compared with the Ti group. There was no significant difference between the Ti, Tz and Ts groups ( $P>0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in serum TC and TG values between the Ti, Tz and Ts groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The levels of HCY and hs-CRP were lowest in the Ti group, followed by the HCY and hs-CRP levels in the Tz group, and the highest HCY and hs-CRP in the Ts group. Values ( $9.86 \pm 4.32$ ,  $13.84 \pm 1.21$ ), there were significant differences between the Ti, Tz, and Ts groups ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with the unstable plaque group, the hs-

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CRP and HCY values were significantly lower in the non-plaque group, and the hs-CRP and HCY values in the stable plaque group were higher than those in the non-plaque group and lower than the unstable plaque group. The hs-CRP and HCY values in the plaque group were  $(26.45 \pm 10.21, 34.54 \pm 11.62)$ , and there were significant differences between the non-plaque group, the stable plaque group and the unstable plaque group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that HCY, hs-CRP and carotid plaques, TC and TG were independent risk factors for carotid atherosclerosis. **Conclusion:** The increase of HCY and hs-CRP may aggravate carotid atherosclerosis in hypertensive patients. Positive correlation between HCY and hs-CRP and carotid atherosclerosis in hypertensive patients is also an independent risk factor.

**Key words:** atherosclerosis; HCY; hs-CRP; hypertension

高血压病人常出现中风、心肌梗塞、心力衰竭、慢性肾脏病等并发症,对身体造成影响的同时,死亡率也较高,对医学和社会资源的消耗增多,给病人及家人增加经济负担<sup>[1]</sup>。动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)的发生与并发症有直接关系,每年全世界约2000万人因AS死亡,根据现代的治疗技术的持续性的开发,AS的死亡率逐渐降低,但发病趋势仍不容乐观<sup>[2]</sup>。AS引起动脉内膜肥厚、弹性降低、内腔狭窄、以及不稳定斑块的出现,还会引起心脏、脑、肾脏、四肢等内脏器官或组织的缺血或坏死,致使急性心肌梗塞的发作,或其他疾病如:心力衰竭,中风和慢性肾功能衰竭等<sup>[3]</sup>。随着超声技术的逐渐发展,给颈动脉超声的检测带来了更多的便利,颈动脉是全身变化的重要窗口,特别是检测AS方面。颈动脉是全身的动脉的一部分,其中,高脂血症、高血压、肥胖、以及hs-CRP可成为颈动脉粥样硬化症的危险因素<sup>[4]</sup>。除了肥胖和遗传因素等的危险因素以外,同型半胱氨酸(HCY)也是影响脑血管疾病的危险指标,有研究显示,HCY每增加 $5\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,脑中风几率也随之增加59%,但HCY减少 $3\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,脑中风风险约减少24%<sup>[5]</sup>。Hcy等级的增加能促进内皮细胞凋亡,致使氧自由基出现,并且炎症性因子的增加会引起血管内皮损伤恶化的慢性炎症反应<sup>[6]</sup>。Hcy表达可作为颈动脉粥样硬化病情严重程度的关键指标<sup>[7]</sup>。由此,我们建立分组,分析探讨高血压颈动脉粥样硬化与血清HCY、hs-CRP值之间的相关性。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 研究对象和分组

选取2017-01~2018-01本院收治的高血压病人110名,按照高血压诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>进行分组,1级Ti组40例(SBP140~159mmHg/DBP90~99mmHg);2级Tz组38例(SBP/DBP):160~179mmHg/100~109mmHg;3级Ts组32例(SBP/DBP): $\geq 180\text{mmHg}/110\text{mmHg}$ ,男女比例59:51,Ti、Tz、Ts组临床资料对比无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ )(见表1)。

表1 Ti、Tz、Ts组临床资料( $\bar{x} \pm s, n$ )

Tab.1 Clinical data of Ti, TZ and TS groups( $\bar{x} \pm s, n$ )

组别	n	糖尿病史	高脂血症	年龄	病程
Ti	40	17	20	$62.82 \pm 5.23$	$7.96 \pm 2.12$
Tz	38	18	23	$63.06 \pm 5.03$	$8.01 \pm 1.91$
Ts	32	20	26	$63.02 \pm 5.62$	$8.03 \pm 1.82$
$\chi^2/f$		0.967	1.673	0.023	0.124
P		0.617	0.433	0.977	0.988

### 1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:病人及家属同意参加本研究;符合高血压诊断标准;精神无异常病人;年龄55~60岁之间;入院前未服用降压药物控制血压及应用他汀类药物。排除标准:排除检查有肝肾功能异常的、发现感冒咳嗽的、自述有药物过敏史的、精神状态不好(精神类)疾病、手术方面存在禁忌的、贫血比较严重的病人。

### 1.3 观察指标和方法

**1.3.1 检测方法** 颈动脉超声检查:彩色超声系统(GE logiq S8, USA),于10MHz的探头频率下,病人做颈动脉超声检查,被测者需仰卧,头部反向检查部位,被测试病人颈部完全露出,按要求从颈动脉初始部位开始检查,先颈总动脉,依次检查颈内外动脉直至脑部动脉,临床医师观察动脉斑块具体情况。

HCY、hs-CRP检查:抽取病人的血液,使用血清免疫比浊法检测出HCY、hs-CRP、甘油三酯(TG)及总胆固醇(TC)值。

**1.3.2 观察指标** (1)观察Ti、Tz、Ts组颈动脉超声检查结果;(2)检测Ti、Tz、Ts组血清相关指标水平含(HCY、hs-CRP);(3)首先采用二维声像图观察颈动脉分叉处球部的前、后壁及颈内动脉起始部,然后,垂直于颈动脉长轴方向逐段观察层次结构清晰程度、血管内膜是否光滑、有无粥样硬化斑块的存在;当发现斑块时,斑块为均一强回声或中等回声的判定为稳定斑块;斑块为均一低回声或不均一的混合回声的判定为不稳定斑块;根据斑块情况分3组,对颈动脉粥样硬化与HCY、hs-CRP的关联性进

行分析。

#### 1.4 统计学

用SPSS20.0软件对颈动脉斑块情况、血清相关水平(HCY、hs-CRP)进行logistic回归分析,用( $n, \%$ )及均值加减标准差对所有资料进行表示,三组比较采用单因素方差分析,两组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 或 $t$ 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 Ti、Tz、Ts组超声结果

超声检查Ts组20例出现斑块(指不稳定和稳定斑块),Tz组出现斑块有15例,Ti组出现斑块有12例,Tz、Ts组斑块检出率比Ti组低,Ti、Tz、Ts组间无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ )(见表2)。

表2 Ti、Tz、Ts组颈动脉斑块检出比较( $n, \%$ )

Tab. 2 Comparison of carotid plaque detection in Ti, Tz and Ts groups ( $n, \%$ )

组别	$n$	无斑块	不稳定斑块	年龄
Ti	40	28	4	8
Tz	38	23	6	9
Ts	32	12	8	12
$\chi^2$		2.298	2.073	1.69
$P$		0.316	0.355	0.429

### 2.2 Ti、Tz、Ts组血清相关指标水平

Ti、Tz、Ts组病人血清中TC、TG值无差异( $P > 0.05$ ),Ti组HCY、hs-CRP水平最低,Tz组HCY、hs-CRP水平其次,Ts组出现最高HCY、hs-CRP值( $9.86 \pm 4.32, 13.84 \pm 1.21$ ),Ti、Tz、Ts组病人血清指标有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ )(见表3)。

表3 总胆固醇、甘油三酯、HCY、hs-CRP水平( $\bar{x} \pm s, n$ )

Tab. 3 Levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride, HCY and hs-CRP( $\bar{x} \pm s, n$ )

组别	$n$	TC(mmol/L)	HCY( $\mu$ mol/L)	hs-CRP(mg/L)	TG(mmol/L)
Ti	40	$4.61 \pm 0.71$	$11.62 \pm 1.81$	$5.12 \pm 0.75$	$1.51 \pm 0.92$
Tz	38	$4.82 \pm 0.84$	$15.32 \pm 2.72^*$	$8.24 \pm 0.89^*$	$1.68 \pm 0.98$
Ts	32	$5.02 \pm 0.93$	$19.86 \pm 4.32^{*#}$	$13.84 \pm 1.21^{*#}$	$1.79 \pm 1.02$
$f$		2.217	65.9	756.3	0.767
$P$		0.114	$< 0.001$	$< 0.001$	0.467

注: \*#分别表示与Tz、Ts组相比( $P < 0.05$ )

### 2.3 颈动脉粥样硬化与hs-CRP、Hcy水平

与不稳定斑块组相比,无斑块组hs-CRP、HCY值明显降低,稳定斑块组hs-CRP、HCY值高于无斑块组,且低于不稳定斑块组,不稳定斑块组hs-CRP、HCY值为( $26.45 \pm 10.21, 34.54 \pm 11.62$ ),无斑块组、稳定斑块组、不稳定斑块组间有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ )(见表4)。

表4 hs-CRP、Hcy水平与颈动脉粥样硬化的关系( $\bar{x} \pm s, n$ )

Tab. 4 Relationship between hs-CRP, Hcy levels and carotid atherosclerosis( $\bar{x} \pm s, n$ )

组别	$n$	hs-CRP(mg/L)	HCY( $\mu$ mol/L)
无斑块	62	$8.31 \pm 2.12$	$11.45 \pm 2.71$
稳定斑块	29	$14.51 \pm 6.81^*$	$22.17 \pm 6.55^*$
不稳定斑块	18	$26.45 \pm 10.21^{*#}$	$34.54 \pm 11.62^{*#}$
$f$		74.25	83.73
$P$		$< 0.001$	$< 0.001$

注: \*#分别表示与无斑块和稳定斑块不稳定组相比 $P < 0.05$

### 2.4 高血压病人颈动脉粥样硬化logistic回归分析

由logistic回归分析发现,HCY、hs-CRP和颈动

脉斑块、TC、TG均为影响高血压颈动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素(见表5)。

表5 logistic回归分析结果

Tab. 5 Results of logistic regression analysis

项目	$\beta$ 值	w值	OR值	$P$	95% CI
总胆固醇	1.442	0.521	4.231	0.003	1.087~7.542
甘油三酯	1.591	0.626	3.991	0.025	1.012~5.784
HCY	1.358	0.614	3.284	0.036	1.175~6.381
hs-CRP	1.275	0.595	2.285	0.035	1.032~6.525
颈动脉斑块	1.588	0.618	3.975	0.022	1.053~5.983

## 3 讨论

高血压会损伤内皮机能,促进动脉硬化症的形成。血压长期上升会引起血管内膜损伤,这是斑块形成的病理学依据,颈动脉粥样硬化是脑血管疾病的病情变化的重要观察指标,其会随着血压的增加而加重<sup>[9]</sup>。颈动脉粥样硬化发生影响因素较多,是一种慢性炎症性疾病,但相关类脂质因子和炎症性

因子对颈动脉粥样硬化起着重要作用<sup>[10]</sup>。

我们通过观察颈动脉斑块、血清相关指标水平发现, Ts组病人有20例出现斑块, Tz组15例出现斑块, Ti组12例出现斑块, Ti组HCY、hs-CRP水平最低, Tz组HCY、hs-CRP水平其次, Ts组出现最高HCY、hs-CRP值。Hcy是蛋氨酸代谢的重要产物, 高Hcy血症发生时, 会致使血管内皮细胞的结构出现变化, 功能也跟随着改变。同时, 平滑肌细胞数量也会因此增加, 改变血小板的机能, 致使血管钙化, 最终在体内诱发动脉粥样硬化<sup>[11]</sup>。hs-CRP是肝脏产生的急性期反应蛋白质, 能在早期反映出体内炎症的变化情况<sup>[12]</sup>。有研究表明, 高血压合并颈动脉粥样硬化病人TC在体内也会呈过表达情况, 合理控制血脂的水平, 患病的风险也会大大的降低<sup>[13]</sup>。有研究证实, 高HCY会促进平滑肌细胞相关蛋白的激活改变血管结构, 还会引起内部细胞功能障碍导致血栓形成<sup>[14]</sup>。hs-CRP被认为是炎症反应过程最具象征性的影响因素之一, 有文献报道, 补体系统的活性受到hs-CRP激活, 血管内皮细胞损伤也随之出现, 血栓也开始行成, hs-CRP在颈动脉粥样硬化的是预测过程中的重要指标, 对疾病发生、进展以及脑血管疾病中扮演重要角色<sup>[15]</sup>。以往的研究显示, 血浆HCY和hs-CRP表达水平的高低直接影响颈动脉粥样硬化的程度, 并且慢性炎症和高血压均是颈动脉粥样硬化的重要诱因<sup>[16]</sup>。

我们通过检测hs-CRP、Hcy水平与颈动脉粥样硬化的关系以及logistic回归分析发现, 与不稳定斑块组相比, 无斑块组hs-CRP、HCY值明显降低, 稳定斑块组hs-CRP、HCY值高于无斑块组, 且低于不稳定斑块组, Ti、Tz、Ts组间有差异( $P < 0.05$ )。由logistic回归分析发现, HCY、hs-CRP和颈动脉斑块、TC、TG均为高血压颈动脉粥样硬化影响的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。有研究证实, 血清hs-CRP值与颈动脉粥样硬化的改变有较为密切的关系, 并且血清hs-CRP水平变化可以反映、预测颈动脉粥样硬化是否加重, 这对此类病早期诊断来说有重要意义<sup>[17]</sup>。有研究证实, 颈动脉粥样硬化病人其血管中有大量的hs-CRP的沉积, hs-CRP沉积量的大小与病变的程度呈正相关, hs-CRP在血清中过度堆积才会诱发颈动脉粥样硬化<sup>[18]</sup>。TC是血液中各种脂蛋白所含胆固醇之和, TG是血浆中各种脂蛋白所含三酰甘油的总和, LDL-C是动脉粥样硬化发生、发展的主要脂质危险因素, HDL-C可以将泡沫细胞中的胆固醇转运至肝脏进行分解代谢, 具有抗动脉粥

样硬化作用<sup>[19]</sup>。TG升高很可能通过影响LDL-C或HDL-C的结构, 而具有致动脉粥样硬化作用。胆固醇占LDL-C质量的50%左右, 一般情况下LDL-C与TC平行, TC水平也受LDL-C的影响, 因此TC、TG皆为影响颈动脉粥样硬化危险因素。

综上所述, HCY及hs-CRP值增加, 高血压病人颈动脉粥样硬化加重, HCY及hs-CRP与高血压颈动脉粥样硬化为正相关关系, HCY、hs-CRP也是其独立危险因素。

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