

# 心血管风险评估的新兴标记物

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## 摘要

冠状动脉疾病(Coronary Artery Disease, CAD)治疗的传统方法主要集中在低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)上, 这通常被认为是动脉粥样硬化进展的关键危险因素。尽管它在预测CAD风险方面广泛使用, 但由于一些限制, 它已成为次优标志物, 最近, 甘油三酯、非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, N-HDL-C)或载脂蛋白B (apolipoprotein B, ApoB)已被证实是冠状动脉疾病风险的更可靠预测因子。故本综述概述甘油三酯、N-HDL-C、ApoB对CAD的应用价值, 突出三者的可靠性和有效性, 从而为将来三者可作为降脂的治疗目标提供依据, 纳入常规脂质检查, 以便更好地评估CAD。

## 关键词

载脂蛋白B, 冠状动脉疾病, 甘油三酯, 非高密度脂蛋白-C

# Emerging Markers for Cardiovascular Risk Assessment

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## Abstract

The traditional approach to the management of coronary artery disease (CAD) focuses mainly on low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) which is often considered a crucial risk factor for the progression of atherosclerosis. Despite its extensive use in predicting CAD risk, it has become a sub-optimal marker owing to several limitations. Recently, Triglycerides, non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (N-HDL-C) or apolipoprotein B (ApoB) have been proven to be more reliable predictors of coronary artery disease risk. Therefore, this review summarizes the application

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value of triglyceride, N-HDL-C and ApoB in CAD, highlighting the reliability and effectiveness of the three, so as to provide a basis for them to be used as lipid-lowering therapeutic targets in the future, and to be included in routine lipid examination, so as to better evaluate CAD.

## Keywords

ApoB, Coronary Artery Disease, TG, Non-HDL-C

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## 1. 引言

冠状动脉疾病(Coronary Artery Disease, CAD)在世界范围内是一个重大的健康负担,是全球死亡和发病的主要原因之一。血脂异常是 CAD 的一个广泛确立的独立主要危险因素[1]。LDL-C 的局限性使其成为 CAD 风险评估的可疑独立标志。因此,包括 CAD 在内的脂质相关异常的现代诊断应基于不受这些限制影响的参数。新兴研究已经提出了一些潜在的替代脂质标志物,以更好地评估 CAD 风险,其中包括甘油三酯、载脂蛋白 B 以及非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(非 HDL-C)。这三者都与 CAD 风险高度相关,特别是当低密度脂蛋白胆固醇似乎在正常范围内。

## 2. ApoB: 新兴的风险标志物

载脂蛋白 B 是一种不可交换的载脂蛋白,仅与血浆脂蛋白相关。它是所有致动脉粥样硬化脂蛋白颗粒的关键结构成分,存在于所有  $\beta$  脂蛋白中,包括小致密 LDL。载脂蛋白 B 是 LDL 的主要载脂蛋白,它与动脉粥样硬化的发展有关,同时它对于 LDL 颗粒与 LDL 受体的结合对于 LDL 的细胞摄取和降解也是必不可少的。载脂蛋白 B 能够直接测量所有致动脉粥样硬化脂蛋白的总数,因为每个致动脉粥样硬化颗粒都含有一些 ApoB100 分子。ApoB 作为识别位点能够与动脉内皮下细胞外蛋白聚糖结合,介导脂蛋白滞留动脉壁,从而启动动脉粥样硬化进程。已经发现,血浆中 ApoB 水平的增加与 CAD 的发展直接相关。有几份报告表明, ApoB 比 LDL-C 更好地预测冠状动脉风险。Jae-Hong Ryoo 等人[2]发现,在健康的韩国男性中,使用 Framingham 风险评分(FRS)的 ApoB 与 CAD 风险独立相关, Framingham 风险评分(FRS)是一级预防策略中传统上使用的一种算法,用于评估中年无症状个体冠心病(CHD)事件的 10 年风险[3]。FRS 是根据国家胆固醇教育计划(NCEP)成人治疗小组(ATP) III 算法计算的,该算法基于六个冠状动脉危险因素:性别,年龄,总胆固醇,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇,收缩压和吸烟习惯[3]。在这些因素中,年龄,血压和胆固醇水平根据其值进行分类,吸烟状态被归类为“当前吸烟者”或“非吸烟者”。最后,给每个人相应的分数,然后使用总分作为个人的 CHD 风险水平。FRS 已被用于预测冠状动脉事件(致命/非致命性心肌梗死或猝死)的 10 年风险[4]。计算每名男子超过 10 年的 FRS 评分[4],并分为三个风险水平 < 10% (低), 10%~19% (中级)和  $\geq 20%$  (高) [3]。Walldius G 等人[5]还表明, ApoB 可能不仅是更好的风险预测因子,而且比单独使用 LDL-C 是更好的治疗监测者。同样, Shai 等人[6]估计了 32, 826 名美国女性中脂质和载脂蛋白作为 CAD 预测因子的相对风险,并发现 ApoB 水平与 CAD 发病率增加更密切相关。

Sniderman 等人[7]发现 ApoB 优于非 HDL-C, 并建议将其纳入常规临床实践。Sweetnam 等人[8]在

2008年进行了一项前瞻性研究,发现 ApoB 水平与 CAD 发病率之间存在很强的关系。在 Pischon 等人进行的研究中也发现了类似的结果,该研究表明 ApoB 可以预测 CAD 的发生。Mashayekhi 等人进行的研究[9]和 Sattar 等人[10]主张 ApoB 更好地评估未来的 CAD 风险。同样,AMORIS (载脂蛋白死亡率风险研究) [11]和 INTERHEART 研究[12]已经认可 ApoB 在 CAD 风险预测中比传统脂质谱面板更好的参数[11]。

### 3. 非 HDL-C: 有前途的新兴标记物

非 HDL-C 于 2001 年由 ATP III 指南引入(成人治疗小组 III),作为高甘油三酯血症患者的替代靶向治疗[13]。在几项研究中发现,非 HDL-C 与代谢综合征的特征相关性更好。Cui 等人的脂质研究诊所计划随访研究[14]包括 4,462 名受试者,观察了非 HDL-C 水平在高甘油三酯人群中的重要性。同样,Pischon 等人[15]在他们的研究中得出结论,高水平的非 HDL-C 与冠状动脉粥样硬化的严重程度密切相关,特别是在高甘油三酯血症患者中。

Levinson SS 等人在他们的研究中发现[16],血清非 HDL-C 与 ApoB 的相关性优于 LDL-C。BARI 研究(旁路血管成形术血运重建调查) [17]发现,非 HDL-C 是非致死性心肌梗死(MI)的重要且独立的预测因子。同样,Kathariya 等人在 2020 年发现非 HDL-C 比 Friedewald 计算的 LDL-C 用于 CAD 风险评估的参数更具特异性和敏感性[18]。Ridker 等人进行的一项研究根据相对风险比进行了分析,得出的结论是,与 [19]号女性的 ApoB 相比,非 HDL-C 更能预测未来冠状动脉事件,Grundy 等人提出非 HDL-C 作为 Apo-B 的替代标志物[20]。

许多一级和二级预防试验表明,在性别、有和无糖尿病的个体以及无论种族、性别和糖尿病的群体中,非高密度脂蛋白是冠状动脉疾病风险的更好标志物[21]。CAD 和非 HDL-C 之间的关系在对降胆固醇动脉粥样硬化研究[22]的数据进行的多元逻辑回归分析中得到证实,在该分析中,非 HDL-C 是未使用降脂药物的男性冠状动脉疾病程度总体变化的最佳预测因子[23]。此外;最近的事后分析表明,与 LDL-C 相比,治疗时的非 HDL-C 水平与心血管结局的关系更密切[24]。Liu 等人[25]比较了非 HDL-C 作为健康受试者和糖尿病急性冠状动脉事件和心肌梗死预后因素的诊断价值,发现非 HDL-C 是比传统脂质标志物更好的预测指标。部分研究表明,在这方面,非 HDL-C 是 LDL-C 更好的标志物。例如,Kastelein JJ 等人[26]得出结论,他汀类药物治疗期间的非 HDL-C 水平是心血管疾病风险的更好指标。另一项研究报告说,在他汀类药物治疗的患者中,可以通过测量 TG,非 HDL-C 和 ApoB 来评估未来发生心血管事件的风险,但对于非 HDL-C,这种关联最强。Ballantyne CM 等人[27]的研究比较了高冠心病风险队列中他汀类药物治疗前和期间的 LDL-C,非 HDL-C 和 ApoB 水平,并观察到非 HDL-C 测量可能是可接受的标志物,而不是 ApoB。在多项使用降脂药物(包括他汀类药物)的介入性研究中,一项确定非 HDL-C 与冠心病风险关系的荟萃分析得出结论,降低非 HDL-C 可能是预防心血管疾病的重要靶点[28]。在涉及多个国家 44 个队列中的 524,444 名个体的大型研究中,作者使用多变量分析得出结论,非 HDL-C 浓度与长期心血管风险有很强的相关性。

非 HDL-C 由于其相对于 LDL-C 的独特优势,现在被认为是 CAD 风险评估的替代物和更好的标志物。非 HDL-C 的值可以通过简单快速的计算来获得,该计算是从总胆固醇(TC)减去 HDL-C,即使在非空腹状态下也可以获得,而不会对结果产生任何影响。它避免了由甘油三酯测量的固有个体内变异性引起的潜在不准确性。这使得非 HDL-C 对患者更加友好,并能够及时做出临床决策。此外,美国和欧洲心脏病学会、国际动脉粥样硬化学会、专家血脂异常小组和国家脂质协会强烈建议将非 HDL-C 纳入常规脂质谱小组。印度脂质协会[29]也建议将非 HDL-C 作为预测 CAD 风险的共同主要目标。不幸的是,非 HDL-C 在常规脂质检查中的应用在印度的心脏病专家中几乎没有得到支持,尽管它在冠状动脉疾病风险预测中

的有效性得到了几项流行病学研究和临床试验的验证。

#### 4. TG: 新兴风险因子

一项大型 meta 分析纳入了 29 项研究的 262, 525 名受试者, 结果显示, TG 水平是 CV 风险的强预测因子, 与非空腹状态相比, 与随访、或禁食的持续时间无关[30]。最大的荟萃分析, 新兴危险因素协作, 包括来自 68 项长期前瞻性研究的 302,430 人, 还显示非空腹 TG 与冠心病(CHD)风险增加有关, 降低到 195 mg/dL (2.2 mmol/L)的 TG 水平, 缺血性中风的风险增加降至 248 mg/dL (2.8 mmol/L)。

许多流行病学研究和荟萃分析已经证明 TG 与 ASCVD 风险呈正相关[31] [32] [33] [34] [35]。特别是, 两项前瞻性观察性研究, 哥本哈根一般人口研究和哥本哈根城市心脏研究, 为 TG 与 ASCVD 之间的关联提供了重要的见解[36] [37] [38]。哥本哈根城市心脏研究招募了 13,981 名未接受降脂治疗的参与者, 并证明在 27 年的随访中, 非致病性 TG 水平的升高与男性和女性心肌梗死(MI), IHD 和死亡风险增加有关[36]。与 TG 水平 < 1 mmol/L (88 mg/dL)相比, 非逼真 TG 水平 > 5 mmol/L (440 mg/dL)与男性和女性心肌梗死风险分别增加 4.6 倍和 16.8 倍相关。同样, 非致食性 TG 水平的增加与男性和女性缺血性卒中风险分别增加 3.2 倍和 5.1 倍相关[37]。与男性相比, 女性发生事件的风险更高, 这归因于男性酒精摄入量较高的混淆。随后对哥本哈根城市心脏研究和哥本哈根一般人口研究的约 100,000 名参与者进行的更大规模研究也证明了类似的发现。具体而言, 与 TG > 水平 < 0.8 mmol/L (70 mg/dL) (100)相比, 非致肌梗死、IHD、缺血性卒中和全因死亡率分别增加了 5.1 倍、3.2 倍、3.2 倍、3.2 倍和 2.2 倍[39]。最近, Varbo 等人[38]证明, 与 TG 浓度为 1 mmol/L (88 mg/dL)的参与者相比, 高浓度的脱扣性 TG  $\geq 5$  mmol/L (440 mg/dL)的多变量危险比为 2.59 (95%可信区间, 1.48~4.54)与 TG 浓度 < 1 mmol/L (88 mg/dL)的参与者相比, 心力衰竭风险的逐步增加有关。

在临床试验中也观察到 TG 与 ASCVD 的类似关联。一项针对 15,355 例冠状动脉疾病(CAD)确诊患者的贝扎贝特梗死预防(BIP)试验纳入, 每 1 单位自然对数甘油三酯升高与相应的 6% ( $p$  值 = 0.016)相关, 在对包括 HDL-C 在内的多种协变量进行调整后, 22 年全因死亡风险增加, 即使在 TG 水平在 100~150 mg/dL 之间, 风险也持续存在[40]。与 TG 水平低(<100 mg/dL)的患者相比, 重度高甘油三酯血症( $\geq 500$  mg/dL)患者的死亡风险增加了 68% ( $p < 0.001$ )。他汀类药物降低 LDL-C 后甘油三酯持续升高与心血管疾病风险增加有关。在普伐他汀或阿托伐他汀评估和感染治疗 - 心肌梗死 22(PROVE-IT TIMI-22)的试验中, 关于治疗, 与 <150 mg/dL 相比, TG 水平  $\geq 150$  mg/dL 与心血管事件风险较高有关, 与达到的 LDL-C 水平水平无关[41]。

#### 5. 结论

综上所述, 甘油三酯、非高密度脂蛋白、载脂蛋白 B 与他汀类药物治疗患者 CVD 事件复发风险增加有关, 应将其视为有用的风险标志物。此外, ApoB 和非 HDL-C 都被接受为 LDL-C 以外的 CAD 风险分层的参数。ESC/EAS 2019 指南[42]建议, 在糖尿病, 肥胖, 代谢综合征, 高甘油三酯浓度或非常低的 LDL-C 水平的患者中, 非 HDL-C 和 ApoB 应优先评估 CAD 风险。此外, 与 LDL-C 不同, 非 HDL-C 水平可以通过非空腹样品进行估计, 从而促进临床决策。这得到了 2018 年指南的进一步认可, 并允许非 HDL-C 成为主要治疗靶点。此后, 根据 Ramjee 等人, Brunner FJ 等人, Stanley S 等人, Aggarwal J 等人以及许多其他研究人员进行的研究, 我们建议将非 HDL-C 纳入标准脂质谱组中, 以评估危险人群的 CAD 风险。

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