

# 新型炎症标志物与急性冠脉综合征的相关性研究进展

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## 摘要

全身及局部炎症反应在急性冠脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)发生、发展及预后的病理生理过程中起着至关重要的作用。在临床中监测炎症相关标志物有利于对ACS进行危险分层、预后评估以及尽早采取干预措施。因此,与ACS相关简单易得的血清标志物受到国内外广泛研究,血小板/淋巴细胞比值(PLR)、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞计数比值(NLR)、白细胞计数/平均血小板体积比值(WMR)、单核细胞/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(MHR)、单核细胞/淋巴细胞比值(MLR)作为新型炎症标志物,在临床工作中对ACS的进展、危险分层以及预后评估具有重要临床价值。本文系统总结了上述新型炎症标志物在ACS中的研究进展。

## 关键词

急性冠脉综合征, 炎症因子, 相关性

# Research Progress on Correlation between Acute Coronary Syndrome and Some Novel Inflammatory Markers

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## Abstract

Systemic and local inflammation plays an important role in the pathogenesis, development and

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**prognosis of acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Clinical monitoring of inflammation-related markers is beneficial for risk stratification, prognosis assessment and early intervention of ACS. Therefore, the simple and easily obtained serum markers associated with ACS have been widely studied at home and abroad. Platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR), neutrophil/lymphocyte count ratio (NLR), white blood cell count/mean platelet volume ratio (WMR), monocyte/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (MHR), and monocyte/lymphocyte ratio (MLR) as novel inflammatory markers. In clinical work, it has important clinical value for the progression, risk stratification and prognosis assessment of ACS. This article systematically summarizes the research progress of these novel inflammatory markers in ACS.**

## Keywords

**Acute Coronary Syndrome, Inflammatory Factor, Correlation**

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## 1. 引言

ACS 包括不稳定心绞痛(UA)、急性非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)、急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI) [1]，研究表明其病理生理机制是冠状动脉粥样硬化发生、发展的过程，动脉粥样硬化是脂质代谢紊乱的慢性免疫炎性疾病，慢性炎症始终贯穿于动脉粥样硬化斑块的发生、发展的病理生理过程[2]，动脉粥样硬化斑块不稳定的因素与炎症因子表达、氧化应激反应密切相关[3]，炎症反应在动脉粥样硬化的进展和发生中较为重要，并且在急性心肌梗死的发生过程中也起到重要作用。ACS 的发生与慢性炎症参与的不稳定斑块破裂密切相关，炎症促进动脉粥样硬化进展加速，大多数 ACS 事件是易损的动脉粥样斑块破裂引起冠状动脉内血栓形成，导致冠状动脉管腔急性狭窄或闭塞，造成心肌细胞不可逆性损伤[4] [5]。若早期通过简便有效的方法评估 ACS 的危险分层及临床预后进行预测，尽早干预和治疗，可显著改善 ACS 的预后。探讨 ACS 早期和预后的相关检测标记物具有重要意义，PLR、WMR、NLR、MLR、MHR 为血液学指标临幊上容易获得且应用广泛，作为新型炎症标志物，它们在许多心血管疾病的辅助诊断和预后评估中的价值逐渐受到诸多研究者关注。

## 2. 血小板/淋巴细胞比值(PLR)

血小板在动脉粥样硬化血栓形成中发挥至关重要的作用，活化的血小板发生聚集、黏附、释放等反应是动脉粥样硬化进展及血栓形成的途径，进而参与心血管疾病的发生、发展的病理生理过程。血小板计数反映了体内血小板存活与凋亡的动态平衡，通过诱导血栓形成和炎症活性在 ACS 中发挥作用，异常活化的血小板可导致一些免疫介质的释放，通过循环免疫细胞的募集、迁移，促进单核细胞合成促炎趋化因子和黏附因子的表达，导致动脉粥样硬化的进展[6]。不同亚群的淋巴细胞在动脉粥样硬化过程中存在自身免疫反应，在 ACS 过程中会发生再分布，导致淋巴细胞计数减少，免疫调节失衡时最终促进动脉硬化的进展[7] [8]，ACS 患者细胞免疫处于低下水平，而淋巴细胞降低间接体现这一状态，于 ACS 斑块的稳定及进展相关[9]。研究表明 PLR 与炎症和血栓密切相关，反应了心血管疾病的病程进展、预测临床事件以及识别临床高危患者[10]，ACS 患者血小板释放数量增加，使血流流速减慢导致血液高凝状态，有利于血栓形成，血小板聚集功能增强也可以促进冠脉斑块的进展，这一生理过程可加重炎症反应[11]，机体处于应激状态淋巴细胞产生减少，其减少程度可反应 ACS 患者 PCI 术后的临床预测价值和冠脉病变

程度相关[12]。Kurtul 等[13]通过 Syntax 评分评估 ACS 患者急诊行冠脉造影的 PLR 值与冠脉病变的严重程度有明显相关性。Temiz 等[14]研究证实 PLR 可以作为预测 STEMI 患者在院内主要不良心血管事件(MACE)的独立危险因素。Zhou 等[15]研究提出 PLR 可以预测 ACS 患者临床终点事件和 GRACE 评分呈正相关, Ailifeire 等[16]发现高水平 PLR 是急性心肌梗死患者接受 PCI 治疗院内 MACE 事件和远期预后相关。国内研究发现, 在 ACS 患者中 PLR 与冠脉病变程度、风险分层及预后呈正相关, PLR 有助于尽早识别 ACS 高危患者并提前进行干预[17]。PLR 被认为是 ACS 领域简便、有效的炎症标志物, 对 ACS 病情评估和预后判断至关重要。

### 3. 白细胞计数/平均血小板体积比值(WMR)

在临床实践中, 我们常常可发现 ACS 患者起病初期白细胞计数较前显著升高, 白细胞计数灵敏地反映了机体炎症反应及应激状态, 对评估 ACS 患者病情严重程度有一定的参考价值。白细胞参与炎症反应机制主要是通过释放细胞因子, 促进血栓形成, 增加活性氧的产生以及加快氧化应激和炎症损伤反应, 进而加剧不稳定性斑块的发生和发展, 最终诱导 ACS 的发生[18]。研究表明, 白细胞计数增加与心血管疾病死亡率增加密切相关, 可以评估心血管疾病不良预后。平均血小板体积可以反映血小板的活性, 与炎症和冠脉血栓形成相关[19], 且平均血小板体积与冠脉不稳定斑块具有显著相关性[20]。在全身动脉粥样硬化性疾病中, WMR 作为一种有前景的预后标志物正日益受到重视[21]。Dehghani 等[22]研究表明 WMR 可以同时反应血小板活化状态和机体全身炎症状态。对于 STEMI 患者 PCI 治疗的高危组有较高的 WMR 水平, 同时可以预测其 PCI 术后 MACE 事件[23], 对于 NSTEMI 患者 WMR 可以预测其冠脉病变炎症程度并进行危险分层[24]。国内有研究发现, 在急性心肌梗死患者 PCI 术后 WMR 可作为早期 MACE 事件的预测因素, 有助于临床医生对病情的判断和预后的评估[19] [25]。WMR 对辅助 ACS 患者个体化治疗有一定的指导意义。

### 4. 中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞计数比值(NLR)

中性粒细胞是血细胞参数中较为常用的炎症指标, 与各阶段动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展相关, 中性粒细胞在早期阶段释放具有多种活性成分的炎症细胞并相互作用, 促使动脉粥样硬化的进展, 中性粒细胞在晚期阶段释放多种具有活性的酶, 进一步促使动脉粥样硬化斑块的不稳定、斑块破裂及血栓形成[26]。淋巴细胞是调节炎症在动脉粥样硬化发展过程中的重要因素, 在发生 ACS 等应激状态下常出现淋巴细胞数目的减少。NLR 将中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞二者结合起来, 反应白细胞的两种细胞亚型的平衡状态, 更好地体现机体的炎症反应状态。方钊等[27]人研究发现 NLR 是 ACS 的危险因素, 且 NLR 水平与 Gensini 积分呈正相关。王夏芹等人回顾性分析 156 例 UA 患者入院时 NLR 及冠脉造影特征, 并计算每例患者的 Gensini 评分和 GRACE 评分, 结果提示高水平 NLR 组的 GRACE 评分和 Gensini 评分均较高, 并且与 Gensini 评分和 GRACE 评分呈现显著的正相关( $P$  均  $< 0.01$ ) [28]。国内一项共纳入 10,245 例 STEMI 患者 PCI 术后的荟萃分析认为 NLR 可以评估该患者院内和院外预后的预测指标, 较高水平 NLR 在住院期间在发心绞痛、恶性心律失常、晚期心衰、MACE、心脏死亡率、所有死亡率、术后无复流和非致死性心肌梗死的风险均较高[29]。国外一项纳入 16,000 例 ACS 患者的荟萃分析结果提示 ACS 患者入院时高水平 NLR 的是院内死亡、发生 MACE 事件以及长期病死率的危险因素[30]。NLR 在评估 ACS 发生、发展以及预后等方面具有一定的预测价值, 随着对新型炎症标志物研究的不断深入, NLR 有望成为 ACS 患者的辅助诊断以及治疗方面的突破口。

### 5. 单核细胞/高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(MHR)

单核细胞在动脉硬化过程中作用于动脉壁内的巨噬细胞, 通过引发的炎症反应参与心血管病的发病

机制及并发症, 成为致心血管疾病的重要因素, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇具有抗动脉粥样硬化、抗氧化和抗炎的作用, 逆向转运胆固醇, 作为心血管疾病的保护因素[31]。研究表明 MHR 与 NSTEMI 患者中 GRACE 评分的分层具有临床预测价值[32], 同时 MHR 与 NSTEMI 患者 MACE 事件发生也具有预测价值, 并得出与 NSTEMI 患者冠脉病变严重程度正相关[33]。一项对于 ACS 患者进行回顾性分析结果显示高 MHR 是 ACS 患者院内及临床终点事件的重要预测因子[31]。对于高龄 STEMI 患者, MHR 与冠脉病变严重程度呈正相关, 并得出对该组患者院外心衰、心律失常及远期预后具有较好的临床预测价值[34]。在一项回顾性研究结果中表明, NSTEMI 患者 PCI 术后冠脉无复流和慢血流组 MHR 水平明显较高, 得出 MHR 是该组患者 PCI 术后无复流和慢血流的预测因素[35], Cagdas [36]研究得出在 STEMI 患者中 MHR 水平可反应冠状动脉严重程度, 表明 MHR 可以作为冠状动脉病变程度的预测因子, Sun [37]研究表明 MHR 可以预测 ACS 患者 MACE 事件发生的风险及全因死亡率, Cetin [38]发现 MHR 对 ACS 的辅助诊断有一定的临床价值, 并得出 MHR 可以预测 ACS 患者的冠脉病变程度及 MACE 事件。Cetin E.H. 等[39]对 STEMI 患者进行了随访, 结果表明 MHR 可以评估 STEMI 患者 PCI 术后形成支架内血栓的独立预测因子。综上所述, MHR 对 ACS 的预后及冠脉病变严重程度有重要预测价值, 随着在心血管疾病的临床诊疗及未来相关研究不断的探索, MHR 将在临床实践中发挥更大的价值。

## 6. 单核细胞/淋巴细胞比值(MLR)

MLR 一般用于恶性肿瘤发生、发展及预后评估, 研究发现 MLR 可评估 ACS 患者近期或远期 MACE 风险[40] [41]。MLR 评估 NSTEMI 患者冠状动脉病变严重程度价值优于单独应用单核细胞或淋巴细胞[42]。一项纳入 133 例稳定型心绞痛患者的回顾性研究[43]结果提示 MLR 是发生动脉粥样硬化斑块的独立危险因素(OR: 2.61; P = 0.025), MLR 可识别不稳定斑块, 敏感性为 73.7%, 特异性为 61.8%。一项回顾性分析研究表明在 ACS 人群中 MLR 和冠脉病变支数呈正相关, 并可以从病变指数方面反应 ACS 患者冠状动脉病变严重程度[44]。Kim J.H. [45]等研究表明 MLR 与急性心肌梗死患者冠病变的严重程度明显相关, 也是急性心肌梗死患者院内和长期 MACE 的独立预测因子。MLR 对 ACS 患者冠脉病变的支数、严重程度及预后有一定的预测价值, 在临床工作有重要的指导意义。

## 7. 总结与展望

ACS 是冠心病的一种严重、需要及时治疗的类型, 发病急、死亡率高, 在临床诊疗中做到早发现、早诊断至关重要。上述新型炎症因子与 ACS 关系密切, 是临床常规、测定方法简单易行、廉价方便的检测指标, 在 ACS 患者的早期辅助诊断、危险分层以及预测预后有潜在价值, 有望成为在临工作中对 ACS 病情的判断、治疗的决策以及预后的评估提供有力的依据。

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