

## 论著·临床研究

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2022.09.012

网络首发 [https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.r.20220222.1152.009.html\(2022-02-23\)](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.r.20220222.1152.009.html(2022-02-23))

## 绝经后女性心表面脂肪组织体积与冠心病的相关性分析\*

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【摘要】目的 探讨绝经后女性心表面脂肪组织(EAT)体积与冠心病(CAD)和冠状动脉钙化的相关性。

方法 连续纳入 2015 年 9 月至 2017 年 6 月承德医学院附属医院疑似稳定型心绞痛住院、符合纳入标准的绝经女性 268 例,根据冠状动脉 CT 血管造影(CCTA)将所有研究对象分为两组:冠心病组( $n=163$ )和非冠心病组( $n=105$ )。收集所有患者的人口学特征、临床病史、辅助检查数据和 CCTA 图像重建后测量的 EAT 体积等资料。单因素筛选后,拟合经典危险因素、EAT 体积等与 CAD 患病的二元 logistic 多因素回归模型。结果 冠心病组 EAT 体积大于非冠心病组,冠状动脉钙化患病率明显高于非冠心病组(均  $P<0.05$ )。冠心病组 2 型糖尿病、血脂异常、高血压、缺血性脑卒中患病率均高于非冠心病组( $P<0.05$ )。二元 logistic 回归分析表明:高血压、2 型糖尿病、血脂异常、缺血性脑卒中、EAT 体积增大是绝经后女性冠心病患病的独立危险因素,OR 值分别为 1.906(1.042, 3.266)、1.789(1.023, 3.131)、1.844(1.042, 3.266)、3.440(1.318, 8.974)、1.870(1.058, 3.308);高血压、2 型糖尿病、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇升高、缺血性脑卒中和 EAT 体积增大是绝经后女性冠状动脉钙化的独立危险因素,OR 值分别为 1.999(1.117, 3.579)、2.002(1.129, 3.551)、5.193(1.979, 13.625)、2.891(1.470, 5.686)、1.981(1.067, 3.678)。结论 EAT 体积增大是绝经后女性 CAD 和冠状动脉钙化患病的独立危险因素,应在绝经后女性 CAD 的诊断,以及一级、二级预防中应给予高度重视。

【关键词】心表面脂肪组织;冠心病;冠状动脉钙化;冠状动脉 CT 血管造影;危险因素

【中图分类号】R541.4

【文献标识码】A

【文章编号】1671-8348(2022)09-1496-05

## Correlation between epicardial adipose tissue volume with coronary artery disease in postmenopausal women\*

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the epicardial adipose tissue (EAT) volume with coronary artery disease (CAD) and coronary calcification in postmenopausal women. Methods A total of 268 menopausal women with suspected stable angina pectoris hospitalized and conformed to the inclusion standard in this hospital from September 2015 to June 2017 were successively included and divided into the two groups according to the coronary arterial CT angiography (CCTA) results: CAD group ( $n=163$ ) and non-CAD group ( $n=105$ ). The demographic data, clinical disease history, data of auxiliary detections and examination, EAT volume measured after CCTA image reconstruction were collected. A binary logistic multivariate regression model was established by fitting the classic risk factors, EAT volume and CAD. Results The EAT volume in the CAD group was significantly higher than that in non-CAD group, and the prevalence rate of coronary artery calcification was significantly higher than that in the non-CAD group ( $P<0.05$ ). The prevalence rates of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), dyslipidemia, hypertension and cerebral ischemic stroke in the CAD group were higher

\* 基金项目:河北省科学技术厅指令性计划项目(17277769D)。 作者简介:刘静怡(1990—),医师,硕士,主要从事冠心病的基础与临床研究。

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than those in the non-CAD group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The binary logistic regression analysis showed that hypertension, T2DM, dyslipidemia, cerebral ischemic stroke and EAT volume increase all were the independent risk factors for CAD in postmenopausal females, and the OR values were 1.906 (1.042, 3.266), 1.789 (1.023, 3.131), 1.844 (1.042, 3.266), 3.440 (1.318, 8.974), 1.870 (1.058, 3.308), respectively. Additionally, hypertension, T2DM, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol increase, cerebral ischemic stroke and EAT volume increase were the independent risk factors for coronary calcification in postmenopausal females, and the OR values were 1.99 (1.117, 3.579), 2.002 (1.129, 3.551), 5.193 (1.979, 13.625), 2.891 (1.470, 5.686), 1.981 (1.067, 3.678), respectively. **Conclusion** The EAT volume increase is an independent risk factor for CAD and coronary calcification in postmenopausal females, which should be emphasized in the diagnosis, primary and secondary prevention of CAD in postmenopausal females.

**[Key words]** epicardial adipose tissue; coronary artery disease; coronary artery calcification; coronary computed tomographic angiography; risk factors

冠心病(coronary artery disease, CAD)是心血管疾病患者住院与死亡的首位病因,心表面脂肪组织(epicardial adipose tissue, EAT)增生与CAD的发生、发展和病情严重程度存在相关性<sup>[1-2]</sup>。EAT是心包囊内的脂肪组织,与相邻心肌和冠状动脉无筋膜隔离,通过旁分泌和内分泌作用影响冠状动脉粥样硬化的发生发展。绝经期女性因体内激素水平变化、体内脂肪重新分布等因素,内脏脂肪沉积加速,心脏代谢风险迅速增加<sup>[3-4]</sup>。因此,关注绝经后女性CAD的诊治至关重要<sup>[5]</sup>。本研究旨在评估EAT体积对绝经后女性冠心病和冠状动脉钙化的影响,为临床医生采取积极防治措施提供理论依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

本研究为回顾性队列研究。2015年9月至2017年6月承德医学院附属医院疑似稳定型心绞痛住院的绝经女性患者共274例,连续入选符合纳入标准的268例患者作为研究对象。根据冠状动脉计算机断层血管造影(coronary computed tomographic angiography, CCTA)显示的冠状动脉狭窄情况,将研究对象分为两组:冠心病组( $n = 163$ )和非冠心病组( $n = 105$ )。入选标准:停经超过1年的绝经后女性<sup>[3]</sup>;存在胸痛及等同症状,诊断为稳定型心绞痛<sup>[6]</sup>,诊断标准参照2015年欧洲心脏病学会《稳定型心绞痛诊疗指南》;均接受CCTA检查。排除标准:急性冠状动脉综合征;严重心脏病,如主动脉夹层、缩窄性心包炎或肥厚性心肌病;结缔组织病;任何形式的感染、恶性肿瘤、造血或免疫系统疾病;冠状动脉栓塞。CCTA诊断CAD的标准:冠状动脉主干或主要分支管腔狭窄大于或等于50%。本研究获得本院伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 基线人口学特征

性别、年龄、身高、体重,计算体重指数(body mass index, BMI)。

#### 1.2.2 临床资料收集

通过查阅病历收集研究对象的经典危险因素:临床症状、原发性高血压、血糖异常、血脂异常、缺血性脑卒中等。体格检查资料:入院时收缩压、舒张压和心率。辅助检查:入院时血常规、血液生化、肾功能及血脂等。

#### 1.2.3 CCTA

所有研究对象均已经在承德医学院附属医院放射科完成128-MDCT扫描系统CCTA检查,由放射科诊断组医生出具诊断报告。

#### 1.2.4 EAT体积测量

由两名接受过统一培训的心脏内科研究生独立完成测量。测量者使用放射科半自动软件GE AW 4.7工作站测量脂肪组织体积:将CCTA图像衰减阈值范围设定为 $-190 \sim -30$  Hu,利用软件三维重建容积测量功能,由软件程序自动测量。EAT测量范围上下极为肺动脉分叉的最低层面至脏层心包的最低层面<sup>[7]</sup>。

#### 1.2.5 冠状动脉钙化(CAC)

评分定义为至少4个连续像素,CT密度为130 Hu(Agatston方法)。总CAC评分是计算所有冠状动脉的总和<sup>[8]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学处理

使用SPSS 19.0软件处理数据和进行统计学分析。对计量资料进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间均数比较选择独立样本 $t$ 检验;符合偏态分布的计量资料用四分位数 $M(QR)$ 表示,两组间比较选择Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验;计数资料用率或构成比(%)表示,使用 $\chi^2$ 检验进行比较。诊断试验选择ROC曲线确定最佳诊断阈值。多重危险因素分析选择拟合多因素logistic回归模型。均为双侧检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组研究对象的基线临床特征比较

冠心病组年龄中位数较非冠心病组高,收缩压升高比率较非冠心病组高(均  $P < 0.05$ ),但胸痛症状的发生率两组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。冠心病组 2 型糖尿病、血脂异常和高血压患病率明显高于非冠心病组( $P < 0.05$ )。冠心病组缺血性脑卒中、室壁运动减弱、冠状动脉钙化的患者比例,高于非冠心病组( $P < 0.05$ )。甘油三酯和低密度脂蛋白升高在冠心病组更多见( $P < 0.05$ ),但总胆固醇升高和高密度脂蛋白降低的患者比例两组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。冠心病组 EAT 体积明显大于非冠心病组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 1。

## 2.2 EAT 体积增大与 CAD 多重危险因素 logistic 回归分析

经非参数检验和  $\chi^2$  检验进行单因素筛选,选择两组间差异有统计学意义的单因素纳入多因素 logistic 回归模型,采用 Forward 前进法拟合模型。多因素 logistic 回归分析表明:除高血压、2 型糖尿病、血脂异常、缺血性脑卒中外,EAT 体积增大是绝经女性

CAD 患病的独立危险因素,上述危险因素的 OR 值分别是 1.906(1.042, 3.266)、1.789(1.023, 3.131)、1.844(1.042, 3.266)、3.440(1.318, 8.974)、1.870(1.058, 3.308),其中缺血性脑卒中致病风险最高,OR 值为 3.440,EAT 体积增大,OR 值为 1.870,与高血压、2 型糖尿病、血脂异常的致病风险相似,见表 2。

## 2.3 EAT 体积增大与冠状动脉钙化多重危险因素 logistic 回归分析

根据是否存在冠状动脉钙化,将所有研究对象分为冠状动脉钙化评分(coronary artery calcification score, CACS) = 0 组( $n = 123$ )和 CACS > 0 组( $n = 145$ )。二元 logistic 回归分析显示:高血压、2 型糖尿病、缺血性脑卒中、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇升高、EAT 体积大于  $95 \text{ cm}^3$  是绝经女性冠状动脉钙化发生的独立危险因素,OR 值分别为 1.999(1.117, 3.579)、2.002(1.129, 3.551)、5.193(1.979, 13.625)、2.891(1.470, 5.686)、1.981(1.067, 3.678),见表 3。

表 1 绝经后女性冠心病组与非冠心病组基线特征比较

因素	冠心病组( $n = 163$ )	非冠心病组( $n = 105$ )	$\chi^2/Z$	$P$
年龄(岁)	64(59.0, 69.0)	58(54.5, 62.0)	-6.380	<0.001
BMI( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ )	25.4(23.6, 27.8)	25.6(23.1, 27.9)	-0.528	0.597
胸痛[ $n(\%)$ ]	75(46.0)	38(36.2)	2.291	0.130
血脂异常[ $n(\%)$ ]	98(60.1)	48(45.7)	5.296	0.021
原发性高血压[ $n(\%)$ ]	110(67.5)	50(47.6)	9.910	0.002
2 型糖尿病[ $n(\%)$ ]	93(57.1)	37(35.2)	12.170	<0.001
缺血性脑卒中[ $n(\%)$ ]	32(19.6)	8(7.6)	7.258	0.007
左心房增大[ $n(\%)$ ]	41(25.2)	15(14.3)	2.979	0.084
收缩压升高[ $n(\%)$ ]	83(50.9)	39(37.1)	4.096	0.043
舒张压升高[ $n(\%)$ ]	59(36.2)	29(27.6)	2.130	0.144
白细胞( $\times 10^9/\text{L}$ )	6.2(5.3, 7.6)	6.4(5.2, 7.7)	-0.142	0.887
血小板( $\times 10^{12}/\text{L}$ )	231.0(189, 264)	234.0(189, 273)	-0.018	0.985
中性粒细胞(%)	59.8(52.7, 67.1)	60.4(53.0, 65.4)	-0.047	0.962
淋巴细胞( $\bar{x} \pm s, \%$ )	30.7 $\pm$ 9.0	31.0 $\pm$ 10.1	-0.313	0.755
总胆固醇升高[ $n(\%)$ ]	39(23.9)	19(18.1)	1.127	0.288
甘油三酯升高[ $n(\%)$ ]	78(47.9)	37(35.2)	3.900	0.048
低密度脂蛋白胆固醇升高[ $n(\%)$ ]	44(27.0)	16(15.2)	4.850	0.028
高密度脂蛋白胆固醇降低[ $n(\%)$ ]	28(17.2)	10(9.5)	2.833	0.092
尿素氮( $\text{mmol}/\text{L}$ )	5.1(4.3, 5.8)	5.04(4.2, 5.7)	-0.549	0.583
肌酐( $\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ )	59.5 $\pm$ 11.5	59.4 $\pm$ 10.6	0.068	0.946
尿酸( $\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mmol}/\text{L}$ )	287.8 $\pm$ 66.8	281.5 $\pm$ 66.2	0.729	0.467
室壁运动减弱[ $n(\%)$ ]	103(63.2)	48(45.7)	7.929	0.005
CACS > 0[ $n(\%)$ ]	139(85.3)	6(5.7)	162.767	<0.001
右室外侧壁脂肪体积( $\text{cm}^3$ )	6.2(4.7, 8.3)	5.7(4.3, 7.3)	-2.026	0.043
心表面脂肪体积( $\text{cm}^3$ )	132.00(98.0, 196.0)	110.00(82.8, 132.5)	-4.182	<0.001

表 2 EAT 体积与冠心病危险因素 logistic 回归模型

变量	未校正		多因素校正	
	P	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)
原发性高血压	0.002	2.294(1.362~3.863)	0.026	1.906(1.042~3.266)
2 型糖尿病	<0.001	2.442(1.471~4.052)	0.042	1.789(1.023~3.131)
血脂异常	0.021	1.845(1.092~3.117)	0.036	1.844(1.042~3.266)
缺血性脑卒中	0.007	2.962(1.307~6.712)	0.002	3.440(1.318~8.974)
EAT 体积增大	0.002	2.197(1.321~3.654)	0.031	1.870(1.058~3.308)

表 3 EAT 体积与冠状动脉钙化危险因素 logistic 回归模型

变量	未校正		多因素校正	
	P	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)
原发性高血压	0.002	2.213(1.321~3.706)	0.020	1.999(1.117~3.579)
2 型糖尿病	<0.001	2.617(1.594~4.296)	0.018	2.002(1.129~3.551)
缺血性脑卒中	<0.001	4.071(1.798~9.216)	0.001	5.193(1.979~13.625)
低密度脂蛋白胆固醇升高	0.010	2.230(1.204~4.130)	0.002	2.891(1.407~5.686)
EAT 体积增大	0.002	2.274(1.327~3.896)	0.031	1.981(1.067~3.678)

### 3 讨论

既往研究表明, EAT 作为内分泌和旁分泌器官, 可分泌大量脂肪细胞因子, 如: 白细胞介素, 肿瘤坏死因子  $\alpha$ , 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1) 和纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1 等, 与冠状动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展密切相关<sup>[9]</sup>。在生理条件下, EAT 组织对心血管系统有保护作用, 但 EAT 体积增大常常与炎症、氧化应激反应同时发生, 导致冠状动脉钙化、冠状动脉粥样硬化、CAD 发生与发展。较低水平的雌激素可能会导致绝经后女性的内脏脂肪组织数量增加, 包括 EAT<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究发现: 绝经后女性冠心病组 EAT 体积较非冠心病组患者增大, 此结论与 EL KHOUDARY 等<sup>[5]</sup>的研究结果相近。可能与绝经后内源性雌激素水平降低、心血管保护作用减弱而冠状动脉粥样硬化进程加速有关。

本研究建立多因素 logistic 回归模型发现, 除经典的 CAD 危险因素, 高血压、2 型糖尿病、血脂异常、缺血性脑卒中外, EAT 体积增大也是绝经后女性 CAD 患病的独立危险因素。研究<sup>[11]</sup>认为, EAT 体积的增大与血清甘油三酯和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平有关。这可能是由于 EAT 体积增大与代谢综合征和 EAT 中的甘油三酯为心肌能量提供游离脂肪酸相关。肥胖、2 型糖尿病可影响脂肪代谢与内分泌功能, 促炎因子产生增加而抗炎因子减少, 诱发冠状动脉内皮功能障碍, 内膜损伤和斑块产生。此外, EAT 体积与收缩压和舒张压相关, 高血压是 EAT 体积增大的促发因素。EAT 体积增大与其他 CAD 的经典危险因素相关, 可能作为代谢综合征的一部分, 多种危险因素共存而加速 CAD 患病与进展<sup>[12]</sup>。

CAC 也是冠状动脉粥样硬化危险因素之一, EAT 体积增大与冠状动脉钙化相关<sup>[13]</sup>, 与本研究结论一致: 冠状动脉钙化的患病率在绝经后女性 CAD 中更高。本研究中: 高血压、2 型糖尿病、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇升高、缺血性脑卒中和 EAT 体积增大, 均是绝经后女性冠状动脉钙化患病的独立危险因素。KIM 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究发现只有绝经后女性的 EAT 厚度与冠状动脉狭窄显著相关, 考虑可能与雌激素、促炎性脂肪因子(例如肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  和白细胞介素) 的表达降低有关<sup>[15-16]</sup>。此外, 绝经期后女性内脏脂肪组织增加, 能量消耗减少<sup>[17-19]</sup>。OPPERMANN 等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现: 中年女性高血压和年龄与 CAC 积分呈正相关, 女性高血压患病率在发生冠状动脉钙化的患者中更高。ABAZID 等<sup>[21-23]</sup>对一般人群的研究发现, 冠状动脉钙化的患者 EAT 体积显著增大, 较高 CAC 与 EAT 体积增大相关, EAT 体积增大可预测 CAD 患病。以上这些发现提示 EAT 可能通过不同的信号通路与冠状动脉粥样硬化联系在一起, 例如在低至中危人群中发生非钙化和潜在在不稳定的冠状动脉斑块。因此, EAT 与 CAC 之间的正相关关系可能反映了 EAT 对局部动脉粥样硬化的早期病理生理作用。

总之, EAT 体积增大是绝经后女性 CAD 和冠状动脉钙化患病的独立危险因素。心内科和影像科医生在绝经后女性 CAD 的诊断, 以及一级、二级预防中应给予高度重视, 为积极诊治提供客观依据。

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(收稿日期:2021-11-08 修回日期:2022-03-10)

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(收稿日期:2021-10-12 修回日期:2022-02-15)