

·临床研究·

高密度脂蛋白与C反应蛋白比值对非透析慢性肾脏病进展的预测作用

汤磊乐¹, 郭兴华², 李少敏³, 刘佩佳⁴, 方佳³, 刘迅³

(1. 中山大学附属第三医院心血管内科, 广东广州 510635; 2. 中山大学附属第三医院风湿内科, 广东广州 510635; 3. 中山大学附属第三医院肾内科, 广东广州 510635; 4. 中山大学附属第三医院急诊内科, 广东广州 510635)

摘要:【目的】探讨高密度脂蛋白(HDL)与C反应蛋白(CRP)比值(HDL/CRP)对非透析慢性肾脏病(CKD)患者肾功能恶化的预测作用。【方法】纳入2015年至2019年就诊于中山大学附属第三医院(天河院区、岭南院区), 有至少2次随访数据的非透析慢性肾脏病患者。通过电子病案系统录入患者基线人口特点及生化检查结果。根据Ln(HDL/CRP)四分位间距分组, 正态分布连续性变量通过one-way ANOVA方差分析、非正态连续性变量通过Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验、分类变量通过卡方分析对患者人口数据、生化指标进行组间对比。并通过相关性分析、单因素和多因素线性回归分析、Cox生存分析, 探讨HDL/CRP与基线eGFR、肾功能恶化事件的关系。【结果】共获得9142名CKD患者资料, 最终纳入439例患者。其中慢性肾小球肾炎患者100例(22.8%)、糖尿病肾病145例(33%)、高血压肾病40例(9.1%)、其他病因患者154例(35.1%)。根据Ln(HDL/CRP)四分位分组, Quartile 4组肾功能恶化发生率低于其他三组(11% vs. 21.1%~21.8%), 基线eGFR水平最高。从Quartile 1~4组, 患者年龄和糖化血红蛋白水平逐渐降低、APOA1水平逐渐升高。慢性心力衰竭患病率、BMI、血红蛋白、白蛋白、TC、LDL、TG、APOB100水平四组间存在差异性。通过相关性分析发现Ln(HDL/CRP)与基线eGFR正相关($r=0.162$, $P=0.001$)。以肾功能恶化作为终点事件, 通过多因素Cox回归分析, 校正多种因素后, Ln(HDL/CRP)能进入最终方程[HR=0.79, 95%CI (0.69, 0.91), $P=0.001$]。【结论】HDL/CRP能反应慢性肾脏病严重程度, 对慢性肾脏病进展有预测作用。

关键词: 高密度脂蛋白; C反应蛋白; 比值; 慢性肾脏病; 预测作用

中图分类号: R4 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1672-3554(2022)02-0305-11

DOI: 10.13471/j.cnki.j.sun.yat-sen.univ(med.sci).2022.0217

Predictive Effect of High Density Lipoprotein to C-reactive Protein Ratio on Progression of Chronic Kidney Disease in Non-Dialysis Patient

TANG Lei-le¹, GUO Xing-hua², LI Shao-min³, LIU Pei-jia⁴, FANG Jia³, LIU Xun³

(1. Department of Cardiovascular Medicine; 2. Department of Rheumatology; 3. Department of Nephrology; 4. Department of Emergency Medicine; The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510635, China)

Correspondence to: LIU Xun; E-mail: naturestyle@163.com

Abstract: 【Objective】 To investigate the predictive effect of high density lipoprotein (HDL) to C-reactive protein (CRP) ratio (HDL/CRP) on the progression of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in non-dialysis patients. 【Methods】 Non-dialysis chronic kidney disease patients with at least two sets of follow-up data from the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-

收稿日期: 2021-11-04

基金项目: 广州市科技计划项目(202002020047)

作者简介: 汤磊乐, 主治医师, 博士生, 研究方向: 心肾综合征, E-mail: tlei@mail2.sysu.edu.cn; 刘迅, 通信作者, 研究方向: 慢性肾脏病, E-mail: naturestyle@163.com

sen University (Tian-he and Ling-nan districts) from 2015 to 2019 were enrolled. The baseline demographic characteristics and biochemical examination results were collected from the electronic medical record system. The patients were grouped according to the quantile of Ln(HDL/CRP). The demographic and biochemical data were compared among groups by one-way ANOVA for normal distribution continuous variables, Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test for non-normal distribution continuous variables, and Chi-square analysis for categorical variables. The relationship between HDL/CRP and baseline eGFR was investigated by correlation analysis, univariate and multivariate linear regression analysis. The Cox survival analysis were used to investigate the predictive effect of Ln(HDL/CRP) on renal deterioration events.【Results】Totally 9 142 patients with CKD were enrolled, and 439 patients were included in the end. There were 100 patients (22.8%) with chronic glomerulonephritis, 145 patients (33%) with diabetic nephropathy, 40 patients (9.1%) with hypertensive nephropathy, and 154 patients (35.1%) with other causes. According to Ln(HDL/CRP) quartile, group Quartile4 had a lower incidence of renal deterioration than the other three groups (11% vs. 21.1% to 21.8%) and had the highest baseline eGFR level. From Quartile1 to quartile 4 groups, age, HbA1c and APOA1 levels decreased gradually. The prevalence of chronic heart failure, BMI, hemoglobin, albumin, TC, LDL, TG, APOB100 levels were different among groups. Through correlation analysis, Ln(HDL/CRP) were positively correlated with baseline eGFR ($r=0.162$, $P=0.001$). After adjusting for a variety of factors by Cox regression analysis, Ln(HDL/CRP) could be included in the final equation when defined deterioration of renal function as end point [HR=0.79, 95%CI (0.69, 0.91), $P=0.001$].【Conclusion】HDL/CRP can reflect the severity of chronic kidney disease, and the ratio of HDL and CRP can predict the progression of chronic kidney disease in non-dialysis patient.

Key words: high-density lipoprotein; C-reactive protein; ratio; chronic kidney disease; predictive effect

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ(Med Sci), 2022, 43(2): 305-315]

慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)发病率逐年上升。2012年,我国慢性肾脏疾病总患病率为10.8%,慢性肾脏病患者人数约为1.19亿。所以慢性肾脏病,已成为我国的常见疾病^[1]。慢性肾脏病与多种疾病互为因果。慢性肾脏病的独立危险因素有高龄、高血压、糖尿病、心血管疾病、高尿酸血症等,所以慢性肾脏病伴随多种慢性疾病。研究发现慢性肾脏病的加重均与动脉粥样硬化、心力衰竭等疾病的进展、死亡率的升高有关。即使轻度或者短期的肾功能恶化都与30 d及长期死亡率的上升有关^[2-5]。故慢性肾脏病严重影响患者的生活质量,也增加治疗所带来的经济负担。有研究表明,血红蛋白、碳酸氢盐、磷、钙、白蛋白可能是CKD进展的预测因子。然而,上述指标均受到多种因素(贫血、水电解质代谢紊乱)的干扰。因此,挖掘稳定预测肾功能恶化的指标,筛选高危患者,具有积极的临床意义。高血压、糖尿病、肥胖、高尿酸血症等是慢性肾脏病进展的危险因素,它们与全身性炎症密切相关^[6]。以肥胖为例,在中央型肥胖状态下,会产生过多的促炎症脂肪素,抗炎脂肪素减少,脂肪组织中的巨噬细胞浸润增多;内脏脂肪组织含有更多的游离脂肪酸,产生更多的IL-6;浸润的巨

噬细胞产生过量的TNF- α 。以上的炎症细胞浸润和炎症物质增多,诱导CKD患者慢性炎症的发生和加剧^[7]。然后炎症通过激活肾素-血管紧张素系统,通过损伤内皮功能,诱发肾功能的恶化^[8-11]。部分理论认为一氧化氮合酶在炎症状态下,反应性合成过氧硝酸盐,过氧硝酸盐参与炎症的进一步发展,参与肾功能的损伤过程^[12]。所以,慢性肾脏病的进展与炎症密切相关。C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)是一种模式识别分子,参与炎症的过程^[13]。CRP能结合死亡细胞和病原体表面的分子构型,在组织损伤或感染后数小时内,CRP的水平迅速上升。鉴于CRP的血浆浓度在炎症状态下上升,所以CRP能反应炎症的严重程度,被广泛应用于临床工作中。根据相关研究认为,CRP通过反映炎症状态,可以预测CKD的发生、发展。然而,CRP受感染、营养状态、代谢状态的影响,CRP对CKD的预测作用也存在争议。在CKD病人中,存在营养状态改变、尿毒素血症、慢性炎症等,CKD患者往往合并血脂异常。血脂异常激活并诱导系膜细胞增殖,增加系膜基质沉积,并促进趋化因子、细胞因子、生长因子的产生,从而损害肾小球毛细血管内皮细胞和系膜细胞、足细胞。所以血脂水平改变,

可导致肾功能损伤。在动物模型中,以上理论得到验证,即高血脂饮食加重肾功能损伤,而降脂治疗可缓解肾功能损伤^[14-15]。高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein, HDL)可以清除巨噬细胞中沉积的胆固醇,通过限制脂质/脂蛋白氧化、从血管组织中回收多余胆固醇,促使胆固醇在肝脏中代谢,对缓解动脉硬化起主要作用^[16]。同时,研究发现HDL通过抑制单核祖细胞的增殖、分化、激活,通过阻止单核细胞向动脉壁聚集^[17-18]、抑制巨噬细胞的迁移^[19-20],阻止低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein, LDL)的氧化,从而中和单核细胞的促炎症和促氧化作用,最终发挥抗炎作用^[19]。鉴于HDL具有抗炎的作用,而且CKD患者也出现HDL的下降,所以部分研究认为低HDL水平与CKD的发生存在相关性^[21-22],部分研究发现HDL水平以及HDL亚型可以作为CKD进展的预测因子^[23-24]。然而,HDL对CKD进展的预测作用,仍存在争议。有研究认为HDL与CKD的发生和进展并非简单的正相关,而是呈“U”型关系,即HDL水平的升高或降低均与CKD的进展有关系。部分研究发现CKD患者的HDL通过激活磷酸肌苷3激酶和细胞外信号调节激酶,抑制多形核白细胞的凋亡,从而诱发全身炎症,促进CKD的进展^[25]。同时,CKD患者的尿毒症内环境会导致HDL结构和功能的改变^[26],所以认为HDL水平不能作为CKD进展的指标。由于慢性肾脏病的始末与慢性炎症相关,CRP可以反映炎症的程度,HDL可以反映机体的抗炎作用。二者结合可以综合评估机体的炎症、抗炎平衡状态。有研究发现,在射血分数保留心力衰竭患者中(heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF),HDL/CRP可以预测全因死亡率。而HDL、CRP对CKD进展的预测作用存在争议,HDL/CRP是否能预测CKD发生及进展,暂时研究较少。所以本研究旨在探讨HDL/CRP对非透析CKD患者肾功能恶化的预测作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究纳入2015年1月至2019年12月就诊于中山大学附属第三医院(天河、岭南院区),年龄 ≥ 18 岁、具有完整人口学资料、生化检查结果以及有动态监测肌酐、eGFR的慢性肾脏病非透析患者。排

除标准:感染性疾病、自身免疫性疾病、急性心肌梗死或其他危重症患者、近期手术创伤史、恶性肿瘤、肾脏替代治疗(透析、肾移植术后)、应用可能影响肾功能的药物(非甾体类药物、中草药等)。本研究依照赫尔辛基宣言进行,已通过中山大学附属第三医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者知情同意。

1.2 临床资料收集

通过查阅电子病历系统收集入组患者的临床资料,包括年龄、性别、基础疾病、吸烟史、饮酒史、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)等人口学资料。通过日本日立7600全自动生化分析仪测定生化指标。通过检验结果查询系统收集患者血肌酐(creatinine, Cr)、肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, HGB)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein, LDL)、高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein, HDL)、C反应蛋白、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、脂蛋白A(lipoprotein A, LpA)、载脂蛋白A1(apolipoprotein A1, APOA1)、载脂蛋白B100(apolipoprotein B100, APOB100)等生化指标结果。

1.3 定义及诊断标准

肾小球滤过率CKD-EPI算式: $141 \times \min(\text{SCr}/\kappa, 1)^\alpha \times \max(\text{SCr}/\kappa, 1)^{-1.209} \times 0.993^{\text{Age}} [\times 1.018 \text{ 如果女性}] [\times 1.159 \text{ 如果非裔美国人}]$ 。SCr(serum creatinine)为血清肌酐(单位mg/dL),女性 κ 取值0.7, α 取值-0.329,男性 κ 取值0.9, α 取值-0.411。慢性肾脏病的诊断标准:根据KDIGO指南^[27],eGFR < 60 mL/(min $\times 1.73\text{m}^2$)超过 ≥ 3 个月或尿微量白蛋白肌酐比 ≥ 30 mg/g。

高血压(hypertension, HTN)诊断标准:在未使用降压药物的情况下,非同日3次测量诊室血压,收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg和(或)舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg。收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg和舒张压 < 90 mmHg为单纯收缩期高血压。患者既往有高血压史,目前正在使用降压药物,血压虽然低于140/90 mmHg,仍应诊断为高血压^[28]。

糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)诊断标准:糖尿病症状合并随机静脉血浆葡萄糖 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L或空腹静脉血浆葡萄糖 ≥ 7 mmol/L,或糖负荷后2 h静脉血浆葡萄糖 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L。患者既往有糖尿病,使用胰岛素或口服降糖药治疗,静脉血浆葡萄糖水平在正常范围内,仍应诊断为糖尿病^[29]。

冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(coronary artery disease, CAD)的诊断标准:冠状动脉造影或冠状动脉CTA检查发现一根或以上心外膜冠状动脉直径狭窄程度≥50%。

体质量指数(BMI)=体质量/(身高)²(kg/m²)。

终点事件定义:末次Cr较基线水平增加≥1倍或eGFR较基线水平下降≥40%,且终点事件发生时间距离基线时间≥30 d。

1.4 统计学方法

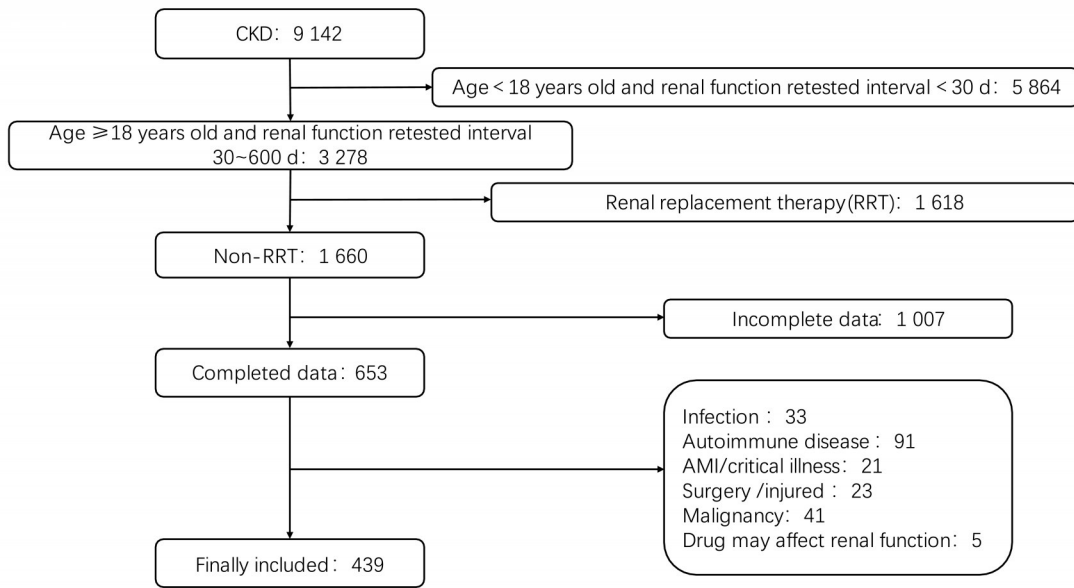
CRP、HDL/CRP经检验,为非正态分布数据,将CRP和HDL/CRP数值作自然对数转换处理。根据Ln(HDL/CRP)四分位间距分组,正态分布连续性变量通过one-way ANOVA方差分析、非正态连续性变量通过Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验、分类变量通过卡方分析对患者人口学数据、生化指标进行组间对比。并通过相关性分析、单因素和多因素线性回归分析,探讨HDL/CRP与基线eGFR的关系。通过Cox生存分析探讨Ln(HDL/CRP)对肾功能恶化事件的预测作用。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本情况

将符合纳入标准、人口学资料和生化指标完整

的CKD患者纳入研究。共纳入439例患者(图1)。随访时间243(121,401)d。男性患者共258例(58.8%)。CKD1期77例(17.5%)、CKD2期83例(18.9%)、CKD3期176例(40.1%)、CKD4期50例(11.4%)、CKD5期53例(12.1%)。根据表1,各组患者高血压、冠心病、糖尿病发病率、肾功能恶化发生率无差异,但Quartile 4 [Ln(HDL/CRP)>0.15]组患者肾功能恶化发生率低于其他四组。Quartile 4组患者年龄最轻,为(50.99±18.48)岁、体质量指数最低,为(22.12±3.72) kg/m²、慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)发生率最低(8.3%)、基线eGFR水平最高57.8[(42.76~91.31)mL/(min·1.73m²)]、甘油三酯水平(triglyceride, TG)最低[1.24(0.84~1.75) mmol/L]、载脂蛋白A1水平最高,为(1.43±0.21) g/L。根据病因分组,慢性肾小球肾炎(chronic glomerulonephritis, CG)共100例(22.8%),糖尿病肾病(diabetic nephropathy, DN)145例(33%),高血压肾病(hypertensive nephropathy, HN)40例(9.1%),其他病因154例(35.1%)。其中CG组HDL/CRP水平明显高于其他三组,其余三组间比较差异无统计学意义(表2)。



AMI: acute myocardial infraction; CKD: chronic kidney disease; RRT: renal replacement therapy.

图1 患者纳入流程示意图
Fig. 1 Inclusion process

表1 根据Ln(HDL/CRP)四分位分组的人口学资料及生化指标特点
Table 1 Demographic and biochemical characteristics according to Ln(HDL/CRP) Quartile

	All patients (439)	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	F/χ^2	P
		(<-2.16) 110.00 (25.10%)	(-2.16~-0.88) 109.00 (24.80%)	(-0.88~0.15) 111.00 (25.30%)	(>0.15) 109.00 (24.80%)		
Sex(male)	258.00(58.80%)	64.00(58.20%)	62.00(56.90%)	63.00(56.80%)	69.00(63.30%)	1.290	0.73
Age/years	57.63±17.98	61.04±17.94	60.59±16.90	57.87±16.98	50.99±18.48	7.59	<0.01
Smoking	84(19.1%)	23.00(20.90%)	23.00(21.10%)	20.00(18.00%)	18.00(16.50%)	1.07	0.78
Drinking	40(9.1%)	6.00(5.50%)	14.00(12.80%)	12.00(10.80%)	8.00(7.30%)	4.41	0.22
HTN	265(60.4%)	73.00(66.40%)	69.00(63.30%)	66.00(59.50%)	57.00(52.30%)	5.05	0.17
CAD	70(15.9%)	14.00(12.70%)	19.00(17.40%)	22.00(19.80%)	15.00(13.80%)	2.66	0.45
DM	181(41.2%)	40.00(36.40%)	55.00(50.50%)	50.00(45.00%)	36.00(33.00%)	8.60	0.35
Stroke	60(13.7%)	14.00(12.70%)	21.00(19.30%)	13.00(11.70%)	12.00(11.00%)	3.99	0.26
CHF	71(16.2%)	17.00(15.50%)	26.00(23.90%)	19.00(17.10%)	9.00(8.30%)	9.89	0.02
AF	17(3.9%)	3.00(2.70%)	6.00(5.50%)	6.00(5.40%)	2.00(1.80%)	3.08	0.38
Outcome ¹⁾	83(18.9%)	24.00(21.80%)	23.00(21.10%)	24.00(21.60%)	12.00(11.00%)	5.92	0.12
BMI/(g/m ²)	23.04±3.86	22.44±3.42	23.90±3.94	23.67±4.04	22.12±3.72	5.31	<0.01
Baseline eGFR [mL/(min×1.73m ²)]	52.64 (31.84~77.81)	50.69 (24.87~77.43)	47.42 (28.66~63.30)	53.68 (36.69~80.37)	57.80 (42.76~91.31)	12.28	0.006
Final eGFR [mL/(min×1.73m ²)]	51.78 (28.32~80.04)	46.41 (21.11~75.56)	44.86 (25.35~71.62)	51.97 (29.18~79.78)	56.43 (41.18~95.32)	11.88	0.008
Baseline Cr/(μmol/L)	98.00 (78.00~153.00)	98.50 (78.00~178.00)	105 (83.75~163.5)	100.00 (77.00~132.00)	92.00 (73.00~121.00)	6.94	0.074
Final Cr/(μmol/L)	97.00 (74.00~165.00)	101.50 (78.00~229.05)	102.00 (78.50~179.50)	94.00 (72.00~153.00)	93.00 (64.00~126.00)	7.10	0.069
HGB/(g/L)	93.46±49.43	83.46±46.77	96.90±48.61	101.83±49.65	91.67±51.37	2.81	0.04
Alb/(g/L)	32.20±11.19	31.09±10.41	30.36±13.04	35.08±8.94	32.23±11.56	3.87	0.01
TC/(mmol/L)	4.98±2.05	4.43±1.86	5.29±2.09	4.99±1.99	5.23±2.16	4.12	0.01
LDL/(mmol/L)	3.15±1.62	2.79±1.57	3.28±1.69	3.10±1.44	3.44±1.72	3.26	0.02
HDL/(mmol/L)	1.15±0.41	0.97±0.37	1.08±0.37	1.17±0.34	1.41±0.43	26.81	<0.01
CRP/(mg/L)	2.60 (1.00~9.00)	28.20 (14.78~66.5)	4.10 (3.30~5.50)	1.60 (1.30~2.10)	0.60 (0.40~0.90)	353.5 5	<0.01
TG/(mmol/L)	1.46 (0.99~2.22)	1.32 (0.91~1.85)	1.84 (1.26~2.94)	1.48 (1.14~2.34)	1.24 (0.84~1.75)	32.18	<0.01
LpA/(mg/L)	148.50 (62.25~265.00)	165.00 (66.00~266.50)	161.00 (62.00~285.00)	129.00 (49.00~292.00)	146.00 (64.50~252.00)	1.43	0.69
APOA1/(mmol/L)	1.29±0.30	1.11±0.35	1.30±0.28	1.31±0.25	1.43±0.21	24.91	<0.01

续表

	All patients (439)	Quartile 1 (<-2.16) 110.00 (25.10%)	Quartile 2 (-2.16~-0.88) 109.00 (24.80%)	Quartile 3 (-0.88~0.15) 111.00 (25.30%)	Quartile 4 (>0.15) 109.00 (24.80%)	F/χ^2	P
APOB100/(mmol/L)	1.18±0.53	1.05±0.44	1.34±0.58	1.21±0.55	1.12±0.49	6.46	<0.01
ALT/(U/L)	16.00 (11.00~25.00)	15.00 (8.00~27.25)	17.00 (12.00~25.00)	17.00 (11.00~25.00)	16.00 (11.00~23.50)	1.80	0.613
AST/(U/L)	21.42±17.15	22.90±14.93	22.29±16.26	22.17±24.03	18.3±10.07	1.65	0.18
K/(mmol/L)	4.03±0.49	4.06±0.53	4.03±0.53	3.97±0.43	4.06±0.5	0.79	0.50
P/(mmol/L)	1.26±0.31	1.26±0.37	1.23±0.35	1.28±0.28	1.25±0.24	0.54	0.65
CL/(mmol/L)	138.59±28.51	131.40±29.73	134.78±28.79	142.72±27.18	145.47±26.26	1.91	0.59
Na/(mmol/L)	121.15±46.08	119.41±47.10	125.31±41.27	121.70±46.14	118.19±49.70	0.50	0.68
Glu/(mmol/L)	6.07±3.02	6.33±3.55	6.06±3.26	6.04±2.39	5.84±2.79	0.48	0.69
HbA1c/%	6.32±2.42	6.58±2.88	6.71±2.41	6.35±2.1	5.69±2.24	3.25	0.02
UA/(μmol/L)	375 (228~477)	348 (187~463)	412 (257~532)	379 (275~478)	376 (251~464)	3.23	0.36

¹⁾ outcome represent progression of CKD.

2.2 Ln(HDL/CRP)与基线eGFR水平的关系

通过散点图(图2)检测和线性回归分析(表3),发现Ln(HDL/CRP)与基线eGFR存在正向线性关系($b=2.91, P=0.001$)。除此以外,经过多因素线性回归分析,年龄、男性、高血压、血磷、血钾与基线eGFR负向线性相关;HGB与基线eGFR正向线性相关。

2.3 Ln(HDL/CRP)对肾功能恶化的预测作用

进行多因素Cox生存回归分析(表4),通过校正年龄、性别、BMI、吸烟、饮酒、高血压、冠心病、糖尿病、慢性心力衰竭、基线eGFR、ALB、LDL、ALT、AST、TG、HGB、K、P、CL、Na、UA、Glu、APOA1、APOB100、Lp A后, Ln(HDL/CRP)、ALB是CKD进展的独立预测因素,而Ln(HDL/CRP)[HR=0.791,

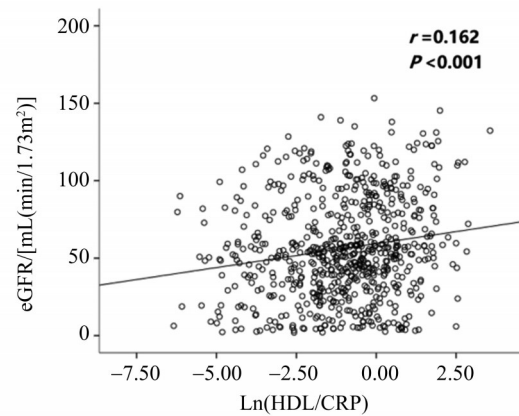


图2 通过Pearson检验分析eGFR与Ln(HDL/CRP)的相关性
Fig. 2 Relationship between eGFR and Ln(HDL/CRP) by Pearson analysis

表2 不同CKD病因HDL/CRP水平及结局发生率差异
Table 2 The difference of HDL/CRP level and incidence of outcome among primary diseases

	All patient 439	CG 100(22.8%)	DN 145(33%)	HN 40(9.1%)	Other 154(35.1%)	χ^2	P
HDL/CRP	0.42(0.12~1.17)	0.89(0.29~1.85)	0.39(0.16~0.99) ¹⁾	0.26(0.12~0.93) ¹⁾	0.21(0.04~0.77) ¹⁾	33.7	<0.001
Outcome	83(18.9%)	16(16%)	33(22.8%)	6(15%)	28(18.2%)	2.405	0.493

¹⁾ significant difference from CG group, $P<0.05$.

表3 关于基线eGFR和Ln(HDL/CRP)的线性回归分析
Table 3 Linear regression analysis of baseline eGFR and Ln(HDL/CRP)

		Baseline eGFR [mL/(min×1.73m ²)]				
		<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	<i>b'</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Model 1	Ln(HDL/CRP)	2.921	0.853	0.162	3.425	0.001
Model 2	Ln(HDL/CRP)	N/A				
	Male	-12.483	3.043	-0.188	-4.102	<0.001
	Age	-0.431	0.092	-0.236	-4.694	<0.001
	HTN	-17.711	3.307	-0.266	-5.355	<0.001
	DM	6.96	3.222	0.105	2.16	0.031
Model 3	Ln(HDL/CRP)	N/A				
	Male	-16.658	2.986	-0.252	-5.578	<0.001
	Age	-0.562	0.098	-0.308	-5.761	<0.001
	HTN	-16.546	3.173	-0.249	-5.214	<0.001
	DM	8.15	3.085	0.123	2.642	0.009
	CAD	9.781	4.38	0.106	2.233	0.026
	HGB	0.115	0.03	0.172	3.871	<0.001
	P	-18.46	4.78	-0.175	-3.862	<0.001
	K	-7.848	2.979	-0.116	-2.634	0.009
	LDL	2.046	0.895	0.104	2.287	0.023

Model 1: univariate analysis; Model 2: adjusted by age, sex, BMI, HTN, CAD, DM, CHF; Model 3: adjusted by model 2 plus ALB, LDL, HGB, K, P, CL, Na, TC, APOA1, APOB100, LpA.

表4 Cox生存检验分析终点事件与Ln(HDL/CRP)关系
Table 4 Cox regression analysis of endpoint with Ln(HDL/CRP)

		Outcome					
		<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i>	HR	HR 95%CI
Model 1	Ln(HDL/CRP)	-0.206	0.063	10.805	0.001	0.813	(0.719, 0.920)
Model 2	Ln(HDL/CRP)	-0.243	0.069	12.562	<0.001	0.784	(0.685, 0.897)
Model 3	Ln(HDL/CRP)	-0.235	0.069	11.518	0.001	0.791	(0.690, 0.910)
	Alb	-0.022	0.009	5.96	0.015	0.978	(0.960, 0.990)

95%CI(0.69, 0.91), $P=0.001$]预测作用优于ALB [HR=0.978, 95%CI(0.96, 0.99), $P=0.015$]。Ln(HDL/CRP)从Quartile 1~Quartile 4组HR逐渐下降(表5),且Quartile 4的HR,无论在单因素分析还是多因素分析,均与Quartile 1参考组有统计学差异。

根据病因进行分层分析。通过多因素Cox生存回归分析,CG组的Ln(HDL/CRP)是肾功能恶化的预测因素。其余DN、HN和其他病因组,未能发现Ln(HDL/CRP)对肾功能恶化的预测作用(表6)。

3 讨论

本研究通过组间对比分析发现Quartile 4 [Ln(HDL/CRP>0.15)]组,eGFR水平最高。表1中,四组比较,HGB、ALB、K、P等未见随组别有明显差异。通过相关性分析,发现Ln(HDL/CRP)与基线eGFR具有相关性。由于纳入的患者数量相对较少,可能导致Ln(HDL/CRP)与基线eGFR关联程度低于实际情况;另外本研究CRP数据为非正态分布

表5 Cox生存检验分析终点事件与Ln(HDL/CRP)四分位分组的关系
Table 5 Cox regression analysis of endpoint with Quartile of Ln(HDL/CRP)

		Outcome					
		<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i>	\overline{HR}	HR 95%CI
Model 1	Ln(HDL/CRP)						
	Quartile1			11.164	0.011	1.0(reference)	
	Quartile2	-0.26	0.293	0.788	0.375	0.771	(0.435, 1.368)
	Quartile3	-0.475	0.29	2.669	0.102	0.622	(0.352, 1.099)
	Quartile4	-1.156	0.355	10.632	0.001	0.315	(0.157, 0.630)
Model 2	Ln(HDL/CRP)						
	Quartile1			11.806	0.008	1.0(reference)	
	Quartile2	-0.387	0.314	1.518	0.218	0.679	(0.367, 1.257)
	Quartile3	-0.609	0.307	3.935	0.047	0.544	(0.298, 0.993)
	Quartile4	-1.278	0.383	11.151	0.001	0.279	(0.132, 0.590)
Model 3	Ln(HDL/CRP)						
	Quartile1			10.255	0.017	1.0(reference)	
	Quartile2	-0.54	0.321	2.827	0.093	0.583	(0.311, 1.094)
	Quartile3	-0.443	0.325	1.857	0.173	0.642	(0.339, 1.214)
	Quartile4	-1.229	0.389	9.972	0.002	0.293	(0.137, 0.627)
	Baseline eGFR	-0.011	0.004	6.852	0.009	0.989	(0.981, 0.997)
	Alb	-0.023	0.01	5.217	0.022	0.977	(0.958, 0.997)
	LDL	0.141	0.066	4.623	0.032	1.152	(1.013, 1.310)

表6 Cox生存检验分析CG组终点事件与Ln(HDL/CRP)关系
Table 6 Cox regression analysis of endpoint with Ln(HDL/CRP) in group CG

		Outcome					
		<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i>	\overline{HR}	HR 95%CI
Model 1	Ln(HDL/CRP)	-0.421	0.136	9.528	0.002	0.656	(0.500, 0.861)
Model 2	Ln(HDL/CRP)	-0.522	0.149	12.236	<0.001	0.593	(0.441, 0.792)
Model 3	Ln(HDL/CRP)	-1.201	0.291	17.054	<0.001	0.301	(0.173, 0.531)

Model 1: univariate analysis; Model 2: Sex, age, BMI, smoking, drinking, CAD, HTN, DM, CHF, primary disease of CKD; Model 3: adjusted by model 2 plus eGFR, ALB, TC, LDL_C, ALT, AST, TG, HGB, K, P, CL, Na, UA, Glu, APOA1, APOB100, LpA^[30-40].

数据,同时KNOW-CKD研究指出HDL与eGFR的降低呈“U”型相关,这些因素都可能导致Ln(HDL/CRP)未能进入多因素线性回归方程中。故进行Cox回归分析,进一步了解Ln(HDL/CRP)与肾功能的关系。

作为传统的CKD危险因素,男性、年龄、高血压发病率与eGFR水平负相关,作为反映CKD严重

程度的常见指标,血磷和血钾水平越高、血红蛋白水平越低,eGFR水平越低。这些结果体现了本研究的真实性(表3)。

与预期相反,DM和CAD发生率与eGFR水平正相关。得出此结果可能与本研究人群选择有关。本研究纳入非透析CKD患者,其中CKD4、5期患者仅占23.5%。虽然糖尿病患病率为41.2%,但总体

平均血糖水平为(6.07±3.02) mmol/L,糖化血红蛋白平均水平为(6.32±2.42)%,各个分组内的平均血糖水平也未超出7 mmol/L。故本研究糖尿病患者血糖水平控制相对理想,肾小球滤过率可能因为血糖导致的轻度高渗状态而提高。慢性肾脏病患者,应尽量减少应用含碘造影剂,如果无明显心绞痛等症状,一般不进行冠脉CTA或冠脉造影检查。能行相关影像学检查的患者,一般eGFR水平较高,所以得出CAD发生率与eGFR水平正相关的结果。

HDL和CRP对CKD进展的预测作用存在争议。有研究发现,通过治疗提高HDL水平未能预防心血管事件^[41]。在冠状动脉疾病、慢性肾脏疾病、糖尿病和类风湿关节炎等炎症性疾病中,HDL的性质发生了改变,失去了其抗炎特性^[42]。究其原因CKD本身可导致HDL结构成分改变。在一项对比正常人群、CKD3期和4期患者和透析人群的研究中^[25],发现CKD患者HDL功能发生改变,主要表现为减缓多形核白细胞的凋亡,从而阻碍机体控制多形核白细胞导致的炎症,诱发氧化应激。最终,HDL的功能从抗炎症作用转换为促炎症作用,致使HDL水平不能作为良好的预测指标。

CRP作为传统的炎症指标,被广泛应用于临床工作,但其水平容易受其他原因的炎症影响。所以本研究希望探讨二者对CKD进展的预测作用。HDL、CRP分别代表抗炎症因子、炎症严重程度,HDL/CRP可以反映体内抗炎症、促炎症平衡状态。相对于单独应用HDL、CRP更能反映CKD患者的整体炎症水平。HDL、CRP作为临床常用检测指标,容易获取,另一方面HDL/CRP对CKD预测作用的研究相对少,所以认为研究HDL/CRP具有积极的临床意义。

通过Cox回归分析,从Quartile 1~ Quartile 4组HR逐渐下降(表5),且Quartile 4的HR,无论在单因素分析还是多因素分析,均与Quartile 1参考组有统计学差异。通过多因素Cox回归分析发现Ln(HDL/CRP)是终点事件的独立预测因素(表4)。

根据病因分组后,发现CG组HDL/CRP水平高于其他组(表2),故根据不同CKD原发病进行分层生存分析,发现CG组Ln(HDL/CRP)是终点事件的独立预测因素(表6)。因此,虽然线性回归分析发现Ln(HDL/CRP)不是反映eGFR水平的独立因素,但是通过Cox回归分析,纳入了时间变量,弥补了线性回归分析的不足,进一步分析了HDL、CRP比值与肾功能变化的关系。本研究发现HDL和CRP联合,能相互补充预测信息,反映CKD患者体内炎症平衡状态。本研究得出随着Ln(HDL/CRP)的升高,HR逐渐减低,而KNOW-CKD研究,同样纳入CKD1-5期非透析患者,结果发现HDL水平与预后呈“U”型关系^[23]。这可能是本研究纳入CRP一起进行预测,对炎症平衡状态的评估更充分,同时统计学上应用自然对数分析,使统计学结果更直观。而在关于射血分数保留心力衰竭患者的研究中^[19],发现HDL/CRP水平与心脏彩超指标的左室质量指数、左心房容积负相关,与三尖瓣环收缩期位移正相关。说明HDL/CRP越低,患者左心室重塑越严重,左心房压力越大,右心收缩功能越低。经过进一步Cox回归分析后,发现HDL/CRP是预测此类患者全因死亡、心源性死亡的重要预测因子。虽然本研究人群为非透析CKD患者,但CKD患者可诱发肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统和交感系统的激活,导致机体内部炎症反应和氧化应激,加重心脏结构功能改变。左心舒张和右心收缩功能的下降,将导致静脉回流受阻,加重肾淤血,导致肾缺氧,导致CKD进展^[43]。HDL/CRP可能通过与此类炎症病理生理机制与CKD的进展相关联。

综上所述,HDL与CRP比值能与CKD严重程度具有一定相关性;HDL/CRP可以作为预测CKD进展的指标。

本研究结果对非透析CKD进展的预测提供有益参考数据,但本研究为单中心的回顾性研究,研究样本量偏小。因此,本研究结果需在后续前瞻性的多中心、大样本量研究中进一步验证。

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