

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停与肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统的相关性

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摘要:【目的】探讨不同程度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSAS)的高血压患者肾素、血管紧张素Ⅱ、醛固酮的水平是否与血压水平相关。【方法】选取2018年11月至2019年12月在中山大学附属第三医院心内科住院的初次诊断为高血压并完善了睡眠呼吸监测的患者,排除继发性高血压、NYHA Ⅱ-Ⅳ级心力衰竭、停用影响RAAS激素水平药物未达1月的患者。OSAS的严重程度采用阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)表示,检测患者卧位血浆肾素浓度、血管紧张素Ⅱ和醛固酮水平,记录患者入院后使用降压药前所测量的血压。根据AHI水平将患者分为两组,其中A组AHI<15,代表无或轻度OSAS患者,B组AHI≥15,代表中重度OSAS患者。对比两组患者卧位的肾素、血管紧张素Ⅱ、醛固酮水平以及用药前血压的差异。通过线性相关分析与多因素分析,探究OSAS严重程度与RAAS、血压的相关性。【结果】线性相关分析显示,AHI与醛固酮($r_s=0.215, P=0.011$)、肾素($r_s=0.233, P=0.006$)、ANG Ⅱ($r_s=0.138, P=0.004$)存在正相关性;AHI与收缩压($r_s=0.306, P<0.001$)、平均动脉压($r_s=0.263, P=0.002$)存在正相关性;收缩压与肾素($r_s=0.288, P=0.001$)存在正相关性;舒张压与肾素($r_s=0.213, P=0.012$)存在正相关性。进一步经多因素校正后醛固酮仍与AHI正相关($\beta=0.160, P=0.035$)。【结论】OSAS严重程度与RAAS激活密切相关,特别是与醛固酮水平相关。OSAS主要影响患者的收缩压和平均动脉压。醛固酮受体拮抗剂对于此类高血压患者的血压控制可能更好。

关键词:阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停;高血压;肾素;血管紧张素Ⅱ;醛固酮

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Correlation between Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome and Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To explore the association between blood pressure and the plasma levels of renin, angiotensin Ⅱ and aldosterone in hypertensive patients with different degrees of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS). 【Methods】 Patients with secondary hypertension, NYHA Ⅱ-Ⅳ heart failure, and stopping drugs which can affect renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) for less than 1 month were excluded. Patients who were initially diagnosed as hypertension and completed polysomnography were conducted in the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University from November 2018 to December 2019. Apnea-Hypopnea Index (AHI) represents the severity of OSAS. Patients were measured plasma levels of renin concentration, angiotensin Ⅱ and aldosterone in supine positions. Blood pressure before therapy was also recorded. Subjects were divided into two groups based on AHI. Group A included no or mild OSAS

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patients with $AHI < 15$ and Group B included moderate or severe OSAS patients with $AHI \geq 15$. The above indicators were compared between the two groups. We also tried to find the correlation of OSAS, blood pressure and RASS by linear correlation and multiple linear regressions. 【Results】 Positive correlations were found between AHI and aldosterone ($r_s=0.215, P=0.011$), AHI and plasma renin concentration ($r_s=0.233, P=0.006$), AHI and $ANG II$ ($r_s=0.138, P=0.004$), AHI and systolic blood pressure ($r_s=0.306, P<0.001$), AHI and mean arterial blood pressure ($r_s=0.263, P=0.002$), systolic blood pressure and plasma renin concentration ($r_s=0.288, P=0.001$), diastolic blood pressure and plasma renin concentration ($r_s=0.213, P=0.012$). After adjusting for other variables, aldosterone was also significantly associated with AHI ($\beta=0.160, P=0.035$). 【Conclusions】 OSAS severity is related to RASS, especially to aldosterone. OSAS mainly affects systolic blood pressure and mean arterial blood pressure. Aldosterone receptor antagonist may be more available for hypertensive patients with OSAS.

Key words: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome; hypertension; renin; angiotensin II; aldosterone

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我国高血压患病率调查结果显示患病率逐年增高,治疗率和控制率仍较低。患者血压水平与多种心血管疾病密切相关,影响患者的结局与预后^[1]。同时阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, OSAS)是独立于年龄、性别、肥胖等因素,导致高血压的危险因素^[2-3]。OSAS与原发性高血压的发生存在一定的剂量关系,且OSAS的严重程度与顽固性高血压的发生率密切相关^[4-5]。有研究表明,重度OSAS夜间的低氧血症导致夜间血压波动,从而对靶器官造成损害^[6]。30%的高血压患者伴有OSAS,且在国内高血压患者合并OSAS患病率更高,顽固性高血压患者中伴有OSAS的情况更为常见^[7-8]。本研究为了进一步明确OSAS严重程度与肾素血管紧张素醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RASS)和血压的关系,探讨OSAS严重程度与患者血压水平和RASS的相关性,从而能更好的指导高血压合并OSAS患者血压水平的控制与管理。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

连续选取2018年11月至2019年12月在中山大学附属第三医院心内科住院的初次诊断为高血压并完善了睡眠呼吸监测的患者。排除标准为:①继发性高血压;②NYHA II-IV级心力衰竭;③未完成睡眠呼吸监测及高血压3项检查;④已口服ACEI、ARB、 β 受体阻滞剂、醛固酮受体拮抗剂控制血压,抽血查高血压3项时停药未足

1月。本研究已经通过中山大学附属第三医院临床医学研究伦理委员会审批并取得患者知情同意。

1.2 分组及方法

记录每例入选患者的性别、年龄、身高、体质量、入院时血压。入院后患者隔夜卧床,次日8点抽血完善高血压3项,包括血浆肾素浓度(plasma renin concentration, PRC)、血管紧张素II(angiotensin II, ANG II)、醛固酮(aldosterone, ALD)检查,再择期完善睡眠呼吸监测并记录每位患者睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index, AHI)。血浆肾素浓度、ANG II、醛固酮浓度使用全自动化学发光测定仪AutoLumo A2000通过化学发光法进行检测。根据AHI水平将患者分为两组,其中A组 $AHI < 15$,代表无或轻度OSAS患者,B组 $AHI \geq 15$,代表中重度OSAS患者。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件包对所有数据进行统计分析,定量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,定性资料以百分数表示。分类资料的比较,采用卡方检验或Fisher精确检验。两组计量资料的均数比较,如果每一组资料都呈正态分布并且方差齐性用 t 检验;如果每一组资料都呈正态分布但方差不齐采用校正 t 检验。变量之间的相关性采用线性相关分析。若资料服从正态分布,结果以Pearson积矩相关系数 r 表示。反之,结果以Spearman秩相关系数 r_s 表示。多重线性回归分析变量的筛选采用逐步向前法,引入水准为0.05,剔除水准为0.10,结果以偏回归系数 β 表示。以上所有检验结果均以双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基本资料

本次研究共纳入138例患者,患者年龄19~84岁,平均年龄(49±14)岁,其中男性92例(66.4%),女性46例(33.3%)。将患者按AHI水平将患者分为A组(无或轻度OSAS, AHI < 15)、B组(中重度OSAS, AHI ≥ 15)两组。基线资料如表1所示,中重度OSAS患者的男性比例、体质量、体质量指数、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、平均动脉压(mean arterial blood pressure, MABP)、醛固酮水平均较无或轻度OSAS组高,差异有统计学意义。两

组患者的年龄、身高、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、肾素浓度、醛固酮肾素浓度比以及ANG II水平差异无统计学意义。

2.2 OSAS严重程度与RAAS的相关关系

将纳入患者的AHI分别与肾素、ANG II、醛固酮水平进行线性相关分析(图1),经正态性检验,资料不服从正态分布,采用spearman秩相关。发现AHI与醛固酮($r_s=0.215$, $P=0.011$)、肾素($r_s=0.233$, $P=0.006$)、ANG II($r_s=0.138$, $P=0.004$)存在正相关性。

进一步采用多因素研究分析OSAS与RAAS的相关性(表2),以AHI作为因变量,将肾素、ANG II、醛固酮、年龄、性别、BMI作为自变量进

表1 患者基本资料

Table 1 Baseline information of patients

Variables	Group A (n=65)	Group B (n=73)	t/χ ²	P
Male (%)	34 (37.0%)	58 (63.0%)	11.401	0.001 ¹⁾
Age/years	48.09±15.43	50.88±14.16	-1.105	0.271
Height/cm	164.97±8.54	167.00±7.81	-1.459	0.147
Weight/kg	67.89±11.12	76.25±12.31	-4.163	<0.001 ¹⁾
BMI/(kg/m ²)	24.87±3.15	27.26±3.60	-4.134	<0.001 ¹⁾
SBP/mmHg	146.23±18.48	154.90±19.00	-2.712	0.008 ¹⁾
DBP/mmHg	93.86±12.64	95.85±13.30	-0.897	0.371
MABP/mmHg	128.77±15.83	135.22±16.31	-2.349	0.020 ¹⁾
PRC/(ng/mL)	18.11±14.89	23.58±18.61	-1.891	0.103
ANG II/(pg/mL)	97.70±56.61	109.85±47.33	-1.372	0.172
ALD/(ng/mL)	163.48±59.97	207.44±112.80	-2.808	0.007 ¹⁾
ARR	13.92±8.45	12.88±8.18	0.733	0.465

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; MABP: mean arterial blood pressure; PRC: plasma renin concentration; ANG II: Angiotensin II; ALD: Aldosterone; ARR: ALD/PRC Ratio; ¹⁾P<0.05.

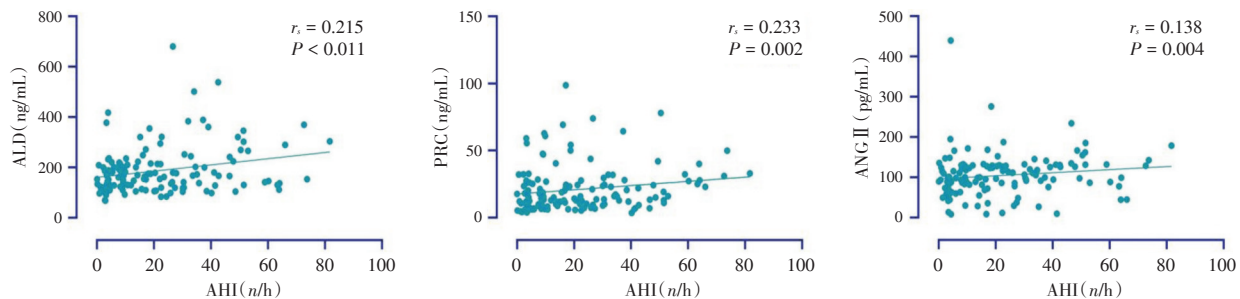


图1 AHI与醛固酮、肾素、ANG II的相关关系

Fig.1 Correlation of AHI and ALD, PRC, and ANG II

行多重线性回归分析。结果提示经多因素校正后醛固酮仍与AHI正相关($\beta=0.160, P=0.035$),此外, BMI($\beta=0.337, P<0.001$)、男性($\beta=0.282, P<0.001$)

均与AHI呈正相关,而肾素、ANG II、年龄则未能进入多重线性回归模型。

表2 多重线性回归变量筛选结果

Table 2 Multiple linear regression variable filter results

Variables	df	Unstandardized Beta Coefficients	Std. Error	t	P	Standardized Beta Coefficients
Constant		-38.385	10.156		< 0.001	
BMI	1	1.772	0.399	4.437	< 0.001	0.337
SEX	1	11.247	2.971	3.786	< 0.001	0.282
ALD	1	0.032	0.015	2.136	0.035	0.160

$F=17.668, P<0.001, R_{adj}^2=0.267$; BMI: body mass index; ALD: Aldosterone; df: degree of freedom

2.3 OSAS严重程度、RAAS与血压的相关关系

因变量不服从正态分布,下列相关性分析均采用spearman秩相关。将纳入患者的AHI分别与收缩压、舒张压、平均动脉压进行线性相关分析。结果显示(图2),AHI与收缩压($r_s=0.306, P<0.001$)、平均动脉压($r_s=0.263, P=0.002$)存在正相关性,与舒张压则无相关性($r_s=0.151, P=0.076$)。

再将患者的收缩压、舒张压分别与肾素、ANG II、醛固酮进行线性相关分析,结果显示(图3),收缩压与肾素($r_s=0.288, P=0.001$)存在正相关性,与醛固酮($r_s=0.141, P=0.099$)、ANG II($r_s=0.029, P=0.738$)无相关性。舒张压与肾素($r_s=0.213, P=0.012$)存在正相关性,与醛固酮($r_s=0.128, P=0.135$)、ANG II($r_s=-0.028, P=0.740$)无相关性。

3 讨论

我们的研究发现,AHI与肾素、醛固酮、ANG II都存在正相关性,进一步行多因素分析后,醛固

酮仍与AHI有相关性,患者OSAS的严重程度越高,患者的醛固酮水平越高。AHI与收缩压和平均动脉压存在正相关。肾素与收缩压、舒张压存在正相关性。

既往研究表明,顽固性高血压患者合并OSAS十分常见,原发性醛固酮增多症患者的OSAS患病率与严重程度更高^[9-10]。一项荟萃分析显示OSAS严重程度与ANG II、醛固酮水平呈正相关^[11],与我们的研究结果一致。醛固酮水平与高血压、OSAS之间相互影响^[12]。总的来说,许多研究都表明醛固酮的水平上升与OSAS有着密切联系,RAAS在OSAS患者中扮演重要角色,在顽固性高血压中更为突出。但ANG II、肾素水平与AHI的关系许多研究结果不同,RAAS与OSAS的具体影响途径和因果关系尚不明确,还需要进一步研究证实。

另一方面,我们发现AHI与收缩压、平均动脉压呈正相关,与舒张压无相关性。OSAS可导致的夜间低氧血症与高碳酸血症,并激活夜间交感兴

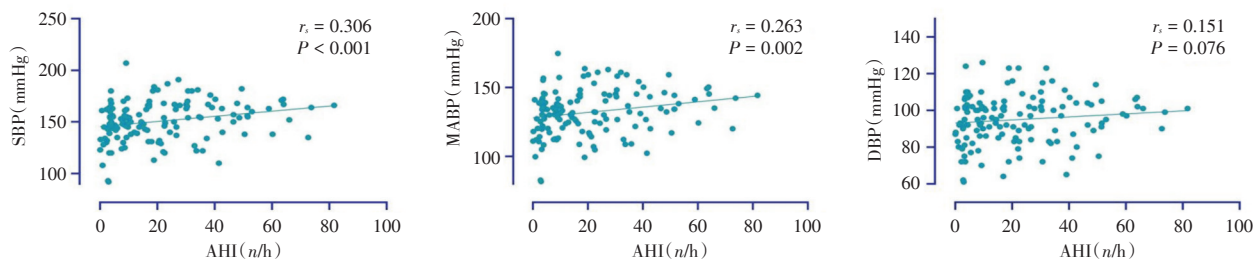


图2 血压与AHI的相关关系

Fig.2 Blood pressure and AHI in linear correlation

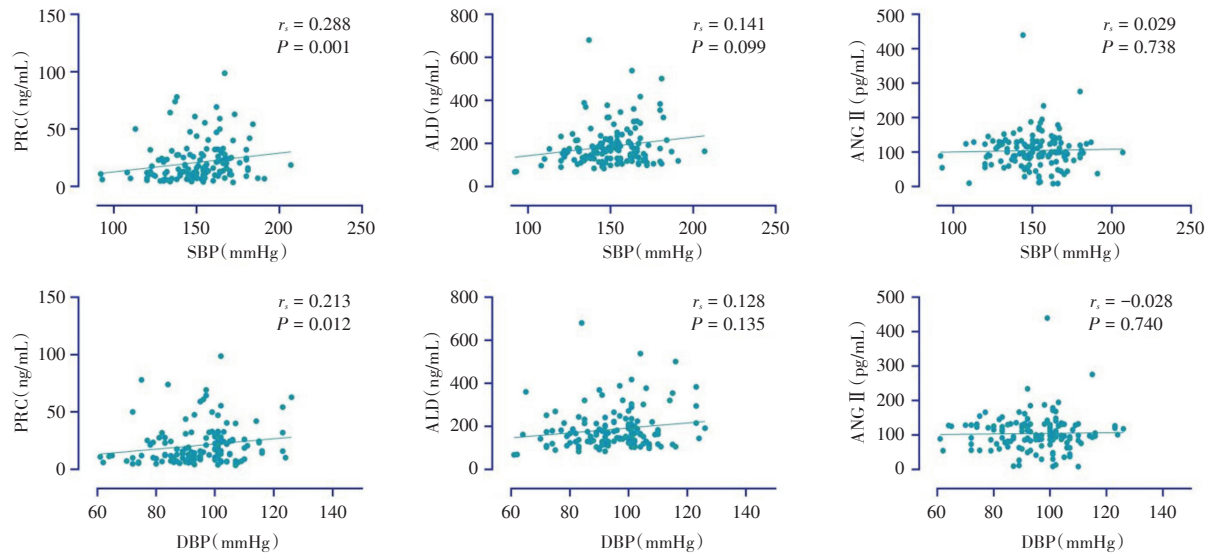


图3 RASS与血压的相关关系

Fig.3 RASS and blood pressure in linear correlation

奋,从而短暂的引起夜间血压的升高。同时OSAS会激活RAAS导致钠水潴留、持续兴奋血管肌肉交感神经、兴奋交感导致儿茶酚胺水平上升均会使血压持续升高,从而导致高血压的发生^[13-14]。一项在心力衰竭患者中的研究显示,在控制了其他混杂因素后,合并OSAS的患者比未合并OSAS患者白天的收缩压更高,且更易患有收缩期高血压^[15]。OSAS可以通过多种途径影响血压波动,从而影响患者的预后。

对于OSAS患者的治疗,目前主要是行夜间持续气道正压通气(Continuous Positive Airway Pressure, CPAP)^[16]。CPAP降低OSAS合并高血压患者的血压并不明显,主要以降低夜间血压为主,且在合并顽固性高血压的患者中效果更低^[17]。CPAP主要降低OSAS合并高血压患者的心血管事件的发生^[18]。本研究表明醛固酮水平与AHI有密切相关性。推测高血压合并OSAS患者使用醛固酮拮抗

剂更有利。由于在非肥胖的肾衰竭与心力衰竭患者中OSAS的发病率增高,有研究者提出假设可能与夜间体位和液体潴留有关,在23例健康的非肥胖男性中,发现夜间从下肢排出的液体量与颈周增加和OSAS的严重程度之间存在直接关系,并且在患有心力衰竭和肾衰竭的患者中得到同样结果^[19]。同时,在高血压合并OSAS的患者中,在其原来控制血压的药物方案加用螺内酯,患者的血压与OSAS的严重程度均有下降^[20-21]。

本研究有以下局限性。本研究为回顾性研究,且单中心研究样本量少。考虑到变量之间的复杂的多重共线性和血压的影响因素太多,所以并没对血压的影响因素进行多因素分析。然而,本研究仍可揭示OSAS与RAAS之间的相关性,特别与醛固酮水平的相关性。还有OSAS与血压的相关性。并提示醛固酮拮抗剂可能更有利于OSAS合并高血压患者的血压控制。

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