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血清上皮型脂肪酸结合蛋白与代谢综合征 患儿心血管危险因素的相关性

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨血清上皮型脂肪酸结合蛋白(epithelial fatty acid binding protein, E-FABP)与代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS)患儿心血管危险因素的相关性。方法: 选取2016年6月至2018年6月邢台市人民医院MS患儿、肥胖(非MS)儿童、正常儿童各50例, 检测所有儿童的血清E-FABP、糖脂等生物化学指标, 分析血清E-FABP与心血管危险因素的相关性。结果: MS患儿血清E-FABP明显高于肥胖儿童, 肥胖儿童血清E-FABP明显高于正常儿童, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Pearson相关性分析显示: E-FABP与BMI、胰岛素抵抗指数(insulin resistance index, HOMA-IR)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、动脉粥样硬化指数(atherosclerosis index, AI)呈正相关($P < 0.05$); 多元逐步回归分析结果显示: E-FABP是AI的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$)。结论: E-FABP与MS发生及其心血管危险因素有关, 可能可作为评估MS患儿心血管疾病发生的重要指标。

[关键词] 上皮型脂肪酸结合蛋白; 代谢综合征; 儿童; 心血管; 危险因素; 相关性

Association between serum epithelial fatty acid binding protein and cardiovascular risk factors in children with metabolic syndrome

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Abstract **Objective:** To discuss the association between serum epithelial fatty acid binding protein (E-FABP) and cardiovascular risk factors in children with metabolic syndrome (MS). **Methods:** Fifty children with MS,

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50 children with obesity (non-MS) and 50 normal children were selected from June 2016 to June 2018 in Xingtai People's Hospital. All children were tested for serum E-FABP, glycolipid and other biochemical indicators, and the association between serum E-FABP and cardiovascular risk factors was analyzed. **Results:** The serum E-FABP of MS children were significantly higher than that of obese children, and the serum E-FABP of obese children was significantly higher than that of normal children, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the E-FABP were positively associated with BMI, insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR), total cholesterol (TC), atherosclerosis index (AI) ($P < 0.05$). Multiple stepwise regression analysis showed that the E-FABP was the independent influencing factor of AI ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** E-FABP is associated with the occurrence of MS and its cardiovascular risk factors, which may be an important index for evaluating the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases in children with MS.

Keywords epithelial fatty acid binding protein; metabolic syndrome; children; cardiovascular; risk factor; association

代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS)是由肥胖、血压和血糖脂异常等集结发病的征候群,近年来随着人们生活饮食的改变,其发病呈逐年上升的趋势,且在儿童人群中的发病率(3%~10%)也逐年增加,是心脑血管疾病等许多重大非传染性疾病的共同病理基础和早期阶段,故如何及早评估患儿心脑血管疾病的危险性具有重要的临床意义^[1-2]。上皮型脂肪酸结合蛋白(epithelial fatty acid binding protein, E-FABP)是一种来源于上皮细胞胞质的蛋白,其功能与脂肪酸的运输、代谢、细胞内信号转导、基因表达等密切相关。相关研究^[3]显示:E-FABP在心血管疾病中的动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)中具有重要作用,但关于E-FABP与MS患儿心血管危险因素的关系报道较少。本研究通过检测MS患儿、肥胖(非MS)儿童、正常儿童的血清E-FABP,分析其与MS患儿心血管危险因素的相关性。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2016年6月至2018年6月邢台市人民医院MS患儿、肥胖(非MS)儿童、正常儿童各50例。本研究获邢台市人民医院医学伦理委员会批准。纳入标准:1)MS患儿符合MS诊断标准、肥胖儿童符合肥胖诊断标准;2)年龄10~16岁、无精神病史;3)就诊前1个月无抗炎、激素、调脂、免疫等药物治疗史;4)知情同意。排除标准:1)有甲状腺功能低下、下丘脑综合征、库欣综合征及贝韦综合征等继发性肥胖;2)有神经、免疫、血液等系统严重性疾病;3)有心、肝、肾等严重原发性疾病;4)有目的地调脂、降糖等体育锻炼。

1.2 诊断标准

肥胖^[4]:符合中国学龄儿童青少年肥胖筛查BMI分类标准。

MS^[5]:腰围(waist, WC)≥同年齡同性別儿童第90百分位且具备至少下列2项者即为MS。1)低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C) < 1.03 mmol/L或非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol, non-HDL-C) ≥ 3.76 mmol/L; 2)高血压,收缩压(systolic pressure, SBP)或舒张压(diastolic pressure, DBP) ≥ 同年齡同性別儿童血压的第95百分位; 3)高血糖,空腹血糖受损(impaired fasting glucose, IFG),空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FPG) ≥ 5.6 mmol/L或糖耐量受损(impaired glucose tolerance, IGT),口服2 h葡萄糖耐量试验(2 h oral glucose tolerance test, 2hOGTT)血糖7.8~11.1 mmol/L; 4)高三酰甘油(hypertriglyceridemia, TG) ≥ 1.47 mmol/L。

1.3 方法

由同一组医护人员检测所有儿童血清E-FABP、血糖、血脂等生化指标,分析血清E-FABP与心血管危险因素的相关性。收集性别、年龄、身高、体重、WC及臀围(hip circumference, HC),测3次,取平均值,并计算腰臀比(waist hip ratio, WHR)=WC/HC。糖代谢:晨起安静状态下测量FPG、空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)含量并行2 h OGTT检测,计算胰岛素抵抗指数(insulin resistance index, HOMA-IR)=FBG×FINS/22.5。脂代谢:晨起安静状态下抽取静脉血3 mL通过日立(HITACHI7600-110)全自动生化分析仪检测总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、TG、高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白

(low density lipoprotein, LDL), 并计算动脉粥样硬化指数(atherosclerosis index, AI)=(TC-HDL)/HDL。血压:晨起安静状态下采用标准汞柱式血压计检测SBP, DBP, 测3次, 取平均值。E-FABP检测:晨起安静状态下抽取静脉血3 mL, 分离血清(3 000 r/min, 10 min)后采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清E-FABP。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。计数资料以例表示, 采用 χ^2 检验; 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 采用独立样本 t 检验。多组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 两两比较采用LSD- t 检验, E-FABP与不同指标间的相关性采用Pearson相关性分析, E-FABP与AI的进一步关系采用多元逐步回归分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同儿童的临床资料及生化指标比较

MS患儿BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI和血清E-FABP明显高于肥胖儿童, 肥胖儿童BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI和血清E-FABP明显高于正常儿童, MS, 肥胖儿童BMI, WC, HC, WHR, Log FIN, HOMA-IR, TC, TG, HDL, LDL, AI, SBP, DBP和血清E-FABP明显高于正常儿童, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); MS、肥胖、正常儿童的性别、年龄比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 E-FABP 与 BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI 的 Pearson 相关性分析

Pearson相关性分析结果显示: E-FABP与BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI呈正相关($P<0.001$, 图1)。

表1不同儿童的临床资料及生化指标比较($n=50$)

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data and biochemical indicators in different children ($n=50$)

| 组别 | 性别(男/女) | 年龄/岁 | BMI/(kg·m ⁻²) | WC/cm | HC/cm | WHR |
|--------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| MS儿童 | 28/22 | 12.45 \pm 1.24 | 30.14 \pm 3.24* | 92.42 \pm 9.54* | 101.42 \pm 10.57* | 0.92 \pm 0.11* |
| 肥胖儿童 | 26/24 | 12.42 \pm 1.26 | 27.45 \pm 3.14* [#] | 91.78 \pm 9.52* | 99.04 \pm 10.12* | 0.91 \pm 0.10 |
| 正常儿童 | 25/25 | 12.48 \pm 1.28 | 18.45 \pm 2.02 | 62.42 \pm 6.31 | 80.14 \pm 8.42 | 0.76 \pm 0.08 |
| $\chi^2/F/t$ | 0.756 | 0.884 | 32.452 | 30.142 | 21.424 | 44.824 |
| P | 0.324 | 0.275 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |

| 组别 | Log FIN | Log HOMA-IR | GLU 2 h/ (mmol·L ⁻¹) | Log INS 2 h | TC/(mmol·L ⁻¹) | TG/(mmol·L ⁻¹) |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| MS儿童 | 1.45 \pm 0.21* | 0.84 \pm 0.10* | 7.26 \pm 0.85 | 2.24 \pm 0.26 | 4.62 \pm 0.54* | 1.65 \pm 0.22* |
| 肥胖儿童 | 1.42 \pm 0.20* | 0.72 \pm 0.08* [#] | 6.59 \pm 0.71 [#] | 2.19 \pm 0.25 | 4.01 \pm 0.43* [#] | 1.63 \pm 0.21* |
| 正常儿童 | 1.00 \pm 0.11 | 0.31 \pm 0.04 | | | 3.51 \pm 0.40 | 0.88 \pm 0.10 |
| $\chi^2/F/t$ | 46.424 | 76.517 | 8.621 | 0.367 | 67.702 | 38.420 |
| P | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.684 | <0.001 | <0.001 |

| 组别 | HDL/ (mmol·L ⁻¹) | LDL/(mmol·L ⁻¹) | AI | SBP/mmHg | DBP/mmHg | E-FABP/ (pg·mL ⁻¹) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| MS儿童 | 1.16 \pm 0.18* | 2.92 \pm 0.35* | 3.56 \pm 0.42* | 112.42 \pm 12.34* | 75.01 \pm 7.92* | 675.01 \pm 70.14* |
| 肥胖儿童 | 1.19 \pm 0.19* | 2.88 \pm 0.34* | 2.63 \pm 0.37* [#] | 110.42 \pm 12.04* | 74.62 \pm 7.72* | 536.72 \pm 58.72* [#] |
| 正常儿童 | 2.13 \pm 0.25 | 1.56 \pm 0.18 | 0.96 \pm 0.11 | 102.42 \pm 10.75 | 66.04 \pm 6.51 | 304.24 \pm 32.88 |
| $\chi^2/F/t$ | 42.712 | 43.521 | 72.401 | 36.724 | 30.172 | 92.424 |
| P | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |

与正常儿童比较, * $P<0.05$; 与肥胖儿童比较, [#] $P<0.05$ 。1 mmHg=0.133 kPa。

Compared with normal children, * $P<0.05$; compared with obese children, [#] $P<0.05$. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

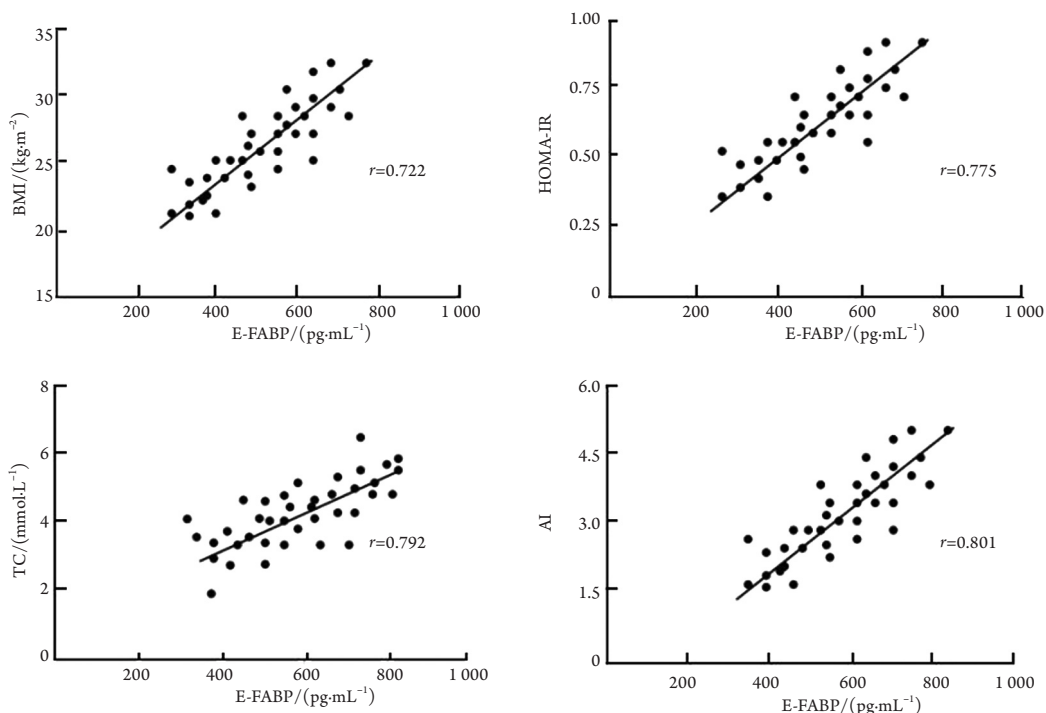


图1 E-FABP与BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI的Pearson相关性分析

Figure 1 Pearson correlation analysis between the E-FABP and the BMI, HOMA-IR, TC and AI

2.3 E-FABP 与 AI 的多元逐步回归分析

以E-FABP为因变量(Y), 以AI为自变量(X), 结合性别, 年龄, BMI, WC, HC, WHR, Log FIN, HOMA-IR, TC, TG, HDL, LDL, AI, SBP, DBP等变量逐步回归分析, 结果显示: E-FABP是AI的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$), 回归方程为 $Y = 146.72 + 8.145X$ (表2)。

表2 E-FABP与AI的多元逐步回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate stepwise regression analysis of E-FABP and AI

| 变量 | 回归系数 | 标准误 | 标准回归系数 | t | P |
|----|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| 常量 | 146.72 | 8.145 | — | 163.246 | <0.001 |
| AI | 0.446 | 0.032 | 0.266 | 14.056 | <0.001 |

3 讨论

MS的发病机制复杂, 主要与肥胖、缺乏运动和进食高热量、高脂肪、高胆固醇食物等因素有关, 其糖脂代谢异常可逐渐引起血管内皮功能下降, 尤其是可导致心血管内皮的损伤, 进而促使心

血管AS, 最终导致冠心病、急性冠脉综合征等心血管疾病, 故如何早期发现并进行积极的干预对预防成年期严重的心血管疾病具有重要的临床价值^[6-7]。E-FABP是广泛分布于表皮骨骼肌、乳腺、肺、视网膜、肾、脑和脊髓等组织中的可溶性蛋白质, 属体内能量代谢体系的蛋白, 在参与脂肪酸的代谢调节中, 主要参与脂肪酸的运输、代谢、细胞内信号转导、基因表达等^[8-9]。有研究^[10-11]显示: E-FABP在多种心血管疾病患者中呈高表达, 其水平增加可能与加剧心血管的内皮损伤、降解心肌细胞的外基质而造成损伤等有关, 提示其在心血管疾病发病中起至关重要的作用。

本研究结果显示: MS患儿BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI明显高于肥胖儿童, 肥胖儿童BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI明显高于正常儿童, MS、肥胖儿童BMI、WC, HC, WHR, Log FIN, HOMA-IR, TC, TG, HDL, LDL, AI, SBP, DBP明显高于正常儿童, 此结果与李晓楠等^[12]和Amouzegar等^[13]研究相似, 表明肥胖非MS儿童糖脂代谢紊乱程度及心血管病变较正常儿童严重, 且MS患儿更严重。这可能是由于MS的发生发展过程中, 其更严重的糖脂代谢紊乱状态, 高血糖能引起机体多组织器官的慢性应激反应^[12-13], 刺激多种炎症因子产生而导致心血管炎症反应损伤^[14-15]。高血脂不仅

能够刺激脂肪细胞增生肥大进而调节其产生多种炎症因子而损伤心血管, 还会加剧心血管血小板的聚集程度及内皮损伤^[16-17], 进一步促进AS。本研究中MS患儿血清E-FABP明显高于肥胖儿童, 肥胖儿童血清E-FABP明显高于正常儿童, Pearson相关性分析结果显示: E-FABP与BMI, HOMA-IR, TC, AI呈正相关, 表明E-FABP与MS发生及其心血管危险因素有关。这可能是由于在MS的发生发展中, 其糖脂代谢紊乱状态^[18], 会刺激大量E-FABP的合成和分泌, E-FABP参与脂肪酸的运输、代谢、细胞内信号转导、基因表达等过程中可能会与胰岛素抵抗、糖脂代谢紊乱等形成相互促进的作用^[19-20], 进而加重MS患儿心血管的内皮损伤而促进AS的发生发展, 故其与心血管危险因素密切相关。此外, 本研究的多元逐步回归分析结果显示: E-FABP是AI的独立影响因素, 提示E-FABP可能可作为评估MS患儿心血管疾病发生的重要指标。因此, 本研究认为检测MS患儿血清E-FABP应有助于评估其心血管疾病发生的风险, 对E-FABP水平较高者应警惕其具有较高的心血管疾病发生的风险, 并应进行早期干预以避免心血管疾病的发生。

综上所述, E-FABP与MS发生及其心血管危险因素有关, 其可能可作为评估MS患儿心血管疾病发生的重要指标。而本研究也存在一定的局限性, 如E-FABP与MS发生及其心血管病变的作用机制复杂, 且本次纳入的病例数少, 不足以代表所有病患情况, 还需更深入、更大样本的研究。

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