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【临床研究】

膝骨关节炎患者血清脂肪因子水平与颈动脉硬化的相关性

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摘要: **目的** 探讨膝骨关节炎患者血清脂肪因子水平与颈动脉硬化的相关性。**方法** 选择2013年1月至2015年1月铜川矿务局中心医院收治的膝骨关节炎患者62例(膝骨关节炎组),另选择同期体检健康者30例为对照组,对2组受试者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素、瘦素及颈动脉内膜中层厚度(IMT)和内径进行比较,并分析血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素、瘦素水平与颈动脉硬化的相关性。**结果** 膝骨关节炎组患者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素、瘦素水平显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$);Ⅲ级膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素、瘦素水平显著高于Ⅱ级患者($P < 0.05$),Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、瘦素水平显著高于Ⅱ、Ⅲ级患者($P < 0.05$);Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者血清抵抗素水平显著高于Ⅱ级患者($P < 0.05$),但Ⅲ、Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者血清抵抗素水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。膝骨关节炎组患者颈动脉IMT显著大于对照组($P < 0.05$);Ⅲ级膝骨关节炎患者颈动脉IMT显著大于Ⅱ级患者($P < 0.05$),Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者颈动脉IMT显著大于Ⅱ、Ⅲ级患者($P < 0.05$)。膝骨关节炎组与对照组颈动脉内径比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者颈动脉内径比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Sperman相关性分析显示,膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素和瘦素水平与颈动脉IMT呈显著正相关($r = 0.307, 0.356, P < 0.05$),血清抵抗素水平与颈动脉IMT无显著相关性($r = 0.132, P > 0.05$);膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、瘦素、抵抗素水平与颈动脉内径均无显著相关性($r = 0.076, 0.015, 0.067, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 脂肪因子水平升高是膝骨关节炎损害进展的危险因素,且该过程与颈动脉硬化存在密切关系。

关键词: 膝骨关节炎;瘦素;抵抗素;内脏脂肪素;脂肪因子;动脉硬化;颈动脉

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Correlation between serum adipokines levels and carotid atherosclerosis in patients with knee osteoarthritis

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Abstract: **Objective** To study the correlation between serum adipokines levels and carotid atherosclerosis in patients with knee osteoarthritis. **Methods** Sixty-two patients with knee osteoarthritis (knee osteoarthritis group) in the Central Hospital of Tongchuan Mining Bureau were selected from January 2013 to January 2015. Thirty healthy subjects were selected as control group. The levels of serum visfatin, resistin, leptin and the intima-media thickness (IMT), internal diameter of carotid were detected. The relationship between serum visfatin, resistin, leptin and carotid atherosclerosis was analyzed. **Results** The levels of serum visfatin, resistin and leptin in knee osteoarthritis group were significantly higher than those in control group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum visfatin, resistin and leptin in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅲ were significantly higher than those in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅱ ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum visfatin and leptin in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅳ were significantly higher than those in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅱ and Ⅲ ($P < 0.05$). The level of serum resistin in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅳ was significantly higher than that in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅱ ($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant difference in the serum resistin level between the patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅲ and Ⅳ ($P > 0.05$). The carotid IMT in knee osteoarthritis group was significantly higher than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). The carotid IMT in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅲ was significantly higher than that in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅱ ($P < 0.05$). The carotid IMT in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅳ was significantly higher than that in patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅱ and Ⅲ ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the internal diameter of carotid between knee osteoarthritis group and control group ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the internal diameter of carotid between the patients with knee osteoarthritis of grade Ⅱ, Ⅲ and

IV ($P > 0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that the levels of serum visfatin and leptin were significantly positively correlated to the carotid IMT ($r = 0.307, 0.356; P < 0.05$), but there was no significant correlation between the serum resistin level and carotid IMT in patients with knee osteoarthritis ($r = 0.132, P > 0.05$). There was no significant correlation between the levels of serum visfatin, resistin, leptin and internal diameter of carotid in patients with knee osteoarthritis ($r = 0.076, 0.015, 0.067; P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Adipokines level up-regulation is the risk factor for the progression of knee osteoarthritis, and the process is closely related to carotid atherosclerosis.

Key words: knee osteoarthritis; leptin; resistin; visfatin; adipokines; atherosclerosis; carotid

膝骨关节炎是中老年人常见的慢性关节退行性疾病,主要表现为关节软骨面退行性变和继发性骨质增生,随着病情进展,逐步出现疼痛加重、关节僵硬及关节活动受限等,严重者出现行走困难,多需行关节置换改善患者膝关节功能,并提高生活质量^[1]。近年研究发现,骨关节炎患者心血管疾病发生率明显升高^[2],但其机制尚不明确。本研究旨在探讨膝骨关节炎患者脂肪因子水平与颈动脉硬化的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2013年1月至2015年1月铜川矿务局中心医院收治的膝骨关节炎患者62例(膝骨关节炎组),均符合骨关节炎的诊断标准^[3],男30例,女32例,年龄42~69岁,平均(55.6 ± 13.6)岁;Kellgren-Lawrence(K-L)分级:Ⅱ级22例,Ⅲ级23例,Ⅳ级17例。另选择同期体检健康者30例为对照组,男14例,女16例,年龄41~69岁,平均(56.1 ± 12.8)岁。2组受试者的性别、年龄比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 血清脂肪因子水平测定 所有受试者于晨起空腹抽取外周静脉血3 mL,室温静置30 min,1 500 r · min⁻¹离心5 min,取血清,置于-80℃冰箱保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附法(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素和瘦素水平。

1.3 颈动脉内膜中层厚度(intima-media thickness, IMT)及内径测定 采用HP 8500彩色多普勒超声诊断仪检测2组受试者颈动脉IMT及内径。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 15.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用One-way ANOVA,两两比较采用LSD检验,相关性分析采用Spearman相关性分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组受试者血清脂肪因子水平比较 结果见表1。膝骨关节炎组患者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素、瘦素显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$);Ⅲ级膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素、瘦素水平显著高于Ⅱ

级患者($P < 0.05$),Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、瘦素水平显著高于Ⅱ、Ⅲ级患者($P < 0.05$);Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者血清抵抗素水平显著高于Ⅱ级患者($P < 0.05$),但Ⅲ、Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者血清抵抗素水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表1 各组受试者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素及瘦素水平比较
Tab.1 Comparison of the levels of serum visfatin, resistin and leptin among the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	内脏脂肪素/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	抵抗素/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	瘦素/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)
对照组	30	5.94 ± 0.78	6.13 ± 0.74	10.92 ± 1.84
膝骨关节炎组	62	8.23 ± 3.09 ^a	7.62 ± 1.43 ^a	13.72 ± 3.09 ^a
Ⅱ级	22	6.15 ± 1.21	6.49 ± 0.80	11.03 ± 2.04
Ⅲ级	23	8.67 ± 1.83 ^b	7.74 ± 0.92 ^b	13.69 ± 2.67 ^b
Ⅳ级	17	11.58 ± 2.35 ^{bc}	8.52 ± 1.54 ^b	16.82 ± 3.16 ^{bc}

注:与对照组比较^a $P < 0.05$;与Ⅱ级患者比较^b $P < 0.05$;与Ⅲ级患者比较^c $P < 0.05$ 。

2.2 各组受试者颈动脉IMT及内径比较 结果见表2。膝骨关节炎组患者颈动脉IMT显著大于对照组($P < 0.05$);Ⅲ级膝骨关节炎患者颈动脉IMT显著大于Ⅱ级患者($P < 0.05$),Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者颈动脉IMT显著大于Ⅱ、Ⅲ级患者($P < 0.05$)。膝骨关节炎组与对照组颈动脉内径比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ级膝骨关节炎患者颈动脉内径比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表2 各组受试者颈动脉IMT及内径比较
Tab.2 Comparison of carotid IMT and inner diameter among the groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	颈动脉IMT/mm	颈动脉内径/mm
对照组	30	0.89 ± 0.20	7.05 ± 0.76
膝骨关节炎组	62	1.07 ± 0.34 ^a	7.29 ± 0.92
Ⅱ级	22	0.91 ± 0.22	7.14 ± 0.84
Ⅲ级	23	1.12 ± 0.26 ^b	7.35 ± 0.89
Ⅳ级	17	1.53 ± 0.43 ^{bc}	7.42 ± 0.94

注:与对照组比较^a $P < 0.05$;与Ⅱ级患者比较^b $P < 0.05$;与Ⅲ级患者比较^c $P < 0.05$ 。

2.3 膝骨关节炎患者血清脂肪因子水平与颈动脉硬化相关性 Spearman相关性分析显示,膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素和瘦素水平与颈动脉IMT呈显著正相关($r = 0.307, 0.356, P < 0.05$),血清抵抗素水平与颈动脉IMT无显著相关性($r = 0.132, P > 0.05$);膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、瘦素、抵抗素水平与颈动脉内径均无显著相关性($r = 0.076, 0.015, 0.067, P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

骨关节炎是由多种因素引起关节软骨纤维化、关节边缘骨质增生、滑膜增生,继而出现关节软骨退行性变和继发性骨质增生,导致关节功能受损^[4],在常规药物治疗无效的情况下,则需要行膝关节置换手术治疗。有研究表明,由于骨关节炎患者肢体疼痛限制了患者活动,导致患者潜在的心血管疾病风险增加,且心血管疾病患者的病死率与骨关节炎严重程度呈正相关^[5]。

机体细胞免疫和体液免疫水平紊乱是骨关节炎滑膜损伤及进展的重要病理生理基础,炎性介质水平的升高加速血管损害,并导致斑块不稳定^[6]。本研究结果显示,随着骨关节炎分级的升高,膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、抵抗素及瘦素水平均有不同程度的升高。研究表明,颈动脉粥样硬化斑块泡沫状巨噬细胞中表达 Z39Ig^[7],该蛋白在滑膜内巨噬细胞也有表达,提示骨关节炎的炎性反应与动脉硬化斑块有相关性^[8]。骨关节炎及动脉硬化均涉及细胞外基质重构。在骨关节炎发病过程中,导致关节功能障碍的重要原因为关节软骨退化,涉及的主要酶类基质金属蛋白酶家族水平升高及其抑制剂水平下降^[9]。研究表明,内脏脂肪素可通过白细胞介素-10 等介导巨噬细胞表达基质金属蛋白酶,进而调节关节软骨的代谢^[10]。瘦素作为特异性的脂肪细胞因子,通过多种途径发挥生物学效应^[11]。骨关节炎患者血清瘦素水平升高,直接激活一氧化氮合酶的表达,诱发软骨细胞凋亡并激活细胞外基质重构^[12],同时基因组学研究表明,瘦素基因多态性与骨关节炎患者的易感性相互关联,成为瘦素、肥胖及骨关节之间连接的纽带^[13]。内脏脂肪素水平升高加速基质金属蛋白酶原的分泌,活化后可分解基质中胶原成分^[14],加剧血管内皮病变的进展,加速动脉粥样硬化斑块形成及纤维帽强度减弱等。

膝骨关节炎患者血清脂肪因子水平与颈动脉硬化的相关性分析显示,膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素和瘦素水平与颈动脉 IMT 呈显著正相关,血清抵抗素水平与颈动脉 IMT 无显著相关性,膝骨关节炎患者血清内脏脂肪素、瘦素、抵抗素水平与颈动脉内径均无显著相关性;提示膝骨关节炎患者血清脂肪因子代谢紊乱与骨关节炎软组织破坏、动脉血管内皮重构密切相关,该过程可能以血清内脏脂肪素、瘦素水平失调导致细胞外基质重构为基础,导致动脉粥样硬化斑块形成加速及关节软骨受损。综上所述,血清脂肪因子水平升高是骨关节炎进展的危险因素,且该过程与颈动脉硬化存在密切关系,

对上述因子进行监测有助于骨关节炎及动脉硬化共病诊断,对其动态监测有助于判断治疗效果。

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