

# 心力衰竭患者 N 端脑钠肽前体、B 型钠尿肽及可溶性 ST2 临床诊断及预后价值评估

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**[摘要]** 目的:分析心力衰竭(HF)患者N端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、B型钠尿肽(BNP)、可溶性人基质裂解素(sST2)的临床诊断及预后价值。方法:153例HF患者(HF组)分别测定血NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2水平。参照NYHA心功能分级将HF患者分Ⅱ级(73例)、Ⅲ级(56例)、Ⅳ级(24例)。另选取同期健康体检者共75例作为对照组。综合统计分析HF患者不同心功能分级组间NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2水平变化;比较NT-proBNP、BNP、sST2及3指标联合对HF患者死亡状况的预测价值。应用多因素Cox回归模型分析NT-proBNP、BNP、sST2水平与HF患者死亡的相关性。**结果:**与对照组相比,HF组NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2水平明显升高(均P<0.01)。随着NYHA分级增加,HF患者血中NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2水平也相应升高(均P<0.05)。ROC结果表明,sST2诊断HF的ROC曲线下面积略高于NT-proBNP、BNP,分别为0.921、0.908、0.890(均P<0.05)。随访死亡患者11例(7.19%);1年内死亡患者血NT-proBNP、BNP、sST2水平明显高于未死亡患者(均P<0.05);多因素Cox回归模型分析发现,患者基线NT-proBNP、BNP、sST2水平与死亡明显相关(OR=1.86);sST2对预后判断的ROC曲线下面积(0.792)与BNP(0.778)、NT-proBNP(0.801)差异不大,而三者联合应用预测效果(0.859)明显提高。**结论:**HF患者血NT-proBNP、BNP、sST2水平与临床及生化变量密切相关,三者联合应用能够增强对HF患者死亡的预测能力。

**[关键词]** 心力衰竭;N端脑钠肽前体;B型钠尿肽;可溶性人基质裂解素

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## Diagnostic and prognostic values of N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide, B-brain natriuretic peptide and soluble ST2 in patients with heart failure

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**Abstract Objective:** To analyse values of clinical diagnosis and prognosis of N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), B-brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and soluble matrix cracking element (sST2) in patients with heart failure (HF). **Method:** A total of 153 patients with HF (HF group) were included, and levels of blood NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 were separately measured. All patients were included into NYHA II ( $n=73$ ), NYHA III ( $n=56$ ) and NYHA IV ( $n=24$ ) group. Other 75 healthy cases were chosen as the control group. Levels of NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 were compared between the groups with different heart function classification; the predictive values of NT-proBNP, BNP, sST2 and combination of the three indexes in the death were compared. Multiivariable Cox regression model was used to analyze the correlation among NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 with the death in patients with HF. **Result:** Compared with control group, levels of NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 increased significantly in HF group, and increased with the increase of NYHA classification (all  $P<0.05$ ). ROC results showed that the area under ROC (AUC) of sST2 (0.921) was slightly higher than those of NT-proBNP (0.908) and BNP (0.890) (all  $P<0.05$ ). Followed up for 1 years, 11 patients (7.19%) were dead and whose NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 levels were significantly higher than survivors (all  $P<0.05$ ). Multiivariable Cox analysis found that baseline NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 levels were significantly related with death (OR=1.86). The AUC of sST2 for prognosis judgment was 0.792, similar to BNP (AUC=0.778) and NT-proBNP (AUC=0.801) but higher than the combine of the three indexes (AUC=0.859). **Conclusion:** Blood NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 levels are closely related to clinical and biochemical variables in patients with HF. Combination application of the three indexes can enhance the prediction ability of death.

**Key words** heart failure; N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide; B-brain natriuretic peptide; soluble ST2

心力衰竭(HF)是各种心脏结构和功能性疾病导致以心室功能不全为特征的临床综合征,是多种心脏疾病的终末共同通路。流行病学研究显示,该病发病率已达0.9%,猝死发病率为13%,是导致现代社会人群死亡的重要原因之一<sup>[1-3]</sup>。对HF患者进行迅速有效的诊断和及时治疗对预后评估具有十分重要的意义,临幊上诊断HF标志物如N端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)与B型钠尿肽(BNP)已广泛应用于HF临幊诊断及预后价值评估;可溶性人基质裂解素(sST2)作为一种新的心血管炎症标志物,已被国外研究证实与心肌重构和HF诊断密切相关,但NT-proBNP、BNP及sST2三者联合检验用于诊断、治疗及预后评估报道较少<sup>[4-8]</sup>。本研究旨在观察HF患者血NT-proBNP、BNP及sST2水平变化与心功能分级的关系,探讨该三联指标对HF患者的临幊诊断及预后价值。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

选择武汉科技大学附属天佑医院2014-07—2015-07收治确诊为HF的患者153例作为HF组,其中男97例,女56例,年龄(68.73±19.48)岁。按照美国纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)心功能分级标准<sup>[9]</sup>,将患者分为II级(73例)、III级(56例)与IV级(24例)。HF诊断标准参照2012年欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)《急慢性心力衰竭临幊治疗指南》<sup>[10]</sup>。排除年龄<18岁,入院时距发病时间超过24 h以及合并为急性冠状动脉综合征( $\leqslant 6$ 个月)、肿瘤、肺动脉栓塞、自身免疫性疾病等(多次住院患者以第1次入院诊断为准)。另纳入同期健康体检者75例

为对照组,男43例,女32例,年龄(63.49±15.67)岁。本研究得到本院伦理委员会批准,所有入选患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 预后随访

纳入患者自出院当天开始通过电话或门诊方式随访观察,随访直至患者终点事件发生或至本研究结束(初级终点为全因死亡或因HF再次住院),每位患者每月随访1次,均随访1年,随访时间为2014-07—2016-07,即第1例纳入随访至最后1例截止随访的患者。

### 1.3 生化标志物检测

纳入患者均于入院当天采肘部静脉血2 ml,加入含有蛋白酶抑制剂的试管中。以3 000×g离心15 min,取血清分装于冻存管中,−80℃冰箱中保存待检,所有血标本冻融次数均不超过1次。采用电化学发光免疫测定法测定NT-proBNP,测量范围在5~35 000 pg/ml,批内变异系数<6.5%,批间变异系数<9.5%;采用化学发光免疫法测定BNP浓度,测量范围2.0~5 000 pg/ml,批内变异系数<6.5%,批间变异系数<9.5%;采用酶联免疫吸附法测定sST2浓度,测量范围0~50 ng/L,批间及批内变异系数均<10%。其他一般生化指标采用常规方法检测。

### 1.4 超声心动图检查

用同一仪器,探头频率2.5~4.0 MHz,患者左侧卧位,胸骨旁左室长轴切面用二维对M型进行引导,测定心脏各项指标如左房内径(LAD)、左室内径(LVDD)、右房内径(RAD)、右室内径(RVDD)、室间隔厚度(IVST)、左心室射血分数(LVEF)等。

### 1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组资料比较采用t检验,多组资料比较采用单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA)。计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。有关指标对HF的诊断价值采用ROC曲线下面积进行分析。单因素Cox回归模型评估死亡的风险因素,多因素Cox回归模型校正混杂因素。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 HF患者血清NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2水平

与对照组相比,HF组NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2水平明显升高,见表1。

### 2.2 不同NYHA分级HF患者血NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2水平

方差分析显示,各NYHA分级组HF患者血NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2水平差异有统计学意义。见表2。

表1 HF组NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2血清水平

Table 1 Levels of NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 in HF group

组别	NT-proBNP/(pg·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	BNP/(pg·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	sST2/(ng·ml <sup>-1</sup> )
对照组(75例)	107.58±76.11	63.42±38.57	7.03±5.54
CHF组(153例)	2 220.61±1 862.20	1 629.26±1 392.99	27.33±21.40
t值	4.257	5.423	3.016
P值	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

表2 各NYHA分级组NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2水平

Table 2 Levels of NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 in NYHA groups

NYHA分级	NT-proBNP/(pg·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	BNP/(pg·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	sST2/(ng·ml <sup>-1</sup> )
II级组(73例)	950.45±592.04	389.78±153.51	12.82±6.93
III级组(56)	1 697.83±873.52	1 091.73±524.68	21.49±13.84
IV级组(24)	2 552.03±1 530.78	1 963.52±1 058.73	32.05±16.68
F值	162.687	157.654	11.515
P值	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

### 2.3 NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2对HF的诊断价值

ROC分析显示,血NT-proBNP诊断HF的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.908(95%CI:0.878~0.936),血BNP为0.890(95%CI:0.853~0.927),血sST2为0.921(95%CI:0.889~0.951),sST2略优于NT-proBNP与BNP( $P<0.05$ )。血NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2诊断HF的最佳Cut-off值分别为1 548 pg/ml、853 pg/ml与15.76 ng/ml,其对应的灵敏度和特异度分别为0.895和0.789、0.822和0.765、0.773和0.901。NT-proBNP诊断HF的灵敏度较高,sST2诊断HF的特异度较高。见图1。

### 2.4 随访追踪分析

随访1年,11例患者死亡(7.19%),56例患者(36.3%)因HF再次入院治疗。HF组全因死亡率(7.19%:0.92%, $P<0.01$ )及再入院率(36.3%:5.6%, $P<0.01$ )明显高于对照组。死亡或再住院的HF患者NT-proBNP水平(6 793.5 pg/ml:2 358.0 pg/ml, $P<0.01$ )、BNP水平(4 531.6 pg/ml:1 569.4 pg/ml, $P<0.01$ )和sST2水平(39.7 ng/ml:19.3 ng/ml, $P<0.01$ )均明显高于无不良

事件发生的HF患者。

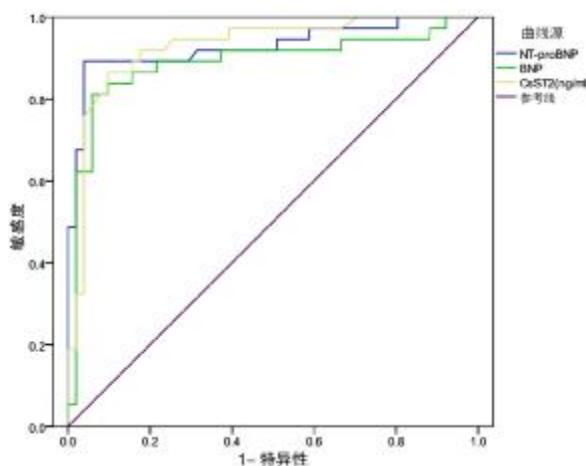


图1 NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2诊断HF的ROC分析

Figure 1 ROCs of NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 for HF diagnosis

### 2.5 NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2的预后价值

对死亡预测的ROC分析显示,NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2三者联合的AUC明显高于各指标单

独AUC值(均 $P<0.05$ )。见表3。

## 2.6 HF患者预后评估危险因素的Cox回归分析

单因素Cox回归分析显示,NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2水平增高均是HF患者全因死亡和再住院的危险因素。校正临床相关变量后,NT-proBNP增高的患者全因死亡和再住院风险约增加3.07倍,BNP增高的患者风险增加2.78倍,sST2增高的患者风险增加4.25倍。见表4。

**表3 NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2对HF患者死亡的预测价值**  
**Table 3 The prognosis value of NT-proBNP, BNP and sST2 for death**

	敏感度/%	特异度/%	AUC
NT-proBNP	88.67	86.75	0.801
BNP	81.79	80.51	0.778
sST2	84.34	82.93	0.792
NT-proBNP+BNP +sST2	92.10	90.46	0.859

**表4 Cox回归分析HF患者预后的影响因素**  
**Table 4 Prognostic factors in patients with HF using Cox regression analysis**

临床变量	HR(95%CI)	P
NT-proBNP(log2,未校正)	5.63(1.74~6.72)	<0.01
NT-proBNP(校正临床相关变量)	4.45(1.67~5.58)	<0.01
NT-proBNP(校正临床相关变量和HF严重程度指标)	3.07(1.26~4.64)	0.003
BNP(log10,未校正)	4.17(0.38~5.20)	<0.01
BNP(校正临床相关变量)	3.56(0.25~4.79)	<0.01
BNP(校正临床相关变量和HF严重程度指标)	2.78(0.51~3.57)	<0.01
sST2(log2,未校正)	6.75(1.69~7.26)	<0.01
sST2(校正临床相关变量)	5.58(1.54~5.85)	<0.01
sST2(校正临床相关变量和HF严重程度指标)	4.25(1.34~5.12)	0.002

临床相关变量包括:年龄、性别、肌酐、尿素氮、肾小球滤过率、左室舒张末压、左室射血分数、NYHA分级等(经lg转换)。

## 3 讨论

HF患者的心功能评价及早期诊断对其治疗与预后至关重要。多种生化标志物联合检测不但可以充分应用于临床解决HF诊断面临的主要难题,而且可以提高心血管疾病死亡危险分层的准确性<sup>[11-12]</sup>。

BNP具有排钠、利尿和舒张血管作用,其水平增加是左室舒张末压(LVEDP)升高的独立预测因子,具有重要的病理生理学意义,能够用于HF的

临床诊断和治疗效果评估,提示危险度分层和判定预后<sup>[13]</sup>。与BNP同时分泌产生的NT-proBNP是一种无活性的N-端脑钠肽前体<sup>[14]</sup>。当HF时心室容量负荷或压力负荷增加,心肌受到牵张或室壁压力增大,心肌扩张而快速合成释放入血,使血NT-proBNP、BNP随HF严重程度而分泌增加<sup>[15]</sup>。国内外HF诊断治疗指南均肯定了BNP、NT-proBNP对HF诊断的价值<sup>[7,16-17]</sup>。但临床在使用BNP和NT-proBNP这两个指标时受其代谢方式和检测因素的影响,因此需要全面综合考虑。ST2是白细胞介素受体家族成员,包括可溶性ST2(sST2)和跨膜形式的ST2(ST2L)两种异构体。当HF发生时,心脏由于受到机械牵张作用,sST2水平明显升高,进而增加对心脏的损伤作用。sST2作为一种新的心脏标记物日益受到国内外研究者的关注,其与BNP、NT-proBNP相比具有自身独特的优势,即诊断HF的准确性不受肾功能、BMI、年龄、性别等其他因素影响<sup>[18]</sup>。2013年美国HF指南明确指出sST2水平可以预测HF患者的住院率和病死率,国外近几年的相关研究也印证了这一指南推荐<sup>[19-23]</sup>。HF是一种系统性疾病,sST2作为血清中可测得的一种分泌蛋白,其确切来源可能不止一个。因此无论是NT-proBNP、BNP还是sST2,其在独立诊断HF及对HF患者死亡的预测方面都会受到一定的限制。这3项指标联合评估HF患者的临床诊断及预后不失为一种更为有效的方法,不仅可以提高HF诊断的全面性,而且为HF的临床诊断、分级、预后提供更客观的依据。

为探讨NT-proBNP、BNP和sST2这些指标的联合应用价值,本研究选择不同NYHA心功能分级的HF患者对其进行对比与随访研究。结果表明,与对照组相比,HF组NT-proBNP、BNP与sST2水平升高,并随着NYHA心功能分级增加相应升高。从诊断价值而言,sST2比NT-proBNP、BNP更有优势。随访结果表明,HF组患者全因死亡率及再入院率明显高于对照组患者,死亡或再住院的患者NT-proBNP水平、BNP水平和sST2水平均明显高于无不良事件发生的患者,NT-proBNP、BNP、sST2三者联合对患者死亡状况进行评估可以很好地预测预后。因此sST2作为新的诊断HF特异性较高的标志物,与NT-proBNP、BNP联合检测不仅可综合用于诊断HF严重程度,而且更能提高HF患者死亡状况预测的敏感度和准确度。

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