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**Abstract Objective:** To investigate the changes in vascular inflammation indexes such as von willebrand factor (vWF), neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), and mean platelet volume-to-lymphocyte ratio (MPVLR) in patients with HFrEF combined with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and their predictive values. **Methods:** A total of 100 HFrEF patients hospitalized in the department of Cardiology of The First Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Shihezi University from March 2021 to March 2022 were enrolled and divided into the HFrEF group ( $n = 50$ ) and HFrEF-T2DM group ( $n = 50$ ) according to whether T2DM was present. In addition, 50 patients with cardiovascular disease excluding heart failure and T2DM were selected as the control group during the same period. The general data, blood routine, biochemical, echocardiography, and other indicators of all patients were collected. NLR and MPVLR were calculated. The serum vWF level of each group was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The correlation between the three factors and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), and N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) were analyzed. ROC curve was used to analyze the predictive value of the three factors in all HFrEF patients. **Results:** Compared with the control group, vWF, NLR, MPVLR levels in HFrEF group and HFrEF-T2DM group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.001$ ); vWF, NLR, MPVLR levels increased significantly in HFrEF-T2DM group compared with HFrEF group ( $P < 0.001$ ). Correlation analysis showed that serum vWF, NLR, MPVLR were negatively correlated with LVEF ( $r = -0.510, -0.403, -0.324, P < 0.001$ ), were positively correlated with NT-proBNP ( $r = 0.616, 0.453, 0.343, P < 0.001$ ). ROC curve analysis showed that MPVLR had the highest sensitivity and vWF had the highest specificity in predicting inflammatory injury in HFrEF patients. **Conclusion:** vWF, NLR, and MPVLR have higher activation levels in HFrEF combined with T2DM, which may be the important reference indexes to predict the severity of the disease.

**Key words** heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; type 2 diabetes mellitus; von willebrand factor; neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; mean platelet volume-to-lymphocyte ratio

心力衰竭(心衰)是一组复杂的临床综合征,其发病率和病死率高,最近研究显示慢性心衰患者中约有50%为射血分数降低型心衰(heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF),其左心室射血分数(LVEF) $<40\%$ <sup>[1]</sup>。糖尿病被认为是心衰病情进展最主要独立危险因素之一,常与心衰并存,35%~40%的2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者会合并心衰症状,其也是一种以慢性炎症状态为特征的疾病,且预后不良<sup>[2]</sup>。炎症反应在心衰和糖尿病的发生发展过程中有着重要的作用,且是评价病情严重程度的重要参考指标<sup>[3-4]</sup>。炎性因子通过调节心肌细胞的表型及功能,抑制心肌细胞的收缩与舒张,进而诱导巨噬细胞的炎症活化来刺激微血管炎症和功能障碍<sup>[5]</sup>。T2DM是多种因素代谢型紊乱性疾病,微血管及大血管的并发症是其死亡的主要原因,其中细胞活化和促炎细胞因子在其并发症的发展过程中有重要的参与作用,高血糖会干扰活性氧的作用,从而导致微血管功能障碍<sup>[6]</sup>。血管性血友病因子(von willebrand factor, vWF)是血管内皮损伤因子的重要成员,其能够通过诱导氧化应激反应导致血管内皮功能障碍,是参与心衰发病机制的重要因子<sup>[7]</sup>,此外长期高血糖也会增加vWF的表达水平<sup>[8]</sup>。中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)和平均血小板体积/淋巴细胞比值(mean platelet volume-to-lymphocyte ratio, MPVLR)是新兴的炎症标志物,其与心衰的严重程度密

切相关,同时NLR会随着血糖升高而升高,MPVLR已经被证明是糖尿病及心肌梗死中的独立危险因素<sup>[9-11]</sup>。使用生物学标志物来预测临床患者的病情及预后有利于更好地管理及降低死亡率,本文通过探讨vWF、NLR、MPVLR在HFrEF合并T2DM患者中的表达水平及三者在HFrEF患者中的预测价值,旨在为今后HFrEF合并T2DM患者的临床管理提供参考。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

连续纳入2021年3月—2022年3月于石河子大学医学院第一附属医院心内科住院治疗的HFrEF患者100例,根据有无合并T2DM分为HFrEF组(50例)和HFrEF-T2DM组(50例),另外选取同期除外心衰和T2DM的心血管疾病患者50例作为对照组。HFrEF的诊断标准参照《2018年中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南》,T2DM的诊断标准参照《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2020年版)》。纳入标准:①具有心衰的症状或体征,纽约心脏协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级Ⅱ~Ⅳ级;②入院时超声心动图检查LVEF $<40\%$ ;③利钠肽水平升高,脑钠肽(brain natriuretic peptide, BNP) $>35\text{ pg/mL}$ 和(或)N末端B型利钠肽(N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)水平 $>125\text{ pg/mL}$ 。排除标准:①年龄 $<18$ 岁;②3个月内发生严重创伤或手术者,严重消化道出血、脱水、休克、感染等;③急性心





MPVLR随着病情严重程度的增加而增加,可作为评价心衰病程进展的生物标志物。

LVEF随着心功能的下降而下降,NT-proBNP与心衰严重程度呈正相关,这两者也是心衰临床诊断及评估预后的重要参考指标。在本研究中vWF、NLR、MPVLR与LVEF呈负相关性,与NT-proBNP呈正相关,提示vWF、NLR、MPVLR表达水平越高心衰症状越严重,这与既往研究一致<sup>[16-17]</sup>。本研究ROC曲线分析显示,血清MPVLR预测心衰的灵敏度最高,vWF特异度最高,提示当MPVLR>4.711,vWF>12.463 ng/mL,NLR>2.411时心衰可能性增大,应密切监测心脏功能并积极控制导致心衰的危险因素。

综上所述,血清vWF、NLR、MPVLR可能在HFrEF合并糖尿病的发生发展中有着重要的参与作用,其可能成为预测疾病严重程度的重要参考指标。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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