

· 临床研究 ·

血色素结合蛋白与载脂蛋白B乘积对冠心病诊断价值的临床研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨氧化应激-脂质代谢复合标志物血色素结合蛋白(hemopexin, Hpx)与载脂蛋白B(apolipoprotein B, apoB)的乘积(Hpx·apoB)与冠心病的关系, 评估其在临床风险分层中的价值。方法: 采用液相色谱-串联质谱法检测107例冠心病患者和33例非冠心病对照者血浆Hpx, 收集临床资料后构建多因素Logistic回归模型, 分析Hpx·apoB与冠心病的关联强度。通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)和净重分类指数(net reclassification index, NRI)评估模型预测效能。结果: 冠心病组Hpx·apoB值显著高于对照组($P < 0.01$)。Hpx·apoB值在急性心肌梗死、急性冠脉综合征和多支冠状动脉病变组中均显著升高(P 均 < 0.01)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示, Hpx·apoB是冠心病的独立危险因素($OR=2.554$, $95\%CI: 1.336\sim 4.881$, $P < 0.01$)。ROC曲线显示其单独预测冠心病的AUC为0.667, 与C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)+低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)联合后预测效能显著提升: $\Delta AUC=0.106$ ($P < 0.05$), $NRI=15.6\%$ ($P < 0.05$)。与临床风险模型整合后展现出更高的预测价值, 整合Framingham评分: $\Delta AUC=0.076$ ($P=0.139$), $NRI=27.0\%$ ($P < 0.01$); 整合SCORE评分: $\Delta AUC=0.142$ ($P=0.093$), $NRI=37.55\%$ ($P < 0.001$)。亚组分析显示, Hpx·apoB在男性、吸烟者和肾功能受损患者中对冠心病的预测能力更强($P < 0.05$)。结论: Hpx·apoB作为氧化应激-脂质代谢的复合指标, 可独立预测冠心病风险, 与临床风险评分联合时显著改善风险预测效能。

[关键词] 冠心病; 血色素结合蛋白; 载脂蛋白B; 风险分层; 风险预测**[中图分类号]** R542.2**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)07-954-10**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250212

Clinical study on the diagnostic value of hemopexin multiplied by apoB within patients with coronary heart disease

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[Abstract] **Objective:** This study aims to explore the relationship between the oxidative stress-lipid metabolism composite biomarker Hpx·apoB [the product of hemopexin (Hpx) and apolipoprotein B (apoB)] and coronary artery disease (CAD), and evaluate its value in clinical risk stratification. **Methods:** The study utilized liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry to quantify plasma Hpx levels in 107 CAD patients and 33 controls without CAD, collected the clinical data, and constructed a multivariate logistic regression model to analyze the association strength between Hpx·apoB and CAD. The predictive efficacy of the model was evaluated by area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve (AUC) and net reclassification index (NRI). **Results:** The Hpx·apoB value in the CAD group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The Hpx·apoB value was significantly increased in patients with

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acute myocardial infarction, acute coronary syndrome, and multi-vessel coronary artery disease (all $P < 0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that Hpx · apoB was an independent risk factor for CAD (OR=2.554, 95% CI: 1.336-4.881, $P < 0.01$). The ROC curve showed that its AUC for predicting CAD was 0.667, and the predictive efficacy was significantly improved when combined with C-reactive protein (CRP)+low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C): Δ AUC=0.106 ($P < 0.05$), NRI=15.6% ($P < 0.05$). After integration with the clinical risk model, it showed a higher predictive value, when integrated with Framingham score: Δ AUC=0.076 ($P=0.139$), NRI=27.0% ($P < 0.01$); when integrated with SCORE model: Δ AUC=0.142 ($P=0.093$), NRI=37.55% ($P < 0.001$). Further subgroup analysis revealed that Hpx · apoB has a stronger predictive ability for CAD in men, smokers, and patients with impaired renal function ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Hpx · apoB, as a composite indicator of oxidative stress and lipid metabolism, can independently predict the risk of CAD. When combined with the clinical risk score, it significantly improves the risk prediction efficacy.

[Key words] coronary heart disease; hemopexin; apolipoprotein B; risk stratification; risk prediction

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冠心病(coronary artery disease, CAD)是一种常见的心血管疾病,其高发病率和致死率对人类健康构成严重威胁。在一级预防中,许多高风险患者在首次临床事件前未被识别,亟需更精准的评估方法预测动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病风险。近年来,蛋白质组学的研究验证了多种靶向蛋白组学特征与疾病表型(如急性冠状动脉综合征、卒中和外周动脉疾病)之间的关联,对提高现有动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病风险预测算法的准确性具有较大价值^[1-2]。

血色素结合蛋白(hemopexin, Hpx)主要由肝脏和动脉粥样硬化斑块中活化的巨噬细胞分泌,它能够与游离血红素结合,减少由血红素引起的氧化应激和炎症,在急性心肌梗死时显著升高^[3-5]。载脂蛋白(apolipoprotein, apo)B广泛存在于低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL)、中间密度脂蛋白、极低密度脂蛋白和脂蛋白(a)中,与CAD密切相关^[6]。Hpx及其与apoB的乘积(Hpx · apoB)对CAD的诊断价值尚不清楚。本研究旨在探索Hpx · apoB与CAD之间的关系,以期对CAD临床诊断和治疗策略的优化提供新的科学依据,从而提高CAD的早期识别率和综合防治效果。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

选择2023年1月—2024年6月在上海市第六人民医院福建医院心内科因胸闷、胸痛疑诊CAD,住院经冠状动脉造影、肌钙蛋白T(troponin, TnT)检测、心电图检查诊断为CAD(包括急性心肌梗死、不稳定型心绞痛、稳定性CAD)的患者作为CAD组,住院期间按照中华医学会心血管病分会制定的专科疾病诊治指南接受适宜、规范化诊治。选择同

期在上海市第六人民医院福建医院心内科住院并排除CAD者作为对照组。

排除标准:年龄<18岁;纽约心脏学会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级IV级;严重的肝肾功能不全;存在感染因素;甲亢、肥胖(体重指数>28 kg/m²)或风湿免疫性疾病;患有其他严重的疾病致预期寿命不超过1年。本临床研究获得上海市第六人民医院福建医院伦理审查同意(批号:jjssyyxll-2022030),患者知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集

临床资料收集:通过医院电子病历系统收集研究对象的临床信息和检验检查数据,包括年龄、性别、病史、实验室检查[如血红蛋白、C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、TnT、B型利钠肽前体(pro-B-type natriuretic peptide, proBNP)等]结果以及冠脉造影结果。

Hpx浓度测定:研究对象抽静脉血,血浆深低温冰箱保存,统一检测,对样品中的蛋白进行酶切实验得到多肽,使用液相色谱-串联质谱技术对酶解后的多肽进行VWVYPPEK多肽检测,采用SKYLINE软件进行峰提取,得出标准品峰面积,根据浓度绘制标准曲线,计算样本Hpx含量。

1.2.2 指标及疾病定义和诊断标准

吸烟指在其一生中(连续或间断地)每天至少抽1支烟,持续时间超过6个月,并且在调查前30 d内仍在吸烟^[7]。高血压、糖尿病和高脂血症的诊断均参照《基层心血管病综合管理实践指南2020》^[8]。本研究采用两种临床上广泛应用的CAD风险评估模型作为基准工具:Framingham风险评分^[9]和SCORE^[10-11]评分。Framingham评分综合了年龄、性别、吸烟状况、收缩压、总胆固醇和高密度脂蛋白等

传统危险因素。SCORE评分同样整合了年龄、性别、吸烟状况、收缩压、总胆固醇和高密度脂蛋白等变量。后续分析将评估新型标志物 Hpx·apoB 整合至上述模型时的增量预测价值。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0和R 4.4.2进行统计学分析。经Shapiro-Wilk检验验证,本研究所有连续变量均拒绝正态性原假设($P < 0.05$),以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示;两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验,多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis检验,用Dunn检验进行组间两两比较。计数资料以频数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示,并使用卡方检验进行组间比较。采用二元Logistic回归分析建立临床预测模型,通过方差膨胀因子(variance inflation factor, VIF)对多因素回归模型中的变量进行多重共线性诊断,变量VIF值均 < 10 ,提示共线性可忽略。通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线和曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)来量化模型的预测能力。不同模型间AUC差异通过Delong检验验证。使用净重新分类指数(net reclassification index, NRI)和综合判别改善指数(integrated discrimination

improvement, IDI)量化预测效能的提升,其中NRI评估风险分类准确性改善,IDI反映预测概率分布的整体优化。NRI/IDI的显著性通过1 000次Bootstrap重抽样计算 P 值。采用Spearman秩相关分析评估指标间的关联性。 $P < 0.05$ (双侧)为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究对象基线特征

本研究共107例患者被纳入CAD组,其中确诊为急性心肌梗死55例,不稳定型心绞痛23例,稳定性CAD 29例;33例非CAD患者作为对照组。研究结果显示,CAD组Hpx水平虽然高于对照组,但差异并未达到统计学意义($P > 0.05$);但CAD组中Hpx位于上四分位数水平($> P_{75}$)的患者占比显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。CAD组中Hpx·apoB显著高于对照组($P < 0.01$)。此外,CAD组在男性比例、吸烟率、高脂血症患病率、白细胞计数、血红蛋白、CRP、proBNP、TnT、apoB、肌酐(creatinine, Cr)等多项指标上显著高于对照组,左室射血分数低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。CAD组患者的抗血小板药物使用率也显著高于对照组($P < 0.001$,表1)。

表1 研究对象基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the research subjects

Characteristic	CAD($n=107$)	Control($n=33$)	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	60.00(54.00, 69.00)	61.00(56.50, 69.50)	0.492
Male[$n(\%)$]	89(83.18)	7(21.21)	0.001
SBP(mmHg, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	121.00(111.00, 130.00)	126.00(111.00, 139.50)	0.246
DBP(mmHg, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	70.00(65.00, 76.00)	71.00(65.50, 80.00)	0.246
Smoking[$n(\%)$]	51(47.66)	9(27.27)	0.039
Hypertension[$n(\%)$]	68(63.55)	19(57.57)	0.536
Diabetes[$n(\%)$]	36(33.64)	7(21.21)	0.176
Hyperlipidemia[$n(\%)$]	67(62.62)	13(39.39)	0.018
WBC($\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8.24(6.48, 9.99)	6.30(5.62, 8.49)	0.005
Hb[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	142.00(131.00, 151.00)	133.00(125.50, 147.00)	0.027
CRP[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.50(0.87, 9.69)	1.40(0.75, 2.51)	0.046
D-dimer[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.324(0.221, 0.434)	0.296(0.199, 0.515)	0.728
proBNP[ng/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	273.30(77.10, 808.00)	85.56(44.39, 163.00)	0.001
TnT[$\mu\text{g/L}$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	37.27(11.48, 736.00)	7.66(6.32, 11.18)	< 0.001
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.61(1.09, 2.44)	1.20(0.94, 1.92)	0.050
TC[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.70(3.78, 5.75)	4.40(3.87, 5.33)	0.191
HDL-C[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.10(0.93, 1.32)	1.15(0.96, 1.61)	0.140
LDL-C[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.96(2.05, 3.69)	2.63(1.99, 3.32)	0.283
apoA[mg/dL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	115.00(99.00, 125.00)	115.00(92.00, 131.00)	0.915
apoB[mg/dL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	81.00(58.00, 95.00)	69.00(47.00, 83.00)	0.049
FBG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.77(5.14, 7.82)	5.65(4.87, 6.31)	0.196

(续表1)

Characteristic	CAD(n=107)	Control(n=33)	P
Cr[$\mu\text{mol/L}$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	79.30(66.87, 95.58)	68.31(55.40, 84.74)	0.006
eGFR[$\text{mL}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2)$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	86.50(71.00, 103.00)	95.00(79.00, 107.50)	0.078
lg(Hpx)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.79(2.57, 3.54)	2.73(2.50, 3.28)	0.262
Hpx>P ₇₅ [n(%)]	32(29.90)	4(12.12)	0.041
Hpx·apoB[mg^2/L^2 , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.23(1.71, 2.98)	1.68(1.27, 2.31)	0.005
Antiplatelet drugs[n(%)]	104(97.20)	17(51.52)	< 0.001
Beta-blockers[n(%)]	24(22.40)	11(33.30)	0.206
Statins[n(%)]	54(50.50)	17(51.50)	0.916
ACEI/ARB[n(%)]	66(61.70)	17(51.50)	0.299
Insulin[n(%)]	9(8.40)	2(6.10)	0.661
LVEF[%, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	61.00(56.00, 65.08)	62.70(60.00, 67.45)	0.046

Drug utilization data were collected from medication records documented at the time of hospital admission. SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; WBC: white blood cell count; Hb: hemoglobin; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; N-HDL-C: non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: fasting blood glucose; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; lg(Hpx): the common logarithm of hemopexin value; Hpx>P₇₅: hemopexin protein concentration in the upper quartile; ACEI/ARB: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blockers; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction.

2.2 Hpx·apoB及其他相关指标在CAD不同临床亚型中的比较

进一步对不同分组间Hpx·apoB水平进行比较,发现急性冠脉综合征组Hpx·apoB水平显著高于慢性稳定性CAD组和对照组($P < 0.001$,表2);急性心梗组显著高于稳定性CAD组($P=0.003$);急性心梗组、不稳定型心绞痛组显著高于对照组($P < 0.001$,

表3);冠状动脉多支病变组和单支病变组显著高于对照组($P=0.002$,表4)。此外,CRP、proBNP、TnT、Cr在急性冠脉综合征组(表2)、急性心肌梗死组(表3)及冠脉多支病变组(表4)中均显著升高(P 均 < 0.05),低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)在冠脉多支病变组与单支病变组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表2 Hpx·apoB及其他相关指标在急性冠脉综合征、慢性稳定性冠心病与对照组间的比较

Table 2 Comparison of Hpx·apoB and other indicators among acute coronary syndrome, chronic coronary syndrome and control groups [M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]

Indicator	Acute coronary syndrome(n=78)	Chronic coronary syndrome(n=29)	Control(n=33)	P
Hpx·apoB(mg^2/L^2)	2.36(1.86, 3.13)	1.72(1.29, 2.44)	1.68(1.27, 2.31)	< 0.001
CRP(mg/L)	4.29(1.10, 15.40)	1.35(0.70, 4.45)	1.40(0.75, 2.51)	0.005
proBNP(ng/L)	466.00(121.00, 1 206.50)	110.82(36.70, 235.40)	85.56(44.39, 163.00)	< 0.001
TnT($\mu\text{g/L}$)	151.50(13.74, 1 825.50)	13.60(9.45, 20.90)	7.66(6.32, 11.18)	< 0.001
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.12(2.36, 3.77)	2.17(1.86, 3.08)	2.63(1.99, 3.32)	0.008
Cr($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	83.12(67.72, 101.41)	73.60(63.65, 84.04)	68.31(55.54, 84.74)	0.006

表3 Hpx·apoB及其他相关指标在急性心肌梗死、不稳定型心绞痛、慢性稳定性冠心病与对照组间的比较

Table 3 Comparison of Hpx·apoB and other indicators among acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, chronic coronary syndrome and control groups [M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]

Indicator	Acute myocardial infarction(n=55)	Unstable angina (n=23)	Chronic coronary syndrome(n=29)	Control(n=33)	P
Hpx·apoB(mg^2/L^2)	2.37(1.88, 3.23)	2.35(1.78, 2.95)	1.72(1.29, 2.44)	1.68(1.27, 2.31)	< 0.001
CRP(mg/L)	8.30(1.95, 21.94)	1.10(0.50, 2.12)	1.34(0.70, 4.45)	1.40(0.75, 2.51)	< 0.001
proBNP(ng/L)	737.50(266.85, 2 095.00)	99.80(38.50, 460.80)	110.82(36.70, 235.40)	85.56(44.39, 163.00)	< 0.001
TnT($\mu\text{g/L}$)	876.00(110.00, 2 682.00)	12.66(8.86, 35.40)	13.60(9.45, 20.90)	7.66(6.32, 11.18)	< 0.001
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.23(2.64, 3.91)	2.52(2.05, 3.55)	2.17(1.86, 3.08)	2.63(1.99, 3.32)	0.004
Cr($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	82.85(68.94, 100.48)	87.62(66.87, 103.33)	73.60(63.65, 84.04)	68.31(55.54, 84.74)	0.016

表4 Hpx·apoB及其他相关指标在冠脉多支病变、单支病变与对照组间的比较

Table 4 Comparison of Hpx·apoB and other indicators among multi-vessel coronary artery disease, single-vessel coronary artery disease and control groups [M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]

Indicator	Multi-vessel coronary artery disease(n=61)	Single-vessel coronary artery disease(n=46)	Control(n=33)	P
Hpx·apoB(mg ² /L ²)	2.35(1.78, 3.31)	2.00(1.63, 2.69)	1.68(1.27, 2.31)	0.002
CRP(mg/L)	4.29(1.28, 12.98)	2.03(0.61, 6.68)	1.40(0.75, 2.51)	0.047
proBNP(ng/L)	466.00(106.31, 1 064.85)	144.00(48.23, 470.04)	85.56(44.39, 163.00)	< 0.001
TnT(μg/L)	83.95(13.66, 1 134.50)	18.30(9.44, 110.00)	7.66(6.32, 11.18)	< 0.001
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.01(2.32, 3.71)	2.64(1.93, 3.58)	2.63(1.99, 3.32)	0.129
Cr(μmol/L)	79.82(63.46, 100.88)	77.20(68.12, 91.37)	68.31(55.54, 84.74)	0.024

Multivessel coronary artery disease is defined by angiography as stenosis affecting two or more major epicardial vessels among the left anterior descending artery, left circumflex artery, and right coronary artery. Left main coronary artery involvement is considered equivalent to multivessel disease.

2.3 CAD风险的单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析

组间比较显示多个变量指标在CAD组与对照组间存在显著差异。对它们进一步行单因素Logistic回归分析发现, Hpx水平位于上四分位数(>P₇₅)是CAD的危险因素, Hpx·apoB升高是CAD的危险因素。此外, 男性、吸烟史、高脂血症和血红蛋白、CRP、proBNP、Cr水平升高也与CAD的发生显著正相关(图1)。

将Hpx·apoB与单因素回归中表现显著的变量纳入多因素回归分析, 在控制其他因素的影响后, Hpx·apoB仍然是CAD的独立危险因素(OR=2.554, 95%CI: 1.336~4.881, P<0.01, 表5)。

2.4 Hpx·apoB联合模型预测效能评估

以CAD作为检验变量, 根据模型绘制ROC曲线(图2、3), Hpx·apoB单变量预测CAD的AUC值为0.667, 灵敏度为0.766, 特异度为0.548, Hpx·apoB截断值为1.693 mg²/L²。基于多因素回归分析筛选构

建的联合预测模型, Hpx·apoB联合Cr预测CAD的AUC值为0.713, 灵敏度为0.617, 特异度为0.742。当Hpx·apoB值取1.693 mg²/L²时, Cr的截断值为95.750 μmol/L。

Hpx·apoB联合不同传统生物标志物组合时呈现差异化预测效能(表6)。在CRP+LDL-C+proBNP+TnT联合模型中, ΔAUC=0.014(P=0.719), NRI=14.60%(95%CI: -3.40%~28.10%, P=0.060); 在proBNP+TnT联合模型中, ΔAUC=-0.180(P=0.646), NRI=4.67%(95%CI: -7.03%~23.12%, P=0.360); 与CRP+LDL-C联合时: ΔAUC=0.10(P=0.015), NRI=15.63%(95%CI: 1.90%~31.70%, P=0.030)。Hpx·apoB联合Cr并与临床风险评分进行整合(表7), 发现整合Framingham评分时, ΔAUC=0.076(P=0.139), NRI=27.04%(95%CI: 7.56%~36.14%, P=0.002); 整合SCORE评分时, ΔAUC=0.142(P=0.093), NRI=37.55%(14.70%~55.05%, P<0.001)。

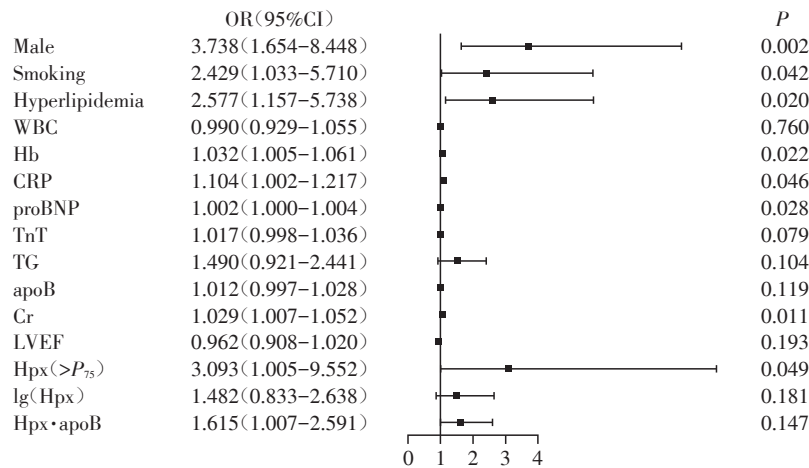


图1 CAD风险的单因素Logistic回归分析

Figure 1 Univariate logistic regression analysis for CAD risk

表5 Hpx·apoB等指标与CAD风险的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 5 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of Hpx·apoB and other indicators for risk of CAD

Indicator	Univariate model			Multivariate model		
	OR	95%CI	P	OR	95%CI	P
Hpx·apoB	1.651	1.007-2.591	0.047	2.554	1.336-4.881	0.005
lg(Hpx)	1.482	0.833-2.638	0.181	1.301	0.652-2.595	0.774
apoB	1.012	0.997-1.028	0.119	0.995	0.967-1.024	0.792
Male	3.738	1.654-8.448	0.002	4.079	1.739-9.571	0.055
Smoking	2.429	1.033-5.710	0.042	2.424	0.984-5.974	0.659
Hyperlipidemia	2.577	1.157-5.738	0.020	1.694	0.670-4.285	0.353
Hb	1.032	1.005-1.061	0.022	1.026	0.997-1.056	0.181
CRP	1.104	1.002-1.217	0.046	1.106	0.999-1.225	0.094
proBNP	1.002	1.000-1.004	0.028	1.002	1.000-1.003	0.056
Cr	1.029	1.007-1.052	0.011	1.033	1.008-1.059	0.047

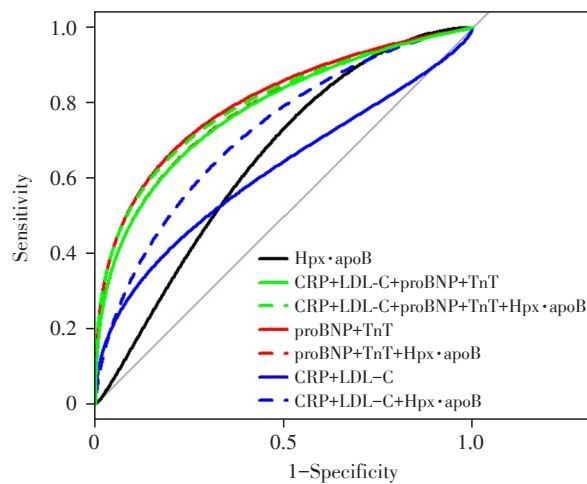


图2 Hpx·apoB联合传统生物标志物预测冠心病的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curves of Hpx·apoB combined with traditional biomarkers

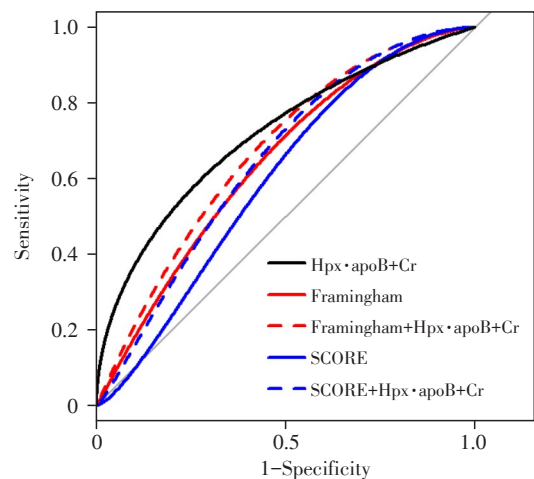


图3 Hpx·apoB+Cr联合风险预测模型预测冠心病的ROC曲线

Figure 3 ROC curves of Hpx·apoB+Cr integrated risk assessment model

表6 Hpx·apoB联合模型与传统心血管标志物模型的NRI分析

Table 6 NRI analysis of Hpx·apoB combined models vs. conventional cardiovascular biomarker models

Conventional model		Combined model		Δ AUC	$P_{(DeLong)}$	NRI(95%CI) (%)	IDI(95%CI) (%)	$P_{(NRI/IDI)}$
Model	AUC(95%CI)	Model	AUC(95%CI)					
CRP+LDL-C+ proBNP+TnT	0.785 (0.702-0.868)	Hpx·apoB+ CRP+LDL- C+proBNP+TnT	0.799 (0.722-0.876)	0.014	0.719	14.60 (-3.40-28.10)	4.00 (0.05-15.94)	0.060
proBNP+TnT	0.807 (0.729-0.885)	Hpx·apoB+proBNP + TnT	0.789 (0.707-0.871)	-0.180	0.646	4.67 (-7.03-23.12)	1.70 (-0.01-11.82)	0.360
CRP+LDL-C	0.622 (0.524-0.720)	Hpx·apoB+ CRP+LDL-C	0.728 (0.630-0.827)	0.106	0.015	15.63 (1.90-31.70)	4.82 (1.50-15.71)	0.030

2.5 Hpx·apoB与CAD风险的亚组异质性分析

亚组分析结果显示,在年龄 ≥ 65 岁、男性、吸烟状态和肾功能受损的亚组中,Hpx·apoB及其与Cr的联合指标均保持对CAD的独立预测能力($P_{趋势} < 0.05$,表8)。交互作用分析显示,性别、吸烟、肾小

球滤过率与Hpx·apoB间存在显著交互作用($P_{交互} < 0.05$),性别、吸烟与Hpx·apoB联合Cr间存在显著交互作用($P_{交互} < 0.05$,表8)。即Hpx·apoB对CAD的风险受到性别、吸烟状态和肾小球滤过率的影响,Hpx·apoB联合Cr对CAD的风险受到性别、吸烟状

态的影响。

2.6 Hpx·apoB与临床指标的相关性分析

相关性分析发现,Hpx·apoB与白细胞、血红蛋

白、甘油三酯、总胆固醇、LDL-C、非高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平呈正相关,而与apoA/apoB比值呈负相关($P < 0.05$,图4)。

表7 Hpx·apoB+Cr联合模型与传统心血管风险评分的NRI分析

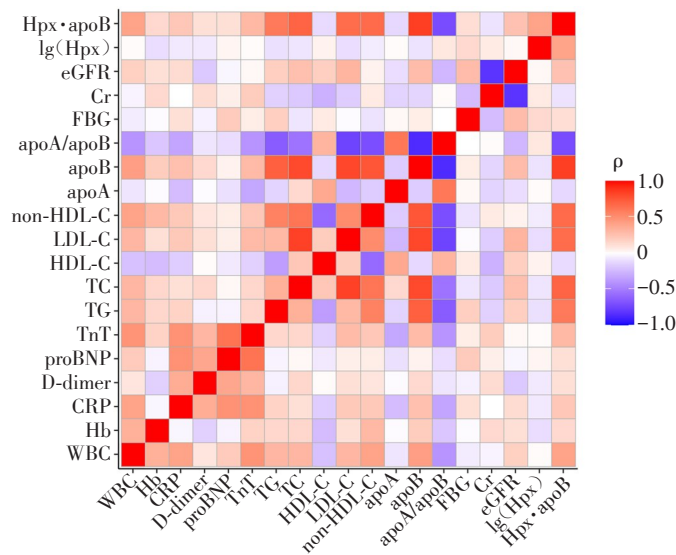
Table 7 NRI analysis of Hpx·apoB+Cr combined models vs. conventional cardiovascular risk scores

Conventional model		Combined model		ΔAUC	P_{DeLong}	NRI(95%CI) (%)	IDI(95%CI) (%)	$P_{NRI/IDI}$
Model	AUC(95%CI)	Model	AUC(95%CI)					
Framingham	0.643 (0.527-0.759)	Framingham+	0.719 (0.626-0.813)	0.076	0.139	27.04 (7.56-36.14)	5.80 (1.18-17.56)	0.002 < 0.001
SCORE	0.567 (0.440-0.694)	SCORE +	0.709 (0.612-0.806)	0.142	0.093	37.55 (14.70-55.05)	10.29 (4.01-23.69)	

表8 Hpx·apoB与CAD风险的亚组异质性分析

Table 8 Subgroup analysis in Hpx·apoB and risk of CAD

Indicator	Hpx·apoB univariate model			Hpx·apoB + Cr combined model		
	OR(95%CI)	P_{trend}	$P_{interaction}$	OR(95%CI)	P_{trend}	$P_{interaction}$
Age			0.161			0.229
≥ 65 years ($n=56$)	3.938(1.022-15.176)	0.046		3.541(0.999-12.548)	0.050	
< 65 years ($n=84$)	1.407(0.850-2.328)	0.184		1.518(0.921-2.500)	0.101	
Sex			0.007			0.008
Female($n=44$)	0.963(0.570-1.625)	0.887		0.951(0.573-1.576)	0.887	
Male($n=96$)	6.144(1.741-21.687)	0.005		6.527(1.808-23.558)	0.004	
Smoking			0.022			0.026
Yes($n=80$)	7.479(1.612-34.698)	0.010		7.525(1.601-35.367)	0.011	
No($n=60$)	1.141(0.712-1.828)	0.584		1.228(0.761-1.984)	0.400	
eGFR			0.047			0.121
≥ 90 mL/(min·1.73 m ²) ($n=63$)	1.270(0.768-2.101)	0.352		1.365(0.819-2.276)	0.233	
< 90 mL/(min·1.73 m ²) ($n=76$)	4.705(1.432-15.456)	0.011		3.708(1.172-11.727)	0.026	



The color scale indicates both direction (red for positive correlation, blue for negative) and magnitude (color intensity) of correlations. Correlation coefficients are denoted by ρ (Spearman's rho).

图4 Hpx·apoB与临床指标的相关性分析

Figure 4 Heatmap analysis of Hpx·apoB correlations with clinical biomarkers

3 讨论

Hpx在急性心肌梗死后显著增加,防止游离血红素引起的氧化应激对组织造成的破坏^[5]。心衰时,Hpx通过清除游离血红素,维持心脏钙离子稳态,缓解兰尼碱受体2型(ryanodine receptor 2, RyR2)氧化和钙/钙调素依赖性蛋白激酶II(Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II, CaMK II)依赖性磷酸化,从而预防收缩功能障碍^[12-13]。这些研究发现,Hpx水平升高标志机体对抗氧化应激的代偿应答。本研究发现,尽管CAD组的Hpx整体水平未显著高于非CAD组,但Hpx>P₇₅的比例在CAD患者中显著升高,且单因素Logistic回归分析显示Hpx>P₇₅与CAD风险呈正相关。推测相关机制如下:在慢性CAD中,氧化应激强度通常低于急性心血管事件,因此机体无需大幅上调Hpx水平即可维持代偿平衡(整体Hpx无差异);高水平Hpx(>P₇₅)提示慢性氧化应激负荷已超过代偿能力,氧化损伤累积驱动CAD的发生与发展。综上,Hpx可作为反映氧化应激水平的生物标志物。

研究发现,氧化应激与脂质代谢紊乱具有协同作用,氧化应激能够通过促进apoB修饰和LDL氧化,推动泡沫细胞和斑块的形成和进展,增强其致动脉粥样硬化作用^[14]。脂质代谢紊乱也能够促进氧化应激,apoB介导LDL等颗粒在血管壁沉积,形成的泡沫细胞被激活后,通过激活炎症信号通路、释放炎症因子、促进斑块破裂、引发血栓形成和急性缺氧事件等途径,加剧氧化应激^[15]。这种协同作用在动脉粥样硬化的形成和斑块破裂导致的急性心血管事件中起关键作用。研究还发现,Hpx通过清除从高铁血红蛋白等蛋白中释放的游离血红素,防止其与apoB高亲和力结合,从而抑制血红素催化apoB氧化,避免apoB形成共价交联物,进而减缓LDL的致动脉粥样硬化作用^[16-17]。基于上述机制,Hpx作为反映氧化应激水平的生物标志物,apoB代表脂质异常情况,本研究将Hpx与apoB相乘构建了复合指标Hpx·apoB,分析了该指标在CAD早期筛查和临床危险分层中的应用价值。

组间差异比较发现,Hpx·apoB在CAD组显著高于对照组。此外,在CAD的不同临床亚型中,急性冠脉综合征(包括急性心肌梗死和不稳定型心绞痛)组的Hpx·apoB水平明显高于慢性稳定性CAD患者及对照组。对Hpx·apoB水平的动态监测可能有助于识别CAD患者中的高危个体,优化CAD患者

的风险分层和决策。

多因素回归分析证实,Hpx·apoB是CAD的独立预测因子(OR=2.554, P=0.005)。将Hpx·apoB与传统标志物联合时,呈现出差异化预测效能。联合proBNP+TnT时,ΔAUC=-0.180, NRI=4.67%(P=0.36),Hpx·apoB未提升预测效能,提示其在心肌损伤后阶段不增加预测价值。而与CRP+LDL-C联合时,ΔAUC=0.106, NRI=15.63%(P=0.03),这种差异可能反映Hpx·apoB的预测价值更集中于动脉粥样硬化进展阶段。多因素回归分析还发现Cr水平与CAD风险存在临界显著性相关(P=0.05),其机制可能与肾功能受损相关容量负荷加重、交感神经系统及肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统激活、炎症反应和氧化应激等有关^[18]。将多因素回归模型与临床风险评估模型结合,联合Framingham评分后,ΔAUC=0.076, NRI=27.04%(P=0.002);联合SCORE评分后,ΔAUC=0.142, NRI=37.55%(P<0.001)。这些发现共同支持Hpx·apoB作为动脉粥样硬化活动期的早期预警标志物,尤其在传统风险评估基础上具有额外价值。

本研究中,亚组分析提示,在年龄≥65岁、男性、吸烟和eGFR<90 mL/(min·1.73 m²)的亚组中Hpx·apoB水平升高均与CAD风险增加显著相关。吸烟会导致体内红细胞和血红素水平升高^[19],进而促进Hpx的合成与释放。吸烟与特定基因变异(如PPARα-L162V等)交互作用,可升高血浆apoB水平,加速动脉粥样硬化进程^[20]。Hpx在肾脏积累后,与游离血红素结合形成复合物并沉积于近端肾小管,分解后释放游离铁诱导氧化应激,加重急性肾损伤^[21]。目前,尚无研究明确Hpx在慢性肾脏病中的作用。推测肾功能下降可能导致Hpx和apoB的清除减少,使其在血液中积累,从而增加心血管疾病的风险。Hpx·apoB在男性、吸烟、eGFR<90 mL/(min·1.73 m²)患者中对CAD的预测能力更强,提示其在高危人群筛查中的应用价值更大。相关性分析结果表明,Hpx·apoB与血红蛋白水平、白细胞计数及血脂指标呈正相关,这一发现与其可能通过调节氧化应激、炎症反应和脂质代谢途径影响CAD的发生发展相符。

综上所述,本研究观察到Hpx·apoB具有预测CAD风险的临床应用价值,可与传统临床风险评估联合提高预测效能。本研究存在以下局限:①横断面设计难以确定因果关系;②样本量较小、男性比例较高,可能限制研究结论推广性;③部分代谢指

标(白蛋白、尿酸)数据缺失。后续有必要开展多中心大样本前瞻性研究并结合影像学技术等方法来进一步验证Hpx·apoB对CAD的预测价值。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

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李国花负责论文撰写、指标实验室检测;蔡文玉、张登庆、陈子敏、杨洁负责研究对象入选和数据收集;曾建兴负责指标实验室检测;张一帆负责统计分析;金诗佳负责研究设计、论文撰写、统计分析、论文修改;陈忠负责研究设计、论文修改。

Author's Contributions:

LI Guohua was responsible for manuscript writing and laboratory measurements; CAI Wenyu, ZHANG Dengqing, CHEN Zimin, and YANG Jie were responsible for subject recruitment and data collection; ZENG Jianxing was responsible for laboratory measurements; ZHANG Yifan was responsible for statistical analysis; JIN Shijia was responsible for study design, manuscript writing, statistical analysis, manuscript revision; CHEN Zhong was responsible for study design, manuscript revision.

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