

· 论 著 ·

心房颤动患者心房组织醛固酮水平与心房结构重构的相关性研究

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[摘要]:目的:探讨心房颤动患者心房组织醛固酮水平和心房结构重构的相关性。方法:入选进行人工心脏瓣膜置换术的风湿性心脏病患者25例,其中窦性心律者12例,慢性心房颤动者13例(房颤时间 \geq 6个月)。上述患者均于手术时取左右心房侧壁组织(窦性心律:右房标本=12,左房标本=7;房颤心律:右房标本=13,左房标本=8),用放射免疫法测定心房组织醛固酮水平;用免疫组织化学法对I型胶原和III型胶原容量分数(CVF-I,CVF-III)进行半定量分析;用VG染色法对总胶原容量分数(CVF)进行半定量分析。结果:与窦性心律组比较,心房颤动组左房内径显著扩大($P \leq 0.01$);心房肌组织醛固酮、CVF-I、CVF-I/CVF-III比值及CVF均明显增加($P \leq 0.01$);两组CVF-III无差异;上述指标在左右心房之间无差异;CVF-I与左心房直径($r=0.856, P \leq 0.001$)、CVF-I/CVF-III比值与心房颤动时间($r=0.766, P \leq 0.01$)、CVF与左心房直径($r=0.845, P \leq 0.001$)均显著正相关;心房组织醛固酮水平与左房内径($r=0.814, P \leq 0.001$)和CVF($r=0.885, P \leq 0.001$)呈明显正相关。结论:心房组织醛固酮水平在心房颤动心房结构重构中起重要作用,并可能参与了心房颤动的发生和维持。

[关键词]:心房颤动;醛固酮;心房重构;胶原

[中图分类号]: R 541.75 **[文献标识码]:** A **[文章编号]:** 0258-879X(2007)02-0170-05

Correlation between atrial tissue aldosterone level and atrial extracellular matrix remodeling in patients with atrial fibrillation

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[ABSTRACT]: Objective: To investigate the correlation between atrial tissue aldosterone level and atrial extracellular matrix remodeling in patients with atrial fibrillation and to evaluate the effects of aldosterone on the progress of atrial structural remodeling. Methods: Twenty-five patients with rheumatic heart valve disease (12 with sinus rhythm, 13 with chronic atrial fibrillation for ≥ 6 months) were included in the present study. The right and left atrial lateral wall tissue samples (12 right and 7 left atrial samples in patients with sinus rhythm; 13 right and 8 left atrial samples in patients with atrial fibrillation) were obtained during mitral/aortic valve replacement operation. Radioimmunoassay was used to determine aldosterone level in local atria. Type I or III collagen volume fraction (CVF-I or CVF-III) and total collagen volume fraction (CVF) were analyzed by immunohistochemistry and VG staining, respectively. Results: The left atrial diameters increased markedly in the atrial fibrillation group as compared to those in the sinus rhythm group ($P \leq 0.01$). Aldosterone level, CVF-I, CVF-I/CVF-III ratio, and total CVF in atrial fibrillation group were also increased significantly than those of sinus rhythm group ($P \leq 0.01$), whereas CVF-III remained compatible in the 2 groups. Aldosterone level, CVF-I, CVF-I/CVF-III ratio, and total CVF were similar between the left atria and right atria in both groups. It was found that CVF-I was positively correlated with the left atrial dimension ($r=0.856, P \leq 0.001$), CVF was positively correlated with left atrial dimension ($r=0.845, P \leq 0.001$), and CVF-I/CVF-III ratio was positively correlated with atrial fibrillation duration ($r=0.766, P \leq 0.01$). Aldosterone level in local atria was also positively correlated with left atrial dimension ($r=0.814, P \leq 0.001$) and CVF ($r=0.885, P \leq 0.001$). Conclusion: Local atria aldosterone level may promote the process of atrial structural remodeling in patients with atrial fibrillation and may also participate in the development and persistence of atrial fibrillation.

[KEY WORDS]: atrial fibrillation; aldosterone; atrial remodeling; collagen

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2007, 28(2): 170-174]

!! 心房颤动(房颤)是临床上常见的心律失常,房颤时心房结构重构在房颤的发生和维持中起重要作用,而结构重构的突出表现即是心房间质纤维化^[1-3],它主要发生在细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM),胶原是心肌最主要的ECM蛋白,而心肌间质约85%由I型胶原和III型胶原组成^[4]。近

年研究证实肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)激活与房颤结构重构关系密切^[5],由于RAAS激活同时伴有醛

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固酮合成的增加,实验和临床研究也证实醛固酮有致心肌纤维化的作用^[6-8],然而房颤时心房组织醛固酮水平发生如何改变以及其与房颤时心房胶原含量变化的关系尚未见文献报道,因此本研究探讨房颤患者心房组织醛固酮水平与房颤结构重构的关系,旨在明确心房局部组织醛固酮在房颤心房纤维化中的作用。

1! 材料和方法

1.1! 临床资料和分组! 入选2005年3~11月长海医院胸心外科风湿性心脏病瓣膜置换术患者25例,其中男6例,女19例,平均年龄(46.44±12.42)岁。心功能NYHA分级均为II~III级。窦性心律12例,慢性房颤13例。所有患者经入院后病史、查体和实验室检查均排除高血压病、甲状腺功能亢进症、慢性肺源性心脏病、冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病、心肌病和肾脏疾病等疾病,其中有1例患者合并糖尿病。所有入选的房颤患者其房颤持续时间均至少在6个月或以上。2个月内服用了血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)或血管紧张素II受体阻滞剂(ARB)类药物者不纳入本研究,入选的所有患者术前均有2周以上口服螺内酯药物史。

! ! 根据有无慢性房颤和瓣膜置换时的标本取材部位将实验分为:窦性心律组右房标本12例,左房标本7例;慢性房颤组右房标本13例;左房标本8例。

1.2! 心房肌标本采集与保存! 所有患者在术前均经患者和家属同意(均签订知情同意书),瓣膜置换术中体外循环开始后立即收取右心房侧壁和左心房侧壁组织约300mg,以生理盐水冲洗血液并去除脂肪后,立即置于液氮中保存备用。

1.3! 心房组织醛固酮水平测定! 从液氮中取出心房肌组织约150mg,加入0.5ml的0.1mol/L pH7.4 PBS,以电动匀浆机在冰浴下制成匀浆,在3200×g 4℃离心20min后,取上清液于一70℃冻存备用。用¹²⁵I-醛固酮放射免疫分析试剂盒(北京科美东雅生物技术公司)测定上清液中醛固酮浓度(具体步骤按说明书进行),最后以每克心房肌组织中醛固酮含量代表心房组织醛固酮水平。

1.4! I型胶原和III型胶原免疫组织化学检测! 心房组织石蜡切片常规脱蜡和水化后,用S-P法做I型胶原和III型胶原免疫组织化学染色,兔多克隆I型胶原抗体和兔多克隆III型胶原抗体为武汉博士德公司产品,生物素标记的HRP抗兔IgG抗体为福州迈新生物技术有限公司产品。应用IMS彩色病

理图像分析系统(上海申腾信息技术有限公司)进行图像分析,每张切片随机检测3个无血管的高倍视野下阳性染色的I型胶原和III型胶原面积,取其均值作为I型胶原和III型胶原的胶原容量分数(collagen volume fraction, CVF)即CVF-I和CVF-III,同时计算CVF-I/CVF-III的比值。

1.5! 总胶原容量分数CVF检测! 心房组织石蜡切片常规脱蜡和水化后,用VG(Van Gieson)法进行染色,心肌染成黄色,胶原染成红色。用IMS彩色病理图像分析系统,每张切片随机检测3个无血管的视野,计算每个视野中胶原组织所占的百分比,取其平均值作为总的CVF。

1.6! 统计学处理! 所有定量变量数据均以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,数据处理用SPSS 13.0统计软件包处理,两组间比较用 t 检验,非参数统计用秩和检验,相关分析用直线回归,计数资料用 χ^2 检验,以 $P\leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2! 结! 果

2.1! 入选患者临床资料基线特征! 见表1。房颤患者左心房内径明显增加($P\leq 0.01$),各组间其他临床资料如年龄、房颤时间、左室射血分数、左室舒张末期内径、心功能NYHA分级等均无明显差异。

2.2! 心房肌组织醛固酮水平改变! 见表2。与窦性心律者相比,房颤患者心房肌组织醛固酮水平明显增加,但左、右心房肌组织醛固酮水平无论是在窦性心律时还是房颤时均无明显差异。

2.3! CFV I、CFV III及CVF-I/CVF-III比值改变! 见图1、图2和表2。与窦性心律者相比,房颤患者心房组织CVF-I及CVF-I/CVF-III比值均明显增加,而CVF-III无明显改变。并且左、右心房肌CVF-I、CVF-III和CVF-I/CVF-III比值无论是在窦性心律时还是房颤时均无明显差异。

2.4! 心房纤维化改变! 与窦性心律者相比,房颤患者心房组织胶原纤维明显增加,呈弥漫分布,见图3和表2,但无论是在窦性心律还是房颤时左、右心房肌之间CVF无明显差异。

2.5! 相关分析! I型胶原容量分数CVF-I与左心房直径($r=0.856, P\leq 0.001$)明显正相关;CVF-I/CVF-III比值与房颤时间($r=0.766, P\leq 0.01$)呈明显正相关;总胶原容量分数CVF与左心房内径($r=0.845, P\leq 0.001$)、心房组织醛固酮水平与左心房内径($r=0.814, P\leq 0.001$)和总胶原容量分数CVF($r=0.885, P\leq 0.001$)均呈明显正相关。

表 1 四组患者临床资料基线特征
Tab 1 Clinical characteristics of patients in 4 groups

Clinical data	SR		AF	
	Right atrial specimen	Left atrial specimen	Right atrial specimen	Left atrial specimen
<i>n</i>	12	7	13	8
Age(year)	43.17±13.32	41.29±16.13	49.46±11.19	50.00±10.56
LAD(<i>d</i> /cm)	4.74±0.50	4.74±0.59	5.98±0.63 [”]	6.31±0.54 ^{&&}
Duration of AF(<i>t</i> /min)	-	-	55.85±40.39	77.25±35.02
LVEF(%)	60.92±4.52	61.86±5.61	58.00±3.14	58.88±2.03
LVEDd(<i>d</i> /cm)	4.60±0.91	4.80±1.15	4.44±0.96	4.44±1.15
NYHA(Ⅱ/Ⅲ)	9/3	5/2	9/4	5/3
Valve lesions				
! ! MS	1	1	1	1
! ! MS/MI	6	2	4	2
! ! MS/MI/AI	2	2	4	3
! ! MS/MI+AS/AI	3	2	4	2

! SR; Sinus rhythm; AF: Atrial fibrillation; LAD: Left atrial dimension; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDd: Left ventricular end diastolic dimension; MS: Mitral stenosis; MI: Mitral incompetence; AI: Aortic incompetence; AS: Aortic stenosis. [”] $P \leq 0.01$ vs SR of right atrial specimen; ^{&&} $P \leq 0.01$ vs SR of left atrial specimen

表 2 四组患者心房组织胶原容量分数及其组织醛固酮结果比较
Tab 2 Collagen volume fraction and tissue aldosterone in sinus and atrial fibrillation groups

Group	<i>n</i>	CVF-I (%)	CVF-Ⅲ (%)	CVF-I / CVF-Ⅲ	CVF (%)	Aldosterone(ω_B /pg · g ⁻¹)
SR						
! Right atrial specimen	12	6.29±0.85	5.09±1.15	1.31±0.39	6.49±1.08	154.47±35.82
! Left atrial specimen	7	6.51±1.42	5.31±1.34	1.30±0.42	6.73±1.23	166.46±38.56
AF						
! Right atrial specimen	13	12.49±1.62 [”]	5.34±0.78	2.40±0.52 [”]	13.01±1.87 [”]	310.28±69.62 [”]
! Left atrial specimen	8	13.74±1.54 ^{&&}	5.46±1.08	2.59±0.44 ^{&&}	14.10±1.71 ^{&&}	334.18±76.57 ^{&&}

! SR; Sinus rhythm; AF: Atrial fibrillation; CVF-I : Type I collagen volume fraction; CVF-Ⅲ: Type Ⅲ collagen volume fraction; CVF-I / CVF-Ⅲ : Type I collagen volume fraction and type Ⅲ collagen volume fraction ratio; CVF: Collagen volume fraction. [”] $P \leq 0.01$ vs SR of right atrial specimen; ^{&&} $P \leq 0.01$ vs SR of left atrial specimen

3! 讨! 论

!! 很多研究表明,房颤时细胞膜跨膜离子流的改变和心房有效不应期(ERP)缩短的电重构是房颤稳定性增加的底物^[9]。然而,临床上有关房颤的诸多问题并不能都用单纯的心房电重构来解释^[10]。实际上在电重构发生之前、发生之中或电重构后,基础的结构重构可能已经发生,并且在房颤的持续性进展中起着重要的作用^[3]。在实验诱发房颤的动物模型上,很多结构改变都被认为是电重构的细胞和分子基础^[11],持续性房颤患者和伴有器质性心脏病房颤的动物模型中均存在显著的心房间质纤维化^[1-2]。另外房颤的发生随心房纤维化的增加而增加^[1],表明持续性房颤的维持和难以转复与心房间质纤维化有密切关系^[3]。TGF- β_1 转基因小鼠研究表明,在没有电重构、心房扩张和心衰的情况下,单纯的心房纤维化足以促进房颤的发生^[12]。以上研究足以说明心房间质纤维化在房颤发生和维持中占有重要地位。

!! 心房电活动的均一性传导不仅依赖于心肌细胞的完整性,而且与 ECM 和心肌细胞的相互作用有关^[13]。心房间质纤维化能促进心房内局部传导阻滞的发生,增加房颤发生的可能性^[14]。胶原是心肌最主要的 ECM 蛋白,ECM 不仅是心肌细胞支持的“脚手架”(scaffolding),维持心脏结构的完整和几何形状,而且与心肌细胞的传导有关。心肌间质主要由 I 型胶原和 Ⅲ 型胶原组成,由纤维连接素将它们锚定于心肌细胞和成纤维细胞膜上, I 型胶原构成较粗的结缔组织纤维,具有良好的韧性, Ⅲ 型胶原易于伸展,与 I 型胶原垂直排列,形成细小的网状结构^[4]。心肌纤维化主要表现为间质胶原沉积,各型胶原比例失调和排列紊乱^[4]。本研究表明房颤患者 I 型胶原容量分数 CVF-I 较窦性心律患者明显增加,并且 CVF-I 和左心房直径呈明显正相关。 I 型胶原纤维的增加意味着粗纤维的增加,伴随着明显的纤维增粗不均一性和纤维排列紊乱,这在房颤病程较长的患者更为明显。然而,与窦性心律患者相

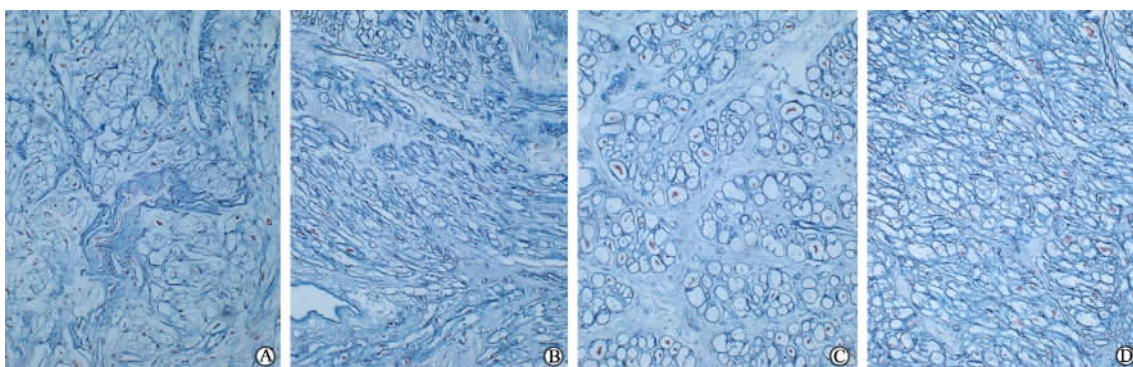


图 1! 心房肌组织 I 型胶原 S-P 法免疫组织化学染色

Fig 1! Immunohistochemical staining for Type I collagen in atrial tissues (× 200)

A: Sinus rhythm of right atria; B: Atrial fibrillation of right atria; C: Sinus rhythm of left atria; D: Atrial fibrillation of left atria

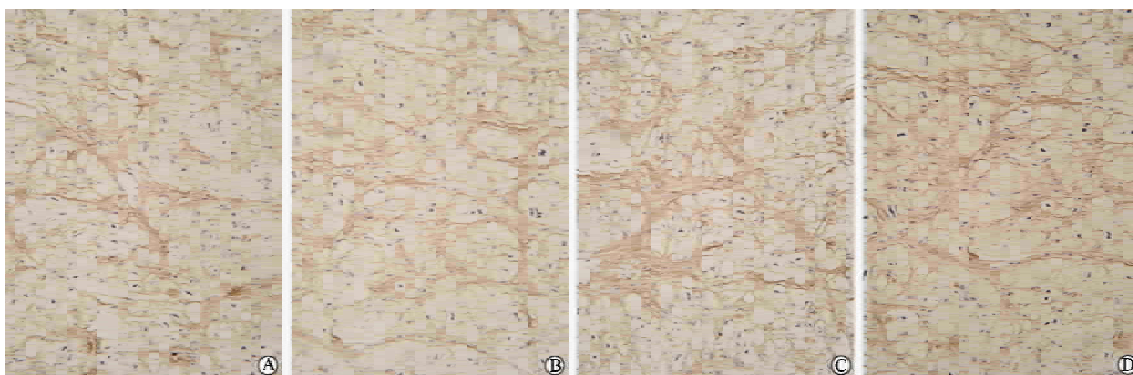


图 2! 心房肌组织 III 型胶原 S-P 法免疫组织化学染色

Fig 2! Immunohistochemical staining for Type III collagen in atrial tissues (× 200)

A: Sinus rhythm of right atria; B: Atrial fibrillation of right atria; C: Sinus rhythm of left atria; D: Atrial fibrillation of left atria

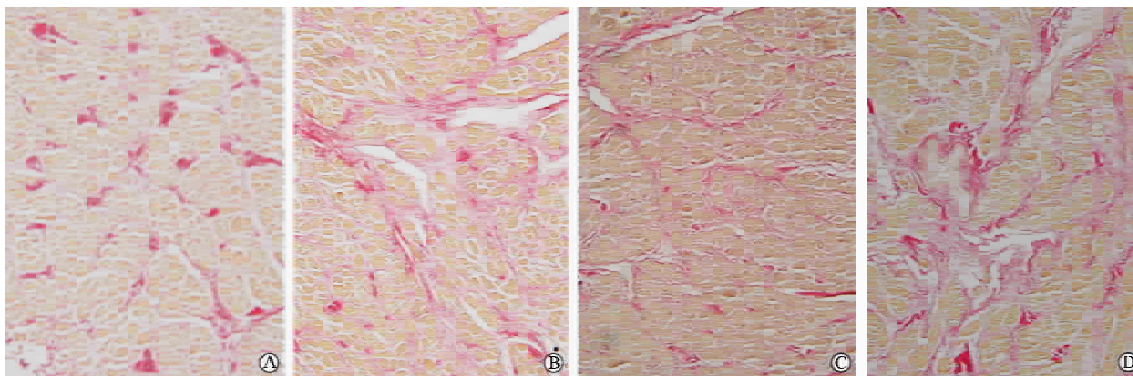


图 3! 心房颤动患者心房肌组织胶原 VG 染色

Fig 3! VG staining for collagen in atrial tissues (× 200)

A: Sinus rhythm of right atria; B: Atrial fibrillation of right atria; C: Sinus rhythm of left atria; D: Atrial fibrillation of left atria

比,房颤患者 III 型胶原容量分数 CVF-III 无明显改变,但其 CVF-I /CVF-III 比值明显增加,并与房颤时程呈明显正相关。而在心衰的心室肌组织,主要观察到的是 III 型胶原的上调和 I /III 胶原比例的下降,同时伴随 I、IV、VI 型胶原含量的下降^[15]。心房肌与心室肌胶原亚型沉积模式的不同,可能是心房电重构的部分底物,其通过增加心房传导的不均一性,在房颤的维持过程中起着重要的作用。而且,房

颤患者总的胶原容量分数 CVF 也明显增加,并且 CVF 和左心房内径也呈明显正相关,这也说明结构重构在房颤的维持中起重要作用。本研究同时也表明在左右心房之间,无论是在窦性心律还是房颤心律,CVF-I、CVF-III、CVF-I /CVF-III 比值以及 CVF 均无明显差异,说明房颤时心房结构重构在左右心房之间的改变无明显差异。

! ! 房颤时心房结构重构涉及到多种机制的参与,

然而,目前越来越多的证据证实 RAAS 激活与房颤结构重构关系密切,并且多个研究表明 ACEI 和 ARB 可以降低房颤的发生率^[5]。由于 RAAS 激活同时伴有醛固酮合成的增加,而醛固酮有强烈致心肌纤维化作用^[6-8],尽管 Goette 等^[16]研究发现房颤发作时血清醛固酮水平显著升高,电转复为窦性心律后,血清醛固酮水平也恢复正常,房颤复发后血清醛固酮水平又再次升高,但房颤时心房肌组织醛固酮水平的改变仍不明确。本研究表明,与窦性心律相比,房颤患者心房肌组织醛固酮水平明显增加,并且心房肌组织醛固酮水平和 CVF 以及左心房内径呈明显的正相关,这表明心房肌组织醛固酮在房颤结构重构中起重要作用。而且,在左右心房之间,无论是窦性心律还是房颤心律,心房组织醛固酮水平无明显差异,这与在窦性心律和房颤时左右心房之间 CVF-I、CVF-III、CVF-I/CVF-III 比值以及 CVF 无明显差异的结果相一致。

!! 醛固酮促进心房结构重构和维持房颤的机制包括:(1)醛固酮可以诱导心血管损伤、参与氧化应激和血管周围炎症而导致心肌纤维化形成;(2)加强血管紧张素 II 的作用,从而促进心肌纤维化;(2)经 p38MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)和盐皮质激素受体上调心肌细胞结缔组织生长因子(connective tissue growth factor, CTGF)表达,从而参与心肌的纤维化^[17];(3)醛固酮还能上调心肌成纤维细胞内皮素受体,诱导基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMP)活性增加和刺激活性氧族(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生^[18],导致心肌纤维化的形成;(4)醛固酮也可经 JAK2 依赖通路上调 ACE 基因表达^[19]等多种途径参与心肌纤维化的形成。

!! 目前,醛固酮在心力衰竭中的地位正日益受到重视,醛固酮拮抗剂可以明显降低心力衰竭和心肌梗死后左心室功能障碍患者的总死亡率,其作用机制与其抑制心肌重构有关。相信随着对醛固酮在房颤结构重构作用的深入研究,醛固酮拮抗剂将可能是未来防止或逆转房颤心房结构重构、降低房颤发生率或减少房颤复发的重要治疗措施之一。

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[收稿日期]: 2006-07-03!

[修回日期]: 2007-01-10

[本文编辑]: 曹! 静