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· 论 著 ·

类风湿关节炎患者冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病患病率及其影响因素10年横断面研究

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨近10年类风湿关节炎(RA)合并冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(CHD)的患病趋势和影响因素。**方法** 选择2009年1月1日至2019年3月20日天津市第一中心医院就诊的RA患者5426例,选择同期就诊的骨关节炎(OA)患者1483例作为对照。收集并比较RA及OA患者的基本信息、实验室指标、CHD及其相关并发症的发生情况和药物使用情况。采用logistic回归模型分析RA患者合并CHD的影响因素。**结果** 男性、女性RA患者CHD患病率[32.1%(321/1000)vs32.3%(323/1000)]差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.02$, $P=0.90$)。近10年RA患者CHD、高脂血症、高血压的患病率随时间均有所上升($\chi^2=115.67, 129.41, 193.81$, P 均 <0.01),而糖尿病患病率在2014年之后有所下降($\chi^2=29.99$, $P<0.01$)。以年龄和性别按1:1进行倾向评分匹配后,RA患者与OA患者CHD患病率差异无统计学意义($P=0.74$);RA患者红细胞沉降率(ESR)、CRP、白细胞介素2受体(IL-2R)、IL-6、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、类风湿因子(RF)、抗环瓜氨酸肽(ACCP)、D-二聚体、纤维蛋白原(FiB)、心肌型肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)水平和抗角蛋白抗体(AKA)阳性率均高于OA患者,肌酸激酶、血糖水平均低于OA患者,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。合并CHD的RA患者的ESR、CRP、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、三酰甘油、免疫球蛋白G型类风湿因子(IgG-RF)、ACCP、FiB、血糖、尿酸水平和AKA阳性率均高于未合并CHD的RA患者,而HDL-C、IgG、IgM、25-羟维生素D[25-(OH)D]水平均低于未合并CHD的RA患者,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。Logistic回归分析结果显示,RA患者CHD患病率与总胆固醇、ACCP、IgG、25-(OH)D水平呈负相关,与IgG-RF、尿酸水平呈正相关(P 均 <0.05)。**结论** 临床治疗中应重视RA患者CHD危险因素,以选择更具针对性、更有效的RA治疗方式,从而降低CHD患病风险,提高患者生活质量。

[关键词] 类风湿关节炎; 冠心病; 患病率; 骨关节炎; 胆固醇

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Prevalence of coronary atherosclerotic heart disease in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and its influencing factors: a 10-year cross-sectional study

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the prevalence and influencing factors of coronary atherosclerotic heart disease (CHD) in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients during past 10 years. **Methods** A total of 5 426 RA patients were selected from Jan. 1, 2009 to Mar. 20, 2019 in the Tianjin First Central Hospital, and 1 483 osteoarthritis (OA) patients were selected as controls. Basic information, laboratory indicators, prevalence of CHD and related complications, and drug use of RA and OA patients were collected and compared. The influencing factors of CHD prevalence in RA patients were analyzed by logistic regression. **Results** There was no significant difference in the prevalence of CHD between male and female RA patients (32.1%, 321/1 000 vs 32.3%, 323/1 000; $\chi^2=0.02$, $P=0.90$). The prevalence rates of CHD, hyperlipidemia and hypertension in RA patients were significantly increased in the past 10 years ($\chi^2=115.67, 129.41, 193.81$, all $P<0.01$), while the prevalence of diabetes mellitus was significantly decreased after 2014 ($\chi^2=29.99$, $P<0.01$). After propensity score matching of 1:1 by age and gender, there was no significant difference in CHD prevalence between the RA and OA

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patients ($P=0.74$). The levels of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin 2 receptor (IL-2R), interleukin 6 (IL-6), high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C), rheumatoid factor (RF), anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (ACCP), D-dimer, fibrinogen (FiB) and creatine kinase-myocardial band (CK-MB), and positive rate of anti-keratin antibody (AKA) were significantly higher in the RA patients than those in the OA patients, while the levels of creatine kinase (CK) and blood glucose were significantly lower than those in the OA patients (all $P<0.05$). The levels of ESR, CRP, total cholesterol, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C), triglyceride, immunoglobulin G-rheumatoid factor (IgG-RF), ACCP, FiB, blood glucose and uric acid, and the positive rate of AKA were all significantly higher in the RA patients with CHD than those in the RA patients without CHD, while the levels of HDL-C, immunoglobulin G (IgG), immunoglobulin M (IgM) and 25-hydroxyvitamin D were significantly lower than those in the RA patients without CHD (all $P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that the prevalence of CHD was negatively correlated with the levels of total cholesterol, ACCP, IgG and 25-hydroxyvitamin D, but positively correlated with the levels of IgG-RF and uric acid in PA patients (all $P<0.05$).

Conclusion In clinical treatment, we should pay more attention to the risk factors of CHD in RA patients so as to select more targeted and effective RA treatment, reducing the risk of CHD and improving the quality of life of patients.

[Key words] rheumatoid arthritis; coronary disease; prevalence; osteoarthritis; cholesterol

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类风湿关节炎 (rheumatoid arthritis, RA) 为自身免疫性疾病, 以关节肿胀压痛、疾病反复、缠绵难愈为特征。RA 患者预期寿命相比健康人群缩短^[1], 心血管疾病尤其是冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病 (以下简称冠心病, coronary heart disease, CHD) 的发生是其不可忽视的危险因素。RA 患者心血管疾病的发生风险较健康人群增加 2 倍^[2], 其危险因素除吸烟、肥胖、高脂血症、高血压、糖尿病等传统因素外, 还包括 RA 患者特有的危险因素, 如糖皮质激素、非甾体抗炎药 (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, NSAID)、改善病情抗风湿药 (disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug, DMARD)、TNF 抑制剂等药物的使用^[3]。同时 IL-1、趋化因子及黏附因子等促炎细胞因子在内皮细胞及动脉粥样硬化病变组织中高表达也具有损害血管扩张的作用^[4]。此外, 动脉粥样硬化斑块新预测因子, 如炎症因子新蝶呤^[5], 也对 CHD 的发生起促进作用。研究发现, RA 患者慢性炎症不仅对促进粥样硬化斑块的形成发挥重要作用, 并且与血脂异常、内皮功能障碍、胰岛素抵抗均有关^[6], 而这些均为 CHD 的危险因素。本研究通过回顾性分析近 10 年 RA 患者的临床及实验室指标及并发症发生情况, 探究 RA 患者 CHD 患病率在不同年份和不同性别的分布情况及可能的影响因素, 为 RA 患者临床预防和治疗 CHD 提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 选择 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 2019 年 3 月 20 日于天津市第一中心医院就诊的 RA 患者

5 426 例, 其中男 1 065 例, 年龄为 (66.70±12.34) 岁; 女 4 361 例, 年龄为 (62.23±13.16) 岁。选择同期就诊的骨关节炎 (osteoarthritis, OA) 患者 1 483 例作为对照, 其中男 418 例, 年龄为 (63.12±13.01) 岁; 女 1 065 例, 年龄为 (64.24±10.62) 岁。纳入标准: (1) RA 患者符合 2010 年美国风湿病学会/欧洲风湿病联盟分类标准的 RA 诊断标准^[7], OA 患者符合美国风湿病学会诊断和治疗标准中的 OA 诊断标准^[8]; (2) 年龄≥18 岁; (3) 签署知情同意书。排除标准: (1) RA 合并 OA 患者; (2) OA 合并系统性红斑狼疮、皮肌炎等风湿免疫病患者; (3) 患有恶性肿瘤及传染病者。

1.2 研究方法 收集 RA 及 OA 患者的基本信息、实验室指标、CHD 及其相关并发症的发生情况及药物使用情况。(1) 基本信息, 包括性别、年龄、身高、体重、病程。(2) 实验室指标。①炎症指标: 红细胞沉降率 (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)、CRP。②炎症因子: 白细胞介素 2 受体 (interleukin 2 receptor, IL-2R)、IL-6、IL-8、IL-10、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 。③脂质代谢指标: 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C)、总胆固醇和三酰甘油。④自身抗体: 类风湿因子 (rheumatoid factor, RF)、免疫球蛋白 A 型类风湿因子 (immunoglobulin A-rheumatoid factor, IgA-RF)、免疫球蛋白 G 型类风湿因子 (immunoglobulin G-rheumatoid factor, IgG-RF)、抗环瓜氨酸肽

(anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide, ACCP) 和抗角蛋白抗体 (anti-keratin antibody, AKA)。^⑤Ig: IgA、IgG 和 IgM。^⑥补体成分: 补体 3、补体 4。^⑦其他实验室指标: D-二聚体、纤维蛋白原 (fibrinogen, FiB)、25-羟基维生素 D [25-hydroxyvitamin D, 25-(OH)D]、肌酸激酶、心肌型肌酸激酶同工酶 (creatinine kinase-myocardial band, CK-MB)、血糖、同型半胱氨酸 (homocysteine, Hcy) 和尿酸。(3) CHD 及其相关并发症。CHD 诊断标准:^①冠状动脉造影确认冠状动脉至少 1 个主要分支狭窄 $\geq 50\%$, 无论有无血运重建 (冠状动脉旁路移植术或经皮冠状动脉介入治疗); ^②有心肌梗死病史, 无论有无血运重建。具有^①^②之一即诊断 CHD。并发症包括高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病。(4) 使用药物包括 DMARD、糖皮质激素、NSAID。将 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 2019 年 3 月 20 日分为 4 组: 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 2011 年 12 月 31 日、2012 年 1 月 1 日至 2014 年 12 月 31 日、2015 年 1 月 1 日至 2017 年 12 月 31 日、2018 年 1 月 1 日至 2019 年 3 月 20 日, 分析不同时间段 CHD 相关并发症的发生情况。

1.3 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 24.0 软件进行统计学分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 若方差齐两组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验, 否则采用近似 *t* 检验; 呈偏态分布的计量资料以中位数 (下四分位数, 上四分位数) 表示, 两组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。计数资料以例数和百分数

表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用 logistic 回归分析 RA 患者合并 CHD 的影响因素。对 RA 组与 OA 组以年龄和性别按 1 : 1 进行倾向评分匹配; 部分实验室指标存在少数缺失, 分析时根据具体情况应用 SPSS 24.0 软件采用按列表排除个案 (exclude cases listwise) 或按对排除个案 (exclude cases pairwise)。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 不同性别和年份 RA 患者 CHD 及其相关并发症的发生率 男性、女性 RA 患者 CHD 患病率分别为 32.1% (321/1 000)、32.3% (323/1 000), 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.02, P=0.90$)。见图 1, 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 2011 年 12 月 31 日、2012 年 1 月 1 日至 2014 年 12 月 31 日、2015 年 1 月 1 日至 2017 年 12 月 31 日和 2018 年 1 月 1 日至 2019 年 3 月 20 日 4 个时间段, RA 患者 CHD [分别为 18.6% (93/500)、31.5% (63/200)、33.9% (339/1 000) 和 41.9% (419/1 000)]、高脂血症 [分别为 3.9% (39/1 000)、15.2% (19/125)、18.4% (23/125) 和 21.9% (219/1 000)]、高血压 [分别为 13.4% (67/500)、30.6% (153/500)、36.0% (9/25)、41.7% (417/1 000)] 患病率均随时间有所上升 ($\chi^2=115.67、129.41、193.81, P$ 均 <0.01), 而糖尿病患病率 [分别为 8.6% (43/500)、16.6% (83/500)、15.3% (153/1 000)、15.6% (39/250)] 在 2014 年之后有所下降 ($\chi^2=29.99, P<0.01$)。

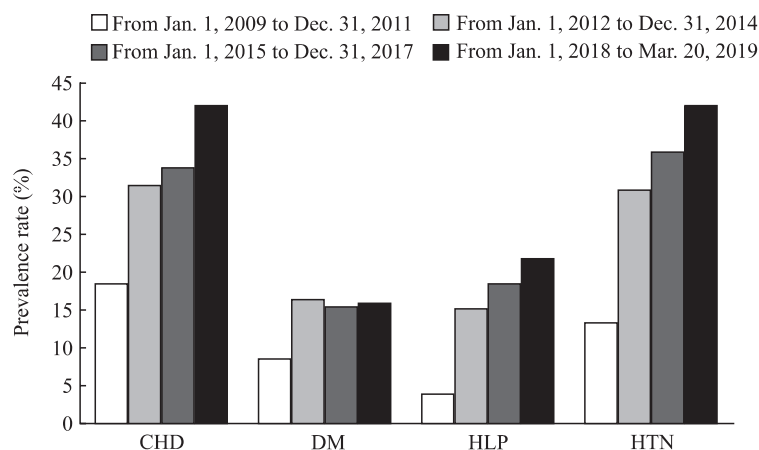


图 1 不同年份 RA 患者 CHD 及其相关并发症患病率

Fig 1 Prevalence of CHD and related complications in RA patients in different years

RA: Rheumatoid arthritis; CHD: Coronary heart disease; DM: Diabetes mellitus; HLP: Hyperlipidemia; HTN: Hypertension

2.2 RA 患者和 OA 患者 CHD 患病率及实验室指标差异 未进行倾向评分匹配前, 与 OA 患者相比,

RA 患者 CHD 患病率较低 [32.3% (1 751/5 426) vs 39.3% (583/1 483)], 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.01$);

RA 患者炎症指标 (ESR、CRP)、炎性因子 (IL-2R、IL-6、TNF- α)、HDL-C、自身抗体 (RF、ACCP)、IgA、IgG、IgM、D-二聚体、FiB 水平和 AKA 阳性

率均高于 OA 患者, 而总胆固醇、三酰甘油、补体 4、肌酸激酶、血糖、尿酸水平均低于 OA 患者, 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 <0.01)。见表 1。

表 1 未进行倾向评分匹配前 RA 与 OA 患者 CHD 患病率及实验室指标比较
Tab 1 Comparison of CHD prevalence and laboratory indicators between RA and OA patients before propensity score matching

Index	OA $N=1\ 483$	RA $N=5\ 426$	Statistic	P value
CHD n (%)	583 (39.3)	1 751 (32.3)	$\chi^2=25.82$	<0.01
ESR ($\text{mm}\cdot[\text{h}]^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	25.00 (13.00, 43.00)	37.00 (23.00, 54.00)	$Z=-16.40$	<0.01
CRP ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	4.13 (1.72, 14.08)	6.78 (2.37, 21.10)	$Z=-7.86$	<0.01
IL-2R ($\text{U}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	545.00 (402.00, 748.00)	704.00 (492.50, 932.50)	$Z=-3.11$	<0.01
IL-6 ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	3.98 (2.07, 11.17)	10.44 (3.65, 26.64)	$Z=-5.23$	<0.01
IL-8 ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	20.75 (9.93, 63.93)	26.20 (13.43, 53.50)	$Z=-0.87$	0.39
IL-10 ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	$Z=-0.94$	0.35
TNF- α ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	11.10 (8.45, 15.10)	14.20 (9.75, 21.33)	$Z=-3.29$	<0.01
IL-1 β ($\text{pg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	$Z=-0.75$	0.46
HDL-C ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1.14 (0.94, 1.38)	1.22 (1.00, 1.46)	$Z=-5.11$	<0.01
LDL-C ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	2.94 (2.39, 3.59)	2.89 (2.31, 3.54)	$Z=-1.72$	0.09
TC ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	4.66 (3.98, 5.37)	4.51 (3.82, 5.30)	$Z=-3.72$	<0.01
TG ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1.29 (0.92, 1.81)	1.08 (0.80, 1.50)	$Z=-11.13$	<0.01
RF ($\text{U}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	20.00 (20.00, 20.00)	85.00 (20.25, 423.00)	$Z=-38.48$	<0.01
ACCP ($\text{U}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	7.00 (2.20, 7.00)	250.00 (105.15, 250.00)	$Z=-34.30$	<0.01
AKA positive n (%)	2 (0.1)	816 (15.0)	$\chi^2=281.64$	<0.01
IgA ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	2 405.00 (1 740.00, 3 390.00)	2 690.00 (1 880.00, 3 750.00)	$Z=-6.25$	<0.01
IgG ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	12 000.00 (9 940.00, 14 500.00)	12 500.00 (10 100.00, 15 400.00)	$Z=-4.34$	<0.01
IgM ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	825.00 (593.00, 1 210.00)	1 040.00 (727.00, 1 520.00)	$Z=-12.19$	<0.01
C3 ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	970.00 (830.00, 1 177.50)	976.00 (815.00, 1 160.00)	$Z=-1.27$	0.20
C4 ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	222.00 (176.00, 277.00)	206.00 (160.00, 259.00)	$Z=-6.96$	<0.01
D-dimer ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	575.58 (324.67, 1 187.77)	1 176.80 (559.19, 2 531.35)	$Z=-16.99$	<0.01
Fibrinogen ($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	3.28 (2.74, 4.13)	3.79 (3.21, 4.44)	$Z=-11.55$	<0.01
25-(OH)D ($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	12.79 (8.56, 19.48)	13.27 (8.56, 21.60)	$Z=-1.06$	0.29
CK ($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	58.20 (39.55, 85.05)	43.20 (29.90, 64.05)	$Z=-15.93$	<0.01
CK-MB ($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1.00 (0.60, 1.60)	1.00 (0.70, 1.60)	$Z=-0.22$	0.83
Glucose ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	5.07 (4.60, 5.93)	4.86 (4.40, 5.55)	$Z=-8.53$	<0.01
Hcy ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	13.30 (10.55, 17.68)	12.70 (10.20, 15.70)	$Z=-1.78$	0.08
Uric acid ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	279.90 (227.50, 349.60)	234.60 (181.60, 295.30)	$Z=-17.71$	<0.01

RA: Rheumatoid arthritis; OA: Osteoarthritis; CHD: Coronary heart disease; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; IL-2R: Interleukin 2 receptor; IL: Interleukin; TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor α ; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; RF: Rheumatoid factor; ACCP: Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide; AKA: Anti-keratin antibody; Ig: Immunoglobulin; C: Complement; 25-(OH)D: 25-hydroxyvitamin D; CK: Creatine kinase; CK-MB: Creatine kinase-myocardial band; Hcy: Homocysteine; $M(Q_L, Q_U)$: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

以年龄和性别按 1 : 1 进行倾向评分匹配后, 两组患者 CHD 患病率差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.74$); RA 患者 ESR、CRP、IL-2R、IL-6、HDL-C、RF、ACCP、D-二聚体、FiB、CK-MB

水平和 AKA 阳性率均高于 OA 患者, 肌酸激酶、血糖水平均低于 OA 患者, 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 <0.05)。见表 2。

表2 倾向评分匹配后RA与OA患者CHD患病率及实验室指标比较
 Tab 2 Comparison of CHD prevalence and laboratory indicators between RA and OA patients after propensity score matching

Index	OA	RA	Statistic	P value
CHD <i>n</i> (%)	493 (39.0)	485 (38.4)	$\chi^2=0.11$	0.74
ESR (mm•[1 h] ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	25.00 (14.00, 43.00)	28.00 (17.00, 43.00)	<i>Z</i> = -2.63	<0.01
CRP (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	4.13 (1.72, 14.30)	6.04 (2.24, 16.70)	<i>Z</i> = -4.38	<0.01
IL-2R (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	535.00 (394.00, 765.00)	705.00 (484.00, 907.00)	<i>Z</i> = -1.99	0.04
IL-6 (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	3.89 (2.07, 11.17)	8.39 (2.81, 20.12)	<i>Z</i> = -2.77	<0.01
IL-8 (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	21.60 (10.40, 53.10)	27.20 (16.10, 59.90)	<i>Z</i> = -1.60	0.11
IL-10 (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.09	0.93
TNF- α (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	11.30 (8.38, 15.40)	12.70 (9.36, 19.20)	<i>Z</i> = -1.41	0.16
IL-1 β (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.45	0.65
HDL-C (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	1.14 (0.94, 1.41)	1.21 (0.97, 1.51)	<i>Z</i> = -3.11	<0.01
LDL-C (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	2.94 (2.40, 3.56)	2.91 (2.31, 3.61)	<i>Z</i> = -0.91	0.36
TC (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	4.67 (4, 5.37)	4.52 (3.84, 5.42)	<i>Z</i> = -1.67	0.09
TG (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	1.27 (0.91, 1.78)	1.24 (0.89, 1.77)	<i>Z</i> = -0.78	0.43
RF (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	20.00 (20.00, 20.00)	48.35 (20.00, 262.5)	<i>Z</i> = -28.72	<0.01
ACCP (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	7.00 (2.18, 7.00)	250.00 (57.90, 271.75)	<i>Z</i> = -25.01	<0.01
AKA positive <i>n</i> (%)	2 (0.2)	204 (16.1)	$\chi^2=215.67$	<0.01
IgA (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	2 440.00 (1 755.00, 3 415.00)	2 460.00 (1 690.00, 3 512.50)	<i>Z</i> = -0.09	0.93
IgG (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	12 000.00 (10 000.00, 14 675.00)	12 000.00 (9 800.00, 14 600.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.43	0.66
IgM (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	844.00 (601.50, 1 240.00)	885.00 (623.00, 1 280.00)	<i>Z</i> = -1.54	0.12
C3 (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	970.00 (825.00, 1 170.00)	980.00 (823.00, 1 160.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.16	0.87
C4 (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	221.00 (174.00, 272.30)	219.00 (168.00, 277.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.59	0.55
D-dimer (μ g•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	586.70 (325.10, 1 196.74)	886.58 (457.75, 1 870.07)	<i>Z</i> = -8.38	<0.01
Fibrinogen (g•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	3.29 (2.75, 4.17)	3.54 (2.96, 4.16)	<i>Z</i> = -3.50	<0.01
25-(OH)D (ng•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	12.79 (8.78, 19.78)	12.82 (8.75, 20.37)	<i>Z</i> = -0.48	0.63
CK (U•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	58.60 (39.70, 86.00)	49.80 (32.98, 75.60)	<i>Z</i> = -6.29	<0.01
CK-MB (ng•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	1.00 (0.60, 1.60)	1.20 (0.80, 2.00)	<i>Z</i> = -3.85	<0.01
Glucose (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	5.04 (4.59, 5.84)	4.92 (4.45, 5.71)	<i>Z</i> = -3.16	<0.01
Hcy (μ mol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	13.10 (10.13, 17.53)	13.10 (10.20, 18.10)	<i>Z</i> = -0.49	0.63
Uric acid (μ mol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q_L</i> , <i>Q_U</i>)	276.05 (223.28, 340.63)	275.50 (214.98, 347.38)	<i>Z</i> = -0.40	0.69

RA: Rheumatoid arthritis; OA: Osteoarthritis; CHD: Coronary heart disease; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; IL-2R: Interleukin 2 receptor; IL: Interleukin; TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor α ; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; RF: Rheumatoid factor; ACCP: Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide; AKA: Anti-keratin antibody; Ig: Immunoglobulin; C: Complement; 25-(OH)D: 25-hydroxyvitamin D; CK: Creatine kinase; CK-MB: Creatine kinase-myocardial band; Hcy: Homocysteine; *M* (*Q_L*, *Q_U*): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

2.3 合并CHD与未合并CHD的RA患者实验室指标差异 合并CHD的RA患者的ESR、CRP、LDL-C、总胆固醇、三酰甘油、IgG-RF、ACCP、FiB、血糖、尿酸水平和AKA阳性率均高于未

合并CHD的RA患者, 而HDL-C、IgG、IgM和25-(OH)D水平均低于未合并CHD的RA患者, 差异均有统计学意义(*P*均<0.05)。见表3。

表 3 合并 CHD 与未合并 CHD 的 RA 患者实验室指标比较

Tab 3 Comparison of laboratory indexes between RA patients with or without CHD

Index	Without CHD <i>N</i> =3 675	With CHD <i>N</i> =1 751	Statistic	<i>P</i> value
ESR (mm•[1 h] ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	36.00 (22.00, 53.00)	40.00 (25.00, 55.00)	<i>Z</i> = -3.66	<0.01
CRP (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	5.94 (2.12, 16.60)	8.78 (3.12, 29.88)	<i>Z</i> = -9.16	<0.01
IL-2R (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	684.00 (511.25, 900.00)	768.00 (470.00, 988.00)	<i>Z</i> = -1.10	0.27
IL-6 (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	9.87 (3.87, 25.07)	11.00 (3.44, 30.12)	<i>Z</i> = -0.86	0.39
IL-8 (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	24.75 (13.58, 51.63)	28.00 (13.25, 54.63)	<i>Z</i> = -0.46	0.65
IL-10 (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.76	0.45
TNF-α (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	13.20 (9.68, 20.00)	15.65 (9.79, 22.23)	<i>Z</i> = -1.24	0.22
IL-1β (pg•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	5.00 (5.00, 5.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.27	0.79
HDL-C (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	1.24 (1.02, 1.49)	1.19 (0.97, 1.42)	<i>Z</i> = -2.81	<0.01
LDL-C (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	2.86 (2.29, 3.46)	2.93 (2.35, 3.63)	<i>Z</i> = -2.59	0.01
TC (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	4.45 (3.78, 5.24)	4.62 (3.94, 5.47)	<i>Z</i> = -5.26	<0.01
TG (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	1.02 (0.77, 1.41)	1.20 (0.86, 1.68)	<i>Z</i> = -10.18	<0.01
RF (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	87.40 (20.20, 398.00)	83.55 (20.43, 473.75)	<i>Z</i> = -1.62	0.10
IgA-RF (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	54.00 (12.50, 200.00)	43.85 (11.50, 200.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.41	0.68
IgG-RF (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	10.90 (2.50, 48.70)	16.40 (4.20, 68.20)	<i>Z</i> = -4.89	<0.01
ACCP (U•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	250.00 (104.43, 250.00)	250.00 (108.40, 326.30)	<i>Z</i> = -3.04	<0.01
AKA positive <i>n</i> (%)	454 (12.4)	362 (20.7)	χ ² = 10.53	<0.01
IgA (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	2 670.00 (1 870.00, 3 690.00)	2 745.00 (1 910.00, 3 900.00)	<i>Z</i> = -1.87	0.06
IgG (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	12 800.00 (10 400.00, 15 500.00)	12 000.00 (9 630.00, 15 000.00)	<i>Z</i> = -6.15	<0.01
IgM (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	1 080.00 (759.50, 1 560.00)	979.50 (672.30, 1 410.00)	<i>Z</i> = -5.95	<0.01
C3 (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	977.00 (816.00, 1170.00)	974.00 (811.50, 1 140.00)	<i>Z</i> = -1.85	0.06
C4 (mg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	206.00 (159.00, 260.00)	207.00 (162.00, 258.00)	<i>Z</i> = -0.23	0.82
25-(OH)D (ng•mL ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	14.02 (9.11, 24.22)	12.31 (7.88, 19.61)	<i>Z</i> = -3.95	<0.01
D-dimer (μg•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	1 161.16 (509.67, 2 607.38)	1 204.90 (645.94, 2 432.76)	<i>Z</i> = -1.75	0.08
Fibrinogen (g•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	3.77 (3.17, 4.42)	3.83 (3.24, 4.49)	<i>Z</i> = -2.23	0.03
CK (U•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	43.10 (29.95, 63.45)	43.60 (29.80, 65.10)	<i>Z</i> = -0.71	0.48
Glucose (mmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	4.81 (4.39, 5.38)	5.01 (4.43, 5.97)	<i>Z</i> = -7.01	<0.01
Uric acid (μmol•L ⁻¹), <i>M</i> (<i>Q</i> _L , <i>Q</i> _U)	227.00 (176.10, 285.60)	251.25 (195.12, 316.98)	<i>Z</i> = -9.06	<0.01

CHD: Coronary heart disease; RA: Rheumatoid arthritis; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; IL-2R: Interleukin 2 receptor; IL: Interleukin; TNF-α: Tumor necrosis factor α; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TC: Total cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; RF: Rheumatoid factor; IgA-RF: Immunoglobulin A-rheumatoid factor; IgG-RF: Immunoglobulin G-rheumatoid factor; ACCP: Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide; AKA: Anti-keratin antibody; Ig: Immunoglobulin; C: Complement; 25-(OH)D: 25-hydroxyvitamin D; CK: Creatine kinase; *M* (*Q*_L, *Q*_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

2.4 RA 患者合并 CHD 影响因素分析 调整年龄、性别、身高、体重、病程及并发症等混杂因素后, 并将患者服用的药物进行分类 (分为 DMARD、糖皮质激素、NSAID), 采用 logistic 回归分析 RA 患者合并 CHD 的影响因素, 结果显示 RA 患者 CHD 患病率与总胆固醇、ACCP、IgG、

25-(OH)D 水平呈负相关, 与 IgG-RF、尿酸水平呈正相关 (*P* 均 < 0.05)。但根据服用剂量将药物作为等级变量纳入 logistic 回归模型并调整混杂因素后, RA 患者 CHD 患病率与总胆固醇水平则不相关 (*P* = 0.057), 其他指标相关性不变。见表 4。

表4 RA患者合并CHD影响因素的logistic回归分析
Tab 4 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of CHD in RA patients

Variable	B	OR (95% CI)	P value
Age	0.080	1.083 (1.057, 1.110)	<0.01
Male	0.456	1.577 (0.853, 2.918)	0.15
Height	0.003	1.003 (0.978, 1.030)	0.80
Body weight	0.027	1.027 (1.005, 1.050)	0.02
Course of disease	0.007	1.007 (0.985, 1.029)	0.54
DM	0.115	1.122 (0.589, 2.138)	0.73
HLP	0.575	1.778 (1.053, 3.000)	0.03
HTN	0.146	1.157 (0.762, 1.758)	0.49
ESR	0.014	1.014 (1.000, 1.029)	0.06
CRP	-0.002	0.998 (0.991, 1.005)	0.62
TC ^a	-0.640	0.527 (0.287, 0.970)	0.04
TC ^b	-0.605	0.546 (0.293, 1.018)	0.06
HDL-C	0.273	1.314 (0.581, 2.973)	0.51
LDL-C	0.516	1.676 (0.850, 3.304)	0.14
TG	0.239	1.270 (0.845, 1.907)	0.25
IgG-RF	0.003	1.003 (1.001, 1.005)	0.01
ACCP	-0.001	0.999 (0.997, 1.000)	0.02
AKA	-0.034	0.966 (0.614, 1.520)	0.88
IgG	-0.001	0.999 (0.999, 1.000)	<0.01
IgM	-0.002	0.998 (0.995, 1.001)	0.16
25-(OH)D	-0.015	0.985 (0.973, 0.998)	0.02
Fibrinogen	0.075	1.078 (0.832, 1.397)	0.57
Uric acid	0.005	1.005 (1.002, 1.007)	<0.01
Glucose	-0.054	0.948 (0.848, 1.059)	0.34
DMARDs	0.026	1.026 (0.401, 2.622)	0.96
GCs	-0.310	0.733 (0.485, 1.109)	0.14
NSAIDs	-0.323	0.724 (0.482, 1.089)	0.12

^a: Three kinds of drugs were adjusted as classification variables; ^b: Three kinds of drugs were adjusted as grade variables according to the dose. RA: Rheumatoid arthritis; CHD: Coronary heart disease; DM: Diabetes mellitus; HLP: Hyperlipidemia; HTN: Hypertension; ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP: C-reactive protein; TC: Total cholesterol; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TG: Triglyceride; IgG-RF: Immunoglobulin G-rheumatoid factor; ACCP: Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide; AKA: Anti-keratin antibody; Ig: Immunoglobulin; 25-(OH)D: 25-hydroxyvitamin D; DMARDs: Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs; GCs: Glucocorticoids; NSAIDs: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; B: Regression coefficient; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval

3 讨论

RA患者CHD患病风险较高,但由于其CHD临床表现与单纯CHD患者有所不同,同时一些传统危险因素如糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症等在RA患者中通常长时间未被发现或未经治疗^[9],导致RA患者CHD漏诊率相对较高,更容易发生心源性猝死^[10]。

CHD患病率在男女之间存在差异。性激素假说认为,雌激素和雄激素对脂蛋白浓度的影响不同是导致男女CHD患病率差异的主要原因,如雄激素的前体脱氢异雄酮硫酸盐能够影响脂质代谢,与心血管疾病的发生密切相关^[11]。同时糖尿病等传统危险因素对女性的影响远远大于男性^[12],然而男性存在的CHD危险因素却远远多于女性^[13]。

本研究回顾性分析近10年临床数据发现,男女RA患者CHD患病率差异无统计学意义,可能由于RA患者病理、服药等因素对患者脂质代谢影响所致。

值得注意的是,2009—2019年RA患者CHD患病率及其相关并发症高脂血症、高血压的发生率均有所上升。这可能与近几年人群饮食习惯、生活方式、经济状况的改变及自然环境的变化等多种因素的共同作用相关^[14]。外地来院就诊危重症RA患者的比例不断提高,也可能是本研究中并发症总体发生率不断上升的原因。与之相反,日本由于实施烟草和血压的控制政策,以及制定糖尿病、胆固醇水平、BMI相关策略,2012年调查显示普通人群CHD死亡率较1980年降低56%^[15]。也有研究指出,CHD患病率在发展中国家不断增高,而在发达国家逐渐下降^[16]。RA与OA患者之间CHD发生率是否不同存在争议,本研究在调整年龄、性别因素后,发现CHD患病率在RA患者与同时期OA患者之间差异并无统计学意义。

动脉壁细胞、心肌细胞、免疫细胞中均发现存在维生素D受体^[17]。维生素D通过多种机制,如调节免疫系统、抑制内皮细胞功能障碍和血管平滑肌细胞的增殖与迁移,以及对高血压、血脂异常、代谢综合征等动脉粥样硬化相关疾病的全身性调节^[18]等,发挥着动脉粥样硬化保护作用。另有研究指出,维生素D缺乏时心脏组织中组蛋白去乙酰化酶1蛋白表达减少,p65蛋白表达增加,促进炎症反应发生,最终诱导或加重CHD状态^[19]。

本研究结果同样显示 25-(OH)D 是 RA 患者并发 CHD 的保护因素。然而在 RA 患者中 25-(OH)D 缺乏很常见, 因此, 在临床治疗过程中应重视 25-(OH)D 的检测并及早采取干预措施, 以避免 RA 患者由于 25-(OH)D 缺乏导致的 CHD 患病风险。

血清总胆固醇水平升高是 CHD 的重要危险因素。研究发现, 在中国人群中总胆固醇每升高 1 mmol/L 女性的 CHD 死亡率增加 27%、男性增加 50%^[20]。一项汇集 7 个国家数据的研究显示, 在西方国家 CHD 死亡率随着总胆固醇水平增高呈上升趋势, 而在日本则呈现相反的趋势, 即 CHD 死亡率随着总胆固醇水平增高呈下降趋势^[21]。另一项跨越半个世纪的研究得到了同样的结果^[22]。本研究将患者服用的药物进行分类(分为 DMARD、糖皮质激素、NSAID)后纳入 logistic 回归模型, 并调整年龄、性别、病程等混杂因素的影响, 结果显示 RA 患者 CHD 患病率与总胆固醇水平呈负相关($OR=0.527$, 95% CI 0.287~0.970, $P=0.040$); 然而, 当根据患者每类药物的服用剂量, 将药物作为等级变量纳入 logistic 回归模型并调整混杂因素后, RA 患者 CHD 患病率与总胆固醇水平并无相关关系($OR=0.546$, 95% CI 0.293~1.018, $P=0.057$)。因此, 总胆固醇对 RA 患者并发 CHD 的影响仍需进一步探究。

RA 的高度特异性标志物 ACCP 能够较好地预测病情和影像学改变, 然而 ACCP 与心血管疾病的 关系目前尚不明确。研究者更倾向于认为 ACCP 是心血管疾病的独立危险因素^[23], 也有研究指出循环 ACCP 水平与 RA 患者亚临床动脉粥样硬化相关^[24]。动脉粥样硬化斑块内存在瓜氨酸化蛋白质表达, 并且与 4 型肽基精氨酸脱亚胺酶共定位。ACCP 可能通过靶向作用于动脉粥样硬化斑块内的瓜氨酸化表位, 特别是瓜氨酸化纤维蛋白原促进局部免疫复合物和炎性斑块的发展, 加速动脉粥样硬化的形成^[25]。但是 Aubry 等^[26]研究发现, 与普通人群相比, RA 患者动脉粥样硬化组织学改变并不显著。Majka 等^[27]的调查结果同样显示, 在整个队列中 ACCP 与冠状动脉钙化并无相关性, 性别分层分析发现男性冠状动脉钙化与 ACCP 水平呈负相关。本研究结果显示 RA 患者 CHD 患病率与 ACCP 水平呈负相关。一项基于高血压人群的研究显示, CHD 患病率与血清 IgG 水平呈强负相关, 并指出 IgG 水平可能受高血压影响^[28], 在本研究 2018—2019 年入组的 RA 患者中高血压患病率高达

41.7% (417/1 000), 并通过 logistic 回归模型得到相似的结论。

2010 年 CHD 全球风险评估和应用指出, 当临床医师知晓患者面临 CHD 高风险时, 会更倾向于降低风险的治疗方案, 如使用他汀类药物、阿司匹林、降血压药; 当患者了解其自身 CHD 患病风险时, 更会采取相关措施降低患病风险^[29]。本研究通过探讨近 10 年 RA 患者 CHD 患病率及影响因素, 提示临床医师在临床治疗中应重视 RA 患者的 CHD 患病风险, 为 RA 患者提供更具针对性、更有效的治疗方案, 最终降低 CHD 患病风险, 提高患者生活质量。

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