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· 论 著 ·

## 单核细胞计数与高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值对患者双腔起搏器植入术后新发心房高频事件的预测价值

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨单核细胞计数与高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值(MHR)对缓慢性心律失常患者双腔起搏器植入术后新发心房高频事件(AHRE)的预测价值。**方法** 回顾性分析2013年6月至2018年6月于河北医科大学第一医院植入心脏双腔起搏器的患者资料,根据纳入及排除标准,最终140例患者入组。术后随访12个月,根据随访期间是否发生AHRE将患者分为发生AHRE组和未发生AHRE组,比较两组术前的基本资料和实验室指标。依据MHR三分位数将患者分为MHR<3.26组、MHR 3.26~5.00组及MHR>5.00组。通过Cox比例风险回归分析患者术后发生AHRE的风险。**结果** 患者年龄中位数为70.00(61.00, 75.00)岁,共有28例患者随访期间监测到AHRE。随访期间发生AHRE患者与未发生AHRE患者相比,两组在白细胞计数、中性粒细胞计数、单核细胞计数、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、MHR等方面的差异均有统计学意义( $P$ 均<0.05)。多因素Cox比例风险回归分析结果显示,MHR( $HR=1.537$ , 95%  $CI$  1.209~1.955,  $P<0.001$ )增加了双腔起搏器植入术后患者新发AHRE的风险。与MHR<3.26组相比,MHR 3.26~5.00组( $HR=1.811$ , 95%  $CI$  0.366~8.958,  $P=0.467$ )患者发生AHRE的风险无明显变化,MHR>5.00组( $HR=10.128$ , 95%  $CI$  2.051~50.003,  $P=0.004$ )患者发生AHRE的风险增高。**结论** 血液MHR是反映炎症和氧化应激水平的标志物,其高水平增加了缓慢性心律失常患者双腔起搏器植入术后新发AHRE的风险。

**[关键词]** 心房高频事件; 单核细胞; 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; 人工心脏起搏器; 炎症; 氧化性应激

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### Predictive value of monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio for new atrial high-rate episodes after dual-chamber pacemaker implantation

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the predictive value of monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio (MHR) for new atrial high-rate episodes (AHREs) in patients with bradycardiac arrhythmia after dual-chamber pacemaker implantation. **Methods** The data of patients implanted with dual-chamber pacemaker in the First Hospital of Hebei Medical University from Jun. 2013 to Jun. 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 140 patients were finally included. The patients were followed up for 12 months, and then divided into AHREs group and non-AHREs group according to whether AHREs occurred during the follow-up period. The general characteristics and the laboratory indexes were compared between the two groups. Furthermore, all patients were divided into MHR<3.26 group, MHR 3.26-5.00 group and MHR>5.00 group. Cox proportional hazards regression analysis was used to analyze the risk of AHREs. **Results** The median age of the patients was 70.00 (61.00, 75.00) years. AHREs were detected in 28 patients during the follow-up. There were significant differences in white blood cell count, neutrophil count, monocyte count, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol and MHR in the patients with AHREs compared with the non-AHREs group during the follow-up (all  $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis showed that MHR ( $HR=1.537$ ,

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95% *CI* 1.209-1.955,  $P < 0.001$ ) increased the risks of new AHREs after dual-chamber pacemaker implantation. Compared with the  $MHR < 3.26$  group, the risk of AHREs in the  $MHR 3.26-5.00$  group ( $HR = 1.811$ , 95% *CI* 0.366-8.958,  $P = 0.467$ ) had no significant change, while the risk of AHREs in the  $MHR > 5.00$  group ( $HR = 10.128$ , 95% *CI* 2.051-50.003,  $P = 0.004$ ) was increased significantly. **Conclusion** As a new marker of inflammation and oxidative stress in blood, high MHR increases the risk of new AHREs in patients with bradycardiac arrhythmia after dual-chamber pacemaker implantation.

[**Key words**] atrial high-rate episodes; monocytes; high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; artificial pacemaker; inflammation; oxidative stress

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心房颤动 (atrial fibrillation, AF) 是最常见的心律失常, 其在人群中的发病率及病死率逐年上升<sup>[1-2]</sup>。与同龄正常人相比, 非瓣膜性 AF 患者的脑卒中风险增加 5 倍, 瓣膜性 AF 患者的脑卒中风险增加 17 倍<sup>[3]</sup>。心房高频事件 (atrial high-rate episode, AHRE) 通常被认为会导致无症状 AF<sup>[4]</sup>, 心血管植入式电子设备 (cardiovascular implantable electronic device, CIED) 能够灵敏且特异地监测、分析和存储 AHRE, 为 AF 发生的监测与管理提供了一种有效手段。多项研究发现, 血液炎症和氧化应激水平在 AF 和缺血性脑卒中的发生中起着重要作用<sup>[5-7]</sup>。单核细胞是慢性炎症标志, 同时参与炎症部位的促氧化过程<sup>[8-9]</sup>。高密度脂蛋白具有抗炎和抗氧化应激作用<sup>[10-11]</sup>。有研究提出, 血清单核细胞计数与高密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值 (monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio, MHR) 可作为导管消融术后 AF 复发和心血管事件发生的可靠预测指标<sup>[12-14]</sup>, 但血液 MHR 与患者 CIED 植入术后监测到 AHRE 的关系尚不明确。本研究旨在探讨血液 MHR 作为反映血液炎症和氧化应激水平的新标志物在评估双腔起搏器植入术后患者新发 AHRE 中的价值。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析 2013 年 6 月至 2018 年 6 月于河北医科大学第一医院就诊的因缓慢性心律失常植入 CIED 患者的病例资料。纳入标准: 因心动过缓 (包括病态窦房结综合征或房室传导阻滞) 植入双腔起搏器 [ 均具有自动模式转换 (automatic mode switch, AMS) 功能 ] 的患者。排除标准: (1) 植入单腔起搏器 (VVI 和 AAI 设备) 患者或由 DDD 起搏器改为 VVI 及 AAI 模式; (2) 既往术前有快速性房性心律失常 (包括房性心动过速、心房扑动、AF) 病史; (3) 年龄  $< 18$  岁; (4) 左心房

内径  $> 65$  mm; (5) 既往有先天性心脏病史、内科介入性心脏瓣膜成形术或瓣膜置换术史、心脏外科手术史, 或患有甲状腺功能障碍、严重心肾功能不全; (6) 随访时间  $< 12$  个月; (7) AMS 功能在术后 1 周末未打开; (8) 病历及随访资料不全。最后共纳入 140 例植入心脏双腔起搏器患者, 均随访 12 个月。本研究通过河北医科大学第一医院伦理委员会审批并经科研部门同意、许可。

## 1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 详细记录患者的性别、年龄、BMI、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压病史、冠心病史、糖尿病史、术前口服用药、术前心脏彩色多普勒超声检查结果等。多普勒心脏超声诊断仪为荷兰 Philips 公司产品。

1.2.2 实验室检测指标 收集患者术前 1 d 或手术当天血常规白细胞计数、中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、单核细胞计数、红细胞计数、血红蛋白水平、血小板计数和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、载脂蛋白 A1、载脂蛋白 B、肌酐、尿酸、血糖、丙氨酸转氨酶、三酰甘油、总胆固醇等。血液生物化学分析检测仪为美国 Beckman Coulter 公司产品。

1.2.3 术后随访及资料收集 患者于出院后 1、3、6 个月及 1 年至河北医科大学第一医院随访, 之后每年随访 1 次, 记录随访资料并建档 (包括十二导联心电图、起搏器程控资料)。采用美国 Medtronic 公司和 St. Jude 公司程控仪分别定期对各自品牌起搏器进行程控分析。

1.3 AHRE 判定标准 根据文献 [3], 术后 AHRE 定义为心房率  $\geq 175 \text{ min}^{-1}$  且持续至少 5 min。AHRE 的诊断至少由 2 名经验丰富的人员通过回顾起搏器提供的腔内心电图及随访的体表十二导联心电图审查。

1.4 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 21.0 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, 两组间比较采用独立样本  $t$  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, 两组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。MHR 根据三分位法分为 3 个等级 (MHR<3.26、MHR 3.26~5.00、MHR>5.00)。将单因素分析差异有统计学意义的变量, 或单因素分析时差异无统计学意义但临床上认为或文献支持与因变量关系密切的自变量纳入多因素 Cox 比例风险回归模型, 分析 AHRE 发生的危险因素并计算 HR 和 95% CI。绘制 MHR 三分类变量对应随访中发生 AHRE 的 Cox 回归生存曲线。检验水准 ( $\alpha$ ) 为 0.05。

## 2 结果

2.1 研究对象的基本资料 符合条件的患者共 140 例, 男 62 例、女 78 例, 年龄 25~88 岁, 中位年龄为 70.00 (61.00, 75.00) 岁, 随访 12 个月, 28 例 (20.0%) 患者在术后 12 个月内出现 AHRE。发生 AHRE 的患者与未发生 AHRE 的患者相比, 白细胞计数 ( $P=0.001$ )、中性粒细胞计数 ( $P=0.004$ )、单核细胞计数 ( $P<0.001$ )、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平 ( $P=0.033$ )、载脂蛋白 A1 水平 ( $P=0.013$ )、MHR ( $P<0.001$ )、MHR 等级 ( $P<0.001$ ) 的差异均有统计学意义。见表 1。

表 1 研究对象的基本资料和实验室指标

Tab 1 General characteristics and laboratory indexes of the subjects

Characteristic	Total N=140	AHRE N=28	Non-AHRE N=112	P value
Female, n (%)	78 (55.7)	11 (39.3)	67 (59.8)	0.050
Age/year, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	70.00 (61.00, 75.00)	71.00 (51.75, 75.75)	69.50 (62.00, 75.00)	0.794
BMI/( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	24.77 $\pm$ 3.71	24.26 $\pm$ 4.37	24.90 $\pm$ 3.54	0.412
CHADS <sub>2</sub> score, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)	0.921
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> VASc score, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	3.00 (2.00, 4.00)	3.00 (1.25, 3.75)	3.00 (2.00, 4.00)	0.478
Previous history, n (%)				
Smoking	17 (12.1)	4 (14.3)	13 (11.6)	0.948
Drinking	17 (12.1)	3 (10.7)	14 (12.5)	0.796
Hypertension	85 (60.7)	14 (50.0)	71 (63.4)	0.194
CAD	60 (42.9)	12 (42.9)	48 (42.9)	1.000
Diabetes mellitus	25 (17.9)	7 (25.0)	18 (16.1)	0.270
Heart failure	22 (15.7)	6 (21.4)	16 (14.3)	0.523
Hyperlipidemia	18 (12.9)	3 (10.7)	15 (13.4)	0.950
Stroke	19 (13.6)	3 (10.7)	16 (14.3)	0.853
Echocardiography parameter				
LAAD/mm, $\bar{x}\pm s$	37.99 $\pm$ 4.62	40.04 $\pm$ 6.36	37.48 $\pm$ 3.95	0.051
LVEDV/mL, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	115.00 (101.00, 135.00)	127.50 (101.25, 149.25)	112.00 (99.00, 129.50)	0.050
LVESV/mL, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	39.00 (29.00, 48.00)	42.00 (32.25, 50.50)	37.00 (29.00, 47.75)	0.222
LVEF/%, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	66.50 (61.00, 71.00)	66.50 (59.25, 70.00)	66.50 (61.25, 71.00)	0.501
Laboratory examination				
WBC/( $\text{L}^{-1}$ , $\times 10^9$ ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	6.20 (5.30, 7.50)	7.25 (6.15, 8.63)	5.95 (5.10, 7.28)	0.001
Neutrophil/( $\text{L}^{-1}$ , $\times 10^9$ ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	3.90 (3.00, 4.98)	4.75 (3.50, 5.58)	3.70 (2.90, 4.70)	0.004
Lymphocyte/( $\text{L}^{-1}$ , $\times 10^9$ ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	1.70 (1.30, 2.10)	1.80 (1.30, 2.30)	1.70 (1.33, 2.10)	0.656
Monocyte/( $\text{L}^{-1}$ , $\times 10^9$ ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	0.46 (0.30, 0.60)	0.60 (0.50, 0.78)	0.40 (0.30, 0.50)	<0.001
RBC/( $\text{L}^{-1}$ , $\times 10^{12}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	4.19 $\pm$ 0.53	4.19 $\pm$ 0.58	4.19 $\pm$ 0.52	0.987
HGB/( $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	128.46 $\pm$ 15.24	126.75 $\pm$ 17.61	128.89 $\pm$ 14.65	0.508
PLT/( $\text{L}^{-1}$ , $\times 10^9$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	191.19 $\pm$ 54.34	199.11 $\pm$ 69.93	189.21 $\pm$ 49.88	0.391
HDL-C/( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	1.12 $\pm$ 0.27	1.02 $\pm$ 0.26	1.15 $\pm$ 0.27	0.033
LDL-C/( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	2.87 $\pm$ 0.80	2.78 $\pm$ 0.55	2.90 $\pm$ 0.85	0.481
ApoA1/( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	1.28 $\pm$ 0.25	1.49 $\pm$ 0.22	1.30 $\pm$ 0.26	0.013
ApoB/( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	0.86 $\pm$ 0.20	0.85 $\pm$ 0.21	0.86 $\pm$ 0.20	0.769
SCr/( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	74.80 (61.83, 88.10)	77.15 (64.45, 104.18)	72.25 (60.00, 87.07)	0.192
UA/( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), $\bar{x}\pm s$	347.36 $\pm$ 107.66	370.19 $\pm$ 127.24	341.66 $\pm$ 102.03	0.211



续表

Characteristic	Total N=140	AHRE N=28	Non-AHRE N=112	P value
Glucose/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	5.20 (4.78, 5.88)	4.97 (4.62, 6.52)	5.23 (4.86, 5.77)	0.608
ALT/(U·L <sup>-1</sup> ), M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	18.80 (13.30, 27.10)	20.05 (12.40, 27.08)	18.65 (13.48, 28.07)	0.884
TG/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	1.26 (0.91, 1.85)	1.44 (1.07, 2.13)	1.22 (0.89, 1.71)	0.400
TC/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.52 ± 0.96	4.38 ± 0.91	4.55 ± 0.97	0.382
MHR, $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.51 ± 2.15	6.49 ± 2.41	4.02 ± 1.77	<0.001
MHR tertile, n (%)				<0.001
<3.26	46 (32.9)	3 (10.7)	43 (38.4)	
3.26-5.00	47 (33.6)	5 (17.9)	42 (37.5)	
>5.00	47 (33.6)	20 (71.4)	27 (24.1)	
Medication, n (%)				
Aspirin	15 (10.7)	4 (14.3)	11 (9.8)	0.733
Clopidogrel	7 (5.0)	1 (3.6)	6 (5.4)	0.698
Statin	59 (42.1)	12 (42.9)	47 (42.0)	0.932
ACEI or ARB	57 (40.7)	10 (35.7)	47 (42.0)	0.547
β-receptor blocking agent	70 (50.0)	16 (57.1)	54 (48.2)	0.398
Pacemaker parameter				
Atrial pace/%, M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	34.50 (10.55, 77.90)	36.00 (10.55, 77.90)	24.00 (9.45, 83.98)	0.923
Ventricular pace/%, M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	39.00 (1.00, 99.00)	39.00 (1.23, 99.00)	57.00 (1.00, 99.00)	0.931
Atrial pacing threshold/V, M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	0.52 (0.42, 0.61)	0.50 (0.28, 0.75)	0.50 (0.50, 0.58)	0.514
Ventricle pacing threshold/V, M (Q <sub>L</sub> , Q <sub>U</sub> )	0.67 (0.50, 0.81)	0.63 (0.50, 0.75)	0.75 (0.50, 0.75)	0.169
ISOVE, n (%)				0.443
Right ventricular septum	37 (26.4)	9 (32.1)	28 (25.0)	
Right ventricular apex	103 (73.6)	19 (67.9)	84 (75.0)	

AHRE: Atrial high-rate episode; BMI: Body mass index; CAD: Coronary artery disease; LAAD: Left atrial anteroposterior diameter; LVEDV: Left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: Left ventricular end-systolic volume; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; WBC: White blood cell; RBC: Red blood cell; HGB: Hemoglobin; PLT: Platelet; HDL-C: High-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; ApoA1: Apolipoprotein A1; ApoB: Apolipoprotein B; SCr: Serum creatinine; UA: Uric acid; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; TG: Triglyceride; TC: Total cholesterol; MHR: Monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio; ACEI: Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: Angiotensin receptor blocker; ISOVE: Implantation site of ventricular electrode; M (Q<sub>L</sub>, Q<sub>U</sub>): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

2.2 MHR与双腔起搏器监测到的AHRE的相关性 根据单因素Cox比例风险回归分析结果(表2)可知,左心房前后径(HR=1.102, 95% CI 1.025~1.186, P=0.009)、白细胞计数(HR=1.197, 95% CI 1.044~1.372, P=0.010)、载脂蛋白A1(HR=0.117, 95% CI 0.200~0.689, P=0.018)、MHR(HR=1.391, 95% CI 1.227~1.578, P<0.001)与术后AHRE发生有关。多因素Cox比例风险回归分析结果(表2)显示, MHR(HR=1.537, 95% CI 1.209~1.955, P<0.001)增加了双腔起搏器植入术后患者新发AHRE的风险。绘制不同等级MHR对应AHRE的Cox回归生存曲线,结果(图1)显示与MHR<3.26的患者相比, MHR为3.26~5.00的患者(HR=1.811, 95% CI 0.366~8.958, P=0.467)在随访12个月期间AHRE的发生风险无明显变化;而MHR>5.00的患者(HR=10.128, 95% CI 2.051~50.003, P=0.004)在随访12个月

期间AHRE的发生风险升高。

### 3 讨论

本研究通过探讨缓慢性心律失常患者术前血液MHR与双腔起搏器植入术后监测到AHRE的关系,发现作为反映炎症和氧化应激水平的新标志物MHR与AHRE发生存在相关性,高MHR增加了患者心脏双腔起搏器植入术后新发AHRE的风险。结果表明监测血液MHR有利于无症状性AF或房性心律失常的早期预测和诊断,从而提供规范、精准的治疗,对改善患者预后及减少相关并发症的发生十分重要。

炎症与氧化应激相互作用导致心房纤维化,这是AF发生的主要病理生理学机制<sup>[15]</sup>。它们分别通过不同的途径共同诱发心房结构性及电性重构,最终导致房性心律失常<sup>[16]</sup>。研究证实炎症因子及促氧化因子,如IL-6、单核细胞趋化因子1、CRP、超氧化物、过氧化氢和次氯酸等与AF的发生关系

密切<sup>[17]</sup>。而伴有结构性心脏病的 AF 患者或孤立性 AF 患者心房肌存在大量白细胞浸润<sup>[18]</sup>。因此, 血液炎症和氧化应激状态可能通过心房电重构和结构重构等途径促进 AF 发生。

表 2 患者植入心脏双腔起搏器后监测到 AHRE 的单因素和多因素 Cox 比例风险回归分析  
Tab 2 Univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analyses of AHREs

Variable	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
Female	0.483 (0.226, 1.032)	0.060	0.849 (0.302, 2.387)	0.757
Age	0.984 (0.961, 1.008)	0.183	0.979 (0.944, 1.016)	0.259
BMI	0.960 (0.862, 1.069)	0.453	0.912 (0.804, 1.035)	0.155
CHADS <sub>2</sub> score	0.930 (0.708, 1.223)	0.606		
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> VASc score	0.902 (0.728, 1.117)	0.345		
Previous history				
Smoking	1.228 (0.426, 3.539)	0.704	12.614 (0.994, 160.065)	0.051
Alcohol intake	0.884 (0.267, 2.928)	0.840	0.082 (0.006, 1.124)	0.061
Hypertension	0.620 (0.295, 1.301)	0.206	0.440 (0.161, 1.203)	0.110
CAD	1.015 (0.480, 2.146)	0.969	0.850 (0.297, 2.433)	0.762
Diabetes mellitus	1.518 (0.645, 3.573)	0.339	0.545 (0.155, 1.920)	0.345
Heart failure	1.499 (0.608, 3.698)	0.380	0.457 (0.120, 1.746)	0.252
Hyperlipidemia	0.839 (0.253, 2.779)	0.774		
Stroke	0.820 (0.248, 2.717)	0.746	0.730 (0.170, 3.148)	0.674
Echocardiography parameter				
LAAD	1.102 (1.025, 1.186)	0.009	1.045 (0.950, 1.150)	0.361
LVEF	0.992 (0.960, 1.026)	0.648		
Laboratory examination				
WBC	1.197 (1.044, 1.372)	0.010	0.980 (0.755, 1.272)	0.879
Neutrophil	1.149 (0.997, 1.324)	0.055		
PLT	1.003 (0.996, 1.010)	0.419		
ApoA1	0.117 (0.200, 0.689)	0.018	0.174 (0.018, 1.644)	0.127
ApoB	0.730 (0.116, 4.580)	0.737		
SCr	1.002 (0.999, 1.005)	0.299		
UA	1.002 (0.999, 1.006)	0.159	1.001 (0.997, 1.005)	0.551
TG	1.005 (0.996, 1.015)	0.240		
TC	0.841 (0.569, 1.244)	0.386	1.267 (0.767, 2.092)	0.356
MHR	1.391 (1.227, 1.578)	<0.001	1.537 (1.209, 1.955)	<0.001
Medication				
Aspirin	1.439 (0.499, 4.148)	0.500		
Clopidogrel	0.657 (0.089, 4.834)	0.680		
Statin	1.044 (0.494, 2.206)	0.911		
Pacemaker parameter				
Atrial pace	1.000 (0.989, 1.010)	0.963	1.004 (0.991, 1.017)	0.568
Ventricular pace	1.002 (0.993, 1.010)	0.689		

AHRE: Atrial high-rate episode; BMI: Body mass index; CAD: Coronary artery disease; LAAD: Left atrial anteroposterior diameter; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; WBC: White blood cell; PLT: Platelet; ApoA1: Apolipoprotein A1; ApoB: Apolipoprotein B; SCr: Serum creatinine; UA: Uric acid; TG: Triglyceride; TC: Total cholesterol; MHR: Monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio; HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval.

已知单核细胞活化在慢性炎症和心血管疾病中起着重要作用, 其分化的巨噬细胞参与调节炎症细胞因子的释放和组织重塑<sup>[19]</sup>。单核细胞黏附在血管内皮细胞表面, 并外渗到受损组织诱导细胞因子产生, 促进炎症反应和细胞外基质破坏, 而且单核-巨噬细胞分泌 IL-1b 可诱导基质金属蛋白酶 9 和 TNF-β 分泌并刺激成纤维细胞增殖<sup>[20]</sup>。Saskin 等<sup>[21]</sup>

发现炎症细胞, 尤其是单核细胞在 AF 消融术后复发患者的血液中明显升高。此外, 血脂异常也是 AF 发生的危险因素。有研究表明, 血液中低水平高密度脂蛋白胆固醇的人群较正常人发生阵发性 AF 的风险增加 3.79 倍<sup>[22]</sup>。高密度脂蛋白胆固醇能通过抑制血管内皮细胞中低密度脂蛋白胆固醇氧化和单核细胞增殖、活化来中和单核细胞的促炎和促氧化

过程,而且能促进胆固醇从外周血管逆向转运至肝脏,减少外周脂肪堆积<sup>[11,23]</sup>。因此血液中低水平高密度脂蛋白胆固醇可导致心房肌细胞功能异常及AF的发生<sup>[24]</sup>。近年研究表明,血液MHR作为一种新的生物标志物,是患者发生心血管不良事件的独立预测因子,也是冷冻消融术后AF复发的独立预测因子<sup>[12-14,25]</sup>。

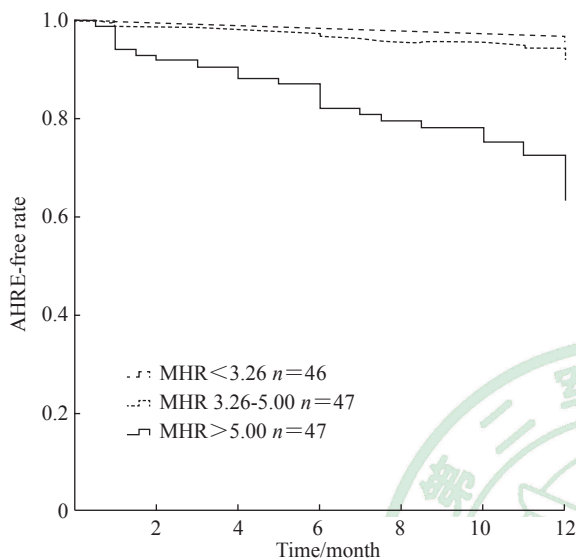


图1 Cox回归生存曲线评估随访期间MHR等级对患者术后发生AHRE的影响

Fig 1 Cox regression survival curve analysis for MHR levels on AHREs during follow-up

MHR: Monocyte count to high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol ratio; AHRE: Atrial high-rate episode.

本研究首次在中国人群中探讨血液MHR与术后新发AHRE的相关性及其预测价值。我们发现发生AHRE的患者与未发生AHRE患者在白细胞计数、中性粒细胞计数、单核细胞计数、MHR等方面差异均有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),与既往有关炎症和氧化应激促进AF发生的结果<sup>[15-18]</sup>类似。

另外经多因素Cox比例风险回归分析,我们还发现慢性心律失常患者双腔起搏器植入术前血液MHR增加了患者术后新发AHRE的风险( $P<0.001$ )。通过绘制MHR三分类变量对应AHRE的Cox回归生存曲线发现,与MHR $<3.26$ 的患者相比,MHR $3.26\sim5.00$ 的患者发生AHRE的风险无明显增加( $P=0.467$ ),而MHR $>5.00$ 的患者监测到AHRE的风险增加( $P=0.004$ )。进一步说明患者血液高MHR增加了术后AHRE的发生风险,而且当MHR达到一定数值时差异有统计

学意义。这些结果支持单核细胞积累和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇降低可能通过释放活性物质包括氧自由基、蛋白酶及促炎细胞因子参与心房重塑,从而导致房性心律失常<sup>[22]</sup>。但仅在术前测量1次MHR并不能准确反映MHR的趋势与房性心律失常持续时间的相关性。

综上所述,血液MHR作为一种新的反映炎症和氧化应激水平的生物标志物,其高水平增加了慢性心律失常患者双腔起搏器植入术后监测到AHRE的风险。可在起搏器植入术前控制患者血液MHR或其他炎症指标在正常范围内以预防术后发生AHRE。但有研究表明术前抗炎药物的治疗对AF射频消融术后随访期间出现的快速性房性心律失常无明显预防作用<sup>[26-27]</sup>,因此仍需进一步大规模的前瞻性队列研究加以证明。

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