

银屑病影响心房颤动的发生及可能机制

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【摘要】 心房颤动是最常见的快速性心律失常, 炎症反应可通过影响心房结构重构和电重构参与心房颤动的诱发与维持。银屑病是一种慢性炎症性疾病, 可通过免疫介导全身炎症反应增加心血管疾病发生风险。部分临床研究发现银屑病和心房颤动的发病风险具有相关性, 与各类免疫细胞浸润和细胞因子表达增加有关, 引起心房电-机械活动异常、内分泌代谢失调、机体内环境紊乱, 从而诱发心房颤动的发生。

【关键词】 心房颤动; 银屑病; 炎症反应

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Psoriasis Affects the Occurrence of Atrial Fibrillation and Possible Mechanisms

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【Abstract】 Atrial fibrillation is the most common tachyarrhythmia, and the inflammatory reaction can participate in the induction and maintenance of atrial fibrillation by affecting atrial structural remodeling and electrical remodeling. Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory disease that can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease development through an immune-mediated systemic inflammatory reaction. Some clinical studies have found that the risk of psoriasis and atrial fibrillation is related, which is related to the infiltration of various immune cells and increased expression of cytokines, causing abnormal atrial electrical-mechanical activity, endocrine dyscrasia and environmental disorder in the body, thus inducing the occurrence of atrial fibrillation.

【Keywords】 Atrial fibrillation; Psoriasis; Inflammatory reaction

心房颤动(房颤)作为临床最常见的快速性心律失常,可造成脑卒中、心力衰竭等不良事件,严重影响患者生活质量。除药物与导管消融治疗外,生活方式的改善及危险因素的控制已成为房颤综合管理的基本环节。传统的心血管疾病危险因素,如吸烟、饮酒、肥胖、糖尿病等影响房颤的发生。银屑病是一种慢性炎症性疾病,其发病与代谢异常、自身免疫紊乱、慢性炎症状态等有关^[1]。既往发现银屑病可与多种疾病伴发,如冠心病、脑卒中、心力衰竭、高血压、血脂异常、糖尿病等,被统称为银屑病共病^[2-5]。然而,银屑病与房颤的潜在关系目前尚未得到重视。现归纳分析现有的研究,对银屑病与房颤的相关性、可能的发病机制进行总结,以期对银屑病与房颤的综合管理提供理论依据。

1 银屑病与房颤发生的相关研究

基于全球疾病负担的流行病学数据^[6]显示,中国银屑病患者人数与发病率在 1990—2017 年均呈持续增长的趋势,2017 年中国银屑病发病率为 69.2/10 万,发病总人数较 1990 年上升了 82.36%。目前关于银屑病和房颤相关性的研究不多,2012 年的丹麦全国性队列研究^[7]发现,银屑病会增加新发房颤的风险,并可能间接影响房颤相关并发症的发生。房颤 *aHR* 在年龄 <50 岁和年龄 ≥50 岁的轻症银屑病患者中分别为 1.55(95% *CI* 1.21 ~ 1.86)和 1.16(95% *CI* 1.08 ~ 1.24),在重症银屑病患者中分别为 2.98(95% *CI* 1.80 ~ 4.96)和 1.29(95% *CI* 1.01 ~ 1.65),提示年轻银屑病患者房颤发病率更高,且房颤的发生风险与银屑病的严重程度呈正相关。对缺血性卒中发生前

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有房颤发作的患者进行统计,在年龄 <50 岁的患者中轻症和重症银屑病的 *HR* 分别为 1.98 (95% *CI* 1.67 ~ 2.36) 和 2.90 (95% *CI* 1.87 ~ 4.50),即在年轻的重症银屑病患者中,房颤和缺血性卒中的发病风险更高。分析原因为年轻的银屑病患者可引发更明显的机体炎症反应,从而引发房颤及相关并发症。之后一项队列研究^[8]同样发现重症银屑病可增加血栓栓塞的风险 (*RR* = 1.27, 95% *CI* 1.02 ~ 1.57),但轻症银屑病群体中未表现该效应 (*RR* = 0.99, 95% *CI* 0.87 ~ 1.11)。

Rhee 等^[9]报道重症银屑病患者房颤及血栓栓塞风险明显增高,在进行多变量调整分析后发现,只有重症银屑病是房颤发病的独立预测因子 (*HR* = 1.77, 95% *CI* 1.39 ~ 2.24, *P* < 0.000 1)。Bang 等^[10]发现银屑病与新发房颤相关 (*OR* = 3.49, 95% *CI* 1.24 ~ 9.81, *P* = 0.018),尤其是年轻的银屑病患者,经多元回归分析发现银屑病是房颤发生的独立预测因子。近期 Yang 等^[11]的荟萃分析纳入 6 项观察性研究 (共 11 187 例房颤患者),银屑病患者房颤总体 *RR* 为 1.39 (95% *CI* 1.26 ~ 1.52, *P* < 0.000 1),在亚组分析中,轻症和重症银屑病发生房颤的 *RR* 分别为 1.229 (95% *CI* 1.139 ~ 1.327, *P* < 0.000 1) 和 1.634 (95% *CI* 1.490 ~ 1.791, *P* < 0.000 1),认为房颤的发生受银屑病的严重程度影响。2022 年发表的一项孟德尔随机化研究^[12]在克服传统混杂因素的干扰后,为银屑病与房颤的潜在因果关系提供证据,从基因层面证实银屑病为新发房颤的独立预测因素 (*OR* = 1.04, 95% *CI* 1.02 ~ 1.07, *P* = 3.27×10^{-4})。

上述研究是在不同年龄和特征的人群中进行的横断面调查或回顾性分析,且大部分为西方人群。因此,还需大样本、不同种族的前瞻性队列研究分析不同程度的银屑病对房颤的影响。而银屑病对血栓栓塞、缺血性卒中等不良事件的影响是否能独立于房颤也有待进一步验证。

2 银屑病增加房颤发病风险的可能机制

银屑病增加房颤发生风险的机制依然未知,近年来一些病理生理学机制或可解释银屑病与新发房颤的关联。房颤与肥胖和糖尿病等引起的脂肪组织炎症及全身炎症疾病相关。银屑病的发展涉及真皮层的一系列炎症级联反应,与各类免疫细胞浸润和细胞因子表达增加密切相关。免疫介导的全身炎症反应可能引起心房电-机械活动异常、内分泌代谢失调、机体内环境紊乱,并引起冠状动脉微循环障碍及心肌纤维化。同时,全身炎症和脂肪组织的炎症还可引起局部心外膜脂肪组织形态和生理的改变,引发心房心病,从而增加房颤发生风险^[13]。作为银屑病的诱发因

素,神经精神因素对房颤的发生也会产生推波助澜的作用。

2.1 银屑病与机体炎症状态

银屑病的严重程度,与体内炎症活动度相关。荟萃分析^[14]显示,同健康个体相比,银屑病患者多种促炎因子的血清水平明显升高,如肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、 γ 干扰素 (interferon, IFN- γ)、白细胞介素 (interleukin, IL) 等。为证实血清中 TNF- α 和 IFN- γ 升高同全身性炎症反应相关,Mehta 等^[15]对来自银屑病患者外周血单个核细胞的整体基因表达数据进行基因富集分析,表明 TNF- α 和 IFN- γ 降低血管内皮的完整性。确定 TNF- α 和 IFN- γ 是连接动脉粥样硬化和银屑病的主要促炎症因子。众所周知,动脉粥样硬化是房颤发生的重要危险因素,Mehta 等发现 IFN- γ 和 TNF- α 在内皮细胞和动脉粥样硬化组织中引起显著的协同促炎反应,导致单核细胞和 T 细胞趋化因子显著增加。同理,慢性炎症可影响糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症等房颤危险因素,其相关机制在此不作赘述^[16]。在房颤患者心肌组织内浸润的炎症细胞提示炎症与房颤之间存在相关性。作为心肌肥厚和纤维化的调节因子, TNF- α 水平可预测房颤发生风险并参与房颤维持^[17]。另外,来源于辅助性 T 细胞 17 (helper T cell 17, Th17) 分泌的 IL-17 也可促进心房纤维化,参与房颤的发生^[18]。研究发现如果银屑病引起异常的炎症状态持续存在,导管消融术后房颤复发率增加,且多次消融很难维持窦性心律^[19-21],原因可能为消融产生的炎症损伤可导致心房传导、收缩及舒张功能异常^[22]。

针对关键因子或受体的生物制剂阻断炎症过程是治疗银屑病的有效手段,理论上抑制机体炎症反应可降低心脏疾病风险。目前国内用于治疗银屑病的生物制剂主要为 TNF- α 抑制剂和 IL-12/23 抑制剂等。有研究^[17]发现 TNF- α 抑制剂能有效减少房颤发生和心房重构,但 2019 年研究^[23]发现,使用 IL-12/23 抑制剂乌司奴单抗与 TNF- α 抑制剂治疗银屑病或银屑病关节炎后,房颤的发生风险未降低。使用乌司奴单抗治疗银屑病的患者群体在调整倾向性评分后,在 Optum 和 MarketScan 数据库中房颤的发生风险分别为 1.40 (95% *CI* 0.81 ~ 2.41) 和 0.96 (95% *CI* 0.70 ~ 1.33)。而近年,最新选择性腺苷 A3 受体激动剂 Piclidenoson 可通过调节核因子 κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B) 信号通路抑制人体永生表皮细胞的增殖,并降低 IL-17 和 IL-23 的表达,但能否有效降低银屑病患者新发房颤风险仍未知^[18]。总之,通过阻断机体的炎症过程治疗银屑病能否防止房颤的发生,结果并不

一致,由此推测银屑病可通过炎症之外的机制引起房颤的发生。

2.2 银屑病与心房结构及功能异常

银屑病是一种慢性炎症性疾病,通过免疫介导全身炎症反应,导致心肌炎性损伤,可能引起心房结构重构和电重构,进而增加房颤风险。研究^[9]发现银屑病可引起心房心肌病,使房颤的发生率增加约 40%,尤其在年轻重症银屑病患者中表现突出。

许多研究者通过测量各类心房传导变量来探讨房颤发生和维持的电生理基础。P 波离散度(P wave dispersion, PWD)与 P 波最大时限(maximum P wave duration, Pmax)延长表明心房内、心房间传导时间延长和窦性激动的不均匀传导,是阵发性房颤的典型电生理特征,也是预测阵发性房颤的有效指标^[24-26]。心房的电机械延迟时间(electromechanical delay time, EMD)是指从体表心电图 P 波起始至舒张晚期 A 波开始的时间间隔,被证明是房颤发生的独立危险因素^[27]。心房总传导时间(total atrial conduction time, TACT)通常在窦性心律不连续和/或不均匀传导的情况下延长^[28]。左心房整体纵向应变(left atrial global longitudinal strain, LAGLS)是目前一种预测房颤的新工具^[29]。

2013 年, Bacaksiz 等^[30]利用心电图发现寻常型银屑病患者同健康人群的 Pmax $[(112.6 \pm 22.7) \text{ ms vs } (93.0 \pm 12.8) \text{ ms}, P < 0.001]$ 与 PWD $[(69.1 \pm 22.6) \text{ ms vs } (45.6 \pm 19.4) \text{ ms}, P < 0.001]$ 存在显著差异,且银屑病面积和严重程度指数(psoriasis area and severity index, PASI)评分同 Pmax($P = 0.002$)、PWD($P = 0.005$)相关,超敏 C 反应蛋白与 PWD 之间也呈显著正相关($r = 0.229, P = 0.001$)。2015 年, Tasal 等^[31]利用组织多普勒成像发现银屑病组的心房间 EMD $[(31.45 \pm 14.95) \text{ ms vs } (24.82 \pm 14.45) \text{ ms}, P = 0.01]$ 和左心房内 EMD $[(19.07 \pm 8.98) \text{ ms vs } (12.34 \pm 7.16) \text{ ms}, P < 0.001]$ 较健康个体明显延长,且 PASI 与心房间 EMD 呈显著正相关($r = 0.261, P < 0.001$),超敏 C 反应蛋白与心房间 EMD 之间也呈正相关($P = 0.022$)。2019 年, Duman 等^[32]发现银屑病组的 TACT 较对照组明显延长 $[(103.5 \pm 3.7) \text{ ms vs } (99.1 \pm 4.4) \text{ ms}, P < 0.05]$, LAGLS 较对照组明显降低 $[(28.2 \pm 7.4) \% \text{ vs } (42.0 \pm 3.7) \%, P < 0.05]$,且 LAGLS 与 TACT($r = -0.57, P < 0.05$)、病程($r = -0.62, P < 0.05$)、PASI($r = -0.45, P < 0.05$)之间均存在显著的负相关。总之,心房电-机械活动异常程度同银屑病患者机体炎症状态和疾病严重程度呈正相关。

上述研究结果提示慢性炎症导致心房电活动传

导延迟和心房机械收缩不同步,由此引起心房电重构与组织纤维化造成的心房结构重构、左心房机械功能障碍,进而引发房颤。然而上述研究均为横断面研究,且病例多为轻度银屑病患者并接受局部治疗的患者,需纳入更多严重的银屑病患者并进行长期前瞻性研究以确定上述心房电-机械活动变量对银屑病患者未来房颤的预测价值。PWD、EMD、LAGLS 能分别通过经胸 12 导联心电图、组织多普勒成像、三维散斑跟踪超声心动图等,经济、无创的检查获得,有望成为银屑病高危房颤患者早期识别的有效手段。

2.3 银屑病与机体内环境紊乱

银屑病患者机体炎症反应可造成骨髓微环境紊乱,表现为红细胞体积分布宽度(red cell volume distribution width, RDW)和平均血小板体积(mean platelet volume, MPV)异常,反映红细胞生成失调和血小板活化障碍。荟萃分析^[33]证实 RDW 和 MPV 对银屑病存在预测价值。银屑病患者皮肤和外周血中炎症因子的上调,抑制红细胞成熟,导致红细胞异质性增加;还可增强多形核中性粒细胞浸润和血小板表面抗原及可溶性介质引起的聚集,影响血小板活化。RDW 和 MPV 的改变是房颤的独立危险因素,其中 MPV 有助于反映血栓前状态并和房颤的左心房血液淤滞存在相关性,而房颤时心房不规则无效收缩所致的血流动力学紊乱甚至会加剧 RDW 升高^[34-35]。Conic 等^[36]在 RDW 合并 MPV 增高的银屑病患者中发现,房颤的患病率为 5.26% ($OR = 3.97, 95\% CI 3.44 \sim 4.57$),这些患者应得到密切的临床关注,并考虑预防性干预;同时还在部分得到规范治疗的银屑病患者中观察到 RDW 降低的趋势,因此认为 RDW 可作为生物标志物,判断银屑病短期治疗效果。

2.4 银屑病与机体代谢异常

目前对于银屑病患者发生房颤的过程中,各类脂肪因子的具体作用机制仍未知。有研究^[37]发现在银屑病患者中脂联素通过多种机制发挥抗炎作用:(1)抑制 TNF- α 的分泌和生物活性;(2)调节 NF- κ B 信号通路和 IL-10 及 Toll 样受体表达;(3)抑制 CD4⁺ 及 CD8⁺ T 细胞合成和分泌 IL-17。脂联素还能增加树突状细胞主要组织相容性复合体 II 类分子表达,促进 Th1 细胞和 Th17 细胞反应,调控机体的免疫应答。而针对房颤的既往研究中脂联素水平变化与房颤发生及类型密切相关,临床结果存在争议。脂联素一方面被认为通过抑制 TNF- α 发挥抗炎作用减少房颤的发生,另一方面高水平的脂联素同持续性房颤的相关性被认为脂联素参与心房重构及房颤的维持。有研究者^[38]发现脂联素与房颤发病近似“U”形关系,即窦性

心律组脂联素水平最高,持续性房颤组次之,而阵发性房颤组最低。瘦素可促进银屑病患者角质形成细胞和淋巴细胞增殖分泌炎症因子,并被认为是银屑病的独立危险因素,但在银屑病患者房颤发病风险中的作用有待进一步评估^[39]。

最新发表的一项基于丹麦人口的大型队列研究^[40]确定诊断银屑病后 5 年内高度相关的共病,发现患者遵循从银屑病到原发性高血压再到房颤的发展轨迹。银屑病及其并发的代谢性疾病可以是房颤的发病基础,全面理解二者关系有助于早期干预并进行危险分层。

2.5 银屑病与精神心理障碍

银屑病严重损害患者心理社会功能,被认为是一种严重的心身疾病^[41]。下丘脑功能失调在银屑病的恶化中发挥作用,常累及下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴、交感神经-肾上腺髓质轴、外周神经系统和免疫系统。

银屑病的恶化伴随炎症介质的产生增加,这可能导致神经递质的失衡以及抑郁和焦虑症状的发展^[42]。精神应激通常被认为是银屑病的一个主要诱因,且会使病情加重。精神应激的生理反应包括交感神经激活、过度激活下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴,以及促炎细胞因子的释放^[43]。神经系统通过分泌几种炎症介质在银屑病发病过程中起关键作用。急慢性应激、焦虑和抑郁会影响机体的免疫反应,包括循环促炎细胞因子水平的升高^[44]。作为一种严重的心身疾病,银屑病引起的精神心理障碍、精神应激又会加重银屑病,从而产生免疫炎症反应,促进房颤的发生。

研究发现房颤与不良心理精神因素相关,近期的一项荟萃分析^[45]纳入 13 项研究,发现焦虑、愤怒、抑郁和工作压力等不良心理精神因素可增加房颤的风险。焦虑患者的房颤发生率增加 10% ($HR = 1.10$, 95% CI 1.02 ~ 1.19, $I^2 = 33.6\%$, $P = 0.013$, $n = 235\ 599$),愤怒患者的房颤发生率增加 15% ($HR = 1.15$, 95% CI 1.04 ~ 1.26, $I^2 = 40.2\%$, $P = 0.04$, $n = 21\ 791$),应激情况下房颤发生率增加 18% ($HR = 1.18$, 95% CI 1.05 ~ 1.32, $I^2 = 119.2\%$, $P = 0.004$, $n = 51\ 664$)。2015 年来自丹麦的队列研究^[46]发现在银屑病合并抑郁的患者中,房颤的风险明显增加。因此,精神心理障碍可能为银屑病和房颤发生的共同诱因。

2.6 银屑病的药物治疗

银屑病的药物治疗包括局部治疗和系统治疗。局部外用糖皮质激素是银屑病的主要治疗措施,通过下调促炎基因编码的细胞因子而发挥抗炎、抗增殖和局部血管收缩作用,直接作用于皮肤损害,全身不良

反应小。系统治疗药物主要包括三类:传统药物、生物制剂和小分子靶向药物^[47]。

2.6.1 传统药物

传统药物主要包括甲氨蝶呤、环孢素、维 A 酸类等。

甲氨蝶呤是目前治疗银屑病最有效的传统药物之一,通过抗增殖、抗炎机制发挥作用。主要的不良反应为骨髓抑制、肝肾毒性,对血管内皮损害可诱发心脑血管疾病^[48]。有研究^[49]发现甲氨蝶呤具有心脏毒性,可诱发心律失常,常为房颤。

环孢素通过抗炎、抑制角质形成和细胞增殖发挥治疗作用。主要不良反应包括肾功能受损、高血压、疲劳、多毛、胃肠道疾病等,但有报道^[50]环孢素可增加房颤的发生。

维 A 酸类药物用于银屑病的全身性治疗,通过消除角质形成细胞和巨噬细胞中的过度增殖和抑制炎症而延缓其病理进展。该类药不良反应轻微,停药可恢复,未见有心脏毒性反应的报道。

2.6.2 生物制剂

包括 TNF- α 抑制剂、IL-12/23 抑制剂及 IL-17 抑制剂等多种。生物制剂作为靶向细胞外炎症因子集群的药物,对机体发挥免疫作用的同时会有一定的伤害,临床应用时间尚短,在重点关注感染、恶性肿瘤等疾病外,其长期疗效及心血管事件的安全性仍需进一步观察^[51-52]。上文已阐述此类药物抑制机体炎症反应降低房颤风险的结果不一致,考虑受炎症以外机制影响。

2.6.3 小分子靶向药物

目前研发中的小分子靶向药物主要靶点集中于磷酸二酯酶 4、JAK 激酶 1 ~ 3 及酪氨酸激酶 2 等细胞内的促炎物质,部分产品已经或接近上市,疗效和安全性有较大的差异,仍在观察探索中^[53]。

3 结论与展望

银屑病以慢性炎症为基础,通过心房电-机械活动异常、内环境代谢紊乱及精神心理障碍等多种途径影响房颤的发生。大多数银屑病患者最初是因皮肤表现而就诊,在临床实践中,接诊医师应告知严重银屑病患者发生房颤的风险,早期筛查并恰当管理以减少房颤及相关并发症的发生,同时需对心血管危险因素、机体的炎症状态及精神心理障碍进行综合的管理。

目前已有的研究存在一定局限性。首先,针对银屑病与房颤的相关性研究多为欧美人群,较少在其他人群进行外推验证。其次,对于银屑病、房颤的类型和严重程度需依据国际标准进行更规范的划分,并评估银屑病治疗、房颤消融及危险因素和诱因控制等综

合管理方案的共同效应。最后,银屑病与房颤之间是否存在反向因果关系还需进一步探讨;常规银屑病治疗药物与房颤的抗凝、抗心律失常药之间的矛盾效应均可作为未来研究方向。

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