

急性ST段抬高心肌梗死患者血清 miRNA-499a与心肌损伤标志物的相关性分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨急性ST段抬高心肌梗死(STEMI)患者血清微小RNA-499a(miRNA-499a)与心肌损伤标志物的相关性。**方法** 以2018年6月—2019年6月在四川绵阳四〇四医院诊治的65例STEMI患者纳为STEMI组, 同期在该院健康体检65例志愿者为对照组, 比较两组来院即刻血清miRNA-499a与心肌损伤标志物[血清肌红蛋白(Mb)和肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)]水平, 动态监测STEMI患者入院后血清miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI水平, ROC曲线分析miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI水平对STEMI的预测价值, 并对STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a水平与Mb和cTnI水平进行相关性分析。结果 STEMI组血清miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI水平较对照组明显高($P < 0.05$), STEMI患者入院后4 h、8 h、12 h、24 h、48 h和72 h血清miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI水平先明显升高后降低($P < 0.05$), 其中miRNA-499a在患者入院后12 h达最高峰, Mb在入院后8 h达最高峰, 而cTnI于入院后24 h达最高峰。ROC曲线分析发现血清miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI预测STEMI曲线下面积为0.804、0.889和0.921, 且miRNA-499a预测STEMI的敏感度与Mb相当(84.4% vs 85.5%), 但较cTnI(80.3%)高, 而其特异度与血清cTnI的相当(90.5% vs 91.6%), 但较血清Mb(80.1%)高。Pearson相关性分析提示STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a水平与Mb和cTnI水平均呈明显正相关($r=0.418$ 、 0.542 , $P < 0.05$)。结论 STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a水平与心肌损伤标志物(Mb和cTnI)存在明显相关性, miRNA-499a在STEMI诊断中具备Mb的高敏感度和cTnI的高特异度, 或可作为STEMI早期诊断的一种新型有效标志物。

【关键词】 急性心肌梗死; miRNA-499a; 心肌损伤; 相关性

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Correlation Between Serum miRNA-499a and Myocardial Injury Markers in Patients with Acute ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the correlation between serum microRNA-499a (miRNA-499a) and myocardial injury markers in patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction(STEMI). **Methods** 65 patients with STEMI who were diagnosed and treated in our hospital during the period from June 2018 to June 2019 were included in the STEMI group. 65 volunteers who completed health examination in our hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. Levels of serum miRNA-499a and myocardial injury markers [serum myoglobin(Mb), troponin I(cTnI)] were compared between the two groups immediately after admission and were monitored dynamically after admission. The value of miRNA-499a, Mb and cTnI levels in predicting STEMI was analyzed with ROC curve. The correlation between serum miRNA-499a levels and Mb, cTnI levels in patients with STEMI was analyzed. **Results** The levels of serum miRNA-499a, Mb and cTnI in STEMI group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of above indicators in STEMI group firstly increased significantly and then decreased at 4 h, 8 h, 12 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h after admission. miRNA-499a, Mb and cTnI levels reached the highest peaks at 12 h, 8 h and 24 h after admission respectively. ROC curve analysis found that areas under curves of serum miRNA-499a and Mb and cTnI in predicting STEMI were 0.804, 0.889 and 0.921 respectively. The sensitivity of serum miRNA-499a in predicting STEMI was similar to Mb (84.4% vs 85.5%), but higher than cTnI (80.3%). The specificity is similar to serum cTnI (90.5% vs 91.6%), but higher than serum Mb (80.1%). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum miRNA-499a levels in patients with STEMI were

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significantly positively correlated with Mb and cTnI levels ($r=0.418, 0.542, P<0.05$)。Conclusion Serum miRNA-499a levels are significantly correlated with myocardial injury markers(Mb and cTnI) in patients with STEMI. The sensitivity of serum miRNA-499a is as high as that of Mb and the specificity is as high as that of cTnI in the diagnosis of STEMI. It can be used as a new effective marker for early diagnosis of STEMI。

【Key words】 Acute myocardial infarction; miRNA-499a; Myocardial injury; Correlation

急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是由冠状动脉阻塞和供血不足所致的心肌缺血性坏死,有起病急、进展快、致残率和病死率高等特点^[1],急性ST段抬高心肌梗死(ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, STEMI)是其中较为常见类型。近年来STEMI发病率呈逐年增长趋势,早期诊治是救治的关键。目前临床对STEMI诊断主要依赖于典型临床症状、心电图以及心肌损伤血清学标志物变化,其中血清学心肌损伤标志物是STEMI早期诊断和预后评估的有效指标,血清肌红蛋白(myoglobin, Mb)和心肌肌钙蛋白I(cardiac troponin I, cTnI)为临幊上评估心肌损伤有效的生物学标志物^[2-3],但血清Mb对STEMI早期诊断的特异度不高,而血清cTnI对STEMI早期诊断的敏感度有限,因此STEMI疾病早期诊断易与其他类型心血管疾病相混淆。近年来随着临幊对STEMI认识的不断深入,新型血清学标志物逐渐被发现,自2008年国外学者首次在人类血清中发现微小RNA(miRNA)以来,陆续证实miRNA广泛存在于人类血液和组织中^[4]。miRNA-499a可通过对靶基因的转录后调控参与心血管疾病的发生和发展^[5]。但目前国内关于STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a与心肌损伤标志物相关性尚未完全明确,为此本文展开临床对照性研究,旨在为STEMI患者探寻新型早期诊断标志物,具体结果如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2018年6月—2019年6月本院诊治的65例STEMI患者(纳为STEMI组)为对象,符合《心血管病诊疗标准》^[6]有关STEMI诊断标准。(1)纳入标准:胸痛时间≥30 min,且硝酸甘油含服无效;发病至入院时间<6 h;年龄>18岁;患者及其家属知晓本研究内容和目的。(2)排除标准:合并活动性消化性溃疡以及主动脉夹层;有明显出血倾向;合并恶性肿瘤;近两周内有手术或内脏出血史;合并糖尿病、风湿性疾病和甲状腺疾病;存在严重肝肾功能不全;心力衰竭。STEMI组男36例、女29例,年龄45~74岁[平均(62.14 ± 6.12)岁],发病至入院时间25 min~3 h[平均(2.08 ± 1.02)h],冠状动脉病变支数:1支31例、2支20例和3支14例。另选取同期在本院体检65例健康体检者作为对照组:健康体检者身心健康,无先天性心脏病史、肝脏或肾脏病史;男37例、女28例;年龄46~75岁[平均(62.34 ± 6.24)岁]。STEMI组和对照组基线资料比较差异不明显($P>0.05$),有一定可比性。

1.2 研究方法

(1) 主要仪器和试剂:实时荧光定量PCR仪(厂家:美国应用生物系统公司,型号: ABI7500),miRNA-499a检测试剂盒由仪器配套提供,全自动生化分析仪(厂家:西门子,型号: ADVIA 2400),酶标仪(厂家:法国梅里埃,型号: ELX-800),Mb、cTnI试剂盒均由上海江莱生物科技有限公司提供。

(2) 血清miRNA-499a、心肌损伤标志物水平检测:采集STEMI患者入院即刻、入院后4 h、8 h、12 h、24 h、48 h和72 h静脉血4 mL,对照组则收集晨起空腹静脉血4 mL,均常规离心分离血清低温留存待测,采用实时荧光定量PCR仪检测血清miRNA-499a,即利用RNA试剂盒提取血清中总RNA,反向转录为cDNA,再行RT-PCR扩增,β-action作为内参, $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 法计算miRNA-499a相对表达量,放射免疫分析法检测血清Mb,酶标仪检测血清cTnI水平,所有操作严格按说明书进行。(3) 入组STEMI患者治疗方法:参照《急性心肌梗死诊断和治疗指南》^[7]为STEMI患者进行监护(密切监护患者心率、血压、呼吸、心律变化和静脉压等)和常规治疗,依据患者病情分别为其实施溶栓治疗或直接经皮冠脉介入术。

1.3 分析指标

(1) STEMI组和对照组入组即刻血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物(Mb和cTnI)水平比较;(2) STEMI组血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平动态变化;(3) 血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平对STEMI预测价值分析;(4) STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a水平与心肌损伤标志物水平相关性分析。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0软件分析数据,计量数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较行独立样本t检验,组内同时点计量资料比较行重复测量方差分析,ROC曲线分析血清miRNA-499a与心肌损伤标志物水平对STEMI的预测价值,Pearson参数分析STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a水平与Mb和cTnI水平相关性, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 STEMI组和对照组血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平比较

STEMI组来院即刻血清miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI水平较对照组明显升高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$),见表1。

表1 来院即刻血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	miRNA-499a	Mb (μg/L)	cTnI (μg/L)
STEMI组 (n=65)	0.28±0.02	92.45±25.38	0.54±0.05
对照组 (n=65)	0.15±0.04	29.35±16.42	0.09±0.02
t值	23.436	16.829	67.371
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.2 STEMI组血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平动态变化

STEMI组入院后4 h、8 h、12 h、24 h、48 h和72 h血清miRNA-499a、Mb和cTnI水平先明显升高后降低

($P < 0.05$)，其中血清miRNA-499a水平在入院后12 h达最高峰，血清Mb在入院后8 h达最高峰，而cTnI则于入院后24 h达最高峰，见表2。

表2 STEMI组血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平动态变化 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=65)

时间点	miRNA-499a	Mb (μg/L)	cTnI (μg/L)
入院 4 h	0.35±0.03	194.61±20.43	1.68±0.06
入院后 8 h	0.49±0.05	397.61±36.17	3.81±0.08
入院后 12 h	0.68±0.06	268.47±25.62	6.63±1.02
入院后 24 h	0.56±0.05	176.24±17.58	8.96±1.36
入院后 48 h	0.54±0.04	84.29±8.53	4.13±1.04
入院后 72 h	0.47±0.03	55.09±5.06	2.46±0.75
F值	19.707	46.889	25.229
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.3 血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平对STEMI预测价值分析

ROC曲线分析提示血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平预测STEMI曲线下面积均较高，其中血清miRNA-499a预测STEMI的敏感度与血清Mb的相当(84.4% vs 85.5%)，均较cTnI的高，而预测STEMI的特异度与血清cTnI的相当(90.5% vs 91.6%)，较血清Mb的高，见图1和表3。

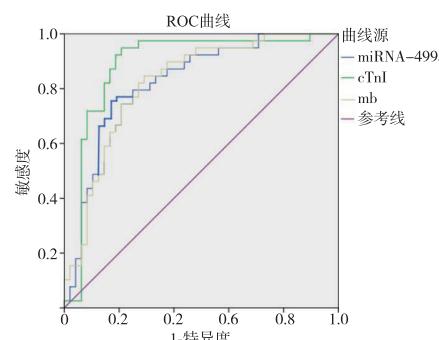


图1 血清miRNA-499a和心肌损伤标志物水平预测STEMI的ROC曲线

表3 血清miRNA-499a与心肌损伤标志物水平对STEMI预测价值分析

指标	曲线下面积	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	95% CI	临界值
miRNA-499a	0.804	84.4	90.5	0.830 ~ 0.958	0.23
Mb	0.889	85.5	80.1	0.970 ~ 1.000	72.08 (μg/L)
cTnI	0.921	80.3	91.6	0.999 ~ 1.000	0.49 (μg/L)

2.4 STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a水平与Mb和cTnI水平相关性分析

Pearson相关性分析提示STEMI患者血清miRNA-499a

水平与Mb和cTnI水平均呈明显正相关($P < 0.05$)，见图2~3和表4。

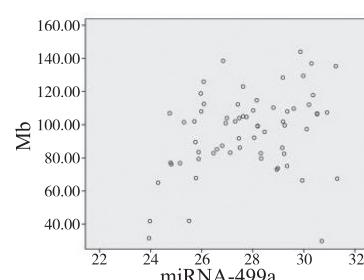


图2 血清miRNA-499a与Mb相关性

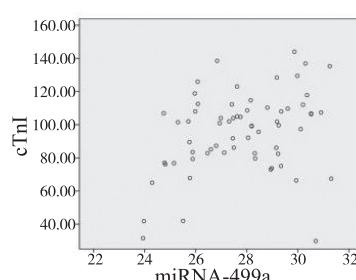


图3 血清miRNA-499a与cTnI相关性

表 4 STEMI 患者血清 miRNA-499a 水平与 Mb 和 cTnI 水平相关性分析

分类	Mb		cTnI	
	r	P	r	P
miRNA-499a	0.418	0.001	0.542	< 0.001

3 讨论

STEMI 病情危急，早期诊治对 STEMI 患者预后改善至关重要。一直以来心肌损伤标志物如 Mb 和 cTnI 被证实再 STEMI 的诊治和预后评估中有明确价值。STEMI 发病后 2~4 h 血中 Mb 水平开始增高，6~10 h 后明显升高，Mb 为 STEMI 患者最早升高的标志物之一，被视为 STEMI 早期诊断的敏感性标志物^[8]；cTnI 为临床最常见且特异度最高的心肌损伤标志物，但常在 STEMI 起病 4~10 h 后开始升高，12~48 h 达最高峰，在 STEMI 早期诊断中敏感性不高，此外，血清中 cTnI 水平升高后可持续 8 d 左右，若此时 STEMI 再次发作，cTnI 对其诊断价值将十分有限^[9]，因此积极探寻敏感度和特异度高的新型心肌损伤标志物成为临床关注焦点。

miRNA 作为一种小分子非编码基因，在多种真核细胞中广泛存在，主要发挥调节细胞新陈代谢，促进细胞增殖及凋亡等作用。近年来随着临床对 miRNA 研究日益增多以及各种检测手段的逐步成熟，研究发现 miRNA 与人类多个系统各类疾病均有相关性，其可通过转录后调控的方式调控靶基因的翻译^[10]。目前国内外不少学者研究发现 miRNA-499 与心血管疾病关系紧密。许丽霞等^[11]研究证实 miRNA-499 与 STEMI 发病紧密相关，其可为 STEMI 早期诊断提供参考。张家仕^[12]研究则表明 miRNA-499 水平与冠心病患者病情程度有一定关联，国外学者研究同样证实血清 miRNA-499a 水平与心血管疾病发病有紧密关联^[13]，但对于其是否可作为 STEMI 患者早期诊断的新型标志物仍未可知。本研究结果显示 STEMI 组入院即刻血清 miRNA-499a、Mb 和 cTnI 水平较对照组明显升高，提示三者均呈升高趋势，与早期学者的报道相类似^[14]。而进一步研究显示 STEMI 患者入院后 3 d 内血清 miRNA-499a、Mb 和 cTnI 水平均先明显升高后降低，血清 miRNA-499a、Mb 和 cTnI 水平分别在入院后 12 h、8 h 和 12 h 达最高峰，且 ROC 曲线分析显示三者对 STEMI 诊断价值均较高，但 miRNA-499a 预测 STEMI 的敏感度与 Mb 相当，其特异度与血清 cTnI 的相当，说明血清 miRNA-499a 在 STEMI 预测中有较高的敏感度和特异度，为 STEMI 早期诊治提供有用参考。

既往研究表明 miRNA-499a 可通过损伤血管内皮功能和促进机体对胆固醇摄取，继而参与血栓形成，是加剧心肌损伤以及动脉斑块形成的高危因素。在 STEMI 患者早期一旦出现心肌以及血管内皮功能损伤，会引发血清

miRNA-499 表达水平增高^[15]，因而血清 miRNA-499 表达水平或可作为 STEMI 早期诊断的有效标志物。本研究还证实 STEMI 患者血清 miRNA-499a 与 Mb 和 cTnI 水平均呈明显正相关，说明血清 miRNA-499a 可作为 STEMI 一种新型心肌损伤标志物，在 STEMI 早期诊断中可较好地弥补传统心肌损伤标志物 Mb 特异度和 cTnI 敏感度都差的不足。

综上所述，本文初步证实血清 miRNA-499a 水平在 STEMI 诊断中有较高价值，且其表达水平与心肌损伤标志物密切相关，有望作为 STEMI 患者一种新型心肌损伤标志物。然而本研究对象来源较为集中且样本量较小，有关 miRNA-499a 是否可作为其他类型心血管疾病患者的新型心肌损伤标志物尚需进一步研究。

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