

血浆同型半胱氨酸水平与年龄相关性黄斑变性中医证型的关系研究

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收稿日期:2009-12-30 修回日期:2010-02-01

Study of relationship between plasma homocysteine level and age-related macular degeneration TCM syndrome

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Received:2009-12-30 Accepted:2010-02-01

Abstract

• **AIM:** To study the changes and significance of the serum plasma homocysteine (Hcy), superoxide dismutase (SOD), malondialdehyde (MDA) and serum lipid levels within age-related macular degeneration (AMD) TCM syndrome types, and to observe if Hcy level is a risk factor in AMD among Chinese population.

• **METHODS:** Fifty-two AMD patients' blood samples were collected with 19 healthy samples as control. The fasting Hcy levels were measured by euzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. SOD, MDA, and blood fat concentration were also measured. And different AMD TCM syndrome types and all these indexes were analyzed to find the influence on Hcy from the related factors and the independent factor of AMD.

• **RESULTS:** The Hcy levels in phlegm-blood stasis syndrome group and liver-kidney deficiency syndrome group were higher than those of the control ($P < 0.05$), yet no differences were detected among three case groups. Results demonstrated negative correlation between Hcy and SOD level. SOD levels in phlegm-blood stasis syndrome group and liver-kidney deficiency syndrome group were higher than controls and phlegm syndrome group ($P < 0.05$), while TC level was higher than controls ($P < 0.05$); MDA, TC and LDL-C levels in all groups were elevated to different degrees ($P < 0.05$). No difference of HDL-C level among four groups was found.

• **CONCLUSION:** Hyperhomocysteine may play roles in phlegm-blood stasis syndrome and liver-kidney deficiency syndrome AMD by various pathogenic mechanisms, but

was not a risk factor of AMD in this survey. Increased TC and LDL-C levels may be indexes of stage increasing in phlegm syndrome group. Increased TC, TG and LDL-C may be some of the useful markers of phlegm-blood stasis syndrome and liver-kidney deficiency syndrome. Decreased SOD and increased MDA may be regarded as pathological basis in AMD.

• **KEYWORDS:** age-related macular degeneration; TCM syndrome type; homocysteine

Feng CY, Chen L, Lü CX. Study of relationship between plasma homocysteine level and age-related macular degeneration TCM syndrome. *Int J Ophthalmol (Guoji Yanke Zazhi)* 2010; 10 (3): 544-546

摘要

目的:研究血浆同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)及相关因素在年龄相关性黄斑变性(AMD)各中医证型中的变化及意义,观察Hcy是否为中国人群AMD发病的危险因素。

方法:采集52例AMD患者的血液样本,并以19例正常健康者作对照,酶联免疫法测定空腹血浆Hcy水平,同时检测超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)、血脂等生化指标水平。分析Hcy等指标与AMD中医证型的关系及相关因素对Hcy的影响,寻找AMD发病的危险因素。

结果:Hcy水平在痰凝瘀滞型组、肝肾亏虚型组均高于对照组($P < 0.05$),三证型组间比较无差异。Hcy与SOD水平呈负相关。SOD水平在痰凝瘀滞型组、肝肾亏虚型组均低于对照组及痰湿蕴结型组。MDA、TC、LDL-C水平在各证型组的均不同程度升高($P > 0.05$),TC水平在痰凝瘀滞型组、肝肾亏虚型组高于对照组($P < 0.05$);HDL-C水平组间比较无差异。

结论:高Hcy可能通过多种致病途径在痰凝瘀滞型与肝肾亏虚型AMD中发挥作用,但未发现是AMD发病的高风险因素;高TC、LDL-C可能是痰浊蕴结型AMD辨证和病程进展的微观指标;高TC、TG、LDL-C可能是痰凝瘀滞型、肝肾亏虚型AMD的生化物质基础;SOD水平减少、MDA生成增多可能为AMD发生发展的提供了病理基础。

关键词:年龄相关性黄斑变性;中医证型;血浆同型半胱氨酸
DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-5123.2010.03.046

冯春阳,陈丽,吕长香. 血浆同型半胱氨酸水平与年龄相关性黄斑变性中医证型的关系研究. 国际眼科杂志 2010;10(3):544-546

0 引言

近年来血浆同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)被证实在微血管水平损伤血管的平滑肌包括视网膜血管^[1],国外对高Hcy血症与AMD发病及病情进展的关系报道很多^[2-7],而国内对AMD患者血浆Hcy水平与中医证型关系的研究鲜见报道,为更好的指导临床,我们对AMD患者血浆Hcy水平与中医证型的关系进行了临床研究,报告如下。

表1 AMD患者基本情况

组别	n	男/女	年龄(岁)	病程(a)	吸烟史(+/-)	饮酒史(+/-)	BMI	WHR
对照组	19	8/11	64.53 ± 5.22	/	5/14	1/18	22.29 ± 2.33	0.855 ± 0.043
痰浊蕴结型组	16	8/8	66.25 ± 7.79	1.35(0.69 ± 1.84)	2/14	5/11	23.48 ± 2.19	0.882 ± 0.035
痰凝瘀滞型组	24	10/14	67.13 ± 8.18	2.33(1.50 ± 4.83) ^a	8/28	6/30	23.58 ± 3.19	0.886 ± 0.033
肝肾亏虚型组	12	7/5	72.17 ± 5.37	5.13(3.50 ± 9.33) ^{d,f}			23.57 ± 3.11	0.896 ± 0.049

^aP < 0.05, ^dP < 0.01 vs痰浊蕴结型组; ^fP < 0.01 vs痰凝瘀滞型组。

表2 各组间Hcy、血液生化指标水平比较

	Hcy	SOD	MDA	TC	TG	HDL-C	LDL-C
	(μmol/L)	(U/mL)	(nmol/mL)	(mmol/mL)	(mmol/mL)	(mmol/mL)	(mmol/mL)
对照组	12.87 ± 2.03	97.00 ± 11.22	2.61 ± 0.57	4.22 ± 0.67	1.42 ± 0.59	1.41 ± 0.23	2.62 ± 0.45
痰湿蕴结型组	13.92 ± 2.28	89.54 ± 10.75	3.41 ± 1.15 ^a	4.81 ± 0.92 ^a	1.91 ± 0.76	1.39 ± 0.25	3.11 ± 0.69 ^a
痰凝瘀滞型组	14.89 ± 2.87 ^a	73.8 ± 13.35 ^{b,c}	4.27 ± 1.15 ^{b,d}	5.38 ± 0.78 ^{b,c}	2.25 ± 0.71 ^a	1.34 ± 0.33	4.65 ± 1.01 ^{b,d}
肝肾亏虚型组	15.21 ± 2.53 ^a	71.61 ± 14.01 ^{b,c}	4.31 ± 0.96 ^{b,d}	5.52 ± 1.08 ^{a,c}	2.01 ± 0.81 ^a	1.35 ± 0.31	4.54 ± 0.95 ^{b,d}
F	3.621	3.732	8.931	4.912	3.133	0.539	9.921
P	0.031	0.024	0.000	0.011	0.039	0.658	0.000

^aP < 0.05, ^bP < 0.01 vs对照组; ^cP < 0.05, ^dP < 0.01 vs痰湿蕴结型组。

表3 湿性AMD危险因素logistic二元逻辑回归结果

	B	S. E.	Wals	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	EXP(B)的95% C I	
							下限	上限
年龄	0.544	0.199	7.466	1	0.011	1.166	1.059	1.284
常量	-56.819	19.437	8.545	1	0.013	0.005	-	-

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象 我院2007-03/2008-08门诊及住院患者52例,19例正常对照组为我院健康体检检查者。入选患者均经眼底检查、眼底荧光血管造影后确诊,且近2wk内未服用叶酸、维生素B族类药物,基本情况见表1。西医诊断标准参照1986年中国眼科学会眼底病组制定的《老年黄斑变性临床诊断标准》^[8];中医诊断及证型标准参照新世纪“十五”规划教材《中医眼科学》(第1版)^[9]拟分为痰浊蕴结型、痰凝瘀滞型、肝肾不足型。

1.2 方法 所有检测对象禁食8~12h后,于清晨静息状态下抽取肘静脉血6mL。采用酶联免疫法测定血浆Hcy水平(由美国ADL公司提供),参照试剂盒使用说明,采用酶标仪测量。同时检测血清SOD,MDA及血脂水平。

统计学分析:所有检测数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两独立样本间比较用t检验;3组及以上样本的均数比较采用单因素方差分析;对Hcy与年龄、病程、TG,TC,HDL,LDL,SOD,MDA,BMI,WHR、吸烟、饮酒等因素进行简单相关分析,相关因素对Hcy水平的影响用多元回归分析;寻找高Hcy血症的危险因素采用向前逐步法进行二分类logistic回归分析。采用SPSS 15.0软件进行统计学处理。

2 结果

2.1 各组生化资料比较 各组生化资料比较见表2。

2.2 血浆Hcy水平与各临床指标间的相关性 年龄、病程、吸烟史、饮酒史、BMI,WHR,SOD,MDA,TC,TG,HDL-C,LDL-C等指标与Hcy水平进行简单相关分析,r值分别为0.049,0.012,0.157,0.028,0.075,0.115,-0.141,0.143,0.139,0.128,0.111,0.204,P分别为0.847,0.341,0.201,0.309,0.624,0.402,0.031,0.300,0.318,0.357,0.421,0.147。可知AMD患者Hcy水平与SOD水平呈负相关($r = -0.141$),有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与年龄、病程、吸烟史、饮酒史、BIM,WHR,SOD,MDA,TG,TC,HDL-C,

LDL-C等因素均不相关。

2.3 各证型组对Hcy水平建立的多元回归模型 为寻求血浆Hcy水平与各相关因素之间的数量关系,在各中医证型中采用多元回归分析建立回归模型。以Hcy水平为因变量,AMD总患者的年龄、病程、BMI,WHR,SOD,MDA,TC,TG,HDL-C,LDL-C等参数为自变量,进行回归分析。在痰浊蕴结型组,各相关因素均未进入方程,说明未发现各相关因素对Hcy水平产生影响。在痰凝瘀滞型组,仅SOD进入回归方程, $r_{\text{SOD}} = -0.367$,建立回归模型 $Y = 23.562 - 0.113 \times (\text{SOD})$ 。系数t检验, $P = 0.005$,说明Hcy水平与SOD呈弱负相关。在肝肾亏虚型组,仍只有SOD进入回归方程, $r_{\text{SOD}} = -0.412$,建立回归模型 $Y = 25.142 - 0.130 \times (\text{SOD})$ 。说明Hcy水平与SOD呈弱负相关。

2.4 Hcy危险因素的逻辑回归 以是否发生AMD(是=1,否=0)为因变量,以年龄、BMI,WHR,SOD,MDA,TG,TC,HDL-C,LDL-C为协变量,将各指标以向前逐步法进行二元logistic回归,寻找高Hcy血症的危险因素。结果各参数均未进入方程。说明在本人选患者中未发现AMD的危险因素。再以是否发生湿性AMD(是=1,否=0)为因变量,以各参数为协变量,Logistic回归分析湿性AMD的危险因素,采用向前逐步纳入法,建立回归模型,结果只有年龄进入方程(表3)。本研究说明年龄是湿性AMD发病的危险因素。

3 讨论

Hcy是一种含硫基的氨基酸,是蛋氨酸代谢的中间产物,在体内有3条代谢途径^[10]:再甲基化途径、转硫化途径、直接进入细胞外基质。现代研究已经证实,Hcy水平升高是中国人脑心血管疾病独立的危险因素之一^[11]。而老年性痴呆、动脉粥样硬化等心脑血管疾病的发病机制与AMD的机制极其相似^[12,13],国外研究近年发现^[2-7],高Hcy血症是导致AMD或湿性AMD发生的独立危险因素,

而在国内鲜见关于 Hcy 与 AMD 关系的报道。在本研究中,AMD 患者血浆 Hcy 水平与中医证型关系的研究结果证实:与对照组比较,痰凝瘀滞型组、肝肾亏虚型组 Hcy 水平有所升高($P < 0.05$),痰浊蕴结型组变化不明显,并且从痰浊蕴结型→痰凝瘀滞型→肝肾亏虚型,Hcy 水平逐渐升高,符合 AMD 由实证向虚证或虚实夹杂方向转变的中医发病规律。

Hcy 水平升高究其原因主要是营养吸收障碍及遗传因素等使得蛋氨酸代谢异常所致^[14]。脾虚不运,脾弱胃伤,健运失司,水谷不化,使精微物质吸收减少,引起蛋氨酸的代谢障碍,血浆 Hcy 水平升高。Hcy 累积过多,氧化生成高胱氨酸,致机体发生氧化应激反应,生成过多的自由基和过氧化氢,使红细胞发生脂质过氧化,也可增加血流阻力,使血液黏度增高,加重血流瘀滞^[15,16];还可增加凝血酶诱导的血栓素合成,激活凝血酶因子,使机体处于血栓前状态^[17],也可诱导血管平滑肌细胞产生多种炎症因子,引起血管内皮炎症反应^[18,19],致黄斑区玻璃膜疣形成、色素变化及视网膜下出血、水肿、渗出等一系列表现。年老之人,肾精亏耗,肾失主水,使水液代谢失衡,导致 Hcy 的清除减少。肝肾同源,肾阴不足,肝不藏血,目窍失养,终致目视不明。Hcy 虽为一种中间代谢产物,但也是血中有形成份之一,其水平升高表明它已经变成一种致病因素或是病理产物,故 Hcy 应归属痰浊一类,其致病机制已表现出痰浊的特征。因此,注意防止痰浊(Hcy)的质变(过氧化作用)在 AMD 病情进展中可以比其量变(单纯降低 Hcy 水平)具有更重要的实际意义。所以我们认为 Hcy 代谢失司,水平升高也反映出机体本元亏虚,标实停聚的病变特征。在 AMD 病变过程中,Hcy 作为一种致病因素,在痰凝瘀滞型组、肝肾亏虚型组中发挥作用,但未发现是 AMD 发病的高风险因素。从 Hcy 与其它因素的简单相关分析可知,Hcy 升高与 SOD 水平呈负相关性($P < 0.05$),与年龄、病程等因素关系不大。研究发现 Hcy 能明显加速细胞外 SOD DNA 甲基化,抑制其转录^[20],使 SOD 的合成和再生减少,我们推测 Hcy 对 SOD 合成的抑制作用可能与 AMD 的发生发展有关,SOD 或许可以做为预测 Hcy 升高的一个重要指标。我们虽未检测视网膜组织 SOD,MDA 含量,但从全身抗氧化能力判断:在正常人群,SOD 可清除超氧阴离子自由基,使后者维持在较低浓度。而在 AMD 患者中,在致病因素作用持续下,SOD 活性下降,自由基生成增多,使自由基产生和清除平衡受到破坏,氧化损伤加重,为本病的发生发展提供了病理基础。MDA 完全可被视为体内代谢积累下来的痰浊,痰凝致瘀,久病致虚。所以 SOD 水平减少、MDA 生成增多可能为 AMD 的发生发展提供了病理基础。

现代研究认为血脂异常是痰浊在机体的微观病理表现。新的 AMD 血管模型学说也认为^[21];巩膜和脉络膜血管的脂类来源于全身血液循环。本研究结果同样证实各证型的 AMD 患者都存在血脂异常。使血液则表现出“黏”、“浓”、“凝”、“聚”的病理特征^[22],血脂升高,释放各种炎症因子,引起血管内皮炎症反应,血流速度降低,加重脉络膜组织的缺血、缺氧,诱发血管内皮损伤,促使玻璃膜破裂,RPE 细胞、内皮细胞增生移行,促进新生血管生长,并参与 CNV 中纤维组织生成^[23]。我们认为高 TC,LDL-C 可能是痰浊蕴结型 AMD 辨证和病程进展的微观指标;高 TC,TG,LDL-C 可能是痰凝瘀滞型、肝肾亏虚型 AMD 的生化物质基础。

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