

口服叶酸辅助治疗冠心病的临床研究

程飞¹, 潘伟彪¹, 兰军¹, 涂昌¹, 陈本发¹, 黄光², 杨银广³, 陶军⁴
(东莞市石龙人民医院 1. 心内科, 2. 检验科, 3. B 超室, 广东省东莞市 523326;
4. 中山大学附属第一医院高血压血管病科, 广东省广州市 510080)

[关键词] 叶酸; 冠心病; 内皮细胞功能障碍; 氧化应激
[摘要] 目的 观察口服叶酸对冠心病患者的作用。方法 选择冠心病患者 60 例, 检测血清叶酸、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、丙二醛(MDA)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平及血流介导的内皮舒张功能(FMD); 随机分为安慰剂组和叶酸口服组, 每组 30 例, 所有患者在冠心病二级预防基础上分别再予 5 mg/d 叶酸或安慰剂口服, 治疗 4 周、8 周后复查前述指标, 比较各组治疗前后及两组之间相关指标的差别。结果 叶酸口服组与安慰剂组基础年龄、性别、高血压比例、糖尿病比例、血清叶酸、Hcy 和 LDL-C 水平、FMD 无明显差别; 规范的冠心病二级预防能在 4 周时显著降低患者血清 LDL-C 水平, 持续至 8 周后能显著降低血清 MDA 水平并显著提高 FMD, 但对血清叶酸和 Hcy 水平无明显影响; 而在此基础上加用叶酸口服 4 周, 在轻度降低血清 Hcy 水平、提高血清叶酸水平的同时已显著降低血清 MDA 水平并显著提高 FMD, 持续至 8 周时这一益处进一步显现; 叶酸口服组治疗 8 周后血清叶酸水平与 Hcy 水平无相关性, 与 FMD 呈正相关, 与 MDA 水平呈负相关, Hcy 水平与其他指标之间无明显相关。结论 在规范冠心病二级预防基础上加用叶酸口服可进一步降低氧化应激水平并改善内皮功能; 叶酸可能通过降低氧化应激改善冠心病患者内皮功能; 这种作用与可能其降低 Hcy 无关。
[中图分类号] R5 [文献标识码] A

A Clinic Study of Oral Application of Folic Acid in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

CHENG Fei¹, PAN Wei-Biao¹, LAN Jun¹, TU Chang¹, CHEN Ben-Fa¹, HUANG Guang², YANG Yin-Guang², and TAO Jun⁴
(1. Department of Cardiology, 2. Department of Laboratory, 3. Department of B Ultrasonic Room, Shilong People's Hospital of Dongguan City, Dongguan, Guangdong 523321, China; 4. Department of Hypertension and Vascular Disease, The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510080, China)

[KEY WORDS] Folic Acid; Coronary Artery Disease; Endothelial Cell Dysfunction; Oxidative Stress
[ABSTRACT] Aim To observe the effect of peroral folic acid in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD). Methods Sixty patients with CAD were involved in the study, and were randomly divided into placebo and folic acid groups each with 30 patients. Backgrounds and levels of serum folic acid, homocysteine (Hcy), malondialdehyde (MDA), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLC) and flow-mediated vasodilation (FMD) were measured, and the difference was detected. All patients were given medicines based on secondary prevention of CAD. Then patients were given 5 mg/d of folic acid or placebo orally respectively for 4 weeks until 8 weeks. After periods of treatments, indicators of the forementioned were measured and compared not only between the two groups, but also before and after treatments. Results There were't significant differences among basic factors. With rigorous secondary prevention, level of serum LDL-C in the placebo group was significantly lowered after 4 weeks, but the decrease of MDA and the increase of FMD didn't appear obviously until 8 weeks. And it had no effect on level of serum folic acid and Hcy. While after folic acid added to the classic treatments, the decrease of MDA and the increase of FMD presented significantly after 4 weeks despite the mild change of folic and Hcy. And the benefit lasted and appeared more obviously until 8 weeks. Level of folic acid

[收稿日期] 2013-11-05
[基金项目] 广东省科技厅社会引导发展项目(2011B031800011)
[作者简介] 程飞, 博士, 主治医师, 研究方向为冠心病与内皮细胞功能, E-mail 为 mdcf2006@126.com。通讯作者潘伟彪, E-mail 为 pwb817@hotmail.com。

correlated positively with that of FMD, and inversely with that of MDA. Level of Hcy had no statistical correlation with other indicators. **Conclusions** On the basis of rigorously secondary prevention of CAD, oral folic acid could further reduce oxidative stress and improve endothelial function. Folic acid may improve endothelial function by reducing oxidative stress which may be independent of Hcy in patients with coronary heart disease.

冠心病是危害人民健康的严重疾病,内皮细胞功能障碍(endothelial cell dysfunction,ECD)是冠心病的初期表现和主要标志^[1-3]。有研究表明,低叶酸水平是一种独立于同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine,Hcy)水平的致动脉硬化因子,其危害可能与激活氧化应激及内皮细胞功能障碍有关^[4]。而外源性补充叶酸可以通过提高BH4水平、抗氧化应激等途径改善内皮功能,阻止动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展,从而可以治疗冠心病^[5-7]。本研究以临床确诊冠心病的患者为研究对象,检测基础血清Hcy、叶酸、丙二醛(malondialdehyde,MDA)水平及血流介导的内皮舒张功能(flow-mediated vasodilation,FMD),在规范的冠心病二级预防基础上分别加用叶酸或安慰剂,治疗4周、8周后检测前述指标并比较两组间及治疗前后各指标的差别,观察口服叶酸对冠心病患者的作用,以期为临床补充叶酸治疗冠心病提供临床依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2011年5月至2012年5月在本院心内科住院的患者60例,年龄<85岁,排除自身免疫病、肿瘤、感染及严重心、肝、肾、呼吸功能不全,同意参加研究并签署知情同意书,其中男性32例,女性28例,年龄61.72±13.94岁。

1.2 研究方法

空腹、安静状态下抽取静脉血,全自动生化仪检测血生化及血脂指标,放射免疫法检测血清叶酸水平,硫代巴比妥酸比色法检测血清MDA水平;检测患者FMD;分析对比各指标之间的差异及相关性。

1.3 诊断标准

所有患者经冠状动脉造影或冠状动脉CTA检查,任何一支冠状动脉主要分支狭窄≥50%诊断为冠心病;在规范的冠心病二级预防基础上,采用随机方法分为安慰剂组和叶酸口服组,每组30例,盲法分别给予叶酸5mg/d或安慰剂口服,治疗至4周、8周时检测前述观察指标并进行比较;按照以往文献[1,8,9]报道的方法检测FMD。

1.4 统计学方法

计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间的比较采用t检

验,多组间的比较采用方差分析;计数资料用中位数表示,组间的比较用 χ^2 检验;计量资料的相关分析用Pearson相关分析;计数资料的相关分析用Spearman等级相关分析; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组基础观察指标比较

两组之间各项基础指标,包括年龄、男性比例、高血压比例、糖尿病比例、血清LDLC、叶酸、Hcy和MDA水平、FMD水平等均无显著性差异(表1)。

表 1. 安慰剂组和叶酸口服组基础观察指标比较
Table 1. Comparison of basic observation index in the placebo group and folic acid oral group

项 目	安慰剂组 (n = 30)	叶酸口服组 (n = 30)	P 值
男性	53.33%	56.67%	0.795
年龄(岁)	64.07 ± 2.52	59.37 ± 2.54	0.680
LDLC (mmol/L)	2.84 ± 0.15	2.87 ± 0.20	0.109
叶酸(μg/L)	10.98 ± 0.73	11.72 ± 0.71	0.705
Hcy(μmol/L)	12.59 ± 0.73	12.60 ± 0.70	0.753
MDA(nmol/L)	11.34 ± 0.61	10.65 ± 0.54	0.127
FMD	4.88% ± 0.33%	4.96% ± 0.28%	0.191
高血压(例)	15(50.00%)	16(53.33%)	0.796
糖尿病(例)	8(26.67%)	7(23.33%)	0.766

2.2 两组治疗后血清Hcy、叶酸、MDA水平及FMD水平比较

治疗4周后安慰剂组血清叶酸和Hcy水平均无明显变化,LDLC水平显著降低,MDA和FMD水平无明显变化;叶酸口服组血清叶酸水平轻度升高,Hcy水平轻度降低,LDLC和MDA水平显著降低,FMD水平明显升高。治疗8周后,安慰剂组血清叶酸和Hcy水平仍无明显改变,LDLC水平无进一步降低,MDA水平较治疗前及治疗4周后均有显著降低,FMD水平较治疗前及4周后有显著升高;叶酸口服组血清叶酸水平进一步升高,Hcy水平进一步降低,LDLC水平无进一步降低,但MDA水平进一步显著降低,同时FMD水平进一步显著提高(表2)。

表 2. 两组患者治疗 4 周和 8 周后各观察指标的变化及比较

Table 2. Comparison and changes of observation index after 4 weeks and 8 weeks in the two groups

分 组	安慰剂组 (n = 30)			叶酸口服组 (n = 30)		
	治疗前	4 周	8 周	治疗前	4 周	8 周
叶酸 (μg/L)	10.98 ± 0.73	10.95 ± 0.67	11.02 ± 0.64	11.72 ± 0.71	11.84 ± 0.53	14.82 ± 0.43 ^{abc}
Hcy (μmol/L)	12.59 ± 0.73	12.29 ± 0.63	12.19 ± 0.64	12.60 ± 0.70	11.86 ± 0.58	10.43 ± 0.44 ^{ac}
LDLC (mmol/L)	2.84 ± 0.15	1.86 ± 0.04 ^a	1.74 ± 0.03 ^a	2.87 ± 0.20	1.77 ± 0.09 ^a	1.66 ± 0.03 ^a
FMD	4.88% ± 0.33%	5.12% ± 0.23%	5.66% ± 0.21% ^a	4.96% ± 0.28%	5.21% ± 0.20% ^a	6.26% ± 0.19% ^{ab}
MDA (nmol/L)	11.34 ± 0.61	11.06 ± 0.49	9.54 ± 0.45 ^{ab}	10.65 ± 0.54	9.84 ± 0.45 ^{ac}	8.08 ± 0.31 ^{abc}

a 为 $P < 0.05$, 与治疗前比较; b 为 $P < 0.05$, 与治疗 4 周时比较; c 为 $P < 0.05$, 与安慰剂组相应治疗时间比较。

2.3 血清叶酸水平与血清 Hcy、MDA 水平及 FMD 的相关性

叶酸治疗 8 周后, 血清叶酸水平与血清 Hcy 水平无明显相关性, 与 FMD 呈正相关 ($r = 0.621, P <$

0.01), 与血清 MDA 水平呈负相关 ($r = -0.532, P = 0.002$), 血清 MDA 水平与 FMD 呈负相关 ($r = -0.743, P < 0.01$; 图 1)。

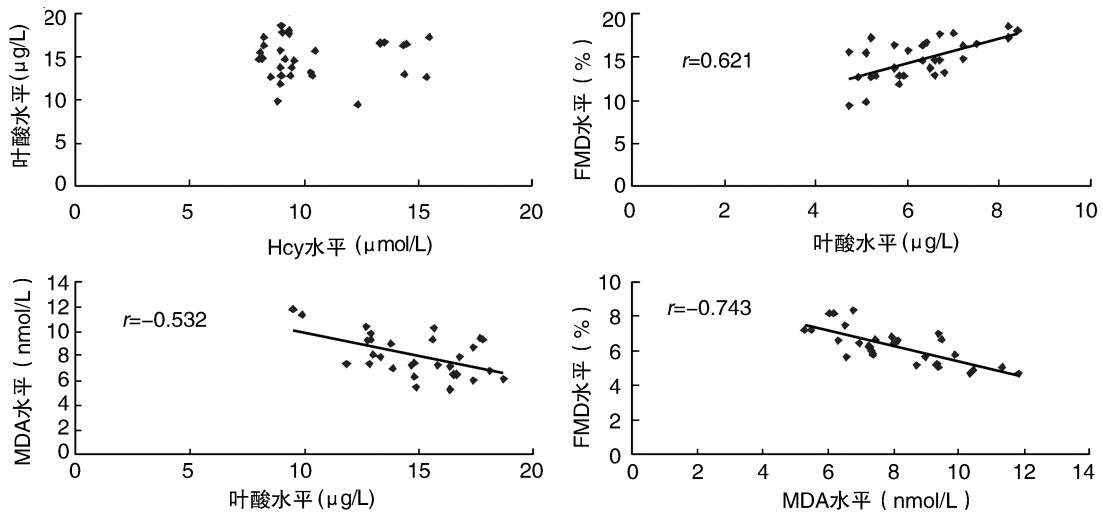


图 1. 血清叶酸水平与血清 Hcy、MDA 水平及 FMD 的相关性

Figure 1. The relationship between serum folic Acid and serum Hcy, MDA levels and FMD

3 讨论

众多研究表明, 冠心病的发生、发展与氧化应激及内皮功能障碍有关^[10,11]。四氢生物蝶呤 (BH4) 是内皮型一氧化氮合酶 (endothelial nitric oxide synthase, eNOS) 的必需的辅助因子, BH4 缺乏导致 eNOS 脱偶联、氧化应激的激活导致内皮功能障碍, 促进动脉粥样硬化疾病的发生发展^[12-14]。叶酸是 BH4 系类似物, 有研究表明低叶酸水平是一种独立于 Hcy 水平的致动脉硬化因子^[4]。而外源性补充叶酸可以通过提高 BH4 水平、抗氧化应激等途径改善内皮功能, 阻止动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展^[5,6,15,16]。以往有大量研究着重从叶酸降低 Hcy 水平方面阐述口服叶酸对冠心病的治疗作用^[12,13,17], 但大剂量叶酸 (5 mg/d) 可以通过促进

eNOS 二聚体的形成、抗氧化应激等作用而改善冠心病患者的内皮功能, 这种作用独立于其对 Hcy 水平的影响^[5,6,15,16]。另外有些研究表明, 口服叶酸等 B 族维生素不能降低冠心病患者血液中致动脉硬化炎症标志物的水平, 不能改善肾移植术后患者血功能及颈动脉内膜中膜厚度, 也不能降低血管成形术后冠心病患者的总体死亡率和心血管终点事件的发生率^[18,19]。所以, 目前外源性补充叶酸对冠心病的治疗意义尚无定论, 需要进一步研究证实。

本研究结果显示, 冠心病患者规范的二级预防可以在降低 LDLC 水平的同时降低 MDA 水平, 提高 FMD, 表明调脂等治疗可以通过减少氧化应激而改善内皮功能, 这与以往的研究是一致的^[11]。叶酸口服在提高血清叶酸水平的同时不会进一步降低 LDLC 水平, 但却进一步降低 MDA 水平, 提高 FMD, 表

明叶酸的治疗作用不依赖 LDLC 的变化,其可能通过补充叶酸,进一步减弱氧化应激而改善冠心病患者内皮功能,这与以往的研究结果是一致的^[14,20]。叶酸口服 8 周明显降低了血清 Hcy 水平,但 Hcy 水平跟血清 MDA 水平及 FMD 无关,这表明叶酸减少氧化应激改善内皮功能作用是独立于其降低 Hcy 的作用,这与以往的研究结果也是一致的^[6]。当然,叶酸口服改善内皮功能可能还与促进 eNOS 二聚体形成及通过影响血管内皮细胞上 NADPH 氧化酶活性等作用有关,其具体机制尚需进一步通过细胞学及分子生物学实验进一步明确。

虽然近期有研究表明叶酸治疗不能改善冠心病稳定型心绞痛患者粥样硬化斑块的稳定性^[21],但也有研究表明补充叶酸能改善高脂血症大鼠的内皮功能损伤^[22],表明叶酸在心血管疾病的治疗作用方面尚无定论。本研究样本量偏小,结果仅供参考;本研究亦未能完全排除他汀类、ACEI 等冠心病常用药物的影响,研究结果的临床意义有待进一步分层、析因后进一步明确。相信随着以后关注于叶酸作用的大规模随机临床研究的开展,我们会最终获得叶酸对心血管疾病作用的循证医学证据。

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(此文编辑 文玉珊)