

OSAHS患者相关炎症指标研究进展

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摘要：阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征（obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrom, OSAHS）是一种非常普遍的睡眠相关呼吸障碍，其特征是通气不足和通气呼吸暂停，在睡眠期间气道变窄或塌陷，导致阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停。目前一些研究表明炎症在OSAHS的发生与发展中起着至关重要的作用，OSAHS诱导的局部或全身炎症可能引起血管内皮功能障碍，从而导致各种并发症，如心血管疾病、代谢功能障碍，目前对于OSAHS与血清炎症指标的相关性研究仍处于起步阶段，本文旨在综述炎症指标与OSAHS严重程度相关性研究进展，对于早期识别该病相关并发症提供一定的参考价值。

关键词：炎症指标；阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征；心血管疾病

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征（obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrom, OSAHS）是指在睡眠过程中，上呼吸道发生周期性的完全（呼吸暂停）或部分（低通气）阻塞，从而造成反复间歇性低氧、高碳酸血症、睡眠结构紊乱、胸腔内负压增加以及交感神经活性增强^[1]，持续时间超过10s，并伴有胸腹运动的临床疾病^[2]。临幊上可表现为打鼾，鼾声大且不规律，夜间有窒息感或憋醒，睡眠紊乱，白天出现嗜睡，记忆力下降，严重者出现认知功能下降、行为异常。近年来一些研究表明OSAHS全球患病率为56%，男性高达25%，女性13%^[3]。OSAHS的发病机制主要是缺氧和氧化应激，缺氧和炎症反应之间存在密切联系。OSAHS引起的间歇性缺氧的直接后果是氧化失衡，活性氧产生和促炎细胞因子释放的炎症级联反应的激活^[4]。监测炎症标志物的循环水平在早期识别OSAHS相关全身风险（包括心血管疾病的发展）中起着至关重要的作用。

一、炎症在OSAS心血管疾病发病机制中的作用

OSAHS的特征是低度慢性炎症性呼吸系统疾病，炎症相关指标水平的变化可提示OSAHS合并心血管疾病的可能^[5]。交感神经活性增强、慢性间歇性缺氧、全身炎症、氧化应激和内皮功能障碍可能构成OSAHS与心血管疾病的病因机制。

OSAHS患者夜间反复短暂缺氧后快速复氧的重复循环相比于适应性缺氧诱导因子1（HIF-1）依赖的通路，优先激活转录因子核因子κB（NF-κB）介导的炎症通路^[6]。NF-κB是炎症和先天免疫反应的关键参与者，也是炎症表达的主要调节因子，在动脉粥样硬化过程中的重要因子如TNF-α或IL-8等在OSAHS中也被发现上调，

这些基因都受NF-κB的调控，这进一步提示NF-κB在OSAHS炎症过程中的核心作用，NF-κB可促进炎症因子和黏附分子的表达，进而引起全身炎症反应，炎症因子和黏附分子通过直接或间接地作用损伤血管内皮细胞，内皮下胶原的暴露，激活凝血系统，血小板活化并黏附于血管内皮下组织，导致血栓形成，从而促进动脉粥样硬化的形成^[7]。另一方面，间断性低氧会使中性粒细胞及单核细胞增多，进而引起系统性炎症，使得肿瘤坏死因子（TNF）-α、白细胞介素（IL）-6、IL-8、CRP等炎症因子水平增高，促进动脉粥样硬化的形成^[8]。

二、与OSAS严重程度相关的炎症指标

（一）肿瘤坏死因子-α（TNF-α）

肿瘤坏死因子-α（TNF-α）是调节全身炎症反应的中心环节，主要由活化的单核细胞/巨噬细胞产生，TNF-α有两种跨膜结合受体以及可溶性形式，由细胞结合受体在其他炎性细胞因子（如IL-6、IL-2、IFN-γ等）控制下的蛋白水解、T细胞活化和TNF-α本身释放^[9]，对免疫系统有重要作用，在自身免疫性疾病、感染性疾病、动脉粥样硬化和冠心病的发生发展中起重要作用^[10]。现有的许多研究表明OSAHS患者循环TNF-α水平升高^[11]，TNF-α水平表现出昼夜节律性，在正常的睡眠结构剥夺后增强，靶向破坏TNF-α受体或抑制其在中枢神经系统中将导致抑制自发性非快动眼睡眠^[12]。在这里需要指出的是，TNF-α会导致NF-κB途径的激活，进一步激活一氧化氮合酶、环氧合酶2和腺苷a1受体，而这些都与睡眠调节有明确的相关性^[12, 13]。一项荟萃分析表明，阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者的TNF-α水平高于对照组^[10]，TNF-α水平与OSAHS严重程度和夜间低氧血症相

关^[14]。OSAS患者的肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)浓度升高，而持续气道正流(CPAP)治疗能使TNF值恢复正常^[15-17]。

(二) C反应蛋白(CRP)与超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)

CRP与hs-CRP是炎症的重要血清标志物，是在肝脏中合成的急性期反应蛋白，常用于炎症性疾病的早期筛查，主要受促炎细胞因子IL-6的调节^[18]，其浓度可反应体内的炎症程度。现有的一些研究对于hs-CRP/CRP与OSAHS的关系存在一定的争议。一项基于CRP与OSAHS的荟萃分析显示，与对照组相比，OSA患者的CRP水平显著升高^[10]，Yokoe、Guven等人的研究发现OSAS是CRP水平升高的潜在驱动因素^[19, 20]。而另有一些研究^[21]表明，肥胖而不是睡眠呼吸暂停或夜间低氧血症，是OSAHS患者hs-CRP/CRP升高的关键预测因素。目前更多的研究倾向于CRP/hs-CRP水平与OSA独立相关，且与其的严重程度相关，所以需要更多的研究探讨OSAHS与hs-CRP/CRP的关系。已有多项研究证实CRP也是动脉粥样硬化、心肌梗死等心血管疾病的重要影响因素^[22]，血清CRP水平的升高可增加远期动脉粥样硬化并发症的风险，由此可得出，CRP/hs-CRP可能是OSAS相关并发症的有用标志物。

(三) 白细胞介素6(IL-6)和白细胞介素8(IL-8)

白细胞介素6(IL-6)是一种可溶性介质，对炎症、免疫反应和造血具有多效性作用。它由许多不同的细胞分泌，包括活化的巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞^[23]，炎症是IL-6产生的主要刺激因素，在炎症初期，IL-6在局部病变中合成后，通过血流移动到肝脏，迅速诱导广泛的急性期蛋白，如C反应蛋白、血清淀粉样蛋白A、纤维蛋白原、触珠蛋白和α1-抗胰凝乳蛋白酶等^[24]。早期研究表明，脂肪组织是产生白介素6的重要来源^[25]，一项横断面研究在矫正了BMI的影响后发现OSAHS与IL-6没有明显的关联^[26]。而目前已有一些研究证实白细胞介素在OSAHS的发生和发病机制中的作用，活化的缺氧诱导因子-1α(HIF-1α)和核因子κb(NF-κb)可上调OSAS中IL-6的表达^[20]。近年来多项研究表明OSAHS患者血清IL-6水平升高，且与呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)密切相关^[13, 31, 32]。IL-6是作为重要的促炎细胞因子，也与动脉粥样硬化的发病机制有关^[23]，据报道，IL-6水平与不稳定冠状动脉疾病的死亡率和表面上健康男性未来心肌梗死的风险有关^[31]。

白细胞介素8(IL-8)也是一种炎症趋化因子，主要由单核巨噬细胞产生，在一些特定条件的刺激下上皮细胞和内皮细胞也能产生IL-8^[32]。IL-8诱导中性粒细胞释放髓过氧化物酶并募集炎症细胞以帮助维持炎症。Akyol等人

^[33]的研究表明IL-8与中性粒细胞表面的特异性受体结合，导致细胞变形、脱颗粒和活性氧的产生增加，这个过程可能会触发溶酶体的分泌来激活花生四烯酸，导致血管通透性升高和血浆蛋白渗出，导致组织损伤、动脉粥样硬化和其他疾病^[34]，血管炎症和全身炎症是OSAHS患者心脏代谢紊乱的主要机制。一项关于OSAHS与IL-8荟萃分析中显示，肥胖和非肥胖OSAHS患者的血清IL-8浓度均高于健康对照组，且与AHI存在显在相关性，患者血清和血浆IL-8浓度随疾病严重程度的增加而升高，提示血清和血浆IL-8浓度可能反映OSAHS的严重程度^[35]。OSAHS主要生理特点为反复间歇性缺氧，慢性缺氧可导致IL-8的水平升高，单位时间内缺氧的次数越多，缺氧的程度就会越重，IL-8升高越明显，所以OSAHS患者血清和血浆IL-8浓度随疾病严重程度的增加而升高^[36]。

(四) 平均血小板体积(MPV)和血小板分布宽度(PDW)

平均血小板体积(MPV)和血小板分布宽度(PDW)都是血小板活化的标志物^[37]。OSAHS患者血小板的活化可能与多种机制有关，首先，正常睡眠结构的剥夺和慢性间歇性缺氧使OSAHS患者交感神经激活增加，从而使循环中的儿茶酚胺增加，儿茶酚胺又以剂量依赖性的方式导致血小板的活化^[38, 39]。此外，OSAHS激活氧化应激和全身炎症反应，从而使IL-6释放增加，进一步刺激巨噬细胞，导致产生以较大颗粒为特征的血小板，最终导致MPV值升高^[19]。第三种可能的机制为OSAHS低氧血症促进红细胞代偿性增加，导致血流动力学变化，导致血小板血栓形成，需要大量的来自骨髓的代偿性的体积较大的血小板^[40]。Lorenzo等人的最近的一项荟萃研究^[41]表明，OSAHS患者MPV于对照组无显著统计学差异，但PDW与对照组相比显著增加，而这两种血小板指数都与该疾病的严重程度呈正相关。Zeng等人的系统评价与荟萃分析^[42]指出，与健康对照组相比，OSAHS患者的MVP值显著升高，尤其在重度OSAHS患者中升高更明显，且该荟萃分析表明MVP是OSAHS患者心血管事件的独立危险因素。

(五) 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)

中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)为中性粒细胞的绝对计数除以淋巴细胞绝对计数，中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞通过释放各种炎症介质在炎症反应中起主要作用，因此NLR已被公认为对各种慢性疾病具有预后价值的全身性炎症的可靠衡量标准。NLR在稳定性方面优于其他中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞等单个白细胞参数，因为它是两种不同免疫途径的比率^[43, 44]，且有评价、易于测量的优

势，因此，NLR已被提议作为与许多慢性疾病相关的新炎症标志物。OSAHS患者NLR升高的潜在机制可能与缺氧诱导的慢性炎症有关，一项meta分析^[45]全面分析了10项研究的结果，发现OSAHS患者的NLR值显著高于对照组，且OSAHS患者和对照组之间的NLR差异随着OSAHS的严重程度逐渐增加，这表明NLR可能反映了该疾病的严重程度，并且炎症过程的激活与OSAHS的疾病活动有关，NLR可能是检测OSA患者全身炎症和预测疾病活动的可靠标志物。

（六）血小板与淋巴细比值（PLR）

血小板-淋巴细胞比值（PLR）可作为一种提示炎症的新生标志物，因为血小板是急性时相反应物，是对各种刺激的反应，包括全身感染、炎症条件、出血和肿瘤，血小板计数升高反映了体内潜在的炎症条件，淋巴细胞水平的降低代表一种不受控制的炎症途径。PLR反映炎症状态下血小板数量的增加和淋巴细胞数量的减少^[46]，因此，PLR升高是一个有用的炎症标志物。研究表明PLR可用作预测OSAHS患者不良心血管事件的生物标志物^[47, 48]。目前针对OSAHS与PLR相关性的一些研究得出了不同的结论。Song、吴敏丹等人的研究^[49, 50]证实PRL与OSAHS的严重程度显著相关，随着OSAHS严重程度的增加，PLR显著逐渐增加。但Koseoglu等人的研究^[51]表明随着AHI的增加，PLR的值降低。PLR作为一种新的反应全身炎症的指标，需要更多的研究去证实PLR与OSAHS之间的相关性。

三、小结与展望

炎症反应贯穿OSAHS发病始终，近年来大量的研究表明一些炎症因子水平如CRP、IL-6、IL-8、NLR、PLR、MPV、PDW在OSAHS患者中升高，且与AHI水平显著相关，并且在CPAP治疗后有一定的下降趋势，因此炎症细胞和炎症因子水平或可以反应OSAHS进展程度，炎症或可作为危险因素之一，促使阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者并发心血管疾病、代谢性疾病和慢性全身性疾病等。由此我们可提出血液学指标（WBC、NLR、MPV、PDW、PLR、WMR等）可以作为评估OSAHS患者炎症的替代指标，有助于评估OSAHS的严重程度。升高的血液学参数可以帮助及时识别高风险OSAHS患者，并提醒临床医生注意其潜在的CVD风险增加。但目前由于肥胖等一些混杂因素的影响，一些炎症因子与OSAHS之间的关系尚存在争议，因此需要更大规模的前瞻性研究去证实两者的关系，因为系统性炎症是OSAHS的重要机制，因此研究OSAHS中新的炎症标志物可能为评估相关疾病的风险提供更多的信息。

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