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血清CTRP9、APN水平与急性冠脉综合征的相关性

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Association of serum CTRP9 and APN levels with acute coronary syndrome

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摘要/Abstract

摘要： **目的** 探讨血清C1q/肿瘤坏死因子相关蛋白9 (CTRP9)、脂联素 (APN) 水平与急性冠脉综合征 (ACS) 及冠脉病变程度的关系及可能的作用机制。 **方法** 结合临床表现和冠状动脉造影术 (CAG) 造影结果将61例冠心病 (CHD) 患者分为不稳定型心绞痛组 (UAP组, $n=18$), 急性心肌梗死组 (AMI组, $n=18$), 稳定型心绞痛组 (SAP组, $n=25$), 另取CAG检查无狭窄

的正常对照组 (CON组, $n=26$)。其中UAP组和AMI组合称为急性冠脉综合征组 (ACS组), UAP组、AMI组和SAP组合称为冠心病组 (CHD组)。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清CTRP9、APN水平, 同时检测血脂、血糖水平。采用Pearson相关分析和多元回归分析方法分析CTRP9、APN与ACS及冠脉病变程度的相关性。**结果** CHD组APN水平显著低于对照组 ($P<0.05$); ACS组CTRP9水平显著低于对照组 ($P<0.01$) 和SAP组 ($P<0.05$), APN水平显著低于对照组 ($P<0.01$); AMI组CTRP9水平显著低于SAP组 ($P<0.01$)。血清CTRP9与APN正相关 ($r=0.742$, $P<0.01$), 与FPG负相关 ($r=0.592$, $P<0.01$), 在CHD组与HDL-C水平正相关 ($r=0.254$, $P<0.05$)。血清CTRP9、APN与Gensini积分负相关 ($r=0.579、0.777$, P 均 <0.01)。**结论** CTRP9、APN与ACS及冠状动脉病变程度相关, 能为ACS和冠脉病变程度的诊断与评估提供较便利的预测指标。

关键词: C1q/肿瘤坏死因子相关蛋白9, 冠心病, 急性冠脉综合征, 脂联素

Abstract: Objective To investigate the association of serum C1q/tumor necrosis factor related protein 9 (CTRP9) and adiponectin (APN) with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) and severity of coronary artery stenosis, and the potential mechanism. **Methods** A total of 61 patients with coronary heart disease(CHD) confirmed by coronary angiography (CAG) were divided into unstable angina pectoris group(UAP group, $n=18$), acute myocardial infarction group(AMI group, $n=18$), and stable angina pectoris group(SAP group, $n=25$). Healthy subjects without stenosis were as a control group(CON group, $n=26$). The UAP and AMI groups were dedined as acute coronary syndrome group (ACS group); the UAP, AMI and SAP groups were defined as coronary heart disease group(CHD goup). The serum levels of CTRP9 and APN were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The serum levels of lipids indexes and fasting plasma glucose(FPG)were also determined. The correlations of CTRP9 and APN with ACS and severity of coronary artery stenosis were analyzed with Pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis. **Results** In CHD group, APN level was significantly lower than that in control group ($P<0.01$). In ACS group, CTRP9 level was significantly lower than those in control group ($P<0.01$) and SAP group ($P<0.05$). APN level was significantly lower than that in control group ($P<0.01$). In AMI group, CTRP9 level was significantly lower than that in SAP group ($P<0.01$). The serum CTRP9 level was positively correlated with APN ($r=0.742$, $P<0.01$) and negative correlated with FPG ($r=0.592$, $P<0.01$). CTRP9 level was only positively correlated with HDL-C level ($r=0.254$, $P<0.05$) in CHD group. Serum CTRP9 and APN levels were negatively correlated with Gensini score ($r=0.579$ and 0.777 , $P<0.01$). **Conclusion** CTRP9 and APN are associated with ACS and the severity of coronary artery stenosis. It can provide a more convenient predictive target for the diagnosis and assessment of ACS and the severity of coronary artery disease.

Key words: C1q/tumor necrosis factor related protein 9, Coronary heart disease, Adiponectin, Acute coronary syndrome

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