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原发性醛固酮增多症与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征相互作用机制研究进展

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【摘要】 原发性醛固酮增多症(PA)与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)均是继发性高血压的常见形式之一,可造成全身多处靶器官损伤,是心血管疾病非常重要的危险因素。近年来诸多研究发现,PA患者的OSAHS患病率较高,并认为二者之间可能存在双向关系。本文通过梳理相关文献,总结了PA与OSAHS之间可能存在的相互影响及其机制,以期PA和OSAHS患者的临床诊治提供新的思路。

【关键词】 醛固酮增多症;睡眠呼吸暂停,阻塞性;综述

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Research Progress on the Interaction Mechanism between Primary Aldosteronism and Obstructive Sleep Apnea Hypopnea Syndrome DUAN Lili¹, YANG Li², HE Yan²

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【Abstract】 Primary aldosteronism (PA) and obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) are both common forms of secondary hypertension, which can cause damage to multiple target organs throughout the body and are very important risk factors for cardiovascular disease. In recent years, many studies have found that the prevalence of OSAHS in PA patients is relatively high, and it is believed that there may be a bidirectional relationship between the two. This article summarizes the possible interactions and mechanisms between PA and OSAHS by reviewing relevant literature, in order to provide new ideas for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of PA and OSAHS patients.

【Key words】 Hyperaldosteronism; Sleep apnea, obstructive; Review

原发性醛固酮增多症(primary aldosteronism, PA)指肾上腺皮质分泌过量醛固酮,导致机体潴钠排钾、血容量增多、肾素-血管紧张素系统活性受到抑制,临床上主要表现为高血压伴/不伴低血钾、高醛固酮、低肾素血症。研究显示,PA是继发性高血压的最常见形式之一,与原发性高血压病患者相比,PA患者更容易出现心、脑、肾等靶器官损伤及各种心脑血管意外^[1-2]。阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)指睡眠过程中反复出现上呼吸道阻塞,导致鼻腔和口腔气流明显减少(低通气)或缺失(呼吸暂停),这种情况通常与响亮的鼾声和间歇性低氧血症有关,且短暂的微觉醒通常会终止呼吸暂停,从而导致睡眠碎片化(sleep fragmentation, SF)和慢波睡眠期、快速眼动睡眠期缩短^[3]。OSAHS被认为是一种全身性疾病,涉及心脏、脑、肾脏等多器官、多系统的损伤,是高血压的独立危险因素,且患病率在全球范围内逐年上升,

已成为一项重要的公共卫生问题^[4-5]。近年来随着继发性高血压研究的深入,多项研究表明,PA和OSAHS之间可能存在双向关系,二者之间相互影响^[6]。2016年美国内分泌协会发布的《原发性醛固酮增多症的管理:病例筛查、诊断和治疗》^[7]指出,无论高血压分级,所有OSAHS患者应该进行PA筛查。CHOMSKY-HIGGINS MENUT等^[8]通过构建决策分析模型指出,对于罹患OSAHS和高血压的患者,严格筛查PA可以降低心血管疾病风险,从而节省心血管疾病后遗症支出费用,并指出筛查成本不应成为提高PA筛查依从性的障碍。但2020年欧洲高血压学会内分泌高血压工作组发布的《原发性醛固酮增多症的遗传学、患病率、筛查和确认》^[9]指出,考虑现有的研究结果存在争议、研究样本量不足、成本消耗等问题,不建议OSAHS患者常规进行PA筛查。因此本文通过梳理相关文献,总结了PA与OSAHS之间可能存在的相互影响及其机制,以期PA和OSAHS患者提供新的诊疗思路。

1 PA与OSAHS的流行病学研究

1.1 PA患者OSAHS患病率 PA患者OSAHS患病率较高。国内某高血压中心针对我国西北地区3 003例高血压患者发病原因和共存疾病的研究显示,321例PA患者中,45.5%合并OSAHS^[10]。BUFFOLO等^[11]进行的多中心研究发现,全种

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族人群PA患者OSAHS患病率为67.6%，而中国人群PA患者OSAHS患病率为70.0%。其他小样本量研究也显示，PA患者OSAHS患病率为55%~80%^[12-15]。但LI等^[16]研究显示，677例PA患者的OSAHS患病率仅为10%，这可能是部分非打鼾患者未进行多导联睡眠监测，从而导致OSAHS患病率存在误差。

1.2 OSAHS患者PA患病率 目前关于OSAHS患者PA患病率存在一定争议。部分研究者认为，与非OSAHS患者相比，OSAHS患者PA患病率可能更高，尤其是在中重度OSAHS患者中^[17-18]。DOBROWOLSKI等^[17]对207例高血压患者进行病因筛查，结果显示，94例OSAHS患者的PA患病率为21.3%，高于非OSAHS患者（8.0%）。一项纳入3 306例高血压患者的研究结果显示，OSAHS患者PA患病率明显高于非OSAHS患者（13.2%比10.0%， $P=0.018$ ）；且在男性患者中，OSAHS患者PA患病率（13.8%）也高于非OSAHS患者（7.7%）^[18]。然而，另一部分学者认为，OSAHS患者PA患病率与非OSAHS患者无明显差异^[11, 19]。BUFFOLO等^[11]研究显示，203例OSAHS患者的PA患病率为8.9%，与普通高血压患者的PA患病率（5.9%）比较无统计学差异（ $P=0.10$ ）。CHEE等^[19]研究显示，85例疑似阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者的OSAHS患病率为47.1%，其中OSAHS合并PA者仅占5.0%。综上，尚需要大样本量的研究进一步分析OSAHS患者的PA患病率与非OSAHS患者是否确实存在统计学差异。

2 OSAHS导致PA的机制

2.1 慢性间歇性缺氧（chronic intermittent hypoxia, CIH） CIH指人或动物长期经历正常氧和缺氧交替的情况，是OSAHS的主要特征之一。一方面，CIH通过引起机体缺氧而增加交感神经活性，直接激活肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统（renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS），上调血管紧张素Ⅱ（angiotensin Ⅱ, Ang Ⅱ）受体的表达水平，刺激醛固酮的分泌，进而导致PA^[20-21]。另一方面，CIH是由氧代谢中的关键因素介导的，如缺氧诱导因子（hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF）（HIF是由两个亚基 α 和 β 构成的异二聚体复合物，其中HIF- α 对氧敏感，在常氧条件下其被羟基化和泛素依赖性降解，但在缺氧条件下其是稳定的，其与HIF- β 和p300异二聚体共同形成新的复合物并定位到细胞核，作为一种活性转录因子发挥作用^[22]），研究表明，HIF-1 α 被激活后可诱导机体炎症反应、亚硝化应激，从而促进醛固酮的分泌，进而导致PA^[23]。CHOROMANSKA等^[24]通过对不同类型肾上腺肿瘤（非功能性偶发瘤、嗜铬细胞瘤和库欣/醛固酮瘤）患者研究发现，与健康人群相比，肾上腺肿瘤患者血浆中亚硝化应激增强，HIF-1 α 水平升高，且肾上腺肿瘤患者过氧亚硝酸盐、硝基酪氨酸与醛固酮水平呈正相关。但需要注意的是，目前关于HIF-1 α 诱导的亚硝化应激影响醛固酮分泌的机制仍不清楚，且目前相关研究样本量有限，仍需进一步研究验证。

2.2 SF SF指在睡眠过程中各种原因导致的睡眠中断和觉醒，亦是OSAHS的主要特征。正常情况下醛固酮的分泌类似于皮质醇的昼夜节律，一般是清晨比晚上少，但SF可直接促进OSAHS患者分泌醛固酮。GIDEON等^[25]通过对40例健康男

性醒后立即及醒后15、30、45、60 min的唾液样本进行分析发现，与醒后立即相比，醒后15、30、45、60 min醛固酮明显升高，醒后30 min醛固酮达峰值，其还证实醛固酮与睡眠持续时间存在明显关联，睡眠时间越长，醛固酮越低。另外，SF可通过影响皮质醇的分泌而上调下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴（hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, HPA）活性，进而促进醛固酮的分泌。MOHAMMADI等^[26]和BROOKS等^[27]研究显示，OSAHS严重程度与皮质醇水平呈正相关。此外，还有研究发现，SF引起的睡眠不足可导致胃饥饿素分泌增加^[28]，而胃饥饿素在机体新陈代谢和食欲调节中起着重要作用，其亦可上调HPA活性，引起醛固酮分泌增加，从而导致PA^[29]。

2.3 肥胖 研究发现，OSAHS患者常伴发肥胖，而肥胖与醛固酮过量分泌密切相关^[30-31]。脂肪细胞分泌的脂肪因子——瘦素是一种外周信号，其在调节能量消耗和供应平衡中起着关键作用，当脂肪细胞被脂质过度填充时，其会释放瘦素，从而有助于减少食物摄入和增加能量消耗^[32]。而瘦素可呈剂量依赖性地升高醛固酮合成酶CYP11B2的表达水平和醛固酮水平^[33]。同时瘦素可通过刺激中枢神经系统前阿片黑素细胞受体而上调肾交感神经活性，从而促进RAAS的激活，增加醛固酮的分泌，进而导致PA^[34]。需要指出的是，关于瘦素促进醛固酮分泌的研究数据主要来源于肥胖的雌性大鼠^[35-36]，因而该结论仍需要大样本量的研究进一步验证。此外，研究显示，一种新型脂肪组织衍生释放因子——补体C1q肿瘤坏死因子相关蛋白1（complement-C1q TNF-related protein 1, CTRP1）可直接上调醛固酮合成酶CYP11B1 mRNA表达水平，从而促进肾上腺皮质细胞释放醛固酮，进而导致PA^[37]。

3 PA加重OSAHS的机制

3.1 液体超负荷与液体重新分布 PA患者体内醛固酮水平过度升高，而过多的醛固酮可促进远端肾小管和集合管中上皮钠通道相关受体的表达，从而影响钠和水的重吸收，导致血管内容量扩大，进而引发液体超负荷。近年来有研究显示，液体超负荷和夜间液体重新分布与OSAHS密切相关^[3]。LYONS等^[38]研究显示，OSAHS组总细胞外液体体积及颈部、胸腔、腿部液体量大于非OSAHS组，两组体质指数比较无统计学差异。还有调查显示，180例液体超负荷人群中有33%具有OSAHS高风险，且这可能与液体转移有关^[39]。WHITE等^[40]研究显示，使用压力泵排出患者下肢液体后，与非OSAHS组相比，OSAHS组咽部阻力明显增加，认为过量的液体在夜间仰卧位时重新分布，导致头侧积聚液体过多而加剧咽部及上气道阻塞，进而加重OSAHS。因此，部分学者通过使用醛固酮受体拮抗剂（螺内酯等）或肾上腺切除术等干预手段治疗液体超负荷，结果显示，OSAHS患者的呼吸暂停低通气指数（apnea hypopnea index, AHI）、体质量和颈围较干预前明显降低^[41-44]。此外，还有研究发现，过量醛固酮可降低人群盐敏感性，增加个人对食盐的摄入需求，从而导致钠盐摄入过量，加剧机体水钠潴留，导致液体超负荷，最终加重OSAHS^[45]。

3.2 肌肉合成障碍 研究显示，OSAHS严重程度与上气道肌肉力量密切相关^[46]。近年有研究者在PA患者身上发现了

类似骨骼肌减少的情况,如KWAK等^[47]研究发现,与女性非功能性肾上腺偶发瘤患者相比,女性PA患者的骨骼肌质量较低。而醛固酮已被证实与骨骼肌损伤密切相关^[48]。LEE等^[49]研究发现,过量醛固酮可抑制小鼠C2C12成肌细胞的分化,降低成肌分化标志物的表达水平,并据此推测抗氧化剂/醛固酮受体抑制剂可能成为降低PA患者肌肉减少症发生风险的有效方法。综上,过量的醛固酮可能通过引发肌肉合成障碍而影响上呼吸道肌肉的合成,从而改变气道结构,加剧上气道阻塞症状,进而加重OSAHS。

4 小结及展望

综上所述,PA和OSAHS之间可能存在双向关系,其以醛固酮为桥梁,OSAHS可通过CIH、SF、肥胖促进醛固酮的分泌,进而导致PA;而PA患者过量分泌的醛固酮可引发液体超负荷、液体重新分布、肌肉合成障碍,最终加重OSAHS。从上述机制入手,未来对于PA合并OSAHS患者可采用持续正压通气联合醛固酮受体拮抗剂、减重等手段进行治疗。但对于OSAHS患者是否应该常规筛查PA,由于目前相关研究存在一定局限性,包括研究设计缺陷、样本量小、选择偏倚等,未来仍需要更多的研究数据进一步验证。同时建议未来可以将PA合并OSAHS患者作为研究对象,从上述机制入手制定研究方案,以期临床提供更多的数据支持及理论指导。

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整合素 $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ 作用机制研究进展

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田梦妍¹, 李娟¹, 方柔柔¹, 邬东东¹, 杨启帆¹, 骆家引², 赵晶³, 徐守竹¹

【摘要】 整合素是一类细胞黏附受体家族蛋白, 其在细胞识别、黏附、迁移及肿瘤细胞侵袭等方面发挥着重要作用。其中, 整合素 $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ 是整合素家族重要成员之一, 由 $\alpha \nu$ 和 $\beta 3$ 两种跨膜蛋白以非共价键相互作用而形成的异二聚体, 在血管生成性疾病、炎症性疾病及肿瘤等疾病中高表达, 可参与调控相关疾病的发生发展, 已成为相关疾病诊疗的潜在标志物或靶点。基于整合素 $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ 在疾病诊断或治疗中的潜力, 本文从整合素 $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ 的结构、作用机制角度进行综述, 以期对整合素 $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ 的深入研究提供参考, 为相关疾病的治疗提供新的靶点和策略。

【关键词】 整合素 $\alpha \nu \beta 3$; 血管生成; 炎症反应; 肿瘤; 肝病; 综述

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Research Progress on the Mechanism of Integrin $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ TIAN Mengyan¹, LI Juan¹, FANG Rourou¹, WU Dongdong¹, YANG Qifan¹, LUO Jiayin², ZHAO Jing³, XU Shouzhuzhu¹

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【Abstract】 Integrins are a family of cell adhesion receptor proteins which play important roles in cell recognition, adhesion, migration, and tumor cell invasion. Among them, integrin $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ is one of the important members of the integrin family, and is a heterodimer formed by non-covalent interaction of two transmembrane proteins $\alpha \nu$ and $\beta 3$, and its expression in angiogenic diseases, inflammatory diseases and tumor lesion tissue is high. It can participate in regulating the development of related diseases, and has become a potential marker or target of related disease diagnosis and treatment. Based on the potential of integrin $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ in disease diagnosis or treatment, this paper reviews the structure, mechanism of integrin $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ in order to provide a reference for the in-depth study of integrin $\alpha \nu \beta 3$ and provide new targets and strategies for the treatment of related diseases.

【Key words】 Integrin alpha V beta 3; Angiogenesis; Inflammatory reaction; Neoplasms; Liver diseases; Review

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