

· 心力衰竭专题研究 ·

心力衰竭与焦虑症的因果关系：两样本孟德尔随机化分析

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【摘要】 目的 采用两样本孟德尔随机化(TSMR)分析方法探讨心力衰竭(HF)与焦虑症的因果关系。**方法** HF的全基因组关联研究(GWAS)数据来自FinnGen数据库, 其样本量为218 208例, 单核苷酸多态性(SNP)数量为16 380 447个; 焦虑症的GWAS数据来自GWAS Catalog数据库, 其样本量为502 474例, SNP数量为7 749 106个。筛选与HF高度相关的SNP作为工具变量。本研究主要采用逆方差加权法(IVW)分析HF与焦虑症的因果关系, 同时采用MR-Egger回归、加权中位数法(WM)对IVW分析结果进行补充; 采用Cochran's Q检验判断SNP间的统计学异质性, 采用MR-Egger回归的截距项评估SNP是否存在水平多效性, 采用留一法评估单个SNP对IVW分析结果的影响。**结果** 本研究共筛选出39个与HF高度相关的SNP, 剔除10个与焦虑症GWAS数据不匹配的SNP后, 最终纳入29个与HF高度相关的SNP。IVW分析结果显示, HF会增加焦虑症的发病风险 [$OR=1.004$, 95% CI (1.001~1.007), $P=0.013$]; 虽然MR-Egger回归、WM分析结果显示, HF不会增加焦虑症发病风险 ($P>0.05$), 但其 β 值与IVW的 β 值方向一致。Cochran's Q检验分析结果显示, 与HF高度相关的SNP间不存在统计学异质性 ($Q=33.012$, $P=0.235$); MR-Egger回归的截距项分析结果显示, 与HF高度相关的SNP不存在水平多效性 ($P=0.524$); 留一法分析结果显示, 剔除单个SNP后, IVW分析结果无明显改变。**结论** HF会增加焦虑症的发病风险。

【关键词】 心力衰竭; 焦虑症; 孟德尔随机化分析; 因果关系**【中图分类号】** R 541.62 R 749.72 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.165

Causal Relationship between Heart Failure and Anxiety Disorders: a Two-Sample Mendelian Randomization Analysis

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the causal relationship between heart failure (HF) and anxiety disorders by two-sample Mendelian randomization (TSMR) analysis method. **Methods** The genome-wide association study (GWAS) data of HF was obtained from the FinnGen database, its sample size was 218 208, and the number of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) was 16 380 447. The GWAS data of anxiety disorder was from the GWAS Catalog database, its sample size was 502 474 and the number of SNP was 7 749 106. SNP highly associated with HF were screened as instrumental variables. In this study, inverse variance weighting (IVW) was used to analyze the causal relationship between HF and anxiety disorders, and MR-Egger regression and weighted median (WM) were used to supplement the results of IVW. Cochran's Q test was used to determine the statistical heterogeneity among SNPs. The intercept term of MR-Egger regression was used to evaluate whether there was horizontal pleiotropy in SNP. The effect of single SNP on IVW results was evaluated by leave-one-out method. **Results** A total of 39 SNPs highly associated with HF were screened in this study. After excluding 10 SNPs those did not match the GWAS data of anxiety disorder, 29 SNPs highly associated with HF were finally included. The results of IVW analysis showed that HF increased the risk of anxiety disorders [$OR=1.004$, 95% CI (1.001~1.007), $P=0.013$]. Although the results of MR-Egger regression and WM analysis showed that HF did not increase the risk of anxiety disorders ($P>0.05$), their β values were consistent with the β value of IVW. Cochran's Q test showed that there was no statistical heterogeneity among SNPs highly associated with HF ($Q=33.012$, $P=0.235$). The intercept term of MR-Egger regression analysis showed that there was no horizontal pleiotropy in SNPs highly correlated with

HF ($P=0.524$)。The results of leave-one-out analysis showed that after excluding a single SNP, the results of IVW analysis did not change significantly. **Conclusion** HF can increase the risk of anxiety disorders.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Anxiety disorders; Mendelian randomization analysis; Causation

心力衰竭 (heart failure, HF) 指心脏功能和/或结构改变导致心室充盈和/或射血能力受损而引起的以组织血流灌注不足并伴有体循环或肺循环淤血的一组临床综合征, 其具有预后差、病死率高等特点^[1], 是大部分心血管疾病的最终归宿, 也是导致心血管疾病患者死亡的主要原因^[2]。近年随着我国社会人口老龄化进程加剧, 糖尿病、高血压、冠心病等慢性病发病率不断升高^[3], HF发病率和住院率亦呈持续上升趋势^[4]。焦虑症是一种常见的精神疾病, 其主要临床表现为暂时性或持续性情绪紧张, 并伴有心悸、头痛、失眠、害怕、恐惧等自主神经功能紊乱症状^[5]。研究表明, HF患者焦虑症发病率是普通人群的2~3倍, 合并焦虑症的HF患者再住院率较未合并焦虑症的HF患者升高6%, 病死率为12%^[6-7]。此外, 与病程较短的HF患者相比, 病程较长的HF患者焦虑症更严重^[8]。尽管HF与焦虑症有关, 但无法排除混杂因素和因果时序的干扰, 故二者是否具有因果关系尚不明确。

孟德尔随机化 (Mendelian randomization, MR) 分析是基于全基因组关联研究 (genome-wide association study, GWAS) 数据进行潜在因果关系推断^[9-10], 由于遗传变异在受孕时随机分配的特性, 故其可以避免行为、环境等混杂因素的影响, 且能够满足因果关系的时序性^[11]。因此, 本研究采用两样本MR分析方法探讨HF与焦虑症的因果关系, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究设计

采用两样本MR分析方法, 以HF为暴露因素, 焦虑症为结局, 分析HF与焦虑症的因果关系。

1.2 数据来源

HF的GWAS数据来自FinnGen数据库 (<https://www.finnngen.fi/en/>), 且均存在于MRC IEU OpenGWAS数据库 (<https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk/>); 焦虑症的GWAS数据来自GWAS Catalog数据库 (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/>), 见表1。

1.3 筛选工具变量

(1) 筛选与HF高度相关的单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP) 作为工具变量, 仅选取 $P < 1 \times 10^{-5}$ 且去除连锁不平衡 ($r^2 = 0.001$, 区域宽度为 10 000) 的SNP^[12]; (2) 计算每个SNP的 F 值, 仅保留 $F > 10$ 的SNP, 以排除弱工具变量^[13]; (3) 使用PhenoScanner V2数据库 (<http://www.phenoscaner.medschl.cam.ac.uk/>) 逐一检查剩余SNP, 剔除与潜在混杂因素相关的SNP^[14]。

1.4 MR分析过程

采用R 4.3.1软件中的“TwoSample MR包 (版本: 0.5.6)”进行MR分析, 具体过程如下: (1) MR分析方法: 本研究主要采用逆方差加权法 (inverse variance weighted, IVW) 分析HF与焦虑症的因果关系^[15], 同时采用MR-Egger回归、加权中位数法 (weighted median, WM) 对IVW分析结果进行补充^[16], 若SNP间无统计学异质性和水平多效性, 则以IVW分析结果为主^[17]; 若MR-Egger回归、WM的 β 值与IVW的 β 值方向一致, 提示IVW结果稳定可靠^[18]。(2) 统计学异质性: 采用Cochran's Q 检验判断SNP间的统计学异质性, 若 $P < 0.05$ 则提示SNP间存在统计学异质性, 采用随机效应模型; 若 $P \geq 0.05$ 则提示SNP间无统计学异质性, 采用固定效应模型^[19]。(3) 水平多效性: 采用MR-Egger回归的截距项评估SNP是否存在水平多效性, 若截距项与0相比无统计学意义, 表明SNP不存在水平多效性^[20]。(4) 敏感性分析: 采用留一法评估单个SNP对IVW分析结果的影响, 即逐一剔除SNP以观察整体因果效应的变化^[21]。

2 结果

2.1 工具变量

本研究共筛选出39个与HF高度相关的SNP, 剔除10个与焦虑症GWAS数据不匹配的SNP后, 最终纳入29个与HF高度相关的SNP, 见表2。

2.2 MR分析结果

IVW分析结果显示, HF会增加焦虑症发病风险 [$OR=1.004$, 95%CI (1.001~1.007), $P=0.013$]; 虽然MR-Egger回归、WM分析结果显示, HF不会增加焦虑症发病风险 ($P>0.05$), 但其 β 值与IVW的 β 值方向一致, 见表3、图1。Cochran's Q 检验结果显示, 与HF高度相关的SNP间不存在统计学异质性 ($Q=33.012$, $P=0.235$); MR-Egger回归的截距项分析结果显示, 与HF高度相关的SNP不存在水平多效性 ($P=0.524$); 留一法分析结果显示, 逐一剔除SNP后, IVW分析结果无明显改变, 见图2。

3 讨论

本研究采用TSMR分析方法, 从基因层面探讨HF与焦虑症的因果关系, 并通过统计学异质性、水平多效性、敏感性分析进一步验证本研究结果的可靠性, 结果显示, HF会增加焦虑症发病风险。一项基于36项研究的荟萃分析结果发现, 约13%的HF患者被确诊为焦虑症, 且近30%的HF患者处于焦虑状态^[22]。此外, 在不同的研究人群中, HF患者焦虑症患

表1 HF、焦虑症的GWAS数据特征

Table 1 GWAS data characterization of HF and anxiety disorders

表型	数据库	研究对象	样本量 (例)	SNP数量 (个)	GWAS-ID
HF	FinnGen数据库	欧洲人	218 208	16 380 447	finn-b-I9_HEARTFAIL_ALLCAUSE
焦虑症	GWAS Catalog数据库	欧洲人	502 474	7 749 106	ebi-a-GCST90225528

注: SNP=单核苷酸多态性, GWAS=全基因组关联研究, HF=心力衰竭。

表2 与HF高度相关的SNP
Table 2 SNP highly associated with HF

SNP	效应等位基因	非效应等位基因	效应等位基因频率	β	SE	P值	r^2 值	F值
rs17035646	A	G	0.397	0.051	0.011	9.22E ⁻⁰⁶	1.24E ⁻⁰³	270
rs190093141	G	T	0.019	0.194	0.042	2.87E ⁻⁰⁶	1.40E ⁻⁰³	306
rs77331086	A	G	0.078	-0.098	0.021	3.29E ⁻⁰⁶	1.38E ⁻⁰³	302
rs10189288	T	C	0.241	0.060	0.013	4.42E ⁻⁰⁶	1.32E ⁻⁰³	289
rs74734688	C	T	0.007	0.344	0.072	1.56E ⁻⁰⁶	1.62E ⁻⁰³	355
rs115801322	A	G	0.009	0.269	0.060	6.74E ⁻⁰⁶	1.27E ⁻⁰³	278
rs2676839	T	C	0.962	-0.136	0.030	5.84E ⁻⁰⁶	1.34E ⁻⁰³	294
rs13143747	C	T	0.068	0.102	0.022	4.93E ⁻⁰⁶	1.31E ⁻⁰³	286
rs17042144	C	T	0.145	0.088	0.016	2.47E ⁻⁰⁸	1.92E ⁻⁰³	421
rs111825934	G	T	0.036	0.140	0.030	3.07E ⁻⁰⁶	1.38E ⁻⁰³	302
rs4738192	A	G	0.787	0.062	0.014	6.94E ⁻⁰⁶	1.28E ⁻⁰³	280
rs11244084	T	C	0.050	0.128	0.026	5.69E ⁻⁰⁷	1.57E ⁻⁰³	343
rs72838548	G	A	0.082	0.092	0.021	7.16E ⁻⁰⁶	1.28E ⁻⁰³	280
rs117264442	A	G	0.022	0.180	0.038	2.64E ⁻⁰⁶	1.38E ⁻⁰³	302
rs653178	T	C	0.584	-0.054	0.011	1.81E ⁻⁰⁶	1.42E ⁻⁰³	310
rs11115572	G	A	0.061	-0.104	0.023	7.94E ⁻⁰⁶	1.24E ⁻⁰³	271
rs2234216	C	T	0.602	0.051	0.011	9.66E ⁻⁰⁶	1.23E ⁻⁰³	268
rs7335447	A	G	0.213	0.064	0.014	3.00E ⁻⁰⁶	1.39E ⁻⁰³	303
rs17308151	A	C	0.016	0.206	0.045	5.45E ⁻⁰⁶	1.34E ⁻⁰³	293
rs7151797	C	T	0.425	0.054	0.011	2.28E ⁻⁰⁶	1.40E ⁻⁰³	306
rs16962092	T	C	0.344	-0.055	0.012	3.30E ⁻⁰⁶	1.36E ⁻⁰³	297
rs1704528	C	T	0.353	0.053	0.012	5.35E ⁻⁰⁶	1.29E ⁻⁰³	282
rs79417738	G	A	0.210	0.066	0.014	1.43E ⁻⁰⁶	1.45E ⁻⁰³	317
rs2376828	C	T	0.576	-0.054	0.011	1.55E ⁻⁰⁶	1.44E ⁻⁰³	315
rs79670311	A	C	0.023	-0.169	0.038	8.42E ⁻⁰⁶	1.27E ⁻⁰³	278
rs6510868	C	T	0.560	-0.050	0.011	8.86E ⁻⁰⁶	1.24E ⁻⁰³	270
rs6134042	T	C	0.278	0.058	0.012	3.24E ⁻⁰⁶	1.36E ⁻⁰³	296
rs4820669	G	T	0.136	0.080	0.016	1.03E ⁻⁰⁶	1.50E ⁻⁰³	327
rs1555056	C	T	0.412	0.051	0.011	6.72E ⁻⁰⁶	1.27E ⁻⁰³	278

表3 HF与焦虑症因果关系的MR分析结果
Table 3 MR analysis results of causal relationship between HF and anxiety disorders

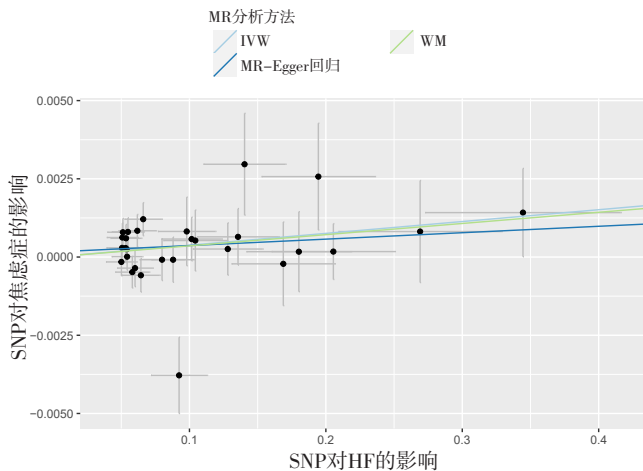
MR分析方法	β	OR (95%CI)	P值
IVW	0.004	1.004 (1.001 ~ 1.007)	0.013
MR-Egger回归	0.002	1.002 (0.996 ~ 1.008)	0.511
WM	0.004	1.004 (0.999 ~ 1.008)	0.093

注：MR=孟德尔随机化，IVW=逆方差加权法，WM=加权中位数法。

病率为38%~70%^[23]。值得注意的是，HF与焦虑症的症状部分重叠，如胸痛、心悸、呼吸困难等，尽管HF患者罹患焦虑症的风险很高，但其在临床治疗中常被忽视，故临床上HF合并焦虑症患者很少得到及时治疗。即使HF合并焦虑症患者得到一定治疗，但因缺乏有效随访，其不适症状持续存在^[22, 24-25]。有证据表明，HF早期，患者可能因无法维持正常生活节奏而感到焦虑；HF晚期，患者可能因恐惧死亡，

尤其是出现呼吸困难等不适症状时，其焦虑程度会进一步加重^[26]。据报道，约40%的HF患者因无法有效控制HF症状及对后续治疗的不乐观，其焦虑症状逐渐加重，而焦虑症状加重又会使HF症状加重，进而降低患者的生活质量，并增加其再次住院风险，甚至可能增加其死亡率^[8]。因此，及时治疗焦虑症对HF患者管理和预后改善至关重要。

目前，HF导致焦虑症的具体机制尚不清楚，可能如下：
（1）HF患者由于心脏泵血功能受损，长期处于缺氧的慢性应激状态，这可引起下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴过度激活，促进靶器官分泌激素，从而使机体处于高激素水平状态，进而影响大脑的情绪调控中枢，诱导焦虑症的发生^[27]。而长期慢性应激状态还会引起血管内皮细胞损伤，导致血管内皮功能障碍，增加患者焦虑症发病风险^[28]。（2）HF会导致交感神经系统相对亢进，副交感神经兴奋不足，使外周血儿茶酚胺水平升高，从而引起中枢自主神经系统功能紊乱，增加去甲肾上腺素等神经递质的分泌，进而诱发焦虑症^[29]。（3）随着



注：MR=孟德尔随机化，IVW=逆方差加权法，WM=加权中位数法，SNP=单核苷酸多态性。

图1 HF与焦虑症因果关系的散点图

Figure 1 Scatter plots of causal relationship between HF and anxiety disorders

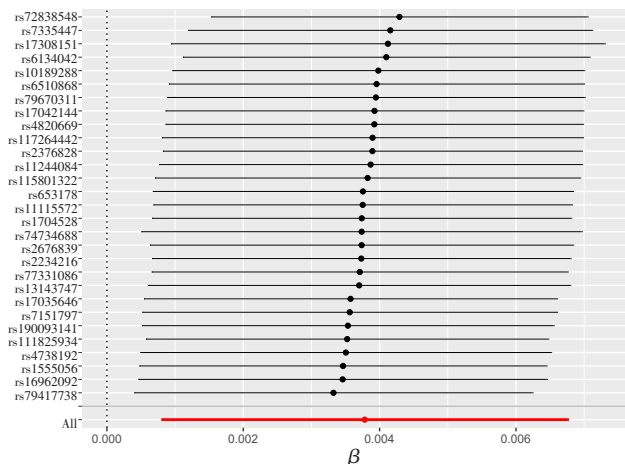


图2 留一法分析结果

Figure 2 Leave-one-out analysis result

HF患者心功能分级增加，其血清神经生长因子与脑源性神经营养因子水平明显降低，而这两种因子表达与焦虑症严重程度呈负相关，因此可能会增加焦虑症发生风险^[30]。(4) HF可通过心力衰竭-营养不良-抑郁焦虑-心力衰竭的恶性循环及肿瘤坏死因子 α 、C反应蛋白等炎症因子介导自身免疫反应，进而诱发焦虑症^[31-32]，但还需要更多试验进一步证实。

4 结论

综上所述，HF会增加焦虑症的发病风险。因此，应加强对HF患者的综合管理，以降低焦虑症发生风险，从而提高患者生活质量。本研究的优势如下：首先，与观察性研究相比，MR分析不会受到混杂因素的干扰与反向因果关系的影响；其次，与HF高度相关的SNP间无统计学异质性及水平多效性，证实结果稳定；最后，所选数据均来自公开的GWAS数据库，获取容易，可节省时间与人力。但本研究也存在一定局限：首先，所选数据均来自欧洲人群；其次，本研究未能按照年龄或性别划分人群，无法证实HF与焦虑症在不同年龄或性别人群中是否存在因果关系。因此，未来仍需要进行更

大样本量的MR分析，以验证本研究结果。

作者贡献：常博南进行实验方法设计、实验数据分析、实验结果可视化及论文撰写；崔文竹进行实验设计验证；赵明禄、刘洋进行实验数据整理；王菁华进行指导、论文审阅与修订。

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(收稿日期: 2024-02-22; 修回日期: 2024-06-06)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)