

· 心力衰竭专题研究 ·

肌肉减少症与心力衰竭的因果关系：
双样本孟德尔随机化研究

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钮岳岳^{1,2}, 艾克热木·艾尔肯^{1,2}, 李红萍^{1,2}, 李明昊^{1,2}, 李琳轩¹, 冯玲¹

作者单位: 1.100053北京市, 中国中医科学院广安门医院干保科

2.100029北京市, 北京中医药大学研究生院

通信作者: 冯玲, E-mail: flgamyy@163.com

【摘要】 目的 采用双样本孟德尔随机化(MR)方法分析肌肉减少症与心力衰竭的因果关系。**方法** 本研究采用双样本MR方法, 暴露因素为肌肉减少症, 结局为心力衰竭。筛选工具变量, 主要采用逆方差加权法(IVW)进行MR, 然后采用加权中位数法评估因果关系的可靠性, 采用MR-Egger回归识别水平多效性并校正多重效应。最后采用Cochran Q检验、MR-Egger截距法、留一法进行敏感性分析。**结果** 本研究共筛选出556个与四肢瘦体重(ALM)强相关的单核苷酸多态性(SNP)、147个与左手握力强相关的SNP、157个与右手握力强相关的SNP、54个与步行速度强相关的SNP。IVW分析结果显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关[OR=1.05, 95%CI(1.02~1.09), $P=4.95 \times 10^{-4}$], 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低有关[OR=0.33, 95%CI(0.26~0.43), $P=7.07 \times 10^{-18}$]; 加权中位数法分析结果显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关[OR=1.09, 95%CI(1.05~1.14), $P=3.25 \times 10^{-5}$], 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关[OR=0.36, 95%CI(0.27~0.48), $P=5.13 \times 10^{-12}$]; MR-Egger回归分析结果显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关[OR=1.11, 95%CI(1.03~1.19), $P=3.82 \times 10^{-3}$], 但步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低无关[OR=0.92, 95%CI(0.34~2.51), $P=0.869$]。IVW、加权中位数法、MR-Egger回归分析结果均显示, 左侧握力和右侧握力与心力衰竭发生风险无关($P>0.05$)。Cochran Q检验结果显示, 与ALM、左侧握力、右侧握力、步行速度强相关的SNP间有统计学异质性($P<0.05$); MR-Egger截距法分析结果显示, 与ALM、左侧握力、右侧握力、步行速度强相关的SNP不存在水平多效性。留一法分析结果显示, ALM、左侧握力、右侧握力、步行速度与心力衰竭的因果关系并非由单个SNP驱动。**结论** ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险增加有关, 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低相关, 但并未发现握力与心力衰竭发生风险相关。

【关键词】 心力衰竭; 肌肉减少症; 孟德尔随机化分析; 因果关系

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Causality Between Sarcopenia and Heart Failure: a Two-Sample Mendelian Randomization Study

NIU Yueyue^{1,2}, AIKEREMU · Aierken^{1,2}, LI Hongping^{1,2}, LI Minghao^{1,2}, LI Linxuan¹, FENG Ling¹

1.Cadres Health Protection Department, Guang'anmen Hospital, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing 100053, China

2.Graduate School of Beijing University of CM, Beijing 100029, China

Corresponding author: FENG Ling, E-mail: flgamyy@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the causality between sarcopenia and heart failure by two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) method. **Methods** In this study, a two-sample MR method was used. The exposure factor was sarcopenia and the outcome was heart failure. The instrumental variables were screened, and the inverse variance weighting (IVW) was mainly used for MR. Then the weighted median method was used to evaluate the reliability of causality, and the MR-Egger regression was used to identify the horizontal pleiotropy and correct the multiple effects. Finally, Cochran Q test, MR-Egger intercept method and leave-one-out method were used for sensitivity analysis. **Results** In this study, a total of 556 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) strongly associated with appendicular lean mass (ALM), 147 SNPs strongly associated with left hand grip strength, 157 SNPs strongly associated with right hand grip strength, and 54 SNPs strongly associated with walking speed were screened. IVW analysis results showed that increased ALM was associated with increased risk of heart failure [OR=1.05, 95%CI(1.02-1.09), $P=4.95 \times 10^{-4}$], and increased walking speed was associated with decreased risk of heart failure [OR=0.33, 95%CI(0.26-0.43), $P=7.07 \times 10^{-18}$]. The results of weighted median analysis showed that increased ALM was associated with increased risk of heart

failure [$OR=1.09$, 95% CI (1.05–1.14), $P=3.25 \times 10^{-5}$], and increased walking speed was associated with decreased risk of heart failure [$OR=0.36$, 95% CI (0.27–0.48), $P=5.13 \times 10^{-12}$]. The results of MR-Egger regression analysis showed that increased ALM was associated with increased risk of heart failure [$OR=1.11$, 95% CI (1.03–1.19), $P=3.82 \times 10^{-3}$], while increased walking speed was not associated with decreased risk of heart failure [$OR=0.92$, 95% CI (0.34–2.51), $P=0.869$]. IVW, weighted median method and MR-Egger regression analysis showed that left hand grip strength and right hand grip strength were not related to the risk of heart failure ($P > 0.05$). Cochran Q test results showed that there was statistical heterogeneity between SNPs related to ALM, left hand grip strength, right hand grip strength and walking speed ($P < 0.05$). The results of MR-Egger intercept method showed that there was no horizontal pleiotropy in the SNPs strongly related to ALM, left hand grip strength, right hand grip strength and walking speed. The results of leave-one-out analysis showed that the causality between ALM, left hand grip strength, right hand grip strength, walking speed and heart failure was not driven by a single SNP. **Conclusion** Increased ALM is associated with increased risk of heart failure, increased walking speed is associated with decreased risk of heart failure, while hand grip strength is not found to be associated with the risk of heart failure.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Sarcopenias; Mendelian randomization analysis; Causality

肌肉减少症的主要特征是骨骼肌紊乱,其在老年人群中普遍存在,且受到人们生活方式、疾病和遗传因素的影响^[1]。2019年,欧洲老年人肌肉减少症工作组(European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People, EWGSOP)指出,肌肉减少症主要表现为肌肉质量降低、肌肉力量下降及身体功能受损^[2]。欧洲心脏病学会(European Society of Cardiology, ESC)指南将心力衰竭定义为一种临床综合征,其典型症状为呼吸困难、踝关节肿胀和疲劳,可能伴有结构性和/或功能性心脏异常体征,如颈静脉压升高、肺湿啰音和外周组织水肿,进而导致静息时或应激时心排量减少和/或心内压升高^[3]。近年来,研究者开始关注肌肉减少症与心力衰竭之间的关系。研究表明,慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)患者肌肉减少症患病率高达20%,且该类患者可能进展为心脏恶病质^[4]。本研究采用双样本孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)方法分析肌肉减少症与心力衰竭的因果关系,以期二者间的关系研究提供新的证据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究设计

本研究采用双样本MR方法,暴露因素为肌肉减少症,结局为心力衰竭,主要探讨肌肉减少症相关特征与心力衰竭的因果关系。

1.2 数据来源

1.2.1 心力衰竭数据集

心力衰竭数据集来源于LEVIN等^[5]研究,包括115 150例心力衰竭患者和1 550 331例健康对照者及18 071 518个单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP);该研究中的大部分(82.0%)受试者来自6个不同的队列或联合组织(包括HERMES、Penn Medicine生物库、eMERGE、Mount Sinai BioMe生物样本库、DiscovEHR队列和FinnGen),为欧洲血统,其样本重叠的可能性极小。

1.2.2 肌肉减少症相关特征数据集

肌肉减少症相关特征包括四肢瘦体重(appendicular lean mass, ALM)、握力和步行速度,分别反映肌肉质量、肌肉力量和运动能力。其中ALM数据集来源于PEI等^[6]进行的一项全基因组关联研究,其样本量为450 243例,为

欧洲血统,包含18 071 518个SNP;握力和步行速度数据集来源于英国生物样本库(<https://data.bris.ac.uk/data/dataset/pnoat8cxo0u52p6ynfaeigei>),均为欧洲血统。其中左侧握力样本量为461 026例,包含9 851 867个SNP;右侧握力样本量为461 026例,包含9 851 867个SNP;步行速度样本量为459 915例,包含9 851 867个SNP。

1.3 筛选工具变量

本研究筛选的工具变量——SNP应满足以下条件:(1)与肌肉减少症相关特征具有强相关的SNP(以 $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ 为阈值);(2)基于1 000个基因组计划的欧洲血统参考面板,去除连锁不平衡(linkage disequilibrium, LD)的SNP($r^2 < 0.001$ 且区域宽度为10 000 kD);(3)与其他潜在混杂因素无关的SNP;(4)选取 F 统计量 >10 的SNP,以最大程度地去除弱工具变量^[7]。(5)通过Phenoscanner网站(<http://www.phenoscanner.medschl.cam.ac.uk/>)检索可能存在的混杂SNP,以免混杂因素引起潜在的多效性效应。

1.4 MR方法

本研究主要采用逆方差加权法(inverse variance weighting, IVW)进行MR,以分析肌肉减少症相关特征与心力衰竭的因果关系,该方法假设所有SNP为有效的工具变量;其次,采用加权中位数法对因果关系进行可靠估计,假设 $>50\%$ 的SNP为有效的工具变量^[8];最后,采用MR-Egger回归识别SNP水平多效性并校正多重效应^[9]。

1.5 敏感性分析

首先,采用Cochran Q 检验评估SNP间的统计学异质性^[10],若 $P > 0.05$ 提示SNP间无统计学异质性,采用固定效应模型进行MR;若 $P \leq 0.05$ 提示SNP间有统计学异质性,采用随机效应模型进行MR。其次,采用MR-Egger截距法评估SNP的水平多效性^[9]。最后,采用留一法检测单个SNP对MR结果的影响。

1.6 统计学方法

采用R 4.2.2及R包(TwoSampleMR、MR-PRESSO)进行MR研究,以分析肌肉减少症相关特征与心力衰竭的因果关系,以 OR 及其95% CI 表示效应量。

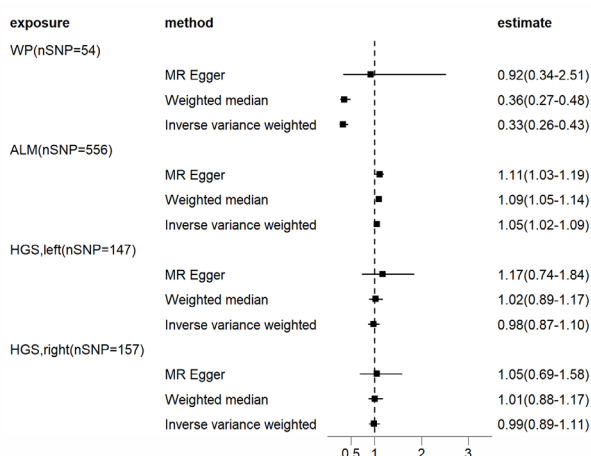
2 结果

2.1 工具变量

本研究共筛选出556个与ALM强相关的SNP、147个与左手握力强相关的SNP、157个与右手握力强相关的SNP、54个与步行速度强相关的SNP。

2.2 肌肉减少症相关特征与心力衰竭的因果关系

IVW分析结果显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关〔 $OR=1.05$, $95\%CI(1.02 \sim 1.09)$, $P=4.95 \times 10^{-4}$ 〕, 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低有关〔 $OR=0.33$, $95\%CI(0.26 \sim 0.43)$, $P=7.07 \times 10^{-18}$ 〕; 加权中位数法分析结果显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关〔 $OR=1.09$, $95\%CI(1.05 \sim 1.14)$, $P=3.25 \times 10^{-5}$ 〕, 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低有关〔 $OR=0.36$, $95\%CI(0.27 \sim 0.48)$, $P=5.13 \times 10^{-12}$ 〕; MR-Egger回归分析结果显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关〔 $OR=1.11$, $95\%CI(1.03 \sim 1.19)$, $P=3.82 \times 10^{-3}$ 〕, 但步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低无关〔 $OR=0.92$, $95\%CI(0.34 \sim 2.51)$, $P=0.869$ 〕。IVW、加权中位数法、MR-Egger回归分析结果均显示, 左侧握力和右侧握力与心力衰竭发生风险无关〔 $P>0.05$ 〕, 见图1。



注: WP=步行速度, SNP=单核苷酸多态性, MR=双样本孟德尔随机化, ALM=四肢瘦体重, HGS=握力。

图1 ALM、握力、步行速度与心力衰竭因果关系的森林图

Figure 1 Forest plot of the causality between ALM, grip strength, walking speed and heart failure

2.3 敏感性分析

Cochran Q 检验结果显示, 与ALM、左侧握力、右侧握力、步行速度强相关的SNP间有统计学异质性(Q 值分别为920.39、291.18、305.79、106.11, P 值分别为 1.49×10^{-20} 、 1.05×10^{-11} 、 8.59×10^{-12} 、 2.06×10^{-5}); MR-Egger截距法分析结果显示, 与ALM、左侧握力、右侧握力、步行速度强相关的SNP不存在水平多效性(截距 P 值分别为0.12、0.42、0.79、0.42)。留一法分析结果显示, ALM、左侧握力、右侧握力、步行速度与心力衰竭的因果关系并非由单个SNP驱动。

3 讨论

肌肉减少症被认为是老年心力衰竭患者身体功能下降和

心肺功能变差的重要原因之一^[11]。研究表明, 心力衰竭患者肌肉代谢受到多种机制影响, 包括交感神经系统过度激活、全身炎症反应和神经激素变化等^[12], 这些因素均导致氧化代谢水平升高、泛素-蛋白酶系统活性增加、细胞凋亡活性增加及骨骼肌生长因子释放减少, 从而破坏肌肉组织稳态^[13]。上述一系列改变还可导致机体蛋白质分解增加, 最终引发肌肉萎缩^[14], 而肌肉萎缩又是心力衰竭患者发生运动不耐受和通气效率下降的主要原因之一; 此外, 肌肉减少症还促进了其他疾病的进展, 进而降低了患者的生活质量。因此, 明确肌肉减少症与心力衰竭的因果关系对预防心力衰竭的发生至关重要。

观察性研究表明, 拥有更多肌肉质量的个体更容易维持健康的体质量和代谢状态, 进而有助于降低心力衰竭发生风险^[15-16]。但一项横断面研究表明, 更高的ALM与多种心脏代谢疾病相关^[17]。且本研究IVW、加权中位数法、MR-Egger回归分析结果均显示, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关, 提示ALM在维护机体心脏健康方面扮演着复杂角色。笔者推测ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险升高有关的原因可能如下: ALM低的个体对葡萄糖和脂质的代谢能力下降, 进而导致胰岛素抵抗水平升高, 而胰岛素抵抗又与心血管疾病危险因素密切相关; 此外, ALM主要受骨骼肌影响, 而肌肉组织在胰岛素介导的葡萄糖利用过程中起关键调节作用^[18], 故骨骼肌组织中的脂质积累与糖代谢及氧化酶活性之间的不平衡可能与心力衰竭发生风险相关^[19-20]。本研究结果显示, 握力与心力衰竭之间无明确的因果关系。

一项前瞻性研究表明, 步行速度与心力衰竭发生风险之间存在剂量反应关系, 即步行速度与心力衰竭发生风险呈反比^[21]。本研究IVW、加权中位数法分析结果显示, 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低有关, 分析其生物学机制可能如下: 步行速度较快的个体可能具备更为健康的心血管系统, 包括更好的心脏功能和血管弹性, 且运动还可以预防与年龄相关的心脏重构^[22]。此外, 步行速度也能反映机体代谢状况, 其与血糖控制及脂质代谢密切相关^[23]。

本研究优势: (1) 本研究采用双样本MR分析, 有效地降低了反向因果关系和混杂因素造成的偏倚, 进而提高结果的可信度; (2) 本研究使用的是GWAS的摘要级数据, 能增强统计分析能力; (3) 本研究进行了多项敏感性分析, 以验证因果关系的稳健性和一致性。但本研究仍存在一定不足: (1) GWAS数据主要来自欧洲血统的个体, 这可能限制了本研究结论的外推范围。 (2) 既往研究表明, 年龄和性别与ALM密切相关^[24-25], 但由于缺乏数据, 本研究未能深入探究不同年龄、性别的人群ALM与心力衰竭之间的因果关系。

4 结论

综上所述, ALM升高与心力衰竭发生风险增加有关, 步行速度增快与心力衰竭发生风险降低相关, 但未发现握力与心力衰竭发生风险相关, 该研究有望为心脏代谢和肌肉健康之间复杂关系的研究提供参考。

作者贡献: 钮岳岳、艾克热木·艾尔肯进行文章的构思与设计; 钮岳岳、李红萍进行研究的实施与可行性分析; 李明昊、李琳轩进行数据收集、整理、分析; 钮岳岳进行结果

分析与解释,负责撰写、修订论文,对文章整体负责、监督管理;冯玲负责文章的质量控制及审校。

本文无利益冲突。

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