

• 肺动脉高压专题研究 •

肺动脉高压合并铁缺乏的现状、机制、治疗研究进展

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【摘要】 肺动脉高压 (PAH) 属于毛细血管前肺高血压 (PH), 是一种以肺动脉压力和肺血管阻力升高为特征的肺血管疾病, 常引起临床血流动力学改变, 严重者可导致右心衰竭甚至死亡。部分研究表明, 铁缺乏 (ID) 普遍存在于多种类型PH患者中, 其会降低患者的运动耐量及生活质量, 而适当的补铁治疗可改善患者预后。但目前国内外关于PAH合并ID的研究较少。基于此, 本文综述了PAH合并ID的现状、机制、治疗研究进展, 并指出未来可进一步加大PAH与ID之间的病理生理机制研究, 以期PAH提供新的治疗靶点。

【关键词】 肺动脉高压; 铁缺乏症; 综述**【中图分类号】** R 541.5 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.056**Research Progress on the Status, Mechanism, and Treatment of Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension Complicated with Iron Deficiency**

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【Abstract】 Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) belongs to precapillary pulmonary hypertension (PH), which is a pulmonary vascular disease characterized by increased pulmonary arterial pressure and pulmonary vascular resistance. It often causes clinical hemodynamic changes, and can lead to right heart failure or even death in severe cases. Some studies have shown that iron deficiency (ID) is commonly present in various types of PH patients, which can reduce their exercise tolerance and quality of life, and appropriate iron supplementation treatment can improve patients' prognosis. However, there are few studies on PAH combined with ID at home and abroad. Based on this, this article reviews the current situation, mechanism, and therapeutic research progress of PAH combined with ID, and points out that the pathophysiological mechanism between PAH and ID can be further studied in the future, in order to provide new therapeutic targets for PAH.

【Key words】 Pulmonary arterial hypertension; Iron deficiencies; Review

肺高血压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH) 指多种原因导致的肺动脉压力升高, 包括毛细血管前PH、毛细血管后PH、混合性PH。肺动脉高压 (pulmonary arterial hypertension, PAH) 属于毛细血管前PH, 特指孤立性肺动脉压力升高, 而左心房与肺静脉压力正常, 主要由肺小血管本身病变导致的肺动脉阻力增加引起^[1]。铁是各种重要的生物过程中的必需元素, 包括氧转运 (作为血红蛋白中的血红素)、DNA生物合成 (作为核糖核苷酸还原酶的辅因子) 和ATP合成 (作为枸橼酸循环和电子传递链中许多蛋白质的辅因子)^[2-3]。然而铁缺乏 (iron deficiency, ID) 是一种全身性疾病, 可以从多个方面影响人体生理功能或参与多种疾病的发生发展^[4]。近年

相关研究表明, ID普遍存在于多种类型PH患者中, 其会降低患者的运动耐量及生活质量, 而适当的补铁治疗可改善患者预后^[5-8]。但目前国内外关于PAH合并ID的研究较少。基于此, 本文综述了PAH合并ID的现状、机制、治疗研究进展, 以期PAH合并ID的诊治提供借鉴。

1 PAH的定义及诊断标准

PAH是一种以肺动脉压力持续升高和肺血管重构为主要特征的恶性进展性心血管疾病, 其血流动力学诊断标准为: 海平面状态下、静息时右心导管检查 (right heart catheterization, RHC) 测量的平均肺动脉压 (mean pulmonary artery pressure, mPAP) ≥ 25 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa), 同时肺小动脉楔压 (pulmonary artery wedge pressure, PAWP) ≤ 15 mmHg及肺血管阻力 (pulmonary vascular resistance, PVR) > 3 Wood单位^[9]。2018年第六届世界PH学术会议将诊

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断PH的mPAP阈值调整为 >20 mmHg, 即将mPAP处于 $21 \sim 24$ mmHg的患者也诊断为PAH^[10], 因为已有研究表明, 即使各种类型PH患者mPAP处于轻度升高状态(即mPAP处于 $21 \sim 24$ mmHg), 其病死率也会增加^[11]。《2022 ESC/ERS肺高血压诊断和治疗指南》^[12]将PAH的血流动力学诊断标准更改为: 海平面状态下、静息时RHC测量的mPAP >20 mmHg, 同时PAWP ≤ 15 mmHg及PVR >2 Wood单位。

2 ID的定义及其对PAH患者的影响

国际上常采用血清铁蛋白(serum ferritin, SF)及转铁蛋白饱和度(transferrin saturation, TSAT)评估铁状态^[13-14]。而心血管疾病领域常用的ID定义来自一项关于心力衰竭的大型随机对照试验, 即SF <100 μ g/L, 或SF为 $100 \sim 299$ μ g/L且TSAT $<20\%$ ^[15]。ID可以根据其特征分为绝对性ID以及功能性ID, 其中绝对性ID是铁摄入量不足、吸收受损或慢性失血导致的铁储存不足, 与全身铁供应减少相关; 功能性ID指循环铁减少, 可能与多数心血管疾病中的持续炎症状态相关^[16-18]。

研究显示, PAH患者肺血管病变的特征为不同程度的血管周围炎症细胞浸润, 包括T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞、树突状细胞及肥大细胞, 而血管周围炎症可导致肺血管重塑^[19]。COTRONEO等^[20]研究显示, 喂食缺铁饮食的小鼠表现出明显的肺血管重塑。FRISE等^[21]研究显示, 缺氧时合并ID的PH患者肺动脉收缩压(pulmonary artery systolic pressure, PASP)上升幅度大于未合并ID的PH患者, 而静脉输注铁剂后, 合并ID的PH患者PASP降低幅度大于未合并ID的PH患者, 提示ID或可加重PAH患者缺氧时的肺血管收缩及肺血管重塑。

全身铁水平由膜铁转运蛋白(ferroportin, FPN)及铁调素通过调节铁吸收和循环释放(部位分别为肠道和脾脏)调控, 其中FPN存在于肺动脉平滑肌细胞(pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cell, PASMC)中, 并受铁调素自主调节^[22]。LAKHAL-LITTLETON等^[22]研究显示, 在全身铁水平处于参考范围且不合并贫血的情况下, 敲入fpnC326Y基因的模型小鼠PASMC内铁调素-FPN轴失调, 导致ID, 进而导致小鼠发生PAH及右心衰竭, 提示ID可诱发PAH。

多项研究表明, 无论是否存在贫血, ID均可导致PAH患者6分钟步行距离(6-minute walking distance, 6MWD)变短、N末端脑钠肽前体(N terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)水平升高、心脏指数(cardiac index, CI)降低、mPAP升高、NYHA分级变差, 提示ID可降低PAH患者运动能力及心功能^[23-26]。

3 PAH合并ID的现状、机制、治疗

3.1 PAH合并ID的现状

研究显示, 43%~45%的特发性肺动脉高压(idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension, IPAH)患者和46%的系统性硬化症相关PAH患者存在ID^[14, 24]。一项回顾性研究选取了251例PAH患者, 并根据PAH分型将其分为IPAH组、先天性心脏病相关肺动脉高压(pulmonary arterial hypertension associated with congenital heart disease, CHD-PAH)组、结缔组织病相

关肺动脉高压(connective tissue disease-associated pulmonary arterial hypertension, CTD-PAH)组、慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH)组, 结果显示, 四组均有患者发生ID, 且CTD-PAH组ID发生率最高, 为69.6%, CTEPH组ID发生率最低, 为19.6%^[27]。另一项研究纳入了153例CHD-PAH患者, 并根据ID发生情况将其分为ID组(60例)和非ID组(93例), 结果显示, ID组女性占比、NT-proBNP水平、舒张期右室内径/左室内径高于非ID组, 6MWD短于非ID组, 肌酐水平低于非ID组; 且女性、6MWD是CHD-PAH患者发生ID的影响因素^[23]。MARTENS等^[28]在一项队列研究中发现, PAH合并ID患者多为女性, 且舒张压、钠水平较低, 心率较快, 同时NT-proBNP、C反应蛋白较高。

综上, ID在PAH患者中较常见, 且不同类型PAH患者ID发生率不同。

3.2 PAH合并ID的机制

3.2.1 炎症

研究显示, 先天性免疫细胞和适应性免疫细胞会在重塑的肺动脉周围聚集并释放炎症递质, 从而导致炎症反应^[29], 而炎症是PAH的一个突出特征^[30], 且所有类型的PAH血管病变与炎症细胞浸润有关^[31]。研究显示, 炎症可降低血清铁水平^[32]。还有研究显示, PAH可引起血清IL-6水平升高^[33], 继而促进转录激活因子(signal transducer and activator of transcription, STAT)3与铁调素启动子结合, 进而增加铁调素水平, 抑制肠道对铁的摄取, 并促进机体储存铁的释放, 最终导致ID^[34]。

3.2.2 BMP-Smad信号通路被抑制

铁调素是铁代谢的主要调节因子, 其在肝脏中的表达主要受BMP-Smad信号通路的调控, 参与这一通路的受体被称为激活素受体样激酶(activin receptor-like kinase, ALK), 其可分为骨形态发生蛋白I型受体(bone morphogenetic protein type-I receptor, BMPRI)和骨形态发生蛋白II型受体(bone morphogenetic protein type-II receptor, BMPRII)^[35]。其中BMPRII可抑制平滑肌细胞和内皮细胞的增殖和迁移, 并阻止新内膜的形成。研究显示, 遗传性肺动脉高压(heritable pulmonary arterial hypertension, HPAH)患者与IPAH患者存在BMPRII基因突变, 且BMPRII表达水平降低^[36]。还有研究显示, 即便是未合并BMPRII基因突变的PAH患者, 其肺组织BMPRII表达水平也降低^[37]。PAH患者可能由于BMP-Smad信号通路被抑制而发生铁代谢异常, 进而发生ID。

3.2.3 线粒体功能障碍

生物体在低氧状态下会发生能量代谢途径的转换, 即从有氧呼吸途径转换为糖酵解途径, 然而PAH患者会在常氧状态下发生能量代谢途径的转换, 此转换称为“Warburg效应”^[38], 其甚至可以发生在较高氧浓度条件下^[39]。Warburg效应除了会导致能量生产效率降低外, 还会导致活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生增加^[40]。线粒体的信号传导和内部调节主要依赖ROS, 但ROS过量产生可导致线粒

体功能障碍^[41]，而线粒体是铁利用和积累的主要枢纽^[42]。因而PAH患者的线粒体功能障碍可导致铁代谢异常，进而引起ID。

3.2.4 缺氧

缺氧状态下肺血管收缩和肺血管重塑可引起PAH^[43]。在PAH患者中，低氧血症可导致红细胞增多症，进而导致ID^[15, 44]。在生物体中，细胞和组织对氧气的利用受缺氧诱导因子（hypoxia inducible factor, HIF）的调节^[45-46]，而HIF同时也是肺血管重塑的关键调节因子^[47-50]。全身性HIF途径的激活既能够抑制铁调素的生成^[51]，又对机体各部位铁含量发挥调控作用：在星形胶质细胞中可降低铁含量，在肠道细胞中诱导铁吸收相关基因的表达，从而促进铁的摄取^[52]。铁在脯氨酰羟化酶结构域诱导蛋白酶降解HIF的过程中发挥着重要作用^[53]。综上，HIF在PAH和铁代谢中均起重要作用，而缺氧可激活HIF通路，继而引发铁代谢异常，导致ID。

3.3 PAH合并ID的治疗

3.3.1 口服铁剂

目前可用的几种口服铁剂的铁元素含量各不相同，分别为硫酸亚铁（20%）、葡萄糖酸亚铁（33%）、富马酸亚铁（12%）、麦芽酚铁（非铁盐，稳定的新型化合物，其含有的铁元素可以被肠道吸收并且仅吸收所需要的铁量）^[54]。但前三种口服铁剂耐受性差^[55]，尚未见相关研究采用上述三种药物对PAH患者进行补铁治疗。研究表明，PAH合并ID患者持续口服麦芽酚铁（30 mg/次，2次/d）12周后，其血红蛋白、TSAT、SF升高，6MWD延长，NT-proBNP降低^[6]。GHIO等^[7]研究显示，IPAH合并ID患者口服Sucroosomal胶囊（30 mg/次，1次/d）进行补铁治疗16周后，其铁蛋白及红细胞升高，6MWD延长，PASP降低。

胃肠道反应是所有口服铁剂最常见的不良反应，症状包括恶心、黑便、胀气、便秘、金属味及呕吐^[56-57]。一项纳入超过10 000例患者的系统回顾研究显示，硫酸亚铁组、富马酸亚铁组以及葡萄糖酸亚铁组中分别有32.3%、47.0%、30.9%的患者出现了胃肠道反应，而肠溶包衣似乎可以改善上述不良反应，但肠溶包衣可能影响肠道铁吸收^[57]。一项系统评价比较了口服硫酸亚铁与静脉输注铁剂治疗缺铁性贫血患者的效果，结果显示，口服硫酸亚铁组胃肠道反应发生率高于静脉输注铁剂组^[56]。

3.3.2 静脉补铁

VIETHEN等^[8]研究发现，PAH合并ID患者（伴或不伴有贫血）静脉输注羧基麦芽糖铁（ferric carboxymaltose, FCM）2个月后，其SF、TSAT、血红蛋白明显升高，平均红细胞体积明显增大，6MWD明显延长，提示静脉补铁可减轻PAH合并ID患者ID症状，提高患者运动能力。RUITER等^[26]、HOWARD等^[58]研究也得出了相似的结果。

静脉补铁可以避免口服铁剂吸收不良以及相关胃肠道反应，但其可能引发过敏反应或者输液反应，症状包括荨麻疹、面部潮红、心悸或肌痛，其中过敏反应相对罕见，且多见于静脉输注右旋糖酐铁的患者^[59]。此外，静脉补铁可能加速肾脏损伤，其可通过向致病菌提供铁而促进感染的发生，

还可通过诱发氧化应激而引起动脉粥样硬化及内皮损伤^[60]。一项回顾性研究表明，静脉输注右旋糖酐铁、阿魏木醇、葡萄糖酸铁和蔗糖铁的患者过敏反应发生风险比静脉输注FCM的患者分别高12.0、5.0、2.0、1.5倍^[27]。

4 小结及展望

综上所述，ID在PAH患者中较常见，且不同类型PAH患者ID发生率不同，而炎症、BMP-Smad信号通路、线粒体功能紊乱、缺氧均可导致PAH患者发生ID。目前可采用口服铁剂、静脉补铁治疗PAH合并ID患者，其可有效减轻患者ID症状，提高患者运动能力，但需要注意相关不良反应。值得注意的是，目前相关研究对于ID的定义不完全相同，但基本均涉及了SF与TSAT两个指标。多项研究已表明，补铁会改变肠道微生物菌群，促进致病性肠杆菌的生长，抑制保护性乳酸杆菌和双歧杆菌的生长^[61]。补铁还可能加重炎症反应并导致机会性感染，从而导致疾病恶化^[62]。因此，PAH合并ID患者的补铁治疗仍需进一步研究。此外，目前关于PAH合并ID的研究较少，其具体发生机制尚未完全明确，未来应着重研究PAH合并ID的病理生理机制，逐步实现以铁途径为靶点治疗PAH的可能，从而为PAH的诊治提供新思路及突破点。

作者贡献：戴海龙进行文章的构思与设计、文章的可行性分析，负责文章的质量控制及审校，对文章整体负责、监督管理；任韬捷进行文献/资料收集、整理，撰写论文；任韬捷、戴海龙进行论文的修订。

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