临床研究

TRAIL 基因 1595C/T 多态性和 LDD 血瘀证、LDD 风险及严重程度相关研究

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摘 要:目的 研究肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体(TRAIL)基因 1595C/T 多态性与腰椎间盘突出症血瘀证、腰椎间盘退变(LDD)的发病风险及严重程度的关联性。**方法** 本研究共纳入了 LDD 患者 230 例和健康对照者 197 例。采用核磁共振施耐德曼分型标准对椎间盘退变进行分级。采用比值比(OR)和 95 % 置信区间(95 % CI)表示风险比。**结果** 与对照组相比,LDD 组中 CT 和 TT 基因型频率较低($\chi^2 = 11.292, P = 0.004$)。与 CC 基因型相比,CT 和 TT 基因型与 LDD 发病呈负相关(OR = 0.517,0.315 - 0.649,$P = 0.009$;OR = 0.397, 0.229 - 0.689, P = 0.001)。T 等位点频率与 LDD 患病风险呈负相关(OR = 0.632,0.482 - 0.829,$P = 0.001$)。基因型为 CT 和 TT 的患者,其椎间盘退变分级要低于 CC 基因型患者($\chi^2 = 19.452, P < 0.001$)。血瘀证患者椎间盘退变程度比非血瘀证患者更严重 (P < 0.05)。另外,椎间盘退变分级越高,T 等位基因频率越低(Z = -4.035,$P < 0.001$)。**结论** 在中国汉族人群中 TRAIL 基因 1595C/T 多态性与 LDD 患病和严重性相关联,患血瘀型腰椎间盘突出症的可能性更大。

关键词:肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体;腰椎间盘退变;血瘀证;基因多态性

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TRAIL Gene1595C/T of Polymorphism and LDD Syndrome of Blood Stosis. Risk of LDD and Study on Order of Severity

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Abstract Objective Research on tumor necrosis factor - related apoptosis - inducing ligand (TRALL), Gene 1595C/T in polymorphism and stagnation of blood in prostruction of lumber intervertebral disc, the risk of attack to lumber, degeneration and coherence of severity. **Methods** This study bring 230 LDD patient and 197 healthy controls (HC). Adapt nuclear magnetic resonance Schneiderman classification oriterion grading lumber degeneration. Adapt odds ratio and 95% of confidence interval (95% CT) present risk ratio. Consequence: compare with contrast, from LDD and genotype TT have lower frequency ($x^2 = 11.292, P = 0.004$). Compare with genotype CC, CT and genotype TT present negative correlation with the risk of attacking to LDD(OR = 0.517, 0.315 - 0.649, $P = 0.397$, 0.229 - 0.689, $P = 0.001$). Isopotential rate T present negative correlation with genotype CT and genotype TT, their classification of lumber degeneration lower than patient with genotype CC ($x^2 = 19.452, P < 0.001$). Patients with stagnation of blood ($P < 0.05$).

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