二、临床篇

Effects of the C161T Polymorphism in the gene of peroxisome proliferators activated receptor gamma on Changes of Serum Lipid and apolipoprotein Ratios Induced by High-carbohydrate Diet in Healthy Youth

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Objective: This study is to investigate the effects of the *C161T* polymorphism at the gene of peroxisome proliferators activated receptor gamma (*PPARγ*) on changes of serum lipid and apolipoprotein ratios induced by a high carbohydrate (high-CHO) diet in healthy Chinese Han youth.

Methods: After feeding washout diets of 31% fat and 54% carbohydrate for 7 days, 56 health youth (22.89±1.80 years old) were given high-CHO diets of 15% fat and 70% carbohydrate for 6 days. Serum triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), apolipoprotein (apo) AI, apoB100 at baseline, after washouout diets and high-CHO diets were measured on the 1st, the 8th and the 14th days. The ratios of TG/HDL-C, log(TG/HDL-C), TC/HDL-C, LDL-C/HDL-C and apoB100/apoAI were calculated. The polymorphism of *PPARγ C161T* were detected by PCR-RFLP method and its relationships with serum lipid and apolipoprotein ratios were analyzed.

Results: At baseline, TG/HDL-C, log(TG/HDL-C), TC/HDL-C and apoB100/apoAI were significantly lower in the male subjects with the T allele than the male subjects with the CC genotype. These phenotypes were not changed after the washout and the high-CHO diet. No significant differences were found of the ratios between the female subjects with the CC genotype and the female T carriers at

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baseline and after the high-CHO diet, although TG/HDL-C and log(TG/HDL-C) were significantly higher in the female T carriers and the female subjects with the CC genotype. When compared with those before the high CHO diet, TC/HDL-C and LDL-C/HDL-C were significantly decreased after the high-CHO diet regardless of gender and genotype of the *PPARγ C161T* polymorphism. TG/HDL-C and log(TG/HDL-C) were significantly increased in females with the CC genotype, and apoB100/apoAI was significantly decreased in the male T carriers.

Conclusions: The results suggests that the T allele of the *PPARγ C161T* polymorphism can inhibit the increase of TG/HDL-C and log(TG/HDL-C) induced by the high-CHO diet in female youth, and its interaction with the diet may decrease apoB100/apoAI in healthy male youth.

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冠心病血管重建患者的代谢性危险因素特征分析

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目的：探讨冠心病血管重建患者代谢性危险因素特征。

方法：对370例行冠状动脉造影的住院患者，根据年龄分为中青年组(n=230例) 和老年组(n=140 例)，比较两组临床资料的特点。两组根据不同血管重建方式分为对照组、经皮冠状动脉介入（PCI）和冠状动脉搭桥（CABG）亚组，比较三个亚组代谢性危险因素特征。

结果：1. 两组间吸烟、糖尿病患病比例、血脂异常患病比例均无显著性差异(P>0.05)；老年组高血压患病比例、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL- c) 、血肌酐(Cr)高于中青年组（P <0.05）；体质量指数(BMI)、舒张压（DBP）、甘油三酯(TG)低于中青年组（P <0.05）。2.中青年组CABG亚组糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、空腹血糖(FPG)、总胆固醇(TC)及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL- c)明显高于对照组（P <0.05）3.老年组3个亚组间的收缩压（SBP）、FPG比较差异显著（P <0.05），

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