

鸢尾素水平与急性脑梗死患者溶栓治疗短期预后相关^{*}

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摘要 目的:探讨鸢尾素水平对急性脑梗死(ACI)患者溶栓治疗短期预后的评估价值。方法:选取ACI患者95例,均给予静脉注射尿激酶进行溶栓治疗,于溶栓90d后采用改良版Rankin量表(mRS)评分评估疗效,并根据其评分进行分组,0~1分为预后良好组,2~6分为预后不良组。应用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)测定所有患者血清鸢尾素水平,分析其与mRS评分的相关性;采用Logistics多因素回归分析影响ACI预后的因素;绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,评价鸢尾素对ACI患者短期预后的评估价值。结果:预后良好组纳入46例ACI患者,预后不良组纳入49例;溶栓前预后良好组血清鸢尾素浓度显著高于预后不良组($P < 0.05$);Pearson相关分析显示,血清鸢尾素水平与mRS评分呈低度负相关($r = -0.245, P = 0.017$);单因素分析显示,鸢尾素、年龄、冠心病、心房颤动、国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分及溶栓治疗间隔时间对ACI预后具有显著影响(P 均 ≤ 0.05);Logistics回归显示,鸢尾素($OR = 2.316, 95\% CI: 1.166 \sim 4.600$)、溶栓治疗间隔时间($OR = 3.353, 95\% CI: 1.097 \sim 10.249$)、年龄($OR = 2.270, 95\% CI: 1.017 \sim 5.071$)及NIHSS评分($OR = 2.075, 95\% CI: 1.025 \sim 4.202$)是影响ACI患者预后的独立危险因素;鸢尾素为250.6 ng/L时,ROC曲线下面积为0.868,灵敏度为74.3%,特异性为83.5%。结论:鸢尾素可作为急性ACI溶栓治疗后90d预后的评估指标。

关键词 鸢尾素;急性脑梗死;溶栓;临床预后

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Abstract Objective: Evaluate the value of Irisin as prognosis biomarker in short-term survival of patients with acute cerebral infarction (ACI) after thrombolytic therapy. Methods: A total of 97 patients with ACI in our hospital from June 2017 to December 2019 were selected and all patients were treated with intravenous urokinase. The therapeutic effect was evaluated by modified Rankin scale (mRS) after 90 days of thrombolysis. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect and compare the serum Irisin levels of all patients. The correlation between the expression of Irisin and mRS score was analyzed. Univariate analysis was used to investigate the prognostic factors of ACI. Logistics analysis was carried out on the key factors affecting ACI, and the main risk factors were found. By drawing the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of Irisin to the 90-day prognosis, the prognostic value of Irisin was further evaluated. Results: A total of 46 patients with ACI and 49 patients with ACI were enrolled in the good prognosis group and the poor prognosis group, respectively. The serum Irisin in the good prognosis group (305.45 ± 31.24) ng/L was significantly higher than (233.37 ± 26.70) ng/L in the poor prognosis group ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation showed that serum Irisin level was negatively correlated with mRS score ($r = -0.245, P = 0.017$). Univariate analysis showed that Irisin, age, coronary heart disease, atrial fibrillation, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score and thrombolytic therapy interval had a significant impact on the prognosis of ACI ($P < 0.05$). Logistics regression analysis showed that Irisin ($OR = 2.316, 95\% CI 1.166-4.600$), thrombolytic therapy interval ($OR = 3.353, 95\% CI 1.097-10.249$), age ($OR = 2.270, 95\% CI 1.017-5.071$) and NIHSS score ($OR = 2.075, 95\% CI 1.025-4.202$) were the independent risk factors for the prognosis of ACI patients. The ROC curve of Irisin in predicting the prognosis of ACI was drawn, the area under ROC curve of Irisin was 0.868, the sensitivity was 74.3%, and the specificity was 83.5%. Conclusion: Irisin can be used as a prognostic marker for 90 days after acute ACI thrombolytic therapy.

Key words Irisin; Acute cerebral infarction; Thrombolysis; Clinical prognosis

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急性脑梗死(acute cerebral infarction, ACI)采用溶栓治疗具有明确的临床获益^[1,2],但溶栓后存在颅内出血、再次梗死、预后差等风险^[3-5];目前尚无广泛认可的ACI预后评价标志物^[6]。鸢尾素(Irisin)是从骨骼肌细胞中发现的一种脂肪肌动蛋白激素,由纤维结合蛋白Ⅲ型结构域5(FNDC5)经水解后而得^[7]。血清鸢尾素水平与保护线粒体功能、促进心肌细胞增殖分化有关,心肌梗死及冠心病患者血清鸢尾素表达显著降低^[8]。脑梗死患者血脑屏障功能破坏,通透性增加^[9],缺氧状态下神经细胞线粒体功能急速下降。本研究探究鸢尾素预测ACI患者90d预后的价值。

资料与方法

一般资料 选取2017年6月-2019年12月保定市第二中心医院收治的ACI患者95例(男60,女35),年龄35~76岁,平均(61.2±6.7)岁。纳入标准:①符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2014》^[4]中ACI诊断标准;②患者为初发ACI,发病时间在静脉溶栓时间窗(6h内);③患者均具有溶栓适应证。排除标准:①曾患脑梗死、颅内出血相关疾病者;②药物过敏或不能耐受溶栓治疗者;③恶性肿瘤患者。本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准,患者及家属均知情并签署同意书。

治疗方法及疗效评估 患者入院时即刻进行国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分,患者根据病情给予尿激酶(南京南大药业有限责任公司,规格25万U/支)100~150万U,加入100mL无菌生理盐水注射液,混匀后进行静脉滴注,30min内完成。所有患者治疗24h后开始口服阿司匹林肠溶片(拜耳医药保健有限公司,规格100mg/片)100mg,1次/d。

疗效评估 治疗90d后,应用改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分评价患者日常工作和生活恢复程度,分数越高,预后越差。0~1分为预后良好组,2~6分为预后不良组^[10]。

样本采集及检测 于溶栓治疗前空腹采集患者肘静脉血适量,室温下静置2h后,采用LYNX离心机(美国Thermo Scientific公司)以3000转/min离心15min,取上层血清,-80℃保存备用。采用酶联免疫吸附法(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)测定血清Irisin浓度,试剂盒购自美国R&D Systems。

溶栓预后相关影响因素分析 对溶栓前Irisin

表达水平与治疗90d后患者mRS评分的进行相关性分析;采用单因素分析筛选ACI预后的可能影响因素;对有统计学意义的因素进行多因素回归分析;绘制Irisin对ACI的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线,确定Irisin对ACI患者预后的预测效能。

统计学分析 采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件。计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间采用 t 检验进行比较;计数资料以百分数(%)表示,组间采用 χ^2 检验进行分析;相关性采用Spearman分析。采用Logistics风险回归模型进行影响预后的多因素分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

血清鸢尾素水平 溶栓前预后良好组血清Irisin水平明显高于预后不良组($P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 血清Irisin水平比较(ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	鸢尾素
预后良好组	46	305.45 ± 31.24
预后不良组	49	233.37 ± 26.70
t 值		12.110
P 值		0.000

鸢尾素表达水平与mRS评分的相关性 Spearman相关性分析显示,血清鸢尾素水平与mRS评分呈低度负相关($r = -0.245, P = 0.017$)。

单因素分析 2组的年龄、冠心病、心房颤动、NIHSS评分及溶栓治疗间隔时间比较,差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05),见表2。

Logistics多因素回归分析 以溶栓疗效(良好=1,不良=0)为因变量,自变量涵盖血清鸢尾素水平及单因素分析存在显著差异的因素,包括年龄(< 60 岁=1, ≥ 60 岁=0)、冠心病(是=1,否=0)、心房颤动(是=1,否=0)、NIHSS评分(≤ 7 分=1, > 7 分=0)及溶栓治疗间隔时间(≥ 4.5 h=1, < 4.5 h=0),进行Logistics回归分析,结果显示鸢尾素水平、溶栓治疗间隔时间、年龄及NIHSS评分是影响ACI患者溶栓90d后预后的独立危险因素,见表3。

鸢尾素对ACI预后的预测作用 绘制鸢尾素对ACI预后的ROC曲线,以250.6ng/L作为预测的临界值,鸢尾素的ROC曲线下面积为0.868,灵敏度为74.3%,特异性为83.5%,见图1。

表2 2组一般资料比较[n/($\bar{x} \pm s$)]

项目	预后良好组(46例)	预后不良组(49例)	t/χ^2 值	P值
男性(例)	28	32	0.201	0.654
≥60岁(例)	16	36	14.333	0.000
吸烟史(例)	32	35	0.040	0.841
糖尿病(例)	8	9	0.015	0.902
肥胖(例)	12	14	0.074	0.786
高血压(例)	9	11	0.119	0.730
冠心病(例)	12	25	6.203	0.013
心房颤动(例)	7	15	5.665	0.017
NIHSS评分(分)	4.12 ± 0.53	7.34 ± 0.46	31.679	0.000
溶栓治疗间隔时间(h)	4.25 ± 0.47	5.12 ± 0.58	8.001	0.000
梗死直径 > 1.5 cm(例)	27	29	0.002	0.964

表3 Logistics 多因素回归分析结果

自变量	β 值	S. E. 值	Wald χ^2	P值	OR值	95% CI
鸢尾素	0.84	0.35	5.760	0.016	2.316	1.166 ~ 4.600
溶栓间隔时间	1.21	0.57	4.506	0.034	3.353	1.097 ~ 10.249
年龄	0.82	0.41	4.000	0.046	2.270	1.017 ~ 5.071
NIHSS评分	0.73	0.36	4.112	0.043	2.075	1.025 ~ 4.202

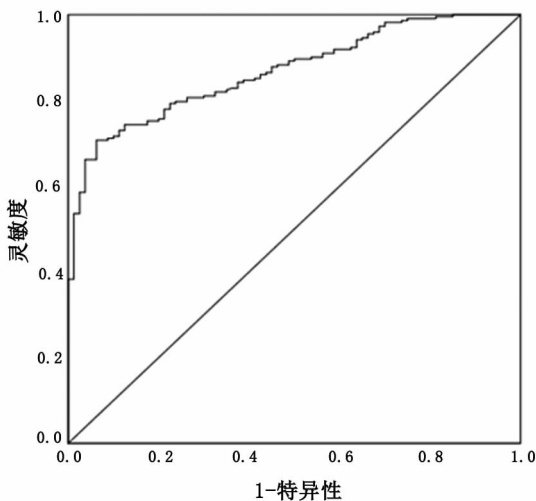


图1 鸢尾素对ACI的ROC曲线

讨论

鸢尾素是一种由 III 型纤连蛋白结构域 5 基因 (FNDC5) 编码的膜蛋白,最早于骨骼肌中发现,之后在人体外周血清、心脏、肝脏、肾脏及脑部等多个器官相继检测到^[11]。当机体受到寒冷或运动刺激时会激活体内的交感神经,并通过系列反应促使 FNDC5 的表达。鸢尾素的前体即 FNDC5,也是 FNDC5 纤维蛋白结构中最主要的组成部分^[12]。鸢尾素具有很强的生物活性,鸢尾素水平少量升高会导致能量消耗显著增加,同时与细胞线粒体的功能活跃性成正相关,高表达能够促进新陈代谢的速

率^[13],这种代偿机制在心肌细胞功能调节中起到重要作用。Wang 等^[14]研究发现,鸢尾素对伴有动脉粥样硬化的心血管具有保护作用,对快速心律失常及阵发性心房颤动具有重要影响,还可对内皮细胞间质转化发挥抑制作用来减少心肌纤维化进程,拮抗冠心病进展。

脑血管相关疾病常伴有血管内皮的损伤和动脉粥样硬化等症状,通过医疗手段降低动脉粥样硬化的水平,减少脑梗死的发生。本文提示鸢尾素在脑血管中存在潜在保护作用。高水平的鸢尾素可通过作用于炎性细胞因子降低炎症水平,使血管内皮功能恢复,进而减小动脉粥样硬化造成的斑块面积和横截面积^[15]。林欣然等^[16]报道鸢尾素表达水平与颈动脉的内膜厚度呈负相关,血清鸢尾素水平可作为预测动脉粥样硬化病变情况的标志物。患者发生脑梗死时,会生成大量氧自由基和炎性因子,体外实验证实鸢尾素水平可通过促进细胞活性发挥潜在抗炎作用,从而影响脑梗死预后^[17]。体外研究模型显示,补充外源性鸢尾素可减轻脑梗死模型小鼠的神经损伤,证明鸢尾素具备保护脑缺血神经细胞的功能^[18]。

本研究中多因素回归显示,鸢尾素水平 (OR = 2.316, 95% CI: 1.166 ~ 4.600) 是影响 ACI 患者溶栓 90 d 后预后的独立危险因素,提示血清鸢尾素水平可能是影响 ACI 预后及疾病转归的关键标记物。

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考虑可能机体受到病理刺激后,促使鸢尾素分泌增加以对抗增加的炎性细胞因子并降低炎症水平,改善血管内皮功能。既往缺血再灌注大鼠模型中证实,高浓度鸢尾素能够通过抑制脑组织中 MMP-9 蛋白活性,保护血脑屏障形态和功能完整,减轻神经细胞的损伤^[19],同时下调 TLR4/MyD88 信号通路保护神经细胞,促进损伤修复^[20]。ROC 曲线显示,以鸢尾素为 250.6 ng/L 为临界值时,曲线下面积为 0.868,灵敏度为 74.3%,特异性为 83.5%。鸢尾素检测简单便捷,可用于 ACI 的早期预后预测。

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