

液体衰减反转恢复序列高信号血管征可预测急性脑梗死患者短期神经功能预后

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摘要 目的:探讨液体衰减反转恢复序列(Flair)高信号血管征联合中性粒细胞计数对急性脑梗死(ACI)患者短期神经功能预后的预测价值。方法:选取96例经头颅磁共振确诊的ACI患者,入院时采用美国国立卫生院神经功能缺损评分量表(NIHSS)进行神经功能缺损评分,根据NIHSS评分将其分为轻度组(41例)、中度组(30例)和重度组(25例)。所有患者均进行磁共振检查,对Flair序列上高信号血管征进行评分,分析Flair高信号血管征、中性粒细胞计数与ACI患者短期神经功能预后的关系。患者发病6个月后,采用改变Rankin量表(mRS)评分将其分为预后良好组(81例)和预后不良组(15例)。结果:重度组患者年龄 ≥ 60 岁、高血压及冠心病史的患者比例、入院时NIHSS评分、病灶直径、中性粒细胞计数均高于中度组和轻度组,而Flair高信号血管征评分低于中度组和轻度组(P 均 < 0.05)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,年龄 ≥ 60 岁、高血压及冠心病史、入院时NIHSS评分 ≥ 12 分($OR = 1.267, 95\% CI: 1.140 \sim 1.409$)、中性粒细胞计数升高($OR = 1.719, 95\% CI: 1.351 \sim 2.188$)、Flair高信号血管征评分 < 4.76 分($OR = 2.190, 95\% CI: 1.437 \sim 3.338$)是影响ACI患者神经功能缺损的独立危险因素(P 均 < 0.05)。预后不良组患者Flair高信号血管征评分较低,而中性粒细胞计数较高(P 均 < 0.05)。以预后不良为因变量绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,结果显示Flair高信号血管征评分截断值为4.76分时,预测ACI患者短期神经功能预后的ROC曲线下面积为0.76($95\% CI: 0.745 \sim 0.826$),敏感度和特异度分别为70.33%和64.33%;中性粒细胞计数截断值为 $5.82 \times 10^9/L$ 时,预测ACI患者短期神经功能预后的ROC曲线下面积为0.74($95\% CI: 0.723 \sim 0.814$),敏感度和特异度分别为77.56%和63.24%;两者联合预测ACI患者短期神经功能预后的ROC曲线下面积为0.81($95\% CI: 0.839 \sim 0.876$),敏感度和特异度分别为80.25%和63.46%。结论:Flair高信号血管征评分降低,中性粒细胞计数升高是影响ACI患者短期神经功能预后的独立危险因素,对评估患者预后具有重要参考价值。

关键词 液体衰减反转恢复序列高信号血管征;中性粒细胞计数;急性脑梗死;神经功能;短期预后

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the predictive value of high signal vascular sign of fluid-attenuated inverse recovery sequence (Flair) combined with neutrophil count in short-term neurological prognosis in patients with acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Methods: A total of 96 patients with ACI diagnosed by head magnetic resonance were selected and scored by the National Institutes of Health Neurological Impairment Scale (NIHSS) at admission. They were divided into mild group (41 cases), moderate group (30 cases) and severe group (25 cases) according to the NIHSS scores. All patients were examined by magnetic resonance imaging, and Flair high signal vascular signs were scored to analyze the relationship between Flair high signal vascular signs, neutrophil counts and short-term neurological function prognosis in ACI patients. At 6th month after the onset of the disease, the patients were divided into a good prognosis group (81 cases) and a poor prognosis group (15 cases) by using the modified Rankin scale (mRS) score. Results: The proportion of patients aged ≥ 60 years and hav-

ing history of hypertension and coronary heart disease, NIHSS score at admission, lesion diameter and neutrophil count in severe group were higher than those in moderate and mild groups, while the score of Flair high signal vascular sign in severe group was lower than that in moderate and mild groups (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that Age ≥ 60 years, history of hypertension and coronary heart disease, NIHSS score ≥ 12 points at admission ($OR = 1.267$, 95% $CI: 1.140-1.409$), elevated neutrophil count ($OR = 1.719$, 95% $CI: 1.351-2.188$), Flair high signal vascular score < 4.76 points ($OR = 2.190$, 95% $CI: 1.437-3.338$) were independent risk factors for neurological impairment in ACI patients (all $P < 0.05$). Flair high signal vascular scores were lower and neutrophil counts were higher in the poor prognosis group (all $P < 0.05$). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn with poor prognosis as the dependent variable. The results showed that when the cut-off value of Flair high signal vascular sign score was 4.76, the area under the ROC curve was 0.76 (95% $CI: 0.745-0.826$), and the sensitivity and specificity were 70.33% and 64.33%, respectively, for predicting the short-term neurological function prognosis in ACI patients. When the cut-off value of neutrophil count was $5.82 \times 10^9/L$, the area under the ROC curve was 0.74 (95% $CI: 0.723-0.814$), and the sensitivity and specificity were 77.56% and 63.24%, respectively, for predicting the short-term neurological prognosis of ACI patients. The combined use showed the area under the ROC curve was 0.81 (95% $CI: 0.839-0.876$), and the sensitivity and specificity were 80.25% and 63.46%, respectively, for predicting the short-term neurological function prognosis in ACI patients. Conclusion: Decreased Flair high signal vascular sign score and increased neutrophil count are independent risk factors for short-term neurological function prognosis in patients with ACI, and have important reference value for evaluating patient prognosis.

Key words Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery sequence high signal vascular sign; Neutrophils; Acute cerebral infarction; Neurological function; Short-term prognosis

脑梗死是脑区动脉供血异常,导致脑组织缺血、坏死的一种脑血管疾病,早期病情评估对改善患者预后具有积极意义^[1,2]。液体衰减反转恢复序列(fluid-attenuated inversion-recovery, Flair)是磁共振(MRI)成像技术中的特殊序列,可清楚显示邻近脑脊液、具有高信号的病变,对临近脑组织-脑脊液交界区的病灶具有较好检测价值^[3,4]。脑梗死后炎症反应激活,炎性介质释放,引起炎症级联反应,进而加剧脑组织损伤^[5,6]。本研究对急性脑梗死(acute cerebral infarction, ACI)患者 Flair 高信号血管征进行评分,并联合血常规中性粒细胞计数,分析其与神经功能缺损及短期预后的关系。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:选取2020年12月至2021年6月中国人民解放军陆军第八十二集团军医院收治的96例经头颅MRI确诊的ACI患者,入院时采用美国国立卫生院神经功能缺损评分量表^[7](National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)进行评分,根据评分将其分为轻度组(NIHSS评分 < 7 分)41例、中度组(NIHSS评分7~15分)30例、重度组(NIHSS评分 > 15 分)25例。患者发病6个月后,采用改良Rankin量表^[8](modified Rankin scale, mRS)评估患者预后情况,将其分为预后良好组(mRS评分0~2分)81例和预后不良组(mRS评分3~5分)15例。

2. 纳入与排除标准:纳入标准:①符合第五届全国脑血管病学术会中相关诊断标准^[9],经MRI确诊为ACI;②发病4.5h内入院进行静脉溶栓治疗及MRI检查。排除标准:①合并心、肝、肾等功能不全或疾病者;②既往卒中史;③其他原因导致的神经功能损害;④MRI显示颅内感染、出血、肿瘤等其他疾病;⑤心脏手术史或安装心脏起搏器等无法进行MRI检查者;⑥图像伪影无法评估。本研究获医院伦理委员会批准,患者或家属知情并签署同意书。

3. 方法:使用Philips Achieva Tx3.0T扫描仪进行头颅MRI检查,扫描方案为:T1WI;TR=2000ms, TE=20ms;T2WI;TR=3000ms, TE=80ms;扩散加权成像:TR=2245ms, TE=90ms, FOV 210 \times 210 \times 118, 矩阵140 \times 10⁹;层厚6.0mm,层间距1mm。FLAIR;TR=7000ms, TE=120ms, FOV 230 \times 199 \times 130, 矩阵358 \times 151;层厚6.0mm,层间距1mm。Flair高信号血管征评分标准为:7个皮质区域(大脑中动脉前部、岛叶外侧、大脑中动脉后部皮质、大脑中动脉前部上方皮质、岛叶外侧上方皮质、大脑中动脉后部上方皮质及大脑外侧裂)每个区域出现高信号分别计1分,共计7分。影像图像由2名影像科医师进行盲读,存在争议时协商后达成一致。

4. 观察指标:①记录患者性别、年龄、身高、体重、发病至入院时间、梗死病灶最大直径、梗死类型、冠心病及高血压史等,计算体重指数并于入院时进行NIHSS评分。入院时采集患者空腹静脉血,使用

希森美康公司 XS-800i 血液分析仪检测外周血中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数,并根据 Flair 高信号血管征进行评分。比较轻度、中度及重度神经功能缺损患者以上临床资料差异。②以神经功能缺损为因变量(1 = 是,0 = 否),进行多因素 logistic 回归分析,筛选出独立危险因素。③发病 6 个月采用 mRS 评估 ACI 患者短期神经功能缺损情况,将其分为预后良好组和预后不良组,比较 2 组患者 Flair 高信号血管征评分、中性粒细胞计数,分析两者与患者预后的关系。以预后不良为因变量,绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线,获取 Flair 高信号血管征和中性粒细胞计数预测神经功能缺损的最佳截断值,以 ROC 曲线下面积评估其预测价值,曲线下面积越大,预测价值越高。

5. 统计学分析:采用 SPSS 19.0 统计学软件进行分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,非正态分布采用非参数秩和检验法,计数资料以例(%)表示,采用非参数检验;多因素 Logistic 回归分析筛选危险因素;绘制 ROC 曲线,以

曲线下面积评估 ACI 短期预后预测价值,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1. 不同神经功能缺损程度患者一般资料比较:不同神经功能缺损程度患者性别、体重指数、发病至入院时间、梗死类型、淋巴细胞计数等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05),而重度组患者年龄 ≥ 60 岁、高血压及冠心病史的患者比例、入院时 NIHSS 评分、病灶直径、中性粒细胞计数均高于中度组和轻度组,Flair 高信号血管征评分低于中度组和轻度组(P 均 < 0.05),见表 1。

2. ACI 患者神经功能缺损的多因素 logistic 回归分析:以神经功能缺损发生为因变量(1 = 是,0 = 否),对相关因素进行多因素 logistic 回归分析,结果显示,年龄 ≥ 60 岁、高血压及冠心病史、入院时 NIHSS 评分 ≥ 12 分、中性粒细胞计数升高、Flair 高信号血管征评分 ≤ 4.76 分是影响 ACI 患者神经功能缺损的独立危险因素(P 均 < 0.05),见表 2。

表 1 不同神经功能缺损程度患者一般资料比较

项目	轻度组(n=41)	中度组(n=30)	重度组(n=25)	F/ χ^2 值	P 值
男性[例(%)]	26(63.41)	18(60.00)	16(64.00)	0.119	0.942
年龄 ≥ 60 岁[例(%)]	6(14.63)	12(40.00)	20(80.00)	27.850	< 0.001
体重指数(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	18.76 \pm 1.32	19.14 \pm 1.45	19.23 \pm 1.61	1.030	0.361
发病至入院时间(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.68 \pm 0.92	6.78 \pm 1.05	7.12 \pm 1.13	1.493	0.230
病灶直径(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.42 \pm 0.42	3.45 \pm 0.39	3.68 \pm 0.34	3.743	0.027
入院时 NIHSS 评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.47 \pm 1.22	9.23 \pm 1.56	16.18 \pm 1.73	410.613	< 0.001
梗死类型[例(%)]				2.059	0.357
单灶脑梗死	27(65.85)	18(60.00)	12(48.00)		
多发性脑梗死	14(34.15)	12(40.00)	13(52.00)		
冠心病史[例(%)]	8(19.51)	12(40.00)	21(84.00)	26.526	< 0.001
高血压史[例(%)]	12(29.27)	10(33.33)	18(72.00)	12.914	0.002
淋巴细胞计数($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.36 \pm 0.34	1.42 \pm 0.56	1.48 \pm 0.63	0.456	0.635
中性粒细胞计数($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.15 \pm 0.74	5.23 \pm 1.26*	6.49 \pm 1.37**	36.005	< 0.001
Flair 高信号血管征评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.06 \pm 0.93	4.13 \pm 0.85*	3.22 \pm 0.64**	42.835	< 0.001

注:与轻度组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与中度组比较,** $P < 0.05$

表 2 ACI 患者神经功能缺损的多因素 logistic 回归分析

因素	赋值	β 值	SE 值	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR 值(95% CI)
年龄	0 = < 60 岁,1 = ≥ 60 岁	0.512	0.423	12.777	< 0.001	4.536(1.980 ~ 10.392)
高血压史	0 = 否,1 = 是	0.785	0.426	17.557	0.00	5.960(2.586 ~ 13.735)
冠心病史	0 = 否,1 = 是	1.411	0.489	8.326	0.004	4.100(1.572 ~ 10.691)
入院时 NIHSS 评分	0 = ≤ 12 分,1 = > 12 分	0.237	0.054	19.262	< 0.001	1.267(1.140 ~ 1.409)
中性粒细胞计数	0 = $\leq 5.82 \times 10^9/L$, 1 = $> 5.82 \times 10^9/L$	0.542	0.123	19.417	< 0.001	1.719(1.351 ~ 2.188)
Flair 高信号血管征评分	0 = > 4.76 分,1 = ≤ 4.76 分	0.784	0.215	13.297	< 0.001	2.190(1.437 ~ 3.338)

3. 预后良好组和预后不良组 Flair 高信号血管征评分及中性粒细胞计数比较: 预后不良组患者 Flair 高信号血管征评分低于预后良好组, 而中性粒细胞计数高于预后良好组 (P 均 < 0.05), 见表 3。

表3 预后良好和预后不良患者 Flair 高信号血管征评分及中性粒细胞计数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例	Flair 高信号血管征评分 (分)	中性粒细胞计数 ($\times 10^9/L$)
预后良好组	81	5.02 \pm 1.23	4.33 \pm 1.26
预后不良组	15	3.89 \pm 0.87	6.52 \pm 1.47
t 值		3.397	6.204
P 值		< 0.001	< 0.001

4. Flair 高信号血管征联合中性粒细胞对 ACI 患者短期神经功能预后的预测价值: Flair 高信号血管征评分截断值为 4.76 分时, 预测 ACI 患者短期神经功能预后的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.76 (95% CI: 0.745 ~ 0.826), 敏感度和特异度分别为 70.33% 和 64.33%; 中性粒细胞计数截断值为 $5.82 \times 10^9/L$ 时, 预测 ACI 患者短期神经功能预后的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.74 (95% CI: 0.723 ~ 0.814), 敏感度和特异度分别为 77.56% 和 63.24%; 两者联合预测 ACI 患者短期神经功能预后的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.81 (95% CI: 0.839 ~ 0.876), 敏感度和特异度分别为 80.25% 和 63.46%。

讨论

Flair 高信号血管征与侧支血流动力学损伤密切相关, 可为急性缺血性脑卒中患者预后评估提供参考^[10]。中性粒细胞计数可评估脑梗死患者神经功能损伤情况, 两者联合可全面评估脑梗死患者的预后^[11]。本研究结果提示 Flair 高信号血管征和中性粒细胞计数对 ACI 患者神经功能缺损程度及短期预后具有重要参考价值, 联合应用有助于提高预测灵敏度。

Flair 高信号血管征可通过显示 ACI 患者病变血管情况及颅内血流情况, 帮助评估脑神经功能缺损程度, 为预后评估提供依据。Flair 高信号血管征评分越低, 神经功能缺损越严重^[12,13]。中性粒细胞水平可反应患者机体炎症反应程度, 中性粒细胞通过释放炎症介质, 介导炎症反应, 加重组织损伤, 造成缺血区脑组织坏死, 导致病情逐步加重^[14,15]。

本研究结果提示, 中性粒细胞计数、Flair 高信号血管征评分是影响 ACI 患者神经功能缺损的独立危险因素。因此, Flair 高信号血管征、中性粒细胞计数可作为 ACI 患者神经功能缺损严重程度的

评估指标。这主要是因为高信号血管征自于缓慢流动或瘀滞的血管, 可间接反映侧支循环状态, 颅内大血管严重狭窄或闭塞后, 远端血管通过软脑膜侧支血管以逆向、缓慢的血流代偿进入缺血区域, 出现高信号血管征, 侧支循环代偿越好, 高信号血管征越多, 评分也越高, 提示预后良好^[16,17]。因此, 高信号血管征被认为是脑血流灌注不足的重要标志^[18,19]。当侧支循环代偿受限, 高信号血管征减少, 脑部血液供应不足, 引起神经功能缺损, 导致预后不良。而 ACI 发生时, 会诱发炎症应激反应, 激活中性粒细胞, 活化白细胞, 并促进血管收缩物质释放, 影响侧支循环的建立。因此, 炎症反应可通过抑制侧支循环的建立, 阻碍脑组织供血, 进而引起神经功能损伤, 炎症反应越严重, 神经功能损伤程度越重, 预后越差, 故炎症指标水平对 ACI 预后评估具有重要意义^[20,21]。

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