

脑梗死与脑出血患者相关 生化指标水平差异及临床意义*

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摘要:目的 探讨急性发作期脑梗死与脑出血患者相关生化指标水平差异及临床意义。方法 选取脑梗死急性发作期患者 41 例(脑梗死组), 脑出血急性发作期患者 33 例(脑出血组), 均检测血浆三酰甘油(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、脂蛋白(a)[LP(a)]、血糖(GLU)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、尿酸(UA)、视黄醇结合蛋白(RBP)和同型半胱氨酸(HCY)指标水平, 比较其是否具有显著性差异, 并对上述相关生化指标水平绘制 ROC 曲线, 判断对脑梗死与脑出血的诊断价值。结果 脑梗死组血浆 TG、LDL、UA 和 RBP 水平明显高于脑出血组, 差异均有统计学意义($t=2.0\sim4.36$, 均 $P<0.05$); 脑梗死组血浆 GLU 和 CRP 水平明显低于脑出血组, 差异有统计学意义($t=2.99, 2.87$, 均 $P<0.05$); 而脑梗死组血浆 TC、LP(a)、HCY 水平与脑出血组差异无统计学意义($t=0.95\sim1.85$, 均 $P>0.05$)。血浆 TG、LDL、UA、GLU、CRP 和 RBP 水平受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线判断脑梗死的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为 0.648, 0.652, 0.783, 0.728, 0.749 和 0.649, 对脑梗死的判断差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。血浆 UA、GLU 和 CRP 水平受试者工作特征 ROC 曲线判断脑出血的曲线下面积 AUC 分别为 0.706, 0.804 和 0.837, 对脑出血的判断差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。结论 相关生化指标水平在脑梗死与脑出血患者中有显著性差异, 可鉴别诊断脑梗死与脑出血。

关键词: 脑梗死; 脑出血; 生化指标

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Clinical Significance and Difference of Some Biochemical Indexes in Patients with Cerebral Infarction and Cerebral Hemorrhage

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Abstract: **Objective** To explore the difference and clinical significance between cerebral infarction and cerebral hemorrhage in patients with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods** 41 patients with acute cerebral infarction (cerebral infarction group) and 33 patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage (cerebral hemorrhage group) were selected. All patients were detected for plasma TG, TC, LDL, LP(a), GLU, CRP, UA, RBP and HCY, and compared whether they had significant difference, and to draw the ROC curve to the above related biochemical index level, and to judge the diagnostic value of cerebral infarction and cerebral hemorrhage. **Results** The level of TG, LDL, UA and RBP in cerebral infarction group was significantly higher than that in cerebral hemorrhage group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.0\sim4.36$, all $P<0.05$). The level of GLU and CRP in the cerebral infarction group was significantly lower than that in the cerebral hemorrhage group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.99, 2.87$, all $P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in plasma TC, LP(a) and HCY levels between cerebral infarction group and cerebral hemorrhage group ($t=0.95\sim1.85$, all $P>0.05$). The area under the ROC curve of subjects with TG, LDL, UA, GLU, CRP and RBP level AUC was 0.648, 0.652, 0.783, 0.728, 0.749 and 0.649 respectively and there was statistical significance in the judgment of cerebral infarction (all $P<0.05$). The area under the ROC curve of plasma UA, GLU and CRP in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage AUC was 0.706, 0.804 and 0.837 respectively, and there was statistical significance in the judgment of cerebral hemorrhage. **Conclusion** There were significant differences between cerebral infarction and cerebral hemorrhage in related biochemical indexes, which could be used to differentiate cerebral infarction from cerebral hemorrhage.

Keywords: cerebral infarction; cerebral hemorrhage; biochemical indexes

脑梗死与脑出血是临床上常见的危害中老年人健康的疾病, 其病因相似, 多与吸烟、饮酒、血脂血糖异常、高血压等密切相关^[1]。血管动脉粥样硬

化是其共同因素。当血管动脉壁受侵时, 组织纤维增生, 血管弹性下降, 动脉粥样硬化斑块即可形成, 进而引起血管狭窄, 导致血栓或动脉内膜炎, 同时

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损伤心脏和脑部血管,加重疾病恶化^[2]。临床以计算机断层扫描(CT)或磁共振成像(MRI)诊断疾病。本研究旨在发现脑梗死与脑出血患者急性发作期相关生化指标水平差异性,为脑梗死与脑出血的鉴别诊断提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取阜阳市人民医院神经内科与神经外科2016年12月~2017年7月收治的41例脑梗死患者作为脑梗死组,其中男性21例,女性20例,年龄35~83岁,平均年龄 64.12 ± 10.53 岁,33例脑出血患者作为脑出血组,其中男性18例,女性15例,年龄12~81岁,平均年龄 60.27 ± 14.72 。其中脑梗死与脑出血的诊断均符合1995年第4届全国脑血管学术会议制定的标准,并均经CT或MRI确诊^[3]。排除陈旧性脑梗死、陈旧性脑出血、脑干梗死、蛛网膜下腔出血及明显肝病、肾病、心脏疾病及外伤所致脑出血。

1.2 检测方法 患者住院后空腹12 h于次日清

晨采集静脉血,均用我院检验科西门子2400全自动生化分析仪及相关的配套试剂、定标物、质控物进行生化检测。选取血浆TG,TC,LDL,LP(a),UA,GLU,CRP,RBP和HCY进行分析。

1.3 统计学分析 采用spss17.0进行所有数据统计分析,计量数据用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,相关生化指标水平绘制ROC曲线判断对脑梗死与脑出血的诊断价值,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 脑梗死组与脑出血组相关生化指标水平比较

见表1。脑梗死组血浆TG,LDL,UA和RBP水平高于脑出血组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.00 \sim 4.36, P < 0.05$);脑梗死组血浆GLU,CRP水平低于脑出血组,差异有统计学意义($t = 2.99, 2.87, P < 0.05$);脑梗死组血浆TC,LP(a),HCY水平虽高于脑出血组,但差异无统计学意义($t = 0.95 \sim 1.85$,均 $P > 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 脑梗死组与脑出血组部分血浆生化指标水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

检测指标	脑梗死组($n=41$)	脑出血组($n=33$)	t	P
TG(mmol/L)	1.56 ± 0.96	1.11 ± 0.41	2.74	< 0.05
TC(mmol/L)	4.60 ± 1.26	4.17 ± 0.76	1.85	> 0.05
LDL(mmol/L)	3.04 ± 1.01	2.50 ± 0.80	2.48	< 0.05
LP(a)(mg/L)	300.93 ± 343.92	195.31 ± 257.20	1.46	> 0.05
UA(μ mol/L)	302.69 ± 99.37	211.12 ± 76.00	4.36	< 0.05
GLU(mmol/L)	6.09 ± 2.09	7.94 ± 3.2	2.99	< 0.05
CRP(mg/L)	12.42 ± 27.41	53.41 ± 78.33	2.87	< 0.05
RBP(μ g/ml)	39.42 ± 12.59	33.75 ± 11.51	2.00	< 0.05
HCY(μ mol/ml)	12.18 ± 7.22	10.52 ± 7.80	0.95	> 0.05

2.2 血浆TG,LDL,UA,GLU,CRP,RBP水平受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线判断脑梗死患者 见图1。由于血浆GLU,CRP水平与脑梗死患者负相关,故在做ROC曲线时取其负数。血浆TG水平判断脑梗死患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.648(95\% CI: 0.523 \sim 0.772, P = 0.030)$;血浆LDL判断脑梗死患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.652(95\% CI: 0.528 \sim 0.776, P = 0.025)$;血浆UA水平判断脑梗死患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.783(95\% CI: 0.679 \sim 0.887, P < 0.001)$;血浆GLU水平判断脑梗死患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.728(95\% CI: 0.611 \sim 0.845, P = 0.001)$;血浆CRP水平判断脑梗死患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.749(95\% CI: 0.635 \sim 0.864, P < 0.001)$;血浆RBP水平判断脑梗死患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.649(95\% CI: 0.517 \sim 0.780,$

$P = 0.029)$ 。

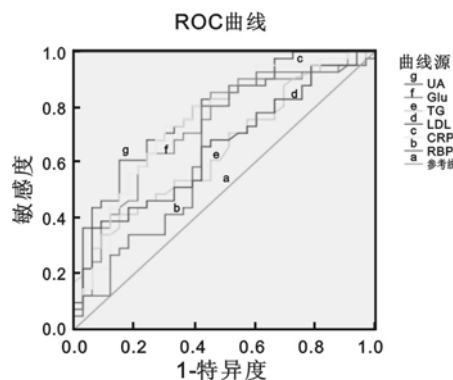


图1 相关生化指标判断脑梗死的ROC曲线

2.3 血浆UA,GLU,CRP水平受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线判断脑出血患者 见图2。血浆UA水平判断脑出血患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC = 0.706(95\% CI: 0.581 \sim 0.831, P = 0.004)$;血浆

GLU水平判断脑出血患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC=0.864(95\%CI:0.767\sim0.962, P<0.001)$;血浆CRP水平判断脑出血患者ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC=0.837(95\%CI:0.728\sim0.947, P<0.001)$ 。

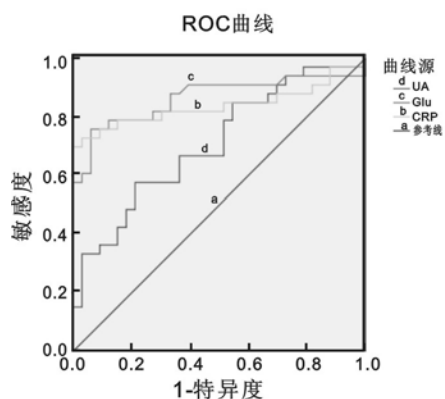


图2 相关生化指标判断脑出血的ROC曲线

3 讨论 脑梗死是脑组织区域缺氧、缺血形成脑血栓进而导致脑细胞死亡,多因血管壁局部狭窄、痉挛或闭塞所致^[4]。脑出血发病机制原因之一是动脉粥样硬化,血浆TC增高所致。血管动脉粥样硬化形成,血压升高,脑血管破裂,进而脑内出血,是一种非外伤性的脑实质性出血^[5]。诊断疾病需要做CT或MRI检查,费用高昂。本研究利用患者入院时的常规生化检测,探讨相关生化指标水平在两组疾病中的显著性差异,辅助鉴别诊断两种疾病。

本研究发现脑梗死与脑出血患者在相关生化指标水平上存在明显差异。脑梗死组血浆TG, LDL, UA和RBP水平明显高于脑出血组,脑梗死组血浆GLU, CRP水平明显低于脑出血组。血浆TG, LDL, UA, GLU, CRP和RBP水平判断脑梗死ROC曲线下面积AUC均大于0.5,具有一定的诊断价值;血浆UA, GLU, CRP水平判断脑出血ROC曲线下面积AUC均大于0.7,具有更高的诊断价值。血浆UA是嘌呤的代谢产物,与血脂血糖的相互作用可引起动脉血管疾病的产生。血浆尿酸水平升高,可促进动脉粥样硬化的产生^[6],因其可促进LDL的氧化,伴有血脂血糖升高时,更加显著。血浆UA可以抗氧化应激与清除自由基,对内皮细胞的氧化修饰酶起阻止作用,同时介导血管舒张和保护内皮细胞,减少炎症反应因子的表达,是脂质过氧化抑制剂,可预防动脉粥样硬化的发展^[7]。因此血浆UA不仅可以促进动脉粥样硬化,也可以预防动脉粥样硬化的产生。因此UA血脂血糖水平的变化与脑梗死和脑出血的发生发展密切相关。有研究认为血浆TG, TC, LDL水平在脑

梗死与脑出血患者组中有显著性差异^[8],本研究中发现血浆TC水平在脑梗死与脑出血中无显著性差异,两者都增高,与王冬梅等^[9]研究一致。这可能与地区差异或病例选择有关。血浆CRP是一种急性时相反应蛋白,在感染、炎症、创伤等炎性刺激时,可显著升高。血浆CRP水平在脑梗死与脑出血患者中有显著性差异,判断脑出血的ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC=0.837$,可作为鉴别诊断的依据。脑梗死组血浆LP(a)水平与脑出血组虽无显著性差异,但明显高于正常健康人群,可能是脑梗死与脑出血的共同独立危险因素。有研究认为血浆RBP水平与动脉粥样硬化密切相关,因此与脑梗死的关系密切^[10],血浆RBP水平越高,脑梗死死亡率越高。本研究中血浆RBP水平判断脑梗死的ROC曲线下面积为 $AUC=0.649$,说明血浆RBP对诊断脑梗死有一定的价值,也间接说明血浆RBP水平可能与动脉粥样硬化相关。血浆HCY也是动脉粥样硬化危险因素^[11],但本研究显示,血浆HCY水平在脑梗死组与脑出血组中无显著性差异。

综上所述,相关生化指标水平在脑梗死与脑出血患者中有显著性差异,可鉴别诊断脑梗死与脑出血。且这些生化指标容易获得,不增加病人额外的费用。但本研究也有一定的临床局限性,因为研究的样本较少,尚需多中心大样本数据来证实和完善。

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