

脑梗死患者血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 水平表达与颈动脉狭窄程度及预后的相关性研究

王国玲, 张博刚, 郭娟, 马萌, 王荣辉, 闫喜格 (邢台市第三医院神经内科五病区, 河北邢台 054000)

摘要:目的 探讨分析脑梗死 (cerebral infarction) 患者血清 microRNA-181d (miR-181d), microRNA-210 (miR-210) 水平表达与颈动脉狭窄程度及预后的相关性。方法 选取 2017 年 10 月~2019 年 10 月邢台市第三医院收治的 480 例脑梗死患者, 根据颈部超声结果将其分为颈动脉狭窄组 278 例和无颈动脉狭窄组 202 例。检测两组患者血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 水平, 分析其水平变化与颈动脉狭窄的关系。然后随访其半年内预后情况, 根据预后情况将患者分为预后良好组 192 例和预后不良组 288 例, 并对影响预后不良因素进行分析比较。对影响预后不良的相关高危因素进行单因素 χ^2 检验, 并筛选出可能影响的单因素, 再进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 根据以上因素绘制 ROC 曲线, 评估其对预测预后不良的价值。结果 颈动脉狭窄组患者血清 miR-181d 表达量水平显著高于无颈动脉狭窄组, 而 miR-210 表达量水平均显著低于无颈动脉狭窄组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=17.513, 10.888$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。而颈动脉轻度狭窄患者血清 miR-181d 表达量显著低于中度狭窄、重度狭窄患者, 而颈动脉轻度狭窄患者血清 miR-210 表达量显著高于中度狭窄和重度狭窄患者, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=5.874, 6.246, 2.172$ 和 5.427 , 均 $P < 0.05$)。随访半年内预后情况, 预后良好 192 例, 占 40.00%; 预后不良 288 例, 占 60.00%。两组各危险因素比较, 性别、年龄、并发高血脂、并发冠心病、吸烟史、饮酒史等资料较为接近, 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.237\sim 2.475$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。而两组高血压、糖尿病、心房颤动、血清 miR-181d 和血清 miR-210 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=8.539\sim 21.713$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。将有统计学意义的危险单因素纳入多因素回归分析, 采用 Logistic 回归方程进行分析, 结果显示, 血清 miR-181d 表达量升高 (OR=1.164, 95%CI: 1.137~1.192), 血清 miR-210 表达量降低 (OR=10.196, 95%CI: 6.677 ~ 15.570) 是脑梗死患者预后不良的独立危险因素 (OR > 1, $P < 0.05$)。并且血清 miR-181d 预测脑梗死患者预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.76 (95%CI: 1.013~1.124), 敏感度和特异度分别为 71.23% 和 73.45%, 而血清 miR-210 预测脑梗死患者预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.79 (95%CI: 1.125~1.206), 敏感度和特异度分别为 73.42% 和 75.36%, 联合检测的 ROC 曲线为 0.83 (95%CI: 1.147~1.235), 敏感度和特异度分别为 79.33% 和 82.41%。结论 血清 miR-181d 水平与预后不良呈正相关关系, 而血清 miR-210 水平与预后不良呈负相关关系, 血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 是脑梗死患者预后不良的独立影响因素, 检测其水平表达对于预测脑梗死患者不良事件发生具有较高价值, 值得临床推广。

关键词: 脑梗死; 血清微小 RNA-181d; 血清微小 RNA-210; 颈动脉狭窄

中图分类号: R743.33; R392.11 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414 (2021) 06-064-06

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2021.06.013

Correlation between Serum miR-181d and miR-210 Levels in Patients with Cerebral Infarction and the Degree of Carotid Artery Stenosis and Prognosis

WANG Guo-ling, ZHANG Bo-gang, GUO Juan, MA Meng, WANG Rong-hui, YAN Xi-ge

(No.5 Department of Neurology, the Third Hospital of Xingtai City, Hebei Xingtai 054000, China)

Abstract: Objective To explore and analyze the correlation between serum miR-181d and miR-210 levels in patients with cerebral infarction and the degree of carotid artery stenosis and prognosis. **Methods** 480 patients with cerebral infarction admitted to the Third Hospital of Xingtai City from October 2017 to October 2019 were selected and divided into carotid artery stenosis group 278 cases and carotid artery stenosis group 202 cases based on the results of cervical ultrasound. The serum levels of miR-181d and miR-210 were detected in the two groups of patients, and the relationship between their changes and carotid artery stenosis was analyzed. Then the prognosis was followed up for half a year. According to the prognosis, the patients were divided into a good prognosis group of 192 cases and a poor prognosis group of 288 cases, and then the adverse factors affecting the prognosis were analyzed and compared. The single factor χ^2 test analysis was performed on the related high-risk factors affecting the poor prognosis, and the single factors that may affect the prognosis were screened out, and then the multi-factor

基金项目: 邢台市重点研发计划自筹项目 (编号: 2020ZC319)。

作者简介: 王国玲 (1985-), 女, 本科, 中级职称, 研究方向: 脑血管病, E-mail:boboww@126.com。

Logistic regression analysis was performed, and then the ROC curve was drawn based on the above factors to evaluate its value in predicting the poor prognosis. **Results** The serum levels of miR-181d and miR-210 in the carotid artery stenosis group were significantly lower than those in the carotid artery stenosis group ($t=17.513, 10.888$, all $P<0.05$). The serum levels of miR-181d and miR-210 in patients with mild carotid artery stenosis were significantly higher than those in patients with moderate or severe carotid stenosis, and the difference reached statistical significance ($t=5.874, 6.246, 2.172$ and 5.427 , all $P<0.05$). The prognosis was followed up within half a year, 192 cases had a good prognosis, accounting for 40.00%, the prognosis was poor 288 cases, accounting for 60.00%. Comparing the risk factors of the two groups, the data of gender, age, combined hyperlipidemia, combined coronary heart disease, smoking history, and drinking history were relatively similar, and the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2=0.237\sim0.275$, all $P>0.05$). There were significant differences in hypertension, diabetes, atrial fibrillation, serum miR-181d, and serum miR-210 between the two groups ($\chi^2=8.539\sim21.713$, all $P<0.05$). The statistically significant single risk factors were included in the multivariate regression analysis, and the logistic regression equation was used for analysis. The results showed that serum miR-181d expression increased (OR=1.164, 95% CI: 1.137~1.192), serum miR-210 decreased expression of 210 (OR=10.196, 95% CI: 6.677~5.570) was an independent risk factor for poor prognosis in patients with cerebral infarction (OR > 1, $P < 0.05$). The area under the ROC curve of serum miR-181d predicting poor prognosis of cerebral infarction was 0.76 (95% CI: 1.013~1.124), and the sensitivity and specificity at this time were 71.23% and 73.45%, respectively. The area under the ROC curve of serum miR-210 predicting poor prognosis of cerebral infarction was 0.79 (95% CI: 1.125~1.206), the sensitivity and specificity at this time were 73.42% and 75.36%, respectively, and the ROC curve of the combined detection was 0.83 (95% CI: 1.147~1.235), the sensitivity and specificity were 79.33% and 82.41%, respectively. **Conclusion** The serum miR-181d level was positively correlated with the poor prognosis, while the serum miR-210 level was negatively correlated with the poor prognosis. Serum miR-181d and miR-210 are independent factors influencing the poor prognosis of patients with cerebral infarction. Predicting the occurrence of adverse events in patients with cerebral infarction has good value and is worthy of clinical promotion.

Keywords: cerebral infarction; serum microRNA-181d; serum microRNA-210; carotid artery stenosis

脑梗死是脑组织区域血液供应障碍,导致脑组织缺血缺氧性病变坏死,进而产生神经功能缺失为表现的一种心血管疾病。动脉粥样硬化是脑梗死常见病因,会导致脑动脉狭窄或闭塞病变,导致脑血栓形成,导致病情进展,而颈动脉是脑区供血重要血管,其狭窄程度与脑梗死病变程度密切相关^[1]。颈动脉狭窄导致血流灌注下降,血流速度减缓,导致脑区供血减少,进而导致脑梗死发生^[2-3]。虽然临床对症治疗可有效缓解其症状,但复发率仍较高,早期诊断对于提高患者生活质量具有重要意义。因此,明确脑梗死发展的影响因子,对于治疗及改善预后具有积极意义^[4]。据相关研究表明^[5],血清微小RNA-181d (microRNA-181d, miR-181d) 和微小RNA-210 (microRNA-210, miR-210) 是微小RNA的主要亚型,在心血管疾病、代谢性疾病中具有重要意义,可通过介导血管生成、凋亡及氧化应激,在缺血性卒中病理生理中发挥关键作用。基于此,以我院480例脑梗死患者作为研究对象,检测其血清miR-181d和miR-210表达量水平,进一步分析其在颈动脉狭窄和预后不良中的影响意义,旨在为指导治疗及改善预后提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取邢台市第三医院2017年10月~2019年10月收治的480例脑梗死患者,根据

颈部超声结果将其分为颈动脉狭窄组278例和无颈动脉狭窄组202例。然后随访患者半年内预后情况,根据患者预后情况将患者分为预后良好组192例和预后不良组288例。

纳入标准:①符合脑梗死诊断标准,经CT及头颅MRI检查确诊为脑梗死者,年龄>18岁;②均为首次发病,且发病后于1周内就诊;③临床资料完整;④患者知情且签署知情同意书。排除标准:①入院前服用过他汀类、叶酸类药物者;②并发心、肝、肾等重要器官功能障碍或严重疾病者;③并发严重感染性疾病者;④沟通困难或精神障碍、认知障碍者;⑤拒绝或不配合研究者。研究获医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 仪器与试剂 飞利浦IU22彩色多普勒超声仪;上海屹谱仪器制造有限公司紫外分光光度计;赛默飞世尔中国公司试剂盒。

1.3 方法 入院后所有患者均采用彩色多普勒超声仪进行颈动脉超声检查,动脉管腔狭窄率>50%为颈动脉狭窄,根据是否存在颈动脉狭窄将患者分为颈动脉狭窄患者和无颈动脉狭窄患者。并于入院后取其空腹静脉血约3 ml, 3 000 r/min,离心10 min取上清液置于-70℃冰箱待测。采用紫外分光光度计检测血清miR-181d和血清miR-210相对表达量,并提取总RNA,然后使用Takara公司试剂

盒进行反转录为 cDNA, 采用 QRT-PCT 对 cDNA 进行 PCR, 再将其放入荧光定量 PCT 仪上进行反应, 共循环 40 次, 然后计算 miR-181d 和 miR-210 相对表达量。并搜集两组患者年龄、性别、高血压、高血脂、糖尿病、冠心病、吸烟史、喝酒史心房颤动等临床资料。

1.4 统计学分析 应用 SPSS19.0 数据软件建立数据库, 计量资料均符合正态分布, 用均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组内比较采取配对样本 t 检验, 组间比较采取独立样本 t 检验; 计数资料采取 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。应用逐步

表 1 两组一般资料及血清 miR-181d, miR-210 水平表达比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

类别	颈动脉狭窄组 ($n=278$)	无颈动脉狭窄组 ($n=202$)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
性别 (男/女)	135/143	84/118	2.296	0.130
年龄 (岁)	56.47 ± 5.34	57.26 ± 5.49	1.581	0.115
发病时间 (天)	2.35 ± 1.14	2.48 ± 1.16	1.224	0.221
血清 miR-181d 水平	2.42 ± 0.46	1.75 ± 0.34	17.513	0.000
血清 miR-210 水平	1.57 ± 0.36	1.92 ± 0.33	10.888	0.000

2.2 不同颈动脉狭窄程度患者血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 表达量比较 颈动脉轻度狭窄患者血清 miR-181d 表达量 (1.15 ± 0.23) 显著低于中度狭窄 (1.36 ± 0.26)、重度狭窄 (1.42 ± 0.35) 患者, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=5.874, 6.246$, 均 $P=0.000$)。颈动脉轻度狭窄患者血清 miR-210 表达量 (1.39 ± 0.35) 显著高于中度狭窄 (1.29 ± 0.28)、高于重度狭窄 (1.16 ± 0.22) 患者, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.172, 5.427, P=0.031, 0.000$)。

2.3 影响脑梗死患者预后不良的单因素分析 见表 2。随访半年内预后情况, 预后良好 192 例, 占 40.00%; 预后不良 288 例, 占 60.00%。两组各危险因素比较, 性别、年龄、并发高血脂、并发冠心病、吸烟史、喝酒史等资料差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。两组高血压、糖尿病、心房颤动、血清 miR-181d 和血清 miR-210 等资料差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.4 影响脑梗死患者预后不良的多因素分析 见表 3。将有统计学意义危险单因素纳入多因素回归分析, 采用 Logistic 回归方程进行分析, 结果显示, 血清 miR-181d 表达量升高 ($OR=1.164$, $95\%CI: 1.137 \sim 1.192$), 血清 miR-210 表达量降低 ($OR=10.196$, $95\%CI: 6.677 \sim 15.570$) 是脑梗死患者预后不良的独立危险因素 ($OR > 1, P < 0.05$)。

2.5 脑梗死患者预后不良预测价值 见图 1。以特异度为横坐标轴, 灵敏度为纵坐标轴, 计算 ROC 曲线面积, 来评估预后不良的准确性, 血清 miR-181d 预测脑梗死预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积为

Logistic 回归分析影响脑梗死预后不良的危险因素, 入选标准为 $P < 0.05$ 。根据危险因素绘制 ROC 曲线分析危险评分模型对预后不良的预测价值。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般资料及血清 miR-181d, miR-210 水平表达比较 见表 1。两组性别、年龄、发病时间等一般资料较为接近, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 具有可比性。颈动脉狭窄组患者血清 miR-181d 表达量水平显著高于无颈动脉狭窄组, 而 miR-210 表达量水平均显著低于无颈动脉狭窄组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

0.76 (95% CI: 1.013~1.124), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为 71.23% 和 73.45%。而血清 miR-210 预测脑梗死预后不良的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.79 (95% CI: 1.125~1.206), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为 73.42% 和 75.36%, 联合检测的 ROC 曲线为 0.83 (95% CI: 1.147~1.235), 此时敏感度和特异度分别为 79.33% 和 82.41%。

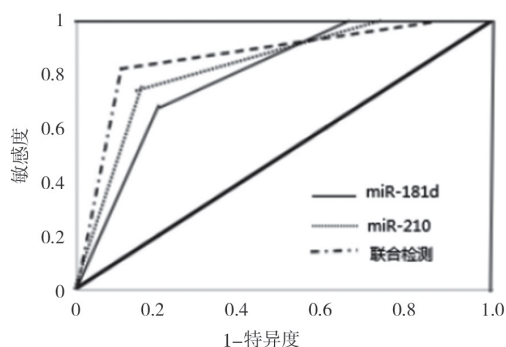


图 1 血清 miR-181d, miR-210 预测脑梗死预后不良 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

脑梗死因具有高达 50% 的致残率, 约 10% 的病死亡率而被临床重点关注, 但因其无明显临床表现易错过最佳治疗时机, 但复发率较高, 且复发后会严重影响患者的日常生活和社会功能, 甚至增加死亡率^[6]。因此, 明确影响不良预后因素, 并对其进行有效治疗对于提高患者生活质量及生存率具有重要意义。据相关研究表明^[7], 血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 通过 miRNA 进行信号传导和免疫调节参与炎症反应, 与脑梗死的发生发展存在密切联系。

为进一步探究其对脑梗死颈动脉狭窄与不良预后的影响作用,研究对不同颈动脉狭窄及不同预后结果患者进行血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 相对表达量比

较,发现其水平表达变化与颈动脉狭窄程度相关,并且是影响脑梗死患者预后不良的重要影响因素,在临床治疗及改善预后中具有良好预测价值。

表 2 影响脑梗死患者预后不良的单因素分析 [n (%)]

因素	n	预后良好组 (n=192)	预后不良组 (n=288)	χ^2 值	P 值
年龄 (岁)	> 60	199	73	1.558	0.212
	≤ 60	281	119		
性别	男	219	85	0.237	0.628
	女	261	107		
高血压	是	297	98	21.713	0.000
	否	193	104		
高血脂	是	216	78	2.475	0.116
	否	264	114		
糖尿病	是	310	109	8.539	0.003
	否	170	83		
冠心病	是	219	92	0.677	0.410
	否	261	100		
吸烟史	是	216	80	1.437	0.231
	否	264	112		
喝酒史	是	208	89	1.189	0.275
	否	272	103		
心房颤动	是	272	83	23.531	0.000
	否	208	109		
血清 miR-181d ($\bar{x} \pm s$)		1.35 ± 0.27	1.60 ± 0.34	8.548	0.000
血清 miR-210 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)		1.89 ± 0.35	2.31 ± 0.38	12.240	0.000

表 3 影响脑梗死患者预后不良的多因素分析

类别	编号	赋值	B	SE	Wald	P	OR	95%CI OR	
								上限	下限
高血压	X1	1= 是, 0= 否	3.243	1.835	3.123	0.077	25.610	0.702	934.115
糖尿病	X2	1= 是, 0= 否	2.536	1.544	2.698	0.100	12.629	0.612	260.405
心房颤动	X3	1= 是, 0= 否	3.641	2.143	2.887	0.089	38.130	0.572	2 543.458
血清 miR-181d	X4	1= 升高, 0= 降低	1.325	0.012	160.44	0.000	1.164	1.137	1.192
血清 miR-210	X5	1= 降低, 0= 升高	2.322	0.216	115.563	0.000	10.196	6.677	15.570

本研究结果显示,颈动脉狭窄患者血清 miR-181d 表达量处于较高水平,而 miR-210 表达量处于较低水平,且颈动脉轻度狭窄程度越严重,提示血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 表达量与脑梗死患者颈动脉狭窄程度密切相关。进一步分析发现,较高表达血清 miR-181d 和较低表达的血清 miR-210 是影响脑梗死患者预后不良的独立危险因素,血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 表达量脑梗死预后密切相关。因此,血清 miR-181d 和 miR-210 可作为脑梗死患者颈动脉病变程度的重要评估指标之一,且与预后有着重要联系^[8-9]。近年来相关报道表明^[10-11],炎症因子通过炎症

反应促进脑组织的炎症反应及血管斑块的形成,其炎症因子水平与病情严重程度及梗死面积密切相关。机体炎症是影响脑梗死的重要因素,与机体氧化应激激活、促进 NF- κ B 通路信号传导、进而引起脑缺血再灌注、从而导致神经损伤有关,参与脑梗死的发生与发展。因此,有效评估患者炎症反应及脑损伤程度对于及时改善预后具有积极意义。

miRNA 是主要存在于中枢神经的 RNA,在促进神经系统发育方面具有重要作用,是脑损失的特异性 miRNA。当脑梗死发生时,脑区血液屏障被破坏,miR-181d 进入血液而被检测到,并随着脑

梗死严重程度的加重,其神经元损伤严重程度的增加,miR-128d表达水平升高,提示其水平表达与脑梗死程度呈正相关^[12-13]。而miRNA参与细胞增殖和分化、凋亡、炎症反应等过程中,miR-181d可诱导炎症因子释放,较高水平表达可抑制炎症抑制因子水平升高。而神经元是由线粒体功能决定,过高水平miR-181d表达会导致线粒体功能紊乱,进而加剧神经元损害^[14-15]。因此,血清miR-181d可通过调节机体炎症反应,促进NF- κ B信号传导,影响神经元,进而导致神经损伤,对其水平变化对神经功能损失评估具有重要作用,同时可为临床治疗提供依据,这与相关研究中脑梗死患者血miR-128d表达水平呈较低表达,且表达水平与脑梗死严重程度存在负相关的报道一致^[16-17]。

而miR-210是一种缺氧激活因子,在缺氧情况下miR-210表达水平升高,若脑部损伤患者miR-210表达下调则说明患者脑部损伤情况严重。近年来的研究也同样表明^[18-19],miR-210表达水平变化可反映脑部损伤情况,对于预后评估具有重要意义。并且血清miRNA可被准确检测到,其miRNA表达量具有作为脑梗死生物学标志物的潜在价值,且血清检测简单方便,准确性较高,具有临床应用价值较高^[12,20-21]。由此可知,对脑梗死患者进行血清miR-181d和miR-210检测,可及时了解脑梗死病变情况,对于预防不良预后具有积极意义,并有助于临床诊断和及时治疗,有助于降低复发和死亡等不良事件发生,对提高患者生存质量具有重要意义^[22-23]。

另外,ROC曲线结果显示,血清miR-181d预测脑梗死预后不良的ROC曲线下面积为0.76(95%CI: 1.013~1.124),此时的敏感度和特异度分别为71.23%和73.45%。而血清miR-210预测脑梗死预后不良的ROC曲线下面积为0.79(95%CI: 1.125~1.206),此时的敏感度和特异度分别为73.42%和75.36%,联合检测的ROC曲线为0.83(95%CI: 1.147~1.235),此时敏感度和特异度分别为79.33%和82.41%,说明血清miR-181d和miR-210对于脑梗死患者预后不良发生具有较好预测价值,其敏感度和特异度较好,可为临床预防脑梗死发生提供可靠参考,并经曲线证实其对预测脑梗死患者预后的敏感度高达70%以上,联合检测准确性更好,可为临床及时诊断和治疗提供指导,有助于降低脑梗死预后不良事件的发生^[24-25],具有较高临床预测价值。

综上所述,血清miR-181d表达量升高,血清miR-210表达量降低是脑梗死患者预后不良的独立危险因素,在预防脑梗死预后方面具有重要预测

价值。

参考文献:

- [1] 刘燕,赵青,何瑄画,等. MRI与颈动脉SMI诊断脑梗死患者颈动脉狭窄的效能比较[J]. 西南国防医药,2019,29(3):382-384.
LIU Yan, ZHAO Qing, HE Chenghua, et al. Comparison of MRI and carotid artery SMI in the diagnosis of carotid artery stenosis in patients with cerebral infarction[J]. Medical Journal of National Defending Forces in Southwest China, 2019, 29(3): 382-384.
- [2] 何强华,汪毅宏,刘强,等. 老年脑梗死患者miR-145 IGF1R水平与颈动脉狭窄的相关性[J]. 河北医学,2019,25(1):131-135.
HE Qianghua, WANG Yihong, LIU Qiang, et al. The correlation between the levels of miR-145 and IGF1R and carotid artery stenosis in elderly patients with cerebral infarction [J]. Hebei Medicine, 2019, 25(1):131-135.
- [3] 耿彪,宋婷阁,张鹏举,等. 血清炎症因子与老年急性脑梗死颈动脉粥样硬化及预后的关系[J]. 现代检验医学杂志,2019,34(4):120-123,127.
GENG Biao, SONG Tingge, ZHANG Pengju, et al. Relationship between inflammatory factors in serum and carotid atherosclerosis and prognosis in elderly patients with acute cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2019,34(4): 120-123,127.
- [4] SUN Wei, LI Guangsheng, ZENG Xiangjun, et al. Clinical and imaging characteristics of cerebral infarction in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation combined with cerebral artery stenosis[J]. Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis, 2018, 25(8): 720-732.
- [5] 李芳,潘发光,刘芳. 脑梗死患者血清Vaspin, Apelin, Chemerin与颈动脉斑块性质及预后的关系[J]. 热带医学杂志,2019,19(3):346-349,368.
LI Fang, PAN Faguang, LIU Fang. The relationships between serum Vaspin, Apelin, Chemerin with carotid plaque characteristics and prognosis of patients with cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2019, 19(3):346-349,368.
- [6] YUAN Tao, REN Guoli, HU Xianing, et al. Added assessment of middle cerebral artery and atrial fibrillation to FLAIR vascular hyperintensity-DWI mismatch would improve the outcome prediction of acute infarction in patients with acute internal carotid artery occlusion[J]. Neurological Sciences, 2019, 40(12): 2617-2624.
- [7] BADACZ R, PRZEWOŁOCKI T, GACON J, et al. Circulating miRNA levels differ with respect to carotid plaque characteristics and symptom occurrence in patients with carotid artery stenosis and provide information on future cardiovascular events[J]. Postępy Kardiologii Interwencyjnej, 2018, 14(1): 75-84.
- [8] 任厚伟,顾彬,郭婷,等. 急性脑梗死患者并发脑卒中相关性肺炎外周血T淋巴细胞亚群与炎症因子的临床分析[J]. 中华临床感染病杂志,2020,13(6):406-411.
REN Houwei, GU Bin, GUO Ting, et al. Predictive

- value of T lymphocyte subsets and inflammatory factors for occurrence and severity of stroke associated pneumonia in patients with acute cerebral infarction [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 13(6):406-411.
- [9] 雷琦, 朱婷鸽, 刘蕊. 急性脑梗死患者外周血 T 细胞变化与神经损害、炎症及应激反应的相关性 [J]. 海南医学院学报, 2019, 25(9): 654-657.
LEI Qi, ZHU Tingge, LIU Rui. The correlation of peripheral blood T cell changes with nerve damage, inflammatory response and stress response in patients with acute cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Hainan Medical University, 2019, 25(9): 654-657.
- [10] PARK S E, CHOI D S, BAEK H J, et al. Endovascular therapy of acute ischemic stroke related to tandem occlusion: comparison of occlusion and severe stenosis of the proximal cervical internal carotid artery[J]. The British Journal of Radiology, 2019, 92(193): 20180051.
- [11] 陈南耀, 余丹. 联合检测血清 miR-124 与 miR-182 的表达水平对急性脑梗死诊断与预后评估的价值 [J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2019, 27(6): 502-506.
CHEN Nanyao, YU Dan. The value of combined detection of the expression levels of serum microRNA-124 and microRNA-182 in diagnosis and prognosis of acute cerebral infarction [J]. Chinese Journal of Arteriosclerosis, 2019, 27(6): 502-506.
- [12] 刘小江, 李军, 管义祥. 抑制 microRNA-27b 调控 Nrf2/ARE 信号通路对高血压性脑出血大鼠模型脑损伤的机制研究 [J]. 河北医学, 2020, 26 (1): 76-80.
LIU Xiaojiang, LI Jun, GUAN Yixiang. Inhibiting microRNA-27b regulation of Nrf2/ARE signaling pathway on brain injury in rat model of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage [J]. Hebei Medicine, 2020, 26 (1): 76-80.
- [13] GACÓN J, BADACZ R, STĘPIEŃ E, et al. Diagnostic and prognostic micro-RNAs in ischaemic stroke due to carotid artery stenosis and in acute coronary syndrome: a four-year prospective study[J]. Kardiologia Polska, 2018, 76(2): 362-369.
- [14] 詹婧婧, 刘泉, 李铮, 等. 创伤性脑损伤相关 microRNA 的研究进展 [J]. 中国法医学杂志, 2020, 35(6): 651-654, 659.
ZHAN Jingjing, LIU Quan, LI Zhen, et al. Research progress of microRNA related to traumatic brain injury [J]. Chinese Journal of Forensic Medicine, 2020, 35(6): 651-654, 659.
- [15] ALSERR A H, ELWAN H, ANTONOPOULOS C N, et al. Using serum s100- β protein as a biomarker for comparing silent brain injury in carotid endarterectomy and carotid artery stenting[J]. International Angiology, 2019, 38(2): 136-142.
- [16] LACKEY A R, ERBEN Y, FRANCO J, et al. Transcarotid artery revascularization results in low rates of periprocedural neurologic events, myocardial infarction, and death[J]. Current Cardiology Reports, 2020, 22(1): 3.
- [17] 杨娑娑, 王金. 轻度创伤性脑损伤患者血清 microRNA-210 与血小板水平及与认知功能的关系 [J]. 血栓与止血学, 2020, 26(3): 434-435, 438.
YANG Suosuo, WANG Jin. The relationship between serum microRNA-210, platelet level and cognitive function in patients with mild traumatic brain injury [J]. Chinese Journal of Thrombosis and Hemostasis, 2020, 26(3): 434-435, 438.
- [18] 程永红, 肖小平. 中重度颅脑损伤并发脑梗死患者血清 miRNA-124 与 miRNA-210 表达的临床意义 [J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2018, 33(3): 83-87.
CHENG Yonghong, XIAO Xiaoping. Clinical application in detecting serum microRNA-124 and microRNA-210 in the moderately severe craniocerebral injury complicated with the traumatic cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2018, 33(3): 83-87.
- [19] KASHYAP V S, SCHNEIDER P A, FOTEH M, et al. Early outcomes in the ROADSTER 2 study of transcarotid artery revascularization in patients with significant carotid artery disease[J]. Stroke, 2020, 51(9): 2620-2629.
- [20] 郭春宣, 钟纯正, 李琦, 等. 老年急性缺血性脑卒中患者血清微小 RNA-24 和微小 RNA-29b 表达及神经功能预后评估价值 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2020, 32(1): 78-82.
GUO Chunxuan, ZHONG Chunzheng, LI Qi, et al. Expressions and neural function prognostic evaluation of serum microRNA-24 and microRNA-29b in elderly patients with acute ischemic stroke [J]. Chinese Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 32(1): 78-82.
- [21] 单海雷, 焦光美, 窦志杰, 等. 脑梗死过程中微 RNA-181d 和肿瘤坏死因子 α 的表达及机制研究 [J]. 重庆医学, 2019, 48(7) 1094-1098.
SHAN Hailei, JIAO Guangmei, DOU Zhijie, et al. The expression of microRNA-181d and tumor necrosis factor- α in cerebral infarction and its mechanism [J]. Chongqing Medicine, 2019, 48(7) 1094-1098.
- [22] FRAZIER S, MCBRIDE M W, MULVANA H, et al. From animal models to patients: the role of placental microRNAs, miR-210, miR-126, and miR-148a/152 in preeclampsia[J]. Clinical Science (London, England : 1979), 2020, 134(8): 1001-1025.
- [23] 张玉坤, 赵阳, 金蔚涛, 等. 颈动脉重度狭窄合并冠状动脉病变的联合手术 [J]. 中华医学杂志, 2019, 99(39): 3077-3080.
ZHANG Yukun, ZHAO Yang, JIN Weitao, et al. Simultaneous treatments in patients with severe carotid artery stenosis and coronary artery disease [J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2019, 99(39): 3077-3080.
- [24] ÖZYALÇIN S, DIKEN A, YALÇINKAYA A, et al. Carotid artery stenosis in asymptomatic patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting: who and when should be screened[J]. Kardiologia Polska, 2021, 79(1): 25-30.
- [25] LÜ Weibo, ZHANG Tao, ZHAO Hongwei, et al. Diagnostic value of miR-186-5p for carotid artery stenosis and its predictive significance for future cerebral ischemic event[J]. Diagnostic Pathology, 2020, 15(1): 585-590.