

脑小血管病患者外周血 Hcy, VILIP-1 和 UA 水平与病情严重程度及认知障碍的相关性研究

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摘要:目的 探究外周血同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)、视锥蛋白样蛋白1(visinin-like protein 1, VILIP-1)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)与脑小血管病(cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD)患者病情程度及认知障碍相关性。方法 选取2017年6月~2019年6月沧州市人民医院医专院区70例CSVD患者作为观察组,同期选取30例健康体检者作为对照组。统计两组及观察组不同神经功能、脑动脉搏动指数(PI)、有无认知障碍、外周血Hcy, VILIP-1和UA水平,通过Spearman和多元线性回归模型分析外周血各指标与病情程度、认知障碍的关系。结果 ①观察组外周血VILIP-1(671.05 ± 201.32 pg/ml), Hcy(20.83 ± 6.25 μ mol/L), UA(352.21 ± 78.66 μ mol/L)高于对照组(475.12 ± 142.54 pg/ml, 10.05 ± 3.02 μ mol/L和 241.25 ± 40.86 μ mol/L),差异均有统计学意义($t=4.831, 8.989, 7.698$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。②观察组PI重度者外周血UA(449.79 ± 134.94 μ mol/L), Hcy(30.43 ± 5.89 μ mol/L)和VILIP-1(876.94 ± 263.08 pg/ml)水平高于PI轻中度者(273.46 ± 82.04 μ mol/L, 360.18 ± 108.05 μ mol/L; 15.33 ± 4.60 μ mol/L, 20.58 ± 6.27 μ mol/L; 502.51 ± 150.75 pg/ml, 689.84 ± 206.95 pg/ml),差异均有统计学意义($F=13.545 \sim 35.749$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组NIHSS评分外周血UA(443.70 ± 133.11 μ mol/L), Hcy(28.33 ± 5.46 μ mol/L), VILIP-1(941.35 ± 282.41 pg/ml)水平高于NIHSS评分轻中度者(280.25 ± 84.08 μ mol/L, 372.59 ± 111.78 μ mol/L; 16.05 ± 4.82 μ mol/L, 21.42 ± 5.91 μ mol/L; 498.88 ± 149.65 pg/ml, 692.27 ± 207.61 pg/ml),差异均有统计学意义($F=12.544 \sim 23.020$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。③观察组认知障碍者UA(389.96 ± 116.99 μ mol/L), Hcy(25.66 ± 7.71 μ mol/L), VILIP-1(811.52 ± 243.56 pg/ml)水平高于无认知障碍者(301.88 ± 90.56 μ mol/L, 14.39 ± 4.32 μ mol/L, 483.76 ± 145.13 pg/ml),差异均有统计学意义($F=3.424 \sim 7.710$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。④外周血Hcy, VILIP-1, UA与PI呈正相关($r=0.836, 0.883, 0.728$),与NIHSS评分呈正相关($r=0.665, 0.762, 0.666$),与认知障碍呈负相关($r=-0.591, 0.635, 0.599$);在控制年龄、性别等其他因素后,外周血Hcy(标准化偏回归系数:0.277, 1.122, -0.250), VILIP-1(标准化偏回归系数:0.638, 0.304, -0.319), UA(标准化偏回归系数:0.251, 0.656, -0.398)与PI和NIHSS评分、认知障碍显著相关(均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 CSVD患者外周血Hcy, VILIP-1和UA水平呈高表达,与病情程度、认知障碍密切相关。联合检测其水平变化有助于指导临床治疗。

关键词:脑小血管病;同型半胱氨酸;视锥蛋白样蛋白1;尿酸;认知障碍;脑动脉搏动指数

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Analysis of the Correlation between Peripheral Blood Hcy, VILIP-1, UA and the Severity of Patients with Cerebral Small Vessel Disease and Cognitive Impairment

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Abstract: Objective To explore the correlation between peripheral blood homocysteine (Hcy), visinin-like protein 1 (VILIP-1), uric acid (UA) and the degree of disease and cognitive impairment in patients with cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD). **Methods** From June 2017 to June 2019, 70 patients with CSVD in Cangzhou People's Hospital, were selected as the observation group, and 30 healthy patients were selected as the control group during the same period. Counting the different disease levels [neural function (NIHSS score), cerebral artery pulsatility index (PI)], peripheral blood Hcy, VILIP-1 and UA

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levels of cognitive impairment in the two groups and the observation group. Spearman, multiple linear regression model analyzed the relationship between peripheral blood indicators and the degree of illness, cognitive impairment. **Results** ① The peripheral blood VILIP-1 ($671.05 \pm 201.32 \text{ pg/ml}$), Hcy ($20.83 \pm 6.25 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and UA ($352.21 \pm 78.66 \mu\text{mol/L}$) of the observation group were higher than those of the control group ($475.12 \pm 142.54 \text{ pg/ml}$, $10.05 \pm 3.02 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $241.25 \pm 40.86 \mu\text{mol/L}$), the differences were statistically significant ($t=4.831, 8.989, 7.698$, all $P<0.05$). ② The levels of UA ($449.79 \pm 134.94 \mu\text{mol/L}$), Hcy ($30.43 \pm 5.89 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and VILIP-1 ($876.94 \pm 263.08 \text{ pg/ml}$) in peripheral blood of patients with severe PI in the observation group were higher than those of patients with mild observation moderate PI ($273.46 \pm 82.04 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $360.18 \pm 108.05 \mu\text{mol/L}$; $15.33 \pm 4.60 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $20.58 \pm 6.27 \mu\text{mol/L}$; $502.51 \pm 150.75 \text{ pg/ml}$, $689.84 \pm 206.95 \text{ pg/ml}$), the differences were statistically significant ($F=13.545\sim 35.749$, all $P<0.05$), the observation group NIHSS score peripheral blood UA ($443.70 \pm 133.11 \mu\text{mol/L}$), Hcy ($28.33 \pm 5.46 \mu\text{mol/L}$), VILIP-1 ($941.35 \pm 282.41 \text{ pg/ml}$) level was higher than NIHSS score of mild to moderate ($280.25 \pm 84.08 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $372.59 \pm 111.78 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $16.05 \pm 4.82 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $21.42 \pm 5.91 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $498.88 \pm 149.65 \text{ pg/ml}$ and $692.27 \pm 207.61 \text{ pg/ml}$), the differences were statistically significant ($F=12.544\sim 23.020$, all $P<0.05$), respectively. ③ Observation group with cognitive impairment UA ($389.96 \pm 116.99 \mu\text{mol/L}$), Hcy ($25.66 \pm 7.71 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and VILIP-1 ($811.52 \pm 243.56 \text{ pg/ml}$) level was higher than those without cognitive impairment ($301.88 \pm 90.56 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $14.39 \pm 4.32 \mu\text{mol/L}$, $483.76 \pm 145.13 \text{ pg/ml}$), the differences were statistically significant ($F=3.424\sim 7.710$, all $P<0.05$). ④ Peripheral blood Hcy, VILIP-1 and UA were positively correlated with PI ($r=0.836, 0.883, 0.728$), and positively correlated with NIHSS score ($r=0.665, 0.762, 0.666$), negatively correlated with cognitive impairment ($r=-0.591, -0.635, -0.599$). After controlling for age, gender, BMI and other factors, peripheral blood Hcy (standardized bias regression coefficient: $0.277, 1.122, -0.250$), VILIP-1 (standardized partial regression coefficient: $0.638, 0.304, -0.319$), UA (standardized partial regression coefficient: $0.251, 0.656, -0.398$) were significantly correlated with PI, NIHSS scores, and cognitive impairment (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The levels of Hcy, VILIP-1 and UA in peripheral blood of patients with csvd were highly expressed, which were closely related to the severity of the disease and cognitive impairment. Combined detection of their levels is helpful to guide clinical treatment.

Keywords: cerebral small vessel disease; homocysteine; visinin-like protein 1; uric acid; cognitive impairment; cerebral artery pulsatility index

脑小血管病 (cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD) 发病率约占脑卒中 30%, 若未积极处理, 极易引起认知障碍, 导致病情恶化^[1-2]。近年研究证实, 血管内皮细胞功能中同型半胱氨酸 (homocysteine, Hcy) 水平变化与 CSVD 患者认知障碍、病情程度有关^[3-4]。尿酸 (uric acid, UA) 属于抗氧化剂和氧自由基清除剂, UA 水平升高提示认知障碍^[5]。视锥蛋白样蛋白 1 (visinin-like protein 1, VILIP-1) 是神经细胞内高度表达蛋白质, 新近研究发现, VILIP-1 可能参与缺血性脑卒中发病过程, 其水平高低提示患者伴有不同程度认知障碍^[6], 但尚未见其与 CSVD 患者认知障碍、病情程度研究报道, 因此本研究检测 CSVD 患者外周血 Hcy, VILIP-1 和 UA 水平, 分析其与病情程度、认知功能关系, 以期为 CSVD 患者认知障碍、病情程度提供有效预测因子, 指导临床治疗。结果如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 经我院伦理委员会审核通过, 选取 2017 年 6 月 ~ 2019 年 6 月沧州市人民医院医专院区 70 例 CSVD 患者作为观察组, 纳入标准: ①符合 CSVD 诊断标准^[7]: 头颅 MRI 显示多发腔隙型脑梗死或脑白质变性、脑微出血, 颈动脉狭窄 $< 50\%$, 无皮层下、分水岭区域梗死及大血管病变

病灶; ②入组前 1 个月未服用维生素制剂及促智药物; ③患者家属知晓并签署同意书。排除标准: ①血管性痴呆; ②其他原因 (颅内感染、帕金森病) 所致认知障碍; ③肝、肾等脏器器质性病变; ④颅内肿瘤; ⑤颅内大血管狭窄; ⑥入组前 1 个月外科手术史及创伤史; ⑦临床资料不完整。同期选取 30 例健康体检者作为对照组。观察组: 男性 37 例, 女性 33 例; 年龄 $40\sim 81$ (61.03 ± 6.84) 岁; 其中 19 例吸烟史, 20 例饮酒史; 对照组: 男性 15 例, 女性 15 例; 年龄 $41\sim 81$ (60.47 ± 7.31) 岁; 其中 8 例吸烟史, 7 例饮酒史。两组性别、年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史等临床资料比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Hcy, UA 试剂盒购自罗氏诊断产品 (上海) 有限公司, 所用仪器为日本奥林巴斯 1700 全自动生化分析仪; VILIP-1 试剂盒购自南京卡米洛生物工程有限公司, 所用仪器为美国 BIO-RAD680 酶标仪及美国 DEM-3 型自动洗板机; JIDI-20D 台式多用途高速离心机 (广州吉迪仪器有限公司); 1.5 ml 离心管 (北京苏博生物科技有限公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 检测方法: 入院后 24~72h 抽取 4ml 空腹肘

静脉血，静置 20min，离心 15min(2 500r/min)，取上清液，-20℃保存待测。酶比色法测定外周血 Hcy，UA 水平。酶联免疫吸附法 (ELISA) 测定外周血 VILIP-1 水平。

1.3.2 评估标准：①认知障碍：采用蒙特利认知评估量表 (Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA) [8] 评估认知障碍，总分 30 分，< 26 分为认知障碍，≥ 26 分为无认知障碍；②病情程度：参照美国国立卫生研究所脑卒中量表 (the national institutes of health stroke scale, NIHSS) [9] 分为轻度 (NIHSS 评分 < 4 分, n=36)、中度 (NIHSS 评分 4 ~ 15 分, n=24)、重度 (NIHSS 评分 > 15 分, n=10) 三组；根据脑动脉搏动指数 (PI) [10] 分为轻度 (PI < 1.0, n=24)、中度 (PI 1.0~1.5, n=29)、重度 (PI > 1.5, n=17) 三组。③高 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA：根据认知障碍患者中外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平平均值进行界定，分别为 28 例，20 例，26 例。

表 1 观察组不同病情程度外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项 目	PI			F	P	NIHSS 评分			F	P
	轻度 (n=24)	中度 (n=29)	重度 (n=17)			轻度 (n=36)	中度 (n=24)	重度 (n=10)		
Hcy (μmol/L)	15.33 ± 4.60	20.58 ± 6.27	30.43 ± 5.89	35.749	0.001	16.05 ± 4.82	21.42 ± 5.91	28.33 ± 5.46	23.020	< 0.001
VILIP-1 (pg/ml)	502.51 ± 150.75	689.84 ± 206.95	876.94 ± 263.08	16.726	< 0.001	498.88 ± 149.65	692.27 ± 207.61	941.35 ± 282.41	22.592	< 0.001
UA (μmol/L)	273.46 ± 82.04	360.18 ± 108.05	449.79 ± 134.94	13.545	< 0.001	280.25 ± 84.08	372.59 ± 111.78	443.70 ± 133.11	12.544	< 0.001

2.3 观察组有无认知障碍外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平 见表 3。独立样本 *t* 检验，观察组认知障碍者 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平均高于无认知障碍者，差异有统计学意义 (均 *P* < 0.05)。

表 2 观察组有无认知障碍外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项 目	有认知障碍 (n=40)	无认知障碍 (n=30)	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Hcy (μmol/L)	25.66 ± 7.71	14.39 ± 4.32	7.710	< 0.001
VILIP-1 (pg/ml)	811.52 ± 243.56	483.76 ± 145.13	6.565	< 0.001
UA (μmol/L)	389.96 ± 116.99	301.88 ± 90.56	3.424	0.001

2.4 外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平与病情程度、认知障碍相关性 见表 3。外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 与 PI 及 VILIP-1 呈正相关，与认知障碍呈负相关。

2.5 多元线性结果 见表 4。在控制年龄、性别等其他因素后，外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 与 PI，NIHSS 评分、认知障碍显著相关 (均 *P* < 0.05)。

3 讨论

脑小血管病 (CSVD) 是颅内小血管病变所致

1.4 统计学分析 通过 SPSS22.0 处理数据，计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，行 *t* 检验，多组间比较用单因素方差分析，两两比较用 LSD-*t* 检验，Spearman 多元线性回归模型分析外周血各指标与病情程度、认知障碍相关性，*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平 独立样本 *t* 检验，观察组外周血 Hcy(20.83 ± 6.25 μmol/L)，VILIP-1(671.05 ± 201.32pg/ml)，UA(352.21 ± 78.66 μmol/L) 水平均高于对照组 (10.05 ± 3.02 μmol/L，475.12 ± 142.54pg/ml，241.25 ± 40.86 μmol/L)，差异有统计学意义 (*t*=8.989, 4.831, 7.698, 均 *P* < 0.05)。

2.2 观察组不同病情程度外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平 见表 1。观察组 PI 及 NIHSS 评分重度者外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平高于 PI 及 NIHSS 评分轻中度者，差异均有统计学意义 (均 *P* < 0.05)。

缺血或出血性疾病，早期临床表现轻微，随疾病进展，出现认知障碍，甚至痴呆 [11]。据统计，50% 血管性认知障碍由 CSVD 所致，但由于其症状隐匿，早期发现率及就诊率极低 [12]。因此，临床需探索敏感度高、检测方便指标来评估 CSVD 患者认知功能及病情程度。

表 3 外周血 Hcy，VILIP-1，UA 水平与 PI，NIHSS 及认知障碍的相关性

项 目	Hcy		VILIP-1		UA	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
PI	0.836	< 0.001	0.883	< 0.001	0.728	< 0.001
NIHSS	0.665	< 0.001	0.762	< 0.001	0.666	< 0.001
认知障碍	-0.591	< 0.001	-0.635	< 0.001	-0.599	< 0.001

CSVD 发病机制尚未阐明，临床普遍认为与遗传、代谢、感染、创伤等因素综合作用所致脑部小血管内皮功能病变有关，可损伤血脑屏障，引起淀粉样沉积 [13]。UA 是脑组织最重要内源性抗氧化剂，可抑制过氧亚硝基，产生促氧化作用，减少一氧化氮 (Nitric oxide, NO) 生成量，导致血管内皮细胞功能紊乱，破坏血脑屏障，提示 UA 可能参与 CSVD 发病过程，与本研究结论相符。文献报道，

在控制脑血管病其他危险因素外,高UA可增加血管性痴呆发生风险^[14]。在此基础上,本研究分析UA水平与认知障碍关系,发现观察组认知障碍者UA水平高于无认知障碍者,且UA水平与认知障碍呈正相关,与王学颖等^[15]研究观点相似,究其原因,UA升高可诱发脑血管内皮细胞炎症反应和氧化应激反应,损伤血管内皮,加剧血脑屏障破坏,致使UA促氧化作用覆盖抗氧化作用,从而增加认知障碍发生风险。同时发现,观察组PI及NIHSS

评分重度者外周血UA水平高于PI及NIHSS评分轻中度者(均 $P < 0.05$),主要机制为高UA水平可影响内皮功能所致脑部小血管硬化,从而导致脑白质改变,而脑白质改变可影响前额叶-皮质下路结构功能,抑制神经元间、前额叶皮质和皮质下中枢信号传递,损害CSVD患者认知功能及神经功能。由上述结果可知,高UA水平对评估CSVD病情变化具有显著现实意义,可为CSVD预防提供科学依据。

表4 多元线性结果

因变量	自变量	偏回归系数	标准误差	标准化偏回归系数	t	P
Hcy	常量	16.105				
	PI	0.325	0.028	0.277	11.610	< 0.001
	NIHSS 评分	1.443	0.136	1.122	10.610	< 0.001
	认知障碍	-0.257	0.021	-0.250	-12.240	< 0.001
VILIP-1	常量	12.918				
	PI	0.644	0.051	0.638	12.630	< 0.001
	NIHSS 评分	0.315	0.025	0.304	12.600	< 0.001
	认知障碍	-0.326	0.031	-0.319	-10.520	< 0.001
UA	常量	15.514				
	PI	0.265	0.022	0.251	12.050	< 0.001
	NIHSS 评分	0.691	0.035	0.656	19.740	< 0.001
	认知障碍	-0.400	0.031	-0.398	-12.900	< 0.001

Hcy 是人体构成中必需氨基酸之一,当前研究证实,高Hcy是心血管疾病形成的独立危险因素^[16]。高Hcy可通过氧自由基生成、氧化应激、内皮祖细胞功能障碍等途径加剧血管炎性反应,损伤内皮细胞,参与心脑血管疾病发生发展。多项研究结果表明,Hcy损伤脑小动脉内皮功能损伤所需浓度远低于其在主动脉产生类似效应浓度,提示高Hcy对CSVD的影响远远超过脑大血管病变^[17-18]。胡康等^[19]进一步研究发现,血清Hcy水平升高是CSVD患者认知障碍危险因素。高Hcy可抑制内皮依赖性血管舒张反应,降低一氧化氮合成酶免疫活性,损伤内皮功能,导致血小板聚集于血管壁破损处,形成血栓;高Hcy可促进血管平滑肌增长,增加血管内膜中层厚度,降低血管扩张能力。PI,NIHSS是反映CSVD患者病情变化重要指标,根据其分值进行分组,便于临床医师准确掌握CSVD病情进展。本研究数据显示,观察组PI及NIHSS评分重度者外周血Hcy水平高于PI及NIHSS评分轻中度者,且外周血Hcy与PI,NIHSS评分呈正相关,提示高Hcy有望成为CSVD患者病情程度分级的血清标志

物,为临床诊治提供新思路。

VILIP-1是神经元钙传感蛋白视锥蛋白家族成员之一,可通过结合钙离子参与神经信号传导、细胞死亡途径及基因表达等病理过程。既往关于VILIP-1研究多集中于大鼠,多为脑脊液标本,近年研究发现,缺血性脑卒中患者血清VILIP-1水平呈高表达^[20]。本研究推测血清VILIP-1在CSVD中亦呈升高趋势,故对此展开研究,发现观察组外周血VILIP-1水平高于对照组,且认知障碍、PI及NIHSS评分重度者外周血VILIP-1水平高于无认知障碍、PI及NIHSS评分轻中度者。考虑与下述两方面原因有关,一方面是VILIP-1参与磷酸化tau蛋白病理过程,导致表达VILIP-1的神经元细胞出现损伤,引起神经元功能障碍,出现注意力无法集中、记忆丢失等认知障碍表现,加剧病情进展^[21]。另一方面是其可调节烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体,增强在细胞表面表达及受体激动剂敏感度,影响钙离子失活速率及神经突触生长,进而导致神经缺损,诱发认知障碍。Spearman及多元线性回归分析显示,外周血VILIP-1与认知障碍呈负相关,与PI,NIHSS呈正

相关 ($P < 0.05$), 提示检测外周血 VILIP-1 水平变化有助于了解 CSVD 患者病情变化、认知障碍, 指导临床治疗。

综上所述, CSVD 患者外周血 Hcy, VILIP-1, UA 水平呈高表达, 与病情程度、认知障碍密切相关, 联合检测其水平变化有助于指导临床治疗。

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