

急性脑梗死患者血清 Beclin-1, 3-MST, TSP-1 表达水平及与病情和预后的相关性研究

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摘要:目的 探讨急性脑梗死 (acute cerebral infarction, ACI) 患者血清自噬相关蛋白 Beclin-1, 巯基丙酮酸硫基转移酶 (3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase, 3-MST) 和凝血酶敏感蛋白-1 (thrombospondin-1, TSP-1) 表达水平及与病情和预后的相关性研究。方法 选取 2019 年 6 月~2021 年 6 月于张家口市第二医院神经内科就诊的 ACI 患者 150 例作为研究组, 按脑梗死面积大小分为小面积组 (71 例)、中面积组 (42 例) 和大面积组 (37 例), 按神经损伤程度分为轻度损伤组 (75 例)、中度损伤组 (38 例) 和重度损伤组 (37 例), 按二个月内生存结局分为存活组 (113 例) 和死亡组 (37 例)。另选取 100 例同期体检健康者作为对照组。检测 Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 在各组研究对象血清中表达水平的变化, 分析三者与 ACI 患者预后的关系。结果 研究组患者血清 Beclin-1 (2.13 ± 0.57 ng/ml), TSP-1 (171.45 ± 31.66 ng/ml) 水平明显高于对照组 (0.88 ± 0.29 ng/ml, 86.29 ± 20.52 ng/ml), 而 3-MST (3.05 ± 0.51 ng/ml) 水平明显低于对照组 (5.11 ± 0.79 ng/ml), 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=20.234, 23.767, 25.061$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。血清 Beclin-1, TSP-1 表达水平大面积组 (3.14 ± 0.67 ng/ml, 231.91 ± 39.43 ng/ml) 高于中面积组 (2.15 ± 0.59 ng/ml, 201.49 ± 33.19 ng/ml) 和小面积组 (1.59 ± 0.33 ng/ml, 122.17 ± 25.79 ng/ml), 中面积组高于小面积组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F=112.922, 171.981$, 均 $P < 0.001$); 重度损伤组 (3.55 ± 0.51 ng/ml, 256.39 ± 37.99 ng/ml) 高于中度损伤组 (2.29 ± 0.69 ng/ml, 203.61 ± 35.97 ng/ml) 和轻度损伤组 (1.35 ± 0.48 ng/ml, 113.25 ± 30.19 ng/ml), 中度损伤组高于轻度损伤组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F=202.342, 246.191$, 均 $P < 0.001$); 死亡组 Beclin-1, TSP-1 表达水平 (3.15 ± 0.78 ng/ml, 277.49 ± 39.55 ng/ml) 高于存活组 (1.79 ± 0.68 ng/ml, 136.73 ± 30.78 ng/ml), 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=10.176, 22.433$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。血清 3-MST 表达水平, 大面积组 (0.96 ± 0.26 ng/ml) 低于中面积组 (3.84 ± 0.89 ng/ml) 和小面积组 (4.67 ± 0.97 ng/ml), 中面积组低于小面积组, 差异有统计学意义 ($F=248.483$, 均 $P < 0.001$); 重度损伤组 (0.84 ± 0.21 ng/ml) 低于中损伤组 (3.68 ± 0.75 ng/ml)、轻度损伤组 (4.65 ± 0.69 ng/ml), 中度损伤组低于轻度损伤组, 差异有统计学意义 ($F=461.708$, 均 $P < 0.001$), 死亡组低于存活组 (2.27 ± 0.75 ng/ml vs 3.31 ± 0.91 ng/ml), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=6.248$, $P < 0.001$)。Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 预测 ACI 患者死亡的受试者工作特征曲线 (receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC) 下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为 0.802, 0.649 和 0.885, 三者联合诊断的 AUC 为 0.925, 高于三者任一单项指标 (均 $P < 0.001$)。结论 ACI 患者血清中 Beclin-1, TSP-1 表达水平显著升高, 3-MST 表达水平明显降低, 三者与患者脑梗死面积及神经损伤程度密切相关, 三者对患者预后具有较高的预测价值, 其联合检测有助于患者病情及预后的早期评估。

关键词: 急性脑梗死; 自噬相关蛋白 Beclin-1; 巯基丙酮酸硫基转移酶; 凝血酶敏感蛋白-1

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Serum Beclin-1, 3-MST and TSP-1 Expression Levels in Patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction and Their Correlation with Disease Condition and Prognosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the serum autophagy-related protein Beclin-1, 3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase (3-MST) and thrombin sensitive protein-1 (TSP-1) expression levels in patients with acute cerebral infarction (ACI) and their

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correlation with the disease and prognosis. **Methods** A total of 150 ACI patients admitted to the Department of Neurology of the Second Hospital of Zhangjiakou from June 2019 to June 2021 were selected as the study group. According to the size of cerebral infarction, they were divided into small area group (71 cases), medium area group (42 cases) and large area group (37 cases), and according to the degree of nerve injury, they were divided into mild injury group (75 cases), moderate injury group (38 cases), severe injury group (37 cases), survival group (113 cases) and death group (37 cases) according to the survival outcome within 2 months. Another 100 healthy subjects were selected as the control group. The expression levels of Beclin-1, 3-MST and TSP-1 in each group were detected, and the relationship between Beclin-1, 3-MST and TSP-1 and prognosis of ACI patients was analyzed. **Results** The serum levels of Beclin-1 (2.13 ± 0.57 ng/ml) and TSP-1 (171.45 ± 31.66 ng/ml) in the study group were significantly higher than those in the control group (0.88 ± 0.29 ng/ml, 86.29 ± 20.52 ng/ml), the level of 3-MST (3.05 ± 0.51 ng/ml) was significantly lower than that of the control group (5.11 ± 0.79 ng/ml), the differences were statistically significant ($t=20.234, 23.767, 25.061$, all $P < 0.001$). The expression levels of Beclin-1 and TSP-1 in large area group (3.14 ± 0.67 ng/ml, 231.91 ± 39.43 ng/ml) were higher than those in medium area group (2.15 ± 0.59 ng/ml, 201.49 ± 33.19 ng/ml) and small area group (1.59 ± 0.33 ng/ml, 122.17 ± 25.79 ng/ml). Medium area group was higher than small area group, the differences were statistically significant ($F=112.922, 171.981$, all $P < 0.001$). The severe injury group (3.55 ± 0.51 ng/ml, 256.39 ± 37.99 ng/ml) was higher than the moderate injury group (2.29 ± 0.69 ng/ml, 203.61 ± 35.97 ng/ml). The mild injury group (1.35 ± 0.48 ng/ml, 113.25 ± 30.19 ng/ml) and the moderate injury group were higher than the mild injury group, the differences were statistically significant ($F=202.342, 246.191$, all $P < 0.001$). The mortality group (3.15 ± 0.78 ng/ml, 277.49 ± 39.55 ng/ml) was higher than the survival group (1.79 ± 0.68 ng/ml, 136.73 ± 30.78 ng/ml), the differences were statistically significant ($t=10.176, 22.433$, all $P < 0.001$). The serum 3-MST expression level in large area group (0.96 ± 0.26 ng/ml) was lower than that in medium area group (3.84 ± 0.89 ng/ml) and small area group (4.67 ± 0.97 ng/ml), and that in medium area group was lower than that in small area group, the difference was statistically significant ($F=248.483$, all $P < 0.001$). Severe injury group (0.84 ± 0.21 ng/ml) was lower than moderate injury group (3.68 ± 0.75 ng/ml), mild injury group (4.65 ± 0.69 ng/ml), moderate injury group was lower than mild injury group, the difference was statistically significant ($F=461.708$, all $P < 0.001$). The mortality group (2.27 ± 0.75 ng/ml) was lower than the survival group (2.27 ± 0.75 ng/ml vs 3.31 ± 0.91 ng/ml), the difference was statistically significant ($t=6.248$, $P < 0.001$). The area under receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve area under curve (AUC) of Beclin-1, 3-MST and TSP-1 in predicting death in ACI patients were 0.802, 0.649 and 0.885, respectively. The AUC of the combined diagnosis of Beclin-1, 3-MST and TSP-1 was 0.925, higher than any single index of the three (all $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** The levels of Beclin-1 and TSP-1 in serum of ACI patients significantly increased, while the level of 3-MST significantly decreased. The three were closely related to the size of cerebral infarction and the degree of nerve injury in patients, and the three had high prognostic value for patients, and the combined detection of the three was helpful for the early evaluation of patients' condition and prognosis.

Keywords: acute cerebral infarction; autophagy related protein Beclin-1; 3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase; thrombospondin-1

急性脑梗死 (acute cerebral infarction, ACI) 是脑组织血供突发停止后出现坏死、起病急骤、致死致残率高、治疗后亦会出现较多的后遗症^[1]。ACI患者越早治疗,患者并发症及预后越好,因此,ACI患者病情及预后的早期评估对改善患者预后至关重要。自噬相关蛋白 Beclin-1 是机体自噬调控基因,促进细胞凋亡,细胞自噬是 ACI 进展过程中的重要一环,其可能参与了脑组织缺血损伤过程^[2]。巯基丙酮酸硫基转移酶 (3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase, 3-MST) 可促进内源性气体信号分子硫化氢的生成,进而发挥脑保护作用,尤其是脑组织缺血损伤时尤为明显,其在 ACI 发病时也可能发挥关键作用^[3]。凝血酶敏感蛋白-1 (thrombospondin-1, TSP-1) 是机体内黏附蛋白,

其可抑制血管性血友病因子的降解,进而促进脑血管血栓形成,其可能与 ACI 病情进展相关^[4]。Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 可能与 ACI 的进展有关,但具体关系尚未明确。因此,本研究探讨 Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 在 ACI 患者中的表达及相关性,以为患者病情及预后的早期评估提供充分的理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2019 年 6 月 ~ 2021 年 6 月于张家口市第二医院神经内科就诊的 ACI 患者 150 例作为研究组,其中男性 97 例,女性 53 例,年龄 35 ~ 74 (52.7 ± 13.5) 岁,高血压病 68 例,糖尿病 55 例,冠心病 43 例,同一患者可能并发两种并发症。按脑梗死面积大小分为小面积组 (71 例)、

中面积组(42例)和大面积组(37例),按神经损伤程度分为轻度损伤组(75例)、中度损伤组(38例)和重度损伤组(37例)。纳入标准:①符合“中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊疗指南”中的相关标准^[5];②初次犯病,入院时发病时间不超过4.5h;③三个月内无重大手术史;④三个月内无降脂药物服用、无抗凝、抗血小板药物应用史;⑤临床资料完整,自愿进入本研究并配合相关检查。排除标准:①并发颅内出血、肿瘤、血管畸形等;②住院期间颅内感染;③血液系统、免疫系统疾病;④严重的心、肝、肾、肺等重要器官功能障碍;⑤恶性肿瘤;⑥妊娠及哺乳期女性。另选取100例同期体检健康者作为对照组,其中男性69例,女性31例,年龄34~75(53.8±12.9)岁,与研究组患者的年龄、性别相比差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。入组对象均签署知情同意书,本研究已经获得我院伦理委员会的审批同意。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Beclin-1检测试剂盒(Usbiological公司,美国),3-MST检测试剂盒(武汉优尔生公司),TSP-1检测试剂盒(北京科盈美公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 病情评估:①梗死面积:查阅病例系统中的CT及MRI检查并评估,小面积梗死病灶 $< 1.5\text{cm}$,中面积梗死病灶为 $1.5\text{cm} \sim 3.0\text{cm}$,大面积梗死病灶 $> 3.0\text{cm}$ 且累及两个及以上解剖部位^[2]。②神经损伤程度:患者入院时,使用美国卒中量表(National Institute of Health Stroke Scale,NIHSS)进行评估^[6],其包括意识水平、凝视、视野、面瘫、上下肢运动、肢体共济运动、感觉、语言、构音障碍、忽视共11个项目,总分为各项相加,分数越高神经损伤程度越重,轻度损伤 ≤ 4 分,中度损伤为 $5 \sim 15$ 分,重度损伤 ≥ 16 分。

1.3.2 血清生化指标的检测:采集所有入组对象第二天晨起空腹静脉血10ml,以3000r/min离心10min(离心半径14cm),置于 -80°C 冷藏器中备用。严格按照检测试剂盒操作说明,使用双抗体酶联免疫吸附法检测血清中Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1的水平。

1.3.3 随访:记录ACI患者自入院起二个月内预后情况,出院患者以电话或门诊复查的方式进行随访,随访过程中无失访,按生存结局分为存活组(113例)、死亡组(37例)。

1.4 统计学分析 数据分析使用SPSS version 23.0进行。计量资料符合正态分布使用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间差异使用独立样本 t 检验分析或多因素方差分析;计数资料使用 $n(\%)$ 表示,组间差异使用 χ^2 检验分析。使用受试者工作特征曲

线(receiver operating characteristic curve,ROC)计算Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1对患者死亡的预测效能。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究组与对照组血清Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1表达水平的比较 研究组患者血清Beclin-1($2.13 \pm 0.57\text{ng/ml}$),TSP-1($171.45 \pm 31.66\text{ng/ml}$)水平明显高于对照组($0.88 \pm 0.29\text{ng/ml}$, $86.29 \pm 20.52\text{ng/ml}$),而3-MST($3.05 \pm 0.51\text{ng/ml}$)水平明显低于对照组($5.11 \pm 0.79\text{ng/ml}$),差异具有统计学意义($t=20.234, 23.767, 25.061$,均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.2 不同梗死面积ACI患者血清Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1表达水平的比较 见表1。血清Beclin-1和TSP-1表达水平,大面积组高于中面积组($t=6.984, 3.723$)和小面积组($t=16.139, 17.403$),中面积组高于小面积组($t=6.477, 14.175$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$);血清3-MST表达水平,大面积组低于中、小面积组($t=18.970, 22.795$),中面积组低于小面积组($t=4.530$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$)。

表1 不同梗死面积ACI患者血清Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1表达水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{ng/ml}$)

项目	小面积组 ($n=71$)	中面积组 ($n=42$)	大面积组 ($n=37$)	F值	P值
Beclin-1	1.59 ± 0.33	2.15 ± 0.59	3.14 ± 0.67	112.922	< 0.001
3-MST	4.67 ± 0.97	3.84 ± 0.89	0.96 ± 0.26	248.483	< 0.001
TSP-1	122.17 ± 25.79	201.49 ± 33.19	231.91 ± 39.43	171.981	< 0.001

2.3 不同神经损害程度ACI患者血清Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1表达水平比较 见表2。血清Beclin-1,TSP-1表达水平,重度损伤组高于中度损伤组($t=8.974, 6.180$)和轻度损伤组($t=22.348, 21.626$),中度损伤组高于轻度损伤组($t=8.447, 14.079$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$);血清3-MST表达水平,重度损伤组低于中度损伤组($t=22.198$)和轻度损伤组($t=32.780$),中度损伤组低于轻度损伤组($t=6.856$),差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.001$)。

表2 不同神经损害程度ACI患者血清Beclin-1,3-MST,TSP-1表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{ng/ml}$)

项目	轻度损伤组 ($n=75$)	中度损伤组 ($n=38$)	重度损伤组 ($n=37$)	F值	P值
Beclin-1	1.35 ± 0.48	2.29 ± 0.69	3.55 ± 0.51	202.342	< 0.001
3-MST	4.65 ± 0.69	3.68 ± 0.75	0.84 ± 0.21	461.708	< 0.001
TSP-1	113.25 ± 30.19	203.61 ± 35.97	256.39 ± 37.99	246.191	< 0.001

2.4 不同预后ACI患者血清Beclin-1,3-MST和TSP-1表达水平比较 见表3及图1。血清

Beclin-1, TSP-1 表达水平, 死亡组 (3.15 ± 0.78 ng/ml, 277.49 ± 39.55ng/ml) 高于存活组 (1.79 ± 0.68ng/ml, 136.73 ± 30.78ng/ml), 血清 3-MST 表达水平, 死亡组低于存活组 (2.27 ± 0.75ng/ml vs 3.31 ± 0.91ng/ml), 差异具有统计学意义 ($t=10.176, 22.433, 6.284$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.5 Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 对 ACI 患者死亡的预测效能 Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 预测 ACI 患者死亡的 AUC 分别为 0.802, 0.649, 0.885, 三者联合诊断的 AUC 为 0.925, 高于 Beclin-1 ($z=4.397, P < 0.001$), 3-MST ($z=4.793, P < 0.001$)、TSP-1 ($z=4.552, P < 0.001$) 任一单项指标。

表 3 Beclin-1, 3-MST, TSP-1 对 ACI 患者死亡的预测效能

项目	AUC (95%CI)	标准误	截点值	Youden	灵敏度 (%)	特异度 (%)	P 值
Beclin-1	0.802(0.699 ~ 0.904)	0.052	2.67 ng/ml	0.521	90.69	61.33	< 0.001
3-MST	0.649(0.556 ~ 0.741)	0.047	2.35 ng/ml	0.255	65.19	60.33	0.007
TSP-1	0.885(0.807 ~ 0.963)	0.040	169.59 ng/ml	0.673	87.09	80.23	< 0.001
联合检测	0.925(0.862 ~ 0.988)	0.032	-	0.754	90.11	85.33	< 0.001

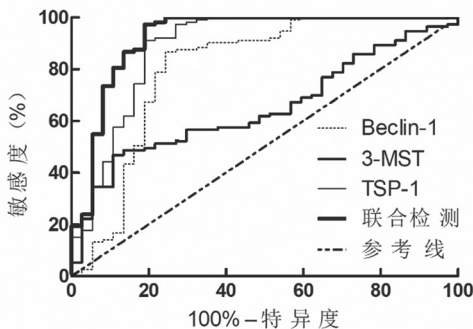


图 1 Beclin-1, 3-MST, TSP-1 预测 ACI 患者死亡的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

急性脑梗死 (ACI) 发病机制较为复杂, 脑部血液的供应动脉出现粥样硬化和血栓形成, 进而造成管腔狭窄、闭塞, 继而引发区域性脑组织出现缺血, 是其发生的主要过程。脑部局灶性供血减少, 会损伤周围神经元细胞、神经胶质细胞等, 造成神经功能损害, 诱发感觉及运动异常, 甚至意识障碍, 进而危及患者生命^[1-4]。对于 ACI 患者来说, 时间就是生命, 早诊早治仍是临床工作重点, 但现阶段尚缺乏敏感预测指标, 仍需进一步探索。Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 是近年来新发现的与神经损伤修复、血管重建等关系密切的生物学指标, 三者与 ACI 的进展可能密切相关。

自噬相关蛋白 Beclin-1 属于机体酵母 Apg6/Vps30 基因同源物, 存在于多数哺乳动物体内, 当体内出现氧化应激、神经毒性反应时, 其激活机体自噬反应, 且与死亡相关蛋白结合, 进而诱导细胞凋亡。细胞自噬参与细胞生长及分化的各个阶段, 在神经损伤及保护、抗衰老等方面发挥不同作用^[2]。有研究^[7]发现 Beclin-1 是自噬启动的象征, 在脑缺血再灌注大鼠缺血半暗带灰质中表达显著升高, 预示其在脑损伤中激活过度自噬。还有研究^[8]显

示 ACI 患者脑梗死面积越大、神经损伤越严重, 血清 Beclin-1 表达水平越高, 且死亡患者血清表达水平高于存活患者, 但 Beclin-1 与 ACI 具体量化关系并未分析。本研究结果显示 ACI 患者血清 Beclin-1 表达水平升高, 且随着患者的病情加剧不断升高, 提示其可能参与了 ACI 的发生、进展。脑组织缺血损伤后, 机体主要通过抑制自噬而保护神经, 而 Beclin-1 在自噬激活过程中发挥重要作用, 其主要通过与 PI3K 和 Atg14 结合持续趋化自噬相关蛋白介导自噬激活, 进而引起神经细胞自噬损伤^[9-10]。本研究也发现死亡患者血清 Beclin-1 明显高于存活组, 且 Beclin-1 对患者死亡具有较高的预测价值, 提示其与患者预后关系密切, 可作为评估患者预后的可靠指标。

巯基丙酮酸硫基转移酶 (3-MST) 是神经系统生成的脑保护因子硫化氢 (H₂S) 关键酶之一, 主要表达于中枢神经系统内^[3]。ACI 患者脑组织缺血低氧可触发一系列炎症级联反应及氧化应激损伤, 其导致 3-MST 活性下降、3-MST/H₂S 通路受阻, 引起 3-MST 及 H₂S 水平降低^[11]。有文献报道^[11-12] ACI 患者血清 3-MST 明显降低, 且随着患者脑梗死面积加大、神经损伤加重, 其水平愈发降低, 但并未报道与患者预后的关系。本研究结果显示 ACI 患者血清 3-MST 表达水平降低, 随着患者的病情加剧不断降低, 且死亡患者较存活患者下降更为明显, 提示其不仅参与了 ACI 的发生、发展, 而且还与患者预后密切相关。笔者推测 ACI 患者血清 3-MST 水平降低可能是 ACI 患者脑组织缺血缺氧触发一系列氧化应激损伤级联反应, 进而产生过氧化氢等多种氧化剂, 通过降低 3-MST 活性、阻断 3-MST/H₂S 通路等, 抑制 3-MST 的生成。

凝血酶敏感蛋白 -1 (TSP-1) 属于 TSPs 家族成员之一, 其可与细胞膜上多种配体特异性结合进而

影响细胞黏附、增殖、血管新生、血液凝固等不同作用^[13]。有研究^[14]显示 TSP-1 属于血管生成抑制剂,可阻断血管生成素的细胞内皮迁移、生长及微血管生长作用。还有研究^[15]显示,动脉粥样硬化中血栓斑块内 TSP-1 含量明显升高,其可能发挥血小板黏附而促进血栓形成。TSP-1 促进血栓形成的机制可能有两方面,其一是 TSP-1 可与纤维蛋白原和血小板膜糖蛋白 GPIIb/IIIa 结合进而介导血小板聚集形成血栓^[16-17];再者 TSP-1 可与血小板膜糖蛋白 Ib 结合介导血小板趋化黏附聚集^[18-19]。在本研究中,ACI 患者血清 TSP-1 明显升高,且随着患者病情的加重逐渐加剧,提示 TSP-1 促血栓形成作用在疾病进展方面发挥重要作用。此外,死亡 ACI 患者血清 TSP-1 水平明显高于存活患者,提示 TSP-1 促血栓形成作用加速患者病情进展,进而引起患者不良预后。具体原因可能在于 TSP-1 通过抑制微血管生成、促进血小板聚集黏附,进而加速血栓形成导致患者病情加重及预后不良。

此外,本研究预测效能分析显示 Beclin-1, 3-MST 和 TSP-1 对 ACI 患者死亡均具有较高的预测价值,更进一步证实三者与 ACI 发生、发展密切相关。同时,三者联合诊断的 AUC 高于任一单项指标,三者联合检测有利于患者病情及预后的早期评估,提高整体诊疗的有效性,可指导临床采取有效干预措施延缓疾病进展、改善患者预后。

综上所述,ACI 患者血清中 Beclin-1, TSP-1 表达水平显著升高,3-MST 表达水平明显降低,三者与患者脑梗死面积及神经损伤程度密切相关,且三者对患者预后均有较高的预测价值,且三者联合检测有助于患者病情及预后的早期评估。然而,本研究亦有单中心研究、样本量相对不足之缺点,未来应基于大样本量进行多中心研究以证实三者之效能。

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