

· 脑血管病临床研究 ·

急性缺血性卒中患者血清甲状腺激素表达变化对神经功能预后的预测价值

陈国栋 肖瑾 刘兵荣 王峰

【摘要】目的 探讨急性缺血性卒中患者血清甲状腺激素水平变化与病情严重程度和短期预后的相关性。**方法** 根据血清总三碘甲状腺原氨酸(TT_3)水平将98例既往无甲状腺疾病史的急性缺血性卒中患者分为低 TT_3 组和正常 TT_3 组,检测血清甲状腺激素水平和神经功能缺损程度,评价发病90 d时神经功能恢复情况。**结果** 低 TT_3 组患者神经功能缺损程度比正常 TT_3 组严重($\chi^2 = 58.134, P = 0.000$),血清总甲状腺素($t = 1.636, P = 0.105$)和促甲状腺激素($t = 1.059, P = 0.292$)水平基本相同;血清 TT_3 水平与神经功能缺损程度[美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)]呈负相关关系($r = -0.672, P = 0.000$);发病90 d时低 TT_3 组患者神经功能改善程度[NIHSS评分改善($\chi^2 = 8.993, P = 0.003$)和改良Rankin量表评分($\chi^2 = 6.247, P = 0.012$)]低于正常 TT_3 组。**结论** 血清低 T_3 水平与急性缺血性卒中严重程度和神经功能改善程度存在关联性,提示血清低 T_3 水平可能是预测急性缺血性卒中神经功能预后的一项指标。

【关键词】 脑缺血; 甲状腺激素类; 功能正常甲状腺病综合征

The predictive value of thyroid hormone levels on the neurological outcomes of patients with acute ischemic stroke

CHEN Guo-dong, XIAO Jin, LIU Bing-rong, WANG Feng

Department of Neurology, Ma'anshan Central Hospital, the Affiliated Hospital of Wannan Medical College, Ma'anshan 243000, Anhui, China

Corresponding author: CHEN Guo-dong (Email: 812424274@qq.com)

【Abstract】Objective To explore the correlation between thyroid hormone levels in patients with acute ischemic stroke and the severity of disease and short-term prognosis. **Methods** According to the level of serum total triiodothyronine (TT_3), 98 patients who presented first acute ischemic stroke and without history of thyroid abnormality were divided into low TT_3 group and normal TT_3 group. Thyroid hormone levels and neurological function defect of those patients were tested, and their neural functional recovery after 3 months was evaluated. **Results** Low TT_3 group had more severe neural function defect compared to normal TT_3 group ($\chi^2 = 58.134, P = 0.000$). There were no significant differences on total thyroxine (TT_4 ; $t = 1.636, P = 0.105$) and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH; $t = 1.059, P = 0.292$) between 2 groups. There was a significantly negative correlation between TT_3 levels and National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score on admission ($r = -0.672, P = 0.000$). Patients with low TT_3 showed a significantly smaller percentage of neurological function improvement on both NIHSS ($\chi^2 = 8.993, P = 0.003$) and modified Rankin Scale (mRS; $\chi^2 = 6.247, P = 0.012$) scores compared to those with normal TT_3 at 90 d after onset. **Conclusions** Low T_3 level is associated with the severity of acute ischemic stroke and neural functional recovery, suggesting serum T_3 level may be a predictor of neural function improvement in patients with acute ischemic stroke.

【Key words】 Brain ischemia; Thyroid hormones; Euthyroid sick syndromes

急性脑血管病不仅可以引起脑组织结构和功

能变化,还可导致一系列神经内分泌、代谢异常改变,其中低三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T_3)综合征可增加重症监护病房患者短期病死率和伴心脏病患者的远期病死率^[1]。有研究显示,急性缺血性卒中患者存在不同程度的甲状腺激素水平变化,且与预后相关,但不同研究获得的结果不尽相同^[2-3]。鉴于此,

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2015.02.009

作者单位:243000 皖南医学院附属马鞍山市中心医院神经内科

通讯作者:陈国栋 (Email:812424274@qq.com)

笔者对2013年7月–2014年3月在皖南医学院附属马鞍山市中心医院神经内科住院治疗的急性缺血性卒中患者的临床资料进行回顾分析,以探讨血清甲状腺激素水平变化与病情严重程度、短期预后之间的相关性。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

1. 低T₃综合征诊断标准 多种非甲状腺疾病可以引起体内甲状腺激素水平变化,称为正常甲状腺病态综合征(ESS),包括低T₃综合征、低T₃和甲状腺素(T₄)综合征、高T₄综合征等,其中以低T₃综合征临床常见,主要表现为血清T₃水平下降而甲状腺功能正常,而且机体在疾病、手术等应激状态下出现甲状腺功能改变,而临床无甲状腺疾病表现且促甲状腺激素(TSH)水平于正常值范围。

2. 病例选择 (1)首次发病并于发病24 h内入院。(2)符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2010》诊断标准,并经头部CT和(或)MRI明确诊断为缺血性卒中。(3)排除以下情况:既往无甲状腺功能异常病史、入院前1个月内未服用影响内分泌功能的药物,并排除其他内分泌系统疾病、严重心脏病、肝脏疾病、肾脏疾病和肿瘤等。

二、观察方法

1. 危险因素调查 根据脑血管病危险因素种类设计调查表,包括社会人口学特征(性别和年龄),以及糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症、吸烟等危险因素和病程。

2. 甲状腺功能检测 所有入组患者均于入院次日晨起采集肘静脉血5 ml,离心分离血清后采用放射免疫法(RIA)和化学发光法检测血清甲状腺激素水平。正常参考值:总T₃(TT₃)1.34~2.73 nmol/L、总T₄(TT₄)78.38~157.40 nmol/L、游离T₃(FT₃)3.68~10.43 pmol/L、游离T₄(FT₄)5.60~16.40 pmol/L、促甲状腺激素0.34~5.60 mIU/L。

3. 神经心理学测验 所有患者病情严重程度分型均参照美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS):评分>15分为重度神经功能缺损;7~14分为中度神经功能缺损;0~6分为轻度神经功能缺损。根据发病90 d时NIHSS评分改善(Δ NIHSS)和改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分判断预后: Δ NIHSS=入院时NIHSS评分-90 d时NIHSS评分, Δ NIHSS评

分 ≥ 2 分且mRS评分 ≤ 1 分为预后良好^[4]。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,进行 χ^2 检验;血清甲状腺激素水平与病情严重程度、短期预后的关系采用Pearson相关分析。以P ≤ 0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料

据病例选择标准,选择2013年7月–2014年3月在皖南医学院附属马鞍山市中心医院神经内科住院治疗的急性缺血性卒中患者共98例,男性54例,女性44例;年龄49~79岁,平均(65.80 \pm 6.02)岁。危险因素包括吸烟(33例)、高血压(71例)、冠心病(42例)、糖尿病(34例)、高脂血症(52例)。根据血清TT₃检测结果分为低TT₃组和正常TT₃组。(1)低TT₃组:33例患者,男性18例,女性15例;年龄50~79岁,平均(63.20 \pm 5.60)岁。危险因素主要包括吸烟(10例)、高血压(25例)、冠心病(17例)、糖尿病(13例)、高脂血症(17例)。(2)正常TT₃组:65例患者,男性36例,女性29例;年龄49~75岁,平均(62.30 \pm 5.20)岁。危险因素包括吸烟(23例)、高血压(46例)、冠心病(25例)、糖尿病(21例)、高脂血症(35例)。两组患者性别、年龄、危险因素,以及白细胞计数、血红蛋白、血清T₄和促甲状腺激素等比较,差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05);但低TT₃组NIHSS评分和不同神经功能缺损程度所占比例(中度、重度)高于正常TT₃组(均P=0.000,表1)。

二、血清TT₃与病情严重程度和短期预后的相关分析

分别对NIHSS评分和血清TT₃水平进行单样本Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验,分析结果显示两组患者NIHSS评分和血清TT₃水平呈正态分布(P=0.032,0.018)。Pearson相关分析结果显示,急性缺血性卒中患者NIHSS评分与血清TT₃水平呈负相关关系(r=-0.672,P=0.000),提示血清TT₃水平越低、神经功能缺损程度越严重。对两组患者预后进行评价,正常TT₃组患者发病90 d时 Δ NIHSS评分 ≥ 2 分,而且mRS评分 ≤ 1 分患者的预后显著优于低TT₃组(P<0.05,表2)。

表1 低TT₃组与正常TT₃组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between acute ischemic stroke patients with low TT₃ and normal TT₃

Item	Normal TT ₃ (N=65)	Low TT ₃ (N=33)	χ ² or t value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			0.006*	0.937
Male	36 (55.38)	18 (54.55)		
Female	29 (44.62)	15 (45.45)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	62.32 ± 5.21	63.23 ± 5.64	0.795	0.429
Smoking [case (%)]	23 (35.38)	10 (30.30)	0.253*	0.615
Hypertension [case (%)]	46 (70.77)	25 (75.76)	0.273*	0.601
Coronary artery disease [case (%)]	25 (38.46)	17 (51.52)	1.523*	0.217
Diabetes mellitus [case (%)]	21 (32.31)	13 (39.39)	0.485*	0.486
Hyperlipemia [case (%)]	35 (53.85)	17 (51.52)	0.048*	0.827
Initial WBC count ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9/L$)	7.30 ± 2.50	8.30 ± 2.90	1.772	0.079
Initial hemoglobin ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	91.00 ± 15.53	95.00 ± 13.42	1.259	0.211
NIHSS ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	7.52 ± 2.71	11.30 ± 3.50	5.906	0.000
Distribution of NIHSS [case (%)]			58.134*	0.000
Mild (≤ 6)	52 (80.00)	3 (9.09)		
Moderate (7~14)	10 (15.38)	18 (54.55)		
Severe (≥ 15)	3 (4.62)	12 (36.36)		
TT ₃ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, nmol/L)	1.70 ± 0.33	0.97 ± 0.35	10.140	0.000
FT ₃ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, pmol/L)	6.25 ± 0.65	3.05 ± 0.58	23.856	0.000
TT ₄ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, nmol/L)	120.32 ± 11.22	116.52 ± 10.12	1.636	0.105
FT ₄ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, pmol/L)	12.54 ± 2.52	11.64 ± 2.30	1.719	0.089
TSH ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mIU/L)	1.52 ± 0.76	1.34 ± 0.86	1.059	0.292

*χ² value, others t value. WBC, white blood cell, 白细胞; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; TT₃, total triiodothyronine, 总三碘甲状腺原氨酸; FT₃, free triiodothyronine, 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸; TT₄, total thyroxine, 总甲状腺素; FT₄, free thyroxine, 游离甲状腺素; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone, 促甲状腺激素

表2 低TT₃组与正常TT₃组患者发病90 d时神经功能缺损程度改善所占比例的比较[例(%)]**Table 2.** Comparison of neural function improvement on the 90th day of onset between patients with low TT₃ and normal TT₃ [case (%)]

Group	N	△NIHSS ≥ 2	mRS ≤ 1
Normal TT ₃	65	46 (70.77)	35 (53.85)
Low TT ₃	33	13 (39.39)	9 (27.27)
χ ² value		8.993	6.247
P value		0.003	0.012

TT₃, total triiodothyronine, 总三碘甲状腺原氨酸; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良Rankin量表

相转变并维持动态平衡,其中T₃主要在甲状腺以外的组织中由T₄脱碘转化而成,发挥生物活性者为FT₃和FT₄。近年研究显示,多种非甲状腺疾病可引起体内甲状腺激素水平变化,称为正常甲状腺病态综合征,包括低T₃综合征、低T₃和T₄综合征、高T₄综合征等,其中以低T₃综合征更为常见,表现为血清T₃水平下降而甲状腺功能正常^[4]。本研究结果显示,低TT₃组TT₃和FT₃水平明显低于正常TT₃组(均P=0.000);血清低T₃水平与急性缺血性卒中患者神经功能缺损程度(NIHSS评分)呈明显负相关,即血清T₃水平越低、神经功能缺损程度越严重。其机制可能与以下因素有关:(1)严重缺血性卒中引起脑组织血液循环障碍,导致缺氧、缺血、水肿、应激反应增强,体内皮质醇产生增加而抑制5'-脱碘酶活性,使外周组织T₄转化为生物活性较强的T₃之过程受到抑制,以降低机体代谢率而使机体维持最低代谢率^[5]。(2)严重缺血性卒中患者体内应激反应可以使皮质醇水平升高,使下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺轴分泌减少。(3)严重缺血性卒中后继发脑水肿、脑结构移位、颅内高压等病理改变可直接或间接引起下丘脑-垂体功能改变,以及神经递质调节障碍使下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱。(4)发生缺血性卒中时,垂体对低T₃和T₄的正反馈调节作用消失。

本研究结果显示,缺血性卒中伴血清低TT₃患者发病90天时的△NIHSS评分≥2分且mRS评分≤1分比例明显低于正常TT₃组,与Alevizaki等^[6]报告的血清低T₃水平可能是判断急性缺血性卒中预后的一项独立预测因子的结果相一致。目前的观点认为,病情严重的缺血性卒中患者出现低T₃综合征是对应激状态下减少能量消耗的自我适应^[7];但也有研究显示,补充FT₃后可减轻梗死灶面积并改善神经功能,表明T₃具有神经保护作用^[8]。然而,目前对于急性缺血性卒中患者是否予以甲状腺素替代治疗,尚未达成共识;但T₃有可能作为预测此类患者预后的一项简单而快速的实验室指标。综上所述,血清低T₃水平可以作为判断急性缺血性卒中患者病情严重程度和短期预后的实验室指标,应重视对甲状腺激素的监测,尽早施行干预措施以改善患者预后。

由于本研究未提供患者发病前的血清T₃水平,

讨 论

T₃、T₄由甲状腺细胞分泌并释放入血,二者可互

故不能确定是低T₃综合征导致的神经功能严重缺损,还是神经功能严重缺损导致的内分泌功能障碍;而且存在选择偏倚、样本量较小、未长期随访,以及未考虑药物之间相互作用、未采用逻辑回归分析以明确血清低T₃是否为导致神经功能缺损的真正独立危险因素等缺陷。本研究仅为一项横断面临床研究,其结果尚待大样本纵向研究加以证实。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Nanchen D, Gussekloo J, Westendorp RG, Stott DJ, Jukema JW, Trompet S, Ford I, Welsh P, Sattar N, Macfarlane PW, Mooijaart SP, Rodondi N, de Craen AJ; PROSPER Group. Subclinical thyroid dysfunction and the risk of heart failure in older persons at high cardiovascular risk. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2012, 97:852-861.
- [2] Wang WY, Tang YD, Yang M, Cui C, Mu M, Qian J, Yang YJ. Free triiodothyronine level indicates the degree of myocardial injury in patients with acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction.
- [3] Waring AC, Harrison S, Samuels MH, Ensrud KE, LeBLanc ES, Hoffman AR, Orwoll E, Fink HA, Barrett-Connor E, Bauer DC; Osteoporotic Fractures in Men (MrOS) Study. Thyroid function and mortality in older men: a prospective study. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2012, 97:862-870.
- [4] Adams HP Jr, Leclerc JR, Bluhmki E, Clarke W, Hansen MD, Hacke W. Measuring outcomes as a function of baseline severity of ischemic stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2004, 18:124-129.
- [5] Farwell AP. Nonthyroidal illness syndrome. *Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes*, 2013, 20:478-484.
- [6] Alevizaki M, Synetou M, Xynos K, Pappa T, Vemmos KN. Low triiodothyronine: a strong predictor of outcome in acute stroke patients. *Eur J Clin Invest*, 2007, 37:651-657.
- [7] Baek JH, Chung PW, Kim YB, Moon HS, Suh BC, Jin DK, Kim BM, Rhee EJ, Lee YT, Park KY. Favorable influence of subclinical hypothyroidism on the functional outcomes in stroke patients. *Endocr J*, 2010, 57:23-29.
- [8] Mdzinarishvili A, Sutariya V, Talasila PK, Geldenhuys WJ, Sadana P. Engineering triiodothyronine (T3) nanoparticle for use in ischemic brain stroke. *Drug Deliv Transl Res*, 2013, 3:309-317.

(收稿日期:2014-11-12)

12th International Conference on Alzheimer's & Parkinson's Diseases

Time: March 18–22, 2015

Venue: Nice, France

Email: reg_adpd2015@kenes.com

Website: www2.kenes.com/adpd/Pages/Home.aspx

The 12th International Conference on Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases and related neurological disorders (AD/PD™ 2015) will build on the well-earned reputation of previous AD/PD™ meetings for unraveling the mechanisms and improving the treatment of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and other related neurodegenerative diseases. Renowned for its broad, multidisciplinary approach, AD/PD™ 2015 is aimed at clinical investigators and basic scientists, established investigators as well as young upcoming talents. The stimulating academic programme combined with a collegial environment promises to foster debate, discussion and collaboration.

AD/PD™ 2015, unique in its ability to build upon Alzheimer's Conferences and Parkinson's Conferences through exploring overlaps and congruent results, will provide attendees unparalleled and powerful insights into the latest research, developments, and treatments.

31st International Epilepsy Congress

Time: September 5–9, 2015

Venue: Istanbul, Turkey

Email: istanbul@epilepsycongress.org

Website: www.epilepsyistanbul2015.org/

The 31st International Epilepsy Congress (IEC) will be held in Istanbul, Turkey, on September 5–9, 2015. This congress is organized by the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) and the International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE).

The IEC is a major biennial event and is recognized as a landmark in the calendar of epilepsy specialists worldwide. The congress gives delegates from all over the world the chance to come together and network with fellow researchers, clinicians and health care practitioners. The scientific program of the 31st IEC promises to be innovative and engaging, with a wide range of main and parallel sessions, as well as teaching and video sessions.