

· 临床研究 ·

缺血性卒中急性期平均动脉压对预后影响研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨缺血性卒中急性期平均动脉压对预后的影响。**方法** 共342例急性缺血性卒中患者,根据入院时平均动脉压分为<97 mm Hg组、97~mm Hg组、107~mm Hg组和≥117 mm Hg组,根据改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分分为预后良好组(mRS<3分)和预后不良组(mRS为3~6分),Logistic回归分析评价入院时平均动脉压对发病90 d时预后的影响。**结果** 入院时平均动脉压<97 mm Hg组、97~mm Hg组、107~mm Hg组和≥117 mm Hg组预后不良者分别占34.78%(16/46)、14.29%(14/98)、15.32%(17/111)和41.38%(36/87),以97~mm Hg组和107~mm Hg组患者预后更好(均P<0.01)。Logistic回归分析显示,入院时平均动脉压为97~和107~mm Hg是急性缺血性卒中患者发病90 d时预后的独立保护因素(P=0.003,0.011)。**结论** 急性缺血性卒中患者入院时平均动脉压水平过高或过低均提示预后不良,该项指标可以作为预后预测指标。

【关键词】 卒中; 血压; 预后

Relationship between mean arterial pressure on admission and the prognosis of patients with acute ischemic stroke

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the relationship between mean arterial pressure (MAP) on admission and prognosis of patients with acute ischemic stroke. **Methods** A total of 342 patients on acute stage (<24 h) of ischemic stroke were divided into 4 groups according to their MAP levels on admission: <97 mm Hg, 97~mm Hg, 107~mm Hg and ≥117 mm Hg. Ninety days after onset, these patients were divided into 2 groups according to modified Rankin Scale (mRS): favorable prognosis (mRS < 3) and unfavorable prognosis (mRS 3~6). Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the effect of MAP at admission on the prognosis 90 d after onset. **Results** Patients with unfavorable prognosis in 4 MAP groups (<97 mm Hg, 97~mm Hg, 107~mm Hg and ≥117 mm Hg) accounted for 34.78% (16/46), 14.29% (14/98), 15.32% (17/111) and 41.38% (36/87), respectively. Patients in 97~mm Hg and 107~mm Hg groups presented better prognosis (P<0.01, for all). In Logistic regression analysis, by optimal modification of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP), MAP from 97 mm Hg to 107 mm Hg and from 107 mm Hg to 117 mm Hg were independent protective factors for the prognosis 90 d after onset (P = 0.003, 0.011). **Conclusions** Too high or too low MAP in acute stage of ischemic stroke indicates an unfavorable prognosis of patients. Therefore, MAP can be used as predictive indicator of prognosis of patients with acute ischemic stroke.

【Key words】 Stroke; Blood pressure; Prognosis

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高血压是缺血性卒中的重要危险因素,急性期收缩压和舒张压水平与近期和远期预后呈“U”形曲线^[1-2],即血压轻度升高、预后良好,血压过高或过低、预后不良。平均动脉压(MAP)与收缩压和舒张压高度相关且较之更加稳定,而脑血流量主要取决于平均动脉压变化。因此,探讨缺血性卒中患者急性期平均动脉压与预后间的关系,可为急性缺血性卒中患者血压控制与管理提供参考依据。

对象与方法

一、病例选择

所有患者均符合1995年全国第四届脑血管病学术会议修订的缺血性卒中诊断标准,并经头部MRI检查证实。同时排除以下情况:伴恶性肿瘤、严重感染、肝肾功能严重损害;原发性醛固酮增多症、嗜铬细胞瘤、肾血管性高血压等导致的继发性高血压;严重心脏病或心功能障碍;其他可能影响血压的疾病或因素;出院时死亡或失访。

二、观察方法

1. 资料采集 记录所有患者性别、年龄,以及高血压病史、糖尿病病史和不良嗜好(吸烟或酗酒)等一般资料。

2. 实验室指标 所有患者均于入院后次日清晨空腹采集外周静脉血5 ml,其中2 ml静置30 min后,以离心半径1.70 cm、3000 r/min高速离心15 min,取上清,置-70 ℃保存备用。采用美国Abbott公司生产的ARCHITECTc16000全自动生化分析仪,分别以酶法、去游离法、化学修饰酶法和选择性可溶化法检测血清总胆固醇(TC,3.36~5.69 mmol/L)、甘油三酯(TG,0.40~1.69 mmol/L)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C,<2.07 mmol/L)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C,1.04~1.83 mmol/L)水平,检测用试剂盒由日本协和医药株式会社提供;己糖激酶法检测血糖水平(3.90~6.11 mmol/L),检测用试剂盒为美国Abbott公司产品。

3. 血压测定 入院30 min内即由神经科医师采用标准水银柱台式血压计测量患者仰卧位右上肢肱动脉血压,重复测量2次,取平均值。记录收缩压和舒张压,计算平均动脉压[平均动脉压(mm Hg)=舒张压+1/3(收缩压-舒张压)],再根据平均动脉压四分位数间距分为<97 mm Hg组(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)、97~mm Hg组、107~mm Hg组和≥117 mm Hg组共4组。

4. 神经功能缺损程度评价 采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评价入院时神经功能缺损程度,改良Rankin量表(mRS)评价发病90 d时预后,并据此分为预后良好组(mRS评分<3分)和预后不良组(mRS评分3~6分)^[3]。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示,行Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用单因素和前进法多因素Logistic回归分析筛选急性缺血性卒中预后相关影响因素,将单因素Logistic回归分析中 $P \leq 0.05$ 的变量作为入选因素,余变量予以剔除。各项变量的赋值情况分别为:性别(女性赋值为0、男性为1),高血压病史(无高血压赋值为0、有高血压为1),糖尿病史(无糖尿病赋值为0、有糖尿病为1),吸烟(不吸烟赋值为0、吸烟为1),饮酒(不饮酒赋值为0、饮酒为1),预后(预后良好赋值为0、预后不良为1),平均动脉压(<97 mm Hg赋值为1、97~mm Hg为2、107~mm Hg为3、≥117 mm Hg为4)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料

选择2013年1~12月在中国医科大学附属盛京医院神经内科住院治疗且发病时间<24 h的急性缺血性卒中患者共342例,男性228例,女性114例;年龄24~93岁,中位年龄64岁;既往有高血压病史237例(69.30%)、糖尿病病史105例(30.70%)、吸烟131例(38.30%)、饮酒92例(26.90%);入院时NIHSS评分0~16分,中位评分4分。预后良好组与预后不良组患者性别、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、吸烟、饮酒、入院时NIHSS评分等项资料比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$,表1)。

二、预后相关影响因素分析

1. 单因素Logistic分析 以两组患者预后为因变量,分别以高血压病史、糖尿病病史、吸烟、饮酒、收缩压、舒张压、空腹血糖,以及血清总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇和入院时NIHSS评分为自变量,行单因素Logistic回归分析。结果显示,收缩压和舒张压为影响急性缺血性卒中患者发病90 d时预后的主要危险因素

表1 预后良好组与预后不良组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of clinical data between patients with favorable and unfavorable outcomes

Item	Favorable (N=259)	Unfavorable (N=83)	χ^2 or Z value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			0.127	0.721
Male	174 (67.18)	54 (65.06)		
Female	85 (32.82)	29 (34.94)		
Age [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, year]	64 (56, 76)	62 (54, 72)	-1.269	0.205
Hypertension [case (%)]	177 (68.34)	60 (72.29)	0.461	0.497
Diabetes [case (%)]	81 (31.27)	24 (28.92)	0.164	0.685
Smoking [case (%)]	101 (39.00)	30 (36.14)	0.216	0.642
Drinking [case (%)]	67 (25.87)	25 (30.12)	0.578	0.447
NIHSS [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, score]	4 (3, 6)	4 (3, 6)	-0.598	0.550

Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of age and NIHSS, and χ^2 test for comparison of others。NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

表2 急性缺血性卒中患者预后相关影响因素的单因素Logistic回归分析

Table 2. Univariate Logistic regression analysis of related risk factors for prognosis of patients with acute ischemic stroke

Variable	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
Hypertension	0.189	0.279	0.460	0.498	1.209	0.699-2.089
Diabetes	-0.112	0.277	0.164	0.894	0.894	0.520-1.538
Smoking	-0.122	0.262	0.216	0.642	0.885	0.530-1.479
Drinking	0.211	0.278	0.577	0.448	1.235	0.716-2.131
SBP	0.014	0.006	5.320	0.021	1.014	1.002-1.026
DBP	0.026	0.011	5.280	0.022	1.026	1.004-1.049
MAP (mm Hg)						
<97	—	—	25.108	—	—	—
97-	-1.163	0.423	7.551	0.006	0.313	0.136-0.716
107-	-1.081	0.407	7.076	0.008	0.339	0.153-0.752
≥117	0.280	0.378	0.549	0.459	1.324	0.630-2.779
FBG	0.003	0.047	0.003	0.955	1.003	0.914-1.100
TC	0.225	0.127	3.115	0.078	1.252	0.975-1.607
TG	0.113	0.090	1.601	0.206	1.120	0.940-1.335
LDL-C	0.211	0.150	1.984	0.159	1.235	0.921-1.658
HDL-C	-0.030	0.076	0.155	0.693	0.971	0.837-1.126
NIHSS	0.012	0.043	0.083	0.773	1.012	0.931-1.101

—, reference value, statistic analysis was not done, 参照值, 未行统计分析。SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; MAP, mean arterial pressure, 平均动脉压; FBG, fasting blood glucose, 空腹血糖; TC, total cholesterol, 总胆固醇; TG, triglyceride, 甘油三酯; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

($P=0.021, 0.022$)；以平均动脉压<97 mm Hg为参照, 平均动脉压97~mm Hg组和107~mm Hg组患

者发病90 d时预后更好($P=0.006, 0.008$; 表2)。根据患者入院时平均动脉压水平分组,<97 mm Hg组、97~mm Hg组、107~mm Hg组和≥117 mm Hg组预后不良者占34.78%(16/46)、14.29%(14/98)、15.32%(17/111)和41.38%(36/87), 以97~mm Hg组和107~mm Hg组患者预后更好(均 $P<0.01$; 表3, 4)。

2. 多因素 Logistic 回归分析 以预后为因变量, 收缩压、舒张压和平均动脉压为自变量, 并以平均动脉压<97 mm Hg为参照, 行前进法多因素 Logistic 回归分析。结果显示, 平均动脉压97~mm Hg组和107~mm Hg组患者发病90 d时预后更好($P=0.003, 0.011$; 表5), 提示二者为急性缺血性卒中患者预后的独立保护因素。

讨 论

大量循证医学证据业已证实, 缺血性卒中一级和二级预防中有效调控血压可以显著降低脑卒中发病率和复发率, 但目前对急性期患者的血压调控尚未取得共识^[4-5]。国际卒中试验(IST)结果显示, 缺血性卒中急性期收缩压和舒张压水平与患者预后呈“U”形关系, 即血压轻度升高者近期和远期预后优于血压过高或过低者^[6]。脑组织血供极其丰富, 且脑血流量相对稳定, 此为保证神经功能的重要前提; 脑血流量由脑组织有效灌注压和脑血管阻力决定, 其中脑灌注压主要取决于平均动脉压, 然而, 目前有关平均动脉压与急性缺血性卒中患者预后关系的研究较少^[7]。因此, 我们探讨急性缺血性卒中患者入院时平均动脉压与预后间的关系, 以为此类患者急性期血压控制与管理提供参考。

本研究结果显示, 急性缺血性卒中患者入院时平均动脉压对其发病90天时预后有一定影响, 平均动脉压过高或过低者均预后不良。与平均动脉压<97 mm Hg组相比, 97~mm Hg组和107~mm Hg组患者预后更好($P=0.006, 0.008$); 同时, Logistic回归分析提示, 二者为急性缺血性卒中预后的独立保护因素($P=0.003, 0.011$), 较单纯收缩压或舒张压的预测性更为可靠。迄今尚无足够证据表明, 在平均动脉压过高

表3 不同平均动脉压组患者预后不良发生率的比较[例(%)]

Table 3. Comparison of incidence rate of unfavorable prognosis among different MAP groups [case (%)]

MAP (mm Hg)	N	Unfavorable	χ^2 value	P value
<97 (1)	46	16 (34.78)		
97~ (2)	98	14 (14.29)	26.781	0.000
107~ (3)	111	17 (15.32)		
≥117 (4)	87	36 (41.38)		

MAP, mean arterial pressure, 平均动脉压

表4 不同平均动脉压组患者预后不良发生率的两两比较

Table 4. Paired comparison of incidence rate of unfavorable prognosis among different MAP groups

Paired comparison	χ^2 value	P value	Paired comparison	χ^2 value	P value
(1) : (2)	7.974	0.005	(2) : (3)	0.044	0.834
(1) : (3)	7.424	0.006	(2) : (4)	17.153	0.000
(1) : (4)	0.550	0.458	(3) : (4)	16.902	0.000

表5 急性缺血性卒中患者预后相关影响因素的前进法多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 5. Forward multivariate Logistic regression analysis of related risk factors for prognosis of patients

Variable	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
SBP	0.011	0.011	0.897	0.344	1.011	0.989~1.033
DBP	0.015	0.019	0.599	0.439	1.015	0.978~1.053
MAP (mm Hg)						
<97	—	—	20.573	—	—	—
97~	-1.443	0.491	8.630	0.003	0.236	0.090~0.619
107~	-1.647	0.648	6.463	0.011	0.193	0.054~0.686
≥117	-0.670	0.929	0.520	0.471	0.512	0.083~3.161
Constant	-2.962	2.131	1.933	0.164		

—, reference value, statistic analysis was not done, 参照值, 未行统计分析。SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; MAP, mean arterial pressure, 平均动脉压

或过低患者中, 哪类患者预后不良可能性更大。Keezer 等^[8]认为, 平均动脉压过高或过低均与缺血性卒中早期预后不良有关。当平均动脉压升高超过一定范围时, 脑血流量持续增加, 引起脑水肿, 梗死灶周围水肿明显加重, 使周围脑组织毛细血管受压, 缺血、坏死程度进一步加重, 甚至出现过度灌注或出血性转化, 使病情加重, 患者预后不良; 当平均动脉压降低超过一定范围时, 脑血流量持续减少, 缺血半暗带区灌注压降低, 血供减少, 从而引起缺血半暗带区缩小, 侧支循环开放不足, 坏死区扩大, 使病情恶化, 患者预后不良。因此, 急性缺血性卒

中患者若血压过高, 应予以缓慢降压, 不宜降得过快或过低, 当血压变化超过脑血流自动调节范围时, 大幅度降压势必会引起低灌注性脑损害; 对于低血压患者, 可适当扩充血容量, 以提高脑灌注压。

目前, 关于缺血性卒中急性期血压管理与预后间的关系仍未完全阐明, 有研究显示, 平均动脉压与预后不良无关, 也有研究表明急性期降压治疗对预后无明显影响^[9]。因此, 值得大样本多中心临床资料和循证医学证据的证实。高血压患者血管内皮损伤、管壁硬化、顺应性降低, 使其对血管内压力变化的调节和缓冲能力下降, 尽管高血压患者脑血流量一般在正常值范围内, 但其脑血流自动调节曲线较正常人上移^[10]。血压降低时, 正常人可以耐受, 但高血压患者已无法代偿, 易导致脑组织局部特别是一些深穿支动脉供血区脑组织缺血、坏死; 血压骤升时, 高血压患者血管并不收缩, 脑血流量不仅未减少, 反而急剧增加, 易引起脑水肿或脑出血。鉴于上述情况, 对急性缺血性卒中患者的血压管理需谨慎, 应采取适宜的个体化治疗原则, 急性期需严密监测血压变化。

目前, 各国脑卒中指南并未就急性缺血性卒中患者的血压管理予以明确的循证医学证据, 如降压幅度和降压目标值, 而平均动脉压可能是较收缩压和舒张压更为可靠的预测指标。缺血性卒中急性期平均动脉压过低或过高均是患者预后不良的独立危险因素。此为缺血性卒中急性期合理的血压管理提供了一定的参考, 但仍待进一步的大样本随机对照临床试验证据加以证实。

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2016' ACNS Annual Meeting & Courses

Time: February 10–14, 2016

Venue: Hilton Orlando Lake Buena Vista, Orlando, Florida, USA

Email: info@acns.org

Website: www.acns.org/

The American Clinical Neurophysiology Society (ACNS) Annual Meeting & Courses are designed to provide a solid review of the fundamentals and the latest scientific advances in both "central" and "peripheral" clinical neurophysiology. Presentations at the ACNS Annual Meeting & Courses are given by leading experts in the field and have value for health care professionals who utilize clinical neurophysiology. Sessions include symposia, workshops, courses and Special Interest Groups, featuring didactic lectures, expert panels, debates and interactive formats. Poster presentations at the Annual Meeting highlight the latest work conducted at clinical neurophysiology centers around the country.

The meeting also features a number of opportunities for networking, including a Professional Development Mentorship Program in which residents and fellow applicants are paired with senior ACNS members and provided dedicated time in the program to interact with each other.

38th Annual Meeting of ESNR

Time: September 17–20, 2015

Venue: Naples, Italy

Email: info@esnr.org

Website: www.esnr.org/en/38th-esnr-annual-meeting/

The 38th Annual Meeting of the European Society of Neuroradiology (ESNR) will be held in Naples, Italy on September 17–20, 2015.

The ESNR is a very active scientific society in both diagnostic and interventional fields. The society also offers training courses at both basic and advanced levels leading recently not only to the diploma in diagnostic and interventional neuroradiology but also in pediatric neuroradiology and spine interventional neuroradiology.

The meeting will start on Thursday, September 17 with the Diagnostic and Interventional Advanced Courses that this year will be respectfully focused on "Emergency and sub-acute neuro imaging" and "Update on arteriovenous malformations (AVMs)".

The scientific program of the Annual Meeting will start on Friday, September 18 and the main topics include: aneurysms, acute stroke, brain tumors, dementia and muscular dystrophy, pediatric neuroradiology, head and neck pathology, spine diagnosis and treatment, white matter disease and dural fistula.