

子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征临床和影像学特征及危险因素筛查

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【摘要】目的 总结子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的临床和影像学特点，并筛查其相关危险因素。**方法** 共111例子痫前期患者，记录年龄、妊娠次数、收缩压、舒张压、平均动脉压、血红蛋白、血小板计数、血清肌酐和血浆D-二聚体水平，并行头部MRI检查，单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析筛查子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征相关危险因素。**结果** 111例子痫前期患者中42例合并可逆性后部脑病综合征，Logistic回归分析显示，头痛($OR = 70.958, 95\% CI: 6.578 \sim 765.447; P = 0.000$)、视觉障碍($OR = 3.966, 95\% CI: 1.290 \sim 12.191; P = 0.016$)、收缩压($OR = 1.034, 95\% CI: 1.006 \sim 1.064; P = 0.019$)、血清肌酐($OR = 1.060, 95\% CI: 1.000 \sim 1.123; P = 0.048$)是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素。MRI显示，子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征病变位于额叶17例(40.48%)、颞叶6例(14.29%)、顶叶32例(76.19%)、枕叶35例(83.33%)、脑干4例(9.52%)、小脑7例(16.67%)以及基底节区22例(52.38%)，呈T₁WI低信号、T₂WI和FLAIR成像高信号、扩散加权成像(DWI)高信号、表观扩散系数(ADC)低信号。**结论** 头痛和视觉障碍、收缩压、血清肌酐水平是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素，与可逆性后部脑病综合征的发病密切相关。

【关键词】 先兆子痫； 后部白质脑病综合征； 磁共振成像； 危险因素

Clinical and radiological features and screening of risk factors of reversible posterior encephalopathy syndrome in preeclampsia patients

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze clinical and radiological features of preeclampsia combined with reversible posterior encephalopathy syndrome (RPES) and screen related risk factors. **Methods** Clinical data of 111 preeclampsia patients were recorded, including age, number of pregnancies, systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), mean arterial pressure (MAP), hemoglobin, blood platelet count, serum creatinine (Cr) and plasma D-dimer. Head MRI were examined in all patients. Univariate and multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis were used to screen related risk factors of preeclampsia combined with RPES. **Results** In 111 patients, 42 were combined with RPES. Logistic regression analysis showed headache ($OR = 70.958, 95\% CI: 6.578 \sim 765.447; P = 0.000$), visual disturbance ($OR = 3.966, 95\% CI: 1.290 \sim 12.191; P = 0.016$), SBP ($OR = 1.034, 95\% CI: 1.006 \sim 1.064; P = 0.019$) and serum Cr ($OR = 1.060, 95\% CI: 1.000 \sim 1.123; P = 0.048$) were independent risk factors of preeclampsia combined with RPES. MRI showed the lesions of preeclampsia combined with RPES were located in frontal lobe (17 cases, 40.48%), temporal lobe (6 cases, 14.29%), parietal lobe (32 cases, 76.19%), occipital lobe (35 cases, 83.33%), brain stem (4 cases, 9.52%), cerebellum (7 cases, 16.67%) and basal ganglia (22 cases, 52.38%). MRI showed T₁WI hypointensity, T₂WI and FLAIR hyperintensity, diffusion - weighted imaging (DWI) hyperintensity and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) hypointensity. **Conclusions** Headache, visual disturbance, SBP and serum Cr level are independent risk factors of preeclampsia combined with RPES, which are closely related to the onset of RPES.

【Key words】 Pre-eclampsia; Posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome; Magnetic resonance imaging; Risk factors

子痫前期系妊娠20周后出现以高血压、蛋白尿、全身水肿为特征的疾病,出现抽搐发作时称为子痫,部分患者合并可逆性后部脑病综合征(RPES)而出现神经系统症状,如头痛、恶心呕吐、视觉障碍,严重者可以出现昏迷、抽搐发作、皮质盲等^[1]。可逆性后部脑病综合征由Hinchey等^[2]于1996年率先提出,以头痛、恶心呕吐、视觉障碍、意识障碍为主要症状,MRI特征性表现为双侧对称性顶枕叶血管源性水肿,部分患者病灶位于不典型部位,如脑叶、小脑、脑干、基底节区等。可逆性后部脑病综合征的发病机制尚不清楚,目前认为内皮功能障碍和脑组织高灌注在疾病的发生与发展中发挥重要作用。大多数患者预后较好,临床症状和影像学病灶可以完全缓解,少数病情严重患者可以遗留不同程度神经功能缺损。研究显示,内皮功能障碍亦是子痫前期的重要发病机制,血管痉挛是其主要病理改变^[3]。本研究回顾分析111例子痫前期合并与不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征患者的临床资料,筛查子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的相关危险因素,以期提高临床医师对其临床表现和影像学特点的认识。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)子痫前期的诊断参照中华医学学会妇产科学分会妊娠期高血压疾病学组制定的《妊娠期高血压疾病诊治指南(2012版)》^[4]:妊娠≥20周,收缩压≥140 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)或者舒张压≥90 mm Hg,24 h蛋白尿≥300 mg。(2)可逆性后部脑病综合征的诊断均参照Hinchey等^[2]提出的概念:①急性或亚急性发病,临床表现为头痛、恶心呕吐、视觉障碍、意识障碍、抽搐发作中的一种或多种。②头部MRI显示双侧皮质或皮质下白质水肿。③妊娠期或产后全部或大部分临床表现或影像学病灶完全缓解。(3)本研究经中国医科大学附属盛京医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者及其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 合并其他疾病如脑卒中,中枢神经系统感染性、代谢性或免疫性疾病等。

3. 一般资料 选择2010年1月~2015年1月在中国医科大学附属盛京医院诊断明确的子痫前期患者共111例,年龄19~41岁,平均为(29.50±5.68)岁;妊娠次数0~6次,中位次数1(1,2)次;临床表现为头痛97例(87.39%),视觉障碍44例(39.64%)。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 入院时详细记录患者年龄、妊娠次数、临床症状,测量收缩压、舒张压和平均动脉压(MAP),入院次日清晨抽取外周静脉血2 ml,行血常规检查以测定血红蛋白和血小板计数,采用酶法检测血清肌酐(Cr)和血浆D-二聚体水平。

2. 头部MRI检查 所有患者均于入院72 h内行头部MRI检查,采用荷兰Philips公司生产的Achieva 3.0T超导型MRI扫描仪,12通道头部线圈,梯度场强45 mT/m,扫描序列包括T₁WI、T₂WI、FLAIR成像、扩散加权成像(DWI)和表观扩散系数(ADC)。(1)T₁WI:重复时间(TR)530 ms、回波时间(TE)24 ms,扫描视野(FOV)230 mm×230 mm,矩阵256×256,扫描层厚4 mm、层间距0.40 mm,扫描时间为120 s,共20层,范围覆盖颅底至颅顶全部脑组织。(2)T₂WI:重复时间5200 ms、回波时间90 ms,扫描视野230 mm×230 mm,矩阵256×256,激励次数1次,扫描层厚4 mm、层间距0.40 mm,扫描时间为105 s,共20层,范围覆盖颅底至颅顶全部脑组织。(3)FLAIR成像:重复时间为8000 ms、回波时间为160 ms、反转时间(TI)1200 ms,翻转角(FA)150°,扫描视野230 mm×230 mm,矩阵256×256,激励次数1次,扫描层厚4 mm、层间距0.40 mm,扫描时间为130 s,共20层,范围覆盖颅底至颅顶全部脑组织。(4)DWI序列:重复时间4200 ms、回波时间63 ms,扫描视野230 mm×230 mm,矩阵512×512,激励次数1次,扫描层厚4 mm、层间距0.40 mm,扫描时间为95 s,共计20层,范围覆盖颅底至颅顶全部脑组织。(5)ADC序列:重复时间4200 ms、回波时间63 ms,扫描视野230 mm×230 mm,矩阵512×512,激励次数1次,扫描层厚4 mm、层间距0.40 mm,扫描时间为103 s,共20层,范围覆盖颅底至颅顶全部脑组织。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进

行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;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,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征相关危险因素的筛查采用单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料的比较

本组111例子痫前期患者中42例合并可逆性后部脑病综合征,69例不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征。(1)子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组(合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组):42例患者,年龄19~41岁,平均(28.29 ± 5.88)岁;妊娠次数0~4次,中位次数0(0,1)次;临床表现为头痛38例(90.48%),视觉障碍28例(66.67%);收缩压110~200 mm Hg,平均水平(163.36 ± 21.35) mm Hg;舒张压为80~125 mm Hg,平均(102.24 ± 10.57) mm Hg;平均动脉压90~148 mm Hg,平均(122.61 ± 12.89) mm Hg;血红蛋白78~143 g/L,平均(110.14 ± 16.38) g/L;血小板计数($78 \sim 262$) $\times 10^9/L$,平均为(149.66 ± 50.52) $\times 10^9/L$;血清肌酐37.90~105.40 $\mu\text{mol}/L$,平均为(70.36 ± 17.83) $\mu\text{mol}/L$;血浆D-二聚体水平151~5195 $\mu\text{g}/L$,中位值1240.00(566.75, 2629.25) $\mu\text{g}/L$ 。(2)子痫前期不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组(不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组):69例患者,年龄为20~41岁,平均(30.23 ± 5.47)岁;妊娠次数1~6次,中位次数2(1,3)次;临床表现为头痛59例(85.51%),视觉障碍16例(23.19%);收缩压110~225 mm Hg,平均为(152.64 ± 25.21) mm Hg;舒张压62~140 mm Hg,平均(98.43 ± 16.25) mm Hg;平均动脉压为78~160 mm Hg,平均水平(116.50 ± 18.21) mm Hg;血红蛋白77~151 g/L,平均为(114.58 ± 16.92) g/L;血小板计数($72 \sim 301$) $\times 10^9/L$,平均(166.14 ± 52.76) $\times 10^9/L$;血清肌酐29.20~71.30 $\mu\text{mol}/L$,平均(57.83 ± 8.67) $\mu\text{mol}/L$;血浆D-二聚体93~6912 $\mu\text{g}/L$,中位值568(320, 801) $\mu\text{g}/L$ 。两组患者妊娠次数($P = 0.000$)、视觉障碍比例($P = 0.000$)、收缩压($P = 0.023$)、血清肌酐($P = 0.000$)、血浆D-二聚体($P = 0.000$)差异有统计学意义,而年龄、头痛比例、舒张压、平均动脉压、血红蛋白、血小板

计数组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1)。

二、子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征相关危险因素的筛查

单因素Logistic回归分析显示,妊娠次数($P = 0.001$)、头痛($P = 0.004$)、视觉障碍($P = 0.000$)、收缩压($P = 0.003$)、血清肌酐($P = 0.020$)是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的危险因素(表2,3);将上述危险因素纳入多因素Logistic回归方程,结果显示,头痛($OR = 70.958$, 95%CI: 6.578~765.447; $P = 0.000$)、视觉障碍($OR = 3.966$, 95%CI: 1.290~12.191; $P = 0.016$)、收缩压($OR = 1.034$, 95%CI: 1.006~1.064; $P = 0.019$)和血清肌酐($OR = 1.060$, 95%CI: 1.000~1.123; $P = 0.048$)是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素(表4)。

三、影像学特征

可逆性后部脑病综合征病变部位以顶枕叶常见,其他部位如额颞叶、脑干、小脑、基底节亦可受累。本组子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征患者根据DWI和ADC图进一步分为两组,即细胞毒性水肿组(DWI高信号、ADC低信号,14例)和血管源性水肿组(DWI低信号、ADC高信号,28例)。病变位于额叶17例(40.48%),其中细胞毒性水肿组6例(6/14)、血管源性水肿组11例(39.29%, 11/28),组间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.049$, $P = 1.000$);位于颞叶6例(14.29%),其中细胞毒性水肿组2例(2/14)、血管源性水肿组4例(14.29%, 4/28),组间差异无统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2 = 0.000$, $P = 1.000$);位于顶叶32例(76.19%),其中细胞毒性水肿组12例(12/14)、血管源性水肿组20例(71.43%, 20/28),组间差异无统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2 = 0.410$, $P = 0.522$);位于枕叶35例(83.33%),其中细胞毒性水肿组11例(11/14)、血管源性水肿组24例(85.71%, 24/28),组间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.021$, $P = 0.668$);位于脑干4例(9.52%),其中细胞毒性水肿组2例(2/14)、血管源性水肿组2例(7.14%, 2/28),组间差异无统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2 = 0.035$, $P = 0.853$);位于小脑7例(16.67%),其中细胞毒性水肿组4例(4/14)、血管源性水肿组3例(10.71%, 3/28),组间差异无统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2 = 1.050$, $P = 0.306$);位于基底节区22例(52.38%),其中细胞毒性水肿组5例(5/14)、血管源性水肿组17例(60.71%, 17/28),组间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.339$, $P = 0.192$)。病变部位均呈现T₁WI低信号、T₂WI和FLAIR成像高信号、DWI高信号、

表1 合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组与不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between preeclampsia patients with RPES and without RPES

Item	With RPES (N=42)	Without RPES (N=69)	Statistic value	P value
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	28.29 ± 5.88	30.23 ± 5.47	1.767	0.080
Number of pregnancies [M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), times]	0.00 (0.00, 1.00)	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-6.411	0.000
Headache [case (%)]	38 (90.48)	59 (85.51)	0.585	0.056
Visual disturbance [case (%)]	28 (66.67)	16 (23.19)	20.627	0.000
SBP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	163.36 ± 21.35	152.64 ± 25.21	-2.098	0.023
DBP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	102.24 ± 10.57	98.43 ± 16.25	-1.351	0.179
MAP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	122.61 ± 12.89	116.50 ± 18.21	-1.901	0.060
Hb ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	110.14 ± 16.38	114.58 ± 16.92	1.356	0.178
Blood platelet count ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9/L$)	149.66 ± 50.52	166.14 ± 52.76	1.622	0.108
Cr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{mol}/L$)	70.36 ± 17.83	57.83 ± 8.67	-4.957	0.000
D-dimer [M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), $\mu\text{g}/L$]	1240.00 (566.75, 2629.25)	568.00 (320.00, 801.00)	-3.582	0.000

Mann - Whitney U test for comparison of number of pregnancies and D - dimer, χ^2 test for comparison of headache and visual disturbance, and two-independent-sample t test for comparison of others. RPES, reversible posterior encephalopathy syndrome, 可逆性后部脑病综合征; SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; MAP, mean arterial pressure, 平均动脉压; Hb, hemoglobin, 血红蛋白; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐

表3 子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征相关危险因素的单因素Logistic回归分析**Table 3.** Univariate Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for preeclampsia combined with RPES

Variable	b	SE	Wald χ^2 value	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
Age	-0.146	0.110	1.766	0.184	0.864	0.697- 1.072
Number of pregnancies	-1.983	0.583	11.568	0.001	0.138	0.044- 0.432
Headache	4.478	1.559	8.245	0.004	88.059	4.143-1871.570
Visual disturbance	3.700	1.054	12.331	0.000	40.429	5.128- 318.753
SBP	0.104	0.035	8.974	0.003	1.110	1.037- 1.188
DBP	-0.085	0.046	3.503	0.061	0.918	0.840- 1.004
Hb	0.000	0.027	0.001	0.971	0.999	0.948- 1.053
Blood platelet count	0.005	0.008	0.460	0.497	1.005	0.990- 1.021
Cr	0.100	0.043	5.445	0.020	1.106	1.016- 1.203
D-dimer	0.000	0.000	1.220	0.269	1.000	1.000- 1.001

表2 子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征相关危险因素变量赋值表**Table 2.** Variable assignment table of risk factors for preeclampsia combined with RPES

Variable	Assignment (score)	
	0	1
Age (year)	< 25	≥ 25
Number of pregnancies (times)	< 3	≥ 3
Headache	No	Yes
Visual disturbance	No	Yes
SBP (mm Hg)	< 140	≥ 140
DBP (mm Hg)	< 90	≥ 90
Hb (g/L)	< 110	≥ 110
Blood platelet count ($\times 10^9/L$)	< 100	≥ 100
Cr ($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	< 80	≥ 80
D-dimer ($\mu\text{g}/L$)	< 200	≥ 200

SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; Hb, hemoglobin, 血红蛋白; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐。The same for Table 3

表4 子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征相关危险因素的多因素前进法Logistic回归分析**Table 4.** Multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for preeclampsia with RPES

Variable	b	SE	Wald χ^2 value	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
Number of pregnancies	-1.477	0.385	14.686	0.000	0.228	0.107- 0.486
Headache	4.262	1.213	12.336	0.000	70.958	6.578-765.447
Visual disturbance	1.378	0.573	5.784	0.016	3.966	1.290- 12.191
SBP	0.034	0.014	5.543	0.019	1.034	1.006- 1.064
Cr	0.058	0.029	3.902	0.048	1.060	1.000- 1.123
Constant	-9.015	2.942	9.387	0.002		

SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐

ADC低信号(图1~3)。

四、治疗及预后

所有患者均予乌拉地尔100 mg加入生理盐水注射液30 ml中,以5 ml/h静脉滴注抗高血压,以及硫酸镁首次负荷剂量即25%硫酸镁20 ml加入10%葡萄糖注射液20 ml中静脉滴注5~10 min,再以

25%硫酸镁60 ml加入5%葡萄糖注射液500 ml中,以1.50~2.00 g/h静脉滴注,24 h总剂量25~30 g预防抽搐发作,同时监测镁中毒早期表现,主要包括腱反射减弱或消失、呼吸频率≤16次/min或尿量≤25 ml/h;6例予甘露醇25或50 g/次、2次/d静脉滴注降低颅内压,临床和影像学表现均改善。所

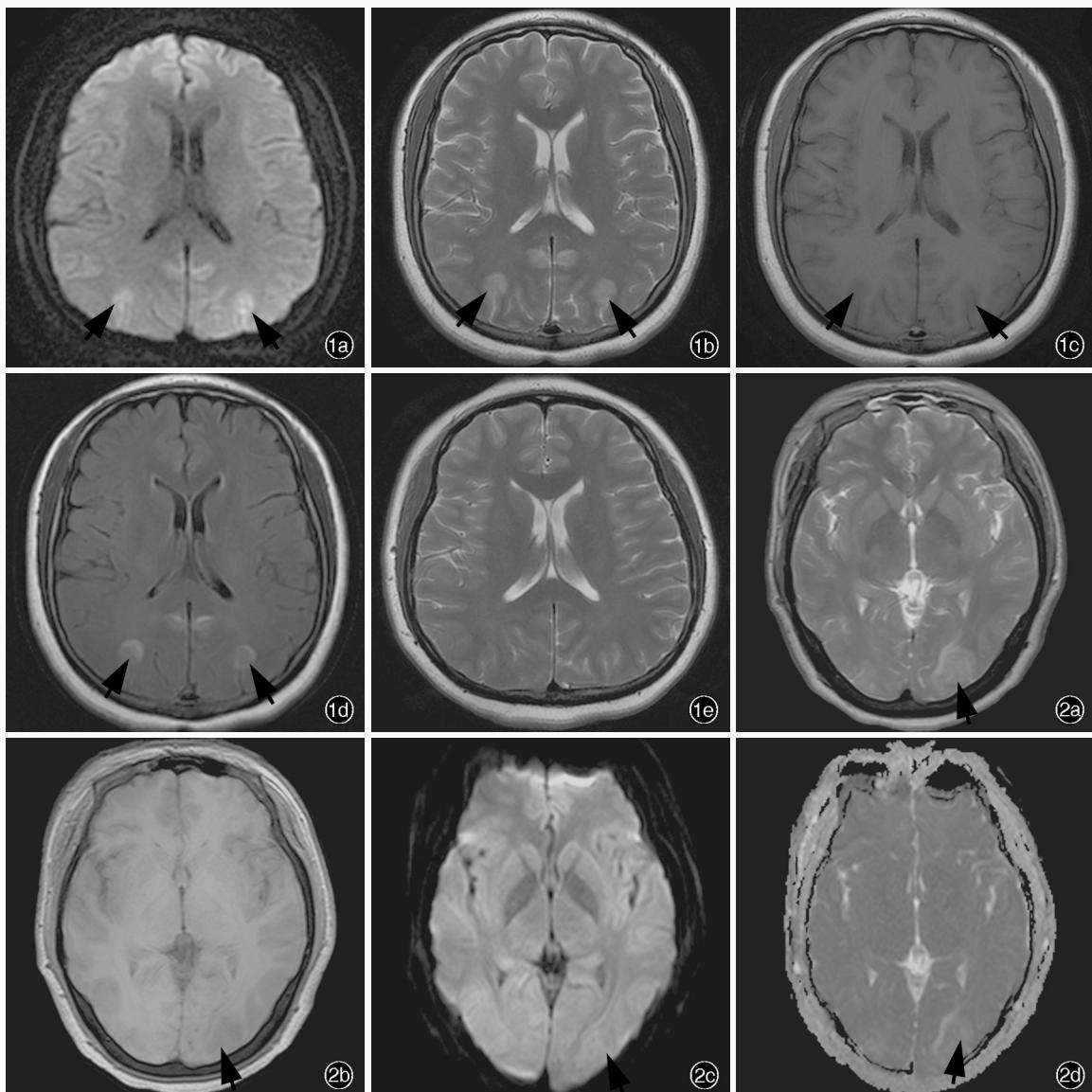


图1 女性患者,28岁,妊娠26周,以头痛、视物模糊3 d入院,临床诊断为子痫前期。头部MRI检查所见 1a 横断面DWI序列显示,双侧枕叶皮质肿胀伴异常高信号影(箭头所示) 1b 横断面T₂WI显示,双侧枕叶病变呈高信号(箭头所示) 1c 横断面T₁WI显示,病变呈低信号(箭头所示) 1d 横断面FLAIR成像显示,病变呈高信号(箭头所示) 1e 出院后1个月横断面T₂WI显示病灶消失 **图2** 女性患者,25岁,妊娠28周,以头痛、恶心、视物模糊2 d入院,临床诊断为子痫前期。头部MRI检查所见 2a 横断面T₂WI显示,左侧枕叶斑片状异常高信号影(箭头所示) 2b 横断面T₁WI显示,左侧枕叶病变呈低信号(箭头所示) 2c 横断面DWI序列显示,左侧枕叶略高信号影(箭头所示) 2d 横断面ADC图显示,左侧枕叶低信号影(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 28-year-old female patient with 26 weeks of gestation was admitted to hospital with headache and blurred vision, and was diagnosed with preeclampsia. Head MRI findings Axial DWI showed cortical swelling and hyperintensity of bilateral occipital lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed hyperintensity of lesions in bilateral occipital lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Axial T₁WI showed hypointensity of lesions in bilateral occipital lobes (arrows indicate, Panel 1c). Axial FLAIR showed hyperintensity of lesions (arrows indicate, Panel 1d). Axial T₂WI showed lesions disappeared one month after discharge (Panel 1e). **Figure 2** A 25-year-old female patient with 28 weeks of gestation was admitted to hospital with headache, nausea, and blurred vision, and was diagnosed with preeclampsia. Head MRI findings Axial T₂WI showed patchy hyperintensity of left occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Axial T₁WI showed hypointensity of left occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Axial DWI showed slight hyperintensity of left occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Axial ADC image showed hypointensity of left occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 2d).

有患者出院后均随访30 d,10例失访,13例遗留头痛,12例遗留视物模糊,其余临床和影像学表现完全改善。

讨 论

子痫前期是妊娠特有的高血压,以妊娠20周

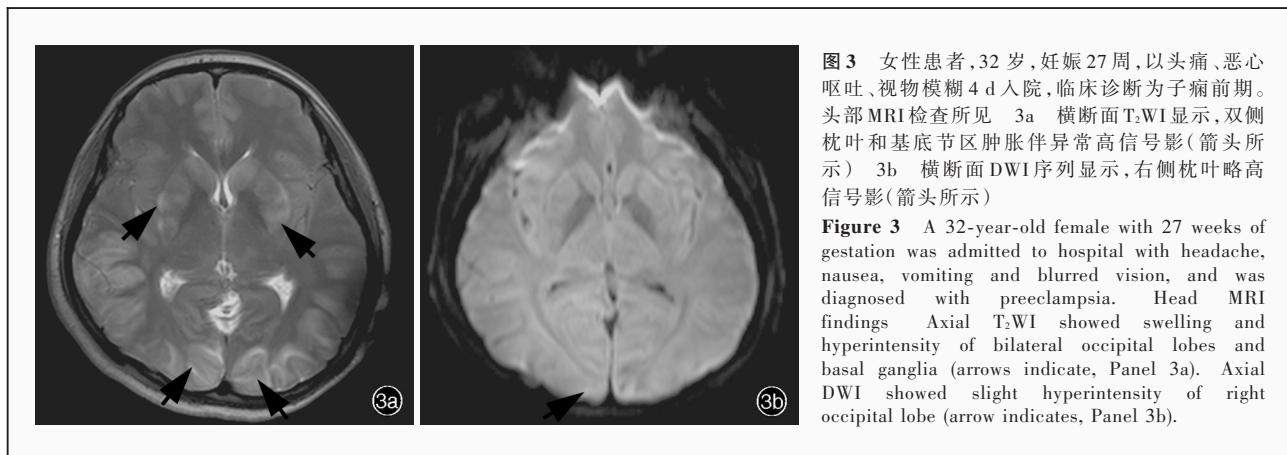


图3 女性患者,32岁,妊娠27周,以头痛、恶心呕吐、视物模糊4 d入院,临床诊断为子痫前期。头部MRI检查所见 3a 横断面T₂WI显示,双侧枕叶和基底节区肿胀伴异常高信号影(箭头所示) 3b 横断面DWI序列显示,右侧枕叶略高信号影(箭头所示)

Figure 3 A 32-year-old female with 27 weeks of gestation was admitted to hospital with headache, nausea, vomiting and blurred vision, and was diagnosed with preeclampsia. Head MRI findings Axial T₂WI showed swelling and hyperintensity of bilateral occipital lobes and basal ganglia (arrows indicate, Panel 3a). Axial DWI showed slight hyperintensity of right occipital lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 3b).

后出现高血压、蛋白尿、全身水肿为临床特征,严重威胁母婴健康。子痫前期可以导致多种中枢神经系统疾病,如蛛网膜下隙出血(SAH)、急性缺血性卒中、脑出血和颅内静脉窦血栓形成(CVST)等^[5]。可逆性后部脑病综合征临床主要表现为急性或亚急性发病,以头痛、视觉障碍、抽搐发作、意识障碍为主要表现,病因多样,包括血压急剧升高、肾功能障碍、器官移植、子痫或子痫前期、应用免疫抑制剂或某些药物等。由于各种原因引起脑血流自动调节(CA)障碍,血-脑屏障破坏,形成脑水肿,导致可逆性后部脑病综合征^[6-7]。

头痛是可逆性后部脑病综合征的最常见症状,本研究合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组42例患者中38例(90.48%)出现头痛,与不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组(85.51%,59/69)无明显差异,大多数患者以搏动性头痛和胀痛为主,头痛部位、程度和伴随症状各不相同,其中15例头痛伴视觉障碍;7例头痛伴闪光,类似先兆性偏头痛,可能与脑血流自动调节失衡有关;5例呈单侧压迫性头痛,可能与脑水肿有关。可逆性后部脑病综合征患者出现视觉障碍,提示病变累及枕叶视觉中枢,表现为视物模糊、皮质盲等,本研究合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组42例患者中28例(66.67%)出现视觉障碍,高于不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组(23.19%,16/69),亦高于文献报道^[8],其中15例伴头痛、1例出现皮质盲、余均表现为视物模糊,且Logistic回归分析显示,视觉障碍是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素。Roth和Ferbert^[9]认为,生育年龄小可能是可逆性后部脑病综合征的诱因,该项研究中妊娠组有50%患者为再次妊娠,均未发生可逆性后部脑病综合征。本研究合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组

患者年龄[(28.29±5.88)岁]小于不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组[(30.23±5.47)岁]、妊娠次数[0(0,1)次]少于不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组[2(1,3)次],表明生育年龄小和妊娠次数少与可逆性后部脑病综合征有关。本研究合并可逆性后部脑病综合征患者收缩压[(163.36±21.35)mm Hg]高于不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组[(152.64±25.21)mm Hg],且Logistic回归分析显示,收缩压升高是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素;而舒张压和平均动脉压组间差异无统计学意义。当血压升高超过脑血流自动调节范围时,血管扩张,高灌注使血-脑屏障破坏,导致血管源性脑水肿。亦有可逆性后部脑病综合征不合并高血压的报道^[10]。本研究合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组患者血清肌酐[(70.36±17.83)μmol/L]和血浆D-二聚体[1240.00(566.75,2629.25)μg/L]水平均高于不合并可逆性后部脑病综合征组[血清肌酐(57.83±8.67)μmol/L,血浆D-二聚体568(320,801)μg/L],且Logistic回归分析显示,血清肌酐水平升高是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素。上述研究结果提示血管内皮细胞功能障碍与可逆性后部脑病综合征的发生密切相关。子痫前期作为一种多系统受累的高血压,其病因和发病机制尚未完全阐明,目前认为,血管内皮细胞功能障碍是子痫前期的主要病理生理学基础。多项临床研究证实,子痫前期患者存在广泛的血管内皮细胞增生,导致内皮源性血管扩张因子如一氧化氮(NO)、前列环素减少,以及血管收缩因子如内皮素1、血栓素A₂增加,引起血管收缩和高灌注,导致脑、肝脏、肾脏等多器官受累^[11-12]。

可逆性后部脑病综合征临床表现较典型,但缺

乏特异性。头部MRI对疾病的诊断与鉴别诊断具有重要意义,DWI序列联合ADC图像可以区分血管性水肿与细胞毒性水肿。典型可逆性后部脑病综合征影像学表现为双侧对称性局限性水肿,尤以顶枕叶病变最为常见,额颞叶亦可受累,其他不典型部位还包括小脑、脑干、基底节区等,提示病情严重且预后不良。在本研究中,可逆性后部脑病综合征病变部位以顶叶(76.19%,32/42)和枕叶(83.33%,35/42)为主。此种影像学特点与脑血流自动调节密切相关,脑血流自动调节包括肌源性调节和神经源性调节两种机制,血管内皮细胞损伤或血压急骤升高,导致血管扩张,相对减弱肌源性调节机制的作用,此时脑血流自动调节主要通过神经源性调节机制发挥作用,但是由于后循环缺乏交感神经,故对血压升高更加敏感,因此,当血压升高超过脑血流自动调节的范围,则导致后循环特别是顶枕叶出现血管源性水肿,继而出现相应临床症状^[9,13-20]。

综上所述,头痛和视觉障碍、收缩压升高和血清肌酐水平升高是子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征的独立危险因素,影像学特征性表现为双侧对称性局限性顶枕叶水肿,MRI对疾病的诊断与鉴别诊断具有重要意义。子痫前期合并可逆性后部脑病综合征早期诊断、及时治疗,预后较好,临床症状和影像学表现可以完全缓解。

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