

偏头痛与卵圆孔未闭研究进展

刘凯 赵嘉玮 张锐 高远 刘晗 许予明 宋波

【摘要】 偏头痛是临床常见的慢性神经血管性疾病,严重影响患者生活质量。研究显示,卵圆孔未闭可能与偏头痛之间存在一定关联性,如卵圆孔未闭相关右向左分流引起的短暂性低氧血症,或血管活性物质穿过未闭合的卵圆孔,避开肺组织代谢直接进入动脉系统,以及矛盾微栓塞等机制均可能与卵圆孔未闭相关偏头痛有关,尤其是先兆型偏头痛。卵圆孔未闭封堵术可使部分偏头痛患者获益。本文拟对卵圆孔未闭与偏头痛的相关性、发生机制以及预防与治疗进行概述。

【关键词】 偏头痛; 卵圆孔,未闭; 心脏导管插入术; 综述

Research progress of migraine and patent foramen ovale

LIU Kai, ZHAO Jia-wei, ZHANG Rui, GAO Yuan, LIU Han, XU Yu-ming, SONG Bo

Department of Neurology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University; He'nan Key Laboratory of Cerebrovascular Disease, Zhengzhou 450052, He'nan, China

Corresponding authors: XU Yu-ming (Email: xuyuming@zzu.edu.cn); SONG Bo (Email: songbo76@sina.com)

【Abstract】 Migraine is a common clinical chronic neurovascular disease, which seriously affects the quality of life of patients. Studies have shown that patent foramen ovale (PFO) may be related to migraine, such as transient hypoxemia caused by patent foramen ovale related right-to-left shunt, or vasoactive substances passing through an unclosed oval foramen, avoiding lung tissue metabolism and directly entering the arterial system, and contradictory micro-embolism and other mechanisms may be related to migraines related to patent foramen ovale, especially migraine with aura. The closure of patent foramen ovale can benefit some migraine patients. This article intends to outline the relationship between patent foramen ovale and migraine, and its mechanism, prevention and treatment.

【Key words】 Migraine disorders; Foramen ovale, patent; Cardiac catheterization; Review

Conflicts of interest: none declared

偏头痛是临床常见的慢性神经血管性疾病,逾 50% 的患者因经常性偏头痛发作而影响工作或学习^[1-2],该病亦是 50 岁以下人群的首要致残原因^[3]。根据不同发作类型,国际头痛协会(IHS)将偏头痛分为慢性、先兆型、无先兆型、伴并发症型偏头痛,以及很可能偏头痛和伴偏头痛的发作性综合征^[4]。研究显示,偏头痛患者发生亚临床脑白质病变^[5-6]、认知功能障碍^[7-8]、焦虑抑郁^[9-10]、短暂性脑缺血发作和缺血性卒中^[11-12]的风险显著高于无偏头痛患者。卵圆孔是胚胎期处于房间隔中部的左右心房之间

的交通孔,出生后原发隔与继发隔相互靠近、粘连、融合,形成永久性房间隔,3 岁后仍未融合者则称之为卵圆孔未闭(PFO)^[13],其在成年人中的发生率为 15%~35%^[14],而在隐源性脑卒中和先兆型偏头痛患者中可高达 60%~70%^[15]。对比增强经颅多普勒超声(TCD)是卵圆孔未闭的首选筛查方法^[16],本文拟对卵圆孔未闭与偏头痛的相关性、发生机制,以及预防与治疗进展进行概述。

一、偏头痛与卵圆孔未闭

1. 卵圆孔未闭是偏头痛的危险因素 1998 年, Del Sette 等^[17]发现,先兆型偏头痛患者卵圆孔未闭发生率高达 41%,显著高于健康对照者的 16% ($P < 0.05$)。根据 Schwedt 等^[18]2008 年的 Meta 分析,偏头痛是卵圆孔未闭的重要危险因素 ($OR = 2.54$, 95%CI: 2.01~3.08)。2014 年,在 Lip 和 Lip^[19]发表的系统评价中共纳入 8 项病例对照研究计 1600 例

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2021.01.011

作者单位: 450052 郑州大学第一附属医院神经内科 河南省脑血管病重点实验室

通讯作者: 许予明, Email: xuyuming@zzu.edu.cn; 宋波, Email: songbo76@sina.com

受试者(偏头痛患者 875 例、健康对照者 725 例),其中健康对照者卵圆孔未闭发生率为 16.0%~25.7%、先兆型偏头痛患者为 26.80%~96.00%、无先兆型偏头痛患者为 22.6%~72.4%。Takagi 和 Umemoto^[20]于 2016 年对已有系统评价结果进行更新,发现与健康对照者相比,先兆型偏头痛患者右向左分流(RLS)发生率显著增加(39.7%对 25.5%, $P<0.05$);偏头痛(包括先兆型和无先兆型)患者和先兆型偏头痛患者卵圆孔未闭发生率分别是健康对照者的 3.36 倍(95%CI: 2.040~5.550, $P=0.001$)和 2.46 倍(95%CI: 1.550~3.910, $P=0.0001$),而无先兆型偏头痛患者与健康对照者卵圆孔未闭发生率则差异无统计学意义($P=0.220$)。2017 年,一项基于中国人群的多中心大样本病例对照研究显示,偏头痛(包括先兆型和无先兆型)、先兆型偏头痛、无先兆型偏头痛和健康对照者卵圆孔未闭的发生率分别为 46.08%(429/931)、63.75%(153/240)、39.94%(276/691)和 29.43%(83/282),组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)^[21]。2019 年,我国报告的一项系统评价共纳入相关病例对照研究、横断面研究和队列研究 30 项计 4778 例偏头痛患者和 4399 例健康对照者,结果显示,偏头痛患者卵圆孔未闭发生率是健康对照者的 3.19 倍(95%CI: 2.200~4.630, $P<0.01$)^[22];同年, Kumar 等^[23]报告的偏头痛合并卵圆孔未闭的发生率为 40%~60%。然而,在 Kahya Eren 等^[24]开展的前瞻性病例对照研究中,偏头痛组(203 例)与健康对照组(212 例)合并卵圆孔未闭的发生率并未达到统计学显著性(42%对 44%, $P=0.610$)。

2. 卵圆孔未闭诱发偏头痛的相关机制 卵圆孔未闭致偏头痛的发病机制至今尚未阐明,目前具有共识的理论假说主要有 3 种:(1)卵圆孔未闭相关右向左分流引起短暂性低氧血症导致偏头痛发作。当突然咳嗽或 Valsalva 动作使慢性或短暂性右心房压力升高超过左心房时,卵圆孔未闭者即可发生右向左分流^[25],继而出现刺激性偏头痛^[26]。(2)血管活性物质穿过未闭合的卵圆孔,避开肺的代谢直接进入动脉系统,诱发偏头痛^[23]。血管活性物质 5-羟色胺(5-HT)与偏头痛发作有关,是参与机体多种生理活动的重要神经递质,可以调控神经和血管反应,是重要的致痛物质,5-羟色胺的异常分布可能是导致偏头痛发作的生化机制^[27]。5-羟色胺经肺组织单胺氧化酶(MAO)降解^[28],若出现右向左分流则可直接进入动脉系统,引起偏头痛发作。研究显示,

接受卵圆孔未闭封堵术的患者随访期间外周血 5-羟色胺表达水平降低 27.27%($P=0.0034$),而仅行单纯药物治疗者则无明显变化($P=0.405$)^[29]。(3)矛盾微栓塞可能是卵圆孔未闭相关偏头痛的致病机制,尤其是先兆型偏头痛。来自静脉系统的微栓子穿过未闭合的卵圆孔,引起脑缺血、脑皮质易激,导致皮质扩散性抑制(CSD)和偏头痛发作^[26]。于偏头痛模型小鼠颅内注射空气以形成微栓子,在不引起缺血性卒中的情况下可诱发皮质扩散性抑制,进而使小鼠偏头痛发作,但其发生机制尚不十分清楚^[30]。Khasiyev 等^[31]认为,较大的右向左分流可能与偏头痛患者血管舒张能力下降有关,当产气性微栓子通过大脑后动脉时其脑血管反应性(CVR)降低,从而诱发偏头痛发作,该理论支持微栓子促进亚临床脑缺血的机制,也可以很好地解释偏头痛的发病机制。晚近研究显示,先兆型偏头痛患者大脑中动脉和大脑后动脉屏气指数(BHI)均高于正常对照组,其中,存在高级别右向左分流的患者屏气指数的升高低于无右向左分流患者^[32]。由此可见,卵圆孔未闭与偏头痛有关,未闭合的卵圆孔通道越大、右向左分流越明显、越有可能导致偏头痛,并有可能增加偏头痛患者合并缺血性卒中的风险^[33]。

二、卵圆孔未闭封堵术治疗偏头痛

2004 年, Wilmshurst 等^[34]率先于 Heart 报告采用卵圆孔未闭封堵术治疗的 21 例偏头痛患者(先兆型 16 例、无先兆型 5 例)的临床疗效,其中 10 例(先兆型 7 例、无先兆型 3 例)术后头痛症状完全消失、8 例头痛频率和严重程度显著改善、1 例无明显变化。对先兆型与无先兆型偏头痛患者卵圆孔未闭封堵术疗效分析的系统评价显示,546 例偏头痛患者中约 80.74%(306/379)先兆型和 62.87%(105/167)无先兆型患者头痛症状显著改善,其中先兆型患者封堵术获益是无先兆型患者的 2.50 倍(95%CI: 1.090~5.730, $P=0.030$)^[35]。

迄今为止,全球共计完成 3 项卵圆孔未闭封堵术治疗偏头痛的随机对照临床试验,分别为: STARFlex 封堵器治疗卵圆孔未闭所致难治性偏头痛临床试验(MIST)^[36]、经皮卵圆孔封堵术治疗先兆型偏头痛临床研究(PRIMA)^[37]和 AMPLATZER PFO 封堵器用于偏头痛合并卵圆孔未闭患者的疗效观察,以及通过医疗管理降低偏头痛发生率的前瞻性研究(PREMIUM)^[38]。(1)MIST 试验:为全球首例卵圆孔未闭封堵术治疗偏头痛的随机对照双盲临

床试验,病例选择标准为先兆型偏头痛、发作频繁(3个月内至少发作3次或每月发作5天)、至少经两种药物治疗无效、中至重度右向左分流卵圆孔未闭,随机分为STARFlex封堵器治疗组(封堵组)和仅行腹股沟皮肤切开的假手术组,评价两组患者术后91~180天头痛症状完全消失率,结果显示,约37.73%(163/432)患者合并中至重度右向左分流,其中6例失访,其余10例分别因妊娠(1例)、接受牙科治疗(1例)、鼻窦炎(1例)、子宫切除术(1例)、激素治疗(1例)、阿司匹林敏感(1例),以及经超声心动图诊断为房间隔缺损(2例)或因无法确诊为卵圆孔未闭(2例)而被剔除,最终147例患者完成随机分组,封堵组与假手术组患者头痛症状完全消失率差异无统计学意义[4.05%(3/74)对4.11%(3/73), $P=0.510$];但封堵组患者偏头痛发作减少天数高于假手术组[2.2天/月(3.8~6.0天/月)对1.3天/月(3.7~5.0天/月), $P=0.027$]^[36]。(2)PRIMA研究:为多中心、随机、开放标签、终点事件盲法评价临床试验,主要纳入年龄<50岁、急性发作3~5天/月、持续时间≤14天的先兆型偏头痛患者,随机分为AMPLATZER封堵器治疗组(封堵组)和药物治疗组,两组患者均于试验开始前服用6个月阿司匹林(75~100 mg/d)和3个月氯吡格雷(75 mg/d),评价两组患者治疗后9~12个月时偏头痛发作天数,并与治疗前3个月时的数据进行比较。由于该研究病例入组速度缓慢被提前终止,共83例偏头痛患者(封堵组40例、药物治疗组43例)完成12个月的随访,结果显示,药物治疗组发作天数减少1.7天、封堵组减少2.9天,组间差异无统计学意义($P=0.170$),表明卵圆孔未闭封堵术并不能有效减少偏头痛发作天数^[37]。(3)PREMIUM研究:为随机对照双盲临床试验,主要纳入年龄18~65岁、偏头痛发作频率为6~14天/月、至少经3种药物治疗无效的先兆型和无先兆型偏头痛患者,以及同时合并经TCD发泡试验证实的重度右向左分流患者,随机分为AMPLATZER PFO封堵器治疗组(封堵治疗组,117例)和假手术组(103例),评价结果显示,术后10~12个月时两组患者偏头痛发作天数下降≥50%所占比例差异无统计学意义[38.46%(45/117)对32.04%(33/103), $P=0.320$],但封堵治疗组偏头痛发作减少天数多于假手术组(3.4天/月对2.0天/月, $P=0.025$),且术后12个月时偏头痛完全消失占比亦高于假手术组[8.55%(10/117)对0.97%(1/103),

$P=0.010$]^[38]。

在上述3项随机对照临床试验结果公布之后,相应系统评价结果显示,在所纳入的484例偏头痛患者(封堵治疗组250例、对照组234例)中,封堵治疗组患者偏头痛发作频次(95%CI:0.060~0.430, $P<0.010$)降低、发作天数(95%CI:0.080~0.530, $P<0.010$)减少,但偏头痛完全消失率($OR=3.670$,95%CI:0.660~20.410; $P=0.140$)和治疗应答率($OR=1.920$,95%CI:0.760~4.850; $P=0.170$)^[35,39-40]并未提高。尽管这3项临床试验均未达到预先设定的主要终点事件,但系统评价结果显示,卵圆孔未闭封堵术可以显著减少偏头痛发作频次和发作天数。结合试验设计方案,研究者认为:(1)观察研究主要为单中心、单臂研究,选择偏倚程度较大,随机对照临床试验的纳入标准更严格且固定,但有可能遗漏部分可能获益的偏头痛患者。(2)影响偏头痛发作的因素较为复杂,除了卵圆孔未闭,可能还与长期头痛引起的焦虑抑郁情绪、饮食结构、生活方式等因素有关。(3)上述临床试验均缺乏对卵圆孔未闭封堵术后心脏功能的评价,特别是术后残留分流。2020年,美国哈佛大学医学院麻省总医院发表一项关于卵圆孔未闭封堵术治疗偏头痛和术后残留分流对封堵效果影响的研究,共纳入110例行卵圆孔未闭封堵术的偏头痛患者(先兆型85例、无先兆型25例),其中90.91%(100/110)患者同时合并隐性脑卒中,术后随访3.20年,约87.27%(96/110)患者偏头痛发作频次减少≥50%、48.18%(53/110)偏头痛症状完全消失,先兆型患者偏头痛症状完全消失率约为无先兆型患者的4.30倍(95%CI:1.500~12.300, $P=0.006$);术后6个月时,约有26.36%(29/110)患者出现残留的右向左分流,未出现残留分流的偏头痛发作频次减少≥50%占比约为出现残留分流患者的4.60倍(95%CI:1.300~16.100, $P=0.017$)^[41]。同时,He等^[42]公布的5年随访结果亦表明,无论接受封堵术与否,头痛影响测验-6(HIT-6)、偏头痛残疾程度评价问卷(MIDAS)评分和偏头痛持续时间评价,组间差异均有统计学意义,尤以45岁以下的患者获益更为显著。

尽管大多数临床研究均证实卵圆孔未闭封堵术对治疗偏头痛有效,但循证医学研究尚存争议。中国医师协会心血管内科医师分会于2015年发布《卵圆孔未闭处理策略中国专家建议》^[44],推荐难治性或慢性偏头痛合并卵圆孔未闭且存在中至重度

右向左分流患者可以作为卵圆孔未闭封堵术的适应证。

三、小结

卵圆孔未闭可增加偏头痛发生率。尽管观察研究证实卵圆孔未闭封堵术可使偏头痛患者获益,尤其是先兆型偏头痛,但现有的随机对照临床试验数据并未证实该结论,目前药物仍是合并卵圆孔未闭偏头痛的首选治疗方案。笔者认为,卵圆孔未闭封堵术可使部分偏头痛患者获益,尤其是频发先兆型偏头痛、合并隐匿性脑卒中和高危卵圆孔未闭(如重度右向左分流、房间隔动脉瘤等),期待未来关于卵圆孔未闭封堵治疗偏头痛的临床试验可精准识别获益人群。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2021-01-05)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(五)

影像评估筛选缺血性卒中患者血管内治疗研究 3

Endovascular Therapy following Imaging Evaluation for Ischemic Stroke 3(DEFUSE3)

右向左分流 right-to-left shunt(RLS)

Fugl-Meyer 运动量表 Fugl-Meyer Motor Scale(FMMS)

增强现实 augmented reality(AR)

整合素样金属蛋白酶与凝血酶 13

disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motif-13(ADAMTS13)

症状性大脑中动脉粥样硬化性狭窄

symptomatic middle cerebral atherosclerotic stenosis (sMCAS)

支持向量机 support vector machine(SVM)

支架和积极药物治疗颅内动脉狭窄预防卒中复发研究

Stenting and Aggressive Medical Management for Preventing Recurrent Stroke in Intracranial Stenosis (SAMMPRIS) study

Vitesse 支架治疗缺血性卒中研究

Vitesse Intracranial Stent Study for Ischemic Therapy (VISSIT)

支链氨基酸 branched chain amino acids(BCAAs)

Youden 指数 Youden index(YI)

脂多糖 lipopolysaccharides(LPS)

中国颅内动脉粥样硬化研究

Chinese Intracranial Atherosclerosis Study(CICAS)

中国卒中大数据

National Epidemiological Survey of Stroke in China (Ness-China)

中性粒细胞胞外杀菌网络

neutrophil extracellular traps(NETs)

中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶 neutrophil elastase(NE)

自动调节指数 autoregulation index(ARI)

总生存期 overall survival(OS)

组内相关系数 interclass correlation coefficient(ICC)