

脑出血患者血压管理研究现状

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【摘要】 脑出血急性期常伴血压升高,与患者预后不良相关。目前对脑出血降压目标和降压时机的推荐意见不尽相同。本文围绕脑出血急性期血压变化特征、血压升高与血肿扩大的关系、血压变异性与预后的关系,结合近年开展的几项强化降压治疗随机对照临床试验,对脑出血血压管理研究现状进行综述。

【关键词】 脑出血; 高血压; 综述

Research status of blood pressure management in cerebral hemorrhage

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【Abstract】 Elevated blood pressure is commonly found in acute cerebral hemorrhage and has been associated with poor prognosis. However, none of consensus is reached among the target and time for blood pressure reduction of cerebral hemorrhage. This review aims to summarize the current research status of blood pressure management in cerebral hemorrhage, including the characteristics of blood pressure in acute cerebral hemorrhage, correlation between elevated blood pressure and hematoma expansion, and blood pressure variability and prognosis, and combining the several randomized controlled trials of intensive antihypertensive therapy carried out in recent years.

【Key words】 Cerebral hemorrhage; Hypertension; Review

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑出血是一类高病残率和高病死率的脑血管病,占全部脑卒中的 20%~30%,急性期病死率高达 30%~40%^[1]。高血压是脑出血的危险因素,我国高血压病例基数较大,患病率约为 44.7%,接受抗高血压药物治疗者占 30.1%,仅 7.1% 患者血压得到良好控制^[2],且脑出血急性期血压越高、预后越差^[3-6]。国内一项多中心研究结果显示,急性期收缩压为 180~199 mm Hg 的脑出血患者病残率和病死率是收缩压 < 140 mm Hg 患者的 1.84 倍(95%CI: 1.28~2.64)^[5]。血压对脑灌注也有影响,当平均动脉压 > 160 mm Hg,大脑微动脉收缩达极限,脑组织血压自主调节功能受损,引起血管破裂导致脑出血^[6]。入

院时收缩压 > 160 mm Hg 的脑出血患者发病后 3 个月病死或重残比例较高^[7]。急性脑卒中后有 70%~75% 的患者伴有血压升高^[3],此类患者急性期收缩压每降低 10 mm Hg,获得更佳临床结局的可能性增加 10%^[8]。然而目前脑出血急性期血压管理目标及降压时机仍存较大争议,一方面,血压过高致血肿扩大可引起不良预后;另一方面,血压控制过低致脑组织低灌注可导致缺血性损伤,故脑出血急性期血压管理对临床转归至关重要。本文拟就脑出血急性期血压变化特征、血压升高与血肿扩大的关系、血压变异性(BPV)与预后的关系、强化降压治疗对临床结局的影响,以及脑出血血压管理指南推荐等方面进行综述。

一、脑出血急性期血压变化特征

正常人群血压变化与昼夜节律相关,呈“双峰一谷”的长柄杓形变化,即 2:00~3:00 时血压最低,随后逐渐升高,至 8:00~9:00 时达第一峰值,随后

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逐渐下降,至 17:00~18:00 时血压再次升高达第二峰值。脑出血急性期通常伴有血压的升高,约 2/3 患者发病后 1 周内血压逐渐恢复至正常^[9]。重型脑出血患者血压变化的昼夜节律消失,24 小时内血压波动范围 < 10%,即(日间血压均值-夜间血压均值)/日间血压均值,呈非杓形变化规律^[10]。目前关于脑出血急性期血压升高的机制尚不明确,主要学说包括:(1)既往有慢性高血压病史的患者存在脑出血后血压自主调节机制紊乱。(2)Cushing-Kocher 反应亦称脑干受压反应,血肿扩大致占位效应,使颅内压升高,为维持脑灌注而引起血压升高。(3)脑出血引起的应激反应,交感-副交感神经系统兴奋性增强,肾素-血管紧张素系统(RAS)等内分泌系统被激活,机体分泌过多儿茶酚胺、脑钠肽等血管活性物质,导致血压升高^[6,11]。此外,出血部位、疼痛、心理因素等亦可影响血压变化。因此,脑出血急性期血压管理目标及降压时机并未形成统一标准,使得此类患者的血压管理面临较大困难。

二、血压升高与血肿扩大的关系

研究显示,约有 38% 的脑出血患者病程中出现血肿扩大^[12],是脑出血患者神经系统症状恶化和预后不良的重要危险因素^[13-14],而血肿扩大与血压升高密切相关^[15-16]。Falcone 等^[14]的遗传学研究显示,脑出血患者高血压相关等位基因数目增加与血肿体积增加和较差的临床结局呈正相关。INTERACT (Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Haemorrhage Trial) 试验显示,发病早期(4 或 6 小时内)即行降压治疗可使血肿绝对容积减少 3.4 和 1.7 ml、神经功能改善率增加 15% 和 8%^[17]。Anderson 等^[18]对 INTERACT 试验结果进一步分析,发现发病 24 和 72 小时内强化降压组(目标收缩压 < 140 mm Hg)患者血肿体积绝对增加值为 0.74 和 2.31 ml,标准降压组(目标收缩压 150~180 mm Hg)为 2.40 和 0.15 ml,两组血肿体积差值为 2.80 ml (95%CI: 1.04~4.56, $P = 0.002$)。Toyoda 等^[19]对 ATACH-2 (Antihypertensive Treatment of Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage-2) 研究中 927 例影像学资料完整的脑出血患者进行分析,根据收缩压水平共分为 5 个亚组(< 120、120~130、130~140、140~150 和 ≥ 150 mm Hg 组),发病 24 小时内血肿扩大率分别为 16.85% (31/184)、13.67% (38/278)、21.37% (28/131)、18.54% (38/205) 和 26.36% (34/129),组间差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.013$)。入院时高收缩压水平

亦是血肿扩大的危险因素($OR = 1.020$, 95%CI: 1.005~1.036; $P = 0.011$)^[20]。Francoeur 等^[21]发现,发病 24 小时内收缩压每升高 10 mm Hg,血肿扩大风险增加 11% ($OR = 1.11$, 95%CI: 1.02~1.21)。Leasure 等^[22]对 ATACH-2 研究中的 780 例影像学资料完整的脑出血患者分析发现,与标准降压治疗(目标收缩压 140~180 mm Hg)相比,强化降压治疗(目标收缩压 110~139 mm Hg)可有效降低血肿扩大的风险($OR = 0.44$, 95%CI: 0.27~0.72; $P = 0.001$)。Li 等^[23]的研究提示,发病 2 小时内行超早期强化降压治疗可有效降低血肿扩大风险($OR = 0.56$, 95%CI: 0.34~0.92; $P = 0.002$)。Zhao 等^[24]对 659 例高血压脑出血患者分别予以强化降压治疗(308 例)或标准降压治疗(351 例),结果显示,强化降压组血肿扩大发生率低于标准降压组[13.96% (43/308) 对 20.23% (71/351), $P = 0.018$]。由此可见,脑出血急性期行强化降压治疗可有效降低血肿扩大风险并改善预后。

三、血压变异性与预后关系

血压变异性系指一定时间内的血压变化程度,通常以血压变化范围值、标准差(SD)、变异系数(CV)、连续变异(SV)和平均绝对变化值(MAC)等表示,是心血管事件、卒中中复发和预后预测的重要因素^[25-30]。Manning 等^[28]对 INTERACT2 试验的析因分析显示,超急性期(发病 24 小时内)和急性期(发病 2~7 天)收缩压变异性(SBPV)与预后呈线性关系:超急性期($OR = 1.41$, 95%CI: 1.05~1.90; $P = 0.0167$)和急性期($OR = 1.57$, 95%CI: 1.14~2.17; $P = 0.0124$)收缩压变异性是发病后 90 天病死或病残的预测因素。de Havenon 等^[29]对 ATACH-2 研究进一步分析,其结果显示,强化降压组(目标收缩压于 110~139 mm Hg)与标准降压组(目标收缩压 140~180 mm Hg)超急性期[(25.4 ± 8.6) mm Hg 对 (21.1 ± 7.8) mm Hg, $P < 0.001$]、急性期[(15.1 ± 5.8) mm Hg 对 (13.7 ± 4.4) mm Hg, $P < 0.001$]收缩压标准差有显著差异,并且与发病后 90 天临床预后有关。Chung 等^[30]亦得出相同结论,超急性期(发病 6 小时内)和急性期(发病 26 小时内)收缩压标准差、变异系数和连续变异增大与预后不良有关($P = 0.000$)。Minhas 等^[31]发现,收缩压变异性增大是发病后 90 天临床结局不良的预测因素($OR = 1.06$, 95%CI: 1.02~1.11; $P = 0.01$),发病 24 小时内舒张压变异程度增加是发病后 3 个月预后不良的预测因素($OR = 1.08$,

95%CI: 1.03 ~ 1.12; $P = 0.001$)。Kim 等^[32]对 211 例急性缺血性卒中行静脉溶栓治疗患者进行观察,其中 20 例(9.48%)发生自发性脑出血,进一步 Logistic 回归分析显示,收缩压增加(0.10 mm Hg/min)是发生自发性脑出血的危险因素($OR = 1.71$, 95%CI: 1.013 ~ 2.886)。Jeon 等^[33]探讨接受强化降压治疗的 104 例脑出血患者血压变异性与预后之间的关系,结果发现,有 68 例(65.38%)发病后 3 个月预后不良,收缩压增高是血肿扩大($OR = 1.11$, 95%CI: 1.02 ~ 1.21; $P = 0.012$)和预后不良($OR = 1.08$, 95%CI: 1.02 ~ 1.15; $P = 0.008$)的预测因素。Tanaka 等^[34]开展的一项多中心前瞻性研究共纳入 205 例初始收缩压 > 180 mm Hg 且处于超急性期(发病 3 小时内)的脑出血患者,入院后 24 小时内静脉给药维持血压在 120 ~ 160 mm Hg,探讨血压变异性与发病后 72 小时血肿扩大、神经功能恶化[美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分增加 ≥ 4]和发病后 3 个月预后不良[改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评分 4 ~ 6 或 Glasgow 昏迷量表(GCS)评分减少 ≥ 2]的关系,发现收缩压标准差($OR = 2.75$, 95%CI: 1.45 ~ 6.12; $P = 0.005$)和收缩压连续变异($OR = 2.37$, 95%CI: 1.32 ~ 4.83; $P = 0.008$)增大是发病后 72 小时神经功能恶化的预测因素,收缩压连续变异增大亦是发病后 3 个月预后不良的预测因素($OR = 1.42$, 95%CI: 1.04 ~ 1.94; $P = 0.031$),而血压变异性与血肿扩大无关联性。由此可见,脑出血急性期应予以平稳降压治疗,避免血压过度波动引起预后不良。

四、脑出血急性期强化降压治疗对临床结局的影响

国际上关于脑出血急性期快速降压目标和降压时机尚存争议,先后启动多项大型开放性多中心随机对照试验,旨在为临床血压管理提供依据,分别为 INTERACT 试验、INTERACT2 试验、ATACH 研究、ATACH - 2 研究、ICH ADAPT (Intracerebral Hemorrhage Acutely Decreasing Arterial Pressure Trial)试验和 ICH ADAPT II 试验等。

INTERACT 试验共计纳入 404 例发病 6 小时内的脑出血患者,并随机分为强化降压组(目标收缩压 < 140 mm Hg)和标准降压组(目标收缩压 150 ~ 180 mm Hg),发病后 24 小时两组血肿扩大比例分别为 13.7% 和 36.3%,但调整初始血肿体积和发病至 CT 检查时间后,两组血肿扩大比例无显著差异,表明强化降压治疗是安全可行的^[17]。INTERACT2 试

验纳入 26 个国家的 2839 例发病 6 小时内且收缩压 150 ~ 220 mm Hg 的脑出血患者,随机分为强化降压组(1403 例)和标准降压组(1436 例),结果显示:发病后 24 小时两组血肿容积分别为(18.2 \pm 19.1)和(20.6 \pm 24.9) ml,差异无统计学意义;发病后 90 天两组各有 719 例(51.25%)和 785 例(54.67%)死亡或重残,差异亦无统计学意义,而强化降压组神经功能预后(mRS 评分)优于标准降压组($OR = 0.87$, 95%CI: 0.77 ~ 1.00; $P = 0.04$),表明强化降压治疗虽不能降低病死率或重残率,但可改善神经功能预后,再次证实强化降压治疗是安全可行的^[35]。

ATACH 研究纳入 60 例发病 6 小时内且收缩压 ≥ 170 mm Hg 的幕上脑出血患者,随机分为 3 组:第 1 组目标收缩压 170 ~ 200 mm Hg(18 例)、第 2 组目标收缩压 140 ~ 170 mm Hg(20 例)、第 3 组目标收缩压 110 ~ 140 mm Hg(22 例),其中有 7 例(11.67%)患者出现神经功能恶化(第 1 组 1 例、第 2 组 2 例、第 3 组 4 例)^[36]。Qureshi 等^[37]对 ATACH 研究结果进一步分析,发现入院 24 小时内强化降压组与标准降压组血肿扩大率分别为 17.24%(5/29)和 32.14%(9/28); $RR = 0.54$, 95%CI: 0.21 ~ 1.40)、血肿周围水肿发生率为 40%(10/25)和 60.71%(17/28; $RR = 0.66$, 95%CI: 0.37 ~ 1.16)、发病后 3 个月预后不良(mRS 评分 4 ~ 6)发生率为 38.46%(10/26)和 46.15%(12/26; $RR = 1.20$, 95%CI: 0.63 ~ 2.27),差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。ATACH-2 研究纳入 1000 例年龄 ≥ 18 岁、发病 4.5 小时内、入院时 GCS 评分 ≥ 5 、血肿量 < 60 ml 的自发性幕上出血患者,随机分为强化降压组(目标收缩压 110 ~ 139 mm Hg)和标准降压组(目标收缩压 140 ~ 179 mm Hg),961 例获得主要结局指标,两组发病后 3 个月病死或病残比例分别为 38.67%(186/481)和 37.71%(181/480),差异无统计学意义($RR = 1.04$, 95%CI: 0.85 ~ 1.27; $P = 0.72$)^[38]。Qureshi 等^[39]对 ATACH-2 研究的析因分析显示,对于中至重度(发病 3 个月后 mRS 评分 4 ~ 6)脑出血患者,强化降压治疗可以有效降低血肿扩大比例[20.36%(67/329)对 27.93%(93/333); $RR = 0.7$, 95%CI: 0.55 ~ 0.96, $P = 0.02$];而强化降压组与标准降压组发病后 3 个月病死或病残比例差异无统计学意义[52.47%(170/324)对 48.95%(163/333); $RR = 1.1$, 95%CI: 0.9 ~ 1.2, $P = 0.37$]。Shoamanesh 等^[40]对 ATACH-2 研究结果进一步分析,强化降压组与标准降压组脑微出血(CMBs)发生率差异无统计学意义

($RR = 1.19, 95\%CI: 0.61 \sim 2.33; P = 0.61$), 且脑微出血与降压治疗无关联性 ($IC = 0.62, 95\%CI: -1.08 \sim 2.31; P = 0.48$)。ATACH 和 ATACH-2 研究均提示, 强化降压治疗虽不能改善患者预后, 但进行降压治疗是安全的。

ICH ADAPT 试验纳入 75 例发病 24 小时内且收缩压 > 150 mm Hg 的脑出血患者, 随机分为强化降压组 (目标收缩压 < 150 mm Hg) 和标准降压组 (目标收缩压 < 180 mm Hg), 结果显示, 血肿周围脑血流量组间差异无统计学意义 (绝对差值为 0.03; $95\%CI: -0.018 \sim 0.078, P = 0.19$)^[41]。ICH ADAPT II 试验纳入 270 例急性期脑出血患者, 强化降压组 (目标收缩压 < 150 mm Hg) 和标准降压组 (目标收缩压 < 180 mm Hg) 分别于发病后 48 小时、7 天和 30 天行 DWI 检查, 观察降压治疗是否会增加脑组织缺血性损伤的风险, 该研究目前仍在进行中^[42]。

五、脑出血血压管理指南推荐

基于 INTERACT2 试验结果, 欧洲卒中组织 (ESO) 和美国心脏协会 (AHA)/美国卒中协会 (ASA) 更新针对脑出血急性期血压管理的推荐意见。2014 年, 欧洲卒中组织建议, 对于发病 6 小时内的脑出血患者, 发病 1 小时内控制血压于 140 mm Hg 以下是安全的, 其临床结局可能优于目标收缩压 < 180 mm Hg, 但并未推荐相关降压药物 (证据等级: 中; 推荐级别: 弱)^[43]。2015 年, 美国心脏协会/美国卒中协会更新自发性脑出血诊治指南^[44], 提出脑出血急性期血压升高的患者在无禁忌证的情况下, 快速降压至 140 mm Hg 以下是安全的 (I 类证据, A 级推荐); 对于血压 > 220 mm Hg 的患者, 采取积极的血压监测和静脉降压治疗是合理的 (II 类证据, C 级推荐)。2019 年, 中华医学会神经病学分会发布《中国脑出血诊治指南 (2019)》^[45], 建议对于收缩压为 150 ~ 220 mm Hg 的脑出血患者, 在无禁忌证的情况下控制血压于 130 ~ 140 mm Hg 对于改善神经功能预后是有益的 (II 类证据, B 级推荐); 对于血压 > 220 mm Hg 的患者, 密切监测血压变化, 收缩压控制目标为 160 mm Hg, 以避免血压过度波动 (II 级证据, D 级推荐)。尽管目前关于脑卒中急性期血压控制目标尚无统一标准, 但各国指南均推荐积极的血压监测, 以避免血压波动导致不良预后。

综上所述, 入院时血压过高、急性期血压异常性增大均可影响脑出血患者的预后。尽管目前关于脑卒中急性期血压控制目标和降压时机尚无统

一标准, 但现有的几项大型随机对照临床试验均表明, 对于脑出血伴血压升高的患者, 早期平稳降压治疗是安全、可行的, 并可能改善患者临床预后。

利益冲突 无

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《中国现代神经疾病杂志》2021年广告征订启事

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》(ISSN 1672-6731, CN 12-1363/R)是国家卫生健康委员会主管,中国医师协会、天津市科学技术协会、天津市神经科学学会、天津市环湖医院主办的神经病学专业学术期刊。月刊,国内外公开发行。目前本刊已入编北京大学图书馆《中文核心期刊要目总览》2017年版(即第8版)之神经病学与精神病学类的核心期刊、中国科技论文统计源期刊(中国科技核心期刊)和RCCSE中国核心学术期刊,并已被EMBASE/SCOPUS、Chemical Abstracts(CA)、DOAJ、EBSCO-CINAHL等国际知名检索机构收录。

本刊订用户遍及全国各级医疗单位、高等医学院校、各级医学院校图书馆、科研单位和个人。为加强本刊与神经内外科医学科研、医药、医疗器械行业的合作,共同宣传推广新药、新器械和新技术,促进互惠双赢,现诚邀广告合作方。现将刊登广告注意事项告知:

1. 严格遵守《中华人民共和国广告法》,刊登广告单位必须经国家级或所在省级食品药品监督管理局审核批准,并在广告发布地的省级医疗药品和医疗器械行政监督管理部门备案。

2. 刊登广告单位必须附有国家食品药品监督管理局核发的《药品广告审查表》和《医疗器械广告审查表》。广告内容应与医疗药品和医疗器械广告批准文号同时发布。广告审查批准文号有效期1年。

3. 广告文字简练,图片清晰、规范、必须以大16开本为基准进行设计,广告图稿原图或资料请于广告发布前1个月发送至编辑部邮箱(xdsjbbzz@263.net.cn)。

4. 凡刊登广告者,须与编辑部提前签订广告发布合同,根据合同具体内容执行。

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