

高胆固醇血症对神经功能和脑血管病影响的研究进展

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【摘要】 胆固醇对维持脑组织正常生理功能十分重要,其表达水平的精准调控通过神经血管单元三要素(神经元、神经胶质细胞和血-脑屏障)的密切协同得以实现。高胆固醇血症通常伴随血-脑屏障通透性增加,激活的星形胶质细胞上调一系列胆固醇相关基因的转录,引起胆固醇跨膜转运蛋白高表达,破坏神经胶质细胞-神经元之间信号转导的稳定,连同小胶质细胞共同释放大量神经炎症因子,诱发神经炎症反应,最终导致神经细胞凋亡,临床表现为高胆固醇血症相关认知功能障碍。高胆固醇血症对脑小血管和微血管的影响主要是血管内皮细胞损伤,组织病理学早期出现红细胞淤积,晚期出现纤维素血栓,引起广泛的小血管闭塞。高胆固醇血症的 MRI 呈现腔隙性梗死、脑室周围白质高信号和脑萎缩等脑小血管病的特征性表现,很少出现脑微出血。他汀类调脂药极大降低脑卒中的风险和全因死亡率,主要与药物使血浆低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平明显降低相关。但是关于高胆固醇血症、他汀类调脂药与脑出血风险之间的关系,目前仍有争议,尚待进一步研究。

【关键词】 高胆固醇血症; 神经元; 神经胶质; 血脑屏障; 大脑小血管疾病; 综述

Research progress on the effect of hypercholesterolemia on neural function and cerebrovascular disease

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【Abstract】 Cholesterol is an essential component for neural physiology. Cholesterol metabolism in brain is independent from that in peripheral tissues due to blood-brain barrier (BBB). In order to keep brain function well, the content of cholesterol in brain must be accurately maintained through close coordination between astrocyte, neurons and vascular endothelial cell, which are the three main components of neurovascular unit (NVU). Hypercholesterolemia is usually accompanied with increased permeability of BBB, activated astrocytes then upregulate the transcription of a series of cholesterol-related genes, leading to high expression of cholesterol transmembrane proteins, which destroy the stability of the cell-to-cell signal transduction between astrocyte and neuron, together with activated microglia releasing a large number of neuroinflammatory factors, triggering the neuroinflammatory response, and eventually lead to neuronal cell apoptosis. As a result, hypercholesterolemia related cognitive dysfunction is present. Vascular endothelial injury characterized by erythrocyte stasis, is an early manifestation of hypercholesterolemia on brain small vessels and capillaries, the appearance of friable thrombi is a sign of the late stage of cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD), causing extensive occlusion of brain microvessels, resulting in decreased vascular density and cerebral blood flow. Hypercholesterolemia shows positive correlation with the characteristic features of CSVD on MRI, such as lacunar infarction, periventricular white matter hyperintensity and brain atrophy, but rarely with cerebral microbleeds (CMBs). With the advent of statins and their wide-spread application, the risk of stroke and its all-cause mortality decreased greatly around the world, which is mainly related to the significant decrease of plasma low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) level caused by statins. However, there are still a number of controversial reports about the relationship with hypercholesterolemia, statin therapy and the risk of cerebral hemorrhage, thus, further work is needed.

【Key words】 Hypercholesterolemia; Neurons; Neuroglia; Blood-brain barrier; Cerebral small vessel diseases; Review

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胆固醇是人体重要脂质,在血液中主要以脂蛋白形式存在,包括高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(VLDL-C)等。生理状态下血浆总胆固醇(TC)含量为 2.80~5.17 mmol/L^[1]。人体胆固醇总量约占体重的 0.2%,不同组织胆固醇含量有明显差异,脑组织中含量最高(约 23 mg/g),占人体胆固醇总量的 1/4;成人脑组织胆固醇的 70%集中于白质纤维髓鞘(约 40 mg/g),余 30%主要分布于神经元和神经胶质细胞胞膜^[2-3]。胆固醇对维持人体神经系统正常结构和功能不可或缺,在中枢神经系统胆固醇是构成神经元和神经胶质细胞胞膜的重要组分,维持脑组织能量代谢,参与白质髓鞘化^[4-5]。本文尝试从微观[神经血管单元(NVU)]和宏观(脑血管病)两个视野阐述高胆固醇血症对脑组织和脑血管结构和功能的影响,以及调脂治疗与脑卒中发生风险之间的关系。

一、脑组织胆固醇代谢

中枢神经系统存在血-脑屏障(BBB,由脑毛细血管内皮细胞及其附属结构组成)和血-脑脊液屏障(BCSFB,由脉络丛内皮细胞及其附属结构组成),二者限制血浆胆固醇自由进入脑组织,故脑组织的胆固醇合成与代谢独立于外周组织,完全依靠原位从头合成(in situ de novo synthesis)^[5]。与外周组织的胆固醇合成相似,脑组织合成胆固醇也是乙酰辅酶 A(Acetyl-CoA)在限速酶 3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A(HMG-CoA)还原酶及其他 20 余种酶的催化作用下经过复杂生物过程完成的^[5-6]。胆固醇合成率与脑组织发育阶段相适应,且不同脑组织胆固醇合成水平有所差异:胚胎和少年期,伴随白质髓鞘化,神经元和星形胶质细胞的胆固醇合成率达峰值;至成年期,完全分化成熟的神经元对胆固醇的合成能力明显下降,仅维持在较低水平,此时神经元合成的胆固醇无法满足自身代偿,需要星形胶质细胞提供补充,后者即成为成人脑组织胆固醇合成的最主要来源^[7]。

胆固醇在星形胶质细胞合成后,首先与载脂蛋白 E(ApoE)相结合,经 ATP 结合转运蛋白(ABC)途径转移至细胞间隙,然后与神经元胞膜脂蛋白受体系统低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白 1(LRP1)/低密度脂蛋白受体(LDLR)相结合,经胞饮(endocytosis)作用内吞至神经元内,最终氧化为 24S-羟基胆固醇(24S-OHC)或合成为神经元胞膜的脂筏(lipid

rafts),后者是胞膜上富含胆固醇和鞘磷脂的微结构域,或者再次经 ABC 途径转移至细胞外间隙^[8-9]。脑组织胆固醇水平被精准调控,合成过多的胆固醇在神经胶质细胞(体细胞亦可)内经胆固醇 27-羟化酶(CYP27A1)氧化为 27-羟基胆固醇(27-OHC),后者可自由透过血-脑屏障和血-脑脊液屏障,以梯度扩散方式(5 mg/d)自脑组织进入血液循环;胆固醇含量不足时则反向自血浆进入脑组织,为脑组织胆固醇池提供补充^[10-11]。脑组织胆固醇另一代谢途径是经胆固醇 24-羟化酶(CYP46A1)转化为 24S-OHC,这一过程仅发生在神经元内,24S-OHC 在神经元内积聚可诱发细胞凋亡,生成的 24S-OHC 仅可跨膜单向扩散(6~7 mg/d)进入血液循环^[9,12-13]。动物实验显示,脑组织胆固醇含量与血浆 24S-OHC 水平密切相关,可通过血浆 24S-OHC/27-OHC 比值确定脑组织胆固醇代谢率,发生中枢神经系统病变时,血-脑屏障通透性增加,血浆 24S-OHC 水平升高,脑组织胆固醇代谢率增加^[14-15]。

二、高胆固醇血症对神经血管单元的影响

神经血管单元是 Lo 等^[16]于 2003 年提出的概念性框架,在这个框架中,神经元、神经胶质细胞(星形胶质细胞、小胶质细胞)和血-脑屏障(血管内皮细胞、血管周细胞、基底膜和细胞外基质)等在空间上组成无数个功能复合体。正常情况下,复合体各成员之间通过细胞-细胞间信号转导耦合实现功能密切协作,从而维护中枢神经系统内环境稳态。近年来,随着神经科学研究的不断深入,越来越多的证据表明,大多数神经系统疾病的发病机制同时涉及神经血管单元的三要素(神经元、神经胶质细胞和血-脑屏障)^[17-18]。因此,探究高胆固醇血症对脑组织结构和功能的影响应全面分析神经血管单元的各要素。

1. 高胆固醇血症对血-脑屏障通透性的影响
荧光素钠是一种小分子示踪剂,即使浓度极低也可在脑组织中检测出来,因此,研究者通常经外周血注入荧光素钠,观察其透过血-脑屏障的转运情况,以判断血-脑屏障的通透性^[19]。动物实验显示,野生型小鼠喂饲高胆固醇饮食 30 天后,出现中度高胆固醇血症,此时可在其海马和前额叶观察到荧光素钠的渗漏;而敲除 LDLR 基因小鼠(Ldlr^{-/-}小鼠)喂饲普通饮食 30 天后,其血浆胆固醇水平升高 2~3 倍,亦可在脑组织中观察到明显的荧光素钠渗漏,喂饲高胆固醇饮食 30 天后,血浆胆固醇水平升高 10 倍,

脑组织荧光素钠渗漏得更加明显^[20]。血管内皮细胞间紧密连接(TJs)是血-脑屏障的基本结构, Claudin-5 和 Occludin 是紧密连接的骨架蛋白,参与维持紧密连接各项功能,其表达异常可破坏血-脑屏障的基本结构并导致其功能损伤。经动物模型证实,小鼠海马区主要紧密连接蛋白即为 Claudin-5 和 Occludin^[21-22]。进一步研究显示,与正常饮食对照组相比,喂饲高胆固醇饮食后, Ldlr^{-/-}小鼠(6个月)和大鼠的海马区均观察到明显升高的紧密连接蛋白 mRNA,同时还观察到新生血管标志物——凝集素阳性细胞,表明高胆固醇血症在破坏血-脑屏障的同时,还触发血-脑屏障重塑,即机体尝试通过合成更多的紧密连接蛋白和增加新生血管代偿血-脑屏障的破坏,然而从荧光素钠渗漏量分析,这种自我修复机制远无法代偿血-脑屏障通透性增加及其导致的神经功能损伤^[20]。

2. 高胆固醇血症对星形胶质细胞的影响 动物实验显示,高胆固醇饮食可激活小鼠海马区星形胶质细胞,导致其过表达胆固醇跨膜转运相关蛋白,如 ApoE 和水通道蛋白 4(AQP4)^[23-24]。ApoE 是中枢神经系统最主要的载脂蛋白,在星形胶质细胞中表达最丰富,其次是少突胶质细胞、小胶质细胞和室管膜细胞,其主要功能是参与维持脑组织胆固醇的稳定。高胆固醇血症早期, ApoE 过表达影响脑组织胆固醇的转运平衡^[23]。AQP4 作为脑组织水分子的主要通道,其过表达与脑水肿及其继发的神经功能损伤进展密切相关^[24]。近年研究显示, AQP4 还参与中枢神经系统的其他一系列功能活动,包括神经炎症反应和胆固醇跨膜转运^[25]。动物模型显示,长期高胆固醇饮食可引起血-脑屏障周细胞数目减少,周细胞和小血管壁平滑肌细胞可调节 β -淀粉样蛋白(A β)清除,故周细胞数目减少导致 A β 清除率明显下降,使 A β 沉积于血管周围间隙^[26];加之 AQP4 参与水溶性 A β 的转运并影响其代谢^[24],因此有学者推测,高胆固醇血症早期星形胶质细胞 AQP4 表达上调的目的是调节脑组织胆固醇的动态平衡^[27]。

3. 高胆固醇血症对神经元的影响 动物实验显示, Ldlr^{-/-}小鼠和长期高胆固醇饮食的野生型小鼠在物体识别、物体定位和自发交替任务中均表现出识别、空间和工作记忆障碍,这种显著的认知功能下降与血浆胆固醇水平升高密切相关;此外,小鼠海马区血-脑屏障通透性增加与记忆力呈负相关^[20]。亦有研究显示,高脂饮食引发的高胆固醇血症可影

响脑组织 A β 代谢, A β 代谢异常与认知功能和记忆力下降显著相关^[28-29]。然而也有研究者并未在高胆固醇血症-血-脑屏障通透性增加-认知功能障碍的进程中检测到脑组织 A β 异常表达,表明淀粉样变性未参与这一病理生理过程^[30-31]。Adlakha 和 Saini^[32]发现, LDLR 蛋白缺失并未改变脑组织 A β 表达水平,但可加剧 13~14 月龄小鼠海马和前额叶皮质神经元凋亡,同时伴随认知功能显著下降。由此可见,血-脑屏障完整性破坏及随之而来的神经元死亡可能是高胆固醇血症致认知功能障碍的原因。

4. 高胆固醇血症致神经炎症反应 血-脑屏障通透性增加使得血浆大分子物质渗漏至脑组织细胞间隙、外周炎性细胞浸润脑实质、激活小胶质细胞^[33-34],其中,外周炎性细胞浸润脑实质可以诱发神经炎症反应。在高胆固醇血症引起神经功能损伤的发生机制中,神经炎症反应是不容忽视的环节。动物实验显示,高胆固醇血症小鼠海马区新生血管重构^[20],可以导致外周组织炎性细胞浸润至邻近脑实质,诱发神经炎症反应,进一步加重血-脑屏障破坏,并形成恶性循环。星形胶质细胞和小胶质细胞激活在神经炎症反应中发挥重要作用,体外研究显示,提高培养系中胆固醇含量可刺激星形胶质细胞增生和形态改变,同时可下调胆固醇代谢相关基因的表达^[34-35]。动物实验显示,予高胆固醇饮食的野生型小鼠前额叶皮质白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)和一氧化氮合酶-2(NOS-2)mRNA 表达量明显升高,这些因子可以破坏血-脑屏障完整性,增强神经炎症级联反应,进而导致神经元功能障碍和死亡^[20]。

三、高胆固醇血症对脑血管结构和功能的影响

家族性高胆固醇血症(FH)患者和高胆固醇饮食的 Ldlr^{-/-}小鼠模型常用于高胆固醇血症对脑血管的影响研究。家族性高胆固醇血症是临床常见的遗传性代谢性疾病, LDLR 基因突变是最常见原因,如果不予药物干预,患者血浆 LDL-C 水平终身维持较高水平,其重要临床特征是年轻时即出现冠心病症状^[36-38]。目前普遍认为,家族性高胆固醇血症与心血管病和周围血管病密切相关^[36-40],但其与脑血管病之间的关系一直存有争议。血浆高水平 LDL-C 与缺血性卒中发生风险增加有关,但明显弱于其对冠心病的作用^[40-42]。Beheshti 等^[43]基于孟德尔遗传定律的随机对照试验显示,家族性高胆固醇血症和高水平 LDL-C 并不增加缺血性卒中的风险。Akioyamen 等^[44]的 Meta 分析纳入 6 项临床研究计

183 388 例家族性高胆固醇血症患者,结果显示,家族性高胆固醇血症与缺血性卒中风险增加无关联性($OR = 0.76, 95\%CI: 0.37 \sim 1.58$),但当血浆 LDL-C 水平 $> 4.9 \text{ mmol/L}$ 时缺血性卒中风险增加($OR = 1.42, 95\%CI: 1.06 \sim 1.89$),提示家族性高胆固醇血症患者发生缺血性卒中的风险可能与其血浆 LDL-C 水平升高存在一定关联性。Hyttinen 等^[45]对家族性高胆固醇血症患者和正常对照者行头部 MRI 检查,发现二者脑小血管病[包括小梗死灶、腔隙性梗死和脑深部白质高信号(DWMH)]患病率相似。Todate 等^[46]采用超高场强(7.0T)MRI 观察 28 例无症状性家族性高胆固醇血症患者和 35 例正常对照者,发现前者脑室周围白质高信号患病率[14.29%(4/28)对 0(0/35), $P = 0.021$]以及脑小血管病总负荷[包括腔隙性梗死、脑室周围白质高信号、脑深部白质高信号、脑微出血和脑萎缩;25%(7/28)对 5.71%(2/35), $P < 0.001$]均高于正常对照者,进一步对比二者双侧豆纹动脉结构(包括主干和分支数目、长度、弯曲度等),未见明显差异。分析上述互相矛盾研究结果的原因,可能是:(1)LDL-C 诱发动脉粥样硬化的病理生理学机制主要包括泡沫细胞形成、炎症反应和血管内皮细胞功能丧失等^[18,20,33-34],这些改变在脑动脉、冠状动脉和周围动脉管壁上是一致的,因此,高胆固醇血症同样可以增加缺血性脑损伤的风险。(2)他汀类调脂药。2015 年发表的一篇 Meta 分析以 1987 年美国默沙东公司研发的洛伐他汀正式上市为分水岭,结果显示,他汀类调脂药应用前(*prestatin era*)家族性高胆固醇血症患者发生缺血性卒中的风险较正常对照者高 7.5 倍($OR = 7.658, 95\%CI: 6.059 \sim 9.678; P < 0.01$),他汀类调脂药推广后(*poststatin era*)缺血性卒中风险则低于正常对照者($OR = 0.251, 95\%CI: 0.176 \sim 0.358; P < 0.01$)^[47]。Todate 等^[46]报告的 28 例家族性高胆固醇血症患者中 17 例服用他汀类调脂药的中位时间为 26 个月,余 11 例为新诊断患者,他汀类药物调脂治疗时间较短,故认为他汀类调脂药对后者的影响较小。Hyttinen 等^[45]采用他汀类调脂药治疗家族性高胆固醇血症患者,平均持续 15.3 年,MRI 显示的脑深部白质高信号与正常对照者无显著差异。(3)高胆固醇血症、脑白质高信号与认知功能障碍之间的关系。家族性高胆固醇血症患者较早(男性 < 50 岁、女性 < 60 岁)即出现轻度认知损害(MCI)^[36-37],而脑白质高信号与认知功能障碍显著相关^[45,48-49]。如前

所述,高胆固醇血症可引起血-脑屏障通透性异常增高,后者触发神经元凋亡和神经元-星形胶质细胞之间信号耦合改变,导致神经功能损伤,临床表现为认知功能和记忆力下降;同时,血-脑屏障通透性增加证实是脑白质高信号的病理生理学基础,故脑白质高信号在临床出现认知功能下降前即已显现^[49],简言之,高胆固醇血症引发血-脑屏障通透性增加,脑白质高信号为其影像学特征,认知功能障碍为其临床表现。研究显示,长期应用他汀类调脂药可以改善家族性高胆固醇血症患者的情景记忆,可能与血浆 LDL-C 水平降低密切相关^[50]。喂饲高胆固醇饮食 90 天的 $Ldlr^{-/-}$ 小鼠常作为家族性高胆固醇血症的最佳动物模型,6 月龄成年小鼠微血管床可见较多红细胞淤积;12 月龄老年小鼠红细胞淤积相对减少,但脑小血管病晚期病理改变——纤维素血栓明显增多致小血管闭塞、血管密度减少和脑血流量降低,因此推测,高胆固醇血症相关脑小血管病的组织病理学进展呈时间依赖性,即早期出现红细胞淤积,而晚期随微血管内血栓堵塞的发生,红细胞淤积相对减少^[51]。

对比高胆固醇血症相关脑小血管病和高血压相关脑小血管病的动物模型,二者在组织病理学上存在明显的异同。相似之处在于:(1)血管内皮细胞激活相关红细胞贴壁、聚集是小血管壁损伤的起点事件,因此两种疾病模型早期均可见红细胞淤积;此后,红细胞持续凝结并伴有血管内皮细胞炎症反应,凝血级联反应不断加速,直至血管腔内出现纤维素血栓,是脑小血管病进入最终阶段的标志。(2)两种疾病模型的小血管壁损伤在不同脑区之间无明显差异,且不局限于某些特定脑区如基底节或白质^[51-53]。不同之处在于,高血压相关脑小血管病在皮质和皮质下区域存在广泛的血-脑屏障功能障碍,并伴大量脑微出血;高胆固醇血症相关脑小血管病的血-脑屏障损伤极轻微且仅局限于白质,并未见任何脑微出血的发生^[52-53]。因此,高血压和高胆固醇血症均可发生脑小血管闭塞,但脑小血管破裂更多发生于高血压。高胆固醇血症与脑微出血负荷之间的这种负相关关系可能是高胆固醇血症引起的小血管壁增厚和小动脉粥样硬化所致,管壁增厚可降低小血管脆性,使其免于破裂出血^[54]。

四、高胆固醇血症及他汀类调脂药与脑出血之间的关系

关于高胆固醇血症与急性缺血性卒中的研究

较多,一致性结论是血浆高胆固醇水平与急性缺血性卒中风险呈正相关,他汀类调脂药可使高胆固醇血症患者在 I 级和 II 级预防中获益^[55-56],因此,他汀类药物强化调脂治疗成为缺血性卒中临床指南中治疗的基石^[57-58]。然而,高胆固醇血症不易引起脑小血管破裂,那么他汀类药物调脂治疗是否影响脑出血的发生风险呢?早在 2012 年,McKinney 和 Kostis^[59]纳入 31 项随机对照临床试验计 91 588 例应用他汀类调脂药和 91 215 例未应用他汀类调脂药的脑出血患者,Meta 分析显示,二者脑出血发生率差异无统计学意义($OR = 1.08, 95\%CI: 0.88 \sim 1.32; P = 0.47$),且脑出血风险与 LDL-C 水平或降低程度无关联性。Lei 等^[60]认为,脑出血发病前曾应用他汀类调脂药的患者住院期间以及发病第 30 和 90 天病死率并未降低($OR = 0.85, 95\%CI: 0.70 \sim 1.03$)、预后不良[改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评分 3~6]发生率并未减少($OR = 0.93, 95\%CI: 0.72 \sim 1.18$);进一步分析发现,脑出血前应用他汀类调脂药对基线血肿量无明显影响($SMD = 2.16, 95\%CI: 11.43 \sim 15.76$),住院期间应用他汀类调脂药则可降低住院期间以及发病第 1、3、6 和 12 个月病死率($OR = 0.37, 95\%CI: 0.28 \sim 0.50$)。近年来,关于高胆固醇血症、他汀类调脂药与脑出血的关系又有不同的发现。2019 年, Ma 等^[61]在 *Neurology* 发表前瞻性队列研究结果,针对中国河北省唐山市 101 510 名社区常住居民进行为期 9 年的追踪报道,男性 81 110 名、女性 20 400 名,平均年龄 51.3 岁,排除合并脑卒中、冠心病、恶性肿瘤等疾病和资料不全患者,最终纳入 96 043 名,结果显示,753 例(0.78%)发生脑出血,根据基线 LDL-C 水平分组,与血浆 LDL-C 水平 70~99 mg/dl 组相比,血浆 LDL-C > 100 mg/dl 组脑出血发生率无明显变化[校正风险比(aHR) = -0.91, 95%CI: 0.71~1.18],而血浆 LDL-C 水平 50~69 mg/dl 组($aHR = 1.65, 95\%CI: 1.32 \sim 2.05$)和 < 50 mg/dl 组($aHR = 2.69, 95\%CI: 2.03 \sim 3.57$)脑出血发生率均明显升高。

血浆低水平胆固醇与脑微出血数目增加和脑出血后持续血肿扩大相关。Haussen 等^[53]认为,脑出血患者应用他汀类调脂药与脑微出血($OR = 2.72, 95\%CI: 1.02 \sim 7.22; P = 0.04$)特别是皮质-皮质下微出血(csMB; $OR = 4.15, 95\%CI: 1.54 \sim 11.20, P < 0.01$)独立相关。Katsanos 等^[62]的 Meta 分析显示,应用他汀类调脂药与总体脑微出血数目增加并无关联性(未校正 $OR = 1.15, 95\%CI: 0.76 \sim 1.74$; 校正后

$OR = 1.09, 95\%CI: 0.64 \sim 1.86$),而与脑叶微出血数目显著相关(未校正 $OR = 2.01, 95\%CI: 1.48 \sim 2.72$)。Chang 等^[63]的研究显示,脑出血患者入院时血浆高水平 LDL-C 是血肿扩大风险降低的独立预测因素($OR = 0.88, 95\%CI: 0.77 \sim 0.99; P = 0.048$),也是住院期间其病死率降低的独立预测因素(LDL-C 每升高 10 mg/dl, $OR = 0.68, 95\%CI: 0.57 \sim 0.80, P < 0.001$)。Rodriguez-Luna 等^[64]发现,高水平 LDL-C 是血肿扩大风险降低的独立预测因素($OR = 4.24, 95\%CI: 1.26 \sim 14.24; P = 0.020$),亦是早期神经功能恶化($OR = 8.27, 95\%CI: 1.66 \sim 41.16; P = 0.010$)和发病后 3 个月病死率上升($OR = 6.34, 95\%CI: 1.29 \sim 31.30; P = 0.023$)的重要危险因素。

尽管他汀类调脂药可以显著降低所有类型脑卒中的发生率和全因死亡率^[53-58],但如何平衡其降低脑缺血的益处与增加脑出血的风险仍是今后需持续关注的话题。2018 年的美国指南和 2019 年的欧洲指南均推荐,最佳调脂治疗目标为正常成人血浆 LDL-C < 2.6 mmol/L,成年冠心病或糖尿病患者 < 1.5 mmol/L,正常儿童 < 3.5 mmol/L,或血浆 LDL-C 水平较基线水平下降 $\geq 50\%$ ^[42,57-58]。

利益冲突 无

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