

脑微出血与脑白质高信号及服用阿司匹林相关性分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨脑微出血与脑白质高信号和服用阿司匹林的关联性,并筛查脑微出血相关危险因素。方法 纳入 2016 年 6 月至 2021 年 2 月首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院收治的 2654 例缺血性脑血管病患者,记录入院时收缩压和舒张压、是否服用阿司匹林和服药时间,以及入院 24 h 内测定血清高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)和血浆糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、纤维蛋白原、D-二聚体;头部 MRI 评估脑白质高信号严重程度(Fazekas 评分)并计数脑微出血灶数目[脑微出血解剖评分量表(MARS)]。单因素和多因素逐步法 Logistic 回归分析筛查脑微出血及其严重程度相关危险因素。结果 2654 例患者根据 Fazekas 评分分为对照组(1315 例)、轻度脑白质高信号组(461 例)、中度脑白质高信号组(440 例)和重度脑白质高信号组(438 例),各组年龄($H = 353.837, P = 0.000$),合并高血压($\chi^2 = 79.818, P = 0.000$)、冠心病($\chi^2 = 56.768, P = 0.000$)和糖尿病($\chi^2 = 8.936, P = 0.030$)比例,入院时收缩压($H = 47.979, P = 0.000$),服用阿司匹林比例($\chi^2 = 161.576, P = 0.000$)和服药时间($H = 4.766, P = 0.000$),血清 LDL-C($H = 16.533, P = 0.002$),血浆 HbA1c($H = 22.127, P = 0.000$)和 Hcy($H = 83.558, P = 0.002$),脑微出血比例($\chi^2 = 642.054, P = 0.000$)差异有统计学意义。Logistic 回归分析显示,入院时舒张压高($OR = 1.017, 95\%CI: 1.007 \sim 1.026, P = 0.001$; $OR = 1.020, 95\%CI: 1.011 \sim 1.029, P = 0.000$)和 Fazekas 评分高($OR = 1.673, 95\%CI: 1.590 \sim 1.761, P = 0.000$; $OR = 1.754, 95\%CI: 1.669 \sim 1.844, P = 0.000$)是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素,血清 LDL-C 是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的保护因素($OR = 0.856, 95\%CI: 0.765 \sim 0.957, P = 0.006$; $OR = 0.860, 95\%CI: 0.774 \sim 0.956, P = 0.005$);而服用阿司匹林和服药时间与存在脑微出血及其严重程度无明显关联性。结论 脑白质高信号严重程度(Fazekas 评分)是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素。

【关键词】 大脑小血管疾病; 阿司匹林; 磁共振成像; 危险因素; Logistic 模型

A clinical study of the association between white matter hyperintensity, aspirin therapy and cerebral microbleeds

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the association between white matter hyperintensity (WMH), aspirin therapy and cerebral microbleeds (CMBs), and to screen risk factors for CMBs and severity of CMBs.

Methods Total 2654 patients with ischemic cerebrovascular disease were admitted to Department of Neurology in Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, Capital Medical University from June 2016 to February 2021. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), aspirin therapy, time of aspirin therapy, high-

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density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) of the serum, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), homocysteine (Hcy), fibrinogen (FIB) and D-dimer of plasma were collected within 24 h of admission. MRI was used to evaluate the severity of WMH by Fazekas score and identify the number of CMBs by Microbleed Anatomical Rating Scale (MARS). Univariate and multivariate stepwise Logistic regression analyses were used to screen the related risk factors for CMBs and its severity. **Results** Total 2654 patients were divided into control group ($n = 1315$), mild ($n = 461$), moderate ($n = 440$) and severe ($n = 438$) WMH groups by Fazekas score. There was statistically significant difference in age ($H = 353.837, P = 0.000$), history of hypertension ($\chi^2 = 79.818, P = 0.000$), coronary heart disease ($\chi^2 = 56.768, P = 0.000$) and diabetes ($\chi^2 = 8.936, P = 0.030$), SBP at admission ($H = 47.979, P = 0.000$), aspirin therapy ($\chi^2 = 161.576, P = 0.000$), time of aspirin therapy ($H = 4.766, P = 0.000$), serum LDL-C ($H = 16.533, P = 0.002$), plasma HbA1c ($H = 22.127, P = 0.000$) and Hcy ($H = 83.558, P = 0.002$), proportion of CMBs ($\chi^2 = 642.054, P = 0.000$) among groups. Logistic regression analysis showed that DBP at admission ($OR = 1.017, 95\%CI: 1.007-1.026, P = 0.001$; $OR = 1.020, 95\%CI: 1.011-1.029, P = 0.000$) and Fazekas score ($OR = 1.673, 95\%CI: 1.590-1.761, P = 0.000$; $OR = 1.754, 95\%CI: 1.669-1.844, P = 0.000$) were risk factors for CMBs and its severity. Serum LDL-C was a protective factor for CMBs and its severity ($OR = 0.856, 95\%CI: 0.765-0.957, P = 0.006$; $OR = 0.860, 95\%CI: 0.774-0.956, P = 0.005$). Aspirin therapy and time of aspirin therapy were not significantly correlated with CMBs and its severity. **Conclusions** Severity of WMH (Fazekas score) was a risk factor for CMBs and its severity.

【Key words】 Cerebral small vessel diseases; Aspirin; Magnetic resonance imaging; Risk factors; Logistic models

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脑微出血(CMBs)是颅内微小血管渗漏形成的小血管周围含铁血黄素沉积,SWI表现为小圆形均匀低信号病灶,提示出血倾向。研究显示,脑微出血是颅内出血的独立危险因素,且与颅内出血体积相关^[1-2]。有大量研究对脑微出血相关危险因素进行探讨,但其结果存在一定的局限性和争议^[3-4]。因此,明确脑微出血相关危险因素对临床出血风险评估至关重要。脑小血管病(CSVD)是严重危害国民健康的常见病,可以引起认知功能、运动、情感和大小便障碍等^[5]。脑白质高信号(WMH)和脑微出血是脑小血管病的典型表现,二者常并存且有共同的危险因素,但其相关性仍存争议^[3,6-8]。阿司匹林是临床常用的抗血小板药物,广泛应用于心脑血管病一级和二级预防,出血是其最严重的并发症。抗血小板药物一方面可能增加脑卒中患者发生脑微出血的风险,另一方面可能使存在脑微出血的患者更易发生症状性颅内出血,且脑微出血灶数目>10个的患者颅内出血发生率更高^[9-10]。既往有研究分析阿司匹林与脑微出血的相关性,但研究结果存有争议^[11-12]。本研究筛查脑微出血相关危险因素,并探讨服用阿司匹林和脑白质高信号与脑微出血的关联性。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)均符合缺血性脑血管病的诊断,并经头部MRI(包括T₁WI、T₂WI、FLAIR成像、DWI、SWI)证实。(2)有明确既往史,包括高血压、冠心病、糖尿病以及吸烟史、饮酒史。(3)临床资料完整,包括入院时收缩压(SBP)和舒张压(DBP),以及血清高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)和血浆糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)和D-二聚体等实验室指标。

2. 排除标准 (1)存在严重的内科疾病,如心脏病、肝肾疾病、肿瘤或其他系统性疾病。(2)存在严重的神经系统疾病,如帕金森病、颅脑创伤、脱髓鞘疾病等。(3)既往曾应用抗凝药物或除阿司匹林外的其他抗血小板药物。(4)无法配合完成头部MRI检查。

3. 一般资料 纳入2016年6月至2021年2月在北京首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院神经内科住院治疗的缺血性脑血管病患者共2654例,男性1694例,女性960例;年龄16~93岁,中位值64(56,72)岁;

既往有高血压 1755 例 (66.13%)、冠心病 374 例 (14.09%)、糖尿病 1002 例 (37.75%)、吸烟史 1200 例 (45.21%)、饮酒史 800 例 (30.14%)。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 记录患者入院时收缩压和舒张压及是否服用阿司匹林和服药时间。入院 24 h 内空腹采集肘静脉血 12 ml, 分别测定血清 HDL-C 和 LDL-C 以及血浆 HbA1c、Hcy、FIB 和 D-二聚体。

2. 头部 MRI 检查 由 2 位神经内科医师分别对患者影像学结果进行评估, 意见不一致时由高级别神经内科医师最终确定。(1) 检查方法: 采用德国 Siemens 公司生产的 MAGNETOM Prisma 3.0T MRI 扫描仪, 64 通道头部线圈, 扫描序列包括横断面和矢状位 T₁WI、T₂WI、FLAIR 成像、DWI 和 SWI。扫描时告知患者保持静止以避免运动伪影。(2) 脑白质高信号的定义及分级: T₂WI 和 FLAIR 成像呈高信号且无空洞形成, 定义为脑白质高信号, 包括脑深部白质高信号 (DWMH) 和脑室旁白质高信号 (PWMH)。采用 Fazekas 评分^[13]独立评分, 脑深部白质高信号, 0 为无白质高信号, 1 为点状病变, 2 为病变开始融合, 3 为病变大面积融合; 脑室旁白质高信号, 0 为无白质高信号, 1 为帽状或铅笔样薄层病变, 2 为病变呈光滑的晕圈, 3 为不规则的脑室旁高信号。两部位评分之和为总评分 (0~6), 评分为 0, 无脑白质高信号; 评分为 1~2, 轻度脑白质高信号; 评分为 3~4, 中度脑白质高信号; 评分为 5~6, 重度脑白质高信号^[14]。(3) 脑微出血的定义及分级: 脑微出血系颅内微小血管病变导致的以血管周围含铁血黄素沉积为主要特征的脑实质亚临床损害, SWI 表现为脑实质小圆形或卵圆形、边界清晰、均匀低信号病灶, 直径 2~5 mm, 最大不超过 10 mm, 主要分布于皮质及皮质下区、基底节区 (壳核、苍白球、尾状核头部)、丘脑、脑干和小脑。大多数患者可同时存在多部位微出血灶。采用脑微出血解剖评分量表 (MARS), 根据脑微出血灶数目共分为 4 级, 0 级, 无脑微出血; 1 级, 1~4 个脑微出血灶; 2 级, 5~9 个脑微出血灶; 3 级, ≥10 个脑微出血灶^[15]。

3. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件和 R 语言 4.0.1 版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。正态性检验采用 Shapiro-Wilk 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 Kruskal-Wallis 检验 (H 检验), 两两比较行

Mann-Whitney U 检验。脑微出血及其严重程度相关危险因素的筛查采用单因素和多因素逐步法 Logistic 回归分析 ($\alpha_{\lambda} = 0.05, \alpha_{\text{出}} = 0.05$)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本研究 2654 例患者的入院时收缩压为 83~242 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa), 中位值为 147 (134, 168) mm Hg; 舒张压 41~138 mm Hg, 中位值为 81 (73, 90) mm Hg; 445 例 (16.77%) 服用阿司匹林, 服药时间 0.04~32.00 年、中位时间 5 (2, 10) 年; 血清 HDL-C 为 0.50~9.00 mmol/L, 中位值为 1.10 (0.90, 1.20) mmol/L; LDL-C 为 0.50~6.20 mmol/L, 中位值为 2.60 (2.00, 3.20) mmol/L; 血浆 HbA1c 为 3.11%~16.50%, 中位值为 6.00 (5.60, 7.20)%; Hcy 为 7~250 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 中位值 15 (12, 20) $\mu\text{mol/L}$; FIB 为 31~705 mg/dl, 中位值 25.00 (188.18, 300.00) mg/dl; D-二聚体为 0.09~26.10 mg/L, 中位值 0.28 (0.15, 0.63) mg/L; 有 818 例 (30.82%) 患者存在脑微出血。根据 Fazekas 评分, 无脑白质高信号 1315 例 (对照组), 脑白质高信号 1339 例, 其中轻度 461 例 (轻度 WMH 组)、中度 440 例 (中度 WMH 组)、重度 438 例 (重度 WMH 组)。各组患者一般资料比较, 年龄 ($P = 0.000$), 合并高血压 ($P = 0.000$)、冠心病 ($P = 0.000$) 和糖尿病 ($P = 0.030$) 比例, 入院时收缩压 ($P = 0.000$), 服用阿司匹林比例 ($P = 0.000$) 和服药时间 ($P = 0.000$), 血清 LDL-C ($P = 0.002$), 血浆 HbA1c ($P = 0.000$) 和 Hcy ($P = 0.002$), 脑微出血比例 ($P = 0.000$) 差异有统计学意义, 其余各项指标组间差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$, 表 1)。

单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 男性 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$)、年龄大 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$)、高血压 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$)、吸烟史 ($P = 0.011, 0.022$)、入院时收缩压 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$) 和舒张压 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$) 水平高、服用阿司匹林 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$)、血浆 Hcy 水平高 ($P = 0.031, 0.003$)、Fazekas 评分高 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$) 是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素, 而血清 LDL-C 水平高 ($P = 0.000, 0.000$) 是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的保护因素 (表 2, 3)。将上述影响因素均纳入多因素 Logistic 回归方程, 结果显示, 入院时舒张压高 ($OR = 1.017, 95\%CI: 1.007 \sim 1.026, P = 0.001$; $OR = 1.020, 95\%CI: 1.011 \sim 1.029, P = 0.000$) 和 Fazekas 评分高 ($OR = 1.673, 95\%CI:$

表 1 不同脑白质高信号组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of baseline clinical data in patients in different groups of WMH

观察指标	对照组 (n=1315)	轻度 WMH 组 (n=461)	中度 WMH 组 (n=440)	重度 WMH 组 (n=438)	χ^2 或 H 值	P 值
性别[例(%)]*					4.359	0.225
男性	817(62.13)	294(63.77)	289(65.68)	294(67.12)		
女性	498(37.87)	167(36.23)	151(34.32)	144(32.88)		
年龄[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 岁] [#]	60.00(53.00, 67.00)	64.00(57.00, 72.00)	68.00(60.00, 77.00)	71.00(63.00, 79.00)	353.837	0.000
高血压[例(%)]*	771(58.63)	312(67.68)	323(73.41)	349(79.68)	79.818	0.000
冠心病[例(%)]*	120(9.13)	99(21.48)	77(17.50)	78(17.81)	56.768	0.000
糖尿病[例(%)]*	461(35.06)	194(42.08)	175(39.77)	172(39.27)	8.936	0.030
吸烟史[例(%)]*	578(43.95)	224(48.59)	203(46.14)	195(44.52)	3.200	0.362
饮酒史[例(%)]*	389(29.58)	143(31.02)	127(28.86)	141(32.19)	1.580	0.664
SBP[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mm Hg] [#]	144.00(131.00, 160.00)	148.00(133.00, 161.00)	151.00(137.00, 167.00)	150.00(139.00, 165.00)	47.979	0.000
DBP[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mm Hg] [#]	81.00(73.00, 90.00)	80.00(73.00, 89.00)	82.00(74.00, 91.00)	83.00(74.00, 91.00)	5.465	0.119
服用阿司匹林[例(%)]*	105(7.98)	94(20.39)	111(25.23)	135(30.82)	161.576	0.000
服药时间[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 年] [#]	4.00(1.00, 10.00)	5.00(2.00, 10.00)	5.00(3.00, 9.50)	6.00(2.00, 11.00)	4.766	0.000
HDL-C[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L] [#]	1.10(0.90, 1.20)	1.10(0.90, 1.25)	1.10(0.90, 1.30)	1.10(0.90, 1.20)	0.677	0.415
LDL-C[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L] [#]	2.60(2.10, 3.20)	2.60(2.10, 3.30)	2.70(2.02, 3.26)	2.40(1.83, 3.09)	16.533	0.002
HbA1c[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, %] [#]	6.00(5.60, 6.90)	6.00(5.60, 6.90)	6.10(5.70, 8.00)	6.10(5.60, 7.00)	22.127	0.000
Hcy[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, μ mol/L] [#]	15.00(11.00, 19.00)	15.00(12.00, 20.00)	16.00(13.00, 22.00)	17.00(14.00, 22.00)	83.558	0.002
FIB[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mg/dl] [#]	245.00(175.00, 293.00)	256.00(199.40, 302.10)	256.00(193.00, 308.10)	256.00(202.00, 308.00)	20.454	0.072
D-二聚体[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mg/L] [#]	0.26(0.14, 0.54)	0.24(0.14, 0.46)	0.32(0.17, 0.66)	0.40(0.19, 0.84)	60.649	0.740
CMBs[例(%)]*	168(12.78)	116(25.16)	213(48.41)	321(73.29)	642.054	0.000

* χ^2 test, χ^2 检验; #Kruskal-Wallis test, Kruskal-Wallis 检验 (H 检验)。WMH, white matter hyperintensity, 脑白质高信号; SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin, 糖化血红蛋白; Hcy, homocysteine, 同型半胱氨酸; FIB, fibrinogen, 纤维蛋白原; CMBs, cerebral microbleeds, 脑微出血

1.590 ~ 1.761, $P = 0.000$; $OR = 1.754$, 95%CI: 1.669 ~ 1.844, $P = 0.000$) 是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素, 血清 LDL-C 是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的保护因素 ($OR = 0.856$, 95%CI: 0.765 ~ 0.957, $P = 0.006$; $OR = 0.860$, 95%CI: 0.774 ~ 0.956, $P = 0.005$); 而服用阿司匹林和服药时间与存在脑微出血及其严重程度无关联性 (均 $P > 0.05$, 表 4)。

讨 论

流行病学研究显示, 健康人群脑微出血发病率约为 5%^[16], 老年缺血性卒中患者脑微出血发病率为 30% ~ 40%, 罹患高血压患者的脑微出血发病率高达 64.7%^[17-18]。本研究纳入的 2654 例缺血性脑血管病患者中 818 例发生脑微出血, 发病率约 30.82%, 且中位年龄为 64(56, 72) 岁, 与老年缺血性卒中患者脑微出血发病率相近。

脑微出血和脑白质高信号均为脑小血管病的表现形式且二者常同时存在。本研究 Logistic 回归

分析显示, 脑白质高信号严重程度 (Fazekas 评分) 是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素。脑白质高信号与血-脑屏障功能障碍、血管内皮功能障碍、神经胶质细胞损伤等相关^[19]。脑微出血系颅内微血管破裂或渗漏导致的一种脑实质亚临床损害^[4], 这也许可以解释重度脑微出血患者中存在更严重的脑白质高信号, 与既往研究结果相一致^[11, 20]。但二者病变的先后顺序尚待进一步研究。

本研究结果显示, 服用阿司匹林和服药时间与脑微出血及其严重程度无关联性。关于服用阿司匹林和服药时间与脑微出血及其严重程度的关联性, 各项研究结果不尽一致。Liu 和 Li^[9] 的 Meta 分析显示, 服用阿司匹林是缺血性卒中 ($OR = 1.650$, 95%CI: 1.060 ~ 2.590; $P = 0.006$) 和出血性卒中 ($OR = 1.960$, 95%CI: 1.220 ~ 3.160; $P = 0.007$) 患者发生脑微出血的危险因素。Lau 等^[11] 认为, 服用抗血小板药物是缺血性卒中患者发生脑微出血的独立危险因素 ($OR = 6.080$, 95%CI: 1.110 ~ 33.210; $P =$

表 2 脑微出血及其严重程度相关危险因素的变量赋值表

Table 2. The variable assignment of related risk factors for CMBs and severity of CMBs

变量	赋值				变量	赋值			
	0	1	2	3		0	1	2	3
脑微出血	无	有			糖尿病	无	有		
脑微出血严重程度	0 级(0 个)	1 级(1~4 个)	2 级(5~9 个)	3 级(≥10 个)	吸烟史	无	有		
性别	女性	男性			饮酒史	无	有		
高血压	无	有			服用阿司匹林	无	有		
冠心病	无	有							

表 3 脑微出血及其严重程度相关危险因素的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3. Univariate Logistic regression analysis of CMBs and severity of CMBs

变量	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 95%CI	变量	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 95%CI
脑微出血							脑微出血严重程度						
男性	0.335	0.090	14.020	0.000	1.398	1.173~1.667	男性	0.326	0.089	13.554	0.000	1.385	1.165~1.648
年龄	0.030	0.004	66.515	0.000	1.030	1.023~1.038	年龄	0.030	0.004	68.641	0.000	1.030	1.023~1.038
高血压	0.527	0.093	32.051	0.000	1.694	1.412~2.034	高血压	0.554	0.092	34.621	0.000	1.723	1.437~2.065
糖尿病	0.106	0.086	1.509	0.219	1.112	0.939~1.317	糖尿病	0.082	0.085	0.916	0.338	1.085	0.918~1.281
冠心病	0.125	0.119	1.111	0.292	1.134	0.898~1.431	冠心病	0.127	0.117	0.181	0.277	1.136	0.903~1.428
吸烟史	0.214	0.084	6.473	0.011	1.239	1.050~1.462	吸烟史	0.191	0.083	5.261	0.022	1.210	1.028~1.425
饮酒史	0.128	0.091	1.997	0.158	1.137	0.952~1.358	饮酒史	0.135	0.089	2.263	0.132	1.144	0.960~1.363
SBP	0.007	0.002	12.711	0.000	1.007	1.003~1.011	SBP	0.008	0.002	14.842	0.000	1.008	1.004~1.012
DBP	0.012	0.003	14.267	0.000	1.012	1.006~1.018	DBP	0.013	0.003	18.733	0.000	1.013	1.007~1.019
服用阿司匹林	0.765	0.106	51.758	0.000	2.150	1.745~2.648	服用阿司匹林	0.728	0.103	49.517	0.000	2.071	1.691~2.536
服药时间	0.007	0.015	0.193	0.660	1.007	0.978~1.036	服药时间	0.002	0.014	0.023	0.879	1.002	0.974~1.031
HDL-C	-0.241	0.155	2.413	0.120	0.786	0.580~1.065	HDL-C	-0.223	0.153	2.309	0.129	0.792	0.587~1.070
LDL-C	-0.187	0.049	14.378	0.000	0.829	0.753~0.914	LDL-C	-0.180	0.049	13.680	0.000	0.835	0.759~0.919
HbA1c	0.001	0.026	0.001	0.971	1.001	0.951~1.053	HbA1c	-0.005	0.026	0.038	0.845	0.995	0.946~1.046
Hcy	0.007	0.003	4.659	0.031	1.007	1.001~1.013	Hcy	0.009	0.003	8.768	0.003	1.009	1.003~1.014
FIB	0.001	0.000	2.814	0.093	1.001	1.000~1.002	FIB	0.001	0.000	3.879	0.051	1.000	1.000~1.002
D-二聚体	0.034	0.021	2.561	0.110	1.035	0.992~1.079	D-二聚体	0.031	0.021	2.210	0.137	1.031	0.990~1.074
Fazekas 评分	0.528	0.023	517.856	0.000	1.696	1.621~1.775	Fazekas 评分	0.566	0.022	635.435	0.000	1.762	1.686~1.841

SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin, 糖化血红蛋白; Hcy, homocysteine, 同型半胱氨酸; FIB, fibrinogen, 纤维蛋白原

0.037)。Naka 等^[12]对有明确颅内出血的患者服用抗血小板药物情况进行分析,发现服用阿司匹林是此类患者发生脑微出血的危险因素(*OR* = 2.418, 95%CI: 1.236~4.730; *P* = 0.010),但在缺血性卒中患者中并未发现这一关联性。然而,一项来自日本的研究显示,在缺血性脑血管病患者中,校正高血压及其他混杂因素之后,服用阿司匹林和服药时间 > 10 年与发生脑微出血无明显关联性^[21]。Liu 和 Li^[9]的 Meta 分析在非脑卒中人群中亦发现,服用阿司匹林与脑微出血无明显关联性。尽管并发重度脑微出血的缺血性脑血管病患者服用阿司匹林后,颅内

出血风险增加,但对于既往有短暂性脑缺血发作或缺血性卒中的患者,发病 1 年内仍推荐应用抗血小板药物^[22-24]。不同人群脑微出血与抗血小板药物的相关性以及阿司匹林的安全性尚待进一步研究^[25]。

本研究结果还显示,入院时舒张压高是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素,血清 LDL-C 水平高则是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的保护因素,而年龄、高血压比例和入院时收缩压与脑微出血及其严重程度无关联性。目前,年龄被认为是脑微出血的重要危险因素^[26-28],本研究并未发现二者关联,可能与本研究对象为缺血性脑血管病患者、患者年龄

表 4 脑微出血及其严重程度相关危险因素的多因素逐步法 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4. Multivariate stepwise Logistic regression analysis of CMBs and severity of CMBs

变量	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 95%CI	变量	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 值	<i>OR</i> 95%CI
脑微出血							脑微出血严重程度						
男性	0.137	0.125	1.218	0.270	1.147	0.899~1.465	男性	0.064	0.118	0.293	0.588	1.066	0.846~1.344
年龄	0.003	0.005	0.411	0.521	1.003	0.994~1.013	年龄	0.000	0.005	0.001	0.975	1.000	0.991~1.009
高血压	0.155	0.109	2.030	0.154	1.167	0.944~1.444	高血压	0.161	0.105	2.347	0.126	1.175	0.956~1.443
吸烟史	0.170	0.118	2.094	0.148	1.186	0.941~1.493	吸烟史	0.105	0.111	0.908	0.341	1.111	0.895~1.380
SBP	-0.006	0.003	3.591	0.058	0.994	0.989~1.000	SBP	-0.006	0.003	4.674	0.053	0.994	0.988~1.000
DBP	0.017	0.005	11.501	0.001	1.017	1.007~1.026	DBP	0.020	0.005	18.026	0.000	1.020	1.011~1.029
LDL-C	-0.156	0.057	7.432	0.006	0.856	0.765~0.957	LDL-C	-0.151	0.054	7.808	0.005	0.860	0.774~0.956
Hcy	0.001	0.004	0.021	0.886	1.001	0.993~1.008	Hcy	0.004	0.004	1.434	0.231	1.004	0.997~1.011
服用阿司匹林	0.181	0.125	2.902	0.148	1.199	0.938~1.533	服用阿司匹林	0.093	0.117	0.633	0.426	1.097	0.873~1.379
Fazekas 评分	0.515	0.026	393.318	0.000	1.673	1.590~1.761	Fazekas 评分	0.562	0.025	490.556	0.000	1.754	1.669~1.844
常数项	-2.503	0.522	22.988	0.000			常数项	2.557	0.496	26.552	0.000		

SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; Hcy, homocysteine, 同型半胱氨酸

较集中有关。高血压被认为是脑微出血可靠的危险因素^[26],收缩压和舒张压是高血压患者脑微出血的危险因素^[29]。本研究未发现入院时收缩压和高血压病史与脑微出血的关联性,可能受样本量限制及患者自述病史时主观因素的影响,未来将细化人群,扩充样本量,对不同人群脑微出血相关影响因素进行探讨。既往研究显示,高血脂状态可以使脑微出血的风险降低,而他汀类调脂药可能增加颅内出血的风险^[26];但亦有研究显示,血清脂质与脑微出血并无关联性^[30-31]。血浆 Hcy 与脑微出血的相关性目前仍存争议^[32]。

SWI 是检测脑微出血较敏感的影像学方法^[33]。本研究采用 SWI 精确计数脑微出血灶数目,是目前国内关于服用阿司匹林和脑白质高信号严重程度与脑微出血的关系研究中样本量最大的,并证实脑白质高信号严重程度(Fazekas 评分)是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素,为国人脑微出血危险因素筛查提供参考。本研究亦存在不足之处,为一项回顾性横断面研究,尽管证实脑白质高信号严重程度(Fazekas 评分)是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素,未见服用阿司匹林及服药时间与脑微出血的关联性,但缺少随访,未来将对这些受试者进行随访,纵向研究服用阿司匹林和脑白质高信号严重程度(Fazekas 评分)与脑微出血及其严重程度的相关性。

综上所述,脑白质高信号严重程度(Fazekas 评

分)是存在脑微出血及其严重程度的危险因素,而服用阿司匹林和服药时间与脑微出血及其严重程度无明显关联性。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

美国国家阿尔茨海默病协调中心

National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center(NACC)

美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)

美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)

美国卒中协会 American Stroke Association(ASA)

蒙特利尔认知评价量表

Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)

锰超氧化物歧化酶

manganese superoxide dismutase(MnSOD)

免疫细胞化学 immunocytochemistry(ICC)

脑白质病变 white matter lesion(WML)

脑白质高信号 white matter hyperintensity(WMH)

脑干听觉诱发电位

brain stem auditory-evoked potential(BAEP)

脑深部白质高信号 deep white matter hyperintense(DWMH)

脑室旁白质高信号

periventricular white matter hyperintense(PWMH)

脑微出血 cerebral microbleeds(CMBs)

脑微出血解剖评分量表

Microbleed Anatomical Rating Scale(MARS)

脑小血管病 cerebral small vessel disease(CSVD)

脑血管反应性 cerebrovascular reactivity(CVR)

脑血流自动调节 cerebral autoregulation(CA)

脑源性神经营养因子

brain-derived neurotrophic factor(BDNF)

脑卒中后痴呆 post-stroke dementia(PSD)

脑卒中后认知功能障碍

post-stroke cognitive impairment(PSCI)

脑卒中后抑郁 post-stroke depression(PSD)

内皮型一氧化氮合酶

endothelial nitric oxide synthase(eNOS)

内-中膜厚度 intima-media thickness(IMT)

欧洲抗风湿病联盟

European League Against Rheumatism(EULAR)

帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)

¹¹C-匹兹堡复合物 B ¹¹C-Pittsburgh compound B(¹¹C-PIB)

Tinetti 平衡和步态量表

Tinetti Balance and Gait Analysis(TBGA)

Berg 平衡量表 Berg Balance Scale(BBS)

Fugl-Meyer 评价量表 Fugl-Meyer Assessment Scale(FMA)

葡萄糖调节蛋白 78 glucose regulated protein 78(GRP78)

其他明确病因 stroke of other determined etiology(SOE)

腔隙性梗死 lacunar infarct(LACI)

5-羟色胺转运体 5-hydroxytryptamine transporter(5-HTT)

轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)

散发性淀粉样脑血管病

sporadic cerebral amyloid angiopathy(sCAA)

少数等位基因频率 minor allele frequency(MAF)

射血分数 ejection fraction(EF)

神经血管单元 neurovascular unit(NVU)

神经炎性斑 neuritic plaques(NPs)

[老年斑 senile plaques(SPs)]

神经影像学血管性改变报告标准

STandards for ReportIng Vascular changes on nEuroimaging (STRIVE)

神经原纤维缠结 neurofibrillary tangles(NFTs)

实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎

experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis(EAE)

视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)

视神经脊髓炎 neuromyelitis optica(NMO)

视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病

neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders(NMOSDs)

收缩压 systolic blood pressure(SBP)

舒张压 diastolic blood pressure(DBP)

水通道蛋白 4 aquaporin 4(AQP4)

髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白

myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein(MOG)

髓鞘水成像 myelin water imaging(MWI)

糖化血红蛋白 glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c)

糖尿病周围神经病变 diabetic peripheral neuropathy(DPN)

梯度回波序列 gradient echo sequence(GRE)

听觉词语学习测验 Auditory Verbal Learning Test(AVLT)

统一帕金森病评价量表

Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale(UPDRS)

α-突触核蛋白 α-synuclein(α-Syn)

卫星胶质细胞 satellite glial cells(sGCs)