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急性脑梗死患者血清同型半胱氨酸、D-二聚体和神经元特异性 烯醇化酶水平的变化及其临床意义

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摘要 目的:探讨急性脑梗死(acute cerebral infarction, ACI)患者血清同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)、D-二聚体(d-dimer, DD)和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neurone specific enolase, NSE)水平的变化及其临床意义,为ACI的诊治、预防和病情监测提供更多的实验依据。方法:选择我院神经内科2010年1月~2012年7月收治的急性脑梗死患者82例,及同期50例健康体检人群作为正常对照组,观察和比较不同病灶及不同神经功能缺损程度患者的血清Hcy、DD和NSE水平,同时对急性脑梗死患者急性期和恢复期血中Hcy、DD、NSE进行分析。结果:①急性脑梗死组Hcy、DD和NSE含量均显著高于正常对照组($P<0.01$),急性脑梗死患者急性期血清Hcy、DD和NSE水平显著高于恢复期($P<0.01$),但恢复期与对照组之间无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。②根据病灶大小,急性脑梗死各组之间血中Hcy、DD和NSE含量亦存在显著性差异($P<0.05$)。③根据神经功能缺损程度,脑梗死各组之间血中Hcy、DD和NSE含量亦存在显著性差异($P<0.05$)。结论:Hcy、DD和NSE与ACI的发生、发展密切相关,Hcy、DD和NSE的检测对ACI的诊断、治疗和预后均有重要意义。

关键词: 同型半胱氨酸; D-二聚体; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; 急性脑梗死

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Changes of Serum Homocysteic Acid, D-Dimer and Neurone Specific Enolase Levels in Acute Cerebral Infarction and Their Clinical Significances

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the changes of serum homocysteic acid (Hcy), D-Dimer (DD) and neurone specific enolase (NSE) levels in patients with Acute Cerebral Infarction(ACI) as well as their clinical significances and provide references for the diagnosis, treatment, prevention and monitoring of ACI. **Methods:** 82 cases of patients with acute cerebral infarction admitted in the department of Neurology from January 2010 to July 2012 were selected as the ACI group and 50 healthy persons at the same time were chosen as the control group. The serum Hcy, DD and NSE levels in the patients of different lesions and different degree of neurological deficits were observed and compared. The levels of Hcy, DD and NSE in acute and convalescent stage of patients with ACI were also analyzed. **Results:** ① The serum Hcy, DD and NSE levels were significantly increased in the ACI group than those in the healthy control ($P<0.01$), which was also significantly higher in the acute stage than those in the convalescent stage of ACI ($P<0.01$). But no significant difference was observed between the convalescent stage and the healthy control ($P>0.05$). ② According to the size of the lesion, there were significant differences in the levels of Hcy, DD and NSE between different group of ACI ($P<0.05$). ③ According to the degree of neurological deficits, the levels of Hcy, DD and NSE had the significant differences between different group of ACI ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The levels of Hcy, DD and NSE were closely related to the occurrence and development of ACI. The detection of Hcy, DD and NSE had important clinical significance on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of ACI.

Key words: Homocysteic acid; D-Dimer; Neurone specific enolase; Acute Cerebral Infarction

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前言

近年来,随着社会人口老龄化程度的加剧,急性脑梗死(acute cerebral infarction, ACI)的发病率呈逐年上升趋势,且表现

出较高的致死、致残率。因此,脑梗死的早期诊断与治疗有极为重要的意义^[1]。本研究通过检测急性脑梗死患者血清同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、D-二聚体(DD)和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)的水平的变化,旨在探讨其在ACI中的临床意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2010年1月~2012年7月经我院确诊为急性脑梗死

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的患者 82 例,其中男性 45 例,女性 37 例,年龄 42-76 岁 (56.25 ± 10.86 岁),其诊断符合 1995 年全国第四届脑血管会议的诊断标准^[2],经颅脑 CT 或 MRI 扫描证实。根据 ACI 患者入院时的梗死面积按 Pullicino 公式(长×宽×层数/2)计算进行分组分为大面积梗死组($>10 \text{ cm}^3$, n=23)、中面积梗死组($4-10 \text{ cm}^3$, n=32)及小面积梗死组($<4 \text{ cm}^3$, n=27),同时根据神经功能缺损程度(NDS)评分标准分为轻型组(0-15 分, n=28),中型组(16-30 分, n=30),重型组(31-45 分, n=24),同时选择同期 50 例健康体检人群作为对照组,其中男性 26 例,女性 24 例,年龄为 46-72 岁(59.32 ± 9.24 岁),ACI 组和对照组以及 ACI 各亚组之间研究对象的年龄、性别方面经统计学分析,无显著性差异,具有可比性($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 方法与仪器

1.2.1 Hcy 检测 早晨空腹抽静脉血 3 mL,待血液凝固后 3500 rpm 离心 5 min,分离血清备用。Hcy 检测采用化学发光法,仪器是西门子公司的化学发光仪 centaur cp,试剂为原装配套进口试剂。

1.2.2 D-二聚体的检测 早晨空腹抽静脉血 3 mL,置于 3.8% 的枸橼酸钠抗凝管中,室温下 3000 rpm 离心 10 min,取其血浆备用,D-二聚体检测采用胶乳增强免疫比浊法,仪器是 BE compact XR 血凝仪,试剂为原装配套进口试剂。

1.2.3 神经元特异性烯醇化酶检测 早晨空腹抽静脉血 3 mL,待血液凝固后 3500 rpm 离心 5 min,分离血清备用,采用时间分辨荧光免疫法测定,仪器为 DR6608 时间分辨荧光免疫分析仪。

1.3 统计学方法

通过 SPSS 15.0 统计软件处理,各数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析,两组之间的比较采用 SNK-q 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 急性脑梗死组与正常对照组血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平比较

如表 1 所示,急性期急性脑梗死患者血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 含量均显著高于正常对照组($P < 0.01$),而恢复期急性脑梗死患者与正常对照组血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 含量比较无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 不同梗死面积的 ACI 患者血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平比较

如表 2 所示,不同梗死面积的 ACI 患者之间血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 含量存在显著性差异($P < 0.05$)。同时对 ACI 患者血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平与其梗死面积做相关性分析,分析表明 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平与其梗死面积成正相关(其 r 值和 p 值分别为 $r = 0.598, P < 0.05$; $r = 0.668, P < 0.05$; $r = 0.605, P < 0.05$)。

2.3 不同程度神经功能缺损的 ACI 患者之间 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平比较

如表 3 所示,不同程度神经功能缺损的 ACI 患者之间血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 含量存在显著性差异($P < 0.05$)。同时对 ACI 患者血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平与其神经功能缺损程度做相关性分析,分析表明 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平与其神经功能缺损程度正相关(其 r 值和 p 值分别为 $r = 0.556, P < 0.05$; $r = 0.675, P < 0.05$; $r = 0.623, P < 0.05$)。

表 1 急性脑梗死组与正常对照组血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平比较

Table 1 Comparisons of the serum Hcy, DD and NSE levels between acute cerebral infarction group and control group

Group	Cases	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	DD (mg/L)	NSE($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Acute cerebral infarction group(acute stage)	82	$19.35 \pm 6.25^*$	$626.82 \pm 60.51^*$	$23.58 \pm 6.51^*$
Acute cerebral infarction group(recovery stage)	82	$9.12 \pm 3.83^\Delta$	$195.3 \pm 50.86^\Delta$	$8.46 \pm 3.25^\Delta$
Control group	50	8.48 ± 3.56	168.86 ± 58.72	7.25 ± 2.56

Note: * $P < 0.01$ compared with control group, $^\Delta P > 0.05$ compared with control group.

表 2 不同梗死面积的 ACI 患者血清 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of the serum Hcy, DD and NSE levels among the patients with different infarction areas

Group	Cases	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	DD (mg/L)	NSE($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Large area of infarction group	23	$25.56 \pm 5.12^\Delta$	$812.56 \pm 60.32^\Delta$	$35.16 \pm 5.28^\Delta$
Middle area of infarction group	32	$19.26 \pm 4.15^\#$	$696.85 \pm 58.30^\#$	$22.35 \pm 4.23^\#$
Small area of infarction group	27	14.25 ± 4.20	532.86 ± 77.96	16.28 ± 5.28

Note: * $P < 0.05$, comparison between large area group and small area group. $^\Delta P < 0.05$, comparison between large area group and middle area group.

$^\# P < 0.05$, comparison between middle area group and small area group.

表 3 不同程度神经功能缺损的 ACI 患者之间 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of the serum Hcy, DD and NSE levels among the patients with different degrees of neurologic

Group	Cases	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	DD (mg/L)	NSE($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Severe group	28	$28.58 \pm 6.34^\Delta$	$865.26 \pm 62.38^\Delta$	$37.26 \pm 6.32^\Delta$
Medium group	30	$20.34 \pm 4.37^\#$	$653.85 \pm 52.35^\#$	$23.85 \pm 5.30^\#$
Slight group	24	13.23 ± 4.16	541.88 ± 73.46	15.25 ± 5.20

Note: * $P < 0.05$, comparison of severe group and slight group. $^\Delta P < 0.05$, comparison of severe group and medium group.

$^\# P < 0.05$, comparison of medium group and slight group.

3 讨论

Hcy 是人体内一种含硫氨基酸,是由甲硫氨酸代谢后生成的中间代谢物。引起 Hcy 水平升高的主要因素有:①遗传缺陷,缺少参与 Hcy 代谢的酶基因;②营养不足,Hcy 的新陈代谢中需要维生素如叶酸、维生素 B12 和维生素 B6 等激活酶的活性,缺少维生素会导致血液中 Hcy 水平升高^[3-6]。许多研究发现高同型半胱氨酸血症与 ACI 密切相关,Hcy 通过氧化应激作用,引起内皮细胞的损伤,还可以促进血管平滑肌细胞增殖,增强炎症反应,使血管壁增厚,导致粥样硬化斑块的形成。高 Hcy 可致凝血、纤溶功能失衡,使机体处于血栓前状态,易诱发脑血管疾病^[7-14]。本研究结果显示 ACI 组血清中 Hcy 水平显著高于正常对照组,具有显著性差异,同时不同病变程度的 ACI 患者血清 Hcy 水平亦存在显著显著性差异,即大面积梗死组 > 中面积梗死组 > 中面积梗死组,重型组 > 中型组 > 轻型组,说明 Hcy 是 ACI 的危险因素,并且 Hcy 水平与疾病的严重程度密切相关,这与国内外相关研究一致^[3-6],因此,降低血液中 Hcy 水平可能是防治 ACI 的有效途径之一。

D-二聚体是纤维蛋白单体经活化因子 XIII 交联后,再经纤溶酶水解所产生的一种特异性降解产物,是一个特异性的纤溶过程标记物。研究表明,D-二聚体水平的升高表示体内有血栓形成与继发性纤溶出现^[9]。脑梗死患者体内呈高凝状态,存在明显的血栓形成和继发纤溶亢进^[14,15]。本研究显示 ACI 组血清中 D-二聚体水平显著高于正常对照组,具有显著性差异,同时不同病变程度的 ACI 患者血清 D-二聚体水平亦存在显著显著性差异,即大面积梗死组 > 中面积梗死组 > 中面积梗死组,重型组 > 中型组 > 轻型组,D-二聚体水平与卒中部位的大小、疾病严重程度密切相关,提示 D-二聚体可作为临床判断预后、了解病情变化的指标之一,同时也可作为溶栓治疗的监测指标。

神经元特异性烯醇化酶主要存在于大脑神经元和神经内分泌细胞内,脑胶质细胞和其他脑神经组织不含 NSE,是神经元及神经内分泌细胞的一个标志酶^[17]。研究表明,NSE 是神经元损伤的最敏感的生化指标,与脑损害的严重程度、病情进展及预后相关^[18]。急性脑梗死时,脑组织缺血、水肿及坏死,坏死神经元细胞膜受损,脑组织细胞膜的完整性受到破坏,NES 即可从细胞内释放出来,由于血-脑脊液屏障的破坏,NSE 可进入血液循环中,致使血清 NSE 升高。故 NSE 是检测神经元坏死的客观指标,NSE 作为脑组织损伤后的特异性蛋白,虽然对 ACI 的诊断不具有较高的特异性,但是其血清水平可以反映神经元的损伤程度,为判断 ACI 后中枢神经系统受损的程度提供定量判断标准^[19,20]。本研究结果提示,随着 ACI 病情的加重及梗死面积的增加,NSE 水平逐渐增高,与上述研究结果一致,故血清 NSE 水平可以用来反映患者病情的严重程度。

综上所述,ACI 的发生、发展与 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平关系密切,对 ACI 患者血中 Hcy、DD 和 NSE 水平的检测,对 ACI 的预防、临床诊断、治疗有十分重要的意义。

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