

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.02.039

血清尿酸水平对急性脑梗死患者颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨血清尿酸(UA)水平对急性脑梗死患者颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的影响。**方法:**回顾性分析2011年6月至2016年1月我院收治的251例急性脑梗死患者的临床资料,根据有无颈动脉粥样硬化斑块分为伴颈动脉粥样硬化斑块组(观察组)176例和无颈动脉粥样硬化斑块组(对照组)75例,观察组根据颈动脉粥样硬化程度分为斑块形成组(113例)、内中膜增厚组(63例),根据颈动脉斑块稳定程度分为不稳定组(106例)、稳定组(70例),比较各组血清UA水平,根据UA水平不同分为高UA组(134例)和正常UA组(117例),进行颈动脉斑块发生情况比较。**结果:**观察组的血清UA水平显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。①斑块形成组和内中膜增厚组血清UA水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),而斑块形成组和内中膜增厚组血清UA水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);②不稳定组血清UA水平显著高于对照组和稳定组($P<0.05$),而稳定组和对照组血清UA水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);③正常UA组和高UA组颈动脉斑块的发生情况比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**血清UA水平可以作为表征急性脑梗死患者伴随出现颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的生物学指标之一,此外,血清UA的水平在颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成者和不稳定者表达更高,但血清UA水平与颈动脉斑块形成无明显联系。

关键词:急性脑梗死;颈动脉粥样硬化;血清尿酸

中图分类号:R743 文献标识码:**A** 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)02-352-03

Influence of Serum Uric Acid Level on Carotid Atherosclerotic Plaque of Patient with Acute Cerebral Infarction

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the influence of serum uric acid (UA) level on carotid atherosclerotic plaque of patient with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods:** The clinical data of 251 patients with acute cerebral infarction who were treated in our hospital from June 2011 to January 2016 were analyzed retrospectively, they were divided into carotid atherosclerotic plaque group (observation group) with 176 patients and no carotid atherosclerotic plaque group (control group) with 75 patients, according to with or without carotid atherosclerotic plaque. The observation group was divided into plaque formation group (113 cases) and intima-media thickening group (63 cases) according to degree of carotid atherosclerosis, and which was divided into unstable group (106 cases) and stable group (70 cases) according to the stability of carotid plaque. The level of serum UA was compared in each group. All the patients were divided into high UA group (134 cases) and normal UA group (117 cases) according to the level of UA, then compared their occurrence of carotid plaque. **Results:** The level of serum UA in observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). ① The level of serum UA in plaque formation group and intima-media thickening group was significantly higher than that in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$), while the level of serum UA was compared between plaque formation group and intima-media thickening group, the difference was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). ② The level of serum UA in unstable group was significantly higher than that in the stable group and control group ($P<0.05$), while the level of serum UA was compared between the stable group and the control group, the difference was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). ③ The occurrence of carotid plaques was compared between the high UA group and the normal UA group, the difference was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The level of serum UA can be used as one of the biological indicator of carotid atherosclerotic plaque in patients with acute cerebral infarction. In addition, the levels of serum UA are higher in patients with carotid atherosclerotic plaque formation and instability, but there is no significant correlation between the level of UA and carotid atherosclerotic plaque.

Key words: Acute cerebral infarction; Carotid atherosclerotic plaque; Serum uric acid

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R743 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)02-352-03

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(收稿日期:2016-05-31 接受日期:2016-06-20)

前言

急性脑梗死是临床神经科常见疾病,动脉粥样硬化是其主要病因之一^[1]。动脉粥样硬化形成往往经过内中膜增厚、粥样斑块形成、斑块发生破裂、斑块变大甚至破裂,导致血栓和血管狭窄,发生急性脑梗死^[2,3],因此研究急性脑梗死动脉粥样硬化斑块具有极其重要的意义^[4]。血清尿酸(uric acid,UA)在弱酸环境时浓度增加,代谢分解后形成嘌呤类物质,通过尿液、粪便、汗液等排出。UA排出障碍导致血清UA水平升高,尿路组织发生沉积,形成痛风或结石^[5,6]。研究表明血清UA与急性脑梗死有关,且可反应其病变程度。但目前国内关于血清UA水平与急性脑梗死患者颈动脉粥样硬化斑块关系的文献和临床研究比较缺乏。本研究从不同角度分析急性脑梗死患者血清UA水平和颈动脉粥样硬化斑块关系,旨在探讨急性脑梗死患者的发病机制。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2011年6月至2016年1月我院收治的急性脑梗死患者251例,作为研究对象,采用回顾性分析的方法进行研究,所选患者均符合《脑血管疾病分类草案》诊断标准^[7],经头颅CT和(或)MRI证实,根据颈动脉彩色多普勒超声检查结果分为伴颈动脉粥样硬化斑块患者176例(观察组)和无颈动脉粥样硬化斑块患者75例(对照组),观察组根据颈动脉粥样硬化程度分为斑块形成组(113例)、内中膜增厚组(63例),根据颈动脉斑块稳定程度分为不稳定组(106例)、稳定组(70例);排除合并患有心、肝、肾等重大脏病变以及恶性肿瘤、精神意识不正常等患者。观察组男性98例,女性78例,年龄36~78岁,平均(63.5±4.7)岁,病程1~13d,平均(6.3±2.1)d。对照组男性43例,女性32例,年龄37~80岁,平均(64.1±4.8)岁,病程1~14d,平均(6.5±2.3)d。两组患者的性别、年龄及病程之间的差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),可以进行比较。

1.2 方法

颈动脉彩色多普勒超声检查:患者均进行CT检查和MRI检查头颅,同时彩超检查颈动脉,对颈内动脉颅外段、颈总动脉分叉处及双侧颈总动脉检查,探头频率9~13MHz,患者呈仰卧位,充分暴露颈部,扫描双侧颈总动脉及分叉处、颈外动脉和内动脉,颈总动脉分叉近15mm左右测量内中膜厚度,并扫描粥样硬化斑块形态,各测量3次,取其平均值。根据血管超声检查指南中颈动脉粥样硬化程度分类^[8]:①颈动脉中膜厚度<1.0mm为颈动脉正常,颈动脉中膜1.0mm~1.5mm为增厚,颈动脉中膜>1.5mm为形成斑块。②颈动脉斑块稳定程度评价标准如下:稳定,斑块响应强且表面光滑;斑块表面不光滑,呈低回声和不规则低回声暗区,斑块内出血或斑块溃疡视为不稳定;同时具有不稳定斑块和稳定斑块视为不稳定。

1.3 统计方法

采用SPSS19.0进行统计数据分析,计数资料以n(%)表示,应用X²检验;计量资料以(X±S)表示,组内和组间差异比较采用t检验,P<0.05为具有统计学意义的检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者血清UA水平比较

观察组患者的血清UA水平为(321.45±76.38)μmol/L,显著高于对照组的(271.38±79.62)μmol/L,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

2.2 不同颈动脉粥样硬化斑块组间血清UA水平比较

斑块形成组和内中膜增厚组血清UA水平分别为(318.26±93.51)μmol/L、(316.73±92.57)μmol/L,均显著高于对照组的(271.38±79.62)μmol/L,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05);而斑块形成组和内中膜增厚组血清UA水平比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。不稳定组血清UA水平为(331.83±83.59)μmol/L,显著高于对照组和稳定组的(271.38±79.62)μmol/L、(291.25±87.32)μmol/L,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);稳定组患者血清中UA水平与对照组之间的差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

2.3 不同血清UA水平与颈动脉斑块发生关系

根据男性空腹血清UA>420 μmol/L,女性>360 μmol/L患者分为高UA组(134例),和正常UA组(117例)。高UA组有颈动脉斑块患者92例(68.66%)、无颈动脉斑块患者42例(31.34%),正常UA组有颈动脉斑块患者84例(71.79%)、无颈动脉斑块患者33例(28.21%),高UA组颈动脉斑块的发生情况与正常UA组比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

3 讨论

急性脑梗死导致脑组织缺血坏死,是严重威胁人类生命和健康的神经系统疾病,导致中枢的运动神经元失去控制和患侧肢体肌力低下、肌肉张力增高,肌腱反射亢进等运动障碍,主要表现为肌肉柔软、松弛,邻近关节周围肌肉共同收缩能力减弱,给社会家庭造成了沉重负担^[9,10]。急性脑梗死颈动脉粥样硬化被认为是急性脑梗死发病的主要病因^[11]。研究表明血清UA是一种没有生理功能的代谢物,高UA水平与颈动脉斑块粥样硬化形成存在一定联系^[13,14],因此本研究通过分析急性脑梗死患者血清中UA水平变化与颈动脉粥样硬化斑块之间的关系,为临床诊断治疗提供参考。

本研究结果显示,与无颈动脉粥样硬化斑块患者相比,急性脑梗死患者伴颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的血清UA水平明显升高,说明血清UA水平与急性脑梗死颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的发生有关,可能是因为高水平的UA引起内皮细胞功能失调有关,与相关的研究结果一致^[15]。颈动脉粥样斑块形成组和颈动脉粥样内中膜增厚组血清UA水平显著高于对照组组,说明血清UA的升高可引起颈动脉粥样硬化斑块硬化程度的上升,可能是不稳定斑块存在炎性细胞,斑块沉积的脂质加快细胞外基质分解,斑块表面变薄,斑块稳定性较差,导致斑块破裂和血管栓塞,与相关研究结果一致^[16]。不稳定颈动脉斑块组血清UA水平显著高于无颈动脉斑块组和稳定颈动脉斑块组,说明血清UA水平与颈动脉粥样硬化斑块稳定程度有关,可能是因为UA在血管内膜沉积,促使炎性细胞、巨噬细胞进入内皮,减弱一氧化氮功能,自由基被大量释放,导致血管舒张障碍,UA通过经典或旁路途径激活补体炎性物质,导致血小板聚集和形成血栓^[17,18]。同时本研究发现,正常UA组和高UA组颈动脉斑块的发生情况比较,差异无统计学意义。说明UA水平的高低与

颈动脉斑块是否发生没有明显的联系。UA 可能仅是引起颈动脉粥样的炎性物质之一,高 UA 氧化能力增强,体内系统失调,因此高 UA 是影响颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的其中一个因素,但不是急性脑梗死颈动脉斑块粥样硬化形成的关键因素^[20]。

综上所述,血清中 UA 水平可以作为表征急性脑梗死患者伴随出现颈动脉粥样硬化斑块的生物学指标之一,此外,血清中 UA 的水平在颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成者和不稳定者表达更高,但血清 UA 水平与颈动脉斑块形成无明显联系。

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