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血脂及血液流变学指标与突发性聋患者听力曲线类型的关系 及其临床疗效的影响因素分析 *

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摘要 目的:探究血脂及血液流变学指标与突发性聋(SSHL)患者听力曲线类型的关系,并分析临床疗效的影响因素。**方法:**选取2020年6月-2022年1月我院收治的103例SSHL患者设为SSHL组,另选取103例体检健康者设为健康组,分析两组血脂水平及血液流变学指标,比较不同听力曲线类型的SSHL患者血脂水平及血液流变学指标,Spearman相关分析血脂水平及血液流变学指标与SSHL患者听力曲线类型的关系,单因素和多因素Logistic回归模型分析SSHL患者临床疗效的影响因素。**结果:**与健康组比较,SSHL组总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)与全血高切、中切、低切粘度及血浆粘度明显增高($P<0.05$),高密度脂蛋白-C(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白-C(LDL-C)差异比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。不同听力曲线类型的SSHL患者各项血脂指标比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),不同听力曲线类型的SSHL患者各项血液流变学指标比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),其中全聋型患者各项血液流变学指标显著高于低频下降型患者($P<0.05$)。血脂四项与SSHL听力曲线类型无显著相关性($P>0.05$),而血液流变学指标与SSHL听力曲线类型显著相关($P<0.05$)。治疗无效组患者双耳患病比例、听力曲线类型为全聋型比例、全血高切粘度、全血低切粘度、血浆粘度显著高于有效组患者($P<0.05$),多因素Logistic分析结果显示:双耳患病、听力曲线类型为全聋型、血浆粘度增加为SSHL患者治疗无效的危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**SSHL患者存在血脂及血液流变学异常,血液流变学与SSHL患者听力曲线类型和临床疗效有一定关系,其中双耳患病、全聋型、血浆粘度增加为SSHL患者治疗无效的危险因素,检测血脂和血液流变学对于SSHL诊治具有一定临床指导意义。

关键词:血脂;血液流变学;突发性聋;听力曲线类型;临床疗效;影响因素

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Relationship between Blood Lipid, Hemorheology Index and Hearing Curve Types in Patients with Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss and the Influencing Factors Analysis of Clinical Efficacy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the relationship between blood lipid and hemorheology indexes and hearing curve types in patients with sudden sensorineural hearing loss (SSHL), and to analyze the influencing factors of clinical efficacy. **Methods:** 103 patients with SSHL who were admitted to our hospital from June 2020 to January 2022 were selected as the SSHL group, and another 103 healthy people were selected as the healthy group. The blood lipid level and hemorheology indexes of the two groups were analyzed, and the blood lipid level and hemorheology indexes of the patients with different hearing curve types were compared. Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the relationship between the blood lipid level and hemorheology indexes and the hearing curve types of the patients with SSHL. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression models were used to analyze the influencing factors of clinical efficacy in patients with SSHL. **Results:** Compared with the healthy group, the total cholesterol (TC), triacylglycerol (TG), whole blood high shear, middle shear, low shear viscosity and plasma viscosity in the SSHL group were significantly higher ($P<0.05$), while there were no significant differences between high density lipoprotein C (HDL-C) and low density lipoprotein C (LDL-C) ($P>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the levels of various blood lipid indexes among different hearing curve types of patients with SSHL ($P>0.05$), and there was a statistically significant difference in the levels of various hemorheology indexes among different hearing curve types of patients with SSHL ($P<0.05$). Among them, the hemorheology indexes of patients with total deafness type were significantly higher than those of patients with low frequency decline type ($P<0.05$). There were no significant correlation between the four items of

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blood lipid and the type of SSHL hearing curve ($P>0.05$), while the indexes of hemorheology were significantly correlated with the type of SSHL hearing curve ($P<0.05$). The proportion of bilateral ear disease, the proportion of hearing curve type of total deafness, the whole blood high shear viscosity, the whole blood low shear viscosity and the plasma viscosity of patients in the ineffective group after treatment were significantly higher than those in the effective group ($P<0.05$). The results of multivariate Logistic analysis showed that bilateral disease, hearing curve type of total deafness, and increased plasma viscosity were risk factors for ineffective treatment in patients with SSHL ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** There are abnormal blood lipid and hemorheology in patients with SSHL, and hemorheology is related to the type of hearing curve and clinical efficacy in patients with SSHL. Bilateral disease, total deafness and increased plasma viscosity are risk factors for ineffective treatment in patients with SSHL. Detection of blood lipid and hemorheology has certain clinical guiding significance for diagnosis and treatment of SSHL.

Key words: Blood lipid; Hemorheology; Sudden sensorineural hearing loss; Hearing curve types; Clinical efficacy; Influence factor

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前言

突发性聋(sudden sensorineural hearing loss, SSHL)是指72小时内产生的感音神经性听力损失,患者至少在相邻2个频率听力减低 ≥ 20 dB HL,可伴耳闷胀感、耳鸣、眩晕或头晕等,给患者工作与生活造成严重困扰^[1,2]。SSHL病因及机制尚不明确,临床尚无确切有效的治疗方案^[3]。指南中治疗相关指导意见^[4]推荐临床结合SSHL听力曲线类型并予以相应治疗方案,但部分患者经系统治疗后受损频率听力仍难以恢复至正常范围,故探寻SSHL患者临床疗效的相关因素并针对性采取干预措施为当前SSHL研究领域的热点之一。既往有报道显示^[5],SSHL患者多存在血脂代谢异常现象,其血脂水平较健康人群显著增高,认为血脂异常与SSHL发病有密切关联。另有研究提到^[6,7],迷路动脉为内耳唯一供血路径,当血液流变学变化促使迷路动脉痉挛时,可引发内耳缺血及微循环障碍,进而诱发SSHL。本研究选取我院收治的103例SSHL患者为研究对象,重点分析血脂指标及血液流变学指标在不同听力曲线类型、临床疗效患者中的变化情况,并进行临床疗效的相关因素分析,以期为临床诊治提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究经本院伦理委员会批准,选取2020年6月-2022年1月我院收治的103例SSHL患者设为SSHL组,纳入标准:(1)SSHL的诊断符合《突发性聋诊断和治疗指南(2015)》标准^[4];(2)年龄 >18 周岁;(3)发病至就诊时间0.5~2 d;(4)愿意配合本次研究以及精神正常者;(5)临床资料完整;(6)患者知情同意。排除标准:(1)中耳病变;(2)创伤性聋;(3)中毒性耳聋;(4)蜗后病变;(5)感染性聋;(6)免疫系统疾病;(7)血液系统疾病;(8)恶性肿瘤;(9)入院前已行相关治疗;(10)妊娠以及哺乳期妇女。SSHL组:年龄21~73(55.19±3.46)岁;男54例,女49例;高血压史21例;糖尿病史15例;患病耳侧:单侧95例、双耳8例;听力曲线类型:低频下降型16例、高频下降型22例、平坦下降型29例、全聋型36例。另选取103例体检健康者设为健康组,健康组:年龄20~76(54.11±3.27)岁;男56例,女47例。两组年龄、性别一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),基础资料均衡可比。

1.2 听力曲线类型标准^[4]

(1)低频下降型SSHL:患者1k Hz(含)之下的频率听力降低,听力损失 ≥ 20 dB(至少0.25、0.5k Hz处);(2)高频下降型SSHL:患者2k Hz(含)之上的频率听力降低,听力损失 ≥ 20 dB(至少4、8k Hz处);(3)平坦下降型SSHL:患者所有频率听力皆降低,平均听阈值不超过80 dB;(4)全聋型SSHL:患者所有频率听力皆降低,平均听阈值不超过81 dB。

1.3 方法

(1)临床资料收集:收集受试者性别、年龄、基础病史、患病耳侧、发病至就诊时间、听力曲线类型等资料。(2)血液流变学指标检测:SSHL患者入院当天、体检健康者于体检当日采集外周血标本5 mL,运用全自动血流变仪(淄博恒拓分析仪器有限公司,HT-100G型)检测全血高切、中切、低切粘度及血浆粘度。(3)血脂水平检测:将血液标本以3000 r/min行离心处理0.5 h(将8 cm作为离心半径,离心10分钟),上层清液分离完毕后置于-20℃条件下保存待测。采用URIT-8401全自动生化分析仪(南京贝登医疗股份有限公司)检测三酰甘油(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白-C(low density lipoprotein-C, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白-C(high density lipoprotein-C, HDL-C),试剂盒由上海江莱生物科技有限公司提供。

1.4 疗效评估标准

所有SSHL患者根据指南和听力曲线类型给予常规治疗,疗程10 d,治疗后评估临床疗效。疗效判定标准^[4]:痊愈即受损频率听力经治疗后恢复正常,显效即受损频率听力经治疗后平均提高大于30 dB,有效即受损频率听力经治疗后平均提高15~30 dB,无效即受损频率听力经治疗后平均提高不足15 dB,痊愈+显效+有效统归为总有效。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0软件分析数据,TC、TG、血浆粘度等计量资料以 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,比较采用t检验(方差不齐则运用Mann-WhitneyU检验),多组间比较采用单因素方差分析;性别、患病耳侧、听力曲线类型、基础病史等计数资料用n(%)表示,比较采用 χ^2 检验;Spearman相关分析血脂水平及血液流变学指标与SSHL患者听力曲线类型的相关性;Logistic回归模型分析SSHL患者临床疗效的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 视为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 健康组与 SSHL 组血脂水平及血液流变学指标比较

与健康组比较,SSHL 组 TC、TG 与全血高切、中切、低切粘度及血浆粘度明显增高($P<0.05$),HDL-C、LDL-C 差异比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 健康组与 SSHL 组血脂水平及血液流变学指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of blood lipid levels and hemorheology between healthy group and SSHL group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Indexes	Healthy group(n=103)	SSHL group(n=103)	t	P
TG(mmol/L)	1.12± 0.18	2.21± 0.25	-35.909	<0.001
TC(mmol/L)	3.37± 0.35	5.46± 0.88	-22.397	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.49± 0.12	1.52± 0.15	-1.585	0.115
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.22± 0.23	3.20± 0.20	0.665	0.506
Whole blood high shear viscosity(mpa·s)	4.19± 0.32	5.71± 0.77	-18.500	<0.001
Whole blood middle shear viscosity(mpa·s)	5.34± 0.45	7.52± 0.90	-21.987	<0.001
Whole blood low shear viscosity(mpa·s)	10.29± 1.02	14.92± 1.58	-24.986	<0.001
Plasma viscosity(mpa·s)	1.44± 0.17	1.85± 0.47	-8.325	<0.001

2.2 不同听力曲线类型的 SSHL 患者血脂水平及血液流变学指标比较

不同听力曲线类型 SSHL 患者各项血脂指标水平比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。不同听力曲线类型的 SSHL 患

者各项血液流变学指标比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),其中全聋型各项血液流变学指标显著高于低频下降型($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 不同听力曲线类型的 SSHL 患者血脂水平及血液流变学指标数据($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Data of blood lipid levels and hemorheology indexes of patients with SSHL with different hearing curve types($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Indexes	Low frequency decline type(n=16)	High frequency decline type(n=22)	Flat decline type(n=29)	Total deafness type(n=36)	F	P
TG(mmol/L)	2.18± 0.25	2.25± 0.26	2.23± 0.27	2.19± 0.24	0.390	0.763
TC(mmol/L)	5.42± 0.86	5.46± 0.88	5.48± 0.91	5.45± 0.89	0.020	0.997
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.50± 0.16	1.52± 0.15	1.49± 0.13	1.54± 0.17	0.630	0.596
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.16± 0.19	3.19± 0.20	3.23± 0.21	3.20± 0.20	0.440	0.723
Whole blood high shear viscosity(mpa·s)	5.32± 0.52	5.66± 0.81	5.70± 0.75	5.93± 0.87*	3.540	0.017
Whole blood middle shear viscosity(mpa·s)	6.93± 0.71	7.42± 0.92	7.45± 0.89	7.90± 0.99*	4.490	0.005
Whole blood low shear viscosity(mpa·s)	14.00± 1.27	14.79± 1.53	14.92± 1.55	15.40± 1.78*	2.910	0.038
Plasma viscosity(mpa·s)	1.60± 0.28	1.81± 0.42	1.83± 0.41	2.01± 0.63*	2.770	0.046

Note: Compared with low frequency decline type, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 Spearman 相关分析血脂水平及血液流变学指标与 SSHL 患者听力曲线类型的关系

经 Spearman 检验得出,血脂四项与 SSHL 听力曲线类型无显著相关性($P>0.05$),而血液流变学指标与 SSHL 听力曲线类型显著相关($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 SSHL 患者临床疗效的单因素分析

103 例患者经治疗后,痊愈、显效、有效、无效分别为 10 例、31 例、33 例、29 例。根据治疗疗效将 SSHL 患者分组为无效组(n=29)与有效组(n=74),两组患者血脂四项水平、全血中切粘度、性别、年龄、发病至就诊时间、高血压史、糖尿病史比较差

异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),而无效组患者双耳患病比例、听力曲线类型为全聋型比例、全血高切粘度、全血低切粘度、血浆粘度显著高于有效组患者($P<0.05$)。见表4。

表3 相关性分析
Table 3 Correlation Analysis

Indexes	SSH hearing curve types
TG	$r_s=0.083, P=0.957$
TC	$r_s=0.104, P=0.905$
HDL-C	$r_s=0.093, P=0.945$
LDL-C	$r_s=0.057, P=0.974$
Whole blood high shear viscosity	$r_s=0.664, P<0.001$
Whole blood middle shear viscosity	$r_s=0.721, P<0.001$
Whole blood low shear	$r_s=0.567, P<0.001$
Plasma viscosity	$r_s=0.685, P<0.001$

表4 SSHL 患者临床疗效的单因素分析
Table 4 Univariate analysis of clinical efficacy in patients with SSHL

Data	Effective group(n=74)	Ineffective group(n=29)	χ^2/t	P
Age(years)	55.02± 3.90	55.64± 3.77	-0.732	0.466
Time from onset to medical treatment(d)	1.56± 0.29	1.64± 0.30	-1.247	0.215
Gender			0.008	0.928
Male	39(52.70%)	15(51.72%)		
Female	35(47.30%)	14(48.28%)		
History of hypertension			0.350	0.554
No	60(81.08%)	22(75.86%)		
Yes	14(18.92%)	7(24.14%)		
History of diabetes			0.019	0.890
No	63(85.14%)	25(86.21%)		
Yes	11(14.86%)	4(13.79%)		
Diseased ear			9.410	0.002
Unilateral	72(97.30%)	23(79.31%)		
Bilateral ear			2(2.70%)	6(20.69%)
Hearing curve type			10.115	0.017
Low frequency decline type	13(17.57%)	3(10.34%)		
High frequency decline type	15(20.27%)	7(24.14%)		
Flat decline type	26(35.13%)	3(10.34%)		
Total deafness type	20(27.03%)	16(55.18%)		
TG(mmol/L)	2.19± 0.24	2.26± 0.26	-1.300	0.196
TC(mmol/L)	5.43± 0.87	5.53± 0.89	-0.521	0.603
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.51± 0.14	1.54± 0.17	-0.920	0.360
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.18± 0.19	3.25± 0.23	-1.582	0.116
Whole blood high shear viscosity(mpa·s)	5.50± 0.76	6.25± 0.80	-4.438	<0.001
Whole blood middle shear viscosity(mpa·s)	7.49± 0.89	7.60± 0.93	-0.557	0.578
Whole blood low shear viscosity(mpa·s)	12.84± 1.56	20.22± 1.64	-21.285	<0.001
Plasma viscosity(mpa·s)	1.62± 0.45	2.44± 0.49	-8.111	<0.001

2.5 SSHL 患者临床疗效的多因素分析

将单因素分析中有统计学意义的指标纳入多因素 Logistic

分析中,结果显示,双耳患病、听力曲线类型为全聋型、血浆粘度增加为 SSHL 患者治疗无效的危险因素($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

表 5 SSHL 患者临床疗效的多因素分析

Table 5 Multivariate analysis of clinical efficacy in patients with SSHL

Variable	Assignment	β	SE	Wald x^2	P	OR	95%CI
Diseased ear	Unilateral=1;bilateral ear=2	1.307	0.360	13.159	<0.001	3.695	1.884~7.735
Hearing curve type	Low frequency decline type=1; high frequency decline type=2; flat decline type=3; total deafness type=4	1.447	0.409	12.488	<0.001	4.249	2.236~11.128
Plasma viscosity	Original value input	0.826	0.249	11.008	0.001	2.285	1.451~3.852

3 讨论

SSHL 为耳鼻咽喉头颈外科的一种急诊病,发病年纪集中于 50~60 岁,近年来其发病呈现年轻化趋势^[8]。其听力曲线类型包括低频下降型、高频下降型、平坦下降型及全聋型^[9]。其病因不明,普遍认为与内耳微循环障碍、膜迷路损伤、病毒感染、免疫因素等有关^[10,11],此病目前尚无统一、标准化的治疗手段,临床中多采用综合治疗法如耳后注射甲强龙、利多卡因、改善微循环、扩张血管、营养神经、高压氧治疗等,具有一定疗效,但部分患者仍无法获得治愈^[12],对患者生活质量造成严重影响。因此,进一步对 SSHL 深入研究,明确 SSHL 发病及疗效的相关因素,对于制定针对性的治疗方案有重要意义。

血脂异常可使红细胞的携氧能力降低,体内血液粘滞度增大,内耳血流量减少,红细胞不易从听器官毛细血管通过,引起内耳循环障碍及异常,进而导致耳蜗缺氧损伤^[13]。本研究结果提示 SSHL 患者存在明显的血脂水平异常,这与 Lee JS 等^[14]和 Shao M 等^[15]研究中的结论一致。本研究 Spearman 检验结果提示血脂四项与 SSHL 听力曲线类型无显著相关性($P>0.05$),可能是血脂异常并不参与所有类型 SSHL 的发病过程。

血液流变学改变引起的内听动脉供血困难被认为是 SSHL 发病的关键因素之一^[16,17]。血液粘度为反映体内血液流变特点的重要指标,包括血浆粘度和全血粘度,检测两者能够反映血液循环情况和体内血液供应状态^[18-20]。本研究中,SSHL 组全血高切、中切、低切粘度及血浆粘度较健康组明显增高,提示 SSHL 患者血液处于高血粘状态(血流缓慢、淤滞)。高血粘状态可引起全身微循环异常,进而引发内耳位听器官微循环障碍,诱发 SSHL^[21]。分析血液流变学与 SSHL 听力曲线类型的关系,发现不同听力曲线类型的 SSHL 患者各血液流变学指标差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),低频下降型患者各血液流变学指标显著低于全聋型患者($P<0.05$),可能是因为不同听力曲线类型的听力损失其对应的耳蜗病变位置不同,低频下降型患者病变位于蜗顶,而此位置血供较好^[22]。

SSHL 发病原因尚存在争议,治疗效果个体差异较大,易受诸多因素影响如基础疾病、年龄、听力损失类型、发病至就诊时间等^[23],目前影响 SSHL 临床疗效的因素在国内外还未得出一致性结论。本研究有 28.16% 患者治疗后无效,进一步利用 Logistic 回归模型探讨 SSHL 临床疗效影响因素,发现血浆粘度增加是 SSHL 患者治疗无效的危险因素($P<0.05$),血浆粘度

增加易促使内耳血管痉挛及血栓形成,引起内耳循环功能异常,不利于毛细胞功能恢复,进而影响 SSHL 治疗效果^[24],临床在治疗 SSHL 时建议关注改善患者内耳微循环障碍这一方面。患病耳侧也为 SSHL 患者治疗无效的影响因素($P<0.05$),双耳同时患病者大多数为老年病人,通常伴有全身基础疾病,在 SSHL 发病之前已有听力损失,故治疗效果相对较差^[25]。听力曲线类型为全聋型亦为 SSHL 患者治疗无效的危险因素($P<0.05$),全聋型较其他听力曲线类型治疗无效的风险增加,说明 SSHL 听力曲线类型与 SSHL 临床疗效明显相关,再次提示了临床中对 SSHL 分型诊疗的意义重大^[26],进一步分析原因可能是全聋型与耳蜗总动脉、蜗轴螺旋动脉血栓形成相关,损伤通常较重且逆转困难,故治疗效果较差^[27]。

此外,本文显示血脂水平并非 SSHL 患者临床疗效的影响因素,但血脂异常可引起全身微小血管病变,而耳部血管走形复杂,内耳血供源于迷路动脉(管径狭小),一旦出现血管硬化将会引起相应听觉器官功能异常,导致听力减弱^[28]。

综上所述,SSHL 患者存在血脂水平及血液流变学异常,血液流变学与 SSHL 听力曲线类型及疗效有一定关系,其中双耳患病、全聋型、血浆粘度增加为 SSHL 患者治疗无效的危险因素。

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