



· 论著 ·

血清尿酸水平与老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的关系研究

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【摘要】 背景 血清尿酸(UA)水平升高可导致内皮细胞功能及血小板功能下降等而引起血栓形成, 颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄是脑梗死的主要病理基础, 但血清UA水平对颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的影响目前尚不清楚。

目的 探讨血清UA水平与老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的关系。**方法** 选取2017年6月—2019年4月靖江市人民医院收治的老年脑梗死患者198例, 根据颅脑CT血管造影检查结果分为对照组(非脑动脉粥样硬化性狭窄, $n=58$)和研究组(颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄, $n=140$); 另根据动脉粥样硬化性狭窄程度将140例颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者分为轻度56例、中度65例和重度19例。比较对照组和研究组患者性别、年龄、合并症、吸烟史及实验室检查指标; 比较轻、中、重度颅内/外动脉狭窄患者血清UA水平; 老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的影响因素分析采用多因素Logistic回归分析。**结果** 研究组患者年龄大于对照组, 高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率及总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、UA水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, 高血压[OR=4.536, 95%CI(1.227, 16.765)]、糖尿病[OR=7.243, 95%CI(1.283, 40.882)]、LDL-C ≥ 4.00 mmol/L[OR=3.511, 95%CI(1.994, 12.407)]、血清UA水平 ≥ 400 μ mol/L[OR=3.762, 95%CI(1.032, 13.717)]是老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。中、重度颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清UA水平高于轻度者, 重度颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清UA水平高于中度者($P<0.05$)。**结论** 血清UA水平 ≥ 400 μ mol/L是老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的独立危险因素, 且血清UA水平随老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄程度加重而升高。

【关键词】 卒中; 动脉粥样硬化; 动脉狭窄; 尿酸; 危险因素; 影响因素分析

【中图分类号】 R 743 R 543.5 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2020.04.008

汤群英, 于建刚, 徐红. 血清尿酸水平与老年脑梗死患者颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的关系研究[J]. 实用心脑血管病杂志, 2020, 28(4): 34-37. [www.syxf.net]

TANG Q Y, YU J G, XU H. Relationship between serum uric acid level and intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis in elderly patients with cerebral infarction [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2020, 28(4): 34-37.

Relationship between Serum Uric Acid Level and Intracranial/Extracranial Atherosclerotic Stenosis in Elderly Patients with Cerebral Infarction

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【Abstract】 Background Elevation of serum uric acid (UA) level may lead to thrombogenesis through decreasing endothelial cell function and platelet function, intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis is the main pathological basis of cerebral infarction, however impact of serum UA level on intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis is not very clear at present. **Objective** To investigate the relationship between serum UA level and intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis in elderly patients with cerebral infarction. **Methods** A total of 198 elderly patients with cerebral infarction were selected in the People's Hospital of Jingjiang from June 2017 to April 2019, and they were divided into control group (without atherosclerotic stenosis of cerebral artery, $n=58$) and study group (with intracranial/external atherosclerotic stenosis, $n=140$); patients in study group were divided into mild stenosis ($n=56$), moderate stenosis ($n=65$) and severe stenosis ($n=19$) according to degree of atherosclerotic stenosis. Gender, age, merged diseases, smoking history and laboratory examination results were compared between control group and study group; serum UA level was compared in patient with different degree of atherosclerotic stenosis; multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis in elderly patients with cerebral infarction. **Results** Age in study group was older than

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that in control group, incidence of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, as well as TC, LDL-C and UA in study group were statistically significantly higher than those in control group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic results showed that, hypertension [$OR=4.536$, 95%CI (1.227, 16.765)], diabetes mellitus [$OR=7.243$, 95%CI (1.283, 40.882)], LDL-C ≥ 4.00 mmol/L [$OR=3.511$, 95%CI (1.994, 12.407)] and serum UA level ≥ 400 μ mol/L [$OR=3.762$, 95%CI (1.032, 13.717)] were risk factors of intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis in elderly patients with cerebral infarction ($P<0.05$). Serum UA level in patients with moderate and severe intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis was statistically significantly higher than that in patients with mild intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis, respectively, meanwhile serum UA level of in patients with severe intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis was statistically significantly higher than that in patients with moderate intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Serum UA level ≥ 400 μ mol/L is one of independent risk factors of intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis in elderly patients with cerebral infarction, and the serum UA level increases as intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis degree exacerbates in elderly patients with cerebral infarction.

【Key words】 Stroke; Atherosclerosis; Arterial stenosis; Uric acid; Risk factors; Root cause analysis

随着社会人口老龄化进程加快,脑梗死发病率呈逐年升高趋势,且其致残率、病死率均较高^[1-2]。研究表明,颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄是脑梗死的主要病理基础^[3],而血清尿酸(uric acid, UA)水平升高可导致内皮细胞功能失调、血小板功能下降等造成血栓形成^[4-5],目前关于血清UA水平对心脑血管疾病的影响尚存在争议。本研究旨在探讨血清UA水平与老年脑梗死患者颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的关系,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2017年6月—2019年6月靖江市人民医院收治的老年脑梗死患者198例,均符合中华医学会神经病学分会与中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组制定的《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2014》^[6]中的脑梗死诊断标准。纳入标准:(1)年龄 >65 岁;(2)发病时间 <7 d;(3)完成颅脑CT血管造影(computed tomography angiography, CTA)检查。排除标准:(1)近3个月内服用可能影响血清UA代谢的药物者;(2)临床资料不完整者。根据颅脑CTA检查结果将所有患者分为研究组(颅内/外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄)140例和对照组(非脑动脉粥样硬化性狭窄)58例;另根据动脉粥样硬化性狭窄程度将研究组患者分为轻度56例、中度65例和重度19例。本研究经靖江市人民医院医学伦理委员会审核批准,且患者及其家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 观察指标 (1)收集患者性别、年龄、合并症(包括高血压、糖尿病)、吸烟史及实验室检查指标[包括总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、UA、糖化血红蛋白(HbA_{1c})、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)],其中血清UA水平采用磷钨酸还原法检测,若血清UA水平 >400 μ mol/L则视为血清UA水平升高。(2)比较轻、中、重度颅内、外动脉狭窄患者血清UA水平。

1.3 统计学方法 应用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行数据分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 q 检验,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;老年脑梗死患者颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄影响因素分析采用多因素Logistic回归分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料及实验室检查指标比较 研究组患者年龄大于对照组,高血压发生率、糖尿病发生率、TC、LDL-C、UA水平高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者男性比例、吸烟史、TG、HDL-C、HbA_{1c}、Hcy、FIB比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,见表1)。

2.2 多因素Logistic回归分析 将表1中有统计学差异的指标作为自变量,颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄作为自变量(变量赋值见表2)行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,高血压、糖尿病、LDL-C ≥ 4.00 mmol/L、UA ≥ 400 μ mol/L是老年脑梗死患者颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的独立危险因素($P<0.05$,见表3)。

2.3 不同颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄程度患者血清UA水平比较 轻、中、重度颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清UA水平分别为(301 ± 72)、(380 ± 90)、(440 ± 94) μ mol/L。轻、中、重度颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清UA水平比较,差异有统计学意义($F=16.231$, $P<0.001$);其中中、重度颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清UA水平高于轻度者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);重度颅内、外动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清UA水平高于中度者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

近年老年心脑血管疾病尤其是脑梗死发病率较高,严重威胁患者的身体健康^[7]。研究表明,高血压、糖尿病及血脂异常是老年心脑血管疾病的独立危险因素^[8-9]。

表 1 两组患者一般资料及实验室检查指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information and laboratory examination results between the two groups

组别	例数	男性 (n(%))	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	合并症 [n(%)]	吸烟史 (n(%))	TC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	TG ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	HDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	LDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	UA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$)	HbA _{1c} ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	Hcy ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$)	FIB ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)
对照组	58	40 (69.0)	69.3 $\pm$ 3.6	20 (34.5) 15 (25.9)	15 (25.9)	4.63 $\pm$ 0.56	1.43 $\pm$ 0.71	1.21 $\pm$ 0.30	2.76 $\pm$ 0.90	284 $\pm$ 62	5.9 $\pm$ 2.5	10.2 $\pm$ 3.5	3.3 $\pm$ 1.2
研究组	140	81 (57.9)	74.2 $\pm$ 5.0	100 (71.4) 88 (62.9)	45 (32.1)	5.36 $\pm$ 1.00	1.49 $\pm$ 0.70	1.14 $\pm$ 0.30	4.22 $\pm$ 1.15	351 $\pm$ 92	6.1 $\pm$ 2.7	11.9 $\pm$ 6.6	3.7 $\pm$ 1.4
t (χ^2) 值		2.129 ^a	6.120	23.466 ^a 22.488 ^a	0.766 ^a	5.235	1.218	1.116	5.833	11.238	1.335	0.925	1.025
P 值		0.145	0.006	<0.001 <0.001	0.381	0.011	0.129	0.204	0.008	<0.001	0.110	0.331	0.287

注: TC= 总胆固醇, TG= 三酰甘油, HDL-C= 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇, LDL-C= 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇, UA= 尿酸, HbA_{1c}= 糖化血红蛋白, Hcy= 同型半胱氨酸, FIB= 纤维蛋白原; ^a 为 χ^2 值

表 2 老年脑梗死患者颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄影响因素的变量赋值

Table 2 Variable assignment of influencing factors of intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis elderly patients with cerebral infarction

变量	赋值
年龄	<70 岁=0, $\geq$ 70 岁=1
高血压	无=0, 有=1
糖尿病	无=0, 有=1
TC	<5.00 mmol/L=0, $\geq$ 5.00 mmol/L=1
LDL-C	<4.00 mmol/L=0, $\geq$ 4.00 mmol/L=1
UA	<400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ =0, $\geq$ 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ =1
颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄	否=0, 是=1

表 3 老年脑梗死患者颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on influencing factors of intracranial/extracranial atherosclerotic stenosis elderly patients with cerebral infarction

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR (95%CI)
年龄 $\geq$ 70 岁	1.002	0.712	1.980	0.236	2.724 (0.675, 10.996)
高血压	1.512	0.667	5.139	0.019	4.536 (1.227, 16.765)
糖尿病	1.980	0.880	5.063	0.020	7.243 (1.283, 40.882)
TC $\geq$ 5.00 mmol/L	0.923	0.833	1.228	0.315	2.517 (0.492, 12.880)
LDL-C $\geq$ 4.00 mmol/L	1.256	0.644	3.805	0.032	3.511 (1.994, 12.407)
UA $\geq$ 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	1.325	0.660	4.030	0.026	3.762 (1.032, 13.717)

UA 是嘌呤代谢的最终产物, 健康成年人血清 UA 水平维持在 1 200 mg 左右的动态平衡, 若机体 UA 生成增多、代谢减少则会导致血清 UA 水平升高^[10]。目前关于血清 UA 水平对心脑血管疾病的影响尚存在争议。UA 是一种抗氧化剂, 可预防血管动脉粥样硬化性病变, 延缓病情进展^[11-12]。研究表明, 高尿酸血症是心肌梗死和脑梗死的独立危险因素^[13]; 另有研究表明, 绝经后伴血清 UA 水平升高女性主要不良心血管事件发生率高于正常对照组^[14], 且高尿酸血症可增加脑梗死患者死亡和疾病复发风险^[15-16]。一项基于社区的长期随访研究表明, 高血清 UA 水平患者冠心病、心绞痛及心肌梗死发生风险高于正常血清 UA 水平者, 部分患者病情经口服降 UA 药物后得到有效控制^[17]。UA 可促进脂质过

氧化而产生氧自由基, 导致血管壁炎症反应, 进而促进动脉粥样硬化^[12], 而 UA 过量表达可使 UA 沉积并变为晶体, 进而加重血管壁炎症反应^[16], 造成凝血功能障碍, 最终导致动脉粥样硬化斑块并血栓形成^[15]; 此外, UA 还可促进局部氧化剂和炎症因子表达, 如白介素 1b、肿瘤坏死因子 α 、白介素 6 等^[10]。研究表明, UA 通过激活肾素-血管紧张素系统而导致局部脑血液供应不足, 进而增加脑梗死发生风险^[11]。

本研究结果显示, 高血压、糖尿病、LDL-C $\geq$ 4.00 mmol/L 是老年脑梗死患者颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的独立危险因素, 与既往研究结果一致^[18], 究其原因可能与患者种族和饮食习惯不同有关。研究表明, 糖尿病、高血压是单纯颅内动脉狭窄和单纯颅外动脉狭窄的共同危险因素, 而年龄及血脂异常则是单纯颅外动脉狭窄的危险因素^[15]。一项脑梗死患者尸检报告结果显示, 颅内动脉和颅外动脉粥样硬化斑块成分存在差异^[19]; 也有研究表明, 合并颅内动脉狭窄患者动脉血总抗氧化剂含量明显低于健康人群, 而抗氧化剂可在一定程度上促进血管动脉粥样硬化病变发展^[20]; 更有研究指出, 血管壁低切应力和高脂血症才是颅外动脉粥样硬化斑块病变的主要风险因素^[21]。本研究结果还显示, 血清 UA 水平 $\geq$ 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 是老年脑梗死患者颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的独立危险因素, 且中、重度颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清 UA 水平高于轻度, 重度颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄患者血清 UA 水平高于中度, 表明血清 UA 水平随着颅内动脉粥样硬化程度加重而升高。

综上所述, 血清 UA 水平 $\geq$ 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 是老年脑梗死患者颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的独立危险因素, 且血清 UA 水平随老年脑梗死患者颅内动脉狭窄程度加重而升高。因此应将血清 UA 作为脑梗死患者常规检测指标, 若血清 UA 水平 $\geq$ 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 则应警惕可能存在颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄, 应进一步完善检查以明确颅内动脉狭窄数量、部位及狭窄程度, 并及时采取干预措施以改善患者预后; 但本研究是小样本量的单中心研究, 存在一定的选择性偏倚, 仍需多中心联合、

大样本量的研究进一步验证结果结论。

作者贡献: 汤群英进行文章的构思与设计, 并负责撰写论文; 于建刚进行研究的实施与可行性分析, 进行论文的修订; 汤群英、于建刚进行数据收集、整理、分析; 徐红进行结果分析与解释, 负责文章的质量控制及审校; 汤群英、于建刚、徐红对文章整体负责, 监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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(收稿日期: 2019-12-01; 修回日期: 2020-03-18)

(本文编辑: 李越娜)