

· 临床研究 ·

## 脑微出血与脑动脉粥样硬化的相关性分析

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**【摘要】目的** 脑微出血(CMBs)是脑内小血管病的重要表现之一,与脑动脉粥样硬化负荷的相关性仍不明确。该研究旨在探讨二者的相关性。**方法** 连续入组首发急性缺血性脑卒中入院于广东医学院附属深圳南山医院的患者,根据磁敏感加权成像(SWI)的扫描结果有无CMBs分为CMBs组(63例)和非CMBs组(67例);根据脑卒中患者动脉粥样硬化病变的位置分为颅内、颅外及颅内外混合病变。脑动脉粥样硬化负荷分别从病变血管段的数量及狭窄程度分别进行评估。详细记录患者的人口统计学资料、生物化学变量、血管病的危险因素和SWI序列结果显示的CMBs数量,并进行比较和分析。**结果** 最终入组受试者130例,有序logistic回归分析显示,脑动脉粥样硬化负荷与CMBs数量显著正相关(病变血管段数,  $OR = 1.22$ , 95%CI:  $1.05 \sim 1.42$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ; 血管狭窄程度,  $OR = 1.25$ , 95%CI:  $1.12 \sim 1.40$ ,  $P < 0.001$ );尤其颅内动脉粥样硬化负荷与CMBs的数量显著正相关(病变血管段数,  $r = 0.51$ ,  $P = 0.004$ ; 血管狭窄程度,  $r = 0.62$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。**结论** CMBs与脑动脉粥样硬化密切相关,尤其颅内动脉硬化与CMBs之间或许存在更加紧密的联系。

**【关键词】** 脑微出血;缺血性脑卒中;脑动脉粥样硬化

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## Correlation of cerebral atherosclerosis with cerebral microbleeds in patients with acute ischemic stroke

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**【Abstract】 Objective** Cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) are one of main manifestations of cerebral small vessel diseases. However, the association between cerebral atherosclerosis and CMBs remains unclear. The aim of this study is to investigate their relationships. **Methods** Consecutive patients with first-ever ischemic stroke admitted in the Nanshan Hospital from January 2013 to October 2014 were recruited in this study. They were divided into CMBs group ( $n = 63$ ) and non-CMBs group ( $n = 67$ ) according to the results of susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI). Based on the locations of arterial stenotic lesions, they also were assigned into intracranial vessel group, extracranial vessel group and combined group. The presences and extents of the involved vessels and steno-occlusion were used to evaluate the cerebral atherosclerotic burden. The demographic data, biochemical variables, vascular risk factors and numbers of CMBs were collected, compared and analyzed. **Results** A total of 130 subjects were enrolled. Ordinal logistic regression analysis showed that the extent of atherosclerotic burden was positively correlated with the numbers of CMB (the numbers of arterial lesions,  $OR = 1.22$ , 95%CI  $1.05 \sim 1.42$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ; the extents of steno-occlusion,  $OR = 1.25$ , 95%CI  $1.12 \sim 1.40$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Especially, the intracranial atherosclerosis was more significantly positively correlated with the numbers of CMBs (the number of arterial lesions,  $r = 0.51$ ,  $P = 0.004$ ; the extents of steno-occlusion,  $r = 0.62$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion** CMBs are closely associated with cerebral atherosclerosis, and the association may be closer between the intracranial atherosclerosis with CMBs.

**【Key words】** cerebral microbleeds; ischemic stroke; cerebral atherosclerosis

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动脉粥样硬化是一种累及动脉血管壁的慢性炎症性疾病,其常见的并发症为心、脑动脉的血栓形成或栓塞。其中,脑卒中已成为发达国家的主要致死、致残性病因,而在我国为首要死因,且目前仍无有效的治疗方法<sup>[1]</sup>。研究发现血管内皮功能紊乱是动脉粥样硬化的早期事件,主要表现为内皮细胞的损伤<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,动脉粥样硬化的发生是内皮损伤与修复的动态过程,一旦这个平衡遭到破坏,动脉粥样硬化即可发生。脑微出血(cerebral microbleeds, CMBs)是脑小血管病变标志之一。近年来,随着影像学技术的发展,尤其是梯度回波T2\*加权成像(gradient-echo T2\* weighted imaging, GRE T2\*WI)的发展,CMBs的检出率较以往明显增高,在GRE序列中表现为小圆形信号灶<sup>[3]</sup>。CMBs与缺血性脑卒中关系密切,然而,CMBs与颅内动脉粥样硬化性动脉狭窄的关系鲜见报道。因二者存在着相同的心血管危险因素<sup>[4]</sup>,而且二者有可能共存于同一机体中。该研究旨在通过分析CMBs与脑动脉粥样硬化负荷来探索其相关性。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

连续入组2013年1月至2014年10月期间在广东医学院附属深圳南山医院就诊的首发缺血性脑卒中的患者,均完成磁敏感加权成像(susceptibility weighted imaging, SWI)和GRE T2\*WI扫描。神经功能缺损程度由两位不知影像学检查结果的内科医师采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中(神经功能缺损)量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分。入组标准<sup>[5]</sup>如下:(1)NIHSS评分 $\leq 8$ 分<sup>[6]</sup>;(2)发病时间 $\geq 4$ 周;(3)无磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)检查禁忌证(如体内存在磁性金属物质)。排除标准如下:(1)肝、肾疾病、心房纤颤或心肌梗死病史;(2)有急性或慢性炎症性疾病(如肺炎、脑膜炎等),最近使用过任何消炎药;(3)恶性肿瘤或脑部手术。收集所有受试者的基线资料,如性别、年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、既往疾病以及用药史。该研究经本医院伦理委员会讨论并通过。

### 1.2 MRI检查方法

MRI检查采用Siemens公司3.0T核磁共振仪,行自旋回波常规序列、三维时间飞跃血管成像以及GER-T2\*WI和SWI序列扫描。SWI扫描参数为:矩阵 $298 \times 448$ ;检查区域 $230\text{mm} \times 184\text{mm}$ ,层厚

1.5mm,重复时间、回波时间分别为28ms和20ms,激励1次。CMBs定义为直径2~10mm的低信号缺失,边界清楚,周围无水肿。排除苍白球钙化、蛛网膜下腔低信号影和血管流空影等<sup>[7]</sup>。缺血性脑卒中患者根据有无CMBs分为两组:合并CMBs组和无CMBs组。CMBs按照部位分为深部、脑叶和小脑幕下<sup>[8]</sup>。并按照CMBs数量分级:无CMBs、轻度CMBs(总数1~5个)、中度CMBs(总数6~15个)和重度CMBs(总数 $\geq 15$ 个)<sup>[9]</sup>。以上影像学结果由2名对患者临床资料不知情的神经影像科医师分析并作出诊断。

### 1.3 血管狭窄程度的检查方法

按动脉粥样硬化病变的位置分为颅内、颅外及颅内外混合病变。颈内动脉的岩骨段以上,以及椎动脉进入枕骨大孔穿出硬膜处以上均为颅内段。颅外动脉狭窄程度参考北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验(North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial, NASCET)的标准计算,即狭窄率=(狭窄远端正常直径-狭窄段最窄直径)/狭窄远端正常直径 $\times 100\%$ <sup>[10]</sup>;颅内动脉狭窄程度采用文献[11]描述的方法测定,即狭窄率=(狭窄近端正常直径-狭窄段最窄直径)/狭窄近端正常直径 $\times 100\%$ 。分别从病变血管段的数量及狭窄程度进行评估<sup>[12]</sup>。动脉狭窄程度的分级标准:0为狭窄程度 $< 50\%$ ;1为 $50\% \sim 99\%$ 的狭窄;2为完全血管闭塞,若同一段血管存在多个病灶以最严重狭窄处计算评分<sup>[13]</sup>。另外,对病变(狭窄 $\geq 50\%$ )血管段的数量进行评估。该部分数据由两名不知患者临床数据的神经影像科医师提供。

### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS16.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,正态分布资料组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析;非正态分布资料比较用Kruskal-Wallis或Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料比较用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher检验。将与CMBs严重程度有关的因素进行单因素分析后, $P < 0.20$ 的变量再行等级逐步logistic回归(backward)分析。此外,不同病变部位脑动脉粥样硬化负荷与CMBs相关性采用Spearman秩相关进行分析。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 患者临床资料比较

排除5例不能配合患者(1例脑外伤术后、1例

风湿性关节炎、1例肺部感染、2例乙型肝炎)后,最终入组受试者130例,其中非CMBs组63例,CMBs组67例(37%)。按部位分为脑叶10例(7.7%)、深部13例(10%)、小脑幕下5例(3.8%)、混合区39例(30%)。按CMBs数量分级39例(30%)为轻度CMBs,13例(10%)为中度CMBs,15例(11.5%)为重度CMBs。在单因素变量分析中,收缩压、舒张压和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平在不同程度CMBs的组间比较(包括非CMBs组),差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ,表1)。

## 2.2 CMBs与脑动脉粥样硬化的logistic回归分析与相关性分析

因不同程度CMBs为等级变量,故将单因素变量分析中 $P < 0.20$ 的变量纳入等级logistic回归分析中,校正了混杂因素(如高血压、年龄、高脂血症、收缩压、舒张压、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、抗血栓及他汀类药物和纤维蛋白原)后,脑动脉粥样硬化负荷仍与CMBs的严重程度相关,即脑动脉粥样硬化负荷越重,CMBs的数量越多(病变血管段数,OR = 1.22,95%CI 1.05~1.42, $P = 0.012$ ;血管狭窄程度,OR = 1.25,95%CI 1.12~1.40, $P < 0.001$ )。既往有高脂血症的个体中,CMBs数量较少(表2)。进一步探索颅内不同部位脑动脉粥样硬化与CMBs

的相关性,Spearman秩相关分析发现颅内动脉粥样硬化严重程度与CMBs数量不相关,但是颅内动脉粥样硬化负荷与CMBs的数量显著正相关(病变血管段数, $r = 0.51$ , $P = 0.004$ ;血管狭窄程度, $r = 0.62$ , $P < 0.001$ )。

## 3 讨论

研究发现,CMBs患者占缺血性脑卒中的37%,稍高于既往研究所报道的缺血性脑卒中患者中CMBs的检出率(34%)<sup>[14]</sup>。除了种族和年龄有差别外,该研究采用MRI的SWI序列来检测CMBs,因此敏感性较传统的GRE序列略高。其次,以往研究发现高血压是CMBs的独立危险因素<sup>[15]</sup>,尤其是收缩压与CMBs密切相关,该研究在单因素变量分析中发现收缩压和舒张压在CMBs组均较非CMBs组高。另外,我们发现,微出血主要分布在混合区(39%),其次分别为深部、脑叶以及小脑幕下。分布的差异可能与不同部位对CMBs病变的易感性有关,与高血压血管病变相关的CMBs主要分布于脑干、丘脑、基底节和小脑,而脑叶的CMBs主要病理改变为脑淀粉样血管病<sup>[16]</sup>。

等级logistic回归分析发现,脑动脉粥样硬化负荷越重,CMBs的数量越多。也就是说脑动脉粥样硬化性病变的血管段数越多,经影像学检出的CMBs分布越广泛;同样,血管狭窄程度积分与CMBs数量

表1 不同程度的CMBs组的基线资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data among different groups

| Item                                      | Non-CMBs group<br>(n = 63) | Mild CMBs group<br>(n = 39) | Moderate CMBs group<br>(n = 13) | Severe CMBs group<br>(n = 15) | F/ $\chi^2$ | P     |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )              | 63.2 $\pm$ 13.3            | 63.1 $\pm$ 12.6             | 65.5 $\pm$ 14.1                 | 70.9 $\pm$ 10.9               | 1.584       | 0.197 |
| BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) | 24.2 $\pm$ 2.2             | 25.0 $\pm$ 2.5              | 24.2 $\pm$ 2.8                  | 25.0 $\pm$ 2.2                | 1.242       | 0.297 |
| SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )               | 135.1 $\pm$ 16.5           | 141.5 $\pm$ 25.3            | 149.5 $\pm$ 19.5                | 151.7 $\pm$ 22.8              | 3.846       | 0.011 |
| DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )               | 82.7 $\pm$ 8.7             | 83.6 $\pm$ 12.1             | 91.4 $\pm$ 14.6                 | 88.7 $\pm$ 13.9               | 3.003       | 0.033 |
| FBG(mg/dl, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )              | 96.9 $\pm$ 23.2            | 96.6 $\pm$ 23.7             | 91.9 $\pm$ 23.5                 | 89.2 $\pm$ 19.3               | 0.586       | 0.625 |
| TG(mg/dl, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )               | 122.5 $\pm$ 69.7           | 135.4 $\pm$ 65.1            | 112.7 $\pm$ 41.7                | 117.5 $\pm$ 49.1              | 0.603       | 0.614 |
| TC(mg/dl, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )               | 170.3 $\pm$ 40.2           | 162.8 $\pm$ 26.9            | 169.7 $\pm$ 21.3                | 152.4 $\pm$ 31.0              | 1.296       | 0.279 |
| HDL-C(mg/dl, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )            | 46.8 $\pm$ 13.7            | 39.8 $\pm$ 10.4             | 51.9 $\pm$ 12.1                 | 42.7 $\pm$ 15.9               | 3.844       | 0.011 |
| LDL-C(mg/dl, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )            | 98.4 $\pm$ 31.3            | 98.8 $\pm$ 20.2             | 100.5 $\pm$ 21.4                | 93.9 $\pm$ 31.7               | 0.160       | 0.923 |
| Fibrinogen(mg/dl, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )       | 297.7 $\pm$ 59.5           | 323.6 $\pm$ 66.7            | 331.5 $\pm$ 72.1                | 317.7 $\pm$ 49.5              | 2.029       | 0.113 |
| Male[n(%)]                                | 37 (58.7)                  | 30 (76.9)                   | 8 (61.5)                        | 9 (60)                        | 3.703       | 0.295 |
| Smoking[n(%)]                             | 19 (30.2)                  | 12 (30.8)                   | 2 (15.4)                        | 4 (26.7)                      | 1.297       | 0.730 |
| Alcohol drinking[n(%)]                    | 13 (20.6)                  | 8 (20.5)                    | 1 (7.7)                         | 3 (20)                        | 1.232       | 0.745 |
| Hypertension[n(%)]                        | 29 (46.0)                  | 24 (61.5)                   | 9 (69.2)                        | 12 (80)                       | 7.390       | 0.060 |
| Diabetes[n(%)]                            | 7 (11.1)                   | 7 (17.9)                    | 1 (7.7)                         | 2 (13.3)                      | 1.351       | 0.717 |
| Hyperlipidemia[n(%)]                      | 23 (36.5)                  | 11 (28.2)                   | 1 (7.7)                         | 2 (13.3)                      | 6.395       | 0.094 |
| IHD[n(%)]                                 | 5 (7.9)                    | 3 (7.7)                     | 0 (0)                           | 1 (6.7)                       | 1.096       | 0.778 |
| Antithrombotics[n(%)]                     | 12 (19.0)                  | 15 (38.5)                   | 3 (23.1)                        | 6 (40)                        | 5.838       | 0.120 |
| Statins[n(%)]                             | 21 (33.3)                  | 20 (51.3)                   | 4 (30.8)                        | 8 (53.3)                      | 4.710       | 0.194 |

CMBs: cerebral microbleeds; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; FBG: fasting blood glucose; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; IHD: ischemic heart disease

表2 影响CMBs发生因素的等级logistic分析  
Table 2 Ordinal logistic regression analysis of risk factors influencing the occurrence of CMBs

| Model | Variable                   | B     | OR   | 95%CI     | P       |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------|
| 1     | Number of arterial lesions | 0.20  | 1.22 | 1.05–1.42 | 0.012   |
|       | Antithrombotics            | −0.45 | 0.64 | 0.38–1.07 | 0.088   |
|       | Hypertension               | −0.48 | 0.62 | 0.37–1.05 | 0.076   |
|       | Hyperlipemia               | 0.71  | 2.03 | 1.10–3.71 | 0.023   |
| 2     | Vascular stenosis degree   | 0.22  | 1.25 | 1.12–1.40 | < 0.001 |
|       | Antithrombotics            | −0.50 | 0.61 | 0.37–1.05 | 0.059   |
|       | Hypertension               | −0.43 | 0.65 | 0.38–1.11 | 0.113   |
|       | Hyperlipemia               | 0.73  | 2.06 | 1.13–3.78 | 0.019   |

CMBs: cerebral microbleeds

也呈正相关。结果提示,有CMBs的缺血性脑卒中患者中,脑动脉粥样硬化的程度较无CMBs的缺血性脑卒中患者严重。CMBs与脑动脉粥样硬化的密切关系可能是由于二者存在着共同的心血管危险因素(如高血压),这些危险因素可影响内皮和血管平滑肌的功能。众所周知,内皮功能障碍是动脉粥样硬化的早期表现,其反映的是功能的改变而不是形态学变化。至于CMBs的发病机制目前仍不明确,部分学者认为血管内皮功能紊乱导致血脑屏障(blood-brain barrier, BBB)的通透性增高可能是该病的始动因素<sup>[17]</sup>。研究发现某些生物标志物随着激活的内皮细胞数量增加而表达量增高,其中作为内皮特异性标志物的sE-选择素(sE-selectin)是从受到异常刺激的血管内皮细胞上脱落的,可能是血管内皮细胞损伤的标志之一<sup>[18]</sup>。我们前期研究发现,控制了其他混杂因素后,sE-选择素仍与CMBs密切相关<sup>[19]</sup>。此次研究提示,CMBs与脑动脉粥样硬化密切相关。因此,我们推测脑小血管疾病及脑动脉粥样硬化可能存在着潜在的共同病理生理机制,即血管内皮功能障碍。内皮功能障碍发生时,炎症可能导致自由基的生成或金属蛋白酶的释放,破坏基底膜,增加BBB的通透性。另外,该研究发现高脂血症患者CMBs数量下降,可能意味着高脂血症仅仅是微出血的原因之一;或者,高脂血症可能导致CMBs的发生,不但不增加CMBs的数量,甚至可能使得CMBs的数量减少,具体机制待进一步探索<sup>[20]</sup>。该研究的主要缺点是单中心,而且入组患者较少,需要进一步扩大样本量。

本研究进一步相关分析颅内不同部位动脉粥样硬化与CMBs的相关性,首次发现CMBs的严重程度与单纯颅内动脉粥样硬化负荷显著相关,而与颅外动脉粥样硬化不相关。这说明颅内动脉粥样硬化与CMBs有着更加紧密的联系,可能颅内动脉粥样硬化的病理存在着一定的差异<sup>[21]</sup>,如早期研究发现颅外动脉粥样硬化与溃疡和出血密切相关,而颅内

病变与平滑肌细胞增殖有关<sup>[22]</sup>。

总之,CMBs与脑动脉粥样硬化密切相关,内皮功能紊乱在CMBs的发生和发展中可能发挥着一定作用;颅内动脉硬化与CMBs或许存在更加紧密的联系。二者的发病机制是否一致,是否通过抑制血管平滑肌的增殖即可抑制CMBs的发生,都有待于进一步的研究。

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