

· 临床研究 ·

缺血性脑小血管病患者脂蛋白和内皮系统生物学标志物与血管性认知障碍的相关性

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【摘要】目的 分析缺血性脑小血管病(CSVD)患者脂蛋白a[Lp(a)]、血管性血友病因子(vWF)、细胞间黏附因子-1(ICAM-1)与血管性认知障碍的关系。**方法** 回顾性分析河北省沧州中西医结合医院2019年1月至12月收治的110例缺血性脑小血管病患者的临床资料。根据简易智能状态量表(MMSE)与韦氏成人智力量表(WAIS)评分结果将患者分为认知障碍组(CSVD-1组, 59例; MMSE≤26分, WAIS≤69分)与认知正常组(CSVD-2组, 51例; MMSE>26分, WAIS>69分)。另选取同时期50名健康体检者作为对照组。采用免疫比浊法检测Lp(a)水平, 采用酶联免疫荧光法检测vWF和ICAM-1, 分析三者与CSVD认知障碍的关系。采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 多组间比较采用方差分析, 进一步两两比较采用LSD-t检验。应用logistic回归分析CSVD患者认知障碍的危险因素。应用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估Lp(a)和ICAM-1水平对CSVD患者的预测价值。**结果** 与对照组比较, CSVD-1与CSVD-2组总胆固醇(TC)、Lp(a)、vWF、ICAM-1水平均明显升高, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平明显下降, 差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。与CSVD-2组比较, CSVD-1组TC、Lp(a)、ICAM-1水平明显升高, HDL-C水平明显下降, 差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05); 而vWF水平比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。二元logistic回归分析显示, Lp(a)(OR=1.872, 95%CI 1.406~2.492, P=0.008)和ICAM-1(OR=1.115, 95%CI 1.031~1.206, P=0.002)是CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立危险因素。当Lp(a)、ICAM-1预测CSVD危险因素切点值分别为30.89 mg/dl和300.25 μg/L时, 二者联合检测的预测价值最高(ROC曲线下面积=0.930, P=0.000)。**结论** Lp(a)和ICAM-1与血管性认知障碍紧密相关, 且二者联合检测对CSVD患者的预测价值更高。

【关键词】 脑缺血; 血管性认知障碍; 脂蛋白a; 血管性血友病因子; 细胞间黏附因子-1

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Correlation of lipoprotein a and endothelial system biomarkers with vascular cognitive impairment in patients with ischemic cerebral small vessel disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the relationships of lipoprotein a [Lp(a)], von willebrand factor (vWF) and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) with the severity of vascular cognitive impairment in patients with ischemic cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD). **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 110 patients with ischemic CSVD admitted to our hospital from January to December 2019. According to their mini-mental state examination (MMSE) and Wechsler adult intelligence scale (WAIS) scores, they were divided into cognitive impairment group (CSVD-1 group, n=59; MMSE≤26 points, WAIS≤69 points) and normal cognitive group (CSVD-2 group, n=51; MMSE>26 points, WAIS>69 points). Another 50 healthy subjects taking physical examination during the same period served as the control group. Lp(a) level was detected by immunoturbidimetry, and the levels of vWF and ICAM-1 were detected by enzyme-linked immunofluorescence assay. The relationship of the 3 indicators and cognitive impairment in ischemic CSVD patients was analyzed. SPSS statistics 25.0 was used for statistical analysis. According to data types, ANOVA was used for inter-group comparison, and LSD-t test was used for further pairwise comparison. Logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors of cognitive impairment in CSVD patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the predictive values of Lp(a) and ICAM-1 levels in the CSVD patients. **Results** Compared with the control group, the levels of TC, Lp(a), vWF and ICAM-1 were

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significantly increased, and the level of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was significantly decreased in the CSVD-1 and CSVD-2 groups ($P<0.05$). Compared with the CSVD-2 group, the levels of TC, Lp(a) and ICAM-1 were significantly increased, and the level of HDL-C was significantly decreased in the CSVD-1 group ($P<0.05$). However, the difference in the vWF level was not significant ($P>0.05$). Binary logistic regression analysis showed that Lp(a) ($OR=1.872$, 95% CI 1.406–2.492; $P=0.008$) and ICAM-1 ($OR=1.115$, 95% CI 1.031–1.206; $P=0.002$) were independent risk factors for cognitive impairment in CSVD patients. When the cut-point values of Lp(a) and ICAM-1 for predicting CSVD risk factors were 30.89 mg/dl and 300.25 μg/L, respectively, the combined detection of the 2 indicators had the highest predictive value (area under the ROC curve=0.930, $P=0.000$). **Conclusion** Lp(a) and ICAM-1 are closely associated with vascular cognitive impairment, and their combined detection has higher predictive value in patients with CSVD.

[Key words] cerebral ischemia; vascular cognitive impairment; lipoprotein a; von Willebrand factor; intercellular adhesion factor-1
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缺血性脑小血管病(cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD)是指由各种因素导致脑小动脉、小静脉、微动脉、毛细血管结构与功能受损,从而发生病理改变的一种疾病^[1]。有文献报道,CSVD是继阿尔茨海默病之后,被公认的导致认知障碍和痴呆的最重要的危险因素,会增加患者中风甚至死亡的风险^[2,3]。CSVD患者发生血管性认知障碍的机制尚不完全清楚,可能与小动脉粥样硬化与血管内皮损伤有关^[4]。脂蛋白a[lipoprotein a, Lp(a)]是动脉粥样硬化的标志物,血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF)、细胞间黏附因子-1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)是血管内皮损伤标志物。研究发现,Lp(a)、vWF、ICAM-1可增加脑白质病变与腔隙性脑梗死的风险^[5],但其与认知障碍的相关研究较少。因此,本研究通过检测CSVD患者的Lp(a)、vWF、ICAM-1水平,旨在探讨Lp(a)、vWF、ICAM-1水平与CSVD患者血管性认知障碍的关系,寻找与CSVD疾病发生发展相关且有较好预测价值的生物学标志物,为CSVD的早期诊断、早期干预及改善预后提供新的思路。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

根据简易智能状态量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)^[6]和韦氏成人智力量表(Wechsler adult intelligence scale, WAIS)^[7]评分结果,将河北省沧州中西医结合医院2019年1月至12月收治的110例缺血性脑小血管病患者分为认知障碍组(CSVD-1组,59例;MMSE≤26分,WAIS≤69分)与认知正常组(CSVD-2组,51例;MMSE>26分,WAIS>69分)。另选取同时期50名健康体检者作为对照组。对照组,男性29例,女性21例;年龄(63.14 ± 5.71)岁;体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)为(24.11 ± 3.99)kg/m²;受教育年限(9.97 ± 2.23)年;吸烟15例,饮酒

12例,高血压史31例,糖尿病史10例,冠心病史5例。CSVD-1组男性30例,女性29例;年龄(63.71 ± 5.69)岁;BMI为(24.35 ± 3.97)kg/m²;受教育年限(9.79 ± 2.30)年;吸烟14例,饮酒10例,高血压史30例,糖尿病史11例,冠心病史6例。CSVD-2组男性29例,女性22例;年龄(62.95 ± 5.88)岁;BMI(24.58 ± 3.86)kg/m²;受教育年限(9.84 ± 2.32)年;吸烟13例,饮酒11例,高血压史28例,糖尿病史12例,冠心病史7例。3组一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

纳入标准:(1)CSVD符合《中国脑小血管病诊治共识》^[8],血管性认知障碍符合《2019年中国血管性认知障碍诊治指南》^[9];(2)近1个月内患者出现腔隙性脑梗死;(3)磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)显示血管源性脑白质呈高信号,腔隙病灶>1个,且MRI或弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)证实相关病灶直径<20mm;(4)具有小血管病变的典型特征,如急性起病、渐进性病程、斑片状认知损害;(5)能够配合完成MMSE量表的筛查;(6)患者及其家属对研究内容知情同意,并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)脑小血管病变之外的原因引起认知障碍;(2)合并大面积脑梗死、颅脑外伤、脑肿瘤等;(3)合并抑郁、帕金森、阿尔茨海默症等;(4)合并严重神经功能缺损;(5)合并心肝肾等严重重大器官疾病;(6)临床资料不全及半途退出研究者。

1.2 认知障碍的评估

由2名经过培训的神经科医师采取一对一访谈方式,对3组患者进行MMSE和WAIS评估(独立评估)。MMSE量表包括5大项,定向力、记忆力、注意计算、回忆能力、语言能力;共30分,27~30分为认知正常,≤26分为认知障碍。WAIS量表包括记忆量表(瞬时、短时、长时记忆)与智力量表(11个项目),评分均为100分,≤69分认为有认知障碍。两量表测试时间需间隔半小时。

1.3 指标检测

应用全自动生化分析仪(日立7600)测定甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)水平,应用免疫比浊法测定Lp(a)水平,应用酶联免疫荧光法测定vWF及ICAM-1水平。各项检测均严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.4 影像检查结果评估

由2名经验丰富的影像科医师对影像检查结果进行评估,意见不统一时协商决定。采用颅脑磁共振3.0 T系统16通道线圈进行检查。扫描参数的序列有T₁WI、T₂WI、DWI、SWI、FLAIR。CSVD总负担^[9]是脑白质高信号、腔隙性梗死、扩大的血管周围间隙、脑微出血4项MRI检查的合计值,表示CSVD病情的严重程度,总分0~5分,得分越高提示CSVD病情越重。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用方差分析,进一步两两比较采用LSD-t检验。应用logistic回归分析CSVD患者认知障碍的危险因素。应用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估Lp(a)、ICAM-1水平对CSVD患者的预测价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者生化指标及影像学指标比较

与对照组比较,CSVD-1、CSVD-2组TC、Lp(a)、vWF及ICAM-1水平均明显升高;HDL-C水平明显下降,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。与CSVD-2组比较,CSVD-1组TC、Lp(a)、ICAM-1水平明显升高,HDL-C水平明显下降,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);而vWF水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 CSVD患者认知障碍危险因素的二元logistic回归分析

将CSVD患者是否发生认知障碍为因变量,TC、HDL-C、Lp(a)、vWF、ICAM-1为自变量,进行二元logistic回归分析,结果显示,Lp(a)(OR=1.872,95%CI 1.406~2.492,P=0.008)、ICAM-1(OR=1.115,95%CI 1.031~1.206,P=0.002)是CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立危险因素(表2)。

2.3 Lp(a)、ICAM-1水平对CSVD患者的预测价值

ROC曲线显示,当Lp(a)预测CSVD危险因素切点值为30.89 mg/d,ICAM-1预测CSVD危险因素切点值为300.25 μg/L时,Lp(a)+ICAM-1联合检测的预测价值最高(AUC=0.930,P=0.000),灵敏度为86.10%,特异度为96.30%(表3,图1)。

表1 3组患者生化指标及影像学指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of biochemical indexes and imaging indexes among three groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	CSVD-1 group(n=59)	CSVD-2 group(n=51)	Control group(n=50)	F	P value
TG(mmol/L)	1.77±0.46	1.83±0.57	1.67±0.44	0.290	0.762
TC(mmol/L)	5.40±1.58 ^{**}	4.84±1.14 [*]	3.46±0.89	8.132	<0.001
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.32±0.34 ^{**}	1.59±0.35 [*]	1.75±0.31	5.155	0.008
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.29±1.02	3.28±0.92	3.46±0.99	0.535	0.596
FBG(mmol/L)	6.02±0.46	5.99±0.50	5.99±0.43	1.624	0.367
UA(mmol/L)	312.05±101.13	309.11±96.15	310.23±97.33	0.305	0.589
CSVD total burden(pionts)	1.01±0.80	1.00±0.83	0.99±0.82	0.246	0.862
Lp(a)(mg/L)	220.35±84.69 ^{**}	161.69±53.02 [*]	102.78±30.11	12.702	<0.001
vWF(%)	129.34±41.01 [*]	125.52±40.79 [*]	74.38±21.19	8.376	<0.001
ICAM-1(ng/ml)	701.46±92.96 ^{**}	278.49±92.02 [*]	137.55±45.08	22.794	<0.001

TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; FBG: fasting blood glucose; UA: uric acid; CSVD: cerebral small vessel disease; Lp(a): lipoprotein a; vWF: von Willebrand factor; ICAM-1: intercellular adhesion molecule-1. Compared with control group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with CSVD-2 group, ** $P < 0.05$.

表2 CSVD患者认知障碍危险因素的二元logistic回归分析

Table 2 Binary logistic regression analysis of risk factors for cognitive impairment in CSVD patients

Factor	β	SE	P value	OR	95%CI
Lp(a)	0.627	0.146	0.008	1.872	1.406~2.492
vWF	-1.092	0.835	0.267	0.336	0.065~1.724
ICAM-1	0.109	0.040	0.002	1.115	1.031~1.206

Lp(a): lipoprotein a; vWF: von Willebrand factor; ICAM-1: intercellular adhesion molecule-1.

表3 Lp(a)和ICAM-1水平对CSVD患者危险因素的预测价值

Table 3 Predictive value of Lp(a) and ICAM-1 levels on risk factors in patients with CSVD

Item	AUC	P value	Sensitivity	Specificity	Youden index	Cut off
Lp(a)	0.869	0.004	0.813	0.764	0.577	30.89 mg/dL
ICAM-1	0.793	0.015	0.801	0.892	0.693	300.25 μg/L
Lp(a)+ICAM-1	0.930	0.000	0.861	0.963	0.824	-

Lp(a): lipoprotein a; ICAM-1: intercellular adhesion molecule-1. -: no datum.

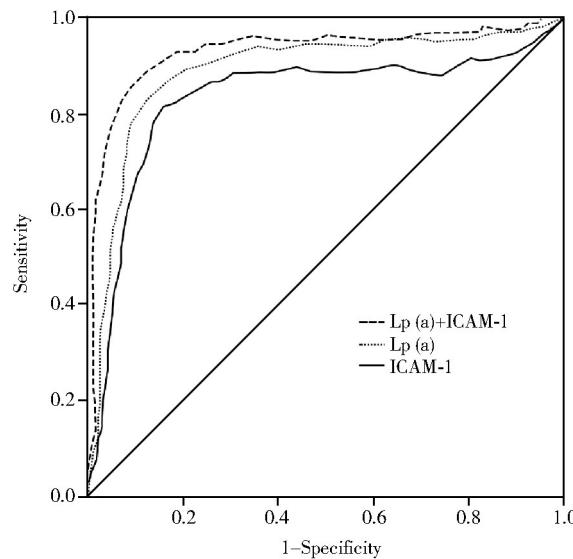


图1 Lp(a)与ICAM-1水平评估CSVD患者预后的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of Lp(a) and ICAM-1 to assess prognosis of CSVD patients

Lp(a): lipoprotein a; ICAM-1: intercellular adhesion molecule-1;

CSVD: cerebral small vessel disease; ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

3 讨论

既往对于CSVD的防治采取的主要措施是对血管危险因素的控制与对临床表现出来的症状(如认知障碍、卒中等)进行药物治疗,但效果均不太理想,因此,明确导致CSVD发生、可以被干预的认知障碍的危险因素尤为重要。目前有研究发现,生化标志物与CSVD及相关认知障碍相关,并可以作为CSVD疾病的预测因子^[10-12]。因此,本研究旨在分析CSVD疾病的相关危险因素及预测因子,为临床早期诊断、防治血管性认知障碍提供新的思路与方法。

Lp(a)是低密度脂蛋白与载脂蛋白通过二硫共价键连接而形成的脂蛋白亚型。既往研究报道,Lp(a)在动脉硬化、血栓性疾病中占据重要作用,是导致动脉粥样硬化的最危险因素^[13,14]。目前对于Lp(a)与血管性认知障碍的研究少见,Liu等^[15]报道Lp(a)是导致血管性认知障碍的危险因素,与本研究结果相一致。本研究中,CSVD患者Lp(a)水

平较正常对照组明显升高,提示Lp(a)的升高对CSVD患者认知障碍的发生发展起促进作用。其可能的机制是Lp(a)使单核细胞发生趋化作用而致内皮细胞损伤,积聚于血管内皮下而造成动脉粥样硬化。vWF的水平变化可以反映CSVD患者血管内皮细胞功能的完整性与活性^[16]。本研究发现,vWF虽在对照组与CSVD患者间存在显著差异,但在CSVD-1与CSVD-2组间无显著差异,说明vWF有可能与CSVD患者的发病机制相关,但与认知障碍无关。哈拉木江·赛力克等^[17]报道,ICAM-1水平升高与CSVD有关。本研究结果也提示ICAM-1参与了CSVD疾病的发生发展过程,可能的机制是ICAM-1参与了血管内皮细胞、白细胞的黏附与聚集,造成血管内皮损伤,加速血管的病变进度。

综上所述,Lp(a)、ICAM-1与血管性认知障碍紧密相关,且二者联合预测价值高于单一指标。因此检测Lp(a)、ICAM-1水平变化对于CSVD患者血管性认知障碍的早期诊断和防治具有较高的临床价值。本研究的不足之处在于研究对象来源单一,样本量不够大,但本研究的结论可以为临床早期识别CSVD患者,及时控制患者的认知功能损害提供新思路与新方法。下一步有待进行多中心、大样本量的研究,继续深入研究脂蛋白a、内皮系统生物学标志物与血管性认知障碍的关系。

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