

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中生物标志物相关研究

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摘要

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血在全世界范围均有较高的致死率和致残率, 作为常见的收治重症监护室的病因, 重症监护室的监测仪器能有效帮助医师发现患者病情变化, 并及时做出干预措施, 但以往的监测手段不能帮助改善患者的最终结局, 我们需要发现新的监测手段来帮助临床干预病情改善结局。在这方面, 生物标志物的探索是必要的, 它有助于了解患者病情变化的生理机制, 从而更有效地去改善重症患者结局, 减轻家庭及社会的负担。

关键词

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血, 生物标志物, 病情评估

Correlation Study of Biomarkers in Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

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Abstract

Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage has a high mortality and disability rate all over the world. As a common cause of admission to intensive care units, monitoring instruments in intensive care units can effectively help doctors find changes in patients' conditions and make timely interventions. However, previous monitoring methods cannot improve the final outcome of patients. We

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need to find new monitoring methods to help clinical intervention to improve the outcome. In this regard, it is necessary to explore biomarkers, which will help to understand the physiological mechanism of patients' condition changes, so as to improve the outcome of severe patients more effectively and reduce the burden on families and society.

Keywords

Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, Biomarker, Disease Assessment

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1. 动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血流行病学现状

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)占所有脑卒中事件的 2%~7%，世界范围内平均每年每 100,000 人中就有 6~9 人受该病影响，但各国发病率差异较大，在中国的发病率估计为 2/100,000 [1]。同时该病死亡率较高，据统计北美的死亡率大约 35%，世界范围内大约为 20%~67%，只有不到三分之一的患者可以大致康复，超过 20%的幸存者将患有长期甚至终身残疾或认知障碍等并发症[2] [3]，这将会对其家庭及社会造成严重的负担。

2. 动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血病情监测方式现状

aSAH 患者在入院处理完急性病变后，因随时可能因继发性脑损伤致死或致残，故需收治神经重症监护室(NCCU)，而严密的病情监测手段对于患者后续的精准化及个体化治疗是必要的。神经重症监护多模态监测国际多学科共识会议上就提出了多模态监测(MMM)，旨在发现和改善继发性脑损伤(SBI)和相关并发症以及在远期预后中期待见到更好的结局，虽然会议上表明 MMM 被广泛应用后指导的治疗改善了神经重症患者神经系统生理学变量，但最终临床结局没有明显改善[4] [5] [6]，所以我们希望发现更多的监测手段能帮助临床医师改善临床结局。

3. 生物标志物在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血病情监测中研究进展

随着生物信息学的发展，生物标志物在疾病的筛查、诊断、评估病情的变化预后等多个方面应用广泛[7]，比如血中肌钙蛋白水平的升高在不明病因的胸痛患者中鉴别诊断出急性心肌梗塞患者具有重大意义[8] [9]，血清肌酐水平对于评估肾功能不全患者的病情严重程度和预后也有极大的帮助[10] [11]。Sherry [12] [13]等专家整理多项实验研究资料发现多种在脑卒中中具有潜在价值的生物标志物，但目前还未有确定的生物标志物被国际共识认为核心推荐。所以对生物标志物与 aSAH 甚至其他脑卒中的研究具有重大意义，在未来有很大的探索空间。

3.1. 来源于中枢神经系统的生物标志物

3.1.1. S100 β 在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

1965 年 Moor 首先阐述了 S100 钙结合蛋白 B (S100 β)是一种主要由星形胶质细胞所表达的钙结合蛋白等生物学性质。在随后不断地研究中，发现其与阿尔茨海默氏症、癫痫和肌萎缩侧索硬化症等神经系统疾病存在相关性[14]。而第一次研究 S100 β 与 aSAH 的相关性的是 Wiesmann [15]，他通过病例对照研

究发现 S100 β 与早期神经功能受损有关。后 Baptiste [16]等人记录了符合纳入标准的 81 名患者入住 ICU 后 S100 β 浓度变化过程,并将其与多种病情评估的评分量表绘制 ROC 曲线,发现第 1 日单独 S100 β 的 AUC 均高于其他评分量表,该研究提出 aSAH 早期 24 小时内的 S100 β 血清浓度具有一定诊断价值,可以预测严重的早期脑损伤(EBI)后果。也有研究表明发病初始血清 S100 β 水平的阈值 $> 0.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ 与患者的 100%死亡率相关,以及 S100 β 升高可能提示 ICU 相关不良结局的风险增加导致残疾、持续植物人状态或者死亡[17]。随后继续有人研究发现较高的血清 S100 β 水平与迟发性脑梗死和更差的远期预后相关,但 aSAH 后继发性脑血管痉挛与 S100 β 的相关性未明确[14] [18],表现在不同 S100 β 水平的 aSAH 患者发生脑血管痉挛不具有显著差异性。虽然 S100 β 目前应用于临床评估脑损伤初期病情严重程度及预后,但仍存在争议,需要明确其在 aSAH 中的病理机制,发现其更多临床价值。

3.1.2. 神经元特异性烯醇化酶在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)是一种由神经元和周围神经内分泌细胞分泌的特有的酶,是糖酵解酶烯醇化酶的细胞特异性同工酶,在神经元细胞膜受损后释放通过血脑屏障入血并被检测到。有研究者将 NSE 与 S100 β 进行比较在蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)中的病情及预后评估价值,发现血清 NSE 预后评估价值低,且低于脑脊液 NSE [19]。之后继续有学者对 NSE 进行研究,发现血清 NSE 水平升高与脑损伤不良结局之间存在显著关联,并且尝试通过 NSE 水平预测 SAH 的早期死亡率和植物状态发生率,但很多对于 NSE 水平的研究基于 aSAH 临床分级情况,而对于目前 aSAH 的临床分级仍然是个争议性话题,故需要建立更好的模型来研究 NSE 在 aSAH 中的价值[20] [21] [22]。而最近一项回顾性研究则发现 NSE.max $< 26.255 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 的 aSAH 患者较超过该阈值的患者更能获得良好的预后结局[23]。对于 NSE 的研究仍然存在很多不足,需要发现并建立更好的临床模型。

3.1.3. 肌酸激酶-BB 同工酶在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

肌酸激酶-BB 同工酶(CK-BB)主要存在于大脑中,通常情况下不会出现在于脑脊液中。当发生脑损伤后释放进入循环中,但在 aSAH 患者血清中检出率不高,并且在发病早期即出现浓度峰值,发现高水平血清 CK-BB 与高的死亡率可能有关[24] [25] [26]。Coplin [27]在整合资料时表明脑脊液 CK-BB 水平越高,脑损伤越严重,预后越差,他在一项前瞻性研究中则发现脑脊液 CK-BB 水平越高与入院时较高的 Hunt-Hess 分级相关,脑脊液 CK-BB 水平 $> 40 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 与出院时不良预后有关。因血清中的 CK-BB 出现时间不长,所以它的检测难度相对较高,暂用于入院病情及出院结局的评估。

3.1.4. 神经胶质原纤维酸性蛋白在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

神经胶质原纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)是一种结构性胶质特异性蛋白,在星形胶质细胞、雪旺细胞和肠神经胶质细胞中。GFAP 在中枢神经系统受损或神经变性后上调并释放到细胞外液中再进入循环[28]。早期对 GFAP 的研究是探讨鉴别缺血性卒中(IS)、脑出血(ICH)、蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)和非卒中疾病能力,但因缺乏临床研究来明确 GFAP 的具体释放时间,所以鉴别能力待证实[29]。Katsanos [30]等人再次通过临床病例对照观察发现脑出血(ICH)相比急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS)和其他急性神经系统疾病的血清 GFAP 水平明显较高,且在发病后的第二个小时内出现最佳的诊断率。最近的一项病例对照研究则揭示了 GFAP 高水平与 aSAH 患者的死亡率和不良结局相关,血清 GFAP 对 30 天死亡率和预后结局有一定预测能力[31],但因受样本量限制,故需进一步临床研究验证其预测能力。

3.1.5. 神经丝亚基 NF-H 在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

神经丝亚基 NF-H (pNF-H)与神经胶质原纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)同是构成神经丝蛋白的成分,但经过重磷酸化对蛋白酶具有抗性(仅限于轴突),因此降低了对他检测的难度。Lewis [32]等人通过监测 aSAH 患

者诊疗期间神经丝亚基 NF-H 水平,发现高水平的神经丝亚基 NF-H 水平能显著预测不良结局,并且通过血管造影评估患者脑血管痉挛程度时,脑血管痉挛组的神经丝亚基 NF-H 水平明显高于没有血管痉挛组。因为对于神经丝亚基 NF-H 在 aSAH 中的临床研究不多,故需要更多的临床实验来验证它的价值。

3.1.6. 微管相关蛋白 Tau 在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

微管相关 tau 蛋白(MAP-tau)主要位于轴突隔室,tau 蛋白病理性过度磷酸化在神经退行性疾病的发病机制中起重要作用(如阿尔兹海默症),它由 6 种 tau 亚型构成,创伤性脑损伤(TBI)可导致这六种亚型的蛋白水解裂解[33]。2014 年有研究发现脑脊液中升高的微管相关蛋白 tau 与 aSAH 患者长期结局相关,但是需要更多的样本进一步证实[34]。Joswig [35]等人再次于 2017 年通过一项前瞻性研究发现在 aSAH 急性期检测到较高的 tTau 和 pTau 可能预示着不良的神经功能结局和较差的生活质量,并且神经原因导致的心智缺陷与脑脊液 tTau 和 pTau 浓度增加密切相关。

3.2. 来源于非神经系统的生物标志物

3.2.1. 炎症介质在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

因 aSAH 患者的神经功能恶化和不良结局与迟发性脑血管痉挛相关,Provencioa [35]在整合多项研究资料后提出发生在中枢神经系统内外的炎症反应与血管痉挛联系密切,但因炎症反应模式复杂,不能明确阐述炎症和血管痉挛的因果关系。对此多项独立研究提出了多种炎症介质生物标志物,如白细胞计数、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素 6 (IL-6)、血浆型凝胶素林(pGSN)和金属蛋白酶-9 (MMP-9)等。对于白细胞计数的研究发现早期白细胞水平的升高可能预测不良结局和病程中白细胞水平升高与脑血管痉挛相关[36] [37] [39] [40],但白细胞计数升高缺乏特异性,另一方面为帮助寻找其下游的炎症介质生物标志物提供了方向。早期研究表明肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)水平的升高与脑血管痉挛严重程度相,后继有人发现脑脊液中肿瘤坏死因子 α 的升高与脑水肿和急性脑积水相关[41],但需要进一步研究其机制来验证。白细胞介素 6 (IL-6)作为一种典型的炎症细胞因子,历来不乏对它的研究,均发现它与 aSAH 患者脑血管痉挛和远期结局相关[42] [43],同时包括同一家族的 IL-8、IL-10、IL-1 α 等研究,但因缺乏特异性等原因,目前仍需要强力证据支持它的临床意义。金属蛋白酶-9 (MMP-9)是一种由白细胞分泌的蛋白酶,可以分解血浆型凝胶素林(pGSN),而血浆型凝胶素林可以清除促炎信号来改善有害的炎症反应[44],aSAH 发病早期在脑脊液和血液中检测到血浆型凝胶素林降低和金属蛋白酶-9 升高,考虑它们与 aSAH 患者的不良结局相关,因为目前对他们的研究尚不足,需要进一步明确机制证实其临床价值。

3.2.2. 血管活性分子在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血中研究

对于 aSAH 患者的神经功能结局和病死率,迟发性脑缺血(DCI)及脑梗死也是一项重要决定性因素,所以微血栓形成在迟发性脑缺血及脑梗死中发挥了什么作用,众多专家也展开了大量研究。血管性血友病因子(vWF)是一种多聚体蛋白,在止血中发挥重要作用。整合素金属蛋白酶与凝血酶 13 型抗体(ADAMTS13)是一种血浆金属蛋白酶,它能降低 vWF 促血栓形成的能力,但也保持其止血活性[45]。近几年的研究则发现在 aSAH 后 5~9 天发生迟发性脑缺血患者相比未发生迟发性脑缺血患者血浆中的血管性血友病因子水平更高,ADAMTS13 水平更低[46] [47],但因为迟发性脑缺血发病机制尚有争议,所以需要更高质量的研究来验证 vWF 与迟发性脑缺血的相关性。此外一氧化氮(NO)作为脑血管张力和血流的重要调节因子,不对称二甲基精氨酸(ADMA)是一氧化氮合成的抑制剂,它的同源物对称二甲基精氨酸(SDMA)也能间接减少 NO 合成[48],对于 ADMA 和 SDMA 也有相关研究。研究发现 ADMA 可能与迟发性脑缺血的发病率有关,SDMA 与发病初期神经元损伤和不良的神经系统结局有关[49] [50],考虑因为脑血管损伤导致 ADMA 和 SDMA 抑制了一氧化氮的生成,但仍需要大型队列进一步验证。

综上所述,我们发现以往的研究提出了很多与 aSAH 相关的有价值的生物标志物,同时近年也在探索新的标志物,但很多临床实验因为样本量的限制,而不能进行大型前瞻性研究进一步验证生物标志物,以及生物标本采集、储存和处理缺乏标准化,这也对生物标志物验证构成了障碍。生物标志物可以帮助临床医师对患者病情的风险预测和治疗优化,是 SAH 个性化和精准化治疗的重要工具和桥梁。aSAH 的神经重症监护中非常重要,因为继发性脑损伤可能在几分钟内发生,导致死亡或严重残疾。然而,迄今为止,尚未使用明确的生物标志物去采取预防措施干预病情改善结局。数十年的研究表明,SAH 相关的脑损伤涉及动态和许多相互关联的病理生理级联反应。现有的监测手段 MMM 仅能帮助改变生理学变量,我们迫切需要找到有价值的生物标志物,帮助改变最终结局。

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