

脑微出血危险因素的研究进展

张 艺, 谈 跃*

昆明医科大学第二附属医院脑血管病科, 云南 昆明
Email: *de243116486@126.com, nianshi2020@126.com

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摘 要

脑微出血是脑内微小血管病变导致的以微小出血为主要特征的亚临床损害, 是脑小血管病的重要表现之一。脑微出血好发于老年人, 目前研究认为, 脑微出血与卒中风险的增加、认知功能障碍、步态障碍等密切相关。高龄、高血压和脑淀粉样血管病是公认的脑微出血的病因, 同时一些危险因素与脑微出血的发病相关, 这些危险因素与脑微出血发病相关的机制目前尚未完全清楚。本文对脑微出血相关危险因素的研究进展进行综述, 旨在为脑微出血的预防和治疗提供一定依据。

关键词

脑微出血, 危险因素, 研究进展

Research Progress on Risk Factors of Cerebral Microbleeds

Yi Zhang, Yue Tan*

Department of Cerebrovascular Disease, Second Affiliated Hospital, Kunming Medical University, Kunming Yunnan
Email: *de243116486@126.com, nianshi2020@126.com

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Abstract

Cerebral microbleeds is one of the important manifestations of cerebrovascular disease, which is mainly characterized by subclinical damage caused by microhemorrhage in the brain. Cerebral microbleeds tend to occur in the elderly, current studies believe that cerebral microbleeds is closely

*通讯作者。

related to the increased risk of stroke, cognitive dysfunction, gait disorders and so on. Advanced age, hypertension and cerebral amyloid vascular disease are recognized causes of cerebral microbleeds, at the same time, some risk factors are associated with the incidence of cerebral microbleeds, the mechanism of these risk factors and the pathogenesis of cerebral microbleeds is not fully understood. This article reviews the research progress on the risk factors related to cerebral microbleeds, aiming to provide some basis for the prevention and treatment of cerebral microbleeds.

Keywords

Cerebral Microbleeds, Risk Factors, The Research Progress

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1. 引言

脑微出血(Cerebral Microbleeds, CMBs)是一种常见的亚临床脑血管疾病,由脑小血管的破裂或结构异常导致血液从受损血管泄漏后产生的含铁血黄素沉积引起,其在核磁共振梯度回波 T2*加权成像和磁敏感加权成像上呈均匀的圆形或卵圆形的(通常直径为 2~5 mm,最大可达 10 mm)低信号缺损[1]。CMBs 的患者没有明显的临床症状或体征,在健康人群中 CMBs 的患病率为 4.5% [2],在卒中患者中的患病率因卒中类型的差异而波动在 16.1%~71% [3] [4] [5],在血管性痴呆患者中 CMBs 的患病率约为 14.3% [6],而在阿尔茨海默病患者中 CMBs 的患病率高达 37.3% [7]。虽然 CMBs 没有明显的临床症状,但会导致认知功能障碍、情绪改变、老年精神病综合征、步态异常、溶栓后出血转化等一系列并发症[8]。此外,CMBs 与未来卒中风险增加有关,可作为卒中复发的预测因子[9]。目前研究表明,CMBs 的发生率与高龄、高血压、糖尿病、血脂异常、脑淀粉样血管病、脑白质病变等危险因素有关[10] [11] [12]。不同位置的 CMBs 涉及不同的病因,脑叶微出血与脑淀粉样血管病有关,深部或幕下微出血与高血压或动脉粥样硬化性微血管病变有关[13],这些危险因素与 CMBs 发病相关的机制尚未完全清楚。现就 CMBs 发病危险因素的研究进展进行综述。

2. 不可干预的危险因素

2.1. 年龄

年龄是 CMBs 最重要的独立危险因素之一,既往研究表明,CMBs 的患病率随着年龄的增长而逐渐增加,其发生率从 45~50 岁人群的 6.5%上升至 80 岁以上人群的 35.7% [13]。国外的一项动物实验研究对注射了低剂量脂多糖的幼龄(3 个月)和老龄(18 个月)小鼠的大脑切片进行组织化学染色后发现,与幼龄小鼠相比,老龄小鼠的 CMBs 数量、大小及总面积显著增加($p < 0.01$),表明衰老使小鼠的大脑更容易受到炎症诱导而产生急性的 CMBs。同时研究者还发现,用脂多糖处理的老龄小鼠的星形胶质细胞活化增加,进一步表明衰老增加了大脑对神经炎症的敏感性[14]。目前,与年龄相关的 CMBs 增加的潜在机制尚不清楚,可能与衰老使血脑屏障通透性增加[15]和大脑对炎症的易感性增加有关[14]。

2.2. 性别

性别对 CMBs 的影响目前尚存争议, Tomohiro 等[16]发现男性在任何部位患 CMBs 的风险均高于女

性, 在对多种危险因素进行调整后, 深部和幕下 CMBs 的性别差异较前缩小, 而脑叶 CMBs 的性别差异没有变化, 这可能是由于男性比女性有更多的心血管危险因素所致。也有研究表明, 性别不是 CMBs 的危险因素[17]。目前, CMBs 患病率存在性别差异的相关机制尚不清楚, 需进一步研究。

2.3. 遗传因素

与 CMBs 发生相关的遗传因素包括与散发性 CMBs 相关的基因多态性和家族性疾病相关的基因突变。与散发性 CMBs 相关的最常见的基因多态性是 19 号染色体上的载脂蛋白 E (Apolipoprotein E, *ApoE*) 基因, 其编码一种参与脂质和胆固醇代谢的蛋白质, 在神经元生长、突触可塑性、膜修复和 β -淀粉样蛋白(*amyloid β -protein, A β*)清除中起重要作用[18]。在人类中, 存在 3 种 *ApoE* 等位基因, 分别是 $\epsilon 1$ 、 $\epsilon 2$ 和 $\epsilon 4$ [19]。Silvia [20]等对比了 564 名受试者 *ApoE* 基因分型与 CMBs 的关系后发现, *ApoE- $\epsilon 4$* 与脑叶微出血显著相关, 而 *ApoE- $\epsilon 2$* 和 CMBs 没有关联, 可能与 *APOE- $\epsilon 4$* 增加 A β 血管沉积和血管壁增厚有关。*ApoE- $\epsilon 2$* 对 CMBs 的影响尚存争议, 有研究者提出 *ApoE- $\epsilon 2$* 与 CMBs 呈正相关, 可能是因为 *ApoE- $\epsilon 2$* 会导致血管纤维蛋白样坏死, 加重血管内皮损伤, 诱发 CMBs [21]。此外, 全基因组关联研究也证实, *ApoE- $\epsilon 4$* 与 CMBs 的存在和进展独立相关, 同时还发现单核苷酸多态性与 CMBs 有关[22]。家族性疾病中与 CMBs 相关的基因突变包括常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病伴皮质下梗死和白质脑病中的 *NOTCH-3* (neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 3)基因突变[23], 家族性阿尔茨海默病中的 *APP* (amyloid precursor protein)和早老素基因突变[24]。基于目前的研究结果, 需进一步探索这些已确定的基因多态性及突变引发 CMBs 的相关机制。

3. 可干预的危险因素

3.1. 高血压

高血压是 CMBs 最重要的危险因素, 有效控制血压能降低 CMBs 的发生。研究表明, 血压未得到控制的患者患 CMBs 的风险高于血压正常的患者[25]。林[10]等对比 460 例高血压患者血压水平和 CMBs 严重程度的关系后发现, 与无 CMBs 的患者相比, CMBs 的患者收缩压和舒张压均显著升高, 同时 CMBs 的严重程度随着高血压等级的增加而显著增加。说明应重视高血压患者的降压治疗, 以避免 CMBs 的增加。有研究者提出, 高血压会增加大脑后动脉区域以及深部和幕下部位 CMBs 的风险, 穿透深部灰质核团和白质的小血管更容易受高血压影响, 引起血脑屏障破坏, 血管渗漏, 最终导致 CMBs [26]。因此, 高血压能预测 CMBs 发生的位置。目前高血压诱发 CMBs 的机制尚不完全清楚, 除了血脑屏障破坏和异常渗透外, 可能与动脉硬化有关, 高血压会引起一系列的微血管结构改变, 例如管壁增厚、管腔狭窄、微血管延长和弯曲, 导致脑血管自动调节紊乱, 进而引起血管壁弹性和顺应性降低, 血管壁脆性增大, 使血管更容易受血压波动和由此产生的机械应力损伤的影响, 最终引起 CMBs 的发生[25]。

3.2. 糖尿病

糖尿病也是一个重要的危险因素。一项基于人群的梅奥衰老临床研究(The Mayo Clinic Study of Aging, MCSA)发现, 糖尿病与 CMBs 的进展有关, 在已存在 CMBs 的基础上, 可增加后续发生 CMBs 的风险[27]。国内的一项前瞻性研究表明, 较高的血糖水平与深部或幕下的 CMBs 相关, 与脑叶 CMBs 无关[28], 证实 CMBs 的血管病理改变因位置而异。Shima [5]等对比不同种族的缺血性卒中患者 CMBs 的数量及相关因素后发现, 糖尿病与多发性 CMBs 密切相关。既往研究表明[29], 糖尿病前期状态或糖尿病家族史可能与血管内皮功能障碍和血管壁损伤有关。血管内皮功能障碍可能会增加血脑屏障通透性, 从而导致血浆成分泄露到血管壁和周围脑实质中, 形成 CMBs [30]。研究发现[31], 糖尿病药物的合理使用

与 CMBs 呈负相关, 目前尚需进行更大规模的研究来阐明使用药物控制的糖尿病患者是否比未控制的糖尿病患者具有更少的 CMBs。

3.3. 血脂异常

血脂异常被认为与 CMBs 密切相关, 其中血清总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)均与 CMBs 相关。日本的一项研究发现, 较低的 TC 和 HDL-C 水平与深部 CMBs 的高患病率有关[32]。Tomohiro [16]等在社区老年人群中进行的前瞻性研究显示, 较低水平的 TC 是深部或幕下 CMBs 的重要危险因素, 表明 TC 是与 CMBs 发生相关的保护性因素。胆固醇是细胞膜的基本结构元素, 随着脂质水平的降低, 红细胞膜的渗透性会增加[33]。据报道, TC 水平较低会导致脑内小动脉平滑肌变性和内皮损伤, 增加血管壁的脆性, 进而形成微动脉瘤, 从而导致 CMBs 的发生[34]。也有研究者认为, 较高水平的 HDL-C 与任何部位 CMBs 的风险增加显著相关, TG 水平与 CMBs 风险呈负相关[35]。目前尚不清楚 HDL-C 引起 CMBs 的相关机制, HDL-C 水平的增加对脑血管有“双重相反的影响”, 一方面, HDL-C 具有抗氧化及抗炎特性, 能改善内皮功能, 促进内皮修复[36]; 另一方面, 较高水平的 HDL-C 可能会导致胆固醇从大脑向外周组织的反向转运减少, 造成胆固醇堆积, 这可能有助于淀粉样蛋白的血管沉积, 进而导致淀粉样血管病[37]。需要进一步研究 HDL-C 对 CMBs 产生差异性影响的相关机制, 同时监测 CMBs 患者的血脂水平, 可能有助于预防新发的 CMBs。

3.4. 高同型半胱氨酸血症

同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)是一种含硫氨基酸, 参与甲硫氨酸循环。较高的同型半胱氨酸水平会对血管壁的内皮细胞和神经元产生毒性反应, 导致内皮功能障碍, 并通过各种机制促进动脉粥样硬化形成, 因而高同型半胱氨酸血症被认为是 CMBs 的一种独立危险因素[38]。国内的一项回顾性研究发现[39], Hcy 水平与 CMBs 的存在呈正相关, 尤其与脑叶 CMBs 显著相关。Nam [40]等的研究也证实, Hcy 水平是脑叶 CMBs 的独立预测因素。其可能的相关机制是: 较高的 Hcy 水平通过触发内质网应激和炎症级联反应来破坏血脑屏障[41] [42], 使血脑屏障通透性增加, 导致血浆成分泄露到血管周围, 形成 CMBs。此外, 升高的 Hcy 水平也可能会增加 $A\beta$ 的形成, 同时通过淋巴途径使 $A\beta$ 清除减少, 导致 $A\beta$ 的血管沉积, 加剧血脑屏障的破坏, 最终诱发脑叶 CMBs [43]。既往研究表明[44], 补充叶酸和维生素 B12 能降低血浆 Hcy 水平, 叶酸具有抗氧化作用, 有助于血管内皮修复。目前补充 B 族维生素是否有助于降低 CMBs 发生的风险, 有待前瞻性干预研究的进一步探讨。

3.5. 抗栓治疗

一些研究者提出抗血栓治疗可能与 CMBs 的进展有关。先前发表的一项研究表明, 阿司匹林与缺血性卒中患者 CMBs 的发生率显著相关, 长期服用阿司匹林的患者容易出现 CMBs [45]。Jia [46]等在急性卒中患者中进行的研究显示, 在抗血小板治疗前, 有 5 个或更多 CMBs 的急性脑梗死患者接受抗血小板治疗后 CMBs 的数量显著增加, 表明抗血小板治疗增加了缺血性卒中患者新发 CMBs 的风险。Cheng [47]等的研究发现, 既往使用抗血栓药物与伴有房颤或风湿性心脏病的缺血性卒中患者 CMBs 的存在独立相关, 尤其与脑叶的 CMBs 有关。抗血栓药物本身是否会引起 CMBs 仍不清楚, 需进一步研究。抗栓治疗会增加 CMBs 发生的风险, 在开始长期抗栓治疗前筛查 CMBs 可能有助于降低药物相关性 CMBs 的发生率, 此外, 在 CMBs 尤其是多发性 CMBs 的患者中, 需权衡与 CMBs 进展相关的风险与抗栓治疗的益处之间的关系, 慎用抗血栓药物。

4. 其他危险因素

4.1. 脑淀粉样血管病

脑淀粉样血管病(cerebral amyloid angiopathy, CAA)是广泛认可的危险因素,既往研究已证实,脑叶CMBs与脑淀粉样血管病有关[13]。一个针对老年人群的MCSA研究发现,即使考虑了已存在的CMBs,淀粉样蛋白负荷依然会增加新发的脑叶CMBs的风险,尤其是枕叶的CMBs [27]。Jonathan [11]等的研究显示,淀粉样蛋白负荷与脑叶CMBs相关,尤其在顶叶、枕叶和颞叶区域,但与深部或幕下CMBs无关,这与CMBs不同部位的血管病理学研究结果一致[8]。CAA首先累及软脑膜和皮质血管,而高血压性血管病首先累及深部的穿支动脉。血管受累的差异可能与血流速度有关。在CAA中,当皮质表面的小动脉到达血流减慢的毛细血管时,淀粉样蛋白容易沉积在软脑膜血管壁上;而穿支动脉起源于大动脉,血流速度较快,较少引起淀粉样蛋白的沉积[48]。因此,CMBs在CAA和高血压性血管病中具有明显的分布差异,这两种血管病理机制均会对血脑屏障造成破坏,引起血液渗漏,最终形成CMBs。

4.2. 脑白质病变

脑白质病变(white matter lesions, WMLs)是多种病因引起的神经传导纤维脱髓鞘的改变,在老年人群中较常见[49]。WMLs和CMBs均属于脑小血管病,既往研究显示,较严重的WMLs是CMBs的显著独立预测因素,且这一相关性比年龄更密切[12]。Zhou等的研究也得出了相同的结论。CMBs是含铁血黄素沉积在病变血管周围,而WMLs是神经纤维脱髓鞘改变,这两种病变同时存在时,可能会加重对血脑屏障的破坏,引起CMBs [50]。目前CMBs与WMLs相关的机制尚不清楚,有待进一步研究证实二者是否存在共同的发病机制。

5. 小结与展望

综上所述,高龄、高血压、糖尿病、高同型半胱氨酸血症、抗栓治疗、脑淀粉样血管病及脑白质病变均与CMBs的发病密切相关,而其他危险因素目前尚存争议,有待进一步研究证实。随着影像技术的发展,CMBs的检出率日益增高,明确CMBs的危险因素,阐明其相关的发病机制,对CMBs的预防和治疗具有重要意义。未来的研究应将发病机制与危险因素作为可干预的靶点,探索有效的治疗策略,以减少CMBs的发生。

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