

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2018.08.023

View this article at: http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2018.08.023

脂质代谢异常与脑微出血的相关性在高血压脑微血管病评估中的价值

李红, 宋彬, 丁毅, 翁迎峰

(复旦大学附属闵行医院放射科, 上海 201199)

[摘要] 目的: 探讨高血压脑微出血(cerebral microbleeds, CMBs)患者与脂质代谢异常的相关性。方法: 抽取50例单纯高血压患者、50例高血压CBMs患者和对照组66例, 检测并比较3组TC, TG, HDL, LDL和Apo-A, Apo-B的水平, 从而得出血脂水平与CMBs灶发病的关联性。患者均行T1加权成像(T1-weighted imaged, T1WI), T2加权成像(T2-weighted imaged, T2WI), 弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)及磁敏感加权成像(susceptibility weighted imaging, SWI)扫描, 统计CMBs发生率、数目、分布, 分析CMBs与TC, TG, HDL, LDL和Apo-A, Apo-B的水平与影像学表现的相关性。结果: 高血压病患者中CMBs病灶多分布在基底节-丘脑区域; 年龄是影响CBMs的独立危险因素, 高血压是首位危险因素, 本高血压组患者的TC, TG, Apo-B水平较对照组显著增高, HDL显著减低; 与对照组比较, 高血压CBMs组Apo-A水平降低, Apo-B水平显著升高。TG在高血压CBMs组与对照组之间的差异最为显著, HDL水平和Apo-A与脑血管疾病的发生率呈负相关。CBMs组LDL和HDL的异常检出率高达31.76%和37.64%。结论: 脂质代谢异常与CBMs的发生存在直接的相关性, 高血压CBMs组脂质代谢异常检出率显著增高, 脂质代谢异常在脑微血管疾病的发生中具有至关重要的作用, 脂质代谢异常是CBMs发病的重要危险因素。

[关键词] 脂质代谢异常; 脑微出血; 高血压; 磁共振成像; 磁敏感加权成像

Role of correlation between lipid metabolism and cerebral microbleeds in the evaluation of hypertensive cerebral microvascular disease

LI Hong, SONG Bin, DING Yi, WENG Yingfeng

(Department of Radiology, Minhang Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 201199, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the correlation of abnormal lipid metabolism with cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) in hypertension patients. **Methods:** Fifty patients with simple hypertension patients, 50 patients with hypertension CMBs, and 66 normal patients as the control group were selected, TC, TG, HDL, LDL and Apo-A, Apo-B level

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2018-05-06

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 李红, Email: lih1202@163.com

基金项目 (Foundation item): 上海市闵行区科委基金项目 (2016MHZ71). This work was supported by the Shanghai Minhang Science and Technology Commission Project, China (2016MHZ71).

were detected and compared, and further the relevance of the lipid levels and incidence of CMBs was analyzed. Patients were examined by T1-weighted imaged (T1WI), T2-weighted imaged (T2WI), diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) and susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI). The incidence, number and distribution of CMBs were statistically analyzed, and the correlation between CMBs and TC, TG, HDL, LDL and Apo-A, Apo-B and imaging findings were analyzed. **Results:** CMBs lesions in patients with hypertension were mainly distributed in basal ganglia region. Age is the independent risk factors of cerebral hemorrhage, and hypertension is the first risk factors. Compared with the control group, the levels of TC, TG, Apo-B was significantly increased in the experimental group, HDL significantly reduced; Apo-A level reduced significantly, Apo-B level increased significantly in the hypertension with CMBs group. The abnormal detection rate of LDL and HDL in CMBs was as high as 31.76% and 37.64%. **Conclusion:** There is a direct correlation between serum lipid level and the occurrence of CMBs. Lipid metabolism is of great importance in the cerebral vascular diseases, and is a key risk factor of CMBs.

Keywords abnormal lipid metabolism; cerebral microbleeds; magnetic resonance imaging; magnetic sensitive weighted imaging

磁敏感加权成像(susceptibility weighted imaging, SWI)已普遍应用于临床脑外伤、脑卒中、脑退行性变、脑血管畸形、脑血管病等,甚至于体部疾病^[1]。由于SWI技术能清晰显示脑微出血灶(cerebral microbleeds, CMBs),因而被广泛应用于CMBs的检测。CMBs正在成为一种重要的脑内微血管疾病诊断标志物。CMBs的存在提示高血压患者微血管病变的严重程度和继发性出血的可能。引起CMBs发生的相关因素较多,而对于脂质代谢异常是否与CMBs发生有相关性尚不明确。本研究应用SWI技术对高血压脑微血管病变患者进行MRI检查,对高血压脑微血管病变患者CMBs的发生与血脂异常相关性情况作进一步分析。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

搜集2016年1月至2017年6月复旦大学附属闵行医院高血压患者100例,均符合WHO高血压诊断标准,排除临床符合高脂血症患者。根据高血压血管并发症情况分为单纯高血压组50例,男28例,女22例,年龄63~79(69.5±6.5)岁;高血压合并微出血组50例,男27例,女23例,年龄30~78(55.2±10.4)岁。对照组66例,男29例,女37例,年龄35~79(58.3±8.9)岁。所有入选患者无肿瘤等疾病,且1个月内未进行调节血脂等方面治疗。患者均行常规头颅T1加权成像(T1-weighted imaged, T1WI), T2加权成像(T2-weighted imaged, T2WI), 弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)及SWI检查。所有患者根据本研究

要求并提供相关病史及实验室资料。入选标准:所有患者无MRI检查禁忌证,并自愿配合完成SWI检查者。本研究已获得医学伦理委员会审批。患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

影像学检查:使用GE 1.5T超导型磁共振扫描仪。常规MRI扫描包括横轴面T1WI, T2FLAIR, DWI及SWI和矢状面T1WI,快速自旋回波(fast spin echo, FSE)T1WI 1 500 ms,回波时间(Echo time, TE)12 ms; T2WI TR4 000, TE 102 ms;采用头颅八通道线圈,层厚/层距6 mm/2 mm;视野(field of view, FOV)25 cm × 25 cm,矩阵256×140;SWI扫描参数:矩阵320×208,重复时间(repetition time, TR)78.3 ms, TE 50 ms,层厚/层距0.6 mm/0 mm,翻转度20°。由两位副高以上医师进行盲法阅片,意见不一致时经讨论达成一致意见。记录CMBs的数量及部位,并按照额顶枕颞叶、基底节区和丘脑区、脑干及幕下进行分区计数。

将100例高血压患者中有CMBs(74例)与无CMBs(26例)分为两组,检测两组的TC, TG, LDL, HDL和Apo-A1, Apo-B的水平,并与对照组进行比较,分析血脂水平与CMBs发病的关联性。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件进行分析,正态分布资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间计量资料比较采用t检验,组间计数资料比较采用卡方检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CMBs 影像学表现

100例中有74例检出CMBs, 单纯高血压组发现CMBs检出26例, 高血压合并CMBs组50例, 对照组3例。单纯高血压组CMBs病灶分布: 基底节-丘脑

区52枚, 脑干区11枚, 大脑皮层-皮层下区35枚, 小脑半球13枚; 高血压合并CMBs组CMBs分布: 基底节-丘脑区89枚, 脑干区32枚, 大脑皮层-皮层下区47枚, 小脑半球21枚; 对照组CMBs分布: 右额叶深部白质区3枚, 基底节区5枚; 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=8.355$, $P>0.05$; 表1, 图1)。

表1 单纯高血压组、高血压合并CMBs组与对照组CMBs好发部位(CMBs计数)比较

Table 1 Comparison of the predilection site of CMBs in the simple hypertension group, hypertension with combined CMBs group and the control group

组别	病灶数目	基底节-丘脑	脑干	大脑皮层-皮层下区	小脑半球
对照组	8	5	0	3	0
单纯高血压组	111	52	11	35	13
高血压合并CMBs组	189	89	32	47	21
合计	308	146	43	85	34

$\chi^2=8.355$, $P=0.213$.

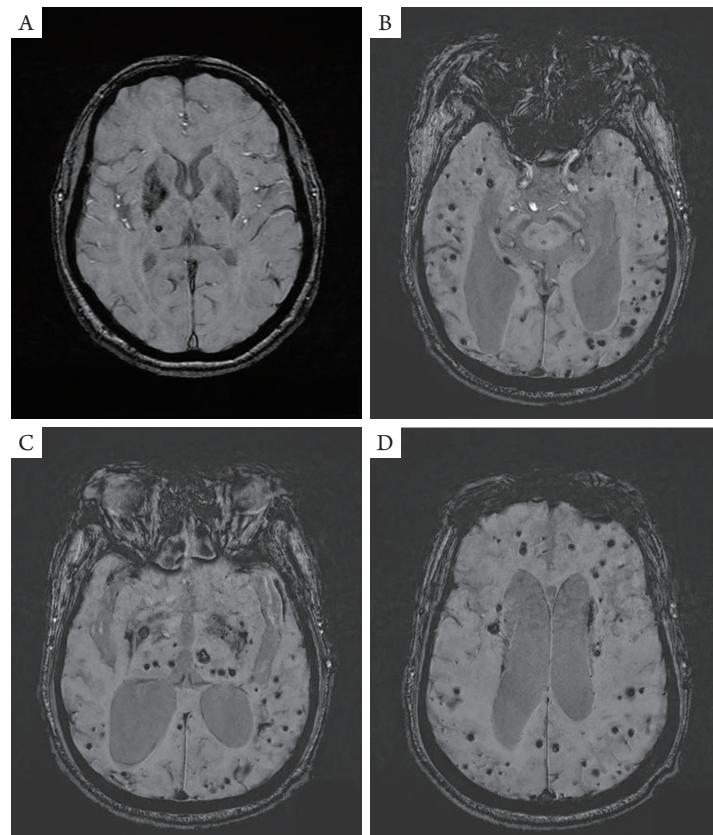


图 1 脂质代谢异常患者多发 CMBs SWI 表现

Figure 1 SWI performance of Lipid metabolism disorder with the cerebral microbleeds

(A) CMBs 病灶的 MRI 表现, 双侧丘脑区明显低信号。(B, C, D) 患者 69 岁, 男性, 患高血压 9 年, 双侧大脑半球多发微出血灶, 边界清晰, SWI 显示双侧大脑半球弥漫点状低信号微出血灶。

(A) CMBs manifestation of magnetic resonance imaging: hypointense lesions in bilateral thalamus. (B,C,D) A 69-year-old male patient, 9-year hypertension. Diffuse punctate low signal in bilateral cerebral hemisphere.

2.2 CBMs 与血脂的关系

与对照组和单纯高血压组相比, 高血压合并CBMs组TC, TG, Apo-B水平显著升高, HDL水平显著降低($P < 0.05$); 高血压组LDL和Apo-A水平与对照组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与对照组和单纯高血压组比较, 高血压合并CBMs组Apo-A水平降低, Apo-B水平显著升高, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表2)。

CBMs与HDL和Apo-A水平呈负相关, 与TC, TG呈正相关。本研究中无1例TC低于正常范围, 高血压合并CBMs组TC, TG较对照组明显升高($P < 0.05$)。

脑微血管病患者血脂指标异常的高检出率极为显著, CBMs组LDL和HDL的异常检出率高达31.7%和37.6%。高血压组检出血脂异常的例数较对照组明显增多, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$; 表3, 4)。

表2 3组血脂异常水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of blood lipid abnormality in the 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	TC/ (mmol·L ⁻¹)	TG/ (mmol·L ⁻¹)	LDL-胆固醇/ (mmol·L ⁻¹)	HDL-胆固醇/ (mmol·L ⁻¹)	载脂蛋白A1/ (g·L ⁻¹)	载脂蛋白B/ (g·L ⁻¹)
对照组	4.43 ± 0.32	1.12 ± 0.21	2.51 ± 0.27	1.41 ± 0.21	1.15 ± 0.11 [#]	1.21 ± 0.12
单纯高血压组	4.31 ± 0.68	1.91 ± 1.31	2.68 ± 0.54*	1.23 ± 0.21	1.15 ± 0.13*	1.27 ± 0.08*
高血压合并CBMs组	3.83 ± 0.81* [#]	2.16 ± 1.53*	2.91 ± 0.37	1.11 ± 0.26* [#]	1.23 ± 0.12	1.57 ± 0.16

诊断标准: TC >5.8 mmol/L为增高, TG >2.1 mmol/L为增高, LDL >3.42 mmol/L为增高, HDL <1.15 mmol/L为降低。Apo-A <1.3 g/L为降低, Apo-B >1.40 g/L为增高。与对照组比较, * $P < 0.05$; 与单纯高血压组比较, [#] $P < 0.05$ 。

Diagnostic criteria: The increase of TC >5.8 mmol/L, TG >2.1 mmol/L, LDL >3.42 mmol/L, Apo-B >1.40 g/L; as to reduce of HDL <1.15 mmol/L, Apo-A <1.3 g/L. Compared with the normal control group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with the simple hypertension group, [#] $P < 0.05$.

表3 单纯高血压组、高血压合并CBMs组与对照组CBMs检出率比较

Table 3 Comparison of detection rate of CBMs in the simple hypertension group, hypertension combined with CBMs group and the control group

组别	无CBMs/例	有CBMs/例	合计
对照组	63	3	66
单纯高血压组	26	24	50
高血压合并CBMs组	0	50	50
合计	89	77	166

$\chi^2 = 103.4, P = 0.001$.

表4 CBMs组和对照组血脂异常检出率比较

Table 4 Comparison of detection rate of blood lipid abnormality in the cerebral microbloeds group and the normal control group

组别	n	检出率/%			
		TC	TG	LDL	HDL
CBMs组	74	10.9	10.9	31.7	37.6
对照组	66	5.6	10.3	7.3	4.7
合计	140	8.6	10.6	21.1	23.3

$\chi^2 = 7.621, P = 0.006$.

3 讨论

近年曾有报道低胆固醇血症是脑出血的危险因素^[2]。据文献[3-4]报道, 高血压所致脂质代谢异常是粥样斑块发生的重要危险因素, 说明脂质代谢紊乱与脑出血、CBMs密切相关, 且血脂水平的异常可以作为脑微血管疾病CBMs的候选危险因子。本研究发现高血压病患者中CBMs病灶多分布在基底节-丘脑区域, 而无高血压的患者CBMs病灶主要分布在皮质-皮质下区。与文献[5]报道一致, 而本研究数据差异无统计学意义。年龄是影响CBMs的独立危险因素, 而高血压是首位危险因素, 且较其他因素所致CBMs预后水平更差, 必须尽早控制高血压^[6]。CBMs的检出提示颅内微小血管病变的范围和严重程度, CBMs在高血压脑血管病变发生中起重要作用^[7]。本研究高血压组患者的TC, TG, Apo-B水平较对照组显著增高, HDL显著减低, 与文献[8]报道一致; 与对照组和单纯高血压病无CBMs组比较, 高血压病合并有CBMs组Apo-A水平降低, Apo-B水平升高更显著。TC水平长期高于正常会使血管内皮细胞的功能受到损害, 加速动脉粥样硬化的发生。本研究高血压CBMs组发生与总胆固醇水平呈正相关, TG在高血压CBMs组与对照组之间的差异最为显著, TG水平升高伴HDL水平下降肯定是脑血管疾病危险因素^[9]。本研究的HDL数据也印证了这一点, 与对照组比较, 高血压合并有CBMs的HDL水平明显降低。LDL与动脉粥样硬化的关系呈正相关, LDL水平的升高会导致脑血管疾病的发生率增高, 说明其是CBMs的危险因子; HDL水平和Apo-A与脑血管疾病的发生率呈负相关。高血压合并血脂异常患者, 血脂和血压存在明显的相关性, 脂质代谢异常可能会增加高血压患者自主神经紊乱, 血管调节失衡, 增加了不良预后的风险。血脂异常会使过多的血脂在血管壁发生沉积, 进而出现动脉粥样硬化, 引起血管内皮功能障碍, 促进了动脉粥样硬化的形成^[10]。由此, 临床分析高血压血脂异常与血压变异性的关系, 对高血压并发症的防治具有重要的意义。高血压患者处于血脂异常的状态下, 血管内皮明显受损, 加重了血管的重塑。以上深入研究表明对于高血压血脂异常患者, 在控制血压达标的同时, 还应该有效地干预血脂代谢异常。通过降低血压变异性, 改善患者心血管系统自主神经功能, 降低交感神经活性, 有效地降低高血压血脂异常患者心血管并发症的发生率, 并减轻对患者靶器官的进一步损伤。临

床治疗需要注意的是不能只满足降脂降压要求, 要进行科学合理配伍, 充分发挥药物的相互作用, 控制血压的同时, 有效调节血脂异常。

总之, 患者经过血脂水平检测, 出现TC, TG, LDL升高和HDL降低高度提示脑微血管疾病风险, 可通过完善磁共振SWI, 观察CBMs形态、大小、数目以及分布情况, 评估高血压患者脑微血管病变的严重程度, 及时做好相关预防和治疗措施。

参考文献

1. Haacke EM, Mittal S, Wu Z, et al. Susceptibility weighted imaging: technical aspects and clinical applications, part 1[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2009, 30(1): 19-30.
2. Silva VM, Vinagre CG, Dallan LA, et al. Plasma lipids, lipoprotein metabolism and HDL lipid transfers are equally altered in metabolic syndrome and in type 2 diabetes[J]. *Lipids*, 2014, 49(7): 677-684.
3. 章永强, 袁芬芬, 应小卫, 等. 尿酸和胆红素及血脂水平与缺血性脑卒中的相关关系研究[J]. *中国全科医学*, 2011, 14(4): 1178-1180.
ZHANG Yongqiang, YUAN Fenfen, YING Xiaowei, et al. Correlation between serum uric acid, serum bilirubin and blood fat and cerebral ischemic stroke[J]. *Chinese General Medicine*, 2011, 14(4): 1178-1180.
4. 李鹏翔, 苏庆杰, 蔡毅, 等. 缺血性脑卒中二级预防中血脂调控现状分析[J]. *中国全科医学*, 2012, 15(27): 3173-3174.
LI Pengxiang, SU Qingjie, CAI Yi, et al. Present situation analysis of the blood lipid control in secondary prevention for ischemic stroke[J]. *Chinese General Practice*, 2012, 15(9): 3173-3174.
5. Cordonnoer C. Brain micro-bleeds[J]. *Pract Neurol*, 2010, 10(7): 94-100.
6. 张文燕. 不同时间窗降压及其幅度对脑出血预后的影响[J]. *中国实用神经疾病杂志*, 2015, 18(19): 74-75.
ZHANG Wenyan. Effects of different time windows depressurization and its amplitude on the prognosis of intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Chinese Journal of Practical Nervous Diseases*, 2015, 18(19): 74-75.
7. 韦铁民, 周利民, 纪建松, 等. MRI梯度回波对脑微出血的检出及其临床意义[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2013, 93(3): 2979-2981.
WEI Tiemin, ZHOU Limin, JI Jiansong, et al. Cerebral microbleeds detected on T2-weighted gradient echo magnetic resonance and its clinical significance[J]. *Chinese Journal of Practical Nervous Diseases*, 2013, 93(3): 2979-2981.
8. 刘倩菱, 罗效萍, 许金明, 等. 原发性脑出血患者血脂变化及其对预后的影响[J]. *实用心脑血管病杂志*, 2014, 22(3): 60-61.

- LIU Qianling, LUO Xiaoping, XU Jinming, et al. Changes of blood lipids in patients with primary intracerebral hemorrhage and their effects on prognosis[J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Diseases, 2014, 22(3): 60-61.
9. Burchfiel CM, Curb JD, Rodriguez BL, et al. Glucose intolerance and 22-year stroke incidence. The Honolulu Heart Program[J]. Stroke, 1994, 25(5): 951-957.
10. 曾晓琼, 邓毅, 刘淘真, 等. 老年原发性高血压患者血脂异常与血压变异性的相关研究[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2011, 28(15): 1503-1504.
- ZENG Xiaoqiong, DENG Yi, LIU Taozhen, et al. Relation between dyslipidemia and blood pressure variability in elderly patients with essential hypertension[J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2011, 28(15): 1503-1504.

本文引用: 李红, 宋彬, 丁毅, 翁迎峰. 脂质代谢异常与脑微出血的相关性在高血压脑微血管病评估中的价值[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2018, 38(8): 1730-1735. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2018.08.023

Cite this article as: LI Hong, SONG Bin, DING Yi, WENG Yingfeng. Role of correlation between lipid metabolism and cerebral microbleeds in the evaluation of hypertensive cerebral microvascular disease[J]. Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research, 2018, 38(8): 1730-1735. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2018.08.023