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高血糖状态合并急性缺血性脑梗死对阿替普酶溶栓 早期疗效的影响

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[摘要] 目的: 本研究旨在分析在急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)患者中, 高血糖对阿替普酶(rt-PA)静脉溶栓患者预后的影响, 从而为临床治疗提供相关的依据。方法: 回顾性收集安徽省阜南县人民医院2018年01月至2019年12月住院行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗的256例AIS患者的信息资料。根据入院血糖将患者分为正常血糖组(血糖 ≤ 7.8 mmol/L)和急性高血糖组(血糖 > 7.8 mmol/L), 根据HbA1c水平将患者分为正常HbA1c组(HbA1c $\leq 6.5\%$)和慢性高血糖组(HbA1c $> 6.5\%$)。分析患者的年龄、性别、既往病史、生化指标、美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIH Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、临床预后等指标。观察高血糖对rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗急性脑梗死早期疗效的影响。结果: 入院急性高血糖、慢性高血糖以及既往糖尿病史均与溶栓后不良预后相关。入院时, 相比于正常血糖患者, 急性高血糖患者溶栓后即刻NIHSS评分($P=0.039$)和24 h NIHSS评分($P=0.025$)更低, 而不良预后比率($P<0.05$)更高。而慢性高血糖患者溶栓前后NIHSS评分无明显差异, 但不良事件的发生率较高($P=0.043$)。Logistic回归分析表明急性高血糖、慢性高血糖、糖尿病史与急性脑梗死患者静脉溶栓后临床不良预后独立相关。结论: 对于rt-PA静脉溶栓的AIS患者, 溶栓前血糖 > 7.8 mmol/L或HbA1c $> 6.5\%$ 以及有既往糖尿病史时, 溶栓后不良事件的发生率均增加。虽然高血糖影响溶栓治疗的预后, 但是总体上溶栓仍可改善高血糖伴AIS患者的神经功能。对于纠正急性期高血糖是否能改善AIS患者rt-PA溶栓的预后仍需要多中心大规模前瞻性随机对照试验来证实。

[关键词] 急性脑梗死; 高血糖; 阿替普酶; 不良预后

Early efficacy of hyperglycemia with acute ischemic cerebral infarction on thrombolysis with alteplase

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Abstract **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of hyperglycemia on the prognosis of patients with alteplase (rt-PA) in acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients, so as to provide relevant evidence for clinical treatment. **Methods:** The data of 256 patients with acute ischemic stroke who underwent rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis in Funan people's Hospital from January 2018 to December 2019 were collected retrospectively. Patients were

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divided into normal glucose group (glucose ≤ 7.8 mmol/L) and acute hyperglycemia group (glucose > 7.8 mmol/L) based on the admission blood glucose, and patients were divided into normal HbA1c group (HbA1c $\leq 6.5\%$) and chronic hyperglycemia group (HbA1c $> 6.5\%$) based on HbA1c level. The patients' age, gender, past medical history, biochemical indexes, NIH Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score, clinical prognosis and other indicators were analyzed. **Results:** Acute hyperglycemia, chronic hyperglycemia at admission, and previous history of diabetes were all associated with poor prognosis after thrombolysis. On admission, compared to patients with normal blood glucose, the NIHSS scores ($P=0.039$) and 24 h NIHSS scores ($P=0.025$) were lower, and the rates of poor prognosis ($P<0.05$) was higher in patients with acute hyperglycemia. There was no significant difference in NIHSS scores before and after thrombolysis in patients with chronic hyperglycemia, but the incidence of adverse events was higher ($P=0.043$). Logistic regression analysis showed that the history of acute hyperglycemia, chronic hyperglycemia and diabetes mellitus were independently related to the poor clinical prognosis of patients with acute cerebral infarction after intravenous thrombolysis. **Conclusion:** For AIS patients with rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis, the incidence of adverse events after thrombolysis was increased in case of pre-thrombolysis blood glucose > 7.8 mmol/L or HbA1c $> 6.5\%$ and previous diabetes history. Although hyperglycemia affects the prognosis of thrombolytic therapy, thrombolysis can still improve the neurological function defect of patients with hyperglycemia and AIS in general. Whether correcting acute hyperglycemia improves the outcome of rt-PA thrombolytic therapy in AIS patients still needs to be confirmed by a large prospective multicentre randomized controlled trial.

Keywords acute cerebral infarction; hyperglycemia; alteplase; poor prognosis

目前急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)仍在我国致死病因中占据首要位置^[1]。出现AIS后,最有效的方式是及时采取溶栓治疗,改善血液供应,减少神经损伤^[2]。阿替普酶(rt-PA)可通过激活纤溶酶原,快速溶解血栓,恢复再灌注挽救缺血半暗带,有效改善缺血性脑卒中患者的神经功能缺损^[3]。约有35%的AIS患者伴发高血糖^[4]。对于AIS伴高血糖患者尽管经超早期溶栓治疗,但溶栓后临床预后却并不理想,常常出现神经功能缺损、恶化的情况,使脑卒中症状加重^[5-6]。故该研究旨在探讨高血糖与AIS患者静脉rt-PA溶栓早期预后的关系。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

采用回顾性分析方法,收集安徽省阜南县人民医院2018年1月至2019年12月住院行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗的AIS患者的病历资料,纳入标准:1)符合AIS的诊断《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南》^[7];2)发病时间 ≤ 4.5 h且未出现明显意识障碍,美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIH Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分4~24, rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗;3)患者或家属签署知情同意书。

排除标准:1)2周内接受过外科大手术、3周内泌尿系统或胃肠道出血病史、近3个月有重大颅脑外伤或卒中史;2)CT显示有颅内出血或显影的大面积脑梗死灶;3)血压 $\geq 180/110$ mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);4)有凝血障碍疾病或使用抗凝药物且凝血酶原国际标准化比值(INR) > 1.50 或严重肝、肾功能障碍;5)血小板计数 $< 100 \times 10^9/L$;6)血糖 > 22.2 mmol/L或 < 2.80 mmol/L。

共收集符合标准的患者256名,收集的信息主要包括:1)一般资料:包括年龄、性别、体重指数(BMI)。2)既往病史:如既往卒中/短暂性脑缺血发作(transient ischemic attack, TIA)、高血压、糖尿病、吸烟史等。3)入院时的病情及生化资料:包括NIHSS评分、血糖、HbA1c、血脂等。4)治疗情况:主要包括起病-溶栓时间(onset to treatment time, OTT)、rt-PA的剂量、溶栓24 h后NIHSS评分。5)不良预后:NIHSS评分上升 ≥ 1 分或无变化、症状性颅内出血(symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage, sICH)、严重的出血并发症、出血转化及死亡。

1.2 方法

根据入院血糖将患者分为正常血糖组(血糖 ≤ 7.8 mmol/L)和急性高血糖组(血糖 > 7.8 mmol/L),

根据HbA1c水平将患者分为正常HbA1c组(HbA1c \leq 6.5%)和慢性高血糖组(HbA1c $>$ 6.5%)。对这些回顾性资料进行单因素和多因素分析。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学处理, 计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)或四分位数间距Q2(Q1~Q3)表示, 组间比较用t检验或Mann-Whitney秩和检验; 计数资料以频数和百分比表示, 用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法行组间比较; 对于单因素分析过程中存在统计学差异的变量实施多因素非条件logistic回归分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 急性高血糖患者与正常血糖患者基线资料比较

共纳入记录入院血糖患者256名, 患者整体的年龄是(68.65 \pm 12.17)岁, 通过对比其基线资料发现, 与正常血糖患者相比, 急性高血糖患者年龄偏低(65.47 \pm 12.78, $P=0.004$), 其中具有糖尿病及慢性高血糖病史的患者比例明显增多($P<0.05$); 两组患者性别比例、既往卒中、房颤、高血压、

血脂等无明显差异($P>0.05$)。两组患者入院时NIHSS评分无显著差异(10.46 \pm 5.37 vs 9.80 \pm 7.17, $P=0.464$)。两组间发病至溶栓时间无明显差别, 正常血糖组rt-PA静脉溶栓后即刻NIHSS评分以及24 h NIHSS评分的改善明显优于入院急性高血糖组(7.38 \pm 6.82 vs 5.54 \pm 6.51, $P=0.039$; 7.48 \pm 7.26 vs 5.38 \pm 6.77, $P=0.025$), 另外正常血糖组NIHSS评分改善快于急性高血糖组(4.23 \pm 5.84 vs 3.07 \pm 4.58); 入院急性高血糖组的不良预后率高于正常血糖组($\chi^2=7.59$, $P<0.05$; 表1)。

2.2 慢性高血糖患者与HbA1c \leq 6.5%患者基线资料比较

共纳入记录入院糖化血红蛋白患者66名, 其中35例慢性高血糖患者(HbA1c $>$ 6.5%), 31例HbA1c \leq 6.5%患者; 与HbA1c \leq 6.5%患者相比, 慢性高血糖患者组中糖尿病患者人数及入院血糖水平明显高于HbA1c \leq 6.5%组($P<0.01$); 两组患者溶栓前后NIHSS评分无显著差异($P>0.05$), 但慢性高血糖患者预后不良12例(34.3%)和HbA1c \leq 6.5%组预后不良4例(12.9%)的发生不良预后事件的差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.09$, $P=0.043$; 表2)。

表1 急性高血糖组与正常血糖组基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between acute hyperglycemia group and normal glucose group

临床病理特征	总计 (n=256)	急性高血糖组 (n=81)	正常血糖组 (n=175)	P
年龄/岁	68.65 \pm 12.17	65.47 \pm 12.78	70.13 \pm 11.62	0.004
性别(男)/[例(%)]	148 (57.8)	45 (55.6)	103 (58.8)	0.684
既往卒中/TIA/[例(%)]	89 (34.8)	28 (34.6)	61 (34.8)	>0.99
房颤/[例(%)]	41 (16.0)	15 (18.5)	26 (14.3)	0.46
高血压/[例(%)]	201 (78.5)	64 (79.0)	137 (78.3)	>0.99
糖尿病/[例(%)]	50 (19.5)	31 (38.3)	19 (10.9)	<0.001
HbA1c/%*	6.6 (5.8~7.4)	7.2 (5.8~8.5)	6.1 (5.8~6.7)	0.001
血脂异常/[例(%)]	40 (15.6)	14 (17.3)	26 (14.9)	0.712
吸烟史/[例(%)]	64 (25.0)	17 (21.0)	47 (26.9)	0.354
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	22.47 \pm 2.89	22.4 \pm 3.1	22.5 \pm 2.8	0.596
OTT/h	2.45 \pm 1.09	2.35 \pm 1.03	2.50 \pm 1.1	0.280
溶栓前NIHSS/分	10.01 \pm 6.65	10.46 \pm 5.37	9.80 \pm 7.17	0.464
溶栓即刻NIHSS/分	6.13 \pm 6.65	7.38 \pm 6.82	5.54 \pm 6.51	0.039
溶栓后24 h NIHSS/分	6.54 \pm 5.25	7.48 \pm 7.26	5.38 \pm 6.77	0.025
不良预后/[例(%)]	72 (28.1)	32 (39.5)	40 (22.9)	0.006

*数据以Q2(Q1~Q3)表示。

*Data presented as Q2(Q1~Q3).

表2 慢性高血糖组与HbA1c≤6.5%组比较

Table 2 Comparison between chronic hyperglycemia and patients with HbA1c≤6.5%

临床病理特征	总计 (n=66)	HbA1c>6.5% (n=35)	HbA1c≤6.5% (n=31)	P
年龄/岁	66.42 ± 11.70	64.31 ± 12.60	68.81 ± 10.28	0.120
男/[例(%)]	35 (53.0)	18 (51.4)	17 (54.8)	0.810
既往卒中/TIA/[例(%)]	23 (34.8)	11 (31.4)	12 (38.7)	0.609
房颤/[例(%)]	9 (13.6)	4 (11.4)	5 (16.1)	0.724
高血压/[例(%)]	53 (80.3)	26 (77.1)	27 (83.9)	0.549
糖尿病/[例(%)]	36 (54.5)	26 (74.3)	10 (32.2)	<0.001
血糖*/(mmol·L ⁻¹)	7.59 (6.53~9.92)	9.33 (6.98~13.19)	7.03 (5.93~8.14)	<0.001
血脂异常/[例(%)]	14 (21.2)	10 (28.6)	4 (12.9)	0.143
吸烟史/[例(%)]	19 (28.8)	9 (25.7)	10 (32.3)	0.596
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	22.42 ± 2.56	22.35 ± 2.32	22.45 ± 2.81	0.828
OTT/h	2.56 ± 1.31	2.45 ± 1.25	2.62 ± 1.31	0.447
溶栓前NIHSS/分	9.09 ± 5.31	8.69 ± 4.96	9.55 ± 5.73	0.515
溶栓即刻NIHSS/分	5.64 ± 5.87	5.71 ± 5.07	5.55 ± 6.74	0.910
溶栓后24 h NIHSS/分	4.85 ± 5.52	5.14 ± 5.26	4.52 ± 5.86	0.649
不良预后/[例(%)]	16 (24.2)	12 (34.3)	4 (12.9)	<0.001

*数据以Q2(Q1~Q3)表示。

*Data presented as Q2(Q1-Q3).

2.3 入院急性高血糖与 rt-PA 溶栓后预后不良相关

将年龄、既往卒中史、房颤、高血压、入院时NIHSS评分、高血脂、入院急性高血糖、慢性高血糖以及糖尿病等与溶栓预后不良的相关因素纳入多因素logistic回归模型分析后发现,在校正混杂因素后,溶栓前NIHSS评分($P=0.01$),急性高血糖($P=0.03$),糖尿病($P=0.027$),慢性高血糖($P<0.001$)均与溶栓后预后不良的风险增加独立相关(表3)。

表3 rt-PA溶栓后预后不良相关因素分析

Table 3 Analysis of related factors of poor prognosis after rt-PA thrombolysis

变量	OR	95% CI	P
溶栓前NIHSS评分	3.11	1.37~7.48	0.01
溶栓前血糖	1.43	1.12~1.83	0.03
糖尿病	1.60	0.84~3.06	0.027
HbA1c>6.5%	1.41	1.24~1.61	<0.001

3 讨论

已有研究^[4]证实,约40%的AIS患者伴发高血糖。在急性脑梗死后,尤其是糖尿病患者会出现高血糖现象^[9]。约30%的急性脑梗死患者在短暂的血糖升高后会恢复到正常水平,但仍有部分患者在发病3 d内存在血糖持续增高现象^[10]。研究^[11-12]发现高血糖与未接受溶栓治疗的脑梗死患者不良预后有关。高血糖与接受rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗脑梗死患者的不良预后有关^[13],也有可能是由于在高血糖的情况下导致rt-PA的溶栓效果降低所致。也有研究^[13]发现:与血糖水平正常的患者相比,高血糖患者血管溶栓再通所需时间更长,血糖水平升高与AIS患者静脉溶栓预后不良相关。无论是糖尿病患者,还是急、慢性高血糖患者,与正常患者相比,溶栓后组织再灌注水平均降低,预后不良风险明显增加。

血糖水平和AIS患者溶栓后预后相关的机制可能是:1)高血糖会影响血管内皮细胞的功能,增加凝血因子VII的合成和激活,促进纤维蛋白的

合成及凝血酶的激活,破坏凝血和纤溶机制的平衡,从而导致血栓易于形成^[14]。2)高血糖可使纤维蛋白溶解酶原激活物活性降低、纤维蛋白溶解酶原激活物抑制剂活性增加,导致纤溶、抗凝系统异常,进而影响溶栓效果^[15]。3)高血糖可使糖酵解增加酸性物质蓄积,血管内皮细胞氧化应激释放过量氧自由基,从而加重血管内皮细胞的损害,减缓溶栓效果,影响预后^[16]。4)入院时高血糖还可影响溶栓后再灌注,促进再灌注损伤的发生,增加缺血性脑卒中再灌注后神经血管的损伤^[17];5)机体在正常情况下,脑组织的平滑肌规律收缩、舒张,从而调节脑血液循环的血压的水平。而血糖增高会加剧脑肌源性功能障碍,破坏脑组织平滑肌的自身调节,从而导致溶栓后神经功能恢复较差^[18]。6)高血糖可降低血管内皮细胞与NO的结合能力,进而影响NO舒张内皮细胞的功能^[19]。7)血糖增高可使内皮细胞水肿、线粒体功能受损,破坏血脑屏障,促进出血转化的发生^[20]。

已有文献^[21-23]报道:溶栓前高血糖都会导致一系列并发症的产生,使静脉溶栓的疗效及临床预后变差,并且病死率显著增加。48 h内持续高血糖的卒中患者发生sICH的风险更高,临床结局更差,病死率越高^[24-25]。本研究发现急、慢性高血糖患者与正常血糖患者在疗效和安全性方面有显著差异,溶栓前血糖 >7.8 mmol/L及HbA_{1c} $>6.5\%$ 显著降低静脉溶栓治疗的疗效及安全性,这与已往大型研究^[26-27]结果一致。糖尿病与AIS溶栓后不良预后相关,是影响急性缺血性卒中远期不良预后的独立危险因素^[28]。在研究中同样发现AIS合并糖尿病史患者静脉溶栓后预后不良的比例较高(32.0%),糖尿病是rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗AIS的危险因素。

此外,也有研究^[29]证实糖尿病患者溶栓治疗获益程度虽较非糖尿病患者低,但糖尿病患者溶栓仍比非溶栓患者预后佳,这与我们的研究结果发现糖尿病患者溶栓后NIHSS评分显著改善一致。

我们的研究也存在许多局限:1)该研究属于回顾性病例对照研究。2)由于属于地区级医院,患者来源的区域面积小,病例收集数较少。3)未对患者远期预后进行随访。4)此次研究仅针对溶栓前血糖及糖尿病史对溶栓患者预后的影响,我们将进一步分析血糖水平分别与不良预后中NIHSS评分上升 ≥ 1 分或无变化、sICH、严重的出血并发症、出血转化及死亡的独立相关性。

综上所述,无论急性、慢性高血糖还是既往

糖尿病史,均与AIS患者接受静脉rt-PA溶栓治疗的不良临床结局相关。入院时的血糖、糖化血红蛋白、糖尿病史是AIS急诊静脉溶栓早期预后的独立危险因素。通过改善人群的血糖控制可能有助于改善AIS患者溶栓的预后^[30],我们的回顾性研究表明,较好的血糖水平与溶栓后更好的短期临床结果相关,因此评估血糖控制对溶栓后的临床效果的影响仍需前瞻性随机对照临床试验来验证。

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