

## · 论著 ·

# 脑脊液细胞凋亡相关因子在重型颅脑损伤预后评估中的作用

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨脑脊液细胞凋亡相关因子在重型颅脑损伤(TBI)预后评估中的价值。方法 回顾性分析2015年1月至2020年1月收治的52例重型TBI的临床资料。入院24 h内采集脑脊液,采用酶联免疫吸附试验法检测细胞凋亡相关因子,包括可溶性Fas、细胞色素C、caspase-3、caspase-9、Bcl-2。伤后6个月采用GOS评分评估预后,4~5分为预后良好,1~3分为预后不良。采用多因素logistic回归分析检验预后不良的危险因素。结果 52例中,预后不良33例,预后良好19例。预后不良组脑脊液可溶性Fas、细胞色素C、caspase-3、caspase-9、Bcl-2水平均明显高于预后良好组( $P<0.05$ )。多因素logistics回归分析显示,脑脊液可溶性Fas、caspase-9水平增高是重型TBI预后不良的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。ROC曲线分析显示,脑脊液caspase-9为1.34 ng/ml时,判断重型TBI伤后6个月预后不良的曲线下面积为0.81,特异性为0.85,敏感性为0.68。脑脊液可溶性Fas为158.5 ng/ml时,判断重型TBI伤后6个月预后不良的曲线下面积为0.73,特异性为0.70,敏感性为0.79。结论 伤后早期脑脊液可溶性Fas、caspase-9水平增高提示重型TBI预后不良。

**【关键词】**重型颅脑损伤;脑脊液;凋亡相关因子;预后评估

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**Role of cell apoptosis-related factors in cerebrospinal fluid in prognostic evaluation of patients with severe traumatic brain injury**

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**【Abstract】** Objective To explore the value of cell apoptosis-related factors in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in evaluating the prognosis of the patients with severe traumatic brain injury (sTBI). Methods A retrospective analysis of the clinical data was performed in 52 patients with sTBI who were admitted to our hospital from January 2015 to January 2020. CSF was collected 24 hours within admission, and the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect the cell apoptosis-related factors, including sFas, cytochrome C, caspase-3, caspase-9, and Bcl-2. Six months after injury, the GOS score was used to evaluate the prognosis, with good prognosis of 4~5 points and poor prognosis of 1~3 points. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to test the risk factors of poor prognosis. Results Of 52 patients with sTBI, 33 patients had poor prognoses and 19 had good prognoses. The levels of sFas, cytochrome C, caspase-3, caspase-9 and Bcl-2 in the patients of prognosis were significantly higher than those in the patients of good prognosis ( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that increased levels of sFas and caspase-9 in the CSF were the independent risk factors for poor prognosis of patients with sTBI ( $P<0.05$ ). When the caspase-9 was 1.34 ng/ml, the area under the ROC curve for judging the poor prognosis 6 months after injury was 0.81, with a specificity of 0.85 and a sensitivity of 0.68. When the sFas was 158.5 ng/ml, the area under the ROC curve for judging the poor prognosis 6 months after injury was 0.73, with a specificity of 0.70 and a sensitivity of 0.79. Conclusion The increased levels of sFas and caspase-9 in the CSF indicate poor prognoses for the patients with severe TBI.

**【Key words】**Severe traumatic brain injury; Cerebrospinal fluid; Cell apoptosis-related factors; Prognosis evaluation

颅脑损伤(trumatic brain injury, TBI)病死率高,致残率高<sup>[1,2]</sup>。伤后因脑组织水肿、缺血、缺氧、炎症反应等导致的脑组织损伤,称为继发性损伤<sup>[3,4]</sup>,在TBI中发挥重要作用,对病情的发展有重要影响,严重影响病人的预后。TBI后细胞凋亡是继发性脑损伤导致神经细胞死亡的主要方式,在TBI后脑组织

损伤及神经功能障碍中发挥重要作用<sup>[5,6]</sup>。本文探讨伤后早期脑脊液细胞凋亡相关因子的水平变化及其在重型TBI预后评估中的作用。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 纳入标准:年龄18~70岁;有明确头部外伤史,头部CT明确诊断,入院GCS评分≤8分。排除标准:影像学资料、基本信息缺失;失访;合并严重的心、肝、肾功能衰竭及肿瘤等。

回顾性分析2015年1月至2020年1月收治的52例重型TBI的临床资料。诊断及治疗均依据2016年版重型TBI的治疗指南<sup>[7]</sup>。

**1.2 脑脊液细胞凋亡相关因子检测方法** 入院24 h内通过脑室外引流管采集脑脊液3 ml检测细胞凋亡相关因子,包括可溶性Fas、细胞色素c、caspase-3、caspase-9、Bcl-2。利用AU5800型全自动生化分析仪(美国Beckman Coulter公司)进行检测细胞凋亡相关因子。测定试剂盒均购自北京艾媚丽生物科技有限公司。

**1.3 预后评估** 伤后6个月采用GOS评分评估预后,4~5分为预后良好,1~3分为预后不良。

**1.4 统计学方法** 采用SPSS 17.0软件分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;采用多因素logistic回归分析检验预后不良危险因素;采用受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析影响因素的最佳临界值;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 伤后6个月预后** 52例中,预后不良33例,预后良好19例。

**2.2 预后影响因素** 单因素分析显示,脑脊液caspase-3、细胞色素C、caspase-9、可溶性Fas、Bcl-2水平与伤后6个月预后有关( $P<0.05$ ,表1)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,脑脊液caspase-9、可溶性Fas水平增高是重型TBI伤后6个月预后不良的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ ,表2)。

**2.3 ROC曲线分析结果** 脑脊液caspase-9为1.34 ng/ml时,判断重型TBI伤后6个月预后不良的曲线下面积为0.81,特异性为0.85,敏感性为0.68。脑脊液可溶性Fas为158.5 ng/ml时,判断重型TBI伤后6个月预后不良的曲线下面积为0.73,特异性为0.70,敏感性为0.79。

## 3 讨论

研究表明,TBI后神经元损伤主要有两方面原因:一方面为原发性损伤即物理性打击导致的神经元死亡,另一方面为缺血、缺氧、炎症反应、氧化应激、 $Ca^{2+}$ 超载等导致的继发性损伤<sup>[8,9]</sup>。Newcomb等<sup>[10]</sup>研究发现大鼠TBI后24 h,神经元凋亡率在50%左右。TBI后细胞凋亡的分子机制主要包括死亡受体通路、线粒体通路和内质网通路,而线粒体通路在TBI后神经元凋亡中起到主要作用<sup>[11,12]</sup>。研究表明

表1 52例重型颅脑损伤伤后6个月预后不良影响因素的单因素分析结果

影响因素	预后不良组	预后良好组
年龄(岁)	33.1±8.1	29.4±10.8
性别(例,男/女)	23/10	11/8
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.2±3.4	24.5±4.3
入院GCS评分(分)	6.5±1.6	6.4±1.5
受伤原因(例)		
交通事故伤	19(57.6%)	10(52.6%)
高处坠落伤	14(42.4%)	7(36.8%)
其他	0	2(10.5%)
入院Marshall CT分级(例)		
Ⅱ级	9(27.3%)	5(26.3%)
Ⅲ级	18(54.5%)	9(47.4%)
Ⅳ级	6(18.2%)	5(26.3%)
脑脊液凋亡相关因子水平(ng/ml)		
caspase-3	6.0±1.8*	4.1±1.9
细胞色素C	4.7±1.8*	3.4±1.4
caspase-9	2.3±1.04*	1.4±0.70
可溶性Fas	163.9±32.4*	128.1±44.1
Bcl-2	125.1±19.9*	110.6±26.6

注:与预后良好组相应值比,\* $P<0.05$ ;BMI:体质量指数

表2 52例重型颅脑损伤伤后6个月预后不良影响因素的多因素logistic回归分析结果

影响因素	比值比	95%置信区间	P值
脑脊液caspase-9增高	4.24	1.282~14.012	0.018
脑脊液可溶性Fas增高	1.03	1.008~1.051	0.008

caspase参与的细胞凋亡在TBI后神经元继发损伤中发挥重要作用,根据启动因子的不同,可以分为线粒体内和线粒体外凋亡通路。线粒体内通路中,线粒体内膜细胞色素C脱落,活化caspase-9,进而激活其下游因子caspase-3、caspase-6、caspase-7,启动凋亡程序。线粒体外通路中,可溶性Fas活化caspase-8,进一步激活其下游的caspase-3,诱导细胞凋亡。有研究发现TBI后,脑脊液可溶性Fas明显升高;损伤脑组织可溶性Fas、细胞色素C、caspase-9的含量明显增高<sup>[13,14]</sup>。本研究发现TBI后脑脊液因子caspase-3、细胞色素C、caspase-9、可溶性Fas、Bcl-2水平均明显增高( $P<0.05$ ),而且多因素logistic回归分析显示脑脊液caspase-9、可溶性Fas水平增高是重型TBI伤后6个月预后不良的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。这提示线粒体内和线粒体外凋亡通路均在TBI后神经元凋亡中起作用。

鉴于细胞凋亡在TBI继发性损伤中具有重要作用,因此有通过阻断细胞凋亡的发生、发展减轻TBI的继发性损伤。有研究表明,大鼠TBI后,应用儿茶酚胺可通过小胶质细胞活化与谷胱甘肽耗竭抑制神经细胞凋亡,从而减轻脑继发性损伤<sup>[15]</sup>。也有研究表明,TBI后亚低温治疗,可以通过抑制凋亡因子的表达,影响凋亡程序的启动与发展,从而起到脑保护作用<sup>[16,17]</sup>;还可通过促进抗凋亡因子、神经营养因子的表达,促进神经功能的修复<sup>[18,19]</sup>。也有学者利用干细胞移植抑制细胞凋亡,促进神经功能恢复<sup>[20]</sup>。

综上所述,重型TBI后脑脊液脑脊液caspase-3、细胞色素C、caspase-9、可溶性Fas、Bcl-2水平均明显增高,而且脑脊液caspase-9、可溶性Fas水平增高提示预后不良。

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