

· 论著 ·

颅脑损伤术后脑脊液 HMGB1、sFas 水平与交通性脑积水的关系

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【摘要】目的探讨颅脑损伤(TBI)术后脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平变化及其与交通性脑积水的关系。**方法**2017年1月至2021年3月前瞻性收集符合标准的TBI共237例(观察组),取同期仅有头皮裂伤且无感染40例作为对照,应用酶联免疫吸附法检测脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平。观察组术后3个月内采用临床表现联合影像学表现诊断交通性脑积水。**结果**术后1 d,观察组脑脊液HMGB1水平 $[(17.47\pm5.74)\text{pg/ml}]$ 明显高于对照组 $[(8.89\pm4.06)\text{pg/ml}; P<0.05]$,脑脊液sFas水平 $[(96.71\pm30.29)\text{pg/ml}]$ 明显高于对照组 $[(22.78\pm11.63)\text{pg/ml}; P<0.05]$ 。术后3个月内,观察组发生交通性脑积水43例(脑积水组),无交通性脑积水194例(无脑积水组)。与无脑积水组相比,脑积水组术后3、7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1水平明显增高($P<0.05$),术后1、3、7、14 d脑脊液sFas水平明显增高($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,术后3、7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1和sFas水平增高是TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的独立预测因素($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示,术后3、7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平增高对TBI术后发生交通性脑积水均具有一定的预测价值($P<0.05$),术后7 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平同时增高预测效果最佳($P<0.05$)。**结论**脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平与TBI术后发生交通性脑积水有关,术后7 d两者同时增高对预测发生交通性脑积水具有良好的价值。

【关键词】颅脑损伤;交通性脑积水;脑脊液;高迁移率族蛋白-1;可溶性Fas;相关性

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Relationship between HMGB1 and sFas levels in cerebrospinal fluid and postoperative communicating hydrocephalus of patients with traumatic brain injury

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the relationship between the levels of high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) and soluble Fas (sFas) in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and postoperative communicating hydrocephalus of patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI). **Methods** A total of 237 patients with TBI (observation group) were prospectively collected from January 2017 to March 2021, and 40 patients with scalp trauma without infection were selected as control group. The levels of CSF HMGB1 and sFas were detected by ELISA. The postoperative communicating hydrocephalus in observation group was diagnosed by clinical manifestations combined with imaging manifestations within 3 months after operation. **Results** One day after operation, the CSF HMGB1 level in the observation group $[(17.47\pm5.74)\text{ pg/ml}]$ was significantly higher than that $[(8.89\pm4.06)\text{ pg/ml}]$ in the control group ($P<0.05$), the CSF sFas level $[(96.71\pm30.29)\text{ pg/ml}]$ was also significantly higher than that $[(22.78\pm11.63)\text{ pg/ml}]$ in the control group ($P<0.05$). Within 3 months after surgery, 43 TBI patients were diagnosed as communicating hydrocephalus (hydrocephalus group) and 194 were not (non-hydrocephalus group). Compared with the non-hydrocephalus group, the CSF HMGB1 levels in the hydrocephalus group were significantly increased 3, 7 and 14 days after operation ($P<0.05$), and the CSF sFas levels were significantly increased 1, 3, 7 and 14 days after operation ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the increase of CSF HMGB1 and sFas level 3, 7 and 14 days after surgery were independent predictors of communicating hydrocephalus ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the increase of CSF HMGB1 and sFas levels 3, 7 and 14 days after surgery had certain predictive value for the occurrence of communicating hydrocephalus ($P<0.05$), and the increase of CSF HMGB1 and sFas levels 7 days after surgery had the best predictive value ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** CSF HMGB1 and sFas levels are related to the occurrence of communicating hydrocephalus of TBI patients after surgery, and the increase of CSF levels of HMGB1 and sFas 7 days after surgery has a good value in predicting the occurrence of communicating hydrocephalus.

【Key words】Traumatic brain injury; Cerebrospinal fluid; High mobility group box 1; Soluble Fas; Communicating hydrocephalus

颅脑损伤(traumatic brain injury, TBI)是创伤相关死亡和残疾的主要原因^[1,2]。创伤性脑积水是TBI常见的并发症,也是导致TBI病人死亡、残疾的常见原因,其中交通性脑积水则是最常见的类型^[3]。交通

性脑积水的发病机制十分复杂,了解其发病规律,并早期诊治,对于改善TBI病人的预后具有非常重要的意义^[4]。本文检测TBI病人脑脊液高迁移率族蛋白-1(high mobility group box 1, HMGB1)及可溶性Fas(soluble Fas, sFas),分析其变化规律及其与交通性脑积水的关系,为临床提供参考。

1 资料及方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:①临床表现、头颅CT等检查证实TBI;②发病年龄18~65岁;③入院GCS评分3~12分;④具有开颅手术指征,发病24 h内行开颅手术治疗。排除标准:①合并多发伤、休克;②呼吸循环衰竭以及多脏器功能衰竭等不能耐受手术;③合并感染性疾病;④入院前1个月内有创伤及手术史;⑤合并免疫系统疾病及近期糖皮质激素和免疫抑制剂等治疗;⑥治疗无效死亡;⑦依从性差,拒绝定期随访和复查。

1.2 研究对象 2017年1月至2021年3月前瞻性收集符合标准的TBI共237例(观察组),其中男139例,女98例;年龄(44.45 ± 12.88)岁;体重指数(21.79 ± 2.76)kg/m²。取同期仅有头皮裂伤且无感染40例作为对照,其中男27例,女13例;年龄(45.93 ± 11.64)岁;体重指数(22.54 ± 3.15)kg/m²。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准,病人家属均签署知情同意书。两组性别、年龄、均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。观察组中,临床表现及头颅CT/MRI确诊交通性脑积水43例,无交通性脑积水194例,两者一般资料无统计学差异($P>0.05$,表1)。

1.3 治疗方法 入院后完善头颅CT检查。根据《中

国颅脑创伤外科手术指南》尽早采取标准化手术治疗^[5],术后入神经外科重症监护室,病情允许下转入普通病房。

1.4 脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平的检测 观察组术后1、3、7、14 d腰椎穿刺术或腰大池持续引流术取脑脊液2~3 ml,对照组入院1 d腰椎穿刺术取脑脊液2~3 ml。脑脊液离心10 min(3 000转/min、离心半径8.5 cm)分离上清液,应用酶联免疫吸附法检测脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平,试剂盒购自广州易锦生物技术有限公司。

1.5 脑积水诊断标准^[6~8] 术后3个月内出现头痛、呕吐等颅内压增高症状,或颅内压正常但有步态不稳、反应迟钝、尿失禁等,头颅CT/MRI示两侧侧脑室前角角间距与颅内最大横径比值>0.30且第三脑室、第四脑室、侧脑室增大。

1.6 统计学方法 采用SPSS 25.0软件分析;计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验、重复测量方差分析;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;采用logistic回归、ROC曲线分析脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平评估TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的效能; $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 TBI术后脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平变化 术后1 d,观察组脑脊液HMGB1水平[(17.47 ± 5.74)pg/ml]明显高于对照组[(8.89 ± 4.06)pg/ml; $P<0.05$],脑脊液sFas水平[(96.71 ± 30.29)pg/ml]明显高于对照组[(22.78 ± 11.63)pg/ml; $P<0.05$]。

2.2 TBI术后发生交通性脑积水病人脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平变化 TBI术后脑脊液HMGB1和sFas先增高,后降低,术后7 d达峰值。与无交通性

表1 颅脑损伤术后脑积水与无脑积水病人的基线资料比较

基线资料	无脑积水组	脑积水组
性别(例,男/女)	114/80	25/18
年龄(岁)	44.08 ± 13.29	46.09 ± 10.87
体质指数(kg/m ²)	21.66 ± 2.78	22.36 ± 2.57
受伤原因		
交通事故伤	128	31
高处坠落伤	39	7
头部撞击伤	27	5
手术方式		
开颅血肿清除术	47	9
血肿清除+去骨瓣减压术	83	20
血肿清除+坏死组织清除术	64	14
入院时GCS评分(分)	7.79 ± 2.59	7.81 ± 2.25
颅内出血量(ml)	37.78 ± 7.69	38.47 ± 9.80

表2 颅脑损伤术后脑积水与无脑积水病人的脑脊液HMGB1和sFas水平比较

检测指标	检测时间	无脑积水组	脑积水组
脑脊液 HMGB1 (pg/ml)	术后1 d	17.51 ± 5.71	17.29 ± 5.90
	术后3 d	$22.23\pm7.17^*$	$25.80\pm6.14^{**}$
	术后7 d	$24.58\pm8.30^*$	$31.69\pm9.97^{**}$
	术后14 d	18.01 ± 6.05	$24.20\pm7.00^{**}$
脑脊液 sFas(pg/ ml)	术后1 d	93.13 ± 27.46	$112.84\pm36.95^*$
	术后3 d	$168.51\pm88.79^*$	$220.86\pm78.09^{**}$
	术后7 d	$307.88\pm100.15^*$	$437.35\pm128.38^{**}$
	术后14 d	$247.75\pm50.10^*$	$290.19\pm76.67^{**}$

注:与术后1 d相应值比,* $P<0.05$;与无脑积水组相应值比, $\#P<0.05$

表3 logistic回归模型分析术后脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平与颅脑损伤术后交通性脑积水的关系

影响因素	单因素		多因素		
	比值比	P值	比值比	95%置信区间	P值
术后3d脑脊液HMGB1	1.074	0.004	0.890	0.735~1.077	0.231
术后3d脑脊液sFas	1.006	0.001	1.015	1.000~1.030	0.049
术后7d脑脊液HMGB1	1.087	<0.001	0.726	0.626~0.841	<0.001
术后7d脑脊液sFas	1.011	<0.001	1.037	1.024~1.050	<0.001
术后14d脑脊液HMGB1	1.146	<0.001	1.175	1.106~1.247	<0.001
术后14d脑脊液sFas	1.013	<0.001	1.016	1.009~1.023	<0.001

表4 脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平预测TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的效能

评估指标	敏感度	特异度	准确度	截断值	曲线下面积(95%置信区间)	P值
术后3d脑脊液HMGB1	86.05	41.75	49.79	20.25	0.644(0.562~0.727)	0.003
术后3d脑脊液sFas	67.44	64.43	64.98	177.5	0.696(0.618~0.774)	<0.001
术后3d脑脊液HMGB1+sFas	62.79	71.13	69.62		0.772(0.705~0.840)	<0.001
						<0.001
术后7d脑脊液HMGB1	83.72	58.25	62.87	24.9	0.723(0.643~0.804)	<0.001
术后7d脑脊液sFas	53.49	95.88	88.19	452.5	0.778(0.689~0.866)	<0.001
术后7d脑脊液HMGB1+sFas	79.07	77.32	85.65		0.814(0.719~0.909)	<0.001
						<0.001
术后14d脑脊液HMGB1	69.77	71.13	70.89	19.75	0.753(0.678~0.829)	<0.001
术后14d脑脊液sFas	44.19	87.63	79.74	298.5	0.666(0.567~0.765)	<0.001
术后14d脑脊液HMGB1+sFas	74.41	80.41	85.23		0.810(0.736~0.884)	<0.001

表5 采用MedCalc软件进行de-long检验比较不同指标预测颅脑损伤术后发生交通性脑积水的价值

检测时间	评估指标					
	脑脊液HMGB1与sFas		脑脊液HMGB1与HMGB1+sFas		脑脊液sFas与HMGB1+sFas	
	Z值	P值	Z值	P值	Z值	P值
术后3d	0.971	0.332	1.902	0.057	0.351	0.726
术后7d	0.834	0.404	2.313	0.021	2.145	0.032
术后14d	1.224	0.221	1.629	0.103	3.407	0.001

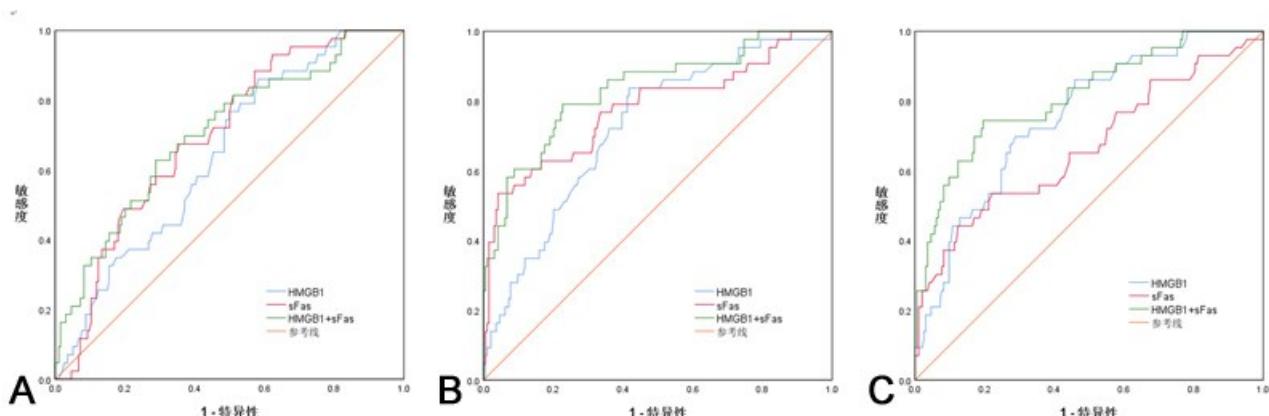


图1 ROC曲线分析脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平预测TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的效能

A. 术后3 d; B. 术后7 d; C. 术后14 d

脑积水病人相比,交通性脑积水病人术后3、7、14 d,脑脊液HMGB1明显增高($P<0.05$;表2),术后1、3、7、14 d脑脊液sFas明显增高($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 术后脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平与交通性脑积水的关系 多因素logistic回归分析显示,术后7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1水平增高是TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的独立预测因素($P<0.05$;表3);术后3、7、14 d脑脊液sFas水平增高是TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的独立预测因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

2.4 脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平预测TBI术后发生交通性脑积水的效能 ROC曲线分析显示,术后3、7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平增高对TBI术后发生交通性脑积水均具有一定的预测价值($P<0.05$;表4;图1~3),术后7 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平同时增高预测效果最佳($P<0.05$;表5)。

3 讨论

HMGB1是一种核因子,是一种有效的促炎症介质,促进其他炎症细胞因子表达。正常情况下, HMGB1主要存在细胞内。在细胞受到刺激、细胞坏死、凋亡、组织缺氧及缺血再灌注损伤时, HMGB1可以从细胞核和细胞质被分泌释放到细胞外^[9,10],通过糖基化终产物受体和Toll样受体作用于邻近的靶细胞^[11,12],影响脉络丛上皮细胞脑脊液分泌、引起室管膜纤毛功能障碍等介导脑积水的发生^[13]。sFas是近年来研究最为深入的细胞凋亡膜表面分子。Fas作为细胞表面的一种受体,与其配体结合可以启动凋亡程序^[14,15]。而sFas以可溶性蛋白分子的形式存在脑脊液中^[16],在TBI、脑出血、急性脑梗死病人的脑脊液中均可以检测到sFas。TBI后持续性脑缺血缺氧状态促使神经细胞Fas表达上调,诱导细胞凋亡,出于对自身的保护,机体通过反馈调节分泌更多的sFas,抑制凋亡^[17]。sFas可通过调节水通道蛋白的跨膜转运功能,参与液体转运,与脑积水的发生发展有关。

本文结果显示,TBI术后脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平明显增高。这提示HMGB1、sFas可能参与TBI继发性损伤。TBI后,渗出的血液及其降解产物损伤邻近细胞, HMGB1则是可能启动和驱动脑实质和脑血管中的炎症反应的通道之一^[18];此外,TBI后慢性缺氧缺血性事件致神经细胞发生一系列的内分泌、核酸代谢变化,导致迟发性神经细胞凋亡^[19]。

本文结果还显示TBI术后发生交通性脑积水病人术后3、7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平较无脑积

水病人明显增高,术后7 d达高峰,随后有下降的趋势。这提示脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平与TBI术后交通性脑积水发生有关。本文ROC曲线分析显示, TBI术后3、7、14 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平增高对TBI术后发生交通性脑积水均具有一定的预测价值,术后7 d脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平同时增高预测效果最佳。这也从另外一个角度证实,TBI术后发生交通性脑积水后炎性反应及细胞凋亡的序贯性及时间差异性。但脑脊液HMGB1水平,术后3 d和术后7 d的单因素和多因素分析有矛盾的趋势,考虑HMGB1分泌链相关炎症因子在交通性脑积水中作用的比较复杂,需要进一步研究。

总之,脑脊液HMGB1、sFas水平与TBI术后发生交通性脑积水有关,术后7 d两者同时增高对预测发生交通性脑积水具有良好的价值。

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明,下调BAG3基因表达能抑制胶质母细胞瘤U87细胞株的增殖并促进其凋亡。

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