

· 论著 ·

C-反应蛋白与动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血 临床预后的关系

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【摘要】目的探讨动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)血清C-反应蛋白(CRP)动态变化趋势及其与临床预后的关系。**方法**2014年1月至2015年8月前瞻性收集符合标准的aSAH 108例,发病72 h内行夹闭术(72例)或血管内栓塞(36例)。术后3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。入院时、术后1、3、5、7 d及出院当天,采集清晨空腹静脉血,检测血清CRP水平。采用多因素Logistic回归分析检验预后不良危险因素。**结果**108例中,预后良好68例,预后不良40例。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,术后1、3 d血清CRP水平增高是aSAH不良预后的独立危险因素。受试者工作特征曲线分析结果 术后3 d血清CRP水平[曲线下面积(AUC)=0.823]与术后1 d(AUC=0.861)相比,对不良预后的发生具有更好的预测价值。术后1 d血清CRP与入院时GCS评分、入院时Fisher评分和入院时Hunt-Hess分级均无明显相关性($P>0.05$)。术后3 d血清CRP水平与入院时GCS评分无明显相关性,但与入院时Fisher评分($r=0.28$; $P<0.05$)、入院时Hunt-Hess分级($r=0.42$; $P<0.05$)存在明显相关性。**结论**术后3 d血清CRP水平升高是aSAH不良预后的独立危险因素,能为不良预后的识别提供临床指导。

【关键词】动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血; C-反应蛋白; 血清; 预后

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Relationship between serum level of C-reactive protein and prognoses in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between the serum level of C-reactive protein (CRP) and prognoses in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH). **Methods** The serum levels of CRP were determined before and 1, 3, 5 and 7 days after the operation and on discharge from hospital in 108 patients with aSAH from January, 2014 to August, 2015. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to explore the relationship of the serum levels of CRP with clinical outcomes. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were obtained to investigate the value of CRP to predicting the prognoses in the patients with aSAH. **Results** Of 108 patients, 68 patients had good outcome and 40 had poor outcome according to GOS score 3 months after operation. The serum levels of CRP were significantly higher in 40 patients with poor outcomes than those in 68 patients with good outcomes 1, 3, 5 and 7 days after the surgery as well as on discharge. The serum levels of CRP reached the top 1 day after the operation and then declined rapidly in the patients with poor outcomes. The multivariate analysis showed that the serum levels of CRP 1 and 3 days after the operation were significant related to poor outcomes in the patients with aSAH. The areas under the curve (AUC) for the serum levels of 1 and 3 days after the operation were 0.823 and 0.861, respectively. The serum level of CRP 3 days after the operation was positively related to the preoperative Hunt-Hess grades ($r=0.42$; $P<0.05$) and preoperative Fisher score ($r=0.28$; $P<0.05$) in the patients with aSAH. **Conclusions** It is suggested that the serum levels of CRP 1 and 3 days after the operation are of important value to predicting the prognoses in the patients with aSAH.

【Key words】Intracranial aneurysm; Subarachnoid hemorrhage; C-reactive protein; Prognosis

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage,aSAH)大约占所有脑卒中

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的7%,而其导致的病人死亡大约占所有脑血管疾病死亡的25%^[1]。aSAH后,炎症反应与脑血管痉挛(cerebral vasospasm, CVS)、迟发性脑缺血(delayed cerebral ischemia, DCI)以及不良预后密切相关^[2-4]。C-反应蛋白(C reactive protein, CRP)是急性期炎性相关蛋白。本文探讨aSAH病人预后与血清CRP水平关系,筛选aSAH不良预后的危险因素,指导临床防治。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准为:①发病72 h内入院;②头颅CT检查发现SAH,头颅CTA及DSA检查证实颅内动脉瘤。排除标准为:①合并严重心、肝、肾等脏器功能不全;②妊娠及年龄小于10岁或大于75岁;③住院期间合并有急性感染、传染病、寄生虫及自身免疫性疾病等;④住院期间使用过影响CRP的药物(如皮质醇激素)。

1.2 研究对象 2014年1月至2015年8月前瞻性收集符合上述标准的aSAH 108例,其中男性46例,女性62例;平均年龄为 (48.21 ± 7.24) 岁。108例共发现132个动脉瘤,均于72 h内行夹闭术(72例)或血管内栓塞(36例)。术后常规予以抗血管痉挛、止血、脱水等治疗。

1.3 检测方法 入院时、术后1、3、5、7 d及出院当天,采集清晨空腹静脉血,检测血清CRP水平。

1.4 预后评估 术后3个月,根据GOS评分评估预后^[5],4~5分为预后良好,1~3分为预后不良。

1.5 统计学处理 应用SPSS 21.0软件分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;采用多因素Logistic回归分析检验预后不良因素;采用相关系数分析血清CRP水平与预后的关系;利用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估CRP预测不良预后的临界值; $P<0.05$ 为具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 预后情况 108例中,预后良好68例,预后不良40例。预后良好病人中,发生并发症31例;预后不良病人中,发生并发症62例。

2.2 预后不良影响因素 单因素分析结果显示,合并颅内血肿、脑室出血、入院时GCS评分低、Fisher分级高、Hunt-Hess分级高、二次手术、术后脑梗死、术后癫痫、术后慢性脑积水、术后肺部感染、术后深静脉血栓形成、血清D-二聚体水平增高、血清CRP水平与aSAH不良预后有关($P<0.05$),详见表1。

多因素Logistic回归分析显示,术后1、3 d血清CRP水平增高是aSAH不良预后的独立危险因素,详见表2。

2.3 ROC曲线分析结果 术后3 d血清CRP水平[曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)=0.823]与术后1 d(AUC=0.861)相比,对不良预后的发生具有更好的预测价值。见图1。

2.4 相关性分析 术后1 d血清CRP与入院时GCS评

表1 动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血预后影响因素的单因素分析结果

影响因素	预后良好	预后不良
年龄(岁)	47.67 ± 2.34	49.02 ± 4.51
性别(例,男:女)	32:36	14:26
高血压(例)	18	17
糖尿病(例)	7	8
合并颅内血肿(例)	4(5.9%) [*]	10(25.0%)
脑室出血(例)	4(5.9%) [*]	11(27.5%)
动脉瘤部位(个,前循环:后循环)	78:20	39:15
术前GCS评分(分)	$12.49\pm3.16^*$	10.86 ± 2.47
Fisher分级(例)		
I ~ II级	35	8
III ~ IV级	33(48.5%) [*]	32(80.0%)
Hunt-Hess分级(例)		
I ~ III级	40	14
IV ~ V级	28(41.2%) [*]	26(65.0%)
发病至治疗时间(h)	7.81 ± 1.26	8.34 ± 2.07
治疗方法(例,夹闭:栓塞)	50:18	30:10
并发症		
二次手术	0(0%) [*]	3(7.5%)
脑梗死	2(2.9%) [*]	9(22.5%)
癫痫	5(7.4%) [*]	9(22.5%)
慢性脑积水	3(4.4%) [*]	7(17.5%)
肺部感染	16(23.5%) [*]	25(62.5%)
深静脉血栓形成	5(7.4%) [*]	9(22.5%)
白细胞计数($10^9/L$)	12.29 ± 4.05	13.23 ± 5.16
血清钾(mmol/L)	3.70 ± 0.52	3.86 ± 0.48
血清钠(mmol/L)	135.69 ± 23.83	135.95 ± 18.15
D-二聚体($\mu g/L$)	$1.65\pm1.02^*$	2.19 ± 1.29
血糖(mmol/L)	8.28 ± 6.36	9.17 ± 5.18
血清CRP(mg/L)		
术前	$12.08\pm6.65^*$	24.20 ± 13.55
术后1 d	$16.61\pm12.62^*$	47.59 ± 26.48
术后3 d	$33.51\pm15.78^*$	46.55 ± 35.83
术后5 d	$23.22\pm21.71^*$	37.24 ± 30.03
术后7 d	$19.41\pm11.26^*$	27.59 ± 16.07
出院时	$9.22\pm5.42^*$	12.89 ± 9.80

注:与预后不良组相应值比,* $P<0.05$

分、入院时Fisher评分和入院时Hunt-Hess分级均无明显相关性($P>0.05$)。术后3 d血清CRP水平与入院时GCS评分无明显相关性,但与入院时Fisher评分($r=0.28$; $P<0.05$)、入院时Hunt-Hess分级($r=0.42$; $P<0.05$)存在明显相关性。

表2 动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血预后影响因素的多因素
Logistic回归分析结果

血清C-反应蛋白	OR(95% CI)	P值
术前	1.00(0.97~1.02)	0.710
术后1 d	1.18(1.07~1.30)	0.001
术后3 d	1.08(1.02~1.15)	0.013
术后5 d	1.01(0.99~1.04)	0.340
术后7 d	1.01(0.99~1.04)	0.550
出院时	0.99(0.92~1.02)	0.180

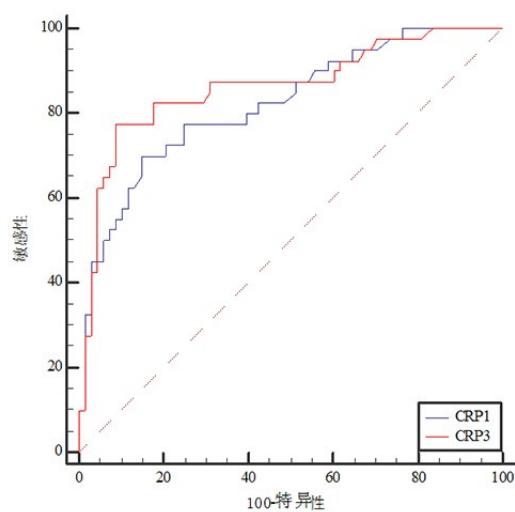


图1 术后1、3 d 血清C-反应蛋白预测动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血不良预后的受试者工作特征曲线

3 讨论

本文结果显示aSAH预后不良病人血清CRP水平平均明显高于预后良好病人，术后1、3 d血清CRP水平是aSAH预后不良的独立危险因素。

动脉瘤破裂后，血液流入蛛网膜下腔，会迅速诱导炎性级联反应^[6,7]。CRP对补体激活、内皮功能障碍等均具有一定的影响^[8]。既往研究发现预后良好aSAH血清CRP水平明显较低^[9,10]。目前，aSAH术后血清CRP水平升高的确切原因仍不清楚。aSAH后，脑组织炎性反应、显微手术、脑血管造影以及栓塞都会引起血清CRP水平升高。有研究发现显微手术后血清CRP水平会在短时间内迅速升高，并在术后2 d达到高峰，术后3~5 d大幅降低，术后4 d只有峰值的1/4^[11]。而Csajbok等^[12]对接受栓塞治疗的aSAH血清CRP水平进行动态观察后发现，血清CRP水平在术后3 d达到高峰，并在术后8 d降至峰值的1/2。我们发现血清CRP在术后1 d达到高峰，术后3 d仍呈高水平，之后迅速下降，并于术后7 d降至峰值的1/2。关于术后血清CRP动态变化趋势，不同研究存在一

定的差异，原因可能与院内感染、抗生素及激素的使用等有关。因此，我们应该谨慎的看待不同时间点、不同预后血清CRP的变化。

本文结果显示术后3 d血清CRP水平与入院时Fisher评分以及Hunt-Hess分级存在明显的相关性。文献报道术前血清CRP水平与入院时WFNS分级、GCS评分以及Fisher分级等指标相比，其与aSAH不良预后的相关性更为明显^[13,14]。本文则是从侧面反映出血清CRP水平与病情严重程度相关指标之间关系密切，作为操作简便以及不良预后的危险因素之一，血清CRP在病情严重程度评估方面仍具有不可忽视的作用。

Jeon等^[15]研究发现术后1~2 d血清CRP水平预测价值最高，ROC的曲线下面积可以达到0.870，但术前血清CRP水平预测不良预后的ROC曲线下面积仅为0.679。此外，研究还发现aSAH后1、2、3 d血清CRP预测不良预后的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.779、0.606和0.690。我们发现术后1 d血清CRP预测不良预后的ROC曲线下面积为0.823，而术后3 d血清CRP预测不良预后的ROC曲线下面积为0.861。因此，术后血清CRP预测aSAH不良预后的临床价值明显高于术前血清CRP，对临床高危病人识别更具指导意义。

总之，aSAH预后不良病人血清CRP水平明显高于预后良好病人。aSAH预后不良病人术后血清CRP呈一定的变化趋势，术后1 d达到高峰，术后3 d仍呈高水平，之后迅速下降，并于术后7 d降至峰值的1/2。术后3 d血清CRP水平与术前Fisher分级以及Hunt-Hess分级存在明显的相关性，能作为病情严重程度评估的指标之一。术后1、3 d血清CRP水平是aSAH预后不良的独立危险因素，但是术后3 d血清CRP水平预测aSAH不良预后的临床价值更高。因此，我们认为术后3 d血清CRP水平能作为筛选aSAH不良预后的指标。

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(上接第625页)

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