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2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平及临床意义

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[摘要] 目的 探讨 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者血清细胞黏附分子-1(ICAM)、活化白细胞细胞黏附分子(ALCAM)、血管细胞黏附分子-1(VCAM)、血小板内皮细胞黏附分子-1(PECAM-1)的水平及临床意义。方法 选择 2014 年 7 月至 2015 年 12 月 60 例 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者为研究对象,按照动脉粥样硬化严重程度不同分为:无斑块 11 例,稳定斑块 22 例,不稳定斑块 27 例。选择 40 例急性脑梗死患者及 40 例 2 型糖尿病患者作为疾病对照组;选健康者 40 名为健康对照组。采用双抗夹心法酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)法检测 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平。采用美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIHSS)行神经功能评估。结果 糖尿病并发脑梗死组 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平高于其他 3 组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而脑梗死组、糖尿病组 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),脑梗死组、糖尿病组 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。糖尿病并发脑梗死患者 NIHSS 评分(7.39 ± 1.72)分高于脑梗死组患者(5.33 ± 1.49)分,差异有统计学意义($t = 4.376, P < 0.05$)。糖尿病并发脑梗死患者血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平与 NIHSS 评分均呈正相关($r = 0.559, 0.619, 0.421, 0.451, P < 0.007$)。随着糖尿病并发脑梗死患者颈动脉斑块严重程度的加重,血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平呈上升趋势($P < 0.05$)。结论 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 在 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者外周血血清中呈现异常升高,他们与 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者的神经功能缺损及颈动脉斑块严重程度密切相关。

[关键词] 糖尿病,2型;急性脑梗死;内皮细胞功能;神经功能;颈动脉斑块

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The relationship between the level of serum ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM and PECAM-1 in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus combined with acute cerebral infarction and its clinical significance

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[Abstract] **Objective** To study relationship between the level of serum ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM and PECAM-1 in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus combined with acute cerebral infarction and its meaning. **Methods** From July 2014 to December 2015, 60 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with acute cerebral infarction were chosen as the research object. They were divided into three groups according to severity of atherosclerosis: no plaque in 11 cases, 22 cases of stable plaques and unstable plaque 27 cases. 40 cases with acute cerebral infarction patients and 40 cases of patients with type 2 diabetes were selected as a disease control; and other 40 healthy subjects were selected as healthy controls. ELISA were used to detect ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM and PECAM 1 level. Neural function evaluation was made by the U. S national institutes of health stroke scale (NIHSS). **Results** The ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM, PECAM 1 level in diabetic cerebral infarction group were higher than the other three groups, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), while those of cerebral infarction group and diabetes group were higher than the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), and those of cerebral infarction group and diabetes group has no statistical significance ($P > 0.05$). NIHSS score of diabetic cerebral infarction patients was (7.39 ± 1.72), which was higher than that of patients with cerebral infarction group (5.33 ± 1.49), the difference was statistically significant ($t = 4.376, P = 0.019, P < 0.05$). The serum ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM, PECAM 1 level of diabetic cerebral infarction patients was a positively correlated with NIHSS score ($r = 0.559, P = 0.007; r = 0.619, P = 0.000; r = 0.421, P = 0.018; r = 0.451, P = 0.007$). With diabetic cerebral infarction is aggravating, the severity of carotid plaques in patients with serum ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM, PECAM-1 level is on the rise ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM, PECAM-1 levels in peripheral blood serum of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with acute cerebral infarction have an abnormal increase, and ICAM, ALCAM, VCAM, PECAM-1 level is closely related to the neurologic deficits and the severity of carotid artery plaque of type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with acute cerebral infarction patients.

[Key words] diabetes mellitus, type 2; acute cerebral infarction; endothelial cell function; nerve function; carotid artery plaque

随着中国老龄化社会的到来,脑梗死发病率呈现逐年升高趋势。脑梗死患者存在诸多临床症状,如记忆力减退、神经功能受损,致残率高,患者生活质量明显下降。脑梗死是 2 型糖尿病的常见心脑血管并发症,发病率达 3.5% 以上,可加重患者病情,导致预后不良,且病死率明显增加^[1-3]。2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死发病与诸多因素有关,其中,炎性反应、血管内皮

细胞功能紊乱及免疫功能失衡均为2型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死发病的重要危险因素^[4-6]。细胞黏附分子-1(ICAM)、活化白细胞细胞黏附分子(ALCAM)、血管细胞黏附分子-1(VCAM)、血小板内皮细胞黏附分子-1(PECAM-1)指标均是黏附分子家族的成员,与内皮细胞功能、炎性反应及免疫反应关系密切^[7-8]。本研究通过检测2型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者血清中ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1的水平,旨在探讨血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平与2型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者神经功能缺损及颈动脉斑块严重程度的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2014年7月至2015年12月被本院神经内科收治的60例2型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死(诊断标准参照文献[5-6])患者为糖尿病并发脑梗死组,年龄51~80岁,平均(70.1 ± 7.2)岁,收缩压为(147.4 ± 16.2)mm Hg,舒张压为(87.7 ± 9.5)mm Hg。选择同期被本院收治的单纯急性脑梗死患者40例作为脑梗死组,平均年龄(68.9 ± 6.8)岁,收缩压为(147.1 ± 15.8)mm Hg,舒张压为(86.8 ± 8.5)mm Hg;选择同期被本院收治的单纯2型糖尿病患者40例作为糖尿病组,平均年龄(68.5 ± 6.3)岁,收缩压为(147.4 ± 15.6)mm Hg,舒张压为(86.4 ± 8.2)mm Hg;选择同期在本院体检的健康者40名为健康对照组,平均年龄为(67.4 ± 5.4)岁,收缩压为(145.7 ± 11.9)mm Hg,舒张压为(91.4 ± 10.4)mm Hg。糖尿病并发脑梗死组、脑梗死组、糖尿病组、健康对照组基本资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经入组者签署知情同意书,并获本院伦理委员会审批通过。纳入标准:符合2型糖尿病的诊断标准^[5-6],①有糖尿病症状,并且随机血糖大于或等于11.1 mmol/L。②空腹血糖大于或等于7.0 mmol/L,空腹状态定义为至少8 h内无热量摄入。③口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)时2 h血糖大于或等于11.1 mmol/L。OGTT仍然按WHO要求进行。没有糖尿病的症状而符合上述标准之一的患者,在次日复诊仍符合3条标准之一者即诊断为糖尿病。脑梗死的诊断标准:(1)中老年患者;(2)有脑卒中的危险因素;(3)安静或活动中急性起病;(4)有颈动脉系统和(或)椎-基底动脉系统的症状和体征;(5)腰部穿刺脑脊液一般不含血;(6)应做头颅CT或MRI检查。排除标准:近期急性感染者、孕妇、炎症性肠病者、有精神疾病史、有酒精药物滥用史、未完成随访者被排除在外。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 方法 颈动脉超声检查:采用HP-8500GP型彩色超声,7.5~1.2 MHz,检测颈动脉内膜中层厚度,取其平均值。内膜厚度正常:颈动脉内膜中层厚度大于1.2 mm即可诊断为

动脉粥样硬化。根据动脉粥样硬化斑块的形态,稳定斑块主要表现为硬斑、扁平斑;不稳定斑块主要表现为软斑、溃疡斑块和混合斑。

1.2.2 标本采集 用真空干燥管抽取空腹静脉血4 mL;上述标本以1 500 r/min离心10 min后取上清液。

1.2.3 指标的检测 采用双抗夹心法酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1等指标,试剂由卡迈舒(上海)生物科技有限公司提供,用芬兰Lab-systems生产的Muhsikan MK 3酶标仪,检测指标的吸光度值,并绘制标准曲线计算ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1等指标的浓度。

1.2.4 神经功能评估 采用美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIHSS)于发病3 d时行神经功能评估。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS16.0软件进行分析,计量资料执行方差分析,组间两两比较采用SNK(*q*)法,采用Pearson检验进行相关性分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 4组血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平比较 糖尿病并发脑梗死组ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平高于其他3组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);而脑梗死组、糖尿病组ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);脑梗死组、糖尿病组ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 糖尿病并发脑梗死组、脑梗死组患者神经功能缺损评分比较 糖尿病并发脑梗死患者NIHSS评分(7.39 ± 1.72)分,高于脑梗死组患者(5.33 ± 1.49)分,差异有统计学意义($t = 4.376, P < 0.05$)。

2.3 糖尿病并发脑梗死组患者血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平与NIHSS评分的相关性 糖尿病并发脑梗死患者血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平与NIHSS评分均呈正相关($r = 0.559, 0.619, 0.421, 0.451, P < 0.05$)。

2.4 糖尿病并发脑梗死组患者血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平与颈动脉斑块的关系 60例2型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者中,按照动脉粥样硬化严重程度不同分为:无斑块11例,稳定斑块22例,不稳定斑块27例(均经彩超检测确诊)。随着糖尿病并发脑梗死患者颈动脉斑块严重程度的加重,血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平呈上升趋势($P < 0.05$),见表2。

表1 4组血清ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/mL)

组别	n	ICAM	ALCAM	VCAM	PECAM-1
糖尿病并发脑梗死组	60	$928.2 \pm 21.5^* \#$	$995.1 \pm 25.7^* \#$	$1398.6 \pm 29.1^* \#$	$1006.2 \pm 32.6^* \#$
脑梗死组	40	$472.2 \pm 16.7^*$	$569.9 \pm 21.7^*$	$982.4 \pm 24.2^*$	$496.9 \pm 29.8^*$
糖尿病组	40	$461.5 \pm 14.8^*$	$539.6 \pm 20.9^*$	$967.8 \pm 24.0^*$	$478.5 \pm 28.1^*$
健康对照组	40	286.7 ± 12.6	296.4 ± 14.8	521.7 ± 21.9	369.8 ± 26.2
F		69.37	71.36	50.62	74.58
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*: $P < 0.05$, 与健康对照组比较; #: $P < 0.05$, 与脑梗死组、糖尿病组比较。

表 2 3 组血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平比较(±s, ng/mL)

组别	n	ICAM	ALCAM	VCAM	PECAM-1
不稳定斑块组	27	1 139.2±56.5 * #	1 203.4±49.8 * #	1 415.8±62.3 * #	1 198.5±45.7 * #
稳定斑块组	22	588.1±19.5 *	702.4±24.3 *	112.8±25.6 *	702.4±29.1 *
无斑块组	11	416.1±16.5	508.6±21.2	915.3±23.8	401.7±28.2
F		50.38	42.61	50.31	60.18
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

* : P<0.05,与无斑块组比较; # : P<0.05,与稳定斑块组比较。

3 讨 论

我国是糖尿病多发国家,而糖尿病患者发生脑梗死的风险明显大于非糖尿病患者(约为 2~4 倍)^[9-10]。细胞黏附分子家族在血管内皮细胞功能的平衡中起重要作用,该分子家族包括 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等生化指标。ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等细胞黏附分子家族在细胞之间的作用、炎症介质的迁移及黏附分子介导的免疫反应中起重要作用^[11-14]。Wang 等^[11]在研究中发现,ICAM-1 参与了冠心病小鼠的免疫反应。Hooker 等^[12]研究发现,ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等指标在调节骨表型和造血、免疫反应中起作用,可以引起机体免疫紊乱。Gao 等^[13]、Kim 等^[14]的研究发现,ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等指标主要通过抑制 NF-κB 的活动,在细胞之间的作用、炎症介质的迁移及黏附分子介导的免疫反应中起调节作用。但上述研究未对 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等指标与糖尿病和脑梗死关系进行探讨。本科室研究结果显示,2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者外周血中 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等指标的检测水平相较单纯 2 型糖尿病和急性脑梗死患者及健康人群均存在异常。2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 存在异常升高。而 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等指标在机体血管内皮细胞功能的维持中起一定作用。本研究结果表明,2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者存在一定程度的内皮细胞功能紊乱,这与 Helbok 等^[15]的研究结果一致。而 Helbok 等^[15]亦指出,内皮功能与内分泌疾病、心脑血管疾病等诸多疾病的炎性反应及免疫反应有关,内皮细胞功能紊乱可促进机体炎症反应程度的加重及免疫功能的紊乱。因此,推测 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 等生化指标通过引起内皮功能紊乱进而导致 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者炎症程度加重及免疫功能失调,并最终参与了 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死的发病。

本研究亦采用 NIHSS 评分对 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者进行神经功能的评估。研究结果显示,2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死入院 3 d 时 NIHSS 评分高于单纯脑梗死患者。表明 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者神经功能受损重于单纯脑梗死患者。而相关性分析亦显示,2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平与 NIHSS 评分均呈正相关。表明 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平与 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者神经功能亦相关。这与相关文献^[15-16]报道结果一致。

本研究亦对不同严重程度颈动脉斑块的 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者的 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平进行了检测。检测结果显示,随着 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者颈动脉斑块严重程度的加重,患者血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平呈现上升趋势,表明血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平与 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者颈动脉斑块严重程度亦有关。

有关血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 在血清中表达情况与 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死发病及病情严重程度的国内外研究较少,因此本研究具有一定新意。本研究结果与 Helbok 等^[15]研究结论一致。但在 Helbok 等^[15]的研究中研究者并未对血清 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平与 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者颈动脉斑块严重程度的关系做进一步探讨,因此这是本研究与国外研究区别之处。本研究不足之处在于,病例规模较小,且未对 ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 在 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死发病及进展过程中的具体信号通路进行深入探讨,因此本研究组仍然需要进行深入研究。

综上所述,ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 在 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者外周血血清中呈现异常升高,ICAM、ALCAM、VCAM、PECAM-1 水平与 2 型糖尿病并发急性脑梗死患者的神经功能缺损及颈动脉斑块严重程度密切相关。

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ICP 及预后均有显著相关性,与以往研究一致^[13-14]。1 项 860 例患者的三期临床试验发现,地塞比诺(TNF- α 抑制剂)并未改善重型脑外伤患者的预后^[15]。结合既往动物试验结果,提示 TNF- α 可能在脑外伤初期诱导炎症级联反应,后期则作为神经保护因子修复脑损伤^[2]。尽管如此,TNF- α 仍可作为监测 ICP 的免疫指标之一。

综上所述,重型脑外伤患者血清 IL-1 β 、IL-8 及 TNF- α 水平与其预后均有显著相关性,其中,IL-8 及 TNF- α 水平与患者术后 ICP 显著相关,可作为监测 ICP 的生物标记物,为今后脑外伤的诊治提供重要依据,对改善患者预后有重要意义。

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