

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.04.014

糖化血红蛋白、糖化血清蛋白与急性脑梗死预后的相关性*

吴萍¹ 何晓丽² 魏志浩² 邓秀楠² 何严冬²

(1 重庆市公共卫生医疗救治中心结核二科 重庆 400020; 2 解放军第三军医大学西南医院呼吸科 重庆 400038)

摘要 目的:分析急性脑梗死患者临床预后与糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)水平及糖化血清蛋白(GSP)水平的相关性。**方法:**以 80 例健康体检者为对照组,以 80 例急性脑梗死患者为观察组,对比两组入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平差异。并根据改良 RanKin 评分将观察组分为轻症组(50 例)及重症组(30 例),对比两组入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平差异。并对观察组入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与治疗前后改良 RanKin 评分差值的相关性。**结果:**观察组 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平均明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),而重症组 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平同样明显高于轻症组($P<0.05$),同时观察组入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与治疗前后改良 RanKin 评分差值存在显著的负向直线相关性($P<0.05$)。**结论:**急性脑梗死患者入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与患者预后存在显著的相关性,可用于与评价患者的临床预后。

关键词:糖化血红蛋白;糖化血清蛋白;急性脑梗死;预后;相关性

中图分类号:R743 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)04-657-03

Effect of Glycosylated Hemoglobin and Glycosylated Serum Protein on the Prognosis of Acute Cerebral Infarction*

WU Ping¹, HE Xiao-li², WEI Zhi-hao², DENG Xiu-nan², HE Yan-dong²

(1 Chongqing Public health medical center, Chongqing, 400020, China;

2 Dept. of respiration, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between the level of glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and glycosylated serum protein (GSP) and the clinical outcome of acute cerebral infarction (CI) in patients with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods:** 80 subjects undergoing physical examination are served as control group and 80 patients with acute cerebral infarction are served as observation group. The HbA1c and GSH level were measured on admission and differences between the two groups were analyzed. According to the modified RanKin score, the observation group was divided into mild group (50 cases) and severe group (30 cases), the HbA1c level and GSP level were compared between the two groups. And the correlation between the HbA1c level and GSP level and the modified RanKin score before and after treatment were examined. **Results:** The levels of HbA1c and GSP in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). Meanwhile, the levels of HbA1c and GSP in the severe group were significantly higher than those in the mild group ($P<0.05$). The HbA1c level and GSP level in the observation group were significantly negatively correlated with the modified RanKin score before and after treatment ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** In patients with acute cerebral infarction, HbA1c level and GSP level on admission significantly correlates with the prognosis and can be used to predict and evaluate the clinical outcomes.

Key words: Glycosylated hemoglobin; Glycosylated serum protein; Acute cerebral infarction; Prognosis; Correlation

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R743 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)04-657-03

前言

急性脑梗死属常见的脑卒中之一,临床具有着较高的发病率,随着我国生活及饮食习惯的变化,本病在我国的发病率呈逐年升高的趋势^[1-3]。急性脑梗死病发后不仅可导致患者出现神经功能障碍症状,同时也可导致患者出现多器官功能衰竭,在严重影响患者生活质量的同时,对患者的生命安全也可造成严重的影响^[4-5]。急性脑梗死(ACI)患者经常合并有血糖增高,糖化血红蛋白(HbA1C)的测定可明确其为应激性升高抑或原有糖

尿病所致^[6]。血糖化血清蛋白(GSP)是血浆蛋白质与葡萄糖分子经非酶糖基化过程中形成的醛酮缩合物,血糖化血清蛋白测定的本质是反映血浆中总的糖化血浆蛋白质,血浆中占 70% 左右的白蛋白其半衰期为 19 d,因此,测定血糖化血清蛋白能反映糖尿患者 2~3 周内的血糖水平,而不受临时血糖波动的干扰^[7]。早期准确的病情评估对于改善本病的临床预后有着极为重要的作用,因此本研究将 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平作为观察指标,以期可更为准确的评估患者的临床病情。

1 资料与方法

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(30901575)

作者简介:吴萍(1980-),女,本科,主治医师,主要研究方向:结核性胸膜炎合并糖尿病,E-mail: 26438420@qq.com,电话:13667693527

(收稿日期:2016-04-24 接受日期:2016-05-18)

1.1 一般资料

将 2014 年 6 月至 2015 年 5 月作为观察时间段,以此时间段内于我院行健康体检的 80 例健康体检者为对照组,以此时间段内于我院就诊的 80 例急性脑梗死患者作为观察组,所有入选者均需符合本研究入选及排除标准。对照组,男 46 例,女 34 例;年龄 50-72 岁,平均(61.18±10.22)岁;合并糖尿病患者 36 例。观察组,男 45 例,女 35 例;年龄 51-72 岁,平均(61.33±10.18)岁;合并糖尿病患者 38 例。两组间性别、年龄及合并糖尿病患者数资料经统计学分析,未见统计学差异,具有可比性(P>0.05)。

入选标准:1、观察组患者均需存在明确的神经功能缺失症状,并经影像学检查明确诊断为急性脑梗死。2、由本人或直系亲属签署知情同意书。

排除标准:1、除外存在脑梗塞病史者。2、除外存在非脑梗死所致肢体功能障碍者。3、除外存在严重心、肝及肾功能障碍者。4、除外存在急性感染者。5、除糖尿病外存在其他内分泌疾病者。6、排除影像学检查提示存在脑出血者。7、排除近年有活动性消化溃疡、胃肠出血和有出血倾向者。

1.2 治疗方法

观察组患者入组后均给予吸氧及生命体征监护,同时给予阿司匹林 100 mg/ 日一次口服,辛伐他汀 20 mg/ 日一次睡前口服,奥扎格雷 80 mg+0.9 %氯化钠注射液 250 mL 日一次静点,舒血宁 20 mL+0.9 %氯化钠注射液 250 mL 日一次静点,小牛血清去蛋白提取物 0.8+0.9 %氯化钠注射液 250 mL 日一次静点治疗。同时根据患者的血压及血糖情况给予适当的降压及降糖治疗。所有患者的治疗时间均为 14 d。

1.3 观察方法

所有观察者入组后均立即抽取肘静脉血进行 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平检测,HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平检查均应用比色法测定。对比对照组与观察组两组间 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平差异。同时根据改良 RanKin 评分将观察组患者分为两组,以改良 RanKin 评分≤ 3 分者为轻症组,患者 50 例;以 RanKin 评分>3 分者为重症组,患者 30 例。改良 RanKin 评分标准:0 分为完全无症状;1 分为尽管存在症状,但无功能障碍,对日常工作及生活无影响;2 分为轻度残疾,但不需照料可完成日常事务;3 分为中度残疾,能独立行走,但需要部分帮助;4 分为中重度残疾,日常生活需要帮助;5 分为重度卧床,完全依赖他人帮助。对比轻症组与重症组两组间 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平差异。此外,分别对观察组患者在入组时及接受治疗 2 周后进行改良 RanKin 评分,计算两组治疗前后改良 RanKin 评分差值,分析观察组入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与治疗前后改良 RanKin 评分差值的相关性。

1.4 统计方法

统计学分析应用 SPSS 19.0 统计学软件,以均数±标准差对计量资料进行统计学描述,以百分率对计数资料进行统计学描述,同时以 t 检验及卡方检验对计量资料及计数资料进行统计学分析,所得结果中以 P<0.05 为具统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 对照组与观察组 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平差异分析

观察组 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平均明显高于对照组(P<0.05)。

表 1 观察组与对照组患者 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of the serum levels of HbA1c and GSP between the observation group and control group

Groups	HbA1c(%)	GSP(μmol/L)
Control group(n=80)	6.67±1.55	203.33±53.22
Observation group(n=80)	8.33±1.15*	285.16±52.16*
t	-7.692	-9.821
P	0.000	0.000

注:两组间比较,*P<0.05,存在统计学差异。

Note: There was significant difference between the two groups, *P<0.05.

2.2 轻症组与重症组 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平差异分析

重症组 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平同样明显高于轻症组(P<0.05)。

表 2 轻症组与重症组患者 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平比较

Table 2 The difference between HbA1c and GSP in mild group and severe group

Groups	HbA1c(%)	GSP(μmol/L)
Mild group(n=50)	7.51±1.05	261.33±51.34
Severe group(n=30)	8.88±1.13*	295.07±52.18*
t	-5.490	-2.828
P	0.000	0.003

注:两组间比较,*P<0.05,存在统计学差异。

Note: There was significant difference between the two groups, *P<0.05.

2.3 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与改良 RanKin 评分差值相关性分析

观察组入组时 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与治疗前后改良 RanKin 评分差值存在显著的负向直线相关性(P<0.05)。

表 3 HbA1c 水平及 GSP 水平与改良 RanKin 评分差值相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between HbA1c, GSP and Modified RanKin score difference

Observation indexes	Content	r	P
HbA1c(%)	8.33±1.15	-0.643	0.000*
Modified RanKin score difference (score)	2.12±1.11		
GSP(μmol/L)	285.16±52.16	-0.733	0.000*
Modified RanKin score difference (score)	2.12±1.11		

*注:P<0.05,存在统计学差异。

Note: There was significant difference, *P<0.05.

3 讨论

颅内血管的急性闭塞为急性脑梗死病发的直接原因,颅内血管的急性闭塞可导致脑组织出现急性的缺血性坏死,从而使

脑组织出现不可逆性损伤,最终使患者出现多种神经功能缺失症状^[8,9]。虽然近年来随着医学技术的发展,多种诊疗技术均可应用于急性脑梗死的临床治疗中,已可有效的缓解患者的急性脑缺血,改善患者颅内的缺血缺氧症状,对于改善患者的预后有着十分重要的作用^[10]。但早期诊断及对预后准确的评估,对于合适治疗方案的选择仍有着极为重要的作用。目前,虽然CT检查及核磁共振检查对于早期诊断急性脑梗死有着极为重要的作用,但其在评估患者的预后过程中却存在一定的局限性,因此为可准确有效的评价急性脑梗死患者的临床预后,本研究将HbA1c水平及GSP水平作为观察指标。

本研究所观察的HbA1c水平及GSP水平两指标为观察血糖水平的重要指标,目前已较为广泛的应用于糖尿病及疑似糖尿病患者的血糖检测中^[11,12]。而近年来大量临床研究显示,HbA1c水平及GSP水平与急性脑梗死有着密切的关系^[13-15]。目前临床研究显示,HbA1c水平及GSP水平的升高,不仅可使得患者血液粘度升高,同时也可使血管内皮活性显著的升高,激活肾素-血管紧张素系统,使血管收缩,促进急性脑梗死的发生^[16-18]。此外,当HbA1c水平及GSP水平升高后,也可刺激淋巴细胞及单核细胞加速吞噬低密度脂蛋白胆固醇,促进动脉粥样硬化的发生及发展,并可降低红细胞的携氧能力,对于加重急性脑梗死的病情也有着极为重要的作用^[19,20]。因此本研究选取HbA1c水平及GSP水平作为观察指标。

本研究首先对健康体检者及急性脑梗死患者间HbA1c水平及GSP水平差异进行分析,结果显示,急性脑梗死患者其HbA1c水平及GSP水平有着显著的升高。同时,本研究进一步对急性脑梗死患者HbA1c水平及GSP水平对患者病情评估的应用价值进行分析,结果显示,重症组HbA1c水平及GSP水平同样明显高于轻症组,且观察组入组时HbA1c水平及GSP水平与治疗前后改良RanKin评分差值存在显著的负向直线相关性。可见,急性脑梗死患者入组时HbA1c水平及GSP水平与患者的预后有着显著的相关性。

综上所述:急性脑梗死患者入组时HbA1c水平及GSP水平与患者预后存在显著的相关性,可用于与评价患者的临床预后。因此治疗急性脑梗死时,可将HbA1c及GSP检查作为常规检查。

参考文献(References)

- [1] 高昕,张金涛,彭颖,等.急性脑梗死患者入院临床特征与出院结局的关系[J].中华疾病控制杂志,2012,16(1):18-21
- Gao Xin, Zhang Jintao, Peng Ying, et al. Hospitalized patients with acute cerebral infarction clinical features and in hospital outcome relationship[J]. Chinese Journal of disease control, 2012, 16 (1): 18-21
- [2] 王爱明,王佼佼,张凤佳,等.急性脑梗死早期征象与阿替普酶静脉溶栓疗效相关性分析[J].中华老年心脑血管病杂志,2013,15(10):1054-1056
- Wang Jiao-jiao, Wang Ai-ming, Zhang Feng-jia, et al. Correlation analysis of early signs of acute cerebral infarction and the effect of treatment for patients with cerebral infarction[J].The nervous science magazine, 2013, 15 (10): 1054-1056
- [3] 中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南撰写组.中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2010[J].中华神经科杂志,

2010,43(2):146-153

- Chinese Medical Association neurology branch of cerebral vascular disease study group in acute ischemic stroke diagnosis and treatment guidelines writing group. Chinese patients with acute ischemic stroke treatment guidelines 2010[J].The nervous science magazine, 2010, 43 (2): 146-153
- [4] 申光勋,南光贤.急性脑梗死的治疗进展[J].吉林医学,2013,34(15):3022-3023
- Shen Guang-xun, Nan Xian. Progress in treatment of acute cerebral infarction[J]. Jilin medical journal, 2013, 34 (15): 3022-3023.
- [5] Zhang B, Pu S, Zhang W, et al. Sex differences in risk factors, etiology, and short-term outcome of cerebral infarction in young patients[J]. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 216(2): 420-425
- [6] 陈佳,梁燕玲,郑翔,等.超声介导微泡携带激肽原酶靶向治疗技术对实验性急性脑梗死后神经再生及血管新生的影响[J].中华神经科杂志,2015,48(1):55-60
- Liang Yan-ling, Chen Jia, Zheng Xuan, et al. Effect of. on nerve regeneration and angiogenesis in patients with acute cerebral infarction after experimental acute cerebral infarction[J]. The nervous science magazine 2015, 48 (1): 55-60
- [7] 刘柳青,黄晓松.血栓通及脑活素治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效比较[J].医药导报,2015,16(5):30-34
- Liu Liu-qing, Huang Xiao-song. Xueshuantong and cerebrolysin in treatment of acute cerebral infarction clinical curative effect comparison[J]. Herald of medicine, 2015, 16 (5): 30-34
- [8] 陈妍,刘建国,徐磊,等.空腹血糖、餐后2h血糖及糖化血红蛋白对糖尿病的诊断价值[J].郑州大学学报(医学版),2012,47(4):534-537
- Chen Yan, Liu Jian-guo, Xu Lei. Fasting blood glucose, postprandial 2H blood glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin in diabetic diagnosis [J]. Zhengzhou University Journal (Medical Edition), 2012, 47 (4): 534-537
- [9] 陈孟春.联合检测血糖、糖化血红蛋白和糖化血清蛋白的临床价值[J].广东医学,2013,24(3):224-225
- Chen Meng-chun. The combined detection of blood sugar, glycosylated hemoglobin, glycosylated serum protein of clinical value [J]. Guangdong Medical Journal, 2013, 24 (3): 224-225
- [10] Yoshizumi M, Parker RA, Eisenach JC, et al. Gabapentin inhibits γ -amino butyric acid release in the locus coeruleus but not in the spinal dorsal horn after peripheral nerve injury in rats [J]. Anesthesiology, 2012, 116(6):1347-1353
- [11] Nagi M, Pfeferkom T, Haberl RL. Blood glucose and stroke [J]. Nerve-narzt, 2014, 70(10): 944-949
- [12] Coutinho M, Gerstein HC, Wang Y, et al. The relationship between glucose and incident cardiovascular events: a meta regression analysis of published data from 20 studies of 95783 individuals followed for 12.4 years[J]. Diabetes Care, 2014, 20(12): 233-240
- [13] Bieman EL, George Lyman Duf. Memorial lecture: atherogenesis in diabetes[J]. Arterioscler Thromb, 2015, 12(8): 647-656
- [14] Woo E, Ma JT, Robinson JD, et al. Hyperglycemia as a stress response in acute stroke[J]. Stroke, 2014, 19(11): 1359-1364
- [15] 刘祖欣,许文安.卒中应激性高血糖与糖尿病并发卒中的鉴别诊断研究[J].安徽医学,2011,22(4):4-5

(下转第663页)

- [J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11(3): e0148673
- [3] Maddocks M, Nolan CM, Man WD, et al. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation to improve exercise capacity in patients with severe COPD: a randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled trial[J]. Lancet Respir Med, 2016, 4(1): 27-36
- [4] Roy M, Morissette N, Girard M, et al. Postoperative awake paralysis in the intensive care unit after cardiac surgery due to residual neuromuscular blockade: a case report and prospective observational study[J]. Can J Anaesth, 2016, 63(6): 725-730
- [5] Suhas P, Kundra P, Cherian A. Polyurethane cuffed versus conventional endotracheal tubes: Effect on ventilator-associated pneumonia rates and length of Intensive Care Unit stay [J]. Indian J Anaesth, 2016, 60(3): 163-167
- [6] Gagne P, Khoury T, Zadeh BJ, et al. A Multicenter, Retrospective Study of the Effectiveness of the Trellis-8 System in the Treatment of Proximal Lower-Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis [J]. Ann Vasc Surg, 2015, 29(8): 1633-1641
- [7] Dhandapani M, Dhandapani S, Agarwal M, et al. Pressure ulcer in patients with severe traumatic brain injury: significant factors and association with neurological outcome[J]. J Clin Nurs, 2014, 23(7-8): 1114-1119
- [8] Bach JR, Saporito LR, Shah HR, et al. Decanulation of patients with severe respiratory muscle insufficiency: efficacy of mechanical insufflation-exsufflation[J]. J Rehabil Med, 2014, 46(10): 1037-1041
- [9] Yousefnia-Darzi F, Hasavari F, Khaleghdoost T, et al. Effects of thoracic squeezing on airway secretion removal in mechanically ventilated patients [J]. Iran J Nurs Midwifery Res, 2016, 21 (3): 337-342
- [10] Tseng YH, Ko HK, Tseng YC, et al. Atrial Fibrillation on Intensive Care Unit Admission Independently Increases the Risk of Weaning Failure in Nonheart Failure Mechanically Ventilated Patients in a Medical Intensive Care Unit: A Retrospective Case-Control Study[J]. Medicine(Baltimore), 2016, 95(20): e3744
- [11] Lee HW, Min J, Park J, et al. Clinical impact of early bronchoscopy in mechanically ventilated patients with aspiration pneumonia [J]. Respirology, 2015, 20(7): 1115-1122
- [12] Castro-Avila AC, Serón P, Fan E, et al. Effect of Early Rehabilitation during Intensive Care Unit Stay on Functional Status: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis [J]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(7): e0130722
- [13] Bakhtiari S, Yazdannik A, Abbasi S, et al. The effect of an upper respiratory care program on incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia in mechanically ventilated patients hospitalized in intensive care units [J]. Iran J Nurs Midwifery Res, 2015, 20 (3): 354-358
- [14] Farasatinasab M, Koucheh M, Sistanizad M, et al. A Randomized Placebo-controlled Trial of Clonidine Impact on Sedation of Mechanically Ventilated ICU Patients [J]. Iran J Pharm Res, 2015, 14 (1): 167-175
- [15] Hodgson CL, Stiller K, Needham DM, et al. Expert consensus and recommendations on safety criteria for active mobilization of mechanically ventilated critically ill adults[J]. Crit Care, 2014, 18(6): 658
- [16] Itagaki T, Nakano Y, Okuda N, et al. Hyperoxemia in mechanically ventilated, critically ill subjects: incidence and related factors [J]. Respir Care, 2015, 60(3): 335-340
- [17] McWilliams D, Weblin J, Atkins G, et al. Enhancing rehabilitation of mechanically ventilated patients in the intensive care unit: a quality improvement project[J]. J Crit Care, 2015, 30(1): 13-18
- [18] Park M, Pires-Neto RC, Nassar Junior AP. Awakening, exercising, sitting, walking and extubating: moving on the paradigms for mechanically ventilated patients [J]. Rev Bras Ter Intensiva, 2014, 26 (3): 203-204
- [19] Tanaka LM, Azevedo LC, Park M, et al. Early sedation and clinical outcomes of mechanically ventilated patients: a prospective multicenter cohort study[J]. Crit Care, 2014, 18(4): R156
- [20] Jeong BH, Suh GY, An JY, et al. Clinical demographics and outcomes in mechanically ventilated patients in Korean intensive care units[J]. J Korean Med Sci, 2014, 29(6): 864-870

(上接第 659 页)

- Liu Zu-xin, Xu Wen-an. Study on the differential diagnosis of stroke stress hyperglycemia and diabetes mellitus complicated with stroke [J]. Anhui Journal of medicine, 2011, 22 (4): 4-5
- [16] 黄丽娜, 高奇志, 王琳. 急性脑血管病应激性高血糖与血清胰岛素及病灶情况的研究 [J]. 中风与神经疾病杂志, 2013, 20(3): 248-249
- Huang Li-na, Gao Qi-zhi, Wang Lin. Study on stress hyperglycemia and serum insulin and lesion in patients with acute cerebral vascular disease [J]. Journal of stroke and neurological diseases, 2013, 20 (3): 248-249
- [17] 董检. 糖化血红蛋白在急性脑血管病中的临床意义[J]. 实用神经疾病杂志, 2014, 7(5): 87
- Dong Jian. Clinical significance of glycosylated hemoglobin in patients with acute cerebral vascular disease [J]. Journal of practical neurological diseases, 2014, 7 (5): 87
- [18] 张蕴. 血糖及糖化蛋白与急性脑梗死临床关系的探讨[J]. 临床神经病学杂志, 2013, 11(3): 165
- Zhang Yun. The clinical relationship between blood glucose and glycosylated protein and acute cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of clinical neurology, 2013, 11 (3): 165
- [19] 漆建, 余定庸. 重型颅脑损伤后高血糖与预后的关系[J]. 中华神经医学杂志, 2013, 2(1): 25-26
- Qi Jian, Yu Ding-yong. After severe craniocerebral injury The relationship between hyperglycemia and the prognosis of the medical journal[J]. The nervous science magazine, 2013, 2(1): 25-26
- [20] 高桂兰, 吴卫平, 尹岭, 等. 急性脑血管病糖化血红蛋白的临床意义[J]. 脑与神经病杂志, 2014, 6(6): 356-357
- Gao Gui-lan, Wu Wei-ping, Yin Ling, et al. Clinical significance of the clinical significance in patients with acute cerebral vascular [J]. Journal of Brain and Nervous Diseases, 2014, 6 (6): 356-357