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## 急性缺血性脑卒中患者血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平 与病情严重程度和预后的关系研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS)患者血清半乳糖凝集素3(GAL3)、血清趋化因子12(CXCL12)水平与病情严重程度和预后的关系。**方法:**选取成都市第五人民医院于2016年2月~2018年9月期间接收的AIS患者138例为观察组,另选取同期来该院行健康体检的志愿者60例为对照组。其中观察组根据美国国立卫生研究所中风量表(NIHSS)评分分为轻症组(n=42,<4分),中症组(n=61,4~15分),重症组(n=35,>15分),根据改良RABKIN量表(mRS)评分分为预后良好组(n=82)和预后不良组(n=56)。比较对照组、观察组的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平,分析不同NIHSS得分、不同预后的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平,采用Pearson相关性分析血清GAL3、CXCL12水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分的相关性。**结果:**观察组血清GAL3、CXCL12水平均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。重症组、中症组AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平高于轻症组,且重症组高于中症组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。预后不良组的AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平均高于预后良好组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关性分析结果可知,血清GAL3、CXCL12水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分均呈正相关( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**AIS患者的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平均异常升高,且其升高程度与AIS患者病情严重程度及预后息息相关。

**关键词:**急性缺血性脑卒中;GAL3;CXCL12;病情;预后

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## Studies on the Relationship between Serum GAL3, CXCL12 Levels, Severity of Illness and Prognosis in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the relationship between the serum galactose agglutinin 3 (GAL3), chemokine C-X-C motif-ligand-12 (CXCL12) levels, severity of illness and prognosis in patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS). **Methods:** 138 patients with AIS who were received in Chengdu Fifth People's Hospital from February 2016 to September 2018 were selected as observation group, and 60 healthy volunteers from the hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. The observation group were divided into mild group (n=42, <4 points), moderate group (n=61, 4~15 points), and severe group (n=35, >15 points) according to the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score, while according to the Modified RABKIN Scale (mRS) score, the patients were divided into good prognosis group (n=82) and poor prognosis group (n=56). The levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 in control group and observation group were compared. The levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 in different NIHSS scores and prognosis were analyzed. The correlation between the levels of serum GAL3, CXCL12 and NIHSS score, mRS score were analyzed by Pearson method. **Results:** The levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 in AIS patients that in severe group and moderate group were higher than those in mild group, and those in severe group were higher than those in moderate group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 in AIS patients in poor prognosis group were higher than those in AIS patients in good prognosis group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 were positively correlated with NIHSS score and mRS score ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The levels of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 in AIS patients are abnormally elevate, which is closely related to the severity and prognosis of AIS patients.

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## 前言

急性缺血性脑卒中(Acute ischemic stroke,AIS)是脑卒中的最常见类型,其发病比例约占所有脑卒中的60%~80%,主要是由于脑的供血动脉闭塞或狭窄,致使脑供血不足引起的脑组织坏死,是临床神经系统的常见病及多发病<sup>[1,2]</sup>。该病发病急骤,致残率、致死率极高,已成为我国第二大死亡原因及致残的主要原因之一<sup>[3]</sup>。尽早确诊和控制病情进展被认为是改善AIS患者预后的重要措施,仅仅依靠临床症状来判断患者病情严重程度具有一定的困难<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,寻找更为准确的临床标志物对AIS患者病情进行评估已成为近年来的研究热点。血清趋化因子12(Chemokine C-X-C motif-ligand-12,CXCL12)属于趋化因子CXC亚家族,其在炎症细胞、免疫细胞、心脏及血管细胞、中枢神经系统的发育中均发挥重要作用<sup>[5,6]</sup>。半乳糖凝集素3(Galectin-3,GAL3)属于半乳糖凝集素家族成员之一,可与糖基化的细胞外基质蛋白和膜蛋白相互作用,参与着机体的生理病理进程<sup>[7]</sup>。目前已有研究证实<sup>[8]</sup>,CXCL12与AIS的关系密切,Wang A等人的研究也认为<sup>[9]</sup>,GAL3可作为一种新的心脑血管疾病的标志物。然而,有关血清GAL3、CXCL12水平与AIS病情严重程度和预后的关系的报道尚不多见。本研究就此展开分析,以期为临床评估AIS患者病情严重程度及预后提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取成都市第五人民医院于2016年2月~2018年9月期间接收的AIS患者138例为观察组,纳入标准:(1)均符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南》(2014版)<sup>[10]</sup>中关于AIS的相关诊断标准;(2)经CT、MRI、动脉血管造影等检查确诊为AIS;(3)均为首次发病,且在发病12h内入院;(4)患者家属知情本次研究并已签署了同意书。排除标准:(1)合并恶性肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病;(2)患有短暂性脑缺血发作、肾功能不全、脑外伤、脑出血者;(3)妊娠及哺乳期妇女;(4)认知障碍者。观察组患者

中男76例,女62例,年龄29~68岁,平均( $45.37 \pm 3.29$ )岁;美国国立卫生研究所中风量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale,NIHSS)评分2~26分,平均( $19.43 \pm 1.82$ )分;改良RABKIN量表(Modified RABKIN Scale,mRS)评分1~5分,平均( $2.64 \pm 0.85$ )分。另选取同期来该院行健康体检的志愿者60例为对照组,其中男32例,女28例,年龄30~70岁,平均( $46.19 \pm 4.80$ )岁。两组研究对象男女比例、年龄分配比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。其中观察组根据NIHSS评分<sup>[11]</sup>分为轻症组( $n=42, <4$ 分),中症组( $n=61, 4\sim15$ 分),重症组( $n=35, >15$ 分),根据mRS评分<sup>[12]</sup>分为预后良好组( $n=82$ )、预后不良组( $n=56$ )。

### 1.2 方法

观察组患者于入院次日、对照组于体检当日抽取外周静脉血5mL,3600r/min离心10min,离心半径12cm,提取上清液,置于-40℃条件下保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清GAL3、CXCL12水平,严格遵守试剂盒(北京健乃喜生物技术有限公司)说明书进行操作。

### 1.3 观察指标

比较对照组、观察组的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平,分析不同NIHSS得分、不同预后的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平,分析血清GAL3、CXCL12水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分的相关性。

### 1.4 统计学方法

本研究数据采用SPSS20.0软件处理分析。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组采用t检验,多组比较采用F检验。计数资料以[n(%)]表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用Pearson相关性分析血清GAL3、CXCL12水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分的相关性。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 对照组、观察组的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平比较

观察组血清GAL3、CXCL12水平均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表1。

表1 对照组、观察组的血清GAL3、CXCL12水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,ng/mL)

Table 1 Comparison of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 levels in control group and observation group( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,ng/mL)

Groups	n	GAL3	CXCL12
Control group	60	$8.62 \pm 1.31$	$3.73 \pm 0.84$
Observation group	138	$16.37 \pm 1.94$	$8.65 \pm 1.53$
t	-	28.250	23.400
P	-	0.000	0.000

### 2.2 不同NIHSS得分的AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平比较

三组AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平整体比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),重症组、中症组AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平高于轻症组,且重症组高于中症组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表2。

### 2.3 不同预后的AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平比较

预后不良组的AIS患者血清GAL3、CXCL12水平均高于预后良好组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表3。

### 2.4 血清GAL3、CXCL12水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分的相关性分析

Pearson 相关性分析结果显示, 血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平与 NIHSS 评分、mRS 评分均呈正相关( $P<0.05$ ), 详见表 4。

表 2 不同 NIHSS 得分的 AIS 患者血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , ng/mL)

Table 2 Comparison of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 levels in AIS patients with different NIHSS scores( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , ng/mL)

Groups	n	GAL3	CXCL12
Mild group	42	10.89± 1.17	5.96± 0.98
Moderate group	61	15.86± 1.25*	8.24± 1.07*
Severe group	35	23.83± 1.39**#	12.59± 1.26**#
F	-	19.251	35.183
P	-	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with mild group, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with moderate group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

表 3 不同预后的 AIS 患者血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , ng/mL)

Table 3 Comparison of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 levels in AIS patients with different prognosis( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , ng/mL)

Groups	n	GAL3	CXCL12
Good prognosis group	82	13.24± 2.06	7.09± 1.34
Poor prognosis group	56	20.95± 2.41	10.93± 1.45
t	-	20.141	15.987
P	-	0.000	0.000

表 4 血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平与 NIHSS 评分、mRS 评分的相关性分析

Table 4 The correlation analysis of serum GAL3 and CXCL12 levels with NIHSS score and mRS score

Projects	NIHSS score		mRS score	
	r	P	r	P
GAL3	0.496	0.003	0.508	0.002
CXCL12	0.537	0.000	0.526	0.001

### 3 讨论

AIS 发病急骤, 病情进展迅速, 是危害人类生命和健康的最常见疾病之一, 早期准确评估 AIS 患者病情对于医生制定决策并给予合理治疗具有积极的临床意义<sup>[13,14]</sup>。目前临床针对 AIS 的病情评估主要依靠临床症状、头颅 CT 或 MRI 等影像学, 但由于多数患者存在症状不明显, 轻度症状检出率低等问题, 致使 AIS 的诊断效率下降, 延误最佳治疗时机<sup>[15-17]</sup>。AIS 若未能及时给予治疗, 易造成昏迷、偏瘫等严重症状, 甚至死亡<sup>[18]</sup>。此外, 即使经治疗后得以延续生命, 在发病过程中也会使患者神经功能遭受不可逆损伤, 给患者生活质量带来严重影响, 进而影响患者预后<sup>[19]</sup>。当患者处于 AIS 时, 血清细胞因子会发生明显变化, 加重 AIS 的生理病理的进展过程<sup>[20]</sup>。

CXCL12 又称为基质细胞衍生因子-1, 属趋化因子蛋白家族, 可对不同细胞发挥趋化作用, 同时也是一种可诱导的促炎细胞因子<sup>[21]</sup>。既往研究表明<sup>[22]</sup>, CXCL12 组成性表达于脑内皮, 可通过调控造血祖细胞, 进而发挥缺血组织血管新生再生的作用。当机体神经血管缺损时, 血小板活化, CXCL12 的表达则会上调。Li Y 等人动物试验表明<sup>[23]</sup>, 在脑卒中动物模型中, 发现在脑部缺血核心区和半暗区中, CXCL12 水平表达增加。王梓晗等人的研究亦表明<sup>[24]</sup>, AIS 患者的血清 CXCL12 水平明显高于健康志愿者。本研究结果显示, 观察组血清 CXCL12 水平显著

高于对照组。机体发生 AIS 后, CXCL12 通过募集神经前体细胞以及动员骨髓源性祖细胞来介导炎性反应, 促进组织及血管再生<sup>[25]</sup>。进一步的研究结果发现, 血清 CXCL12 水平随着病情的加重而升高, 且高水平 CXCL12 的 AIS 患者预后也相对较差。发生 AIS 后, 缺血部位存在炎症反应, CXCL12 表达上调, 与受体 CXCR4 结合后, 诱导炎性因子到达缺血损伤区域, 加重组织损伤, 且此类损伤持续时间较长, 可对患者预后造成严重影响<sup>[26,27]</sup>。GAL3 在广泛的组织中被发现, 主要定位于细胞核、细胞质以及线粒体, 常参与细胞的增殖、黏附、迁移、凋亡、分化以及炎症反应等过程, 同时其在心脑血管疾病的发生、发展中起到重要作用<sup>[28,29]</sup>。本次研究观察组血清 GAL3 水平显著高于对照组, 且随着病情加重而升高, 且高水平 GAL3 的 AIS 患者预后也相对较差。当发生脑缺血损伤时, 由于星型细胞、神经元等细胞破坏, 释放出 GAL3, GAL3 透过通透性高的血脑屏障进入血液循环, 致使血液中 GAL3 水平升高。随着病情的加重, 梗死体积增大, 神经缺损越严重, 脑组织细胞遭到严重破坏, 致使血清 GAL3 水平不断升高, 影响组织损伤修复<sup>[30]</sup>。Pearson 相关性分析结果可知, 血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平与 NIHSS 评分、mRS 评分均呈正相关, 可见 AIS 患者中的血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平与其病情严重程度及预后息息相关。此外, 本研究仅检测了治疗前的血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平, 未能对其动态变化进行观察, 后续报道将扩大样本量, 动态监测血

清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平,以获取更为详实的数据。

综上所述,AIS 患者中的血清 GAL3、CXCL12 水平均呈现异常升高,且其升高程度与 AIS 患者病情严重程度及预后息息相关。临床可考虑将其作为评估 AIS 患者病情严重程度及预后的辅助血清学指标。

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