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老年痴呆患者脂糖代谢指标及血清 CRP、IL-6 和 TNF- α 的表达及临床意义*

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摘要 目的:检测老年痴呆患者体内的脂糖代谢指标及 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)的表达水平,并分析其临床意义。**方法:**选取 2014 年 2 月至 2016 年 4 月成都市第五人民医院神经内科收治的 61 例老年痴呆患者,其中阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者 32 例(AD 组)、血管性痴呆(VD)患者 29 例(VD 组),另选取 30 例健康体检者作为对照组,对比三组受试者的脂糖代谢指标胰岛素降解酶(IDE)、空腹胰岛素(FINS)、空腹血糖(FPG)、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)及炎症因子 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 的水平,统计并比较各组基础疾病情况。**结果:**AD 组及 VD 组的 FPG、TC、TG 及 LDL-C 水平均高于对照组,而 IDE、HDL-C 低于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);AD 组及 VD 组患者血清 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 水平均高于对照组,且 VD 组高于 AD 组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);VD 组高血压、糖尿病、冠心病发病率明显高于 AD 组和对照组($P<0.05$),AD 组和 VD 组高血脂发病率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但与对照组比较明显升高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**糖脂代谢异常及 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 均参与 AD 与 VD 的发生发展过程,调节血糖、血脂及进行抗炎治疗有助于对老年痴呆患者进行早期干预和治疗。

关键词:老年;阿尔茨海默氏病;血管性痴呆;血糖;血脂;炎症因子

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The Expression and Clinical Significance of Lipid and Glucose Metabolic Indexes, the Levels of Serum CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α in Patients with Senile Dementia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Detection of the lipid and glucose metabolic indexes, the levels of serum C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and vascular dementia (VD) and analyze its clinical significance. **Methods:** 61 patients with senile dementia admitted to neurology department of Chengdu Fifth People's Hospital from February 2014 to April 2016 were selected as the subjects of study, there were 32 patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD group) and 29 patients with vascular dementia (VD group), and another 30 healthy persons were selected as control group. The levels of lipid and glucose metabolic indexes insulin degrading enzyme (IDE), fasting insulin (FINS), fasting blood glucose (FPG), insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and inflammatory factors serum CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α were compared among the three groups. The basic diseases in each group were satisfied and compared. **Results:** The levels of FPG, TC, TG and LDL-C in AD group and VD group were higher than those in control group, while the levels of IDE and HDL-C were lower than those in control group, the differences had statistical significance ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α in AD group and VD group were higher than those in control group, and those in VD group were higher than those in AD group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of hypertension, diabetes and coronary heart disease in VD group was significantly higher than that in AD group and control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of hyperlipidemia between AD group and VD group ($P>0.05$), but it was significantly increased compared with control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclu-**

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sion: Abnormal glucose and lipid metabolism and CRP, IL-6, TNF- α are all involved in the occurrence and development of AD and VD. Regulating blood sugar, lipid and anti-inflammatory therapy are helpful for early intervention and treatment of senile dementia patients.

Key words: Senile; Alzheimer's disease; Vascular dementia; Blood glucose; Blood lipid; Inflammatory factors

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前言

老年痴呆是一种以高级认知功能下降为主要临床表现的神经退行性疾病,以进行性的智力衰退、认知功能障碍及人格变化为主要特征。随着社会人口老龄化的发展,老年痴呆患者的发生率逐年剧增,给患者及其家庭带来沉重的经济与精神负担,老年痴呆已成为全球范围内亟待解决的公共社会问题^[1-3]。老年痴呆包括多种类型,其中阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)及血管性痴呆(Vascular dementia, VD)是老年痴呆中两种最常见的类型,占有痴呆患者的90%以上^[4-6]。目前尚无治疗老年痴呆的特效药,并且其病因及机制亦尚未被阐明,学者认为其主要与基因、环境等多种因素引起的神经细胞凋亡有关^[7]。有研究发现,高血糖、高脂血症可能增加老年痴呆患者的发病风险^[8],另有研究显示,炎症因子C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等因子的异常表达与老年痴呆的发生有关^[9]。本研究通过对比分析老年痴呆患者与健康人群体内的糖脂代谢及相关炎症因子的表达情况,旨在为寻找老年痴呆患者的早期诊断指标提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2014年2月至2016年4月成都市第五人民医院神经内科收治的老年痴呆患者61例为研究对象,包括32例AD患者(AD组)及29例VD患者(VD组)。纳入标准:(1)患者均符合中国精神疾病分类标准第3版(CCMD-3)关于AD与VD的诊断标准^[10];(2)患者的简易智能状态量表(Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE)评分^[11]符合痴呆标准(文盲者 ≤ 17 分,小学文化 ≤ 20 分,初中以上文化 ≤ 24 分);(3)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(4)患者家属签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)具有脑部器质性疾病及其他神经系统疾病患者;(2)免疫系统疾病患者;(3)肝肾功能不全者;(4)研究前2周具有感染史及感染性疾病者;(5)6个月内服用了非甾体抗炎药、精神抑制药、抗氧化剂及免疫抑制剂等药物者。AD组与VD组患者在MMSE评分比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。另随机选择同期30例无智能障碍的老年健康体检者为对照组,三组受试者的年龄、性别、体质指数(Body mass index, BMI)、受教育程度比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表1。

表1 三组受试者基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic data among three groups of subjects

Groups	Age (year)	Gender (male/female)	MMSE score (scores)	Education level (illiterate/primary/junior high school or above)	BMI (kg/m ²)
AD group (n=32)	64.22 $\pm$ 2.87	14/18	17.12 $\pm$ 4.93	11/17/4	21.15 $\pm$ 1.19
VD group (n=29)	65.03 $\pm$ 3.64	12/17	17.53 $\pm$ 4.45	10/16/3	20.94 $\pm$ 1.24
Control group (n=30)	63.16 $\pm$ 2.92	13/17	-	11/14/5	21.11 $\pm$ 1.21
F/t/ χ^2	1.052	0.039	1.042	0.073	0.041
P	0.672	0.981	0.461	0.964	0.864

1.2 检测指标与方法

(1)比较三组受试者糖脂代谢指标以及血清中的炎症因子水平,检测方法如下:采集各研究对象禁食12h后的清晨空腹静脉血5mL,室温静置2h,3500 r/min离心20 min,离心半径12 cm。分离血清,于-20℃冰箱内冻存。采用电化学发光免疫测定试剂盒检测空腹胰岛素(fasting insulin, FINS)水平并计算胰岛素抵抗指数(Insulin resistance index, HOMA-IR), HOMA-IR计算公式:HOMA-IR=FINS $\times$ FPG/22.5;采用CHEMIX-180全自动生化仪检测空腹血糖(Fasting blood glucose, FPG)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(Triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)以及高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C);采用酶联免疫吸附法(试剂盒购自南京凯基生物科技有限公司)检测血清胰岛素降解酶(Insulin degrading enzyme, IDE)、

CRP、IL-6及TNF- α 水平,所有操作均严格依照说明书执行。(2)统计并分析三组受试者基础疾病情况。

1.3 统计学方法

使用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析。计数资料以(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析。以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组受试者血糖代谢指标的比较

三组受试者FPG、IDE水平整体比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而FINS、HOMA-IR整体比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。AD组和VD组的FPG水平明显高于对照组,而IDE水平明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表 2 三组受试者血糖代谢指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of blood glucose metabolic indexes among three groups of subjects($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	FPG(mmol/L)	FINS(mmol/L)	HOMA-IR	IDE(ng/mL)
AD group	32	5.62± 0.44*	7.74± 3.76	1.93± 0.36	26.14± 9.84*
VD group	29	5.91± 0.37*	7.62± 4.03	2.01± 0.28	25.85± 10.62*
Control group	30	4.86± 0.28	9.20± 4.25	1.98± 0.31	34.63± 9.27
F		15.059	1.764	0.983	11.631
P		0.000	0.154	0.486	0.001

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 三组受试者血脂代谢指标的比较

三组受试者的血脂代谢指标整体比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),AD 组及 VD 组的 TC、TG 及 LDL-C 水平均高于对

照组($P<0.05$),HDL-C 低于对照组($P<0.05$),而 AD 组与 VD 组各指标水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 三组受试者血脂代谢指标水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of blood lipid metabolic indexes among three groups of subjects($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	TC(mmol/L)	TG(mmol/L)	LDL-C(mmol/L)	HDL-C(mmol/L)
AD group	32	4.58± 0.56*	1.57± 0.45*	3.32± 0.61*	1.29± 0.38*
VD group	29	4.72± 0.68*	1.68± 0.52*	3.06± 0.42*	1.47± 0.37*
Control group	30	3.71± 0.35	1.34± 0.28	2.31± 0.29	2.62± 0.54
F		5.902	2.876	3.427	3.873
P		0.000	0.006	0.004	0.003

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 三组受试者血清中的炎症因子 CRP、IL-6 及 TNF- α 水平的比较

三组血清中的炎症因子水平整体比较,差异均有统计学意

义($P<0.05$),AD 组及 VD 组患者血清中的炎症因子 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 水平均高于对照组,且 VD 组高于 AD 组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 三组受试者血清中炎症因子 CRP、IL-6 及 TNF- α 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum inflammatory factors CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α among three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	CRP(mg/L)	IL-6(pg/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
AD group	32	5.93± 1.62*	20.14± 8.05*	83.25± 15.43*
VD group	29	7.84± 2.25*#	46.02± 11.99*#	100.33± 19.59*#
Control group	30	1.91± 1.08	10.26± 6.02	36.26± 8.91
F		11.267	9.574	7.643
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the AD group, # $P<0.05$.

2.4 三组受试者基础疾病情况比较

三组基础疾病发病率整体比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);VD 组高血压、糖尿病、冠心病发病率明显高于 AD 组和对照组($P<0.05$);AD 组与 VD 组高血脂发病率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但与对照组比较明显升高($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

3 讨论

老年痴呆是一种严重威胁老年人生命健康的慢性、进行性疾病,在老年人死因顺位中列第 4 位^[12],以记忆缺陷和进行性认知功能障碍为主要临床表现,并伴有焦虑、抑郁、兴奋躁动、

易激怒等精神异常行为^[13-15]。AD 和 VD 是老年痴呆中的两种主要类型,其中 AD 的主要病理变化是 β 淀粉样蛋白(Amyloid- β , A β)沉积形成的老年斑及神经原纤维缠结,并伴有神经元的减少;VD 的发病机理与各种脑血管意外造成脑组织小动脉缺血缺氧低灌注,进一步导致脑局部神经元坏死有关^[16]。目前对老年痴呆的治疗以药物治疗为主,但仍缺乏治疗该病的特效药物。我国目前处于老龄化社会,每年新增老年痴呆患者达近百万,给社会造成巨大的经济负担。据统计,老年痴呆的发病率随着年龄的增长呈逐渐升高趋势,65 岁以上老年人患病率为 3.5%,而 85 岁以上的老年人患老年痴呆的概率则高达 50%^[17],

表 5 三组受试者基础疾病情况比较[n(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of basic diseases among three groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Hypertension	Hyperlipidemia	Diabetes	Coronary heart disease
AD group	32	10(31.25)	23(71.88)*	10(31.25)	9(28.23)
VD group	29	24(82.76)*#	21(72.41)*	18(62.07)*#	20(68.97)*#
Control group	30	8(26.67)	7(23.33)	7(23.33)	6(20.00)
χ^2		6.323	5.788	5.236	5.987
P		0.003	0.008	0.011	0.007

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the AD group, # $P<0.05$.

严重影响患者及家人的生活质量。因此,探讨老年痴呆的病因与发病机制、寻找疾病的早期诊断与治疗方法,已成为学者们研究的重要课题^[18]。目前学术界有诸多学说阐述老年痴呆的发病机制,包括淀粉样蛋白瀑布假说、氧化应激反应学说、脂质代谢紊乱学说、兴奋性氨基酸毒性学说、钙离子平衡紊乱学说等^[19-21]。笔者认为老年痴呆病理复杂,属一种多因异质性疾病,因此,多种学说均可能共同参与,共同促发神经细胞的坏死和凋亡程序。正常的糖脂代谢作为维持机体内环境稳定的必要条件之一,其代谢紊乱与冠心病、动脉粥样硬化等疾病的发生密切相关^[22,23]。最近有研究表明,老年痴呆与糖脂代谢紊乱,尤其是糖尿病的联系紧密,两者不仅存在认知功能、能量代谢等方面诸多相似的临床表现,且具有多种共同的病理生理基础,如胰岛素信号传导途径异常、炎症反应等^[24,25]。

有研究显示,60%~70%的糖尿病患者呈现轻重不一的认知功能障碍,其发生老年痴呆的风险显著增加,高达81%的AD患者存在不同程度的糖代谢异常^[26]。Chiaravalloti A等人^[27]的研究结果也显示,AD和VD患者体内存在血糖、血脂的代谢异常,这与本次研究结果相符。同时本研究显示,AD组及VD组的FPG、TC、TG及LDL-C水平均高于对照组,而IDE、HDL-C低于对照组,说明AD和VD患者体内的糖脂水平异常或可增加AD与VD发生的风险。其原因可能与动脉损伤有关,高血糖和高血脂可造成脑血液粘稠度增高、动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成、内皮损伤及内皮功能障碍等一系列脑血管的损伤变化,从而降低脑血流量及脑代谢水平,增加老年痴呆的发生风险,而高HDL-C水平可抑制动脉粥样硬化的发展,同时具有抗氧化、抗血栓等作用^[28]。此外,高血糖可引起糖代谢异常、胰岛胰岛素抵抗等,而导致脑对糖的利用受损及相关信号通路的减少,并促进氧化应激、ROS产生、DNA损伤和线粒体功能异常等,而形成脑认知功能的异常。高TC水平还可能通过A β 前体基因的处理过程,致使A β 的沉积,参与老年痴呆的发生、发展。

此外,也有研究指出,炎症因子在老年痴呆的发病过程也发挥重要作用^[29]。本次研究结果显示,AD组及VD组患者血清中的炎症因子CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 水平均高于对照组,且VD组高于AD组,说明炎症因子可促进老年痴呆的发生、发展。究其原因,笔者认为各炎症因子可引起A β 前体蛋白的过表达,促进A β 的合成及SP的形成,从而促进老年痴呆的发生,同时氧化应激和A β 的活化作用下可正反馈激活各炎症因子基因的表达,激活P38MARK路径,导致神经突触的损伤。也有研究

指出炎症因子导致大脑中核心体温的增加也可能引起AD的发生^[30]。此外,本研究结果还显示VD的发生过程中炎症反应较AD更强烈,表明炎症因子在血管损害中的作用更突出,各炎症因子可通过造成内皮细胞的损伤、动脉粥样硬化及血栓的形成,从而对脑部认知功能造成损伤。分析三组受试者的基础疾病后发现,VD组患者高血压、糖尿病、冠心病发病率明显高于AD组和对照组,AD组和VD组高血脂发病率比较差异无统计学意义,但与对照组比较明显较高,证明血脂与AD及VD的发生有着较为密切的关系,而炎症因子与AD、VD基础疾病的关系仍有待进一步研究。

综上所述,糖脂代谢异常及CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 均参与AD与VD的发生发展过程,通过对这些指标的调控有助于对老年痴呆患者进行早期干预,防治老年痴呆的发生发展。

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