

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.07.027

血清 pNF-H、NSE、ESR 与老年脊柱手术患者病情 和术后认知功能的相关性研究 *

郁有来 潘 彬 曲 哲 张 驰 邓 斌

(徐州医科大学附属医院骨科 江苏 徐州 221000)

摘要 目的: 研究老年脊柱手术患者血清神经丝蛋白 H 磷酸化亚型(pNF-H)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)以及红细胞沉降率(ESR)水平与患者病情以及术后认知功能障碍发生的相关性。**方法:** 选取 2017 年 6 月到 2021 年 6 月在我院进行脊柱手术的老年患者 82 例,根据病情严重程度分为脊髓未损伤组(n=35)、脊髓不完全损伤组(n=27)和脊髓完全损伤组(n=20),根据术后是否发生认知功能障碍(POCD)分为认知功能障碍组(POCD 组,n=30)和无认知功能障碍组(No-POCD 组,n=52)。比较各组患者术前和术后 1 天、3 天、7 天血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平。**结果:** (1)脊髓未完全损伤组患者血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 均显著高于脊髓未损伤组患者,而均显著低于脊髓完全损伤组患者($P<0.05$);(2)No-POCD 组和 POCD 组在性别、年龄、体重、BMI、手术时间以及术中失血量均具有可比性 ($P>0.05$);(3)POCD 组患者术前和术后 1 天、3 天、7 天血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平均显著高于 No-POCD 组患者($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 老年脊柱手术患者血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平与患者病情以及术后认知功能障碍发生有关,术前及术后血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平升高可能增加老年脊柱手术患者术后认知功能障碍风险,检测血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平有助于评估老年手术患者病情和术后认知功能障碍发生风险。

关键词: 老年; 脊柱手术; 神经丝蛋白 H 磷酸化亚型; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; 红细胞沉降率

中图分类号: R682.3; R687 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2022)07-1324-04

Correlation between Serum pNF-H, NSE, ESR and the Condition and Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction of Elderly Patients Undergoing Spinal Surgery*

YU You-lai, PAN Bin, QU Zhe, ZHANG Chi, DENG Bin

(Department of Orthopedics, The Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, 221000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the relationship between serum neurofilament protein H phosphorylation subtype (pNF-H), neuron-specific enolase (NSE) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) levels in elderly patients with spinal surgery and the occurrence of postoperative cognitive dysfunction. **Methods:** We selected 82 elderly patients who underwent spinal surgery in our hospital from June 2017 to June 2021. According to the severity of the disease, they were divided into a spinal cord injury group (n=35), a spinal cord injury group (n=27) and Complete spinal cord injury group (n=20). According to whether cognitive dysfunction (POCD) occurred after operation, they were divided into cognitive dysfunction group (POCD group, n=30) and no cognitive dysfunction group (No-POCD group, n=30). The serum levels of pNF-H, NSE and ESR were compared before and after 1 day, 3 days and 7 days after operation. **Results:** (1) The serum pNF-H, NSE and ESR of patients in the incomplete spinal cord injury group were higher than those in the incomplete spinal cord injury group, while were lower than those in the complete spinal cord injury group ($P<0.05$); (2) No-POCD group and POCD group are comparable in gender, age, weight, BMI, operation time and intraoperative blood loss ($P>0.05$); (3) Serum pNF-H, NSE and ESR levels in POCD group patients before and 1 day, 3 days and 7 days after operation were higher than those in the No-POCD group. **Conclusion:** Serum pNF-H, NSE and ESR levels in elderly patients undergoing spinal surgery are related to the patient's condition and the occurrence of postoperative cognitive dysfunction. Elevated levels of serum pNF-H, NSE and ESR before and after surgery may increase the risk of cognitive dysfunction in elderly patients undergoing spinal surgery, and the detection of serum pNF-H, NSE and ESR levels can help assess the condition of elderly patients with surgery and the risk of postoperative cognitive dysfunction.

Key words: Elderly; Spinal surgery; Neurofilament H phosphorylation subtypes; Neuron-specific enolase; Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R682.3; R687 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2022)07-1324-04

* 基金项目: 国家自然科学基金青年基金项目(81801213)

作者简介: 郁有来(1980-), 男, 博士, 副主任医师, 研究方向: 脊柱外科的临床与基础研究,

电话: 13813288439, E-mail: yy982656@163.com

(收稿日期: 2021-07-31 接受日期: 2021-08-27)

前言

脊柱骨折是骨科最为常见的创伤性疾病之一,其发生率占骨折的5%~6%,以胸腰段骨折发生率最高,其次为颈、腰椎,胸椎最少,常可并发脊髓或马尾神经损伤^[1,2]。近年来,随着我国经济的不断发展,人口老龄化进程也不断加深,老年脊柱相关性骨折的发病率逐渐升高。脊柱手术是治疗老年脊柱骨折患者最常见的治疗方法,但大量临床报道指出老年患者术后易发生术后认知功能障碍(Postoperative cognitive dysfunction, POCD)^[3,4]。POCD不仅严重影响老年患者术后康复,延长了住院时间,更重要的是POCD增加老年患者长期死亡率^[5,6]。到目前为止,POCD的发病机制尚不清楚,针对POCD的有效的预防和干预措施很少。神经丝蛋白H磷酸化亚型(Neurofilament protein H phosphorylated subtype, pNF-H)是一种可反应神经元损伤和神经元再生的蛋白,被发现是老年手术患者潜在的预测生物标志物^[7,8]。神经元特异性烯醇化酶(Neuron Specific Enolase, NSE)是存在于神经元内的特异性酶,在发生神经元损伤时会显著升高,被认为是评估脑损伤的生物标志物^[9,10]。红细胞沉降速率(Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)是指加抗凝剂的血液在垂直玻管中,其红细胞沉降速率,表示红细胞悬浮稳定性的大小^[11]。本研究拟通过比较不同脊柱骨折老年患者血清pNF-H、NSE和ESR水平,以研究血清pNF-H、NSE和ESR水平与老年脊柱手术患者病情和术后POCD发生的相关性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年6月到2021年6月在我院进行脊柱手术的老年患者82例,根据病情严重程度分为脊髓未损伤组(n=35)、脊髓不完全损伤组(n=27)和脊髓完全损伤组(n=20),根据术后是否发生认知功能障碍(POCD)分为认知功能障碍组(POCD组, n=30)和无认知功能障碍组(No-POCD组, n=52)。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)年龄不低于60周岁;(2)美国麻醉医师协会(American Association of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级I-III级;(3)脊柱手术治疗;(4)手术时间大于2小时。

排除标准:(1)合并严重心脑血管疾病;(2)合并恶性肿瘤;(3)心、肺以及肝肾等器官功能障碍;(4)合并慢性传染性疾病;(5)老年痴呆或者精神异常患者。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 血清 pNF-H 和 NSE 分别在术前和术后1天、3天、7天采集所有患者空腹外周血,离心以收集血清,使用血清pNF-H检测试剂盒(北京孚博生物科技有限公司)和血清NSE检测试剂盒(上海信裕生物科技有限公司)检测所有患者不同时间血清pNF-H和NSE含量。

1.3.2 外周血 ESR 分别在术前和术后1天、3天、7天采集所有患者空腹外周血,Westergreen 试管测定法定量检测所有患者不同时间ESR。

1.3.3 认知功能评定 分别在术前和术后7天采用简易智力状态检查量表(Mental State Examination Scale, MMSE)评估所有患者认知功能,以术后7天MMSE评估分数较术前MMSE评估分数下降2分以上者诊断为POCD^[12]。

1.4 统计学方法

研究数据通过SPSS20.0进行分析。以($\bar{x} \pm s$)计量资料,以百分比计数资料。非配对t检验和卡方检验比较两组间数据差异,单因素方差分析比较多组间数据差异。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异显著具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 比较不同病情老年脊柱手术患者术前血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR

三组患者血清pNF-H、NSE和ESR差异显著,脊髓未完全损伤患者血清pNF-H、NSE和ESR均显著高于脊髓未损伤患者,而脊髓完全损伤患者血清pNF-H、NSE和ESR均显著高于脊髓未完全损伤患者($P < 0.05$)。如表1所示。

表1 不同老年脊柱手术患者术前血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative serum pNF-H, NSE and ESR levels in different elderly patients undergoing spinal surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	pNF-H (ng/mL)	NSE (ng/mL)	ESR (mm/h)
No SCI group	35	0.12±0.08	6.23±1.02	23.56±5.82
Incomplete SCI group	27	0.35±0.12*	8.38±1.57*	26.97±6.02*
Complete SCI group	20	0.65±0.20**	11.35±2.31**	30.18±7.11**
F		17.263	13.582	12.351
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Note: Compared with No SCI group, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with Incomplete SCI group, ** $P < 0.05$.

2.2 比较不同术后认知功能患者一般临床资料

分别于术前和术后1周评估82例老年脊柱手术患者认知功能,其中术后发生认知功能障碍患者30例,术后未发生认知功能障碍患者52例,两组患者一般资料具有可比性($P > 0.05$)。如表2所示。

2.3 比较不同术后认知功能患者血清 pNF-H

未发生认知功能障碍的老年脊柱手术患者术前和术后1、

3、7天血清pNF-H均显著低于发生术后认知功能障碍的老年脊柱手术患者($P > 0.05$)。如表3所示。

2.4 比较不同术后认知功能患者 ESR

未发生认知功能障碍的老年脊柱手术患者术前和术后1、3、7天ESR均显著低于发生术后认知功能障碍的老年脊柱手术患者($P > 0.05$)。如表4所示。

表 2 不同术后认知功能患者一般资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of general data of patients with different postoperative cognitive functions

Indexs	No-POCD group(n=52)	POCD group(n=30)
Gender (male/female)	29/23	16/14
Age (years)	64.31±5.82	65.21±6.73
Weight (kg)	53.38±9.53	53.46±10.21
BMI (kg/m ²)	21.82±1.45	22.03±1.67
Operation time (h)	2.75±0.95	2.71±0.43
Blood loss (mL)	275.62±105.31	299.67±124.15

表 3 不同术后认知功能老年脊柱手术患者血清 pNF-H 水平比较(ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of serum pNF-H levels in elderly spine surgery patients with different postoperative cognitive functions(ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before surgery	After surgery		
			1 day	3 days	7 days
No-POCD	52	0.18±0.08	0.38±0.13	0.25±0.22	0.19±0.18
POCD	30	0.58±0.23 ^a	0.79±0.35 ^a	0.63±0.31 ^a	0.62±0.33 ^a

Note: Compared with No-POCD group, ^aP<0.05.

表 4 不同术后认知功能老年脊柱手术患者 ESR 水平比较(mm/h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of ESR levels in elderly spine surgery patients with different postoperative cognitive functions(mm/h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before surgery	After surgery		
			1 day	3 days	7 days
No-POCD	52	26.58±1.47	30.32±3.25	28.32±2.28	27.03±2.12
POCD	30	30.97±2.05 ^a	35.38±4.05 ^a	33.32±3.92 ^a	31.25±2.67 ^a

Note: Compared with No-POCD group, ^aP<0.05.

2.5 比较不同术后认知功能患者血清 NSE

3、7 天血清 NSE 均显著低于发生术后认知功能障碍的老年脊

未发生认知功能障碍的老年脊柱手术患者术前和术后 1、柱手术患者(P>0.05)。如表 5 所示。

表 5 不同术后认知功能老年脊柱手术患者血清 NSE 水平比较(ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of serum NSE levels in elderly spine surgery patients with different postoperative cognitive functions(ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before surgery	After surgery		
			1 day	3 days	7 days
No-POCD	52	24.67±5.03	29.35±6.23	26.67±5.82	25.03±4.35
POCD	30	29.12±7.15 ^a	35.56±7.16 ^a	32.15±5.28 ^a	30.26±4.02 ^a

Note: Compared with No-POCD group, ^aP<0.05.

3 讨论

老年人是脊柱骨折的多发人群,其危害性较高,发病后老年人脊柱将会产生畸形不适,严重者还会出现活动功能障碍,给生活带来诸多不便。脊髓损伤是脊柱骨折最常见的并发症之一,约 16%-40% 的脊柱骨折患者会发生脊髓损伤,脊髓损伤会引起患者感觉功能和运动功能丧失、大小便失禁以及瘫痪,严重影响患者生活质量和生命安全^[13,14]。然而,由于脊髓损伤必须通过 CT、核磁共振成像等复杂影像学手段并结合既往病史以及临床症状方能确诊,但部分基层医院影像学设施缺乏,加之脊柱骨折患者不宜搬动,所以对脊柱骨折患者脊柱损伤程度的诊断具有一定难度^[15,16]。本研究发现,血清 pNF-H、NSE 和

ESR 水平在脊柱骨折脊髓未损伤患者、脊髓不完全损伤以及脊髓完全损伤患者中逐渐升高,这与庞海涛^[3]和王晓林^[17]的研究具有一致性。庞海涛等人发现,老年脊柱手术患者血清 NSE 水平与患者脑损伤程度有关。而王晓林等人发现,167 例脊髓未损伤脊柱骨折患者血清 pNF-H 含量显著低于 71 例脊柱骨折脊髓损伤老年患者,而 47 例脊髓不完全损伤脊柱骨折老年患者血清 pNF-H 含量显著低于脊髓完全损伤脊柱骨折老年患者。尽管目前尚未研究揭示老年脊柱骨折患者外周血 ESR 与脊柱骨折患者病情的相关性,但已有报道研究表明外周血 ESR 与脊柱结核患者外周血炎症程度有关,表明 ESR 可作为炎症反应标志物^[18]。结合本文研究结果表明,血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平与老年脊柱骨折患者病情有关。

认知功能障碍涉及记忆、注意、语言、执行、推理、计算和定向力等多种区域中的一项或多项功能受损,可不同程度影响患者的社会功能和生活质量,严重时甚至导致患者死亡。以往研究表明^[19],全球每年约有 2.34 亿患者接受手术,约 41 % 的老年患者在手术或麻醉后出现认知障碍,13 % 的患者在出院 3 个月后仍存在认知障碍。认知障碍严重影响进行全身麻醉手术的患者,尤其是老年患者的预后,包括生活质量下降、独立性丧失和死亡率增加。目前,对于如何有效预防术后认知功能障碍,以及如何成功地治疗术后谵妄或术后认知功能障碍还知之甚少,且两种情况均不为良性。POCD 与大脑功能的持续损害有关,包括认知能力下降、痴呆风险增加,以及多种负面结果,包括更长的住院时间、身体功能下降、住院风险增加、延迟重返工作时间、过早退休以及死亡率增加^[20]。本文研究发现,82 例老年脊柱损伤患者术后共 30 例患者发生认知功能障碍,POCD 发生率为 36.58 %,这与 Daiello LA 的研究结果^[21]是一致的。Daiello LA 等人的结果表明,老年外科手术患者术后 POCD 的发生率为 20-45 %;心脏手术后 3 个月有 20-50 % 的老年患者以及其他主要大手术患者有 5-55 % 会出现术后认知功能障碍。一般来说,在使用不太严格的统计阈值定义术后认知功能障碍的研究中,报告的发生率较高,相反,使用更为严格的统计方法的研究发现术后认知功能障碍的发生率较低^[22,23]。

此外,本次研究还发现,发生 POCD 的老年脊柱手术患者术前和术后 1 天、3 天、7 天血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平均显著高于未发生 POCD 组患者,表明血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平与老年脊柱手术患者术后认知功能障碍发生有关。这一结果与 Zhang H 等人^[24]的结果具有一致性。进一步分析原因可知:神经丝蛋白(Neurofilament, NF)是神经元轴索的主要骨架蛋白,是神经元中含量最丰富的蛋白之一,对维持神经元正常形态至关重要,由 NF-H、NF-M 以及 NF-L 等三种亚型组成^[25]。pNF-H 是 NF-H 的磷酸化亚型形式,被发现不仅与脑损伤有关,而且被证实是术后认知功能障碍的潜在生物标志物^[26,27]。NSE 是一种存在于神经元内部的酶,当发生脑损伤时,由被损伤的神经元释放出来进而提高血清中含量,是一种特异性的脑损伤血清学标志物^[28,29]。近年来,ESR 被发现可反应创伤性患者创伤程度和炎症水平,与手术患者手术创伤程度有关,其水平越高患者术后发生认知功能障碍的风险越大^[30]。结合本次研究结果表明,血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平与老年脊柱手术患者术后发生认知功能障碍有关。但需指出的是,由于本次研究纳入的老年脊柱手术患者疾病种类单一且样本量较小,所以尚需大样本临床数据进一步证实血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平与老年脊柱手术患者病情及术后认知功能障碍的相关性。

综上所述,血清 pNF-H、NSE 和 ESR 水平不仅与老年脊柱手术患者病情有关,而且与老年脊柱手术患者术后认知功能障碍发生有关,可被用于诊断老年脊柱骨折患者脊髓损伤和预测老年脊柱手术患者术后 POCD 的发生情况。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Cho Y, Kim Y G. Clinical Features and Treatment Outcomes of Acute Multiple Thoracic and Lumbar Spinal Fractures: A Comparison of Continuous and Noncontinuous Fractures [J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2019, 62(6): 700-711
- [2] Smits A J, Ouden L, J Deunk, et al. Incidence of Traumatic Spinal Fractures in the Netherlands: Analysis of a Nationwide Database [J]. Spine, 2020, 45(23): 1639-1648
- [3] 庞海涛, 李小琳, 李亦君, 等. 不同剂量右美托咪定对老年脊柱手术患者脑保护的作用[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2020, 40(9): 1878-1880
- [4] Pei, Jin, Yang, et al. Influences of acute hypervolemic hemodilution on serum levels of S-100 β protein, NSE and POCD in elderly patients with spinal surgery[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang, 2019, 32(10): 923-927
- [5] Zhang X, Fan X, Li F, et al. Effects of PYRIN-containing Apaf1-like protein 1 on isoflurane-induced postoperative cognitive dysfunction in aged rats[J]. Mol Med Rep, 2020, 22(2): 1391-1399
- [6] Fu C, Lin J, Gong G, et al. Inflammatory markers in postoperative cognitive dysfunction for patients undergoing total hip arthroplasty: a meta-analysis[J]. Geriatr Gerontol Int, 2020, 20(10): 927-931
- [7] 刘军昌, 周翠红, 薛芬, 等. 不同剂量异氟醚对中年小鼠认知功能及海马 MBP 和 pNF-H 表达的影响 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2019, 19(8): 35-39
- [8] Huafeng, Zhang, Jinwei, et al. Serum Phosphorylated Neurofilament Heavy Subunit-H, a Potential Predictive Biomarker for Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction in Elderly Subjects Undergoing Hip Joint Arthroplasty[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2019, 34(8): 1602-1605
- [9] Zhou Z R, Zhao Y H, Sun R, et al. Effects of Xingnaojing on serum high-sensitivity C-reactive protein and neuron-specific enolase in patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage: A protocol of systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine, 2020, 99(45): e21379
- [10] Mra B, Jw B, Hyy C, et al. Use of neuron-specific enolase to predict mild brain injury in motorcycle crashpatients with maxillofacial fractures: A pilot study[J]. Chin J Traumatol, 2019, 22(1): 47-50
- [11] Li C, Wang Y, Zhang Q, et al. Incorporating the erythrocyte sedimentation rate for enhanced accuracy of the global registry of acute coronary event score in patients with ST-segment elevated myocardial infarction: A retrospective cohort study [J]. Medicine, 2020, 99(41): e22523
- [12] Tang Y, Wang T, Yang L, et al. Acupuncture for post-operative cognitive dysfunction: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. Acupunct Med, 2021, 39(5): 423-431
- [13] Koike H, Hatta Y, Tonomura H, et al. Can a relatively large spinal cord for the dural sac influence severity of paralysis in elderly patients with cervical spinal cord injury caused by minor trauma? [J]. Medicine, 2020, 99(26): e20929
- [14] Furlan J C, Liu Y, Dietrich W D, et al. Age as a determinant of inflammatory response and survival of glia and axons after human traumatic spinal cord injury[J]. Exp Neurol, 2020, 332: 113401
- [15] Williams A M, Manouchehri N, Erskine E, et al. Cardio-centric hemodynamic management improves spinal cord oxygenation and mitigates hemorrhage in acute spinal cord injury [J]. Nat Commun, 2020, 11(1): 5209
- [16] Wylie G R, Chiaravalloti N D, Weber E, et al. The Neural Mechanisms Underlying Processing Speed Deficits in Individuals Who Have Sustained a Spinal Cord Injury: A Pilot Study [J]. Brain Topogr, 2020, 33(6): 776-784
- [17] 王晓林, 曾凡伟. 外周血 pNF-H、S100B 水平与脊柱骨折伴脊髓损伤患者病情程度的相关性[J]. 新医学 2020, 51(9): 710-713

- and Arterial Thrombosis or Mortality in Nonsurgical Patients? [J]. *Ann Emerg Med*, 2020, 75(4): 535-537
- [17] 周宗科,黄泽宇,杨惠林,等.中国骨科手术加速康复围手术期TXA与抗凝血药应用的专家共识[J].*中华骨与关节外科杂志*, 2019, 12(02): 81-88
- [18] Xiao C, Zhang S, Long N, et al. Is intravenous tranexamic acid effective and safe during hip fracture surgery? An updated meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2019, 139(7): 893-902
- [19] Twum-Barimah E, Abdelgadir I, Gordon M, et al. Systematic review with meta-analysis: the efficacy of tranexamic acid in upper gastrointestinal bleeding [J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2020, 51(11): 1004-1013
- [20] Chen H, Chen M. The efficacy of tranexamic acid for brain injury: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials [J]. *Am J Emerg Med*, 2020, 38(2): 364-370
- [21] Heyns M, Knight P, Steve AK, et al. A Single Preoperative Dose of Tranexamic Acid Reduces Perioperative Blood Loss: A Meta-analysis [J]. *Ann Surg*, 2021, 273(1): 75-81
- [22] Post R, Germans MR, Tjerkstra MA, et al. Ultra-early tranexamic acid after subarachnoid haemorrhage (ULTRA): a randomised controlled trial[J]. *Lancet*, 2021, 397(10269): 112-118
- [23] Tsai YS, Hsu LW, Wu MS, et al. Effects of Tranexamic Acid on Hemostasis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials[J]. *Clin Drug Investig*, 2020, 40(9): 789-797
- [24] 中国脆性骨折联盟, 中国老年医学学会骨与关节分会创伤骨科学术工作委员会, 白求恩·骨科加速康复联盟, 等. 老年股骨转子间骨折诊疗指南[J]. *中华创伤骨科杂志*, 2020, 22(2): 93-99
- [25] 李杰, 王谦, 路遥, 等. 股骨转子间骨折患者围术期深静脉血栓发生及危险因素分析[J]. *中华创伤杂志*, 2020, 36(6): 536-54
- [26] Zhou S, Liu J, Zhen P, et al. Proximal femoral nail anti-rotation versus cementless bipolar hemiarthroplasty for unstable femoral intertrochanteric fracture in the elderly: a retrospective study[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2019, 20(1): 500
- [27] 马会旭, 王海若, 许泽翔, 等. TXA 降低老年股骨转子间骨折术后隐性失血的随机对照研究 [J]. *四川大学学报 (医学版)*, 2019, 50(02): 283-285
- [28] Kwak DK, Jang CY, Kim DH, et al. Topical tranexamic acid in elderly patients with femoral neck fractures treated with hemiarthroplasty: efficacy and safety? - a case-control study[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2019, 20(1): 228
- [29] Carroll K, Dowsey M, Choong P, et al. Risk factors for superficial wound complications in hip and knee arthroplasty [J]. *Clinical Microbiology and Infection*, 2014, 20(2): 130-135
- [30] Zhou XD, Zhang Y, Jiang LF, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Tranexamic Acid in Intertrochanteric Fractures: A Single-Blind Randomized Controlled Trial[J]. *Orthop Surg*, 2019, 11(4): 635-642

(上接第 1327 页)

- [18] Kim J H, Jin Y A, Su J J, et al. Prognostic factors for unfavourable outcomes of patients with spinal tuberculosis in a country with an intermediate tuberculosis burden: a multicentre cohort study[J]. *Bone Joint J*, 2019, 101B(12): 1542-1549
- [19] Truche P, Ameh E A, Bowder A N, et al. Potentially Avertable Child Mortality Associated with Surgical Workforce Scale-up in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Global Study[J]. *World J Surg*, 2021, 45(9): 2643-2652
- [20] A A C A, B S P D, C D R, et al. Cognitive bias and severity of harm following surgery: Plan for workflow debiasing strategy [J]. *Am J Surg*, 2021, S0002-9610(21): 518-523
- [21] Daiello LA, Racine AM, et al. Postoperative Delirium and Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction: Overlap and Divergence [J]. *Anesthesiology*, 2019, 131(3): 477-491
- [22] Knaak C, Brockhaus W R, Spies C, et al. Presurgical cognitive impairment is associated with postoperative delirium and postoperative cognitive dysfunction[J]. *Minerva Anestesiol*, 2020, 86(4): 394-403
- [23] T. Krüger, Forkavets O, Brefka S, et al. Postoperative Delirium and Cognitive Dysfunction after On- and Off-Pump CABG Surgery: A Prospective Trial in Aged Patients [J]. *The Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon*, 2020, 68(S1): S1-S72
- [24] Zhang H, Zheng J, Wang R, et al. Serum Phosphorylated Neurofilament Heavy Subunit-H, a Potential Predictive Biomarker for Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction in Elderly Subjects Undergoing Hip Joint Arthroplasty[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2019, 34(8): 1602-1605
- [25] Sugarman M A, Zetterberg H, Blennow K, et al. A Longitudinal Examination of Plasma Neurofilament Light and Total Tau for the Clinical Detection and Monitoring of Alzheimer's Disease [J]. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 2020, 94(2): 60-70
- [26] Li Y P, Yan Z Q, Han L P, et al. The Association Between Phosphorylated Neurofilament Heavy Chain (pNF-H) and Small Fiber Neuropathy (SFN) in Patients with Impaired Glucose Tolerance[J]. *Diabetes Ther*, 2020, 11(2): 569-570
- [27] MD Schaepe dryver, Goossens J, Jeromin A, et al. Analytical performance of a CE-marked immunoassay to quantify phosphorylated neurofilament heavy chains[J]. *CCLM*, 2019, 57(8): e199-e202
- [28] Wang C, Jin S, Xu S, et al. The combination of pretreatment prognostic nutritional index and neuron-specific enolase enhances prognosis predicting value of small cell lung cancer[J]. *Clin Respir J*, 2021, 15(3): 264-271
- [29] Dong X, Du Y, et al. Dual-signal electrochemiluminescence immunosensor for Neuron-specific enolase detection based on "dual-potential" emitter Ru(bpy)₃²⁺ functionalized zinc-based metal-organic frameworks[J]. *Biosens Bioelectron*, 2021, 192(2): 113505
- [30] Fardell C, Schiler L, Nissbrandt H, et al. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate in male adolescents and subsequent risk of Parkinson's disease: an observational study [J]. *J Neurol*, 2020, 15(Suppl 3): 1-9