

· 论 著 ·

急性非致残性脑梗死患者卒中后认知功能障碍
与胰岛素抵抗的相关性[☆]陆珍辉* 曹志勇* 郭啸鸣* 李新玲* 朱向阳*[⊗]

【摘要】目的 探讨急性非致残性脑梗死患者胰岛素抵抗与早期卒中后认知功能的关系。方法 收集2018年4月至2020年4月在南通大学第二附属医院神经内科住院的首发急性非致残性脑梗死患者临床资料。入院第2天检测空腹血糖、胰岛素,计算胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)。随访12个月,记录卒中复发的类型及时间。于发病后3个月随访时剔除再发脑卒中者,其余患者行蒙特利尔认知量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)评分。根据3个月MoCA分值将患者分为早期卒中后认知功能障碍(post-stroke cognitive impairment, PSCI)组与早期卒中后无认知功能障碍(Non-PSCI)组,比较两组资料;采用logistic回归分析确定急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的影响因素。采用Kaplan-Meier分析确定HOMA-IR与卒中复发的关系。结果 共收集243例首发急性非致残性脑梗死患者,3个月随访时剔除18例,纳入研究225例。PSCI组的HOMA-IR[3.17(1.42, 29.15) vs 1.94(1.25, 7.84)], $Z=2.872$, $P=0.004$]显著高于Non-PSCI组。HOMA-IR($OR=1.032$, 95%CI 1.010~1.055, $P=0.004$)是急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的危险因素;当HOMA-IR ≥ 2.36 时,其与PSCI的关联强度显著增强(HOMA-IR: 2.36~<15.24, $OR=6.589$, 95%CI 1.203~36.037, $P=0.030$; HOMA-IR: ≥ 15.24 , $OR=9.238$, 95%CI 1.362~62.634, $P=0.023$)。随着HOMA-IR水平的升高,非致残性脑梗死患者1年内卒中复发率显著升高(Log Rank 检验: $\chi^2=10.54$, $P=0.014$)。结论 胰岛素抵抗是急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的危险因素,还会增加其1年内的卒中复发率。

【关键词】胰岛素抵抗 认知功能 脑梗死 非致残性 卒中后认知功能障碍 胰岛素抵抗指数 卒中复发

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the correlation between post-stroke cognition and insulin resistance in patients with acute non-disabling ischemic stroke. **Methods** Patients with first-ever acute non-disabling ischemic stroke hospitalized in the Department of Neurology of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University from April 2018 to April 2020 were included. Clinical data of all patients were recorded. On the second day of admission, fasting blood glucose and insulin were measured and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was calculated. The type and time of recurrent stroke were recorded after 12 months of follow-up. Patients with recurrent stroke were excluded at the end of 3 months, and the others received MOCA score at 3 months. Patients were divided into a group with

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early post-stroke cognitive impairment (PSCI) and another group without post-stroke cognitive impairment early after stroke (non-PSCI) group according to the MoCA score at 3-month, and the clinical data of the two groups were compared. Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the influencing factors of early PSCI in patients with acute non-disabling ischemic stroke. We used Kaplan-meier analysis to determine the relationship between HOMA-IR level and stroke recurrence at 12 months of follow-up. **Results** A total of 243 patients with first-ever acute non-disabling ischemic stroke were collected. Eighteen cases were excluded after follow-up, and 225 cases were included in the study. HOMA-IR (3.17 (1.42, 29.15) *vs* 1.94 (1.25, 7.84), $Z=2.872$, $P=0.004$) in PSCI group was significantly higher than that in non-PSCI group. HOMA-IR ($OR=1.032$, 95%*CI* 1.010–1.055, $P=0.004$) was independently and positively correlated with early PSCI. When $HOMA-IR \geq 2.36$, the correlation between HOMA-IR and PSCI became significantly stronger ($HOMA-IR: 2.36 \sim <15.24$, $OR=6.589$, 95%*CI* 1.203 ~ 36.037, $P=0.030$; $HOMA-IR: \geq 15.24$, $OR=9.238$, 95%*CI* 1.362~62.634, $P=0.023$). The recurrence rate of stroke within 1 year was significantly increased with the increase of HOMA-IR level (Log Rank test: $\chi^2=10.54$, $P=0.014$). **Conclusion** Insulin resistance is a risk factor for early PSCI after acute non-disabling ischemic stroke, and it also increases the recurrence rate of stroke within one year.

【Key words】 Insulin resistance Cognition Ischemic stroke Non-disabling Post-stroke cognitive impairment HOMA-IR Recurrence of stroke

非致残性脑梗死^[1]是指神经功能缺损程度较轻的缺血性脑卒中,至今还没有统一定义,国内外众多研究将其认定为美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分 ≤ 3 或5分。脑梗死不仅会导致运动症状,也会引起抑郁、疲劳、认知功能障碍等非运动症状^[2-3]。言语、肢体运动等功能恢复良好并不等同于脑梗死恢复良好^[4]。卒中后认知功能障碍(poststroke cognitive impairment, PSCI)不仅阻碍患者言语肢体等运动功能的康复,亦会影响其生活质量,增加家庭和社会的负担。胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是指组织对胰岛素不敏感,机体须代偿性地分泌更多的胰岛素以维持血糖的稳定。既往有研究发现胰岛素抵抗与脑白质高信号、认知功能障碍存在一定相关性^[5-6],但尚无其与卒中后认知功能障碍的研究。故本研究拟探讨胰岛素抵抗对急性非致残性脑梗死患者卒中后认知功能的影响,以期为非致残性脑梗死患者PSCI的预防提供新的思路。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究为前瞻性队列研究。连续纳入2018年4月至2020年4月在南通大学第二附属医院神经内科住院的急性脑梗死患者。纳入标准:①NIHSS评分 ≤ 3 分的非致残性脑梗死^[1];②首次发

病;③病程不超过7d;④年龄 >18 岁;⑤经头颅MRI明确为急性脑梗死;⑥能配合量表评分。排除标准:①经老年人认知能力下降的知情人问卷(the Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly, IQCODE)评分^[7]判定脑梗死发病前有认知功能障碍者;②经焦虑/抑郁自评量表判定存在焦虑或抑郁者;③予以静脉溶栓或血管内介入治疗者;④关键部位梗死(如额颞叶、海马、胼胝体、丘脑);⑤颅脑外伤、脑出血、脑肿瘤或其他脑部疾病(如帕金森病等神经变性疾病)患者;⑥合并有严重心肺疾病或恶性肿瘤,影响预期寿命者。本研究通过医院伦理委员会审查(KS032),所有患者(或其家属)签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法 收集所有患者人口学资料和临床资料,如性别、年龄、体质指数(body mass index, BMI)、既往史、烟酒史及病程,第2天常规检测空腹血糖(fasting blood-glucose, FPG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1C)、胰岛素(FINS)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、胱抑素C(cystatin C, Cys C)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)等血清学指标,计算胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)^[8], $HOMA-IR = FPG (mmol/L) \times FINS (\mu U/mL) / 22.5$ 。住院期间行头颅

MRI检查。采用MTA评分表评定海马萎缩程度^[9]；脑白质高信号严重程度的评定采用Fazekas量表^[10]分级方法。脑梗死病因通过TOAST(the trial of org 10172 in acute stroke treatment)分型进行分类。

所有患者于入院时行NIHSS评分评估神经功能缺损程度。出院后正规脑卒中二级预防,并随访12个月,记录卒中复发的类型及时间。剔除发病后3个月内再发脑卒中者,其余患者于发病后3个月来院随访,行蒙特利尔认知量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)评分(北京版)。MoCA评分总分30分,<26分被认为存在认知障碍^[11]。所有量表评分由受过专业培训神经内科医师进行。

根据脑梗死后3个月MoCA评分,将患者分为早期卒中后认知功能障碍(post-stroke cognitive impairment, PSCI)组(<26分)与早期卒中后无认知功能障碍(Non-PSCI)组(≥26分)。

研究期间所有患者未使用任何可能会影响认知功能的药物或康复治疗。

1.3 统计学方法 统计学分析采用SPSS 26.0,作图使用Prism 8.0软件。定性资料以例数或百分数表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;符合正态分布的定量资料(年龄、教育年限、BMI、病程、HbA1C、UA、Cys C、LDL-C、Hcy、基线NIHSS评分、MoCA评分)以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,独立样本两组间比较采用 t 检验;不符合正态分布的定量资料(HOMA-IR、CRP、Fazekas评分、MTA评分)用 $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ 表示,独立样本两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。采用logistic回归分析急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的可能影响因素。采用Kaplan-Meier分析确定HOMA-IR水平与卒中复发的关系。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料 共纳入首发急性非致残性脑梗死患者243例,剔除随访3个月期间再发脑梗死5例,短暂性脑缺血发作(transient ischemic attack, TIA)3例,失访10例,最后纳入研究共225例。其中男149例,女76例,年龄(64.4 ± 12.2)岁。

PSCI组96例,占总研究对象42.7%。Non-PSCI组129例,PSCI组女性占比($\chi^2=14.964, P=0.000$)、年龄($t=9.190, P=0.000$)、教育年限($t=-8.170, P=0.000$)、高血压($\chi^2=5.233, P=0.022$)与房颤($\chi^2=7.106, P=0.008$)的患病率,HOMA-IR($Z=2.872, P=0.004$)、胱抑素C($t=2.223, P=0.027$)、血清同型半胱氨酸水平($\chi^2=2.123, P=0.035$)及脑白质Fazekas评分($Z=7.433, P=0.000$)、MTA评分($Z=6.213, P=0.000$),与Non-PSCI组比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$,表1)。两组间BMI、烟酒史、糖尿病史、冠心病史、病程、HbA1C、血脂、尿酸、CRP、脑梗死特点(TOAST分型、部位)及基线NIHSS评分差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1)。

2.2 早期PSCI的影响因素 以急性非致残性脑梗死患者卒中后3个月是否发生PSCI为因变量,模型1纳入所有混杂因素,行多变量logistic回归分析,结果发现年龄、高血压史、HOMA-IR、血清Hcy、Fazekas评分是急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的危险因素,教育年限是早期PSCI的保护性因素($P<0.05$,见表2)。模型2纳入除糖尿病史以外的混杂因素,行多变量logistic回归分析仍发现HOMA-IR与早期PSCI的发生呈独立正相关($P<0.05$,见表2)。

以急性非致残性脑梗死患者卒中后3个月是否发生PSCI为因变量,模型3将模型2纳入的HOMA-IR根据四分位间距进行分层(Q1:<1.32, Q2:1.32~<2.36, Q3:2.36~<15.24, Q4:≥15.24),行多变量logistic回归分析,结果显示:以Q1为参照组, Q3、Q4均与早期PSCI呈独立正相关,且随着HOMA-IR的升高,关联强度逐渐增强(见图1)。

2.3 HOMA-IR与卒中复发的关系 最初纳入的243例患者,出院后平均随访时间为10.8月。Q1组有4例(6.8%)复发, Q2组有7例(11.5%)复发, Q3组有11例(17.7%)复发, Q4组有16例(26.2%)复发。Kaplan-Meier分析显示,随着HOMA-IR水平的升高,非致残性脑梗死患者1年内卒中复发率显著升高(Log Rank 检验: $\chi^2=10.54, P=0.014$,见图2)。

表1 PSCI组与Non-PSCI组临床资料的比较

组别	n	女性 ¹⁾	年龄(岁) ²⁾	教育年限(年) ²⁾	BMI(kg/m ²)	高血压 ¹⁾	糖尿病	冠心病
PSCI组	96	46(47.9%)	71.6±8.6	8.2±2.8	28.2±4.6	72(75.0%)	36(37.5%)	14(14.6%)
Non-PSCI组	129	30(23.3%)	59.1±11.8	11.3±2.8	27.1±4.9	78(60.5%)	40(31.0%)	10(7.8%)

组别	房颤 ¹⁾	吸烟史	饮酒史	病程(d)	HOMA-IR [M(Q ₂₅ , Q ₇₅)] ³⁾	HbA1C(%)	UA (μmol/L)	Cys C (mg/L) ²⁾	LDL-C (mmol/L)
PSCI组	19(19.8%)	19(19.8%)	13(13.5%)	2.6±1.8	3.17(1.42, 29.15)	6.21±1.58	344.0±111.7	1.11±0.35	2.65±0.80
Non-PSCI组	10(7.8%)	38(29.5%)	29(22.5%)	2.5±1.8	1.94(1.25, 7.84)	5.92±1.59	324.2±93.0	1.02±0.24	2.72±0.76

组别	CRP(mg/L) [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	Hcy (μmol/L) ²⁾	TOAST分型					部位		
			大动脉	小血管	心源性	其他病因	不明原因	左侧	右侧	双侧
PSCI组	4.26(1.32, 7.73)	15.74±11.37	33(34.4%)	53(55.2%)	9(9.4%)	0	1(1.0%)	40(41.7%)	50(52.1%)	6(6.2%)
Non-PSCI组	2.45(1.23, 6.72)	12.81±8.53	45(34.9%)	75(58.0%)	5(3.9%)	2(1.6%)	2(1.6%)	62(48.1%)	60(46.5%)	7(5.4%)

组别	梗死部位				Fezekas 评分 [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)] ³⁾	MTA 评分 [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)] ³⁾	基线 NIHSS 评分	MoCA 评分 ²⁾
	基底节	脑干	小脑	枕叶				
PSCI组	36(37.5%)	21(21.9%)	20(20.8%)	19(19.8%)	3(2,4)	1(1,2)	1.3±1.1	23.2±1.8
Non-PSCI组	54(41.9%)	30(23.3%)	19(14.7%)	26(20.1%)	2(1,3)	0(0,1)	1.5±1.1	27.1±1.6

1)经 χ^2 检验,两组比较, $P<0.05$;2)经 t 检验,两组比较, $P<0.05$;3)经Mann-Whitney U 检验,两组比较, $P<0.05$ 。

表2 急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的影响因素

	模型1			模型2		
	OR	95%CI	P值	OR	95%CI	P值
年龄	1.107	1.034-1.186	0.004	1.108	1.034-1.186	0.004
教育年限	0.582	0.473-0.715	0.000	0.593	0.487-0.723	0.000
高血压	3.562	1.088-11.660	0.036	3.486	1.073-11.329	0.038
HOMA-IR	1.030	1.008-1.053	0.007	1.032	1.010-1.055	0.004
血清Hcy	1.096	1.028-1.167	0.005	1.092	1.024-1.164	0.007
Fezekas 评分	2.153	1.321-3.509	0.002	2.136	1.313-3.477	0.002

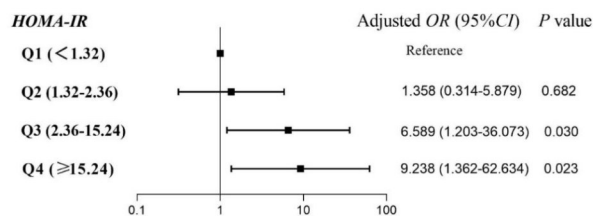


图1 不同水平HOMA-IR与急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的相关性

3 讨论

非致残性脑梗死患者症状轻微,无明显神经功能障碍,但由于该病复发率高且可能会进展为致残性脑梗死^[12-13],近年来越来越受到重视^[14-16]。PSCI是脑卒中后6个月内发生的一系列符合认知功能障碍诊断标准的综合征^[17],在脑梗死患者中较常见^[18-20]。PSCI会影响脑梗死患者二级预防用药的依从性及

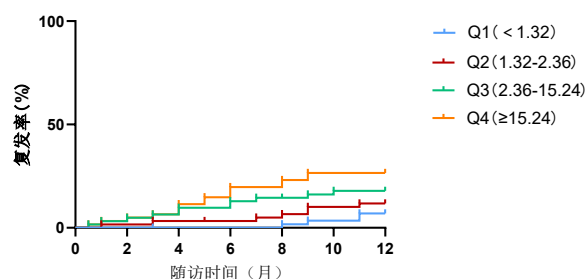


图2 非致残性脑梗死患者不同HOMA-IR水平组1年内卒中复发风险的生存函数图

康复治疗的主动性,因此会增加脑梗死复发的风险并影响功能预后^[21]。尽早识别及有效干预PSCI可降低卒中中的复发率并改善预后。因此早期PSCI较迟发性PSCI对脑梗死的预后影响更大,而脑梗死急性期认知功能波动大且受多种因素的影响,故本研究将早期PSCI定义为卒中后3个月时发生的认知功能障碍。本研究发现非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的发病率高达42.7%。有学者认为PSCI确诊后再进行干预可能已经错过了最佳时机,因此预测哪类患者在卒中后会出现认知障碍并进行早期干预就显得尤为重要^[17]。临床上可通过危险因素来预判非致残性脑梗死患者PSCI发生的高危人群,针对性地尽早干预从而改善预后及减少卒中复发率。

本研究发现,胰岛素抵抗(IR)是急性非致残性

脑梗死患者早期PSCI的危险因素;胰岛素抵抗指数HOMA-IR ≥ 2.36 与早期PSCI呈独立正相关,且随着该值的升高,其与PSCI的关联强度逐渐增强。胰岛素抵抗在糖尿病前期即可出现^[22-24],我们常用HOMA-IR来表示胰岛素抵抗的程度。本研究未发现糖尿病史与PSCI存在相关性,考虑由于否认糖尿病史的患者中,部分实际为隐匿性糖尿病或糖尿病前期。HOMA-IR更能直接反应人体对胰岛素的敏感程度,相比糖尿病的诊断,对非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的发生更具有预测价值。本研究还发现IR会增加非致残性脑梗死患者1年内卒中复发率,与既往研究结果一致^[25],考虑与IR会恶化卒中后认知功能有一定相关性。

IR影响脑梗死后认知功能的机制考虑有以下几种可能:①IR与血管内皮功能障碍和动脉粥样硬化相关,会促进脑血管病的发生^[26],并加重脑血管病急性期的炎症反应和氧化应激^[27],而本研究也发现高HOMA-IR患者的CRP要高于低HOMA-IR者,故推测IR可能通过加重脑梗死后炎症反应而影响卒中后认知功能;②IR可引起脑组织慢性弥漫性低灌注,导致脑部慢性缺血缺氧^[28],长期脑部缺血缺氧可引起血管性认知功能障碍^[29-30],故考虑脑部慢性低灌注是IR易诱发卒中后认知障碍的发病机制之一;③IR与卒中后认知功能的密切关系可能是由其他伴随的代谢综合征引起,代谢综合征对大脑和认知的不良影响主要通过氧化应激、神经炎症、脂质代谢异常和脑血管反应性受损发生^[31];④IR可导致外周高胰岛素血症,引起大脑胰岛素浓度下降,促进海马氧化应激反应和神经炎症,脑内淀粉样蛋白A β 沉积和Tau过度磷酸化^[32],从而促使脑梗死后认知功能障碍的发生。

另外,本研究还发现年龄、高血压、高同型半胱氨酸血症、脑白质高信号均是急性非致残性脑梗死患者PSCI的危险因素,而教育年限是保护性因素。因此针对高龄、低教育程度患者,尤其伴有高血压、高同型半胱氨酸血症、脑白质高信号者,发生急性脑梗死后,即使是非致残性脑梗死,仍须积极干预

相关危险因素并常规筛查、随访卒中后认知功能。

综上所述,急性非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的发病率较高。胰岛素抵抗是非致残性脑梗死患者早期PSCI的危险因素,HOMA-IR ≥ 2.36 与早期PSCI呈独立正相关。胰岛素抵抗还会增加非致残性脑梗死患者1年内的卒中复发率。但本研究也存在一定的局限性:首先,本研究为单中心研究,均来源于本院神经内科,可能会存在一定的选择偏倚;其次,本研究纳入的混杂因素有限,影响卒中后认知功能的因素还可能有睡眠状况等,且部分混杂因素如脑白质高信号、海马萎缩程度我们只是进行了量化,未精确测量体积。我们后期将纳入更多的混杂因素并联合影像学的精准测量,进行多中心、大样本的研究,为急性非致残性脑梗死患者PSCI的防治提供更深层的依据。

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