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· 论著 ·

## 心率变异性与脑白质高信号严重程度的相关性分析

康丽媛, 徐辉, 姚燕雯, 白宏英

**【摘要】** 背景 脑白质高信号(WMH)是老年人颅脑影像学检查中最为常见的缺血性表现,可导致老年人认知功能下降、脑卒中风险增加、抑郁、排尿排便障碍,是老年人残疾、独立生活能力下降的重要原因,给社会及家庭造成极大的负担,因而其早期发现和干预尤为重要。目的 探讨心率变异性(HRV)与WMH严重程度的相关性。方法 选取2018—2020年于郑州大学第二附属医院神经内科住院的WMH患者248例为研究对象。收集患者一般资料、HRV参数。根据Fazekas量表总分,将患者分为三组:无或轻度WMH组(Fazekas量表总分为0~2分,97例)、中度WMH组(Fazekas量表总分为3~4分,104例)、重度WMH组(Fazekas量表总分为5~6分,47例)。WMH严重程度影响因素分析采用有序Logistic回归分析;HRV参数与WMH严重程度的相关性分析采用Spearman秩相关分析。结果 重度WMH组全程每5分钟正常RR间期标准差的平均值(SDNNindex)、相邻正常RR间期相差超过50 ms的心搏数占总窦性心搏数的百分比(PNN50)低于无或轻度WMH组、中度WMH组( $P < 0.05$ );中度WMH组、重度WMH组相邻正常RR间期差值的均方根(rMSSD)、低频功率(LF)低于无或轻度WMH组( $P < 0.05$ );重度WMH组高频功率(HF)低于无或轻度WMH组( $P < 0.05$ )。有序Logistic回归分析结果显示,rMSSD是WMH严重程度的影响因素[ $OR=0.987$ , 95%CI(0.978, 0.997),  $P < 0.05$ ];校正性别、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病病史可能影响HRV或WMH严重程度的因素后,结果仍显示,rMSSD是WMH严重程度的影响因素[ $OR=0.987$ , 95%CI(0.977, 0.997),  $P < 0.05$ ]。Spearman秩相关分析结果显示,SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF与WMH严重程度呈负相关( $r_s$ 值分别为-0.232、-0.243、-0.167、-0.147、-0.151,  $P$ 值均 $< 0.05$ )。结论 HRV参数中的SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF与WMH严重程度呈负相关,自主神经功能障碍可能参与了WMH的发生。

**【关键词】** 脑白质高信号; 心率变异性; 相关性分析

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**Correlation between Heart Rate Variability and White Matter Hyperintensity** KANG Liyuan, XU Hui, YAO Yanwen, BAI Hongying

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**【Abstract】** **Background** White matter hyperintensity (WMH) is the most common ischemic manifestation in brain imaging examination of the elderly, which can lead to the decline of cognitive ability, increased risk of stroke, depression, dysuria and defecation. It is an important reason for the disability and the decline of independent living ability of the elderly, and cause great burden to society and family. Therefore, its early detection and intervention are particularly important. **Objective** To explore the correlation between heart rate variability (HRV) and WMH. **Methods** A total of 248 patients with WMH admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from 2018 to 2020 were selected as the research object. General data and HRV parameters of all patients were collected. According to the total score of Fazekas scale, the patients were divided into three groups: no or mild WMH group (Fazekas total score was 0-2, 97 cases), moderate WMH group (Fazekas total score was 3-4, 104 cases), severe WMH group (Fazekas total score was 5-6, 47 cases). The ordinal Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the influencing factors of WMH severity. Spearman rank correlation analysis was used to explore the correlation between HRV parameters and WMH severity. **Results** The mean of the standard deviation of all normal RR intervals for 5-minute segments (SDNNindex) and percentage difference between adjacent normal-to-normal intervals that are greater than 50 ms

(PNN50) in the severe WMH group were lower than those in the no or mild WMH group and the moderate WMH group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The root mean square of the successive normal sinus R-R interval difference (rMSSD) and low frequency power (LF) in the moderate WMH group and the severe WMH group were lower than those in the no or mild WMH group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The high frequency power (HF) of severe WMH group was lower than that of no or mild WMH group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The results of ordinal Logistic regression analysis showed that, rMSSD was the influencing factor of WMH severity [ $OR=0.987$ , 95%CI (0.978, 0.997),  $P < 0.05$ ]; after adjusting for factors that may affect the severity of HRV or WMH by gender, age, history of hypertension, and diabetes, the results still showed that rMSSD was the influencing factor of WMH severity [ $OR=0.987$ , 95%CI (0.977, 0.997),  $P < 0.05$ ]. Spearman rank correlation analysis showed that, SDNNindex, rMSSD, PNN50, LF, HF were negatively correlated with the severity of WMH ( $r_s$  values were -0.232, -0.243, -0.167, -0.147, -0.151, respectively,  $P$  values were all  $< 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** SDNNindex, rMSSD, PNN50, LF, HF of HRV parameters are negatively correlated with the severity of WMH, and autonomic dysfunction may be involved in the occurrence of WMH.

**【Key words】** White matter hyperintensity; Heart rate variability; Correlation analysis

随着世界人口老龄化进程加剧,脑白质高信号(white matter hyperintensity, WMH)检出率越来越高,其在人群中的检出率为5.3%~100.0%,其中青年人群检出率为25.9%,60~64岁老年人群检出率高达100.0%<sup>[1]</sup>。研究表明,WMH可导致患者认知功能下降<sup>[2]</sup>,使脑卒中的发生风险增加<sup>[3]</sup>,导致脑卒中患者预后不良<sup>[4]</sup>,是老年人生活能力下降的独立影响因素,对社会造成巨大负担。既往研究发现,动态心率先是心血管事件和死亡的独立预测因子<sup>[5-6]</sup>。近年研究发现,心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)与脑血管事件的发生风险增加有关<sup>[7-8]</sup>。但是,动态心率与脑小血管疾病之间的关系尚不清楚。国外仅有少数几项研究探讨过HRV与WMH的关系,但由于检测HRV的方法不同,难以进行结果的比较,并未得出明确结论<sup>[9-13]</sup>。本研究旨在通过分析24 h动态心电图测量的HRV与WMH严重程度的相关性,探讨自主神经功能与WMH的相关性,希望能为WMH的发病机制及早期发现和干预提供理论支持。

## 1 对象与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取2018—2020年于郑州大学第二附属医院神经内科住院的WMH患者248例为研究对象。其中男113例(45.6%),女135例(54.4%);年龄40~83岁,平均年龄( $62.4 \pm 11.9$ )岁。纳入标准:(1)符合WMH的诊断标准<sup>[14]</sup>;(2)年龄 $\geq 40$ 岁;(3)日常生活独立〔改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin Scale, mRS)评分 $\leq 2$ 分〕;(4)无感染、发热、低氧血症;(5)HRV检测前1周末服用影响自主神经功能的药物,如 $\beta$ -受体阻滞剂、糖皮质激素、阿托品等;(6)对本研究知情同意。排除标准:(1)磁共振血管造影(magnetic resonance angiography, MRA)或颈部血管彩超检查提示颅脑或颈部血管狭窄 $> 50\%$ ;(2)CT或MRI检查示WMH是由脑梗死、颅内感染、颅内肿瘤、严重颅脑创伤、一氧化碳中毒、弥漫性脑白质水肿、神经系统退行性疾病等所导致;(3)入院时

合并影响自主神经功能和HRV的疾病,如冠心病、心律失常、扩张型心肌病或肥厚性心肌病、急性冠脉综合征、充血性心力衰竭、心房颤动、心肌梗死、糖尿病、帕金森病、明显焦虑或抑郁等;(4)既往有脑卒中史;(5)患有严重器质性疾病,如严重的肝肾功能不全;(6)有MRI检查禁忌证。

## 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 一般资料收集** 收集患者一般资料,包括性别、年龄、吸烟史(吸烟量 $\geq 1$ 支/d,持续1年以上定义为有吸烟史)、饮酒史(过去1年饮过1次酒定义为有饮酒史)、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、三酰甘油(triacylglycerol, TG)、低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein, LDL)、高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein, HDL)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)。

**1.2.2 HRV参数检测** 采用DMS300-4A动态心电图〔迪姆软件(北京)有限公司生产〕对患者进行24 h长程监测,收集患者HRV时域参数、频域参数。其中HRV时域参数包括:24 h平均心率、全部正常窦性心搏RR间期的标准差(standard deviation of all normal-to-normal intervals, SDNN)、全程每5分钟正常RR间期均值的标准差(standard deviation of the averages of normal-to-normal intervals in all 5 minute segments of the entire recording, SDANNindex)、全程每5分钟正常RR间期标准差的平均值(mean of the standard deviation of all normal RR intervals for 5-minute segments, SDNNindex)、相邻正常RR间期差值的均方根(root mean square of the successive normal sinus R-R interval difference, rMSSD)、相邻正常RR间期相差超过50 ms的心搏数占总窦性心搏数的百分比(percentage difference between adjacent normal-to-normal intervals that are greater than 50 ms, PNN50);HRV频域参数包括:总功率(total power, TP)、低频功率(low frequency

power, LF)、高频功率(high frequency power, HF)、LF/HF。检查期间患者正常活动,有效记录时间不少于22 h,去除异位搏动干扰;所有患者检测期间禁止剧烈运动,保持情绪稳定,禁止吸烟,禁止饮用咖啡、茶、酒等可干扰HRV参数的饮品。

**1.2.3 颅脑MRI检查** 所有患者在入院1周内完成颅脑MRI检查,采用德国西门子Skyra 3.0 T超导型磁共振仪,扫描序列主要包括T1加权成像(T1-weighted imaging, T1WI)、T2加权成像(T2-weighted imaging, T2WI)、液体衰减反转恢复序列(fluid attenuated inversion recovery, FLAIR)以及弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)。分别由两位有经验的内科医生根据患者颅脑MRI检查结果对患者WMH严重程度进行评分,意见不一致时与第3位医师共同商议后取得共识。评分标准为:在T2-FLAIR序列上,根据Fazekas量表<sup>[15]</sup>(0~6分),分别对脑室旁WMH和深部皮质下WMH的严重程度进行评分,两部分的评分相加即为总分。脑室旁WMH的评分为:无病变为0分,病变呈帽状或薄层铅笔样为1分,病变呈光滑晕圈为2分,不规则的脑室旁高信号并延伸到深部白质为3分;深部皮质下WMH评分为:无病变为0分,点状病变为1分,病变开始融合为2分,病变大面积融合为3分。根据Fazekas量表总分,将患者分为三组:无或轻度WMH组(Fazekas量表总分为0~2分,97例)、中度WMH组(Fazekas量表总分为3~4分,104例)、重度WMH组(Fazekas量表总分为5~6分,47例)。

**1.3 统计学方法** 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件对数据进行处理与分析。计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用SNK-*q*检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(QR)$ 表示,多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis *H*检验;WMH严重程度影响因素分析采用有序Logistic回归分析(纳入标准 $P \leq 0.05$ );HRV参数与WMH严重程度的相关性分析采用Spearman秩相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 三组一般资料、HRV参数比较** 三组性别、年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、TC、TG、LDL、HDL、Hcy、24 h平均心率、SDNN、SDANNindex、TP、LF/HF比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );三组SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF比较,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。重度WMH组SDNNindex、PNN50低于无或轻度WMH组、中度WMH组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );中度WMH组、重度WMH组rMSSD、LF低于无或轻度WMH组,

差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );重度WMH组HF低于无或轻度WMH组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),见表1。

**2.2 WMH严重程度影响因素的有序Logistic回归分析** 以单因素分析中有统计学差异的变量(SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF)为自变量(赋值均为实测值),WMH严重程度为因变量(赋值:无或轻度WMH=1,中度WMH=2,重度WMH=3),进行有序Logistic回归分析,结果显示,rMSSD是WMH严重程度的影响因素( $P < 0.05$ );校正性别、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病病史可能影响HRV或WMH严重程度的因素后,结果仍显示,rMSSD是WMH严重程度的影响因素( $P < 0.05$ ),见表2。

**2.3 HRV参数与WMH严重程度的相关性** Spearman秩相关分析结果显示,24 h平均心率、SDNN、SDANNindex、TP、LF/HF与WMH严重程度无直线相关关系( $P > 0.05$ ),SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF与WMH严重程度呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ ),见表3。

表2 WMH严重程度影响因素的有序Logistic回归分析  
Table 2 Ordered Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of WMH severity

| 变量                   | B       | SE      | Wald $\chi^2$ 值 | P值    | OR值   | 95%CI          |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| SDNNindex            | -0.007  | 0.009   | 0.669           | 0.413 | 0.993 | (0.975, 1.010) |
| rMSSD                | -0.013  | 0.005   | 6.551           | 0.010 | 0.987 | (0.978, 0.997) |
| PNN50                | 0.013   | 0.021   | 0.367           | 0.544 | 1.013 | (0.972, 1.056) |
| LF                   | -0.001  | 0.001   | 1.462           | 0.227 | 0.999 | (0.998, 1.000) |
| HF                   | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | 0.421           | 0.516 | 1.000 | (0.999, 1.001) |
| 校正年龄、性别、高血压病史、糖尿病病史后 |         |         |                 |       |       |                |
| SDNNindex            | -0.011  | 0.009   | 1.289           | 0.256 | 0.989 | (0.971, 1.008) |
| rMSSD                | -0.013  | 0.005   | 6.706           | 0.010 | 0.987 | (0.977, 0.997) |
| PNN50                | 0.015   | 0.022   | 0.489           | 0.484 | 1.015 | (0.973, 1.059) |
| LF                   | < 0.001 | 0.001   | 0.257           | 0.613 | 1.000 | (0.998, 1.001) |
| HF                   | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | 0.515           | 0.473 | 1.000 | (0.999, 1.001) |

## 3 讨论

WMH是老年人颅脑核磁检查最常见的缺血性表现,但是其确切的发病机制尚不清楚。近年来,研究者开始关注自主神经功能与WMH之间的关系,一些研究者发现HRV降低与WMH相关<sup>[9-10]</sup>,另一些研究者认为HRV与WMH无相关性<sup>[11, 13]</sup>,也有研究者认为HRV增加与WMH相关<sup>[12]</sup>。对于二者之间关系的研究可能有助于WMH发病机制的研究以及WMH的早期发现和干预。因而本研究旨在分析24 h动态心电图测量的HRV与WMH严重程度的相关性。

本研究有序Logistic回归分析结果显示,rMSSD是

表1 三组一般资料、HRV 参数比较  
Table 1 Comparison of general information and HRV parameters in the three groups

| 项目                              | 无或轻度 WMH 组 (n=97) | 中度 WMH 组 (n=104)           | 重度 WMH 组 (n=47)            | 检验统计量值             | P 值     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 性别 (男/女)                        | 40/57             | 49/55                      | 24/23                      | 1.406 <sup>c</sup> | 0.495   |
| 年龄 [M (QR), 岁]                  | 62 (22)           | 65 (14)                    | 57 (28)                    | 4.218              | 0.121   |
| 吸烟史 [n (%)]                     | 13 (13.4)         | 15 (14.4)                  | 10 (21.3)                  | 1.625 <sup>c</sup> | 0.444   |
| 饮酒史 [n (%)]                     | 20 (20.6)         | 26 (25.0)                  | 15 (31.9)                  | 2.194 <sup>c</sup> | 0.334   |
| 高血压病史 [n (%)]                   | 31 (32.0)         | 35 (33.7)                  | 21 (44.7)                  | 2.410 <sup>c</sup> | 0.300   |
| 糖尿病病史 [n (%)]                   | 20 (20.6)         | 18 (17.3)                  | 10 (21.3)                  | 0.490 <sup>c</sup> | 0.783   |
| TC [M (QR), mmol/L]             | 4.75 (1.09)       | 4.69 (1.60)                | 4.51 (1.47)                | 4.344              | 0.114   |
| TG [M (QR), mmol/L]             | 1.2 (1.18)        | 1.08 (0.90)                | 1.08 (0.74)                | 3.247              | 0.197   |
| LDL [M (QR), mmol/L]            | 2.77 (1.09)       | 2.64 (1.13)                | 2.71 (1.10)                | 2.988              | 0.224   |
| HDL ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L) | 1.38 $\pm$ 0.30   | 1.33 $\pm$ 0.33            | 1.26 $\pm$ 0.37            | 1.938 <sup>d</sup> | 0.146   |
| Hcy [M (QR), $\mu$ mol/L]       | 13.4 (6.0)        | 12.4 (7.42)                | 15.5 (5.70)                | 2.402              | 0.301   |
| 24 h 平均心率 [M (QR), 次/min]       | 71.0 (16.0)       | 72.0 (14.0)                | 67.0 (13.0)                | 0.258              | 0.879   |
| SDNN [M (QR), ms]               | 137.0 (45.0)      | 117.0 (52.0)               | 123.0 (31.0)               | 4.005              | 0.135   |
| SDANNindex [M (QR), ms]         | 121.0 (43.0)      | 108.0 (38.0)               | 115.0 (43.0)               | 5.333              | 0.070   |
| SDNNindex [M (QR), ms]          | 52.0 (24.0)       | 51.5 (21.0)                | 40.0 (22.0) <sup>ab</sup>  | 19.079             | < 0.001 |
| rMSSD [M (QR), ms]              | 34.0 (34.0)       | 27.0 (19.0) <sup>a</sup>   | 23.0 (13.5) <sup>a</sup>   | 14.606             | 0.001   |
| PNN50 [M (QR), %]               | 7.0 (13.5)        | 5.0 (12.0)                 | 4.0 (6.0) <sup>ab</sup>    | 9.185              | 0.010   |
| TP [M (QR), ms <sup>2</sup> ]   | 2 313.3 (2 248.0) | 2 363.8 (1 878.0)          | 1 841.0 (2 320.0)          | 2.731              | 0.255   |
| LF [M (QR), ms <sup>2</sup> ]   | 315.5 (310.0)     | 290.8 (302.0) <sup>a</sup> | 261.8 (264.0) <sup>a</sup> | 6.012              | 0.049   |
| HF [M (QR), ms <sup>2</sup> ]   | 169.8 (190.0)     | 142.4 (162.0)              | 139.5 (127.0) <sup>a</sup> | 6.087              | 0.048   |
| LF/HF [M (QR)]                  | 1.9 (2.0)         | 1.9 (1.0)                  | 2.0 (1.0)                  | 1.159              | 0.560   |

注: WMH= 脑白质高信号, TC= 总胆固醇, TG= 三酰甘油, LDL= 低密度脂蛋白, HDL= 高密度脂蛋白, Hcy= 同型半胱氨酸, SDNN= 全部正常窦性心搏 RR 间期的标准差, SDANNindex= 全程每 5 分钟正常 RR 间期均值的标准差, SDNNindex= 全程每 5 分钟正常 RR 间期标准差的平均值, rMSSD= 相邻正常 RR 间期差值的均方根, PNN50= 相邻正常 RR 间期相差超过 50 ms 的心搏数占总窦性心搏数的百分比, TP= 总功率, LF= 低频功率, HF= 高频功率; 与无或轻度 WMH 组比较, <sup>a</sup>P < 0.05; 与中度 WMH 组比较, <sup>b</sup>P < 0.05; <sup>c</sup>为  $\chi^2$  值, <sup>d</sup>为 F 值, 余检验统计量值为 H 值

表3 HRV 参数与 WMH 严重程度的相关性分析  
Table 3 Correlation analysis between HRV parameters and WMH severity

| 项目         | $r_s$ 值 | P 值     |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 24 h 平均心率  | -0.025  | 0.695   |
| SDNN       | -0.117  | 0.066   |
| SDANNindex | -0.097  | 0.127   |
| SDNNindex  | -0.232  | < 0.001 |
| rMSSD      | -0.243  | < 0.001 |
| PNN50      | -0.167  | 0.008   |
| TP         | -0.094  | 0.140   |
| LF         | -0.147  | 0.021   |
| HF         | -0.151  | 0.018   |
| LF/HF      | -0.039  | 0.537   |

WMH 严重程度的影响因素; 校正性别、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病病史可能影响 HRV 或 WMH 严重程度的因素后, 结果仍显示, rMSSD 是 WMH 严重程度的影响因素; Spearman 秩相关分析结果显示, SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF 与 WMH 严重程度呈负相关。HRV 参数中, rMSSD、PNN50、HF 可反映副交感神经

活性, SDNNindex、LF 可反映自主神经的整体活性。因此, 本研究结果提示自主神经功能紊乱, 特别是副交感神经活性降低是 WMH 的危险因素, 其可能参与了 WMH 的发生。分析原因可能有以下几点: (1) 自主神经可通过交感缩血管纤维和副交感舒血管纤维来支配血管平滑肌, 通过各种心血管反射, 调控心输出量和血管的舒缩, 使脑血流保持在一定范围。此外, 近年的研究也发现大多数 (65%) 中枢神经系统血管中的去甲肾上腺素能神经元末梢终止于毛细血管附近的周细胞<sup>[16-17]</sup>, 其通过周细胞的收缩调节毛细血管的直径, 从而可以调节整个大脑的血流。因此, 自主神经系统功能受损可能会影响大脑血流的自动调节, 从而发生低灌注, 导致 WMH。(2) 胆碱能抗炎通路是中枢神经系统重要的免疫调节、抗炎通路, 在神经保护中起重要作用<sup>[18-19]</sup>。迷走神经活动的减少可能会减弱胆碱能神经的抗炎作用, 导致大脑局部及全身炎症因子增加, 从而促进 WMH 的发生和发展<sup>[20]</sup>。(3) WMH 是小动脉粥样硬化导致的<sup>[21]</sup>, 而有研究发现自主神经功能障碍与动脉粥样硬化增加有关<sup>[22]</sup>, 进一步的研究认为炎症可能在其中发挥重要作用

用,副交感神经活动减少导致胆碱能抗炎活性降低,体内上调的炎症因子破坏血管内皮,引起脂质沉积、氧化应激等一系列反应,进而导致动脉粥样硬化进展<sup>[23]</sup>。鉴于自主神经功能障碍、炎症、动脉粥样硬化三者间具有复杂的交互关系,不能排除三者同时存在,进而协同促进 WMH 发生的可能。(4) 另一种可能的解释是: HRV 下降是 WMH 的结果,而不是原因。脑血管疾病也可引起心脏自主神经功能紊乱,但目前这仅在因大血管疾病引起的脑卒中患者中有报道<sup>[24-26]</sup>,虽然本研究排除了既往有脑卒中史的患者,但也不能排除 WMH 导致 HRV 下降的可能。

本研究结果与 GALLUZZI 等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究结论一致,该研究对 82 例轻度认知障碍患者的研究发现,24 h 动态心电图检测的 HRV 降低与 WMH 独立相关。此外,OBARA 等<sup>[10]</sup>对 39 名老年人的研究发现,HRV 降低与 WMH 相关。然而,本研究结果与国外两项研究矛盾,NAKANISHI 等<sup>[11]</sup>通过动态血压监测评估 HRV 的大规模人群研究发现,WMH 与 HRV 无关;而目前唯一的一项纵向研究则显示,动态血压监测的夜间 HRV 增大与 WMH 进展相关<sup>[12]</sup>。这两项研究与本研究结果矛盾的原因可能是 HRV 的检测方法不同,这两项研究中的 HRV 均是由动态血压监测所得,与 24 h 动态心电图相比,动态血压监测 HRV 的临床意义不是太明确,由于动态血压监测为间歇性测量心率,特别是在睡眠时以 60 min 为间隔测量心率,而且伴有袖带的充放气,所测得的 HRV 是否能反映真实情况尚不确定。而动态心电图是目前国际公认的检测 HRV 的金标准,而且相对于短时程动态心电图,长时程(> 18 h)动态心电图更能反映心率的变化情况。

近年来关于晕厥、直立性低血压与 WMH 关系的研究提示,自主神经功能紊乱可能是 WMH 的危险因素<sup>[27-28]</sup>。HRV 是目前研究自主神经功能的一种较好的无创手段,因其检测费用较低、检测方法简便,被广泛应用于临床。对于临床上 HRV 检测异常但尚未表现出明显自主神经功能紊乱症状的患者,给予积极的干预或治疗,或许能减缓 WMH 的发生。本研究存在以下局限性:本研究样本量小,且为横断面研究,未能说明自主神经功能障碍与 WMH 之间的因果关系,下一步需要扩大样本量,进一步进行纵向研究以探讨二者之间的因果关系。

综上所述,HRV 参数中的 SDNNindex、rMSSD、PNN50、LF、HF 与 WMH 严重程度呈负相关,自主神经功能障碍可能参与了 WMH 的发生。对临床上 HRV 降低的无症状自主神经功能障碍患者给予积极的治疗或干预,有可能减少或延缓 WMH 的发生发展。

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本文无利益冲突。

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