

脑灰白质比评估呼吸和心搏骤停患者 中枢神经系统预后的价值

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.10.006

【摘要】目的 探讨脑灰白质比(GWR)对呼吸、心搏骤停复苏后昏迷患者中枢神经系统预后的评估作用。**方法** 选择2013年2月至2016年6月南京医科大学鼓楼临床医学院收治的呼吸、心搏骤停经心肺复苏后自主循环恢复(ROSC)且昏迷的患者,所有患者复苏后均接受目标温度管理,并于ROSC后5 d内进行头颅CT扫描,按特定层面(基底节层面、卵圆中心层面)特定位点(尾状核、壳核、胼胝体、内囊后肢、内侧皮质、中央白质)的CT值计算GWR;以治疗3个月后的格拉斯哥-匹兹堡脑功能评分(CPC)将患者分为中枢神经系统预后良好组(CPC 1~3分)和预后不良组(CPC 4~5分);绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),分析不同层面GWR对患者中枢神经系统预后的评估价值。**结果** 最终纳入43例患者,男性26例,女性17例;年龄(63±15)岁;神经预后良好14例,预后不良29例。与预后良好组比较,预后不良组基底节层面脑灰白质比(GWR_{bg})、平均脑灰白质比(GWR_{av})均显著降低(1.064±0.103比1.163±0.818, 1.068±0.087比1.128±0.071,均 $P<0.05$),半卵圆及大脑皮质上部层面脑灰白质比(GWR_{ce})差异无统计学意义(1.072±0.077比1.092±0.075, $P>0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示,GWR_{bg}、GWR_{av}可评估患者中枢神经系统预后,而GWR_{ce}无此作用。GWR_{bg}的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)=0.756,95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.607~0.905, $P=0.007$,最佳临界值为1.13时,敏感度71.4%,特异度69.0%;GWR_{av}的AUC=0.701,95%CI=0.532~0.869, $P=0.035$,最佳临界值为1.13时,敏感度71.4%,特异度65.5%;GWR_{ce}的AUC=0.590,95%CI=0.405~0.775, $P=0.344$ 。**结论** 对于行目标温度管理的呼吸、心搏骤停患者而言,GWR较高的患者有良好的中枢神经系统预后,GWR可为患者预后和临床决策提供帮助,尤其是GWR_{bg}。

【关键词】 脑灰白质比; 呼吸、心搏骤停; 心肺复苏; 脑功能评分; 中枢神经系统

基金项目:江苏省中医药科技立项项目(YB2015073);江苏省南京市医学科技发展专项资金资助项目(YKK12073)

Neurological prognostic value of gray-white-matter ratio in patients after respiratory and cardiac arrest

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the role of gray-white-matter ratio (GWR) on neurological outcome in patients with coma after cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) post-respiratory and cardiac arrest (CA). **Methods** Respiratory and CA patients with restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) and coma after CPR admitted to Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Clinical Medical College of Nanjing Medical University from February 2013 to June 2016 were enrolled. All patients were subjected to target temperature management (TTM) after CPR, and received cranial CT within 5 days after ROSC. Attenuation (hounsfield units) was measured at special sites (basal ganglia, centrum semiovale), and specific locus (caudate nucleus, putamen, corpus callosum, posterior limb of internal capsule, medial cortex, medial white matter). The GWR was calculated for basal ganglia and cerebrum. Neurological outcome was judged according to the Glasgow-Pittsburgh cerebral performance category (CPC) at 3 months after ICU discharge. CPC 1-3 were divided into good prognosis, CPC 4-5 were divided into poor prognosis. The receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the prognostic value of GWR in patients with respiratory and CA. **Results** Forty-three patients were enrolled, including 26 males and 17 females; age (63±15) years old; 14 good prognosis and 29 poor prognosis. Compared with the good prognosis group, the basal ganglia GWR (GWR_{bg}) and the average GWR (GWR_{av}) were significantly lowered in the poor prognosis group (1.064±0.103 vs. 1.163±0.818, 1.068±0.087 vs. 1.128±0.071, both $P<0.05$), the centrum semiovale GWR (GWR_{ce}) was similar to that in the good prognosis group (1.072±0.077 vs. 1.092±0.075, $P>0.05$). It was shown by ROC curve analysis that the GWR_{bg}, GWR_{av} could evaluate the neurological outcomes of patients, but GWR_{ce} could not. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) of GWR_{bg} was 0.756 [95% confidence interval (95%CI) = 0.607-0.905, $P=0.007$], the cut-off value was 1.13, the sensitivity was 71.4%, and specificity was 69.0%; the AUC of GWR_{av} was 0.701 (95%CI = 0.532-0.869, $P=0.035$), the cut-off value was 1.13, the sensitivity was 71.4%, and

specificity was 65.5%; the AUC of GWR_{ce} was 0.590 (95%CI = 0.405-0.775, P = 0.344). **Conclusions** Respiratory and CA patients receiving TTM with high GWR had favorable neurological outcome. GWR, especially GWR_{bg} could provide help for clinical treatment and prognostic value of survival after CA.

【Key words】 Gray-white-matter ratio; Respiratory and cardiac arrest; Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; Cerebral performance category; Central nervous system

Fund program: Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Projects of Jiangsu Province (YB2015073); the Special Funds to Support the Medical Science and Technology Development of Nanjing Province (YKK12073)

在呼吸、心搏骤停患者中,中枢神经系统功能严重缺损是影响预后不良的主要原因,而目标温度管理仍是目前此类患者自主循环恢复(ROSC)后最主要的治疗方法,且被证实可改善患者的神经系统预后^[1-4],但治疗后仍需要数月时间来观察神经系统的最终恢复情况。通过某些检查或指标尽可能早期评价接受目标温度管理患者的神经系统预后,从而为患者预后和临床决策提供支持,仍是目前亟待解决的问题。诸多研究表明,脑灰白质比(GWR)可用于早期预测患者神经系统的预后^[5-7]。Hanning等^[8]发现GWR较低的患者中枢神经系统预后较差。本研究旨在探讨GWR与心肺复苏(CPR)ROSC后接受目标温度管理患者中枢神经系统预后的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象:采用回顾性研究方法,选择2013年2月至2016年6月本院急诊抢救室抢救、急诊重症加强治疗病房(EICU)收治的呼吸、心搏骤停经复苏后ROSC且昏迷的患者,大多数患者接受CT以排除原发性颅内事件(如蛛网膜下腔出血)或颅内并发症。

1.1.1 纳入标准:复苏后ROSC且昏迷的患者;ROSC后接受目标温度管理;由相同厂家同一型号机器所得到的CT结果。

1.1.2 排除标准:心搏骤停前患有严重慢性心、肺、脑及其他重要器官疾病;复苏后植入临时起搏器。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2017-087-01),按原则伦理委员会同意免除知情同意的申请。

1.2 观察指标

1.2.1 GWR(图1):根据患者ROSC后5d内特定区域的头颅CT值计算不同层面GWR。①基底节层面脑灰白质比(GWR_{bg}):选取头颅CT的基底节层面,根据尾状核(CN)、壳核(PU)、胼胝体(CC)、内囊后肢(PIC)的CT值计算。 $GWR_{bg} = (CN+PU)/(CC+PIC)$ 。②半卵圆及大脑皮质上部层面脑灰白质比(GWR_{ce}):选取头颅CT的半卵圆层面及大脑皮质上部层面,根据内侧皮质(MC1和

MC2)、中央白质(MWM1和MWM2)的CT值计算。 $GWR_{ce} = (MC1+MC2)/(MWM1+MWM2)$ 。③平均脑灰白质比(GWR_{av}): $GWR_{av} = (GWR_{bg}+GWR_{ce})/2$ 。

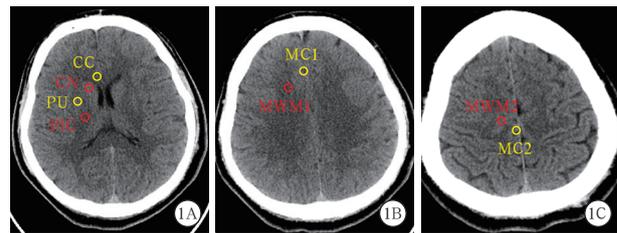


图1 头颅CT基底节层面(A)胼胝体(CC)、尾状核(CN)、壳核(PU)、内囊后肢(PIC),半卵圆层面(B)内侧皮质(MC1)、中央白质(MWM1)及大脑皮质上部层面(C)内侧皮质(MC2)、中央白质(MWM2)等区域中的圆形关注区域(面积0.1cm²)

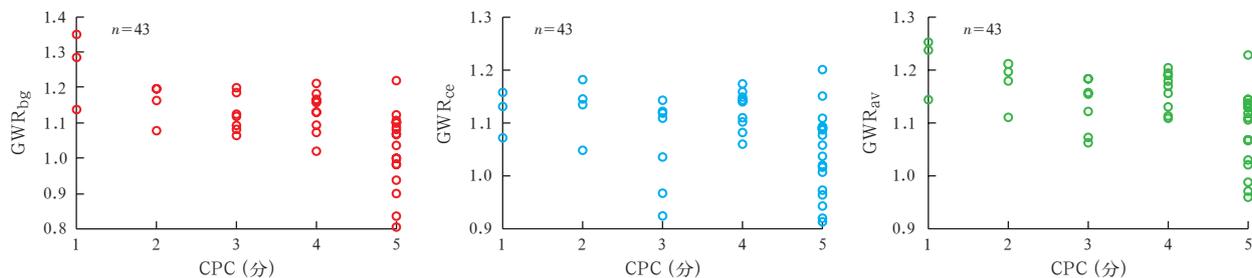
1.2.2 神经系统功能:收集治疗后3个月的格拉斯哥-匹兹堡脑功能评分(CPC)以评定中枢神经系统预后,意识恢复或中重度神经功能缺失(CPC 1~3分)为预后良好;植物状态或死亡(CPC 4~5分)为预后不良。

1.3 统计学方法:使用SPSS 16.0软件处理数据。计量资料先进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析及LSD-t检验进行比较;分类计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),分析GWR对呼吸、心搏骤停患者中枢神经系统预后的评估价值。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本情况:最终纳入43例患者,男性26例,女性17例;年龄19~80岁,平均(63±15)岁;院外心搏骤停24例(占55.8%);心搏骤停原因:急性心肌梗死24例(55.8%),恶性心律失常2例(4.7%),肺栓塞3例(7.0%),窒息4例(9.3%),溺水1例(2.3%),其他9例(20.9%);CPC评分:神经预后良好者14例,其中CPC 1分3例(7.0%),CPC 2分4例(9.3%),CPC 3分7例(16.3%);神经预后不良者29例,其中CPC 4分10例(23.2%),CPC 5分19例(44.2%)。

2.2 不同CPC评分患者的GWR(图2;表1):随CPC评分的增加,患者的GWR_{bg}、GWR_{ce}、GWR_{av}



注：ROSC 为自主循环恢复，CPC 为格拉斯哥-匹兹堡脑功能评分，GWR_{bg} 为基底节层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{ce} 为半卵圆及大脑皮质上部层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{av} 为平均脑灰白质比

图2 呼吸、心搏骤停复苏后 ROSC 且昏迷患者不同层面脑灰白质比分布

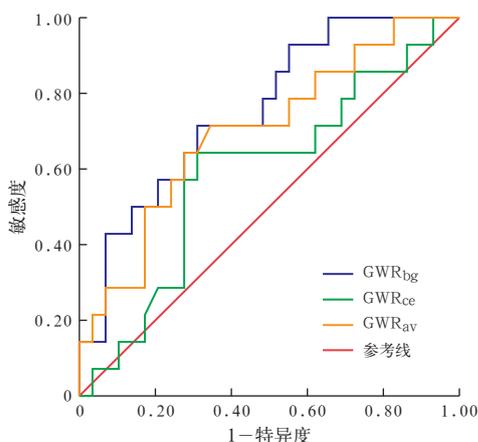
均呈下降趋势。预后不良组 ROSC 后 5 d 内的 GWR_{bg}、GWR_{av} 显著低于预后良好组(均 $P < 0.05$)，而两组 GWR_{ce} 差异无统计学意义。

表1 神经预后良好组与不良组呼吸、心搏骤停复苏后 ROSC 且昏迷患者不同层面脑灰白质比的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	GWR _{bg}	GWR _{ce}	GWR _{av}
预后良好组	14	1.163 ± 0.818	1.092 ± 0.075	1.128 ± 0.071
预后不良组	29	1.064 ± 0.103	1.072 ± 0.077	1.068 ± 0.087
<i>t</i> 值		3.126	0.800	2.213
<i>P</i> 值		0.003	0.429	0.033

注：ROSC 为自主循环恢复，GWR_{bg} 为基底节层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{ce} 为半卵圆及大脑皮质上部层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{av} 为平均脑灰白质比

2.3 GWR_{bg}、GWR_{ce}、GWR_{av} 对呼吸、心搏骤停患者中枢神经系统预后的评估(图3；表2)：ROC 曲线分析显示，GWR_{bg}、GWR_{av} 可评估患者中枢神经系统预后(均 $P < 0.05$)，而 GWR_{ce} 无评估作用。GWR_{bg} 评估中枢神经系统预后的 AUC 大于 GWR_{av}，说明前者对预后的评估效能更大。



注：GWR_{bg} 为基底节层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{ce} 为半卵圆及大脑皮质上部层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{av} 为平均脑灰白质比，ROSC 为自主循环恢复，ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图3 不同层面脑灰白质比对呼吸、心搏骤停复苏后 ROSC 且昏迷患者神经预后评估的 ROC 曲线

表2 不同层面脑灰白质比对呼吸、心搏骤停复苏后 ROSC 且昏迷患者神经预后的评估价值

指标	AUC	95%CI	<i>P</i> 值	最佳临界值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)
GWR _{bg}	0.756	0.607 ~ 0.905	0.007	1.13	71.4	69.0
GWR _{ce}	0.590	0.405 ~ 0.775	0.344	1.02	64.3	69.0
GWR _{av}	0.701	0.532 ~ 0.869	0.035	1.13	71.4	65.5

注：GWR_{bg} 为基底节层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{ce} 为半卵圆及大脑皮质上部层面脑灰白质比，GWR_{av} 为平均脑灰白质比，ROSC 为自主循环恢复，AUC 为受试者工作特征曲线下面积，95%CI 为 95% 可信区间

3 讨论

随着建立在大量临床干预研究及新技术发展基础上的 CPR 技术不断进步，心搏骤停患者的 ROSC 率大为提高，但院内病死率仍较高。呼吸、心搏骤停引起全身缺血缺氧反应，造成全身各器官损伤，由于大脑对缺血缺氧的耐受能力较差，因此，成功复苏的呼吸、心搏骤停患者会出现意识障碍甚至处于植物状态^[9]。在早期成功转复后，神经系统功能的恢复情况往往成为患者预后的决定因素，这提示我们需要更简洁有效的方法来早期识别具有神经系统改善前景的昏迷患者，以便更好地指导临床医生进行诊疗决策，对于恢复可能性较大的患者给予适合的加强医疗。

呼吸、心搏骤停的脑复苏措施有目标温度管理、脱水降颅内压、防止抽搐、高压氧、神经保护剂等^[10]，其中目标温度管理和细致的观察护理可以减轻患者 ROSC 后的神经系统损伤，降低病死率，已成为 ROSC 后昏迷患者的一线治疗方法，其作用机制可能与受损细胞对温度敏感性高、降低主要器官代谢、抑制炎症反应有关^[11-13]。

有研究显示，GWR 与呼吸、心搏骤停患者的预后具有一定的相关性^[5,7]，然而本研究结果证实，在基底节层面，GWR 可评估患者中枢神经系统预后，而在半卵圆层面，GWR 则与患者预后无关。脑

水肿是呼吸、心搏骤停所致的并发症之一,脑水肿可以进一步加重脑缺血缺氧程度,造成严重的后遗症^[14]。Han 等^[15]发现,对于呼吸、心搏骤停患者而言,缺氧会引起脑水肿,而脑水肿可引起脑灰质 CT 值的衰减,但对脑白质的影响则较小,使灰白质 CT 值的区别丧失,甚至反转,进而引起 GWR 改变。本研究显示,在基底节层面,缺氧损伤表现似乎更为严重,而在半卵圆层面的变化则不是那么明显,这也解释了 GWR_{bg} 预测中枢神经系统预后的效能明显高于 GWR_{ce}。

本研究的局限性:首先,GWR 可能会随着时间的推移而发生改变,本研究选取呼吸、心搏骤停患者 ROSC 后 5 d 内的头颅 CT 值,未对 GWR 进行时间相关性分析;其次,样本量较小,还需更大样本的随机对照临床研究加以验证。

综上,本研究显示,GWR_{bg} 可评估呼吸、心搏骤停 ROSC 后接受目标温度管理患者的中枢神经系统预后,且操作便捷,应予以重视。

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(收稿日期:2017-03-31)