



· 前沿进展 ·

中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值与卒中患者预后及其并发症关系的研究进展

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【摘要】 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)作为一种简单、可靠、易获得的炎性标志物,与多种心脑血管疾病的发生、发展及其预后有关,但目前NLR与卒中患者的具体关系尚未完全明确。本文主要综述了NLR与急性缺血性卒中、大血管闭塞性卒中、自发性脑出血患者预后及卒中后抑郁、卒中相关性肺炎的关系,以期临床早期、有针对性地预防卒中患者并发症及改善患者预后提供参考。

【关键词】 卒中; 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值; 预后; 并发症; 综述

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Research Progress on Relations of Neutrophil-lymphocyte Ratio to Prognosis and Complications in Patients with Stroke

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【Abstract】 Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), as an inflammatory marker that is easy to be detected, reliable and available, is significantly related to the occurrence, progress and prognosis of various cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, but the relations of NLR to patients with stroke is not very clear yet. This paper mainly reviewed the relations of NLR to the prognosis in patients with acute ischemic stroke, large vessel occlusive stroke or spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage, as well as post-stroke depression or stroke-related pneumonia, in order to provide a reference for early and well-directed prevention of complications and improvement of prognosis in patients with stroke on clinic.

【Key words】 Stroke; Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; Prognosis; Complications; Review

《2016年全球疾病负担报告》显示,卒中是导致我国成年人寿命减少的第一大病因^[1],具有发病率高、致残率高、病死率高、复发率高且并发症多等特点,且近年来其发病率呈现逐年上升趋势^[2]。研究表明,炎症反应在卒中发病机制中具有重要作用^[3-4]。中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)作为一种新型、易获取的炎性标志物,可反映全身炎症状态^[5-6],且有研究表明其与多种心脑血管疾病的发生、进展及预后有关^[7-9]。目前NLR与卒中患者的关系尚未完全明确,笔者通过检索相关文献主要综述了NLR与急性缺血性卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)、大血管闭塞性卒中、自发性脑出血(intracerebral hemorrhage, ICH)患者预后及卒中后抑郁(post-stroke depression, PSD)、卒中相

关性肺炎(stroke-associated pneumonia, SAP)的关系,以期临床早期、有针对性地预防卒中患者并发症及改善患者预后提供参考。

1 NLR与颈动脉粥样硬化的关系

颈动脉粥样硬化是一种颈动脉管壁非炎性血管病变,常发生于青春期,并随着年龄增长而逐渐加重,其早期病理表现为内膜-中膜增厚,随着病情进展可形成粥样硬化斑块并在此基础上继发斑块出血、斑块破裂、壁血栓形成及血管狭窄等,进而引起血流动力学改变。炎性细胞和炎性递质参与动脉粥样硬化的发生发展及斑块稳定性改变过程,且目前已发现不少与动脉粥样硬化相关的炎性标志物,如C反应蛋白、白介素6及肿瘤坏死因子等^[10]。NLR是一种新型炎性标志物,既往研究表明,其可作为男性AIS患者颈动脉狭窄的重要预测指标^[11],此外其还与老年颈动脉粥样硬化明显相关^[12-13]。CORRIERE等^[12]通过探讨NLR与老年颈动脉粥样硬化的关系发现,

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NLR是颈动脉粥样硬化斑块及其数量的一个强有力预测指标, NLR增高可导致老年人群颈动脉粥样硬化斑块发生风险升高。FRIEDLANDER等^[14]研究结果显示, 西班牙老年男性颈动脉粥样硬化患者NLR为(3.07±1.43), 高于健康对照者的(2.13±0.68), 提示NLR与西班牙老年男性颈动脉粥样硬化有关〔95%CI(0.49, 1.39), $P=0.000\ 07$ 〕。刘东风等^[15]通过分析571例原发性高血压患者发现, NLR是原发性高血压患者颈动脉粥样硬化的独立危险因素($OR=1.599$)。上述研究表明, NLR与颈动脉粥样硬化的发生有关, 但其预测颈动脉粥样硬化的最佳临界值尚未明确, 仍需进一步研究探讨。

2 NLR与AIS患者预后的关系

AIS的病理生理学过程是一个多因素、多机制、多环节的恶性级联过程, 涉及内皮激活、血-脑脊液屏障破坏、氧化应激反应及炎症级联反应等^[16]。正常脑组织炎症递质表达水平较低, 脑缺血状态下炎症递质和免疫因子释放增多, 在脑组织发生缺血性损伤后的早期炎症反应阶段, 炎症递质会损伤血-脑脊液屏障并促使中性粒细胞向缺血脑组织聚集, 中性粒细胞活化会引起蛋白水解酶(如磷酸酶)释放, 进而加剧缺血脑组织损伤^[17]。既往研究表明, 早期中性粒细胞增高与AIS患者梗死体积增大及病情加重有关^[18-19], 而减少中性粒细胞浸润可有效缩小梗死体积^[20]; 淋巴细胞可能通过释放抗细胞因子3和修复组织因子而对缺血脑组织发挥保护作用, 但淋巴细胞对AIS产生作用较晚^[21-22]。

近年研究发现, NLR与多种心脑血管疾病的发生、进展及其预后有关^[7-9]。TOKGOZ等^[23]进行的前瞻性研究发现, 死亡组患者NLR高于存活组, 且NLR为0.5时预测AIS患者发病后24h死亡的灵敏度为83.1%, 特异度为62.0%。YU等^[24]研究结果显示, 入院时NLR升高的AIS患者出院后神经功能缺损程度更严重, 但患者病死率、严重残疾发生率无明显变化, 提示NLR对AIS患者短期预后具有一定预测价值。KOCATURK等^[25]研究结果显示, NLR与AIS患者梗死体积呈正相关($r=0.350$, $P=0.001$)。

3 NLR与大血管闭塞性卒中患者预后的关系

大血管闭塞性卒中是一种致死率高、病死率高的疾病^[26], 血管内血栓切除术(EVT)可有效改善大血管闭塞性卒中患者预后^[27]。EVT不仅可重建使用抗凝药和对纤维溶解治疗反应不佳患者的血运, 还可用于国际标准化比值(INR)增高的患者, 但近期有新证据表明, 卒中后炎症反应可促进脑组织缺血-再灌注损伤, 而NLR被视为亚临床炎症标志物, 入院时NLR增高对卒中患者EVT后预后具有一定预测价值^[28]。PIKIJA等^[29]通过回顾性分析行EVT的前循环缺血性卒中患者的病历资料发现, NLR增高的患者EVT后3个月易发生颅内出血, 提示NLR是前循环缺血性卒中患者EVT后颅内出血的独立预测因子。

4 NLR与ICH患者预后的关系

ICH占有急性脑血管事件的10%~30%, 是一种致死率高、病死率高的卒中类型^[30-31]。近年研究表明, 炎症反应在ICH发生发展过程中具有关键作用^[32], 其中一些炎症标志

物如白细胞计数、中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、NLR、白介素6及C反应蛋白可预测ICH患者预后^[33]。近年有关NLR与ICH患者预后关系的研究报道较多, 但结论不尽相同: WANG等^[34]主要探讨了早期NLR增高与ICH患者住院30d病死率的关系, 结果显示, 存活 ≤ 30 d的患者入院24~48h、5~7d NLR及ICH评分量表评分高于存活 >30 d者, 出血体积大于存活 >30 d者, 提示早期NLR增高的ICH患者30d内病死率较高。SUN等^[35]选取352例ICH患者并根据其入院时NLR四分位数间距分为Q1组(<2.78)、Q2组(2.78~4.08)、Q3组(4.08~7.85)及Q4组(>7.85), 结果显示, 校正年龄、性别及其他潜在风险因素后, 与Q1组患者相比, Q4组患者美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分较高($P=0.042$)、血肿体积较大($P=0.014$), 但Q4组患者预后($P=0.379$)和全因死亡率($P=0.843$)无明显改变, 提示NLR与ICH患者预后可能无明显相关性, 与WANG等^[34]研究结论不一致。因此, NLR与ICH患者预后的关系仍需要更多研究证据进一步证实。

5 NLR与PSD的关系

PSD是卒中患者最常见的情绪障碍类型, 其发生率约为33.3%^[36-39]。PSD患者生活质量下降, 认知障碍^[40]、功能障碍及死亡风险较高^[41], 因此早期识别并有效干预PSD对改善卒中患者预后具有重要意义。研究表明, 炎症因子参与AIS和抑郁症的炎症反应过程^[42-43]。CHENG等^[44]研究结果显示, 血清超敏C反应蛋白(high sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)和同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)水平升高与卒中后1年PSD的发生有关。CHEN等^[45]研究结果显示, PSD患者入院时NLR高于非PSD患者, 提示入院时NLR增高与PSD发生有关, 但其相关机制尚不清楚, 仍有待进一步研究证实。

6 NLR与SAP的关系

SAP是卒中患者常见并发症之一, 其发生率为7%~38%, 可影响卒中患者预后, 延长患者住院时间并增加患者残疾、死亡风险^[46-48]。因此, 早期发现并及时干预SAP对改善卒中患者预后具有重要意义。SAP的临床表现常不典型, 胸片和痰培养较难明确诊断, 因此临床需寻找客观、易获取的SAP预测因子。既往研究表明, NLR较其他常见炎症标志物对肺炎的预测价值更高^[49-50]。NAM等^[51]研究结果显示, AIS患者SAP发生率为8.5%(112/1 317), 并发SAP患者NLR高于无SAP患者, 且NLR越高则AIS患者SAP越严重, 提示NLR增高可能与AIS患者SAP的发生及其严重程度有关, 这也为SAP患者开展预防性抗生素治疗提供了一定参考依据。

7 小结及展望

近年来, 我国卒中心脏发病率、致残率、病死率及复发率呈现逐年升高趋势, 而早期采取有针对性的治疗对改善卒中患者预后具有重要意义。NLR作为一项简单、可靠、易获取的炎症标志物, 可能与AIS、大血管闭塞性卒中、ICH患者的预后及PSD、SAP有关, 但相关机制尚未明确。相信随着对NLR的研究深入, 将NLR用于预测卒中患者预后及其并发症的发生指日可待。

文献检索策略

计算机检索 PubMed、EMBase、The Cochrane Library、中国知网、中国科学引文数据库、万方数据知识服务平台等数据库中有关中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值与卒中关系的相关文献,检索时间从建库至2019-04-14。中文检索词:“中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值”“中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值”“NLR”“卒中”;英文检索词:“neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio”“NLR”“stroke”。文献纳入标准:(1)无语种限制;(2)研究对象纳入与排除标准、诊断及干预措施明确。文献排除标准:(1)重复文献;(2)存在设计缺陷、方法学质量差的文献;(3)数据不完整、结局指标不明确的文献。

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· 前沿进展 ·

德拉马尼治疗耐多药结核病的研究进展

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【摘要】 耐多药结核病 (MDR-TB) 仍是目前全球公共卫生危机和卫生安全威胁之一, 而我国是 MDR-TB 高负担国家之一。德拉马尼作为一种新型抗结核药物, 主要通过抑制结核分枝杆菌细胞壁分枝菌酸合成而发挥杀菌作用, 并有望缩短 MDR-TB 治疗疗程, 已引起临床关注和重视。本文主要综述了德拉马尼的作用机制及抗菌活性、临床前研究及临床试验、毒副作用及药物-药物相互作用、耐药机制等, 以提高临床对德拉马尼的认识并为合理应用该药提供参考。

【关键词】 结核; 结核分枝杆菌; 广泛耐药结核; 德拉马尼; 突变; 综述

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【Abstract】 Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is one of global public health crises and threats to health security, however China is one of the countries with high burden of MDR-TB. As a new anti-tuberculosis drug, delamanid plays an antibacterial role by inhibiting the synthesis of mycolic acid in cell wall of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which is expected to shorten the course of treatment of MDR-TB and has attracted clinical attention. This paper mainly reviewed the action mechanism and antibacterial activity, preclinical studies and clinical trials, toxic side effects and drug-drug interaction, resistance mechanism of delamanid, to improve the clinical understanding and rational usage level of delamanid.

【Key words】 Tuberculosis; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis; Delamanid; Mutation; Review

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