

三叉神经痛患者经皮穿刺球囊压迫术中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素及其风险预测列线图模型构建



扫描二维码
查看更多

周媛¹, 黄洪鑫², 李立新³

【摘要】 目的 分析三叉神经痛(TN)患者经皮穿刺球囊压迫术(PBC)中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素,并构建其风险预测列线图模型。方法 回顾性选取2020—2022年在南京医科大学第一附属医院接受PBC的TN患者60例为研究对象。收集患者的一般资料,根据患者PBC中严重血流动力学波动发生情况将其分为发生组和未发生组。采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素;基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果,构建TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型;采用ROC曲线分析该列线图模型的预测效能,采用校准曲线分析该列线图模型的准确性。结果 60例患者中,发生严重血流动力学波动22例(36.7%)。发生组男性占比、有饮酒史者占比低于未发生组,年龄大于未发生组,BMI、有高血压史者占比高于未发生组,病程长于未发生组($P<0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄、高血压史是TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素($P<0.05$)。基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果,构建TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型。ROC曲线分析结果显示,该列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的AUC为0.860 [95%CI (0.763, 0.957)]。校准曲线分析结果显示,该列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的校准曲线接近于理想曲线。结论 年龄增长、有高血压史是TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的危险因素,本研究基于上述危险因素构建的列线图模型对TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动有较好的预测价值。

【关键词】 三叉神经痛;经皮穿刺球囊压迫术;血流动力学;影响因素分析;列线图

【中图分类号】 R 745.11 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2023.00.279

Influencing Factors of Severe Hemodynamic Fluctuations in Patients with Trigeminal Neuralgia during Percutaneous Balloon Compression and Construction of Nomogram Model for Predicting Its Risk ZHOU Yuan¹, HUANG Hongxin², LI Lixin³

1. Department of Anesthesia and Perioperative Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital with Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

2. The First Medical College of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

3. Department of Neurosurgery, the First Affiliated Hospital with Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

Corresponding author: LI Lixin, E-mail: lilixin2@hotmail.com

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the influencing factors of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in patients with trigeminal neuropathy (TN) during percutaneous balloon compression (PBC), and construct a nomogram model for predicting its risk. **Methods** Sixty patients with TN who received PBC in the First Affiliated Hospital with Nanjing Medical University from 2020 to 2022 were retrospectively selected as the study objects. The general data of patients were collected. According to the occurrence of severe hemodynamic fluctuations during PBC, the patients were divided into occurrence group and non-occurrence group. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the influencing factors of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC. Based on the results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis, the nomogram model for predicting the risk of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC was constructed. ROC curve was used to analyze the prediction efficiency of the nomogram model, and calibration curve was used to analyze the accuracy of the nomogram model. **Results** Among the 60 patients, 22 (36.7%) experienced severe hemodynamic fluctuations. The proportion of men and the proportion of

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(82203767); 江苏省科技项目(BK20201077)

作者单位: 1.210029江苏省南京市,南京医科大学第一附属医院麻醉与围手术期医学科 2.210029江苏省南京市,南京医科大学第一临床医学院 3.210029江苏省南京市,南京医科大学第一附属医院神经外科

通信作者: 李立新, E-mail: lilixin2@hotmail.com

patients with drinking history in the occurrence group were lower than those in the non-occurrence group, the age was older than that in the non-occurrence group, the BMI and the proportion of patients with hypertension history were higher than those in the non-occurrence group, and the course of the disease was longer than that in the non-occurrence group ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that age and history of hypertension were the influencing factors for severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC ($P < 0.05$). Based on the results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis, the nomogram model for predicting the risk of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC was constructed. ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of the nomogram model in predicting severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC was 0.860 [95%CI (0.763, 0.957)]. The calibration curve analysis results showed that the calibration curve of the nomogram model in predicting severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC was close to the ideal curve. **Conclusion** Increased age and history of hypertension are risk factors for severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC. The nomogram model constructed based on these risk factors has good predictive value for the occurrence of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC.

【 Key words 】 Trigeminal neuralgia; Percutaneous balloon compression; Hemodynamics; Root cause analysis; Nomograms

三叉神经痛 (trigeminal neuralgia, TN) 指三叉神经支配区域反复出现的短暂性电击样疼痛, 其发病率随着年龄的增长逐渐增加^[1]。TN的传统治疗方案为以卡马西平为主的药物治疗、微血管减压手术等, 近年来经皮穿刺球囊压迫术 (percutaneous balloon compression, PBC) 由于操作简单且安全有效, 逐渐成为治疗TN的一种优选方案^[2]。血流动力学可体现人体血液及其组分在机体内的运动特点和规律。研究显示, TN患者PBC中易发生血流动力学波动, 其发生率高达97.3%, 严重者可出现心搏骤停致死^[3]。发生血流动力学波动时, 多数情况下停止手术操作后患者的血压、心率即可恢复正常, 但部分患者需要进行药物干预。但目前仍不清楚TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的危险因素。基于此, 本研究旨在分析TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素, 并构建其风险预测列线图模型, 以期更好地评估手术风险, 改善TN患者预后。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性选取2020—2022年在南京医科大学第一附属医院接受PBC的TN患者60例为研究对象。纳入标准: (1) 符合原发性TN的诊断标准^[4]; (2) 药物治疗无效且此前未接受过相关手术治疗。排除标准: (1) 继发性TN, 如由肿瘤、外伤等引起的疼痛; (2) 基础条件差, 不能耐受手术、麻醉; (3) 有严重心血管疾病史, 或术前1个月内使用过阿托品等药物。本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理审查委员会批准 (2021-SR-076)。

1.2 一般资料收集 收集患者的一般资料, 包括性别、年龄、BMI、高血压史、吸烟史、饮酒史、病程、疼痛侧别及术前视觉模拟量表 (Visual Analogue Scale, VAS) 评分、焦虑自评量表 (Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, SAS) 评分、美国麻醉师协会 (American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA) 分级。

1.3 PBC方法 由同一主刀医生进行PBC操作, 具体方法如下: 患者全身麻醉后取仰卧位, 于肩下垫适当高度敷料, 保证颈部轻度伸展; 摆放C形臂X光机, 使双侧外耳孔重叠, 常规消毒铺巾; 取右侧面部口角外2.5 cm处作为穿刺点, 以颧弓水平外耳孔前方3.0 cm和左侧瞳孔矢状平面作为穿刺方向, 切开皮肤0.3 cm, 用穿刺针穿刺至颅底, 在C形臂X光机透视引导下穿刺至右侧卵圆孔, 此时患者血压明显升高, 心率下降, 待血压、心率平稳后拔出针芯, 更换长针芯并刺破Meckel's囊, 拔出长针芯, 将排气后的球囊导管通过套管置入Meckel's腔, 采用C形臂X光机确认球囊导管深度, 逐步注入造影剂约0.3 ml, 至球囊膨胀成梨形, 压迫三叉神经半月节3 min, 退出球囊导管, 拔出穿刺针, 压迫穿刺点5 min。

在穿刺及球囊膨胀过程中密切监测患者的血压及心率, 当血压和/或心率较基线升高或降低20%时, 认为出现了明显血流动力学波动, 此时主刀医生立即停止操作, 若患者血压及心率能够在30 s内恢复正常, 则继续操作, 若患者血压及心率在30 s内未能恢复正常, 即认为出现了严重血流动力学波动, 则根据情况要求麻醉师给予阿托品或硝普钠。根据患者PBC中严重血流动力学波动发生情况, 将其分为发生组和未发生组。

1.4 统计学方法 采用R 4.3.0统计学软件进行统计学处理。计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验; 计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; 采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素; 基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果, 构建TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型; 采用ROC曲线分析该列线图模型的预测效能, 采用校准曲线分析该列线图模型的准确性。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况 60例患者中,男24例(40.0%),女36例(60.0%);年龄51~75岁,平均(62.1±7.7)岁;BMI 17.3~26.6 kg/m²,平均(22.5±2.6) kg/m²;有高血压史31例(51.7%);有吸烟史20例(33.3%);有饮酒史15例(25.0%);病程1.0~48.0个月,平均(19.4±11.3)个月;疼痛侧别:左侧26例(43.3%),右侧34例(56.7%);术前VAS评分(6.8±1.3)分;术前SAS评分(41.7±16.3)分;术前ASA分级:I级24例(40.0%),II级36例(60.0%);发生明显血流动力学波动56例(93.3%)(52例表现为血压升高、心率减慢,3例表现为血压降低、心率减慢,1例表现为血压升高、心率增快),发生严重血流动力学波动22例(36.7%)。发生组男性占比、有饮酒史者占比低于未发生组,年龄大于未发生组,BMI、有高血压史者占比高于未发生组,病程长于未发生组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);两组有吸烟史者占比、疼痛侧别、术前VAS评分、术前SAS评分、术前ASA分级比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表1。

表1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between the two groups

变量	未发生组 (n=38)	发生组 (n=22)	t (χ ²) 值	P值
性别(男/女)	20/18	4/18	6.890*	0.009
年龄(̄x±s, 岁)	59.2±7.2	67.0±5.9	4.300	<0.001
BMI(̄x±s, kg/m ²)	21.8±2.6	23.6±2.3	2.737	0.008
高血压史[n(%)]	14(36.8)	17(77.3)	9.121*	0.003
吸烟史[n(%)]	11(28.9)	9(40.9)	0.897*	0.344
饮酒史[n(%)]	13(34.2)	2(9.1)	4.689*	0.030
病程(̄x±s, 月)	16.0±9.9	25.1±11.4	3.250	0.002
疼痛侧别(左侧/右侧)	15/23	11/11	0.629*	0.428
术前VAS评分(̄x±s, 分)	6.8±1.2	6.6±1.4	-0.510	0.612
术前SAS评分(̄x±s, 分)	44.1±15.7	37.6±16.8	-1.494	0.141
术前ASA分级(I级/II级)	17/21	7/15	0.969*	0.325

注: *表示χ²值; VAS=视觉模拟量表, SAS=焦虑自评量表, ASA=美国麻醉师协会

2.2 TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析 以性别(赋值:男=0,女=1)、年龄(实测值)、BMI(实测值)、高血压史(赋值:有=1,无=0)、饮酒史(赋值:有=1,无=0)、病程(实测值)为自变量,TN患者PBC中严重血流动力学波动发生情况为因变量(赋值:发生=1,未发生=0),进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,年龄、高血压史是TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素(P<0.05),见表2。

2.3 TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型构建及验证 基于多因素Logistic回归分

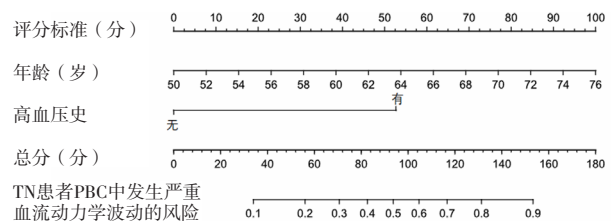
析结果,构建TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型,见图1。ROC曲线分析结果显示,该列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的AUC为0.860[95%CI(0.763, 0.957)],见图2。校准曲线分析结果显示,该列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的校准曲线接近于理想曲线,见图3。

表2 TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC

变量	β	SE	Z值	P值	OR值	95%CI
性别	2.135	1.158	1.843	0.065	8.456	(1.036, 110.038)
年龄	0.169	0.072	2.332	0.020	1.184	(1.043, 1.397)
BMI	0.355	0.221	1.602	0.109	1.426	(0.961, 2.348)
高血压史	2.704	1.018	2.656	0.008	14.934	(2.441, 149.981)
饮酒史	-1.954	1.228	-1.591	0.111	0.142	(0.001, 1.337)
病程	0.077	0.042	1.836	0.066	1.080	(1.000, 1.185)
常量	-23.272	7.837	-2.969	0.003	<0.001	-

注: -表示无此项数据



注: TN=三叉神经痛, PBC=经皮穿刺球囊压迫术

图1 TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型
Figure 1 Nomogram model for predicting the risk of severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC

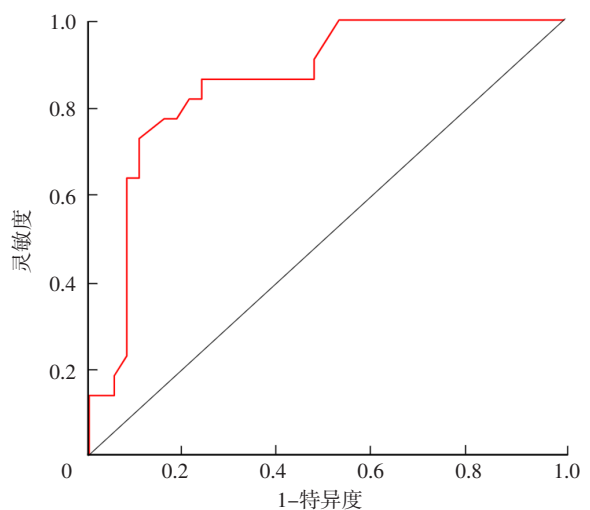


图2 列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve of nomogram model for predicting severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC

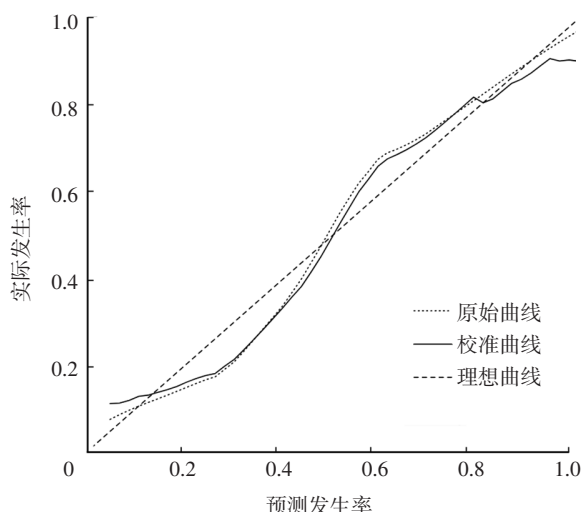


图3 列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的校准曲线

Figure 3 Calibration curve of nomogram model for predicting severe hemodynamic fluctuations in TN patients during PBC

3 讨论

PBC因微创、疼痛症状缓解快、术后恢复好、并发症少、复发率低等优点,逐渐成为治疗TN的一种优选方案,尤其对于抗拒开放手术的患者^[5]。然而PBC中TN患者有发生血流动力学波动的风险,且与患者性别、高血压史、年龄、BMI、病程有密切关系^[6-8]。研究显示,行PBC的患者气管插管全身麻醉下心率、收缩压均较麻醉前下降,这可能与三叉神经-心脏反射(trigemino-cardiac reflex, TCR)有关^[9]。ZHANG等^[10]报道了1例PBC中TCR引起的长时间心脏停搏并伴有心率变异性异常的患者,当三叉神经受到较为明显刺激时,其出现了严重血流动力学波动。TCR同时涉及交感神经和副交感神经系统,但是,神经反射的传出通路主要来源于迷走神经运动核的副交感神经,而副交感神经系统的激活会导致心动过缓甚至心搏骤停。中枢TCR主要表现为心率和血压同时下降,而外周TCR则仅表现为心率下降或不伴血压升高^[11-12]。本研究60例患者中有56例(93.3%)PBC中发生了明显血流动力学波动,其中52例表现为血压升高、心率降低,3例表现为血压、心率降低,1例表现为血压、心率升高,提示外周TCR可能是TN患者PBC中发生血流动力学波动的主要原因。因而TN患者PBC中一旦发生明显的血流动力学波动,手术护士应立即建议主刀医生停止手术操作,以减少对三叉神经的刺激。如果患者的心动过缓和低血压在停止操作后无法立即恢复,则需静脉给予抗胆碱能药物,XIAO等^[13]研究发现,麻醉诱导时加用阿托品可以有效预防PBC中的血流动力学波动。当交感神经张力过低引起TCR时,如果使用迷走神经药物无效,可能需要肾上腺素的支持^[14];对于难治性TCR甚至心搏骤停情

况,应立即进行心肺复苏术,以防止致命的血流动力学不稳定。

本研究多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄、高血压史是TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的影响因素。李锴等^[15]研究发现,年龄>60岁是TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学障碍的主要影响因素。既往研究显示,TN患者PBC中出现血流动力学波动与合并高血压有密切关系^[16],这可能与高血压患者自身的神经反馈调节存在紊乱有关。此外,本研究基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果,构建了TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的风险预测列线图模型;且ROC曲线分析结果显示,该列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的AUC为0.860;校准曲线分析结果显示,该列线图模型预测TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的校准曲线接近于理想曲线;提示该列线图模型对TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动有较好的预测价值。

综上所述,年龄增长、有高血压史是TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动的危险因素,本研究基于上述危险因素构建的列线图模型对TN患者PBC中发生严重血流动力学波动有较好的预测价值。但本研究尚存在一定局限性:(1)样本量较小,且为单中心的回顾性研究,存在一定程度的选择偏倚;(2)由于研究时间、空间的限制,未能纳入其他研究中心的同标准人群进行列线图模型的外部验证。

作者贡献:周媛进行文章的构思与设计,资料收集、整理,论文撰写;黄洪鑫进行统计学处理;周媛、黄洪鑫进行论文的修订;李立新负责文章的质量控制及审校,对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

参考文献

- [1] ALLAM A K, SHARMA H, LARKIN M B, et al. Trigeminal neuralgia: diagnosis and treatment [J]. *Neurol Clin*, 2023, 41 (1): 107-121. DOI: 10.1016/j.ncl.2022.09.001.
- [2] 任玉娥, 刘小会, 程志祥, 等. 经皮球囊压迫术治疗三叉神经痛中国专家共识(2022版) [J]. *中华疼痛学杂志*, 2022 (4): 437-448.
- [3] LV W M, HU W J, CHI L Y, et al. Factors that may affect recurrence of trigeminal neuralgia after percutaneous balloon compression [J]. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2022, 99: 248-252. DOI: 10.1016/j.jocn.2022.03.022.
- [4] 中华医学会神经外科学分会功能神经外科学组, 中国医师协会神经外科医师, 分会功能神经外科专家委员会, 等. 三叉神经痛诊疗中国专家共识 [J]. *中华外科杂志*, 2015, 53 (9): 657-664. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0529-5815.2015.09.005.
- [5] BENDTSEN L, ZAKRZEWSKA J M, HEINSKOU T B, et al. Advances in diagnosis, classification, pathophysiology, and management of trigeminal neuralgia [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2020, 19 (9): 784-796. DOI: 10.1016/S1474-4422(20)30233-7.

- [6] QIN Q, WANG Y P. Recurrent trigeminocardiac reflex in percutaneous balloon compression for trigeminal neuralgia: a case report [J]. *Medicine*, 2020, 99 (44): e22467. DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000022467.
- [7] ZHANG H H, ZHANG M, GUO H X, et al. Risk factors associated with trigeminocardiac reflex in patients with trigeminal neuralgia during percutaneous balloon compression: a retrospective cohort study [J]. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*, 2023, 231: 107834. DOI: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2023.107834.
- [8] ZUO Y C, SONG D P, HU Y, et al. Continuous intra-arterial blood pressure monitoring improves the efficiency of percutaneous balloon compression of the trigeminal ganglion for trigeminal neuralgia [J]. *Pain Res Manag*, 2022, 2022: 7567630. DOI: 10.1155/2022/7567630.
- [9] LEON-ARIZA D S, LEON-ARIZA J S, NANGIANA J, et al. Evidences in neurological surgery and a cutting edge classification of the trigeminocardiac reflex: a systematic review [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2018, 117: 4–10. DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2018.05.208.
- [10] ZHANG H H, HE J H, DU Y R, et al. Prolonged asystole induced by trigeminocardiac reflex accompanied with abnormal heart rate variability during percutaneous balloon compression: a case report [J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2023, 51 (1): 3000605221148618. DOI: 10.1177/03000605221148618.
- [11] MEUWLY C, CHOWDHURY T, SANDU N, et al. Definition and diagnosis of the trigeminocardiac reflex: a grounded theory approach for an update [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2017, 8: 533. DOI: 10.3389/fneur.2017.00533.
- [12] MEUWLY C, GOLANOV E, CHOWDHURY T, et al. Trigeminal cardiac reflex: new thinking model about the definition based on a literature review [J]. *Medicine*, 2015, 94 (5): e484. DOI: 10.1097/MD.0000000000000484.
- [13] XIAO X, WEI Z J, REN H, et al. Comparison of effectiveness and safety between intraoperative 3D-CT-guided and C-arm-guided percutaneous balloon compression for idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia: a multi-center retrospective study [J]. *Pain Res Manag*, 2021, 2021: 9306532. DOI: 10.1155/2021/9306532.
- [14] WANG C M, GUAN Z Y, ZHANG J, et al. Comparative study of trigeminocardiac reflex after trigeminal ganglion compression during total intravenous anesthesia [J]. *J Neurosurg Anesthesiol*, 2015, 27 (1): 16–20. DOI: 10.1097/ANA.0000000000000076.
- [15] 李锴, 刘德中, 王常伟, 等. 经皮穿刺微球囊压迫术治疗原发性三叉神经痛并发症的危险因素分析 [J]. *中国临床神经外科杂志*, 2019, 24 (3): 153–154, 158. DOI: 10.13798/j.issn.1009-153X.2019.03.009.
- [16] 侯琪. 全麻三叉神经微球囊压迫术中的血流动力学变化 [D]. 济南: 山东大学, 2019.
- (收稿日期: 2023-06-08; 修回日期: 2023-09-11)
(本文编辑: 崔丽红)

(上接第74页)

- [21] DOGAN A, ICLI A, AKSOY F, et al. Gamma-glutamyltransferase in acute coronary syndrome patients without ST elevation and its association with stenotic lesion and cardiac events [J]. *Coron Artery Dis*, 2012, 23 (1): 39–44. DOI: 10.1097/MCA.0b013e32834e4ed0.
- [22] VALJEVAC A, DZUBUR A, NAKAS-ICINDIC E, et al. Is γ -glutamyl transferase activity a potential marker of left ventricular function during early postmyocardial infarction period? [J]. *Future Cardiol*, 2011, 7 (5): 705–713. DOI: 10.2217/fca.11.43.
- [23] YI S W, LEE S H, HWANG H J, et al. Gamma-glutamyltransferase and cardiovascular mortality in Korean adults: a cohort study [J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2017, 265: 102–109. DOI: 10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2017.08.028.
- [24] KAUR G, BAGHDASARYAN P, NATARAJAN B, et al. Pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management of coronary no-reflow phenomenon [J]. *Int J Angiol*, 2022, 31 (2): 107–112. DOI: 10.1055/s-0041-1735949.
- [25] MATSUMOTO H, INOUE N, TAKAOKA H, et al. Depletion of antioxidants is associated with no-reflow phenomenon in acute myocardial infarction [J]. *Clin Cardiol*, 2004, 27 (8): 466–470. DOI: 10.1002/clc.4960270809.
- [26] CHOI Y, KWON H K, PARK S. Polygenic variants linked to oxidative stress and the antioxidant system are associated with type 2 diabetes risk and interact with lifestyle factors [J]. *Antioxidants*, 2023, 12 (6): 1280. DOI: 10.3390/antiox12061280.
- [27] EMIROGLU M Y, ESEN O B, BULUT M, et al. Gamma glutamyltransferase levels and its association with high sensitive C-reactive protein in patients with acute coronary syndromes [J]. *N Am J Med Sci*, 2010, 2 (7): 306–310. DOI: 10.4297/najms.2010.2306.
- [28] LIPPI G, SALVAGNO G L, TARCHER G, et al. Plasma gamma-glutamyl transferase activity predicts homocysteine concentration in a large cohort of unselected outpatients [J]. *Intern Med*, 2008, 47 (8): 705–707. DOI: 10.2169/internalmedicine.47.0810.
- [29] ÇİFTÇİ O, GÜLLÜ H, GÜNDAY M, et al. Association between serum γ -glutamyltransferase levels and coronary microvascular function [J]. *Coron Artery Dis*, 2013, 24 (3): 201–208. DOI: 10.1097/MCA.0b013e32835e5c86.
- (收稿日期: 2023-08-12; 修回日期: 2023-11-05)
(本文编辑: 陈素芳)