

# 创伤性颅脑损伤患者血清氧化三甲胺水平及其与神经功能的关系研究



扫描二维码  
查看更多

贵岑伟, 张艳, 管义祥

**【摘要】 目的** 分析创伤性颅脑损伤(TBI)患者血清氧化三甲胺(TMAO)水平及其与神经功能的关系。**方法** 选取2017年8月至2020年8月海安市人民医院收治的TBI患者126例,根据格拉斯哥昏迷量表(GCS)评分将其分为轻型TBI组(GCS评分为13~15分,48例)、中型TBI组(GCS评分为9~12分,40例)、重型TBI组(GCS评分为3~8分,38例)。另选取同期在海安市人民医院体检的健康者40例为对照组。收集受试者一般资料,采用ELISA检测受试者血清TMAO水平,采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评估受试者神经功能。TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分的相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析;采用ROC曲线分析血清TMAO水平对TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的诊断价值。**结果** 轻型TBI组、中型TBI组、重型TBI组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );中型TBI组、重型TBI组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分高于轻型TBI组( $P<0.05$ );重型TBI组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分高于中型TBI组( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关分析结果显示,TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分呈正相关( $r=0.718$ ,  $P<0.001$ )。TBI患者中,发生神经功能缺损者37例,未发生神经功能缺损者89例。发生神经功能缺损的TBI患者血清TMAO水平高于未发生神经功能缺损的TBI患者( $P<0.05$ )。ROC曲线分析结果显示,血清TMAO水平诊断TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的AUC为0.906[95%CI(0.832, 0.979)],最佳截断值为4.3  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,灵敏度为78.38%,特异度为96.63%,约登指数为0.75。**结论** TBI患者血清TMAO水平升高,且随着TBI病变程度的加重患者血清TMAO水平逐渐升高;随着血清TMAO水平升高,TBI患者神经功能变差;此外,血清TMAO水平对TBI患者发生神经功能缺损有较高的诊断价值。

**【关键词】** 颅脑损伤;氧化三甲胺;神经功能

**【中图分类号】** R 651 **【文献标识码】** A **DOI:** 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2023.00.236

## Serum Trimethylamine N-oxide Level and Its Relationship with Neurological Function in Patients with Traumatic Brain Injury BEN Cenwei, ZHANG Yan, GUAN Yixiang

Department of Intensive Care Medicine, Haian People's Hospital, Haian 226600, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Yan, E-mail: nuzanbianwuq0@163.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze serum trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) level and its relationship with neurological function in patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI). **Methods** A total of 126 patients with TBI admitted to Haian People's Hospital from August 2017 to August 2020 were selected. According to the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score, they were divided into mild TBI group (GCS score was 13-15, 48 cases), moderate TBI group (GCS score was 9-12, 40 cases), and severe TBI group (GCS score was 3-8, 38 cases). In addition, 40 healthy people who had physical examination in Haian People's Hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. General data of the subjects were collected, serum TMAO level was measured by ELISA, and neurological function was assessed by the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS). Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between serum TMAO level and NIHSS score in TBI patients. ROC curve was used to analyze the diagnostic value of serum TMAO level for neurologic deficit in TBI patients. **Results** The serum TMAO level and NIHSS score in mild TBI group, moderate TBI group and severe TBI group were higher than those in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). Serum TMAO level and NIHSS score in moderate TBI group and severe TBI group were higher than those in mild TBI group ( $P<0.05$ ). Serum TMAO level and NIHSS score in severe TBI group were higher than those in moderate TBI group ( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum TMAO level was positively correlated with NIHSS score in TBI patients ( $r=0.718$ ,  $P<0.001$ ). Among the TBI patients, 37 had neurologic deficit and 89 had no neurologic deficit. The serum TMAO level of TBI patients with neurologic deficit was higher than that of TBI patients without neurologic deficit ( $P<0.05$ ). ROC curve

基金项目:江苏省卫生健康委科研项目(Z2019033)

作者单位:226600江苏省海安市人民医院重症医学科

通信作者:张艳, E-mail: nuzanbianwuq0@163.com

analysis results showed that the AUC of serum TMAO level for diagnosing neurologic deficit in TBI patients was 0.906 [95%CI (0.832, 0.979)], the best cutoff value was 4.3  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , the sensitivity was 78.38%, the specificity was 96.63%, and the Youden index was 0.72. **Conclusion** Serum TMAO levels increase in patients with TBI and gradually increase with the aggravation of the TBI lesions. As the serum TMAO level increases, the neurological function of TBI patients deteriorates. In addition, serum TMAO levels have high diagnostic value for the occurrence of neurological deficit in TBI patients.

**【Key words】** Craniocerebral trauma; Trimethylamine N-oxide; Neurological function

创伤性颅脑损伤 (traumatic brain injury, TBI) 为临床上常见的一种外伤性疾病, 其可导致严重的后遗症, 是导致人类死亡和残疾的主要原因<sup>[1]</sup>。TBI对大脑的初级损伤可导致缺血性脑损伤、瘫痪、脑震荡、死亡和其他严重并发症等, 后期可能导致各种神经功能障碍、失语或智力低下等<sup>[2-3]</sup>。

肠道菌群的变化与抑郁、焦虑等情绪障碍有关, 其对颅脑损伤会产生一定影响<sup>[4]</sup>。而氧化三甲胺 (trimethylamine N-oxide, TMAO) 是肠道菌群中的三甲胺氧化产生的有机化合物, 其与多种疾病的发生发展有关。研究表明, TMAO可加速冠状动脉疾病的发展, 增加血小板反应性和血栓形成风险<sup>[5-6]</sup>。乐江漫等<sup>[7]</sup>研究证明, 血浆TMAO与妊娠糖尿病的发生有关。还有研究显示, 血浆TMAO水平可以预测颈动脉支架置入术后继发的缺血性脑损伤<sup>[8]</sup>, 还可以识别心血管死亡和脑损伤疾病高风险患者<sup>[9]</sup>。DEL RIO等<sup>[10]</sup>初次研究了TMAO在调节中枢神经系统功能中的作用, 证明了TMAO存在于人类脑脊液中。还有学者证明TMAO水平升高可增加阿尔茨海默病 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 的发生风险<sup>[11-12]</sup>。但目前关于TBI患者TMAO水平与神经功能之间的关系研究较少, 为此, 本研究旨在分析TBI患者血清TMAO水平及其与神经功能的关系。

## 1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2017年8月至2020年8月海安市人民医院收治的TBI患者126例。纳入标准: (1) 有明确的头部外伤史; (2) 年龄 $>18$ 岁; (3) 受伤至入院时间 $<12$  h。排除标准: (1) 非外伤导致的颅内出血者; (2) 出血性疾病者; (3) 患有先天性心脏病或肝肾等重要脏器功能不全者; (4) 伴有精神疾病者。根据格拉斯哥昏迷量表 (Glasgow Coma Scale, GCS)<sup>[13]</sup>评分, 将患者分为轻型TBI组 (GCS评分为13~15分, 48例)、中型TBI组 (GCS评分为9~12分, 40例)、重型TBI组 (GCS评分为3~8分, 38例)。另选取同期在海安市人民医院体检的健康者40例为对照组。本研究获得海安市人民医院伦理委员会批准 (审批号: 2017725)。所有受试者及家属对本研究内容完全知情, 且签署知情同意书。

## 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 收集受试者一般资料, 包括性

别、年龄、BMI、饮酒史、吸烟史、病程 (对照组除外)。

1.2.2 ELISA检测血清TMAO水平 采集患者入院次日及对照组体检当日晨起空腹肘静脉血5 ml, 于4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下3 000 r/min离心20 min (离心半径10 cm), 收集上清液, 置于-20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱中保存待测。参考人TMAO ELISA检测试剂盒 [本生 (天津) 健康科技有限公司] 说明书配制一系列浓度的标准品溶液, 通过酶联免疫检测仪 (深圳海思安生物技术有限公司) 测定不同浓度标准品在450 nm处的吸光度, 绘制标准回归曲线; 于-20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱中取适量血清样本, 解冻, 测定样本在450 nm处的吸光度; 依据标准回归曲线计算血清TMAO水平。

1.2.3 神经功能评估 入院当天, 采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 (National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)<sup>[14]</sup>评估受试者神经功能, NIHSS评分0~1分为神经功能正常、2~7分为神经功能轻度缺损、8~14分为神经功能中度缺损、 $\geq 15$ 分为神经功能重度缺损。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示, 两组间比较采用成组 $t$ 检验, 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; 计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验; TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分的相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析; 采用ROC曲线分析血清TMAO水平对TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的诊断价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 一般资料 四组性别、年龄、BMI、有饮酒史者占比、有吸烟史者占比比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ); 轻型TBI组、中型TBI组、重型TBI组病程比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 见表1。

2.2 血清TMAO水平和NIHSS评分 四组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。轻型TBI组、中型TBI组、重型TBI组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 中型TBI组、重型TBI组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分高于轻型TBI组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 重型TBI组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分高于中型TBI组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表2。

2.3 TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分的相关性

表1 四组一般资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of general information among the four groups

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 岁)	BMI ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	饮酒史 [n (%)]	吸烟史 [n (%)]	病程 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , h)
对照组	40	28/12	56.3 $\pm$ 3.6	24.2 $\pm$ 3.3	23 (57.5)	22 (55.0)	—
轻型TBI组	48	31/17	55.6 $\pm$ 4.2	23.4 $\pm$ 2.2	27 (56.3)	28 (58.3)	4.0 $\pm$ 0.8
中型TBI组	40	26/14	55.3 $\pm$ 3.1	23.1 $\pm$ 3.3	22 (55.0)	23 (57.5)	4.1 $\pm$ 0.7
重型TBI组	38	28/10	56.4 $\pm$ 4.1	22.4 $\pm$ 3.2	20 (52.6)	22 (57.9)	4.3 $\pm$ 0.3
F ( $\chi^2$ ) 值		1.062 <sup>a</sup>	0.914	2.085	0.206 <sup>a</sup>	0.113 <sup>a</sup>	1.477
P值		0.786	0.436	0.104	0.977	0.990	0.232

注: —表示无此项数据; TBI=创伤性颅脑损伤; <sup>a</sup>表示  $\chi^2$  值

表2 四组血清TMAO水平、NIHSS评分比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 2 Comparison of serum TMAO levels and NIHSS scores among the four groups

组别	例数	TMAO ( $\mu$ mol/L)	NIHSS评分 (分)
对照组	40	2.1 $\pm$ 0.2	1.0 $\pm$ 0.2
轻型TBI组	48	3.1 $\pm$ 0.1 <sup>a</sup>	4.8 $\pm$ 0.4 <sup>a</sup>
中型TBI组	40	4.0 $\pm$ 0.6 <sup>ab</sup>	7.3 $\pm$ 1.2 <sup>ab</sup>
重型TBI组	38	4.6 $\pm$ 1.1 <sup>abc</sup>	10.2 $\pm$ 2.1 <sup>abc</sup>
F值		115.636	411.816
P值		<0.001	<0.001

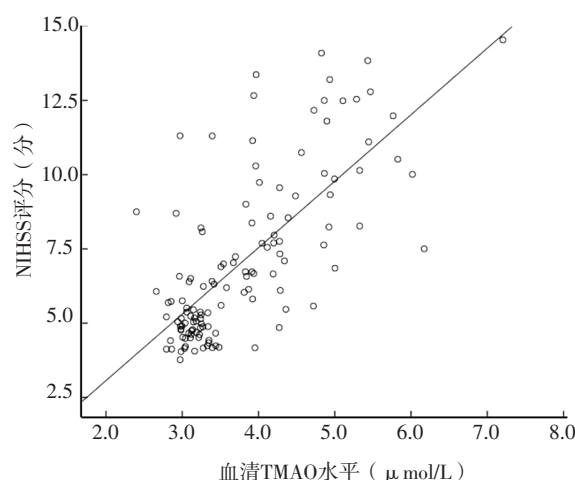
注: <sup>a</sup>表示与对照组比较,  $P < 0.05$ ; <sup>b</sup>表示与轻型TBI组比较,  $P < 0.05$ ; <sup>c</sup>表示与中型TBI组比较,  $P < 0.05$ ; TMAO=氧化三甲胺, NIHSS=美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

Pearson相关分析结果显示, TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分呈正相关 ( $r=0.718$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), 见图1。

2.4 血清TMAO水平对TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的诊断价值 TBI患者中, 发生神经功能缺损者37例, 其血清TMAO水平为 ( $4.6 \pm 1.0$ )  $\mu$ mol/L; 未发生神经功能缺损者89例, 其血清TMAO水平为 ( $3.5 \pm 0.4$ )  $\mu$ mol/L。发生神经功能缺损的TBI患者血清TMAO水平高于未发生神经功能缺损的TBI患者 ( $t=8.335$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。ROC曲线分析结果显示, 血清TMAO水平诊断TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的AUC为0.906 [95%CI (0.832, 0.979)], 最佳截断值为4.3  $\mu$ mol/L, 灵敏度为78.38%, 特异度为96.63%, 约登指数为0.75, 见图2。

### 3 讨论

TBI是常见的急危重症, 具有高发病率、高致残率和高病死率等特点<sup>[15]</sup>。一些TBI患者出院后遗留不同程度的躯体神经功能障碍, 极大地影响了患者的生活质量和生命安全<sup>[16]</sup>。人体肠道菌群及其代谢产物不仅影响消化吸收, 还会影响中枢神经系统功能。研究表明, 脑损伤后肠道菌群的变化可能影响患者的恢复情况<sup>[17]</sup>。TMAO是一种肠道菌群的代谢产物, 研究表明, AD患者脑脊液中TMAO水平明显升高, 且脑脊液TMAO水平与神经元变性的脑脊液生物标志物相关<sup>[18]</sup>。还有研究发现, 帕金森病患者血清TMAO水平明显升高<sup>[19]</sup>, 表明TMAO可能影响帕金森病的发生与



注: TMAO=氧化三甲胺, NIHSS=美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

图1 TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分的相关性

Figure 1 Correlation between serum TMAO levels and NIHSS scores in patients with TBI

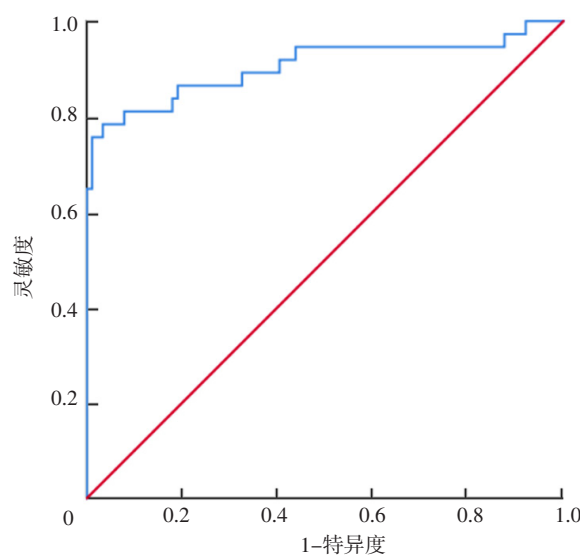


图2 血清TMAO水平诊断TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve of serum TMAO level for diagnosing the occurrence of neurological deficits in patients with TBI

发展。此外, 还有研究显示, TMAO在心血管疾病以及代谢性疾病中发挥着重要作用, 其与外周动脉疾病、肿瘤以及中枢系统疾病也密切相关<sup>[20-22]</sup>; 较高的TMAO



水平可能会导致缺血性脑卒中患者神经功能恶化<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究旨在分析TBI患者血清TMAO水平变化情况,并分析其与患者神经功能的关系。

李焕良等<sup>[24]</sup>研究显示,TBI患者肠道菌群代谢产物TMAO水平明显高于健康体检人群,且随着病情加重TMAO水平逐渐升高。还有研究显示,急性脑梗死患者中,发生早期神经功能恶化者TMAO水平高于未发生早期神经功能恶化者<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究结果显示,轻型TBI组、中型TBI组、重型TBI组血清TMAO水平高于对照组,中型TBI组、重型TBI组血清TMAO水平高于轻型TBI组,重型TBI组血清TMAO水平高于中型TBI组,与李焕良等<sup>[24]</sup>研究结果基本一致,说明TBI患者血清TMAO水平升高,且随着病变程度的加重患者血清TMAO水平逐渐升高,提示TMAO水平可在一定程度上反映TBI患者病情严重程度。本研究结果还显示,轻型TBI组、中型TBI组、重型TBI组NIHSS评分高于对照组,中型TBI组、重型TBI组NIHSS评分高于轻型TBI组,重型TBI组NIHSS评分高于中型TBI组,与栗显才等<sup>[26]</sup>研究结果一致,说明TBI患者神经功能降低,且随着TBI病变程度的加重患者神经功能逐渐变差。本研究Pearson相关分析结果显示,TBI患者血清TMAO水平与NIHSS评分呈正相关,提示随着血清TMAO水平升高,TBI患者神经功能逐渐变差。

本研究结果显示,发生神经功能缺损的TBI患者血清TMAO水平高于未发生神经功能缺损的TBI患者,说明TMAO水平与TBI患者发生神经功能缺损有关。ROC曲线分析结果显示,血清TMAO水平诊断TBI患者发生神经功能缺损的AUC为0.906,提示血清TMAO水平对TBI患者发生神经功能缺损有较高的诊断价值。

综上所述,TBI患者血清TMAO水平升高,且随着TBI病变程度的加重患者血清TMAO水平逐渐升高;随着血清TMAO水平升高,TBI患者神经功能变差;此外,血清TMAO水平对TBI患者发生神经功能缺损有较高的诊断价值。但本研究样本量较小,且为单中心研究,还需要大样本量的多中心研究进一步验证本研究结论。

作者贡献: 贵岑伟进行文章的构思与设计、结果的分析与解释,撰写论文; 贵岑伟、管义祥进行研究的实施与可行性分析; 张艳、管义祥进行数据收集与整理; 贵岑伟、张艳、管义祥进行统计学处理、论文的修订; 张艳负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

## 参考文献

[1] KHELLAF A, KHAN D Z, HELMY A. Recent advances in traumatic brain injury [J]. *J Neurol*, 2019, 266 (11): 2878–2889. DOI: 10.1007/s00415-019-09541-4.

[2] IFTIKHAR P M, ANWAR A, SALEEM S, et al. Traumatic brain injury causing intestinal dysfunction: a review [J]. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2020, 79: 237–240. DOI: 10.1016/j.jocn.2020.07.019.

[3] LI W Y, FU X M, WANG Z D, et al. Krüppel-like factor 7 attenuates hippocampal neuronal injury after traumatic brain injury [J]. *Neural Regen Res*, 2022, 17 (3): 661–672. DOI: 10.4103/1673-5374.320991.

[4] BAILEY M T, CRYAN J F. The microbiome as a key regulator of brain, behavior and immunity: commentary on the 2017 named series [J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2017, 66: 18–22. DOI: 10.1016/j.bbi.2017.08.017.

[5] ZHU W, BUFFA J A, WANG Z, et al. Flavin monooxygenase 3, the host hepatic enzyme in the metaorganismal trimethylamine N-oxide-generating pathway, modulates platelet responsiveness and thrombosis risk [J]. *J Thromb Haemost*, 2018, 16 (9): 1857–1872. DOI: 10.1111/jth.14234.

[6] ZHU W F, GREGORY J C, ORG E, et al. Gut microbial metabolite TMAO enhances platelet hyperreactivity and thrombosis risk [J]. *Cell*, 2016, 165 (1): 111–124. DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2016.02.011.

[7] 乐江漫, 李天园, 谭美玉, 等. 血浆氧化三甲胺水平与妊娠糖尿病的相关性 [J]. *检验医学*, 2021, 36 (8): 795–799. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-8640.2021.08.003.

[8] WU C J, LI C H, ZHAO W B, et al. Elevated trimethylamine N-oxide related to ischemic brain lesions after carotid artery stenting [J]. *Neurology*, 2018, 90 (15): e1283–1290. DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000005298.

[9] LUCIANI M, MÜLLER D, VANETTA C, et al. Trimethylamine-N-oxide is associated with cardiovascular mortality and vascular brain lesions in patients with atrial fibrillation [J]. *Heart*, 2023, 109 (5): 396–404. DOI: 10.1136/heartjnl-2022-321300.

[10] DEL RIO D, ZIMETTI F, CAFFARRA P, et al. The gut microbial metabolite trimethylamine-N-oxide is present in human cerebrospinal fluid [J]. *Nutrients*, 2017, 9 (10): 1053. DOI: 10.3390/nu9101053.

[11] SUBRAMANIAM S, FLETCHER C. Trimethylamine N-oxide: breathe new life [J]. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2018, 175 (8): 1344–1353. DOI: 10.1111/bph.13959.

[12] LEVINE Z A, LARINI L, LAPOINTE N E, et al. Regulation and aggregation of intrinsically disordered peptides [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2015, 112 (9): 2758–2763. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1418155112.

[13] 王国飞, 康眼训, 蔡甜甜, 等. 低T<sub>3</sub>综合征及GCS评分与高血压脑出血生存率及再出血的关系研究 [J]. *中华神经医学杂志*, 2018, 17 (7): 699–704. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-8925.2018.07.009.

[14] KWAH L K, DIONG J. National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) [J]. *J Physiother*, 2014, 60 (1): 61. DOI: 10.1016/j.jphys.2013.12.012.

[15] NAJEM D, RENNIE K, RIBECCO-LUTKIEWICZ M, et al. Traumatic brain injury: classification, models, and markers [J]. *Biochim Biol Cell*, 2018, 96 (4): 391–406. DOI: 10.1139/bcb-2016-0160.

- of amyloid pathology [J]. *Neuron*, 2017, 96 (5): 1024–1032. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuron.2017.11.013.
- [22] KIM J, PARK S, YOO H, et al. The impact of Apoe  $\epsilon$ 4 in Alzheimer's disease differs according to age [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2018, 61 (4): 1377–1385. DOI: 10.3233/JAD-170556.
- [23] TOLOZA F J K, MAO Y J, MENON L, et al. Association of thyroid function with suicidal behavior: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Medicina*, 2021, 57 (7): 714. DOI: 10.3390/medicina57070714.
- [24] KITCHING D. Depression in dementia [J]. *Aust Prescr*, 2015, 38 (6): 209–211. DOI: 10.18773/austprescr.2015.071.
- [25] QUINLAN P, HORVATH A, WALLIN A, et al. Low serum concentration of free triiodothyronine ( $FT_3$ ) is associated with increased risk of Alzheimer's disease [J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2019, 99: 112–119. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2018.09.002.
- [26] CLARET P G, BOBBIA X, DE LA COUSSAYE J E. Collinearity and multivariable analysis [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2016, 42 (11): 1834. DOI: 10.1007/s00134-016-4528-8.
- [27] GE F F, DONG L, ZHU D L, et al. Comparison of serum triiodothyronine with biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease continuum in euthyroid subjects [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2022, 85 (2): 605–614. DOI: 10.3233/JAD-215092.
- [28] CHANG Y S, WU Y H, WANG C J, et al. Higher levels of thyroxine may predict a favorable response to donepezil treatment in patients with Alzheimer disease: a prospective, case-control study [J]. *BMC Neurosci*, 2018, 19 (1): 36. DOI: 10.1186/s12868-018-0436-x.
- [29] CHIARAVALLOTI A, URSINI F, FIORENTINI A, et al. Functional correlates of TSH,  $FT_3$  and  $FT_4$  in alzheimer disease: a F-18 FDG PET/CT study [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2017, 7 (1): 6220. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-06138-7.
- [30] YIN L, HE C J, ZHENG H X, et al. Construction of a clinical predictive model of left atrial and left atrial appendage thrombi in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation [J]. *J Interv Cardiol*, 2022, 2022: 1–8. DOI: 10.1155/2022/7806027.
- (收稿日期: 2023-04-19; 修回日期: 2023-07-29)  
(本文编辑: 张浩)
- 
- (上接第49页)
- [16] 陈林, 杨翊, 刘经星, 等. 颅脑外伤实验动物运动方式的选择及神经功能评估研究进展 [J]. *中华物理医学与康复杂志*, 2019, 41 (1): 76–78. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-1424.2019.01.019.
- [17] HOULDEN A, GOLDRICK M, BROUGH D, et al. Brain injury induces specific changes in the caecal microbiota of mice via altered autonomic activity and mucoprotein production [J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2016, 57: 10–20. DOI: 10.1016/j.bbi.2016.04.003.
- [18] VOGT N M, ROMANO K A, DARST B F, et al. The gut microbiota-derived metabolite trimethylamine N-oxide is elevated in Alzheimer's disease [J]. *Alzheimers Res Ther*, 2018, 10 (1): 124. DOI: 10.1186/s13195-018-0451-2.
- [19] SANKOWSKI B, KSIĘŻARCZYK K, RAĆKOWSKA E, et al. Higher cerebrospinal fluid to plasma ratio of p-cresol sulfate and indoxyl sulfate in patients with Parkinson's disease [J]. *Clin Chim Acta*, 2020, 501: 165–173. DOI: 10.1016/j.cca.2019.10.038.
- [20] SENTHONG V, WANG Z N, FAN Y Y, et al. Trimethylamine N-oxide and mortality risk in patients with peripheral artery disease [J]. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 2016, 5 (10): e004237. DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.116.004237.
- [21] GUERTIN K A, LI X S, GRAUBARD B I, et al. Serum trimethylamine N-oxide, carnitine, choline, and betaine in relation to colorectal cancer risk in the alpha tocopherol, beta carotene cancer prevention study [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2017, 26 (6): 945–952. DOI: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-16-0948.
- [22] 霍雪静, 秦晓明, 张杰文. 氧化三甲胺与神经系统疾病相关性研究进展 [J]. *中华实用诊断与治疗杂志*, 2021, 35 (12): 1294–1296. DOI: 10.13507/j.issn.1674-3474.2021.12.026.
- [23] 黄佳婷, 刘会, 刘小川, 等. 血清中氧化三甲胺对老年急性缺血性脑卒中预后的预测价值 [J]. *老年医学与保健*, 2021, 27 (3): 568–572, 585. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-8296.2021.03.029.
- [24] 李焕良, 侯晓彬, 单柳如, 等. 创伤性颅脑损伤病人肠道菌群代谢产物TMAO、SCFAs与血清代谢标志物水平的相关性 [J]. *临床外科杂志*, 2022, 30 (3): 252–256. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-6483.2022.03.015.
- [25] 袁康, 顾津瑜, 许鹏飞, 等. 氧化三甲胺与缺血性脑血管病关系的研究进展 [J]. *中国脑血管病杂志*, 2021, 18 (5): 349–354. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-5921.2021.05.012.
- [26] 粟显才, 贝玫瑰, 黄玲, 等. 血浆NT-proBNP、D-二聚体水平与急性大动脉粥样硬化前循环脑梗死患者脑损伤程度的相关性 [J]. *川北医学院学报*, 2022, 37 (2): 182–186. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-3697.2022.02.011.
- (收稿日期: 2023-04-12; 修回日期: 2023-06-09)  
(本文编辑: 崔丽红)