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神经元特异性烯醇化酶在不同病因所致脑损伤中的鉴别诊断价值

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摘 要 目的 探讨血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (NSE) 水平在不同病因 (脑梗死及呼吸衰竭) 所致脑损伤的鉴别诊断价值。**方法** 连续选择 2014 年 10 月 ~ 2015 年 10 月于上海市嘉定区中心医院急诊科就诊的脑梗死及呼吸衰竭患者, 根据不同病因分为脑梗死组 ($n = 63$) 和呼吸衰竭组 ($n = 31$), 比较两组的一般资料及实验室指标 (包括 NSE) 的差异。再根据意识状态分为昏迷组 ($n = 19$) 和无昏迷组 ($n = 75$), 比较 NSE 水平的差异, 并对 NSE 与相关有意义的指标进行相关分析。**结果** 所有病例总体 NSE 异常率为 26.6%, 呼吸衰竭组的 NSE 水平显著高于脑梗死组 [$12.54 (12.95) \text{ ng/ml}$ vs $11.05 (5.80) \text{ ng/ml}$, $P = 0.046$], 而 TBIL、

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ALB、PaO₂ 显著降低(P 均 < 0.05);昏迷组的 NSE 水平显著高于无昏迷组[16.35(10.77) ng/ml vs 11.05(4.32) ng/ml, $P = 0.018$]。Spearman 相关分析显示 NSE 与 GCS 评分呈负相关($r = -0.246, P = 0.019$)。结论 NSE 水平与意识障碍程度密切相关,NSE 可能对不同病因所致的脑损伤有一定的鉴别诊断价值。

关键词 神经元特异性烯醇化酶 脑梗死 呼吸衰竭 鉴别诊断 诊断价值

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Differential Diagnosis Value of Neuron-specific Enolase among Patients with Brain Injury Caused by Different Etiology. Wang Fei, Xu Ling, Jiang Tingting, et al. Emergency Department, Central Hospital of Jiading District, Shanghai 201800, China

Abstract Objective To investigate the differential diagnosis value of serum neuron specific enolase (NSE) levels in patients with brain damage caused by different etiology (cerebral infarction and respiratory failure). **Methods** The patients, who received treatment in Emergency department of Jiading district center hospital, were enrolled in the study continuously from October 2014 to October 2015. They were divided into cerebral infarction group($n = 63$) and respiratory failure group($n = 31$) based on their etiology. And according to their consciousness, they were divided into coma group($n = 19$) and non-coma group($n = 75$). Differences in Physical data and Laboratory data, including NSE level, were compared between the two groups. The correlation between the significant factors and NSE were analyzed by Spearman correlation test. **Results** In all 94 patients, the overall incidence of NSE level abnormal was 26.6%. Compared with the cerebral infarction group, the NSE level was significantly increased in respiratory failure group[12.54(12.95) ng/ml vs 11.05(5.80) ng/ml, $P = 0.046$], on the contrary, the level of TBIL, ALB and PaO₂ were significantly decreased(all $P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the NSE level was significantly increased in coma group than that in non-coma group[16.35(10.77) ng/ml vs 11.05(4.32) ng/ml, $P = 0.018$]. NSE level was significantly negatively correlated with GCS score ($r = -0.246, P = 0.019$) by Spearman correlation analysis. **Conclusion** NSE level correlates well with the severity of disturbance of consciousness. NSE has a potential differential diagnosis value in patients with brain damage caused by different etiology.

Key words Neuron specific enolase; Cerebral infarction; Respiratory failure; Differential diagnosis; Diagnostic value

神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)是一种相对大量存在于神经元、周围神经系统组织和神经内分泌细胞的同工酶,被经常作为神经组织损伤的生化标志物之一^[1]。脑梗死是由缺氧、缺血引起的脑损伤,主要病理变化是神经元和神经髓鞘坏死,损伤后的神经元会释放大量的 NSE,引起患者体内 NSE 水平增高^[2]。此外,有研究显示,慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)并呼吸衰竭患者 NSE 水平存在过量表达,其水平显著高于 COPD 稳定期患者及正常人群^[3]。同时,呼吸衰竭可进一步导致患者出现低氧血症、酸中毒及二氧化碳潴留等,从而使脑血管及脑细胞因缺血、缺氧而出现损害,进而可能引起 NSE 升高^[4]。然而在临床中,尤其是急诊科常会遇到就诊时已呈昏迷状态,并且有病情严重无法外出行辅助检查及时明确病因的患者,NSE 作为神经元损伤的标志物对此是否有鉴别作用,尚不明确。故研究旨在探讨血清 NSE 水平在由脑梗死及呼吸衰竭两种疾病导致的脑细胞损伤中的鉴别价值。

对象与方法

1. 研究对象:所有病例资料均选择自 2014 年 10 月~2015 年 10 月在上海嘉定区中心医院急诊科就诊的患者。脑梗死组共 63 例,其中,男性 33 例,占

52.4%,女性 30 例,占 47.6%,患者年龄 47~94 岁,平均年龄 76.57 ± 9.77 岁,所有病例均符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2014》的诊断标准^[5];呼吸衰竭组共 31 例,其中,男性 21 例,占 67.7%,女性 10 例,占 32.3%,患者年龄 41~90 岁,平均年龄 77.42 ± 12.17 岁,所有病例均符合《内科学》中呼吸衰竭的诊断标准,并排除已明确有小细胞肺癌的患者^[6]。

2. 方法:所有病例均记录其一般人口学资料(年龄、性别)、既往史(高血压病、糖尿病等),并采集静脉血标本,采用 Sysmex XS-800i 全自动血液分析仪(日本希森美康公司)自动检测血常规(包括 RDW),采用用强生 Vitros350 全自动干式化学分析仪(美国强生公司)自动检测空腹血糖、肝肾功能等;采用 Norman 系列散射比浊分析仪自动检测静脉血标本的降钙素原(PCT);同时根据患者的睁眼反应、语言反应、运动反应进行格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)。正常血清 NSE 水平为 0~15.2 ng/ml。根据不同病因将所有病例分为脑梗死组($n = 63$)和呼吸衰竭组($n = 31$),比较两组的一般资料及实验室指标的差异;根据是否昏迷分为昏迷组($n = 19$)和无昏迷组($n = 75$),比较 NSE 水平的差异;并对 NSE 与相关有意义的指标进行相关分析。

3. 统计学方法:运用 IBM SPSS 19.0 统计学软件进行统计学分析。计量资料中,年龄、GCS 评分、HB 及 ALB 符合正态分布,以均数 $\pm$ 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,采用 t 检验进行分析;其他计量资料均不符合正态分布,采用中位数(四分位距),即 $M(IQR)$ 表示,采用非参数检验($M-W$ 检验)进行分析;计数资料采用率来表示,采用 χ^2 检验进行分析。采用 *Spearman* 相关分析进行相关性分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意

义。

结 果

所有病例总体 NSE 异常率为 26.6%,其中脑梗死组占 23.8%,呼吸衰竭组占 32.3%,相对于脑梗死组,呼吸衰竭组的 $PaCO_2$ 显著增高,而 TiBL、ALB、 PaO_2 显著降低($P < 0.05$),其他指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表 1)。

表 1 脑梗死组与呼吸衰竭组的各因素比较

项目	脑梗死组($n=63$)	呼吸衰竭组($n=31$)	Z/χ^2	P
男性[$n(\%)$]	33(52.4)	21(67.7)	2.005	0.157
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	76.57 $\pm$ 9.77	77.42 $\pm$ 12.17	-0.364	0.716
高血压病[$n(\%)$]	38(60.3)	8(25.8)	9.903	0.002
糖尿病[$n(\%)$]	15(23.8)	0(0)	2.680	0.102
GCS 评分($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)	13.84 $\pm$ 2.54	14.31 $\pm$ 1.58	-0.918	0.361
Hb($\bar{x} \pm s$,g/L)	126.56 $\pm$ 20.06	117.84 $\pm$ 26.04	1.778	0.079
WBC[M(IQR), $10^9/L$]	7.2(3.7)	7.9(6.1)	-0.901	0.368
ALT[M(IQR),U/L]	14.25(12.45)	15.50(12.00)	-0.118	0.906
AST[M(IQR),U/L]	21.10(11.68)	22.40(14.20)	-0.075	0.448
TiBL[M(IQR), $\mu mol/L$]	16.2(15.0)	8.5(9.0)	-3.211	0.001
ALB($\bar{x} \pm s$,g/L)	37.82 $\pm$ 5.35	32.34 $\pm$ 7.33	4.105	0.000
GLU[M(IQR),mmol/L]	5.65(1.91)	6.12(2.22)	-0.905	0.366
Ser[M(IQR), $\mu mol/L$]	70.15(25.35)	72.70(44.68)	-0.096	0.924
$PaCO_2$ [M(IQR),mmHg]	37.13(13.95)	53.96(20.66)	-4.128	0.000
PaO_2 [M(IQR),mmHg]	79.50(72.75)	65.89(40.50)	-2.136	0.033
PCT[M(IQR),ng/ml]	0.10(0.33)	0.09(0.28)	-0.080	0.936

GCS 评分.格拉斯哥昏迷评分;Hb. 血红蛋白;WBC. 白细胞计数;ALT. 丙氨酸氨基转移酶;AST. 天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶;TiBL. 总胆红素;ALB. 血白蛋白;ALB. 白蛋白;GLU. 血糖;Ser. 血肌酐; $PaCO_2$. 二氧化碳分压; PaO_2 . 氧分压;PCT. 降钙素原

相对于脑梗死组,呼吸衰竭组的 NSE 水平显著增高[12.54(12.95) ng/ml vs 11.05(5.80) ng/ml, $P=0.046$,图 1];而相对于无昏迷组来说,昏迷组的 NSE 水平显著增高[16.35(10.77) ng/ml vs 11.05(4.32) ng/ml, $P=0.018$,图 2]。

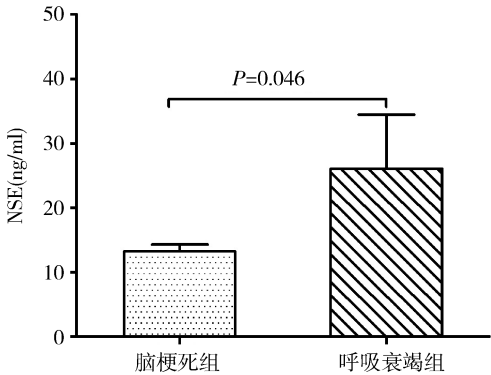


图 1 不同病因的两组患者血清 NSE 水平的比较

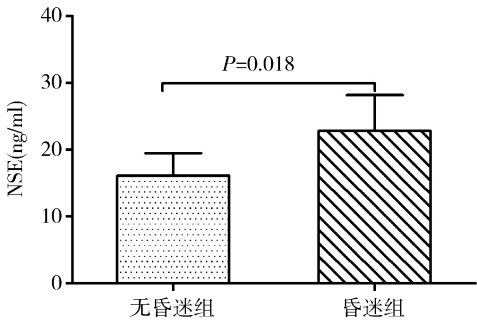


图 2 是否昏迷的两组患者血清 NSE 水平的比较

Spearman 相关分析显示 NSE 与 GCS 评分呈负相关($r = -0.246$, $P = 0.019$),而与 $PaCO_2$ ($r = 0.026$, $P = 0.873$)、 PaO_2 ($r = -0.026$, $P = 0.876$)无相关性(图 3)。

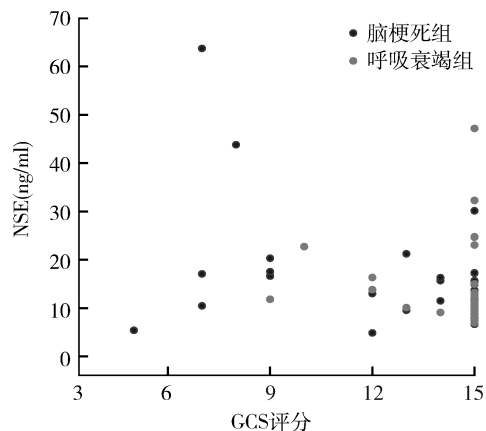


图3 NSE与GCS评分的关系散点图

讨 论

本研究发现,NSE与意识障碍程度密切相关,且其可能对不同病因所致的脑损伤有一定的鉴别诊断价值。烯醇化酶是由 α 、 β 、 γ 3种亚基的二聚体组成的五种同工酶,其中 $\gamma\gamma$ 型特异性的存在于中枢神经系统的神经元和神经内分泌细胞的胞质中,称为神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)。当脑组织出现损伤时会出现细胞代谢变化,引起神经元的完整性被破坏,NSE会从神经元细胞中释放到细胞间隙或者脑脊液中,当血-脑脊液屏障被破坏后,其通透性发生改变,使NSE从脑部随着血液循环到达周围循环中,引起血清中NSE水平升高^[7]。NSE作为神经元损伤的标志物之一,其高低可直接反映脑组织受损程度,同时其变化可作为中枢神经系统损伤的定量指标^[8-10]。脑梗死等脑血管疾病发生时神经细胞因缺氧缺血崩溃坏死,神经损伤导致细胞内的NSE从受伤的神经元内释放进入脑脊液和血液循环,从而使其在血中的水平明显增加,而呼吸衰竭患者由于缺氧、二氧化碳潴留等改变造成继发性的脑损伤,导致脑组织充血、水肿,从而引起神经元受损,NSE从神经元中漏出,透过血-脑脊液屏障进入脑脊液和血液,从而使血清NSE水平升高^[11,12]。然而,NSE在不同病因造成的脑损伤中是否存在水平差异,且是否有鉴别诊断价值,尚不明确。

本研究发现,NSE在整体病例的异常率近30%,且呼吸衰竭组的NSE水平显著高于脑梗死组,呼吸衰竭导致的低氧血症造成脑组织弥散性损伤,而脑梗死患者的脑组织损伤呈局限性,这可能能解释NSE的差异化原因,但同时这也说明NSE可能对不同病因的鉴别有一定的价值,这也进一步提示,临床上遇到有意识改变的患者,若结合NSE水平,可能可以协

助初步判断疾病的方向,从而给予及时的干预。进一步分析发现,昏迷组的NSE水平显著增高,且NSE与GCS评分呈负相关。脑组织的损伤程度与患者的意识状态密切相关,本研究结果证实NSE与意识障碍程度有紧密的关系,这也从另一个角度说明NSE与脑组织的损伤程度密切相关。同时,这进一步间接说明NSE可能有潜在的鉴别诊断的价值。

血清NSE在不同病因中的升高机制可能为^[13]:①脑梗死等缺血性脑病指各种原因所致脑部血液供应障碍,导致脑组织缺血、缺氧性坏死,引起神经组织受损,同时出现相应神经功能缺损症状;②呼吸衰竭缺氧时可直接抑制脑功能,同时可使钠泵功能障碍,使脑细胞水肿,而高碳酸血症更易导致细胞内酸中毒,一方面使谷氨酸脱羧酶活性增高,GABA生成增多,抑制中枢神经功能,另一方面可增强磷脂酶活性,分解膜磷脂,使溶酶体溶解,加重神经细胞损伤。此外,脑损伤程度越重,死亡崩解的神经元越多,血脑屏障收到损害的程度越高,神经元释放的NSE越多。

本研究也存在以下局限性:①呼吸衰竭组可能发生弥散性脑损伤,致使NSE水平显著高于脑梗死所致的局限性脑损伤,但是由于脑梗死患者疾病的病程进展,进一步出现脑水肿甚至脑干衰竭,NSE水平可能会发生一系列的变化^[14];②NSE与意识障碍的严重程度密切相关,这可能意味着NSE可能随着意识障碍的程度变化而变化;③对于急诊科常见的昏迷患者,可逆性的昏迷与非可逆的意识障碍,其NSE水平的动态变化就显得更为重要。综上所述,血清NSE水平在脑梗死与呼吸衰竭所致的脑损伤中存在差异,以呼吸衰竭所致升高为主,与意识障碍程度密切相关,对意识障碍患者的病因鉴别诊断有一定的参考价值。然而,本研究样本量相对较小,且为回顾性研究,仍需进一步开展前瞻性、大样本的研究来证实,且今后的研究应重视NSE的动态改变,以此来提高其临床鉴别诊断价值。

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于本研究中入组患者例数较少,观察时间较短,还需要临床进一步观察验证。同时随着临床上化疗药物的不断更新及靶向药物的大量面世,笔者可以期待 NK-1 抑制剂 aprepitant 在多种恶性肿瘤化疗及靶向治疗领域的进一步应用。

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