

·论著·

偏头痛患者发作间期颅内动脉血流速度变化分析

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摘要 目的:通过经颅多普勒超声(TCD)检测探究偏头痛患者发作间期颅内动脉血流速度的变化。方法:偏头痛患者20例纳入研究,对所有患者发作间期的大脑前动脉(ACA)、大脑中动脉(MCA)和大脑后动脉(PCA)的平均血流速度(V_m)进行检测。将检测结果与《中国成人TCD正常范围的统计学研究》中的数据和标准进行比较分析。结果:本组偏头痛患者发作间期双侧PCA的V_m低于正常人群($P<0.05$);双侧MCA、ACA的V_m与正常人群差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。偏头痛患者头痛侧与非头痛侧MCA、ACA和PCA的V_m差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。结论:偏头痛患者发作间期PCA的V_m较正常人减低,而ACA及MCA平均血流速度与正常人无明显差异。
关键词 偏头痛;发作间期;经颅多普勒;血流动力学
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Analysis of Cerebral Arterial Blood Flow Velocity Changes in Migraine Patients during Attack Interval QIU Shi, WU Tao, LI Qin, ZHANG Lv-ming, WANG Pei-fu, LI Ji-lai, DU Ji-chen. *Neurology Department of Aerospace Center Hospital, Beijing 100049, China*
Abstract **Objective:** In this study, transcranial Doppler (TCD) was used to investigate the changes in intracranial arterial blood flow in migraine patients during attack interval. **Methods:** We recruited 20 migraine patients during attack interval to this study. The mean velocity (V_m) of blood flow in the anterior cerebral artery (ACA), middle cerebral artery (MCA), and posterior cerebral artery (PCA) was evaluated in all patients. Data were compared and analyzed with standards from the publication “Statistical Study of Normal TCD Ranges in Chinese Adults”. **Results:** The V_m of the PCA in migraine patients during attack interval was lower than that of normal people ($P<0.05$). The V_ms of bilateral MCA and ACA in migraine patients during attack interval showed no significant difference compared to that of normal people ($P>0.05$). In migraine patients during attack interval, there were no significant differences in the V_ms of the MCA, ACA, and PCA between the headache and non-headache sides ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The V_m of the PCA in migraine patients during attack interval is lower than that of normal people, but the V_ms of the ACA and MCA are not significantly different from those of normal people.
Key words migraine; attack interval; transcranial Doppler; hemodynamics

血管的改变是偏头痛的病理生理学机制之一^[1,2]。目前,对偏头痛患者在发作期或发作间期的血流动力学已有许多研究,但结果不完全一致^[3,4]。经颅多普勒超声(transcranial doppler, TCD),虽然没有正电子发射断层扫描或单光子发射计算机断层扫描敏感,但其具有快速、无创的特点,可评估大脑动脉的血流速度、方向和其他特性,具备很高的临床实用性。本研究利用TCD评估偏头痛发作间期脑动脉的血流速度,探讨偏头痛患者发作间期的血流动力学特点。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入2015年5月至2016年4月于我院门诊就诊的偏头痛患者20例,所有患者均符

合国际头痛疾病分类第3版试行版(International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition, ICHD-3 beta)中偏头痛的诊断标准,且处于发作间期。对照组数据采用徐安定博士在全国第二届TCD会议上宣读的论文《中国成人TCD正常范围的统计学研究》中的数据和标准^[5]。本研究通过航天中心医院伦理委员会审核。所有患者均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 方法

TCD血流动力学检查采用德力凯公司EMS-9型TCD检测仪,使用2 MHz超声探头,通过颞窗对所有患者发作间期的大脑前动脉(anterior cerebral artery, ACA)、大脑中动脉(middle cerebral artery, MCA)和大脑后动脉(posterior cerebral artery, PCA)的血流

速度进行检测,获取偏头痛患者颅内血管血流动力学变化和脑血管痉挛程度的信号。动脉平均血流速度(mean velocity, Vm)可代表搏动性血液供应量。Vm增高提示颅内动脉充盈度良好、血液流量多;Vm下降时则相反。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件处理数据。计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般临床特征

本组纳入的20例偏头痛患者中,男5例(25%),女15例(75%);平均年龄(43.7±14.0)岁,平均发病年龄(28.6±13.9)岁;已婚16例(80%);有头痛家族史10例(50%);吸烟史2例(10%),饮酒史11例(55%);糖尿病2例(10%),高血压5例(25%),冠心病0例,脑血管病史1例(5%);饮食习惯喜欢吃巧克力6例(30%),奶酪3例(15%),葡萄酒5例(25%),咖啡7例(35%),腌制食品6例(30%),茶7例(35%);坚持体育锻炼6例(30%);体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)为19.71~28.41 kg/m²,平均(23.43±2.49)kg/m²。

2.2 本组偏头痛患者脑动脉Vm与正常人群比较

本组偏头痛患者L-PCA的Vm为(31.5±7.9)cm/s, R-PCA的Vm为(33.8±7.2)cm/s,均低于与正常人群Vm,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。本组偏头痛患者双侧MCA、ACA的Vm与正常人群差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

2.3 本组偏头痛患者头痛侧与非头痛侧脑动脉Vm比较

本组20例患者中,头痛位于左侧8例,位于右侧11例,双侧头痛1例未纳入分析。结果显示,头痛侧MCA的Vm为(59.8±13.1)cm/s,非头痛侧MCA的Vm为(62.1±20.4)cm/s,差异无统计学意义($P=0.52$);头痛侧ACA的Vm为(51.8±12.7)cm/s,非头痛侧ACA的Vm为(51.2±8.3)cm/s,差异无统计学意义($P=0.82$);头痛侧PCA的Vm为(32.8±9.0)cm/s,非头痛侧PCA的

Vm为(32.4±6.3)cm/s,差异无统计学意义($P=0.86$)。

3 讨论

偏头痛常合并情绪应激、睡眠障碍、日常活动能力受损,严重影响患者的生活^[6,7]。本研究采用TCD检测,比较了偏头痛患者发作间期各动脉Vm与正常人群差异,结果显示偏头痛患者PCA的Vm较正常人慢,而头痛侧与非头痛侧脑血管Vm无明显差异,可能与患者处于发作间期有关。

有学者认为,引发偏头痛的主要病理生理机制是大脑和脑膜动脉血管舒张^[8],支持该假说的证据是血管收缩剂麦角碱可以减少偏头痛患者的颞动脉搏动和缓解头痛疼痛,包括去甲肾上腺素和5-羟色胺在内的其他血管收缩剂也有终止偏头痛发作的效果^[9]。降钙素基因相关肽(calcitonin gene related peptide, CGRP)的使用会引发偏头痛,已经证明CGRP在头痛发生的时间点导致了血管扩张^[10]。这些证据表明偏头痛的发生发展伴随着血管的改变,这可能通过TCD检测到的血流速度改变得以体现。

既往偏头痛的TCD研究结果结论不完全一致。多项在发作间期进行的研究显示偏头痛患者的血流速度增加或正常^[11,12]。Frieberg等^[13]报道与非头痛侧相比,偏头痛发作时头痛侧MCA的血流速度降低,而Zwetsloot等^[14]报道急性发作时头痛侧和非头痛侧MCA的血流速度没有变化。有人认为TCD显示的血流速度增加是偏头痛的一个特征,这可能由于超声探头附近血管横截面积的减少(血管收缩)或由于小动脉水平的区域性血流速度改变导致血流速度增加^[4]。但目前尚不能明确哪一种机制发挥主要作用。

本研究TCD检测PCA的Vm较正常人群低,可能与偏头痛发作过程中体内发生一系列生理、生化改变有关,如血液黏度增加、纤维蛋白原增高、血小板聚集释放出5-羟色胺^[15]、组胺、肾上腺素、去甲肾上腺素,花生四烯酸及血栓烷A2引起脑血管收缩而呈现先兆症状,之后血小板凝集性下降,5-羟色胺明显减少而导致颅外血管反应性扩张。有研究也证实了偏头痛患者的发病与血管舒缩状态密切相关^[16]。

表1 本组偏头痛患者发作间期脑动脉Vm与正常值的比较(cm/s, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	L-MCA	R-MCA	L-ACA	R-ACA	L-PCA	R-PCA
正常值	63.2±11.7	63.2±11.7	49.2±9.3	49.2±9.3	36.6±6.6	36.6±6.6
本组患者	60.2±19.4	62.3±13.5	50.4±8.4	53.9±12.7	31.5±7.9	33.8±7.2
P值	0.12	0.11	0.51	0.45	<0.05	<0.05

注:“L”代表左侧;“R”代表右侧

与抑制TLR4/MD-2信号通路有关。

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本研究尚有不足之处。本研究为单中心研究且入组人数较少,可能会影响统计效力;本研究对照组采用既往报道数据,因仪器设备、操作人员不同,可能会对结果造成偏倚;本研究仅测量了发作间期的血流速度,发作期与发作间期血流速度是否存在差异尚需要进一步研究,以更充分的探究偏头痛发病机制。

综上所述,偏头痛发作间期患者大脑PCA的Vm较正常人减低,而ACA及MCA的Vm与正常人无明显差异,这提示血管机制在偏头痛发病过程中发挥重要作用。

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