

·论著·

脑小血管病非痴呆患者认知功能状态 及其与脑微出血相关性研究

康健捷¹,黎振声¹,项薇¹,黎春镛²,刘雁³,杨红军⁴,熊铁根¹,邓文婷¹,邓兵梅¹

作者单位

1. 中国人民解放军南部战区总医院神经内科
广州 510010

2. 广州市从化区中医院脑病科
广州 510999

3. 前海人寿广州总医院神经内科
广州 511325

4. 南方科技大学医院神经内科
广东深圳 518071

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通讯作者

邓兵梅
bingmeid@163.
com

摘要 目的:评估脑小血管病(CSVD)非痴呆患者的认知状态,探讨脑微出血(CMBs)的数量、部位及其与认知功能损害的相关性。**方法:**连续收集CSVD患者174例,应用磁敏感成像(SWI)技术检测CMBs,记录CMBs部位、数量。根据有无CMBs将患者分为有CMBs组(62例)和无CMBs组(112例),根据蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)对患者认知功能进行评估。比较2组间认知功能评分是否存在差异;采用偏相关分析和Spearman相关分析,分析CMBs的数量和部位与认知功能评分的关系。**结果:**皮质-皮质下CMBs出现率占CMBs总数量的40.87%(132/323),深部及幕下为59.13%(191/323);CMBs好发部位是基底节(101个,31.27%)、丘脑(39个,12.07%)、额叶(41个,12.69%)、颞叶(35个,10.84%);有CMBs组较无CMBs组的MoCA总分、视空间及执行功能、注意力、抽象思维、延迟回忆、定向力认知功能评分均显著下降($P<0.05$),命名和语言评分无统计学差异($P>0.05$);CMBs数量与MoCA总分、注意力、延迟记忆呈负相关($r=-0.260, P=0.028$; $r=-0.242, P=0.039$; $r=-0.228, P=0.049$);皮质-皮质下CMBs与MoCA总分、视空间与执行功能、注意力、延迟回忆呈负相关($r=-0.278, P=0.019$; $r=-0.231, P=0.045$; $r=-0.213, P=0.049$; $r=-0.234, P=0.035$);深部及幕下CMBs与MoCA总分、注意力呈负相关($r=-0.254, P=0.019$; $r=-0.239, P=0.028$)。**结论:**CMBs可导致脑小血管病患者多个认知域的功能障碍,尤其是执行功能、注意力、延迟记忆障碍;检出微出血病灶越多,患者认知功能受损越严重;CMBs可作为CSVD早期诊断及评价血管性认知障碍程度及其转归的重要指标。

关键词 脑小血管病;脑微出血;磁敏感加权成像;认知功能;MoCA量表

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Distributional Impact of Brain Microbleeds on Cognitive Function in Cerebral Small Vessel Disease Patients without Dementia KANG Jian-jie¹, LI Zhen-sheng¹, XIANG Wei¹, LI Chun-yong², LIU Yan³, YANG Hong-jun⁴, XIONG Tie-gen¹, DENG Wen-ting¹, DENG Bing-meir¹. 1. Department of Neurology, Southern Theater General Hospital of PLA, Guangzhou 510010, China; 2. Department of Encephalopathy, Guangzhou Conghua District Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510999, China; 3. Department of Neurology, Qianhai Life Insurance Guangzhou General Hospital, Guangzhou 511325, China; 4. Department of Neurology, South University of Science and Technology of China, Shenzhen 518071, China

Abstract Objective: To evaluate cognitive function in cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD) patients without dementia and explore the correlation between the number and location of cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) and the impairment of cognitive function. **Methods:** A total of 174 consecutive patients with CSVD were prospectively recruited. All patients underwent MRI-susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI) to evaluable CMBs, and the location and number of CMBs were recorded. Patients were divided into the CMBs group (62 cases) and non-CMBs group (112 cases) and evaluated by the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) scale to compare cognitive function scores between the two groups. The relationship between the location and number of CMBs and cognitive function scores was analyzed by partial correlation analysis and Spearman's correlation. **Results:** The frequency of cortical-subcortical and deep and infratentorial CMBs were 40.87% (132/323) and 59.13% (191/323), respectively. There was a predilection for CMBs occurrence in the basal segment (31.27%), thalamus (12.07%), frontal lobe (12.69%), and temporal lobe (10.84%). Compared to the non-CMBs group, the CMBs group showed a decrease in MoCA total score, visuospatial and executive function, attention, abstract thinking, delayed recall, and orientation ($P<0.05$); there was no significant difference between the two groups in naming and language scores ($P>0.05$). The number of CMBs was negatively correlated with the MoCA total score, attention, and delayed recall ($r=-0.260, P=0.028$; $r=-0.242, P=0.039$; $r=0.228, P=0.049$). Cortical-subcortical CMBs was negatively correlated with the MoCA total score, visuospatial and executive function, attention, and delayed recall ($r=-0.278, P=0.019$; $r=-0.231, P=0.045$; $r=-0.213, P=0.049$; $r=-0.234, P=0.035$). Deep CMBs was negatively correlated with the MoCA total score and attention ($r=-0.254, P=0.019$; $r=-0.239, P=0.028$). **Conclusion:** CMBs may lead to impaired cognitive function in patients with CSVD, particularly affecting executive function, attention, and delayed recall. Patients experience increased impairment when there

is an increase in microbleeds detected. CMBs may serve as a biomarker of CSVD with a significant role in the early diagnosis and prognosis of vascular dementia.

Keywords cerebral small vessel disease; cerebral microbleeds; susceptibility weighted imaging; cognitive function; Montreal Cognitive Assessment

脑小血管疾病(cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD)是导致老年人认知功能下降的重要原因^[1,2],包括腔隙性脑梗死、脑白质疏松、扩大的血管周围间隙、皮质萎缩和脑微出血(cerebral microbleeds, CMBs)^[3]。CMBs多发于老年人,是由微小血管病变引起的一种含铁血黄素沉积,在磁共振的梯度回波T₂*加权成像(gradient echo T₂*-weighted image, GRE-T₂*WI)序列和磁敏感加权成像(susceptibility weighted imaging, SWI)序列中显示为小范围的圆形信号丢失^[4,5],而SWI对CMBs的检出率显著高于前者。随着这种新的磁共振对比成像技术在临床的广泛应用,CMBs的检出率明显增加,这为研究CMBs和认知功能的关系提供了便利条件。目前已知CMBs病变包括高血压动脉硬化和淀粉样脑血管病,当CMBs广泛发生于皮质、皮质下白质和基底节区域时,可能会损害相应部位的脑组织,引起认知功能障碍。然而,CMBs的分布和数目与认知障碍之间的关系尚存在分歧。本研究采用CMBs检出率更高的SWI检查方法,比较CSVD患者中有CMBs对认知功能的影响,同时探讨CMBs数量、部位与认知功能的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

连续收集2015年3月至2020年3月在本院神经内科住院的CSVD非痴呆患者174例,应用SWI技术检测出CMBs患者62例,其中男38例,女24例;平均年龄(72.87±11.94)岁;高血压52例(83.9%),糖尿病21例(33.9%),吸烟26例(41.9%),饮酒9例(14.5%)。纳入标准:根据2014年CSVD诊治专家共识^[6]诊断为CSVD;头颅MRI显示腔隙性脑梗死和/或脑白质高信号(Fazekas分级至少1级及以上);年龄在45岁以上;签署知情同意书。排除标准:头颅MRI检查显示出出血性脑血管病或瘤卒中;头颅MRI检查显示大面积脑梗死或皮质梗死;痴呆如Alzheimer's病、额颞叶痴呆、血管性痴呆;其他颅脑外伤、恶性肿瘤、感染性疾病等非血管性原因导致的脑功能障碍;最近服用过影响认知功能的药物;伴有影响认知功能的内科疾病;存在幽闭恐惧症,不能完成MRI检查。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 MRI检查及评估 采用美国GE公司3.0 T超导核磁共振进行颅脑MRI检查和脑血管成像(MRA)检查,主要技术参数为:8通道头颅线圈,FSE序列T₂WI(TR 3 400 ms, TE 110 ms),T₁ Flair(TR 1 750 ms, TE 24 ms),T₂ Flair序列(TR 9 000 ms, TE 150 ms),DWI(TR 5 300 ms, TE minimum, b值为1 000);SWAN 3D容积扫描,参数为:TR minimum, TE 30 ms, 翻转角15°,层厚2 mm,层距1.5 mm,矩阵320×224,总扫描时间约5 min,采集所得图像在工作站进行最小密度投影,重建成层厚为5 mm,层距为2 mm的SWAN图像。所有的图像均由两位以上经验丰富的副高以上神经影像科医生独立判断,医生对研究对象的病史均不知情,当结果不一致时协商决定。

1.2.2 CMBs诊断标准及结果评定 CMBs定义为SWI上脑实质内直径2~10 mm的圆形或卵圆形、均匀低信号影,边界清楚,周围无水肿。除外其他有相似影像学表现的情况,如小血管流空影(SWI图像血管连续性可以区分)、钙化、海绵状血管瘤等。按照微出血解剖量表(microbleed anatomical rating scale, MARS)的标准图谱^[6]进行CMBs的部位及数量记录。CMBs的部位分为皮质-皮质下(大脑半球皮质和皮质下区域)、深部(包括基底节、丘脑、内囊、外囊、胼胝体和脑室周围10 mm区域的脑白质)和幕下CMBs(脑干和小脑)两种,并根据CMBs数量进行严重程度分级:0级(无)、1级(1~5个)、2级(6~15个)和3级(≥15个)^[7]。根据有无微出血灶分为CMBs组和无CMBs组。

1.2.3 认知功能评价 认知功能评分参照蒙特利尔认知评估(Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA)量表,总分30分,其中视空间及执行功能5分、命名3分、注意6分、语言能力3分、抽象思维2分、延迟回忆5分、定向力6分。对于受教育年限≤12年的受试者,则在测试结果上加1分,以校正文化程度不同产生的偏倚。MoCA评分≥26分评定为正常,<26分评定为认知功能损害。得分越高,表示患者的认知功能越好。在相同安静的环境下10 min内完成测试。

1.3 统计学处理

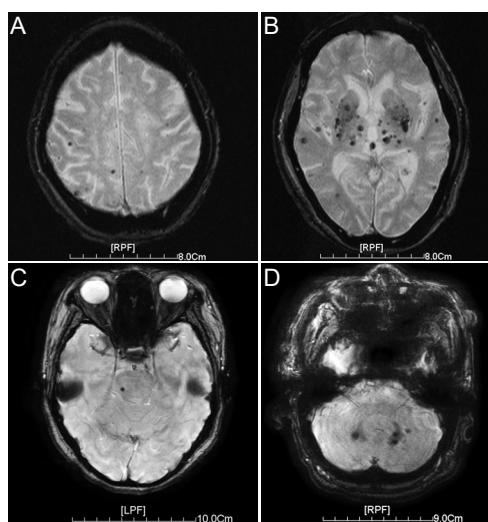
采用SPSS 17.0软件分析数据,计数资料以率表示,χ²检验;计量资料以(均数±标准差)或中位数表示,t检验;MoCA评分与CMBs数量之间的相关性采用偏

相关分析,MoCA评分与CMBs部位之间的相关性采用Spearman相关分析,控制性别、年龄、文化程度、吸烟史、饮酒史、高血压病史等混杂因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CMBs的数量与分布

CMBs组62例,患者CMBs灶数目范围1~62个,CMBs总数为323个,其中单个CMBs者26例(41.9%),1级36例(58.1%),2级19例(30.6%),3级7例(11.3%),其中7例3级患者均表现为深部CMBs。CMBs的发生部位依次为基底节101例(31.27%)、丘脑39例(12.07%)、额叶或额叶白质41例(12.69%)、颞叶或颞叶白质35例(10.84%)、小脑33例(10.22%)、顶叶或顶叶白质30例(9.29%)、枕叶26例(8.05%)及脑干18例(5.57%),见图1。根据MARS的部位区分,皮质-皮质下CMBs出现率为40.87%(132/323),深部及幕下为59.13%(191/323)。有两个脑叶皮质-皮质下CMBs 6例,有三个脑叶皮质-皮质下CMBs 3例,有四个脑叶皮质-皮质下CMBs 1例。同时有脑叶皮质-皮质下和深部CMBs 4例,均以深部CMBs为主。



注:SWI序列显示脑实质内直径2~10 mm的圆形或卵圆形、均匀低信号影,边界清楚,周围无水肿。A:皮质-皮质下CMBs(大脑半球皮质和皮质下区域);B:深部CMBs(包括基底节、丘脑、内囊、外囊、胼胝体和脑室周围10 mm区域的脑白质);C:幕下脑干CMBs;D:幕下小脑CMBs

图1 头颅磁共振显示CMBs

2.2 CMBs组和无CMBs组患者认知功能状态

2组认知功能比较显示,CMBs组较无CMBs组的MoCA总分、视空间及执行功能、注意力、抽象思维、延迟回忆、定向力认知功能评分均较低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),见表1。

2.3 CMBs数量与认知功能的关系

CMBs为非正态分布,偏相关统计显示,CMBs数量与MoCA总分($r=-0.260, P=0.028$)、与注意集中($r=-0.242, P=0.039$)和延迟记忆分数($r=-0.228, P=0.049$)呈负相关,与视空间执行能力、命名、注意力、语言、抽象能力、定向力无明显相关性。

2.4 CMBs部位与认知功能的关系

根据CMBs的部位,比较皮质-皮质下型、深部型及幕下型2组患者的认知功能评分的差异,剔除4例同时有脑叶皮质-皮质下和深部CMBs患者。Spearman相关分析显示皮质-皮质下CMBs与MoCA总分($r=-0.278, P=0.019$)、视空间与执行功能($r=-0.231, P=0.045$)、注意力($r=-0.213, P=0.049$)、延迟回忆呈负相关($r=-0.234, P=0.035$)。深部及幕下CMBs与MoCA总分($r=-0.254, P=0.019$)、注意力呈负相关($r=-0.239, P=0.028$)。

3 讨论

血管性认知功能障碍是指由脑血管疾病引起的轻~重度认知功能障碍。非痴呆性血管性认知功能障碍被认为是血管性痴呆的前驱阶段,病情隐匿,认知障碍程度尚未达到痴呆诊断标准,但如能早期诊断并及时治疗,病情可以缓解及部分逆转。而CSVD相关认知功能障碍(CSVCI)是血管性认知功能障碍的重要亚型,约50%的血管性认知障碍因小血管病所致^[8]。研究证实CMBs是脑内微小血管病变引起的一种以微小出血为特点的脑实质的损害,与脑白质病变、高血压、脑血管淀粉样变(cerebral amyloidosis, CAA)、载脂蛋白基因型及年龄显著相关^[9,10],在缺血性脑血管病患者中CMBs发生率高达31%~36%^[4,5,11]。CMBs与腔隙性脑梗死和脑白质疏松(white matter lesions, WMLs)都是影响大脑小血管的病理表现,后两者已被确定与脑小血管病患者认知能力下降有关,推测CMBs可能与

表1 2组MoCA评分比较[分, ($\bar{x}\pm s$)]

组别	例数	MoCA总分	视空间与执行功能	命名	注意	语言	抽象	延迟记忆	定向
无CMBs组	112	25.2±4.39	4.20±1.20	2.47±0.55	5.23±0.99	2.61±0.49	1.88±0.32	3.36±1.04	5.44±0.79
CMBs组	60	21.95±5.69 ^①	3.26±1.13 ^①	2.57±0.74	4.66±1.35 ^①	2.55±0.51	1.61±0.69 ^①	2.33±1.16 ^①	4.76±1.32 ^①

注:与无CMBs组比较,^① $P<0.05$

认知也有关,但研究在健康人群中和无认知功能障碍的患者中也发现CMBs,导致CMBs被认为仅仅是无临床症状的亚临床影像学表现。因此,目前CMBs的分布和数目与认知障碍之间的关系尚存在分歧。本研究以CSVD患者为研究对象,运用SWI成像技术区分伴有CMBs的患者和不伴CMBs的患者,采用国际公认的灵敏度和特异度较高的筛查轻度认知功能障碍的专用评估工具,即MoCA量表,来评估CSVD患者的认知状态,并分析CMBs的分布和数目与非痴呆性血管性认知功能的关系。

目前认为根据CMBs分布部位不同,病因有所不同,深部脑组织(包括基底节、丘脑、脑干)是由于高血压引起的脑血管病变引起,而皮质及皮质下CMBs由CAA引起。SWI是目前检测CMBs最广泛、有效的方法,其影像学表现为直径2~10 mm、圆形、质地均一的低信号影,组织病理学可观察到高血压或CAA等因素损伤脑小血管内皮细胞后,血液微量外渗到血管周围导致的含铁血黄素沉积^[12]。既往CMBs被认为是“静息性”,早在2004年有研究发现,CMBs与认知功能有相关性^[13],而具体机制不详。随着研究的深入,有报道显示老年人群及缺血性卒中患者CMBs与血管性认知障碍及血管性痴呆均有密切联系^[14,15]。本研究以CSVD非痴呆患者为研究对象,结果显示,皮质-皮质下CMBs出现率占CMBs总数量的40.87%,深部及幕下为59.13%。有CMBs组较无CMBs组在MoCA总分、视空间及执行功能、注意力、抽象思维、延迟回忆、定向力认知功能评分均较低,CMBs数量与MoCA总分呈负相关,即检出CMBs病灶越多,患者认知功能受损就越严重,尤其在注意集中和延迟记忆方面明显。而研究结果显示CMBs数量与视空间执行能力、命名、注意力、语言、抽象能力、定向力无明显相关性。但有研究报道^[13],CMBs数量也与执行能力障碍有明显相关,故考虑不同研究中的研究对象CMBs部位的构成比有所不同所致,即CMBs发生部位对认知损害可能有重要影响。

本研究结果显示,CMBs好发部位依次是基底节、丘脑、额叶或额叶白质、颞叶或颞叶白质。皮质-皮质下CMBs与MoCA总分、视空间与执行功能、注意力、延迟回忆呈负相关;深部及幕下CMBs与MoCA总分、注意力呈负相关。与既往研究报道一致,即使剔除了脑小血管病的血管危险因素和其他影像学因素后,多个皮质-皮质下CMBs仍与认知功能测试中更差的成绩密切相关^[16,17],基底节脑CMBs也独立于其他脑小血

管病影像学因素外和整体认知功能密切相关^[18]。最近的前瞻性队列研究表明^[19],以无痴呆的老人为研究对象,剔除其他相关的脑血管疾病病变因素,CMBs病变的部位位于额叶和颞叶与较差的认知能力有关,患者执行功能障碍可能与额叶区域和基底节区域的CMBs有关,因为CMBs导致额叶-皮质下环路或白质束破坏,而额叶-皮质下环路连接包括额叶皮质、纹状体、基底节、丘脑^[20]。而且,额叶-皮质下及白质损伤的整体性也与注意集中障碍也有关,定向障碍与脑叶及丘脑CMBs有关,语言障碍可能与基底外侧核-边缘系统环路有关^[21]。研究已证实额叶白质DWI的FA值下降可损害额叶-皮质下环路导致连接障碍而参与老龄化的认知功能下降^[22],丘脑DTI的FA值降低可导致语言流畅性、精神运动速度、视空间技巧能力下降^[23]。CMBs在脑不同部位会导致具体哪一项认知功能障碍及其之间的协同作用如何,目前仍需要进一步的研究探讨,如按照单个脑叶及皮质下CMBs、单独存在基底节区CMBs等细分亚组进行研究,而临幊上脑小血管病患者常同时有多个脑叶-皮质下CMBs或脑叶-皮质下CMBs与深部CMBs同时存在,这就需要扩大样本量以满足研究对象数量的要求。除了横断面研究外,Gregoire等^[24]进行为期6年的纵向研究,他们发现CMBs对血管性认知障碍的进展具有预测意义。同样,另一项纵向研究表明,在脑卒中患者长达5.7年的随访中^[25],CMBs病变始终与额叶执行功能障碍相关,并与长期的认知结果预后有密切的相关性。所以,CMBs部位和数量可作为CSVD认知功能评估和判断病程发展的重要指标之一。鉴于目前已证实高血压是CMBs的独立危险因素^[10,26-28],因此可通过强化降压来减少CMBs的发生,从而防止脑小血管病非痴呆患者的认知功能障碍进一步发展。

综上所述,CMBs多发生于皮质-皮质下区和基底节区,可导致认知功能的多个认知域功能障碍,因此本研究推荐临幊上对CSVD患者常规进行SWI检查,分析患者有无CMBs及CMBs部位和数量,作为CSVD的早期诊断的重要指标及判断认知功能障碍发展的预测指标,进行MoCA量表认知功能评估,以便及时甄别出轻度认知功能障碍的患者,以期为临幊积极防治CMBs危险因素及早期干预提供依据,对预防血管性痴呆和改善患者预后有重要的社会价值。

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