

• 临床研究 •

心脏生物标志物对卒中后死亡风险的预测价值

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨心脏生物标志物N-末端B型脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)和高敏肌钙蛋白T(high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T, hs-cTnT)在急性缺血性卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)患者长期死亡风险预测中的价值, 并构建和验证相关预测模型。方法: 本研究为单中心回顾性研究, 连续入选2022年1—12月在南京医科大学第一附属医院接受取栓治疗AIS患者, 随访2年。通过Cox回归和LASSO回归筛选全因死亡相关因素, 构建3种预测模型, 分别为基础模型、模型1(基础模型+NT-proBNP)和模型2(基础模型+hs-cTnT), 并比较不同模型的预测能力。结果: 最终纳入230例患者, 按3:2比例随机分为训练集($n=146$)和测试集($n=84$)。随访期间共发生83例全因死亡事件, 死亡率为37.2%。多因素Cox回归显示, NT-proBNP每升高1 000 pg/mL, 2年全因死亡风险增加27%($HR=1.27, 95\%CI: 1.15\sim 1.40, P<0.001$); 而ln(hs-cTnT)升高与死亡风险无显著关联($HR=1.11, 95\%CI: 0.89\sim 1.38, P=0.372$)。通过Cox回归和LASSO回归最终筛选出以下与全因死亡风险相关的变量: 既往房颤、术后美国国立卫生院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、基线血红蛋白、白细胞计数以及随机血糖, 并基于此构建基础模型。基础模型训练集和测试集的受试者工作特征曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)分别为0.816和0.778。模型1的训练集和测试集的AUC分别为0.866和0.799, 提高了对全因死亡风险的预测能力。模型2的训练集和测试集的AUC分别为0.811和0.788, 对全因死亡风险的预测能力提升不明显。结论: NT-proBNP是AIS患者全因死亡的独立预测因子, 可提高基于传统临床指标模型的死亡风险预测能力, 辅助AIS患者的个体化管理。

[关键词] 急性缺血性卒中; N-末端B型脑钠肽前体; 高敏肌钙蛋白T; 预测模型**[中图分类号]** R743.3**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)06-844-10

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Predictive value of cardiac biomarkers for post-stroke mortality risk

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the predictive value of N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T (hs-cTnT) for long-term mortality risk in patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS), and to develop and validate corresponding prediction models. **Methods:** This single-center retrospective study consecutively enrolled AIS patients who underwent thrombectomy at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University between January and December 2022, with a 2-year follow up. Cox regression and LASSO regression were used to identify factors associated with all-cause mortality. Three predictive models were constructed: a basic model, Model 1 (basic model + NT-proBNP), and Model 2 (basic model+hs-cTnT), the predictive performance of these models was compared. **Results:** A total of 230 AIS patients were included in the final analysis and were randomly assigned to the training set ($n=146$) and testing set ($n=84$) at a 3:2 ratio. During follow-up, 83 all-cause mortality events occurred, with a mortality rate of 37.2%. Multivariate Cox regression showed that for every 1 000 pg/mL increase in NT-proBNP, the 2-year all-cause mortality increased by 27% ($HR=1.27, 95\% CI: 1.15\sim 1.40, P<0.001$), while ln(hs-cTnT) elevation showed no significant association with mortality risk ($HR=1.11, 95\% CI: 0.89\sim 1.38, P=0.372$). Cox regression and LASSO regression identified the following mortality-related variables: history of atrial fibrillation, postoperative National Institutes of Health Stroke scale (NIHSS) score, baseline hemoglobin, white blood cell count, and random blood glucose, which formed the basic model. The area under the curve (AUC) values

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for the basic model were 0.816 (training set) and 0.778 (testing set). Model 1 achieved higher AUC values (0.866 and 0.799, respectively), demonstrating improved predictive ability. Model 2 showed limited improvement (AUC=0.811 and 0.788). **Conclusion:** NT-proBNP is an independent predictor of all-cause mortality in AIS patients and enhances performance of traditional clinical indicator models, supporting individualized management of AIS.

[Key words] acute ischemic stroke; N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T; predictive models

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急性缺血性卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)是全球范围内致残和死亡的主要原因之一^[1]。近年来,研究发现AIS不仅影响脑血管系统,还可通过“神经-心血管轴”引发心脏损伤,包括急性心肌梗死、心律失常、心力衰竭等一系列病理生理变化,这一现象被称为脑-心综合征^[2]。AIS后的心脏损伤可能导致病情恶化,提升住院期间并发症的发生率,并对患者的长期死亡风险产生显著影响^[3-5]。因此,将心脏生物标志物纳入AIS预后评估模型可能有助于更精准的风险分层和个体化管理。

N-末端B型脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)和高敏肌钙蛋白T(high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T, hs-cTnT)是两种广泛用于评估心脏功能的生物标志物。在AIS患者中,约40%存在hs-cTnT升高,约70%存在NT-proBNP升高^[6]。研究表明,hs-cTnT升高可使AIS患者住院期间的全因死亡风险增加1.36倍^[7],而NT-proBNP升高则可使AIS患者死亡风险增加近1倍^[8]。然而,目前的AIS预后评价主要基于美国国立卫生院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、年龄、房颤病史等传统变量,尚未充分考虑卒中后心脏损伤对长期死亡风险的影响^[9-10]。因此,本研究将探索NT-proBNP和hs-cTnT在AIS患者长期全因死亡风险预测中的价值,并基于此开发新的预测模型,以优化基于NIHSS评分的预后评估体系,为脑-心综合征的临床管理提供新的证据,并为个体化风险评估提供重要参考。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

本研究为单中心回顾性研究,纳入2022年1—12月在南京医科大学第一附属医院接受取栓术的AIS患者共231例。排除未住院患者1例。本研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》伦理原则,并已获得南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(编号:2023-SR-096)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 AIS与取栓术

所有疑似AIS的患者在接诊时均通过计算机断层扫描灌注成像(computed tomography perfusion, CTP)以确认头颈部大血管闭塞情况。根据《中国急性缺血性卒中诊治指南2023》^[11],由资深神经科医生与介入放射科专家共同评估患者的临床与影像学资料,并制定治疗策略。所有患者均在局部麻醉下接受机械性血管再通治疗。

1.2.2 临床资料收集

研究数据来源于结构化电子病例系统及术后随访平台。所有临床资料均由2名经统一培训的研究人员独立录入,采用双人核对模式进行比对,确保信息一致性。人口学特征包括年龄、性别、身高及体重等。既往病史参照国际疾病分类第10版(ICD-10)编码^[12]及专科指南定义。高血压定义为既往确诊或长期服用降压药物;糖尿病为既往确诊或正在接受降糖治疗;冠心病包括稳定型/不稳定型心绞痛、心肌梗死或曾行冠脉介入/搭桥手术;房颤为此次AIS发病前已诊断或入院24h内心电图确诊;心力衰竭符合欧洲心脏学会诊断标准^[13];瓣膜病指既往瓣膜手术史或超声示重度瓣膜狭窄/关闭不全;心肌病包括扩张型、肥厚型及限制型等类型;卒中包括AIS及短暂性脑缺血发作;全身动脉栓塞指下肢、肠系膜或肾动脉栓塞等;慢性肾病、恶性肿瘤以及风湿免疫疾病均为既往确诊;手术史为卒中前30d内接受心血管/血管/非心脏大手术。临床评分包括术后24h NIHSS评分和卒中前改良Rankin(mRS)评分。用药史包括降压药、降糖药、降脂药及抗栓药的使用情况。入院24h内采集静脉血标本,包括血常规、生化、hs-cTnT、NT-proBNP及凝血指标。影像学评估包括脑梗死体积、缺血区体积及ASPECTS(Alberta Stroke Program Early Computed Tomography Score)评分。

1.2.3 随访

出院后于第3个月、第6个月、第1年及第2年

进行电话随访,收集全因死亡、mRS评分及用药情况,主要研究终点为2年内全因死亡。

1.3 统计学方法

1.3.1 数据预处理与统计描述

本研究采用随机森林插补法对缺失变量进行处理,并进行异常值识别与逻辑性校验,以减少偏倚。采用年龄和术后NIHSS评分分层随机法将患者以3:2的比例分配到训练集和测试集中。基线特征的描述性统计中,连续变量经Shapiro-Wilks检验确定正态性后,采用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)或中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,分类变量以频数(百分比)表示。组间比较根据变量类型选择 t 检验、Kruskal-Wallis检验、卡方检验或Fisher确切概率法。

1.3.2 变量的筛选与建模

首先采用Cox比例风险模型进行单因素分析,筛选出与研究终点显著相关的变量($P < 0.05$),因属探索性研究,未进行Bonferroni校正。随后,将 $P < 0.05$ 的变量(不包含hs-cTnT和NT-proBNP)纳入最小绝对值收敛和选择算子算法(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO)回归进一步筛选,通过10折交叉验证确定最优惩罚参数 λ ,选择最小均方误差对应的模型及其变量。最终筛选出的变量重新纳入Cox回归模型,构建3种预测模型:①基础模型;②模型1:基础模型+NT-proBNP;③模型2:基础模型+hs-cTnT。通过似然比检验评估模型的拟合优度和预测性能。

1.3.3 模型的验证与应用

训练集采用5折交叉验证,测试集通过Bootstrap法进行验证。通过C-统计量(C-index)、受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线、ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)、校准曲线及Brier评分评估模型的区分度、校准性及总体预测性能。C-index差异采用 Z 检验评估,AUC差异采用DeLong检验。绘制列线图以可视化变量权重及总评分。根据预测的2年死亡风险,将患者分为低($<10\%$)、中($10\% \sim 20\%$)、高($>20\%$)风险组^[14-15],并绘制Kaplan-Meier曲线,采用Log-rank检验评估风险分层效果。所有分析及图表均使用R软件(4.2.1版)完成, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 人口学特征

本研究共纳入230例AIS患者,年龄(67.6 ± 13.7)岁,男63%。随访669(111~744)d,2年内发生

全因死亡83例(训练集48例,测试集35例),死亡率为37.2%。入院时有85.2%的患者NT-proBNP >125 pg/mL,47.4%的患者hs-cTnT ≥ 14 ng/L。表1展示了两组患者的基线特征,包括既往病史、用药史、卒中严重程度、入院实验室指标及影像学指标等,组间差异均无统计学意义。

2.2 Cox回归及预测模型的建立

为满足Cox比例风险模型的线性假设,对hs-cTnT取自然对数[$\ln(\text{hs-cTnT})$]后纳入分析。单因素Cox回归显示,以下因素与2年全因死亡风险显著相关:年龄、卒中前mRS评分、既往病史(冠心病、房颤、心衰、卒中及全身动脉栓塞、慢性肾病)、基线指标(术后NIHSS评分、随机血糖、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、估算肾小球滤过率、血红蛋白、白细胞计数、凝血酶原时间、国际标准化比值、D-二聚体)。经LASSO回归筛选,最终以下变量纳入基础模型:既往房颤、术后NIHSS评分、基线血红蛋白、白细胞计数及随机血糖(表2)。

基础模型多因素Cox分析结果显示,既往房颤(HR=2.35,95%CI:1.32~4.16, $P=0.003$)、术后NIHSS评分(HR=1.06,95%CI:1.03~1.09, $P < 0.001$)、血红蛋白(每增加10 g/L,HR=0.78,95%CI:0.69~0.89, $P < 0.001$)、白细胞计数(HR=1.12,95%CI:1.04~1.21, $P=0.004$)、随机血糖(HR=1.12,95%CI:1.02~1.24, $P=0.015$)为独立危险因素。基础模型的C-index为训练集0.789、测试集0.762。在基础模型中加入NT-proBNP得到模型1,NT-proBNP每升高1000 pg/mL死亡风险增加27%(HR=1.27,95%CI:1.15~1.40, $P < 0.001$),C-index提升至0.835(训练集)和0.784(测试集),模型拟合优度显著改善(基础模型似然比-197.37,模型1似然比-189.63, $P < 0.001$)。将 $\ln(\text{hs-cTnT})$ 纳入基础模型生成模型2, $\ln(\text{hs-cTnT})$ 与死亡风险无显著关联(HR=1.11,95%CI:0.89~1.38, $P=0.372$),C-index为0.781(训练集)、0.775(测试集),拟合优度与基础模型差异无统计学意义(基础模型似然比-197.37,模型2似然比-196.98, $P=0.381$)。经 Z 检验,各模型之间C-index差异无统计学意义。

2.3 预测模型的效能评价

图1A和1B分别展示训练集和测试集2年全因死亡风险预测模型的ROC曲线。训练集中,基础模型、模型1、模型2的AUC分别为0.816、0.866、0.811;测试集中AUC分别为0.778、0.799、0.788。经DeLong检验,各模型之间的AUC差异均未达到统计学显著

表1 训练集和测试集基线资料表
Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the training set and testing set

Characteristic	Total(n=230)	Training set(n=146)	Testing set(n=84)	<i>t</i> / <i>Z</i> / χ^2	<i>P</i>
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.6 \pm 13.7	67.5 \pm 14.2	67.9 \pm 12.8	0.188 ^a	0.851
Sex[n(%)]				0.017 ^c	0.897
Male	145(63.0)	93(63.7)	52(61.9)		
Female	85(37.0)	53(36.3)	32(38.1)		
Height[cm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	170.0(162.0, 175.0)	170.0(162.0, 175.0)	170.0(162.0, 175.0)	-0.070 ^b	0.944
Weight[kg, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	69.0(60.0, 75.0)	69.0(60.0, 75.0)	70.0(60.3, 75.0)	0.162 ^b	0.871
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.7 \pm 2.9	23.6 \pm 2.6	23.8 \pm 3.4	0.460 ^a	0.647
Pre-stroke mRS score[n(%)]				NA ^d	0.311
0	197(85.7)	122(83.6)	75(89.3)		
1	24(10.4)	18(12.3)	6(7.1)		
2	6(2.6)	5(3.4)	1(1.2)		
3	3(1.3)	1(0.7)	2(2.4)		
In-hospital stroke[n(%)]	9(3.9)	4(4.8)	5(3.4)	NA ^d	0.727
Comorbidity[n(%)]					
Hypertension	171(74.3)	107(73.3)	64(76.2)	0.108 ^c	0.742
Diabetes	62(27.0)	41(28.1)	21(25.0)	0.125 ^c	0.724
Coronary disease	48(20.9)	28(19.2)	20(23.8)	0.441 ^c	0.507
Atrial fibrillation	70(30.4)	46(31.5)	24(28.6)	0.100 ^c	0.751
Heart failure	45(19.6)	28(19.2)	17(20.2)	<0.001 ^c	0.982
Valvular heart disease	21(9.1)	14(9.6)	7(8.3)	0.006 ^c	0.936
Cardiomyopathy	4(1.7)	3(2.1)	1(0.2)	NA ^d	>0.999
History of stroke and embolism	56(24.3)	35(24.0)	21(25.0)	<0.001 ^c	0.988
Chronic kidney disease	12(5.2)	6(4.1)	6(7.1)	NA ^d	0.363
Malignant tumor	19(8.3)	13(8.9)	6(7.1)	0.048	0.827
Rheumatologic and autoimmune disease	4(1.7)	3(2.1)	1(0.2)	NA ^d	>0.999
Pre-stroke surgery	14(6.1)	11(7.5)	3(3.6)	0.854 ^c	0.356
Medication history[n(%)]					
Antihypertensive drugs	149(64.8)	95(65.1)	54(64.3)	<0.001 ^c	>0.999
Antidiabetic drugs	48(20.9)	26(20.8)	22(26.2)	<0.001 ^c	>0.999
Lipid-lowering drugs	47(20.4)	26(17.8)	21(25.0)	1.283 ^c	0.257
Antiplatelet drugs	46(20.0)	23(18.4)	23(27.4)	0.168 ^c	0.682
Anticoagulants	36(15.7)	19(15.2)	17(20.2)	<0.001 ^c	0.991
Admission status					
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	139.0 \pm 20.1	139.0 \pm 20.0	138.0 \pm 20.5	-0.318 ^a	0.751
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	79.4 \pm 12.7	79.8 \pm 13.0	78.9 \pm 12.1	-0.512 ^a	0.609
Heart rate[beats/min, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	79.0(72.0, 88.7)	78.0(70.2, 89.7)	80.0(72.0, 88.0)	0.851 ^b	0.394
Postoperative NIHSS[n(%)]				0.152 ^c	0.985
Mild(1-4 points)	41(17.8)	27(18.5)	14(16.7)		
Moderate(5-15 points)	96(41.7)	60(41.1)	36(42.9)		
Moderate to severe(16-20 points)	28(12.2)	18(12.3)	10(11.9)		
Severe(21-42 points)	65(28.3)	41(28.1)	24(28.6)		
Laboratory tests					
Glucose[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	6.5(5.0, 8.7)	6.4(5.0, 8.7)	6.7(5.0, 8.6)	-0.067 ^b	0.947
AST[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	24.1(9.1, 32.5)	24.1(19.7, 32.0)	24.2(17.2, 32.7)	-0.648 ^b	0.517
ALT[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	15.7(11.6, 22.9)	15.9(11.7, 23.1)	15.6(11.5, 22.6)	-0.296 ^b	0.767

(续表1)

Characteristic	Total(n=230)	Training set(n=146)	Testing set(n=84)	t/Z/ χ^2	P
TC[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.2(3.5, 5.0)	4.3(3.6, 5.0)	3.9(3.3, 5.0)	-1.473 ^b	0.141
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.62 ± 0.79	2.65 ± 0.72	2.56 ± 0.91	-0.718 ^a	0.474
HDL-C[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.1(0.9, 1.2)	1.1(0.9, 1.2)	1.0(0.9, 1.2)	-0.792 ^b	0.428
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.2(0.9, 1.5)	1.2(0.9, 1.5)	1.2(0.8, 1.6)	0.082 ^b	0.934
Creatinine[μ mol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	70.5(59.9, 85.8)	68.1(59.0, 86.0)	72.5(61.0, 85.7)	0.858 ^b	0.391
eGFR[mL/(min · 1.73 m ²), $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	75.0(59.9, 99.5)	76.4(58.7, 103.1)	74.5(61.2, 93.1)	-0.515 ^b	0.607
Hemoglobin[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	136.0(123.3, 147.0)	138.0(125.0, 148.0)	134.0(121.5, 144.2)	-1.625 ^b	0.104
WBC[$\times 10^9/L$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	9.2(7.1, 10.8)	9.2(7.2, 10.9)	9.1(6.8, 10.8)	-0.275 ^b	0.784
CRP[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.0(5.0, 11.1)	5.0(5.0, 9.8)	5.0(5.0, 18.2)	-1.155 ^b	0.248
NT-proBNP[pg/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1 026.0(341.6, 2 261.7)	999.6(341.6, 2 240.5)	1 059.2(379.1, 2 267.7)	0.013 ^b	0.986
hs-cTnT[ng/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	13.7(8.2, 24.7)	12.8(7.8, 22.1)	14.1(9.1, 28.0)	-1.263 ^b	0.215
PT[s, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	11.7(11.2, 12.4)	11.7(11.2, 12.3)	11.8(11.3, 12.5)	-0.875 ^b	0.380
INR	1.02(0.97, 1.08)	1.02(0.97, 1.07)	1.03(0.98, 1.09)	-0.872 ^b	0.384
APTT[s, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	26.8(25.1, 28.1)	26.6(24.8, 28.3)	26.8(25.4, 28.0)	-0.353 ^b	0.719
D-dimer[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.98(0.41, 2.76)	1.15(0.48, 3.04)	0.76(0.39, 2.36)	-1.646 ^b	0.099
Imaging[mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]					
Ischemic volume	134.7(78.2, 191.7)	140.5(76.7, 196.0)	127.4(82.5, 179.5)	-0.692 ^b	0.483
Core infarct volume	7.0(0.0, 34.7)	9.0(0.0, 34.7)	3.5(0.0, 34.5)	-1.204 ^b	0.227
ASPECTS[n(%)]				NA ^d	0.833
0	4(1.7)	3(2.1)	1(1.2)		
1	1(0.4)	1(0.7)	0(0)		
2	7(3.0)	5(3.4)	2(2.4)		
3	14(6.1)	10(6.8)	4(4.8)		
4	29(12.6)	22(15.1)	7(8.3)		
5	28(12.2)	16(11.0)	12(14.3)		
6	31(13.5)	21(14.4)	10(11.9)		
7	26(11.3)	14(9.6)	12(14.3)		
8	40(17.4)	25(17.1)	15(17.9)		
9	30(13.0)	17(11.6)	13(15.5)		
10	20(8.7)	12(8.2)	8(9.5)		

a: Continuous variables with a normal distribution were compared using Student's t-test, and the test statistic reported was the t-value. b: Continuous variables with a non-normal distribution were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test, and the test statistic reported was the Z-value. c: Categorical variables were compared using Pearson's chi-square test, and the test statistic reported was the χ^2 -value. d: For categorical variables with expected cell counts less than 5, Fisher's exact test was used, and no test statistic was reported. BMI: body mass index; mRS: the modified Rankin scale; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; NIHSS: national institutes of health stroke scale; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; TC: total cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; WBC: white blood count; CRP: C-reactive protein; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; hs-cTnT: high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T; PT: prothrombin time; INR: international normalized ratio; APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time; ASPECTS: alberta stroke program early CT score.

性。图2A和2B分别展示训练集和测试集2年全因死亡风险预测模型的校准曲线。训练集中基础模型、模型1、模型2的Brier评分分别为0.153、0.137、0.161；测试集中Brier评分分别为0.176、0.170、0.173。模型1在训练集与测试集中均显示最佳的校准性。

2.4 预测模型的应用

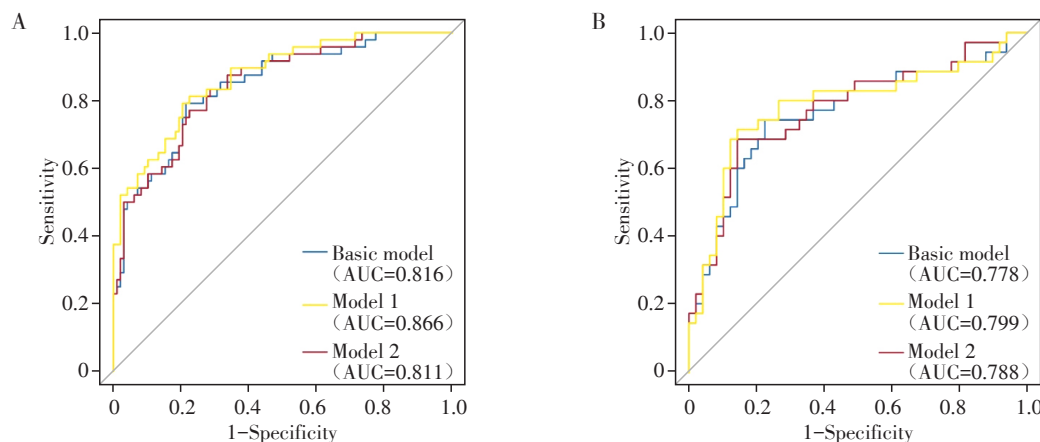
NT-proBNP预测2年全因死亡风险的AUC为0.743,最佳截断值为1 158.64 pg/mL(灵敏度0.750,特异度0.732)。按NT-proBNP最佳截断值分组,高NT-proBNP组的死亡风险是低NT-proBNP组的4倍(HR=4.18, 95%CI: 2.05~8.55, $P < 0.001$)。图3为基

表2 AIS患者2年全因死亡风险多因素Cox回归分析结果

Table 2 Multivariable Cox regression analysis results of 2-year all-cause mortality risk in AIS patients

Characteristic	Basic model			Model 1			Model 2		
	HR(95%CI)	P	C-index	HR(95%CI)	P	C-index	HR(95%CI)	P	C-index
			0.789			0.835			0.781
History of AF	2.35(1.32-4.16)	0.003		1.89(1.06-3.36)	0.030		2.24(1.26-4.00)	0.006	
Postoperative NIHSS	1.06(1.03-1.09)	<0.001		1.06(1.03-1.10)	<0.001		1.06(1.03-1.09)	<0.001	
Hemoglobin(10 g/L)	0.78(0.69-0.89)	<0.001		0.79(0.69-0.91)	<0.001		0.79(0.69-0.90)	<0.001	
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	1.12(1.04-1.21)	0.004		1.14(1.05-1.23)	<0.001		1.10(1.02-1.20)	0.017	
Glucose(mmol/L)	1.12(1.02-1.24)	0.015		1.18(1.07-1.31)	<0.001		1.13(1.03-1.25)	0.011	
NT-proBNP($\times 10^3$ pg/mL)	-	-		1.27(1.15-1.40)	<0.001		-	-	
ln(hs-cTnT)(ng/L)	-	-		-	-		1.11(0.89-1.38)	0.372	

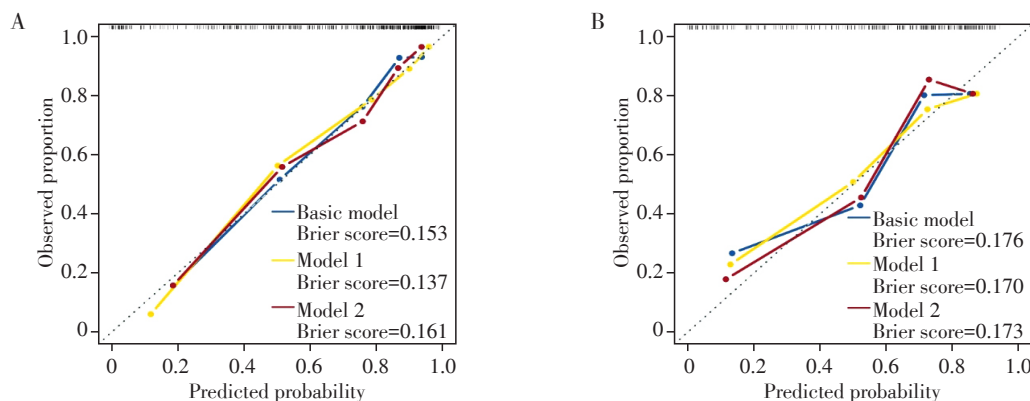
Model 1: basic model plus NT-proBNP; Model 2: basic model plus hs-cTnT. AIS: acute ischemic stroke; AF: atrial fibrillation; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; WBC: white blood count; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; hs-cTnT: high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T.



A: ROC curve of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model in AIS patients of the training set ($n=146$). B: ROC curve of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model in AIS patients of the testing set ($n=84$). Model 1: basic model + NT-proBNP; Model 2: basic model + hs-cTnT.

图1 AIS患者2年全因死亡风险预测模型的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model in AIS patients



A: Calibration curve of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model in AIS patients of the training set ($n=146$). B: Calibration curve of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model in AIS patients of the testing set ($n=84$). Model 1: basic model+NT-proBNP; Model 2: basic model+hs-cTnT.

图2 AIS患者2年全因死亡风险预测模型的校准曲线

Figure 2 Calibration curve of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model in AIS patients

于模型1构建的列线图,根据风险等级计算可得,低风险<85分,中风险85~106分,高风险>106分。图

4A和4B分别展示了模型1在训练集和测试集中的风险分层Kaplan-Meier生存曲线。不同风险组间生

存率差异显著(log-rank $P < 0.001$),提示模型1在风险分层和生存预测方面具有良好的区分能力和泛化性。

3 讨论

本研究探讨了NT-proBNP和hs-cTnT在AIS患者长期全因死亡风险预测中的价值,并构建了包含这两种心脏生物标志物的预后模型。结果显示,NT-proBNP的纳入改善了基于NIHSS评分的传统模型的预测效能。

NT-proBNP和hs-cTnT是反映心肌损伤和心脏负荷变化的重要生物标志物^[16-18]。AIS可通过激活

下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴和交感神经系统,使得大量皮质醇和儿茶酚胺释放,诱导心肌损伤^[19]。此外,AIS引发的全身炎症反应、氧化应激及微血管功能障碍也可进一步损害心肌,促使hs-cTnT和NT-proBNP水平升高^[2]。同时,AIS还可能诱发应激性心肌病(如Takotsubo综合征)、心律失常(如新发房颤)或心衰加重等心脏结构和功能改变,进一步升高hs-cTnT和NT-proBNP^[20]。因此,急性期NT-proBNP和hs-cTnT的升高被视为脑-心综合征的重要表现,提示较高的不良预后风险^[21-23]。

本研究中,85.2%的患者NT-proBNP升高,47.4%患者hs-cTnT升高。目前针对AIS相关的心脏

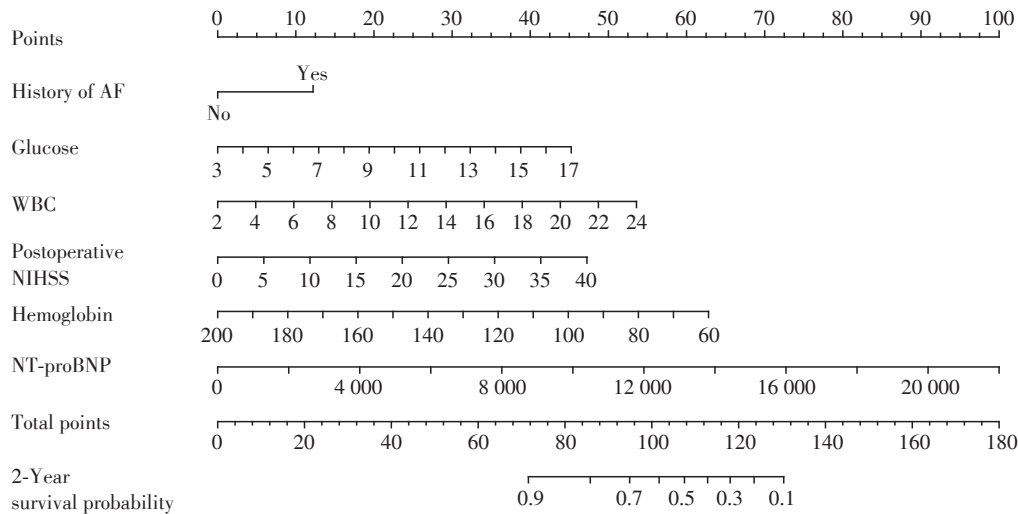
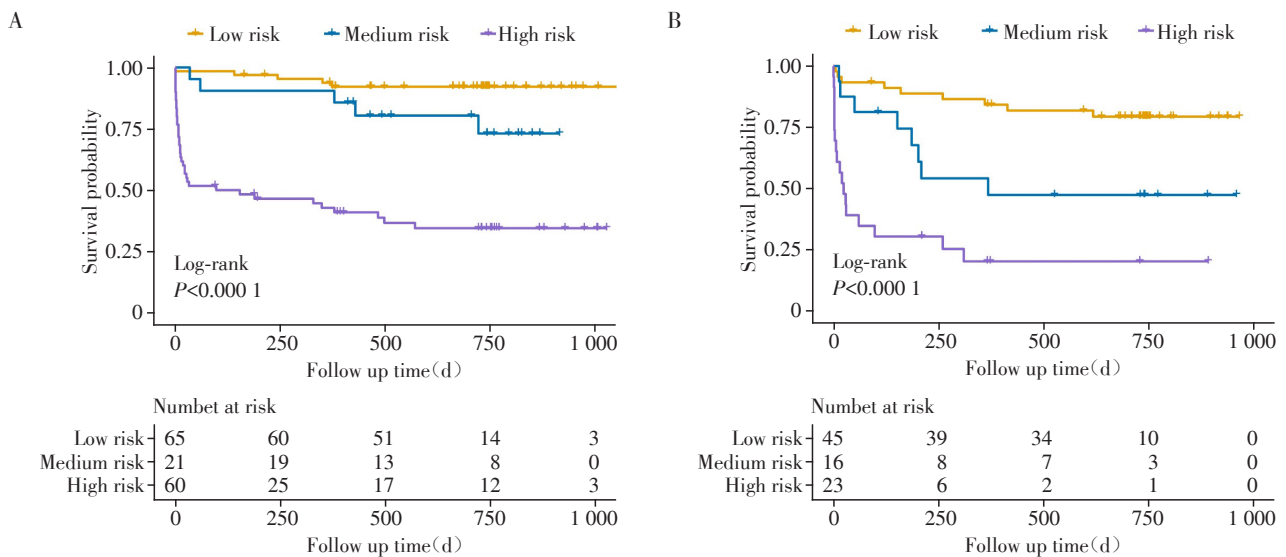


图3 模型1对AIS患者2年全因死亡风险预测的列线图

Figure 3 Nomogram of 2-year all-cause mortality risk prediction model1 in AIS patients



A: Kaplan-Meier survival curves for risk stratification in AIS patients of the training set (n=146). B: Kaplan-Meier survival curves for risk stratification in AIS patients of the testing set (n=84).

图4 AIS患者风险分层的Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

Figure 4 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for risk stratification in AIS patients

生物标志物预测模型较少。一项2020年Meta分析显示,NT-proBNP升高显著增加AIS患者的全因死亡风险(OR=2.43,95%CI:1.62~3.64)^[9]。一项欧洲多中心AIS队列研究也证实,高NT-proBNP患者的AIS风险是低NT-proBNP患者的2倍,研究者将NT-proBNP纳入AIS风险预测模型后,模型的预测能力得到提高^[24]。另一项研究将NT-proBNP纳入基于年龄和NIHSS评分的模型中,发现可改善轻中度AIS患者的1年不良预后预测能力^[25]。在本研究中,NT-proBNP截断值为1158.64 pg/mL可作为卒中临床结局的潜在分界点,大于这一阈值的AIS患者死亡风险可增加至3倍(HR=4.18)。但这一阈值明显高于以往研究报道的476 pg/mL^[26]和750 pg/mL^[27]。这种差异可能与研究人群的特征有关,接受取栓术的患者AIS更加严重,脑-心综合征的发生率及严重程度更高,从而导致NT-proBNP升高^[11]。而NT-proBNP在非取栓患者中的预测价值,也有研究进行了报道。该研究将接受再灌注治疗的AIS患者分为静脉溶栓组和取栓治疗组。结果显示,NT-proBNP在两组患者中均与3个月死亡率独立相关,其中静脉溶栓组的HR为1.465(95%CI:1.169~1.836),取栓治疗组的HR为1.563(95%CI:1.139~2.145)^[28]。关于NT-proBNP与轻度AIS患者的预后关系,研究表明NT-proBNP在一定程度上可提升轻度AIS患者预后的预测能力,但其预测价值在中重度AIS患者的不良预后中更为显著^[25]。因此,本研究的结论在轻度卒中患者中的适用性仍需谨慎考虑。

已有大量研究证实hs-cTnT与AIS患者死亡风险显著相关^[29-31]。但本研究中,hs-cTnT与AIS患者的全因死亡风险关系似乎并不显著,可能的原因有:①大多数研究采用14 ng/L作为临界值将hs-cTnT分为2组^[31],或按照四分位数分为4组进行比较^[29,32]。hs-cTnT \geq 14 ng/L提示可能心肌损伤,这比ln(hs-cTnT)更直观且更具有临床可解释性;②样本量相对较小,事件数较少,可能导致统计效能不足。在训练集中,共有48例全因死亡事件,事件数的有限性可能影响模型的稳健性。在整个数据集($n=230$)中验证模型2,并将hs-cTnT按照二分类变量(14 ng/L为界)处理后,发现hs-cTnT与死亡风险的关联性达到了显著性统计学差异(HR=1.90,95%CI:1.17~3.09, $P=0.009$);③需要监测hs-cTnT的动态变化。既往研究表明,hs-cTnT的动态变化可能比单次测量更能反映患者的临床预后。一项研究比较了入院24 h内与出院前hs-cTnT水平,发现入院24 h内

hs-cTnT更低(入院24 h内/出院前=0.834,95%CI:0.819~0.848, $P<0.001$)^[29]。另一项研究发现,入院时的hs-cTnT与死亡风险无显著相关性(OR=1.21,95%CI:0.51~2.89, $P=0.668$),但当hs-cTnT动态变化 \geq 20%时,死亡风险明显增加(OR=5.35,95%CI:1.22~23.54, $P=0.026$)^[33]。这些研究提示,仅基于入院时hs-cTnT进行单次测量可能无法准确预测死亡风险,而动态监测hs-cTnT变化趋势可能更具临床价值;④AIS后hs-cTnT升高的潜在机制。AIS后,hs-cTnT的升高不仅与肾功能不全、慢性心力衰竭、心肌梗死和应激性心肌病相关,还可能与神经源性心肌顿抑(neurogenic stunned myocardium, NSM)有关^[34]。NSM的病理特征表现为心肌细胞水平的收缩带坏死,其临床表现为hs-cTnT升高以及心电图异常。部分患者可以通过心脏超声及心电图进行鉴别,但由于NSM和心梗的诊断标准部分重叠,使得某些患者难以区分^[34-35]。因此,在AIS患者中,结合hs-cTnT变化趋势、影像学检查(如心超)以及临床表现,对于准确区分NSM与心梗以及评估AIS预后风险至关重要。

在单因素Cox回归分析中,年龄与全因死亡风险显著相关。然而,在LASSO回归的变量筛选过程中,由于自动特征选择机制,年龄未被保留,提示其在本研究中的独立预测能力可能较弱,或其效应已被其他协变量所影响,未能单独发挥显著作用。

本研究存在若干局限性。第一,本研究为单中心,样本量有限,可能影响结果的普适性。第二,本研究未评估NT-proBNP和hs-cTnT的动态变化,在后续前瞻性研究中需要进一步探讨心脏生物标志物变化趋势对AIS预后的影响。第三,尽管本研究纳入了心脏生物标志物,但未结合超声心动图或心电图等影像学指标,未来可整合多模态参数以优化风险评估。第四,模型尚缺乏外部队列验证,泛化能力有待进一步确认,后续研究需引入更大规模的独立样本以验证其稳定性与临床适用性。第五,部分重要临床变量如年龄与死亡风险密切相关,而本研究未将年龄纳入,可能引入潜在的混杂偏倚,未来应在变量选择过程中结合临床实际优化模型构建。第六,本研究未收集卒中后新发心血管事件相关数据,无法评估其对NT-proBNP和hs-cTnT及预后之间关系的潜在介导效应,后续研究将补充相关数据并进行深入分析。

综上所述,本研究验证了NT-proBNP是AIS患者长期死亡风险的独立危险因素,并证实其纳入可

提升传统临床指标模型的预测效能。此外,本研究还构建了列线图,以便于临床实践中的应用。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

No conflict of interest.

作者贡献声明:

夏姚冬琴数据整理、统计分析及撰写文章初稿。焦锦程、曹月洲和刘圣收集数据和统计分析。酆明芳和陈明龙提出并设计研究方案,对文章进行修改和审核。

Author's Contributions:

XIA Yaodongqin performed data curation, statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript. JIAO Jincheng, CAO Yuezhou, and LIU Sheng collected data and performed statistical analysis. LI Mingfang and CHEN Minglong proposed and designed the research plan, reviewed the manuscript.

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