

• 临床研究 •

HIF-1 α 与卵圆孔未闭合并偏头痛患者封堵术后中到大量残余分流的相关性研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨血浆缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)与卵圆孔未闭(patent foramen ovale, PFO)合并偏头痛患者经皮PFO封堵术后中到大量残余分流(moderate-to-large residual shunt, MLRS)的相关性。方法: 前瞻性纳入2023年8月—2024年8月于南通大学附属医院接受PFO封堵治疗的偏头痛患者45例, 收集术前、术后6及12个月的临床资料, 根据是否发生MLRS分为MLRS组和非MLRS组, 比较临床指标及血浆HIF-1 α 水平。采用多因素Logistic回归筛选术后6及12个月发生MLRS的潜在相关因素, 受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估预测效能, 并应用广义估算方程(generalized estimating equation, GEE)分析HIF-1 α 与抗凝血酶Ⅲ(antithrombin Ⅲ, AT-Ⅲ)和中性粒细胞计数比淋巴细胞计数(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)的交互效应。结果: 术后6及12个月血浆HIF-1 α 水平较术前下降($P < 0.01$)。术后6及12个月MLRS组术前HIF-1 α 均高于无MLRS组($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归显示, 术前HIF-1 α 水平是术后6及12个月MLRS的共同潜在相关因素($P < 0.05$)。术前AT-Ⅲ水平降低与术后6个月MLRS风险增加相关($P < 0.05$), 而术前NLR水平升高与术后12个月MLRS风险增加相关($P < 0.05$)。经Bootstrap校正后, 术前HIF-1 α 预测术后6及12个月MLRS的ROC曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)分别为0.823和0.825; 联合AT-Ⅲ及联合NLR的AUC分别为0.953和0.937(P 均 < 0.05)。GEE结果显示HIF-1 α 与NLR存在显著关联($P < 0.05$)。结论: PFO封堵术后HIF-1 α 水平呈持续下降。术前血浆HIF-1 α 可能是术后MLRS的潜在相关因子, 联合AT-Ⅲ或NLR分别对术后6及12个月的MLRS表现出初步的区分效能。

[关键词] 卵圆孔未闭; 偏头痛; 缺氧诱导因子-1 α ; 中到大量残余分流

[中图分类号] R541.1

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)09-1331-10

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN260372

Correlation between HIF-1 α and moderate-to-large residual shunt after closure in patients with patent foramen ovale and migraine

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the association between plasma hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α) and moderate-to-large residual shunt (MLRS) after percutaneous patent foramen ovale (PFO) closure in patients with migraine and PFO. **Methods:** This prospective study included 45 migraine patients who underwent PFO closure at the Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University from August 2023 to August 2024. Patients were divided into MLRS and non-MLRS groups based on the presence or absence of MLRS. Clinical data and plasma HIF-1 α levels were collected and compared before surgery, and 6 and 12 months after surgery. Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify potential factors for MLRS at 6 and 12 months. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves evaluated predictive performance, and generalized estimating equation (GEE) assessed the interaction of HIF-1 α with both antithrombin Ⅲ (AT-Ⅲ) and the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR). **Results:** Plasma HIF-1 α levels at 6 and 12 months postoperatively were significantly lower than preoperative levels ($P < 0.01$). Preoperative HIF-1 α levels were significantly higher in the MLRS group than in the non-MLRS group at both follow-up time points ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression showed that preoperative HIF-1 α was a

[基金项目] 南通市自然科学基金和社会民生科技计划(MSZ2023182); 南通市卫生健康委员会科研课题(QNZ2023003)

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potential factor associated with MLRS at 6 and 12 months ($P < 0.05$). Decreased preoperative AT-Ⅲ levels were correlated with an increased risk of MLRS at 6 months postoperatively ($P < 0.05$), while elevated preoperative NLR levels were associated with an increased risk of MLRS at 12 months ($P < 0.05$). After Bootstrap correction, ROC analysis demonstrated that the area under curve (AUC) values of preoperative HIF-1 α for predicting MLRS at 6 and 12 months were 0.823 and 0.825, respectively. The AUC for HIF-1 α combined with AT-Ⅲ was 0.953 (6 months), and with NLR was 0.937 (12 months) (all $P < 0.05$). GEE revealed a significant association between HIF-1 α and NLR ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Plasma HIF-1 α levels show sustained decline after PFO closure. Preoperative plasma HIF-1 α is a potential factor associated with postoperative MLRS, and its combination with AT-Ⅲ (at 6 months) and NLR (at 12 months) shows preliminary discriminative performance, respectively.

[Key words] patent foramen ovale; migraine; hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α ; moderate-to-large residual shunt

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(09): 1331-1340]

卵圆孔未闭(patent foramen ovale, PFO)与偏头痛密切相关^[1], 多项研究显示偏头痛患者合并PFO的风险是健康人的1.8~2.5倍^[2-3]。经皮PFO介入封堵术是治疗有症状PFO的有效方法, 可改善偏头痛症状^[4-5]。然而, 术后残余分流(residual shunt, RS)仍是影响手术疗效的重要问题, 特别是中到大量残余分流(moderate-to-large residual shunt, MLRS)可能导致症状持续、不良事件风险增加^[6]及生活质量下降^[7]。临床数据显示, PFO介入封堵术后MLRS的发生率为3.6%~24.0%^[8-9], 其发生机制可能与高危PFO解剖结构、封堵器选择、内皮化过程个体差异等有关^[10-11], 目前尚未完全明确。

PFO致病机制之一为右向左分流(right-to-left shunt, RLS)相关低氧血症学说, 该学说认为PFO所致RLS使未经肺部氧合的静脉血直接进入体循环, 降低动脉血氧饱和度, 导致短暂性或慢性脑缺氧^[12], 而缺氧可诱发偏头痛发作^[13]。缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia inducible factor 1 α , HIF-1 α)是调控缺氧应答的关键因子^[14], 在缺氧状态下可稳定表达并调控内皮功能、炎症反应、氧化应激等病理过程^[15-16]。目前尚无研究探讨HIF-1 α 在PFO相关偏头痛中的作用, 尤其是在PFO封堵术后RS发生发展中的潜在价值。本研究旨在探讨HIF-1 α 及临床指标与PFO相关偏头痛患者封堵术后MLRS发生的相关性, 为探索RS的可能发生机制及寻找潜在预测标志物提供初步依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

前瞻性纳入2023年8月—2024年8月于南通大学附属医院心血管内科接受PFO封堵治疗的患者。纳入标准: ①符合偏头痛诊断标准^[17]; ②年龄

18~65岁; ③所有患者均经神经内科及心内科专家联合诊断, 排除其他可识别的偏头痛病因, 且接受规范药物治疗 ≥ 3 个月后疗效欠佳; ④经食管超声心动图证实存在PFO, 且符合经导管PFO封堵适应证; ⑤完成1年随访且资料完整。排除标准: ①合并其他先天性心脏病、贫血、斜卧呼吸-直立性低氧血症综合征、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、潜水员及高压环境从业者等可能导致缺氧的疾病或职业; ②感染性疾病; ③严重凝血功能障碍; ④严重肝肾功能不全; ⑤正在使用免疫抑制剂、细胞毒性药物或近3个月服用影响HIF-1 α 表达的药物。最终纳入45例患者。研究经南通大学附属医院伦理委员会批准(批件号: 2023-K186-01), 患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 样本收集及HIF-1 α 检测

术前、术后6及12个月于清晨空腹采集患者外周静脉血。采用酶联免疫吸附测定(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)法检测血浆HIF-1 α 浓度。既往研究已报道该方法在人体血浆HIF-1 α 检测中的应用, 并证实其检测效能与可靠性^[18-20]。鉴于HIF-1 α 在血浆中易降解, 采血前在EDTA-K2抗凝管中预先加入终浓度为1 mmol/L的蛋白酶抑制剂苯甲基磺酰氟(phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride, PMSF), 并在30 min内使用。采血后立即注入抗凝管, 冰上保存, 所有样本于采血后30 min内于4℃ 3 000 r/min离心10 min, 分离上层血浆, -80℃冻存, 避免反复冻融^[21]。采用针对人血清、血浆及相关液体样本中HIF-1 α 含量的ELISA试剂盒(双抗体夹心法), 严格按说明书操作测定血浆HIF-1 α 浓度。该试剂盒购自江苏晶美生物科技(货号: JM-03547H1)。批内变异系数(coefficient of variation, CV)为1.89%~5.28%, 批内回收率为94.27%~107.65%。批间CV

为10.97%,批间回收率为97.43%。

1.2.2 临床指标收集及评估

收集所有纳入研究的患者术前、术后6及12个月的临床资料,包括:一般资料、PFO解剖特征、右心导管参数,封堵器尺寸、实验室指标等。偏头痛症状采用头痛影响测试-6(headache impact test-6, HIT-6)、偏头痛残疾程度评估问卷(migraine disability assessment, MIDAS)、视觉模拟评分(visual analog scale, VAS)及每月发作频率、每次平均发作时间评估。分别于术后6个月、12个月行右心声学造影,评估各时间点是否存在MLRS,计算左心腔内出现的微泡数量进行RLS分级:少量为可见<10个微泡/帧;中量为可见10~30个微泡/帧;大量为可见>30个微泡/帧,或左心腔几乎充满微泡/心腔浑浊。MLRS定义为左心腔内可见≥10个微泡/帧^[17]。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0软件、R语言(版本4.5.1)进行数据分析,GraphPad Prism 9软件绘制图像。符合正态分布的计量资料以平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,组内不同时间点比较采用重复测量方差分析;非正态分布数据采用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验,组内不同时间点比较采用Friedman检验。计数资料以例数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示,独立样本组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切

概率法检验,术后6个月与12个月MLRS构成比的比较采用McNemar检验。采用Pearson相关分析评估术前血浆HIF-1α水平与平均肺动脉压(mean pulmonary artery pressure, mPAP)、中心静脉血氧饱和度(central venous oxygen saturation, ScvO₂)及左心房血氧饱和度(left atrial oxygen saturation, LaO₂)的相关性。二元Logistic回归分析筛选预测术后出现MLRS的独立危险因素。绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析独立危险因素对术后出现MLRS的预测效能,并进行Bootstrap验证。采用广义估算方程(generalized estimating equation, GEE)分析HIF-1α与临床相关指标之间有无交互效应。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线数据及术后指标动态变化

本研究共纳入45例患者,其中女34例(75.56%),平均年龄(40.80±11.70)岁。所有患者均成功完成封堵术,无严重并发症,其中使用封堵器25/25 mm、30/30 mm患者分别为28例(62.22%)及3例(6.67%)。术后HIT-6、MIDAS、VAS评分、每月发作频率、每次平均发作时间及血浆HIF-1α水平均随时间下降,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。术后12个月MLRS发生率较术后6个月降低,但差异无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 不同时间点PFO患者偏头痛症状及HIF-1α的比较
Table 1 Comparison of migraine symptoms and HIF-1α in PFO patients at different time points

Indicator	Preoperative	Postoperative		
		6 months	12 months	P
MIDAS score [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	21.00(18.00, 25.00)	4.00(2.50, 5.50)	0.00(0.00, 3.00)	< 0.001
HIT-6 score [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	60.00(56.00, 66.50)	47.00(41.00, 49.50)	36.00(36.00, 43.50)	< 0.001
VAS score [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	7.00(6.00, 8.00)	2.00(2.00, 2.00)	0.00(0.00, 1.00)	< 0.001
Migraine attack frequency [attacks/month, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	7.00(5.00, 8.50)	2.00(1.00, 3.00)	0.00(0.00, 1.00)	< 0.001
Mean attack duration [h/attack, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	12.00(8.00, 42.00)	2.00(1.00, 2.50)	0.00(0.00, 1.00)	< 0.001
HIF-1α (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	52.51 ± 8.74	34.15 ± 5.05	27.17 ± 5.79	0.001
MLRS [$n(\%)$]	—	9(20.00)	5(11.11)	0.125

The McNemar test was used to compare the incidence of MLRS at 6 and 12 months postoperatively.

2.2 MLRS组和无MLRS组临床指标及血浆HIF-1α比较

随访6个月,MLRS组术后MIDAS、HIT-6、VAS评分及每月发作频率、每次平均发作时间均高于无MLRS组。MLRS组左心房收缩压、术前抗凝血酶Ⅲ(antithrombin Ⅲ, AT-Ⅲ)水平低于无MLRS组;术前HIF-1α及术后活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated

partial thromboplastin time, APTT)水平高于无MLRS组。差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组间其他指标无统计学差异($P > 0.05$,表2)。

随访12个月,MLRS组术后MIDAS、HIT-6评分及手术前后每月平均发作时间均高于无MLRS组;MLRS组左心房收缩压、术后淋巴细胞计数/单核细胞计数(lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio, LMR)低于

无 MLRS 组; MLRS 组手术前、后 HIF-1 α 水平、中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)及术后血小板计数/淋巴细胞计数(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)均高于无 MLRS 组。差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组间其他指标无统计学差异($P > 0.05$, 表 2)。

表 2 随访 6 及 12 个月 MLRS 组和无 MLRS 组临床指标的比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical index between groups with and without MLRS at 6 and 12 months follow-up

Indicator	6 months			12 months		
	MLRS group($n=9$)	Non-MLRS group($n=36$)	P	MLRS group($n=5$)	Non-MLRS group($n=40$)	P
Female[$n(\%)$]	6(66.67)	28(77.78)	0.666	3(60.00)	31(77.50)	0.582
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	37.56 $\pm$ 10.03	41.61 $\pm$ 12.14	0.371	40.40 $\pm$ 9.69	40.85 $\pm$ 12.10	0.944
BMI[kg/m ² , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	21.72(20.22, 23.27)	22.49(20.63, 24.33)	0.403	21.72(20.30, 23.13)	22.49(20.63, 24.33)	0.437
Smoking history[$n(\%)$]	1(11.11)	3(8.33)	1.000	1(20.00)	3(7.50)	0.387
Left atrial diameter(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	32.78 $\pm$ 3.87	33.86 $\pm$ 3.00	0.365	34.40 $\pm$ 2.70	33.55 $\pm$ 3.24	0.578
PFO diameter[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.60(0.95, 3.17)	1.49(1.04, 2.00)	0.670	2.00(0.85, 3.17)	1.49(1.04, 2.00)	0.718
PFO ≥ 2 mm[$n(\%)$]	4(44.44)	10(27.78)	0.428	3(60.00)	11(27.50)	0.165
Long tunnel PFO[$n(\%)$]	1(11.11)	7(19.44)	1.000	1(20.00)	7(17.50)	1.000
Permanent PFO[$n(\%)$]	2(22.22)	14(38.89)	0.456	1(20.00)	15(37.50)	0.641
Large shunt[$n(\%)$]	9(100.00)	26(72.22)	0.173	5(100.00)	30(75.00)	0.571
30-mm occluder[$n(\%)$]	1(11.11)	2(5.56)	0.497	1(20.00)	2(5.00)	0.304
Left atrial systolic pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.78 $\pm$ 1.39	15.47 $\pm$ 3.64	0.033	13.80 $\pm$ 0.84	15.30 $\pm$ 3.53	0.034
Left atrial diastolic pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.00 $\pm$ 1.73	8.00 $\pm$ 3.94	0.261	6.80 $\pm$ 2.17	7.93 $\pm$ 3.75	0.517
Mean left atrial pressure (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.89 $\pm$ 1.17	10.83 $\pm$ 3.48	0.184	9.80 $\pm$ 1.30	10.75 $\pm$ 3.32	0.533
ScvO ₂ (%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	76.52 $\pm$ 4.06	74.40 $\pm$ 5.48	0.283	76.40 $\pm$ 4.07	74.63 $\pm$ 5.39	0.483
IaO ₂ (%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	97.44 $\pm$ 0.90	97.77 $\pm$ 0.82	0.304	97.28 $\pm$ 0.59	97.76 $\pm$ 0.85	0.233
mPAP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	17.56 $\pm$ 2.65	17.58 $\pm$ 4.23	0.985	17.00 $\pm$ 3.00	17.65 $\pm$ 4.07	0.732
MIDAS score[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	23.00(18.00, 26.50)	21.00(18.25, 24.75)	0.476	25.00(19.50, 27.50)	20.50(18.00, 24.75)	0.157
Postoperative	6.00(4.50, 12.50)	3.00(0.00, 5.00)	0.005	6.00(4.00, 12.50)	3.50(0.50, 5.00)	0.042
HIT-6 score[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	60.00(58.50, 65.00)	60.00(55.25, 67.75)	0.966	60.00(56.50, 65.00)	60.00(56.00, 67.00)	0.731
Postoperative	49.00(47.00, 53.50)	46.00(36.00, 47.75)	0.008	44.00(38.00, 51.50)	36.00(36.00, 41.00)	0.049
VAS score[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	7.00(7.00, 8.00)	7.00(6.00, 7.75)	0.218	8.00(6.50, 8.00)	7.00(6.00, 7.00)	0.234
Postoperative	3.00(2.00, 4.00)	2.00(0.50, 2.00)	0.002	1.00(0.50, 3.00)	0.00(0.00, 2.00)	0.057
Migraine attack frequency[attacks/month, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	8.00(5.50, 11.75)	7.00(5.00, 8.00)	0.136	8.00(5.25, 10.75)	7.00(5.00, 8.75)	0.610
Postoperative	3.00(2.00, 3.50)	1.50(0.25, 3.00)	0.030	1.00(0.50, 3.00)	0.00(0.00, 1.00)	0.057
Mean attack duration[h/attack, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	24.00(8.00, 42.00)	12.00(8.00, 45.00)	0.493	36.00(26.00, 54.00)	11.00(8.00, 34.50)	0.045
Postoperative	2.00(2.00, 8.00)	1.00(0.00, 2.00)	0.010	1.00(0.50, 2.50)	0.00(0.00, 1.00)	0.030
PT[s, $\bar{x} \pm s$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	12.06 $\pm$ 0.69	11.71 $\pm$ 0.69	0.191	12.30(11.65, 12.95)	11.60(11.23, 12.18)	0.077
Postoperative	11.40(11.00, 11.65)	11.30(10.83, 11.47)	0.305	11.20(11.05, 11.50)	11.30(10.90, 11.68)	0.957
APTT[s, $\bar{x} \pm s$, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]						
Preoperative	28.09 $\pm$ 2.20	27.60 $\pm$ 1.98	0.520	27.90(25.75, 28.90)	27.25(26.53, 28.88)	0.765

(续表2)

Indicator	6 months			12 months		
	MLRS group(<i>n</i> =9)	Non-MLRS group(<i>n</i> =36)	<i>P</i>	MLRS group(<i>n</i> =5)	Non-MLRS group(<i>n</i> =40)	<i>P</i>
Postoperative	29.80(26.80,30.90)	26.55(26.03,28.45)	0.025	27.90(25.75,28.90)	27.25(26.53,28.88)	0.665
D-dimer[mg/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]						
Preoperative	0.19(0.15,0.24)	0.17(0.10,0.27)	0.495	0.19(0.11,0.21)	0.18(0.10,0.27)	0.871
Postoperative	0.37(0.13,0.47)	0.23(0.17,0.36)	0.650	0.20(0.10,0.22)	0.18(0.14,0.29)	0.426
AT-Ⅲ[%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]						
Preoperative	87.20(85.00,89.10)	94.25(88.13,103.63)	0.014	86.30(85.00,95.30)	92.85(87.75,101.10)	0.139
Postoperative	96.00(89.85,99.25)	98.40(90.23,103.10)	0.307	100.00(94.80,102.95)	97.75(92.03,103.10)	0.745
PDW[%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]						
Preoperative	14.20(10.65,16.30)	14.30(11.00,16.38)	0.955	16.10(11.10,16.30)	14.10(10.93,16.38)	0.842
Postoperative	13.60(9.85,14.95)	11.70(9.85,13.98)	0.487	10.50(9.45,13.90)	11.70(9.53,15.18)	0.481
Platelet larger cell ratio[%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]						
Preoperative	28.90(22.95,39.65)	27.05(21.93,39.49)	0.854	28.90(21.15,39.10)	27.05(22.50,39.48)	0.914
Postoperative	28.10(18.25,36.65)	22.30(19.98,33.75)	0.733	21.50(18.70,25.95)	23.70(20.10,33.80)	0.690
LMR($\bar{x} \pm s$)						
Preoperative	4.91 $\pm$ 1.35	5.17 $\pm$ 1.55	0.651	4.56 $\pm$ 1.35	5.19 $\pm$ 1.52	0.385
Postoperative	4.97 $\pm$ 1.39	4.90 $\pm$ 1.58	0.910	3.81 $\pm$ 0.61	4.88 $\pm$ 1.44	0.012
NLR						
Preoperative($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.47 $\pm$ 1.09	2.13 $\pm$ 0.87	0.321	3.25 $\pm$ 0.64	2.07 $\pm$ 0.87	0.005
Postoperative[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	2.60(1.96,2.88)	2.01(1.54,2.82)	0.202	2.95(2.38,3.90)	2.02(1.57,2.37)	0.013
PLR[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]						
Preoperative	104.00(86.00,197.00)	120.00(109.00,155.00)	0.650	154.00(96.00,332.00)	118.00(104.00,152.00)	0.348
Postoperative	134.00(104.00,168.00)	130.00(110.00,159.00)	0.733	160.00(139.00,203.00)	132.00(106.00,153.00)	0.028
HIF-1 α (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)						
Preoperative	61.09 $\pm$ 7.53	50.36 $\pm$ 7.70	0.001	61.72 $\pm$ 6.16	51.36 $\pm$ 8.37	0.011
Postoperative	33.33 $\pm$ 3.91	34.35 $\pm$ 5.33	0.595	34.57 $\pm$ 6.22	26.24 $\pm$ 5.10	0.002

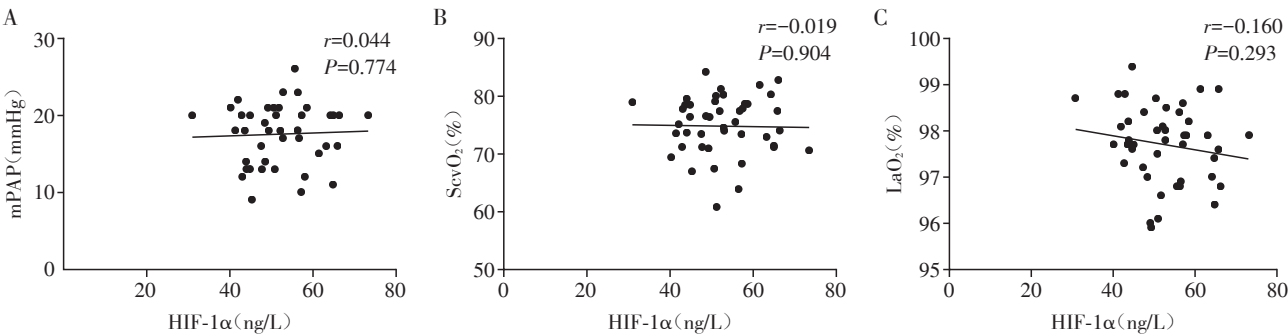
BMI: body mass index; PT: prothrombin time; PDW: platelet distribution width.

2.3 血浆 HIF-1 α 与 mPAP、ScvO₂、LaO₂的相关性分析

采用 Pearson 相关分析评估术前血浆 HIF-1 α 水平与 mPAP、ScvO₂、LaO₂的相关性。结果显示,术前 HIF-1 α 水平与上述 3 项指标均无显著相关性(*P*均>0.05,图1)。

2.4 预测术后 6 个月 MLRS 的 Logistic 回归与 ROC 曲线分析

多因素分析显示,术前 HIF-1 α 及术前低水平 AT-Ⅲ是术后 6 个月 MLRS 的潜在相关因素(表3)。ROC 曲线分析显示,术前 HIF-1 α 及 AT-Ⅲ预测术后



A: HIF-1 α was not significantly correlated with mPAP(*r*=0.044, *P*=0.774). B: HIF-1 α was not significantly correlated with ScvO₂(*r*=-0.019, *P*=0.904). C: HIF-1 α was not significantly correlated with LaO₂(*r*=-0.160, *P*=0.293).

图1 术前血浆 HIF-1 α 与 mPAP、ScvO₂、LaO₂的相关性分析

Figure 1 Correlation analysis of preoperative plasma HIF-1 α levels with mPAP, ScvO₂, and LaO₂

表3 Logistic多因素回归分析影响PFO封堵术后6个月MLRS的潜在相关因素

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of potential factors for MLRS at 6 months after PFO closure

Indicator	β	SE	Wald	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)
Left atrial systolic pressure	-0.124	0.188	0.436	0.509	0.883(0.611-1.277)
Preoperative AT-Ⅲ	-0.301	0.152	3.908	0.048	0.740(0.549-0.997)
Preoperative HIF-1 α	0.284	0.125	5.210	0.022	1.329(1.041-1.696)

6个月MLRS的曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)分别为0.833(95%CI: 0.691~0.976)和0.769(95%CI: 0.609~0.928)。采用Bootstrap方法(1 000次重抽样)对AUC进行校正,校正后AUC分别为0.823(95%CI: 0.652~0.959)和0.769(95%CI: 0.588~0.915)。二者联合检测的AUC进一步升高,为0.935(95%CI: 0.861~1.000),校正后AUC为0.953(95%CI: 0.865~1.000)(图2,表4)。

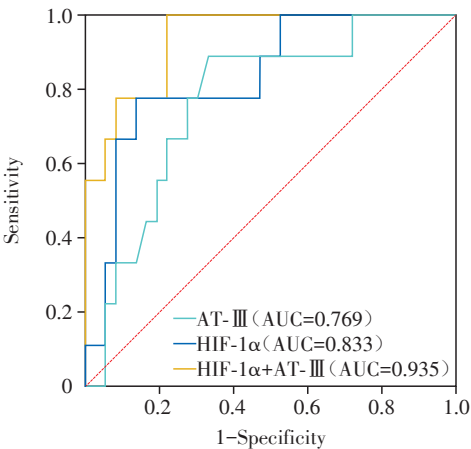


图2 术前AT-Ⅲ和HIF-1 α 单独或联合预测PFO封堵术后6个月出现MLRS的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curves of preoperative AT-Ⅲ and HIF-1 α alone or in combination for predicting MLRS at 6 months after PFO closure

表4 术前AT-Ⅲ和HIF-1 α 单独或联合对PFO封堵术后6个月出现MLRS的预测价值分析

Table 4 Predictive value of preoperative AT-Ⅲ and HIF-1 α alone or in combination for the occurrence of MLRS at 6 months after PFO closure

Indicator	AUC	95% CI	<i>P</i>	AUC(Bootstrap)	95%CI(Bootstrap)	Bias	SE	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity
AT-Ⅲ	0.769	0.609-0.928	0.014	0.769	0.588-0.915	< 0.001	0.086	90.250	0.889	0.667
HIF-1 α	0.833	0.691-0.976	0.002	0.823	0.652-0.959	0.010	0.092	57.226	0.778	0.861
AT-Ⅲ+HIF-1 α	0.935	0.861-1.000	< 0.001	0.953	0.865-1.000	-0.017	0.037	-	1.000	0.778

表5 Logistic多因素回归分析影响PFO封堵术后12个月MLRS的潜在相关因素

Table 5 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of potential factors for MLRS at 12 months after PFO closure

Indicator	β	SE	Wald	<i>P</i>	OR(95%CI)
Left atrial systolic pressure	-0.098	0.195	0.251	0.616	0.907(0.619-1.328)
Preoperative NLR	1.771	0.855	4.292	0.038	5.880(1.100-31.418)
Preoperative HIF-1 α	0.219	0.102	4.547	0.033	1.244(1.018-1.521)

2.5 预测术后12个月MLRS的Logistic回归及ROC曲线分析

多因素分析显示,术前HIF-1 α 与术前NLR是术后12个月MLRS的潜在相关因素(表5)。ROC曲线分析显示,二者预测MLRS的AUC分别为0.830(95%CI: 0.661~0.999)和0.885(95%CI: 0.783~0.987),经Bootstrap(1 000次重抽样)校正后,AUC分别为0.825(95%CI: 0.580~0.974)和0.883(95%CI: 0.767~0.974),两者联合检测的AUC进一步升高,为0.930(95%CI: 0.818~1.000),校正后AUC为0.937(95%CI: 0.809~1.000)(图3,表6)。

2.6 HIF-1 α 与NLR、AT-Ⅲ的GEE分析

GEE分析显示,在NLR模型中,NLR对HIF-1 α 存在显著主效应,时间与NLR对HIF-1 α 的整体交互效应亦显著,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),然而,与术前相比,术后6个月及12个月的NLR与HIF-1 α 的交互作用均未达到统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。相比之下,AT-Ⅲ对HIF-1 α 交互效应无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表7)。

3 讨论

RS是PFO封堵术后的常见问题,其与偏头痛症状持续或复发密切相关。PFO封堵术后,RS可能会随时间逐渐减少,但仍有相当比例患者在术后中长期存在MLRS,目前MLRS已成为临床关注的重点。

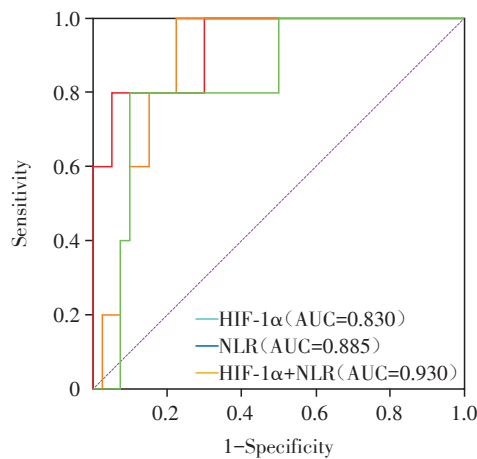


图 3 术前 NLR 和 HIF-1 α 单独或联合预测 PFO 封堵术后 12 个月出现 MLRS 的 ROC 曲线

Figure 3 ROC curves of preoperative NLR and HIF-1 α alone or in combination for predicting MLRS at 12 months after PFO closure

本研究结果显示,术后 6 个月及 12 个月 MLRS 发生率分别为 20.00%和 11.11%,与既往报道相符。值得注意的是,存在 MLRS 的患者其头痛临床症状及相关评分均显著高于无 MLRS 者,说明 MLRS 与偏头痛症状的持续密切相关^[22]。

HIF-1 α 是机体应对缺氧环境的关键调控因子,其表达水平与缺氧程度呈正相关^[23]。在无 PFO 的偏头痛发作的病理生理过程中,HIF-1 α 通过介导神经炎症、血管调节及能量代谢等通路发挥重要作用^[16]。有研究表明,偏头痛患者的 HIF-1 α 表达水平显著高于正常对照组,且头痛急性发作期血清 HIF-1 α 水平会明显升高。该研究同时发现,HIF-1 α 可能通过调节能量代谢影响皮质扩散性抑制的易感性来影响头痛发作^[24]。然而,HIF-1 α 在 PFO 相关偏头痛中的作用,尤其是在与术后 RS 发生发展的关联方面,尚无研究报道。

表 6 术前 NLR 和 HIF-1 α 单独或联合对 PFO 封堵术后 12 个月出现 MLRS 的预测价值分析

Table 6 Predictive value of preoperative NLR and HIF-1 α alone or in combination for the occurrence of MLRS at 12 months after PFO closure										
Indicator	AUC	95% CI	P	AUC(Bootstrap)	95%CI(Bootstrap)	Bias	SE	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity
NLR	0.885	0.783-0.987	0.005	0.883	0.767-0.974	0.002	0.055	2.493	1.000	0.775
HIF-1 α	0.830	0.661-0.999	0.017	0.825	0.580-0.974	0.005	0.104	62.211	0.800	0.900
NLR+HIF-1 α	0.930	0.818-1.000	<0.001	0.937	0.809-1.000	-0.007	0.054	-	0.800	0.950

表 7 HIF-1 α 与 NLR、AT-Ⅲ 的 GEE 分析
Table 7 GEE analysis of HIF-1 α , NLR, and AT-Ⅲ

Effect/Parameter	Coefficient B(SE)	Wald(df)	P
NLR	1.402(1.582)	4.036(1)	0.045
Time×NLR	-	10.890(2)	0.004
Preoperative × NLR (reference)	-	-	-
12 months postoperative × NLR	2.033(1.743)	1.361(1)	0.243
6 months postoperative × NLR	-1.655(1.923)	0.741(1)	0.389
AT-Ⅲ	0.047(0.135)	0.065(1)	0.799
Time×AT-Ⅲ	-	1.644(2)	0.440
Preoperative × AT-Ⅲ (reference)	-	-	-
12 months postoperative × AT-Ⅲ	-0.100(0.142)	0.493(1)	0.482
6 months postoperative × AT-Ⅲ	0.009(0.155)	0.003(1)	0.954

本研究发现 PFO 封堵术后血浆 HIF-1 α 水平呈持续下降趋势,且与患者偏头痛症状的改善趋势同步。然而,MLRS 组术后 12 个月的 HIF-1 α 水平仍高于无 MLRS 组,其头痛改善程度相对较差。该结果在一定程度上支持了“RLS 相关低氧血症”假说,提示 PFO 所致 RLS 可能引起体循环低氧血症,进而激活 HIF-1 α 信号通路,参与偏头痛的病理生理过程。

封堵术后,低氧血症的来源被消除,这可能是 HIF-1 α 水平下降及头痛症状改善的重要原因之一。而在 MLRS 组中,由于 RLS 未被完全阻断,术后 HIF-1 α 水平仍较高,头痛缓解不充分,这可能解释了该组术后疗效相对不佳的现象。然而,相关性分析并未发现术前 HIF-1 α 与缺氧相关指标(mPAP、ScvO₂、LaO₂)有显著相关性,其原因可能为:①PFO 患者的 RLS 多

为间歇性,单次测量的 mPAP、ScvO₂、LaO₂难以捕捉这种间歇性缺氧,而 HIF-1 α 反映的是累积性缺氧,两者时间尺度不匹配,导致相关性减弱。②本研究中 GEE 分析显示 HIF-1 α 与 NLR 存在相关性,提示炎症通路可能部分参与了 HIF-1 α 的升高,而 ScvO₂、LaO₂等指标无法反映这一非缺氧调控成分。③本研究中 LaO₂与 HIF-1 α 呈一定程度负相关($r=-0.160$, $P=0.293$),且 MLRS 组 LaO₂低于无 MLRS 组,虽无统计学差异,但其趋势支持了 HIF-1 α 与缺氧的相关性。④研究表明,HIF-1 α 通路响应的是物理溶解氧(与氧分压有关)^[25],而非血红蛋白结合氧(氧饱和度)。由于氧离曲线平台效应,氧饱和度的变化敏感性低于氧分压。未来可纳入左心房氧分压与 HIF-1 α 进行相关性分析,或可观察到更强的相关性。

进一步研究显示不同时期 MLRS 组术前 HIF-1 α 水平平均高于无 MLRS 组,术前血浆 HIF-1 α 水平是术后 6 及 12 个月 MLRS 的潜在相关因素。ROC 曲线分析显示其具有较好的区分效能。推测 HIF-1 α 可能通过干扰封堵器内皮化的过程,最终导致内皮化不良与 RS 的形成,其潜在机制包括:①低氧本身可损伤成熟内皮细胞,抑制其增殖和迁移^[26]、诱导炎症反应^[27]及异常血管的生成^[28];②HIF-1 α 可诱导线粒体功能障碍,损害内皮细胞能量代谢与增殖迁移能力^[29];③导致内皮祖细胞(endothelial progenitor cell, EPC)修复功能损耗:在慢性持续或间歇性缺氧情况下,尽管 HIF-1 α 随缺氧程度增加而升高,但 EPC 的迁移、黏附及血管整合能力呈进行性损伤^[30-31]。交互分析发现,HIF-1 α 可能通过炎症反应参与 MLRS 的形成。具体表现为:NLR 与 HIF-1 α 整体水平呈显著正相关,术后 12 个月时 NLR 对 HIF-1 α 的正向影响趋势尤为明显($B=2.03$),这与同时间点 MLRS 组 HIF-1 α 水平升高的现象一致,提示 HIF-1 α 可能通过调控炎症反应参与 RS 的发生,且该作用在术后远期更为突出。相比之下,AT-III 与 HIF-1 α 无显著关联,提示凝血异常与缺氧信号通路相对独立。

目前,PFO 封堵术后 RS 的预测主要依赖高危解剖结构评估和封堵器选择,但这两类方法存在一定局限性:检查手段有创、存在假阴性、测量标准不统一,且不同研究结论不一致。而现阶段尚缺乏可靠的生物标志物用于预测 PFO 封堵术后 RS 风险。本研究发现,术前血浆 HIF-1 α 水平可能是预测 PFO 相关偏头痛患者术后 MLRS 的潜在标志物。与传统预测因子相比,HIF-1 α 检测仅需外周血,创伤小、可量化,便于动态观察。此外,HIF-1 α 可反映患者体内

缺氧程度,从个体内环境差异角度补充解释 RS 的形成机制。联合 AT-III 或 NLR 后,其对术后 6 个月、12 个月 MLRS 均表现出较好的区分效能,为识别高风险患者和优化治疗策略提供了初步依据。

此外本研究还发现术后不同时期 MLRS 的影响因素存在差异。术前低水平 AT-III (<90.25%)是术后 6 个月存在 MLRS 的潜在相关因素。其可能的机制:封堵器植入早期(术后数天内),适度的凝血有利于内皮细胞迁移与封堵器-组织贴合;但当患者术前即处于高凝状态时,过度形成的微血栓反而会物理性阻碍内皮细胞迁移,干扰封堵器与房间隔组织的紧密贴合^[32-33]。此外,有研究表明在静脉血栓栓塞急性期后,患者仍持续存在内皮损伤(循环内皮细胞增加)及内源性修复能力下降(循环 EPC 减少)^[34]。据此推测,高凝微环境可能通过持续消耗或抑制 EPC,削弱封堵器表面的内皮化愈合能力,最终导致术后 6 个月(内皮化完成期)仍可检测到 MLRS。至术后 12 个月,术前 NLR 成为 MLRS 的潜在相关因素,并且有 MLRS 的患者术后伴有 NLR、PLR 升高,LMR 降低,提示基线及术后高炎症状态与远期 MLRS 相关。有研究表明,偏头痛患者常存在全身炎症反应或氧化应激,间接干扰封堵后内皮化进程^[35-36]。事实上,高凝状态与炎症反应密切相关,两者可能共同参与 MLRS 的形成,但在不同阶段侧重点各异。基于此,本研究提出一个初步的“时间轴模型”假设:在术后中期(6 个月),凝血功能异常在 MLRS 的形成中发挥更为重要的作用;至术后晚期(12 个月),全身炎症反应对 MLRS 形成的影响则更为显著。

目前关于 PFO 合并偏头痛患者封堵术后 RS 的生物标志物研究较少。依据变量平均事件发生数(events per variable, EPV)经验法则,每个自变量至少需 10 例阳性事件。但考虑到 PFO 封堵手术量相对有限、随访周期需 1 年且纳入标准较严格,最终仅纳入 45 例,样本量较小,存在以下局限性。首先,术后 12 个月 MLRS 组仅 5 例阳性病例,在此样本量下进行多因素 Logistic 回归及 ROC 分析可能存在过拟合风险,导致 OR 值估计不稳定(如 NLR 的 OR=5.880, 95%CI: 1.100~31.418)及诊断效能被高估的可能。基于上述考量,本研究采用 Bootstrap 法(1 000 次重抽样)对 AUC 进行校正。结果显示,校正后 AUC 与原始 AUC 接近,各指标的偏差绝对值均 ≤ 0.010 ,且低于相应的标准误,提示模型的偏差较小,AUC 估计值具有较好的稳定性。然而,解读本研究发现时

仍需注意样本量的局限性。回归分析所筛选的变量应视为“潜在相关因素”,“时间轴模型”假说主要基于有限的探索性数据及文献推导,属于初步推论。其次,本研究未发现高危解剖结构与MLRS存在相关性,不同封堵器类型、分流程度也无统计学差异,这可能也与样本量较小有关。如术后12个月MLRS组中PFO ≥ 2 mm比例虽较高(60.0% vs. 27.5%, $P=0.165$),但未达统计学差异,未来扩大样本后可能存在显著意义,这有待进一步验证。

本研究探讨了血浆HIF-1 α 在PFO合并偏头痛患者封堵术后的动态变化规律,并发现术前血浆HIF-1 α 可能是术后6及12个月MLRS的潜在相关因子,联合AT-III或NLR的预测模型展现出一定的区分效能,为临床风险分层与术后随访提供了初步假设。此外,术后不同时期MLRS的影响因素可能存在差异。本研究为单中心探索性研究,样本量有限,随访时间仅12个月,上述发现还需通过多中心研究、扩大样本量、延长随访时间进一步验证。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

花颖负责文献查阅、研究设计、数据分析、论文初稿撰写并提供经费支持。葛佳俊收集数据,完成ELISA实验。陈浩收集数据。李晓飞负责提供经费支持、研究设计、文章审阅及修订。

Author's Contributions:

HUA Ying was responsible for literature review, study design, data analysis, drafting of the initial manuscript, and funding provision. GE Jiajun was responsible for data collection and ELISA experiments. CHEN Hao was responsible for data collection. LI Xiaofei was responsible for funding provision, study design, manuscript review and revision.

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- (收稿: 2026-03-25; 修回: 2026-06-12; 录用: 2026-07-11)
(本文编辑: 蒋 莉)