

• 临床研究 •

血清PDCD4水平对急性缺血性脑卒中患者神经功能缺损和预后的预测价值

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[摘要] 目的: 探究血清中程序性细胞死亡因子4(programmed cell death 4, PDCD4)蛋白水平与急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)患者的神经功能缺损和预后的相关性。方法: 回顾性连续纳入2023年6月—2024年3月南通大学第二附属医院神经内科诊治的110例AIS患者作为研究对象, 根据美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(national institutes of health stroke scale, NIHSS)将患者分为轻度神经功能缺损($n=70$)和中重度神经功能缺损($n=40$)。采用改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)将患者分为预后良好组($n=69$)和预后不良组($n=41$)。收集各组患者的人口学资料(年龄、性别、糖尿病病史等)及临床检验指标(中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值等)。采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清PDCD4蛋白浓度, 并分析其与NIHSS评分、mRS评分及炎症指标的相关性。使用Logistic回归分析模型推断AIS患者中重度神经功能缺损和预后不良发生的危险因素, 并通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线来评估血清PDCD4蛋白水平对预测AIS患者神经功能缺损程度及预后情况的有效性。结果: AIS患者中, 中重度神经功能缺损及预后不良者血清PDCD4蛋白水平显著高于轻度神经功能缺损及预后良好者。血清PDCD4水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分、降钙素原、超敏C反应蛋白、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值呈正相关。排除混杂因素的干扰后, PDCD4蛋白水平仍是AIS患者的独立危险因素。ROC曲线显示, 血清PDCD4蛋白水平对AIS患者神经功能缺损程度和预后情况均有较高的预测价值。结论: 在中重度神经功能缺损及预后不良的AIS患者中, 血清PDCD4蛋白水平显著升高, 且可作为预测AIS患者神经功能缺损程度及预后的独立指标。

[关键词] 急性缺血性脑卒中; 程序性细胞死亡因子4; 神经功能缺损; 预后**[中图分类号]** R743.3**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)08-1140-08**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250371

Predictive value of serum PDCD4 levels for neurological deficits and prognosis in patients with acute ischemic stroke

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the relationship between serum programmed cell death factor 4 (PDCD4) levels and neurological deficits as well as prognosis in patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS). **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 110 AIS patients admitted to the Department of Neurology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University between June 2023 and March 2024. Based on the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores, patients were divided into a mild group ($n=70$) and a moderate to severe group ($n=40$). According to the modified Rankin Scale (mRS), patients were further divided into a good prognosis group ($n=69$) and a poor prognosis group ($n=41$). The demographic data (age, sex, diabetes history, etc.) and clinical data (neutrophil count, lymphocyte count, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, etc.) of each group of patients were collected. Serum PDCD4 levels were measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and their correlations with NIHSS scores, mRS scores, and other inflammatory markers were analyzed. Logistic regression was employed to identify risk factors for moderate-to-severe

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neurological deficits and poor prognosis in AIS patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to evaluate the effectiveness of serum PDCD4 levels in predicting the degree of neurological deficit and prognosis of AIS patients. **Results:** Serum PDCD4 levels were significantly higher in AIS patients with moderate-to-severe neurological deficits or poor prognosis compared to those with mild deficits or good prognosis. PDCD4 levels showed positive correlations with NIHSS scores, mRS scores, procalcitonin, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (Hs-CRP), and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio. After adjusting for confounding factors, PDCD4 remained an independent risk factor for AIS. ROC analysis demonstrated that serum PDCD4 had high predictive value for both neurological deficit severity and prognosis. **Conclusions:** Elevated serum PDCD4 levels are strongly associated with moderate-to-severe neurological deficits and poor prognosis in AIS patients, serving as an independent predictive biomarker for clinical outcomes.

[Key words] acute ischemic stroke; programmed cell death factor 4; neurological deficit; prognosis

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脑卒中是一种常见的脑血管疾病,由多种病因诱发,导致脑部血液循环障碍,进而引起局部或广泛的脑组织损伤^[1]。作为全球第二大致死因素及中国居民的主要死亡原因之一,脑卒中对社会和家庭造成了严重的负担^[2]。急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)是最常见的卒中类型,约占我国卒中病例的70%^[3]。AIS的病理过程复杂,患者的神经功能缺损程度和预后存在较大差异。目前,虽然影像学检查等手段可用于评估AIS的病变范围和严重程度,但在早期预测患者预后及复发风险方面仍存在一定局限^[4]。因此,寻找可靠的生物标志物,以便在疾病早期进行精准预测和干预,对改善AIS患者神经功能和预后具有重要意义。

程序性细胞死亡因子4(programmed cell death 4, PDCD4)最初被鉴定为一种抑癌基因^[5]。近年来,研究表明PDCD4在炎症调控中同样具有重要作用,可通过影响炎症因子表达和信号通路激活^[6-7],参与氧化应激^[8]、细胞凋亡^[9]等病理过程,在心血管疾病的发生发展中发挥关键作用^[10]。并且,有研究报道PDCD4蛋白水平可在血清中检测,其表达水平与动脉粥样硬化^[11]、心肌梗死^[12]等疾病的严重程度相关。然而,关于PDCD4在AIS中的研究仍较有限,其血清水平是否与AIS患者的神经炎症反应、神经功能缺损及预后相关尚未明确。为进一步探讨血清PDCD4蛋白水平在AIS患者中的临床价值,本研究以110例AIS患者作为观察对象,报道如下。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

选取2023年6月—2024年3月于南通大学第二附属医院就诊的110例AIS患者进行回顾性研究。

纳入标准:①急性起病;②局部神经功能缺损(一侧面部或肢体无力或麻木,语言障碍等),少数为全面神经功能缺损;③影像学出现责任病灶或症状/体征持续24 h以上。排除标准:①既往有卒中史;②合并肿瘤疾病;③合并感染性疾病或自身免疫性疾病;④合并脑出血。本研究经南通大学第二附属医院伦理委员会批准(批号:2021KT033)。所有参与患者均知情同意并签字。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 AIS患者基线特征

收集各组患者的人口学资料(年龄、性别、糖尿病病史、高血压病史、心率、房颤、吸烟史、饮酒史、美国国立卫生院卒中量表NIHSS评分、出院改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)及临床检验指标(中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值^[13]、血小板计数、血小板体积分布宽度、降钙素原^[14]、血肌酐、尿酸、血尿素氮、超敏C反应蛋白^[15]、D-二聚体、纤维蛋白原及降解产物、甘油三酯、总胆固醇、凝血活酶活性时间、空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇)。采用标准血压测量方法,安静状态下测量患者血压:收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg和/或舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg即诊断为高血压^[16]。测量血糖:空腹血糖 > 7.1 mmol/L,或餐后2 h血糖 > 11.1 mmol/L即诊断为糖尿病^[17]。

1.2.2 血清PDCD4蛋白浓度测定

收集AIS患者入院24 h内的空腹血,低温高速离心15 min,取血清保存于 -80 °C冰箱。参照说明书使用武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司PDCD4 ELISA试剂盒,通过酶联免疫吸附法检测PDCD4蛋白浓度。

1.2.3 神经功能缺损程度评估及分组、预后评估及分组

NIHSS是针对卒中患者开发的临床评估工具,

旨在帮助医生快速评估卒中患者的神经功能缺损的严重程度,以便及时采取合适的治疗措施。本研究采用NIHSS评分衡量AIS患者神经功能缺损程度^[18],NIHSS<5为轻度神经功能缺损($n=70$),NIHSS ≥ 5 为中重度神经功能缺损($n=40$)。mRS是一种用来衡量脑卒中患者神经功能恢复情况的量表,最初由英国神经学家John Rankin于1957年提出,并在后来进行了修改和改进,成为目前临床上广泛应用的版本。本研究采用mRS评分衡量卒中患者的预后情况^[19],mRS<3为预后良好组($n=69$),mRS ≥ 3 为预后不良组($n=41$)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行数据分析,使用Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验对连续变量进行正态性检验。正态分布数据用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,独立 t 检验进行组间比较,偏态分布数据用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,用Mann-Whitney U 检验进行组间比较;计数数据用百分比表示, χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用Spearman相关系数分析血清PDCD4水平与NIHSS评分、mRS评分、炎症类指标的相关性。采用Logistic回归分析模型评估神经功能缺损、预后的独立危险因素,优势比(odds ratio, OR)以95%置信区间表示。根据ROC曲线评估血清PDCD4水平对神经功能缺损程度和预后的灵敏度和特异度。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的基线特征比较

如表1所示,与轻度神经功能缺损患者相比,中重度患者年龄更大,男性比例较低,房颤的发生频率也显著增加;临床检验指标显示,中重度神经功能缺损患者的中性粒细胞计数、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、降钙素原、超敏C反应蛋白、D-二聚体、纤维蛋白原及降解产物、空腹血糖及血清PDCD4水平均高于轻度神经功能缺损患者,而淋巴细胞计数和尿酸水平则相反,各指标组间差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。其余指标之间的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

如表2所示,预后不良组患者的房颤发生频率显著高于预后良好组;临床检验指标显示,预后不良患者的中性粒细胞计数、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、降钙素原、超敏C反应蛋白、D-二聚体、纤维蛋白原及降解产物、空腹血糖及血清PDCD4水平显著高于预后良好患者,而淋巴细胞计数和尿酸水平则相

反,各指标组间差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。其余指标之间的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 血清PDCD4蛋白水平与炎症指标的相关性分析

中重度神经功能缺损患者血清PDCD4水平显著高于轻度缺损患者(图1A),且血清PDCD4与NIHSS评分呈正相关($r=0.55, P < 0.001$,图1B)。同样,预后不良患者的血清PDCD4水平显著高于预后良好患者(图1C),且高PDCD4水平组中高分mRS的患者所占比例也显著升高(图1D)。

AIS患者血清PDCD4蛋白水平与所测炎症指标呈正相关:NLR($r=0.42, P < 0.001$,图1E)、超敏C反应蛋白($r=0.24, P=0.016$,图1F)、降钙素原($r=0.30, P=0.003$,图1G)。以上分析结果均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 Logistic回归分析

基于表1和表2中经统计学分析发现与AIS患者中重度神经功能缺损及预后不良显著相关的变量,在经过临床相关性和共线性评估后,选择年龄、房颤、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、超敏C反应蛋白、降钙素原和血清PDCD4蛋白水平这6个变量纳入AIS患者神经功能缺损的Logistic回归分析;选择房颤、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、超敏C反应蛋白、降钙素原、纤维蛋白原降解产物和血清PDCD4蛋白水平这6个变量纳入AIS患者预后的Logistic回归分析。结果显示,在单因素分析中,PDCD4是AIS患者中重度神经功能缺损(OR=2.01,95%CI:1.48~2.80)和预后不良(OR=1.72,95%CI:1.30~2.27)的危险因素,而在校正了年龄、房颤、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值、超敏C反应蛋白、降钙素原、纤维蛋白原降解产物后,发现PDCD4仍是AIS患者中重度神经功能缺损(OR=1.95,95%CI:1.22~3.13)和预后不良(OR=1.61,95%CI:1.11~2.30)的独立危险因素(表3、4)。

2.4 血清PDCD4蛋白水平对AIS患者神经功能缺损程度和预后的预测价值

如图2所示,ROC曲线分析结果显示,在对患者神经功能缺损的分析中,曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)为0.82(95%CI:0.73~0.90, $P < 0.001$),灵敏度和特异度分别为71.4%和76.7%(图2A),血清PDCD4诊断AIS患者为中重度神经功能缺损的临界值为2.5 ng/mL;在对患者预后的分析中,AUC为0.77(95%CI:0.67~0.87, $P < 0.001$),灵敏度和特异度分别为67.7%和72.5%(图2B)。血清PDCD4诊断AIS患者为预后不良的临界值为2.575 ng/mL。

表1 轻度神经功能缺损和中重度神经功能缺损的AIS患者基线特征比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics of AIS patients with mild neurological deficits and moderate to severe neurological deficits

Variable	Patients with AIS		<i>t</i> / <i>Z</i> / χ^2	<i>P</i>
	Mild neurological deficits (<i>n</i> =70)	Moderate to severe neurological deficits (<i>n</i> =40)		
Demographic data				
Age[years, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	70(62.50, 77.50)	75.50(71.50, 84)	-2.24	0.025
Male[<i>n</i> (%)]	46(65.70)	12(40.00)	5.70	0.017
Risk factors				
Diabetes[<i>n</i> (%)]	17(24.30)	9(30.00)	0.36	0.549
Hypertension[<i>n</i> (%)]	42(60.00)	18(60.00)	0.57	0.450
Heart rate[beats/min, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	78.00(69.00, 84.50)	75.00(64.75, 82.50)	-0.88	0.379
DNT[<i>min</i> , <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	36.00(28.50, 47.00)	39.50(22.75, 54.25)	-0.66	0.509
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	149.26 \pm 20.40	155.20 \pm 16.73	-1.41	0.159
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	83.80 \pm 12.19	82.80 \pm 12.58	0.37	0.711
Atrial fibrillation[<i>n</i> (%)]	13(18.60)	12(40.00)	5.14	0.023
Smoking history[<i>n</i> (%)]	22(31.40)	5(16.70)	2.32	0.127
Alcohol[<i>n</i> (%)]	11(15.70)	5(16.70)	0.01	0.920
Laboratory data				
Neutrophil count [$\times 10^9/L$, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3.90(3.20, 5.75)	7.60(5.38, 10.23)	-4.47	<0.001
Lymphocyte count [$\times 10^9/L$, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.60(1.20, 2.05)	0.85(0.68, 1.15)	-5.00	<0.001
NLR[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	2.75(1.86, 3.71)	8.79(4.63, 15.61)	-5.72	<0.001
PLT [$\times 10^9/L$, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	172.00(139.50, 223.50)	166.00(137.75, 209.00)	-0.58	0.560
PDW [% , <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	13.70(11.60, 16.15)	14.50(12.60, 17.15)	-1.30	0.194
PCT [ng/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	0.03(0.02, 0.05)	0.06(0.02, 0.18)	-2.70	0.007
Cr [$\mu\text{mol/L}$, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	65.00(56.50, 80)	67.50(58.50, 80.25)	-0.46	0.646
UA [$\mu\text{mol/L}$, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	310(259, 371)	263.50(197.50, 298.00)	-2.54	0.011
BUN[mg/dL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.15(4.53, 6.36)	5.93(4.72, 7.59)	-1.80	0.072
Hs-CRP[mg/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	0.91(0.14, 5.80)	21.93(0.49, 49.54)	-3.20	0.001
D-dimer[ng/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	700(455, 1 290)	3 340(1 158, 5 415)	-4.98	<0.001
FIB[g/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	2.32(1.84, 2.71)	2.71(2.24, 3.95)	-2.38	0.017
FDP[mg/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.87(0.91, 5.32)	10.70(5.74, 18.72)	-4.99	<0.001
TG[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.46(0.91, 1.89)	1.27(1.00, 1.90)	-0.44	0.660
CHO[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	4.30(3.44, 4.96)	4.09(3.52, 4.70)	-0.64	0.522
APTT(s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	28.17 \pm 3.51	27.28 \pm 2.63	1.25	0.211
FBG[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.08(4.55, 6.17)	6.20(5.37, 8.75)	-3.60	<0.001
HbA1c[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.90(5.60, 6.40)	6.15(5.70, 7.30)	-1.56	0.119
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.82 \pm 1.03	2.60 \pm 0.92	1.00	0.318
Serum PDCD4[ng/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.88(1.20, 2.87)	3.76(2.39, 7.15)	-4.98	<0.001

NLR: neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; Hs-CRP: high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; PCT: procalcitonin; PLT: platelet; PDW: platelet distribution width; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; Cr: creatinine; UA: uric acid; FIB: fibrinogen; FDP: fibrin degradation product; TG: triglycerides; CHO: cholesterol; APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time; FBG: fasting blood glucose; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

3 讨论

炎症是脑血管疾病尤其是缺血性脑卒中病理生理的重要环节。研究报道脑卒中后神经炎症是

影响AIS神经功能缺损和不良预后的主要驱动因素^[20]。课题组前期基础研究报道脂多糖刺激促进小胶质细胞内PDCD4表达增加,敲低PDCD4抑制小胶质细胞分泌炎症因子进而促进神经元存活,且

表2 预后良好组与预后不良组AIS患者基线特征比较

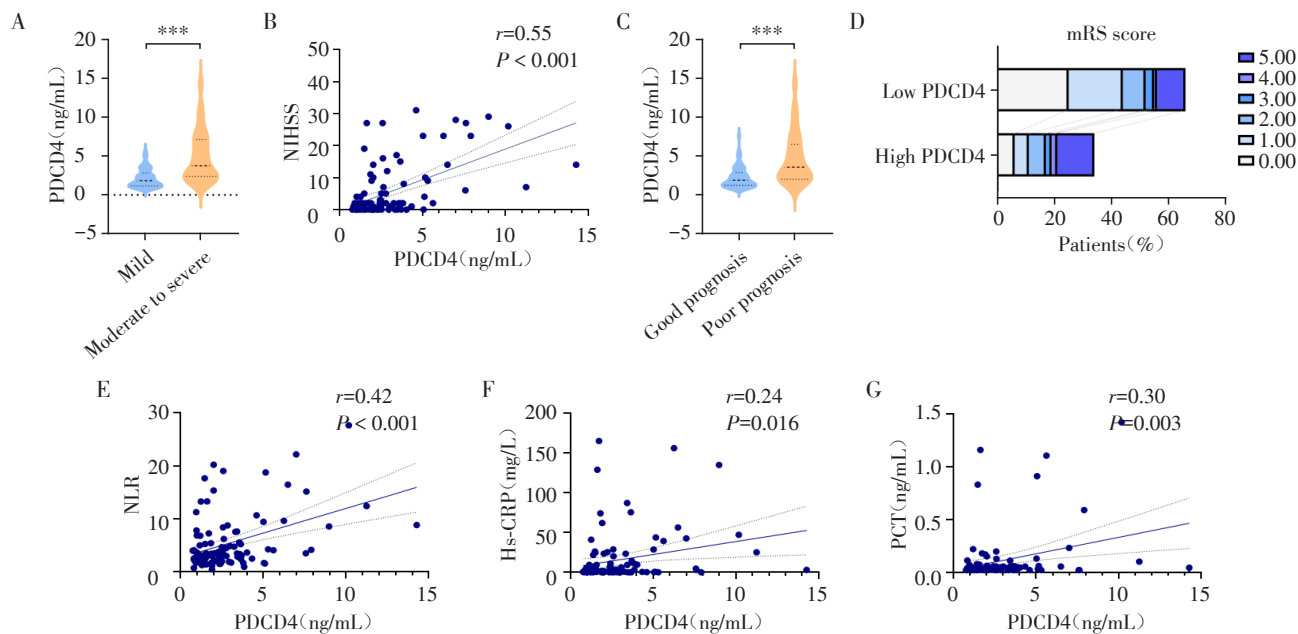
Table 2 Comparison of baseline characteristics of AIS patients between the good prognosis group and poor prognosis group

Variable	Patients with AIS		t/Z/ χ^2	P
	Good prognosis(n=69)	Poor prognosis(n=41)		
Demographic data				
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	72(61, 78)	75(67, 82)	-1.51	0.131
Male[n(%)]	43(62.30)	15(48.40)	1.70	0.192
Risk factors				
Diabetes[n(%)]	15(21.70)	11(35.50)	2.10	0.147
Hypertension[n(%)]	42(60.90)	18(58.10)	0.07	0.791
Heart rate[beats/min, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	78.00(69.00, 85.75)	75.00(65.00, 80.00)	-1.03	0.302
DNT[$\text{min}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	35.50(24.50, 47.50)	40.00(30.00, 54.00)	-1.17	0.243
SBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	148.72 \pm 19.20	156.19 \pm 19.41	-1.79	0.073
DBP(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	83.42 \pm 12.38	83.68 \pm 12.17	-0.97	0.332
Atrial fibrillation[n(%)]	13(18.80)	12(38.70)	4.50	0.034
Smoking history[n(%)]	19(27.50)	8(25.80)	0.03	0.862
Alcohol[n(%)]	10(14.50)	6(19.40)	0.38	0.538
Laboratory data				
Neutrophil count[$\times 10^9/\text{L}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.90(3.20, 5.78)	7.50(4.40, 10.10)	-4.23	<0.001
Lymphocyte count[$\times 10^9/\text{L}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.55(1.20, 1.98)	0.90(0.70, 1.30)	-4.44	<0.001
NLR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.81(1.92, 3.72)	8.75(4.67, 15.33)	-5.13	<0.001
Hs-CRP[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.93(0.15, 5.99)	11.11(0.27, 47.24)	-2.58	0.010
PCT[$\times 10^9/\text{L}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.03(0.02, 0.05)	0.06(0.02, 0.17)	-2.68	0.007
D-dimer[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	695.00(462.50, 1 290.00)	3 000.00(1 170.00, 5 280.00)	-4.77	<0.001
PLT[$\times 10^9/\text{L}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	170.00(139.25, 222.75)	168.00(140.00, 215.00)	-0.03	0.976
PDW[% , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	13.95(11.73, 16.18)	14.50(12.20, 16.90)	-0.54	0.590
BUN[mg/dL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.17(4.55, 6.29)	5.98(4.46, 7.65)	-1.76	0.079
Cr[$\mu\text{mol/L}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	65.00(56.00, 79.75)	66.00(59.00, 81.00)	-0.77	0.440
UA[$\mu\text{mol/L}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	309.50(248.50, 371.50)	270.00(201.00, 327.00)	-2.16	0.031
FIB[g/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.32(1.84, 2.76)	2.69(2.21, 3.89)	-2.08	0.038
FDP[mg/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.91(0.95, 5.78)	9.40(3.08, 18.66)	-4.23	<0.001
TG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.38(0.95, 1.85)	1.28(0.75, 1.91)	-0.55	0.583
CHO[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.25(3.50, 4.90)	4.19(3.52, 4.95)	-0.47	0.638
APTT(s, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	28.15 \pm 3.52	27.36 \pm 2.65	1.11	0.267
FBG[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.14(4.61, 6.19)	6.17(5.17, 8.70)	-2.77	0.006
HbA1c[mmol/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.95(5.60, 6.40)	6.10(5.70, 7.30)	-0.88	0.380
LDL-C[mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	2.81 \pm 1.00	2.62 \pm 1.00	-0.90	0.369
Serum PDCD4[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.88(1.27, 2.91)	3.57(2.02, 6.50)	-4.32	<0.001

通过抑制剂抑制p65/NF- κ B、MAPK通路、p38-ERK通路等典型炎症信号通路后, PDCD4表达亦明显下降, 提示炎症通路可能通过调控PDCD4表达进而影响小胶质细胞炎性活化^[21]。在本次临床回顾性研究中, 课题组发现AIS患者血清中PDCD4蛋白水平显著升高, 且与炎症指标存在正相关。进一步说明PDCD4蛋白可作为临床诊断AIS神经炎症的生物标志物。

迄今为止, 评估血清PDCD4蛋白水平与AIS患者神经功能缺损和预后之间关系的研究很少, 但并

不缺乏PDCD4在其他一些神经退行性疾病中表达的研究。最新研究报道帕金森病患者血清PDCD4水平升高且与简易智力状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)、蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)评分呈负相关, 可能是预测帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的重要指标。PDCD4在脑小血管病患者及其合并认知功能障碍患者中血清水平均异常升高^[22]。这与本研究中AIS患者血清中PDCD4变化趋势一致。



A: Comparison of serum PDCD4 levels between patients with mild and moderate-to-severe neurological impairment in acute ischemic stroke (AIS) ($P < 0.001$). B: Scatter plot showing the correlation between serum PDCD4 levels and NIHSS scores in AIS patients. C: Comparison of serum PDCD4 levels between AIS patients with good and poor prognosis ($P < 0.001$). D: Distribution of modified Rankin Scale (mRS) scores in AIS patients stratified by high and low PDCD4 levels. E: Correlation between serum PDCD4 levels and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in AIS patients. F: Correlation between serum PDCD4 levels and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (Hs-CRP). G: Correlation between serum PDCD4 levels and procalcitonin (PCT).

图1 血清PDCD4蛋白水平与炎症指标的相关性分析

Figure 1 Correlation analysis between serum PDCD4 concentration and inflammatory markers

表3 急性缺血性卒中患者神经功能缺损的Logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analyses of neurological deficits in AIS patients

Variable	Crude model OR(95%CI)	P	Adjusted model OR (95%CI)	P
Age	1.05(1.01-1.10)	0.024	1.04(0.96-1.12)	0.336
Atrial fibrillation	2.92(1.13-7.54)	0.026	1.16(0.22-6.15)	0.864
NLR	1.50(1.25-1.80)	0.001	1.41(1.14-1.73)	0.001
Hs-CRP	1.03(1.01-1.05)	0.004	1.01(0.99-1.03)	0.384
PCT	4.36(0.76-24.98)	0.098	0.99(0.71-1.39)	0.956
PDCD4	2.01(1.48-2.80)	0.001	1.95(1.22-3.13)	0.002

表4 急性缺血性卒中患者预后的Logistic回归分析

Table 4 Logistic regression analyses of prognosis in AIS patients

Variable	Crude model OR(95%CI)	P	Adjusted model OR(95%CI)	P
Atrial fibrillation	2.72(1.06-7.00)	0.037	1.87(0.34-10.43)	0.474
NLR	1.45(1.23-1.72)	0.001	1.33(1.11-1.60)	0.003
Hs-CRP	1.03(1.01-1.04)	0.006	1.00(0.98-1.03)	0.438
PCT	4.09(0.72-23.24)	0.112	1.04(0.49-2.20)	0.923
FDP	1.13(1.06-1.21)	0.006	1.09(0.99-1.19)	0.068
PDCD4	1.72(1.30-2.27)	0.001	1.61(1.11-2.30)	0.013

但不同的是,本研究关注的是AIS患者血清PDCD4水平与炎症指标的相关性,PDCD4与炎症指标呈现正相关。结合上述文献报道,PDCD4水平不仅可能是预测AIS患者发生神经炎症的重要指标,也是AIS

患者认知功能障碍的重要标志物。

本研究有一定的局限性:①这是一项单中心观察性队列研究,样本量较小,纳入的临床变量有限。尽管我们设置了较为严格的纳入与排除标准

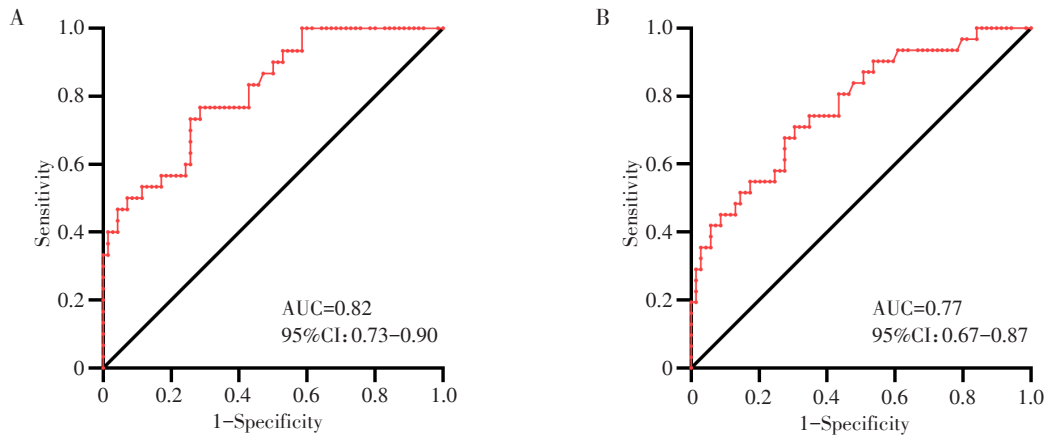


图2 ROC曲线分析血清PDCD4水平预测AIS患者神经功能缺损程度(A)及预后(B)的价值

Figure 2 ROC curve analysis of the value of serum PDCD4 levels in predicting the degree of neurological deficits(A) and prognosis(B) in AIS patients

以减少混杂因素干扰,但仍可能存在因样本量不足而导致统计效能受限的问题,未来计划扩大样本量并进行前瞻性、多中心研究以进一步验证结果的稳定性。②研究患者来源于特定时间段,可能存在选择性偏倚。③随访时间短,无法全面评估血清PDCD4水平与远期临床结局之间的关系。初步结果提示PDCD4可能与AIS患者早期预后相关,未来将延长随访周期,进一步探究其在长期功能恢复和再发事件中的预测价值,从而完善因果链的分析。④重点关注的PDCD4与神经炎症的相关性,但是目前利用临床手段检测AIS患者脑组织神经炎症反应的直接证据有限。后期将进一步利用磁共振等影像技术检测AIS患者脑组织胶质细胞活化的信号,进而分析其与血清中PDCD4表达的相关性。

综上,血清中PDCD4蛋白水平与AIS患者炎症指标呈正相关。血清中较高的PDCD4蛋白水平可能是AIS患者神经功能缺损严重和较差预后的潜在生物标志物。这些发现将可能有助于早期识别AIS并进一步了解AIS发展的病理、生理学机制,从而制订更好的预防策略,改善预后。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者均声明没有利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare no competing interests.

作者贡献声明:

孙王妍主要负责数据分析统计,撰写文稿;郭宇、汤莉巧负责文献检索,收集数据;陈伟观、周三连负责构思和设计研究方案;张冬梅,卢红建负责指导文章撰写,并进行文章审阅及修订。

Author's Contributions:

SUN Wangyan was mainly responsible for data analysis

and statistics, writing manuscripts; GUO Yu and TANG Liqiao were responsible for literature retrieval and data collection; CHEN Weiguan and ZHOU Sanlian were responsible for conceiving and designing the research plan; ZHANG Dongmei and LU Hongjian were responsible for guiding article writing, and reviewing and revising the articles.

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