

· 论著 ·

脑小血管病患者发生认知障碍的影响因素及其风险预测列线图模型构建

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨脑小血管病(CSVD)患者发生认知障碍的影响因素, 构建其风险预测列线图模型并进行验证。**方法** 回顾性收集2016年12月—2022年12月空军军医大学第一附属医院收治的CSVD患者415例。收集患者的临床资料, 根据认知障碍发生情况将患者分为认知障碍组和认知功能正常组。采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨CSVD患者发生认知障碍的影响因素; 采用R 4.3.0软件中rms包构建CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型; 采用Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验及校准曲线评估该列线图模型的拟合情况; 采用ROC曲线分析载脂蛋白A(ApoA)、胱抑素C(CysC)、同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、三酰甘油-葡萄糖(TyG)指数、CSVD高负荷及该列线图模型对CSVD患者发生认知障碍的预测价值。**结果** 415例CSVD患者发生认知障碍206例, 发生率为49.6%。认知障碍组年龄大于认知功能正常组, 高血压发生率、饮酒率、吸烟率、FBG、TG、载脂蛋白B(ApoB)、尿酸(UA)、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷发生率高于认知功能正常组, HDL-C、ApoA低于认知功能正常组($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷为CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示, ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的AUC分别为0.641、0.649、0.676、0.734、0.795。基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果, 构建CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验结果显示, 该列线图模型拟合较好($\chi^2=54.853, P=0.860$)。ROC曲线分析结果显示, 该列线图模型预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的AUC为0.890 [95%CI (0.859 ~ 0.921)]。**结论** ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷为CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立影响因素, 其中TyG指数、CSVD高负荷对CSVD患者发生认知障碍具有一定预测价值, 基于上述因素构建的列线图模型具有较好的校准度和区分度, 且对CSVD患者发生认知障碍具有一定预测价值。

【关键词】 大脑小血管疾病; 认知障碍; 三酰甘油-葡萄糖指数; 影响因素分析; 列线图**【中图分类号】** R 743 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.020

Influencing Factors of Cognitive Impairment in Patients with Cerebral Small Vessel Disease and Construction of Nomogram Model for Predicting Its Risk

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the influencing factors of cognitive impairment in patients with cerebral small-vessel disease (CSVD), and to construct and validate a nomogram model for predicting its risk. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted on 415 patients with CSVD admitted to First Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University from December 2016 to December 2022. The clinical data of the patients were collected, and the patients were divided into normal cognitive function group and cognitive impairment group according to the occurrence of cognitive impairment. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the influencing factors of cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD. The nomogram model for predicting the risk of cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD was constructed by using the rms package of R 4.3.0 software. Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test and calibration curve were used to evaluate the fit of the nomogram model. ROC curve was used to explore the predictive value of the apolipoprotein A (ApoA), cystatin C (CysC), homocysteine (Hcy),

triglyceride–glucose (TyG) index, high CSVD burden and nomogram model for cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD.

Results Among 415 patients with CSVD, 206 (49.6%) developed cognitive impairment. The age in the cognitive impairment group was higher than that in the normal cognitive function group, the incidence of hypertension, drinking rate, smoking rate, FBG, TG, apolipoprotein B (ApoB), uric acid (UA), CysC, Hcy, TyG index, incidence of high CSVD burden were higher than those in the normal cognitive function group, HDL-C, ApoA were lower than those in the normal cognitive function group ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that ApoA, CysC, Hcy, TyG index, high CSVD burden were the independent influencing factors of cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD ($P < 0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of the ApoA, CysC, Hcy, TyG index, high CSVD burden for predicting cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD were 0.641, 0.649, 0.676, 0.734, 0.795 respectively. The nomogram model for predicting cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD was constructed based on the results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis. The results of Hosmer–Lemeshow goodness of fit test showed that the nomogram model fit well ($\chi^2=54.853, P=0.860$). The results of ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC of the nomogram model for predicting cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD was 0.890 [95%CI (0.859–0.921)]. **Conclusion** ApoA, CysC, Hcy, TyG index, high CSVD burden are the independent influencing factors of cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD, and TyG index, high CSVD burden have certain value in the prediction of cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD. The nomogram model constructed based on the above factors has a high calibration and discrimination, and has certain predictive value for cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD.

【Key words】 Cerebral small vessel diseases; Cognition disorders; Triglyceride–glucose index; Root cause analysis; Nomograms

脑小血管病 (cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD) 是由脑小动脉、小静脉、毛细血管等结构和功能改变引起的综合征^[1]。CSVD的发病过程通常缓慢且隐蔽,其临床表现复杂,早期诊断具有挑战性,如未及时诊断及干预,CSVD可能逐渐发展为认知障碍、步态障碍、情感障碍等^[2-3]。研究显示,约45%的血管性痴呆是由CSVD引起,30%~64%的CSVD患者存在不同程度的认知障碍^[4],因此早期识别CSVD患者的认知障碍至关重要。

既往研究表明,CSVD患者发生认知障碍的危险因素包括年龄增长、高血压、糖尿病、高同型半胱氨酸血症、尿酸升高等^[5-7]。近年研究者开始关注胰岛素抵抗 (insulin resistance, IR) 与CSVD的关系,并使用胰岛素抵抗指数 (homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR) 评估IR^[8]。IR是一种由机体外周组织对胰岛素反应性降低引发的病理状况^[9],发生IR的患者代谢综合征、心血管疾病以及脑血管疾病发病风险升高^[10-12]。三酰甘油–葡萄糖 (triglyceride–glucose, TyG) 指数是1个快速评估IR程度的量化指标^[13],其与代谢综合征、心血管疾病、脑血管疾病、动脉僵硬度以及颈动脉粥样硬化等疾病的发生存在关联^[14-15]。本研究拟进一步探讨CSVD患者发生认知障碍的影响因素,并构建其风险预测列线图模型。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性收集2016年12月—2022年12月空军军医大学第一附属医院收治的CSVD患者415例。纳入标准:(1)符合《中国脑小血管病诊治专家共识2021》^[16]

中CSVD的诊断标准;(2)年龄18~85岁。排除标准:

(1)临床资料不全者;(2)存在其他影响认知功能的疾病(如阿尔茨海默病、额颞叶痴呆、路易体痴呆等)者;(3)正在服用降糖、降脂药物者。本研究已获得空军军医大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:KY20232227-F-1)。

1.2 临床资料收集

收集患者的临床资料,包括年龄、性别、高血压史、饮酒情况、吸烟情况、FBG、TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C、载脂蛋白A (apolipoprotein A, ApoA)、载脂蛋白B (apolipoprotein B, ApoB)、尿酸 (uric acid, UA)、胱抑素C (cystatin C, CysC)、同型半胱氨酸 (homocysteine, Hcy) 及TyG指数,其中TyG指数= $\ln [TG (mg/dl) \times FBG (mg/dl) / 2]$ ^[17]。

1.3 CSVD影像学总负荷评分评估

评估患者CSVD影像学总负荷评分,具体如下:腔隙性脑梗死 ≥ 1 个记1分、脑微出血 ≥ 1 个记1分、扩大的血管周围间隙评级为2~4级记1分、Fazekas分级侧脑室旁白质高信号3分或脑深部白质高信号 ≥ 2 分记1分,总分范围为0~4分。CSVD影像学总负荷评分0~2分为CSVD低负荷,3~4分为CSVD高负荷^[18]。

1.4 认知功能评估

采用蒙特利尔认知评估量表 (Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA) 评估患者认知功能,其中MoCA评分26~30分为认知功能正常,MoCA评分 < 26 分为认知障碍(受教育年限 ≤ 12 年加1分)^[19]。根据认知障碍发生情况将CSVD患者分为认知障碍组和认知功能正常组。

1.5 统计学方法

采用R 4.3.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计数资料以相对数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; 计量资料均不符合正态分布, 以 $M(QR)$ 表示, 两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验; 采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨CSVD患者发生认知障碍的影响因素; 采用R 4.3.0软件中rms包构建CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型; 采用Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验及校准曲线分析该列线图模型的拟合情况; 采用ROC曲线分析ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷及该列线图模型对CSVD患者发生认知障碍的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床资料、CVSD高负荷发生率比较

415例CSVD患者发生认知障碍206例, 发生率为49.6%。两组男性占比、TC、LDL-C比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 认知障碍组年龄大于认知功能正常组, 有高血压史者占比、饮酒率、吸烟率、FBG、TG、ApoB、UA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷发生率高于认知功能正常组, HDL-C、ApoA低于认知功能正常组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 见表1。

表1 认知功能正常组与认知障碍组临床资料、CVSD高负荷发生率比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data and incidence of high CVSD burden between normal cognitive function group and cognitive impairment group

项目	认知功能正常组 (n=209)	认知障碍组 (n=206)	$U(\chi^2)$ 值	P值
年龄 [$M(QR)$, 岁]	63.0 (16.0)	66.0 (16.0)	-2.628	0.009
男性 [n (%)]	125 (59.8)	128 (62.1)	0.236*	0.627
高血压史 [n (%)]	152 (72.7)	175 (85.0)	9.278*	0.002
饮酒 [n (%)]	37 (17.7)	55 (26.7)	4.866*	0.027
吸烟 [n (%)]	59 (28.2)	83 (40.3)	6.705*	0.010
FBG [$M(QR)$, mmol/L]	4.73 (0.76)	5.14 (1.51)	-7.197	<0.001
TC [$M(QR)$, mmol/L]	3.61 (1.15)	3.72 (1.21)	-1.627	0.104
TG [$M(QR)$, mmol/L]	1.02 (0.52)	1.31 (0.79)	-6.631	<0.001
LDL-C [$M(QR)$, mmol/L]	2.10 (0.98)	2.11 (0.99)	-1.618	0.106
HDL-C [$M(QR)$, mmol/L]	1.14 (0.35)	0.94 (0.28)	-6.424	<0.001
ApoA [$M(QR)$, g/L]	1.18 (0.30)	1.05 (0.30)	-4.955	<0.001
ApoB [$M(QR)$, g/L]	0.67 (0.29)	0.70 (0.36)	-2.358	0.018
UA [$M(QR)$, μ mol/L]	279 (95)	308 (111)	-4.151	<0.001
CysC [$M(QR)$, μ mol/L]	1.0 (0.2)	1.1 (0.3)	-5.259	<0.001
Hcy [$M(QR)$, μ mol/L]	12 (7)	17 (9)	-6.206	<0.001
TyG指数 [$M(QR)$]	6.66 (0.56)	7.10 (0.64)	-8.260	<0.001
CSVD高负荷 [n (%)]	24 (11.5)	145 (70.4)	149.123*	<0.001

注: ApoA=载脂蛋白A, ApoB=载脂蛋白B, UA=尿酸, CysC=胱抑素C, Hcy=同型半胱氨酸, TyG=三酰甘油-葡萄糖, CSVD=脑小血管病; *表示 χ^2 值。

2.2 CSVD患者发生认知障碍影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

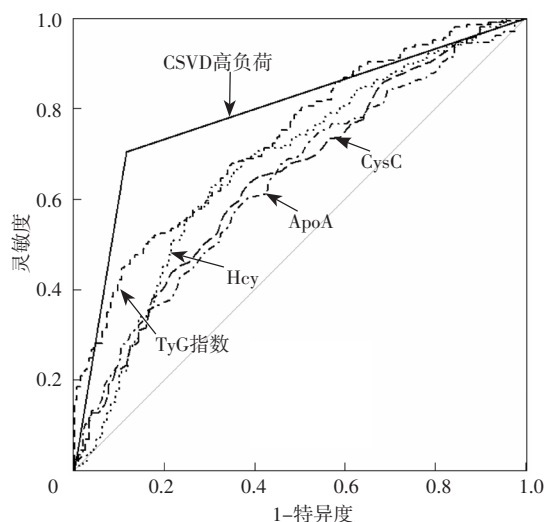
以CSVD患者是否发生认知障碍(赋值: 否=0, 是=1)为因变量, 以表1中差异有统计学意义的项目〔年龄(实测值)、高血压史(赋值: 无=0, 有=1)、饮酒(赋值: 否=0, 是=1)、吸烟(赋值: 否=0, 是=1)、FBG(实测值)、TG(实测值)、HDL-C(实测值)、ApoA(实测值)、ApoB(实测值)、UA(实测值)、CysC(实测值)、Hcy(实测值)、TyG指数(实测值)、CSVD高负荷(赋值: 否=0, 是=1)〕为自变量, 进行多因素Logistic回归分析, 结果显示, ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷为CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立影响因素($P < 0.05$), 见表2。

表2 CSVD患者发生认知障碍影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析
Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of the influencing factors for cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD

变量	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P值	OR (95%CI)
ApoA	-1.565	0.607	6.653	0.010	0.21 (0.06 ~ 0.67)
CysC	1.307	0.600	4.751	0.029	3.69 (1.18 ~ 12.36)
Hcy	0.036	0.013	7.452	0.006	1.04 (1.01 ~ 1.07)
TyG指数	2.029	0.350	33.546	<0.001	7.60 (3.92 ~ 15.52)
CSVD高负荷	2.664	0.296	81.187	<0.001	14.36 (8.19 ~ 26.19)

2.3 预测价值

ROC曲线分析结果显示, ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的AUC分别为0.641、0.649、0.676、0.734、0.795, 见图1、表3。



注: ApoA=载脂蛋白A, CysC=胱抑素C, Hcy=同型半胱氨酸, TyG=三酰甘油-葡萄糖, CSVD=脑小血管病。

图1 ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of the ApoA, CysC, Hcy, TyG index, and high CSVD burden for predicting cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD

2.4 CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型构建及验证

基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果，构建CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型，见图2。Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验结果显示，该列线图模型拟合较好 ($\chi^2=54.853, P=0.860$)，见图3。ROC曲线分析结果显示，该列线图模型预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的AUC为0.890 [95%CI (0.859 ~ 0.921)]，见图4。

3 讨论

IR指细胞对胰岛素的反应减弱，导致突触传输效能降低，同时导致脂肪、蛋白质和碳水化合物代谢异常及免疫功能障碍^[20]。多项证据表明，IR与CSVD发生发展有关^[21-22]，因此，早期识别CSVD患者是否合并IR，可能有助于延缓CSVD的进展。目前，评估IR的“金标准”是高胰岛素-正葡萄糖钳夹技术，其具有侵入性、耗时、昂贵且需要有经验的操作人员等缺陷^[23]。另一种广泛使用的IR替代标志物是HOMA-IR，但其需要量化胰岛素，相对困难且常无法获得。TyG指数获取简便，研究显示，其与CSVD多种影像学指标相关^[24-25]。在健康人群中，TyG指数与脑白质高信号和无症状脑梗死体积密切相关^[25]。此外，一项回顾性研究发现，TyG指数升高是CSVD患者血管周围间隙增大

的独立危险因素^[24]。本研究引入TyG指数，首次评价其与CSVD患者发生认知障碍的关系，结果显示，TyG指数为CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立影响因素。既往研究证实，影像学指标能较好地预测CSVD患者的认知障碍^[26]，但由于影像学指标临床获取难且成本较高，故CSVD影像学总负荷评分未能在临床得到广泛应用。本研究结果显示，TyG指数对CSVD患者发生认知障碍的诊断效能与CSVD高负荷相近，但TyG指数易获取，且能反映全身IR情况。

本研究结果还显示，ApoA、CysC、Hcy、CSVD高负荷为CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立影响因素。ApoA是HDL的主要组成部分，其在维持血脑屏障的完整性和调节脑部胆固醇代谢中起着重要作用。ApoA水平异常可能导致脑内胆固醇代谢失衡，从而增加CSVD风险，进而可能影响认知功能^[27]。CysC是一种小分子蛋白，研究表明，CysC水平升高与脑白质病变进展相关，这可能会导致神经元损伤和认知功能衰退^[28]。Hcy是一种硫氨基酸，其水平升高与多种心血管疾病和神经系统疾病的风险增加有关^[29-30]。在CSVD患者中，高Hcy水平可能通过促进血管内皮功能障碍和血管炎症来增加认知障碍的风险^[31-32]。CSVD负荷能够反映脑部小血管病变的严重程度，其增高可能预示着脑血管结构和功能被严重破坏，相关的病理变化可能会加剧认知障碍的发展^[33-34]。

同时，本研究基于多因素Logistic回归分析结果，构建了CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型。Hosmer-Lemeshoe拟合优度检验结果显示，该列线图模型拟合较好。ROC曲线分析结果显示，该列线图模型预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的AUC为0.890 [95%CI (0.859 ~ 0.921)]，提示该列线图模型具有较好的校准度和区分度，对CSVD患者发生认知障碍具有一定预测价值，临床医生可以通过该列线图模型早期筛选认知障碍高危的CSVD患者，进而实现早期干预。

表3 ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷对CSVD患者发生认知障碍的预测价值

Table 3 Predictive value of the ApoA, CysC, Hcy, TyG index, and high CSVD burden for cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD

指标	AUC	95%CI	P值	最佳截断值	灵敏度	特异度
ApoA	0.641	0.588 ~ 0.694	<0.001	1.16 g/L	0.675	0.545
CysC	0.649	0.597 ~ 0.702	<0.001	1.1 μ .mol/L	0.636	0.612
Hcy	0.676	0.624 ~ 0.728	<0.001	15 μ .mol/L	0.626	0.699
TyG指数	0.734	0.687 ~ 0.782	<0.001	7.14	0.471	0.876
CSVD高负荷	0.795	0.757 ~ 0.833	<0.001		0.704	0.885

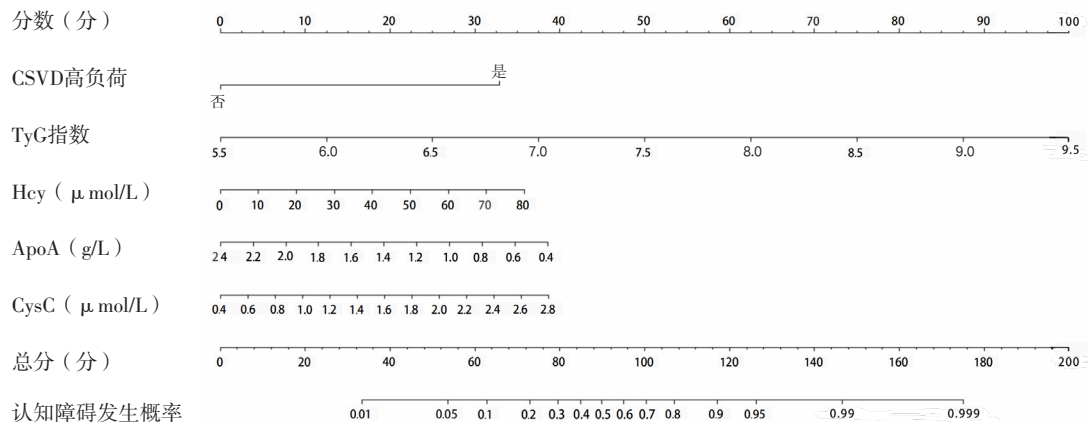


图2 CSVD患者发生认知障碍的风险预测列线图模型

Figure 2 Nomogram model for predicting the risk of cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD

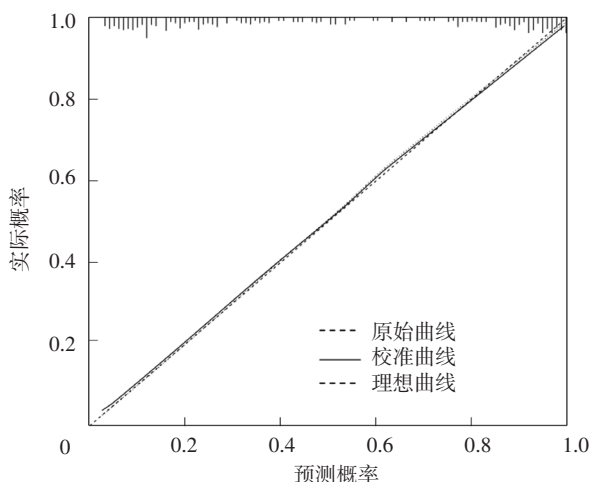


图3 列线图模型预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的校准曲线

Figure 3 Calibration curve of nomogram model for predicting cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD

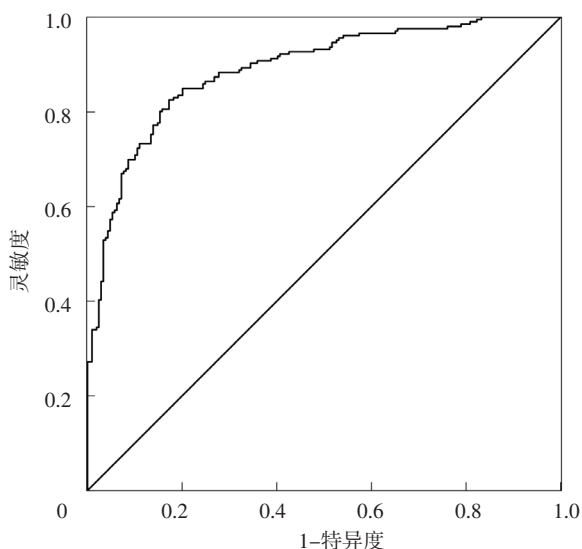


图4 列线图模型预测CSVD患者发生认知障碍的ROC曲线

Figure 4 ROC curve of nomogram model for predicting cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD

4 结论

综上所述, ApoA、CysC、Hcy、TyG指数、CSVD高负荷为CSVD患者发生认知障碍的独立影响因素, 且TyG指数、CSVD高负荷对CSVD患者发生认知障碍具有一定预测价值, 基于上述因素构建的列线图模型具有较好的校准度和区分度, 且对CSVD患者发生认知障碍具有一定预测价值。但本研究为单中心、回顾性研究, 未进行外部验证。未来将进行多中心、大样本量、前瞻性研究进一步验证TyG指数与CSVD患者发生认知障碍的关系, 并制作出更加精确和可靠的预测工具。

作者贡献: 刘之荣进行文章的构思与设计, 负责文章的质量控制及审校, 对文章整体负责、监督管理; 王阳进行研究的实施与可行性分析, 论文撰写及统计学处理; 王阳、李扬进行资料收集; 王阳、矫树生、马

浩源、李扬进行资料整理; 李扬、矫树生进行论文的修订。

本文无利益冲突。

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(收稿日期: 2023-10-14; 修回日期: 2023-12-21)

(本文编辑: 陈素芳)