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肌萎缩侧索硬化患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平 与肌电图特征及病程的关系研究 *

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摘要 目的:研究肌萎缩侧索硬化(ALS)患者血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)、巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-1 α (MIP-1 α)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)水平与肌电图特征及病程的关系。**方法:**将从 2018 年 12 月起直至 2020 年 12 月,我院收治的 ALS 患者 86 例纳入研究,记作病变组。另取同期 90 例于我院进行体检的健康人员作为对照组。检测并比较两组血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平及肌电图特征。将所有病变组患者根据病程的差异分为病程较长组 42 例以及病程较短组 44 例,比较两组血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平以及肌萎缩侧索硬化症功能评分量表(ALSFRS-r)评分。采用 Pearson 相关性分析 ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平与肌电图特征及病程的关系。**结果:**病变组血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平均低于对照组,而 MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平均高于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。病变组各项肌电图参数水平均低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$)。病程较长组血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平以及 ALSFRS-r 评分均低于病程较短组,而 MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平均高于病程较短组(均 $P<0.05$)。经 Pearson 相关性分析可得:ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平与肌电图各神经符合肌肉动作电位(CMAP)、ALSFRS-r 评分均呈正相关,与病程呈负相关(均 $P<0.05$);MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平则与肌电图各神经 CMAP、ALSFRS-r 评分均呈负相关,与病程呈正相关(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论:**ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平较低,MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平较高,且和肌电图特征以及病程密切相关,值得临床关注。

关键词:肌萎缩侧索硬化;超氧化物歧化酶;谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶;巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-1 α ;血管内皮生长因子

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Relationship Study between Serum SOD, GSH-PX, MIP-1 α and VEGF Levels and Electromyogram Characteristics and Disease Course in Patients with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the relationship between serum superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), macrophage inflammatory protein-1 α (MIP-1 α), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) levels and electromyogram characteristics and disease course in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). **Methods:** From December 2018 to December 2020, 86 patients with ALS admitted to our hospital were included in the study, and were labeled as the pathological group. In addition, 90 healthy people who underwent physical examination in our hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. Serum SOD, GSH-Px, MIP-1 α , VEGF levels and electromyogram characteristics were measured and compared between the two groups. In addition, according to the difference in disease course, all patients in the pathological group were divided into 42 patients in the longer course group and 44 patients in the lower course group. Serum SOD, GSH-Px, MIP-1 α , VEGF levels and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis functional rating scale revised (ALSFRS-r) score were compared between the two groups. Pearson correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between serum SOD, GSH-Px, MIP-1 α and VEGF levels and electromyogram characteristics and disease course in patients with ALS. **Results:** Serum SOD and GSH-Px levels in the pathological group were lower than those in the control group, while the MIP-1 α and VEGF levels were higher than those in the control group (all $P<0.05$). All electromyogram parameters in the pathological group were lower than those in the control group (all $P<0.05$). The serum SOD, GSH-Px levels and ALSFRS-r in the longer course group were lower than those in the lower course group, and the MIP-1 α and VEGF levels were higher than those in the lower course group (all $P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the serum SOD and GSH-PX levels of patients with ALS were positively correlated with each nerve consistent with muscle action potential (CMAP) of electromyogram and ALSFRS-r score, and negatively correlated with the disease course (all $P<0.05$). The MIP-1 α and VEGF levels were negatively correlated with each nerve CMAP of electromyogram, and positively

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correlated with the disease course (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Serum SOD and GSH-Px of patients with ALS are lower, while MIP-1 α and VEGF are higher, which are closely related to electromyogram characteristics and disease course, and it worthy of clinical attention.

Key words: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Superoxide dismutase; Glutathione peroxidase; Macrophage inflammatory protein-1; Vascular endothelial growth factor

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前言

肌萎缩侧索硬化(ALS)是临床上较为常见的主要表现特征为运动神经元选择性损害的一类进行性神经系统变性疾病,主要会对脊髓前角和皮质锥体细胞、锥体束以及脑干后组的运动神经元产生损害^[1-3]。该病的发病较为隐匿,且病情进展快速,患者往往会因出现多个部位肌肉无力萎缩,继而出现呼吸肌受累而死亡^[4,5]。相关流行病学调查数据表明,ALS患者的存活周期在3~5年^[6]。因此,如何有效改善ALS患者的存活周期显得尤为重要,亦是目前神经科医师广泛关注的热点。随着近年来相关研究的不断深入,越来越多的学者发现氧化应激在ALS的发生、发展过程中起着至关重要的作用^[7-9],而超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)均是氧化应激相关蛋白,可能在ALS患者中存在异常表达。另有研究报道指出^[10]:巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-1 α (MIP-1 α)属于炎症趋化因子,参与了多种神经系统反应过程,血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)亦可发挥神经营养因子的作用。鉴于此,本文通过研究ALS患者血清SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF水平与肌电图特征及病程的关系并予以分析,旨在为临床ALS的预测以及病情评估提供参考依据,现作以下报道。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

将从2018年12月起直至2020年12月,我院收治的ALS患者86例纳入研究,记作病变组。其中男女分别有46例、40例;年龄范围35~78岁,平均年龄(47.52 $\pm$ 7.30)岁;病程5个月~6年,平均病程(20.01 $\pm$ 3.45)个月;文化程度:初中及初中以下43例,高中或中专31例,大专及以上12例。另取同期90例于我院进行体检的健康人员作为对照组。其中男女分别有48例、42例;年龄范围34~79岁,平均年龄(47.61 $\pm$ 7.34)岁;文化程度:初中及初中以下47例,高中或中专35例,大专及以上8例。两组一般资料方面比较无明显差异($P>0.05$),可比性佳。入选标准:(1)所有病变组患者均和中华医学会神经病学分

会肌电图和临床神经电生理学组所制定的ALS诊断标准相符^[11];(2)所有病变组人员均经肌电图以及脑脊液检查确诊;(3)年龄 >20 岁。剔除标准:(1)伴有脊髓压迫和(或)多灶性运动神经病者;(2)既往有脑肿瘤或脑外伤病史者;(3)因各种原因无法完成相关调查者。所有受试者均知情并签同意书,由医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 研究方法

(1)分组方式:将所有病变组患者根据病程的差异分为病程较长组(病程 ≥ 24 个月)42例以及病程较短组(病程 <24 个月)44例。(2)血清学指标检测:选择受试者清晨空腹状态下采集静脉血5 mL,以6 cm为离心半径,完成时长为10 min的3000 r/min离心处理,获取血清以黄嘌呤氧化酶法检测SOD水平,以二硫代二硝基苯甲酸法检测GSH-Px水平,通过酶联免疫吸附法检测MIP-1 α 、VEGF水平。(3)肌电图检测:使用仪器为NDI-092型肌电图诱发电位仪(购自上海海神医疗电子仪器有限公司),完成双侧正中神经、尺神经、腓总神经以及胫神经的符合肌肉动作电位(CMAP)。(4)神经功能:采用肌萎缩侧索硬化症功能评分量表(ALSFRS-r)评分^[12]评价患者的神经功能,主要内容涵盖语言,吞咽,唾液分泌,穿衣及卫生智力,行走,呼吸等12个项目,每个项目按照功能"严重受损~正常"计分0~4分,总分0~48分,得分越高预示神经功能越佳。

1.3 统计学处理

以SPSS 22.0软件完成数据的分析,计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述,采用独立样本t检验;计数资料采用%表示,采用 χ^2 检验。采用Pearson相关性分析ALS患者血清SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF水平与肌电图特征及病程的关系。 $P<0.05$ 即差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF水平评价

病变组血清SOD、GSH-Px水平均低于对照组,而MIP-1 α 、VEGF水平均高于对照组(均 $P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组血清SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF水平评价($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Evaluation of serum SOD, GSH-Px, MIP-1 α and VEGF levels in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SOD(U/mL)	GSH-Px(nmol/L)	MIP-1 α (pg/mL)	VEGF(pg/mL)
Pathological group	86	58.43 $\pm$ 8.24	40.75 $\pm$ 7.82	318.16 $\pm$ 43.25	930.86 $\pm$ 104.83
Control group	90	83.22 $\pm$ 12.05	63.39 $\pm$ 9.25	196.22 $\pm$ 31.03	754.81 $\pm$ 87.24
t	-	8.484	8.804	11.255	6.194
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组肌电图相关参数评价

病变组肌电图各神经CMAP水平均低于对照组(均 $P<$

0.05),见表2。

表 2 两组肌电图相关参数评价(mV, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Evaluation of electromyogram parameters in two groups(mV, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Median nerve CMAP	Ulnar nerve CMAP	Nervus peroneus communis CMAP	Tibial nerve CMAP
Pathological group	86	3.06 $\pm$ 0.57	3.90 $\pm$ 0.75	3.40 $\pm$ 0.68	6.84 $\pm$ 0.79
Control group	90	8.14 $\pm$ 1.12	8.82 $\pm$ 1.14	6.12 $\pm$ 0.79	14.31 $\pm$ 2.23
t		19.951	17.677	12.687	15.687
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 病变组不同病程患者的血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平以及 ALSFRS-r 评分对比 均低于病程较短组,而 MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平均高于病程较短组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 3。

病程较长组血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平以及 ALSFRS-r 评分

表 3 不同病程患者的血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平以及 ALSFRS-r 评分对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serum SOD, GSH-Px, MIP-1 α , VEGF levels and ALSFRS-r score in patients with different disease course($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SOD(U/mL)	GSH-Px(nmol/L)	MIP-1 α (pg/mL)	VEGF(pg/mL)	ALSFRS-r score (score)
Lower course group	44	73.44 $\pm$ 9.38	50.03 $\pm$ 8.57	248.35 $\pm$ 40.19	831.49 $\pm$ 101.05	40.39 $\pm$ 4.10
Longer course group	42	41.38 $\pm$ 4.95	30.21 $\pm$ 6.45	397.48 $\pm$ 55.17	1043.79 $\pm$ 125.48	32.14 $\pm$ 3.85
t	-	14.356	8.858	12.119	6.421	7.082
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.4 ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平与肌电图特征及病程、ALSFRS-r 评分的相关性分析 程呈负相关(均 $P < 0.05$);MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平则与肌电图各神经 CMAP、ALSFRS-r 评分均呈负相关,与病程呈正相关(均

经 Pearson 相关性分析可得:ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平与肌电图各神经 CMAP、ALSFRS-r 评分均呈正相关,与病

$P < 0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平与肌电图特征及病程、ALSFRS-r 评分的相关性分析Table 4 Correlation analysis of serum SOD, GSH-Px, MIP-1 α and VEGF levels with electromyogram characteristics, disease course and ALSFRS-r score in patients with ALS

Indexes	SOD		GSH-Px		MIP-1 α		VEGF	
	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P
Median nerve CMAP	0.523	0.000	0.583	0.000	-0.485	0.007	-0.537	0.000
Ulnar nerve CMAP	0.534	0.000	0.571	0.000	-0.492	0.006	-0.514	0.000
Nervus peroneus communis CMAP	0.510	0.001	0.542	0.000	-0.535	0.000	-0.529	0.000
Tibial nerve CMAP	0.487	0.007	0.519	0.000	-0.578	0.000	-0.565	0.000
Disease course	-0.562	0.000	-0.546	0.000	0.578	0.000	0.524	0.000
ALSFRS-r score	0.552	0.000	0.604	0.000	-0.675	0.000	-0.654	0.000

3 讨论

ALS 主要的临床表现特征为上、下运动神经元同时损害,且病情呈进行性加重,迄今为止关于该病的具体发病机制尚未完全明确,因此临床上尚无针对该病的特异性治疗手段,患者的生存周期相对较短^[13-15]。其中氧化应激是近年来所发现的可能和多种神经退行性疾病密切相关的病理环节,大量研究报道均证实了在阿尔茨海默病以及帕金森患者的体内存在过度激活的氧化应激反应^[16-18]。氧化应激反应的过度激活会大量合成、

释放具备强氧化作用的氧自由基以及氮自由基,后者可直接作用在神经元的核酸以及蛋白质中,从而导致相应物质失去正常结构,进一步对神经元功能产生影响,逐步引发损害、变性以及坏死^[19-21]。于差异性神经退行性疾病中,氧化应激累及的部位亦存在明显不同,如阿尔茨海默病患者的表现以大脑皮质记忆神经元受损为主;帕金森患者的表现以中脑黑质多巴胺能神经受损为主;ALS 患者则以同时累及上、下运动神经元和锥体束为主。一项关于 ALS 患者的氧化应激反应研究指出^[22]:ALS 患者的血循环中存在多种氧化产物的生成增多,且具备抗氧化功能

的代谢酶显著减少,充分提示了氧化应激反应可能在 ALS 的发生、发展过程中起着至关重要的作用。

本文结果显示,病变组血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平均低于对照组,而 MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平均高于对照组,提示了氧化应激反应可能参与了 ALS 的发生、发展过程。分析原因,SOD、GSH-Px 均是催化还原反应的抗氧化酶,具有清除自由基以及减轻氧化应激程度的作用。而 MIP-1 α 属于趋化因子之一,主要作用是通过受体作用趋化白细胞抵达炎症部位,在部分炎症因子的合成、释放过程中起着至关重要的作用,间接参与了机体的氧化应激反应^[23-25]。VEGF 具有一定的神经营养作用,可有效刺激轴突生长以及刺激神经,进一步调节神经细胞迁移,发挥保护神经作用,因此,当机体发生 ALS 时,其表达水平会出现反应性升高。此外,病变组各项肌电图参数水平均低于对照组。其中肌电图是临床上用以评估运动神经元损害的重要手段,主要表现为支配肌肉 CMAP 水平的降低^[26-28]。且经 Pearson 相关性分析可得:ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平与肌电图各神经 CMAP、ALSFRS-r 评分均呈正相关关系,MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平则与肌电图各神经 CMAP、ALSFRS-r 评分均呈负相关关系,进一步证实了氧化应激反应的过度激活可能加剧 ALS 患者运动神经元的损害。另外,病程较长组血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平以及 ALSFRS-r 评分均低于病程较短组,且 MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平均高于病程较短组。同时,经 Pearson 相关性分析可得:ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平与病程呈负相关;MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平则与病程呈正相关。考虑原因可能在于:SOD、GSH-Px、MIP-1 α 均是评估机体抗氧化能力状态的重要指标,两者表达水平的降低反映了机体抗氧化能力的下降,从而无法有效清除自由基等过氧化物,引起细胞保护以及抗氧化损伤机制的不足。而随着病程的不断延长,患者病情日益加剧,从而使得上述指标水平下降程度越明显,最终引起运动神经细胞的变性坏死。且有相关研究报道指出^[29]:血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平越低,MIP-1 α 水平越高反映了运动神经细胞抵御氧化损伤的能力相对较差,病情越严重,而随着病程的延长,机体内的抗氧化酶消耗日益增多,从而引起上述指标水平的变化。而 ALSFRS-r 评分是临床上广泛用以评估患者神经功能缺损状态的指标,随着 ALSFRS-r 评分的降低,患者病情越严重^[30]。

综上所述,ALS 患者血清 SOD、GSH-Px 水平异常降低,MIP-1 α 、VEGF 水平异常升高,且和肌电图特征以及病程密切相关,可能参与了 ALS 的发生、发展过程。

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