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血浆内皮素配合描记动态脑电图在儿童晕厥诊断中应用的临床意义 *

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摘要 目的:探究血浆内皮素配合描记动态脑电图在儿童晕厥诊断中的应用意义。**方法:**选择 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受治疗的 83 例存在晕厥风险儿童,采集其静脉血样进行血浆内皮素水平测定,并实施动态脑电图检测,而后以倾斜试验结果为金标准,分别分析单纯血浆内皮素、单纯动态脑电图以及血浆内皮素+动态脑电图对晕厥的诊断应用意义。**结果:**(1)83 例入组儿童中阳性为 68 例,阴性为 15 例,血浆内皮素检测阳性 51 例,阴性 32 例,一致性为 77.11%,灵敏度为 73.53%,特异度为 93.33%,阳性预测值为 98.04%,阴性预测值为 43.75%;(2)动态脑电图诊断一致性为 78.31%,灵敏度为 80.88%,特异度为 66.67%,阳性预测值为 91.67%,阴性预测值为 43.48%;(3)联合检测诊断一致性为 93.98%,灵敏度为 94.12%,特异度为 93.33%,阳性预测值为 98.46%,阴性预测值为 77.78%;(4)检测方式差异性比较发现,联合检测在一致性、灵敏度、阴性预测值方面明显优于血浆内皮素和动态脑电图检测,在特异度方面优于动态脑电图检测($P<0.05$)。**结论:**血浆内皮素联合描记动态脑电图对儿童晕厥具有较好的诊断辅助价值,能够显著提高诊断的一致性、灵敏度和特异度。

关键词:血浆内皮素;描记动态脑电图;儿童晕厥;诊断

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Clinical Significance of Plasma Endothelin Combined with Tracing Dynamic Electroencephalogram in the Diagnosis of Syncope in Children*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the significance of plasma endothelin combined with tracing dynamic electroencephalography in the diagnosis of syncope in children. **Methods:** 83 children with risk of syncope who were treated in our hospital from January 2017 to January 2020 were selected, their venous blood samples were collected for plasma endothelin level determination, and dynamic electroencephalogram detection was performed, followed by tilt. The test results are the gold standard, and the significance of the diagnosis of syncope by plasma endothelin alone, dynamic ambulatory electroencephalography and plasma endothelin+ambulatory electroencephalography is analyzed separately. **Results:** (1) Of the 83 children enrolled, 68 were positive, 15 were negative, 51 were positive for plasma endothelin, and 32 were negative. The consistency was 77.11%, the sensitivity was 73.53%, and the specificity was 93.33%. The positive predictive value was 98.04%, and the negative predictive value was 43.75%. (2) The diagnostic consistency of dynamic electroencephalogram was 78.31%, sensitivity was 80.88%, specificity was 66.67%, positive predictive value was 91.67%, and negative predictive value 43.48%. (3) The diagnostic consistency of the combined test was 93.98%, the sensitivity was 94.12%, the specificity was 93.33%, the positive predictive value was 98.46%, and the negative predictive value was 77.78%. The combined detection is significantly better than plasma endothelin and dynamic EEG detection in terms of consistency, sensitivity and negative predictive value, and better than dynamic EEG detection in specificity. **Conclusion:** Plasma endothelin combined with electroencephalography has good diagnostic value for children with syncope, and can significantly improve the consistency, sensitivity and specificity of diagnosis.

Key words: Plasma endothelin; Tracing dynamic electroencephalogram; Children syncope; Diagnosis

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前言

晕厥是一种在多种原因作用下导致的脑血流量暂时性减少进而使个体出现短暂性意识丧失和体位不能够维持等症状的临床综合征,属于儿童常见病,其典型临床特征为短暂的低

血压以及一过性的心动过缓,患者多出现晕倒、面色苍白、恶心等^[1,2]。我国对儿童晕厥的流行病学调查统计较少,一直参考国外研究数据作为临床实践基础,至 2016 年针对国内的调研数据指出,晕厥约占急诊总量的 1%~2%,5~18 岁儿童中约有 20%~30% 至少有过 1 次晕厥经历^[3,4]。虽然临床研究显示晕厥预

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后良好,极少威胁个体生命,但由于该症发病突然,部分患者可能会因摔倒出现意外伤害,少数患儿还可能因此无法正常上学,影响其正常生活,因而临幊上强调对儿童晕厥的预防和及早干预^[5,6]。血浆内皮素是一种广泛存在于各种组织和细胞中的心血管功能调节因子,对维持基础血管张力和心血管系统的稳态具有重要意义^[7,8]。描记动态脑电图是近些年发展起来的晕厥诊断方式,在临幊上具有较好的应用实践价值。本研究旨在探究血浆内皮素配合描记动态脑电图在儿童晕厥诊断中的意义,为提高儿童晕厥诊断准确率提供临幊理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2017年1月至2020年1月于我院接受治疗的83例存在晕厥风险儿童,其中男性45例,女性38例,年龄10~15岁,平均年龄(10.78±0.43)岁,晕厥次数1~5次,平均(2.01±0.33)次,病程5~29个月,平均(10.28±1.22)个月。

纳入标准:(1)入组患儿均存在至少一次晕厥病史^[9];(2)年龄≤18周岁;(3)意识清晰能够配合调研;(4)病历资料齐全;(5)调研经我院伦理学会批准;(6)患儿家长知情同意。

排除标准:(1)合并精神疾者;(2)合并恶性肿瘤者;(3)合并严重肝肾功能障碍者;(4)合并严重先天性心脏病、严重心律失常以及脑血管畸形者;(5)调研依从性较差者。

1.2 干预方法

首选对入组患者实施直立倾斜试验,患儿空腹10 h以上,测试前停止服用影响自主神经功能的药物(5个半衰期以上),于安静、温度舒适、光线暗淡的房间里,患儿先仰卧于倾斜床上,检测心率及血压10 min,而后将床倾斜60°,再次检测心率和血压,记录频率为3 min/次,该过程中需不断地观察患儿临床症状,直至出现阳性反应,如果患儿出现阳性反应,则于10 s内将患儿恢复平卧位。

采集所有入组患儿的清晨空腹静脉血样,处理后保存血浆

备用,待样本采集完毕后采用放射免疫法检测血浆内皮素水平,每名患儿需连续检测3次取平均值。

在对所有入组患儿开展直立倾斜试验的同时,使用意大利芬奇32通道数字脑电图对患儿实施脑电图的动态描记,记录时间段为自检测开始至阳性出现或45 min测试结束。

1.3 观察指标及评测标准

选择如下标准作为评估直立倾斜试验中患儿是否出现晕厥^[11,12]:(1)直立性低血压,直立3 min内受试者心率变化小于10次/min,收缩压下降20 mmHg或平均动脉压下降10 mmHg;(2)体位性心动过速:直立10 min内心率升高30次/min或>120次/min伴有晕厥或晕厥先兆症状;(3)血管迷走晕厥,治疗后血压无明显变化但心率下降30%,或者心率未出现明显改变但收缩压下降20 mmHg或平均动脉压下降10 mmHg伴有晕厥或晕厥先兆。

血浆内皮素阳性标准:参考临幊上实验室标准,将血浆内皮素水平>1.0 pg/mL作为阳性^[13]。

描记动态脑电图阳性标准:检测过程中动态脑电图中出现棘波、尖波、棘慢波、尖慢波、多棘慢波、高度节律失调等异形波者^[14]。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 20.0,对于计量数据采取($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间的差异性比较应用Student's t test检验,对于计量资料采取[n(%)]表示,采用卡方检验,P<0.05有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血浆内皮素对儿童晕厥诊断价值分析

以倾斜试验结果作为金标准,83例入组儿童中阳性为68例,阴性为15例,血浆内皮素检测阳性51例,阴性32例,一致性为77.11%(64/83),灵敏度为73.53%(50/68),特异度为93.33%(14/15),阳性预测值为98.04%(50/51),阴性预测值为43.75%(14/32),如表1所示。

表1 血浆内皮素检测对儿童晕厥诊断价值分析

Table 1 Analysis of the diagnostic value of plasma endothelin detection in children with syncope

Plasma endothelin	Positive gold label(n=68)	Gold label negative(n=15)
Positive(n=51)	50	1
Negative(n=32)	18	14

2.2 描记动态脑电图对儿童晕厥诊断价值分析

以倾斜试验为金标准,动态脑电图诊断一致性为78.31% (65/83),灵敏度为80.88%(55/68),特异度为66.67%(10/15),

阳性预测值为91.67%(55/60),阴性预测值为43.48%(10/23),如表2所示。

表2 动态脑电图对儿童晕厥诊断价值分析

Table 2 Analysis of the diagnostic value of ambulatory electroencephalogram in children with syncope

Ambulatory	EEG Positive gold label(n=68)	Gold label negative(n=15)
Positive(n=60)	55	5
Negative(n=23)	13	10

2.3 联合检测对儿童晕厥诊断价值分析

以倾斜试验作为金标准,联合检测诊断一致性为93.98% (78/83),灵敏度为94.12%(64/68),特异度为93.33%(14/15),

阳性预测值为98.46%(64/65),阴性预测值为77.78%(14/18),如表3所示。

表 3 联合检测对儿童晕厥诊断价值分析

Table 3 Analysis of the diagnostic value of joint detection in children

Joint testing	Positive gold label(n=68)	Gold label negative(n=15)
Positive(n=65)	64	1
Negative(n=18)	4	14

2.4 三种检测方式诊断价值差异性分析

经分析发现,联合检测的一致性、灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值均高于血浆内皮素和描记动态脑电图检测,

组间差异性分析显示联合检测的一致性、灵敏度、阴性预测值明显高于其余两种检测方式($P<0.05$),特异度明显高于描记动态脑电图($P<0.05$),如表4所示。

表 4 三种检测方式诊断价值差异性比较(%)

Table 4 Comparison of the diagnostic value of the three detection methods

Diagnostic method	Consistency	Sensitivity	Specificity	Positive predictive value	Negative predictive value
Plasma endothelin	77.11*	73.53*	93.33	98.04	43.75*
Ambulatory EEG	78.31*	80.88*	66.67*	91.67	43.48*
Joint testing	93.98	94.12	93.33	98.46	77.78

Note: Compared with joint detection, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

晕厥是指一过性全脑供血不足所引起的短暂性、自限性意识丧失,常伴发肌张力丧失或降低,从而导致个体无法维持正常自主体位,可自行、完全恢复,多不遗留神经系统功能障碍的疾病^[15,16]。研究指出,晕厥并非独立性疾病,而是一种较为常见的临床症状,其过程多为良性,但病因机制较为复杂多样^[17,18]。数据显示,约有20%~25%的男孩和40%~50%的女孩出现过至少一次晕厥,晕厥病例数约占急诊总量的1%~2%左右^[19,20]。当前对晕厥的临床研究较多,有学者认为晕厥实际上属于自主神经系统的功能障碍和结构缺陷,因而个体在直立位时无法借助交感神经血管舒缩活性从而增加外周血管阻力,最终导致静脉血池淤积,回心血量减少,诱发晕厥^[21,22]。也有学者认为晕厥病因较为多样,可将其病因区分为创伤性和非创伤性两大类,其中创伤性晕厥外因较为明显,非创伤性晕厥的原因包括癫痫、心动过速、假性晕厥等^[22,23]。不论晕厥的病因属于上述哪一类,实践指出晕厥已经对个体的正常生活和工作造成了严重影响,增加了儿童出现意外创伤的风险,同时还增加了患儿家庭和社会的负担^[24]。

当前对晕厥诊断的金标准为直立倾斜试验,直立倾斜试验主要是通过改变受试者体位来模拟晕厥反应,进而评估受试者是否存在晕厥风险的手段^[25,26]。该检测方式虽然准确度较高,但实践应用中发现该检测方式具有耗时长、风险高、患儿治疗依从性差等不足,制约了其临床推广运用,因而目前临床医务工作者一直致力于寻求更为简便、快捷、准确的检测方式,用于评估儿童晕厥风险^[27,28]。

本文作者通过对83例晕厥史患儿分别开展单纯血浆内皮素检测、单纯描记动态心电图检测、血浆内皮素+描记动态脑电图联合检测的方式,就血浆内皮素与描记动态心电图在儿童晕厥诊断中的应用临床意义进行了分析。结果显示,以直立倾斜试验结果为金标准,血浆内皮素检测阳性51例,阴性32例,一致性为77.11%,灵敏度为73.53%,特异度为93.33%,阳性

预测值为98.04%,阴性预测值为43.75%。目前血浆内皮素在检测晕厥患儿没有类似的研究,这也是本研究的创新点之一。以往的研究指出,血浆内皮素是调节机体心血管功能的重要因子,对维持基础血管张力以及心血管系统的稳定具有重要意义,该因子是目前发现的最强的缩血管物质,作用时间持久,属于长效内源性血管收缩调节因子,已有的研究指出该因子同心绞痛、急性心肌梗死等症密切相关^[29,30]。本文作者分析认为,晕厥患者在发病后会出现过度的神经体液反应,机体内内皮素、儿茶酚胺等物质血浆水平会出现明显的变化,在晕厥的病理进程中,患者的交感神经会分泌大量的儿茶酚胺,从而促进内皮素的表达和释放,导致个体血浆内皮素水平骤升。本文中的研究结果也显示,晕厥患儿的血浆内皮素水平异常升高者占比高达61.45%,印证了该观点。

此外,文中另一种检测方式,描记动态脑电图的检测结果为:诊断一致性为78.31%,灵敏度为80.88%,特异度为66.67%,阳性预测值为91.67%,阴性预测值为43.48%。与曾元杰^[31]的研究类似,探究动态心电图诊断老年心源性晕厥价值,显示动态心电图检查诊断结果灵敏度为93.18%、特异度为81.82%、准确性为90.91%。本文作者分析认为,晕厥是一种在多种原因共同作用下产生的临床综合征,其病理改变多因脑部血管出现循环障碍,导致一时性或广泛性脑供血不足,该进程中患者的脑部多会因供血不足而出现异常生物电活动,因而其脑电图会出现类似癫痫的异变,因而理论上可以通过评估脑电图活动来诊断儿童晕厥^[19]。而本文中的诊断结果显示,有72.29%的患儿出现了异常脑电图,该检测方式的阳性预测值高达91.67%,提示该方式具有较好的应用前景。最后文中通过对比联合检测与单一项目检测发现,联合血浆内皮素与描记动态脑电图检测,能够在单一项目检测的基础上,进一步提高诊断的一致性、灵敏度、特异度等指标,同时相比于单一检测部分指标差异较为明显,提示联合检测相较单一检测更为精准、更为灵敏。本研究创新性的将血浆内皮素联合描记动态脑电图诊断晕厥,诊断价值显著,为儿童晕厥诊断准确率提供临床理论依据。但是本研

究也存在一定的不足,本研究的样本量少,来源单一,结果结果也存在一定的偏倚,同时没有对血浆内皮素诊断晕厥的机制进行研究,需要后续继续研究。

综上所述,血浆内皮素联合描记动态脑电图对儿童晕厥具有较好的诊断辅助价值,能够显著提高诊断的一致性、灵敏度和特异度,值得进行临床推广应用。

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