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• 专题报道 •

## 甘油三酯-葡萄糖指数与前循环大血管闭塞急性缺血性脑卒中的关系

蔺茹月<sup>1,2△</sup>, 范建强<sup>2,3△</sup>, 王丽君<sup>2</sup>, 张小曦<sup>2</sup>, 沈红健<sup>2</sup>, 邢鹏飞<sup>2</sup>, 张磊<sup>2</sup>, 李子付<sup>2</sup>, 张永巍<sup>2</sup>, 杨鹏飞<sup>2</sup>, 刘建民<sup>2</sup>, 赵瑞<sup>2\*</sup>

1. 上海理工大学健康科学与工程学院, 上海 200093
2. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第一附属医院脑血管病中心, 上海 200433
3. 上海中冶医院神经内科, 上海 200941

**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨甘油三酯-葡萄糖指数(TyG)与前循环大血管闭塞急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS-LVO)的关系。**方法** 回顾性分析2018年1月至2019年12月在海军军医大学第一附属医院脑血管病中心行急诊血管内取栓治疗的前循环AIS-LVO患者的资料。根据术后90 d改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分将所有患者分为预后良好组(mRS评分为0~2分)和预后不良组(mRS评分为3~6分),比较两组患者的TyG。再根据TyG中位数将患者分为低TyG组(TyG<8.57)和高TyG组(TyG≥8.57),比较两组患者的临床资料、实验室指标及影像学特征。通过ROC曲线评价TyG对预后不良的预测价值。**结果** 共纳入135例患者,其中预后良好组72例,预后不良组63例,预后不良组的TyG高于预后良好组(8.82±0.63 vs 8.43±0.60,  $P<0.001$ )。低TyG组67例、高TyG组68例;与低TyG组相比,高TyG组有高血脂病史的患者比例( $P=0.003$ )、入院时收缩压( $P=0.018$ )、空腹血糖水平( $P<0.001$ )、甘油三酯水平( $P<0.001$ )均更高,核心梗死体积更大( $P=0.025$ ),高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平更低( $P=0.013$ ),术后90 d mRS评分也更高[3(1, 5)分 vs 1(0, 5)分,  $P=0.049$ ]。TyG对前循环AIS-LVO患者预后不良有一定的预测价值(AUC值为0.662, 95% CI 0.571~0.753)。**结论** TyG在预后不良的前循环AIS-LVO患者中升高,可能是前循环AIS-LVO患者的潜在预后指标。

**[关键词]** 急性缺血性脑卒中; 甘油三酯-葡萄糖指数; 前循环大血管闭塞; 血管内治疗

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### Relationship between triglyceride-glucose index and acute ischemic stroke with anterior circulation large vessel occlusion

LIN Ruyue<sup>1,2△</sup>, FAN Jianqiang<sup>2,3△</sup>, WANG Lijun<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Xiaoxi<sup>2</sup>, SHEN Hongjian<sup>2</sup>, XING Pengfei<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Lei<sup>2</sup>, LI Zifu<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Yongwei<sup>2</sup>, YANG Pengfei<sup>2</sup>, LIU Jianmin<sup>2</sup>, ZHAO Rui<sup>2\*</sup>

1. School of Health Science and Engineering, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China
2. Neurovascular Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China
3. Department of Neurology, Shanghai Zhongye Hospital, Shanghai 200941, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the relationship between triglyceride-glucose index (TyG) and acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion (AIS-LVO) of anterior circulation. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted on patients with anterior circulation AIS-LVO who underwent emergency endovascular thrombectomy at Neurovascular Center of The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University from Jan. 2018 to Dec. 2019. According to modified Rankin scale (mRS) score 90 d after operation, the patients were assigned to favorable outcome group (mRS score 0-2) or unfavorable outcome group (mRS score 3-6), and the TyG was compared. According to the median of TyG, the patients were assigned to low-TyG group (TyG<8.57) or high-TyG group (TyG≥8.57), and the clinical data, laboratory indexes, and imaging characteristics were compared. Receiver operating characteristic curve was used to evaluate the predictive value of TyG for poor prognosis. **Results** A total

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[作者简介] 蔺茹月, 硕士生. E-mail: 18092125801@163.com; 范建强, 硕士生. E-mail: 18721787560@163.com

△共同第一作者(Co-first authors).

\*通信作者( Corresponding author). Tel: 021-31161940, E-mail: z\_ray1979@126.com

of 135 patients were enrolled, with 72 in the favorable outcome group and 63 in the unfavorable outcome group. The TyG of the unfavorable outcome group was significantly higher than that of the favorable outcome group ( $8.82 \pm 0.63$  vs  $8.43 \pm 0.60$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). There were 67 patients in the low-TyG group and 68 in the high-TyG group. Compared with the low-TyG group, the proportion of patients with hyperlipidemia history ( $P = 0.003$ ), systolic blood pressure at admission ( $P = 0.018$ ), fasting blood glucose level ( $P < 0.001$ ), and triglyceride level ( $P < 0.001$ ) were significantly higher in the high-TyG group, the infarct core volume was significantly larger ( $P = 0.025$ ), the high density lipoprotein-cholesterol level was significantly lower ( $P = 0.013$ ), and the mRS score 90 d after operation was significantly higher ( $3 [1, 5]$  vs  $1 [0, 5]$ ,  $P = 0.049$ ). The TyG had certain predictive value for poor prognosis in anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients (area under curve value = 0.662, 95% confidence interval 0.571-0.753). **Conclusion** TyG is elevated in anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients with poor prognosis, and may be a potential prognostic indicator for anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients.

[ **Key words** ] acute ischemic stroke; triglyceride-glucose index; anterior circulation large vessel occlusion; endovascular therapy

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脑卒中是全球范围内导致死亡和长期残疾的主要疾病之一,给社会、家庭带来沉重的经济负担,已成为重要的公共卫生问题<sup>[1]</sup>。其中缺血性脑卒中占80%以上,且以大血管闭塞急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion, AIS-LVO)的并发症最为严重,而血管内取栓(endovascular thrombectomy, EVT)可使闭塞的血管快速再通、恢复再灌注,是AIS-LVO最主要的治疗方式<sup>[2]</sup>。胰岛素抵抗在急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)的发生、发展中被证实起着关键作用<sup>[3-4]</sup>。而根据甘油三酯和空腹血糖计算得出的甘油三酯-葡萄糖指数(triglyceride-glucose index, TyG)作为一种新兴的胰岛素抵抗的可靠替代标志物,因简便、经济、高效备受关注<sup>[5-6]</sup>。然而,目前有关TyG与前循环AIS-LVO相关性的研究较少。本研究通过回顾性分析前循环AIS-LVO患者的临床资料、实验室检查结果,初步探讨TyG与前循环AIS-LVO之间的关系,以期为AIS的临床预防、早期评估和干预提供新的思路和方法。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 连续纳入2018年1月至2019年12月在海军军医大学第一附属医院脑血管病中心行急诊EVT的前循环AIS-LVO患者。纳入标准:(1)符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2014》诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>,并经头颅CT或MRI检查证实为AIS;(2)年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁;(3)发病至穿刺时间(time from onset to puncture, OTP) $< 6$  h;(4)CT血管成像及CT灌注成像检查证实为急性前循环大

血管闭塞,且为责任血管。排除标准:(1)患有精神分裂症或精神发育迟滞等;(2)合并严重心、肝、肺、肾功能衰竭;(3)发病前改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分 $> 2$ 分;(4)临床资料不完整、术后90 d失访。本研究通过海军军医大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审批,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 临床资料收集 收集患者的人口学资料(年龄、性别、BMI)、血管危险因素(高血压病史、糖尿病史、高脂血症病史、冠心病史、心房颤动病史、既往脑卒中病史、吸烟史、饮酒史)、入院时收缩压和舒张压、入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health stroke scale, NIHSS)评分<sup>[8-9]</sup>、Org 10172急性脑卒中治疗试验(Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment, TOAST)病因分型<sup>[10]</sup>、术前是否接受静脉溶栓、OTP、穿刺至再通时间(time from puncture to recanalization, PTR)等。

1.2.2 实验室检查资料收集及TyG计算 于入院次日采集患者空腹外周静脉血,检测总胆固醇、甘油三酯、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein-cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C)、空腹血糖等实验室指标,并计算TyG:  $TyG = \ln [ \text{甘油三酯} (\text{mg/dL}) \times \text{空腹血糖} (\text{mg/dL}) / 2 ]$ ,其中甘油三酯  $1 \text{ mmol/L} = 88.6 \text{ mg/dL}$ ,空腹血糖  $1 \text{ mmol/L} = 18 \text{ mg/dL}$ 。

1.2.3 影像学检查资料收集 根据治疗前头颅CT平扫检查结果进行Alberta脑卒中计划早期

CT评分(Alberta Stroke Program early CT score, ASPECTS)。利用CT血管成像技术,通过图像后处理和三维重建分析血管闭塞部位,包括颈内动脉、大脑中动脉M1段、大脑中动脉M2段。使用RAPID软件利用CT灌注成像数据自动计算出核心梗死体积,即脑血流量<30%的脑组织区域的体积。

1.2.4 评价指标 评价患者EVT后的血管成功再通率和症状性颅内出血(symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage, sICH)发生率。采用扩展脑梗死溶栓(extended thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, eTICI)分级评价治疗后血管再通情况,并将成功再通定义为eTICI分级 $\geq 2b$ 。sICH根据海德堡标准<sup>[11]</sup>,定义为治疗后48 h内影像学检查提示出血转化,且NIHSS评分较治疗前增加 $\geq 4$ 分。

1.2.5 结局评价 采用术后90 d mRS评分评估患者的预后,并将患者分为预后良好组(mRS评分为0~2分)和预后不良组(mRS评分为3~6分),其中mRS评分6分为死亡。

1.3 统计学处理 使用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验;呈偏态分布的计量资料以中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验;计数资料以例数和百分数表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用ROC曲线分析TyG对前循环AIS-LVO患者预后不良的预测价值。所有检验均为双侧检验,检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结果

2.1 预后不良组与预后良好组前循环AIS-LVO患者的临床资料比较 共纳入135例前循环AIS-LVO患者,其中预后良好组72例、预后不良组63例。与预后良好组相比,预后不良组患者的年龄更大( $P=0.012$ ),有高脂血症病史的患者比例更高( $P=0.016$ ),入院时收缩压更高( $P=0.034$ ),入院时NIHSS评分更高( $P=0.002$ ),术前ASPECTS更低( $P=0.003$ ),核心梗死体积更大( $P<0.001$ ),sICH发生率更高( $P=0.003$ )。两组患者的性别、BMI、高血压病史、糖尿病史、冠心病史、心房颤动病史、既往脑卒中病史、吸烟史、饮酒史、入院时舒张压、TOAST病因分型、血管闭塞部位、术前静脉溶栓比例、OTP、PTR、血管成功再通率等差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。见表1。

2.2 预后良好组与预后不良组前循环AIS-LVO患者的实验室检查结果比较 与预后良好组相比,预

后不良组患者的空腹血糖水平更高( $P<0.001$ )、LDL-C水平更低( $P=0.022$ )、TyG更高( $P<0.001$ )。而两组患者的总胆固醇、甘油三酯、HDL-C水平差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。见表2。

2.3 高TyG组与低TyG组前循环AIS-LVO患者的临床资料比较 根据TyG的中位数8.57将患者分为低TyG组( $<8.57, n=67$ )和高TyG组( $\geq 8.57, n=68$ )。与低TyG组相比,高TyG组有高脂血症病史的患者比例更高( $P=0.003$ ),入院时收缩压更高( $P=0.018$ ),核心梗死体积更大( $P=0.025$ ),且两组患者的TOAST病因分型差异有统计学意义( $P=0.005$ )。此外,高TyG组患者术后90 d的mRS评分高于低TyG组( $P=0.049$ )。两组患者的年龄、性别、BMI、高血压病史、糖尿病史、冠心病史、心房颤动病史、既往脑卒中病史、吸烟史、饮酒史、入院时舒张压、入院时NIHSS评分、术前ASPECTS、血管闭塞部位、术前静脉溶栓比例、OTP、PTR、血管成功再通率、sICH差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。见表3。

2.4 高TyG组与低TyG组前循环AIS-LVO患者的实验室检查结果比较 与低TyG组相比,高TyG组的空腹血糖和甘油三酯水平更高(均 $P<0.001$ )、HDL-C水平更低( $P=0.013$ )。而两组患者的总胆固醇、LDL-C水平差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。见表4。

2.5 TyG对前循环AIS-LVO患者预后不良的预测价值 ROC曲线分析结果显示,TyG对前循环AIS-LVO患者行EVT治疗后预后不良具有一定的预测价值(AUC值为0.662,95% CI 0.571~0.753)。见图1。

## 3 讨论

本研究结果揭示了TyG作为糖脂代谢异常标志物在前循环AIS-LVO患者预后评估中的潜在价值。结果显示,预后不良组患者TyG高于预后良好组,进一步分析发现TyG升高对前循环AIS-LVO患者预后不良具有一定的预测能力(AUC值为0.662)。脑卒中预后受多种因素的影响,包括患者的基本特征、卒中的类型和严重程度、是否有并发症等。本研究表明,年龄、高脂血症、高血压、严重的神经功能缺损、较大的梗死体积及sICH的发生都是影响前循环AIS-LVO患者预后的重要因素。该结果提示在AIS治疗和管理中应综合评估这些高风险因素,并采取相应的预防和治疗措施以改善患者的预后。



表 1 预后良好组与预后不良组前循环 AIS-LVO 患者的临床资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical data of anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients between favorable and unfavorable

outcome groups				
Factor	Favorable outcome <i>N</i> =72	Unfavorable outcome <i>N</i> =63	Statistic	<i>P</i> value
Demographics				
Age/year, $\bar{x} \pm s$	67.85 ± 12.30	72.94 ± 10.84	<i>t</i> =2.534	0.012
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	44 (61.1)	30 (47.6)	$\chi^2=2.469$	0.116
BMI/(kg·m <sup>-2</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.96 ± 3.26	23.18 ± 3.02	<i>t</i> =-1.437	0.153
Vascular risk factor, <i>n</i> (%)				
Hypertension	49 (68.1)	42 (66.7)	$\chi^2=0.030$	0.864
Diabetes mellitus	15 (20.8)	17 (27.0)	$\chi^2=0.703$	0.402
Hyperlipidemia	7 (9.7)	16 (25.4)	$\chi^2=5.841$	0.016
Coronary heart disease	13 (18.1)	15 (23.8)	$\chi^2=0.677$	0.411
Atrial fibrillation	39 (54.2)	34 (54.0)	$\chi^2=0.001$	0.982
Previous stroke	16 (22.2)	15 (23.8)	$\chi^2=0.048$	0.827
Smoking	27 (37.5)	19 (30.2)	$\chi^2=0.806$	0.369
Drinking	18 (25.0)	11 (17.5)	$\chi^2=1.132$	0.287
Baseline clinical assessment				
Admission SBP/mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$	142.99 ± 25.14	152.78 ± 28.09	<i>t</i> =2.137	0.034
Admission DBP/mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$	83.81 ± 14.26	86.19 ± 17.02	<i>t</i> =0.886	0.377
Admission NIHSS score, <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>L</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>U</sub> )	15 (10, 20)	19 (16, 21)	<i>Z</i> =-3.080	0.002
Preoperative ASPECTS, <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>L</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>U</sub> )	9 (7, 10)	7 (5, 9)	<i>Z</i> =-3.002	0.003
TOAST classification, <i>n</i> (%)				
LAA	17 (23.6)	13 (20.6)	$\chi^2=2.022$	0.568
CE	40 (55.6)	37 (58.7)		
SOE	4 (5.6)	1 (1.6)		
SUE	11 (15.3)	12 (19.0)		
Occlusion site, <i>n</i> (%)				
ICA	23 (31.9)	26 (41.3)	$\chi^2=2.603$	0.272
MCA-M1	43 (59.7)	29 (46.0)		
MCA-M2	6 (8.3)	8 (12.7)		
Infarct core volume/mL, <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>L</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>U</sub> )	6.5 (0.0, 19.5)	22.0 (6.0, 79.0)	<i>Z</i> =-3.739	<0.001
IVT, <i>n</i> (%)	21 (29.2)	25 (39.7)	$\chi^2=1.654$	0.198
OTP/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$	235.71 ± 78.31	218.89 ± 71.40	<i>t</i> =-1.297	0.197
PTR/min, <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>L</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>U</sub> )	40 (28, 59)	47 (30, 79)	<i>Z</i> =-1.476	0.140
Successful recanalization, <i>n</i> (%)	72 (100.0)	61 (96.8)	$\chi^2=0.655$	0.418
sICH, <i>n</i> (%)	0	9 (14.3)	$\chi^2=8.844$	0.003

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. AIS-LVO: Acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion; BMI: Body mass index; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health stroke scale; ASPECTS: Alberta Stroke Program early computed tomography score; TOAST: Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment; LAA: Large-artery atherosclerosis; CE: Cardioembolism; SOE: Stroke of other determined etiology; SUE: Stroke of undetermined etiology; ICA: Internal carotid artery; MCA-M1: Middle cerebral artery M1 segment; MCA-M2: Middle cerebral artery M2 segment; IVT: Intravenous thrombolysis; OTP: Time from onset to puncture; PTR: Time from puncture to recanalization; sICH: Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; *M* (*Q*<sub>L</sub>, *Q*<sub>U</sub>): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

表 2 预后良好组与预后不良组前循环 AIS-LVO 患者的实验室指标比较

Tab 2 Comparison of laboratory indexes of anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients between favorable and unfavorable

outcome groups				
Index	Favorable outcome <i>n</i> =72	Unfavorable outcome <i>n</i> =63	Statistic	<i>P</i> value
FBG/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>L</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>U</sub> )	6.90 (5.60, 9.08)	8.90 (7.10, 12.10)	<i>Z</i> =-4.131	<0.001
Total cholesterol/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.35 ± 0.92	4.06 ± 1.06	<i>t</i> =-1.700	0.091
Triglyceride/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), <i>M</i> ( <i>Q</i> <sub>L</sub> , <i>Q</i> <sub>U</sub> )	0.81 (0.58, 1.16)	0.89 (0.66, 1.24)	<i>Z</i> =-1.158	0.247
HDL-C/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.31 ± 0.28	1.31 ± 0.33	<i>t</i> =-0.052	0.959
LDL-C/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.72 ± 0.82	2.37 ± 0.93	<i>t</i> =2.311	0.022
TyG, $\bar{x} \pm s$	8.43 ± 0.60	8.82 ± 0.63	<i>t</i> =3.636	<0.001

AIS-LVO: Acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; *M* (*Q*<sub>L</sub>, *Q*<sub>U</sub>): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

表3 高TyG组与低TyG组前循环AIS-LVO患者临床资料比较

Tab 3 Comparison of clinical data of anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients between high- and low-TyG groups

Factor	Low-TyG (TyG<8.57) N=67	High-TyG (TyG≥8.57) N=68	Statistic	P value
<b>Demographics</b>				
Age/year, $\bar{x} \pm s$	70.34 ± 12.75	70.10 ± 11.04	$t=0.117$	0.907
Male, $n$ (%)	38 (56.7)	36 (52.9)	$\chi^2=0.194$	0.659
BMI/(kg·m <sup>-2</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.26 ± 3.37	23.94 ± 2.94	$t=-1.250$	0.213
<b>Vascular risk factor, <math>n</math> (%)</b>				
Hypertension	40 (59.7)	51 (75.0)	$\chi^2=3.595$	0.058
Diabetes mellitus	12 (17.9)	20 (29.4)	$\chi^2=2.468$	0.116
Hyperlipidemia	5 (7.5)	18 (26.5)	$\chi^2=8.627$	0.003
Coronary heart disease	15 (22.4)	13 (19.1)	$\chi^2=0.220$	0.639
Atrial fibrillation	39 (58.2)	34 (50.0)	$\chi^2=0.916$	0.339
Previous stroke	11 (16.4)	20 (29.4)	$\chi^2=3.221$	0.073
Smoking	20 (29.9)	26 (38.2)	$\chi^2=1.056$	0.304
Drinking	11 (16.4)	18 (26.5)	$\chi^2=2.022$	0.155
<b>Baseline clinical assessment</b>				
Admission SBP/mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$	142.04 ± 26.52	152.99 ± 26.35	$t=-2.404$	0.018
Admission DBP/mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$	85.16 ± 15.78	84.68 ± 15.3	$t=0.181$	0.857
Admission NIHSS score, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	18 (12, 21)	17 (13, 20)	$Z=-0.333$	0.739
Preoperative ASPECTS, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	8 (7, 10)	8 (6, 9)	$Z=-1.261$	0.207
<b>TOAST classification, <math>n</math> (%)</b>				
LAA	7 (10.4)	23 (33.8)	$\chi^2=12.782$	0.005
CE	41 (61.2)	36 (52.9)		
SOE	4 (6.0)	1 (1.5)		
SUE	15 (22.4)	8 (11.8)		
<b>Occlusion site, <math>n</math> (%)</b>				
ICA	25 (37.3)	24 (35.3)	$\chi^2=1.211$	0.546
MCA-M1	37 (55.2)	35 (51.5)		
MCA-M2	5 (7.5)	9 (13.2)		
<b>Infarct core volume/mL, <math>M(Q_L, Q_U)</math></b>				
IVT, $n$ (%)	9.0 (0.0, 22.0)	21.0 (4.2, 61.0)	$Z=-2.246$	0.025
OTP/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$	22 (32.8)	24 (35.3)	$\chi^2=0.091$	0.763
PTR/min, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	223.01 ± 72.27	232.63 ± 78.53	$t=-0.740$	0.461
Successful recanalization, $n$ (%)	40 (28, 64)	46 (30, 70)	$Z=-1.265$	0.206
sICH, $n$ (%)	66 (98.5)	67 (98.5)	$\chi^2=0.000$	1.000
90 d mRS score, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	4 (6.0)	5 (7.4)	$\chi^2=0.000$	1.000
	1 (0, 5)	3 (1, 5)	$Z=-1.965$	0.049

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; AIS-LVO: Acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion; BMI: Body mass index; SBP: Systolic blood pressure; DBP: Diastolic blood pressure; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health stroke scale; ASPECTS: Alberta Stroke Program early computed tomography score; TOAST: Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment; LAA: Large-artery atherosclerosis; CE: Cardioembolism; SOE: Stroke of other determined etiology; SUE: Stroke of undetermined etiology; ICA: Internal carotid artery; MCA-M1: Middle cerebral artery M1 segment; MCA-M2: Middle cerebral artery M2 segment; IVT: Intravenous thrombolysis; OTP: Time from onset to puncture; PTR: Time from puncture to recanalization; sICH: Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; mRS: Modified Rankin scale;  $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ : Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

表4 高TyG组与低TyG组前循环AIS-LVO患者的实验室指标比较

Tab 4 Comparison of laboratory data of anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients between high- and low-TyG groups

Index	Low-TyG (TyG<8.57) n=67	High-TyG (TyG≥8.57) n=68	Statistic	P value
FBG/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	6.80 (5.60, 8.50)	9.15 (7.30, 12.50)	$Z=-5.042$	<0.001
Total cholesterol/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.09 ± 0.93	4.34 ± 1.04	$t=-1.468$	0.145
Triglyceride/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	0.62 (0.51, 0.78)	1.15 (0.91, 1.44)	$Z=-7.995$	<0.001
HDL-C/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.38 ± 0.28	1.25 ± 0.31	$t=2.522$	0.013
LDL-C/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.45 ± 0.85	2.65 ± 0.92	$t=-1.280$	0.203

TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; AIS-LVO: Acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion; FBG: Fasting blood glucose; HDL-C: High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol;  $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ : Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

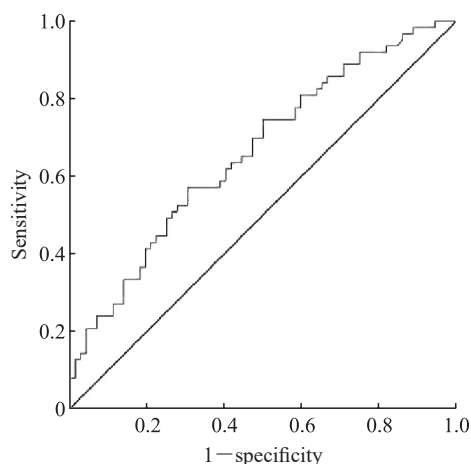


图1 TyG预测前循环AIS-LVO患者EVT后预后不良的ROC曲线

Fig 1 ROC curve of TyG predicting poor prognosis after EVT in anterior circulation AIS-LVO patients

TyG: Triglyceride-glucose index; AIS-LVO: Acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion; EVT: Endovascular treatment; ROC: Receiver operating characteristic.

研究表明,胰岛素抵抗患者的缺血性脑卒中发生风险显著增高<sup>[12-13]</sup>,这些研究结果支持胰岛素抵抗通过糖脂代谢紊乱加速动脉粥样硬化进程进而影响脑卒中预后的病理生理假说。胰岛素具有抑制血小板聚集的作用,并以此发挥抗凝功效。然而,当出现胰岛素抵抗时,机体常伴随慢性炎症状态并出现高血糖和高脂血症。高血糖促使糖基化终产物生成,损害血管内皮细胞功能;而高脂血症显著增加了脂质在血管壁沉积的风险,从而加速动脉粥样硬化进程,增加了脑卒中复发的风险。这一系列因胰岛素抵抗引发的高血糖、高脂血症及其后续血管病变等机制,极大地增加了脑卒中复发、神经功能恶化及不良预后的可能性<sup>[14-16]</sup>。由此可见,胰岛素抵抗在缺血性脑卒中的发生、发展过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[17-18]</sup>。TyG被认为是一种反映胰岛素抵抗的简单、可靠的糖脂代谢指标<sup>[5-6,19]</sup>。多项研究显示,TyG与缺血性脑卒中的发生、发展和不良预后密切相关<sup>[20-22]</sup>,NHANES和MIMIC-IV队列研究对其与脑卒中相关死亡风险的关系进行了评估,结果证实TyG与脑卒中风险相关,进一步的单向双样本孟德尔随机化分析结果也表明TyG升高与脑卒中风险增加有关<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,一项针对396例老年大动脉粥样硬化型AIS患者的回顾性研究发现,预后不良组的TyG明显增高,Spearman秩相关分析结果

也显示TyG与mRS评分呈正相关<sup>[24]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,TyG在预后不良的前循环AIS-LVO患者中升高,对AIS-LVO患者的预后具有潜在预测价值。然而,本研究存在一定局限性:第一,本研究结果来源于单中心数据;第二,本研究是一项回顾性研究,可能存在选择偏倚;第三,本研究样本量较小。未来需开展多中心、大样本的前瞻性队列研究验证本研究结果,并进一步探索TyG在前循环AIS-LVO患者中的临床应用价值,为AIS-LVO的临床预防、早期评估和干预提供新的策略。

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