

## 脑白质疏松与卒中复发相关性的 meta 分析

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**摘要:**目的 系统评价脑白质疏松在卒中复发风险预测中的价值。方法 计算机检索 PubMed、Web of science、Embase 及维普、中国生物医学文献数据库、中国知网等数据库截止 2019 年 3 月 15 日收录的关于脑白质疏松及卒中复发关系的文献。提取资料进行质量评价并进行 meta 分析, 利用 Begg's 漏斗图和 Egger's 检验评估发表偏倚。结果 最终纳入 33 篇文献, 共 34444 例。meta 分析显示, 当结局指标为任何类型复发性卒中时, 中重度组与轻度或无组比较 ( $RR = 1.71$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.44 \sim 2.04$ ),  $I^2 = 55.69\%$ ; 有脑白质疏松组与无脑白质疏松组比较 ( $RR = 1.79$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.43 \sim 2.25$ ),  $I^2 = 56.26\%$ ; 连续性分析组 ( $RR = 1.81$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.47 \sim 2.23$ ),  $I^2 = 34.63\%$ 。当结局指标为缺血性卒中时, 中重度组与轻度或无脑白质疏松组比较 ( $RR = 1.82$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.36 \sim 2.42$ ),  $I^2 = 48.43\%$ ; 有脑白质疏松组与无脑白质疏松组比较 ( $RR = 2.13$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.37 \sim 3.32$ ),  $I^2 = 70.64\%$ ; 连续性分析组 ( $RR = 2.01$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.13 \sim 3.58$ ),  $I^2 = 69.78\%$ 。亚组分析结果显示脑白质疏松对于远期复发性卒中的预测价值更高。通过 Begg's 漏斗图和 Egger's 检验, 仅当结局指标为任何类型复发性卒中时, 中重度组与轻度或无脑白质疏松组比较有显著性发表偏倚, 经剪补法校正后仍提示相关性。结论 脑白质疏松对于复发性卒中具有预测价值。

**关键词:** 脑卒中; 脑白质疏松; 脑小血管病; 复发性卒中; meta 分析

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## Association between leukoaraiosis and stroke recurrence: A meta-analysis

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**Abstract: Objective** To systematically evaluate the value of leukoaraiosis in predicting the risk of stroke recurrence. **Methods** PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, VIP, CBM, and CNKI were searched for the studies on the association between leukoaraiosis and stroke recurrence published up to March 15, 2019. Related data were extracted for quality assessment and meta-analysis, and Begg's funnel plots and the Egger's test were used to evaluate publication bias. **Results** A total of 33 studies with 34 444 subjects were included. The meta-analysis showed that when the outcome measure was any type of recurrent stroke, there was a significant difference in the risk of recurrence between the moderate/severe group and the mild/no group (risk ratio [RR] = 1.71, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.44–2.04), with an  $I^2$  value of 55.69%, and there was also a significant difference in such risk between the leukoaraiosis group and the non-leukoaraiosis group ( $RR = 1.79$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.43 \sim 2.25$ ), with an  $I^2$  value of 56.26%; the risk of recurrence was observed in the continuity analysis group ( $RR = 1.81$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.47 \sim 2.23$ ), with an  $I^2$  value of 34.63%. When the outcome measure was ischemic stroke, there was a significant difference in the risk of recurrence between the moderate/severe group and the mild/no group ( $RR = 1.82$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.36 \sim 2.42$ ), with an  $I^2$  value of 48.43%, and there was also a significant difference in such risk between the leukoaraiosis group and the non-leukoaraiosis group ( $RR = 2.13$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.37 \sim 3.32$ ), with an  $I^2$  value of 70.64%; the

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risk of recurrence was observed in the continuity analysis group ( $RR = 2.01$ , 95%  $CI$ :  $1.13 - 3.58$ ), with an  $I^2$  value of 69.78%. The subgroup analysis showed that leukoaraiosis had a higher predictive value for long-term recurrent stroke. The Begg's funnel plots and the Egger's test showed that when the outcome measure was any type of recurrent stroke, the moderate/severe group had significantly greater publication bias than the mild/no group and the non-leukoaraiosis group, and correlation was still observed after correction by the "trim and fill" method. **Conclusions** Leukoaraiosis has a certain value in predicting recurrent stroke.

**Key words:** stroke; leukoaraiosis; cerebral small vessel disease; recurrent stroke; meta-analysis

脑卒中是世界范围内导致死亡和残疾的主要原因,卒中复发风险在5年内可高达18%,且在不同患者群之间有较大差异<sup>[1]</sup>。探索卒中复发风险的预测指标对于卒中的二级预防及相关临床研究的开展具有重要意义。脑白质疏松作为慢性脑血管损伤的影像学表现<sup>[2]</sup>,能否作为卒中复发的预测指标?既往研究存在一定争议<sup>[3-7]</sup>。因此,本研究拟通过 meta 分析对已发表的相关队列研究进行系

统评价,以期对脑白质疏松在卒中复发预测中的价值提供依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 检索策略

计算机检索 PubMed、Web of science、Embase 及维普、中国生物医学文献数据库、中国知网等数据库截止 2019 年 3 月 15 日收录的关于脑白质疏松及卒中复发关系的文献。检索策略如表 1 所示。

表 1 检索策略

检索策略	数据库
PubMed	(“Leukoencephalopathies”[Mesh] OR “Leukoaraiosis”[Mesh] OR (white matter hyperintensities[All Fields] OR white matter hyperintensity[All Fields]) OR “white matter lesion *”[All Fields]) And (“stroke recurrence”[All Fields] OR “recurrent stroke”[All Fields] OR “recurrent ischemic stroke”[All Fields])
Web of Science	TS = (Leukoaraiosis OR white matter hyperintensities OR white matter hyperintensity OR white matter lesion *) And TS = (“stroke recurrence” OR “recurrent stroke” OR “recurrent ischemic stroke”)
EMBASE	(“Leukoaraiosis” OR “white matter hyperintensities” OR “white matter hyperintensity” OR “white matter lesion *”) And (“stroke recurrence” OR “recurrent stroke” OR “recurrent ischemic stroke”)
维普	“脑白质疏松” OR “脑白质高信号” OR “脑白质损伤” OR “脑白质病变” AND “卒中复发” OR “复发性卒中” OR “复发性缺血性卒中”
中国生物医学文献数据库	“脑白质疏松” OR “脑白质高信号” OR “脑白质损伤” OR “脑白质病变” AND “卒中复发” OR “复发性卒中” OR “复发性缺血性卒中”
中国知网	(FT = “脑白质疏松” + “脑白质高信号” + “脑白质高信号” + “脑白质病变”) AND (FT = “卒中复发” + “复发性卒中” + “复发性缺血性卒中”)

### 1.2 文献的纳入和排除标准

纳入标准:①年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁的缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者;②采用 CT 或 MRI 评估脑白质疏松;③比较:有无脑白质疏松及其严重程度与卒中复发的关联性;④结局指标:任何类型的复发性卒中;⑤研究类型:随访时间 $\geq 3$ 个月的队列研究。

排除标准:①重复发表文献或同一人群重复分析;②综述或 meta 分析;③以中文或英文之外的语言发表的文献;④单纯研究出血性卒中患者的文献,但纳入同时包含缺血性卒中和出血性卒中患者的文献;⑤脑白质疏松与卒中复发的关联强度未报道且计算不出。

### 1.3 资料提取及文献质量评价

由 2 名研究者独立筛选符合纳入和排除标准的文献,并通过阅读全文确定纳入文献。提取纳入文献的作者、发表年份、国家或地区、基线卒中类

型、病例数、随访时间、影像学方法、白质疏松评估办法、结局指标、结局指标评估方法等数据。用纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表(Newcastle-Ottawa, NOS)进行文献质量评价。如有争议,讨论解决。

### 1.4 统计学分析

采用 Comprehensive Meta Analysis Version 2.0 软件进行 meta 分析。关联性指标用  $RR$  (Relative Risk,  $RR$ ) 或  $HR$  (Hazards Ratio,  $HR$ ) 值及 95% 的可信区间( $CI$ )表示。应用 Q 检验及  $I^2$  评价异质性,若  $I^2 \leq 25\%$ ,则认为纳入研究的异质性小,采用固定效应模型;若  $25\% < I^2 < 75\%$ ,则认为纳入研究有中等程度异质性,采用随机效应模型;若  $I^2 \geq 75\%$ ,则认为纳入研究异质性高,采用随机效应模型。用合并后的  $RR$  或  $HR$  及其 95%  $CI$  对结果进行描述,采用 Begg's 漏斗图和 Egger's 检验评估发表偏倚。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索结果

检索文献 704 篇,参考既往 meta 分析补充 1 篇,共 705 篇。排除重复发表文献 106 篇;经阅读题目和摘要,排除 522 篇;阅读全文排除文献 44 篇,其中会议摘要 20 篇、综述或 meta 分析 7 篇、同一人群研究 8 篇、横断面研究 5 篇、关联强度未报道 3 篇、其他语言 1 篇。共 33 篇文献(英文 28 篇,中文 5 篇)纳入 meta 分析<sup>[3-6,7,8-35]</sup>。见表 2。

2.2 纳入研究特点及质量评价

如表 2 所示,纳入的 33 篇文献中,4 篇为回顾性队列研究<sup>[17, 18, 20, 29]</sup>,余为前瞻性队列研究。除 1 个研究之外均基于医院进行<sup>[30]</sup>。脑白质疏松评估办法方面,采用最多的是 Fazekas 量表。结局指标方面,19 个研究评估了任何类型复发性卒中,14 个研究仅评估了缺血性卒中或 TIA 复发情况。随访时间上,7 个研究为卒中发生后 3 个月,余 26 个研究均≥12 个月。按 NOS 量表评估各研究质量,8 个研究得分≤5,余 25 个研究得分≥6。

表 2 纳入文献的基本特征

纳入研究	病例数	LA 评估办法	结局指标	随访(月)	NOS 评分
Van Swieten 等,1992 <sup>[8]</sup>	3 017	视觉评估有无	任何类型卒中	28	8
高平等,2000 <sup>[9]</sup>	100	视觉评估有无	任何类型卒中	42	4
Podgorska 等,2002 <sup>[3]</sup>	370	视觉评估有无	任何类型卒中	12	4
Hénon 等,2003 <sup>[10]</sup>	202	Blennow 量表	任何类型卒中	36	8
Fu 等,2005 <sup>[11]</sup>	228	ARWMC 量表	任何类型卒中	23	9
Appelros 等,2005 <sup>[12]</sup>	81	ARWMC 量表	任何类型卒中	60	7
Naka 等,2006 <sup>[13]</sup>	266	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	18.8	7
Mok 等,2009 <sup>[14]</sup>	75	容积测定	任何类型卒中	60	6
Putaalaa 等,2011 <sup>[4]</sup>	655	Mäntylä 量表	缺血性卒中	99.6	8
Ojala-Oksala 等,2012 <sup>[16]</sup>	475	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	88.8	7
Gioia 等,2012 <sup>[17]</sup>	170	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	25	9
安红伟等,2012 <sup>[15]</sup>	173	视觉评估有无	缺血性卒中	12	5
Horton 等,2013 <sup>[19]</sup>	510	视觉评估有无	任何类型卒中	3	6
区腾飞等,2013 <sup>[18]</sup>	377	视觉评估有无	缺血性卒中	24	8
Imaizumi 等,2014 <sup>[21]</sup>	807	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	31.6	8
Kim 等,2014 <sup>[5]</sup>	2 378	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	3	7
刘扬等,2014 <sup>[20]</sup>	211	视觉评估有无	缺血性卒中	60	6
Kumral 等,2015 <sup>[24]</sup>	9 522	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	60	8
Ntaios 等,2015 <sup>[6]</sup>	1 892	ARWMC 量表	任何类型卒中	30	7
Lim 等,2015 <sup>[23]</sup>	500	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	3	7
张长青等,2015 <sup>[22]</sup>	791	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作	12	8
Charidimou 等,2016 <sup>[26]</sup>	119	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	17	7
Andersen 等,2016 <sup>[32]</sup>	832	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	39.6	8
Chun 等,2016 <sup>[25]</sup>	107	ARWMC 量表	任何类型卒中	28	5
Fang 等,2017 <sup>[31]</sup>	191	ARWMC 量表	缺血性卒中	3	8
Nam 等,2017 <sup>[29]</sup>	958	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	31	7
Wardlaw 等,2017 <sup>[27]</sup>	201	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	12	4
Lau 等,2017 <sup>[30]</sup>	2 002	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	42	8
Ryu 等,2017 <sup>[28]</sup>	5 035	容积测定	任何类型卒中	3	8
Kashima 等,2018 <sup>[35]</sup>	236	Fazekas 量表	缺血性卒中	54.3	5
Liu 等,2018 <sup>[34]</sup>	97	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	3	5
Zerna 等,2018 <sup>[33]</sup>	412	Fazekas 量表和容积测定	缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作	3	5
Park 等,2019 <sup>[7]</sup>	1 454	Fazekas 量表	任何类型卒中	22.8	6

2.3 meta 分析

由于白质疏松和结局指标评估办法存在差异,将纳入研究分为中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较、有白质疏松与无白质疏松组比较和连续性分

析组比较。

2.3.1 结局指标为任何类型复发性卒中 各组研究存在中等程度异质性,采用随机效应模型。如图 1 所示,结果均显示中重程度 LA 患者卒中再发

风险高,差异有统计学意义。中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较( $RR = 1.71$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.44 \sim 2.04$ ),  $I^2 = 55.69\%$ ;有白质疏松组与无白质疏松

组比较( $RR = 1.79$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.43 \sim 2.25$ ),  $I^2 = 56.26\%$ ;连续性分析组( $RR = 1.81$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.47 \sim 2.23$ ),  $I^2 = 34.63\%$ 。

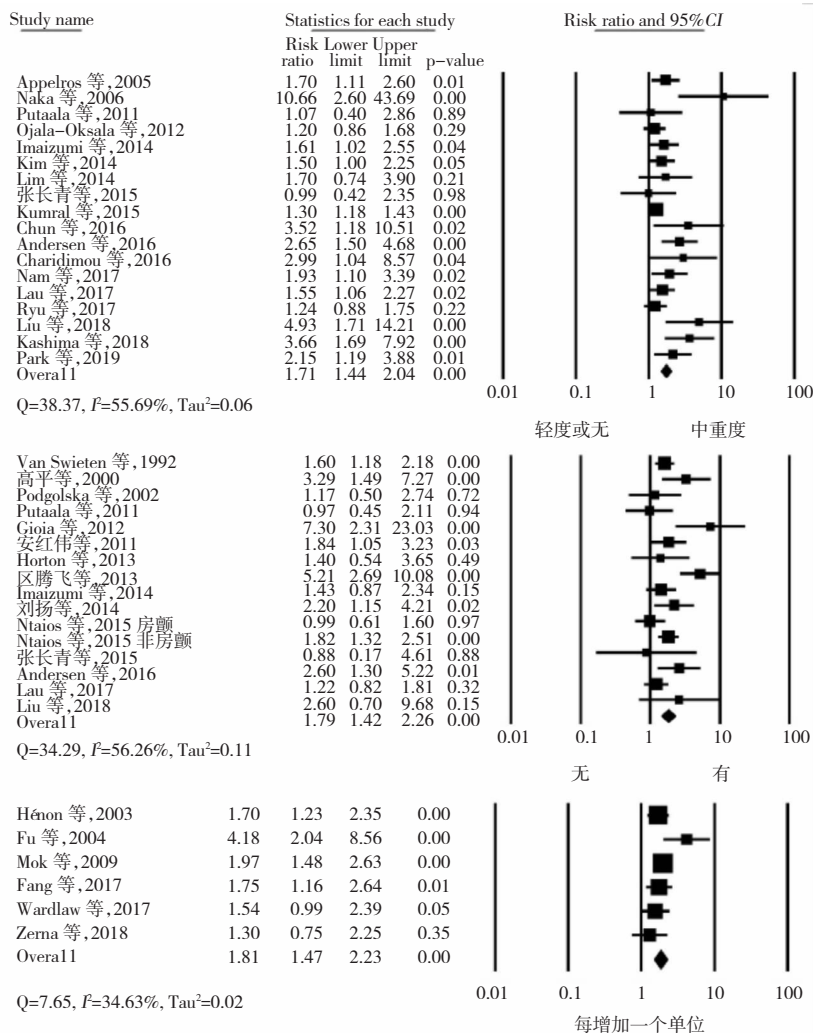
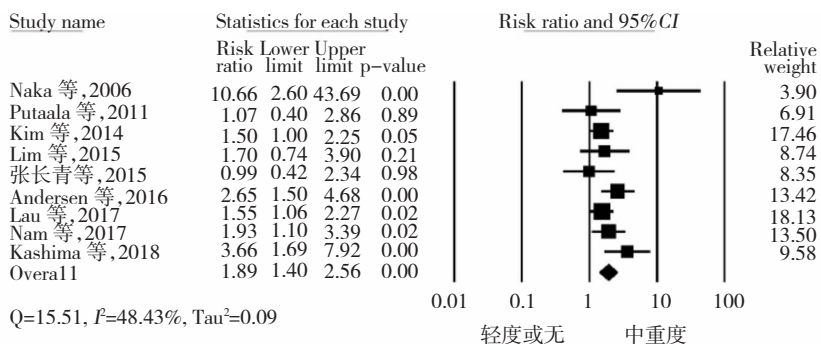


图1 脑白质疏松与卒中复发相关性的 meta 分析(任何类型复发性卒中)

2.3.2 结局指标为复发缺血性卒中或 TIA 采用随机效应模型进行 meta 分析,结果如图 2 所示。中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较( $RR = 1.89$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.40 \sim 2.56$ ),  $I^2 = 48.43\%$ ;有白质疏松

组与无白质疏松组比较( $RR = 2.13$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.34 \sim 3.37$ ),  $I^2 = 70.64\%$ ;连续性分析组( $RR = 2.01$ ,  $95\% CI: 1.13 \sim 3.58$ ),  $I^2 = 69.78\%$ 。



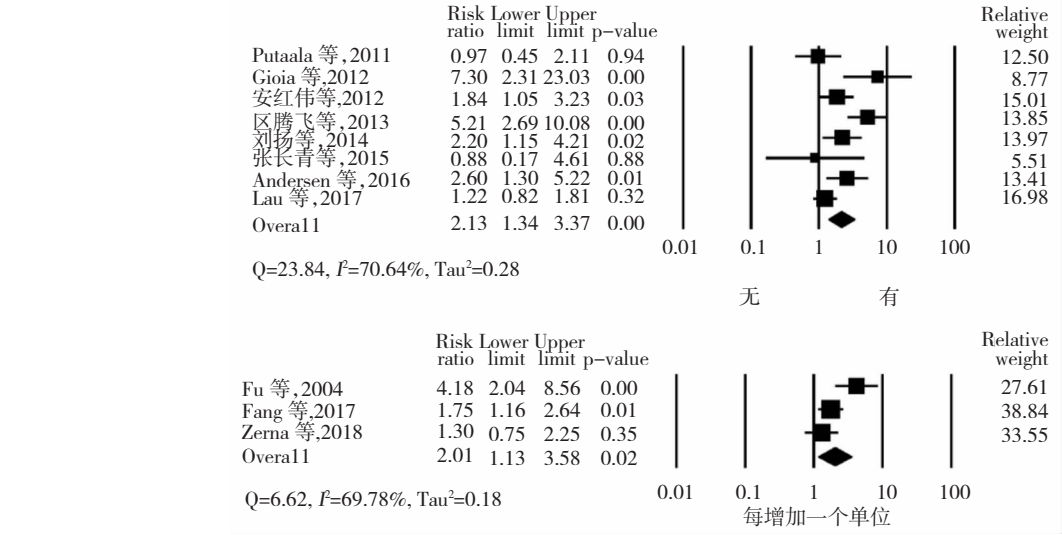
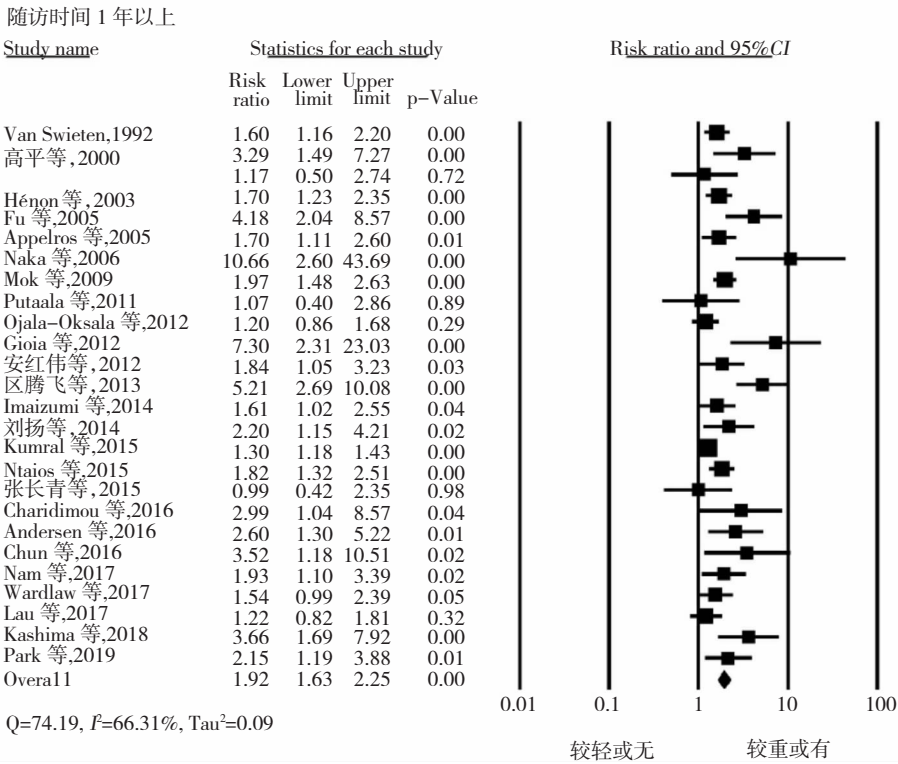


图 2 脑白质疏松与卒中复发相关性的 meta 分析(缺血性卒中或 TIA)

2.4 亚组分析

脑白质疏松对于卒中复发的影响随着随访时间延长更加显著,按随访时间分为 1 年以上组和 3 个月组分别进行 meta 分析,结果如图 3 所示,3 个月组(RR = 1.46, 95% CI: 1.20 ~ 1.77), I<sup>2</sup> = 0; 1 年以上组(RR = 1.92, 95% CI: 1.63 ~ 2.25),

I<sup>2</sup> = 66.31%。  
腔隙性脑梗死、小卒中或 TIA 的短期预后较其他类型卒中好,对这类患者卒中复发风险的预测有更大临床意义,伴较重程度白质疏松的该类患者复发风险高(RR = 1.86, 95% CI: 1.51 ~ 2.27), I<sup>2</sup> = 41.03%。



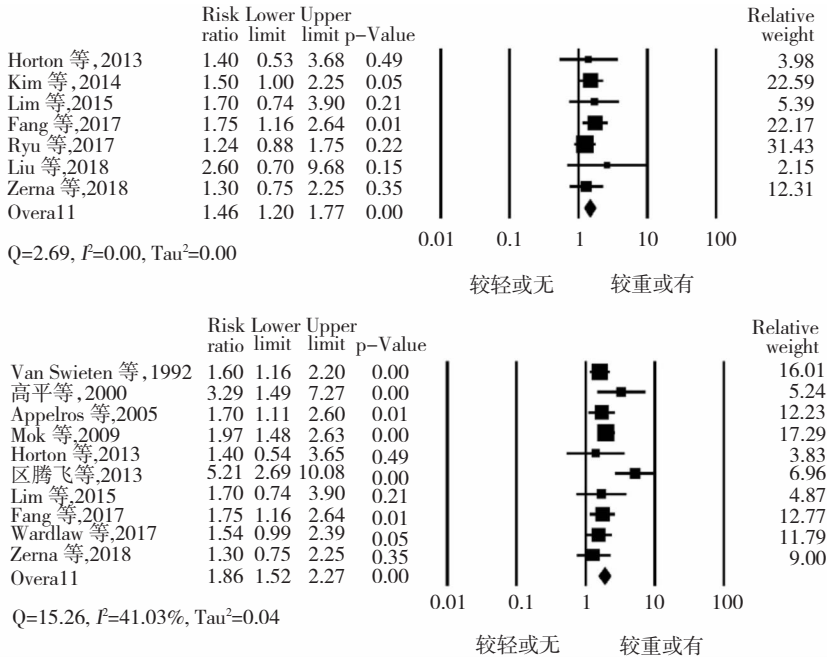
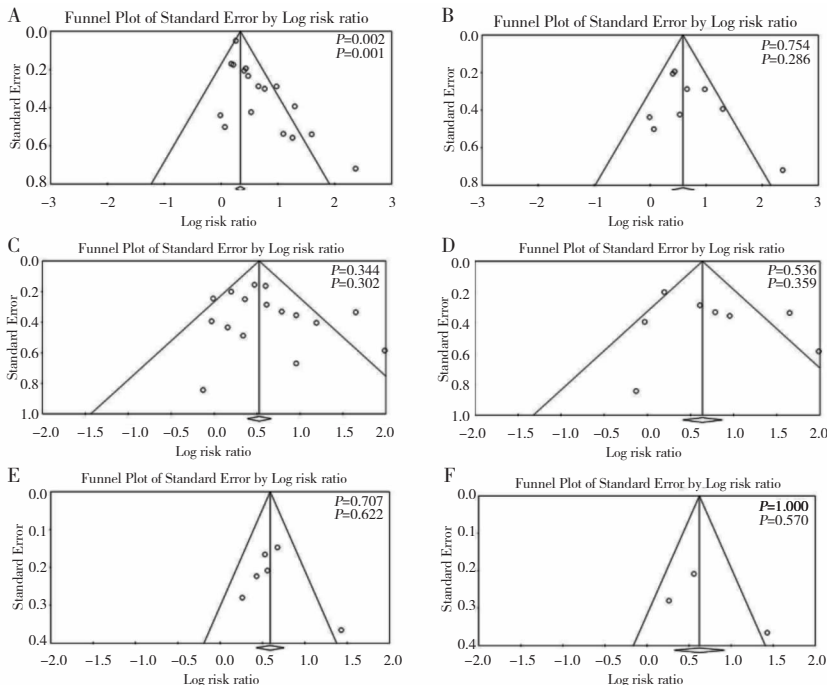


图3 亚组分析结果

2.5 发表偏倚

对各组进行 Begg's 和 Egger's 检验,并绘制漏斗图。如图4所示,仅当结局指标为任何类型复发性卒中时,中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较有

显著发表偏倚( $P=0.002$ ,  $P=0.001$ ),利用剪补法校正后( $RR=1.39$ ,  $95\%CI:1.14\sim1.68$ ),仍提示伴较严重程度LA患者卒中复发风险高。



注:A:任何类型复发性卒中,中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较;B:复发性缺血性卒中或TIA,中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较;C:任何类型复发性卒中,有白质疏松组与无白质疏松组比较;D:复发性缺血性卒中或TIA,有白质疏松组与无白质疏松组比较;E:任何类型复发性卒中,连续性分析组;F:复发性缺血性卒中或TIA,连续性分析组

图4 检验发表偏倚的漏斗图

### 3 讨论

本研究纳入 33 篇文献共 34444 名患者,按白质疏松比较方式的不同,分 3 组进行 meta 分析。结果均显示伴有较重程度白质疏松患者卒中复发风险高。而且,连续性分析显示呈剂量-效应关系,即白质疏松程度越重,卒中复发风险越高。虽然各组呈中度异质性,但从森林图可以看出各组的 95% *CI* 范围不大,提示样本量较大,结果的准确性和检验效能不低,结论较可靠,而且中重度组与轻度或无白质疏松组比较,经校正发表偏倚后仍显著相关。

既往卒中风险分层量表如 ESSEN 评分大都基于临床特点,未纳入影像学指标,预测卒中复发的效度有一定局限性<sup>[36]</sup>。脑白质疏松作为脑血管慢性损伤标志之一,能否作为卒中复发的预测因素?既往研究得出的结论存在差异。近期一项 meta 分析,评估了脑白质疏松与缺血性卒中长期结局的关系,结论提示脑白质疏松是缺血性卒中患者卒中复发的危险因素<sup>[37]</sup>。该 meta 分析未纳入 TIA 患者和中文文献,鉴于缺血性卒中与 TIA 具有相似的病理基础,本研究同时纳入缺血性卒中和 TIA 患者,并检索了中文数据库。因此,本次 meta 分析纳入人群较前有所扩展,但结果仍提示脑白质疏松与卒中复发独立相关。亚组分析结果显示白质疏松对远期卒中复发风险的预测价值更高。

本研究的局限性:①meta 分析存在一定程度异质性。由于纳入的研究在方法、样本量、结局指标及随访时间等方面存在差异,导致部分结果存在较大异质性,故应谨慎解释相关程度的大小。②部分纳入研究质量评分不高,未校正混杂因素。③部分原始文献未提供 RR 值及 95% *CI*,计算得出的结果可能存在一定误差。

综上,本研究为脑白质疏松作为卒中复发预测指标提供了进一步证据,可探索将其纳入卒中复发危险评分。

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