High NIHSS Values Predict Impairment of Cardiovascular Autonomic Control

Max Josef Hilz, MD; Sebastian Moeller, MD; Aynur Akhundova, MD; Harald Marthol, MD; Elisabeth Pauli, PhD; Philipp De Fina, MD; Stefan Schwab, MD

**Background and Purpose**—Stroke is frequently associated with autonomic dysfunction, which causes secondary cardiovascular complications. Early diagnosis of autonomic imbalance prevents complications, but it is only available at specialized centers. Widely available surrogate markers are needed. This study tested whether stroke severity, as assessed by National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores, correlates with autonomic dysfunction and thus predicts risk of autonomic complications.

**Methods**—In 50 ischemic stroke patients, we assessed NIHSS scores and parameters of autonomic cardiovascular modulation within 24 hours after stroke onset and compared data with that of 32 healthy controls. We correlated NIHSS scores with parameters of total autonomic modulation (total powers of R-R interval [RRI] modulation; RRI standard deviation [RRI-SD], RRI coefficient of variation), parasympathetic modulation (square root of the mean squared differences of successive RRIs, RRI-high-frequency-powers), sympathetic modulation (normalized RRI-low-frequency-powers, blood pressure-low-frequency-powers), the index of sympatho-vagal balance (RRI-LF/HF-ratios), and baroreflex sensitivity.

**Results**—Patients had significantly higher blood pressure and respiration, but lower RRIs, RRI-SDs, RRI coefficient of variation, square root of the mean squared differences of successive RRIs, RRI-low-frequency-powers, RRI-high-frequency-powers, RRI-total powers, and baroreflex sensitivity than did controls. NIHSS scores correlated significantly with normalized RRI-low-frequency-powers and RRI-LF/HF-ratios, and indirectly with RRIs, RRI-SDs, square root of the mean squared differences of successive RRIs, RRI-high-frequency-powers, normalized RRI-high-frequency-powers, RRI-total-powers, and baroreflex sensitivity. Spearman-Rho values ranged from 0.29 to 0.47.

**Conclusions**—Increasing stroke severity was associated with progressive loss of overall autonomic modulation, decline in parasympathetic tone, and baroreflex sensitivity, as well as progressive shift toward sympathetic dominance. All autonomic changes put patients with more severe stroke at increasing risk of cardiovascular complications and poor outcome. NIHSS scores are suited to predict risk of autonomic dysregulation and can be used as premonitory signs of autonomic failure. (Stroke. 2011;42:1528-1533.)

**Key Words:** acute stroke ■ autonomic imbalance ■ NIHSS ■ poststroke prognosis

Autonomic cardiovascular dysfunction is common after stroke. Sympathetic hyperactivity and parasympathetic dysfunction may cause tachycardia or bradycardia, troponin T increase, myocardial infarction, or sudden death depending on brain area affected by the stroke.

Altered or reduced heart rate variability during acute stroke may be prognostically unfavorable. Sykora et al showed reduced baroreflex sensitivity (BRS), ie, compromised autonomic adjustment of heart rate and vascular tone to sudden blood pressure (BP) changes, in acute and subacute stroke patients. They concluded that sympathetic overactivity and blunted BRS predict poor prognosis after stroke. Thus, early diagnosis of autonomic dysregulation has prognostic and therapeutic relevance in acute stroke.

However, diagnosis of impaired autonomic BP and heart rate modulation requires specific techniques and expertise that is not widely available. Therefore, easily determined clinical surrogate markers of autonomic failure are desirable. Based on previously reported correlations between autonomic impairment and clinical deficits, we hypothesize that readily available clinical stroke scale scores may serve as a surrogate measure of increased autonomic risk in acute stroke.

To determine whether acute clinical deficits reflect risk of autonomic cardiovascular dysregulation, we studied correla-
tions between parameters of autonomic modulation and the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores in acute stroke patients.

**Patients and Methods**

In 50 patients (25 women, 25 men; age 48–84 years; mean age, 66±13 years) with acute, first-ever ischemic stroke in the middle cerebral artery territory (28 left-hemispheric and 22 right-hemispheric strokes), we assessed clinical stroke severity by means of NIHSS (range, 0–42 points); we also monitored cardiovascular autonomic modulation within 50 minutes to 23 hours (mean, 589±444 minutes) after stroke onset. Patients with other diseases and medication that affect the autonomic nervous system were excluded from the study. Patient data were compared with those of 32 age-matched healthy controls (20 women, 12 men; mean age, 61±8 years). We recruited healthy volunteers among unaffected relatives and friends of patients and among members of our research team. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg.

To derive parameters of cardiovascular autonomic modulation, we recorded 5-minute time-series of R-R-interval (RRI), BP, respiratory frequency, and transcutaneous oxygen saturation (SatO2). RRs were recorded by conventional 3-lead electrocardiography. Beat-to-beat systolic diastolic blood pressures (BPsys, BPdia) were measured noninvasively at the index or middle finger of the nonparietal hand, using the vascular unloading technique (CNAPTM, Dräger Medical), then were calibrated against ipsilateral brachial artery BP. Respiratory frequency was recorded by chest impedance measurements. SatO2 was measured by pulse-oximetry (Dräger Medical).

All signals were sampled at 200 Hz, digitized, and stored for analysis on a custom-designed data acquisition and analysis system (SUEmpathTM, SUESS Medizin-Technik).

From 5-minute recordings without artifacts, we extracted the most stationary 90-second epochs, then calculated mean values and SD of all signals. To avoid a bias regarding the signal epoch selected for data analysis, we extracted the most stationary 90-second period from the 5-minute recordings while blinded to the participant’s status (eg, sex, age, healthy control or patient, NIHSS score).

As autonomic parameters, we determined the coefficient of variation of RRs (RRI-CV). RRI-CV and RRI-SD reflect sympathetic and parasympathetic cardiac modulation. We calculated square root of the mean squared differences of successive RRs (RMSSD), reflecting parasympathetic cardiac modulation.

We performed trigonometric regressive spectral analyses of slow, underlying RRI and BP oscillations in frequency ranges reflecting sympathetic and parasympathetic influences on RRI and BP.

We identified peaks of oscillations in the so-called low-frequency (LF; 0.04–0.14 Hz) and high-frequency (HF; 0.15–0.50 Hz) ranges of RRI and BP modulation.

LF oscillations of RRI at rest are considered to be mediated by sympathetic outflow and, to an undetermined degree, also by parasympathetic activity; meanwhile, LF oscillations of BP are related to sympathetic outflow only. HF oscillations in RRI reflect parasympathetic activity, whereas BP fluctuations in the HF range are primarily a mechanical consequence of respiration-induced fluctuations in venous return and cardiac output.

The magnitude of LF and HF oscillations was determined as the integral under the power spectral density curves of RRI (ms²/Hz) and BP (mm Hg²/Hz) for the 2 frequency bands, and was expressed as LF- and HF-powers of RRI (ms²) and BP (mm Hg²). In addition, we calculated RRI-LF/HF-ratios as an index of sympatho-vagal balance, and the sum of LF- and HF-powers as an approximation of the total power of RRI oscillations and index of overall autonomic cardiac modulation.

We normalized RRI-LF- and RRI-HF-powers to reduce effects of interindividual differences in total powers on absolute RRI-LF- and RRI-HF-powers, where RRI-LFnu = (RRI-LF/[RRI-LF+RRI-HF])×100%, and RRI-HFnu = (RRI-HF/[RRI-LF+RRI-HF])×100%. To determine BRS, we performed trigonometric regressive spectral software selected pairs of LF and HF oscillations of BPsys, and RRI with high coherence (0.7). With high coherence, the sensitivity of the baroreflex loop (ms×mm Hg⁻¹) can be derived as gain values from changes in RRI (ms) in relation to changes in BPsys (mm Hg).

**Statistics**

For data analysis, we used a commercially available statistical program (SPSS 18.0, SPSS Inc.). We tested data for normal distribution by the Shapiro-Wilk test. Normally distributed patient and control data were compared using the t test for unpaired samples. Non-normally distributed data were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Correlations between NIHSS scores and bio-signals as well as autonomic parameters and BRS were assessed with the Spearman rank correlation test. Using the Spearman rank correlation test, we also calculated correlations between the interval from stroke onset to autonomic testing and the NIHSS scores, and we correlated the interval with values of the recorded bio-signals and with parameters of autonomic modulation. Significance was assumed for P < 0.05.

**Results**

In 50 stroke patients, NIHSS scores ranged from 1 to 21 (median, 5; lower quartile, 3; upper quartile, 11). Table 1 summarizes data of patients and controls.

In patients, BPsys and respiratory frequency were significantly higher than they were in controls, whereas RRI, RRI-SD, RRI-CV, and RMSSD were lower in patients than they were in controls (Table 1).

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**Table 1. Mean Values and SD of 50 Patients With Acute, First-Ever Ischemic Stroke in the MCA-Territory and 32 Age-Matched Controls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter, Mean ± SD</th>
<th>MCA Stroke (n=50)</th>
<th>Control (n=32)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>65.8±12.7</td>
<td>61.9±7.6</td>
<td>0.085*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI, ms</td>
<td>17.3±8.2†</td>
<td>24.4±8.3†</td>
<td>0.000†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-SD, ms</td>
<td>17.3±8.2†</td>
<td>24.4±8.3†</td>
<td>0.000†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-CV, %</td>
<td>2.2±1.0†</td>
<td>2.6±0.9†</td>
<td>0.021†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSSD, ms</td>
<td>15.1±8.7†</td>
<td>19.2±9.5†</td>
<td>0.023†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys, mm Hg</td>
<td>143.3±27.4†</td>
<td>132.2±18.6†</td>
<td>0.048†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsyst, mm Hg</td>
<td>79.8±18.3</td>
<td>72.6±10.7</td>
<td>0.079†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory frequency, min⁻¹</td>
<td>17.0±3.5†</td>
<td>13.6±4.7†</td>
<td>0.000†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF-powers, ms²</td>
<td>182.2±211.8†</td>
<td>296.8±208.4†</td>
<td>0.000†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF-HF-ratios</td>
<td>8.6±5.7</td>
<td>19.0±13.5</td>
<td>0.716‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HF-powers, ms²</td>
<td>69.2±61.5†</td>
<td>124.1±123.2†</td>
<td>0.005†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HFnu-powers, %</td>
<td>19.7±30.0</td>
<td>30.0±13.5</td>
<td>0.716‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-total powers, ms²</td>
<td>251.2±232.7†</td>
<td>421.0±277.8†</td>
<td>0.001†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF/HF-ratios</td>
<td>3.5±3.3</td>
<td>3.5±3.3</td>
<td>0.909*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-LF-powers, mm Hg²</td>
<td>8.2±7.6</td>
<td>7.7±7.0</td>
<td>0.879†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-HF-powers, mm Hg²</td>
<td>3.0±6.1</td>
<td>1.6±1.9</td>
<td>0.463†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRS, ms-mm Hg⁻¹</td>
<td>5.3±2.8†</td>
<td>7.0±3.7†</td>
<td>0.023†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P-values derived from the nonparametric Mann-Whitney-test.
†Significant differences between patients and controls.
‡P-values derived from t-tests.
Similarly, patients had lower RRI-LF-powers, RRI-HF-powers, RRI-total powers, and BRS than did controls. BPdia values were not quite significantly higher in patients than in controls \( (P = 0.07) \), while BPsys-LF-powers, BPsys-HF-powers, normalized RRI-LF-powers, normalized RRI-HF-powers, and RRI-LF/HF-ratios did not differ between patients and controls \( (P > 0.05) \).

NIHSS scores correlated significantly with normalized RRI-LF-powers and RRI-LF/HF-ratios, while there were an inverse correlations between NIHSS scores and RRI-CVs, RMSSD, RRI-HF-powers, normalized RRI-HF-powers, RRI-total powers, and BRS (for Spearman-Rho-values, see Table 2).

Discussion

Our stroke patients had higher BP, heart rate, and respiratory frequency than did controls, indicating increased sympathetic cardiovascular modulation. However, the lower RRI-LF-powers, lower sympathetically and parasympathetically mediated RRI-SDs, RRI-CVs, and RRI-total powers in patients than in controls show a general loss of autonomic cardiac modulation; this has been reported in previous stroke studies. In contrast to the increase in BP, heart rate, and respiratory frequency of our patients, similar RRI-LF/HF-ratios between patients and controls seem to suggest that there is no major change in sympatho-vagal balance after stroke. Yet, increasing RRI-LF/HF-ratios in patients with higher NIHSS scores, as well as the lower RMSSDs and RRI-HF-powers in patients than in controls, confirm a loss in parasympathetic modulation after stroke, and predominant sympathetic tone with increasing stroke severity.

Previous studies support the conclusion that autonomic imbalance depends on stroke severity. Korpelainen et al report no increase in RRI-LF/HF-ratios in patients with higher NIHSS scores, as well as the lower RMSSDs and RRI-HF-powers in patients than in controls, confirm a loss in parasympathetic modulation after stroke, and predominant sympathetic tone with increasing stroke severity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Spearman Rho</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RRI, ms</td>
<td>-0.310</td>
<td>0.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-SD, ms</td>
<td>-0.289</td>
<td>0.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-CV, %</td>
<td>-0.218</td>
<td>0.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSSD, ms</td>
<td>-0.421</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys, mm Hg</td>
<td>-0.092</td>
<td>0.526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPdia, mm Hg</td>
<td>-0.101</td>
<td>0.487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory frequency, min (^{-1})</td>
<td>-0.068</td>
<td>0.641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(O_2)-saturation, %</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF-powers, ms(^2)</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>0.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LFnu-powers, %</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HF-powers, ms(^2)</td>
<td>-0.466</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HFnu-powers, %</td>
<td>-0.345</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-total powers, ms(^2)</td>
<td>-0.292</td>
<td>0.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF/HF-ratios</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-LF-powers, mm Hg(^2)</td>
<td>-0.032</td>
<td>0.828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-HF-powers, mm Hg(^2)</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRS, ms-mm Hg(^{-1})</td>
<td>-0.317</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RRI, R-R intervals; RRI-SD, standard deviation of RRI; RRI-CV, coefficient of variation of RRIs; RMSSD, square root of the mean squared differences of successive RRIs; BPsys, systolic blood pressure; BPdia, diastolic BP; LF, low frequency; HF, high frequency; nu, normalized units; RRI-LF/HF-ratio, low-frequency/high-frequency-ratio of RRIs; BRS, baroreflex sensitivity.

Figure. Correlations between individual NIHSS score values and A RR-intervals (RRI), B normalized RRI-LF-powers, C normalized RRI-HF-powers. RRI-LF indicates low-frequency RRI; RRI-HF, high-frequency RRI.
The correlations seen in our patients between NIHSS scores and parameters of autonomic modulation (Figure) indicate a higher risk of autonomic complications in patients with more severe strokes. Tokgözoglu et al observed an association between sudden death and reduced parasympathetic, but increased sympathetic activity in their 62 stroke patients. The 7 patients who died unexpectedly during hospitalization had higher RRI-LF/HF-ratios than did surviving patients. Among 44 stroke patients, Orlandi et al found increased RRI-LF/HF-ratios in the 31 patients with arrhythmias.

Sympathetic predominance increases the risk of poststroke tachyarrhythmias, myocardial infarctions, myofibrillar necrosis, perivascular and interstitial fibrosis, and myocyte vacuolization; it additionally increases the risk of secondary brain injury and edema caused by sympathetically driven inflammation with fever, hyperglycemia, polycythemia, and increased blood-brain barrier permeability. Consequently, increased sympathetic outflow compromises stroke outcome.

The progressive decline in parasympathetic activity in our patients with more severe strokes adds to the risk of cardiovascular and cerebral complications. Parasympathetic deficiency promotes malignant tachyarrhythmias and mortality. Reduced cerebral vasodilatation in animal stroke studies, and subsequently furthers cerebral vasoconstriction and secondary brain damage.

The overall loss in autonomic modulation, ie, the decreasing RRI-SDs and RRI-total powers in patients with higher NIHSS scores, is associated with a growing risk of cardiac complications and sudden death.

Declining autonomic modulation predicts poor outcome, as shown in patients with myocardial infarction, chronic heart failure, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, and in ischemic stroke.

Progressive loss in autonomic modulation in patients with more severe stroke also causes deteriorating heart rate and BP adjustment to instantaneous changes of either parameter because of declining BRS. Sykora et al showed that BRS impairment depends on the volume of the stroke and involvement of the insula; they confirm the conclusions of Robinson et al that BRS deterioration after stroke reflects central autonomic dysfunction. Similar to our results, Sykora et al found correlations between decreasing BRS and increasing NIHSS scores.

Reduced BRS is associated with poor outcome in cardiac, renal, or metabolic diseases and in stroke. According to Robinson et al, BRS impairment during acute stroke is associated with a 4.5-fold increase in mortality rates. Baroreflex failure results in increased BP fluctuations that may exceed cerebral autoregulation buffering capacity; this causes secondary cerebral lesions, particularly in patients with more severe stroke and more deficient BRS. BP fluctuations worsen stroke outcome, as they cause more severe end-organ damage than does nonfluctuating arterial hypertension.

In our patients, coefficients of correlation between increasing NIHSS scores and deteriorating autonomic parameters range from Spearman Rho values of 0.29 to 0.47. Still, the high consistency of correlations between stroke severity and all measures of autonomic dysregulation confirms that more severe stroke is associated with more pronounced autonomic failure and subsequent risk of secondary cardiovascular or cerebral complications.

**Study Limitations**

The rather wide interval between stroke onset and autonomic testing, from 50 minutes to 23 hours, might bias our results. However, NIHSS scores were not dependent on the interval between stroke onset and autonomic evaluation. In contrast, there seems to be inconsistent correlations between this interval and some of the autonomic parameters. Particularly, the positive correlation of the interval between stroke onset and autonomic testing with the parasympathetic parameters RMSSD and RRI-HF-powers suggests that parasympathetic modulation recovers with increasing time since stroke onset. Moreover, the correlation of the interval with overall autonomic modulation points toward the potential for regaining autonomic control over time. The findings encourage follow-up assessments of autonomic control to determine the duration and time course of autonomic dysfunction.

Although we found significant correlations between NIHSS scores and parameters of cardiovascular autonomic dysfunction, there is substantial variability within these correlations. We assume that this variability is because of the effects of age and sex on autonomic parameters, and because of the difference between discontinuous NIHSS scoring and continuous values of autonomic function.

In contrast to continuous values of autonomic parameters, the NIHSS is designed as a straightforward scoring system that assigns noncontinuous scores to the major clinical deficiencies without reflecting the entire scope of deficits in an individual stroke patient (eg, apraxias and neurocognitive deficits). Consequently, stroke severity may be categorized by the same NIHSS score in patients with a different extent or location of the neurological lesion. In contrast, involvement of different parts of the central autonomic network most likely accounts for differences in autonomic dysfunction and thus different values of parameters reflecting dysautonomia.

Moreover, most autonomic parameters vary with differences in age and sex, while NIHSS scores are independent of the patient’s sex or age. The age range of our patients was rather wide (48 to 84 years) and very likely contributed to the variation in autonomic parameters, regardless of NIHSS scores. Similarly, differences in sex, with 25 male and 25 female stroke patients, contribute to the variation in autonomic parameters, again regardless of the NIHSS score.

The variability of autonomic parameters demonstrates the need for refined autonomic testing in stroke patients. Yet, the methodology is not readily available. Despite the rather wide variability of autonomic parameters for a given NIHSS score, the consistency of correlations between the autonomic parameters and NIHSS scores still supports the conclusion that NIHSS scoring may serve as a coarse substitute for sophisticated autonomic assessment.

In summary and in conformity with previous studies, our results demonstrate the need for autonomic monitoring of...
stroke patients to prevent complications caused by autonomic failure.

However, autonomic monitoring is not widely available; and yet, NIHSS scores are easily taken. From the correlations seen in our patients, we suggest that NIHSS scores may serve as surrogate markers of progressive autonomic failure. Deteriorating NIHSS scores require close observation of heart rate, BP, and the variabilities of those measures. Loss of heart rate variability and increasing BP variability indicate growing autonomic risk and predict the need for interventions to stabilize the cardiovascular system.

Perspective

There are many reports about differences in autonomic dysfunction after left- and right-sided stroke.\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^3\)\(^4\)\(^5\)\(^6\)\(^7\)\(^8\)\(^9\)\(^10\)\(^11\)\(^12\)\(^13\)\(^14\)\(^15\)\(^16\)\(^17\)\(^18\)\(^19\)\(^20\)\(^21\)\(^22\)\(^23\)\(^24\)\(^25\)\(^26\)\(^27\)\(^28\)\(^29\)\(^30\)\(^31\)\(^32\)\(^33\)\(^34\)\(^35\)\(^36\)\(^37\)\(^38\)\(^39\)\(^40\)\(^41\)\(^42\)\(^43\)\(^44\)\(^45\)\(^46\)\(^47\)\(^48\)\(^49\)\(^50\)\(^51\)\(^52\)\(^53\)\(^54\)
Although many studies found a shift toward more prominent sympathetic modulation after right-hemispheric stroke,\(^5\)\(^10\)\(^11\)\(^12\)\(^13\)\(^14\)\(^15\)\(^16\)\(^17\)\(^18\)\(^19\)\(^20\)\(^21\)\(^22\)\(^23\)\(^24\)\(^25\)\(^26\)\(^27\)\(^28\)\(^29\)\(^30\)\(^31\)\(^32\)\(^33\)\(^34\)\(^35\)\(^36\)\(^37\)\(^38\)\(^39\)\(^40\)\(^41\)\(^42\)\(^43\)\(^44\)\(^45\)\(^46\)\(^47\)\(^48\)\(^49\)\(^50\)\(^51\)\(^52\)\(^53\)
there are also reports that only found a decrease in total autonomic modulation\(^4\) or a decrease in parasympathetic output after right-hemispheric stroke.\(^2\)\(^5\)\(^4\) Moreover, NIHSS scores are higher with left-sided than with right-sided stroke.\(^8\)\(^5\)\(5\)\(5\)
Therefore, we assume that the correlations seen between NIHSS scores and autonomic parameters might be hemisphere-dependent. Hemispheric predominance of autonomic modulation\(^5\) might account for discrepancies of autonomic dysfunction and of its correlation with NIHSS scores between patients with right and left middle cerebral artery stroke. A preliminary analysis of our hemisphere-specific data suggests there are quite complex and intricate interactions between the side of the lesion and the dysautonomia. Yet, it is beyond the scope of this article to present and discuss the hemisphere-specific data. We, however, intend to provide a separate detailed analysis of hemispheric correlations and differences.

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Disclosures

None.

References

高い NIHSS 値は心血管系自律神経調節の障害を予測する
High NIHSS Values Predict Impairment of Cardiovascular Autonomic Control

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背景および目的: 脳卒中にしばしば自律神経機能障害を伴っており、これは続発性の心血管系合併症の原因となる。自律神経失調の早期診断により合併症は予防されるが、これは専門の機関でのみ可能であり、広く利用可能な代替マーカーが必要である。本研究では、NIHSS スコアにより評価した脳卒中の重症度が自律神経機能障害と相関するかどうか、したがって自律神経合併症のリスクを予測するかどうかを検証した。

方法: 50 例の虚血性脳卒中患者を対象に、脳卒中の発症から 24 時間以内の NIHSS スコアおよび自律神経性心血管系調節のパラメータを評価し、データを 32 例の健康対照者と比較した。NIHSS スコアを、総合的自律神経調節 (R-R 間隔 [RRI] 調節の総周波成分; RRI 標準偏差 [RRI-SD] , RRI 変動係数) , 副交感神経調節 (連続する RRI の平均二乗差の平方根,RRI-HF 成分) , 交感神経調節 (正規化した RRI-LF 成分, 血圧-LF 成分) , 交感神経-迷走神経バランスの指標 (RRI-LF/HF 比) および圧反射感受性のパラメータと相関させた。

結果: 患者は対照と比べて血圧および呼吸数は有意に高かったが、RRI, RRI-SD, RRI 変動係数、連続する RRI の平均二乗差の平方根, RRI-LF 成分, RRI-HF 成分, RRI- 総周波成分, および圧反射感受性は低かった。NIHSS スコアは正規化した RRI-LF 成分および RRI-LF/HF 比と有意に相関し、RRI, RRI-SD, 連続する RRI の平均二乗差の平方根, RRI-HF 成分、正規化した RRI-HF 成分, RRI- 総周波成分, および圧反射感受性と負の相関を示した。Spearman の ρ 値は 0.29～0.47 の範囲であった。

結論: 脳卒中の重症度の上昇は、全体的自律神経調節の進行性消失、副交感神経緊張と圧反射感受性の低下、ならびに交感神経優位への進行性移行を示していた。脳卒中の重症度が高い患者では、脳卒中の合併症および転帰不良のリスクが上昇する。NIHSS スコアは自律神経失調のリスクの予測に適しており、自律神経不全の前駆徴候として使用できる可能性がある。

Stroke 2011; 42: 1528-1533
背景和目的：脑卒中与心血管自主神经营乱密切相关，从而引起继发性的心血管并发症。对自主神经营乱的早期诊断能够预防并发症的发生，但只有专业的中心能够做到。我们需要能够广泛利用的替代指标。本研究就是通过评价 NIHSS 评分，从而确认卒中的严重性是否与自主神经营乱相关，从而预测并发症的发病风险。

方法：对 50 名缺血性卒中患者，在发病 24 小时内进行 NIHSS 评分和心血管自主调节能力的参数进行评估，并与 32 名健康对照组进行数据比较。行 NIHSS 评分和总自主神经营能力参数（总的 R-R 间隔 [RRI] 的调节；RRI 的标准差 [RRI-SD]；RRI 的变异系数，副交感神经营调节参数（连续 RRIs 均方根的平方根，RRI 高频率），交感神经营调节参数（正常化的低频率，血压低频率），交感-迷走神经反射性交感神经补偿指数 [RRI-LF/HF 比率] 以及压力感受器的敏感性的相关性分析。

结果：与对照组相比，患者有明显的较高血压及通气，但是 RRIs、RRI-SDs、RRI 相关变量、连续 RRIs 均方的平方根、RRI 低频率、RRI 高频率以及压力感受器的敏感性低。NIHSS 评分与正常的 RRI 低频率及 RRI-LF/HF 比率明显相关，间接与 RRIs、RRI-SDs、RRI 相关变量、连续 RRIs 均方根、RRI 低频率、RRI 高频率以及压力感受器的敏感性相关。Spearman-Rho 值在 0.29-0.47 之间。

结论：逐渐增加的卒中严重性与进展性的总体自主神经营功能丧失、副交感神经营敏感性和压力感受器敏感性下降，以及进展性转移至交感神经营主导相关。所有的自主改变使较严重的卒中患者增加了心血管并发症的风险及不良预后。NIHSS 评分适合于预测自主失调的风险，并且可以用来作为自主调节失败的预兆。

关键词：急性卒中，自主神经营乱，NIHSS，卒中预后

(Stroke. 2011;42:1528-1533. 北京天坛医院神经内科 吴建维 译 刘丽萍 校)

然而，诊断受损的 BP 和心率自主调节能力需要非常专业的技术和专家，而这些很难获得。所以寻求简单的临床替代指标是非常必要的。

基于以前的关于自主神经营乱和不良预后相关性的报道 [4,9]。我们假设相对容易获得的临床卒中评分可能作为临床的替代指标。

为了确认临床的神经营功能的异常是否能够反映心血管自主神经营乱的紊乱。我们研究了急性卒中患者自主神经营功能调节和 NIHSS 评分之间的关系。

患者和方法

总共 50 名患者（女性 25 名，男性 25 名，年
年龄 48-84；平均年龄 66±13 岁)，均为首次发病的大脑中动脉供血区的急性缺血性卒中 (28 例位于左侧大脑半球，22 例位于右侧大脑半球)，我们使用 NIHSS 评分代表卒中的严重程度 (0-42 分)；我们检测卒中发生 50 分钟至 23 小时（平均为 589±444 分钟）的心血管自主神经功能。合并能够影响自主神经系统的其他疾病或者药物的患者被排除。病人的数据与年龄匹配的 32 名健康的对照组 (女性 20 名，男性 12 名，年龄 61±8 岁) 进行比较。该实验被 Erlangen-Nuremberg 的伦理委员会所通过。

为了得到心血管自主调节的参数，我们记录了以 5 分钟为时间段的连续的 R-R 间隔 (RRI)、BP、呼吸频率和脑氧饱和度 (SattO2)。RRI 通过常规的 3 导联的心电图记录。收缩压 (BPsys) 和舒张压 (BPdia) 通过使用血管静息技术 (CNAPTM, Dräger Medical) 在非偏瘫手的食指或中指测量，然后校准患侧肱动脉测量。呼吸频率通过胸部抵抗测量。脑氧饱和度通过脉冲血氧仪 (Dräger Medical) 测量。

所有的信号在 200 Hz 取样，数字化，并且储存在一个分时定义的数据采集以及分析系统 (SUEmpathyTM, SUSS Medizin-Technik) 中分析 [22]。

从没有人工干预的 5 分钟中，我们取出最静止的 90 秒，然后计算所有信号的平均值和标准差。考虑到为避免数据采集的时间选择的偏倚，对患者基本状态 (如性别，年龄，健康对照或患者，NIHSS) 采用盲法，并选择 5 分钟记录中最静止的 90 秒。

作为自主神经营参数，我们确定了 RRI 变异系数 (RRI-CV)。RRI-CV 及 RRI-SD 反映了交感神经及副交感神经的心脏调节 [23,24]。我们计算出连续 RRI 均方 (RMSSD)，其反应了副交感神经的心脏调节 [23,24]。

我们对慢的、潜在的 RRI 和 BP 振荡在频率范围内进行了三角函数倒退谐波分析 [23]，反应了交感神经和副交感神经影响 RRI 和 BP [23]。

我们辨识了 RRI 和 BP 调节在所谓的低频 (LF, 0.04-0.14 Hz) 和高频 (HF, 0.15-0.50 Hz) 范围内的振荡高峰 [23,24]。

RRI 的低频振荡在休息时被认为是交感神经输出介导，并且在某种程度上，也受副交感神经的活性影响。同时，BP 的低频振荡仪与交感神经的输出相联系 [23,24]。RRI 的高频振荡反应了副交感神经的活动 [23,24]，而 BP 的高频振荡主要是呼吸诱导的静脉回流以及心脏输出机制的影响 [23,24]。

### 表 1 50 名急性大脑中动脉供血区的缺血性卒中患者及 30 名对照的数据的均值及标准差

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>参数</th>
<th>均值 ± 标准差</th>
<th>对照组</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>年龄，岁</td>
<td>65.8±12.7</td>
<td>61.9±7.6</td>
<td>0.085*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI, ms</td>
<td>779.1±141.2</td>
<td>937.6±177.5</td>
<td>0.000†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-SD, ms</td>
<td>17.3±8.2</td>
<td>24.4±8.3</td>
<td>0.000†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-CV, %</td>
<td>2.2±1.0</td>
<td>2.6±0.9</td>
<td>0.021†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSSD, ms</td>
<td>15.1±8.7</td>
<td>19.2±9.5</td>
<td>0.023†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys, mmHg</td>
<td>143.3±27.4</td>
<td>132.2±16.5</td>
<td>0.048†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPdia, mmHg</td>
<td>78.9±18.3</td>
<td>72.6±10.7</td>
<td>0.079†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呼吸频率，min⁻¹</td>
<td>17.0±3.5</td>
<td>13.6±4.7</td>
<td>0.000†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF- 功率，ms²</td>
<td>182.2±211.8</td>
<td>296.8±208.4</td>
<td>0.000†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LFnu- 功率，%</td>
<td>68.5±19.7</td>
<td>70.0±13.5</td>
<td>0.716†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HF- 功率，ms²</td>
<td>69.2±61.5</td>
<td>124.1±122.3</td>
<td>0.005†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HFnu- 功率，%</td>
<td>31.5±19.7</td>
<td>30.0±13.5</td>
<td>0.716†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI- 总功率，ms²</td>
<td>251.2±232.7</td>
<td>421.0±277.8</td>
<td>0.001†‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF/HF-ratios</td>
<td>5.0±6.5</td>
<td>3.5±3.3</td>
<td>0.909*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-LF- 功率，mm Hg²</td>
<td>8.2±7.6</td>
<td>7.7±7.0</td>
<td>0.878*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-HF- 功率，mm Hg²</td>
<td>3.0±6.1</td>
<td>1.6±1.9</td>
<td>0.463*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRS，ms•mm Hg⁻²</td>
<td>5.3±2.8</td>
<td>7.0±3.7</td>
<td>0.023†‡</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# P 值来自非参数 Mann-Whitney 检验。
†P 值来自 t 检验。

低频和高频波动的幅度是由 RRI (ms²/Hz) 和 BP(mm Hg²/Hz) 的功率谱密度曲线的整合决定的，并且被表述为 RRI(ms²) 和 BP(mm Hg²) 的低频和高频功率 [23,24]。

此外，我们计算出 RRI-LF/HF 比率是交感神经-迷走神经平衡的指数。并且，低频和高频功率的总和类似 RRI 振荡总功率，即反射自交感神经心脏调节的指数 [23,24]。我们正常化 RRI 低频和高频功率来降低个体间差异对完全 RRI-LF 及 RRI-HF 功率的总功率的影响 [26]。如下，RRI-LFnu=(RRI-LF/[RRI-LF+RRI-HF])×100%，RRI-HFnu=(RRI-HF/[RRI-LF+RRI-HF])×100% [23,24]。为确定 BRS，三角函数倒退谱软件选择了有高度一致性 (>0.7) 的 BPsys 及 RRI 的 LF 和 HF 振荡配对 [27]。因为有着高度的一致性，压力感受器反射的敏感度可以看作是 RRIs 改变以及 BPsys 改变的增益值 [27]。

### 统计分析

对于数据分析，我们使用了商业适用统计程序 (SPSS 18.0, SPSS Inc.) 使用 Shapiro-Wilk 检验来检测数据是否呈正态分布。
正态分布的患者以及对照数据使用 *t* 检验比较。非正态分布的数据使用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。

NIHSS 及生物信号的联系以及自主神经参数和 BRS 的联系使用 Spearman 相关检验。

我们同样使用 Spearman 相关检验计算了卒中发生到自主神经测试间隔及 NIHSS 评分的联系。并且，我们计算了记录生物信号值及自主神经调节参数间隔的联系。*P* < 0.05 表示有统计学意义。

**结果**

在 50 个卒中患者中，NIHSS 评分在 1-21 分之间（均数，5；下四分位，3；上四分位，11）。表 1 概述了患者及对照组的数据。

患者的 BPsys 及呼吸频率明显高于对照组，而 RRIs、RRI-SDs、RRI-CVs 以及 RMSSD 在患者组低于对照组（见表 1）。

相同的，患者组较对照组有较低的 RRI-LF 功率、RRI-HF 功率、RRI 总功率以及 BRS。

BPdia 值在患者组中没有明显高于对照组（*P* = 0.07），而 BPsys-LF 功率、BPsys-HF 功率、正常的 RRI-LF 功率、正常化的 RRI-HF 功率以及 RRI-LF/HF 比率在患者组及对照组中没有差别（*P* > 0.05）。

NIHSS 评分与正常化的 RRI-LF 功率及 RRI-LF/HF 比率相关明显。而 NIHSS 评分与 RRIs、RRI-SDs、RMSSD、RRI-HF 功率、正常化的 RRI-HF 功率、RRI 总功率以及 BRS 成负相关（Spearman Rho 值见表 2）。

NIHSS 评分与卒中发生后至自主神经测试间隔没有明显相关（Spearman Rho，0.218；*P* = 0.128）。

而且，卒中发生后至自主神经测试间隔与 RRIs、BPsys、BPdia、呼吸频率、SatO2、RRI-SDs、RRI-CVs、RRI-LF 功率、RRI-LF/HF 比率、正常化的 RRI-LF 功率及 RRI-HF 功率、BPsys-LF 功率、BPsys-HF 功率以及 BRS 之间没有明显联系。相反的，此间隔与 RRIs 的副交感神经指数的 RMSSD(Rho=0.308；*P* = 0.029)、RRI-HF 功率（Rho=0.415；*P* = 0.003）相关，并且与总体自主神经心脏调节指数、RRI-LF 功率及 RRI-HF 功率总和相关（RRI 总功率；Rho=0.284；*P* = 0.046）。

### 表 2

50 名首次大脑中动脉区域急性卒中患者各参数的 Spearman Rho 值

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>参数</th>
<th>Spearman Rho</th>
<th><em>P</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RRI，ms</td>
<td>-0.310</td>
<td>0.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-SD，ms</td>
<td>-0.289</td>
<td>0.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-CV，%</td>
<td>-0.218</td>
<td>0.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSSD，ms</td>
<td>-0.421</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys，mmHg</td>
<td>-0.092</td>
<td>0.526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPdia，mmHg</td>
<td>-0.101</td>
<td>0.487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呼吸频率，min⁻¹</td>
<td>-0.068</td>
<td>0.641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氧饱和度，%</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF-功率，ms²</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>0.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LFnu-功率，%</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HF-功率，ms²</td>
<td>-0.466</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-HFnu-功率，%</td>
<td>-0.345</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-总功率，ms²</td>
<td>-0.292</td>
<td>0.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI-LF/HF-ratios</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-LF-功率，mmHg²</td>
<td>-0.032</td>
<td>0.828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPsys-HF-功率，mmHg²</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRS，ms-mmHg⁻¹</td>
<td>-0.317</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RRI，R-R 间期；RRI-SD，RRIs 的标准差；RRI-CV，RRIs 变异系数；RMSSD，连续 RRIs 均方的平方根；BPsys，收缩压；BPdia，舒张压；LF，低频；HF，高频；nu，正常化单位；RRI-LF/HF-ratios，RRIs 低频/高频比率；BRS，压力反应性下降。
讨论

与对照组相比，卒中患者有较高的血压、心率及呼吸频率，表明了增加的交感神经心血管调节[6,7,9,28-30]。然而，患者组较低的 RRI-LF 功率、较低的交感神经和副交感神经介导的 RRI-SDs、RRI-CVs 以及 RRI 总功率[23,24]表明自主神经心脏调节总的缺失；这在以前的卒中杂志中也有报道[6,7,28]。患者组与对照组对比，有增高的血压、心率及呼吸频率，患者组与对照组有类似的 RRI-LF/HF 比率，表明卒中后交感神经-迷走神经平衡并没有很大的改变。尽管如此，在患者组，增高的 RRI-LF/HF 比率、高 NIHSS 评分及较低的 RMSSD 及 RRI-HF 功率，证实了卒中后交感神经调节失调，并且随着卒中的严重性增加，交感神经调节占主导作用。

先前的研究支持因卒中严重性不同自主神经调节失衡的结论。Korvelainen 等[4]报道了卒中严重的患者 RRI-LF/HF 比率没有增加，与我们的结果相同[4,31]。相反的，Tokgozoglu 等发现有高 NIHSS 评分的患者有较高的 RRI-LF/HF 比率[6]。在我们的患者组中，NIHSS 评分与自主神经调节的参数之间的关联(见图)，表明了在更严重的卒中患者中有更高的自主神经并发症风险。Tokgozoglu 等在 62 个卒中患者中观察到了突然死亡与副交感神经调节下降之间的一种联系，但是他们的交感神经功能增加[6]。在 44 个卒中患者中，NIHSS 评分与副交感神经参数之间的关联，Spearman Rho 值在 0.29-0.47 之间。然而，在卒中的严重性与自主神经调节失调的所有测量间的高度一致性证实，更严重的卒中患者有更明显的自主调节功能失调及随后的二级心血管[6,7,10,12,18,29,30]或脑并发症相关[18,33,37,38]。

研究不足

卒中发作到自我调节测试之间相对较宽的时间间隔，从 50 分钟到 23 小时，可能使我们的结果产生偏倚。然而，NIHSS 评分并不依赖于卒中发作到自主调节测试时间的间隔。相比之下，在此间隔与一些自主调节参数之间没有一致的联系。尤其是，卒中发作到自主调节测试时间的间隔与 RRI-SDs、RRI-CVs 及 RRI-HF 功率的正相关显示，随着卒中发生后时间的增加，副交感神经调节复苏。而且，此间隔与总体自主神经调节的关联指向了重获自主调节潜在性。这些发现鼓舞了进一步行自主调节控制的评估，来确定自主调节紊乱的持续时间。

尽管我们发现 NIHSS 评分与自主神经调节紊乱参数之间的明显关联，但是在这些关联中仍有很大的变异性。我们假定这种变异性是由于年龄及性别对自主调节参数的影响，并且由于非持续的 NIHSS 评分及持续的自主调节功能值之间的差异。与持续的自主调节参数值相比，NIHSS 设计为一个较直接的评分系统，分配一些非持续性的分数

在有心肌梗死[40]、慢性心力衰竭[41]、多脏器功能受损综合征[42]及缺血性卒中[4,14]的患者中显示，下降的自主神经调节预示着较差的预后。在更严重的卒中患者中，由于 BRS 下降，逐渐失去的自主神经调节同样引起心率及血压对瞬时变化的调节的恶化[17]。Sykora 等显示 BRS 受损决定于卒中容量及岛叶的参与[19]；这证实了 Robinson 等的结论：卒中后 BRS 恶化反应了中央自主神经功能调节失调[15]。与我们的结论一致的是，Sykora 等发现下降的 BRS 与增加的 NIHSS 评分之间有关联[19]。下降的 BRS 与心脏、肾脏、代谢性疾病[40,43]及卒中[51]的较差预后相联系。根据 Robinson 等的结论，急性卒中中 BRS 的受损增加了 4.5 倍的死亡率[15]。反射的失败导致增加的血压波动[44]，可能超过脑自我调控能力[45]；这导致了侧脑室室的危害[46]，尤其在更严重的患者及 BRS 紊乱的患者。血压波动更进一步恶化卒中预后，因为与非波动血压相比，它们引起更严重的终极器官损伤[47]。在我们的患者中，增高的 NIHSS 评分与恶化的自我调节参数之间的关联，Spearman Rho 值在 0.29-0.47 之间。然而，在卒中的严重性与自主神经调节失调的所有测量间的高度一致性证实，更严重的卒中与更明显的自主调节功能失调及随后的二级心血管[6,7,10,12,18,29,30]或脑并发症相关[18,33,37,38]。

即使卒中出现后，心率及血流的波动，也增加了卒中后的死亡率[50]。自主神经调节失衡导致的血压波动、心率变化及呼吸频率的增加，可能超过了脑自我调节能力[45]；这可能对卒中后死亡率增加有影响，尤其在更严重的患者中。血压波动的增加可能导致脑水肿、卒中后心率及血压的变化[45]，尤其在更严重的患者及 BRS 紊乱的患者。血压波动更进一步恶化卒中预后，因为与非波动血压相比，它们引起更严重的终极器官损伤[47]。在我们的患者中，NIHSS 评分与自主神经调节的参数之间的关联，Spearman Rho 值在 0.29-0.47 之间。然而，在卒中的严重性与自主神经调节失调的所有测量间的高度一致性证实，更严重的卒中与更明显的自主调节功能失调及随后的二级心血管[6,7,10,12,18,29,30]或脑并发症相关[18,33,37,38]。

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给主要的临床缺陷，而没有反应个体卒中患者（如失用症、神经认知缺陷）的整体性不足。因此，卒中的严重性可以由相同的NIHSS评分但不同程度或不同部位的神经功能缺损而分类。相比之下，不同部分的中央自主神经调节网的参与很可能导致自主调节功能紊乱的不同以及反应自主调节失衡参数值的不同

然而，大部分自主调节参数值因年龄及性别的不同而有差异，而NIHSS评分独立于患者的性别或年龄。除了NIHSS评分外，我们的患者年龄范围较广（48-84岁），可能对自主调节参数的变异有影响。同样除了NIHSS评分外，类似的性别的不同，25个男性及25个女性卒中患者可能对自主调节参数的变异也有影响

自主调节参数的变异表明了对卒中患者进一步精确自主调节测试的必要性。然而，方法学上是不可行的。尽管对一个给定的NIHSS分数，自主神经调节参数变异范围较大，但是，自主调节参数与NIHSS评分之间的高度一致性仍然支持了这个结论：NIHSS评分可以作为复杂的自主调节评价的替代方法。

总之，与先前研究一致[4-7,14,15,28]，我们的结果表明了对卒中患者进行自主神经功能监测的必要性，以进一步阻止因自主神经调节失败导致的并发症。

尽管如此，自主神经功能监测并不是广泛适用的。但是，NIHSS评分是容易获得的。从我们患者的相关性来看，对于进展性的自主神经调节失败，NIHSS评分可以作为一种替代方法。恶化的NIHSS评分需要更密切的关注心率、BP以及这些值的差异。心率变异的下降以及血压变异的增加表明了增加的自主调节风险，并且预示着对心血管系统采取干预措施。

展望

在左半球或者右半球卒中后，有许多的研究报道了自主神经功能紊乱的不同[2,3,6,8,29,52]。尽管许多的研究发现，右半球卒中后，交感神经调节占主导地位[8,11,29,52,53]；但是，仍有报道称，在右半球卒中后，仅发现总的自主调节的下降或副交感输出下降[2,54]。然而，NIHSS评分在左半球卒中的患者较右半球卒中的患者高[48,55,59]。

因此，我们假设NIHSS评分与自主神经功能参数可能是有半球优势的。自主神经功能调节的半球优势可能导致自主神经功能紊乱的差异，以及它们的联系对于NIHSS评分在右侧大脑中动脉或左侧大脑中动脉卒中患者的差异。我们的一项半球特异性的数据的初步分析显示，损伤半球与自主调节失调的相互关系是错综复杂的。然而，它超出了此文章的范围并且讨论了半球特异性数据。我们将提供一份独立的详细的半球联系及差异的分析。

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