

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血后体液miRNA-706与精神障碍发生的相关性研究

董建鑫¹, 赵世君^{2*}, 耿尚勇², 赵新惠², 程欣¹, 菅文慧², 其格乐很¹

¹内蒙古科技大学包头医学院中心临床医学院, 内蒙古 包头

²包头市中心医院神经内科, 内蒙古 包头

收稿日期: 2026年3月13日; 录用日期: 2026年4月6日; 发布日期: 2026年4月14日

摘要

目的: 探讨动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)患者脑脊液和血清中miRNA706 (miR-706)与精神障碍发生的相关性。方法: 选择2021至2023年间入住包头市中心医院神经内科符合入组标准的aSAH患者为实验组, 采集入院后3 d内的血清和脑脊液, 选择同期与aSAH患者年龄、性别相匹配的周围血管病患者为对照组, 采用PCR法评估两组样本中血清和脑脊液miR-706的表达水平; 针对aSAH组, 我们收集了基础信息, 包括入院时Hunt-Hess分级、Fisher分级、WFNS分级、MRS评分等, 使用HAMA、HAMD量表评估aSAH患者发病6个月时的焦虑、抑郁精神障碍, 以探究其精神障碍问题是否与体液中miR-706水平以及其他因素存在关联。结果: 研究共纳入40名患者, 获取了80份样本, 同时获得80份对照组样本。(1) 结果显示, 实验组的血清miR-706、脑脊液miR-706均小于对照组且有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。(2) 通过HAMA及HAMD量表评分结果将aSAH患者分为精神障碍组与精神状态正常组, 通过对两组基线变量及院内变量的比较、多因素Logistic回归分析及绘制ROC曲线得出以下结果: ① 发病6个月时有焦虑组23例, 无焦虑正常组17例, 有焦虑组血清和脑脊液miR-706水平较无焦虑正常组明显下降, 具有统计学差异($P < 0.05$); 血清miR-706 AUC = 0.784、截断值为0.11、敏感度88.20%、特异度56.50%; 脑脊液miR-706 AUC = 0.806、截断值为5.10、敏感度76.50%、特异度82.60%。其中联合指标的预测和诊断的价值最大(AUC = 0.898、截断值为0.25、敏感度100.00%、特异度73.90%)。② 发病6个月时有抑郁组12例, 无抑郁正常组28例, 有抑郁组血清和脑脊液miR-706水平较无抑郁正常组降低, 具有统计学差异($P < 0.05$); 血清miR-706 AUC = 0.775、截断值为0.81、敏感度46.40%、特异度100.00%; 脑脊液miR-706 AUC = 0.807、截断值为4.68、敏感度78.60%、特异度100.00%。其中联合指标的预测和诊断的价值最大(AUC = 0.896、截断值为0.73、敏感度78.60%、特异度100.00%)。结论: ① aSAH患者早期血液和脑脊液中miR-706水平均显著低于对照组, 具有一定的特异性。② aSAH患者早期血清和脑脊液miR-706水平降低, 与发病6个月时焦虑、抑郁的发生具有相关性, 将血清和脑脊液联合诊断, 具有更高的特异性和敏感性。③ miR-706可作为aSAH后焦虑、抑郁的精神并发症的新型生物标志物。④ 血清和脑脊液miR-706水平降低是aSAH患者发生焦虑、抑郁的危险因素。

关键词

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血, miRNA-706, 抑郁, 焦虑

*通讯作者。

A Study on the Correlation between miRNA-706 and Mental Disorder after Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

Jianxin Dong¹, Shijun Zhao^{2*}, Shangyong Geng², Xinhui Zhao², Xin Cheng¹, Wenhui Jian², Gelehen Qi¹

¹Central Clinical Medical College, Baotou Medical College, Inner Mongolia University of Science and Technology, Baotou Inner Mongolia

²Department of Neurology, Baotou Central Hospital, Baotou Inner Mongolia

Received: March 13, 2026; accepted: April 6, 2026; published: April 14, 2026

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the association between miRNA706 (miR-706) levels in cerebrospinal fluid and serum and the occurrence of psychiatric disorders in patients with aneurysmal Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (aSAH). **Methods:** Patients with aSAH admitted to the Department of Neurology at Baotou Central Hospital between 2021 and 2023 who met the inclusion criteria were selected as the experimental group. Serum and cerebrospinal fluid samples were collected within 3 days of admission. Patients with peripheral vascular disease matched for age and sex with the aSAH patients during the same period were selected as the control group. The expression levels of miR-706 in serum and cerebrospinal fluid samples from both groups were assessed using PCR. For the aSAH group, we collected baseline information, including Hunt-Hess classification, Fisher classification, WFNS classification and MRS scores at admission. We used the HAMA and HAMD scales to assess anxiety and depression in aSAH patients six months after onset, to investigate whether their mental health issues were associated with miR-706 levels in body fluids and other factors. **Results:** The study included 40 patients, yielding 80 samples, alongside 80 control samples. (1) Results showed that serum miR-706 and cerebrospinal fluid miR-706 levels in the experimental group were lower than those in the control group, with significant differences ($P < 0.05$). (2) Using scores from the HAMA and HAMD scales, aSAH patients were classified into a group with psychiatric disorders and a group with normal mental status. Comparison of baseline and in-hospital variables between the two groups, multivariate logistic regression analysis, and ROC curve analysis yielded the following results: (1) At 6 months post-onset, there were 23 cases in the anxiety group and 17 in the normal group without anxiety. The serum and cerebrospinal fluid miR-706 levels in the anxiety group were significantly lower than those in the normal group without anxiety, with a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$); serum miR-706: AUC = 0.784, cut-off value = 0.11, sensitivity = 88.20%, specificity = 56.50%; cerebrospinal fluid miR-706: AUC = 0.806, cut-off value = 5.10, sensitivity = 76.50%, specificity = 82.60%. Among these, the combined markers demonstrated the greatest predictive and diagnostic value (AUC = 0.898, cut-off value 0.25, sensitivity 100.00%, specificity 73.90%). (2) At 6 months post-onset, there were 12 cases in the depressed group and 28 cases in the non-depressed control group. Serum and cerebrospinal fluid miR-706 levels in the depressed group were lower than those in the non-depressed control group, with a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$); Serum miR-706: AUC = 0.775, cut-off value = 0.81, sensitivity 46.40%, specificity 100.00%; cerebrospinal fluid miR-706: AUC = 0.807, cut-off value = 4.68, sensitivity 78.60%, specificity 100.00%. Among these, the combined markers demonstrated the highest predictive and diagnostic value (AUC = 0.896, cut-off value 0.73, sensitivity 78.60%, specificity 100.00%). **Conclusions:** (1) In the early stages of aSAH, miR-706 levels in both blood and cerebrospinal fluid were significantly lower than in the control group, demonstrating a certain degree of

specificity. (2) Reduced levels of miR-706 in serum and cerebrospinal fluid in the early stages of aSAH were associated with the occurrence of anxiety and depression at 6 months post-onset; combined diagnosis using serum and cerebrospinal fluid exhibited higher specificity and sensitivity. (3) miR-706 may serve as a novel biomarker for psychiatric complications such as anxiety and depression following aSAH. (4) Reduced levels of miR-706 in serum and cerebrospinal fluid are risk factors for the development of anxiety and depression in aSAH patients.

Keywords

Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, miRNA-706, Depression, Anxiety

Copyright © 2026 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 前言

在动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage, aSAH)的幸存者中,约十分之三可能会出现焦虑和抑郁,并影响生活质量[1][2]。抑郁也是导致 SAH 患者失业的重要因素[3],这种影响可能达到 7 年之久[4]。

有效判断焦虑症和抑郁症的发生是改善 aSAH 预后的前提,目前有 9 种常用的筛查量表[5],其中医院焦虑和抑郁量表(Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, HADS)诊断卒中后焦虑和抑郁患者的敏感性为 86.8%,特异性为 69.9%,总界限值为 11 [6]。目前,尚未有文献报道可信的生物标记物可以预测动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血患者精神障碍的发生。但是科学家一直致力于使用体液当中的生化指标预测神经系统疾病的发生或者预后,比如,使用炎症因子、氨基酸或者基因片段预测卒中后抑郁的发生[7]。

微小核糖核酸(micro ribonucleic acid, micro RNA 或者 miRNA)是由 18~22 个核苷酸组成的内源性非编码 RNA。组织细胞分泌 miRNA 进入循环和其他生物囊泡内,通过干扰信使核糖核酸(messenger Ribonucleic Acid, mRNA)的非翻译端 3'(3'UTR)区并在转录后水平调节基因表达,并参与不同的生理和病理过程。在细胞,组织和体液中,例如血清,血浆,尿液或脑脊液[8],可以检测到 miRNA。这些循环的 miRNA 是诊断和判断疾病预后的潜在靶点[9]。

在 SAH 模型的脑白质组织中检测到包括 miR-706 在内的 17 种 miRNA 表达下调,13 种 miRNA 表达上调。miR-706 变化幅度最大,下调最为显著。同时发现 miR-706 上调能下调 PKC α /MST1/NF-KB 通路抑制炎症细胞因子释放,减轻白质损伤并改善认知功能障碍[10][11]。因此,本研究拟首次检测 aSAH 患者脑脊液及血液中 miRNA-706 表达水平,并探讨其与 aSAH 后精神障碍发生的相关性。

2. 研究对象和研究方法

2.1. 研究对象

包头市中心医院 2021 年 9 月~2023 年 3 月在神经内科住院的 SAH 患者,试验组选入标准及排除标准如下:选入标准:(1)经头颅 CT 或数字减影血管造影(DSA)检查明确诊断;(2)为首次发生蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)的患者;(3)年龄介于 18 至 75 周岁之间;(4)发病前改良 Rankin 量表(MRS)评分为 0 分;(5)入院后接受颅内动脉瘤介入栓塞术治疗,并已签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)诊断为非动

脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)的患者；(2) 蛛网膜下腔出血为继发性；(3) 虽经 DSA 检出颅内动脉瘤，但因无法实施介入治疗而转为开颅夹闭术；(4) 患者的精神障碍是由除外 aSAH 的其他疾病导致且既往无精神障碍，如焦虑、抑郁等；(5) 入院后出现急性脑积水。(6) 合并严重肝肾功能衰竭、心功能不全、恶性肿瘤、大面积心肌梗死或免疫系统紊乱等重要器官或系统损害。此外，本研究纳入接受周围血管病变手术且采用腰麻的患者作为病例组，并按年龄、性别进行匹配，选取无中枢神经系统疾病的患者作为对照组。

2.2. 研究方法

2.2.1. 基线资料采集

收集 aSAH 患者入院时的年龄、性别，既往脑血管疾病史、高脂血症、高同型半胱氨酸血症及高血压等病史；收集个人史如吸烟与饮酒状况；以及影像学 Fisher 分级、世界神经外科联盟(World Federation of Neurological Societies, WFNS)分级和 Hunt-Hess 临床分级等。

2.2.2. 临床资料收集

收集患者住院期间手术干预方式、责任动脉瘤的解剖位置、迟发性脑缺血(Delayed Cerebral Ischemia, DCI)的发生情况、是否接受脑脊液置换治疗、其他重要脏器并发症(如肺炎、心力衰竭、严重肝肾功能不全等)的发生、总住院时间及神经重症监护室(Neurology Intensive Care Unit, NICU)驻留时长。

2.2.3. 血清和脑脊液标本的留取、保存与检测

1. 标本采集

于动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)发病后 72 小时内，采集患者空腹静脉血及脑脊液样本。静脉血采集采用直接穿刺法，抽取 5 mL 全血置于含柠檬酸钠的抗凝管中。脑脊液标本通过腰椎穿刺术获取，所有操作均严格遵循无菌原则，并符合该操作的临床适应证与禁忌证要求。同时，设立对照组，以相同程序采集对照者的血液与脑脊液样本。

2. 标本处理与储存

采集后的血液及脑脊液样本立即于 4℃ 条件下，以 3000 × g 离心 10 分钟。分离所得上清液分装至 1.5 mL EP 管中，清晰标注样本编号与日期，并保存于 -80℃ 超低温冰箱中，直至后续分析。

3. 主要试剂及仪器设备

本研究所用主要试剂及仪器均经严格筛选校准，试剂购自正规供应商，符合实验标准，仪器选用性能稳定、精度达标的专业设备，使用前调试校准，按规范操作并定期维护，试剂储存与仪器操作均遵循标准(见表 1)。

Table 1. Main reagents and instruments

表 1. 主要试剂及仪器

名称	厂家	型号
台式快速冷冻型微量离心分离机	DragonLab	D3024R
荧光 PCR 仪器	ABI	7300
超净工作台	苏净安泰	SW-CJ-1FD
超微量分光光谱仪	Thermo	NanoDrop2000
标准试剂型纯水仪	青岛富勒姆科技有限公司	FBZ2001-up-p
离心管	Axygen Biosciences	

续表

TIP 头	Axygen Biosciences	
RNA 提取液	Thermo	15596026
三氯甲烷	国药集团化学试剂有限公司	10006818
异丙醇	国药集团化学试剂有限公司	80109218
无水乙醇	国药集团化学试剂有限公司	10009218
Water Nuclease-Free	Thermo	R0582
SweScript RT I First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit	SERVICE	G3330
2 × Universal Blue SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix	SERVICE	G3326
引物	武汉擎科创新生物科技有限公司	

4. 血液与脑脊液样本中 microRNA-706 表达的 qRT-PCR 检测

样本中 miR-706 的表达水平通过定量逆转录聚合酶链式反应进行测定。使用 U6 小核 RNA 作为内参基因进行标准化, 每个反应均采用 miRNA 特异性正向引物及通用反向引物。实验主要步骤如下: 1. 总 RNA 提取: 取 200 μ L 血清或脑脊液样本, 使用基于酚-氯仿的 RNA 提取试剂, 严格遵循制造商提供的方案进行操作。简要流程包括: 裂解、相分离、RNA 沉淀、洗涤及最终溶解。提取的总 RNA 使用 Nanodrop 2000 分光光度计测定浓度与纯度(A260/A280 比值), 以确保其符合后续实验要求。2. cDNA 合成(逆转录): 使用商业化的逆转录试剂盒, 在 20 μ L 反应体系中将总 RNA 逆转录为 cDNA。反应体系包含: 5 × 反应缓冲液、基因特异性引物、逆转录酶及无核酸酶水。反应条件设置为: 50℃ 孵育 30 分钟, 随后 85℃ 加热 5 秒以使酶失活。3. 实时定量 PCR 扩增: 在实时荧光定量 PCR 仪上进行扩增反应。每个 cDNA 样本设 3 个技术重复。反应程序如下: 95℃ 预变性 30 秒; 随后进行 40 个循环的 95℃ 变性 15 秒及 60℃ 退火/延伸 30 秒。为生成溶解曲线, 反应结束后设置从 65℃ 至 95℃ 的连续升温步骤(每升高 0.5℃ 采集一次荧光信号), 以验证扩增产物的特异性。4. 引物序列: 本研究所用 miR-706 特异性正向引物序列为: 5'-CTCAACTGGTGTCTGGAGTCGGCAATTCAGTTGAGTTTTTTGA-3'。5. 数据分析与相对定量: 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算 miR-706 的相对表达水平。首先计算每个样本的 ΔCt 值: $\Delta Ct = Ct(miR-706) - Ct(U6)$ 。随后, 以对照组样本的 ΔCt 均值为校准基准, 计算每个待测样本的 $\Delta\Delta Ct$ 值。最终, 相对表达量表示为 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 。

2.2.4. 评估方法

精神障碍评估: 应用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton Anxiety Scale, HAMA)、汉密顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评估 aSAH 病人患病后 6 个月时的精神障碍状况: ① HAMA 量表可以反应患者焦虑症状, ≥ 29 分为严重焦虑, ≥ 21 分为有明显焦虑, ≥ 14 分为有焦虑, ≥ 7 分为可能有焦虑, < 7 分为没有焦虑症状; ② HAMD 量表采用 17 项版本, ≥ 24 分为严重抑郁, ≥ 18 分为中度, ≥ 7 分为轻度抑郁, < 7 分则没有抑郁症状。实验共入组 40 例患者, 根据 HAMA 及 HAMD 量表评分, 将 HAMA ≥ 7 分、HAMD ≥ 7 分的患者分别分为焦虑组和抑郁组, 在发病 6 个月时焦虑组和抑郁组的患者分别有 23 例及 12 例; 将 HAMA < 7 分、HAMD < 7 分的患者分为无焦虑组、无抑郁组, 在发病 6 个月时无焦虑、无抑郁患者分别有 17 例及 28 例。

3. 统计学分析

采用 SPSS26.0 软件进行数据分析和 Graphpad Prism10.0 进行绘图。计数资料用 n (%) 表示, 组间比较采用卡方检验和 Fisher 精确检验; 对连续性数据进行正态性检验, 不符合正态分布的计量资料两组组

间采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验, 用中位数[四分位间距]来表示; 符合正态分布采取 t 检验, 用均数 \pm 标准差来表示; 回归分析采用多因素 Logistics 回归; 绘制受试者工作特征(Receiver Operating Characteristic, ROC)曲线, 计算 ROC 曲线下面积(Area Under ROC Curve, AUC)评估参数的预测价值。P < 0.05 时, 认为有显著差异。

4. 结果

4.1. aSAH 与对照组血液和脑脊液 miR-706 水平对比

在对照组和实验组上对血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 进行秩和检验, 结果显示实验组的血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 均小于对照组且有显著差异(P < 0.05) (见表 2)。

Table 2. Comparison of serum and cerebrospinal fluid miR-706 expression levels between the aSAH group and the control group

表 2. aSAH 组与对照组血清和脑脊液 miR-706 表达水平比较

	对照组(N = 40)	aSAH 组(N = 40)	z	P
血清 miR-706	7.69 [3.89; 11.84]	0.28 [0.07; 1.07]	-6.022	<0.001
脑脊液 miR-706	12.03 [5.75; 23.78]	3.99 [0.75; 10.48]	-3.018	0.001

4.2. 发病 6 个月时患有焦虑组与无焦虑正常组基线变量及院内变量的比较

在 6 个月焦虑分组上对性别、脑血管病、高脂血症、高同型半胱氨酸血症、高血压、吸烟、饮酒、HuntHess、Fisher 分级、WFNS、手术方式、发生脑积水、行脑室外引流术、发生迟发性脑缺血、脑脊液置换术、脑血管痉挛、其他脏器合并症、并发脑积水、位置进行卡方检验和 Fisher 精确检验, 对年龄进行 t 检验, 对住监护室时长、6 个月 MRS 评分、血液 miR706、脑脊液 miR706 进行 Mann-Whitney U 检验, 结果显示 WFNS、血液 miR706、脑脊液 miR706 在 6 个月焦虑分组上有显著差异(P < 0.05) (见表 3)。

Table 3. Comparison of baseline and in-hospital variables between the anxiety group and non-anxiety group at 6 months after onset

表 3. 发病 6 个月时患有焦虑组与无焦虑正常组基线变量及院内变量的比较

	6 个月焦虑		$\chi^2/t/z$	P
	无(N = 17)	有(N = 23)		
性别			0.234	0.730
1	4 (23.53%)	7 (30.43%)		
2	13 (76.47%)	16 (69.57%)		
脑血管病			0.112	1.000
0	16 (94.12%)	21 (91.30%)		
1	1 (5.88%)	2 (8.70%)		
高脂血症			0.810	0.456
0	12 (70.59%)	19 (82.61%)		
1	5 (29.41%)	4 (17.39%)		
高同型半胱氨酸血症			0.825	0.364

续表

0	12 (70.59%)	13 (56.52%)		
1	5 (29.41%)	10 (43.48%)		
高血压			0.017	1.000
0	7 (41.18%)	9 (39.13%)		
1	10 (58.82%)	14 (60.87%)		
吸烟			0.105	1.000
0	11 (64.71%)	16 (69.57%)		
1	6 (35.29%)	7 (30.43%)		
饮酒			1.928	0.216
0	16 (94.12%)	18 (78.26%)		
1	1 (5.88%)	5 (21.74%)		
HuntHess			0.395	0.530
1	11 (64.71%)	17 (73.91%)		
2	6 (35.29%)	6 (26.09%)		
Fisher 分			0.496	0.481
1	10 (58.82%)	16 (69.57%)		
2	7 (41.18%)	7 (30.43%)		
WFNS			5.794	0.016
1	15 (88.24%)	12 (52.17%)		
2	2 (11.76%)	11 (47.83%)		
手术方式			0.002	1.000
1	9 (52.94%)	12 (52.17%)		
2	8 (47.06%)	11 (47.83%)		
发生脑积水			0.112	1.000
0	16 (94.12%)	21 (91.30%)		
1	1 (5.88%)	2 (8.70%)		
行脑室外引流术			2.397	0.248
0	17 (100.00%)	20 (86.96%)		
1	0 (0.00%)	3 (13.04%)		
发生迟发性脑缺血			0.753	0.385
0	9 (52.94%)	9 (39.13%)		
1	8 (47.06%)	14 (60.87%)		
脑脊液置换术			0.175	0.676
0	7 (41.18%)	11 (47.83%)		
1	10 (58.82%)	12 (52.17%)		

续表

脑血管痉挛			0.048	1.000
0	16 (94.12%)	22 (95.65%)		
1	1 (5.88%)	1 (4.35%)		
其他脏器合并症			0.399	0.707
0	14 (82.35%)	17 (73.91%)		
1	3 (17.65%)	6 (26.09%)		
并发脑积水			0.758	1.000
0	17 (100.00%)	22 (95.65%)		
1	0 (0.00%)	1 (4.35%)		
位置				
前交通动脉瘤	4 (23.53%)	8 (34.78%)	0.589	0.443
大脑前动脉	4 (23.53%)	3 (13.04%)	0.744	0.432
颈内动脉	1 (5.88%)	2 (8.70%)	0.112	1.000
大脑中动脉	2 (11.76%)	2 (8.70%)	0.102	1.000
后交通动脉	6 (35.29%)	7 (30.43%)	0.105	1.000
椎动脉	0 (0.00%)	1 (4.35%)	0.758	1.000
年龄	60.65 ± 10.19	56.70 ± 13.15	1.030	0.309
住院时长	17.00 [14.00; 27.00]	21.00 [18.00; 25.00]	-1.223	0.221
住监护室时长	4.00 [0.00; 4.00]	4.00 [1.50; 8.00]	-1.049	0.294
6个月 MRS 评	0.00 [0.00; 0.00]	0.00 [0.00; 0.00]	-0.342	0.733
实验组血液 miR706	1.03 [0.28; 1.80]	0.09 [0.05; 0.58]	-3.039	0.002
实验组脑脊液 miR706	10.31 [5.45; 21.78]	1.61 [0.40; 4.42]	-3.270	0.001

4.3. 发病 6 个月时 aSAH 患者患焦虑与血清及脑脊液 miR-706 的多因素相关性分析及最佳诊断界限值的预测

4.3.1. 患焦虑的多因素相关性分析

以 6 个月焦虑分组为因变量(无焦虑赋值 0、有焦虑赋值 1), 同时纳入 WFNS、血液 miR706、脑脊液 miR706 为自变量进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示 Fisher 分级、血液 miR706、脑脊液 miR706 是焦虑的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$) (见表 4)。

Table 4. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with anxiety at 6 months after onset

表 4. 发病 6 个月时患焦虑的多因素相关性分析

	B	SE	Wald	P	OR	95% CI	
WFNS	4.5	2.208	4.152	0.042	89.99	1.187	6821.742
实验组血液 miR706	-2.245	1.133	3.925	0.048	0.106	0.012	0.976
实验组脑脊液 miR706	-0.125	0.062	3.999	0.046	0.883	0.781	0.998

4.3.2. 血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 和血清+脑脊液 miR-706 联合对焦虑发生的最佳诊断界限值的预测

对 WFNS、血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 以及血清 miR-706 和脑脊液 miR-706 的联合在 6 个月的焦虑分组上进行 ROC 曲线分析, 结果显示 WFNS、血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706、联合指标对焦虑均有预测和诊断的价值($P < 0.05$), 其中联合指标的预测和诊断的价值最大($AUC = 0.898$ 、截断值为 0.25、敏感度 100.00%、特异度 73.90%) (见表 5、图 1)。

Table 5. Prediction of the optimal diagnostic cutoff value of serum miR-706, cerebrospinal fluid miR-706, and their combination for the occurrence of anxiety

表 5. 血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 和血清 + 脑脊液 miR-706 联合对焦虑发生的最佳诊断界限值的预测

	AUC	截断值	敏感度	特异度	P	渐近 95%置信区间	
						下限	上限
WFNS	0.680	/	47.80%	88.20%	0.009	0.549	0.811
血清 miR-706	0.784	0.11	88.20%	56.50%	0.001	0.642	0.925
脑脊液 miR-706	0.806	5.10	76.50%	82.60%	0.001	0.66	0.952
联合	0.898	0.25	100.00%	73.90%	<0.001	0.804	0.991

4.4. 发病 6 个月时患有抑郁组与无抑郁正常组基线变量及院内变量的比较

在 6 个月抑郁分组上对性别、脑血管病、高脂血症、高同型半胱氨酸血症、高血压、吸烟、饮酒、HuntHess、Fisher 分级、WFNS、手术方式、发生脑积水、行脑室外引流术、发生迟发性脑缺血、脑脊液置换术、脑血管痉挛、其他脏器合并症、并发脑积水、位置进行卡方检验和 Fisher 精确检验, 对年龄进行 t 检验, 对住监护室时长、6 个月 MRS 评分、血液 miR706、脑脊液 miR706 进行 Mann-Whitney U 检验, 结果显示住监护室时长、血液 miR706、脑脊液 miR706 在 6 个月抑郁分组上有显著差异($P < 0.05$) (见表 6)。

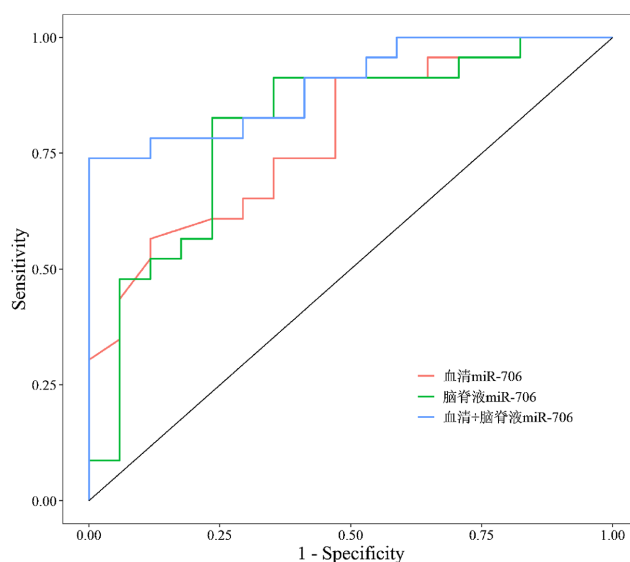


Figure 1. ROC curves of serum miR-706, cerebrospinal fluid miR-706, and their combination for predicting anxiety at 6 months after onset

图 1. 发病 6 个月时预测焦虑的血清 miR-706 ROC 曲线、脑脊液 miR-706 ROC 曲线、血清 + 脑脊液 miR-706 联合 ROC 曲线

Table 6. Comparison of baseline and in-hospital variables between the depression group and non-depression group at 6 months after onset**表 6.** 发病 6 个月时患有抑郁组与无抑郁正常组基线变量及院内变量的比较

	6 个月抑郁		$\chi^2/t/z$	P
	无(N = 28)	有(N = 12)		
性别			0.293	0.704
1	7 (25.00%)	4 (33.33%)		
2	21 (75.00%)	8 (66.67%)		
脑血管病			0.017	1.000
0	26 (92.86%)	11 (91.67%)		
1	2 (7.14%)	1 (8.33%)		
高脂血症			0.335	0.697
0	21 (75.00%)	10 (83.33%)		
1	7 (25.00%)	2 (16.67%)		
高同型半胱氨酸血症			0.127	1.000
0	17 (60.71%)	8 (66.67%)		
1	11 (39.29%)	4 (33.33%)		
高血压			0.317	0.729
0	12 (42.86%)	4 (33.33%)		
1	16 (57.14%)	8 (66.67%)		
吸烟			1.959	0.271
0	17 (60.71%)	10 (83.33%)		
1	11 (39.29%)	2 (16.67%)		
饮酒			0.598	0.648
0	23 (82.14%)	11 (91.67%)		
1	5 (17.86%)	1 (8.33%)		
HuntHess			0.091	1.000
1	20 (71.43%)	8 (66.67%)		
2	8 (28.57%)	4 (33.33%)		
Fisher 分			0.021	1.000
1	18 (64.29%)	8 (66.67%)		
2	10 (35.71%)	4 (33.33%)		
WFNS			0.005	1.000
1	19 (67.86%)	8 (66.67%)		
2	9 (32.14%)	4 (33.33%)		
手术方式			0.234	0.629
1	14 (50.00%)	7 (58.33%)		
2	14 (50.00%)	5 (41.67%)		
发生脑积水			2.076	0.209

续表

0	27 (96.43%)	10 (83.33%)		
1	1 (3.57%)	2 (16.67%)		
行脑室外引流术			2.076	0.209
0	27 (96.43%)	10 (83.33%)		
1	1 (3.57%)	2 (16.67%)		
发生迟发性脑缺血			0.173	0.677
0	12 (42.86%)	6 (50.00%)		
1	16 (57.14%)	6 (50.00%)		
脑脊液置换术			0.077	0.781
0	13 (46.43%)	5 (41.67%)		
1	15 (53.57%)	7 (58.33%)		
脑血管痉挛			0.902	1.000
0	26 (92.86%)	12 (100.00%)		
1	2 (7.14%)	0 (0.00%)		
其他脏器合并症			3.612	0.097
0	24 (85.71%)	7 (58.33%)		
1	4 (14.29%)	5 (41.67%)		
并发脑积水			0.440	1.000
0	27 (96.43%)	12 (100.00%)		
1	1 (3.57%)	0 (0.00%)		
位置				
前交通动脉	7 (25.00%)	5 (41.67%)	1.111	0.453
大脑前动脉	5 (17.86%)	2 (16.67%)	0.008	1.000
颈内动脉	2 (7.14%)	1 (8.33%)	0.017	1.000
大脑中动脉	2 (7.14%)	2 (16.67%)	0.847	0.570
后交通动脉	11 (39.29%)	2 (16.67%)	1.959	0.271
椎动脉	1 (3.57%)	0 (0.00%)	0.440	1.000
年龄	57.93 ± 11.88	59.42 ± 12.76	-0.355	0.724
住院时长	18.00 [14.75; 25.00]	22.00 [18.00; 27.75]	-1.645	0.100
住监护室时长	3.00 [0.00; 4.00]	7.00 [4.75; 9.50]	-3.199	0.001
@6个月MRS评	0.00 [0.00; 0.00]	0.00 [0.00; 0.00]	-0.879	0.346
实验组血液 miR706	0.64 [0.11; 1.61]	0.07 [0.05; 0.47]	-2.732	0.006
实验组脑脊液 miR706	8.20 [1.63; 19.46]	0.70 [0.39; 3.29]	-3.040	0.002

4.5. 发病6个月时 aSAH 患者患抑郁与血清及脑脊液 miR-706 的多因素相关性分析及最佳诊断界限值的预测

4.5.1. 患抑郁的多因素相关性分析

以6个月抑郁分组为因变量(无焦虑赋值0、有焦虑赋值1),同时纳入住监护室时长、血液 miR706、

脑脊液 miR706 为自变量进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示脑脊液 miR706 是抑郁的独立危险因素 ($P < 0.05$) (见表 7)。

Table 7. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with depression at 6 months after onset
表 7. 发病 6 个月时患抑郁的多因素相关性分析

	B	SE	Wald	P	OR	95% CI	
住监护室时长	0.137	0.088	2.386	0.122	1.146	0.964	1.363
实验组血液 miR706	-3.563	1.908	3.487	0.062	0.028	0.001	1.193
实验组脑脊液 miR706	-0.351	0.173	4.107	0.043	0.704	0.502	0.989

4.5.2. 血清及脑脊液 miR-706 及血清、脑脊液 miR-706 联合对抑郁发生的最佳诊断界限值的预测

对血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 以及血清 miR-706 和脑脊液 miR-706 的联合在 6 个月的抑郁分组上进行 ROC 曲线分析, 结果显示血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706、联合指标对抑郁均有预测和诊断的价值 ($P < 0.05$), 其中联合指标的预测和诊断的价值最大 ($AUC = 0.896$ 、截断值为 0.73、敏感度 78.60%、特异度 100.00%) (见表 8、图 2)。

Table 8. Prediction of optimal diagnostic cutoff values of serum miR-706, cerebrospinal fluid miR-706, and their combination for the occurrence of depression

表 8. 血清及脑脊液 miR-706 及血清、脑脊液 miR-706 联合对抑郁发生的最佳诊断界限值的预测

	AUC	截断值	敏感度	特异度	P	渐近 95% 置信区间	
						下限	上限
血清 miR-706	0.775	0.81	46.40%	100.00%	0.003	0.622	0.928
脑脊液 miR-706	0.807	4.68	64.30%	100.00%	0.001	0.673	0.94
联合	0.896	0.73	78.60%	100.00%	<0.001	0.794	0.998

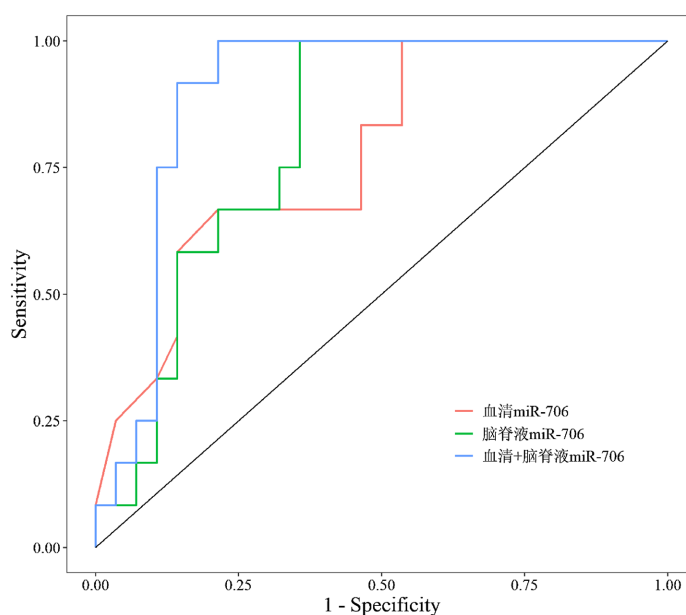


Figure 2. ROC curves of serum miR-706, cerebrospinal fluid miR-706, and their combination for predicting depression
图 2. 预测抑郁的血清 miR-706 ROC 曲线、脑脊液 miR-706 ROC 曲线、血清 + 脑脊液 miR-706 联合 ROC 曲线

5. 讨论

蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)是一种严重的中枢神经系统疾病,全球发病率约为每10万人每年7~9例,死亡率为40%~50% [12]-[14]。即使是幸存的患者,还会经历抑郁、焦虑、疲劳、情绪和行为失控(EBD)以及睡眠障碍,且通常无法恢复到发病前的功能水平[15]-[17]。即便经过积极治疗,约有50%~70%的幸存者会出现不同程度的神经精神障碍[12]-[14]其中,约十分之三的幸存者可能会出现焦虑和抑郁[1] [2]。研究显示,SAH后焦虑的发生率约为27%~54%,抑郁的发生率约为20%~42%,许多患者症状持续存在[18] [19],这严重影响患者的生活质量和长期预后。

抑郁症是一种常见且使人衰弱的疾病,常伴随多种神经系统疾病,包括SAH。研究发现,SAH患者长期会伴随有认知障碍,特别是记忆和注意力缺陷[20]。最近,一些研究指出SAH后伴随的焦虑、抑郁等负性情绪是困扰患者及家属的重要问题。Morris等人报道超过60%的SAH患者表现出不同程度的焦虑症状[21] [22]。有研究显示,卒中后有60%的患者存在卒中后抑郁(Post-Stroke Depression, PSD),指卒中后患者出现异常过分低落的情绪,在日常生活中感到身心不愉快、沮丧、失意、惴惴不安等[23]。PSD在卒中后5年内的综合发生率为31%[24]。另外,卒中后焦虑(Post-Stroke Anxiety, PSA)也很常见,指患者在卒中后,个人出现强烈、过度或持续的不安、担忧、内心恐慌乃至恐惧。患者通常会表现为紧张不安、极度忧虑、感觉危险就要临近、极度的恐慌感、压迫感,还有的会出现自主神经功能紊乱症状,如心悸、胸闷、出汗、口干、发抖、虚弱、疲倦、睡眠障碍、胃肠道反应等[25]。与aSAH相关的抑郁和焦虑症状可能对患者的生活产生重大影响。系统性回顾显示,抑郁或焦虑与健康相关的生活质量之间存在负相关关系,且抑郁的存在可能也预示着aSAH幸存者生活质量较差[1] [2]。研究还发现,抑郁症是失业的重要预测因素[3]。针对负性情绪发病机制和治疗措施的探讨成为脑卒中研究的重要内容。

miRNA是由18~22个核苷酸组成的内源性非编码RNA,通过与靶mRNA的非翻译区3'(3'UTR)相互作用,在转录后水平上调控基因表达。miRNA的基因是蛋白编码序列(内含子或外显子)的一部分,或作为独立的转录单元发挥功能[26]-[28]。在人体体液中,如血液和脑脊液(CSF),已经检测到大量的miRNA[9] [29]。miRNA可以调控基因表达[30],并且对细胞刺激以及中风后的病理生理条件和事件高度敏感,包括细胞凋亡、神经炎症、神经发生和血管生成[31] [32]。越来越多的证据表明,miRNA参与了aSAH及其并发症的病理生理过程[33]。因此,miRNA可能成为颅内动脉瘤(IA)和蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)的潜在生物标志物[34] [35]。

miRNAs的异常表达与神经精神疾病[36]的发病机制相关。特别是,miRNAs被建议作为治疗和诊断抑郁症和焦虑症的新药理学靶点和生物标志物[37] [38]。越来越多的证据表明miRNA是抑郁障碍中神经炎症通路的主要调控因子[39]。神经炎症被认为通过多种机制促使重度抑郁障碍的发生:例如扰乱丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPKs)和核因子 κ B (NF- κ B)信号通路,破坏下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴(HPA轴)稳态,以及改变小胶质细胞极化状态[40]。已有研究显示,多种抗抑郁药的疗效与NF- κ B下调在机制上相关[41] [42]。有研究发现慢性PKC抑制与海马细胞增殖的变化相关,从而表明PKC系统可能通过调节神经发生来调控情绪相关行为[43]。MST1信号异常在多种脑疾病中至关重要,如蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH) [44]。此外,炎症介导的神经元功能障碍与MST1的激活密切相关[45]。研究提出,海马中MST1的下调可保护免受应激诱导的抑郁样行为,在海马中基因敲低MST1可能成为治疗抑郁症的新型治疗方法[46]。miR-706是miRNA家族中的研究热点,研究发现[10] [11] miR-706上调能下调PKC α /MST1/NF- κ B通路抑制炎症细胞因子释放,减轻白质损伤并改善认知功能障碍。据上述实验得知miR-706可在SAH及脑白质损伤中起到重要作用,但目前仍止步于临床研究。为寻找aSAH后针对焦虑抑郁患者新的诊疗手段,本研究通过对aSAH与非SAH患者血清和脑脊液中miR-706的表达水平进行检测,发现aSAH患者miR-706

表达水平显著地低于对照组,且统计学有明显差异($P < 0.001$),提示 miR-706 可能在 aSAH 的发病过程中起到一定作用。本研究将血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 通过 Logistic 回归分析形成联合指标,ROC 曲线显示联合指标在发病 6 个月时均与焦虑抑郁存在相关性($P < 0.05$),且焦虑抑郁组的联合指标均低于正常组,提示血清及脑脊液水平 miR-706 降低是焦虑抑郁的危险因素,血清和脑脊液 miR-706 联合曲线下面积大于血清 miR-706、脑脊液 miR-706 的曲线下面积,说明多个指标联合检测的诊断能力大于单个指标。

综上所述,本组研究与之前的研究结果具有相似性,miR-706 表达水平参与动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血后病理机制的调节,miR-706 上调后可改善神经功能缺损,减少焦虑、抑郁精神障碍的发生率。随着未来 miR-706 在 aSAH 中的机制不断被探索,其很可能成为预测 aSAH 后焦虑、抑郁发生的生物学指标,并可给予临床患者诊断及治疗进一步指导,从而进行早期积极干预改善患者预后。

声明

研究方案已获包头市中心医院伦理委员会审核批准(批准编号: KYLL2023(伦)073 号)

基金项目

内蒙古医学科学院公立医院科研联合基金科技项目(2024GLLH0484 和 2024GLLH0490)。

参考文献

- [1] Tang, W.K., Wang, L., Kwok Chu Wong, G., Ungvari, G.S., Yasuno, F., Tsoi, K.K.F., *et al.* (2020) Depression after Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Stroke*, **22**, 11-28. <https://doi.org/10.5853/jos.2019.02103>
- [2] Tang, W.K., Wang, L., Tsoi, K.K., Kim, J.M., Lee, S. and Kim, J.S. (2021) Anxiety after Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Affective Disorders Reports*, **3**, Article ID: 100060. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadr.2020.100060>
- [3] Boerboom, W., Heijenbrok-Kal, M., Kooten, F., Khajeh, L. and Ribbers, G. (2016) Unmet Needs, Community Integration and Employment Status Four Years after Subarachnoid Haemorrhage. *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*, **48**, 529-534. <https://doi.org/10.2340/16501977-2096>
- [4] Persson, H.C., Törnbohm, M., Winsö, O. and Sunnerhagen, K.S. (2019) Symptoms and Consequences of Subarachnoid Haemorrhage after 7 Years. *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*, **140**, 429-434. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ane.13163>
- [5] Leung, K.Y., Cartoon, J. and Hammond, N.E. (2023) Depression Screening in Patients with Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Haemorrhage and Their Caregivers: A Systematic Review. *Australian Critical Care*, **36**, 1138-1149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aucc.2022.12.007>
- [6] Aben, I., Verhey, F., Lousberg, R., Lodder, J. and Honig, A. (2002) Validity of the Beck Depression Inventory, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, SCL-90, and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale as Screening Instruments for Depression in Stroke Patients. *Psychosomatics*, **43**, 386-393. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.psy.43.5.386>
- [7] Sousa Pietra Pedrosa, V., Alvarenga Rachid, M. and Lucio Teixeira, A. (2016) Biomarkers in Post-Stroke Depression. *Current Neurovascular Research*, **13**, 163-173. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1567202613666160219120114>
- [8] Weber, J.A., Baxter, D.H., Zhang, S., Huang, D.Y., How Huang, K., Jen Lee, M., *et al.* (2010) The MicroRNA Spectrum in 12 Body Fluids. *Clinical Chemistry*, **56**, 1733-1741. <https://doi.org/10.1373/clinchem.2010.147405>
- [9] Gareev, I., Beylerli, O., Yang, G., Izmailov, A., Shi, H., Sun, J., *et al.* (2021) Diagnostic and Prognostic Potential of Circulating miRNAs for Intracranial Aneurysms. *Neurosurgical Review*, **44**, 2025-2039. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10143-020-01427-8>
- [10] Ru, X., Qu, J., Li, Q., Zhou, J., Huang, S., Li, W., *et al.* (2021) MiR-706 Alleviates White Matter Injury via Downregulating PKC α /MST1/NF- κ B Pathway after Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in Mice. *Experimental Neurology*, **341**, Article ID: 113688. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.expneurol.2021.113688>
- [11] 崔昕龙, 张恒海, 田首元. 基于 NF- κ B/ICAM-1 信号通路探究 miR-223-3p 对大鼠蛛网膜下腔出血早期脑损伤的影响[J]. 卒中与神经疾病, 2023, 30(5): 497-505.
- [12] Chuck, C., Taman, M., Oldam, J., Feler, J., Wolman, D., Jayaraman, M., *et al.* (2025) Platelet Transfusion and Antiplatelet Timing Not Associated with Decreased Rates of Ventriculostomy Hemorrhage in Aneurysmal Subarachnoid

- Hemorrhage. *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience*, **137**, Article ID: 111326. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jocn.2025.111326>
- [13] Muraoka, S., Izumi, T., Nishida, K., Chrétien, B., Ishii, K., Takeuchi, I., *et al.* (2025) RECOVER Study: A Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study and Comparison of the Efficacy and Safety of Clazosentan and Fasudil in Patients with Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. *Journal of Neurosurgery*, **143**, 624-633. <https://doi.org/10.3171/2025.1.jns242509>
- [14] Zhu, B., Liu, C., Luo, M., Chen, J., Tian, S., Zhan, T., *et al.* (2025) Spatiotemporal Dynamic Changes of Meningeal Microenvironment Influence Meningeal Lymphatic Function Following Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: From Inflammatory Response to Tissue Remodeling. *Journal of Neuroinflammation*, **22**, Article No. 131. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-025-03460-0>
- [15] Robinson, R.G. and Jorge, R.E. (2016) Post-Stroke Depression: A Review. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **173**, 221-231. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2015.15030363>
- [16] Chun, H.Y., Whiteley, W.N., Dennis, M.S., Mead, G.E. and Carson, A.J. (2018) Anxiety after Stroke. *Stroke*, **49**, 556-564. <https://doi.org/10.1161/strokeaha.117.020078>
- [17] Doruk, D., Simis, M., Imamura, M., Brunoni, A.R., Morales-Quezada, L., Anghinah, R., *et al.* (2016) Neurophysiologic Correlates of Post-Stroke Mood and Emotional Control. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, **10**, Article 428. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2016.00428>
- [18] Peng, J., He, Y., He, J., Zhang, J., Yu, Z. and Xia, Y. (2023) GPR30 Agonist G1 Combined with Hypothermia Alleviates Cognitive Impairment and Anxiety-Like Behavior after Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in Rats. *Brain and Behavior*, **13**, e3204. <https://doi.org/10.1002/brb3.3204>
- [19] Song, J., Jia, H., Shao, T., Liu, Z. and Zhao, Y. (2021) Hydrogen Gas Post-Conditioning Alleviates Cognitive Dysfunction and Anxiety-Like Behavior in a Rat Model of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*, **22**, Article No. 1121. <https://doi.org/10.3892/etm.2021.10555>
- [20] Rickards, H. (2006) Depression in Neurological Disorders: An Update. *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, **19**, 294-298. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.yco.0000218601.17722.5b>
- [21] Morris, P.G., Wilson, J.T.L. and Dunn, L. (2004) Anxiety and Depression after Spontaneous Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. *Neurosurgery*, **54**, 47-54. <https://doi.org/10.1227/01.neu.0000097198.94828.e1>
- [22] Al Yassin, A., Ouyang, B. and Temes, R. (2017) Depression and Anxiety Following Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Are Associated with Higher Six-Month Unemployment Rates. *The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, **29**, 67-69. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.neuropsych.15070171>
- [23] Burell, G. (2020) Dangerous Depression in Cardiac Patients: What Can We Do about It? *European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*, **27**, 473-477. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2047487319879787>
- [24] 朱瑞瑞, 张平, 闫海清, 等. 卒中后抑郁患者静息态局部脑活动与默认网络功能连接改变的磁共振成像研究[J]. 中国卒中杂志, 2020, 15(4): 382-388.
- [25] Clemente-Suárez, V.J. (2020) Multidisciplinary Intervention in the Treatment of Mixed Anxiety and Depression Disorder. *Physiology & Behavior*, **219**, Article ID: 112858. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physbeh.2020.112858>
- [26] Wang, Z. (2010) MicroRNA: A Matter of Life or Death. *World Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1**, 41-54. <https://doi.org/10.4331/wjbc.v1.i4.41>
- [27] Isik, M., Korswagen, H.C. and Berezikov, E. (2010) Expression Patterns of Intronic MicroRNAs in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Silence*, **1**, Article No. 5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1758-907x-1-5>
- [28] Shomron, N. and Levy, C. (2009) MicroRNA-Biogenesis and Pre-mRNA Splicing Crosstalk. *BioMed Research International*, **2009**, Article ID: 594678. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2009/594678>
- [29] Li, P., Zhang, Q., Wu, X., Yang, X., Zhang, Y., Li, Y., *et al.* (2014) Circulating MicroRNAs Serve as Novel Biological Markers for Intracranial Aneurysms. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, **3**, e000972. <https://doi.org/10.1161/jaha.114.000972>
- [30] Wang, Z., Zuo, G., Shi, X., Zhang, J., Fang, Q. and Chen, G. (2011) Progesterone Administration Modulates Cortical TLR4/NF- κ B Signaling Pathway after Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in Male Rats. *Mediators of Inflammation*, **2011**, Article ID: 848309. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2011/848309>
- [31] Lai, N., Zhang, J., Qin, F., Sheng, B., Fang, X. and Li, Z. (2017) Serum MicroRNAs Are Non-Invasive Biomarkers for the Presence and Progression of Subarachnoid Haemorrhage. *Bioscience Reports*, **37**, BSR20160480. <https://doi.org/10.1042/bsr20160480>
- [32] Wang, W., Springer, J.E. and Hatton, K.W. (2021) MicroRNAs as Biomarkers for Predicting Complications Following Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, **22**, Article 9492. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22179492>
- [33] Wang, W., Springer, J.E., Xie, K., Fardo, D.W. and Hatton, K.W. (2021) A Highly Predictive MicroRNA Panel for

- Determining Delayed Cerebral Vasospasm Risk Following Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. *Frontiers in Molecular Biosciences*, **8**, Article 657258. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmolb.2021.657258>
- [34] Makowska, M., Smolarz, B. and Romanowicz, H. (2022) MicroRNAs in Subarachnoid Hemorrhage (Review of Literature). *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, **11**, Article 4630. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm11154630>
- [35] Li, J., Liu, W., Anniwaer, A., Li, B., Chen, Y., Yu, Z., *et al.* (2023) The Role of MicroRNAs in Predicting the Neurological Outcome of Patients with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Meta-Analysis. *Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology*, **43**, 2883-2893. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10571-023-01327-7>
- [36] Xu, B., Hsu, P., Karayiorgou, M. and Gogos, J.A. (2012) MicroRNA Dysregulation in Neuropsychiatric Disorders and Cognitive Dysfunction. *Neurobiology of Disease*, **46**, 291-301. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nbd.2012.02.016>
- [37] Scott, K.A., Hoban, A.E., Clarke, G., Moloney, G.M., Dinan, T.G. and Cryan, J.F. (2015) Thinking Small: Towards MicroRNA-Based Therapeutics for Anxiety Disorders. *Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs*, **24**, 529-542. <https://doi.org/10.1517/13543784.2014.997873>
- [38] Yuan, H., Mischoulon, D., Fava, M. and Otto, M.W. (2018) Circulating MicroRNAs as Biomarkers for Depression: Many Candidates, Few Finalists. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, **233**, 68-78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2017.06.058>
- [39] Shi, Y., Wang, Q., Song, R., Kong, Y. and Zhang, Z. (2021) Non-Coding RNAs in Depression: Promising Diagnostic and Therapeutic Biomarkers. *eBioMedicine*, **71**, 103569. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2021.103569>
- [40] Li, Q., Ling, Y., Gu, L., Li, L., Liu, Y., Ma, Y., *et al.* (2025) MicroRNAs as Regulators of Neuroinflammation in Major Depressive Disorder. *Depression and Anxiety*, **2025**, Article ID: 9984291. <https://doi.org/10.1155/da/9984291>
- [41] Fronza, M.G., Baldinotti, R., Fetter, J., Rosa, S.G., Sacramento, M., Nogueira, C.W., *et al.* (2022) Beneficial Effects of QTC-4-Meobne in an LPS-Induced Mouse Model of Depression and Cognitive Impairments: The Role of Blood-Brain Barrier Permeability, NF- κ B Signaling, and Microglial Activation. *Brain, Behavior, and Immunity*, **99**, 177-191. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2021.10.002>
- [42] Zheng, X., Zhang, C., Li, L., Ye, J., Ren, S., Zhang, Z., *et al.* (2024) Improvement of Astrocytic Gap Junction Involves the Anti-Depressive Effect of Celecoxib through Inhibition of NF- κ B. *Brain Research Bulletin*, **207**, Article ID: 110871. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainresbull.2024.110871>
- [43] Abrial, E., Etievant, A., Bétry, C., Scarna, H., Lucas, G., Haddjeri, N., *et al.* (2013) Protein Kinase C Regulates Mood-Related Behaviors and Adult Hippocampal Cell Proliferation in Rats. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry*, **43**, 40-48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnpbp.2012.11.015>
- [44] Qu, J., Zhao, H., Li, Q., Pan, P., Ma, K., Liu, X., *et al.* (2018) MST1 Suppression Reduces Early Brain Injury by Inhibiting the NF- κ B/MMP-9 Pathway after Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in Mice. *Behavioural Neurology*, **2018**, Article ID: 6470957. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/6470957>
- [45] Geng, C., Wei, J. and Wu, C. (2019) Mammalian STE20-Like Kinase 1 Knockdown Attenuates TNF α -Mediated Neurodegenerative Disease by Repressing the JNK Pathway and Mitochondrial Stress. *Neurochemical Research*, **44**, 1653-1664. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11064-019-02791-8>
- [46] Yan, Y., Xu, X., Chen, R., Wu, S., Yang, Z., Wang, H., *et al.* (2021) Down-Regulation of MST1 in Hippocampus Protects against Stress-Induced Depression-Like Behaviours and Synaptic Plasticity Impairments. *Brain, Behavior, and Immunity*, **94**, 196-209. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2021.02.007>