

# 术前血清镁水平与非心脏手术老年患者术后谵妄风险的关系：一项回顾性队列研究

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**摘要:**目的 探讨术前血清镁(sMg)水平与老年患者术后谵妄(POD)发生的关系,并评估全身炎症反应在该关联中的中介作用。**方法** 本研究为单中心回顾性队列研究,纳入2014年1月~2021年12月在中国人民解放军总医院接受非心脏非神经外科手术的12,876例老年患者。所有患者术前30 d内完成血清镁和C反应蛋白(CRP)检测。POD诊断基于电子病历系统,采用结构化病历回顾法识别术后7 d内POD发生情况。采用Logistic回归模型及限制性立方样条(RCS)分析sMg水平与POD风险的关联,并进行亚组分析评估异质性。进一步构建结构方程模型(SEM)评估CRP在sMg与POD关系中的中介作用,调整年龄、性别、营养状态、肿瘤、糖尿病及肝功能等混杂因素。**结果** POD共发生685例,发生率为5.3%。术前sMg水平与POD风险呈显著非线性关系,最低风险对应sMg水平约0.90~0.94 mmol/L。与第四五分位组相比,最低五分位组患者POD风险显著升高(OR=1.81, 95% CI: 1.41~2.35),且该关联在多因素调整后依然稳健。中介效应分析显示,CRP解释了sMg与POD总关联的17.1%,其中癌症患者中介比例达24.1%,显著高于非癌症患者(11.9%)。敏感性分析及E值计算进一步支持结果的稳健性。亚组分析提示该非线性关联在癌症患者及≥75岁高龄人群中更显著( $P=0.013$ )。**结论** 术前低血镁状态与术后谵妄风险显著相关,呈非线性关系,且该关联部分通过全身炎症反应介导。血清镁作为常规可检测且具干预潜力的生物标志物,具有良好的临床应用前景,有望为围术期高风险患者的POD早期识别与干预提供重要依据。**关键词:** 血清镁; 术后谵妄; 全身炎症反应; C反应蛋白; 老年患者

## Preoperative serum magnesium as a biomarker for predicting delirium following non-cardiac surgery in elderly patients: a retrospective cohort study

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the association of preoperative serum magnesium (sMg) level with postoperative delirium (POD) in elderly surgical patients and the mediating role of systemic inflammation. **Methods** This retrospective cohort study was conducted among 12 876 patients aged  $\geq 65$  years undergoing non-cardiac, non-neurological surgeries at Chinese PLA General Hospital between January, 2014 and December, 2021. Preoperative sMg and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels were measured within 30 days before surgery. POD was identified within 7 days postoperatively using structured chart review based on the Confusion Assessment Method. Multivariate logistic regression and restricted cubic spline (RCS) models were used to evaluate the association between sMg and POD. Mediation analysis with structural equation modeling was used to quantify the indirect effect of CRP after adjusting for the confounding factors. **Results** POD was identified in 685 (5.3%) of the patients. A significant nonlinear association was observed between preoperative sMg levels and POD risk, and POD incidence was the lowest in patients with sMg levels of 0.90-0.94 mmol/L. Compared with those in the 4th quintile, the patients in the lowest quintile exhibited a markedly increased risk of POD (OR=1.81, 95% CI: 1.41-2.35) even after adjustment for multiple confounding factors. Mediation analysis suggested that CRP explained 17.1% of the total effect of sMg on POD risk, and a stronger mediating effect was observed in cancer as compared with the non-cancer patients (24.1% vs 11.9%). Subgroup analyses revealed a significant nonlinear relationship between sMg and POD particularly in cancer patients and patients beyond 75 years of age. **Conclusion** Preoperative sMg level is independently associated with an increased POD risk in elderly patients, mediated partly by systemic inflammation. sMg may serve as a modifiable biomarker for early risk stratification and prevention for POD in perioperative care.

**Keywords:** magnesium; postoperative delirium; systemic inflammation; C-reactive protein; elderly patients

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术后谵妄(POD)是围术期最常见的急性神经认知功能障碍之一,表现为急性起病、波动性意识障碍、注意力减退及认知下降,老年患者尤为多见<sup>[1,2]</sup>。系统评价显示,POD总体发生率为20%~25%,不同年龄、手术类型及诊断工具下,发病率介于5%~50%<sup>[3]</sup>。尽管POD多为自限性,但其发生与术后并发症增多、住院时间延长、长期认知功能障碍及医疗费用增加密切相关<sup>[4]</sup>。目前,

针对POD的有效预防措施仍有限,寻找可干预的危险因素以实现早期识别和分层具有重要临床意义。

除高龄、既往认知障碍等已知因素外<sup>[5]</sup>,代谢异常尤其是镁稳态紊乱,近年来被认为可能参与POD的发生机制<sup>[6,7]</sup>。镁作为体内第四丰富的阳离子,在中枢神经系统发挥多种重要作用,兼具神经保护潜力<sup>[8,9]</sup>。其不仅通过血脑屏障维持毛细血管内皮紧密连接稳定,还能拮抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体、调节细胞内钙通量,影响神经元兴奋性及突触可塑性<sup>[10,11]</sup>。动物实验显示,镁缺乏加剧神经炎症并导致海马依赖的记忆障碍,镁补充则有助于改善认知功能<sup>[12]</sup>。临床研究亦发现阿尔茨海默病患者常伴有低镁状态,血清镁水平下降与认知功能减退相关<sup>[8,13]</sup>。此外,大型前瞻性研究提示血清镁与痴呆风险呈U型关系<sup>[14]</sup>,表明镁的水平异常(过低或过高)均可能危害认知健康。

镁在认知功能维持中的作用已被证实,鉴于镁在神经功能维持中的关键作用及血清检测的便捷性,术前血清镁(sMg)被认为有望成为预测POD风险的潜在生物标志物。然而,目前围术期sMg与POD的临床研究仍然有限,现有研究多集中于慢性神经退行性疾病患者<sup>[8]</sup>,样本量有限且多为单中心或横断面设计<sup>[15,16]</sup>,难以揭示镁水平动态变化与急性认知障碍的因果联系。部分研究尝试通过术中补充硫酸镁降低POD风险,但相关随机对照试验普遍存在样本量偏小、随访时间短,且未充分考虑术前镁状态及围术期炎症等关键因素,对镁状态与POD的整体关联认识仍不全面<sup>[17,18]</sup>。此外,围术期患

者代谢环境复杂,sMg与POD风险之间可能并非简单线性关系,其非线性或阈值效应尚未得到深入探讨。镁可能通过调控炎症反应影响神经功能<sup>[6]</sup>,但其在镁-POD关系中的中介作用也缺乏实证研究。

基于目前研究的不足,本研究首次利用大型围术期老年患者数据库,针对非心脏非神经外科择期手术的老年患者,全面系统地评估术前血清镁水平与POD风险之间的复杂关联。通过非线性模型解析术前血清镁与POD的剂量反应关系,结合多变量中介分析,深入探讨全身炎症状态在其中的潜在调控机制。研究弥补了现有单中心、小样本及线性分析方法的不足,首次尝试揭示镁调控神经功能的炎症通路,为POD风险分层与早期干预提供新的生物标志物证据,推动围术期神经认知障碍的精准防治策略发展。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 研究设计与纳入、排除标准

本研究为回顾性队列研究,依托中国人民解放军总医院的电子病历系统开展,研究时间跨度为2014年1月~2021年12月。研究方案经本院医学伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:S2019-311-03),并符合《赫尔辛基宣言》以及STROBE声明<sup>[19]</sup>的相关要求。由于研究数据均已去标识化,故免除知情同意。研究对象为年龄在65岁及以上,接受非心脏、非神经外科手术的住院患者。纳入标准为:术前血清镁生化检测结果完整;术后谵妄结局评估明确。排除标准为:既往诊断神经退行性疾病(如痴呆或帕金森病);术前使用抗精神病药物者(图1)。

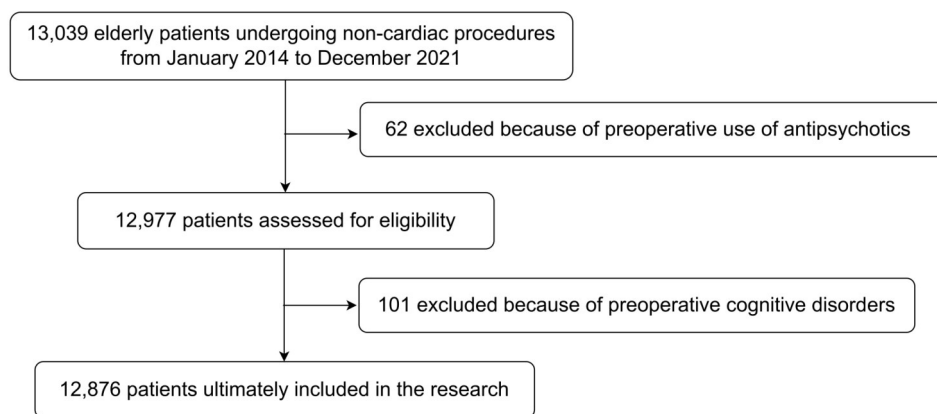


图1 研究人群筛选流程图

Fig.1 Flowchart of enrollment of patients with postoperative delirium in this study.

### 1.2 数据收集与变量定义

本研究基于我院统一的电子病历系统进行数据提取,涵盖患者综合管理平台(PRIDE系统)和麻醉信息系统(DoCare系统),通过SQL Server数据库进行访问。所有诊断信息均以ICD-10编码为依据。人口学资料包

括患者的年龄、性别、身高、体质量,并计算体质指数(BMI)。BMI<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>被定义为体质量过轻<sup>[20]</sup>。术前合并症信息包括肾功能不全、糖尿病、肝硬化、肿瘤病史,以及是否存在认知障碍或使用抗精神病药物(仅用于筛选患者)。术前30 d内完成的实验室检查被纳入分

析,涉及CRP、血清肌酐(SCr)、总胆红素(TBil)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、血清钙(sCa)、白细胞分类计数(WBC)等。其中,CRP反映全身炎症状态,血尿素氮(BUN)用于评估肾功能。此外,还收集了手术相关信息,包括是否急诊手术、手术类型和手术持续时间。

### 1.3 暴露因素与结局的定义

术前血清镁水平取自常规术前生化检查,纳入分析的为手术前30 d内最近1次检测结果,采用无定性偶联剂比色法进行测定,正常参考范围为0.75~1.05 mmol/L。

研究主要终点为术后7 d内是否发生POD。由于本研究为回顾性设计,无法在床旁使用意识混乱评估法(CAM)量表进行实时评估,而采用病历回顾法判定POD。POD的判定标准包括:术后病程记录中出现与谵妄相关的描述,如“精神状态改变”“混乱”“定向障碍”“躁动”“谵妄”“行为异常”“注意力不集中”“幻觉”“攻击行为”“嗜睡”“睡眠不佳”等;术后使用抗精神病药物治疗,包括喹硫平、奥氮平、氟哌啶醇、利培酮等。符合上述任一条件的患者首先通过电子系统进行初步筛选,随后所有疑似患者均由神经科医生进行回顾性病历判读,评估过程中对研究目的保持盲法。最终参考《精神障碍诊断与统计手册》第四版(DSM-IV)及改良CAM标准综合判断,确认是否为POD病例。该方法已在内科及重症监护患者中得到验证,可用于识别多种内科及外科患者的谵妄,其在老年患者中的敏感性为74%,特异性为83%,总体诊断一致性达82%<sup>[21-23]</sup>,满足研究结局判定需求。

### 1.4 统计学分析

本研究采用R软件(版本4.2.2)及SPSS(版本25.0)进行统计分析,所有检验均为双侧检验,显著性水平设定为 $P<0.05$ 。连续变量经偏度和峰度检验判断分布类型,正态分布者以均数±标准差表示,组间采用独立样本 $t$ 检验;偏态分布者以中位数和四分位数间距表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验。分类变量以频数(百分比)描述,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法。缺失数据通过链式方程多重插补法处理,迭代5次,纳入所有变量和结局指标。本研究为基于大型围术期数据库的回顾性队列研究,样本量由研究期间所有符合纳入标准的患者决定。根据事件变量比( $EPV\geq 10$ )原则,结局事件数需足以支撑多因素Logistic回归模型的稳定性<sup>[24]</sup>。我们在研究设计阶段对可纳入样本进行了估算,并计划在统计分析后通过事后功效分析(基于R软件pwr包)评估当前样本量对主要结局的检测能力,确保其对临床具有意义的效应量具有 $\geq 80\%$ 的统计效能。考虑到老年人群血清镁缺乏统一参考标准且存在性别差异,依据既往文献<sup>[25]</sup>将术前血清镁按20%、40%、60%及80%分位点分为5个等级,选择POD发生率最低的

等级作为参照组,构建多因素logistic回归模型,计算校正后的比值比及95%置信区间。混杂因素的筛选基于有向无环图(DAG)理论,借助DAGitty软件完成以控制潜在偏倚<sup>[26]</sup>,同时将血清镁分组中位数作为连续变量进行趋势检验。为探究血清镁与POD风险的非线性关系,采用限制性立方样条(RCS)回归模型,设定5个节点(位于血清镁的5%、27.5%、50%、72.5%和95%分位点),以中位数为基准,调整变量与主分析一致,并进行非线性趋势检验。鉴于中位数两侧关系近似线性,另构建线性模型估算每标准差血清镁变动对应的POD风险。亚组分析围绕性别、年龄( $<75$ 岁与 $\geq 75$ 岁)、肿瘤状态及糖尿病展开,构建交互项并纳入多因素模型,通过似然比检验评估交互效应显著性,结果以森林图形式展示。在中介效应分析中,将对数转换后的C反应蛋白视为潜在中介变量而非混杂变量,利用结构方程模型估计血清镁对POD的直接效应及通过炎症指标传导的间接效应,置信区间通过1000次bootstrap抽样获得。为评估未测混杂因素对结果的潜在影响,计算E-value进行敏感性分析,以验证研究结论的稳健性<sup>[27]</sup>。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 基线特征

表1汇总了按术前血清镁水平五分位分组的患者人口学与围术期特征。总体研究人群中位年龄为70岁(IQR:67~75岁),男性占比47.5%。sMg浓度呈近似正态分布,平均值为 $0.88\pm 0.08$  mmol/L;CRP中位值为0.43 mg/L(IQR:0.10~1.59 mg/L)。POD共发生685例,发生率为5.3%。常见基础疾病包括肿瘤(40.1%)、糖尿病(26.2%)、肾功能不全(2.4%)及肝硬化(3.0%)。最低血清镁五分位组中男性占比更高,营养状态较差,表现为白蛋白水平下降,同时炎症指标(CRP)和肝功能指标(总胆红素、ALT)显著升高,糖尿病、肾功能不全和肝硬化患病率也更高( $P<0.001$ )。

### 2.2 多变量logistic回归模型

本研究基于因果关系图(DAG,图2)确定了多因素回归模型中需纳入的最小充分混杂变量集合,包括年龄、性别、营养状态、系统性炎症、恶性肿瘤、肝肾功能及糖尿病。既将sMg作为连续变量分析,也将其分为五分位组进行分类分析。连续变量分析显示(表2),sMg每升高1个单位,POD风险下降29%(OR=0.71,95% CI: 0.66~0.76, $P<0.001$ )。五分位组分析中,最低组的POD发生率最高(9.4%),相较于参考组风险显著升高2.66倍(OR=2.66,95% CI: 2.09~3.41, $P<0.001$ )。调整基本人口学及临床变量后(模型2),sMg与POD风险的负相关关系依然显著(OR=0.83,95% CI: 0.77~0.89, $P<0.001$ )。分类分析结果亦显示最低五分位组POD风险显著升高(OR=1.81,95% CI: 1.41~2.35, $P<0.001$ ),而第2及第5

表1 按术前血清镁水平五分位分组的基线特征

Tab.1 Baseline characteristics of the patients stratified by preoperative serum magnesium level quintiles

Characteristics	Overall	Preoperative serum magnesium levels (mmol/L)					P
		Quintile 1 (0.36-0.82)	Quintile 2 (0.82-0.87)	Quintile 3 (0.87-0.90)	Quintile 4 (0.90-0.94)	Quintile 5 (0.94-1.44)	
Case (n)	12 876	2322	2781	2278	2641	2854	
sMg (mmol/L, Mean±SD)	0.88±0.08	0.76±0.05	0.84±0.01	0.88±0.01	0.91±0.01	0.98±0.04	<0.001
Demographics							
Age (year, median [IQR])	70 (67, 75)	71 (67, 77)	70 (67, 75)	71 (67, 75)	70 (67, 75)	70 (67, 75)	<0.001
Male	6110 (47.5%)	1125 (48.4%)	1296 (46.6%)	1092 (47.9%)	1268 (48.0%)	1329 (46.6%)	0.529
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , Mean±SD)	24.6±3.9	24.2±4.1	24.8±4.0	24.8±3.9	24.7±3.8	24.5±3.8	<0.001
Comorbidities							
Diabetes mellitus	3373 (26.2%)	855 (36.8%)	786 (28.3%)	553 (24.3%)	584 (22.1%)	595 (20.8%)	<0.001
Cancer	5158 (40.1%)	901 (38.8%)	1006 (36.2%)	904 (39.7%)	1101 (41.7%)	1246 (43.7%)	<0.001
Renal insufficiency	309 (2.4%)	69 (3.0%)	64 (2.3%)	41 (1.8%)	50 (1.9%)	85 (3.0%)	0.008
Liver cirrhosis	389 (3.0%)	80 (3.4%)	93 (3.3%)	61 (2.7%)	73 (2.8%)	82 (2.9%)	0.387
Laboratory measurements							
CRP [mg/L (median, IQR)]	0.43 (0.10, 1.59)	0.77 (0.19, 3.00)	0.42 (0.10, 1.59)	0.37 (0.10, 1.24)	0.37 (0.10, 1.18)	0.42 (0.11, 1.40)	<0.001
SCr (μmol/L, Mean±SD)	75.35±42.48	73.41±35.74	72.05±27.39	73.89±32.44	74.35±33.44	82.33±66.83	<0.001
TBil (μmol/L, Mean±SD)	20.77±41.85	24.88±48.79	20.81±43.62	18.81±35.98	19.17±36.62	20.45±42.65	<0.001
ALT (U/L, Mean±SD)	25.99±50.93	31.59±93.86	25.15±45.43	24.49±32.40	24.49±27.41	24.82±31.02	<0.001
Albumin (g/L, Mean±SD)	38.32±4.43	36.31±4.85	38.02±4.28	38.67±4.00	38.98±4.09	39.37±4.29	<0.001
sCa (mmol/L, Mean±SD)	2.24±0.13	2.21±0.17	2.23±0.13	2.24±0.12	2.25±0.12	2.25±0.12	<0.001
Surgery-related factors							
Emergency surgery	1298 (5.9%)	447 (11.2%)	252 (5.2%)	164 (4.3%)	187 (4.1%)	248 (5.1%)	<0.001
Surgery specialty							
Otorhinolaryngology-head & neck, plastic, or abdominal wall surgery	1104 (8.6%)	129 (5.6%)	223 (8.0%)	196 (8.6%)	264 (10.0%)	292 (10.2%)	<0.001
Obstetrics/gynecology	80 (0.6%)	21 (0.9%)	21 (0.8%)	11 (0.5%)	12 (0.5%)	15 (0.5%)	
Urology	260 (2.0%)	38 (1.6%)	57 (2.0%)	49 (2.2%)	46 (1.7%)	70 (2.5%)	
Hepatobiliary/pancreatic/gastrointestinal	4081 (31.7%)	798 (34.4%)	761 (27.4%)	664 (29.1%)	864 (32.7%)	994 (34.8%)	
Vascular	431 (3.3%)	73 (3.1%)	97 (3.5%)	77 (3.4%)	87 (3.3%)	97 (3.4%)	
Orthopedic	5940 (46.1%)	1030 (44.4%)	1417 (51.0%)	1093 (48.0%)	1193 (45.2%)	1207 (42.3%)	
Endoscopic	739 (5.7%)	196 (8.4%)	153 (5.5%)	139 (6.1%)	123 (4.7%)	128 (4.5%)	
Thoracic	241 (1.9%)	37 (1.6%)	52 (1.9%)	49 (2.2%)	52 (2.0%)	51 (1.8%)	
Surgery duration (h, median [IQR])	2.08 (1.42, 3.17)	2.04 (1.42, 3.08)	2.05 (1.42, 3.08)	2.08 (1.42, 3.17)	2.08 (1.42, 3.25)	2.17 (1.45, 3.25)	0.445
Outcome							
POD	685 (5.3%)	218 (9.4%)	146 (5.2%)	111 (4.9%)	99 (3.7%)	111 (3.9%)	<0.001

Data are presented as Mean±SD, n (%), or median (IQR). sMg: serum magnesium; BMI: Body mass index; TBil: Total bilirubin; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; CRP: C-reaction protein; SCr: Serum creatinine; sCa: Serum calcium.

五分位组虽呈风险上升趋势,但未达统计学意义。进一步将CRP纳入模型作为潜在中介变量后,最低两个分位组的风险估计略有下降,方向保持一致。

### 2.3 限制性立方样条回归分析

采用限制性立方样条回归模型进行分析(图3)。结果显示,POD风险在sMg约0.88 mmol/L时达到最低值,接近总体平均水平。在该阈值以下,sMg每增加一个标准差,POD风险显著下降26%(调整后OR=0.74, 95% CI: 0.66~0.82, P<0.001);而当sMg超过该浓度后,POD风险趋于平稳,未见显著变化。

### 2.4 亚组分析

分层分析结果显示,sMg与POD风险的非线性关联在部分亚组中尤为显著,肿瘤患者表现最为突出。在肿瘤患者中,最低五分位组POD风险显著高于第四五分位组(OR=2.67, 95% CI: 1.82~3.99),第2五分位组亦显著升高(OR=1.88, 95% CI: 1.26~2.85),而第5五分位组虽呈升高趋势但未达统计显著(OR=1.33, 95% CI: 0.88~2.02),两组间交互作用显著(P=0.043)。此外,≥75岁老年患者中低sMg水平与POD风险增加的关系更为明显(P=0.013)。相较之下,性别和糖尿病状态未显示

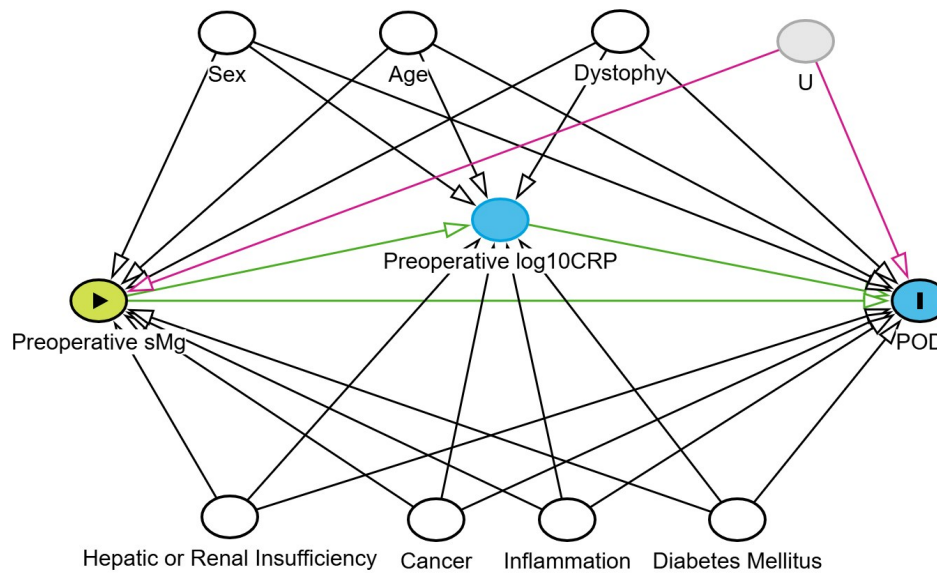


图2 描述协变量、主要暴露因素与结局之间关系的有向无环图(DAG)

Fig.2 Directed acyclic graph showing associations among the covariates, primary exposure, and the outcome. White circles denote ancestors of both the exposure and outcome that have been controlled as confounders, blue circles represent the outcome and its causal direct determinants, green circle symbolizes the exposure variable, and the gray circle denotes variables that are unobserved. The causal relationships are depicted by green lines, and gray lines illustrate the paths of bias that have been accounted for. Conversely, pink lines highlight the biasing paths that remain unadjusted due to latent variables. OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; U: Unmeasured confounders.

表2 术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab.2 Association between preoperative sMg levels and POD risk in univariate and multivariable logistic regression models

Variables	Events [n (%)]	Model 1 <sup>a</sup>		Model 2 <sup>b</sup>		Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	
		(P trend=0.004)		(P trend=0.054)		(P trend=0.036)	
		OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Continuous							
Standardized sMg	685 (5.3%)	0.71 (0.66, 0.76)	<0.001	0.83 (0.77, 0.89)	<0.001	0.84 (0.78, 0.90)	<0.001
Categorical							
Quintile 1	218 (9.4%)	2.66 (2.09, 3.41)	<0.001	1.81 (1.41, 2.35)	<0.001	1.77 (1.37, 2.29)	<0.001
Quintile 2	146 (5.2%)	1.42 (1.10, 1.85)	0.008	1.26 (0.97, 1.65)	0.091	1.25 (0.96, 1.64)	0.097
Quintile 3	111 (4.9%)	1.32 (1.00, 1.74)	0.052	1.27 (0.96, 1.68)	0.096	1.27 (0.96, 1.69)	0.096
Quintile 4	99 (3.7%)	1 (reference)		1 (reference)		1 (reference)	
Quintile 5	111 (3.9%)	1.04 (0.79, 1.37)	0.786	1.06 (0.80, 1.40)	0.708	1.01 (0.76, 1.34)	0.941

<sup>a</sup>Model 1: Unadjusted model; <sup>b</sup>Model 2: Multivariable model adjusted for age, gender, BMI, albumin, TBil, ALT, diabetes mellitus, cancer and renal insufficiency; <sup>c</sup>Model 3: Multivariable model additionally adjusted for CRP levels as a potential mediator.

出显著的交互作用, sMg 与 POD 风险的关联在不同性别及糖尿病状态下较为一致(图4、表3)。

### 2.5 中介效应分析

由于CRP分布偏右, 对其进行了log<sub>10</sub>转换, 以提升模型的拟合度和稳定性(图5)。调整logCRP后, sMg 作为连续变量与 POD 呈显著负相关(校正后 OR=0.84, 95% CI: 0.78~0.90, P<0.001)。当将sMg分为五分位组时, 以第4五分位组为基准, 第1五分位组患者POD风

险显著升高(OR=1.77, 95% CI: 1.37~2.29), 第2和第3五分位组虽有升高趋势, 但差异无统计学意义(OR=1.25和1.27, 表2)。

进一步采用结构方程模型评估CRP在sMg与POD之间的中介效应, 所使用的协变量与主分析保持一致。结果显示, sMg对POD存在显著直接效应(c'=-0.29, P<0.001), 同时通过CRP的间接效应亦达到显著(ab=-0.06, P=0.007), 总效应显著(c=-0.35, P<0.001)。中介

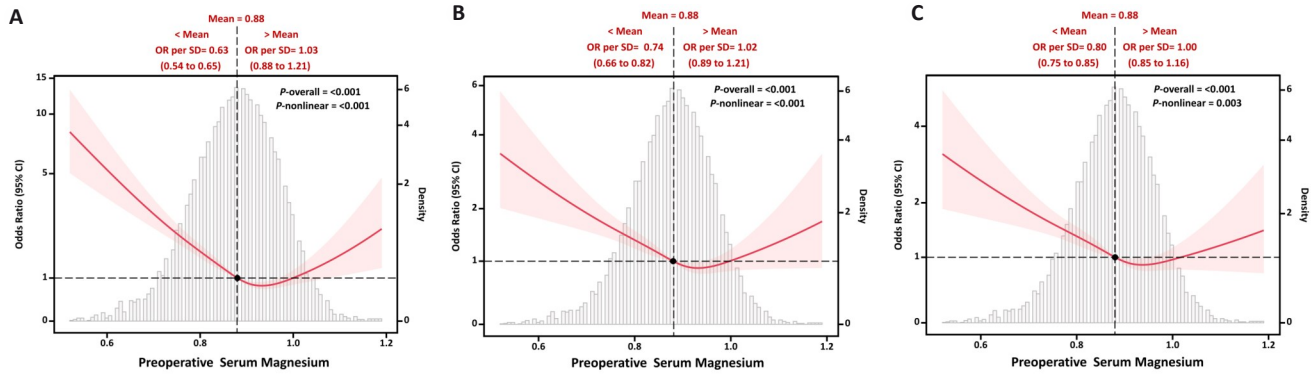


图3 基于连续变量的术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险的非线性关系

Fig.3 Association between preoperative sMg levels and POD risk on continuous scales. A: Model 1 (unadjusted model). B: Model 2 (multivariable model adjusted for age, sex, BMI, albumin, TBil, ALT, diabetes mellitus, cancer and renal insufficiency). C: Model 3 (multivariable model additionally adjusted for CRP levels as a potential mediator). ORs are indicated by blue solid lines and 95% CIs by light blue dotted lines. Reference lines for no association are indicated by the blackdotted lines at an OR of 1.0. Density plots are presented by gray shadow area to show the fraction of the population with different levels of sMg. sMg level corresponding to the OR equal to 1 (reference value) is shown by dark spot.

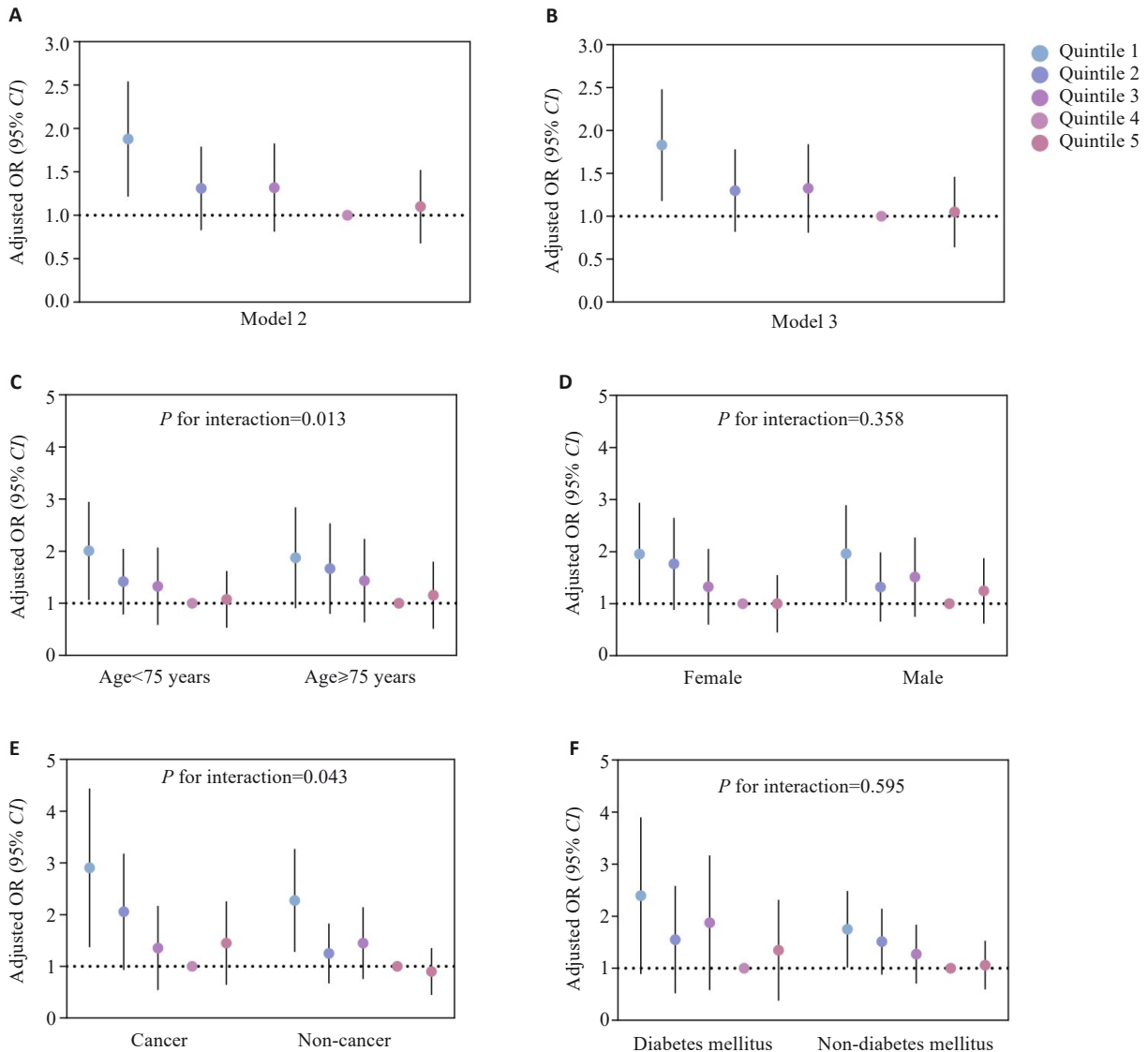


图4 基于五分位分组的术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险的关系

Fig.4 Association between preoperative sMg levels and POD risk based on quintile analyses. Forest plots show associations in the overall population (A, B) and subgroups (C-F). Subgroup analyses were adjusted as in model 2.

表3 基于五分位分组的术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险的关系

Tab.3 Associations between preoperative sMg levels and POD risk based on quintile analysis

Subgroup	OR (95% CI) of serum magnesium quintiles					P for trend	P for interaction
	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5		
Age (year)							0.013
<75 (n=9169)	1.88 (1.34, 2.67)	1.30 (0.91, 1.86)	1.27 (0.87, 1.85)	1 (reference)	1.01 (0.69, 1.46)	0.018	
≥75 (n=3707)	1.73 (1.19, 2.56)	1.54 (1.05, 2.28)	1.32 (0.87, 2.00)	1 (reference)	1.06 (0.70, 1.61)	0.138	
Gender							0.358
Male (n=6110)	1.84 (1.30, 2.62)	1.23 (0.85, 1.79)	1.40 (0.97, 2.05)	1 (reference)	1.16 (0.80, 1.69)	0.150	
Female (n=6766)	1.81 (1.26, 2.65)	1.64 (1.14, 2.39)	1.22 (0.81, 1.84)	1 (reference)	0.92 (0.61, 1.39)	0.011	
Diabetes mellitus							0.595
No (n=9503)	1.67 (1.23, 2.27)	1.44 (1.06, 1.96)	1.20 (0.87, 1.67)	1 (reference)	1.01 (0.73, 1.39)	0.023	
Yes (n=3373)	2.15 (1.33, 3.46)	1.35 (0.82, 2.28)	1.62 (0.96, 2.79)	1 (reference)	1.15 (0.66, 2.03)	0.166	
Cancer							0.043
No (n=7718)	2.15 (1.57, 2.98)	1.18 (0.84, 1.66)	1.36 (0.96, 1.94)	1 (reference)	0.84 (0.58, 1.22)	0.025	
Yes (n=5158)	2.67 (1.82, 3.99)	1.88 (1.26, 2.85)	1.23 (0.78, 1.93)	1 (reference)	1.33 (0.88, 2.02)	0.076	

Associations in subgroups were adjusted as in model 2.

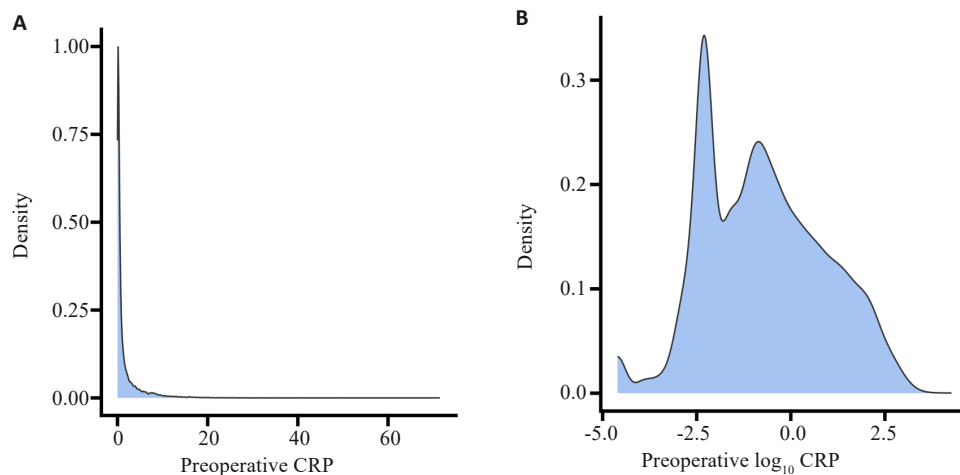


图5 CRP水平对数转换前后的分布图

Fig.5 Distribution of CRP levels before and after logarithmic transformation. A: Histogram of the distribution of preoperative CRP levels. B: Histogram of the distribution of preoperative log<sub>10</sub> CRP levels.

效应占总效应的比例为17.14%，CRP在低镁状态促发POD风险中起到部分中介作用。不同亚组中介效应存在差异，肿瘤患者中CRP介导比例更高，达24.14%，而非肿瘤组为11.90%；在年龄亚组中，≥75岁老年患者中介比例为16.67%，略高于<75岁组(14.63%)(图6、表4)。

### 2.6 敏感性分析

排除了关键协变量缺失的患者，并在多变量回归模型中进一步加入了术中因素(如麻醉时长、是否急诊手术等)进行重复分析。敏感性分析结果与主分析一致，表明结论具有良好的稳定性(表5)。

计算E值以评估潜在未测量混杂因素对结果的影响，在血清镁最低、次低及最高五分位组中，E值分别为3.02、1.83及1.31(图6)，这意味着若有未测量的混杂因

素能够完全解释术前血清镁与POD之间的关联，则该因素必须同时与血清镁水平及POD风险存在较强关联。这在现实临床条件下难以实现，进一步支持了本研究结果的可靠性。

### 3 讨论

在本项纳入老年择期非心脏非神经外科手术患者的大样本回顾性队列研究中，我们发现术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险呈显著的U型非线性关系。最低POD发生率对应的血清镁浓度约为0.88 mmol/L，血镁水平无论高于还是低于该范围均与POD风险增加相关。该关联在调整多种混杂因素后依然稳健，且部分效应通过全身炎症标志物CRP介导，提示即使轻微的镁稳态异

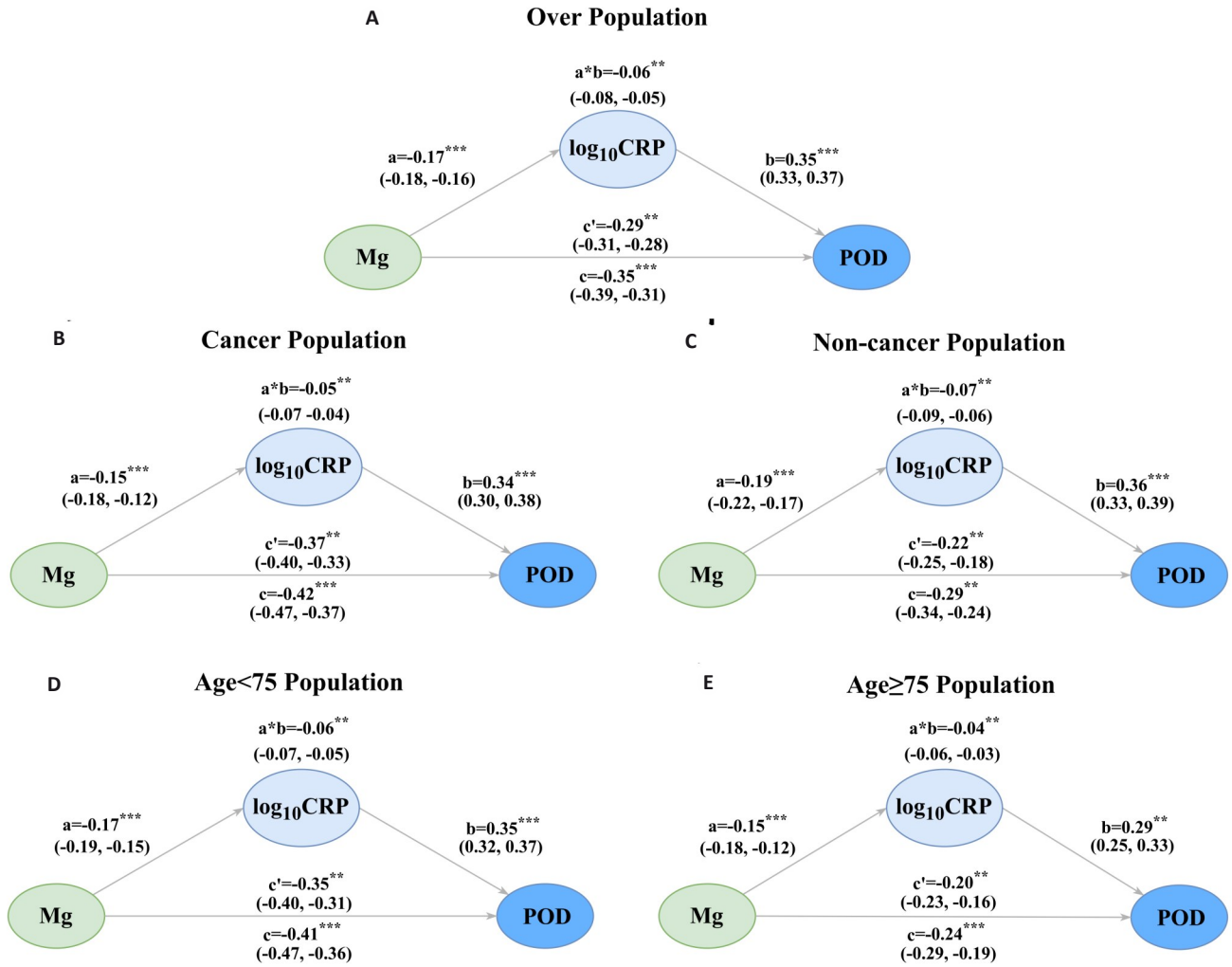


图6 以log<sub>10</sub>CRP为中介的术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险的中介效应分析

Fig.6 Mediation analyses of the associations between preoperative serum magnesium levels and POD risk through log<sub>10</sub> CRP levels. Mediation analyses were conducted in the overall population (A) and in key subgroups, including cancer (B), non-cancer (C), age <75 years (D), and age ≥75 years (E) Mediation groups. Subgroup analyses were adjusted as in model 2. a=the effects of sMg on log<sub>10</sub> CRP; b=the effects of log<sub>10</sub> CRP on POD Risk. a\*b: the indirect effect; c: the total effect; c': the direct effect. \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.

表4 总体及各亚组中CRP的中介效应分析结果

Tab.4 Mediation analysis in the overall population and subgroups

Pathways	c	P	c'	P	a*b	P	a	P	b	P	ab/c
sMg→log <sub>10</sub> CRP→POD											
Overall	-0.35	<0.001	-0.29	<0.001	-0.06	0.007	-0.17	<0.001	0.35	<0.001	17.14%
Age (year)											
<75	-0.41	<0.001	-0.35	0.006	-0.06	<0.001	-0.17	<0.001	0.35	<0.001	14.63%
≥75	-0.24	0.005	-0.20	0.008	-0.04	0.006	-0.25	0.005	0.29	<0.001	16.67%
Cancer											
Absent	-0.29	0.015	-0.22	0.003	-0.07	0.008	-0.19	<0.001	0.36	<0.001	24.14%
Present	-0.42	<0.001	-0.37	<0.001	-0.05	0.010	-0.17	<0.001	0.35	<0.001	11.90%

Associations in subgroups were adjusted as in model 2. a=the effects of sMg on log<sub>10</sub> CRP; b=the effects of log<sub>10</sub> CRP on POD risk. ab: Indirect effect; c: Total effect; c': Direct effect.

常也可能通过多重病理机制增加围术期神经认知障碍的易感性。

相比年龄大、基础认知障碍等传统POD风险因素，血清镁水平具有“可检测、可干预”的优势，更契合围术

期精准风险评估需求。术后血镁受围手术期液体管理和药物干预的影响，更多反映短期波动，属于“伴随现象”，难以揭示镁稳态与POD风险之间的本质关系。相比之下，术前血镁水平更能反映患者的长期代谢状态。

表5 术前血清镁水平与术后谵妄风险关系的敏感性分析

Tab.5 Sensitivity analysis for associations between preoperative serum magnesium levels and POD risk

Analysis	OR (95% CI)					P for trend
	Quintile 1 (0.36-0.82)	Quintile 2 (0.82-0.87)	Quintile 3 (0.87-0.90)	Quintile 4 (0.90-0.94)	Quintile 5 (0.94-1.44)	
Primary analysis	1.81 (1.41, 2.35)	1.26 (0.97, 1.65)	1.27 (0.96, 1.68)	1 (reference)	1.06 (0.80, 1.40)	0.054
Sensitivity analysis						
Additional adjustment for major intraoperative factors <sup>a</sup> (n=12 876)	1.89 (1.47, 2.45)	1.26 (0.97, 1.65)	1.30 (0.98, 1.72)	1 (reference)	1.05 (0.80, 1.40)	0.175
Excluding patients with confounders missing (n=12 570)	1.79 (1.37, 2.29)	1.25 (0.96, 1.64)	1.29 (0.96,1.69)	1 (reference)	1.03 (0.75,1.32)	0.188
Excluding patients with dystrophy (n=12 246)	1.81 (1.39, 2.37)	1.28 (0.97, 1.69)	1.29 (0.97, 1.73)	1 (reference)	1.04 (0.78, 1.40)	0.240
Excluding patients with inflammation, hepatic or renal insufficiency (n=12 156)	1.92 (1.48, 2.52)	1.30 (0.99, 1.72)	1.26 (0.93, 1.69)	1 (reference)	1.04 (0.77, 1.40)	0.124

<sup>a</sup>Major intraoperative factors include surgery specialty, surgery duration, and emergency surgery.

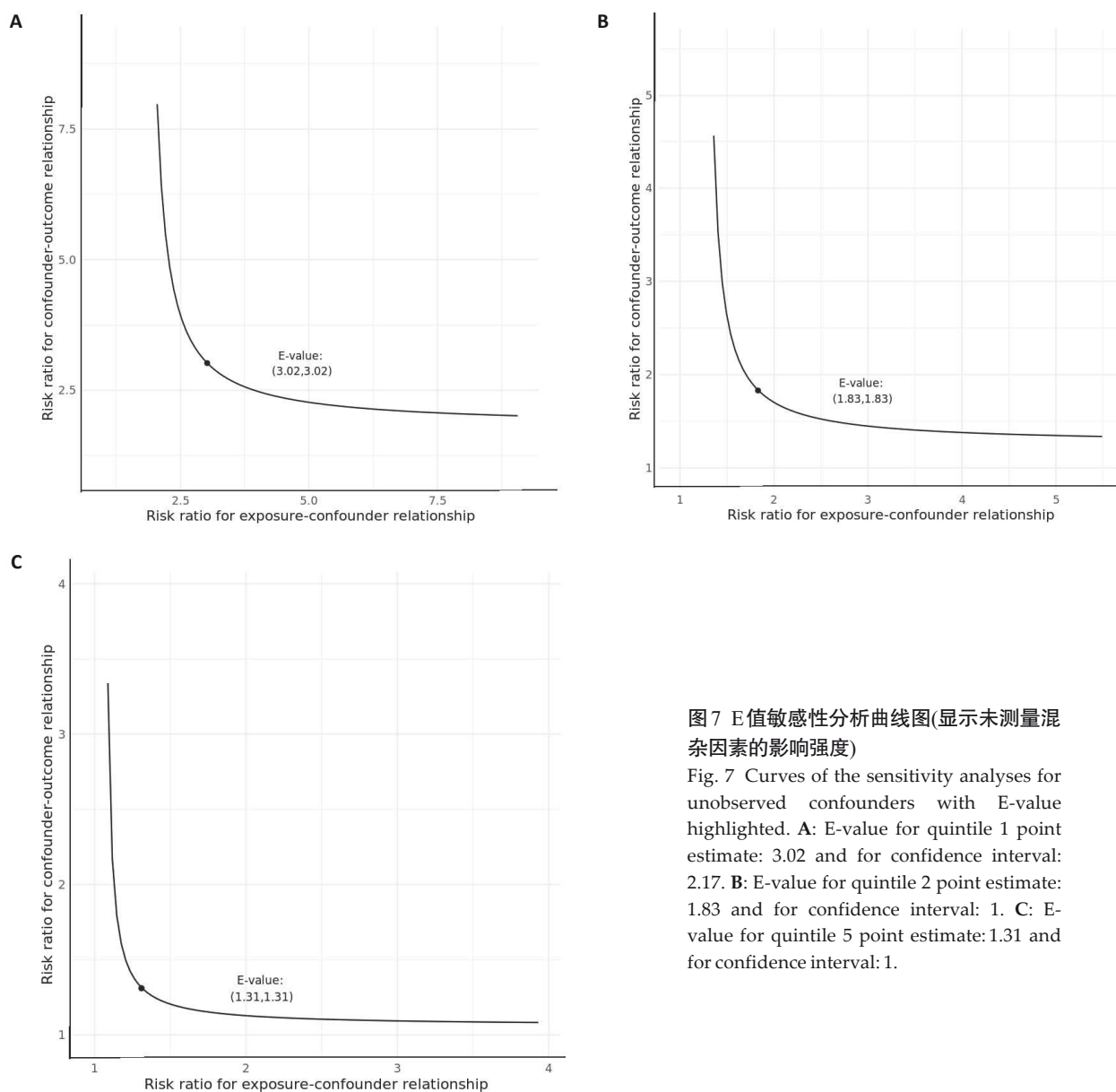


图7 E值敏感性分析曲线图(显示未测量混杂因素的影响强度)

Fig. 7 Curves of the sensitivity analyses for unobserved confounders with E-value highlighted. **A:** E-value for quintile 1 point estimate: 3.02 and for confidence interval: 2.17. **B:** E-value for quintile 2 point estimate: 1.83 and for confidence interval: 1. **C:** E-value for quintile 5 point estimate: 1.31 and for confidence interval: 1.

血镁稳态依赖肠道吸收、肾脏排泄及骨储备的协调调控,波动性小,而长期低镁个体在手术应激和炎症背景下更易出现神经递质失衡、NMDA受体过度激活及微胶质细胞异常活化,进一步反映患者神经代谢状态,为围术期POD风险评估提供可操作的生物学预测指标。在静息膜电位下,脑内镁可阻滞NMDA受体通道,抑制钙离子过度内流,从而防止谷氨酸兴奋毒性<sup>[28]</sup>;当镁缺乏时,该阻滞解除,兴奋毒性增强,诱发神经元钙超载<sup>[29]</sup>,激活钙调蛋白酶、氧化应激通路,造成突触功能紊乱与神经元损伤<sup>[30]</sup>,进而诱发小鼠海马突触丧失及行为改变。老年人认知储备低下,受该机制影响更为显著。动物研究亦表明,镁缺乏损害海马长时程增强(LTP)及空间记忆,而补充镁可改善突触可塑性,增强神经功能恢复能力<sup>[31]</sup>。

此外,镁在维持血脑屏障(BBB)完整性方面亦发挥关键作用<sup>[32]</sup>。手术创伤释放大量的外周炎症因子(如IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ )<sup>[33]</sup>,在镁缺乏状态下,BBB通透性升高,促使外周炎症因子进入中枢,引发小胶质细胞活化与神经炎症反应,是POD发生的重要机制。近年研究显示,已有体外及体内研究证实,镁可通过激活鞘氨醇-1-磷酸受体1(S1P1)及小GTP酶Rac1通路,增强脑微血管内皮屏障的稳定性,防止内皮连接结构破坏<sup>[34]</sup>。在脓毒症动物模型中,镁补充可有效减少BBB通透性升高及脑水肿程度<sup>[35]</sup>。进一步研究还发现,镁可通过抑制核因子 $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)信号通路,降低基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)的表达,进而保护紧密连接蛋白结构,维护BBB完整性,在炎症状态下起到重要的屏障保护作用<sup>[36]</sup>。这些机制共同构成了镁在围术期神经保护中的重要基础。

中介分析结果显示,CRP可解释sMg与POD之间约17.1%的总关联,提示系统炎症在二者关系中发挥桥梁作用。术前血镁反映患者长期代谢稳态,而术前CRP反映机体即时炎症水平。在肿瘤患者中,中介比例升高至24.1%,提示其炎症负荷更重,低镁状态可能进一步激活炎症反应通路。镁缺乏可降低I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 表达,促进NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路活化,诱导IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 及IL-1 $\beta$ 等炎症因子产生<sup>[36]</sup>;同时增强细胞内钙信号及小胶质细胞活性,促进NLRP3炎症小体组装与IL-1 $\beta$ 成熟<sup>[37,38]</sup>。上述因子可刺激肝脏合成CRP,形成“外周-中枢”炎症放大轴,加剧中枢神经炎症反应<sup>[39]</sup>。动物研究亦证实,术后激活的NLRP3/IL-1 $\beta$ 通路可引发海马依赖性认知障碍,而补镁可抑制相关炎症信号,改善突触可塑性,发挥神经保护作用<sup>[40]</sup>。

亚组分析显示,肿瘤患者及 $\geq 75$ 岁老年人群中,低镁状态与POD风险的非线性关联更为显著。肿瘤患者常因铂类药物化疗、胃肠道丢失、肾排镁增加<sup>[41]</sup>及PTHrP异常分泌<sup>[42]</sup>等原因导致更严重的镁缺乏,加之基

础慢性炎症背景,使其更易出现炎症放大效应,增加神经损伤风险。而高龄人群由于微胶质细胞长期“预激活”及慢性低度炎症状态,即使镁水平轻度偏低,也可引发显著的中枢炎症反应<sup>[43]</sup>。

本研究结论与既往非手术人群研究结果基本一致。例如,Boccardi等<sup>[16]</sup>在老年住院患者中发现,谵妄患者的血清镁水平显著低于非谵妄患者,低镁状态是谵妄的独立危险因素。另一项混合ICU人群研究亦提示,低镁状态与谵妄风险增加约2倍相关(调整后OR=2.1)<sup>[15]</sup>。尽管前述研究多集中于内科或重症场景,本研究首次在围术期老年手术患者中证实了术前低镁状态与POD风险之间的非线性关系,为围术期神经认知障碍研究提供了新的流行病学证据。

值得关注的是,尽管基础研究已明确镁在中枢神经系统中的多重保护作用,其围术期临床价值尚未受到足够重视。本研究通过排除围术期补镁患者、采用DAG图方法甄别混杂因素,并在多个临床亚组中开展敏感性分析,进一步强调了术前低镁作为潜在干预靶点的临床意义。

本研究仍存在若干局限。首先,由于采用回顾性设计,术后谵妄的识别主要依赖病历回顾法,而非实时床旁评估工具CAM。该方法在中重度及高活动型谵妄的识别上较为可靠,但对于表现为嗜睡、反应迟缓或注意力减退的低活动型谵妄,敏感性相对不足,可能存在漏检,从而导致本研究中术后谵妄发生率低于部分前瞻性研究。此外,回顾性病历对精神运动状态的记录有限,难以对高活动型、低活动型及混合型谵妄进行精确区分,即使结合抗精神病药物使用及神经科医生盲法复核,也可能无法完全识别低活动型谵妄。其次,术前血镁仅在单一时点测定,术后动态变化未被监测,这在一定程度上限制了对谵妄发生即时病理机制及术前代谢状态与围术期应激反应之间交互作用的观察。同时,回顾性设计亦使暴露-中介-结局的时间顺序难以完全严格保证。尽管术前血镁反映患者长期稳定代谢状态,术前CRP反映机体即时炎症状况,结局为术后谵妄,时间逻辑上可初步构建合理路径,但仍可能受到未测量混杂因素的影响。因此,低血镁通过增加炎症易感性、提升CRP水平进而影响神经功能和POD风险的关联,该结果应被视为潜在机制线索与风险提示,而非严格的因果确认。

本研究为单中心分析,研究对象为中国大型三级甲等医院择期老年手术患者,其外部推广性仍需在多中心及不同人群中进一步验证。尽管如此,本研究提示术前血镁可能与术后谵妄存在炎症介导的关联,为围术期高风险患者识别提供初步线索。未来研究可从以下3个方面进一步深入:其一,构建前瞻性队列并结合标准化

谵妄评估工具(如 CAM 量表),提高不同亚型谵妄的识别准确性和敏感性;其二,纳入术前至术后多个时间点的血镁及炎症指标监测,明确镁代谢异常与神经炎症之间的动态变化及潜在因果路径;其三,针对高风险人群开展补镁干预的随机对照试验,评估其对术后谵妄的预防效果及作用机制,为围术期精准神经保护策略提供循证依据。

术前低镁状态与老年择期手术患者术后谵妄风险升高密切相关,呈非线性分布,且该关联部分由全身炎症反应介导。血清镁作为一种可常规检测、可主动干预的生物标志物,具有良好的临床应用前景,可为 POD 的风险评估、分层管理和干预提供新路径。

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