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肥胖与良性阵发性位置性眩晕的 关联机制综述

Mechanistic Links Between Obesity and Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo: A Review

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【摘要】良性阵发性位置性眩晕(benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, BPPV)是临床常见的外周前庭眩晕疾病,终身患病率约2.4%。其核心病理基础为耳石脱位,但全身代谢与营养状态等系统性因素对疾病发生、复发及预后的影响日益受到重视。在全球肥胖流行背景下,肥胖与BPPV的关系成为研究热点,现有证据不支持二者存在稳定的直接因果联系。本文整合流行病学、病理生理及临床研究结果显示,横断面研究多提示肥胖/超重与BPPV患病率相关,但多变量校正后关联常减弱或消失,孟德尔随机化研究亦未证实肥胖为独立危险因素。机制层面肥胖更可能通过代谢综合征相关微血管障碍、慢性低度炎症与氧化应激、维生素D/钙稳态紊乱及肌肉减少症等间接通路,破坏内耳微环境与耳石稳定性,从而增加发病与复发倾向,并影响治疗获益。临床应在规范复位基础上,采用代谢干预+前庭保护的綜合管理策略,包括代谢共病筛查与控制、维生素D/钙优化补充、抗阻训练与肌肉功能维护,并依托多学科协作进行长期随访。

【关键词】肥胖;良性阵发性位置性眩晕;代谢综合征;肌肉减少症;维生素D;病理生理机制;临床管理

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【Abstract】 Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is the most common peripheral vestibular disorder in clinical practice, with an estimated lifetime prevalence of approximately 2.4%. Although otoconial dislodgement is the fundamental pathological basis, increasing attention has been paid to the contribution of systemic factors-particularly metabolic and nutritional status-to disease onset, recurrence, and clinical outcomes. Against the backdrop of the global obesity epidemic, the association between obesity and BPPV has become a focus of investigation; however, current evidence does not support a consistent direct causal relationship. By synthesizing available epidemiological, pathophysiological, and clinical data, this review shows that most cross-sectional studies report an association between overweight/obesity and BPPV prevalence, yet the association often attenuates or disappears after multivariable adjustment, and Mendelian randomization analyses have not identified obesity as an independent risk factor. Mechanistically, obesity is more likely to influence BPPV through indirect pathways, including metabolic syndrome-related microvascular dysfunction, chronic low-grade inflammation and oxidative stress, disrupted vitamin D/calcium homeostasis, and sarcopenia, thereby destabilizing the inner-ear microenvironment and otoconia and ultimately increasing susceptibility to onset and recurrence while reducing therapeutic benefit. Clinically, in addition to standardized canalith repositioning procedures, a comprehensive strategy integrating "metabolic intervention plus vestibular protection" is warranted. This includes screening and control of metabolic comorbidities, optimized vitamin D/calcium supplementation, resistance training with preservation of muscle function, and long-term follow-up within a multidisciplinary care model. Future work should prioritize large prospective cohorts, refined body-composition phenotyping, and targeted interventional trials to clarify key links and optimize individualized management.

【Key words】 Obesity; Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; Metabolic syndrome; Sarcopenia; Vitamin D; Pathophysiology; Clinical management

1 引言

良性阵发性位置性眩晕(benign paroxysmal positional

vertigo, BPPV)系耳石(碳酸钙晶体)自椭圆囊脱落并进入半规管所致的外周前庭疾病,典型表现为头位改变诱

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发的短暂旋转性眩晕(多 ≤ 1 min)及特征性眼震^[1]。BPPV约占眩晕专科就诊的20%~30%,终身患病率约2.4%,女性高于男性^[2,3]。BPPV的发病主要与耳石脱位的局部机械因素相关,但复位后复发与顽固性残余头晕提示其表型并非单一局部机械机制所能完全解释。

目前,肥胖率持续上升,肥胖伴随胰岛素抵抗、血脂异常与慢性低度炎症等代谢异常。多项研究报道BPPV人群肥胖比例增高^[4~7]。但结论存在分歧,部分横断面研究提示,高身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)与BPPV风险增加相关,而多变量调整及遗传学研究未证实直接因果^[3]。明确肥胖在BPPV发生发展中的定位及其潜在中介通路,对风险分层与综合管理具有实践意义。

BPPV的病理基础为耳石稳态失衡。正常耳石由蛋白纤维锚定并处于脱落—溶解—再生的动态平衡,其矿化过程与骨代谢相似,受维生素D及钙稳态调控^[8,9]。当脱落加速或再生不足时,耳石颗粒可在半规管沉积,随内淋巴流动刺激毛细胞,诱发眩晕与眼震^[1]。已知危险因素包括年龄、偏头痛、卒中、高血压及高脂血症等^[10]。德国人群研究显示,肥胖(BMI ≥ 30)在单变量相关但多因素后不再显著,提示其作用可能经共病/代谢通路间接实现^[3]。近期亦有研究提示,低肌肉量与肌少症为重要危险因素(OR ≈ 3.4)^[11]。BPPV更可能是局部机械异常与全身代谢、营养状态交互作用的结果。

2 肥胖与BPPV的流行病学关联证据

2.1 横断面研究相关性提示,但异质性明显

现有横断面与病例对照研究多提示,超重/肥胖与BPPV共现率升高,但效应量不稳定。德国人群研究显示,超重(BMI 25~30)BPPV患病率高于正常体重(OR=2.4, 95%CI 1.3~4.6),肥胖(BMI ≥ 30)亦呈升高趋势(OR=2.2, 95%CI 0.9~5.1),但未达统计学意义^[3]。伊朗匹配病例对照研究报道,BPPV组平均BMI显著高于对照组(28.1 vs 24.9 kg/m², $P < 0.001$)^[12]。韩国基于全民健康保险数据库研究提示,肥胖人群(BMI ≥ 25)BPPV风险略增,且代谢综合征组分叠加时呈累积效应^[13]。差异可能与以下因素有关:①年龄分层不同,老年BMI受肌少与营养影响,代表性下降^[14];②BMI无法区分脂肪与肌肉,易掩盖肌少性肥胖等高风险亚型^[11,15];③代谢共病等中介/混杂因素控制程度不一。

2.2 遗传学与因果推断缺乏稳定的直接因果

孟德尔随机化基于全基因组关联分析(genome-wide association study, GWAS)数据的分析显示,过量热量相关肥胖与其他类型肥胖均未与BPPV形成遗传学因果关联($P > 0.05$, OR接近1)^[16]。该证据提示,肥胖可

能通过后天代谢紊乱、炎症状态与生活方式等间接路径影响BPPV发生或转归,而非跨人群稳定的独立危险因素,与多变量模型校正后关联减弱的结果相互印证^[17]。

3 肥胖关联BPPV的核心病理生理机制

肥胖对BPPV的作用多为间接效应,可通过代谢紊乱—内耳微环境失衡—耳石稳定性下降的网络参与发病与复发。该网络涉及代谢综合征、慢性低度炎症、氧化应激、维生素D缺乏及肌肉减少症等多维交互,现分述其关键环节。

3.1 代谢综合征与内耳微血管障碍

代谢综合征(metabolism syndrome, MetS)由内脏肥胖、高血压、糖脂代谢异常等聚集构成,BPPV人群中其比例升高^[18]。高血糖/高脂血症可诱导内皮炎症与动脉粥样硬化,减少迷路动脉灌注。迷路动脉为终末动脉且缺乏侧支,长期微灌注不足可影响椭圆囊斑营养供给,促进耳石膜退变与耳石脱落^[19]。部分研究在BPPV中观察到颈动脉内膜增厚、椎动脉狭窄等血管异常^[20],支持血管源性通路。高脂血症可增加血浆黏度并致微循环淤滞,高血压可引发血管痉挛,进一步降低前庭灌注^[21]。高血压与高脂血症被证实为BPPV独立危险因素^[3],提示MetS相关血管病变可能是连接肥胖与BPPV的重要桥梁。

3.2 慢性低度炎症与耳石基质损伤

肥胖状态下,内脏脂肪分泌肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)等促炎因子并降低脂联素,形成代谢性慢性低度炎症^[22~24]。炎症可破坏血-迷路屏障并上调细胞间黏附分子-1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1),增加通透性,使炎性介质进入内淋巴^[20]。随后激活基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs),降解Otoconin-90、Otolin-1等耳石膜基质蛋白,削弱耳石附着基础,促进脱位与碎裂^[25]。临床研究亦观察到IL-1 β 、sICAM-1等炎症标志物升高与复发相关^[20]。此外,炎症可诱导前庭毛细胞凋亡与暗细胞功能障碍,影响离子稳态并降低复位获益。巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(macrophage migration inhibitory factor, MIF)水平与复发风险呈正相关^[26],提示炎症贯穿发病与转归。

3.3 氧化应激与线粒体功能障碍

肥胖相关炎症常伴活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)过量与抗氧化系统活性下降^[10,27,28]。前庭细胞代谢旺盛,对氧化损伤敏感,ROS可损伤线粒体DNA并触发凋亡,削弱信号转导。同时可干扰暗细胞Ca²⁺-ATPase等离子泵功能,破坏内淋巴钙稳态。钙稳态失衡可致耳石去矿化、结构疏松,增加脱落与复发倾向^[10]。部分研究报道BPPV患者抗氧化相关指标降低(如尿酸、胆红素、白蛋

白)^[28],从临床侧面支持该机制。

3.4 维生素D代谢异常与耳石矿化不足

维生素D缺乏是肥胖与BPPV的共同易感因素。肥胖可通过体积稀释/脂肪封存效应,降低循环25(OH)D水平,使常规补充后仍难达标^[29]。维生素D经维生素D受体(vitamin D receptor, VDR)调控钙吸收与重吸收,鉴于耳石矿化与骨代谢存在相似性,VDR信号异常可导致耳石矿化不足、密度下降与脆性增加^[30]。25(OH)D与复发率呈负相关($R=-0.806$)^[8]。随机对照试验显示,维生素D联合钙补充可使复发率下降30%~50%^[31],提示该通路具有可干预性。

3.5 肌肉减少症与前庭代偿障碍

肌肉减少症在肥胖人群中常被低估,且可能比身体质量指数更能解释眩晕表型。老年研究显示,低肌肉量、肌少症与BPPV风险显著相关(OR约3.4),效应强于肥胖^[11]。另有研究在post-COVID-19眩晕人群中观察到骨骼肌量、无脂肪量下降,而脂肪量差异不显著^[32]。机制上,肌力与核心稳定性下降会削弱姿势控制与步态稳定,降低对前庭输入变化的代偿能力,延缓恢复并增加跌倒风险。同时蛋白合成能力下降可能影响耳石膜基质更新。肥胖合并肌少(肌少性肥胖)可通过炎症—代谢—肌肉功能叠加,放大BPPV发生与复发风险。

3.6 糖代谢与甲状腺功能异常的中介作用

糖尿病是肥胖相关共病中与BPPV明确关联之一,病例对照研究提示,BPPV患者糖尿病风险升高^[30]。其可能通过微血管病变致前庭灌注不足,通过炎症/氧化应激扰乱钙稳态,并经晚期糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end products, AGEs)累积降低耳石附着力^[4]。其作用部分可由高血压中介(约42%)^[6],提示代谢因素间存在链式放大。甲状腺功能减退在BPPV中亦更常见^[30]。甲状腺激素参与钙代谢调控并维持神经感觉组织功能,肥胖相关甲状腺功能异常可能通过钙稳态紊乱与组织易损性间接增加BPPV风险。

4 肥胖对BPPV临床预后的影响

肥胖患者的解剖学特征增加了BPPV的诊断难度,可能有假阴性风险。肥胖患者颈后脂肪垫增厚、颈部短粗,常限制颈椎后伸,难以在标准Dix-Hallpike试验中达到理想的后伸角度(约20°~30°)。腹部脂肪堆积导致平卧位膈肌上抬、呼吸不适,降低配合度与检查耐受性。上述因素可使耳石在半规管内获得的重力加速度不足,诱发眼震不典型或缺失,从而出现假阴性与漏诊风险。与此同时,面部软组织增厚可能影响视频眼震图护目镜密闭性与追踪稳定性,进一步降低眼震捕捉质量与判读可靠性。

肥胖对复位结局的影响主要体现在:①操作定位难度增加,体型限制使患侧识别与头位角度控制更困难;②躯体不适与活动受限降低动作完成度;③代谢紊乱背景下耳石稳定性持续下降,增加脱落与碎裂倾向。器械辅助复位,如机械旋转椅/眩晕诊疗系统可通过三维精准定位与标准化动能输入,部分克服体型限制,提高复位成功率与流程可重复性。随访方面,肥胖患者复位后残余眩晕更常见,且复发风险升高^[16]。其1年复发率可超过30%,高于正常体重人群^[33]。提示仅依赖复位难以解决易脱位体质,需将代谢与营养等可干预因素纳入长期管理。

5 肥胖相关BPPV的临床管理策略

BPPV的临床管理策略应从单次复位转向复位+代谢调控+前庭保护的复合路径,以降低复发与残余症状负担。

5.1 危险因素筛查与分层管理

建议对BPPV患者进行代谢相关危险因素的结构化筛查,并在肥胖/复发性病例中优先评估代谢综合征组(腰围、血压、血糖、血脂)。可按风险层级设置检查要点:(1)高风险:糖代谢异常与甲状腺功能异常:空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)、促甲状腺激素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)、游离甲状腺素(free thyroxine, FT4);(2)中风险:维生素D缺乏与血脂异常:25(OH)D、血脂谱;(3)重点关注:肌肉减少症与高血压:握力/体成分(或肌少风险筛查工具)、血压;(4)辅助评估:BMI/腰围、饮食结构与运动行为。

对复发性患者可建立固定随访节点(如3、6、12个月),将复位次数、残余眩晕、跌倒风险与代谢指标变化同步记录,利于识别代谢驱动型复发。

5.2 营养与体重管理应以维生素D/钙稳态与抗炎饮食为核心

肥胖患者存在维生素D脂肪封存倾向,可采用负荷—维持策略:当25(OH)D<20 ng/mL(50 nmol/L)时,建议每日补充1000~2000 IU,并将目标维持于30~50 ng/mL。钙摄入可参考高龄人群1200 mg/d,饮食优先,必要时补充。随机对照研究提示,维生素D联合钙补充可降低复发风险,尤其适用于复发性BPPV^[31]。

饮食模式建议优先选择地中海饮食或终止高血压膳食疗法(dietary approaches to stop hypertension, DASH),增加膳食纤维(约25~30 g/d),减少高糖与精制碳水、饱和脂肪摄入,以改善血糖波动与脂质谱并降低糖基化相关损伤风险^[4,33]。适量增加Omega-3脂肪酸来源并保证蛋白摄入(约1.0~1.2 g/kg·d),以支持肌肉合成。膳食结构(纤维不足等)与BPPV存在相关性^[34]。体重控制强调缓慢减重、保肌优先,避免快速减重导致脂溶性维生素摄

入/吸收不足与肌量下降,建议每周减重0.5~1 kg,并同步开展抗阻训练,以降低肌少风险^[21]。

5.3 运动与康复训练可改善代偿、降低跌倒与复发风险

建议每周进行2~3次抗阻训练,重点强化核心与下肢肌群(弹力带/哑铃/自重训练均可),以改善姿势控制与步态稳定。在保证安全的前提下,可加入快速力量训练,以提升功能性肌力。配合前庭康复,如前庭眼反射适应训练、平衡/本体感觉训练,促进中枢代偿,减轻残余头晕。对关节负荷敏感的肥胖患者,可优先选择水中运动、椭圆机等低冲击项目,以提高依从性。推荐每周≥150 min中等强度有氧运动,以改善心血管与代谢状态,从源头减轻微血管与炎症负担。

5.4 代谢疾病医学管理与多学科协作

糖尿病管理可将HbA1c一般目标设为<7%,并结合年龄、病程与低血糖风险个体化调整,同时按指南随访微血管并发症^[35]。合并超重/肥胖者可优先考虑兼具减重获益的降糖方案,如胰高血糖素样肽-1 (glucagon-like peptide-1, GLP-1)受体激动剂,以改善血糖与体重^[36]。鉴于糖尿病与BPPV/复发风险相关,血糖达标可作为复发性BPPV综合管理的重要组成部分^[37]。

对于复发性病例,尤其合并甲状腺病史或疑似自身免疫背景,可评估TSH、FT4及相关抗体,以识别潜在风险并规范合并症处置。目前尚缺乏证据支持为降低复发而常规使用免疫调节治疗^[38]。血压与血脂管理按总体心血管风险分层实施,如血压<140/90 mmHg为基础目标,LDL-C目标随风险等级下调,并结合生活方式与药物治疗改善内皮功能与微循环灌注,以内耳灌注或眩晕预后为终点的直接证据仍有限^[39,40]。

推荐建立耳鼻喉科/神经科、内分泌科、营养师与物理治疗师协作的多学科团队。前者负责规范诊断与复位,后者负责代谢共病、饮食与运动处方及长期随访协调,以实现肥胖相关BPPV的系统干预,改善远期预后。

6 研究局限与未来方向

现有证据仍存在若干关键局限:①因果推断不足,多为横断面/观察性研究,难以完全排除反向因果(眩晕致活动减少、体重上升)及激素水平、用药等混杂;②样本量与异质性显著,肥胖界定阈值、体成分评估方法不统一,导致效应量不稳定;③机制学证据偏弱,人群研究多停留在关联层面,缺乏对内耳微循环、钙稳态与耳石基质改变的直接验证,动物模型与分子机制研究相对匮乏;④干预证据不足,尚无高质量试验证实减重可降低BPPV发病或复发,维生素D补充的最佳剂量、疗程与目标水平亦需进一步明确。

未来研究应聚焦开展大规模前瞻性队列(≥5年随访),采用标准化体成分测量,如双能X线吸收检测法(dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry, DXA)与系统代谢评估,区分肌少性肥胖等亚型并明确其风险贡献。实施随机对照试验,验证维生素D/钙补充的剂量反应关系、抗阻训练与代谢控制对复发的影响。建立肥胖相关BPPV动物模型,解析炎症、氧化应激与耳石生物矿化/基质降解的关键通路。推进个体化预测模型,整合代谢指标、体成分与遗传信息,实现精准分层与干预。

7 结论

肥胖与BPPV更符合多路径、情境性间接关联而非直接因果。肥胖可能通过代谢综合征、慢性低度炎症、氧化应激、维生素D/钙稳态紊乱及肌肉减少症等通路影响内耳微环境与耳石稳定性,从而增加发病与复发倾向并削弱治疗获益。其中肌肉减少症的风险贡献可能不低于甚至超过肥胖本身,提示应从全身代谢—营养—肌肉功能框架重新理解部分BPPV表型。临床建议在规范复位基础上,强化代谢危险因素筛查、维生素D/钙管理、饮食结构优化、抗阻训练与共病规范治疗,多学科随访降低复发负担。

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