

脑小血管病研究进展

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【摘要】 脑小血管病系指颅内小血管病变,包括颅内小动脉、微小动脉,以及毛细血管和小静脉病变。近年来,脑小血管病的研究取得了初步进展,但明确诊断仍需依靠组织活检,鉴于病理学资料难以获得,临床更多关注影像学和临床表现,因此正确认识脑小血管病的影像学和临床表现有助于早期识别脑小血管病。本文拟对脑小血管病的研究现状、常见影像学表现、发病机制、临床症状与体征,以及治疗原则进行阐述。

【关键词】 脑血管障碍; 综述

Research progress of cerebral small vessel disease

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【Abstract】 Cerebral small vessel disease refers to a group of pathological processes with various etiologies that affect small arteries, arterioles, venules, and capillaries of the brain. Recently, the researches of cerebral small vessel disease have got initial progressions, and a definite diagnosis of this disease is confirmed by biopsy. Given the pathological material is difficult to obtain, clinicians should pay more attention to the imaging features and clinical manifestations. Correct understanding of imaging and clinical manifestations contributes to the early identification of cerebral small vessel disease. Herein, an overview is provided on the present status, common imaging features, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and treatment of cerebral small vessel disease.

【Key words】 Cerebrovascular disorders; Review

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脑小血管病是颅内小血管各种病变导致的临床、认知、影像学 and 病理学表现综合征^[1]。颅内小血管是维持大脑新陈代谢、细胞活性和复杂白质网络结构所必须的基础^[2]。在过去 15 年里,脑小血管病被认为是一种严重疾病^[3]。然而,由于发病隐匿而不易识别,其临床表现多种多样,包括突发性脑卒中症状、易被忽略的神经系统症状与体征、自觉认知功能障碍、进行性认知功能减退、痴呆、抑郁和残疾^[4]。脑小血管病约占脑卒中的 20%^[5],可使脑卒中风险增加 1 倍^[6],亦有约 45% 的痴呆由其所致^[7],社会成本巨大。由于该病病因至今不明,完全依靠

临床经验进行预防与治疗,疗效不能令人满意^[8],甚至存在一定风险^[9]。因此,尽早发现脑小血管病,早期干预势在必行。

一、影像学特点

脑小血管病的主要影像学表现包括急性腔隙性梗死、腔隙、脑白质病变、血管周围间隙扩大、脑微出血和脑萎缩^[3]。

1. 腔隙性梗死 大部分腔隙性梗死的影像学形态均呈圆形、卵圆形或管状,且直径 < 20 mm。Fisher^[10]发现,管状病灶多见于基底节和内囊,也有约 5% 的管状病变来自脑深部小出血灶^[11]。而且,病灶是否位于内囊决定患者是否出现临床症状与体征,但与病灶大小无关^[12]。

2. 腔隙 腔隙是基底节或白质内含有少量脑脊液的小空腔,直径一般为 3~15 mm。尽管有时将直径 > 15 mm 的病灶也视为腔隙,但通常病灶越大,其

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发病机制不同于脑小血管病的可能性越大。许多腔隙性病变可完全不出现临床症状或体征,仅单纯呈现出病理改变^[13]。经扩散加权成像(DWI)证实的急性腔隙性梗死灶演变为腔隙的比例为 28%~94%^[14-15],依赖于腔隙的界定和其他包括随访时间在内的不确定因素。但并非所有患者均演变为腔隙,DWI 显示较大的急性腔隙性梗死灶可完全消失,亦可仅遗留无腔隙的白质高信号改变。

3. 脑白质病变 脑白质病变呈圆形,CT 呈低密度影,T₂WI 和 FLAIR 成像为高信号、T₁WI 则表现为介于正常脑组织与脑脊液之间的低信号。这些病变分布在脑室周围、双侧大脑半球深部白质、基底节、脑桥,偶见于小脑和脑干其他部位白质。与其他脑卒中亚型相比,急性腔隙性梗死白质高信号更多见且分布广泛,并与腔隙、血管周围间隙扩大、脑微出血、脑萎缩病变相关^[16]。

4. 血管周围间隙扩大 MRI 显示的血管周围间隙的信号变化与脑脊液相似,垂直切面时呈圆形、平行切面时呈线样,因此在基底节呈圆形,在额叶侧面、颞顶叶皮质下白质呈线样。尽管任何年龄阶段均可存在生理性周围间隙扩大^[17],但数目过多则为异常^[18-20]。随着白质高信号和症状性腔隙性梗死灶数目的增加,血管周围间隙扩大,表明血管周围间隙与其他脑小血管病具有相关性^[18]。轻微脑萎缩患者亦常见血管周围间隙改变,尽管血管周围间隙可能是脑萎缩的另一种表现形式,但绝非简单的脑萎缩结果^[20]。

5. 脑微出血 在 T₂WI-梯度回波序列(GRE)或磁敏感加权成像(SWI)上均表现为均匀一致、直径为 2~5 mm 的卵圆形、小灶性低信号或信号缺失,周围脑组织无水肿。但明确诊断时尚需注意排除血管周围间隙、苍白球钙化、大脑中动脉远端,以及分支流空影、动脉粥样硬化斑块或急性栓塞等引起的信号缺失。

6. 脑萎缩 MRI 显示脑沟变深、脑回缩窄和脑室扩大,呈局限性和弥漫性、对称或不对称分布,可见于多种疾病^[21]。研究表明,脑萎缩与脑小血管病变严重程度具有一定关联性,包括全脑、胼胝体、中脑和海马萎缩等,大脑局部皮质变薄与皮质下梗死相关^[22]。因此,脑萎缩的研究应包含脑血管损害程度的研究;相反,评价脑血管损害程度时,测量脑萎缩体积具有重要价值。脑萎缩可以反映或部分反映脑血管病变之严重程度。

二、发病机制

近年来,脑小血管病研究取得一定进展。然而,对其发病机制的研究存在的争议在一定程度上阻碍了其临床诊断与治疗进展。Bailey 等^[12]认为,腔隙为颅内小穿支动脉闭塞所致;Schmidt 等^[23]观察发现,脑白质病变是由于长期慢性低灌注所致,并提出脑白质病变与腔隙在发病机制上存在重叠。Wardlaw 等^[3]的研究显示,脑小血管病是由于血管内皮损伤使血-脑屏障功能障碍致脑组织低灌注、脑实质损害,MRI 呈现腔隙性梗死和脑白质病变;与此同时,脑微出血亦与腔隙性梗死和脑白质病变相关,为脑小血管病的另一种亚型。Braun 和 Schreiber^[24]则认为,脑微出血是脑小血管病进展中的关键环节。总之,有关脑小血管病的具体发病机制尚无定论,待进一步研究加以证实,这将是未来脑小血管病研究的重点之一。

三、临床表现

1. 缺血性卒中 急性腔隙性梗死临床表现为纯运动性轻偏瘫(PMH)、纯感觉性卒中(PSS)、感觉运动性卒中、共济失调性轻偏瘫(AH)、构音障碍-手笨拙综合征(DCHS)。与较大的皮质梗死相比,腔隙性梗死患者的症状与体征较轻,短期疗效良好^[25];但发病率较高,且增加发生认知损害、抑郁和神经功能障碍之风险^[13,26-27]。

2. 认知功能障碍 脑小血管病性认知功能障碍与其他病变所致血管性认知损害(VCI)相比,具有如下特点:(1)发病率高,约占血管性认知损害的 50%。(2)临床症状和影像学表现具有高度的同质性。(3)认知功能障碍随脑小血管病病情的发展而缓慢进展。脑小血管病导致的认知功能障碍主要表现为注意力和执行能力下降、有效注意力下降、信息处理速度减慢、言语流畅性和延迟回忆下降;其行为症状以表情淡漠、情绪不稳、抑郁和日常生活活动能力下降为主。Jokinen 等^[28]对 387 例脑小血管病患者进行 MRI 检查和神经心理学测验,随访 3 年,全脑认知功能和特殊认知领域回归分析表明,控制年龄、基线认知功能、腔隙性梗死和脑白质病变负荷量、脑白质病变进展等众多因素后,新发腔隙性梗死与轻微认知功能下降有一定关联性,尤其是执行能力、运动功能和处理速度明显减退,而与记忆力和全脑功能无显著关联性;忽略腔隙性梗死的影响,脑白质病变进展速度与执行能力下降仍具有一定关联性。亚临床腔隙性梗死具有显著的累

加效应,可增加痴呆、临床脑卒中、跌倒发作的发生率和病死率。毫无疑问,脑白质病变患者存在身体、认知功能和心理障碍。许多脑白质病变均与认知功能障碍、步态异常、跌倒、情绪紊乱、尿便障碍有关^[27,29],其中认知功能障碍主要表现为轻微执行能力、反应和处理速度下降^[29-30]。横断面研究证实脑白质病变与抑郁有关^[31],特别是位于脑室周围的额叶白质病变^[32]与步态不稳相关^[33],而且病情越严重跌倒发作的风险越高^[33]。值得强调的是,在包含 46 项纵向临床研究的 Meta 分析中,脑白质病变使脑卒中和痴呆的风险明显增加、病死率升高,表明其潜在的临床意义,是老年疾病的重要标志^[6]。

四、治疗原则

1. 脑卒中的治疗 由脑小血管病导致的缺血性卒中的治疗应遵循一般原则,即以静脉溶栓和抗血小板药物治疗为主,遵循国内外指南要求。有文献报道,脑白质病变、脑微出血、多发性腔隙性梗死与溶栓治疗后出血存在关联性,但并非溶栓治疗之禁忌证。目前,针对脑小血管病的二级预防尚未获得可靠临床证据,但临床主要采用降压、调脂治疗。培哚普利预防脑卒中复发研究(PROGRESS)^[34]和脑动脉狭窄回归研究(ROCAS)^[35]表明,血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)或其他汀类药物与 MRI 所显示的脑白质病变缓慢进展有关,增加上述药物的应用或许对患者有益,尚待较大样本量临床试验的证据。Lavallée 等^[36]进行的积极降低胆固醇预防脑卒中再发(SPARCL)研究结果显示,阿托伐他汀对症状性腔隙性梗死患者的脑血管反应性无显著改变,故对调脂治疗的有效性产生质疑。两项旨在观察罹患 2 型糖尿病的日本脑小血管病患者药物疗效的临床研究结果显示,服用抗血小板药物的患者亚临床腔隙性梗死发生率相对较低^[37-38],但尚待大规模临床试验进一步证实其临床有效性。目前,颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)对腔隙性梗死的二级预防措施是否有效,尚不十分清楚^[39]。

2. 认知功能障碍的治疗 目前,对于兴奋性氨基酸阻断剂、胆碱酯酶抑制剂和钙离子拮抗剂等相关药物治疗脑小血管病导致的认知功能障碍的效果仍存有争议,尚待临床试验进一步证实。迄今,通过改变生活方式或药物治疗延缓脑白质病变进展尚未取得令人信服的证据。脑微出血的临床意义是当今研究的热点,大量证据表明,脑微出血与症状性出血有关^[40];脑微出血的负荷量与认知功能

障碍之间存在累加效应,尤其是既往有脑卒中病史的患者^[41]。Patel 等^[42]对 116 例脑微出血患者的观察结果显示,脑微出血灶数目与患者执行能力具有关联性,而与包括处理速度在内的其他认知功能无关。目前尚不清楚是将脑微出血作为治疗的靶点还是仅简单地作为脑小血管病的标志。

五、展望

目前,脑小血管病的发病机制尚未阐明,应严格控制血管性危险因素,尤其是高血压。对脑小血管病的干预能否有像阿司匹林一样的基础药物,有赖于脑小血管病发病机制的进一步研究。脑小血管病导致的认知功能障碍给社会带来巨大负担,至今尚无较好的预防策略及诊断与治疗方案。脑小血管病的认知功能障碍可随疾病进展而缓慢进展,因此脑小血管病的预防比治疗更为重要。迄今,尚无针对性用于脑小血管病认知功能障碍的神经心理学测验量表,常用量表主要有简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)、蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA),以及画钟测验(CDT)、连线测验(TMT)、数字广度测验(DS)和日常生活活动能力量表(ADL)。

不同神经心理学测验量表筛查认知功能障碍的信度和效度不同,根据功能不同拆分后重新统计,或许能够发现某些神经心理学测验评分与影像学表现相关,或对临床资料进行多元回归分析后与影像学表现呈线性关系。脑小血管病研究者未来的研究方向应采用大样本、多中心前瞻性研究,全面掌握脑小血管病性认知功能障碍的危险因素,以及疾病发生、发展和转归,力求寻找敏感和有效的神经心理学测验量表,结合影像学等辅助检查、血液和脑脊液生物学标志、基因检测等技术,提高脑小血管病的早期确诊率,制定合理的预防策略和治疗方案,以减轻脑小血管病患者的痛苦和家庭负担。从影像学角度出发,结合神经心理学测验量表对患者进行系统评价,进一步探讨脑小血管病的影像学表现判断患者认知功能障碍,从而省去繁琐的神经心理学评价过程,更方便直观地应用于临床,使更多的脑小血管病患者早期接受正规治疗,为患者减轻痛苦、为国家减轻负担。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 聚合酶链反应 polymerase chain reaction(PCR)
- 口服葡萄糖耐量试验 oral glucose tolerance test(OGTT)
- 跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术
trans-sinus small-window craniotomy(TSSWCT)
- 粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子
granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor(GM-CSF)
- 连线测验 Trail Making Test(TMT)
- 颅内压 intracranial pressure(ICP)
- 卵圆孔未闭 patent foramen ovale(PFO)
- 美国国立神经病学与卒中研究所
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke(NINDS)
- 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表
National Institute of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)
- 美国神经病学学会 American Academy of Neurology(AAN)
- 美国食品与药品管理局
Food and Drug Administration(FDA)
- 美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)
- 美国胸科学会 American Thoracic Society(ATS)
- 美国卒中协会 American Stroke Association(ASA)
- 门静脉高压 portal hypertension(PHT)
- 蒙特利尔认知评价量表
Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)
- 免疫荧光染色 immunofluorescence assay(IFA)
- 幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术
combined supratentorial-infratentorial craniotomy(CSITCT)
- 脑动脉狭窄回归研究
Regression of Cerebral Artery Stenosis (ROCAS) study
- 脑血流量 cerebral blood flow(CBF)
- 凝血因子 Xa 抑制剂利伐沙班每日一次口服与维生素 K 拮抗剂预防心房颤动相关性卒中和栓塞比较试验
Rivaroxaban-Once Daily, Oral, Direct Factor Xa Inhibition Compartmented with Vitamin K Antagonism for Prevention of Stroke and Embolism Trial in Atrial Fibrillation (ROCKET-AF)
- 欧洲合作组急性脑卒中研究
European Cooperative Acute Stroke Study(ECASS)
- 欧洲心脏病学会 European Society of Cardiology(ESC)
- 胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤
dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor(DNT)
- 培哚普利预防脑卒中复发研究
Perindopril Protection against Recurrent Stroke Study (PROGRESS)
- 偏瘫型偏头痛 hemiplegic migraine(HM)
- 侵袭性真菌病 invasive fungal disease(IFD)
- 全基因组相关性研究
Genome-Wide Association Study(GWAS)
- 全面性强直-阵挛发作
generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)