

HAT、SEDAN评分及相关脑血管病危险因素预测急性缺血性卒中溶栓后出血性转化临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨溶栓后出血评分(HAT)、症状性溶栓出血危险因素评分(SEDAN)和相关危险因素预测急性缺血性卒中患者重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)静脉溶栓后出血性转化的临床应用价值。**方法** 共143例发病4.50 h内行rt-PA静脉溶栓且临床资料完整的急性缺血性卒中患者,根据溶栓治疗后头部CT所示分为出血性转化组(18例)和非出血性转化组(125例),二分类Logistic回归分析筛选静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化的危险因素、受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评价HAT和SEDAN评分预测出血性转化的敏感性和特异性。**结果** 单因素Logistic回归分析显示,心房颤动、入院时收缩压和血糖水平、发病早期CT呈低密度征象、溶栓时间窗、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、HAT和SEDAN评分均为静脉溶栓后出血性转化危险因素($P < 0.05$);代入二分类Logistic回归方程后,除发病早期CT呈低密度征象,其余各项均为静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化之危险因素。ROC曲线显示,HAT评分预测出血性转化灵敏度为94.40%、特异度为41.60%、曲线下面积0.70,SEDAN评分则为94.40%、65.62%和0.77。**结论** 心房颤动、入院时收缩压和血糖水平、溶栓时间窗、NIHSS评分、HAT和SEDAN评分均为缺血性卒中静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化的危险因素,但以SEDAN评分预测价值较高。

【关键词】 脑缺血; 组织型纤溶酶原激活物; 脑出血; 危险因素

Clinical study on HAT and SEDAN score scales and related risk factors for predicting hemorrhagic transformation following thrombolysis in acute ischemic stroke

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the value of HAT and SEDAN score scales in predicting hemorrhagic transformation (HT) following the recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator (rt-PA) intravenous thrombolysis in acute ischemic stroke patients and risk factors affecting HT. **Methods** A total of 143 patients with acute ischemic stroke underwent rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis within 4.50 h of onset and their clinical data were collected. According to head CT after thrombolysis, patients were divided into HT group (18 cases) and non-HT group (125 cases). Single factor analysis was used to assess differences in HAT and SEDAN score scales and related risk factors of ischemic stroke in 2 groups, and further Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate independent predictors of HT. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of HAT and SEDAN score scales in predicting HT. **Results** Univariate Logistic regression analysis showed that history of atrial fibrillation (AF), admission systolic blood pressure (SBP), admission blood glucose level, early low density of head CT, thrombolytic time window, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), HAT and SEDAN scores were all risk factors for HT after thrombolysis ($P < 0.05$, for all). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that history of AF ($OR = 1.677$, 95% CI: 1.332–2.111; $P = 0.000$), admission SBP ($OR = 1.102$, 95% CI: 1.009–1.204; $P = 0.031$), admission blood glucose level ($OR = 1.870$, 95% CI: 1.119–3.125; $P = 0.017$),

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thrombolysis time window ($OR = 1.030$, 95%CI: 1.009–1.052; $P = 0.005$), NIHSS score ($OR = 1.574$, 95%CI: 1.186–2.090; $P = 0.002$), HAT score ($OR = 2.515$, 95%CI: 1.273–4.970; $P = 0.008$) and SEDAN score ($OR = 2.413$, 95%CI: 1.123–5.185; $P = 0.024$) were risk factors for HT after thrombolysis. ROC curve analysis showed that HAT score could predict HT with 94.40% sensitivity and 41.60% specificity, and area under curve (AUC) was 0.70. SEDAN score could predict HT with 94.40% sensitivity and 65.62% specificity, and AUC was 0.77. **Conclusions** History of AF, admission SBP, admission blood glucose level, thrombolysis time window, NIHSS, HAT and SEDAN score scales were independent risk factors for hemorrhagic transformation after intravenous thrombolysis for treating ischemic stroke, while SEDAN score had high predictive value.

【Key words】 Brain ischemia; Tissue plasminogen activator; Cerebral hemorrhage; Risk factors

急性缺血性卒中具有高发病率、高病残率和高病死率之特点,严重威胁人类生命健康。重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)静脉溶栓治疗是目前循证医学证据中治疗超早期急性缺血性卒中的有效方法,但全球范围内静脉溶栓率尚不及5%^[1],我国这一比例甚至不足0.20%^[2]。缺血性卒中静脉溶栓率低的主要原因是由于溶栓后的出血性转化(HT)并发症,可导致临床症状加重,甚至死亡。流行病学调查显示,静脉溶栓后出血性转化发生率为1.70%~10.30%^[3-4]。因此,临幊上需通过可靠而简便的量表以评价急性缺血性卒中患者静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化的风险。目前,国外已有溶栓后出血评分(HAT)^[5]和症状性溶栓出血危险因素评分(SEDAN)^[6]以预测静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化风险的报道,本研究参照国外同类试验方法以经静脉溶栓治疗的急性缺血性卒中患者为研究对象,采用HAT和SEDAN评分预测急性缺血性卒中发生出血性转化风险的价值,通过Logistic回归分析筛选相关危险因素,以为临床静脉溶栓治疗提供参考依据。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 病例选择 选择湖北省新华医院神经内科2010年7月1日-2012年12月1日行rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗且临床资料完整的急性缺血性卒中患者共计143例,均符合以下条件:(1)符合静脉溶栓治疗适应证,即年龄18~80岁;发病时间<4.50 h;神经功能缺损症状与体征持续时间>1 h且较为严重;头部CT检查排除颅内出血。(2)急性缺血性卒中的诊断符合1995年第四届全国脑血管病学术会议制定的《各类脑血管疾病诊断要点》,并经头部CT检查排除颅内出血、肿瘤等疾病,大多数患者溶栓治疗后经DWI检查明确诊断。(3)本研究经我院道德伦理委

员会批准,患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 治疗方法 阿替普酶[爱通立,50 mg/支(含50 ml注射用水)]由德国Boehringer-Ingelheim公司提供。剂量为0.60 mg/kg、最大剂量50 mg^[7],其中10%于1~2 min内经静脉注射,其余90%经微量泵静脉滴注,持续输注1 h。

二、研究方法

1. 危险因素评价 (1)资料收集:由经过专业培训的调查员制作标准问卷,内容包括急性缺血性卒中常见危险因素如高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病、吸烟史等,以及美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、HAT评分和SEDAN评分。上述资料可通过患者直接获取,亦可由直系亲属提供,同时实验室检测血常规、肝肾功能、电解质、凝血四项、血脂和随机血糖等。(2)危险因素定义:血压≥140/90 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)和(或)已明确诊断为高血压并接受药物治疗者;空腹血糖≥7 mmol/L、口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)2 h血糖≥11.10 mmol/L、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)≥6.50%和(或)已明确诊断为糖尿病并已接受药物治疗者;吸烟>10支/d,时间>5年;低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)≥3.10 mmol/L和(或)已明确诊断为高脂血症并接受药物治疗者;入院时心电图提示心房颤动和(或)已明确诊断为心房颤动并接受药物治疗者。

2. 神经心理学测验 分别采用HAT和SEDAN评分对所有患者进行神经心理学测试。其中,HAT总评分为5分,包括糖尿病、NIHSS评分和发病早期CT呈缺血征象(表1);SEDAN总评分为6分,包括血糖、发病早期CT呈缺血征象、发病早期CT呈颅内动脉高密度征象、年龄、NIHSS评分(表2)。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 13.0统计软件对试验数据进行处理与分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;计数资料

表1 HAT量表评价标准**Table 1.** Evaluation criteria of HAT score scale

Characteristic	Point
History of diabetes mellitus or blood glucose level on admission > 11.10 mmol/L	
Yes	1
No	0
NIHSS on admission (score)	
< 15	0
15~19	1
≥ 20	2
Early infarct signs of CT	
No	0
< 1/3 MCA	1
≥ 1/3 MCA	2

NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; MCA, middle cerebral artery, 大脑中动脉

表2 SEDAN量表评价标准**Table 2.** Evaluation criteria of SEDAN score scale

Characteristic	Point
Blood glucose level on admission (mmol/L)	
≤ 8	0
> 8~12	1
> 12	2
Early infarct signs of CT	
No	0
Yes	1
Early hyper-density cerebral artery sign of CT	
No	0
Yes	1
Age (year)	
≤ 75	0
> 75	1
NIHSS on admission (score)	
< 10	0
≥ 10	1

NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示, 行 χ^2 检验。其中具有统计学差异的影响因素作为自变量纳入回归方程, 以是否继发出血性转化为结局变量, rt-PA静脉溶栓后出血性转化与高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病、吸烟、NIHSS评分、HAT评分和SEGAN评分等危险因素的关系评价采用二分类Logistic回归分析; 采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线获得HAT评分和SEGAN评分的敏感性和特异性, 计算曲线下面积,

评价其预测静脉溶栓后出血性转化的临床应用价值。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、基线资料

据静脉溶栓治疗后头部CT是否显示出血分为出血性转化组和非出血性转化组, 删除死亡病例。(1)出血性转化组: 18例患者, 男性10例, 女性8例; 年龄46~76岁, 平均(62.61 ± 10.60)岁。(2)非出血性转化组: 125例患者, 男性81例, 女性44例; 年龄32~79岁, 平均(64.88 ± 12.17)岁。两组患者社会人口学特征和相关危险因素比较, 出血性转化组心房颤动, 入院时收缩压、血糖, 以及发病早期CT显示低密度征象、溶栓时间窗、NIHSS评分、HAT评分和SEGAN评分均高于非出血性转化组, 差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$), 其他相关危险因素组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$, 表3)。

二、危险因素评价

1. 单因素分析 单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 心房颤动、入院时收缩压和血糖水平、发病早期CT呈低密度征象、溶栓时间窗、NIHSS评分、HAT评分和SEGAN评分是急性缺血性卒中rt-PA静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化的危险因素, 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$, 表4)。

2. 多因素分析 将单因素分析中有统计学意义的危险因素代入二分类 Logistic 回归方程, 各项因素的赋值参见表5。经多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 心房颤动、入院时收缩压和血糖水平、溶栓时间窗、NIHSS评分、HAT评分和SEGAN评分为急性缺血性卒中rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后发生出血性转化的危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$); 而且HAT评分($P = 0.008$)和SEGAN评分($P = 0.024$)越高, 溶栓后发生出血性转化的风险越高(表6)。

三、HAT和SEGAN评分诊断出血性转化的临床价值

ROC曲线显示, HAT评分预测出血性转化的灵敏度为94.40%、特异度为41.60%、曲线下面积0.70, SEGAN评分预测出血性转化的灵敏度为94.40%、特异度为65.62%、曲线下面积0.77(图1)。

讨 论

静脉溶栓是目前治疗超早期急性缺血性卒中的有效方法。由于各种原因导致实施困难, 其中最

表3 出血性转化组与非出血性转化组患者基线资料的比较**Table 3.** Comparison of baseline data between HT and non-HT groups

Item	HT (N=18)	non-HT (N=125)	χ^2 or t value	P value
Sex [case (%)]	0.581* 0.446			
Male	10 (10/18)	81 (64.80)		
Female	8 (8/18)	44 (35.20)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	62.61 \pm 10.60	64.88 \pm 12.17	-0.751	0.454
BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m ²)	24.50 \pm 2.95	24.27 \pm 2.60	0.345	0.730
Hypertension [case (%)]	13 (13/18)	78 (62.40)	0.656*	0.418
Hyperlipidemia [case (%)]	5 (5/18)	44 (35.20)	0.385*	0.535
Diabetes mellitus [case (%)]	5 (5/18)	45 (36.00)	0.468*	0.494
History of smoking [case (%)]	9 (9/18)	63 (50.40)	0.001*	0.975
Family history of stroke [case (%)]	6 (6/18)	27 (21.60)	1.220*	0.269
Atrial fibrillation [case (%)]	7 (7/18)	12 (9.60)	11.715*	0.001
SBP on admission ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	167.06 \pm 12.12	155.88 \pm 15.96	3.501	0.002
DBP on admission ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmHg)	92.44 \pm 18.67	84.86 \pm 7.15	1.704	0.106
Blood glucose level on admission ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	11.38 \pm 2.78	8.31 \pm 1.94	4.523	0.000
Early infarct signs of CT [case (%)]	6 (6/18)	10 (8.00)	10.162*	0.001
Time window of thrombolysis ($\bar{x} \pm s$, min)	210.83 \pm 37.73	176.03 \pm 36.38	3.777	0.000
LDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	2.85 \pm 0.61	3.00 \pm 0.63	-0.998	0.320
FIB ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	4.45 \pm 1.80	3.65 \pm 1.06	1.839	0.082
NIHSS ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	16.17 \pm 2.81	10.37 \pm 3.24	7.199	0.000
HAT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	3.56 \pm 0.78	2.89 \pm 0.84	3.162	0.002
SEDAN ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	4.56 \pm 0.71	3.54 \pm 1.04	5.350	0.000

* χ^2 value, others t value。HT, hemorrhagic transformation, 出血性转化; BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; FIB, fibrinogen, 纤维蛋白原; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; HAT, Hemorrhage after Thrombolysis, 溶栓后出血评分; SEDAN, Blood Sugar, Early Infarct Signs of CT, HyperDense Cerebral Artery Sign, Age, NIHSS, 症状性溶栓出血危险因素评分

重要的原因是溶栓后发生缺血区或闭塞血管供血区出血即出血性转化,进一步加重神经功能缺损,病死率升高,从而限制了该项治疗手段在临床的推广应用^[7]。因此,早期识别静脉溶栓治疗后发生出血性转化的高危人群、严格掌握适应证、有效降低出血性转化发生率,是目前面临的严峻问题。来自欧美的研究显示,阿替普酶推荐剂量为0.90 mg/kg,其研究对象主要为白人和黑人,其人种、体重及其

对药物敏感性均与国人不同。关于亚洲黄种人的研究主要来自日本,其推荐的阿替普酶应用剂量为0.60 mg/kg、最大剂量为50 mg,本研究采用来自日本的推荐剂量主要是基于人种和安全性的考虑^[8]。本研究入组病例经静脉溶栓治疗后出血性转化发生率约为12.59%(18/143),与苏敏等^[9]报告的12.50%相近,但高于国外研究的数据^[3-4],可能与本研究纳入标准相对宽松有关,其次亦可能与人种有关。出血性转化发生率高意味着我国静脉溶栓治疗的形势更加严峻,此对临床医师提出了更高的要求。

本研究单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,心房颤动、入院时收缩压和血糖水平、发病早期 CT 显示低密度征象、溶栓时间窗、NIHSS 评分、HAT 评分和 SEDAN 评分均为静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化的危险因素;进一步代入二分类 Logistic 回归方程后,除发病早期 CT 呈现低密度征象,其余各项均为静脉溶栓后发生出血性转化的危险因素。Padma 等^[10]的研究认为,rt-PA 静脉溶栓治疗心源性缺血性卒中患者的完全再通率明显低于非心源性缺血性卒中患者,其出血性转化发生率较高,表明心房颤动史可能是出血性转化的预测因素。欧洲合作组急性脑卒中研究(ECASS) I 期^[11]和 II 期^[12]试验结果表明,发病早期 CT 呈现低密度征象患者静脉溶栓治疗后出血性转化发生风险显著增加,且临床预后不良,但本研究发现发病早期 CT 呈现低密度征象并非溶栓治疗后出血性转化的危险因素,可能与本研究样本量较小、人种或病情严重程度等因素有关。Tanne 等^[13]研究表明,高血压可增加溶栓治疗后出血性转化的风险。Paciaroni 等^[14]认为,血糖水平升高是较为明确的继发出血性转化的危险因素,血糖水平升高易导致微血管损伤、血-脑屏障破坏,从而诱发出血,与本研究结果一致。本研究结果显示,静脉溶栓时间窗是出血性转化的危险因素,而且溶栓治疗越早、患者预后越佳。Hacke 等^[15]对 6 项随机对照临床试验进行 Meta 分析,其结果提示,急性缺血性卒中发病 3 小时内行 rt-PA 静脉溶栓治疗患者,预后良好率约为 42%,而急性缺血性卒中发病 6 小时内行抗血小板和抗凝治疗的患者预后良好率仅为 29%。我们的体会是:若患者处于溶栓时间窗内,但有早期 CT 低密度改变,仍可酌情进行静脉溶栓治疗。多项临床试验业已证实,病情严重程度对静脉溶栓后出血性转化有直接影响^[12-15]。美国国立精神病学与卒中研究所(NINDS)的一项关于 rt-PA 静脉

表4 单因素 Logistic 回归分析**Table 4.** Univariate Logistic regression analysis

Variable	<i>b</i>	SE	Wald χ^2	OR value	OR 95%CI	P value
Male	-0.387	0.510	0.576	0.679	0.250~1.845	0.448
Age	-0.015	0.050	0.564	0.985	0.948~1.024	0.453
BMI	0.033	0.094	0.121	1.033	0.859~1.243	0.728
Hypertension	0.449	0.558	0.648	1.567	0.525~4.674	0.421
Hyperlipidemia	-0.345	0.559	0.382	0.708	0.237~2.116	0.537
Diabetes mellitus	-0.380	0.558	0.464	0.684	0.229~2.042	0.496
History of smoking	-0.016	0.504	0.001	0.984	0.366~2.644	0.975
Family history of stroke	0.596	0.545	1.195	1.815	0.623~5.283	0.274
Atrial fibrillation	1.790	0.571	9.836	5.992	1.957~18.247	0.002
SBP on admission	0.049	0.019	6.981	1.051	1.013~1.090	0.008
DBP on admission	0.047	0.029	2.617	1.048	0.990~1.110	0.106
Glucose on admission	0.542	0.122	19.678	1.720	1.354~2.186	0.000
Early infarct signs of CT	1.749	0.599	8.530	5.750	1.778~18.598	0.003
Time window of thrombolysis	0.035	0.010	11.269	1.035	1.015~1.056	0.001
LDL-C	0.420	0.419	1.006	0.657	0.289~1.494	0.316
FIB	0.324	0.189	2.940	1.382	0.955~2.001	0.086
NIHSS	0.493	0.106	21.668	1.638	1.331~2.016	0.000
HAT	0.966	0.335	8.304	2.628	1.362~5.071	0.004
SE DAN	0.965	0.278	12.055	2.625	1.522~4.525	0.001

BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; DBP, diastolic blood pressure, 舒张压; LDL - C, low - density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; FIB, fibrinogen, 纤维蛋白原; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; HAT, Hemorrhage after Thrombolysis, 溶栓后出血评分; SEDAN, Blood Sugar, Early Infarct Signs of CT, HyperDense Cerebral Artery Sign, Age, NIHSS, 症状性溶栓出血危险因素评分

表5 Logistic回归分析变量赋值表**Table 5.** Logistic regression assignment

Risk factor	Assignment* (score)	
	1	2
Atrial fibrillation	No	Yes
SBP on admission (mm Hg)	< 140	≥ 140
Glucose on admission (mmol/L)	< 7.10	≥ 7.10
Time window of thrombolysis (h)	< 3 or > 4.50	3~4.50
NIHSS (score)	< 15	≥ 15
HAT (score)	< 3	≥ 3
SE DAN (score)	< 4	≥ 4

*assignment, 赋值; SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; HAT, hemorrhage after thrombolysis, 溶栓后出血评分; SEDAN, Blood Sugar, Early Infarct Signs of CT, HyperDense Cerebral Artery Sign, Age, NIHSS, 症状性溶栓出血危险因素评分

表6 二分类多因素 Logistic 回归分析**Table 6.** Multivariate Logistic regression analysis

Variable	<i>b</i>	SE	Wald χ^2	OR value	OR 95%CI	P value
Atrial fibrillation	0.517	0.163	19.393	1.677	1.332~2.111	0.000
SBP on admission	0.097	0.045	4.648	1.102	1.009~1.204	0.031
Glucose on admission	0.626	0.262	5.715	1.870	1.119~3.125	0.017
Time window of thrombolysis	0.030	0.011	7.797	1.030	1.009~1.052	0.005
NIHSS	0.454	0.145	9.862	1.574	1.186~2.090	0.002
HAT	0.922	0.631	7.041	2.515	1.273~4.970	0.008
SE DAN	0.881	0.434	5.092	2.413	1.123~5.185	0.024
Constant	-34.923	10.319	11.454			

SBP, systolic blood pressure, 收缩压; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; HAT, hemorrhage after Thrombolysis, 溶栓后出血评分; SEDAN, Blood Sugar, Early Infarct Signs of CT, HyperDense Cerebral Artery Sign, Age, NIHSS, 症状性溶栓出血危险因素评分

溶栓治疗急性缺血性卒中的研究显示, 溶栓前 NIHSS 评分>20分的患者发生出血性转化的风险是 NIHSS 评分≤5 分患者的 11 倍; NIHSS 评分≤10 分和>20 分的患者出血性转化发生率分别为 3% 和 8%^[16], 提示 NIHSS 评分越高、出血性转化发生率越高,与本研究结果一致。

神经心理学测验量表是一种简便、实用的评价工具, 广泛应用于临床。其中关于溶栓治疗量表, 如 HAT 评分简单、实用、易操作, 广泛用于溶栓治疗后出血风险分层的评价。张新宇等^[17]的研究结果显示, HAT 评分增加与出血性转化风险呈正相关, 与本研究结果一致。SE DAN 评分是在 HAT 评分基础上进一步改良的评价出血性转化风险的神经心

理学测验量表, 其预测出血性转化的曲线下面积为 0.77(95%CI: 0.710~0.830, $P = 0.001$)^[6]。在本研究中, HAT 评分预测出血性转化的灵敏度为 94.40%、特异度为 41.60%、曲线下面积 0.70, SEDAN 评分灵敏度为 94.40%、特异度为 65.62%、曲线下面积 0.77。提示 HAT 评分和 SEDAN 评分均适用于静脉溶栓治疗后出血性转化风险的预测, 其中以 SEDAN 评分的预测价值更高。Strbian 等^[18]对多种预测静脉溶栓后出血性转化风险的量表进行对比分析, 发现 SEDAN 评分具有较高的临床预测价值。

综上所述, rt-PA 静脉溶栓治疗安全、有效, 治疗成功的关键在于溶栓治疗前正确评价效益-风险比。HAT 评分和 SEDAN 评分在评价急性缺血性卒

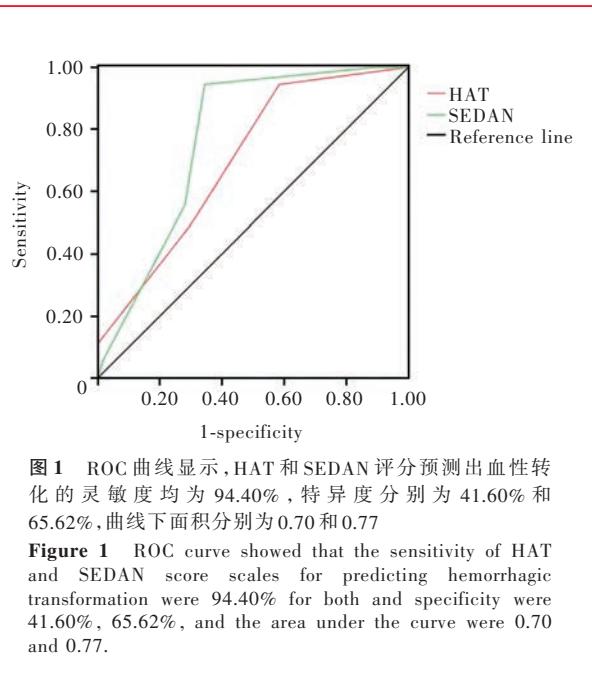


图1 ROC曲线显示,HAT和SEADAN评分预测出血性转化的灵敏度均为94.40%,特异度分别为41.60%和65.62%,曲线下面积分别为0.70和0.77

Figure 1 ROC curve showed that the sensitivity of HAT and SEADAN score scales for predicting hemorrhagic transformation were 94.40% for both and specificity were 41.60%, 65.62%, and the area under the curve were 0.70 and 0.77.

中静脉溶栓治疗后出血性转化发生风险方面具有良好的应用价值,尚待今后大样本、多中心和前瞻性队列研究进一步验证。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

间变性少突胶质细胞瘤

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Anaplastic oligodendrogloma

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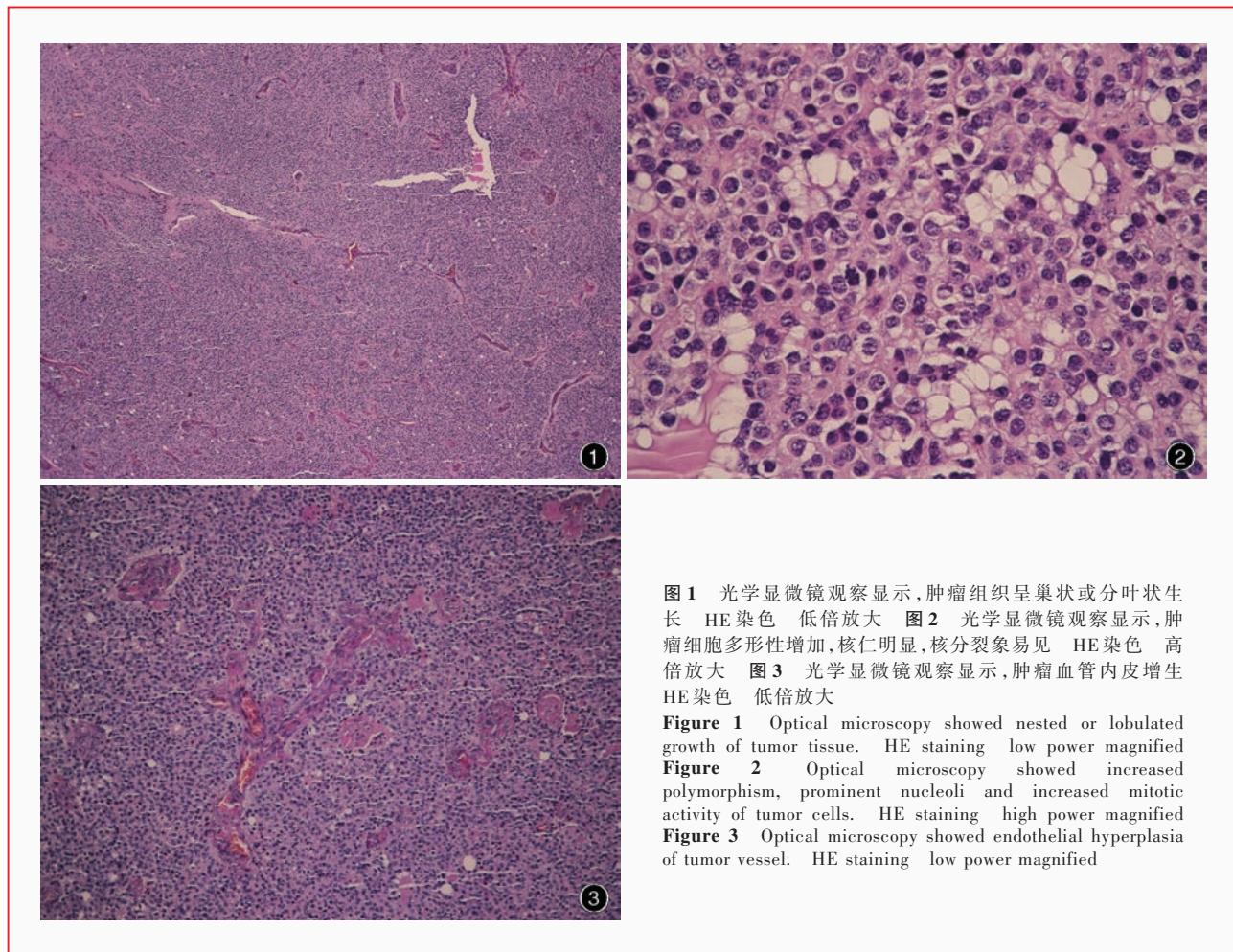


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤组织呈巢状或分叶状生长 HE染色 低倍放大 **图2** 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞多形性增加,核仁明显,核分裂象易见 HE染色 高倍放大 **图3** 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤血管内皮增生 HE染色 低倍放大

Figure 1 Optical microscopy showed nested or lobulated growth of tumor tissue. HE staining low power magnified

Figure 2 Optical microscopy showed increased polymorphism, prominent nucleoli and increased mitotic activity of tumor cells. HE staining high power magnified

Figure 3 Optical microscopy showed endothelial hyperplasia of tumor vessel. HE staining low power magnified

间变性少突胶质细胞瘤为肿瘤细胞丰富、呈弥漫浸润性生长的胶质瘤(图1),细胞形态相当不一致。大部分肿瘤细胞仍保持少突胶质细胞圆形、核深染、核周空晕、细胞突起少的特点,常见局灶性钙化灶,核分裂象易见(图2)。少数肿瘤细胞以多形性伴多核巨细胞为特点,或可见明显梭形细胞;胶质纤维少突胶质细胞和小肥胖细胞常见于间变性少突胶质细胞瘤,二者的存在不影响诊断且不具有预后预测价值。间变性少突胶质细胞瘤也可出现微血管增生(图3),伴或不伴假“栅栏”样坏死。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)