

# 浅谈缺血性卒中二级预防

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【关键词】 卒中; 综述

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## A brief discussion on the secondary prevention of ischemic stroke

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脑血管病已经成为危害民众健康的主要疾病之一,具有高患病率、高病残率、高病死率和高复发率特点<sup>[1]</sup>。流行病学调查资料显示,我国每年有 $(1.50\sim 2)\times 10^6$ 例新发脑卒中患者,现有脑卒中患者 $7\times 10^6$ 例,其中约85%为缺血性卒中<sup>[2]</sup>。

脑卒中可以分为出血性和缺血性,从上述比例看,我们更应加强对缺血性卒中的关注<sup>[3]</sup>。脑卒中具有较高的复发率,因此更应重视缺血性卒中的二级预防。缺血性卒中的危险因素分为可预防性和不可预防性危险因素<sup>[4,5]</sup>,前者包括高血压、糖尿病、血脂异常、高同型半胱氨酸血症、营养状况、肥胖、卵圆孔未闭、吸烟、酗酒和体育锻炼等;后者包括性别、年龄、种族和遗传因素<sup>[6]</sup>。本文仅针对可预防性危险因素浅谈缺血性卒中二级预防策略。

### 一、危险因素的干预策略

1. 高血压的预防与治疗 研究表明,高血压是脑卒中极为重要的独立危险因素,二者之间的关系是连续一致、持续存在的<sup>[7]</sup>。高血压作为脑血管病诱发因素之一,血压越高、脑卒中风险越大,早期治疗高血压可明显降低脑卒中发病率。《中国高血压防治指南 2010》指出,血压与脑卒中发病率呈对数线性关系,基线收缩压每增加 10 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa),脑卒中相对危险即增加 49%,舒张压每增加 5 mm Hg,脑卒中相对危险即增加 46%;高血压

对亚洲人群脑卒中发病率的影响程度约是西方人的 1.50 倍<sup>[2]</sup>。

《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2010》建议,对于发生缺血性卒中和短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)的患者,目标血压应控制在 $\leq 140/90$  mm Hg;对于合并糖尿病、慢性肾病的患者,其目标血压应控制在 $\leq 130/80$  mm Hg<sup>[3]</sup>。美国心脏协会(AHA)/美国卒中协会(ASA)2014年脑卒中二级预防指南<sup>[8]</sup>指出,对于近期发生腔隙性梗死的患者,合理的降压目标是收缩压 $< 130$  mm Hg。降压治疗可选择单药或联合用药,并根据个体化原则制定治疗方案<sup>[2,9]</sup>。

2. 血糖异常的预防与治疗 糖代谢异常相关疾病包括 1 型和 2 型糖尿病、糖尿病前期<sup>[10]</sup>。后者分为空腹血糖异常(IFG)和糖耐量异常(IGT),约 95% 的糖尿病前期患者进展为糖尿病<sup>[11]</sup>。从 AHA/ASA 2014 年脑卒中二级预防指南<sup>[8]</sup>可以看出,糖尿病前期的预防、诊断和治疗越来越受到重视。糖尿病是脑卒中的独立危险因素,糖尿病患者发生缺血性卒中的概率为正常人的 2~3 倍<sup>[12]</sup>。缺血性卒中患者的预后与血糖水平密切相关,因此控制血糖在脑卒中二级预防中即显得十分重要。AHA/ASA 2014 年脑卒中二级预防指南<sup>[8]</sup>建议,缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者需检测空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)或口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)以筛查糖尿病,其中糖化血红蛋白可能较其他指标更敏感。

美国糖尿病协会(ADA)推荐,通过合理饮食、运动、口服降糖药和皮下注射胰岛素以控制血糖水平。糖尿病患者应控制糖化血红蛋白水平 $< 6.50\%$ ,空腹血糖 4.40~6.10 mmol/L,非空腹血糖

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4.40~8 mmol/L; 糖尿病合并高血压患者, 可以选择血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)和血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻断剂(ARB)<sup>[13]</sup>。

3. 血脂异常的控制 积极降低胆固醇预防卒中中再发研究(SPARCL)结果显示, 总胆固醇(TC)和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平升高与缺血性卒中密切相关<sup>[14]</sup>。他汀类药物能够降低缺血性卒中发病率, 首选此类药物(如阿托伐他汀、瑞舒伐他汀等)控制高脂血症已成为共识<sup>[15]</sup>。

血清总胆固醇>6.24 mmol/L(240 mg/dl)者易发生脑卒中; 发生过脑卒中的患者, 应将低密度脂蛋白胆固醇降至<2.60 mmol/L(100 mg/dl)或使其下降幅度达30%~40%; 对于伴多种危险因素, 如冠心病、糖尿病、粥样硬化斑块形成的缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者(视为极高危Ⅱ类人群), 应将低密度脂蛋白胆固醇降至<2.10 mmol/L(80 mg/dl)或使其下降幅度>40%; 对于存在颅内大动脉粥样硬化易损斑块或动脉源性栓塞证据的缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者(视为极高危Ⅰ类人群), 无论是否伴血脂异常, 均推荐尽早启动强化他汀类药物, 应将低密度脂蛋白胆固醇降至<2.10 mmol/L(80 mg/dl)或使其下降幅度>40%<sup>[16]</sup>。

AHA/ASA 2014年脑卒中二级预防指南<sup>[8]</sup>建议: 将强化他汀类药物用于低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平 $\geq 2.60$  mmol/L(100 mg/dl)、伴或不伴其他动脉粥样硬化性心血管病的缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者, 以减少脑卒中或心血管事件风险; 强化他汀类药物也可用于低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平<2.60 mmol/L(100 mg/dl)、无其他动脉粥样硬化性心血管病临床证据的缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者, 此与2013年美国心脏病学会(ACC)/AHA治疗胆固醇降低成人动脉粥样硬化性脑血管病风险指南<sup>[17]</sup>达成一致。目前正在进行的治疗卒中达标(TST)试验或许可以为脑卒中二级预防的血脂水平控制提供更有利的证据。

4. 非心源性栓塞的抗栓治疗 从传统意义上讲, 抗栓治疗包括抗血小板治疗和抗凝治疗, 均为脑卒中二级预防的重要方法。(1)抗血小板治疗: 抗血小板药物是脑卒中二级预防中必不可少的环节, 也是迄今研究证据最多、最充分的一类药物, 包括阿司匹林、氯吡格雷、双嘧达莫、西洛他唑等。大量研究表明, 小剂量阿司匹林可最大限度地抑制血小板A<sub>2</sub>(TXA<sub>2</sub>)表达, 明显减少缺血性卒中和短暂性脑

缺血发作, 是抗血小板治疗的首选药物<sup>[18]</sup>。小剂量(<160 mg/d)、中小剂量(160~325 mg/d)和大剂量(500~1500 mg/d)阿司匹林对脑卒中的预防效果并无明显差异<sup>[19]</sup>。通常情况下, 阿司匹林剂量为50~325 mg/d, 也可以阿司匹林25 mg/d联合双嘧达莫200 mg(2次/d), 或单独应用氯吡格雷75 mg/d。大剂量阿司匹林有一定的出血风险, 因此, 对于存在阿司匹林禁忌证或不良反应的患者, 可以选择氯吡格雷。AHA/ASA 2014年脑卒中二级预防指南推荐, 对于缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者, 发病24小时内可持续予以氯吡格雷联合阿司匹林抗血小板治疗90天<sup>[20]</sup>。对于急性冠脉综合征(如不稳定型心绞痛, 无Q波心肌梗死)或近期有血管内支架成形术的患者, 也推荐氯吡格雷与阿司匹林联合应用<sup>[2]</sup>。(2)抗凝治疗: 欧洲与澳大利亚可逆性缺血性卒中预防试验(ESPRIT)结果显示, 与阿司匹林相比, 华法林在非心源性栓塞患者的脑卒中二级预防中并未显示出优势且增加出血风险, 故不推荐作为抗凝治疗的首选药物<sup>[21]</sup>。

5. 心源性栓塞的抗栓治疗 心源性栓塞与非心源性栓塞的脑卒中二级预防有所不同, 前者病因一般包括心房颤动、急性心肌梗死和左心室附壁血栓、心脏瓣膜病、心脏人工瓣膜置换术、心肌病和心功能衰竭。(1)心房颤动: 是引起心源性栓塞的最常见原因, 约70%为非瓣膜性心房颤动。研究显示, 华法林可减少约50%心房颤动患者的脑卒中复发率和所有血管事件发生率, 同时增加出血风险, 但并无颅内出血的报道<sup>[6]</sup>。AHA/ASA 2014年脑卒中二级预防指南建议, 对于无明显原因的急性缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者, 发病6个月内需行约30次的心率监测, 可以发现约11%的额外心房颤动患者, 为抗凝治疗提供了依据<sup>[22]</sup>。心房颤动患者需行抗凝治疗, 除传统药物华法林外, AHA/ASA 2014年脑卒中二级预防指南推荐, 阿哌沙班、达比加群和利伐沙班等新型口服抗凝药(NOACs)用于心房颤动患者的脑卒中二级预防<sup>[23-26]</sup>。伴心房颤动的脑卒中患者应于出现神经系统症状14天内行抗凝治疗, 若出血风险较大, 可酌情于14天后行抗凝治疗<sup>[27]</sup>。当患者存在抗凝药物禁忌证时, 推荐单独应用阿司匹林。(2)急性心肌梗死和左心室附壁血栓: 急性心肌梗死后2~4周内发生心源性栓塞的比例约为2.50%, 栓子多源于左心室附壁血栓。增龄、血栓大小和带蒂血栓均为脑卒中的危险因素。对

于急性心肌梗死和左心室附壁血栓合并脑卒中的患者,推荐持续应用华法林抗凝治疗 3 个月以上并维持国际标准化比值(INR)于 2~3<sup>[28]</sup>,同时联合抗血小板治疗。当患者不能耐受维生素 K 阻断剂时,考虑阿哌沙班、低分子肝素、达比加群或利伐沙班替代治疗。(3)心脏瓣膜病:心脏瓣膜病的类型有多种,对于风湿性二尖瓣病变、人工或生物瓣膜、二尖瓣关闭不全患者,推荐华法林抗凝治疗,目标剂量是维持国际标准化比值于 2~3;二尖瓣脱垂和主动脉瓣病变患者,推荐抗血小板药物,一般为氯吡格雷与阿司匹林联合应用;风湿性二尖瓣病变应用华法林后仍发生缺血性卒中患者,可加用抗血小板药物;二尖瓣钙化患者,推荐抗血小板药物或抗凝药物;行心脏人工瓣膜置换术患者,推荐华法林抗凝治疗,并维持人工主动脉瓣瓣膜的国际标准化比值于 2~3、人工二尖瓣瓣膜于 2.50~3.50,若不存在较高的出血风险,可加用阿司匹林 75~100 mg/d。心脏生物瓣膜置换术前伴缺血性卒中患者,应予华法林治疗,术后 3~6 个月若无抗凝治疗指征则长期服用阿司匹林 75~100 mg/d<sup>[8]</sup>。(4)心肌病和心功能衰竭:多种原因均可引起扩张型心肌病,如病毒感染、中毒、营养不良等,但原发性心肌病常见于青年人,多预后不良,主要表现为进行性心功能衰竭、心律失常、血栓形成。对于伴扩张型心肌病的缺血性卒中和短暂性脑缺血发作患者,可考虑抗凝治疗,并维持国际标准化比值于 2~3,同时予阿哌沙班、达比加群或利伐沙班预防脑卒中复发,但效果尚不明确<sup>[8]</sup>。对于心功能衰竭的患者,AHA/ASA 2014 年脑卒中二级预防指南<sup>[8]</sup>建议行抗血小板治疗。

6. 颈动脉粥样硬化斑块和颈动脉狭窄的手术治疗 颈动脉粥样硬化斑块和颈动脉狭窄也是缺血性卒中的重要危险因素<sup>[29]</sup>,一方面,影响脑血流量;另一方面,脱落的斑块形成栓子造成栓塞性卒中。对于颈动脉狭窄或闭塞的缺血性卒中患者,颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)和颈动脉支架成形术(CAS)是目前最常用的两种手术方法。(1)颈动脉内膜切除术:北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验(NASCET)、欧洲颈动脉外科手术试验(ECST)和美国退伍军人事务部联合研究项目(VACSP)均显示,颈动脉内膜切除术对颈动脉狭窄的治疗有重要意义<sup>[30]</sup>。(2)颈动脉支架成形术:是近年较为流行的治疗颈动脉狭窄的方法,一些随机对照临床试验[如颈动脉和椎动脉血管成形术研究(CAVATAS)、症状性重度颈动脉

狭窄患者内膜切除术与支架成形术研究(EVA-3S)、保护性支架血管成形术与颈动脉内膜切除术(SPACE)、国际颈动脉支架研究(ICSS)]比较颈动脉内膜切除术与颈动脉支架成形术疗效,结果显示,对于 70 岁以下患者而言,两种治疗方法的预后无明显差异<sup>[31]</sup>。与颈动脉内膜切除术相比,颈动脉支架成形术可以减少脑神经损伤和颈部血肿相关并发症,但具有较高的再狭窄率和病死率。当手术风险较大、存在手术禁忌证或手术不能到达狭窄部位时,可考虑颈动脉支架成形术,术前应联合应用氯吡格雷和阿司匹林并持续至术后至少 1 个月,此后单独应用氯吡格雷至少 12 个月。一般不推荐颈动脉彩色多普勒超声(CDUS)用于颈动脉颅外段血液循环的长期随访观察<sup>[8]</sup>。

7. 高同型半胱氨酸血症 同型半胱氨酸是一种含巯基的氨基酸,主要源于食物中的蛋氨酸,是蛋氨酸和半胱氨酸代谢过程中的重要中间产物。既往研究显示,高同型半胱氨酸血症患者缺血性卒中发生率增加<sup>[32]</sup>。但最近的随机对照临床试验[如心脏事件预防评价研究-2(HOPE-2)<sup>[33]</sup>、维生素预防脑卒中(VITATOPS)]结果显示,降低血浆同型半胱氨酸水平并不能很好地预防脑卒中复发<sup>[34]</sup>,因此,AHA/ASA 2014 年脑卒中二级预防指南<sup>[8]</sup>指出,急性缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作后,不推荐监测血浆同型半胱氨酸水平,若其表达升高则可适当补充叶酸和维生素。

8. 良好的生活习惯 吸烟、酗酒、缺乏合理的运动均与缺血性卒中的预防与治疗有关。戒烟、限酒、合理的体力活动可以减少卒中复发风险<sup>[35]</sup>。AHA/ASA 2014 年脑卒中二级预防指南建议,缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者每周至少进行 1~3 次、每次 40 分钟的中等强度有氧运动,以减少卒中复发<sup>[36-37]</sup>。对于肥胖患者而言,需监测体重指数(BMI)以调整合理的运动量。

9. 营养 研究显示,缺血性卒中与合理膳食搭配和自身营养状况也有一定的相关性<sup>[38]</sup>。AHA/ASA 2014 年脑卒中二级预防指南将营养相关问题分为三类,即营养不良、微量元素缺乏和过剩、合理饮食习惯。曾发生缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作的患者,建议钠盐摄入量 < 2.40 g/d,甚至降至 1.50 g/d<sup>[39]</sup>,并推荐地中海饮食为合理饮食习惯<sup>[40]</sup>。

10. 睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(SAHS)与脑卒中的预后有一定相关性。研究显

示,约50%以上的脑卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者伴睡眠呼吸暂停综合征<sup>[41-42]</sup>。但70%~80%的患者不能明确诊断和采取相应治疗<sup>[43]</sup>。睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与脑血管病不良预后(包括病死率和病残率)密切相关。临床研究显示,缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作合并睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者,可采用持续气道正压通气(CPAP)以改善预后<sup>[44]</sup>。

11. 卵圆孔未闭 有15%~20%的成人可发现卵圆孔未闭<sup>[45]</sup>。临床研究显示,卵圆孔未闭与隐源性缺血性卒中密切相关,可使深静脉栓子进入颅内动脉<sup>[46]</sup>。缺血性卒中伴卵圆孔未闭患者,一般予抗血小板治疗,若伴复发的深静脉血栓形成,可考虑行卵圆孔封堵术<sup>[47]</sup>。

## 二、展望

总之,随着生活水平的提高和老年患者比例的增加,我们应更加重视缺血性卒中二级预防。临床试验的进展和新型药物的研发,使我们可以发现越来越多的临床证据和相关影响因素,此为缺血性卒中二级预防打下坚实的基础,合理的药物治疗和良好生活习惯的形成,显著降低缺血性卒中复发率、病残率和病死率。然而,脑卒中的预防与治疗工作依然很艰巨,尚需社会各界工作者的共同努力。

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## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(一)

北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验

North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET)

背根神经节 dorsal root ganglion(DRG)

背伸活动范围 active range of motion(AROM)

本体感觉性神经肌肉易化技术

proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation(PNF)

不明病因 stroke of undetermined etiology(SUE)

部分前循环梗死 partial anterior circulation infarct(PACI)

彩色多普勒超声 color Doppler ultrasonography(CDUS)

长期抗凝治疗随机评价试验

Randomized Evaluation of Long-Term Anticoagulation Therapy (RE-LY) trial

超敏C-反应蛋白

high-sensitivity C-reactive protein(hs-CRP)

重复经颅磁刺激

repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation(rTMS)

重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物

recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator(rt-PA)

磁共振血管造影 magnetic resonance angiography(MRA)

磁共振直接血栓成像

magnetic resonance direct thrombus imaging(MRDTI)

达比加群对比华法林在心脏生物瓣膜置换术后

心房颤动的控制研究

Dabigatran versus Warfarin after Bioprosthesis Valve Replacement for the Management of Atrial Fibrillation Postoperatively (DAWA) study

大动脉粥样硬化 large artery atherosclerosis(LAA)

大脑后动脉 posterior cerebral artery(PCA)

大脑前动脉 anterior cerebral artery(ACA)

大脑中动脉 middle cerebral artery(MCA)

电解可脱式弹簧圈 guglielmi detachable coil(GDC)

淀粉样脑血管病 cerebral amyloid angiopathy(CAA)

 $\beta$ -淀粉样前体蛋白 amyloid  $\beta$ -protein precursor(APP)淀粉样前体蛋白 $\beta$ 位点剪切酶-1 $\beta$ -site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE-1)

短暂性脑缺血发作 transient ischemic attack(TIA)

 $\theta$ 短阵快速脉冲刺激 theta-burst stimulation(TBS)

泛素羧基末端水解酶L1

ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1(UCH-L1)

3'非翻译区 3' untranslated region(3'UTR)

复发性视神经炎 recurrent optic neuritis(ROIN)

复发性纵向延伸性脊髓炎

recurrent myelitis associated with longitudinally extensive spinal cord lesions(RLESs)

钙/钙调素依赖性蛋白激酶II

calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMK II)

干燥综合征 Sjögren's syndrome(SS)

高分辨力磁共振成像

high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging(HRMRI)

功能性电刺激术 functional electrical stimulation(FES)

寡克隆区带 oligoclonal band(OB)

广谱细胞角蛋白 pan cytokeratin(PCK)

国际标准化比值 international normalized ratio(INR)

国际动脉瘤性蛛网膜下隙出血试验

International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial(ISAT)

汉密尔顿抑郁量表

Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)

核内包涵体 intranuclear inclusions(INIs)

红细胞沉降率 erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR)

红细胞平均体积 mean corpuscular volume(MCV)

红细胞平均血红蛋白 mean corpuscular hemoglobin(MCH)

红细胞平均血红蛋白浓度

mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration(MCHC)

后循环梗死 posterior circulation infarct(POCI)

华法林-阿司匹林治疗症状性颅内动脉狭窄

Warfarin-Aspirin Symptomatic Intracranial Disease(WASID)

Glasgow昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)

活化部分凝血活酶时间

activated partial thromboplastin time(APTT)

积极降低胆固醇预防脑卒中中复发研究

Stroke Prevention by Aggressive Reduction in Cholesterol Levels (SPARCL) study