

## · 急性缺血性卒中血管内治疗 ·

## 急性缺血性卒中血管内治疗过程中狭窄病变的处理

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨合并颅内外动脉狭窄的急性缺血性卒中患者血管内治疗过程中狭窄病变的处理策略。**方法** 共36例合并颅内外动脉狭窄的急性缺血性卒中患者行单纯血管内治疗或桥接治疗,记录入院或住院期间病情突然加重至股动脉穿刺时间、股动脉穿刺至血管再通时间,术后即刻采用改良脑梗死溶栓血流分级(mTICI)评价血管再通情况,术后90 d采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评价临床预后并记录症状性颅内出血发生率和病死率。**结果** 36例患者中13例(36.11%)行静脉溶栓桥接血管内机械取栓。颅内动脉狭窄21例(58.33%)、颅外动脉狭窄15例(41.67%),前循环狭窄16例(44.44%)、后循环狭窄20例(55.56%)。25例(69.44%)采用支架取栓装置,11例(30.56%)行球囊扩张术和(或)支架植入术。21例颅内动脉狭窄患者中4例单纯行球囊扩张,9例植入Wingspan自膨式支架,8例植入Apollo球囊扩张式支架;15例颅外动脉狭窄患者均行球囊扩张术和支架植入术。36例患者中33例(91.67%)血管再通(mTICI分级2b~3级),21例(58.33%)预后良好(mRS评分≤2分),2例(5.56%)发生症状性颅内出血,5例(13.89%)死亡,其中颅内动脉狭窄组与颅外动脉狭窄组、前循环狭窄组与后循环狭窄组预后良好率、症状性颅内出血发生率和病死率差异均无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法:均P>0.05)。**结论** 对于合并颅内外动脉狭窄的急性缺血性卒中患者血管内治疗安全、有效。

**【关键词】** 卒中; 脑缺血; 血栓切除术; 支架; 血管成形术; 血管造影术, 数字减影

### Management of stenosis lesions during the period of endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the management of stenosis lesions during endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke. **Methods** A total of 36 acute ischemic stroke patients combined with intracranial/extracranial arterial stenosis were treated with endovascular treatment or bridging treatment. Time from aggravation on admission or in hospital stay to femoral artery puncture, from femoral artery puncture to recanalization were recorded. Modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction (mTICI) was used to assess the recanalization immediately after operation. Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was used to evaluate prognosis at 90 d after operation. Occurrence rate of symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage and mortality were recorded. **Results** Among 36 patients, 13 patients (36.11%) underwent intravenous thrombolysis and then endovascular thrombectomy. In all patients, there were 21 (58.33%) with intracranial stenosis and 15 (41.67%) with extracranial stenosis, 16 (44.44%) with anterior circulation stenosis and 20 (55.56%) with posterior circulation stenosis. Stent thrombectomy was used in 25 patients (69.44%), while balloon dilatation and/or stent implantation was used in 11 patients (30.56%). For 21 patients with intracranial arterial stenosis, 4 were treated with balloon dilatation only, 9 with Wingspan self-expandable stents and 8 with Apollo balloon-expandable stents. Fifteen patients with extracranial arterial stenosis were treated with balloon dilatation and stent implantation. A total of 33 patients (91.67%) achieved recanalization (mTICI 2b–3 grade), 21 patients (58.33%) had good outcomes (mRS ≤ 2 score), while symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 2 patients (5.56%) and 5 (13.89%) died. There were no statistically significant differences in the rate of good prognosis, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage and mortality between intracranial and extracranial arterial stenosis, anterior and posterior circulation stenosis (Fisher exact probability: P > 0.05, for all). **Conclusions** For acute ischemic stroke patients combined with intracranial/

extracranial arterial stenosis, endovascular treatment is safe and effective.

**【Key words】** Stroke; Brain ischemia; Thrombectomy; Stents; Angioplasty; Angiography, digital subtraction

晚近研究显示,静脉溶栓桥接血管内机械取栓对前循环大血管闭塞致急性缺血性卒中的治疗效果优于单纯静脉溶栓,并获得美国心脏协会(AHA)/美国卒中协会(ASA)急性缺血性卒中血管内治疗指南的高级别推荐<sup>[1]</sup>。颅内外大动脉重度狭窄性闭塞是导致急性缺血性卒中的常见病因,颈内动脉(ICA)颅外段闭塞合并颅内段或大脑中动脉(MCA)串联闭塞约占全部大血管闭塞的15%<sup>[2]</sup>,颅内动脉狭窄致急性缺血性卒中在亚洲人群中的比例更高,达30%~50%<sup>[3]</sup>。此类患者急诊血管内治疗过程中如何处理狭窄病变,目前研究和治疗指南尚无统一结论。本文回顾分析近3年在山东省临沂市人民医院行急诊血管内治疗的合并颅内外大动脉狭窄的急性缺血性卒中患者的临床资料,探讨血管内治疗过程中狭窄病变的处理策略。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)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标准。(2)经头部CT证实大脑中动脉和(或)基底动脉高密度影,或经头部多模式MRI和(或)数字减影血管造影术(DSA)证实大血管闭塞。(3)年龄≥18岁。(4)发病至入院时间为前循环闭塞6 h内、后循环闭塞24 h内。(5)入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分>8分。(6)Alberta脑卒中计划早期CT评分(ASPECTS)≥6分。(7)经头部CT排除颅内出血,大面积梗死灶早期征象或低密度影。(8)排除《急性缺血性脑卒中血管内治疗中国专家共识》<sup>[4]</sup>的禁忌证。(9)本研究经山东省临沂市人民医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 一般资料 选择2014年1月~2016年12月在山东省临沂市人民医院行急诊血管内治疗的急性缺血性卒中患者共106例,其中36例(33.96%)合并颅内外大动脉狭窄,男性32例,女性4例;年龄27~76岁,平均57.67岁;发病至入院时间30~430 min,平均154.12 min(除外8例住院期间病情突然加重患

者);入院时NIHSS评分11~36分,平均21.13分;头部MRA和(或)DSA显示,颅内动脉狭窄21例[58.33%,分别为基底动脉10例(27.78%)、椎动脉V4段6例(16.67%)、大脑中动脉M1段5例(13.89%)]和颅外动脉狭窄15例[41.67%,分别为颈内动脉C1段11例(30.56%)、椎动脉V1段4例(11.11%)],前循环狭窄16例(44.44%)和后循环狭窄20例(55.56%)。

### 二、研究方法

1. 血管内治疗 患者仰卧位,于气管插管全身麻醉或者丙泊酚、咪达唑仑或右美托咪啶局部麻醉下经右侧股动脉置入8F动脉鞘(美国Cordis公司),穿刺失败或路径迂曲的患者选择左侧股动脉或上肢动脉入路。前循环狭窄患者采用8F导引导管(美国Cordis公司)或8F球囊导引导管(BGC,美国Stryker公司)置于同侧颈总动脉(CCA),后循环狭窄患者采用6F导引导管(美国Cordis公司)或70 cm长鞘(美国Cook Medical公司)置于同侧锁骨下动脉(SCA)或椎动脉V2段,对于颅内血管严重迂曲的患者,可配合使用Navien导管(美国EV3公司)或远端通路导引导管(DAC,美国Stryker公司)。然后以0.014英寸微导丝和微导管配合通过闭塞段血管,如果存在明显阻力难以通过,则提示可能存在局部重度狭窄。微导管通过狭窄段后行DSA检查,以评价远端血管情况。对于颈内动脉颅外段闭塞合并颅内段或大脑中动脉串联闭塞和椎动脉起始部闭塞合并基底动脉远端串联闭塞,首先对颈内动脉颅外段进行球囊扩张,以进一步行血管内机械取栓和建立有效的前向血流。术中应避免狭窄段附近的血栓向远端移动,应用保护伞行远端保护或球囊导引导管行近端保护,并配合导管负压抽吸。颅内动脉狭窄致急性闭塞常于血管内机械取栓后发现局部残留重度狭窄时方能确定。无论是颈内动脉颅外段还是颅内段狭窄,如果球囊扩张后不能维持前向血流,应进一步植入支架,颅外段选择闭环的Wallsent支架(美国Boston Scientific公司)更为合理,颅内段可以选择Apollo球囊扩张式支架(中国微创医疗公司)、Wingspan自膨式支架(美国Stryker公

司)或Solitaire AB取栓支架(美国EV3公司)解脱在狭窄部位。血管内机械取栓支架可以选择适宜大小的Solitaire AB支架或Trevo支架( $4\text{ mm} \times 20\text{ mm}$ ,美国Stryker公司),其中应用Trevo支架时应通过推拉释放技术使支架更好地与血栓融合。使用Navien导管时,采用Solumbra技术以提高血管再通率<sup>[5]</sup>。对于颈内动脉颅外段闭塞合并远端串联闭塞,球囊预扩张狭窄段后球囊导引导管沿球囊输送系统通过狭窄段至远端,待颈内动脉颅内段或大脑中动脉再通后回撤球囊导引导管,保持负压抽吸,将狭窄段可能存在的血栓抽出。对于发病4.50 h内且符合静脉溶栓指征的患者,先予重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)静脉溶栓,再行血管内机械取栓的桥接治疗。

2. 围手术期处理 手术过程中不予全身肝素化。导引导管加压滴注冲洗液中加入法舒地尔(法舒地尔4 ml+生理盐水1000 ml)预防脑血管痉挛。静脉应用替罗非班抗血小板治疗,先予以负荷量的2/3静脉注射,再以维持剂量持续静脉泵入至术后24 h。术后转入神经科重症监护病房(NICU)进行综合管理,以防止再灌注损伤和出血性转化(HT)。全身麻醉患者可以不唤醒,局部麻醉患者持续镇静,控制血压于 $110\sim130/60\sim80\text{ mm Hg}$ ( $1\text{ mm Hg} = 0.133\text{ kPa}$ )。分别于术后即刻、6 h和24 h行C型臂CT检查,根据脑水肿情况应用脱水药,必要时行去骨瓣减压术。如果术后24 h未发生颅内出血或出现非症状性颅内出血,停用替罗非班,改为阿司匹林100 mg/d和氯吡格雷75 mg/d口服或鼻饲;如果出现症状性颅内出血,予阿司匹林100 mg/d或氯吡格雷75 mg/d口服单药抗血小板治疗。

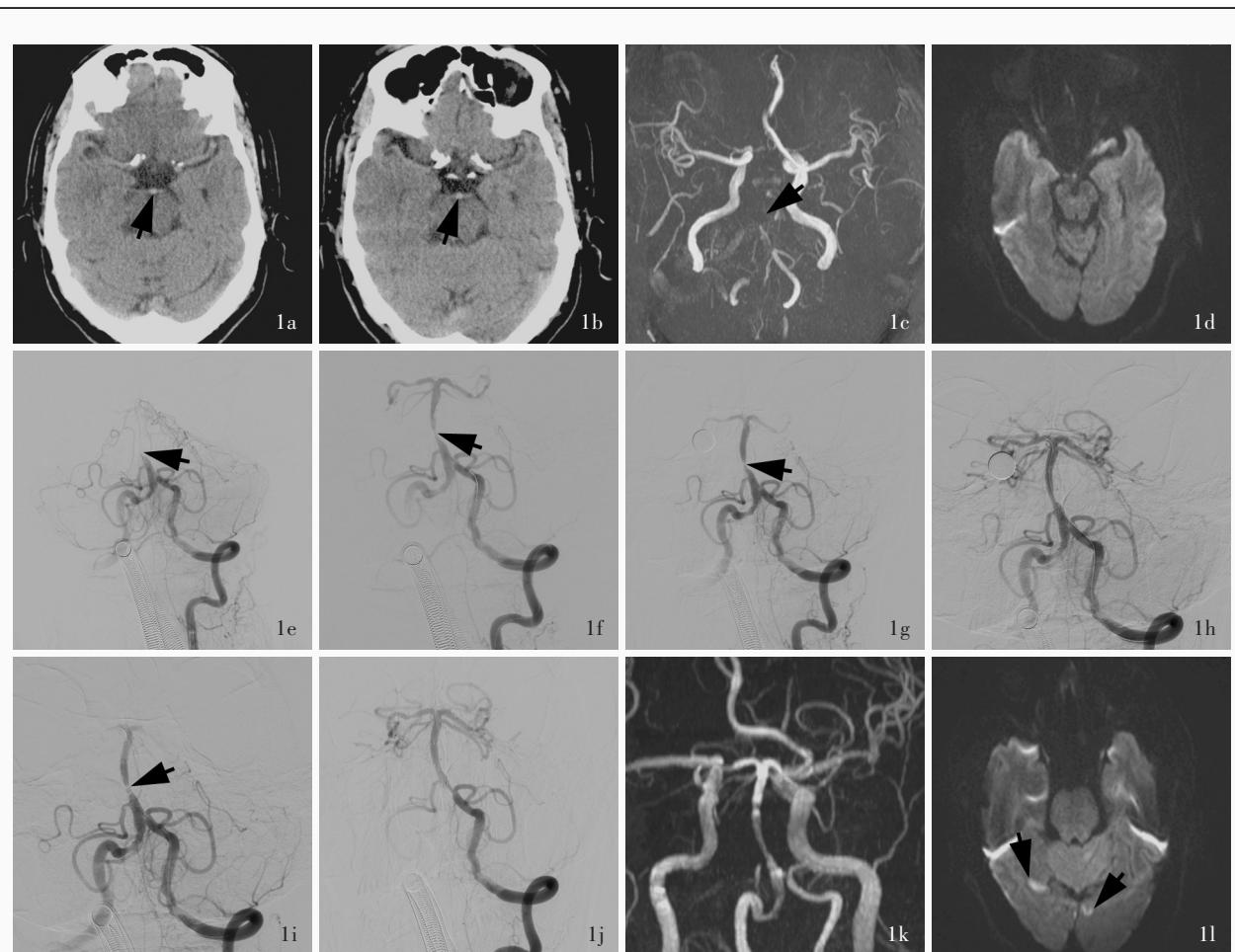
3. 预后评价 记录本组患者入院或住院期间病情突然加重至股动脉穿刺时间以及股动脉穿刺至血管再通时间;术后即刻采用改良脑梗死溶栓血流分级(mTICI)评价血管再通情况,2b~3级为血管再通<sup>[6]</sup>。随访至术后90 d,采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评价临床预后,≤2分为预后良好,>2分为预后不良;并记录症状性颅内出血发生率和病死率。症状性颅内出血定义为任意性质的颅内出血且NIHSS评分增加≥4分。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用Fisher确切概率法。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

本组有13例患者符合静脉溶栓适应证(发病4.50 h内),12例予rt-PA静脉溶栓、1例外院接受尿激酶静脉溶栓,桥接治疗比例为36.11%(13/36)。本组36例患者中25例(69.44%)采用支架取栓装置,应用Solitaire AB支架23例、应用Trevo支架2例,余11例(30.56%)行球囊扩张术和(或)支架植入术。21例颅内动脉狭窄患者中4例单纯行球囊扩张,9例植入Wingspan支架(图1),8例植入Apollo支架。15例颅外动脉狭窄患者中1例为颈内动脉C1段重度狭窄未合并颅内段闭塞,单纯植入支架;1例为颈内动脉C1段闭塞合并大脑中动脉M2段串联闭塞,开通近端血管(单纯球囊扩张或球囊扩张后植入支架),远端予rt-PA动脉溶栓治疗;1例为双侧椎动脉V1段重度狭窄合并基底动脉串联闭塞,开通优势侧椎动脉起始部(单纯球囊扩张或球囊扩张后植入支架),远端予rt-PA动脉溶栓治疗;余12例均为颅外动脉闭塞合并颅内动脉串联闭塞,采用支架取栓装置,其中1例椎动脉V1段闭塞合并椎动脉颅内段和基底动脉串联闭塞患者因取栓过程中出现椎动脉夹层,将Solitaire AB支架解脱在椎动脉V4段,3例颈内动脉C1段闭塞患者采用球囊导引导管作为近端保护装置。

本组36例患者中33例mTICI分级达2b~3级,血管再通率为91.67%;入院或住院期间病情突然加重至股动脉穿刺时间23~460 min,平均158.05 min;股动脉穿刺至血管再通时间8~250 min,平均为72.03 min;23例(63.89%)行全身麻醉,13例(36.11%)行局部麻醉。术后90 d随访时,mRS评分≤2分者21例,预后良好率达58.33%,其中颅内动脉狭窄组13例(61.90%,13/21),颅外动脉狭窄组8例(8/15),组间差异无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法: $P = 0.736$ );前循环狭窄组11例(11/16),后循环狭窄组10例(50%,10/20),组间差异亦无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法: $P = 0.320$ )。术后发生颅内出血6例,颅内出血发生率约16.67%,其中2例为症状性颅内出血,均为颅外动脉狭窄患者,颅内动脉狭窄组和颅外动脉狭窄组症状性颅内出血发生率差异无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法: $P = 0.167$ );前循环狭窄组和后循环狭窄组各1例,症状性颅内出血发生率组间差异亦无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法: $P = 1.000$ );1例前循环狭窄患者予去骨瓣减



**图1** 男性患者,60岁,主因右侧肢体无力、言语模糊1 h急诊入院,入院时NIHSS评分6分,临床诊断为基底动脉闭塞致急性缺血性卒中。急诊行阿替普酶静脉溶栓,治疗后即刻NIHSS评分1分,治疗后1 h症状再次加重伴意识障碍,NIHSS评分30分,遂行血管内治疗。头部影像学检查所见 1a 静脉溶栓前横断面CT显示基底动脉高密度影(箭头所示) 1b 静脉溶栓后横断面CT仍可见基底动脉高密度影(箭头所示) 1c 静脉溶栓后MRA显示,基底动脉闭塞(箭头所示) 1d 静脉溶栓后横断面DWI未见明显梗死灶 1e 术中左侧椎动脉Towne's位DSA显示,基底动脉闭塞(箭头所示),侧支代偿良好 1f,1g 术中DSA显示,Solitaire AB支架( $4\text{ mm} \times 15\text{ mm}$ )取栓后,基底动脉呈现局部重度狭窄(箭头所示),不能维持前向血流 1h 术中DSA显示,Gateway球囊( $2.50\text{ mm} \times 9.00\text{ mm}$ )扩张后植入Wingspan支架( $3.50\text{ mm} \times 15.00\text{ mm}$ ) 1i 支架植入后5 min DSA显示,急性支架内血栓形成(箭头所示) 1j 于DSA路径图引导下,再次行球囊扩张,并局部注射替罗非班 $10\text{ mg}$ 后血管再通 1k 术后4 d MRA显示,基底动脉血流通畅 1l 术后4 d 横断面DWI显示,双侧枕叶和左侧小脑半球多发点片状新发梗死灶(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** A 60-year-old man was admitted for right limb weakness and slurred speech for one hour, with NIHSS 6 score on admission. Clinical diagnosis was acute ischemic stroke caused by basilar artery occlusion. After rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis, NIHSS decreased to one score. But one hour later, the condition was aggravated with disorder of consciousness and NIHSS rising to 30 score. Endovascular treatment was done. Head imaging findings Axial CT scan before intravenous thrombolysis showed high density signal of basilar artery (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Axial CT after intravenous thrombolysis still showed high density signal of basilar artery (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). MRA after intravenous thrombolysis showed occlusion of basilar artery (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial DWI after intravenous thrombolysis showed no apparent infarction (Panel 1d). Intraoperative DSA of Towne's view of left vertebral artery showed occlusion of basilar artery (arrow indicates) with good collaterals (Panel 1e). Intraoperative DSA showed severe stenosis of basilar artery (arrows indicate) after thrombectomy with Solitaire AB ( $4\text{ mm} \times 15\text{ mm}$ ) and the forward blood flow could not be maintained (Panel 1f, 1g). Intraoperative DSA showed angioplasty with Gateway balloon ( $2.50\text{ mm} \times 9.00\text{ mm}$ ) and stenting with Wingspan self-expandable stent ( $3.50\text{ mm} \times 15.00\text{ mm}$ , Panel 1h). DSA 5 min after stenting showed acute in-stent thrombosis occurred (arrow indicates, Panel 1i). DSA showed recanalization completely after balloon angioplasty again and  $10\text{ mg}$  tirofiban injection (Panel 1j). MRA 4 d after endovascular treatment showed good flow of basilar artery (Panel 1k). Axial DWI 4 d after endovascular treatment showed newly onset patchy infarction in bilateral occipital lobes and left cerebellar hemisphere (arrows indicate, Panel 1l).

压术,余1例未行去骨瓣减压术,仅予药物保守治疗。术后死亡5例,病死率约13.89%,颅内动脉狭窄组4例(19.05%,4/21),颅外动脉狭窄组1例(1/15),组间差异无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法: $P=0.376$ );前循环狭窄组1例(1/16),后循环狭窄组

4例(20%,4/20),组间差异亦无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法: $P=0.355$ )。

## 讨 论

目前已发表的关于大血管闭塞致急性缺血性

卒中血管内治疗的随机对照临床试验均是针对前循环闭塞的,对颅内动脉狭窄尚无针对性分析<sup>[7-8]</sup>。临床实践中常遇到颅内动脉狭窄或后循环闭塞致急性缺血性卒中患者,尽管指南尚未给出高级别推荐,但针对此类患者的急诊血管内治疗也在如火如荼地开展。

颈动脉或椎动脉颅外段血管成形术目前主要用于缺血性卒中的预防而非急性期治疗,但在以下两种情况时,血管成形术可以用于急性缺血性卒中的治疗:颈动脉或椎动脉颅外段狭窄或闭塞致急性缺血性卒中,如重度动脉粥样硬化或动脉夹层造成动脉完全或接近完全闭塞;颈动脉颅外段闭塞导致引导管无法进入颅内动脉血栓中,应在对远端进行干预前行颈动脉或椎动脉颅外段血管成形术<sup>[4]</sup>。然而在手术细节方面,指南并未给出建议,包括急诊植入支架的时间和安全性、保护装置的选择、围手术期抗血小板药的选择等。2015年,N Engl J Med发表5项血管内机械取栓治疗大血管闭塞致急性缺血性卒中的前瞻性多中心随机对照临床试验,除血管内机械取栓作为急性缺血性卒中血管内主要治疗试验(SWIFT PRIME)外,其余4项试验均纳入颈动脉颅外段狭窄或闭塞患者,所占比例为18.6%~32.2%<sup>[1]</sup>。前循环近端闭塞小病灶性卒中的血管内治疗并强调最短化CT扫描至再通时间临床试验(ESCAPE)不建议行支架植入术<sup>[9]</sup>;血管内治疗急性缺血性卒中的多中心随机临床试验(MR CLEAN)纳入的75例颈动脉颅外段狭窄或闭塞患者中30例在血管内机械取栓过程中行支架植入术<sup>[10]</sup>;西班牙8小时内支架取栓与内科治疗随机对照试验(REVASCAT)所纳入的19例近端颈动脉狭窄或闭塞患者中9例于血管内机械取栓过程中行支架植入术<sup>[11]</sup>。血管内机械取栓过程中行支架植入术有利有弊,尽管即刻开通血管可以降低脑卒中复发风险,但是由于支架植入术后需行抗血小板治疗,可能增加颅内出血风险。《急性缺血性脑卒中血管内治疗中国专家共识》<sup>[4]</sup>建议,球囊扩张术或支架植入术中予以负荷剂量阿司匹林300 mg和氯吡格雷300 mg,但本组患者术中不能配合服用,故采用替罗非班抗血小板治疗,先予负荷剂量的2/3静脉注射,再以维持剂量持续静脉泵入至术后24小时。

颈内动脉颅外段狭窄或闭塞合并颈内动脉颅内段或大脑中动脉串联闭塞有两种手术策略,一种是顺向开通血管,即先开通近端颈动脉(球囊扩张

术或支架植入术),再开通远端动脉(机械取栓、抽吸或动脉溶栓);另一种是逆向开通血管,即先行远端血管内机械取栓,再处理近端血管狭窄或闭塞。有文献报道,逆向开通血管的方法值得关注,特别是存在Willis环侧支代偿的患者,预后更佳<sup>[12]</sup>。球囊扩张术或支架植入术过程中保护装置的应用也存有争议。传统的颈动脉颅外段支架植入术可以使用保护伞等远端保护装置,也可以使用近端脑保护装置MO.MA(意大利Invatec公司)。有研究显示,血管内机械取栓过程中应用球囊导引导管可以缩短股动脉穿刺至血管开通时间,获得更好的临床预后<sup>[13]</sup>。越来越多的临床研究中心将球囊导引导管作为前循环大血管闭塞致急性缺血性卒中血管内治疗的标准配置,能否以其替代保护伞或近端脑保护装置作为颈动脉球囊扩张术或支架植入术中的保护装置值得关注,毕竟更少的材料意味着更低的治疗费用和更少的操作时间。

本研究颈内动脉颅外段狭窄或闭塞仅11例,约占30.56%,而颅内动脉狭窄(21例,58.33%)和后循环狭窄(20例,55.56%)比例较高,对此类患者的处理更缺乏临床证据。目前的《急性缺血性脑卒中血管内治疗中国专家共识》<sup>[4]</sup>对急性期颅内动脉球囊扩张术和支架植入术的推荐意见是其有效性尚不确定,可以根据患者个体情况选择(Ⅲ级推荐,C级证据)。急性缺血性卒中支架辅助再通研究(SARIS)纳入20例不符合静脉溶栓适应证或静脉溶栓失败患者,行支架植入术,结果显示,术后部分或完全血管再通;术后30天随访时mRS评分0~3分患者比例为60%(12/20),术后6个月仍为60%;7例死亡,生存的13例患者中11例复查全脑血管造影,未发生支架内再狭窄<sup>[14]</sup>,该项研究提示颅内动脉支架植入术有一定的临床应用前景。症状性颅内动脉狭窄支架植入术的有效性和安全性在2011年支架成形术和强化药物治疗预防颅内动脉狭窄患者脑卒中复发研究(SAMMPRIS)结果发布后受到广泛质疑<sup>[15]</sup>。该项研究比较支架成形术和强化药物治疗对症状性颅内动脉狭窄预防脑卒中复发的疗效,结果显示,支架成形术组30天内病死率为14.7%(10.2%为缺血性卒中,4.5%为出血性卒中),而强化药物治疗组仅为5.8%<sup>[15]</sup>。由于支架成形术组终点事件发生率过高,该项研究被提前终止。尽管此后有前瞻性登记研究显示,支架植入术组30天内病死率仅为4.3%<sup>[16]</sup>,但是由于该项研究证据级别较低,

并未改变现有的症状性颅内动脉狭窄治疗指南。单纯球囊扩张术的常见问题是狭窄动脉扩张后的即刻弹性回缩、术后残留狭窄、再狭窄和动脉夹层等。2011年,Nguyen等<sup>[17]</sup>回顾分析4个临床研究中心的74例行单纯球囊扩张术的症状性颅内动脉狭窄患者的临床资料,术后血管狭窄程度显著改善,技术成功率92%,术后30和90天脑卒中发生率和病死率分别为5%和8.5%。迄今尚无单纯球囊扩张术治疗症状性颅内动脉狭窄的前瞻性多中心随机对照临床试验,亦无急性期球囊扩张术的临床研究。在本研究中,21例颅内动脉狭窄患者预后良好率约为61.90%(13/21),20例后循环狭窄患者为50%(10/20),与2015年发表的5项临床试验结果相一致<sup>[1]</sup>,提示对于颅内动脉或后循环大血管闭塞致急性缺血性卒中急性期球囊扩张术或支架植入术是安全、有效的。

本研究13例采用桥接治疗的患者中10例(76.92%)术后90天mRS评分≤2分,23例行单纯血管内治疗的患者中11例(47.83%)术后90天mRS评分≤2分,组间差异无统计学意义(Fisher确切概率法:P=0.159)。Broeg-Morvay等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究也显示,前循环大血管闭塞致急性缺血性卒中单纯血管内机械取栓与桥接治疗效果类似,但该项研究未区分大动脉粥样硬化型(LAA型)和心源性栓塞型(CE型)。麻醉方法的选择也颇具争议,MR CLEAN试验中全身麻醉比例为37.8%<sup>[9]</sup>,本研究中这一比例高达63.89%,可能与后循环狭窄患者比例较高、入院时NIHSS评分较高有关。

综上所述,合并颅内外动脉狭窄的急性缺血性卒中患者血管内治疗安全、有效,术后90天预后良好率(mRS评分≤2分)为58.33%(21/36),症状性颅内出血发生率为5.56%(2/36),病死率为13.89%(5/36)。然而由于本研究纳入的病例数较少且为回顾性研究,这一结论尚待扩大样本量进一步验证。

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## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(五)

心源性栓塞 cardioembolism(CE)

行为异常型额颞叶痴呆

behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia(bvFTD)

行为异常型额颞叶痴呆国际标准联盟

International Behavioral Variant Frontotemporal Dementia Criteria Consortium(FTDC)

血管内机械取栓作为急性缺血性卒中血管内主要治疗试验

Solitaire™ with the Intention for Thrombectomy as Primary Endovascular Treatment for Acute Ischemic Stroke (SWIFT PRIME) trial

血管内治疗急性缺血性卒中的多中心随机临床试验

Multicenter Randomized Clinical Trial of Endovascular Treatment for Acute Ischemic Stroke in the Netherlands (MR CLEAN)

血栓切除术治疗脑卒中的机械取栓和再通研究

Mechanical Retrieval and Recanalization of Stroke Clots Using Embolectomy(MR RESCUE)study

血栓弹性描记图 thrombelastography(TEG)

烟雾病 moyamoya disease(MMD)

延长急性神经功能缺损至动脉内溶栓时间的临床试验

Extending the time for Thrombolysis in Emergency Neurological Deficits with Intra-Arterial therapy (EXTEND-IA) trial

衣壳抗原 virus capsid antigen(VCA)

英国牛津郡社区脑卒中项目

Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project(OCSP)

远端通路导管 distal access catheter(DAC)

支架成形术和强化药物治疗预防颅内动脉狭窄患者

脑卒中复发研究

Stenting and Aggressive Medical Management for Preventing Recurrent Stroke in Intracranial Stenosis (SAMMPRIS) study

Vitesse 支架治疗缺血性卒中研究

Vitesse Intracranial Stent Study for Ischemic Therapy (VISSIT)

中国卒中学会 Chinese Stroke Association(CSA)

轴向扩散率 axial diffusivity(AD)

蛛网膜下隙出血 subarachnoid hemorrhage(SAH)