

椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄危险因素 Meta分析

郝方方 滕文慧 胡庆婷 付蕾 宫文韬 张贤军 王乃东 张勇

【摘要】目的 系统评价椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素,以为临床预防和治疗椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄提供理论指导。**方法** 以 vertebral artery、vertebrobasilar insufficiency、stents、drug-eluting stents、self expandable metallic stents,以及椎动脉、椎底动脉供血不足、支架、再狭窄、危险因素等中英文词汇,计算机检索1966年1月1日–2017年3月30日美国国立医学图书馆生物医学信息检索系统(PubMed)、荷兰医学文摘(EMBASE/SCOPUS)、Cochrane图书馆,以及中国生物医学文献数据库、中国知网中国知识基础设施工程、万方数据库、维普数据库等发表的关于椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄相关危险因素的病例对照研究和队列研究。采用 Newcastle-Ottawa 量表和 Stata 12.0 统计软件进行文献质量评价和 Meta 分析。**结果** 共获得 3468 篇中英文文献,经剔除重复和不符合纳入标准文献,最终纳入 11 项临床研究共 440 例椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄患者和 912 例椎动脉起始部支架植入术后无支架内再狭窄患者。Meta 分析显示,再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者吸烟史($OR = 2.179, 95\% CI: 1.373 \sim 3.458; P = 0.001$)、金属裸支架($OR = 2.072, 95\% CI: 1.560 \sim 2.753; P = 0.000$)和药物洗脱支架($OR = 0.483, 95\% CI: 0.363 \sim 0.641; P = 0.000$)使用率差异有统计学意义。**结论** 吸烟史和使用金属裸支架是椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素,使用药物洗脱支架是保护因素。由于受到所纳入研究的限制,上述结论可能存在偏倚,尚待开展更多研究验证上述危险因素与椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的关联性。

【关键词】 椎底动脉供血不足; 支架; 危险因素; Meta 分析

Risk factors for in-stent restenosis of vertebral artery origin after stent implantation: a Meta-analysis

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To systematically review the risk factors for in-stent restenosis (ISR) of vertebral artery origin after stent implantation to provide theoretical foundation for clinical prevention and treatment. **Methods** Taking vertebral artery, vertebrobasilar insufficiency, stents, drug-eluting stents, self expandable metallic stents in English and Chinese as key words, retrospective clinical studies about risk factors for ISR of vertebral artery origin were searched by using PubMed, EMBASE/SCOPUS, Cochrane Library, China Biology Medicine (CBM), China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Data and VIP database from January 1, 1966 to March 30, 2017. Quality assessment and Meta-analysis were made by using Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) and Stata 12.0 software. **Results** The research enrolled 3468 articles in all, from which 11 studies were chosen after excluding duplicates and those not meeting the

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inclusion criteria. A total number of 1352 patients were divided into ISR group ($N = 440$) and non-ISR group ($N = 912$). The ISR incidence rate of smokers was significantly higher than non-smokers ($OR = 2.179$, 95% CI: 1.373–3.458; $P = 0.001$). The differences of bare metal stents (BMS) utilization rate ($OR = 2.072$, 95% CI: 1.560–2.753; $P = 0.000$) and drug-eluting stents (DES) utilization rate ($OR = 0.483$, 95% CI: 0.363–0.641; $P = 0.000$) between ISR group and non-ISR group were statistically significant. **Conclusions** Smoking and using BMS are risk factors for ISR of vertebral artery origin, and using DES is protective factor. Due to limited study quality, more high-quality studies are needed to verify this conclusion.

【Key words】 Vertebrobasilar insufficiency; Stents; Risk factors; Meta-analysis

脑血管病是严重危及中老年人健康和生命的疾病之一,脑卒中作为脑血管病的主要临床类型,包括缺血性卒中和出血性卒中,病残率和病死率均较高^[1]。后循环缺血性卒中占全部缺血性卒中的25%~40%,其中,椎动脉起始部狭窄约占32%^[2]。业已证实,椎动脉起始部支架植入术治疗椎动脉起始部狭窄致后循环缺血性卒中安全、有效^[2-5],但术后支架内再狭窄(ISR)发生率较高^[4,6]。Kogure等^[7]的Meta分析显示,椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄发生率约为22.9%,远高于其他部位。影响术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素有多种,包括患者因素,如性别、年龄、高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、吸烟史、术前椎动脉狭窄长度和程度等;支架因素,如支架类型[金属裸支架(BMS)或药物洗脱支架(DES)]和支架品种等;术者因素,如操作技术和熟练程度等。本研究旨在系统评价椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄相关危险因素,以期为临床防治椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄提供理论依据。

资料与方法

一、纳入与排除标准

1. 纳入标准 (1)研究类型:国内外公开发表的关于椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄相关危险因素的回顾性临床研究。(2)研究设计:关于椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄相关危险因素的病例对照研究或队列研究,分为椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄组(再狭窄组)和椎动脉起始部支架植入术后无支架内再狭窄组(无再狭窄组)共两组。(3)研究对象:缺血性卒中的诊断符合欧洲卒中组织(ESO)制定的缺血性卒中治疗指南^[8],并经数字减影血管造影术(DSA)证实为后循环狭窄所致,均行椎动脉起始部支架植入术,术后支架内再狭窄诊断标准为支架内管腔狭窄率 \geq

50%^[4]。(4)结局指标:随访期间(术后随访 ≥ 6 个月)发生椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄,相关危险因素包括性别、年龄、高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、吸烟史和支架类型(金属裸支架或药物洗脱支架)。

2. 排除标准 (1)病例数 < 10 例的临床研究。(2)重复发表的文献。(3)数据信息少或描述不详细且无法获取相关数据的文献。(4)非英文和中文文献。(5)动物实验或综述,非病例对照研究或队列研究。(6)低质量文献[Newcastle-Ottawa量表(NOS)评分 < 5 分]。(7)考虑到术者经验等因素无法准确评价,通过统计学方法排除或减少其对结果的影响。

二、文献检索

分别以vertebral artery、vertebrobasilar insufficiency、stents、drug-eluting stents、self expandable metallic stents等英文词汇,以及椎动脉、椎底动脉供血不足、支架、再狭窄、危险因素等中文词汇作为检索词,计算机检索美国国立医学图书馆生物医学信息检索系统(PubMed)、荷兰医学文摘(EMBASE/SCOPUS)、Cochrane图书馆,以及中国生物医学文献数据库(CBM)、中国知网中国知识基础设施工程(CNKI)、万方数据库、维普数据库(VIP)等国内外知名数据库发表的关于椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄相关危险因素的病例对照研究和队列研究,同时查阅纳入研究的参考文献以补充可能遗漏的相关临床研究。语种限制为中文和英文。检索文献发表或出版时间范围限制为1966年1月1日–2017年3月30日。

三、文献筛选及数据提取

由两位相互独立的评价者根据纳入与排除标准筛选文献。首先,通过阅读文题和摘要,剔除重复、不符合纳入与排除标准的文献;其次,对可能纳入的文献进一步阅读全文并交叉核对结果;最后,对存在异议的文献,通过讨论或请第三位研究者协

助解决分歧。对资料存疑或资料缺失的文献,通过与文献作者或通讯作者联系,尽可能获得信息确认或补充。对符合纳入标准的文献提取以下数据资料:(1)一般资料,包括文题、作者、来自国家或地区、发表日期等。(2)研究特征,包括研究对象(再狭窄组和无再狭窄组)的一般资料、基线可比性、相关危险因素[包括性别、年龄、高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、吸烟史、支架类型(金属裸支架或药物洗脱支架)]、观察时间、随访时间、失访人数和失访处理等。(3)结局指标,椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄。

四、文献质量评价

由两位相互独立的评价者采用NOS量表^[9-10]评价所纳入的非随机对照临床试验方法学的质量水平。分别对研究对象的选择、组间可比性和暴露因素的测量进行评价:(1)研究对象选择,共4分,分为4项条目,即再狭窄组病例的确定和代表性、无再狭窄组病例的选择和数量。(2)组间可比性,共2分,1项条目,即研究设计和统计分析中两组的可比性。(3)暴露因素测量,共3分,分为3项条目,即暴露因素的确定、是否采用相同方法确定两组的暴露因素、有无应答率。总评分9分, ≥ 5 分为高质量文献,<5分为低质量文献。

五、统计分析方法

采用Stata 12.0统计软件进行Meta分析。计数资料采用Mantel-Haenszel(M-H)模型以比值比(*OR*)表示,计量资料以加权均数差(*WMD*)表示,区间估计以95%CI表示,效应量的检验水准均为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。各项研究之间的异质性检验采用 χ^2 检验,对异质性进行定量分析采用*I*²检验,当*P*>0.100和*I*² $\leq 50.000\%$,无异质性,采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析;当*P* ≤ 0.100 和*I*² $> 50.000\%$ 时,存在异质性,分析其异质性来源,采用随机效应模型进行合并效应分析。通过敏感性检验对Meta分析结果之稳定性进行评价:将固定效应模型与随机效应模型相互转换(即*P* ≤ 0.100 和*I*² $> 50.000\%$ 时采用固定效应模型、*P*>0.100和*I*² $\leq 50.000\%$ 时采用随机效应模型),并将*OR*值变换为相对危险度(*RR*)值、*WMD*值转化为均数差(*MD*)值,重新计算95%CI,经上述转换后所得研究结论一致则表明Meta分析结果稳定,反之则不稳定。采用Egger法对所纳入文献的潜在发表偏倚进行检验,以*P*>0.05为不存在发表偏倚。

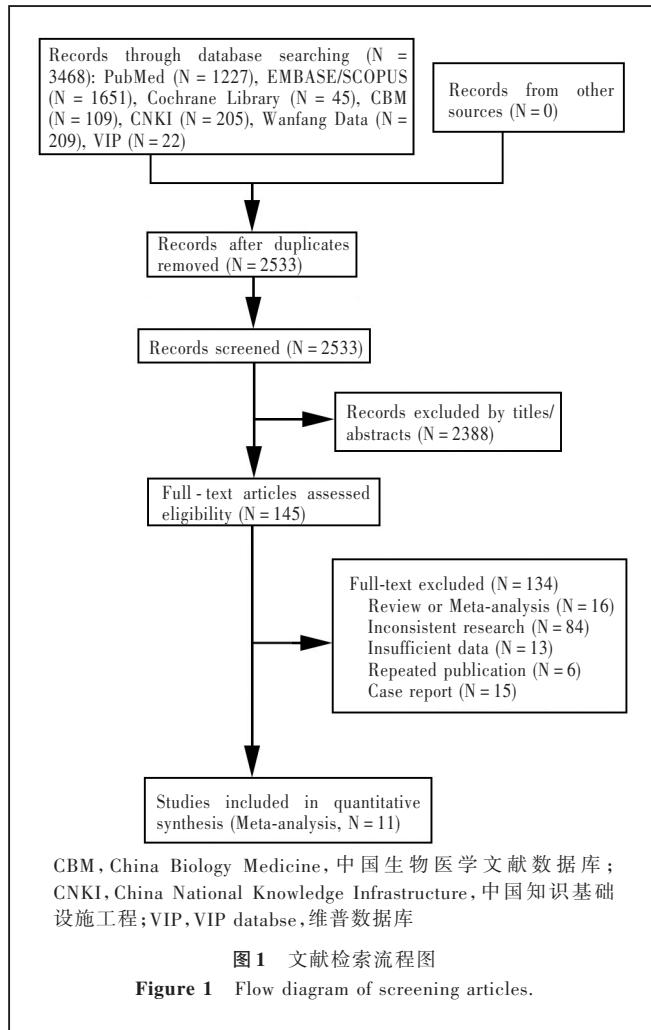


图1 文献检索流程图
Figure 1 Flow diagram of screening articles.

结 果

一、文献检索结果

经初步检索共获得相关中文和英文文献共3468篇,经阅读文题和摘要,剔除重复和不符合纳入标准的文献3323篇,进一步阅读全文剔除文献134篇,最终纳入11篇文献^[2,11-20](英文3篇^[2,11-12]、中文8篇^[13-20])共计440例椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄患者和912例椎动脉起始部支架植入术后无支架内再狭窄患者,均为高质量文献(NOS评分 ≥ 5 分)。文献检索流程参见图1,所纳入文献的基线资料和质量评价参见表1。

二、Meta分析结果

1. 性别对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的影响 有9项临床研究^[11-19]共纳入1263例患者(再狭窄组405例,无再狭窄组858例),各项研究之间不存在异质性(*P*=0.780,*I*²=0.000%),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,再狭

表1 所纳入11项临床研究的一般资料和质量评价**Table 1.** Basic characteristics and quality assessment of 11 included studies

Study	Study design	Group	N	Sex [case (%)]		Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	Risk factor	Follow up (month)	NOS (score)
				Male	Female				
Taylor, et al ^[2] (2008)	Retrospective study	ISR	23	—	—	59.00 ± 12.40	Age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking	7.70	6
		Non-ISR	25	—	—	63.70 ± 11.90			
Zhou, et al ^[11] (2011)	Retrospective study	ISR	17	13 (13/17)	4 (4/17)	62.60 ± 6.90	Sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking	12.50	7
		Non-ISR	46	32 (69.57)	14 (30.43)	63.50 ± 9.70			
Lin, et al ^[12] (2014)	Retrospective study	ISR	15	14 (14/15)	1 (1/15)	66.73 ± 8.00	Sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking, kind of stents	12.00	7
		Non-ISR	75	60 (80.00)	15 (20.00)	67.30 ± 9.57			
Ma, et al ^[13] (2015)	Retrospective study	ISR	234	191 (81.62)	43 (18.38)	66.00 ± 9.00	Sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking, kind of stents	24.00	7
		Non-ISR	418	360 (86.12)	58 (13.88)	64.00 ± 9.00			
Zhang ^[14] (2016)	Retrospective study	ISR	18	13 (13/18)	5 (5/18)	64.70 ± 7.20	Sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking, kind of stents	6.00	6
		Non-ISR	46	36 (78.36)	10 (21.74)	65.30 ± 9.70			
Zhao and Li ^[15] (2013)	Retrospective study	ISR	39	34 (87.18)	5 (12.82)	<60.00	Sex, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking, kind of stents	12.00	6
		Non-ISR	105	89 (84.76)	16 (15.24)	≥60.00			
Fan, et al ^[16] (2015)	Retrospective study	ISR	21	18 (85.71)	3 (14.29)	<60.00	Sex, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking	6.00	6
		Non-ISR	53	45 (84.91)	8 (15.09)	≥60.00			
Yang, et al ^[17] (2009)	Retrospective study	ISR	21	14 (66.67)	7 (33.33)	—	Sex, smoking, kind of stents	12.00	6
		Non-ISR	33	20 (60.61)	13 (39.39)	—			
Zhang, et al ^[18] (2015)	Retrospective study	ISR	29	20 (68.97)	9 (31.03)	64.66 ± 7.17	Sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking	6.00	6
		Non-ISR	49	39 (79.59)	10 (20.41)	65.24 ± 9.69			
Ni, et al ^[19] (2016)	Retrospective study	ISR	11	7 (7/11)	4 (4/11)	65.10 ± 11.10	Sex, age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking	6.00	6
		Non-ISR	33	24 (72.73)	9 (27.27)	60.40 ± 11.10			
Liu, et al ^[20] (2006)	Retrospective study	ISR	12	—	—	62.00 ± 8.00	Age, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, smoking	12.00	5
		Non-ISR	29	—	—	65.00 ± 10.00			

—, not mentioned, 未提及。NOS, Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, Newcastle-Ottawa量表; ISR,in-stent restenosis, 支架内再狭窄

窄组与无再狭窄组患者性别差异无统计学意义 ($OR = 0.859$, 95%CI: 0.632 ~ 1.168; $P = 0.333$)。

2. 年龄对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的影响 有8项临床研究^[2, 11-14, 18-20]纳入1080例患者(再狭窄组359例, 无再狭窄组721例), 各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.213$, $I^2 = 27.000\%$), 故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示, 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者年龄差异无统计学意义 ($WMD = 0.917$, 95%CI: -0.220 ~ 2.053; $P = 0.114$)。

3. 高血压病史对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的影响 有10项研究^[2, 11-16, 18-20]纳入1298例患者(再狭窄组419例, 无再狭窄组879例), 各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.579$, $I^2 = 0.000\%$), 故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示, 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者高血压史差异无统计学意义 ($OR = 1.262$, 95%CI: 0.967 ~ 1.646; $P = 0.087$)。

4. 糖尿病病史对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的影响 有10项研究^[2, 11-16, 18-20]纳入1298例患者(再狭窄组419例, 无再狭窄组879例), 各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.870$, $I^2 = 0.000\%$), 故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示, 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者糖尿病史差异无统计学意义 ($OR = 1.169$, 95%CI: 0.911 ~ 1.501; $P = 0.219$)。

5. 高脂血症病史对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的影响 有10项临床研究^[2, 11-16, 18-20]共纳入1298例患者(再狭窄组419例, 无再狭窄组879例), 各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.083$, $I^2 = 41.100\%$), 故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示, 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者高脂血症病史差异无统计学意义 ($OR = 1.131$, 95%CI: 0.850 ~ 1.506; $P = 0.398$)。

6. 吸烟史对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内

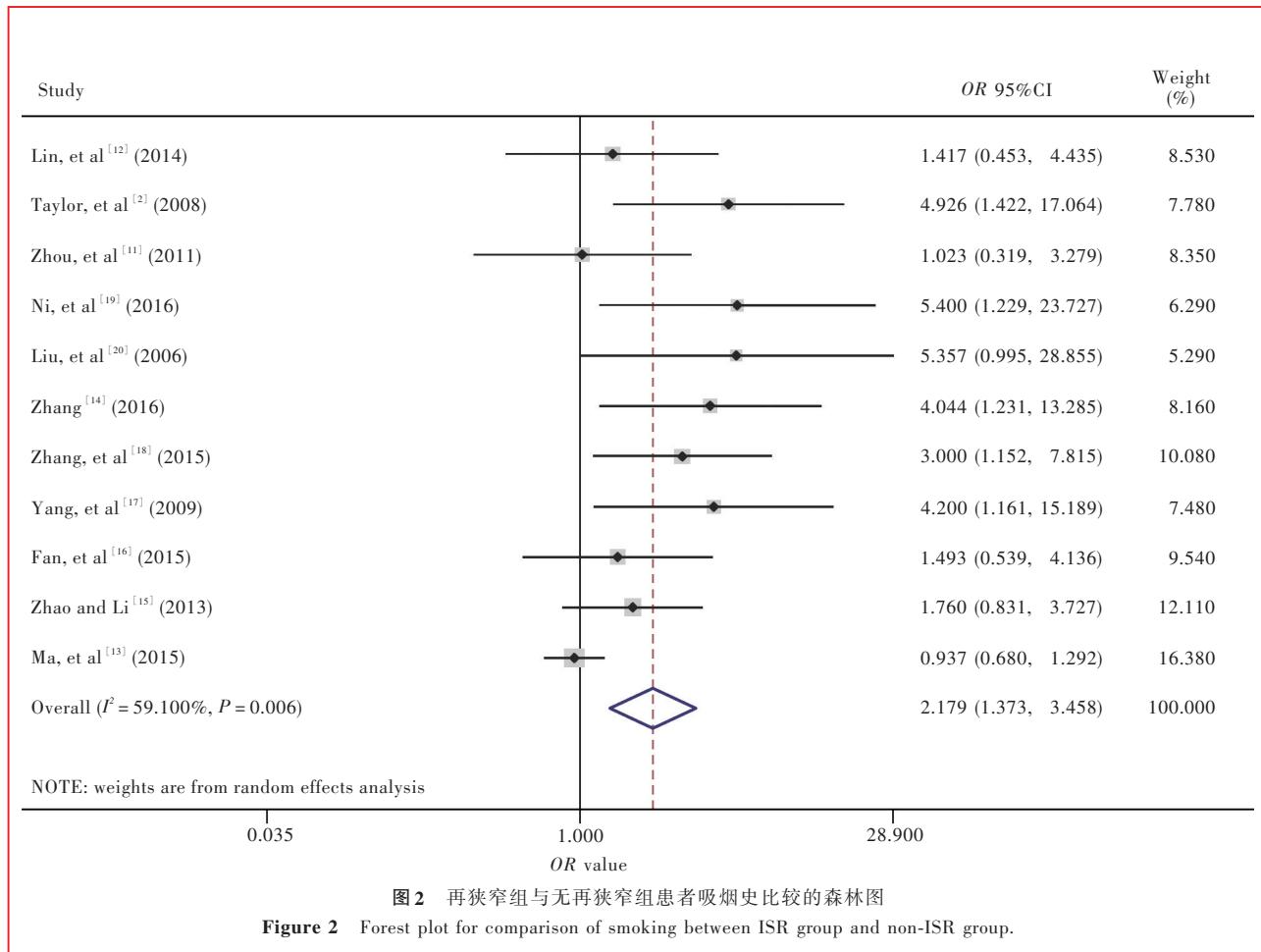


图2 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者吸烟史比较的森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot for comparison of smoking between ISR group and non-ISR group.

再狭窄的影响 有11项临床研究^[2,11-20]纳入1352例患者(再狭窄组440例,无再狭窄组912例),各项研究之间存在异质性($P = 0.006, I^2 = 59.100\%$),故采用随机效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者吸烟史差异有统计学意义($OR = 2.179, 95\%CI: 1.373 \sim 3.458, P = 0.001$;图2),提示吸烟史是椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素。

7. 支架类型对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的影响 (1)金属裸支架:共有5项临床研究^[12-15,17]纳入1004例患者(再狭窄组327例,无再狭窄组677例),各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.158, I^2 = 39.400\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者金属裸支架使用率差异有统计学意义($OR = 2.072, 95\%CI: 1.560 \sim 2.753, P = 0.000$;图3),提示使用金属裸支架是椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素。(2)药物洗脱支架:有5项临床研究^[12-15,17]共纳入1004例患者(再狭窄组327例,无再

狭窄组677例),各项研究之间不存在异质性($P = 0.158, I^2 = 39.400\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析。结果显示,再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者药物洗脱支架使用率差异有统计学意义($OR = 0.483, 95\%CI: 0.363 \sim 0.641, P = 0.000$;图4),提示使用药物洗脱支架是椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的保护因素。

三、敏感性分析

将各项危险因素对椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄影响的结果中固定效应模型与随机效应模型相互转换、 OR 值与 RR 值或 WMD 值与 MD 值变换,结论仍一致,表明结果稳定(表2)。

四、发表偏倚

将纳入文献逐篇进行发表偏倚分析,结果显示,除高血压($P = 0.039$)外,余危险因素均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),可忽略发表偏倚对结果的影响。

讨 论

目前,椎动脉起始部狭窄的治疗方法主要是药

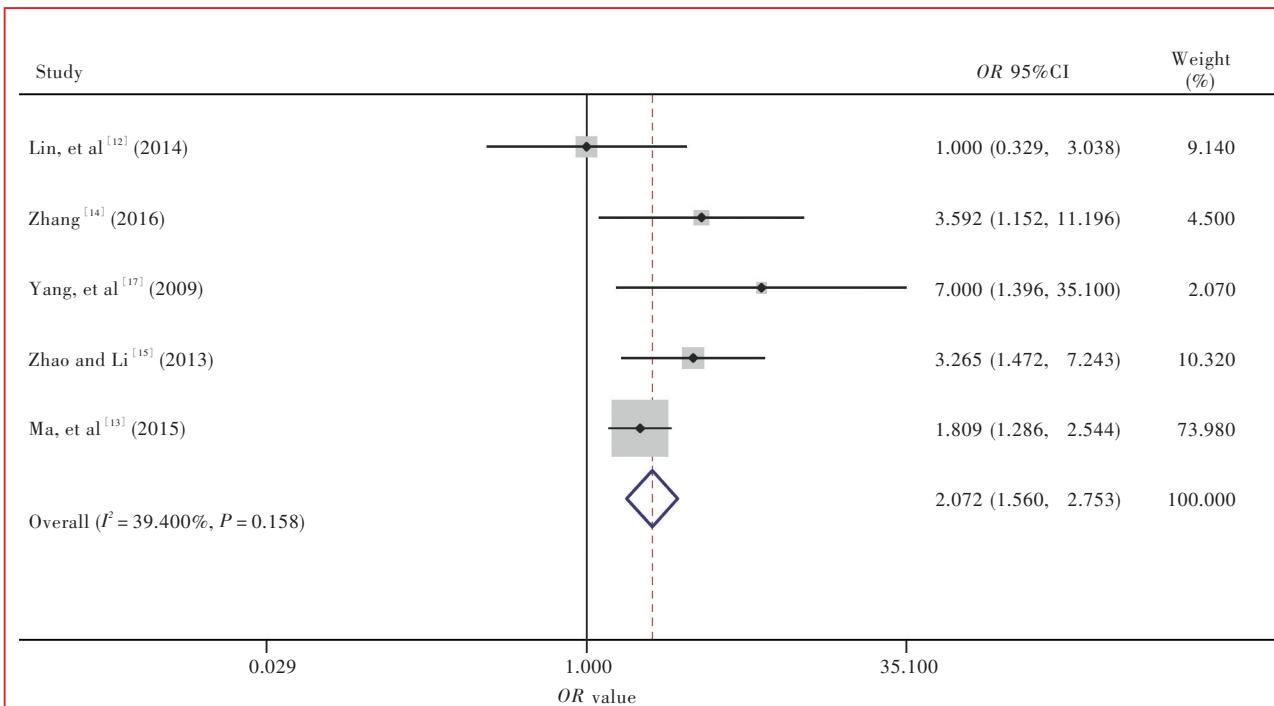


图3 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者金属裸支架使用率比较的森林图

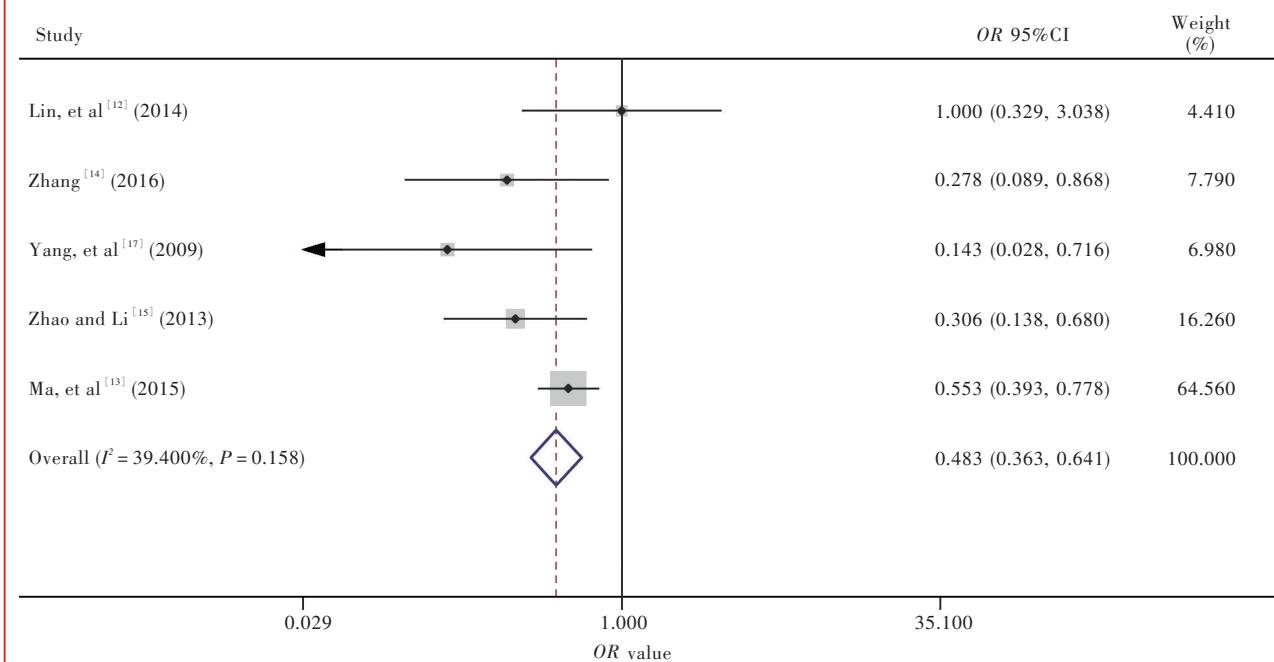
Figure 3 Forest plot for comparison of BMS utilization rate between ISR group and non-ISR group.

图4 再狭窄组与无再狭窄组患者药物洗脱支架使用率比较的森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot for comparison of DES utilization rate between ISR group and non-ISR group.

物治疗和血管内支架植入术,后者是治疗椎动脉起始部重度狭窄的重要方法。美国缺血性卒中预防指南推荐,对于症状性椎动脉起始部狭窄患者,药物治疗无效时可以选择血管内支架植入术^[21]。症状性椎动脉起始部中重度狭窄采用血管内支架植

入术始于1996年^[22]。随着手术技术和材料的发展,椎动脉起始部支架植入术成功率和围手术期安全性均显著提高^[23]。但有多项研究显示,术后支架内再狭窄发生率较高^[4,6]。椎动脉解剖学和组织学特征与其支架内再狭窄发生率较高密切相关。Kogure

表2 效应模型相互转换和统计量值变换后的敏感性分析

Table 2. Sensitivity analysis of interconversion between fixed effects model and random effects model, and exchange of statistic values

Item	Switching model			Exchange of statistic value		
	OR or WMD value	OR or WMD 95%CI	P value	RR or MD value	RR or MD 95%CI	P value
Sex	0.839	0.465–1.145	0.268	0.948	0.919–1.030	0.340
Age	0.156	-1.514–1.826	0.855	0.920	-0.220–2.050	0.110
Hypertension	1.243	0.949–1.628	0.115	1.066	0.993–1.145	0.079
Diabetes	1.173	0.912–1.507	0.214	0.109	0.942–1.305	0.215
Hyperlipidemia	1.266	0.794–2.018	0.322	1.096	0.890–1.350	0.388
Smoking	1.459	1.157–1.839	0.001	1.491	1.180–1.884	0.001
BMS	2.315	1.418–3.779	0.001	1.317	1.191–1.457	0.000
DES	0.432	0.265–0.705	0.001	0.641	0.533–0.770	0.000

BMS, bare metal stents, 金属裸支架; DES, drug-eluting stents, 药物洗脱支架

等^[7]的Meta分析显示,椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄发生率约为22.9%,远高于其他部位支架植入术。椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄率较高可能与椎动脉管径较细有关^[24]。其次,椎动脉起始部变异较大也是发生支架内再狭窄的原因之一^[25]。椎动脉起始部常出现先天性变异,多表现为一侧椎动脉优势,而另一侧椎动脉自起始部至颅内段均较纤细,甚至出现双侧椎动脉管径相差1~2倍或以上的情况,也是较纤细一侧椎动脉支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的原因。既往文献报道的椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的相关危险因素较多,但不同研究结果差异较大。

本Meta分析纳入关于国内外椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄相关危险因素的文献,对研究最多的相关危险因素进行系统评价,纳入11篇文献共计1352例患者(再狭窄组440例,无再狭窄组912例),结果显示,吸烟史是椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素,与既往文献报道的吸烟损伤血管内皮相一致^[26-27]。在心血管病众多危险因素中,吸烟仅次于高龄居第2位^[28]。Madamanchi等^[29]认为,吸烟者之所以发生血管内皮功能紊乱,与机体氧化应激反应密切相关,吸烟使活性氧减少,而活性氧具有介导血管平滑肌细胞和内皮细胞增殖、生长和凋亡,单核细胞迁移和细胞分化,巨噬细胞分泌细胞因子等作用,是调节血管结构和功能的重要信号因子之一。与Bhoday等^[30]的研究结论相一致,认为吸烟可以增加椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的风险。本Meta分

析结果还显示,使用金属裸支架是椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素,而使用药物洗脱支架是保护因素。既往研究显示,不同支架类型发生支架内再狭窄的概率不同,金属裸支架可以有效减少血管壁夹层动脉瘤和血管弹性回缩不良,但无法避免血管损伤后内膜过度增生,因此,金属裸支架植入术后支架内再狭窄发生率较高^[31]。为减少支架本身对支架内再狭窄的影响,研发出药物洗脱支架并率先应用于冠状动脉粥样硬化性狭窄。药物洗脱支架涂有抗增生药、抗过敏药、抗凝药和抗炎症反应药,植入后可缓慢、持续释放药物,有效抑制血管平滑肌细胞增殖、移行和内膜过度增生,有助于降低支架内再狭窄风险^[32-34]。国外Meta分析显示,使用药物洗脱支架较使用金属裸支架发生支架内再狭窄的概率低^[35],与本Meta分析结果相一致。

本文将纳入的11篇文献进行系统评价,样本量扩大,结论的可信度进一步提高,明确椎动脉起始部支架植入术后支架内再狭窄的危险因素和保护因素。但本Meta分析仍存在一定的局限性,如纳入的文献均已发表,未收集到灰色文献,存在一定的发表偏倚;检索受语种的限制,可能存在检索不全;确定支架内再狭窄的测量手段(DSA、CTA或颈动脉超声)存在差异,导致所纳入的各项研究之间存在临床异质性;受研究设计的影响,回顾性研究存在较多的偏倚;其他研究因素如随访时间、术前狭窄率、残留狭窄率和狭窄长度等未纳入分析。受上述因素所限,本Meta分析结论可能存在偏倚,尚待开

展更多研究验证上述危险因素与支架内再狭窄的关联性。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

Alberta脑卒中计划早期CT评分

Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score(ASPECTS)

脑卒中血管内治疗清醒镇静与插管全身麻醉对比研究
Sedation vs. Intubation for Endovascular Stroke Treatment
(SIESTA) study

内皮型一氧化氮合酶

endothelial nitric oxide synthase(eNOS)

欧洲卒中组织 European Stroke Organization(ESO)

帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)

胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤

dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor(DNT)

平均通过时间 mean transit time(MTT)

前额叶皮质 prefrontal cortex(PFC)

前交通动脉 anterior communicating artery(ACoA)

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

Endovascular Treatment for Small Core and Anterior Circulation Proximal Occlusion with Emphasis on Minimizing CT to Recanalization Times(ESCAPE) trial

腔隙性梗死 lacunar infarct(LACI)

N-羟丁基-2-氨基丙烯酸酯 N-butyl-2-cyanoacrylate(NBCA)

轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)

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)

全外显子测序 whole exome sequencing(WES)

任务态功能磁共振成像

task-state functional magnetic resonance imaging(ts-fMRI)

三维磁化准备快速梯度回波

three-dimensional magnetization-prepared rapid gradient echo(3D-MPRAGE)

上皮膜抗原 epithelial membrane antigen(EMA)

Fugl-Meyer上肢评价量表

Fugl-Meyer Assessment Scale for Upper Extremity
(FMA-UE)

少突胶质细胞转录因子2

oligodendrocytes transcription factor-2(Olig-2)

神经微丝蛋白 neurofilament protein(NF)

神经细胞黏附分子-1

neural cell adhesion molecule-1(NCAM-1)

神经炎性斑 neuritic plaques(NPs)

[老年斑 senile plaques(SP)]

神经元核抗原 neuronal nuclei antigen(NeuN)

神经元特异性烯醇化酶 neuron-specific enolase(NSE)

神经原纤维缠结 neurofibrillary tangles(NFTs)

生长激素 growth hormone(GH)

世界卫生组织 World Health Organization(WHO)

视觉模拟评分 Visual Analogue Scale(VAS)

视野 field of view(FOV)

数字减影血管造影术 digital subtraction angiography(DSA)

水通道蛋白1 aquaporin 1(AQP1)

锁骨下动脉盗血综合征 subclavian steal syndrome(SSS)

糖化血红蛋白 glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c)

糖类抗原125 carbohydrate antigen 125(CA125)