

颈动脉超声造影评价动脉粥样硬化斑块内新生血管水平的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨颈动脉内膜切除术前颈动脉超声造影评价动脉粥样硬化斑块内新生血管水平的临床意义。**方法** 纳入2017年9月至2018年10月经数字减影血管造影术证实为中至重度颈动脉狭窄并行颈动脉内膜切除术病例,术前行颈动脉超声造影检查、术后行病理检查。**结果** 与术后病理结果比较,24例患者中22例术前经颈动脉超声造影明确诊断、2例漏诊,术前诊断准确率约为91.67%(22/24);其中颈动脉斑块I级6例(25%)、II级6例(25%)、III级6例(25%)、IV级6例(25%)。经Pearson相关分析,颈动脉斑块分级与CD34呈阳性的新生血管数目呈正相关($r = 0.871, P = 0.000$);曲线下面积为0.927(95%CI:0.848~1.006, $P = 0.000$)。**结论** 颈动脉斑块分级与CD34呈阳性的新生血管数目呈正相关,颈动脉超声造影对预测斑块易损性和缺血性卒中风险、判断手术时机具有重要临床价值。

【关键词】 颈动脉狭窄; 动脉粥样硬化; 新生血管化,病理性; 超声检查

The clinical value of carotid contrast - enhanced ultrasound in assessment of intraplaque neovascularization of atherosclerotic plaques

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the value of predicting the vulnerability of atherosclerotic plaques in assessment of intraplaque neovascularization using carotid contrast - enhanced ultrasound.
Methods A total of 24 cases diagnosed as moderate to severe carotid stenosis by digital subtraction angiography (DSA) underwent carotid endarterectomy (CEA) from September 2017 to October 2018. Preoperative carotid contrast - enhanced ultrasound and postoperative pathological examination were performed in the patients. **Results** Compared with postoperative pathological results, 22 cases were clearly diagnosed by preoperative carotid contrast - enhanced ultrasound, and 2 cases were missed. The precision rate of preoperative diagnosis was 91.67% (22/24). Meanwhile carotid plaques were divided into four grades (Grade I - IV) according to the degree of enhancing extent of contrast - enhanced ultrasound. Each grade included 6 cases (25%). Pearson correlation analysis showed there was an evidently positive correlation between preoperative grade of carotid plaques and number of intraplaque CD34 - positive neovessels ($r = 0.871, P = 0.000$). The value of area under the curve (AUC) was 0.927 (95% CI: 0.848~1.006, $P = 0.000$). **Conclusions** The grade of carotid plaques was positively related to intraplaque CD34 - positive neovessels. Hence, carotid contrast - enhanced ultrasound plays an important role in predicting the vulnerability of atherosclerotic plaques and risk of ischemic stroke and judging optimal surgical time.

【Key words】 Carotid stenosis; Atherosclerosis; Neovascularization, pathologic; Ultrasonography

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目前缺血性卒中是我国成人病死和病残的首位原因^[1],每年新增病例高达 2.50×10^6 例^[2]。已知颈动脉粥样硬化性狭窄和动脉粥样硬化斑块脱落是缺血性卒中的主要病因^[3-4],如何无创并准确地评价颈动脉狭窄程度和斑块易损性,是当前预防缺血性卒中颇受关注的研究课题。颈动脉超声造影通过观察对比剂微泡在微循环中的流动,可清晰呈现斑块内新生血管^[5],是诊断颈动脉狭窄、评价斑块易损性的重要工具。有研究显示,颈动脉超声造影发现的斑块内新生血管与斑块易损性和临床不良事件尤其是缺血性卒中的发生密切相关^[5]。本研究以颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)后病理检查结果为“金标准”,探讨术前颈动脉超声造影发现斑块内新生血管对预测斑块易损性和缺血性卒中风险,以及判断手术时机的临床价值。

对象与方法

一、观察对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)经数字减影血管造影术(DSA)证实颈动脉狭窄并计算狭窄率[颈动脉狭窄率(%)=(狭窄远端正常管径-狭窄段最小管径)/狭窄远端正常管径×100%]。(2)参照北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验(NASCET)标准(<50%,轻度狭窄;50%~69%,中度狭窄;70%~99%,重度狭窄;100%,闭塞)^[6],颈动脉狭窄程度达中至重度狭窄(狭窄率为50%~99%)。(3)均行颈动脉内膜切除术。(4)术中颈总动脉分叉部和狭窄段显露无困难。(5)术中采集颈动脉内膜组织标本,术后行HE染色和CD34免疫组织化学染色。(6)本研究经解放军总医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者及其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)既往有心房颤动病史,不能明确缺血性卒中病因。(2)既往6个月内有手术史或发生出血性卒中、急性冠脉综合征(ACS)、肺水肿、严重创伤或严重感染。(3)合并严重肝肾功能障碍、充血性心力衰竭等不能耐受手术,或合并自身免疫性疾病及恶性肿瘤。(4)对比剂六氟化硫微泡混悬液、清蛋白过敏。(5)颈动脉斑块钙化明显,颈部血管超声显示≥50%高回声影,影响颈动脉超声造影结果。(6)DSA显示患侧颈内动脉闭塞。

3. 一般资料 选择2017年9月至2018年10月在我院神经外科住院治疗并符合纳入与排除标准的颈动脉狭窄患者24例,男性21例,女性3例;年龄

48~77岁,平均(65 ± 7)岁;体重指数(BMI)20.70~29.90 kg/m²,平均(25.01 ± 2.35)kg/m²;病程1~48个月,平均(11 ± 2)个月;既往有高血压20例(83.33%)、冠心病5例(20.83%)、糖尿病6例(25%),吸烟12例(50%)、饮酒13例(54.17%);血清总胆固醇(TC)2.24~6.08 mmol/L,平均为(3.43 ± 1.00)mmol/L;甘油三酯(TG)0.53~2.50 mmol/L,平均为(1.25 ± 0.55)mmol/L;低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)1.10~4.20 mmol/L,平均(2.07 ± 0.76)mmol/L;高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)0.64~2.01 mmol/L,平均(1.04 ± 0.32)mmol/L;同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)7.40~39.20 μmol/L,平均(15.10 ± 6.66)μmol/L;肌酐(Cr)49.40~99.30 μmol/L,平均(75.99 ± 13.87)μmol/L;尿素氮(BUN)3.11~8.12 mmol/L,平均为(5.29 ± 1.41)mmol/L。

二、研究方法

1. 颈动脉超声造影 所有患者术前均行颈动脉超声造影,由2位有5年以上单独颈动脉超声检查经验的超声科医师独立、双盲完成。患者仰卧位,头部偏向对侧,采用深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司生产的Resona 7型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪,二维超声和彩色多普勒超声分别扫描患侧颈总动脉(CCA)起始部至颈内动脉(ICA)末端,测量并记录颈动脉狭窄率,颈动脉内-中膜厚度(IMT),斑块厚度、长径和回声性质,以及最狭窄段收缩期峰值流速(PSV)和舒张期末流速(EDV);若有多发斑块,则以最狭窄段斑块作为重点关注区,做出初步诊断。然后于右侧肘前静脉穿刺留置20G静脉套管针,将25 mg六氟化硫微泡冻干粉(意大利Bracco Suisse SA公司)以5 ml生理盐水稀释混匀,经肘前静脉以团注法快速注射,每次注射后即以5 ml生理盐水冲洗,待超声下见对比剂完全排空再行下一次注射,共注射3次,剂量分别为2、2和1 ml,实时观察重点关注区斑块对比剂灌注和回声强化情况。凡动脉管腔明显增强,且斑块无增强处呈点状或线状增强征象者,即为新生血管。

2. 颈动脉斑块分级标准 根据颈动脉超声造影结果,参照Shah等^[7]的标准将颈动脉斑块分为I~IV级:I级,斑块无增强;II级,斑块基底部或肩部增强;III级,斑块基底部和肩部均增强;IV级,斑块基底部、肩部和内部均增强。

3. 病理学检查 所有患者完善上述检查后即接受颈动脉内膜切除术,术中快速剥离颈动脉斑块,

术后行HE和免疫组织化学染色。(1)HE染色:光学显微镜下观察颈动脉斑块内有无出血、坏死、溃疡、胆固醇结晶和钙化等病理变化。(2)免疫组织化学染色:新生血管数目以CD34阳性细胞数目表示,血管内皮细胞呈棕黄色为CD34呈阳性,单个血管内皮细胞或血管内皮细胞群CD34呈阳性则计数为新生血管^[8]。于低倍镜($\times 100$)下寻找新生血管聚集区,然后于高倍镜($\times 400$)下计数新生血管数目。每例颈动脉斑块标本计数3个高倍视野,取平均值。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 17.0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;呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验。颈动脉斑块分级与新生血管数目的相关性采用Pearson相关分析。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)并计算曲线下面积(AUC),评价颈动脉超声造影诊断斑块内新生血管的准确性。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组24例患者根据颈动脉超声造影结果分为新生血管组(16例)和无新生血管组(8例)。两组一般资料比较,新生血管组患者血清肌酐($t = 2.561$, $P = 0.018$)和尿素氮($t = 3.887$, $P = 0.001$)水平高于无新生血管组,其余各项资料组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1)。术后病理学检查,HE染色可见纤维组织不规则增生(21/24)、玻璃样变性(16/24)和黏液样变性(5/24),大量胆固醇结晶(18/24)、钙化(14/24)、坏死(9/24),慢性炎性细胞浸润(19/24),泡沫样细胞聚集(6/24),含铁血黄素沉积(6/24);免疫组织化学染色可见内皮下存在CD34呈阳性的新生微血管。

本组24例患者术后病理均证实颈动脉狭窄诊断,其中22例术前经颈动脉超声造影明确诊断、2例漏诊,术前诊断准确率约为91.67%。根据颈动脉超声造影结果,颈动脉斑块I级6例(25%)、II级6例(25%)、III级6例(25%)、IV级6例(25%);免疫组织化学染色,颈动脉斑块I级患者CD34阳性细胞数目为(8 ± 1)个/高倍视野、II级(15 ± 6)个/高倍视野、III级(38 ± 7)个/高倍视野、IV级(70 ± 3)个/高倍视野。Pearson相关分析提示颈动脉斑块分级与CD34阳性细胞数目呈正相关($r = 0.871$, $P = 0.000$),进一步绘制ROC曲线并计算曲线下面积为0.927

表1 新生血管组与无新生血管组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of clinical characteristics between neovascularization and non-neovascularization groups

项目	新生血管组 (N=16)	无新生血管组 (N=8)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			—	1.000
男	14(14/16)	7(7/8)		
女	2(2/16)	1(1/8)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	66.00 ± 7.00	62.00 ± 8.00	1.476*	0.154
BMI($\bar{x} \pm s$,kg/m ²)	24.89 ± 2.10	25.23 ± 2.94	-0.322*	0.750
病程($\bar{x} \pm s$,月)	13.00 ± 4.00	7.00 ± 1.00	1.028*	0.315
高血压[例(%)]	14(14/16)	6(6/8)	—	0.578
冠心病[例(%)]	2(2/16)	3(3/8)	—	0.289
糖尿病[例(%)]	4(4/16)	2(2/8)	—	1.000
吸烟[例(%)]	6(6/16)	6(6/8)	—	0.193
饮酒[例(%)]	7(7/16)	6(6/8)	—	0.211
TC($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmol/L)	3.37 ± 1.07	3.55 ± 0.92	-0.394*	0.698
TG($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmol/L)	1.15 ± 0.49	1.44 ± 0.64	-1.246*	0.226
LDL-C($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmol/L)	1.99 ± 0.85	2.24 ± 0.53	-0.761*	0.455
HDL-C($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmol/L)	1.09 ± 0.29	0.94 ± 0.36	1.145*	0.265
Hcy($\bar{x} \pm s$,μmol/L)	13.73 ± 3.85	17.83 ± 1.05	-1.455*	0.160
Cr($\bar{x} \pm s$,μmol/L)	80.59 ± 12.33	66.79 ± 12.68	2.561*	0.018
BUN($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmol/L)	5.84 ± 1.35	4.18 ± 0.74	3.887*	0.001

—, Fisher's exact probability, Fisher确切概率法; *two-independent-sample t test, 两独立样本的t检验。BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; TC, total cholesterol, 总胆固醇; TG, triglyceride, 甘油三酯; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; Hcy, homocysteine, 同型半胱氨酸; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐; BUN, blood urea nitrogen, 尿素氮

(95%CI: 0.848 ~ 1.006, $P = 0.000$;图1),表明颈动脉超声造影诊断斑块内新生血管的准确性较高。

典型病例

患者 男性,63岁。因左侧肢体无力1个月,于2018年8月21日入院。患者1个月前无明显诱因突然出现左侧肢体无力,表现为持物无力,轻度感觉减退,无头痛头晕、颈部疼痛,无畏光、眼痛,无双睑下垂,无恶心、呕吐,无意识障碍、多汗、肢体抽搐等。当地医院头部MRI检查显示,左侧脑实质多发性新发梗死灶;颈部血管超声可见双侧颈动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,临床诊断为左侧颈内动脉重度狭窄,亚急性缺血性卒中。经对症治疗(具体方案不详)后症状明显改善,为求进一步治疗,至我院就诊。患者既往有高血压病史20余年,长期规律服用氨氯地平10mg/d,

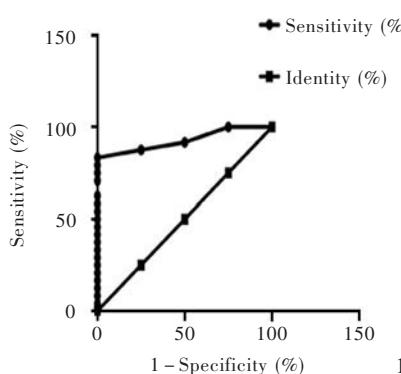


图1 ROC曲线显示,曲线下面积为0.927(95%CI:0.848~1.006, $P=0.000$) 狹窄率为70%(箭头所示) 图2 DSA检查所见 2a 左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,狭窄率约为70%(箭头所示) 2b 颈内动脉狭窄段位于C₃水平(箭头所示)

Figure 1 ROC showed the value of AUC was 0.927 (95%CI: 0.848~1.006, $P=0.000$). **Figure 2** DSA findings Severe stenosis in initial segment of left ICA could be seen, and the rate of stenosis was about 70% (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). The stenosis segment of ICA was located in the level of C₃ (arrow indicates, Panel 2b).

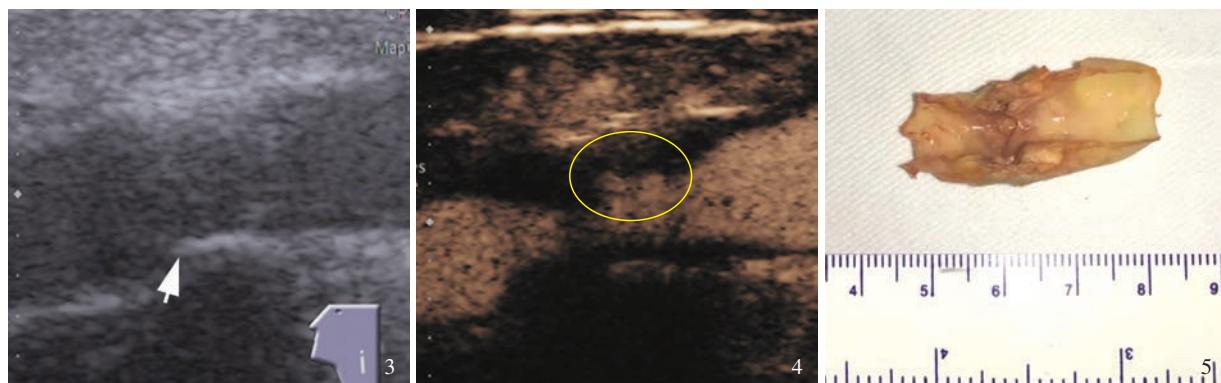


图3 颈部血管超声显示,左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,狭窄率为70%~99%,斑块内可见血流(箭头所示) 图4 颈动脉超声造影显示,斑块肩部、基底部和内部可见多发点状增强,斑块表面可见与动脉管腔同步的增强区,即溃疡形成(黄圈所示) 图5 大体标本观察可见颈动脉斑块溃疡形成

Figure 3 Carotid ultrasound showed severe stenosis in initial segment of left ICA with the stenosis rate of 70%~99% and intraplaque blood flow (arrow indicates). **Figure 4** Contrast-enhanced ultrasound showed multi dot-like enhancement in the shoulder, base and internal segments of plaque, and synchronized enhancement with arterial canal in the surface of plaque, which indicated ulcer (yellow circle indicates). **Figure 5** Gross specimen showed ulcer in carotid artery plaque.

血压控制在130~140/70~80 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa);偶少量饮酒。入院后体格检查:左侧肢体肌力4⁺级,未见其他阳性体征。实验室检查:血清同型半胱氨酸16 μmol/L(5~15 μmol/L),余项指标均于正常值范围。全脑血管造影可见左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄(狭窄率约70%),狭窄部位位于C₃水平(图2)。颈部血管超声显示,左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄(狭窄率为70%~99%),斑块内可见血流(图3)。颈动脉超声造影可见左侧颈内动脉起始部斑块形成,呈混合回声影,斑块表面可见与动脉管腔同步的增强,考虑为溃疡型斑块,斑块肩部、基底部和内部多发点状增强,提示颈动脉斑块分级IV级(图4)。临床诊断为左侧颈内动脉重度狭窄;原发性高血压2级(中危)。于2018年8月29日

行左侧颈内动脉内膜切除术,术后行组织病理学检查。大体标本观察可见颈内动脉斑块溃疡形成(图5);HE染色显示,动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,局部可见大量胆固醇结晶,伴慢性炎性细胞浸润(图6a);免疫组织化学染色可见血管内皮细胞呈棕黄色,即CD34呈阳性(图6b)。病理诊断为颈内动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,大量血管内皮细胞新生。患者共住院12 d,出院后3个月随访,一般状况良好,无明显新发神经系统阳性体征,左侧肢体肌力5级;MRA显示左侧颈内动脉充盈良好,未见明显充盈缺损。

讨 论

本研究纳入的24例患者均经DSA证实为颈动脉中至重度狭窄,术前完善颈动脉超声造影并行颈

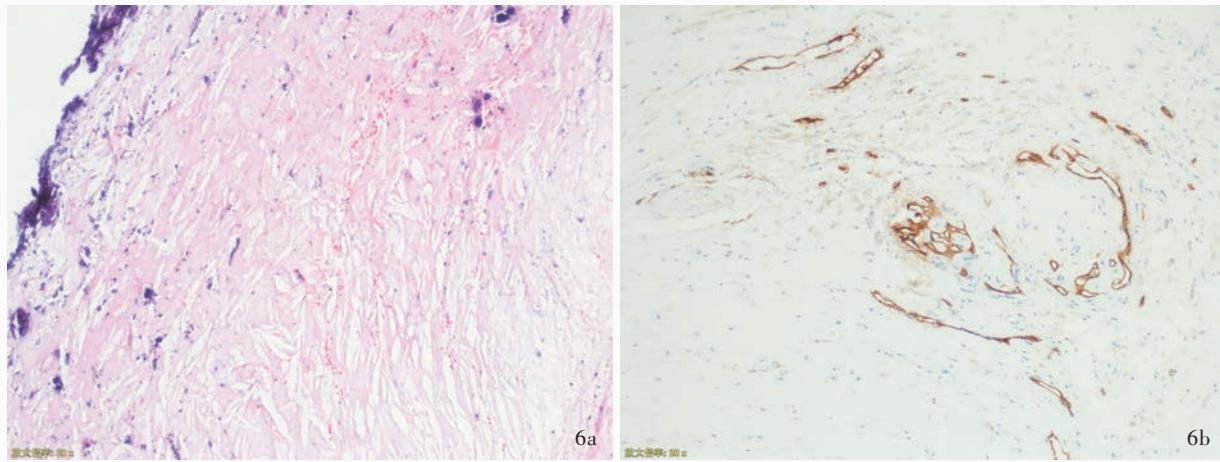


图6 光学显微镜观察所见 6a 动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,可见大量胆固醇结晶伴慢性炎性细胞浸润 HE染色 $\times 200$ 6b 可见大量CD34呈阳性的新生血管形成 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 400$

Figure 6 Optical microscopy findings Formation of atherosclerotic plaque and large number of cholesterol crystals with chronic inflammatory cell infiltration (Panel 6a). HE staining $\times 200$ Large number of CD34-positive neovessels were seen (Panel 6b). Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 400$

动脉内膜切除术,术后行HE染色和CD34免疫组织化学染色。Pearson相关分析显示,颈动脉超声造影评价颈动脉斑块分级与CD34阳性细胞数目呈正相关,颈动脉斑块分级越高、CD34呈阳性的新生血管数目越多;经ROC曲线计算曲线下面积,提示颈动脉超声造影对新生血管的诊断准确性较高。

既往研究显示,动脉粥样硬化斑块内广泛新生血管形成与斑块性质、演变过程和心脑血管事件发生率具有相关性^[9-11]。Kolodgie等^[12]认为,动脉粥样硬化斑块内出血导致的游离胆固醇沉积、巨噬细胞浸润、坏死核心增大,是增加斑块易损性的原因。已知动脉粥样硬化斑块内微血管破裂与斑块内出血有关,斑块内新生血管数目越多,其破裂出血风险越高^[13];而症状性颈动脉狭窄则与增多的未成熟易破裂的新生血管相关^[14-15],未成熟的新生血管更易使动脉内-中膜细胞外基质的炎性因子聚集,从而增加斑块易损性风险^[16]。上述研究一致表明,动脉粥样硬化斑块内新生血管形成与斑块易损性密切相关,而斑块易损性是缺血性卒中发病的重要原因,因此,如果能够早期准确评估斑块内新生血管数目,对预测斑块易损性和缺血性卒中发生风险、判断手术时机具有重要意义。既往研究显示,颈动脉超声造影是评价颈动脉斑块内新生血管水平的有效检查方法^[11,17-18],其准确性和可靠性已经动物实验和临床试验所证实^[19-20]。颈动脉超声造影斑块分级与新生血管数目呈正相关^[21],且不稳定性斑块

的病理改变与颈动脉超声造影显示的新生血管增多具有一致性,通过颈动脉超声造影可以检出颈动脉外膜的滋养血管和斑块内新生血管^[7,9,17,22-28],对判断斑块性质、演变过程和炎症反应具有重要诊断价值^[9,26]。动物实验业已证实,颈动脉超声造影是评价颈动脉滋养血管的唯一方法,Staub等^[11]通过颈动脉超声造影评价Rapacz家族性高胆固醇血症猪模型颈动脉斑块进展和新生血管水平,经病理证实其准确性较高;对富胆固醇饮食兔模型的观察显示,颈动脉超声造影增强组动物斑块内新生血管数目明显高于无增强组,且增强程度与新生血管水平呈正相关,其结果已经病理证实^[20]。个案报道发现,颈动脉斑块内对比剂微泡的显影可以代表新生血管的形成,具有病理学依据^[27]。新生血管的具体计算方法,可以通过计算颈动脉超声造影中平均灰度值和熵值对其进行定量分析^[28];亦可采取描绘颈动脉斑块增强区,以信号-时间强度曲线对斑块内新生血管进行定量分析^[29]。对颈动脉狭窄患者半定量颈动脉超声造影结果与病理结果进行比较,颈动脉斑块内增强程度与免疫组织化学染色呈正相关,即与微血管数目呈正相关^[30-31]。由此可见,颈动脉超声造影有助于确认并量化症状性颈动脉狭窄患者颈动脉斑块内的新生血管水平,从而对心脑血管事件风险作出可靠评估^[17]。

然而,颈动脉超声造影尚存以下缺点:(1)小剂量的微泡可能被超声波破坏,损伤原有的微血管,

反而促进血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)和炎性细胞生成,促进新生血管形成^[32],从而增加斑块易损性。(2)对比剂六氟化硫微泡存在注射部位疼痛(4.3%)、短暂性口周瘙痒(2.2%)等不良反应^[33],其致死性不良反应发生率高于CT和MRI,推测可能与心脑血管病高危人群有关^[34]。(3)对比剂注射速度影响显影增强效果。(4)对比剂成本较高,影响临床推广应用。(5)对超声医师的临床经验和主观评价依赖性较强。

综上所述,探讨颈动脉超声造影评价动脉粥样硬化斑块内新生血管水平的应用价值,对早期诊断并预测不稳定性斑块和缺血性卒中风险具有重要临床意义。然而本研究存在以下不足:(1)病例数较少且为单中心研究,存在选择偏倚。(2)研究对象年龄较大,均为中至重度颈动脉狭窄病例,样本代表性欠佳;部分患者责任血管闭塞,无法施行手术治疗,未能进一步分析。今后我们将进一步扩大研究对象的纳入范围,对轻至中度颈动脉狭窄患者同样进行常规颈部血管超声和颈动脉超声造影;同时引入高分辨力MRI,通过常规序列,以及三维时间飞跃(3D-TOF)、质子密度加权成像(PDWI)、三维磁化准备快速梯度回波(3D-MPRAGE)及同时非增强血管造影和斑块内出血成像序列(SNAP)等影像学检查方法,分别对颈动脉管壁厚度、钙化、脂质核心、纤维帽厚度、溃疡形成、斑块内出血、血栓形成等项指标进行分析;进一步引入7.0T MRI扫描仪,提高场强梯度,增加信噪比(SNR),以提高对微小出血灶、微小梗死灶和隐匿性梗死灶的识别;最终联合运用DSA、颈动脉超声造影、高分辨力MRI、7.0T MRI和病理学检查进行综合分析。

利益冲突 无

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第十一届中日神经外科学术会议暨中日神经外科联盟第三届大会征文通知

由中日脑神经外科联盟委员会主办的第十一届中日神经外科学术会议暨中日神经外科联盟第三届大会拟于2019年8月1-4日在新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市召开。届时将邀请中国和日本著名神经外科专家学者进行专题报告。欢迎全国神经外科同道积极参会，踊跃投稿。

1. 征文内容 中枢神经系统肿瘤、脑血管病、颅脑创伤、功能神经外科、脊柱脊髓疾病、神经介入、神经内镜、小儿神经外科、神经重症、神经影像学、神经电生理学、神经修复、转化医学等。

2. 征文要求 尚未在国内外公开发表的论文英文摘要1份，要求内容科学性强、重点突出、数据可靠、结论恰当、文字通顺精炼，字数800字左右，请按照背景与目的、材料与方法、结果、结论格式书写，并于文题下注明作者姓名（第一作者和通讯作者）、工作单位、邮政编码、联系方式和Email地址。

3. 投稿方式 会议仅接受Email投稿，请发送至:tnc-yuquan@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn，并于主题中注明“中日神经外科学术会议征文”字样。

4. 截稿日期 2019年6月30日

5. 联系方式 联系人：陈琳(13641094492)，董晶(13801122655)，范雁东(15099090660)。Email: tnc-yuquan@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn。