

脑微出血对自发性脑出血影响的研究进展

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【摘要】 脑微出血是脑小血管病的重要影像学特征之一。其数目和空间分布特征与自发性脑出血的发生和复发密切相关,脑微出血灶 ≥ 5 个和单纯脑叶微出血是自发性脑出血的重要危险因素。此外,脑微出血对颅内动脉瘤和烟雾病相关性自发性脑出血的发生也有预测价值。脑微出血检测有助于临床对脑出血进行风险分层,同时可以作为神经外科医师进行手术决策的重要参考指标。

【关键词】 脑出血; 综述

Research of the effect of cerebral microbleeds on spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage

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【Abstract】 Cerebral microbleeds (CMBs) is one of the most important neuroimaging markers of cerebral small vessel disease (cSVD). It has been validated that the number and spatial distribution of CMBs are closely related to the risk of first-ever and recurrence of spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage. CMBs account ≥ 5 and strictly limited in brain lobar are risk factors for increased incidence of spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage. In addition, CMBs could also serve as a potential predictive factor for the risk of rupture of cerebral aneurysms and the occurrence of Moyamoya disease - related spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage. Thus, CMBs would be very important for stratification of cerebral hemorrhage patients in clinical studies, and could provide complementary information for neurosurgeons to make surgical decisions.

【Key words】 Cerebral hemorrhage; Review

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脑微出血(CMBs)在对含铁血黄素敏感的MRI图像[如 T_2^* 梯度回波序列(T_2^* GRE)或磁敏感加权成像(SWI)]上表现为脑叶或脑深部散在分布的质地均匀、边界清晰的圆形或卵圆形低信号影,病灶直径2~5 mm、有时达10 mm,是含铁血黄素或吞噬含铁血黄素的巨噬细胞沿血管周围间隙[PVS,亦称Virchow-Robin间隙(VRS)]沉积形成的特征性表现,提示颅内小血管破裂和红细胞漏出^[1]。2015年发布的《中国脑小血管病诊治共识》^[2]指出,自发性脑出血是脑小血管病(cSVD)急性发作的表现形式之一,根据脑出血部位分为3种亚型,即脑叶型、脑深部型和混合型。目前认为这3种亚型具有不同的血管病理学机制:脑叶型主要表现为脑淀粉样血管病(CAA);脑深部型主要表现为高血压性小血管病

(HTN-SVD);混合型的血管病变机制类似高血压性小血管病,但较脑深部型有更严重的脑实质损害和更高的脑出血复发风险。流行病学资料显示,3种亚型的脑出血年复发风险依次为脑叶型(10.4%)、混合型(5.1%)和脑深部型(1.6%)^[3-4]。

脑微出血是脑小血管病的重要影像学特征之一^[1-2]。随着 T_2^* GRE、SWI和高场强MRI广泛应用于临床,对脑微出血发生率的敏感性和特异性逐渐提高^[5-6]。一项来自荷兰鹿特丹的流行病学调查显示,在以西方白种人为主、年龄 ≥ 45 岁的社区常住健康人群中,脑微出血发生率已由2008年的11.1%增至2015年的18.7%^[7-9];而日本中年健康人群[平均年龄(52.9 \pm 7.7)岁]的脑微出血发生率为3.11%(14/450)^[6];Wang等^[10]对浙江省台州市55~65岁社区常住人群的MRI图像筛查结果为,脑微出血发生率约为18.51%(104/562)。

脑微出血与脑卒中密切相关。晚近发表的一项纳入94项临床研究计15 693名社区常住老年人

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的 Meta 分析显示,脑微出血是所有类型脑卒中的危险因素 ($HR = 1.980, 95\% CI: 1.550 \sim 2.530; P < 0.001$), 其中缺血性卒中的风险为 1.920 ($95\% CI: 1.400 \sim 2.630, P < 0.001$)、出血性卒中的风险为 3.820 ($95\% CI: 2.150 \sim 6.800, P < 0.001$); 与此同时, 脑微出血亦是死亡的危险因素 ($HR = 1.530, 95\% CI: 1.310 \sim 1.800; P < 0.001$)^[11]。脑微出血与出血性卒中关系的队列研究表明, 发病时脑微出血灶与脑出血复发呈显著相关, 脑微出血灶 ≥ 6 个时, 发病 3 年内脑出血复发率高达 51%^[12]; 脑微出血灶 ≥ 2 个时, 脑叶型出血复发率高于脑深部型出血^[13]。一项纳入 10 项临床研究计 3067 例缺血性卒中和(或)短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)患者的 Meta 分析显示, 脑微出血是继发性脑出血的危险因素 ($OR = 8.520, 95\% CI: 4.230 \sim 17.180; P = 0.007$)^[14]。在一项队列研究中共纳入 2102 例平均年龄为 62.1 岁的健康志愿者, 平均随访 3.6 年后脑微出血发生率为 4.42% ($93/2102$)、卒中中发生率为 2.09% ($44/2102$), 其中, 脑微出血是脑深部型出血的危险因素 ($HR = 50.200, 95\% CI: 16.700 \sim 150.900; P < 0.001$)^[15]。本文拟对近年脑微出血与出血性卒中[包括自发性脑出血(脑淀粉样血管病和高血压性脑出血)、颅内动脉瘤和出血型烟雾病等]的相关研究进行综述。

一、脑微出血与脑淀粉样血管病的相关研究

脑淀粉样血管病好发于软脑膜动脉和皮质-皮质下交界区小动脉分支^[16-17], 发病率随年龄的增长而逐年升高, 根据尸检结果, 逾 70% 年龄 > 90 岁的正常老年人都存在脑淀粉样血管病^[17]。西方白人脑淀粉样血管病发病率高于高血压性小血管病, 而以中国、日本、韩国为代表的东亚人群高血压性小血管病发病率远高于脑淀粉样血管病^[18-21]。

脑淀粉样血管病的病理生理学机制是: 颅内小血管周围间隙的淋巴系统对不溶性 β -淀粉样蛋白 ($A\beta$) 清除障碍, 导致 $A\beta$ 沿颅内小动脉、微动脉、极少量毛细血管、小静脉和微静脉管壁沉积, $A\beta$ 最初沉积于血管壁外膜和中膜, 逐渐替代平滑肌细胞、结缔组织, 最后完全替代血管壁, 受累血管壁脆性增加, 可出现微动脉瘤和纤维素样坏死^[20-22]。

20 世纪 70 ~ 80 年代即有相关病理学研究证实脑淀粉样血管病与脑出血密切相关: Okazaki 等^[20]对 23 例年龄 67 ~ 90 岁因脑淀粉样血管病死亡患者的尸检结果发现, 所有患者均存在软脑膜和皮质小血管管腔狭窄, 以及血管壁弥漫性纤维素样坏死和

微动脉瘤形成, 电子显微镜观察上述病变均系 $A\beta$ 沉积所致, 这些患者同时存在广泛的皮质微梗死或微出血, 9 例形成较大血肿的患者中仅 2 例为高血压性脑出血; Finelli 等^[21]报告 1 例血压正常的女性患者, 8 年间共发生 7 次脑叶出血, 经活检证实为颅内小动脉淀粉样变性。2012 年报道的一项有关 10 项病理学研究成果的 Meta 分析, 对 481 例脑出血患者与 3219 例正常对照者进行统计分析, 其中 6 项研究仅限于脑叶出血病例, 结果显示, 脑淀粉样血管病是仅局限于脑叶出血的危险因素 ($OR = 2.210, 95\% CI: 1.090 \sim 4.450$)^[22]。

1995 年, 美国哈佛大学医学院 Greenberg 等^[23]在 *Ann Neurol* 发表了有关“脑淀粉样血管病与载脂蛋白 E (*ApoE*) $\epsilon 4$ 等位基因关系”的研究报告, 该文在“研究方法”部分首次提出了后来被临床医师和科研人员广泛应用的脑淀粉样血管病波士顿标准 (Boston Criteria)。在该项标准的最初版本中, 将基于完整的尸检结果定义为确诊的 (definite) 脑淀粉样血管病; 将基于部分脑组织活检, 以及神经影像学资料和临床表现分别定义为病理学支持的很可能的 (probable CAA with supporting pathology)、很可能的 (probable) 或可能的 (possible) 脑淀粉样血管病。其中“很可能的脑淀粉样血管病”的诊断无需病理学证据, 仅以影像学检查所显示的明确的单纯脑叶出血作为诊断依据^[23-24], 因此该项标准是目前临床和科研常用的一项关键诊断标准。自波士顿标准提出后, 曾被多项 MRI 联合组织病理学研究验证^[25-27]。其中 3 项临床研究针对 T_2^* MRI 资料完善的脑出血病例^[24, 26-27], 根据最初的波士顿标准, 诊断“很可能的脑淀粉样血管病”的灵敏度为 57.90% ~ 76.90%、特异度 87.5% ~ 100.0%; 但是在增加了皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积的内容后, 其诊断灵敏度从 57.90% 提高至 71.10%, 而特异度无任何降低, 仍达 95.50%^[24]。因此, 在 2010 年发布的波士顿标准修订版中, 将皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积纳入“很可能的脑淀粉样血管病”的诊断标准中 (表 1)。此外, 在另一项对住院病例的观察中, 发现对无脑出血但存在其他脑淀粉样血管病临床表现 (如认知功能减退、短暂性局灶性神经功能障碍发作) 的患者而言, 波士顿标准诊断的灵敏度仅为 42.40%, 但特异度却明显增加, 高达 90.90%^[28]。利用上述资料建立的回归模型显示, 脑叶微出血灶增加可使脑淀粉样血管病的可能性显著升高^[25]。

表 1 2010 年发布的脑淀粉样血管病波士顿标准修订版
Table 1. Revised Boston Criteria of CAA(2010)

分型	诊断标准
确诊的	完整尸检证据:(1)脑叶、皮质或皮质-皮质下出血或微出血。(2)严重 CAA 伴血管病变。(3)无其他引起出血的原因
病理学支持的很可能的	临床资料和病理学证据(血肿抽吸或皮质活检):(1)脑叶、皮质或皮质-皮质下出血或微出血。(2)有一定程度的 CAA。(3)无其他引起出血的原因
很可能的	临床资料和 MRI 或 CT 证据:(1)局限于脑叶、皮质或皮质-皮质下(包括小脑)的多发出血或微出血。(2)脑叶、皮质或皮质-皮质下单发出血或微出血+局灶性和(或)弥漫性 cSS。(3)年龄 ≥ 55 岁。(4)无其他引起出血或 cSS 的原因
可能的	临床资料和 MRI 或 CT 证据:(1)脑叶、皮质或皮质-皮质下的单发出血或微出血。(2)局灶性和(或)弥漫性 cSS。(3)年龄 ≥ 55 岁。(4)无其他引起出血或 cSS 的原因

CAA, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, 脑淀粉样血管病; cSS, cortical superficial siderosis, 皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积

皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积系指含铁血黄素沉积于软脑膜和(或)软脊膜,其发生机制尚未完全阐明,推测可能是由于近皮质凸面的小血管破裂,少量红细胞漏出,沿血管周围间隙进入蛛网膜下隙并播散,最终形成散发性或弥漫性皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积。皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积与脑微出血是否具有共同的病理生理学机制,有待进一步的病理学和影像学研究证实^[29-30]。根据 Samarasekera 等^[29]的 Meta 分析,脑淀粉样血管病相关脑出血在 CT 上表现为出血向蛛网膜下隙播散(12 项研究合并后比例为 82%, 95%CI: 69% ~ 93%),且血肿形态不规则(5 项研究合并后比例为 64%, 95%CI: 32% ~ 91%);而 MRI 则表现为皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积(3 项研究合并后比例为 52%, 95%CI: 39% ~ 65%)。

在另一项 Meta 分析中,经对 24 项研究共计 3520 例经病理学证实的脑淀粉样血管病患者的发病因素分析表明, ApoEε4 等位基因是脑淀粉样血管病的危险因素(合并后 OR = 2.700, 95%CI: 2.300 ~ 3.100; P < 0.00001)^[31]。2008 年,来自荷兰鹿特丹的流行病学研究显示, ApoEε4 等位基因携带者发生单纯脑叶微出血的概率明显高于非携带者^[7]。与此同时, Maxwell 等^[32]和 Schilling 等^[33]的 Meta 分析亦进一步证实, ApoEε4 等位基因是脑微出血(OR = 1.240, 95%CI: 1.070 ~ 1.430; P = 0.004),尤其是脑叶微出血(OR = 1.970, 95%CI: 1.760 ~ 2.780; P = 0.002)的危险因素。上述研究结果为脑叶微出血成为很可能的脑淀粉样血管病的诊断标准提供了有力的证据。

既往研究认为,小脑出血原因主要是由高血压所致^[34-35],然而近年研究表明,局限于幕上脑叶的微

出血是小脑浅表性出血的危险因素(OR = 3.800, 95%CI: 1.500 ~ 8.500; P = 0.004)^[35]。Renard 等^[36]的队列研究显示,115 例很可能的脑淀粉样血管病患者中 21 例(18.26%)存在 ≥ 1 个幕下微出血灶,小脑浅表微出血灶与幕上脑叶微出血灶呈正相关(r = 0.510, P < 0.001)。由此可见,单纯小脑浅表出血和微出血也可以作为重要的诊断标志纳入很可能的脑淀粉样血管病的诊断标准中。

脑淀粉样血管病的复杂临床表现包括自发性脑出血、短暂性脑缺血发作、血管性痴呆(VaD)和“淀粉样拼读(amyloid spells)”等^[37],脑叶出血、脑叶微出血和皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积是特征性影像学表现,但并非直接病理学证据。PET 显像可实现 Aβ 在颅内血管和脑实质内的示踪和定量分析^[38],目前常用的示踪剂是 ¹¹C-匹兹堡复合物 B(PIB)^[39-40]。在脑叶微出血和皮质表面含铁血黄素沉积毗邻的血管壁中易检出 ¹¹C-PIB 聚集,提示 Aβ 沉积^[41],此为脑淀粉样血管病诊断的直接病理学依据。尽管脑淀粉样血管病相关 PET 研究存在样本量小、检测标准不统一、结果相互矛盾等问题,但有一点是一致的,即 ¹¹C-PIB 阴性可以排除脑淀粉样血管病^[38-42]。因此, MRI 联合 PET 可以有效提高脑淀粉样血管病的诊断准确性。

局限于脑叶的微出血可预测脑叶出血的发生和复发风险^[11-15, 37, 43-44]。一项针对有局限性脑叶微出血的很可能的脑淀粉样血管病患者进行平均 5 年的随访研究显示,脑叶出血发生率为 5/100 人年,显著高于正常老年人的 0.005 ~ 0.012/100 人年^[43]。脑微出血灶与脑淀粉样血管病相关脑出血复发风险存在一定相关性。Charidimou 等^[44]对 10 项临床研究计 1306 例脑出血患者进行 Meta 分析,结果显示,脑淀粉样血管病相关脑出血患者发病时脑微出血灶是脑出血复发的危险因素,当脑微出血灶为 2 ~ 4、5 ~ 10 和 > 10 个时,脑出血复发风险分别为 3.100(95%CI: 1.400 ~ 6.800, P = 0.006)、4.300(95%CI: 1.800 ~ 10.300, P = 0.001)和 3.400(95%CI: 1.400 ~ 8.300, P = 0.007)。脑微出血亦与脑淀粉样血管病死亡风险存在一定相关性。van Etten 等^[43]的研究显示,局限于脑叶的微出血患者死亡风险高于非局限于脑叶的微出血患者(HR = 1.670, 95%CI: 1.100 ~ 2.600; P = 0.020)。阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者多合并脑淀粉样血管病^[45-48],队列研究显示,存在局限于脑叶微出血的阿尔茨海默病患者脑卒中相关死亡风

险显著增加 ($HR = 33.900, 95\% CI: 2.500 \sim 461.700; P = 0.001$)^[48]。

目前尚无针对性预防与治疗脑淀粉样血管病的有效方法。尽管高血压可以增加脑淀粉样血管病患者脑出血风险,临床研究已证实降压治疗可以有效降低脑淀粉样血管病相关脑出血发生率,但仍有 68% 的患者与高血压无关联性^[26]。病理学研究显示,脑淀粉样血管病严重程度与脑出血风险显著相关,脑淀粉样血管病患者颅内血管破裂的主要病理改变是血管壁纤维素样坏死和微动脉瘤形成,但仅见于重症患者,轻至中度患者发生脑出血的风险相对较低^[28-29, 35-36]。因此,早期诊断并及时治疗可以预防脑淀粉样血管病相关脑出血的发生。

脑微出血还与抗血小板治疗和口服抗凝药治疗后脑出血风险显著相关。Qiu 等^[49]对 37 项临床研究共 20 988 例脑出血患者进行分析,发现与未行抗血小板治疗的患者相比,接受抗血小板治疗患者发生脑微出血的风险明显增加 ($OR = 1.210, 95\% CI: 1.070 \sim 1.360; P = 0.002$),而且发生单纯脑叶微出血的风险 ($OR = 1.450, 95\% CI: 1.150 \sim 1.840; P = 0.002$) 高于脑深部和(或)小脑天幕下微出血的风险 ($OR = 1.370, 95\% CI: 0.980 \sim 1.900; P = 0.062$);另外在接受抗血小板治疗患者中合并脑微出血者脑出血发生率明显高于不合并脑微出血者 ($OR = 3.400, 95\% CI: 2.000 \sim 5.780; P = 0.000$)。Charidimou 等^[50]的同类临床研究共纳入 4 项临床研究计 990 例缺血性卒中患者,其结论是合并房颤并长期口服华法林的患者,如果存在脑微出血则发生脑出血的风险是无脑微出血患者的 4 倍 ($OR = 4.160, 95\% CI: 1.540 \sim 11.250; P = 0.005$)。因此,对于脑出血高危人群进行脑微出血筛查可有助于神经科医师在脑卒中二级预防中权衡风险-效益比,从而制定个体化的治疗方案。

二、脑微出血与高血压性小血管病的相关研究

高血压性小血管病主要与脑深部型和混合型出血相关^[1-3, 7-9],但是值得注意的是,某些引起脑深部型小血管病变的病理生理学因素与高血压并无直接关联性;同时,高血压性小血管病累及脑白质穿支小动脉时也可引起脑叶出血^[1-3, 11, 14]。目前认为,与高血压直接相关的小血管病理改变是脑深部穿支小动脉和脑出血邻近小动脉管壁发生纤维素样坏死,这是由于血压异常升高可以引起血管内膜和平滑肌急性纤维素样坏死^[14, 50]。

高血压是脑微出血的危险因素。据美国心脏病学会(ACC)/美国心脏协会(AHA)2017年发布的成人高血压防治指南^[51],收缩压 130~140 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)和(或)舒张压 80~90 mm Hg 被定义为高血压 1 级。Nam 等^[52]认为,高血压 1 级是脑深部微出血的危险因素(校正后 $OR = 2.500, 95\% CI: 1.080 \sim 5.790; P = 0.033$)。亦有文献报道提示,年龄 18~59 岁的中青年高血压患者约 49.57% (115/232)存在脑微出血,且好发于脑深部和幕下 (39.13%, 45/115)^[53]。

脑微出血对脑深部型出血具有预测价值。Bokura 等^[15]发现,正常中老年人脑微出血发生率为 4.42% (93/2102),而且是脑深部型出血的危险因素 ($HR = 50.200, 95\% CI: 16.700 \sim 150.900; P < 0.001$)。然而,目前有关脑微出血及其数目与血肿量和血肿扩大之间的相关性尚存争议: Martí-Fàbregas 等^[54]认为,脑微出血与血肿扩大相关且呈数量依赖性,脑微出血灶 > 10 个者出现血肿扩大的风险高于脑微出血灶 1~10 个的患者 (6/10 对 1/8, $P = 0.030$),但是该项研究样本量较小且未进行调整后的多因素分析;然而, Sun 等^[55]认为脑微出血灶与血肿量呈负相关 ($r_s = -0.177, P = 0.012$); Imaizumi 等^[56]的研究结果显示,脑微出血灶与脑深部直径较小的血肿相关,以血肿直径 2 cm 为分界值,血肿直径 ≤ 2 cm 的患者脑微出血灶多于血肿直径 ≥ 2 cm 的患者 [(9.2 \pm 11.5) 个对 (4.7 \pm 0.7) 个, $P = 0.012$]; Boulouis 等^[57]的队列研究对 254 例脑叶型出血和 164 例脑深部出血患者的血肿演变过程进行观察,发现无脑微出血才是脑叶 ($OR = 1.410, 95\% CI: 1.110 \sim 1.810; P = 0.006$) 和脑深部 ($OR = 0.430, 95\% CI: 1.040 \sim 1.990; P = 0.030$) 较大血肿的危险因素,也是脑叶血肿扩大的危险因素 ($OR = 1.700, 95\% CI: 1.070 \sim 2.920; P = 0.040$)。目前缺乏脑微出血与高血压性小血管病的多中心大样本长期临床研究,以及脑微出血影像学和病理学研究。

目前针对高血压性脑出血的治疗方法和改善预后的措施十分有限,虽然外科手术可以降低发病 3 个月内的病死率,但迄今仍未改善中远期预后不良[发病 6 个月后改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评分为 4~6 分]的有效方法^[58]。因此,预防脑出血是高血压性小血管病的治疗重点,严格降压治疗仍为首选治疗方案^[59-60]。尽管持续脑组织低灌注可以导致脑微出血^[52],但是急性脑出血降压治疗 2 (ATACH-2)研究

并未发现脑微出血及其数目对于强化降压治疗相关血肿扩大存在交互影响(交互影响系数:0.620, 95%CI: -1.080 ~ 2.310; $P = 0.480$)^[61]。因此在未获得更多的病理学证据之前,脑微出血暂不列为强化降压治疗的禁忌证。

三、脑微出血与颅内动脉瘤的相关研究

目前,关于脑微出血与颅内动脉瘤及其破裂后自发性蛛网膜下隙出血的相关研究较少。长期以来,未破裂颅内动脉瘤手术治疗的风险-效益比一直是困扰神经外科医师和神经介入科医师的难题。Nussbaum 等^[62]报告 421 例未破裂颅内动脉瘤患者的显微外科手术结果,镜下观察 13 例紧邻动脉瘤的局部脑组织存在含铁血黄素,经追问病史获知患者入院前很长一段时间内均出现过非典型头痛症状,其中 8 例动脉瘤呈“薄壁”状,该作者认为,含铁血黄素沉积可能是既往脑微出血所致。

先兆头痛是颅内动脉瘤处于不稳定状态的临床表现。Nakagawa 等^[63]对 16 例以头痛为首发症状的颅内动脉瘤患者(共 20 个动脉瘤)进行定量磁敏感图(QSM)分析,结果显示,4 例(6 个动脉瘤)头痛症状符合典型先兆头痛,其中 4 个动脉瘤 QSM 呈阳性,提示存在脑微出血;血流动力学和形态学分析显示,QSM 呈阳性的动脉瘤较阴性者波动指数更高,且与脑微出血直接接触的动脉瘤瘤壁空间剪切力幅度更低,表明存在脑微出血的颅内动脉瘤通常不稳定。

脑微出血亦是颅内动脉瘤破裂的危险因素。在 Zhang 等^[64]开展的一项横断面研究中,1847 例颅内动脉瘤患者中 142 例(7.69%)存在脑微出血;其中,86 例患者未行血管内介入或外科手术夹闭,随访 3 ~ 49 个月,27.91%(24/86)存在脑微出血的患者发生动脉瘤破裂,发病至动脉瘤破裂间隔 3 ~ 27 个月,平均 9.5 个月;多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果提示,脑微出血是颅内动脉瘤破裂的危险因素($OR = 1.600$, 95%CI: 1.100 ~ 2.400; $P = 0.010$)。

然而,脑微出血并不影响颅内动脉瘤破裂致蛛网膜下隙出血患者的预后。Jeon 等^[65]发现,在蛛网膜下隙出血后 3 个月内脑微出血患者的 mRS 评分无明显变化;脑微出血是扩散加权成像组织损伤(DWIHL)的危险因素($OR = 5.240$, 95%CI: 1.140 ~ 24.000; $P = 0.030$)。脑出血急性期和亚急性期期间和之后,原发血肿远隔脑组织可见 DWIHL,这是近年新发现的脑出血 MRI 表现^[66-67]。Kidwell 等^[68]的

研究显示,26.48%(130/491)的脑出血患者急性期或亚急性期即可检出 ≥ 1 个 DWIHL,而 DWIHL 是发病后 90 天预后不良(mRS 评分 4 ~ 6 分)的危险因素($OR = 1.085$, 95%CI: 1.006 ~ 1.170; $P = 0.034$);同时,发病后首次记录到的收缩压每增加 10 mm Hg($OR = 1.121$, 95%CI: 1.041 ~ 1.206; $P = 0.002$)、平均动脉压每增加 10 mm Hg($OR = 1.101$, 95%CI: 1.006 ~ 1.205; $P = 0.037$)、血管源性脑白质高信号(WMH)评分每增加 1 分($OR = 1.157$, 95%CI: 1.057 ~ 1.266; $P = 0.002$)和脑微出血阳性($OR = 1.994$, 95%CI: 1.196 ~ 3.324; $P = 0.008$)被认为是 DWIHL 的危险因素。Kidwell 等^[68]认为,发病时脑小血管病严重程度与急性血压调节障碍之间的相互影响是造成脑出血后发生急性脑缺血即 DWIHL 的原因;预后不良是由基础的脑小血管病所决定的,DWIHL 仅是损伤加重的因素。Jeon 等^[65]认为,蛛网膜下隙出血后脑微出血与 DWIHL 呈高度相关,但是与预后不良无关,可能提示颅内动脉瘤破裂后脑组织损害的另外一种机制,即蛛网膜下隙出血后引起严重的脑小血管痉挛,造成类似脑小血管病的局部脑组织低灌注,从而形成 DWIHL,但是随着治疗的进展,血管痉挛逐渐缓解,脑组织灌注恢复,故不会对预后造成严重影响。

四、脑微出血与烟雾病的相关研究

烟雾病是一种临床相对少见的脑血管病。流行病学研究显示,以中国(除外中国台湾地区)、日本、韩国为代表的东亚人群烟雾病发病率和出血率明显高于西方人群^[69],而且东西方不同人种烟雾病伴脑微出血发生率和空间分布特点亦存在明显差异^[69-72]。Wenz 等^[70]2017 年报告了其单中心队列研究结果,纳入的 101 例非亚裔烟雾病患者中 13 例(12.87%)检出 25 个脑微出血灶且大多位于脑叶和灰白质交界区(64%, 16/25)。Qin 等^[71]对 4 项队列研究计 245 例烟雾病患者进行 Meta 分析,其结果显示,烟雾病患者脑微出血发生率为 46%(95%CI: 28.200 ~ 63.800),其中一项包含 27 例患者的队列研究显示,14 例(51.85%)检出 35 个无临床症状的脑微出血灶,45.71%(16/35)集中于侧脑室三角区外侧和侧脑室体部周围白质。脑微出血好发于病变动脉周围,以室管膜下动脉和软脑膜动脉吻合部位最为常见。存在脑微出血的烟雾病患者更易发生症状性脑出血($OR = 4.290$, 95%CI: 1.580 ~ 11.620; $P = 0.006$)^[72],而且存在多个脑微出血灶的患者发生脑

出血的风险明显高于不存在脑微出血或仅有单个脑微出血灶的患者($P=0.038$)^[72-73]。由此可见,脑微出血可以作为烟雾病患者发生脑出血的标志。目前以脑缺血程度作为烟雾病的手术指征,常无法预测脑出血的可能,通过检测脑微出血,可以作为一项重要术前筛查手段,以筛选出适合手术、预计未来脑出血风险较高的候选患者。

在过去的 5 年间,脑微出血的临床研究取得了显著成果,对脑小血管病的病理生理学机制、拓扑学(topography)分析和基因分型等有了更为深入的认识。脑微出血对于自发性脑出血的预警、诊断和预后判断价值越来越受到临床的重视。可以预见不久的将来,会有更多的临床研究证据支持将脑微出血检测纳入脑出血的诊断标准中。

利益冲突 无

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