

· 急性大血管闭塞开通 ·

串联病变是急性基底动脉闭塞血管内治疗预后不良的危险因素:单中心队列研究

孙瑄 高峰 佟旭 邓一鸣 马宁 莫大鹏 宋立刚 刘恋 霍晓川 徐晓彤 缪中荣

【摘要】目的 探讨串联病变对急性基底动脉闭塞患者血管内治疗预后的预测价值。**方法** 纳入2012年1月至2018年7月共187例急性基底动脉闭塞患者(包括串联病变25例、非串联病变162例),均行血管内治疗,术前采用后循环Alberta脑卒中计划早期CT评分(pc-ASPECTS)和脑桥-中脑指数(PMI)评价脑梗死范围,后交通评分和美国介入和治疗性神经放射学学会/美国介入放射学学会(ASITN/SIR)分级评价基底动脉闭塞后后循环侧支代偿。主要预后指标为术后即刻血管再通率以及治疗后90 d功能独立性和预后,主要安全终点为术后7 d内颅内出血和症状性颅内出血发生率以及治疗后90 d病死率。**结果** 串联病变组患者病变主要位于基底动脉起始部(包括椎动脉颅内段)和远端($P = 0.000$)、合并颅内动脉狭窄比例较低($P = 0.000$)。25例串联病变患者中21例采取Dirty-road路径、4例采取Clean-road路径,支架取栓($P = 0.030$)和术中静脉注射替罗非班($P = 0.028$)比例更低,支架植入比例更高($P = 0.005$),术后即刻血管再通率更低($P = 0.001$),治疗后90 d病死率更高($P = 0.002$)。单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析显示,串联病变是急性基底动脉闭塞术后即刻血管再通率较低($OR = 0.050, 95\%CI: 0.010 \sim 0.530; P = 0.012$)和治疗后90 d病死率较高($OR = 17.320, 95\%CI: 2.700 \sim 111.040; P = 0.003$)的危险因素。**结论** 串联病变是急性基底动脉闭塞患者血管内治疗后预后不良的危险因素。

【关键词】 椎底动脉供血不足; 动脉闭塞性疾病; 支架; 预后; 危险因素; Logistic模型; 脑血管造影术

Tandem lesion was risk factor for endovascular treatment in acute basilar artery occlusion: a single center retrospective observational study

SUN Xuan, GAO Feng, TONG Xu, DENG Yi-ming, MA Ning, MO Da-peng, SONG Li-gang, LIU Lian, HUO Xiao-chuan, XU Xiao-tong, MIAO Zhong-rong

Department of Interventional Neurology, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University; China National Clinical Research Center for Neurology Diseases, Beijing 100070, China

Corresponding author: MIAO Zhong-rong (Email: zhongrongm@163.com)

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate whether patients with acute basilar artery occlusion (BAO) tandem lesion could affect the clinical outcome after receiving endovascular treatment (EVT) in a high-volume stroke center. **Methods** A total of 187 consecutive patients with acute BAO receiving EVT from January 2012 to July 2018 were recruited in this study. The patients were categorized into 2 groups with (25 cases) or without (162 cases) tandem lesion. Preoperative Posterior Circulation Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score (pc - ASPECTS) and Pons - Midbrain Index (PMI) were used to evaluate the cerebral infarction range, and Post - Traffic Score and American Society of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology/Society of Interventional Radiology (ASITN/SIR) grading were used to evaluate the posterior circulation collateral compensation after acute BAO. The main prognostic indicators were immediate postoperative vascular recanalization rate, functional independence and prognosis 90 d after treatment, and the main safety endpoints were intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) and symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (sICH) incidence 7 d after surgery and mortality 90 d after treatment. **Results** In tandem group, the lesions were mainly located at the beginning of the basilar artery (including the intracranial segment of the

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2020.05.005

基金项目:国家重点研发计划项目(项目编号:2016YFC1301501)

作者单位:100070 首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经介入中心 国家神经系统疾病临床医学研究中心

通讯作者:缪中荣,Email:zhongrongm@163.com

vertebral artery) and at the distal end ($P = 0.000$), and the proportion of intracranial arterial stenosis was lower ($P = 0.000$). Among the 25 patients with tandem lesion, 21 took the Dirty-road route and 4 took the Clean-road route. The proportion of stent thrombectomy ($P = 0.030$) and intraoperative intravenous injection of tirofiban ($P = 0.028$) was lower, the proportion of stent implantation was higher ($P = 0.005$), the proportion of vascular recanalization after treatment was lower ($P = 0.001$), and the mortality rate was higher 90 d after treatment ($P = 0.002$). Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that acute BAO tandem lesion had a lower immediate vascular recanalization rate ($OR = 0.050$, 95% CI: 0.010–0.530; $P = 0.012$) and a higher mortality 90 d after treatment ($OR = 17.320$, 95% CI: 2.700–111.040; $P = 0.003$).

Conclusions Tandem lesion seems to be associated with low rate of recanalization and high rate of mortality in patients with acute BAO.

[Key words] Vertebrobasilar insufficiency; Arterial occlusive diseases; Stents; Prognosis; Risk factors; Logistic models; Cerebral angiography

This study was supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China (No. 2016YFC1301501).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

基底动脉闭塞(BAO)引起的急性缺血性卒中具有高发病率和高病死率的特点^[1-2]。急性基底动脉闭塞患者进行早期血管内治疗(EVT)可能是最有希望改善临床预后的手段^[3-6]。研究显示,急性椎动脉重度狭窄或闭塞致基底动脉闭塞的串联病变即使进行血管再通治疗,也通常预后不佳^[7-9],该发病机制是否影响血管再通治疗效果尚不明确。本研究回顾分析首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院近年来连续入院的行血管再通治疗的急性基底动脉闭塞患者的临床资料,探讨与其他非串联病变[包括合并颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄(ICAS)、心源性栓塞(CE)型和不明病因(SUE)型]相比,串联病变对临床预后的影响。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)头部MRA或CTA提示基底动脉闭塞,并经DSA证实。(2)存在与责任血管相符的急性神经功能缺损症状,入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分>6分。(3)发病至入院时间<24 h。(4)均行血管内治疗,包括支架取栓、动脉溶栓、球囊扩张或支架植入。(5)所有患者及其家属均对手术方案和风险知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)头部CT或MRI提示颅内出血。(2)基底动脉闭塞慢性病变。(3)基底动脉未完全闭塞。(4)单纯椎动脉起始部闭塞。(5)单纯大脑后动脉闭塞。(6)未行血管内治疗。(7)存在严重心肺功能障碍、肝肾功能障碍,无法耐受手术,对碘剂过敏等禁忌证。

3. 一般资料 选择2012年1月至2018年7月在首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经介入中心住院治疗的急性基底动脉闭塞患者共计187例,男性157例,女性30例;年龄为24~80岁,平均为(60±10)岁;既往有高血压133例(71.12%)、冠心病21例(11.23%)、糖尿病51例(27.27%)、高脂血症30例(16.04%),缺血性卒中病史37例(19.79%),以及吸烟70例(37.43%);入院时NIHSS评分10~34分,中位评分22(10,34)分;发病形式分别为发病即达高峰91例(48.66%),进行性加重88例(47.06%),反复波动8例(4.28%);TOAST分型^[10]大动脉粥样硬化(LAA)型151例(80.75%),CE型29例(15.51%),SUE型7例(3.74%)。其中,串联病变(即椎动脉起始部重度狭窄或闭塞致基底动脉远端栓塞)25例,非串联病变(包括合并颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄、CE型和SUE型)162例,串联病变组高脂血症比例($P=0.040$)和TOAST分型CE型比例($P=0.019$)低于非串联病变组,其余各项临床资料组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$,表1)。

二、治疗方法

1. 影像学指标 (1)脑梗死范围:术前采用基于CT和(或)DWI的后循环Alberta脑卒中计划早期CT评分(pc-ASPECTS)^[11]和脑桥-中脑指数(PMI)^[12]评价脑梗死范围。pc-ASPECTS评分共计10分,包括左侧或右侧丘脑、小脑和枕叶各1分,中脑和脑桥各2分,上述部位梗死则减去相应分值。PMI根据左侧或右侧脑桥和中脑DWI高信号改变评分,总评分为8分,0分,无高信号;1分,高信号范围<单侧面积的50%;2分,高信号范围≥单侧面积的50%。(2)侧支

表1 串联病变组与非串联病变组患者一般资料的比较
Table 1. Baseline characteristics categorized by acute BAO patients with or without tandem lesion

观察指标	非串联病变组 (n=162)	串联病变组 (n=25)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			0.082*	0.775
男性	137(84.57)	20(80.00)		
女性	25(15.43)	5(20.00)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	59.09 ± 10.31	62.24 ± 8.89	1.961	0.163
高血压[例(%)]	116(71.60)	17(68.00)	0.137	0.711
冠心病[例(%)]	19(11.73)	2(8.00)	0.044*	0.834
糖尿病[例(%)]	45(27.78)	6(24.00)	0.156	0.693
高脂血症[例(%)]	30(18.52)	0(0.00)	4.225*	0.040
脑卒中病史[例(%)]	33(20.37)	4(16.00)	0.058	0.810
吸烟[例(%)]	62(38.27)	8(32.00)	0.364	0.546
入院时 NIHSS [M(P_{25}, P_{75}),评分]	21.00 (10.25,33.75)	28.00 (10.00,35.00)	-0.822	0.412
发病形式[例(%)]			0.284	0.868
发病即达高峰	80(49.38)	11(44.00)		
进行性加重	75(46.30)	13(52.00)		
反复波动	7(4.32)	1(4.00)		
TOAST分型[例(%)]			—	0.019
LAA型	128(79.01)	23(92.00)		
CE型	29(17.90)	0(0.00)		
SUE型	5(3.09)	2(8.00)		

*adjusted χ^2 value,校正 χ^2 值;—,Fisher's exact probability,Fisher确切概率法。Two-independent-sample t test for comparison of age, Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of NIHSS, and χ^2 test for comparison of others,年龄的比较采用两独立样本的t检验,入院时NIHSS评分的比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验,其余各项比较采用 χ^2 检验。NIHSS,National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表;LAA,large artery atherosclerosis,大动脉粥样硬化;CE,cardioembolism,心源性栓塞;SUE,stroke of undetermined etiology,不明病因

代偿:术前采用后交通评分^[13]和美国介入和治疗性神经放射学学会/美国介入放射学学会(ASITN/SIR)分级^[14]评价基底动脉闭塞后后循环侧支代偿。后交通评分0分,双侧未见后交通动脉开放;1分,单侧后交通动脉开放;2分,双侧后交通动脉开放。ASITN/SIR分级0级,无侧支血管形成;1级,缓慢的侧支血管灌注至非重要区域;2级,快速的侧支血管灌注至非重要区域;3级,缓慢但完全的血流灌注至梗死区域;4级,快速而完全的血流灌注至梗死区域。由两位经过专业训练的神经介入专家进行盲法评价,二者存在差异时由另一位具有20年临床经验的资深神经介入专家进行评定。

2. 血管内治疗 由具有50例以上介入治疗经验的神经介入医师进行血管内治疗,并自行选择血

管再通方案。符合静脉溶栓指征的患者,术前可行重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)静脉溶栓^[15]。所有患者均于局部麻醉或全身麻醉下行DSA检查和血管内治疗。(1)串联病变组:存在串联病变的患者可采取Dirty-road路径,即以病变侧椎动脉(重度狭窄或闭塞)作为入路,先开通椎动脉,再行椎-基底动脉远端支架取栓;或Clean-road路径,即以健侧椎动脉作为入路,行椎-基底动脉远端支架取栓^[16]。采取Dirty-road路径时,经股动脉将6F动脉鞘送至病变侧椎动脉,根据椎动脉狭窄程度选择相应尺寸的微导丝和微导管通过椎动脉闭塞段或狭窄段,并行小球囊扩张;在泥鳅导丝导引下将导引导管送至椎动脉V2段,置入支架并回收拉出远端血栓,或通过抽吸导管抽吸远端血栓;基底动脉开通后,再回撤导引导管至锁骨下动脉起始部,对椎动脉起始部进行球囊扩张或支架植入。采取Clean-road路径时,在泥鳅导丝导引下将导引导管送至健侧椎动脉,行基底动脉远端支架取栓或抽吸取栓。(2)非串联病变组:行椎动脉远端支架取栓,若反复取栓后仍未血管再通或残留狭窄率>70%、前向血流无法维持[脑梗死溶栓血流分级(TICI)<2b级],行球囊扩张和(或)支架植入。据术者经验和术中具体情况判断是否行rt-PA动脉溶栓和替罗非班抗栓治疗。

3. 围手术期药物治疗 对于行支架植入术的患者,若术前未服用抗血小板药物,术后口服阿司匹林300 mg和氯吡格雷300 mg负荷剂量,或静脉注射血小板表面糖蛋白Ⅱb/Ⅲa受体拮抗剂10~25 μg/kg后再静脉滴注0.15 μg/(kg·min)持续至术后24 h,同时服用双联抗血小板药物4~6 h后停用,再继续服用阿司匹林100 mg/d和氯吡格雷75 mg/d,连续3个月后改为阿司匹林100 mg/d或氯吡格雷75 mg/d长期维持。

4. 观察指标 (1)记录发病至动脉穿刺时间、手术时间和通过狭窄段或闭塞段的次数。(2)主要预后指标:术后即刻血管再通率以及治疗后90 d功能独立性和预后。采用改良脑梗死溶栓血流分级(mTICI)评价血管再通率,mTICI分级2b~3级为血管再通,其中mTICI分级3级为血管完全再通^[17]。采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评价功能独立性和预后,参照基底动脉国际合作研究(BASICS)定义^[1],mRS评分≤2分为功能独立性,mRS评分≤3分为预后良好。(3)主要安全终点:术后7 d内颅内出血和症状性颅内出血(sICH)发生率以及治疗后90 d

表2 串联病变组与非串联病变组患者影像学特征的比较

Table 2. Radiological data of acute BAO patients with or without tandem lesion

观察指标	非串联病变组 (n=162)	串联病变组 (n=25)	χ^2 或Z值	P值
梗死部位[例(%)]			15.586	0.000
基底动脉起始部 (包括椎动脉颅内段)	91(56.17)	13(52.00)		
基底动脉中段	52(32.10)	2(8.00)		
基底动脉远端	19(11.73)	10(40.00)		
合并颅内动脉狭窄 [例(%)]	116(71.60)	1(4.00)	42.264	0.000
pc-ASPECTS [M(P_{25}, P_{75}), 评分]	7.00 (5.00, 8.00)	6.00 (6.00, 8.00)	-0.342	0.941
PMI[M(P_{25}, P_{75}), 评分]	2.00 (0.25, 4.00)	2.00 (0.00, 4.00)	-0.301	0.670
ASITN/SIR分级[例(%)]			2.722	0.256
0~1级	64(39.51)	14(56.00)		
2级	79(48.77)	8(32.00)		
3~4级	19(11.73)	3(12.00)		

Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of pc-ASPECTS and PMI, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, pc-ASPECTS 和 PMI 的比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验, 其余各项比较采用 χ^2 检验。pc-ASPECTS, Posterior Circulation Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score, 后循环 Alberta 脑卒中计划早期 CT 评分; PMI, Pons-Midbrain Index, 脑桥-中脑指数; ASITN/SIR, American Society of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology/Society of Interventional Radiology, 美国介入和治疗性神经放射学学会/美国介入放射学学会

病死率。“症状性颅内出血”的定义基于欧洲协作组急性脑卒中研究(ECASS)标准^[18], 系导致神经功能恶化、NIHSS 评分增加>4分的颅内出血。

5. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 25.0 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 χ^2 检验或 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; 呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示, 采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。急性基底动脉闭塞串联病变与非串联病变患者预后的比较, 采用单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析 ($\alpha_{入}=0.05, \alpha_{出}=0.05$)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

串联病变组患者病变主要位于基底动脉起始部(包括椎动脉颅内段)和远端($P=0.000$)、合并颅内动脉狭窄比例较低($P=0.000$), 其余影像学特点与非串联病变组相似(均 $P > 0.05$, 表 2)。

25 例串联病变患者中 21 例采取 Dirty-road 路

径、4 例采取 Clean-road 路径, 支架取栓($P=0.030$)和术中静脉注射替罗非班($P=0.028$)比例更低, 支架植入比例更高($P=0.005$), 术后即刻血管再通(mTICI 分级 2b~3 级)率更低($P=0.001$), 治疗后 90 d 病死率更高($P=0.002$), 其余手术特征和手术效果与非串联病变组相似(均 $P > 0.05$, 表 3)。

经校正既往高脂血症、TOAST 分型、梗死部位、合并颅内动脉狭窄、支架取栓、术中静脉注射替罗非班、血管成形术等混杂因素后, 单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 急性基底动脉闭塞串联病变是术后即刻血管再通率较低($OR=0.050, 95\% CI: 0.010 \sim 0.530; P=0.012$)和治疗后 90 d 病死率较高($OR=17.320, 95\% CI: 2.700 \sim 111.040; P=0.003$)的危险因素(表 4)。

讨 论

基底动脉闭塞的发病机制主要包括 CE 型、合并颅内段动脉粥样硬化性狭窄, 以及颅外段动脉粥样硬化性狭窄或闭塞合并颅内动脉栓塞的串联病变, 其中串联病变作为特殊发病机制类型, 较少见。诸报道, 仅有的相关临床研究显示, 此类患者临床预后较差^[19-20]。尽管有文献报道了基底动脉闭塞串联病变血管内治疗的疗效^[13, 16, 21], 但病例数较少且临床资料不完整, 故未得到明确结论。本研究首次将串联病变作为单独发病机制, 探讨其血管内治疗的有效性和安全性, 并与其他非串联病变比较, 结果显示, 串联病变组患者术后即刻血管再通(mTICI 分级 2b~3 级)率低于、治疗后 90 天病死率高于非串联病变组, 急性基底动脉闭塞串联病变是血管内治疗后预后不良的危险因素。

本研究串联病变组患者术后即刻血管再通率低于非串联病变组, 究其原因, 可能与基底动脉串联闭塞需更复杂的血管内治疗策略有关, 包括椎动脉起始部球囊扩张术和支架植入术以及远端支架取栓术和抽吸取栓术。椎动脉起始部闭塞多以动脉粥样硬化和动脉夹层常见, 结合椎动脉起自锁骨下动脉且其起始部与锁骨下动脉呈锐角的解剖学特点, 血管再通有一定难度, 血管再通率较低。笔者的临床经验是, 采取 Clean-road 路径(以健侧椎动脉作为入路, 行椎-基底动脉远端支架取栓术)进行基底动脉再通治疗, 可获得较高的血管再通率。本研究有 4 例患者采取 Clean-road 路径, 均实现血管完全再通(mTICI 分级 3 级)。但在临床实践中因优势

表3 串联病变组与非串联病变组患者手术特征和手术效果的比较**Table 3.** Procedural features and outcome measures of acute BAO patients with or without tandem lesion

观察指标	非串联病变组(n=162)	串联病变组(n=25)	Z或 χ^2 值	P值
发病至动脉穿刺时间[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, min]	7.00(5.00, 9.38)	8.00(4.40, 13.00)	-0.521	0.605
手术时间[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, h]	1.30(1.00, 2.00)	2.00(1.25, 2.00)	-2.202	0.116
通过狭窄段或闭塞段次数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 次]	1.00(1.00, 2.00)	2.50(1.00, 3.00)	-1.571	0.117
全身麻醉[例(%)]	129(79.63)	18(72.00)	0.750	0.387
术前rt-PA静脉溶栓[例(%)]	32(19.75)	4(16.00)	0.029*	0.865
支架取栓术[例(%)]	124(76.54)	14(56.00)	4.727	0.030
术中rt-PA动脉溶栓[例(%)]	36(22.22)	7(28.00)	0.408	0.523
术中静脉注射替罗非班[例(%)]	119(73.46)	13(52.00)	4.803	0.028
术中肝素化[例(%)]	68(41.98)	10(40.00)	0.035	0.852
血管成形术[例(%)]			10.590	0.005
否	57(35.19)	3(12.00)		
球囊扩张术	32(19.75)	2(8.00)		
支架植入术	73(45.06)	20(80.00)		
术后即刻血管再通[mTICI分级2b~3级, 例(%)]	143(88.27)	15(60.00)	11.142*	0.001
术后即刻血管完全再通[mTICI分级3级, 例(%)]	113(69.75)	13(52.00)	3.106	0.078
治疗后7d内颅内出血[例(%)]	27(16.67)	5(20.00)	0.016*	0.899
治疗后7d内症状性颅内出血[例(%)]	7(4.32)	3(12.00)	1.234*	0.267
治疗后90d功能独立性[mRS评分≤2分, 例(%)]	61(37.65)	7(28.00)	0.872	0.350
治疗后90d预后良好[mRS评分≤3分, 例(%)]	84(51.85)	8(32.00)	3.415	0.065
治疗后90d病死率[例(%)]	27(16.67)	11(44.00)	9.993	0.002
治疗后90d内动脉再闭塞[例(%)]	17(10.49)	0(0.00)	-1.660	0.097

*adjusted χ^2 value, 校正 χ^2 值。Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of onset to puncture time, operation time and number of passes, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 发病至动脉穿刺时间、手术时间和通过狭窄段或闭塞段次数的比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验, 其余各项比较采用 χ^2 检验。mTICI, modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction, 改良脑梗死溶栓血流分级; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良Rankin量表

表4 急性基底动脉闭塞串联病变影响预后的单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析**Table 4.** Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis of acute BAO tandem lesion affecting prognosis

变量	单因素Logistic回归分析			多因素Logistic回归分析		
	P值	OR值	OR 95%CI	P值	OR值	OR 95%CI
术后即刻血管再通(mTICI分级2b~3级)	0.001	0.200	0.080~0.510	0.012	0.050	0.010~0.530
术后即刻血管完全再通(mTICI分级3级)	0.083	0.470	0.200~1.100	0.051	0.220	0.050~1.010
治疗后7d内颅内出血	0.681	1.250	0.430~3.620	0.158	3.590	0.610~21.090
治疗后7d内症状性颅内出血	0.128	3.020	0.730~12.550	0.131	7.680	0.550~107.850
治疗后90d功能独立性(mRS评分≤2分)	0.353	0.640	0.250~1.630	0.556	0.640	0.140~2.840
治疗后90d预后良好(mRS评分≤3分)	0.070	0.440	0.180~1.070	0.077	0.280	0.070~1.150
治疗后90d病死率	0.003	3.930	1.610~9.580	0.003	17.320	2.700~111.040
治疗后90d内动脉再闭塞	0.990	0.000	0.000~+∞	0.996	0.000	0.000~+∞

mTICI, modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction, 改良脑梗死溶栓血流分级; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良Rankin量表

侧椎动脉起始部急性闭塞串联基底动脉栓塞的发生率较高, 术者常不得不采取 Dirty-road 路径^[22]。本研究有21例患者采取 Dirty-road 路径, 分别为8例存在对侧椎动脉闭塞、8例椎动脉纤细同时终止于小脑后下动脉、4例对侧椎动脉纤细、仅1例对侧椎

动脉为均衡型, 表明优势侧椎动脉起始部急性病变是椎动脉起始部病变致后循环急性闭塞的主要原因, 受限于其解剖学特点, 仅能采取 Dirty-road 路径, 手术具有一定挑战性, 血管再通率较低。本研究有21例患者采取 Dirty-road 路径, 11例成功血管再通

(mTICI 分级 2b~3 级), 血管再通率 52.38%; 有 4 例患者采取 Clean-road 路径, 均成功血管再通。目前尚缺乏椎动脉起始部病变与后循环栓塞之间关系的研究。本研究 25 例基底动脉串联病变中 20 例为优势侧椎动脉起始部急性闭塞所致, 表明优势侧椎动脉起始部病变更易导致基底动脉远端栓塞, 因此, 椎动脉起始部动脉粥样硬化性狭窄是急性后循环缺血性卒中的重要病因^[23-25]。早期行椎动脉起始部二级预防治疗(包括血管成形术), 对预防急性后循环缺血性卒中具有重要临床意义。

本研究串联病变组患者治疗后 90 天病死率高于非串联病变组, 与串联病变组血管再通率较低有关。由于串联病变的作用机制包括椎动脉起始部粥样硬化性狭窄或闭塞以及基底动脉远端栓塞, 常有更多的前驱症状, 可能为先发生椎动脉起始部病变, 血栓无法得到及时溶解, 持续向上蔓延, 最终导致基底动脉远端栓塞。此种发病机制下, 患者可能存在较高负荷量的血栓, 包括椎动脉斑块脱落和椎动脉闭塞后血流速度减慢导致的血栓形成, 可能累及更多穿支, 形成更广泛的脑梗死。急性基底动脉闭塞串联病变是血管内治疗后死亡的危险因素。

尽管与其他发病机制相比, 基底动脉串联病变血管内治疗后血管再通率偏低而病死率偏高, 但其有效性和安全性仍高于自然病程^[13, 21, 26]。这一结论让我们认识到, 对基底动脉闭塞串联病变的临床干预应有更成熟的治疗策略; 同时认识到椎动脉起始部病变是急性后循环缺血性卒中的主要病因, 应积极预防、早期干预。

本研究的不足之处在于, 为单中心队列研究, 并非随机对照试验, 样本量较小, 均可能对结果造成一定偏倚, 今后尚待多中心、大样本、前瞻性、随机对照队列研究进一步验证。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- [1] Schonewille WJ, Wijman CA, Michel P, Rueckert CM, Weimar C, Mattle HP, Engelter ST, Tanne D, Muir KW, Molina CA, Thijs V, Audebert H, Pfefferkorn T, Szabo K, Lindsberg PJ, de Freitas G, Kappelle LJ, Algra A; BASICS Study Group. Treatment and outcomes of acute basilar artery occlusion in the Basilar Artery International Cooperation Study (BASICS): a prospective registry study[J]. Lancet Neurol, 2009, 8:724-730.
- [2] Schonewille WJ, Algra A, Serena J, Molina CA, Kappelle LJ. Outcome in patients with basilar artery occlusion treated conventionally[J]. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry, 2005, 76: 1238-1241.
- [3] Goyal M, Menon BK, van Zwam WH, Dippel DW, Mitchell PJ, Demchuk AM, Dávalos A, Majoe CB, van der Lugt A, de Miquel MA, Donnan GA, Roos YB, Bonafe A, Jahan R, Diener HC, van den Berg LA, Levy EI, Berkhemer OA, Pereira VM, Rempel J, Millán M, Davis SM, Roy D, Thornton J, Román LS, Ribó M, Beumer D, Stouch B, Brown S, Campbell BC, van Oostenbrugge RJ, Saver JL, Hill MD, Jovin TG; HERMES Collaborators. Endovascular thrombectomy after large - vessel ischaemic stroke: a meta - analysis of individual patient data from five randomised trials[J]. Lancet, 2016, 387:1723-1731.
- [4] Bracard S, Ducrocq X, Mas JL, Soudant M, Oppenheim C, Moulin T, Guillemin F; THRACE Investigators. Mechanical thrombectomy after intravenous alteplase versus alteplase alone after stroke (THRACE): a randomised controlled trial [J]. Lancet Neurol, 2016, 15:1138-1147.
- [5] Glass TA, Hennessey PM, Pazdera L, Chang HM, Witky RJ, Dewitt LD, Pessin MS, Caplan LR. Outcome at 30 days in the New England Medical Center Posterior Circulation Registry[J]. Arch Neurol, 2002, 59:369-376.
- [6] De Marchis GM, Kohler A, Renz N, Arnold M, Mono ML, Jung S, Fischer U, Karameshev AI, Brekenfeld C, Gralla J, Schroth G, Mattle HP, Nedeltchev K. Posterior versus anterior circulation strokes: comparison of clinical, radiological and outcome characteristics [J]. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry, 2011, 82:33-37.
- [7] Ecker RD, Tsujiura CA, Baker CB, Cushing D. Endovascular reconstruction of vertebral artery occlusion prior to basilar thrombectomy in a series of six patients presenting with acute symptomatic basilar thrombosis[J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2014, 6: 379-383.
- [8] Hacke W, Zeumer H, Ferbert A, Brückmann H, del Zoppo GJ. Intra-arterial thrombolytic therapy improves outcome in patients with acute vertebrobasilar occlusive disease [J]. Stroke, 1988, 19:1216-1222.
- [9] Brandt T, von Kummer R, Müller - Küppers M, Hacke W. Thrombolytic therapy of acute basilar artery occlusion: variables affecting recanalization and outcome [J]. Stroke, 1996, 27:875-881.
- [10] Adams HP Jr, Bendixen BH, Kappelle LJ, Biller J, Love BB, Gordon DL, Marsh EE 3rd. Classification of subtype of acute ischemic stroke: definitions for use in a multicenter clinical trial. TOAST: Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment[J]. Stroke, 1993, 24:35-41.
- [11] Yoon W, Kim SK, Heo TW, Baek BH, Lee YY, Kang HK. Predictors of good outcome after stent-retriever thrombectomy in acute basilar artery occlusion[J]. Stroke, 2015, 46:2972-2975.
- [12] Pallesen LP, Khomenko A, Dzialowski I, Barlinn J, Barlinn K, Zerna C, van der Hoeven EJ, Algra A, Kappelle LJ, Michel P, Bodechtel U, Demchuk AM, Schonewille W, Puetz V; BASICS-Study Group. CT-angiography source images indicate less fatal outcome despite coma of patients in the Basilar Artery International Cooperation Study[J]. Int J Stroke, 2017, 12:145-151.
- [13] Goyal N, Tsivgoulis G, Nickele C, Doss VT, Hoit D, Alexandrov AV, Arthur A, Eliovich L. Posterior circulation CT angiography collaterals predict outcome of endovascular acute ischemic stroke therapy for basilar artery occlusion [J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2016, 8:783-786.
- [14] Singer OC, Berkefeld J, Nolte CH, Bohner G, Haring HP, Trenkler J, Gröschel K, Müller - Forell W, Niederkorn K, Deutschmann H, Neumann-Haefelin T, Hohmann C, Bussmeyer M, Mpotsaris A, Stoll A, Bormann A, Brenck J, Schlamann MU, Jander S, Turowski B, Petzold GC, Urbach H, Liebeskind DS;

- ENDOSTROKE Study Group. Mechanical recanalization in basilar artery occlusion: the ENDOSTROKE study [J]. Ann Neurol, 2015, 77:415-424.
- [15] Powers WJ, Rabinstein AA, Ackerson T, Adeoye OM, Bambakidis NC, Becker K, Biller J, Brown M, Demaerschalk BM, Hoh B, Jauch EC, Kidwell CS, Leslie - Mazwi TM, Ovbiagele B, Scott PA, Sheth KN, Southerland AM, Summers DV, Tirschwell DL; American Heart Association Stroke Council. 2018 guidelines for the early management of patients with acute ischemic stroke: a guideline for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association[J]. Stroke, 2018, 49:E46-110.
- [16] Cohen JE, Leker RR, Gomori JM, Eichel R, Rajz G, Moscovici S, Itshayek E. Emergent revascularization of acute tandem vertebrobasilar occlusions: endovascular approaches and technical considerations- confirming the role of vertebral artery ostium stenosis as a cause of vertebrobasilar stroke[J]. J Clin Neurosci, 2016, 34:70-76.
- [17] Zaidat OO, Yoo AJ, Khatri P, Tomsick TA, von Kummer R, Saver JL, Marks MP, Prabhakaran S, Kallmes DF, Fitzsimmons BF, Mocco J, Wardlaw JM, Barnwell SL, Jovin TG, Linfante I, Siddiqui AH, Alexander MJ, Hirsch JA, Wintermark M, Albers G, Woo HH, Heck DV, Lev M, Aviv R, Hacke W, Warach S, Broderick J, Derdeyn CP, Furlan A, Nogueira RG, Yavagal DR, Goyal M, Demchuk AM, Bendszus M, Liebeskind DS; Cerebral Angiographic Revascularization Grading (CARG) Collaborators, STIR Revascularization Working Group, STIR Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction (TICI) Task Force. Recommendations on angiographic revascularization grading standards for acute ischemic stroke: a consensus statement [J]. Stroke, 2013, 44: 2650-2663.
- [18] Hacke W, Kaste M, Bluhmki E, Brozman M, Dávalos A, Guidetti D, Larrue V, Lees KR, Medeghri Z, Machnig T, Schneider D, von Kummer R, Wahlgren N, Toni D; ECASS Investigators. Thrombolysis with alteplase 3 to 4.5 hours after acute ischemic stroke[J]. N Engl J Med, 2008, 359:1317-1329.
- [19] Savitz SI, Caplan LR. Vertebrobasilar disease [J]. N Engl J Med, 2005, 352:2618-2626.
- [20] Ecker RD, Tsujiura CA, Baker CB, Cushing D. Endovascular reconstruction of vertebral artery occlusion prior to basilar thrombectomy in a series of six patients presenting with acute symptomatic basilar thrombosis[J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2014, 6: 379-383.
- [21] Yang H, Ma N, Zhang S, Huo X, Gao F, Sun X, Mo D, Miao Z. Endovascular revascularisation of acute tandem vertebrobasilar artery occlusion: seven case series with literature reviews [J]. Stroke Vasc Neurol, 2018, 3:17-21.
- [22] Chang JY, Junga S, Jungc C, Bae HJ, Kwon O, Han MK. Dominant vertebral artery status and functional outcome after endovascular therapy of symptomatic basilar artery occlusion [J]. J Neuroradiol, 2017, 44:151-157.
- [23] Caplan LR, Wityk RJ, Glass TA, Tapia J, Pazdera L, Chang HM, Teal P, Dashe JF, Chaves CJ, Breen JC, Vemmos K, Amarenco P, Tettenborn B, Leary M, Estol C, Dewitt LD, Pessin MS. New England Medical Center posterior circulation registry[J]. Ann Neurol, 2004, 56:389-398.
- [24] Caplan LR, Amarenco P, Rosengart A, Lafanchise EF, Teal PA, Belkin M, DeWitt LD, Pessin MS. Embolism from vertebral artery origin occlusive disease[J]. Neurology, 1992, 42:1505 - 1512.
- [25] Al-Ali F, Barrow T, Duan L, Jefferson A, Louis S, Luke K, Major K, Smoker S, Walker S, Yacobozzi M. Vertebral artery ostium atherosclerotic plaque as a potential source of posterior circulation ischemic stroke: result from borgess medical center vertebral artery ostium stenting registry [J]. Stroke, 2011, 42: 2544-2549.
- [26] Puri AS, Kühn AL, Kwon HJ, Khan M, Hou SY, Lin E, Chueh J, van der Bom IM, Dabus G, Linfante I, Gounis MJ, Wakhloo AK. Endovascular treatment of tandem vascular occlusions in acute ischemic stroke[J]. J NeuroIntervent Surg, 2014, 7:158-163.

(收稿日期:2020-04-28)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

美国国立神经病学与卒中研究所

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
(NINDS)

美国国立神经病学、语言障碍和卒中研究所-阿尔茨海默病及相关疾病协会

National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke-Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association(NINCDS-ADRDA)

美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)

美国介入和治疗性神经放射学学会/美国介入放射学学会

American Society of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology/Society of Interventional Radiology
(ASITN/SIR)

美国食品与药品管理局

Food and Drug Administration(FDA)

美国心脏协会

American Heart Association(AHA)

美国卒中协会 American Stroke Association(ASA)

蒙特利尔认知评价量表

Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)

迷走神经性晕厥 vagovasal syncope(VVS)

脑干评分 Brain Stem Score(BSS)

脑干听觉诱发电位

brain stem auditory-evoked potential(BAEP)

脑梗死溶栓血流分级

Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction(TICI)

脑灌注压 cerebral perfusion pressure(CPP)

脑桥小脑角 cerebellopontine angle(CPA)

脑桥预警综合征 pons warning syndrome(PWS)

脑桥-中脑指数 Pons-Midbrain Index(PMI)

脑血流自动调节 cerebral autoregulation(CA)

脑血容量 cerebral blood volume(CBV)