

Wallenberg综合征合并高血压脑病发病的青年脑卒中一例

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【关键词】 卒中； 延髓外侧综合征； 高血压脑病； 血栓溶解疗法； 血栓切除术； 青年人； 病例报告

【Key words】 Stroke; Lateral medullary syndrome; Hypertensive encephalopathy; Thrombolytic therapy; Thrombectomy; Young adult; Case reports

Wallenberg syndrome with hypertensive encephalopathy of young stroke: one case report

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患者 男性,32岁。主因言语不清伴行走不稳3小时,于2020年8月23日18:52入院。患者入院前3小时打麻将时突然出现言语含混不清,并伴眩晕、恶心呕吐(呕吐物为胃内容物)和行走不稳;病程中无头痛、肢体无力、意识障碍,无耳鸣及听力下降,无抽搐及大小便失禁,无畏寒、发热。因症状持续不缓解,急诊至我院就诊,心电图,血常规、生化及凝血功能等项指标均无异常;头部CT未见新鲜梗死灶或颅内出血等实质性病变(图1a,1b),遂以“急性缺血性卒中”收入院。患者既往身体健康,否认高血压、糖尿病、心脏病等病史;吸烟史20余年(平均40支/d),无长期酗酒史;家族史无特殊。

诊断与治疗经过 体格检查:体温36.7℃,脉搏104次/min,呼吸22次/min,血压220/120 mm Hg (1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa),一般情况可,急性病容,内科系统无特殊阳性体征。神经系统查体:神志清楚,言语含混不清;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,右侧直径约3.50 mm、左侧约2 mm,对光反射灵敏,左侧眼睑

下垂、眼裂变小、眼球稍内陷;左侧软腭上抬稍受限,左侧咽反射消失;四肢肌力、肌张力正常;左侧指鼻试验欠稳准、跟-膝-胫试验欠稳准,直立位身体向左歪斜。无明显感觉障碍,双侧生理反射对称,左侧Babinski征阳性。综合病史、体征以及影像学检查结果,排除常见内科疾病引起的类脑卒中发作,根据神经系统定性定位诊断原则,符合“急性缺血性卒中”临床诊断。由于符合静脉溶栓治疗适应证且缺血时间尚在治疗“时间窗”内(<4.50小时),遂向患者及其家属交代病情并签署静脉溶栓知情同意书。入院检查过程中突发烦躁不安(19:04)并呕吐2次,均为胃内容物,血压升至250/140 mm Hg,继而昏迷,伴小便失禁,全面性强直-阵挛发作(GTCS)2次,即刻予以甘露醇125 ml静脉全速滴注、呋塞米20 mg静脉注射并监测血压变化,给药后血压降至160/80 mm Hg(19:11),遂以rt-PA(54 mg)静脉溶栓(19:12),10分钟后意识恢复且未再出现全面性强直-阵挛发作,血压维持在140~160/90~100 mm Hg;给药30分钟后自觉言语含混不清症状明显好转,至溶栓药滴注完毕症状与体征基本消失(20:13);治疗期间无全身皮肤、黏膜瘀点瘀斑,以及血尿等不良反应。入院次日复查CT未见颅内出血及再灌注损伤(图1c,1d)。继续服用阿司匹林100 mg/d和阿托伐他汀20 mg/d,并完善相关检查。

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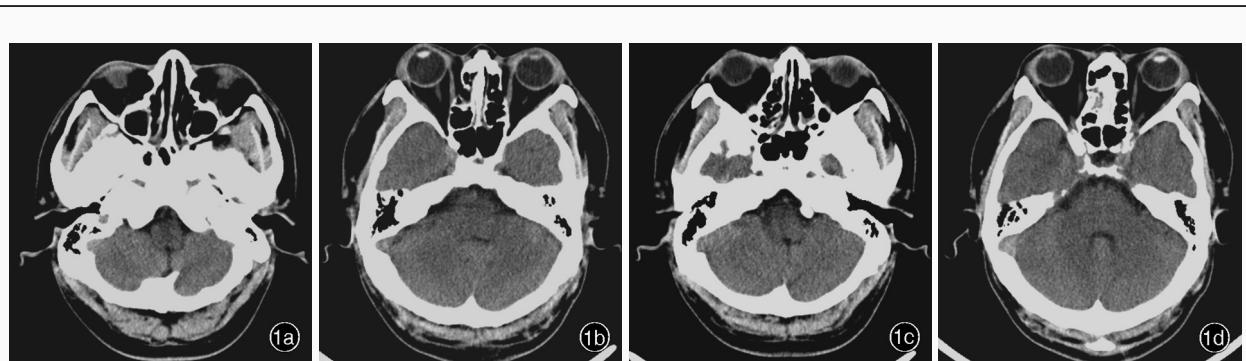


图1 溶栓前后头部横断面CT所见 1a,1b 溶栓前延髓、脑桥、小脑半球未见出血灶及明显异常密度影 1c,1d 溶栓后延髓、脑桥、小脑半球未见出血灶及明显异常密度影

Figure 1 Head CT before and after thrombolysis There were no bleeding foci and abnormal intensity in the medulla oblongata, pons and cerebellar hemisphere before thrombolysis (Panel 1a, 1b). There were no bleeding foci and abnormal intensity in medulla oblongata, pons and cerebellar hemisphere after thrombolysis (Panel 1c, 1d).

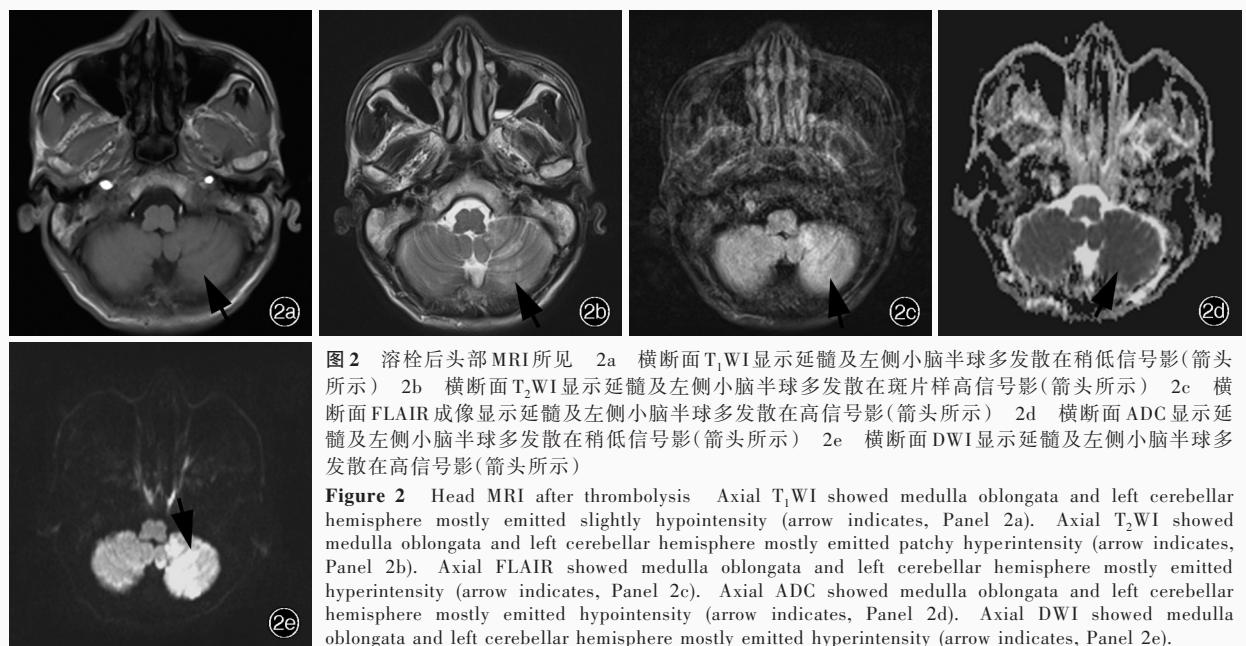


图2 溶栓后头部MRI所见 2a 横断面T₁WI显示延髓及左侧小脑半球多发散在稍低信号影(箭头所示) 2b 横断面T₂WI显示延髓及左侧小脑半球多发散在斑片样高信号影(箭头所示) 2c 横断面FLAIR成像显示延髓及左侧小脑半球多发散在高信号影(箭头所示) 2d 横断面ADC显示延髓及左侧小脑半球多发散在稍低信号影(箭头所示) 2e 横断面DWI显示延髓及左侧小脑半球多发散在高信号影(箭头所示)

Figure 2 Head MRI after thrombolysis Axial T₁WI showed medulla oblongata and left cerebellar hemisphere mostly emitted slightly hypointensity (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Axial T₂WI showed medulla oblongata and left cerebellar hemisphere mostly emitted patchy hyperintensity (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Axial FLAIR showed medulla oblongata and left cerebellar hemisphere mostly emitted hyperintensity (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Axial ADC showed medulla oblongata and left cerebellar hemisphere mostly emitted hypointensity (arrow indicates, Panel 2d). Axial DWI showed medulla oblongata and left cerebellar hemisphere mostly emitted hyperintensity (arrow indicates, Panel 2e).

实验室检查除血清总胆固醇[5.83 mmol/L(3.10~5.17 mmol/L)]和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇[4.89 mmol/L(1.00~3.12 mmol/L)]水平异常外,其余指标均在正常值范围。颈动脉彩色多普勒超声提示双侧颈内动脉内膜增厚;头部MRI显示延髓、左侧小脑半球散在长T₁、长T₂信号,FLAIR成像及DWI像呈高信号、表观扩散系数(ADC)图呈低信号(图2);头部MRA检查左椎动脉未显影;DSA显示血管路径良好,双侧颈内动脉起始部斑块形成,右椎动脉纤细,左椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(约90%)、中段轻度狭窄(图3a)。结合脑缺血发作病史及相关辅助检查结果,诊断为急性后循环缺血性卒中。继续采取阿司匹林、阿托伐他汀抗血小板聚集、稳定血管内膜治

疗(剂量同前)。针对血管狭窄,首先予以氯吡格雷75 mg/d联合阿司匹林100 mg/d口服治疗1周,然后经患者及其家属知情同意后,局部麻醉下行左椎动脉起始部支架植入术,术后DSA显示狭窄血管开通良好,远端血流通畅(图3b),最终确诊急性后循环缺血性卒中(Wallenberg综合征)。患者共住院2周,出院时身体恢复良好,嘱其戒烟,低盐、低脂饮食,继续口服氯吡格雷、阿司匹林及阿托伐他汀,3周后改为阿司匹林单药治疗,且联合阿托伐他汀进行缺血性卒中二级预防(剂量同前)。出院后随访6个月,无全身皮肤、黏膜及内脏出血,饮食正常、肢体运动功能无异常;血清学各项指标、肝肾功能均于正常值范围,无药物不良反应;总体预后良好,未遗

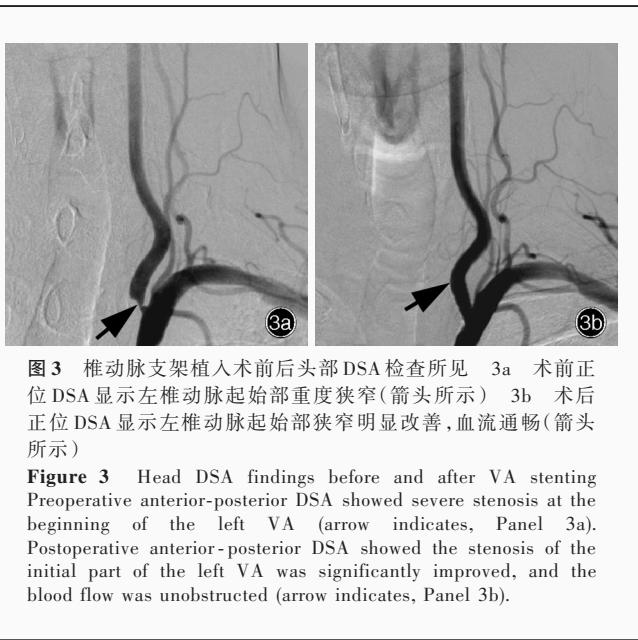


图3 椎动脉支架植入术前后头部DSA检查所见 3a 术前正位DSA显示左椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) 3b 术后正位DSA显示左椎动脉起始部狭窄明显改善,血流通畅(箭头所示)

Figure 3 Head DSA findings before and after VA stenting. Preoperative anterior-posterior DSA showed severe stenosis at the beginning of the left VA (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Postoperative anterior-posterior DSA showed the stenosis of the initial part of the left VA was significantly improved, and the blood flow was unobstructed (arrow indicates, Panel 3b).

留后遗症。

讨 论

Wallenberg综合征亦称延髓背外侧综合征,1895年由Wallenberg首先报告而得名^[1],是急性缺血性卒中的特殊类型,多为小脑后下动脉、椎基底动脉、外侧延髓动脉血栓形成或栓塞引起的临床综合征^[2-3]。既往认为,Wallenberg综合征主要由小脑后下动脉起始部闭塞所致,近年随着对其病因、发病机制、解剖学、病理学,以及影像学研究的不断深入,发现椎动脉起始部或中段狭窄、闭塞或血栓栓塞是该病的主要病因^[4-5]。小脑后下动脉是椎动脉的主要分支,椎动脉病变可直接影响小脑后下动脉供血,从而诱发延髓背外侧区发生缺血坏死^[6]。Wallenberg综合征病因较为复杂,老年人以动脉粥样硬化为主,青年人则以动脉夹层或颅内动脉瘤多见,根据《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2018》^[7]报告,国内目前脑卒中发病呈逐渐年轻化趋势,与熬夜、长期大量吸烟、酗酒等不良生活习惯密切相关^[8-9]。本文患者定性诊断考虑急性缺血性卒中,定位位于后循环(左椎动脉血栓形成),通过相关检查排除血液病变、动脉夹层、心脏器质性病变(房颤、卵圆孔未闭、心脏瓣膜病等),以及免疫或肿瘤等因素导致的脑卒中,结合患者发病特点及TOAST分型,考虑大动脉粥样硬化型(LAA型)可能,由于未行基因筛查及组织活检,故无法排除特殊病因(遗传、感染、动脉炎等)或隐源性卒中的可能。由于小脑后

下动脉终末支延髓动脉是延髓背外侧区供血动脉,典型Wallenberg综合征梗死灶以延髓背外侧区居多^[10-11],但在临幊上,小脑后下动脉闭塞常导致延髓背外侧上、中或下部病变,其症状与体征并不典型^[12];而椎动脉及其分支因血管变异较大,其供血的脑组织发生病变时,既可局限于延髓背外侧上、中及下部,也可累及丘脑及脑干其他部位,甚至可因丰富的侧支循环而不出现临床症状^[13-14]。鉴于导致Wallenberg综合征的血管变异较大,而脑血管造影对细小分支显影不清,病因及发病机制较为复杂等,故需根据患者影像学、解剖学特点及相应危险因素综合判断发病机制^[15-16]。本文患者梗死灶位于延髓背外侧部及小脑半球,而DSA检查未见小脑后下动脉病变,推测可能系椎动脉血栓形成直接影响小脑后下动脉及其侧支循环的供血所致,故临床症状与体征不典型。

本文患者病程中出现短暂性高血压,并伴恶心、呕吐,意识障碍及癫痫发作等高血压脑病症状与体征,推测是由于血压过高影响脑血流自动调节能力,且因缺血-再灌注损伤引起脑水肿及弥漫性头痛,伴随呕吐、意识障碍、精神错乱、昏迷、局灶性和(或)全身性抽搐等表现^[17]。目前关于高血压脑病的发生机制共有两种假说^[18-19]:一是认为系脑血管痉挛引起的脑组织缺血所致;另一种则推论是由于脑血流自动调节能力暂时受损致脑过度灌注、血脑屏障破坏、血管源性水肿所致。大多数学者支持第2种假说。根据本文患者发病过程及临床表现,高血压脑病的诊断成立,经积极控制血压、脱水降低颅内压以及rt-PA静脉溶栓等治疗症状消失,身体恢复正常。

本文病例为青年男性,呈急性病程,有长期吸烟史和高脂血症病史,以言语不清伴行走不稳为首发症状;入院后体格检查呈构音障碍,共济失调,左侧眼睑下垂、眼裂变小、眼球稍内陷,左侧瞳孔变小等Horner综合征体征;头部影像学检查提示延髓背外侧区及小脑半球缺血性卒中,符合Wallenberg综合征的诊断。溶栓治疗前患者出现短暂性急性血压急剧升高,伴恶心呕吐、意识障碍及癫痫发作等高血压脑病症状,经降压、脱水及rt-PA静脉溶栓治疗后症状消失。后经DSA检查发现左椎动脉起始部重度狭窄,考虑为左椎动脉血栓形成所致,经血管内支架植入术后恢复良好。虽然青年脑卒中和

老年脑卒中的主要病因均以大动脉粥样硬化为主,但前者病因更复杂,常见者为动脉夹层、心源性栓塞、动脉炎、血管炎、卵圆孔未闭、自身免疫缺陷等,少见病因包括口服避孕药、吸毒、偏头痛等(较老年脑卒中患者常见),而且吸烟、饮酒、熬夜等不良习惯的影响更加突出;老年脑卒中则仍以高血压、糖尿病、心脏病等大动脉粥样硬化为主,心源性栓塞及其他病因与青年脑卒中也存在一定差异。临床表现方面,青年脑卒中以头痛、意识障碍居多,治疗后多数预后良好,少数遗留轻度神经功能缺损;而老年脑卒中则以偏瘫、失语、癫痫发作等更为常见,治疗后多数遗留中至重度神经功能缺损。目前有关以 Wallenberg 综合征合并高血压脑病作为首发症状的急性脑卒中病例鲜有文献报道,具体发病机制尚不清楚,可能与血栓形成致脑缺血、水肿引起的颅内高压有关,最终因脑血流自动调节能力障碍而产生一系列症状与体征。因此,对于急性脑卒中患者病程中出现意识障碍及癫痫发作等表现时,应考虑合并高血压脑病的可能,需根据临床症状、体征及相应辅助检查综合判断,避免漏诊或误诊。

利益冲突 无

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