

## · 临床研究 ·

# 定量脑电图在急性缺血性卒中血管内机械取栓术后预后预测中的应用

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨定量脑电图对急性缺血性卒中血管内机械取栓术后神经功能预后的预测价值。**方法** 纳入2021年4月至2022年9月在河南省人民医院行血管内机械取栓术的71例急性缺血性卒中患者,术后均行定量脑电图监测,术后90 d采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评价神经功能预后,单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析筛查术后神经功能预后不良危险因素,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评价筛选出的危险因素预测术后神经功能预后不良的效能。**结果** 预后不良组(mRS评分3~5分,28例)入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分( $t = 2.686, P = 0.009$ )、取栓次数>3次比例( $\chi^2 = 4.201, P = 0.040$ )、患侧脑电图慢波化指数(DTABR; $t = 2.183, P = 0.032$ )、患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值( $t = 6.230, P = 0.000$ )、术后即刻脑梗死溶栓血流分级<2b级比例( $\chi^2 = 5.420, P = 0.020$ )均高于预后良好组(mRS评分0~2分,43例)。Logistic回归分析显示,入院时高NIHSS评分( $OR = 1.542, 95\%CI: 1.368 \sim 1.725, P = 0.012$ )、高患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值( $OR = 3.428, 95\%CI: 2.673 \sim 7.314, P = 0.008$ )、相对 $\alpha$ 变异性(PAV)Ⅱ级( $OR = 2.983, 95\%CI: 2.625 \sim 4.682, P = 0.003$ )和Ⅲ级( $OR = 4.088, 95\%CI: 3.825 \sim 5.349, P = 0.002$ )、振幅整合脑电图(aEEG)Ⅱ级( $OR = 2.536, 95\%CI: 1.942 \sim 5.287, P = 0.005$ )和Ⅲ级( $OR = 3.924, 95\%CI: 2.012 \sim 6.378, P = 0.003$ )是急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的危险因素。ROC曲线显示,入院时NIHSS评分、患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值、PAV分级、aEEG分级及其联合指标预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的曲线下面积分别为0.676(95%CI: 0.554~0.782,  $P = 0.000$ )、0.887(95%CI: 0.789~0.950,  $P = 0.000$ )、0.760(95%CI: 0.643~0.853,  $P = 0.000$ )、0.778(95%CI: 0.664~0.868,  $P = 0.000$ )和0.943(95%CI: 0.861~0.984,  $P = 0.000$ )。其中,联合指标的预测效能高于单独应用入院时NIHSS评分( $Z = 4.150, P = 0.000$ )、PAV分级( $Z = 4.006, P = 0.000$ )和aEEG分级( $Z = 3.462, P = 0.001$ )。**结论** 定量脑电图对早期预测急性缺血性卒中血管内机械取栓术后神经功能预后具有重要应用价值。

**【关键词】** 缺血性卒中; 机械溶栓; 脑电描记术; 危险因素; Logistic模型; ROC曲线

## Application of quantitative electroencephalography in prognosis prediction after mechanical thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke

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**【Abstract】Objective** To explore the clinical application of quantitative electroencephalography (qEEG) in predicting the early prognosis of acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy.

**Methods** A total of 71 patients who underwent acute ischemic stroke mechanical thrombectomy from April 2021 to September 2022 were enrolled in He'nan Provincial People's Hospital, all of them performed qEEG after surgery. Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was used to evaluate the prognosis on the 90 d after the surgery. Univariate and multivariate backward Logistic regression analyses were used to screen risk factors

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for prognosis in acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to predict the value of qEEG for the prognosis of neural function. **Results** Patients in dismal prognosis group (mRS score 3–5, n = 28) had higher NIHSS score at admission ( $t = 2.686, P = 0.009$ ), higher proportion of thrombectomy performed more than 3 times ( $\chi^2 = 4.201, P = 0.040$ ), higher values of DTABR on the affected side ( $t = 2.183, P = 0.032$ ), higher ratio of DTABR on affected side/unaffected side ( $t = 6.230, P = 0.000$ ), and higher proportion of immediately Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction (TICI) < 2b after surgery ( $\chi^2 = 5.420, P = 0.020$ ) compared to favorable prognosis group (mRS score 0–2, n = 43). Logistic regression analysis showed higher NIHSS score at admission ( $OR = 1.542, 95\%CI: 1.368–1.725; P = 0.012$ ), DTABR on affected side/unaffected side ( $OR = 3.428, 95\%CI: 2.673–7.314; P = 0.008$ ), percent alpha variability (PAV) grade II ( $OR = 2.983, 95\%CI: 2.625–4.682; P = 0.003$ ) and grade III ( $OR = 4.088, 95\%CI: 3.825–5.349; P = 0.002$ ), amplitude electroencephalography (aEEG) grade II ( $OR = 2.536, 95\%CI: 1.942–5.287; P = 0.005$ ) and grade III ( $OR = 3.924, 95\%CI: 2.012–6.378; P = 0.003$ ) were risk factors of dismal prognosis in acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy. ROC curve showed the area under the curve (AUC) of NIHSS score was 0.676 (95%CI: 0.554–0.782,  $P = 0.000$ ), DTABR on affected side/unaffected side was 0.887 (95%CI: 0.789–0.950,  $P = 0.000$ ), the PAV was 0.760 (95%CI: 0.643–0.853,  $P = 0.000$ ), aEEG was 0.778 (95%CI: 0.664–0.868,  $P = 0.000$ ), and the combined indicators classification was 0.943 (95%CI: 0.861–0.984,  $P = 0.000$ ). Among them, the predictive power of the combined indicators is higher than that of the NIHSS score at admission ( $Z = 4.150, P = 0.000$ ), PAV ( $Z = 4.006, P = 0.000$ ) and aEEG ( $Z = 3.462, P = 0.001$ ). **Conclusions** qEEG is an effective method to predict the early prognosis of acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy.

**[Key words]** Ischemic stroke; Mechanical thrombolysis; Electroencephalography; Risk factors; Logistic models; ROC curve

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**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

缺血性卒中约占全部脑卒中的 85%，约 75% 急性缺血性卒中患者遗留不同程度神经功能障碍<sup>[1]</sup>。尽早开通闭塞血管、恢复缺血区灌注是治疗急性缺血性卒中的关键。血管内机械取栓术可有效开通急性闭塞的颅内大血管<sup>[2]</sup>，但可导致再灌注损伤、脑水肿等并发症。神经电生理监测在脑血管病围手术期管理中具有重要作用<sup>[3]</sup>，定量脑电图(qEEG)是一种新兴的神经电生理监测技术，可无创、实时、连续、精准监测全脑电活动<sup>[4]</sup>，广泛应用于颅脑手术围手术期监测以及颅脑创伤(TBI)、缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)等疾病的神经功能评估<sup>[5]</sup>，但在急性缺血性卒中血管内机械取栓术后预后评价中的应用较少。本研究以在河南省人民医院行血管内机械取栓术的 71 例急性缺血性卒中患者为研究对象，术后均行定量脑电图监测并评价术后 90 d 神经功能预后，筛查神经功能预后影响因素，以为急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后管理提供理论依据。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)急性缺血性卒中的诊断符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2018》<sup>[6]</sup>标准，并

经 DSA 证实为颅内大动脉闭塞。(2)年龄 ≥ 18 岁。(3)发病至入院时间 ≤ 12 h。(4)入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)<sup>[7]</sup>评分 ≥ 6 分。(5)入院时改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)<sup>[8]</sup>评分 ≤ 2 分。(6)均行血管内机械取栓术。(7)本研究经河南省人民医院医学伦理委员会审核批准(审批号：2018-052)。(8)所有患者或其家属均对检查项目和手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)头部 CT 显示颅内出血、脑肿瘤。(2)合并严重心、肺、肝、肾功能障碍，且预期生存期 ≤ 90 d。(3)对比剂、镍钛金属或其他合金材料过敏。(4)临床资料不完整。

### 二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 详细记录患者性别、年龄、既往史(高血压、糖尿病、房颤病史，吸烟史、饮酒史)、入院时 NIHSS 和 mRS 评分、颅内动脉闭塞部位、手术方式(支架取栓术、抽吸取栓术)、取栓次数、发病至血管再通时间、手术至血管再通时间、术后即刻脑梗死溶栓血流分级(TICI)。

2. 定量脑电图监测 所有患者均于术后 24 h 内行脑电监测，采用美国 Nicolet 公司生产的 Nicolet V32 型 16 导数字视频动态脑电图仪及配套脑电图

量化分析软件。参照国际临床神经生理学联合会( IFCN )<sup>[9]</sup>推荐的国际10-20系统安置电极,导联位置分别为FP1、FP2、F3、F4、C3、C4、P3、P4、O1、O2、F7、F8、T3、T4、T5、T6、Fz、Cz、FPz,各导联电阻抗为<5 kΩ,采样频率500 Hz,滤波范围1~30 Hz,灵敏度100 μV/cm,时间基准30 mm/s,监测时间≥6 h。

3. 定量脑电图判读 记录定量脑电图监测参数,包括脑电图慢波化指数(DTABR)、相对α变异性(PAV)分级和振幅整合脑电图(aEEG)分级,由两位脑电监测专业医师参照《重症量化脑电》<sup>[10]</sup>标准独立判读,取平均值。(1)DTABR:根据连续频段能量检测结果,每10秒读取一次数值,脑电图仪自带分析软件自动滤波后进行分析,通过快速傅里叶变换(FFT),获得16个脑区的δ波(0.50~3 Hz)、θ波(4~8 Hz)、α波(9~13 Hz)、β波(14~35 Hz)各频段能量值并以不同颜色标记,计算机自动计算DTABR,DTABR=(δ+θ)/(α+β),DTABR越大、慢波频段比例越高即神经功能越差<sup>[11]</sup>。(2)PAV分级:对脑电信号进行频域和时域的半对数压缩,脑电图仪每2分钟自动提取PAV值,以趋势图谱形式呈现,反映脑血流量(CBF)和脑氧代谢情况<sup>[12]</sup>。PAV 3~4分为I级,4分为每小时均有PAV值超出基线或者8~12 h内有PAV值超出基线15%,3分为每4小时均有PAV值超出基线10%;2分为II级,即PAV值超出基线的变化幅度<10%;1分为III级,即PAV值超出基线的变化幅度≤2%。(3)aEEG分级:脑电图仪每1秒自动提取波谱带上边界和下边界,并进行半对数压缩,将aEEG背景活动分为3级<sup>[13]</sup>,I级,连续正常电压,振幅正常(波谱带上边界≥10 μV、下边界≥5 μV);II级,振幅轻度异常(波谱带上边界>10 μV、下边界<5 μV或者上边界<10 μV、下边界>5 μV);III级,振幅重度异常(波谱带上边界<10 μV、下边界<5 μV)。

4. 预后评价 术后90 d采用mRS量表<sup>[14]</sup>评价神经功能预后,0分,完全无症状;1分,尽管有症状但无明显功能障碍,可完成日常工作和生活;2分,轻残,无法完成发病前所有工作和活动,但可处理个人事务,无需他人帮助;3分,中残,部分需他人帮助,但可独立行走;4分:中至重残,无法独立行走,日常生活需他人帮助;5分,重残,卧床,大小便失禁,日常生活完全依赖他人;6分,死亡。评分≤2分为预后良好,>2分为预后不良。

5. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 23.0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<sup>2</sup>检验或Mann-Whitney U检验。正态性检验采用Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差(̄x±s)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验。急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良相关危险因素的筛查采用单因素和多因素后退法Logistic回归分析(α<sub>入</sub>=0.05,α<sub>出</sub>=0.10);将筛选出的危险因素引入MedCalc软件,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(AUC)、灵敏度、特异度和截断值,采用Delong检验评价模型预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后的效能。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择2021年4月至2022年9月在我院神经外科重症监护室住院治疗行血管内机械取栓术的急性缺血性卒中患者共71例,男性40例,女性31例;年龄42~79岁,平均(63.07±10.57)岁;入院时NIHSS评分8~23分,平均(20.97±3.42)分;mRS评分2~5分,平均为(3.76±0.66)分;既往合并高血压占67.61%(48/71)、糖尿病占23.94%(17/71)、房颤占33.80%(24/71),吸烟占43.66%(31/71)、饮酒占39.44%(28/71);颈内动脉(ICA)闭塞17例(23.94%)、大脑中动脉(MCA)闭塞33例(46.48%)、椎基底动脉闭塞21例(29.58%);支架取栓术15例(21.13%)、抽吸取栓术22例(30.99%)、二者联合34例(47.89%),其中30例(42.25%)取栓次数>3次;发病至血管再通时间为135~574 min,平均(248.93±63.78) min;手术至血管再通时间38~192 min,平均(64.15±12.64) min;术后即刻TICI分级<2b级者24例(33.80%),≥2b级47例(66.20%)。定量脑电图监测,患侧DTABR为2.39~4.17,平均3.22±1.11;健侧DTABR为1.18~3.85,平均1.70±0.39;患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值为1.09~3.64,平均1.67±0.36;PAV I级32例(45.07%),II级30例(42.25%),III级9例(12.68%);aEEG I级者37例(52.11%),II级29例(40.85%),III级5例(7.04%)。本研究无死亡病例(mRS评分为6分),根据术后90 d mRS评分分为神经功能预后良好(0~2分)组(预后良好组,43例)和神经功能预后不良(3~5分)组(预后不良组,28例),预后不良组入院时NIHSS评分( $P=0.009$ )、取栓次数>3次比例( $P=0.040$ )、术后即刻TICI分级<2b级比例( $P=$

**表 1** 预后良好组与预后不良组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical data between favorable prognosis group and dismal prognosis group

观察指标	预后良好组 (n=43)	预后不良组 (n=28)	统计量值	P 值	观察指标	预后良好组 (n=43)	预后不良组 (n=28)	统计量值	P 值
性别[例(%)]			0.012	0.912	手术方式[例(%)]			0.043	0.979
男性	24(55.81)	16(57.14)			支架取栓术	9(20.93)	6(21.43)		
女性	19(44.19)	12(42.86)			抽吸取栓术	13(30.23)	9(32.14)		
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,岁)	62.21 ± 11.11	63.93 ± 10.03	0.662	0.510	支架取栓术 + 抽吸取栓术	21(48.84)	13(46.43)		
入院时 NIHSS( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,评分)	19.86 ± 3.27	22.07 ± 3.57	2.686	0.009	TICI 分级 < 2b 级[例(%)]	10(23.26)	14(50.00)	5.420	0.020
入院时 mRS( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,评分)	3.72 ± 0.63	3.79 ± 0.69	-0.409	0.684	DTABR( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )				
高血压[例(%)]	28(65.12)	20(71.43)	0.309	0.579	患侧	2.91 ± 1.34	3.53 ± 0.88	2.183	0.032
糖尿病[例(%)]	11(25.58)	6(21.43)	0.161	0.689	健侧	1.64 ± 0.43	1.77 ± 0.35	0.974	0.334
房颤[例(%)]	14(32.56)	10(35.71)	0.075	0.784	患侧/健侧比值	1.18 ± 0.20	2.16 ± 0.31	6.230	0.000
吸烟[例(%)]	19(44.19)	12(42.86)	0.012	0.912	PAV 分级[例(%)]			-4.317	0.000
饮酒[例(%)]	17(39.53)	11(39.29)	0.000	0.983	I 级	28(65.12)	4(14.29)		
颅内动脉闭塞部位[例(%)]			1.232	0.540	II 级	13(30.23)	17(60.71)		
颈内动脉	12(27.91)	5(17.86)			III 级	2(4.65)	7(25.00)		
大脑中动脉	18(41.86)	15(53.57)			aEEG 分级[例(%)]			-4.434	0.000
椎基底动脉	13(30.23)	8(28.57)			I 级	31(72.10)	6(21.43)		
取栓次数 > 3 次[例(%)]	14(32.56)	16(57.14)	4.201	0.040	II 级	12(27.91)	17(60.71)		
发病至血管再通时间 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	238.28 ± 64.13	259.57 ± 63.43	1.373	0.174	III 级	0(0.00)	5(17.86)		
手术至血管再通时间 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	61.58 ± 14.08	66.71 ± 11.20	1.623	0.109					

Two - independent - sample *t* test for comparison of age, NIHSS and mRS score at admission, onset to recanalization time, treatment to recanalization time and DTABR, Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of PAV and aEEG grade, and  $\chi^2$  test for comparisons of others, 年龄、入院时 NIHSS 和 mRS 评分、发病至血管再通时间、手术至血管再通时间、DTABR 的比较行两独立样本的 *t* 检验, PAV 和 aEEG 分级的比较行 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验, 其余指标的比较行  $\chi^2$  检验。NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良 Rankin 量表; TICI, Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction, 脑梗死溶栓血流分级; DTABR, delta and theta/alpha and beta ratio, 脑电图慢波化指数; PAV, percent alpha variability, 相对  $\alpha$  变异性; aEEG, amplitude electroencephalography, 振幅整合脑电图

0.020)、患侧 DTABR ( $P = 0.032$ )、患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值 ( $P = 0.000$ ) 均高于预后良好组, 两组 PAV 分级 ( $P = 0.000$ ) 和 aEEG 分级 ( $P = 0.000$ ) 差异亦具有统计学意义, 其余指标组间差异无统计学意义 (均  $P > 0.05$ , 表 1)。

单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 入院时 NIHSS 评分 ( $P = 0.007$ )、取栓次数  $> 3$  次 ( $P = 0.043$ )、术后即刻 TICI 分级  $< 2b$  级 ( $P = 0.033$ )、患侧 DTABR ( $P = 0.039$ )、患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值 ( $P = 0.003$ )、PAV II 级 ( $P = 0.002$ ) 和 III 级 ( $P = 0.001$ )、aEEG II 级 ( $P = 0.004$ ) 和 III 级 ( $P = 0.000$ ) 是急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的影响因素 (表 2, 3); 将上述具有统计学意义的因素代入多因素 Logistic 回归方程, 结果显示, 入院时高 NIHSS 评分 ( $OR = 1.542$ , 95%CI: 1.368 ~ 1.725;  $P = 0.012$ )、高患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值 ( $OR = 3.428$ , 95%CI: 2.673 ~ 7.314;  $P = 0.008$ )、PAV II 级 ( $OR = 2.983$ , 95%CI: 2.625 ~

4.682;  $P = 0.003$ ) 和 III 级 ( $OR = 4.088$ , 95%CI: 3.825 ~ 5.349;  $P = 0.002$ )、aEEG II 级 ( $OR = 2.536$ , 95%CI: 1.942 ~ 5.287;  $P = 0.005$ ) 和 III 级 ( $OR = 3.924$ , 95%CI: 2.012 ~ 6.378;  $P = 0.003$ ) 是急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的危险因素 (表 4)。

根据 Logistic 回归分析筛选出的危险因素进一步绘制 ROC 曲线, 结果显示, 入院时 NIHSS 评分预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的曲线下面积为 0.676 (95%CI: 0.554 ~ 0.782,  $P = 0.000$ ), 灵敏度为 42.87%、特异度为 81.41%, Youden 指数为 0.243, 截断值为 19 分; 患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值的曲线下面积为 0.887 (95%CI: 0.789 ~ 0.950,  $P = 0.000$ ), 灵敏度为 96.44%、特异度为 72.09%, Youden 指数为 0.685, 截断值为 1.295; PAV 分级的曲线下面积为 0.760 (95%CI: 0.643 ~ 0.853,  $P = 0.000$ ), 灵敏度为 92.87%、特异度为 51.16%, Youden 指数为 0.440, 截断值为 1.616 级; aEEG 分级的曲线下面积为 0.778

**表2** 急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良相关影响因素变量赋值表

**Table 2.** Variable assignment of related influencing factors of dismal prognosis in acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy

变量	赋值		
	0	1	2
性别	女性	男性	
高血压	否	是	
糖尿病	否	是	
房颤	否	是	
吸烟	否	是	
饮酒	否	是	
颅内动脉闭塞部位	颈内动脉	大脑中动脉	椎基底动脉
手术方式	支架取栓术	抽吸取栓术	支架取栓术+抽吸取栓术
取栓次数>3次	否	是	
TICI分级<2b级	否	是	
PAV分级	I 级	II 级	III 级
aEEG分级	I 级	II 级	III 级

TICI, Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction, 脑梗死溶栓血流分级；PAV, percent alpha variability, 相对  $\alpha$  变异性；aEEG, amplitude electroencephalography, 振幅整合脑电图

**表4** 急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良相关影响因素的多因素后退法 Logistic 回归分析

**Table 4.** Multivariate backward Logistic regression analysis of related influencing factors of dismal prognosis in acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy

变量	b	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P值	OR值	OR 95%CI
入院时 NIHSS 评分	0.548	0.394	6.741	0.012	1.542	1.368~1.725
患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值	1.539	0.964	14.716	0.008	3.428	2.673~7.314
PAV II 级	2.026	0.394	16.708	0.003	2.983	2.625~4.682
PAV III 级	2.188	1.537	9.664	0.002	4.088	3.825~5.349
aEEG II 级	1.952	0.837	13.548	0.005	2.536	1.942~5.287
aEEG III 级	3.264	1.312	10.583	0.003	3.924	2.012~6.378
常数项	2.368	1.519	8.434	0.016		

NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表；DTABR, delta and theta/alpha and beta ratio, 脑电图慢波化指数；PAV, percent alpha variability, 相对  $\alpha$  变异性；aEEG, amplitude electroencephalography, 振幅整合脑电图

**表3** 急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良相关影响因素的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

**Table 3.** Univariate Logistic regression analysis of related influencing factors of dismal prognosis in acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy

变量	b	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P值	OR值	OR 95%CI
年龄	-0.039	0.032	1.493	0.222	1.040	0.977~1.106
男性	0.479	0.492	0.947	0.330	1.614	0.615~4.233
入院时 NIHSS 评分	0.207	0.076	7.323	0.007	1.229	1.059~1.428
入院时 mRS 评分	0.726	4.929	5.357	0.481	1.268	0.753~3.682
高血压	0.223	0.531	0.176	0.674	1.250	0.441~3.540
糖尿病	-0.263	0.579	0.207	0.649	0.769	0.247~2.391
房颤	0.105	0.513	0.042	0.837	1.111	0.407~3.034
吸烟	0.119	0.529	0.094	0.803	1.137	0.305~3.166
饮酒	0.273	0.513	1.029	0.792	1.314	0.187~8.220
大脑中动脉闭塞	0.693	0.637	1.085	0.276	2.000	0.574~6.968
椎基底动脉闭塞	0.470	0.701	0.449	0.503	1.600	0.405~6.324
抽吸取栓术	0.038	0.683	0.003	0.956	1.035	0.273~3.957
支架取栓术+抽吸取栓术	-0.074	0.634	0.018	0.907	0.927	0.268~3.214
取栓次数>3次	0.673	0.495	1.853	0.043	1.126	1.244~2.170
发病至血管再通时间	0.864	0.540	2.564	0.109	0.421	0.146~1.214
手术至血管再通时间	0.011	0.008	1.651	0.199	1.011	0.994~1.328
TICI 分级<2b 级	0.006	0.003	4.107	0.033	1.006	1.000~1.056
患侧 DTABR	3.857	1.177	10.733	0.039	2.320	1.709~2.547
健侧 DTABR	0.355	0.412	0.739	0.390	1.426	0.635~3.200
患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值	2.608	0.632	17.026	0.003	4.578	3.933~9.873
PAV II 级	2.214	0.649	11.632	0.002	2.854	2.565~3.674
PAV III 级	3.892	1.195	10.602	0.001	4.908	4.708~6.007
aEEG II 级	2.078	0.590	12.379	0.004	3.985	2.510~7.403
aEEG III 级	2.845	0.974	13.412	0.000	4.462	2.945~8.256

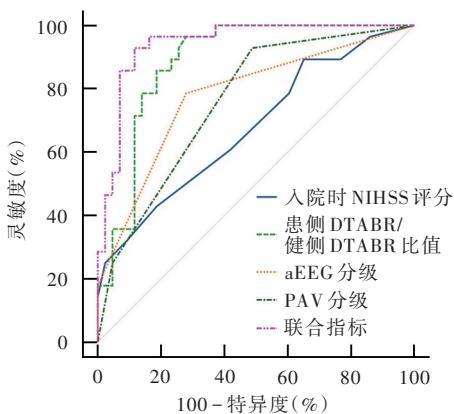
NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表；mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良 Rankin 量表；TICI, Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction, 脑梗死溶栓血流分级；DTABR, delta and theta/alpha and beta ratio, 脑电图慢波化指数；PAV, percent alpha variability, 相对  $\alpha$  变异性；aEEG, amplitude electroencephalography, 振幅整合脑电图

(95%CI: 0.664~0.868,  $P = 0.000$ )，灵敏度为 78.58%、特异度为 72.09%，Youden 指数为 0.507，截断值为 1.524 级；上述 4 项指标联合的曲线下面积为 0.943 (95%CI: 0.861~0.984,  $P = 0.000$ )，灵敏度为 92.87%、特异度为 88.37%，Youden 指数为 0.812 (图 1)。联合指标预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后的效能高于单独应用入院时 NIHSS 评分 ( $P = 0.000$ )、PAV 分级 ( $P = 0.000$ ) 和 aEEG 分级 ( $P =$

0.001; 表 5, 6)。

## 讨 论

随着人口老龄化的加剧，急性缺血性卒中发病率呈逐年递增趋势，业已成为国人主要死因<sup>[15]</sup>。血管内机械取栓术可有效开通闭塞的颅内血管，改善临床症状<sup>[16-17]</sup>，但实际临床疗效因人而异，约 30% 患者术后即可恢复神经功能，45% 患者疗效欠佳，易



NIHSS,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表;DTABR,脑电图慢波化指数;aEEG,振幅整合脑电图;PAV,相对 $\alpha$ 变异性

**图1** 入院时 NIHSS 评分、患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值、PAV 分级、aEEG 分级以及上述 4 项指标联合预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后的 ROC 曲线

**Figure 1** ROC curve of NIHSS score at admission, DTABR on affected side/unaffected side, PAV grade, aEEG grade and the combination of the 4 indicators to predict prognosis of acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy.

**表5** 各项指标预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后效能的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Table 5.** Comparison of prediction efficiency of different indicators in predicting prognosis of acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

观察指标	AUC	F值	P值
入院时 NIHSS 评分(1)	0.68±0.07		
患侧 DTABR/健侧 DTABR 比值(2)	0.89±0.04		
PAV 分级(3)	0.76±0.05	342.307	0.000
aEEG 分级(4)	0.78±0.05		
联合指标(5)	0.94±0.03		

NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表;DTABR, delta and theta/alpha and beta ratio, 脑电图慢波化指数;PAV, percent alpha variability, 相对 $\alpha$ 变异性;aEEG, amplitude electroencephalography, 振幅整合脑电图

**表6** 各项指标预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后效能的两两比较

**Table 6.** Pairwise comparison of prediction efficiency of different indicators in predicting prognosis of acute ischemic stroke after mechanical thrombectomy

组间两两比	Z值	P值	组间两两比	Z值	P值
(1):(2)	2.606	0.009	(2):(4)	1.629	0.103
(1):(3)	1.194	0.232	(2):(5)	1.846	0.065
(1):(4)	1.371	0.171	(3):(4)	0.437	0.662
(1):(5)	4.150	0.000	(3):(5)	4.006	0.000
(2):(3)	1.904	0.057	(4):(5)	3.462	0.001

发生出血性转化、缺血性卒中复发甚至死亡<sup>[18]</sup>。动态监测神经功能、筛查预后不良危险因素、及时采取针对性干预,对改善患者预后具有重要意义。

既往研究显示,急性缺血性卒中机械取栓再通率为73%~100%,病死率为22%~45%,术后90天预后良好率为28%~57%<sup>[19-21]</sup>。本研究患者术后血管再通率为76.06%(54/71),预后良好率为60.56%(43/71),与文献报道基本一致。入院时 NIHSS 评分是客观评价缺血性卒中患者临床症状的量表,可反映基线神经功能<sup>[22]</sup>,机械取栓术的目的是尽快恢复缺血半暗带区脑灌注<sup>[23]</sup>,故发病至血管再通时间越短、脑组织受缺血缺氧损害的范围越小、神经功能缺损越轻微,因此认为,急性缺血性卒中患者入院时高 NIHSS 评分和发病至手术时间较长均是机械取栓术后预后不良的危险因素<sup>[24]</sup>。此外,急性缺血性卒中患者神经功能恢复还与缺血-再灌注密切相关<sup>[25-26]</sup>,本研究预后不良组入院时 NIHSS 评分和术后即刻 TICI 分级 < 2b 级比例均高于预后良好组,进一步行 Logistic 回归分析显示,入院时高 NIHSS 评分是机械取栓术后预后不良的危险因素,因此,临床对于此类患者应加强神经重症监护管理,尽早采取有效干预措施。然而,由于 NIHSS 评分很大程度受临床医师主观因素的影响,无法仅根据该评分进行预后转归评价,仍需综合其他客观指标和神经功能监测技术。

近年来,神经电生理监测已成为原发性或继发性神经功能障碍的重要评价手段。定量脑电图通过监测脑电生理活动,可在数秒内反映脑血流量和脑氧代谢变化,判断神经功能<sup>[27]</sup>。定量脑电图在传统脑电图基础上,将随时间变化的原始脑电波转化为随频率变化的数字信号,更易于结果判读<sup>[28-29]</sup>,具有简单、客观、精准等特点,应用前景广阔<sup>[30]</sup>。定量脑电图安置的电极数目并无严格要求和标准<sup>[31-32]</sup>,本研究采用全脑 16 导联的电极安置方式<sup>[33]</sup>,可兼顾前循环和后循环,从而更好区分梗死灶部位,全面细致显示术后不同脑区的脑电活动<sup>[34]</sup>。此外,本研究对脑电监测环境、设备参数和描记技术进行严格质量控制,尽可能减小和优化可能干扰脑电活动的因素,脑电伪差较小。

神经血管耦联(NVC)障碍可导致局部脑血流量和脑氧代谢异常,引起神经功能障碍<sup>[35]</sup>。随着神经电生理学技术的进步,定量脑电图等多项检测可实现神经血管耦联功能监测,评价皮质及皮质下功能和神经元损伤程度<sup>[36-37]</sup>。神经重症患者定量脑电图参数可反映损伤核心区及其邻近皮质下白质神经元电活动。结果显示,低平脑电活动、无反应性 $\alpha$ 波

脑电活动、爆发抑制、痫样放电周期性爆发等脑电活动均提示颅脑创伤患者预后不良<sup>[38]</sup>;相对δ功率、DTABR、δ功率/α功率比值(DAR)、脑对称指数(BSI)增加均提示缺氧缺血性脑病患者预后不良,且光谱边缘频率(SEF)和总体平均频率与脑血流量密切相关<sup>[39-40]</sup>。本研究结果显示,患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值增加、PAV和aEEG分级增加均是急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的危险因素,考虑其原因可能为机械取栓术后神经损伤或脑组织受压导致神经细胞代谢改变,以及神经胶质细胞兴奋性障碍引起aEEG电压降低<sup>[41]</sup>。脑组织缺血或缺血-再灌注损伤患者可出现脑电活动异常,表现为PAV分级降低、慢波频段占比增加<sup>[42]</sup>,提示定量脑电图可通过反映神经细胞电活动早期预测神经功能恢复。DTABR为脑电图中相对慢波成分功率/相对快波成分功率比值,是反映不同脑电频率占比的量化指标<sup>[43]</sup>。慢波成分增多主要由脑血流量降低、脑损伤、脑水肿压迫所致,因此缺血性卒中患者神经功能缺损在脑电图上表现为慢波频段增多、快波频段减少<sup>[44]</sup>。既往研究显示,脑血流量降低的急性缺血性卒中患者DTABR增加,且DTABR增加是神经功能预后不良的重要预测因素,DTABR可定量反映4种频段脑电波的占比、分布及波幅变化,减少各绝对能量频段的干扰,准确性和稳定性均较高<sup>[45]</sup>。本研究预后不良组患侧DTABR、患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值均高于预后良好组,提示神经功能预后不良患者慢波频段(δ和θ频段)占比较高,产生弥漫性慢波脑电图模式,其中患侧异常δ波与缺血区电活动神经传入阻滞有关,可反映脑卒中严重程度;异常θ波则反映神经细胞水肿程度,可敏感反映神经细胞代谢紊乱程度<sup>[46]</sup>。PAV分级是临床检测脑缺血较为敏感的技术,可以反映脑灌注和脑氧代谢情况,对颅内动脉狭窄导致的缺血半暗带区极其敏感<sup>[47]</sup>,PAVⅡ级和Ⅲ级提示脑灌注和脑代谢较差,脑损伤严重,预后不良和死亡风险较高。aEEG通过振幅变化简便、直观地反映神经生理状态,是脑电图的衍生技术。研究显示,aEEG分级可有效评估大面积缺血性卒中伴脑水肿患者神经功能,表现为较窄的波谱带和较低的振幅<sup>[48]</sup>。目前,急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后神经功能监测多采用影像学检查和神经功能评价量表,但量表受主观因素影响较大;影像学检查仅发现梗死灶或再出血灶,无法反映神经功能动态变化,尚待探索新的神经功能监

测指标以预测临床预后。本研究ROC曲线显示,基于入院时NIHSS评分、患侧DTABR/健侧DTABR比值、PAV分级和aEEG分级这4项危险因素构建的联合指标预测急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后预后不良的效能较高,表明定量脑电图可反映急性缺血性卒中机械取栓术后神经损伤程度,且敏感性和特异性较高,对早期预测神经功能预后具有较高价值,值得临床推广。

综上所述,定量脑电图作为一种无创性神经功能监测技术,DTABR、PAV分级和aEEG分级对急性缺血性卒中血管内机械取栓术后神经功能预后具有重要预测价值。然而,本研究为单中心研究,样本量较小,可能存在选择偏倚;未纳入实验室检查指标;随访时间较短,未来尚待扩大样本量、纳入更多评价指标和定量脑电图参数,进一步验证本研究结论。

利益冲突 无

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**下期内容预告** 本刊2023年第12期报道专题为功能性神经系统疾病,重点内容包括:功能性神经系统疾病管理策略思考与展望;功能性运动障碍诊断与治疗中国专家共识(第二版);从古医案浅析中医对功能性运动障碍的诊断与治疗;功能性神经系统疾病的新的诊断类别及研究进展;功能性运动障碍电生理诊断进展;功能性运动障碍影像学研究进展;功能性运动障碍认知行为疗法研究进展;功能性运动障碍康复治疗进展;功能性震颤电生理诊断与鉴别诊断进展;基于运动障碍专病门诊的功能性运动障碍流行病学及症状学特征调查;功能性运动障碍影像学特征分析;综合医院儿科以运动症状为主要表现的儿童功能性神经系统疾病临床特征分析