

非瓣膜性房颤并急性缺血性卒中抗凝治疗时机

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【摘要】 抗凝治疗是非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中的脑卒中二级预防重要策略,但其最佳启动时机尚无一致性意见。近年的循证医学证据发现急性缺血性卒中后早期启动抗凝治疗较延期抗凝治疗更具优势。本文拟对非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中患者抗凝治疗的启动时机进行综述,以期在平衡减少卒中复发与降低出血性转化风险的基础上,为此类患者选择更合理的抗凝治疗启动时机提供参考。

【关键词】 心房颤动; 缺血性卒中; 抗凝药; 综述

Anticoagulation initiation after non-valvular atrial fibrillation with acute ischemic stroke

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【Abstract】 Anticoagulant treatment is an important strategy for secondary stroke prevention in non-valvular atrial fibrillation and acute ischemic stroke patients. However, the optimal timing for anticoagulation initiation after acute ischemic stroke has remained uncertain. In recent years, new clinical evidence has identified the benefit of early anticoagulation initiation rather than delayed anticoagulation initiation after acute ischemic stroke. This article reviews the literature on the topic of anticoagulation initiation in non-valvular atrial fibrillation with acute ischemic stroke patients. It helps physicians making decision to initiate anticoagulation at a more reasonable time point after balancing the risk of stroke recurrence and hemorrhagic transformation.

【Key words】 Atrial fibrillation; Ischemic stroke; Anticoagulants; Review

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缺血性卒中是脑卒中的常见亚型,病残率和病死率较高,其中 13%~26% 系房颤致心房血栓脱落所致^[1]。《2019 年欧洲卒中组织(ESO)指南》^[2]、《2020 年欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)房颤诊断与治疗指南》^[3]及《2021 年美国心脏协会(AHA)/美国卒中协会(ASA)指南》^[4]一致推荐,对于 CHA₂DS₂-VASc 评分 ≥ 2 分的非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中患者,应接受长期抗凝治疗。房颤患者的综合管理需心内

科、神经内科、神经外科及影像科等多学科共同参与。早期研究显示,急性期卒中中合并房颤患者早期予以抗凝治疗后出血性转化(HT)风险增加,抵消了抗凝对脑卒中的预防作用^[5-6],因此,非瓣膜性房颤患者发生急性缺血性卒中后抗凝治疗的启动时机一直备受争议。本文拟综述非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中的抗凝治疗启动时机、获益及出血风险,以为房颤患者脑卒中二级预防决策的制定提供依据。

一、非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中患者卒中复发率及抗凝治疗获益

研究显示,心源性栓塞患者发病 2 周内可发生新的栓塞事件,发生率高达 13%^[7],非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中患者二级预防中抗凝治疗效果优于

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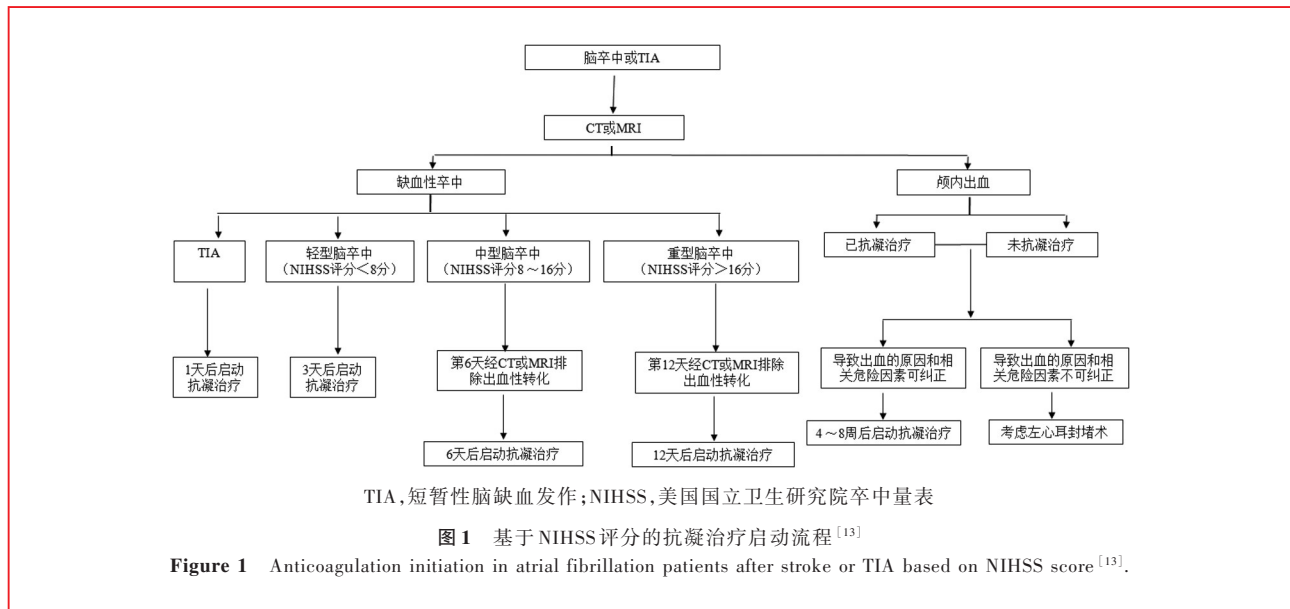
抗血小板治疗^[8]。一项为期 2.3 年的随访研究根据是否存在抗凝禁忌证,将来自 108 所医疗中心的 1007 例伴短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)或小灶性脑梗死的非瓣膜性房颤患者分为无抗凝禁忌证组(669 例)和有抗凝禁忌证组(338 例),将前者随机分为抗凝组(225 例,主要应用香豆素衍生物)、抗血小板组(230 例,应用阿司匹林)和安慰剂组(214 例)3 个亚组,后者随机分为抗血小板组(174 例,应用阿司匹林)和安慰剂组(164 例)2 个亚组,有抗凝禁忌证组的随访数据显示,抗凝治疗患者脑卒中复发风险低于安慰剂治疗患者($HR = 0.530, 95\%CI: 0.360 \sim 0.790; P = 0.001$);无论是否存在抗凝禁忌证,抗凝组治疗效果优(即血管相关死亡、非致死性卒中、非致死性心肌梗死、非致死性栓塞事件风险低)于抗血小板组($HR = 0.600, 95\%CI: 0.410 \sim 0.870; P = 0.008$)^[8]。亦有研究显示,缺血性卒中急性期启动抗凝治疗可以降低脑卒中复发率以及肺栓塞和深静脉血栓形成发生率,但是其临床获益可因症状性颅内出血风险的增加而减少^[9]。国际卒中试验(IST)对比分析两种剂量肝素(5000 IU/次、2 次/d 和 12 500 IU/次、2 次/d)与阿司匹林(300 mg/d)治疗脑卒中的风险获益,阿司匹林可降低脑卒中复发风险,而肝素导致的出血性转化则使获益减少,特别是低分子量肝素 12 500 IU/次(2 次/d)显著增加出血性并发症发生率^[6]。近年有研究显示,新型口服抗凝药(NOACs,包括达比加群、利伐沙班、阿哌沙班等)治疗非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中患者,其颅内出血并发症发生率低于华法林^[10]。《2019 年欧洲卒中组织指南》^[2]、《2020 年欧洲心脏病学会房颤诊断与治疗指南》^[3]及《2021 年美国心脏协会/美国卒中协会指南》^[4]亦推荐新型口服抗凝药替代华法林作为脑卒中二级预防药物,那么何时启动抗凝治疗可以在最大程度减少脑卒中复发的同时减少出血性转化?这是心内科医师和神经内科医师需要共同面对的难题。RAF(Early Recurrence and Cerebral Bleeding in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke and Atrial Fibrillation)研究前瞻性共纳入 1029 例非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中患者,探讨其抗凝治疗启动时机,32 例未予抗凝或抗血小板治疗,231 例仅予以抗血小板治疗,766 例仅予以抗凝治疗(包括新型口服抗凝药 93 例、低分子量肝素 113 例、华法林 284 例、华法林桥接低分子量肝素 276 例),主要终点事件为脑卒中复发、短暂性脑缺

血发作、症状性体循环栓塞、症状性脑出血和除脑出血外大出血的复合终点,Cox 回归分析显示,缺血性卒中发病第 4~14 天启动抗凝治疗的复合终点事件风险低于发病 4 天内或 14 天后启动抗凝治疗($HR = 0.530, 95\%CI: 0.300 \sim 0.930; P = 0.025$),且单纯接受新型口服抗凝药的患者复合终点事件发生率[6.90%(26/377)]低于华法林桥接低分子量肝素[12.32%(34/276)]和单纯低分子量肝素[16.81%(19/113)]患者($P = 0.003$)^[11]。RAF-NOACs(Early Recurrence and Major Bleeding in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke and Atrial Fibrillation Treated with Non-Vitamin K Oral Anticoagulants)研究纳入 1127 例急性缺血性卒中合并非瓣膜性房颤患者,分别于缺血性卒中发病 2 d 内、3~14 d 和 14 d 后予以新型口服抗凝药(利伐沙班、达比加群、阿哌沙班),脑卒中复发或大出血事件发生率分别为 12.42%(19/153)、2.11%(15/710)和 9.09%(24/264),且大多数出血事件发生在发病后 7~40 d,尚无法明确早期抗凝治疗是否与出血事件相关,但提示过早启动抗凝治疗有可能增加出血性转化风险^[12]。

二、指南推荐的抗凝治疗启动方案

根据 2016 年欧洲心脏病学会联合欧洲心胸外科协会(EACTS)共同发布的《房颤管理指南》^[13]建议,非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中患者 1-3-6-12 天为临床常用的启动抗凝治疗指导原则:短暂性脑缺血发作患者发病第 1 天即予新型口服抗凝药治疗;排除出血性转化后,轻型脑卒中[美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分 < 8 分]患者启动抗凝治疗时机为发病后 3 天;中型脑卒中(NIHSS 评分 8~16 分)患者发病后 6 天开始抗凝治疗;重型脑卒中(NIHSS 评分 > 16 分)患者则于发病后 12 天开始抗凝治疗;一旦出现出血性转化,需进行个体化评估,4~8 周后再启动抗凝治疗(图 1)。

2018 年,欧洲心律协会(EHRA)发布的《房颤患者新型口服抗凝药实践指南》^[14]指出,应根据合并脑卒中的严重程度决定抗凝治疗启动时机:影像学检查排除出血性转化后,短暂性脑缺血发作患者发病次日即可予以新型口服抗凝药;伴持续性轻度神经功能障碍且无临床好转或恶化的患者发病后 3 天可考虑予以新型口服抗凝药;伴持续性中度神经功能障碍的患者发病后 6~8 d 予以新型口服抗凝药;伴持续性重度神经功能障碍的患者发病后 12~14 d 予以新型口服抗凝药(图 2)。



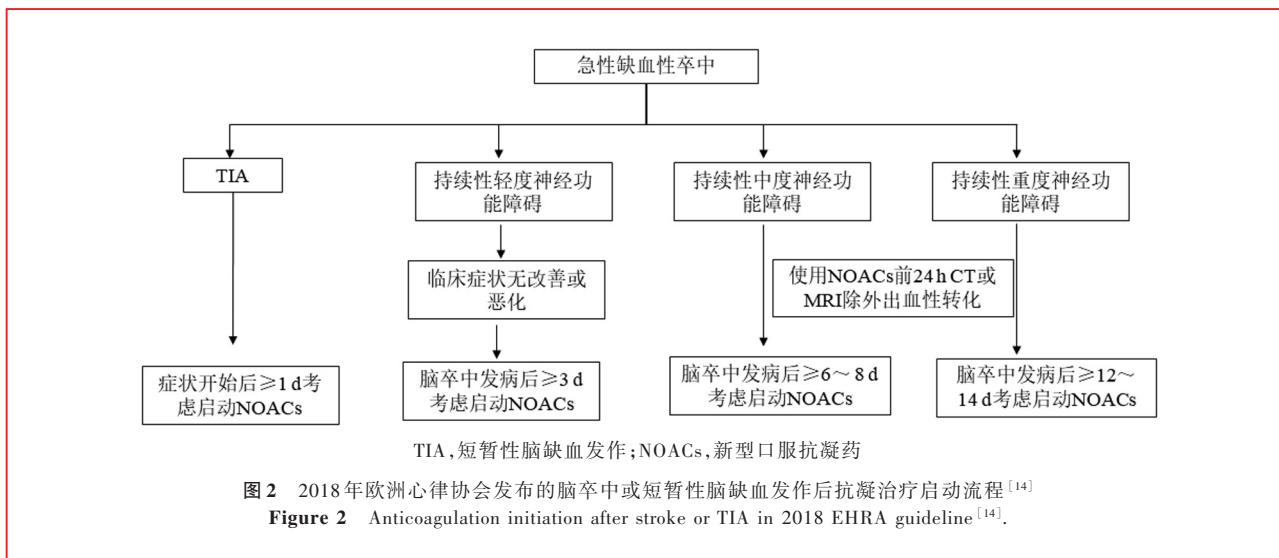
《2019年欧洲卒中组织指南》建议^[2],应根据脑卒中严重程度和梗死灶大小决定抗凝治疗启动时机:轻型脑卒中和梗死灶较小(直径 <1.5 cm)患者发病第3~4天启动抗凝治疗;中等梗死灶面积的患者发病第7天启动抗凝治疗;梗死灶面积较大患者推迟至发病第14天启动抗凝治疗。

《2021年美国心脏协会/美国卒中协会指南》^[3]推荐,对于无出血性转化等禁忌证的非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者,如果无中至重度二尖瓣狭窄或既往植入机械瓣膜,新型口服抗凝药(阿派沙班、达比加群、依度沙班、利伐沙班)的获益高于华法林,可以减少脑卒中复发风险(I类推荐,B-R级证据);对于非瓣膜性房颤合并短暂性脑缺血发作患者,立即启动抗凝治疗以减少脑卒中复发风险是合理的(II a类推荐,C-EO级证据);对于大多数出血性转化风险较低的非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中患者,于发病后2~14 d启动抗凝治疗以减少脑卒中复发风险是合理的(II b类推荐,B-NR级证据)。

三、抗凝治疗启动时机相关临床试验

SAMURAI - NVAf (Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Risk-factor Assessment and Improvement in Non-valvular Atrial Fibrillation)研究前瞻性纳入1192例非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者,其中499例于脑卒中发病后2~7 d(平均4 d)予新型口服抗凝药,根据启动时机分为早期启动组(≤ 3 d, 223例)和晚期启动组(≥ 4 d, 276例),终点事件为治疗后主要并发症,包括脑卒

中复发、体循环栓塞、出血事件、死亡,结果显示,随访至治疗后2年,脑卒中复发和体循环栓塞总体发生率[8.97%(20/223)对10.51%(29/276), $P=0.630$]以及出血事件发生率[2.69%(6/223)对2.17%(6/276), $P=0.720$]均无明显差异^[15]。2022年, Kimura等^[16]利用SAMURAI - NVAf研究和RELAXED (Recurrent Embolism Lessened by rivaroxaban, an Anti-Xa agent, of Early Dosing for Acute Ischemic Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack With Atrial Fibrillation)研究的数据,根据缺血性卒中和短暂性脑缺血发作严重程度,提出一种新的抗凝治疗最佳启动时机,模型队列共1797例非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作患者[短暂性脑缺血发作67例、轻型脑卒中(NIHSS评分 <8 分)899例、中型脑卒中(NIHSS评分8~15分)370例、重型脑卒中(NIHSS评分 ≥ 16 分)461例],分别予以早期抗凝治疗(定义为每种亚型的中位治疗时间之前开始抗凝治疗,即发病1、2、3和4天内予以新型口服抗凝药,785例)以及晚期抗凝治疗(即传统的1-3-6-12天抗凝治疗方案,1012例),早期抗凝组脑卒中或体循环栓塞总体发生率[1.91%(15/785)对3.95%(40/1012), $P=0.019$]和缺血性卒中发生率[1.66%(13/785)对3.16%(32/1012), $P=0.050$]低于晚期抗凝组,而两组出血事件发生率无明显差异[0.76%(6/785)对0.10%(1/1012), $P=0.687$];验证队列早期抗凝组与晚期抗凝组缺血性卒中[2.38%(13/547)对2.16%(32/1483), $P=0.828$]和颅内出血[0.18%(1/547)对0.61%(9/1483), $P=0.195$]发生率差异无统



计学意义,因此认为,日本和欧洲患者脑卒中发病1、2、3或4天内早期予以新型口服抗凝药可以降低脑卒中复发或体循环栓塞风险,且不增加出血事件发生风险。2022-2023年,瑞典开展的TIMING (Timing of Oral Anticoagulant Therapy in Acute Ischemic Stroke With Atrial Fibrillation)研究^[17](试验注册号:02961348)和瑞士开展的ELAN (Early versus Late Initiation of Direct Oral Anticoagulants in Post-ischemic Stroke Patients with Atrial Fibrillation)研究^[18](试验注册号:03148457)相继公布研究结果。TIMING研究是一项基于登记的随机、非劣效性、开放标签、盲终点研究,是该领域第一项大型随机对照试验,其主要目的是探究非瓣膜性房颤合并急性缺血性卒中患者新型口服抗凝药(包括阿哌沙班、达比加群、艾多沙班、利伐沙班)治疗时机,888例患者随机予以早期(≤ 4 d, 450例,NIHSS评分2~9分)或延迟(5~10 d, 438例,NIHSS评分2~8分)抗凝治疗,主要结局为发病90天时脑卒中复发率、症状性脑出血发生率或全因死亡率,次要结局为主要结局的各组成部分(预先设定的非劣效性临界值为3%),结果显示,早期抗凝组和延迟抗凝组缺血性卒中复发率分别为3.11%(14/450)和4.57%(20/438),风险差-1.46%(95%CI: -0.040~0.011),全因死亡率分别为4.67%(21/450)和5.71%(25/438),风险差-1.04%(95%CI: -0.040~0.019);早期抗凝组主要结局发生率为6.89%(31/450),延迟抗凝组为8.68%(38/438),风险差为-1.79%(95%CI: -0.053~0.017, $P_{\text{非劣效性}} = 0.004$),两组均未发生症状性脑出血,表明早期予以新型口服抗凝药

非劣效于延迟给药^[17]。ELAN研究纳入15个国家103所医院计2013例非瓣膜性房颤合并缺血性卒中患者,根据MRI/CT结果分为轻型脑卒中(梗死灶直径 ≤ 1.5 cm)745例、中型脑卒中(大脑皮质浅动脉狭窄或闭塞且梗死灶直径 > 1.5 cm)805例、重型脑卒中(大脑大动脉狭窄或闭塞导致大面积梗死或者脑干、小脑梗死灶直径 > 1.5 cm)463例,随机予以早期(轻型和中型 ≤ 48 h、重型6~7 d, 1006例)和延迟(轻型3~4 d、中型6~7 d、重型12~14 d, 1007例)抗凝治疗,主要终点事件为治疗30天内脑卒中复发率,体循环栓塞、颅内大出血、症状性颅内出血发生率,以及血管相关死亡率,次要终点事件为治疗后30和90天时主要终点事件各组成部分,结果显示,30天内两组主要终点事件发生率分别为2.88%(29/1006)和4.07%(41/1007),风险差为-1.18%(95%CI: -2.840~0.470),脑卒中复发率为1.39%(14/1006)和2.48%(25/1007; $OR = 0.570$, 95%CI: 0.290~1.070),症状性颅内出血发生率为0.20%(2/1006)和0.20%(2/1007; $OR = 1.020$, 95%CI: 0.160~6.590);90天内脑卒中复发率为1.79%(18/1006)和2.98%(30/1007; $OR = 0.600$, 95%CI: 0.330~1.060),表明早期启动抗凝治疗是安全的,与延迟启动抗凝治疗相比,其主要不良事件发生率范围处于降低2.8%至升高0.5%之间^[18]。值得注意的是,该项研究纳入患者入院时NIHSS评分也较低(早期抗凝组2~12分、延迟抗凝组2~11分),启动抗凝治疗时NIHSS评分亦较低(1~6分),且整个研究过程中无NIHSS评分 > 16 分的患者,因此,早期启动抗凝治疗在重度脑卒中患者中尚缺乏严密的证据支持。

四、血管内机械取栓后抗凝治疗启动时机及其出血性转化危险因素

血管内机械取栓技术的快速发展使得急性大动脉闭塞性缺血性卒中患者的临床预后显著改善。《中国急性缺血性卒中早期血管内介入诊疗指南 2022》^[19]建议的机械取栓术适应证为,影像学证实大动脉闭塞致急性缺血性卒中;CT 排除颅内出血;前循环闭塞时间 ≤ 6 h;前循环闭塞时间为 6~24 h,但经严格的影像学筛选;后循环大动脉闭塞时间 ≤ 24 h。机械取栓术的血管再通率较高,实施机械取栓术的病例数逐年增加,但术后出血性转化是主要并发症之一,症状性颅内出血发生率可达 1.9%~30%^[20-21],因此,术后启动抗凝治疗的时机一直未达成一致性意见。出血性转化可能与术中血管壁损伤、再灌注损伤,以及应用静脉溶栓药物、联合抗血小板治疗和过早抗凝治疗有关,其预测因素包括高龄、高脂血症、糖尿病、大面积脑梗死、超治疗时间窗、术前血压偏高(收缩压 > 180 mm Hg、舒张压 > 100 mm Hg)、CT 呈低密度改变的脑卒中患者接受静脉溶栓或血管内介入治疗等^[20-23]。Honig 等^[24]的多中心研究纳入 611 例行机械取栓术患者,18.82% (115/611) 术后发生出血性转化,入院时中位 NIHSS 评分 16 分,其中 33 例(5.40%)出血灶面积超过 1/3 梗死灶面积,此类患者发病 90 天时病死率是其他患者的 3 倍,多因素 Logistic 回归分析并未显示出高脂血症和靶血管再通时间与出血性转化之间的关联性,该项研究亦未分析抗凝治疗在其中的作用。我国独立完成的 DIRECT-MT (Direct Intraarterial Thrombectomy to Revascularize Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients with Large Vessel Occlusion Efficiently in Chinese Tertiary Hospitals: a Multicenter Randomized Clinical Trial) 仅发现入院时高 NIHSS 评分与单纯机械取栓术后症状性颅内出血相关^[22]。ANGEL-ACT (Endovascular Treatment Key Technique and Emergency Work Flow Improvement of Acute Ischemic Stroke) 研究显示,心源性栓塞患者机械取栓术后出血性转化发生率明显高于大动脉粥样硬化患者 [29.77% (142/477) 对 16.54% (89/538), $P = 0.010$], 但未显示抗凝治疗增加出血性转化风险^[25]。梗死灶密度增加是机械取栓术后的常见 CT 表现,包括对比剂滞留和出血性转化,二者的鉴别仍是难点。术后 19~24 h 复查 CT 观察高密度区变化,如果高密度影显著吸收则为对比

剂滞留^[20]。Renú 等^[26]纳入 132 例急性缺血性卒中患者,均行机械取栓术,术后采用 CT 双能量成像区分对比剂滞留与脑出血,对比剂滞留 32 例(24.24%)、脑出血 47 例(35.61%),且术后对比剂滞留 ($OR = 11.300, 95\%CI: 3.340 \sim 38.950; P < 0.01$) 和脑出血 ($OR = 10.400, 95\%CI: 3.420 \sim 31.680; P < 0.01$) 均为不良结局[改良 Rankin 量表 (mRS) 评分为 3~6 分]的危险因素;此外,对比剂滞留还可增加迟发性出血性转化风险 ($OR = 4.500, 95\%CI: 1.220 \sim 16.370; P = 0.024$),由此可见,对比剂滞留提示血脑屏障通透性损伤,但其出血风险尚待进一步评估,对此类患者启动抗凝治疗应慎重。Lee 等^[27]纳入 400 例急性大动脉闭塞行机械取栓术患者,术后 CT 显示 98 例(24.50%) 发生出血性转化,其中出血性梗死(点状出血)62 例、脑实质血肿(出血伴占位效应)36 例,发病 90 天时病死率为 11.25% (45/400),多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,男性 ($OR = 1.825, 95\%CI: 1.022 \sim 3.260; P = 0.042$)、房颤病史 ($OR = 2.192, 95\%CI: 1.201 \sim 4.001; P = 0.011$) 和较长的发病至腹股沟穿刺时间 ($OR = 1.005, 95\%CI: 1.002 \sim 1.008; P = 0.002$) 是脑实质血肿的预测因素,高脂血症 ($OR = 0.221, 95\%CI: 0.064 \sim 0.767; P = 0.017$) 和成功再灌注 ($OR = 0.246, 95\%CI: 0.093 \sim 0.651; P = 0.005$) 可减少脑实质血肿的发生,而高血压 ($OR = 2.260, 95\%CI: 1.014 \sim 5.035; P = 0.046$) 和较长的手术时间 ($OR = 1.046, 95\%CI: 1.016 \sim 1.077; P = 0.003$) 则增加脑实质血肿的发生,而抗凝治疗与脑实质血肿的关联性并未达到统计学意义 ($P = 0.225$),该项研究未分析抗凝治疗启动时间与出血性转化之间的关系。根据上述研究结果,机械取栓术适应证患者因梗死灶面积较大,NIHSS 评分较高,出血性转化风险较高,因此早期启动抗凝治疗应慎重。国内指南不推荐无选择的早期抗凝治疗,TIMING 研究早期抗凝组行机械取栓术的比例为 14.44% (65/450)^[17],ELAN 研究为 20.99% (207/986)^[18],因此,《急性缺血性卒中血管内治疗中国指南 2023》^[20]指出,对于房颤导致的急性缺血性卒中患者行急诊血管内介入治疗后,应经过谨慎评估后才可以早期启动抗凝治疗(II a 类推荐,B 级证据)。

综上所述,早期临床研究的抗凝药主要是肝素,各项研究结果倾向于缺血性卒中后早期抗凝治疗可能增加出血性转化风险;近年新型口服抗凝药的应用显著减少出血性转化的可能。非瓣膜性房

颤患者发生缺血性卒中后应根据梗死灶面积、NIHSS 评分、责任动脉大小、机械取栓术后是否有对比剂滞留等危险因素,决定抗凝治疗启动时机。小灶梗死、症状较轻的缺血性卒中患者早期启动抗凝治疗并未增加出血风险,对于重型缺血性卒中尤其是 NIHSS 评分 > 16 分以及机械取栓术中多次器械通过责任动脉导致脑血屏障通透性增加的患者,尚缺乏早期启动抗凝治疗的安全性数据,早期启动抗凝治疗应慎重,一旦发生出血性转化,将使治疗陷入被动境地,此类患者启动抗凝治疗的时机尚待高质量临床试验进一步探究。

利益冲突 无

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