

右锁骨下动脉粥样硬化性病变作为早期颈部动脉粥样硬化标志的临床价值

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【摘要】研究背景 近年关于颈部动脉粥样硬化的研究更多关注颈总动脉分叉部粥样硬化性病变所带来的不良影响,鲜有文献报道应用彩色多普勒超声筛查右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变,本研究旨在探讨右锁骨下动脉粥样硬化作为颈部动脉粥样硬化性病变早期诊断标志的临床价值。**方法** 选择455例符合入选条件的受试者并根据年龄分组,应用彩色多普勒超声逐一筛查双侧颈动脉颅外段及右锁骨下动脉起始部,统计有无危险因素、不同性别、不同年龄阶段颈动脉任意部位粥样硬化性病变的总检出率,以及右锁骨下动脉起始部和颈总动脉分叉部粥样硬化性病变检出率。**结果** 随着年龄的增长,动脉粥样硬化性病变总检出率呈现递增趋势($\chi^2 = 165.994, P = 0.000$)。右锁骨下动脉起始部及颈总动脉分叉部粥样硬化性病变检出率比较,各年龄组之间差异具有统计学意义(均 $P = 0.000$),其中40~49岁和50~59岁组患者右锁骨下动脉起始部和颈总动脉分叉部检出率均低于其他年龄组($P < 0.05$)。除60~69岁与 ≥ 70 岁组之间,其他各年龄组右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率均高于颈总动脉分叉部,且差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。根据性别和危险因素筛查,男性及有危险因素组颈总动脉分叉部与右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率分别高于女性($P = 0.029, 0.008$)和无危险因素组($P = 0.000, 0.001$);无危险因素人群中,右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率高于颈总动脉分叉部($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 右锁骨下动脉起始部应作为颈部血管超声筛查的常规部位,以提高男性青壮年人群颈部动脉粥样硬化性病变早期检出率,对预防脑血管病具有重要意义。

【关键词】 超声检查,多普勒,彩色; 锁骨下动脉; 颈总动脉; 动脉硬化

Clinical value of right subclavian artery atheromatosis presented as the marker of early carotid artery arteriosclerosis

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【Abstract】 **Background** There are many reports regarding the harmful effect of arteriosclerosis at the bifurcation of common carotid artery, but few researches involving the application of color Doppler sonography scanning for the diagnosis of arteriosclerosis at the initial part of right subclavian artery. This study aims to explore the clinical value of early diagnosis for carotid arteriosclerosis. **Methods** In this study almost 455 subjects were enrolled and underwent ultrasound examination for large cervical arteries. The subjects were divided into groups by gender and age. Color Doppler sonography was used to scan extracranial part of bilateral carotid artery and the initial part of right subclavian artery. The detectable rates of arteriosclerosis at carotid artery, initial part of right subclavian artery and bifurcate part of common carotid artery were calculated by different ages and genders. **Results** Detectable rate of arteriosclerosis was increased by age ($\chi^2 = 165.994, P = 0.000$). The detectable rate of arteriosclerosis at initial part of right subclavian artery and bifurcate part of common carotid artery in different age-groups was significant different ($P = 0.000$, for all). In addition, detectable rates of arteriosclerosis at initial part of right subclavian artery and bifurcate part of common carotid artery in group of age 40~49 and 50~59 were lower than other groups ($P < 0.05$). The detectable rate of arteriosclerosis at initial part of right subclavian artery

was higher than that at bifurcate part of common carotid artery for all groups, but the difference was only statistically significant in group of age 40~49 and 50~59 ($P = 0.019$ in age 40~49 group, $P = 0.006$ in age 50~59 group). There was no significant difference in group of age 60~69 ($P = 0.388$) and ≥ 70 ($P = 0.167$). According to the research with gender and risk factors, detectable rate of arteriosclerosis at bifurcate part of common carotid artery and initial part of right subclavian artery in male group and risk factors group was higher than female group ($P = 0.029, 0.008$) and without risk factors group ($P = 0.000, 0.001$) respectively. In the group without risk factors, the detectable rate of arteriosclerosis at initial part of right subclavian artery was higher than bifurcate part of common carotid artery ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The initial part of right subclavian artery should be commonly scanned by color Doppler sonography to early detect arteriosclerosis in middle-aged people. It is important in avoiding cerebrovascular diseases.

[Key words] Ultrasonography, Doppler, color; Subclavian artery; Carotid artery, common; Arteriosclerosis

颈动脉是连接心脑两个重要脏器的主要动脉,是动脉粥样硬化最易受累的大血管之一。既往研究显示,颈动脉粥样硬化是评价冠状动脉或周围动脉粥样硬化的“窗口”,而且认为颈部动脉粥样硬化发生率较高的位置为颈总动脉(CCA)分叉部^[1-2]。但在实际工作中,我们发现右锁骨下动脉(SCA)起始部亦是动脉粥样硬化容易累及的部位,且病变更早于颈总动脉分叉部,是否能将右锁骨下动脉粥样硬化性病变作为评价早期动脉粥样硬化的标志,至今仍缺乏相关的超声研究及文献报道。鉴于此,我们通过颈动脉超声检查对455例志愿者进行同一个体右锁骨下动脉与双侧颈总动脉内-中膜厚度(IMT)和斑块检出率的对比研究,以探讨右锁骨下动脉粥样硬化性病变作为早期颈部动脉血管硬化标志的可能性,以为早期干预提供有效信息。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

选择2011年7月~2012年9月在天津市环湖医院超声科接受双侧颈总动脉及右锁骨下动脉筛查、年龄 ≥ 40 岁的志愿体检受试者(包括我院职工)共455例,近期无外伤史、外科手术史、急慢性感染史,以及急性心脑血管、消化系统、泌尿系统、免疫系统疾病病史,其中既往有心脑血管病危险因素(高血压、高血脂、高血糖)者215例,无心脑血管病危险因素240例;男性108例,女性347例;年龄40~85岁,平均(54.16 ± 11.24)岁。根据年龄段分为40~49岁(208例)、50~59岁(108例)、60~69岁(72例)和 ≥ 70 岁组(67例)。

二、研究方法

1. 检查方法 检测仪器为荷兰Philips公司生产

的Philips iU22彩色多普勒超声诊断仪,分别检测双侧颈总动脉和右锁骨下动脉,扫描探头为L9-3高频线阵探头结合C5-1凸阵探头。受试者采取去枕仰卧位,下颌稍抬高以便充分显露颈部,头偏向对侧,选择高频探头置于锁骨上窝,于颈总动脉起始部自下而上沿血管走行纵向及横向扫查,依次对双侧颈总动脉及其分叉部、双侧颈内及颈外动脉颅外段进行观察;右锁骨下动脉检测以高频探头置于右侧锁骨上窝以显示右侧颈总动脉水平横断面,将探头沿血管走行向下扫描,直至显示无名动脉分叉部及右锁骨下动脉。对于高频探头显示欠佳者,可选择凸阵探头观察。

2. 评价标准 (1)血管壁异常定义:采用国家卫生部2009年发布的《缺血性脑卒中筛查和防控指导规范(试行)》标准界定颈部血管壁IMT,以颈动脉IMT ≥ 1.00 mm为内膜增厚,局限性IMT ≥ 1.50 mm定义为斑块。颈总动脉及右锁骨下动脉所显示的内膜增厚或斑块均视为存在动脉粥样硬化性病变。(2)观察项目:IMT、血管壁是否有斑块形成、斑块部位及斑块大小。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 10.0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,分别统计有无危险因素、不同性别、不同年龄段双侧颈总动脉及右锁骨下动脉任意部位粥样硬化性病变总检出率,以及右锁骨下动脉起始部和颈总动脉分叉部粥样硬化检出率,行 χ^2 检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

本组455例受试者动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率随年龄的增长呈递增趋势,以年龄 ≥ 70 岁组检出

表1 不同年龄组受试者动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率的比较 例(%)

Table 1. Comparison of detectable rate of arteriosclerosis at bifurcate part of common carotid artery and initial part of right subclavian artery among different age-groups

| Group (year) | N | Location of arteriosclerosis | | |
|----------------|-----|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Carotid artery | Bifurcate part of common carotid artery | Initial part of right subclavian artery |
| 40~49 (A) | 208 | 35 (16.83) | 10 (4.81) | 23 (11.06) |
| 50~59 (B) | 108 | 48 (44.44) | 13 (12.04) | 29 (26.85) |
| 60~69 (C) | 72 | 57 (79.17) | 29 (40.28) | 24 (33.33) |
| ≥ 70 (D) | 67 | 63 (94.03) | 37 (55.22) | 29 (43.28) |
| χ^2 value | | 165.994 | 106.456 | 37.472 |
| P value | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

表2 不同年龄组动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率的两两比较

Table 2. Paired comparison of detectable rate of arteriosclerosis among different age-groups

| Paired comparison | Carotid artery | | Bifurcate part of common carotid artery | | Initial part of right subclavian artery | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
| | χ^2 value | P value | χ^2 value | P value | χ^2 value | P value |
| A : B | 27.997 | 0.000 | 5.505 | 0.019 | 12.899 | 0.000 |
| A : C | 94.219 | 0.000 | 56.130 | 0.000 | 19.000 | 0.000 |
| A : D | 131.686 | 0.000 | 90.930 | 0.000 | 34.322 | 0.000 |
| B : C | 21.429 | 0.000 | 19.260 | 0.000 | 0.874 | 0.350 |
| B : D | 43.827 | 0.000 | 37.788 | 0.000 | 5.038 | 0.025 |
| C : D | 6.497 | 0.011 | 3.109 | 0.078 | 1.457 | 0.277 |

表3 各年龄组不同部位动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率的比较 例(%)

Table 3. Comparison of arteriosclerosis detectable rate between bifurcate part of common carotid artery and initial part of the right subclavian artery in each age-group

| Group (year) | N | Atherosclerosis | | χ^2 value | P value |
|--------------|-----|---|---|----------------|---------|
| | | Initial part of right subclavian artery | Bifurcate part of common carotid artery | | |
| 40~49 | 208 | 10 (4.81) | 23 (11.06) | 5.562 | 0.019 |
| 50~59 | 108 | 13 (12.04) | 29 (26.85) | 7.567 | 0.006 |
| 60~69 | 72 | 29 (40.28) | 24 (33.33) | 0.746 | 0.388 |
| ≥ 70 | 67 | 37 (55.22) | 29 (43.28) | 1.911 | 0.167 |

率最高,约为94.03%($P=0.000$,表1)。其中,40~49岁和50~59岁组受试者右锁骨下动脉起始部和颈总动脉分叉部粥样硬化性病变检出率分别低于其他年龄组,除50~59岁与60~69岁组及60~69岁与≥70岁组之间未达到统计学差异($P>0.05$,表2),其他各年龄组差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);不同年龄组右锁骨下动脉起始部与颈总动脉分叉部粥样硬化性病变检出率比较,除60~69岁与≥70岁组之间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),其余各年龄组右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出

率均高于颈总动脉分叉部,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表3)。

对患者进行性别分组,结果显示颈总动脉分叉部及右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率男性高于女性($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),但同一组受试者不同部位动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$,表4)。根据患者有无心脑血管疾病危险因素,分为有危险因素组和无危险因素组,两组颈总动脉分叉部及右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.01$),而且在无危险因素人群中右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率高于颈总动脉分叉部($P<0.05$),但是有危险因素受试者不同部位动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率差异并无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表5)。

讨 论

动脉粥样硬化为血管退行性病变,对本组病例观察显示颈部动脉粥样硬化性病变可随年龄的增长发病率明显增加,此与连娟等^[3]所得结论基本相符。许多研究表明,颈动脉粥样硬化是引起脑血管

表4 不同性别组颈总动脉分叉部和右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率的比较 例(%)

Table 4. Comparison of arteriosclerosis detectable rate at bifurcate part of common carotid artery and initial part of the right subclavian artery in different genders

| Group | N | Atherosclerosis | | χ^2 value | P value |
|----------------|-----|---|---|----------------|---------|
| | | Initial part of right subclavian artery | Bifurcate part of common carotid artery | | |
| Male | 108 | 29 (26.85) | 35 (32.41) | 0.799 | 0.371 |
| Female | 347 | 60 (17.29) | 70 (20.17) | 0.947 | 0.331 |
| χ^2 value | | 4.785 | 6.945 | | |
| P value | | 0.029 | 0.008 | | |

表5 有危险因素组与无危险因素组颈总动脉分叉部和右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率的比较 例(%)

Table 5. Comparison of arteriosclerosis detectable rate at bifurcate part of common carotid artery and initial part of the right subclavian artery in groups with and without risk factors

| Group | N | Atherosclerosis | | χ^2 value | P value |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|----------------|---------|
| | | Initial part of right subclavian artery | Bifurcate part of common carotid artery | | |
| With risk factors | 215 | 63 (29.30) | 64 (29.77) | 0.011 | 0.916 |
| Without risk factors | 240 | 26 (10.83) | 41 (17.08) | 3.903 | 0.048 |
| χ^2 value | | 24.585 | 10.278 | | |
| P value | | 0.000 | 0.001 | | |

疾病的重要影响因素,而脑血管疾病目前已成为中老年人群的第三大死因,并呈现向低龄人群发展趋势^[4-6]。因此早期发现动脉粥样硬化性病变,积极进行一级预防,减少缺血性脑血管疾病的发生,对提高患者生活质量有着重要意义。

以往有关颈部血管超声的临床研究主要关注颈动脉及其分支病变,研究结果大多认为颈总动脉分叉部是动脉粥样硬化的好发部位,即使有少数研究发现锁骨下动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,但仍未对其临床意义做进一步观察研究^[2,7-8]。本研究对不同年龄段人群的筛查结果显示,右锁骨下动脉起始部较颈总动脉分叉部更容易发生粥样硬化性病变,推测可能与右锁骨下动脉起始部比颈总动脉分叉部距心脏更近有关,而且该动脉多由无名动脉分出,后者分叉角度大、所承受的压力和血流冲击力亦相应增加,故血管内皮受损更为严重;而且分叉角度大,血流易出现湍流和涡流,使局部血管壁剪切应力降低,而动脉粥样硬化性病变多发生于湍流及涡流显著、剪切应力低的部位^[9-11]。因此,对于60岁以下

的青壮年人群有必要定期进行颈部血管超声检查,尽早发现右锁骨下动脉或颈总动脉粥样硬化性病变,早期预防,从而降低脑血管病发生率。

根据本组病例筛查结果,男性动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率远高于女性,提示雌激素对心脑血管系统具有一定保护作用,可以对抗动脉粥样硬化的发生发展。其作用机制可能与雌激素降低血清低密度脂蛋白、增加高密度脂蛋白水平有关;而且存在于血管平滑肌细胞、内皮细胞及血细胞内的雌激素受体可通过一氧化氮介导的抗氧化机制发挥抗动脉粥样硬化的作用^[12]。

高血压、高脂血症和糖尿病为心脑血管疾病危险因素,血糖、血脂、血压的异常改变可通过不同途径直接或间接使蛋白质发生糖化,形成过程中产生氧自由基,促进体内氧化应激反应,最终使血管内皮功能受损,进而引起血管内-中膜增厚,引起动脉粥样硬化性病变^[13]。本研究结果显示,存在心脑血管疾病危险因素的人群动脉粥样硬化性病变检出率显著高于无危险因素人群,在无危险因素人群中右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化性病变检出率显著高于颈总动脉分叉部。提示心脑血管疾病高危人群在常规接受颈部血管超声检查的同时应兼顾右锁骨下动脉,以便早期预防、早期治疗动脉粥样硬化性病变。另外,通过彩色多普勒超声检查若发现右锁骨下动脉起始部粥样硬化斑块引起的狭窄性病变,进一步结合束臂试验及经颅多普勒超声检查,还可检出轻度右锁骨下动脉盗血综合征(SSS)病例。由于轻度锁骨下动脉盗血综合征患者椎动脉可无反向血流,或仅在超声频谱收缩峰处出现小的切迹,极易漏诊;但当右锁骨下动脉检出斑块性狭窄时,可进行束臂试验,通过加压、减压过程观察有无椎动脉短时收缩期逆流,从而明确锁骨下动脉盗血综合征的诊断。锁骨下动脉盗血综合征具有隐匿性,大多数患者都是在出现临床症状或体征后方才就诊,此时已对其生活质量造成不良影响,其后续治疗与早期发现锁骨下动脉盗血综合征的治疗方案会有很大不同,而且患者所承受的精神、躯体和经济压力也会给家庭和社会带来较为明显的不良影响。

综上所述,彩色多普勒超声筛查右锁骨下动脉起始部,尤其是60岁以下的青壮年男性人群,有助于发现动脉粥样硬化性病变,并可早期对心脑血管疾病高危人群进行预防,其临床意义重大,应予以

重视。由于本研究所纳入样本量较小,主要分析了不同年龄组间病例存在的差异,可能存在偏倚,还需要进一步增加病例数以减少偏倚,且可在剔除危险因素干扰的情况下进一步收集数据,以证实本研究之结论。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- 上皮膜抗原 epithelial membrane antigen(EMA)
- 神经微丝蛋白 neurofilament(NF)
- 神经炎性斑 neuritic plaques(NPs)
- [老年斑 senile plaques(SP)]
- 神经元核抗原 neuronal nuclei(NeuN)
- 神经元特异性烯醇化酶 neuron-specific enolase(NSE)
- 神经原纤维缠结 neurofibrillary tangles(NFTs)
- 数字减影血管造影术 digital subtraction angiography(DSA)
- 髓鞘碱性蛋白 myelin basic protein(MBP)
- 髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白 myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein(MOG)
- 锁骨下动脉 subclavian artery(SCA)
- 锁骨下动脉盗血综合征 subclavian steal syndrome(SSS)
- 糖化血红蛋白 glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c)

- 糖类抗原 125 carbohydrate antigen 125(CA125)
- 体质量指数 body mass index(BMI)
- 替罗非班治疗缺血性卒中安全性 Safety of Tirofiban in acute Ischemic Stroke(SaTIS)
- 天冬氨酸转移酶 aspartate aminotransferase(AST)
- 同型半胱氨酸 homocysteine(Hcy)
- 突触素 synaptophysin(Syn)
- 吸入氧浓度 fraction of inspired oxygen(FiO₂)
- 小动脉闭塞 small artery occlusion(SAO)
- 纤溶酶原激活物 plasminogen activators(PAs)
- 心源性栓塞 cardiac embolism(CE)
- 溴化乙锭 ethidium bromide(EB)
- 血管性痴呆 vascular dementia(VaD)
- 血管性认知损害 vascular cognitive impairment(VCI)