

## ·专题综述·

# 颈动脉内膜切除术临床研究进展

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**【摘要】** 经过半个多世纪的发展,颈动脉内膜切除术已成为治疗颈动脉狭窄、预防缺血性卒中的金标准手术技术。但是对于颈动脉内膜切除术与颈动脉支架成形术的选择、手术前后认知功能的变化、补片与转流管的应用,以及性别对围手术期和术后并发症的影响等尚存争议,有待更多的大样本前瞻性随机对照试验进一步阐明。

**【关键词】** 颈动脉内膜切除术; 综述

## Clinical progress in carotid endarterectomy

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**【Abstract】** Carotid endarterectomy (CEA) has already become the golden standard prophylactic treatment for carotid artery stenosis and ischemic stroke in recent half century. The influence of selection between CEA and carotid artery stenting (CAS), changes in cognition after surgery, use of patch and shunt and gender difference on perioperative period and postoperative complications remains unclear. More prospective randomized controlled trials with big sample sizes are needed in the future.

**【Key words】** Endarterectomy, carotid; Review

颈动脉粥样硬化导致的血管狭窄是引起缺血性卒中的主要原因之一,占所有脑卒中的10%~20%<sup>[1]</sup>,针对这部分患者的预防性病因治疗具有重要临床意义。颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)可用于直视下切除颈动脉粥样硬化斑块,解除颈动脉颅外段狭窄性病变、恢复血流,达到避免或缓解缺血性卒中发作之目的。自20世纪50年代至今,颈动脉内膜切除术已成为治疗颈动脉狭窄、预防缺血性卒中的金标准手术技术。但是对于颈动脉内膜切除术与颈动脉支架成形术(CAS)的选择、手术前后认知功能的变化、补片与转流管的应用,以及性别对围手术期和术后并发症的影响等尚存争议,笔者拟对相关进展进行简要概述。

### 一、颈动脉内膜切除术与颈动脉支架成形术

北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验(NASCET)、无症状性颈动脉粥样硬化研究(ACAS)和欧洲颈动脉外科手术试验(ECST)等大型临床研

究显示,颈动脉内膜切除术是治疗颈动脉狭窄的金标准手术技术。自20世纪90年代始,颈动脉支架成形术的临床应用快速发展,这两种外科治疗方法孰优孰劣是目前神经外科领域的热点话题。高危患者脑保护装置下支架成形术与内膜切除术(SAPPHERE)研究结果显示,两种外科治疗方法术后30天脑卒中、死亡和心肌梗死发生率比较,颈动脉内膜切除术组12.60%、颈动脉支架成形术组5.80%,其中脑卒中发生率和病死率比较,颈动脉内膜切除术组5.40%、颈动脉支架成形术组4.80%;造成两组患者术后30天不良事件发生率明显差异的原因,是该项研究将术后心肌梗死并发症纳入不良事件<sup>[1]</sup>。提示对于高危患者,颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术后30天病死率和脑卒中发生率基本相同,而颈动脉内膜切除术组患者围手术期神经损伤和心肌梗死发生率显著高于颈动脉支架成形术组。截至目前,针对这两种外科治疗方法最大的随机对照临床试验——颈动脉内膜切除术与支架成形术治疗颈动脉再通试验(CREST)公布的结果表明,颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术的整体有效率和手术安全性无明显差异,但前者术后心

脏病发生率略高于后者、脑卒中发生率略低于后者;≤69岁患者,颈动脉支架成形术疗效优于颈动脉内膜切除术,而≥70岁患者则以颈动脉内膜切除术效果更佳<sup>[2]</sup>。总之,两种外科治疗方法对于颈动脉狭窄性病变均安全有效,相辅相成,但颈动脉支架成形术的远期疗效尚待进一步的临床证据加以证实,且价格昂贵,不利于大范围推广<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 二、颈动脉内膜切除术对认知功能的影响

脑血管病是认知功能障碍发生的主要原因,颈动脉内膜切除术可以降低缺血性卒中发生率,因此推测其术后脑血流灌注增加具有改善患者认知功能之功效。然而,闭塞的血管再通后发生的亚临床性微栓子栓塞又对患者之认知功能造成损害。Bo等<sup>[4]</sup>报告103例老年患者颈动脉内膜切除术后3年随访结果,约46%的患者术后认知功能减退。Lloyd等<sup>[5]</sup>对100例因颈动脉狭窄而行颈动脉内膜切除术的患者进行为期6个月的随访,发现所有患者术后均出现不同程度注意力和语言障碍,经统计学分析显示,这种不良事件与微栓子栓塞相关。除了微栓子栓塞,颈动脉内膜切除术后发生的脑血流动力学变化,如脑血流过度灌注是造成患者认知功能减退的重要原因<sup>[6]</sup>。与上述研究结果相反,Takaiwa等<sup>[7]</sup>对15例无症状性颈动脉狭窄患者的术后认知功能进行观察,发现术后3个月时患者认知功能获得改善;Migliara等<sup>[8]</sup>亦发现,颈动脉内膜切除术后30天和4个月时患者认知功能明显改善。不同研究产生的相互矛盾的结果可能与多种因素有关,如病例构成比、认知功能检测方法、手术方式、术者技术熟练程度等。更为重要的是,早期关于颈动脉内膜切除术后认知功能的临床研究大多采用同一患者短期内以相同的测量方法进行重复测验,由于患者通过学习提高了对这种测验方法的应对能力,故其认知功能改善的结论值得商榷。因此,相关研究应通过设立对照组、增加测验间隔(>3个月)或进行统计校正以避免上述错误的发生。有研究显示,不同麻醉药物对患者术后认知功能的变化亦存在影响,例如应用丙泊酚麻醉的患者,其术后24小时认知功能检测结果优于七氟醚,推测可能与丙泊酚的抗氧化作用有关<sup>[9]</sup>。晚近研究还显示,颈动脉内膜切除术后认知功能减退与否,与患者免疫系统基因多态性和磷酸二酯酶4D(PDE4D)单核苷酸多态性(SNP)有关<sup>[10-11]</sup>。目前认为,颈动脉内膜切除术后认知功能的改变与多重因素有关。运用现代影像

学技术和术中监测设备可对患者术后是否发生认知功能减退进行简单预测,磁共振波谱(MRS)研究表明,颈动脉内膜切除术后同侧半卵圆中心N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)/肌酸(Cr)比值显著升高患者,其认知功能可获得改善;NAA/Cr和胆碱(Cho)/Cr比值降低则与认知损害有关<sup>[12]</sup>。另外,颈动脉内膜切除术后扩散张量成像(DTI)研究提示,脑白质各向异性值升高患者认知功能将获得改善<sup>[13]</sup>。颈动脉内膜切除术中体感诱发电位(SEPs)监测发现,波形降低大于50%且持续时间超过5分钟的患者,预示术后易发生认知损害事件<sup>[14]</sup>。术后认知功能减退严重影响患者生活质量,目前对于颈动脉内膜切除术后认知功能改变和影响因素尚存在不同认识,未来需要统一认知功能检测方法,多中心协作进行更多大样本的病例研究。

### 三、补片和转流管的应用

关于颈动脉内膜切除术中应用补片后围手术期并发症和远期再狭窄发生率的问题,不同临床研究所报道的结论不尽一致。最近的研究指出,术侧颈动脉再狭窄发生率为1%~3%<sup>[15-16]</sup>,再狭窄可使患者再度发生缺血性卒中的风险增加,而颈动脉内膜切除术中补片技术的应用具有降低再狭窄之作用<sup>[17]</sup>,但是术中应用补片的患者,术后感染机会增加、手术时间延长,同时还可能造成动脉瘤样扩张或动脉瘤破裂出血。目前普遍认为,颈动脉切开长度≥3cm和颈内动脉直径≤4mm的患者,是术中应用补片之适应证<sup>[18]</sup>。有研究显示,不同补片材料对手术效果和术后并发症可产生不同影响,目前临床常用的补片材料有聚四氟乙烯(PTFE)、牛心包、涤纶(dacron)、自体静脉等<sup>[19]</sup>。手术医师对各种补片材料有着自己的偏好,关于补片材料应用对比的临床试验亦屡见文献报道<sup>[20-22]</sup>。总的来说,合成材料极少引起动脉瘤样扩张和破裂出血,但术后感染风险显著增加;自体静脉材料术后几乎不发生感染,但其扩张和破裂风险较高且增加患者创伤。相信随着更多新的补片材料的出现和更多大型临床试验的开展,将会有更多颈动脉内膜切除术患者可以从术中补片技术中获益。

颈动脉内膜切除术中是否一定应用临时转流管,目前仍在争论之中。由于术中须临时阻断颈动脉,应用转流管可以减少脑组织缺血时间,从而降低围手术期脑卒中发生率;但同时亦增加了手术时间和患者住院时间<sup>[23]</sup>。目前的共识更倾向于个体

化治疗,根据患者、医疗中心和手术医师的临床经验作出选择。多种术中监测技术均有助于判断术中是否需要应用转流管,如经颅多普勒超声(TCD)、术中脑电图、术中反流压力测定、颈动脉阻断试验、体感诱发电位等。有学者认为,如果术中常规应用转流管,则无需上述多种神经监测技术<sup>[17]</sup>。

#### 四、性别对颈动脉内膜切除术疗效的影响

男性和女性在一生当中发生脑卒中的风险大致相同,但是颈动脉狭窄发生率男性高于女性。Alamowitch等<sup>[24]</sup>对NASCET试验数据分析发现,颈动脉内膜切除术后30天,女性患者病死率高于男性;Fokkema等<sup>[25]</sup>的观察结果同样证实,女性颈动脉内膜切除术患者出院后脑卒中和死亡风险高于男性。但是近期进行的多项大样本临床研究结果表明,男性与女性颈动脉内膜切除术后并发症发生率并无明显差异<sup>[26-28]</sup>。美国血管外科学会(SVS)最新发布的颅外颈动脉疾病治疗指南指出:症状性女性颈动脉狭窄患者能够从颈动脉内膜切除术中获益;而无症状性女性颈动脉狭窄患者是否与男性患者同样能够从手术中获益尚存疑问,有待更大样本的临床研究进一步阐明。

颈动脉内膜切除术是一种预防缺血性卒中的有效外科治疗方法,但是这种方法在我国尚未得到广泛应用。我国20世纪末才有极少数医疗中心开始实施颈动脉内膜切除术,截至目前,年手术量尚未达千例,而美国目前的年手术量约为20万例<sup>[29]</sup>。我们应当加强对颈动脉狭窄患者的筛查、诊断,对患者进行宣传和教育,建立专业培训机构,使颈动脉内膜切除术这项具有防治脑卒中功效的临床手段发挥更大的作用。

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(收稿日期:2014-01-02)

## • 小词典 •

## 中英文对照名词词汇(一)

## 胺前体摄取和脱羧

amine precursor uptake and decarboxylation(APUD)

## 靶控输注 target-controlled infusion(TCI)

## 保护性支架成形术与颈动脉内膜切除术试验

Stent-Protected Angioplasty versus Carotid Endarterectomy (SPACE)

## 北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验

North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET)

## 表观扩散系数 apparent diffusion coefficient(ADC)

## 部分各向异性 fractional anisotropy(FA)

## 持续气道正压通气

continuous positive airway pressure(CPAP)

## 重复神经电刺激 repetitive nerve stimulation(RNS)

## 重复时间 repetition time(TR)

## 磁共振波谱 magnetic resonance spectroscopy(MRS)

## 达峰值时间 time to peak(TTP)

## 单核苷酸多态性 single nucleotide polymorphism(SNP)

## 电压门控性钙离子通道

voltage-gated calcium channel(VGCC)

## 电压依赖性阴离子通道蛋白1

voltage-dependent anion channel 1(VDAC1)

动脉血氧分压 arterial partial pressure of oxygen(PaO<sub>2</sub>)

短时间反转恢复 short-tau inversion recovery(STIR)

短暂性脑缺血发作 transient ischemic attack(TIA)

多巴反应性肌张力障碍 dopa-responsive dystonia(DRD)

多重叠薄层采集

multiple overlapping thin slice acquisition(MOTSA)

泛酸激酶2 pantothenate kinase 2(PANK2)

泛酸激酶相关神经变性

pantothenate-kinase-associated neurodegeneration(PKAN)

肺动脉楔压 pulmonary artery wedge pressure(PAWP)

肺动脉压 pulmonary arterial pressure(PAP)

肺循环阻力 pulmonary vascular resistance(PVR)

复合肌肉动作电位

compound muscle action potential(CMAP)

肝豆状核变性 hepatolenticular degeneration(HLD)

[ Wilson病 Wilson's disease(WD) ]

寡克隆区带 oligoclonal bands(OB)

灌注成像 perfusion weighted imaging(PWI)

国际抗癫痫联盟

International League Against Epilepsy(ILAE)

国际卒中试验 International Stroke Trial(IST)

荷兰-英国肿瘤相关 Lambert-Eaton 肌无力综合征预测评分

Dutch-English Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome Tumor Association Prediction Score(DELTA-P)