

· 颈动脉内膜切除术临床研究 ·

复合手术技术治疗复杂颈动脉狭窄和闭塞性疾病

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【摘要】 目的 分析复合手术技术在复杂颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性疾病中的应用,探讨其临床意义。**方法** 回顾分析 12 例因颈动脉闭塞和颈动脉串联性病变施行复合手术患者之临床资料,初步分析手术安全性和有效性。**结果** 8 例颈动脉闭塞患者,7 例实现血管再通;4 例颈动脉串联性病变患者,均实现血管再通。术后无一例发生脑卒中或死亡。**结论** 采用复合手术技术治疗颈动脉闭塞和串联性病变疗效安全可靠,值得在临床推荐开展。

【关键词】 颈动脉狭窄; 动脉闭塞性疾病; 颈动脉内膜切除术; 支架; 手术后并发症; 脑血管造影术

Hybrid treatment for carotid artery occlusion and complicated carotid artery stenosisWANG Ya-bing¹, JIAO Li-qun¹, CHEN Yan-fei¹, MA Yan¹, HUA Yang², WANG Tian-long³, CAI Bing³, LING Feng¹¹Department of Neurosurgery, ²Department of Vascular Ultrasound, ³Department of Anesthesiology, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100053, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the application of hybrid treatment for complicated carotid artery stenosis and occlusion and explore its clinical significance. **Methods** The clinical data of 12 patients, including 8 carotid artery occlusion patients and 4 multilevel carotid artery stenosis patients, who received hybrid treatment during the surgery were analyzed, and the efficacy and safety of combined surgical techniques were explored. **Results** For 8 carotid artery occlusion patients, 7 procedures were successful. For 4 multilevel carotid artery stenosis patients, all procedures were successful. They underwent both carotid endarterectomy (CEA) and common carotid artery angioplasty during the surgery. There was no neurological morbidity or mortality after operation. **Conclusions** Intraoperative angioplasty combined with CEA (hybrid treatment) is an effective and safe method for carotid artery occlusion or multilevel carotid artery stenosis.

【Key words】 Carotid stenosis; Arterial occlusive diseases; Endarterectomy, carotid; Stents; Postoperative complications; Cerebral angiography

颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)治疗颈动脉狭窄的有效性和安全性已经多项前瞻性随机对照临床试验所证实,患者获益率可达95%^[1]。然而,由于单纯颈动脉内膜切除术尚难独立实现闭塞血管的再通,因此对其治疗症状性颈动脉闭塞性病变的疗效尚存争议^[2-3]。另外,多节段颈动脉狭窄性病变,包括颈动脉分叉部合并颈总动脉近端病变或颈内动脉单

支血管多发性病变,与单纯颈动脉狭窄一样,存在栓子脱落和脑血流动力学改变导致再狭窄的风险,从预防缺血性卒中的角度应及时进行手术治疗。但单纯颈动脉内膜切除术难以独立承担这一使命,不能同期解决血管多发性狭窄的问题。颈动脉狭窄和闭塞性病变的复合手术技术系指术中按照常规操作方法显露颈动脉分叉部,在行颈动脉内膜切除的同时,于X线辅助下根据合并病变的位置,在手术部位近、远端狭窄或闭塞节段同期行球囊扩张或支架植入术,以达I期血管重建之目的。本研究对首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科近年来采用复合手术技术治疗的多节段颈动脉狭窄(串联病变),以及颈总动脉或颈内动脉闭塞性病变患者的临床资

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料进行回顾分析,初步评价此项手术技术的有效性和安全性。

资料与方法

一、一般资料

选择 2006 年 1 月-2013 年 6 月在我院神经外科住院治疗的颈动脉重度狭窄并串联病变或闭塞患者共 12 例,男性 10 例,女性 2 例;年龄 56~77 岁,平均(67.00±6.45)岁。所有患者均为症状性颈动脉重度狭窄,其中短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)7 例、既往缺血性卒中 5 例;有吸烟史 6 例、高血压 9 例、糖尿病 6 例、高脂血症 4 例。所有患者术前 3 周内均无新发脑卒中,病变分布特征参见表 1。

二、手术方法

1. 围手术期评价 所有患者均于术前经颈部血管超声和全脑血管造影明确诊断,并经头部 CT 或 MRI 明确颅内缺血灶位置、形态、大小、范围,然后制定合理的手术方案;同时予阿司匹林 100 mg/d 或氯吡格雷 75 mg/d 口服,至少连续应用 3~5 d。术中全脑血管造影和术后颈部血管超声显示颈动脉重建,为手术成功。

2. 手术方法 (1)颈动脉闭塞:采用全身麻醉,术中通过经颅多普勒超声(TCD)持续监测脑血流量变化。行胸锁乳突肌前缘切口,显露颈动脉鞘后分离颈总动脉、颈内动脉和颈外动脉,无创血管钳阻断甲状腺上动脉、颈外动脉和颈总动脉,不阻断颈内动脉。纵行切开颈总动脉和颈内动脉血管壁,切除颈动脉粥样硬化斑块,若血液回流通畅则夹闭颈内动脉;若血液回流不畅通,考虑有血栓形成,则需在 X 线辅助下经 Fogarty 球囊导管取栓。若取栓后

仍血液回流不畅通,则于直视下置入导丝至已显露的血管真腔,探入导丝至同侧颈动脉远端或近端血管行超选择性造影证实为血管真腔后,于闭塞段植入支架;手术显微镜下连续缝合血管壁。完成缝合后依次开放颈外动脉、颈总动脉和颈内动脉。若开放后 TCD 监测显示大脑中动脉血流速度增加 >150%,则部分阻断颈总动脉,逐渐开放以防止过度灌注。复查 TCD 和颈部血管超声证实重建的颈内动脉血流通畅后,依次缝合切口。(2)多节段颈动脉狭窄:按照常规手术方法施行颈动脉内膜切除术,动脉壁切口内置入动脉鞘,于 X 线辅助下行颈总动脉血管成形术,球囊扩张或支架植入闭塞的动脉节段。然后再连续缝合血管壁,后续操作同颈动脉内膜切除术。

3. 术后处理 术后予抗血小板聚集治疗,阿司匹林 100 mg/d 和氯吡格雷 75 mg/d 口服。术后 1 个月内复查颈部血管超声和 TCD,记录死亡和脑卒中等主要不良事件。

结 果

一、手术疗效

本组 12 例患者术后血管再通及重建评价显示,颈总动脉(4 例,图 1)和颈内动脉(4 例,图 2)闭塞者 8 例,其中 1 例左侧颈内动脉闭塞患者未实现血管再通,手术成功率达 7/8;4 例多节段颈动脉狭窄患者,均于术中同期完成颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术(复合手术,图 3),手术成功率达 4/4。所有患者术后无一例发生脑卒中或死亡。

二、手术并发症

术后 1 个月内,所有患者均未发生脑卒中或死

表 1 12 例患者颈动脉病变分布特征

Table 1. Characteristics of lesion distribution of the 12 cases

Site of lesion	N	Feature	Site of reversed blood flow and collateral circulation
LCCA occlusion	2	Initial segment of CCA occlusion	Reversed blood flow: ICA beyond the bifurcation could be identified (2 cases)
RCCA occlusion	2	Initial segment of CCA occlusion	Reversed blood flow: ICA beyond the bifurcation could be identified (2 cases)
LICA occlusion	3	ICA occlusion beyond the bifurcation	Reversed blood flow: petrous segment (2 cases), cavernous segment (1 case)
RICA occlusion	1	ICA occlusion beyond the bifurcation	Reversed blood flow: petrous segment (1 case)
Tandem lesion: LCCA, ICA	4	Multilevel stenosis, involving CCA and ICA	Normal forward flow

LCCA, left common carotid artery, 左侧颈总动脉;RCCA, right common carotid artery, 右侧颈总动脉;LICA, left internal carotid artery, 左侧颈内动脉;RICA, right internal carotid artery, 右侧颈内动脉;CCA, common carotid artery, 颈总动脉;ICA, internal carotid artery, 颈内动脉

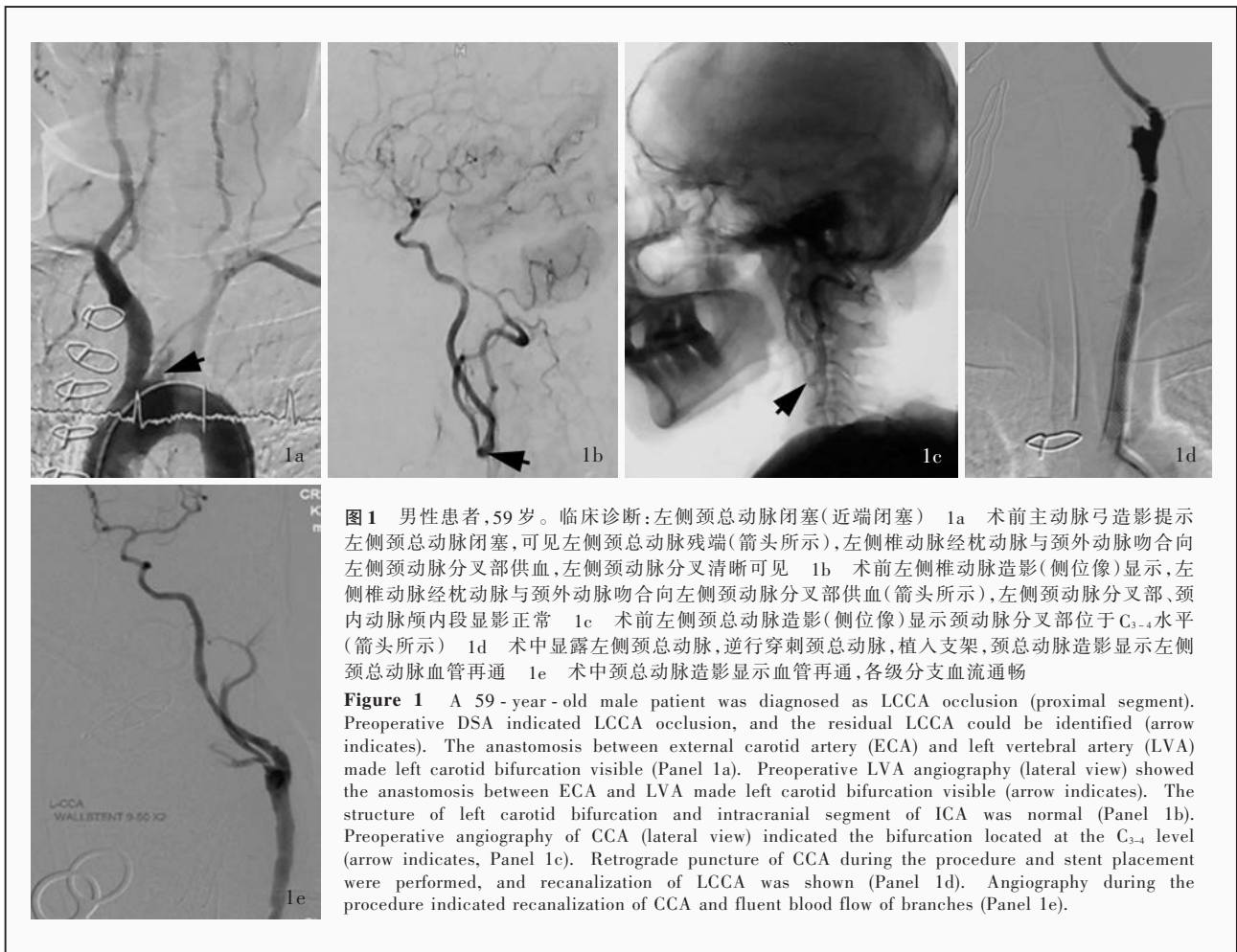


图 1 男性患者, 59 岁。临床诊断: 左侧颈总动脉闭塞(近端闭塞) 1a 术前主动脉弓造影提示左侧颈总动脉闭塞, 可见左侧颈总动脉残端(箭头所示), 左侧椎动脉经枕动脉与颈外动脉吻合向左侧颈动脉分叉部供血, 左侧颈动脉分叉部清晰可见 1b 术前左侧椎动脉造影(侧位像)显示, 左侧椎动脉经枕动脉与颈外动脉吻合向左侧颈动脉分叉部供血(箭头所示), 左侧颈动脉分叉部、颈内动脉颅内段显影正常 1c 术前左侧颈总动脉造影(侧位像)显示颈动脉分叉部位于 C₃₋₄ 水平(箭头所示) 1d 术中显露左侧颈总动脉, 逆行穿刺颈总动脉, 植入支架, 颈总动脉造影显示左侧颈总动脉血管再通 1e 术中颈总动脉造影显示血管再通, 各级分支血流通畅

Figure 1 A 59-year-old male patient was diagnosed as LCCA occlusion (proximal segment). Preoperative DSA indicated LCCA occlusion, and the residual LCCA could be identified (arrow indicates). The anastomosis between external carotid artery (ECA) and left vertebral artery (LVA) made left carotid bifurcation visible (Panel 1a). Preoperative LVA angiography (lateral view) showed the anastomosis between ECA and LVA made left carotid bifurcation visible (arrow indicates). The structure of left carotid bifurcation and intracranial segment of ICA was normal (Panel 1b). Preoperative angiography of CCA (lateral view) indicated the bifurcation located at the C₃₋₄ level (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Retrograde puncture of CCA during the procedure and stent placement were performed, and recanalization of LCCA was shown (Panel 1d). Angiography during the procedure indicated recanalization of CCA and fluent blood flow of branches (Panel 1e).

亡; 8 例颈动脉闭塞患者中 1 例术后出现癫痫发作, 予镇静、控制性降血压和抗癫痫药物治疗后痊愈。

讨 论

颈动脉多发性狭窄或闭塞是颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性病变中较为复杂的特殊类型, 目前公布的临床指南中尚无针对此类病变的明确建议。从外科治疗角度, 目前针对颈动脉闭塞性病变的主要治疗手段包括颈动脉内膜切除术和颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术。尽管尚无充分的临床证据证实外科治疗之优势, 但仅就血管重建而言, 血管搭桥术治疗颈动脉闭塞性病变仅为弥补颅内缺血状态的一种方式, 若能通过某种手术方式实现闭塞血管的重建, 理论上可以改善患者预后、降低脑卒中风险。虽然, 亦有文献报道通过血管内治疗^[4]或颈动脉内膜切除术可以实现颈动脉血管再通, 但其安全性和有效性均受到质疑^[5]。对于颈动脉串联病变, 血管内治疗虽可同期完成多节段狭窄血管成形术, 但对于

迂曲血管, 导引导管难以到达病变位置, 血管内治疗则受到制约。由此可见, 无论是颈动脉内膜切除术还是血管内治疗均存在一定的局限性, 前者术中可能出现颈动脉分叉部位置过高、术中发现粥样硬化斑块延续长度超出手术显露范围, 或血管远端内膜处理困难等问题; 而制约后者的因素包括病变动脉严重迂曲、粥样硬化斑块严重钙化或慢性闭塞性病变等。颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性病变的复合手术技术则是利用二者优势, 为复杂血管病变找到了更合理的治疗方案。

一、颈动脉闭塞性病变

1. 可行性探讨 颈动脉闭塞有诱发脑卒中之风险, 而其外科手术疗效目前仍存争议。此类患者即使予以最为有效的药物治疗, 其每年狭窄或闭塞侧缺血性卒中发生率仍达 6%~20%^[6]。有学者认为, 颈动脉内膜切除术治疗颈动脉闭塞性病变可降低缺血性卒中风险^[6], 因此建议, 应积极采取外科手术对此类人群进行干预治疗。Macierewicz 等^[6]曾报告

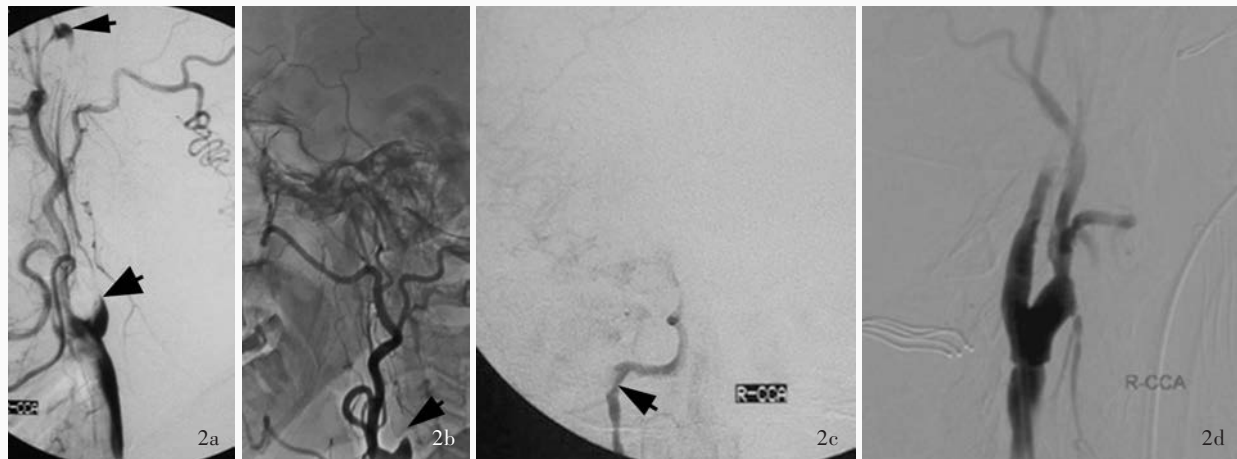


图 2 男性患者,75 岁。临床诊断:右侧颈内动脉闭塞 2a 术前右侧颈总动脉造影提示右侧颈内动脉闭塞(粗箭头所示),晚期见右侧颈内动脉岩骨段显影(细箭头所示) 2b 术前右侧颈总动脉造影(侧位像)显示,颈动脉分叉部位于 C₃₋₄ 水平(箭头所示) 2c 术前右侧颈总动脉颅内段造影(正位像)显示,颈内动脉颅内段基本正常,远端显影欠佳,颈内动脉岩骨段狭窄(箭头所示) 2d 术中经颈总动脉置入动脉鞘,右侧颈总动脉造影显示闭塞的动脉节段血管再通 2e 术中经动脉鞘置入微导管,超选择性造影显示其位于颈内动脉真腔内 2f 术中同期行颈内动脉岩骨段和颈段支架成形术,右侧颈内动脉造影显示血管再通,远端大脑中动脉主干和分支显影正常

Figure 2 A 75-year-old male patient was diagnosed as RICA occlusion. Preoperative DSA indicated RICA occlusion (thick arrow indicates), and the petrous segment (thin arrow indicates) of RICA could be identified at the late phase of angiography (Panel 2a). Preoperative DSA of RCCA (lateral view) indicated

the bifurcation located at the C₃₋₄ level (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Preoperative DSA of RCCA (anteroposterior view) indicated the intracranial segment was almost normal, and stenosis of the petrous segment could be observed (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Puncture of CCA and carotid sheath placement was performed after the CEA procedure, and recanalization of the CCA could be identified (Panel 2d). Microtubule was placed through carotid sheath, and superselective angiography during the procedure indicated it was located in the real lumen of ICA (Panel 2e). Angioplasty for the initial segment of ICA and petrous segment of ICA was performed after CEA procedure. Ipsilateral ICA angiography showed recanalization was accomplished, and distal middle cerebral artery (MCA) trunk and branches remained normal (Panel 2f).

24 例颈动脉闭塞患者的颈动脉内膜切除术疗效,手术成功率为 63%、病死率为零;Arko 等^[7]报告,颈动脉内膜切除术后血管再通率为 83%、病死率为 3%;Kao 等^[4]对单纯血管内治疗的观察显示,颈动脉支架成形术后血管再通率高达 65%。在上述单中心临床试验中,针对颈动脉闭塞的外科治疗方式为单纯颈动脉内膜切除术或单纯血管内治疗。笔者认为,采用复合手术技术可提高血管再通率,本组 8 例颈动脉闭塞性病变患者术后 7 例血管再通,仅从血管再通率上看,复合手术技术高于单纯颈动脉内膜切除术。因此,采用复合手术技术治疗颈动脉狭窄性或闭塞性病变可行。

2. 技术要点探讨 颈动脉内膜切除术后狭窄或闭塞的血管能否再通取决于适应证的选择:其一,

同侧颈动脉造影显示患侧颈内动脉颅内段显影且结构正常;其二,患侧颈内动脉回流血液至少能够充盈至海绵窦段或更低的位置如岩骨段;其三,急性闭塞性病变血管再通率高。然而,一般从临床症状或影像学结果难以推测血管闭塞时间,因此术前脑血管造影对患侧颅内动脉侧支循环的判断和对颅内回流血液充盈水平的观察即显得至关重要。本研究结果显示,8 例颈动脉闭塞患者中 1 例术后未实现血管再通,其术前脑血管造影显示颅内回流血液逆向充盈仅达海绵窦段,岩骨段未显影,其他 7 例均显示回流血液逆向充盈至岩骨段。表明术前颅内回流血液逆向充盈水平,对判断术后血管再通尤为重要。以往颈动脉内膜切除术操作过程中可通过 Fogarty 球囊导管取栓,但这种方式难以观察到球

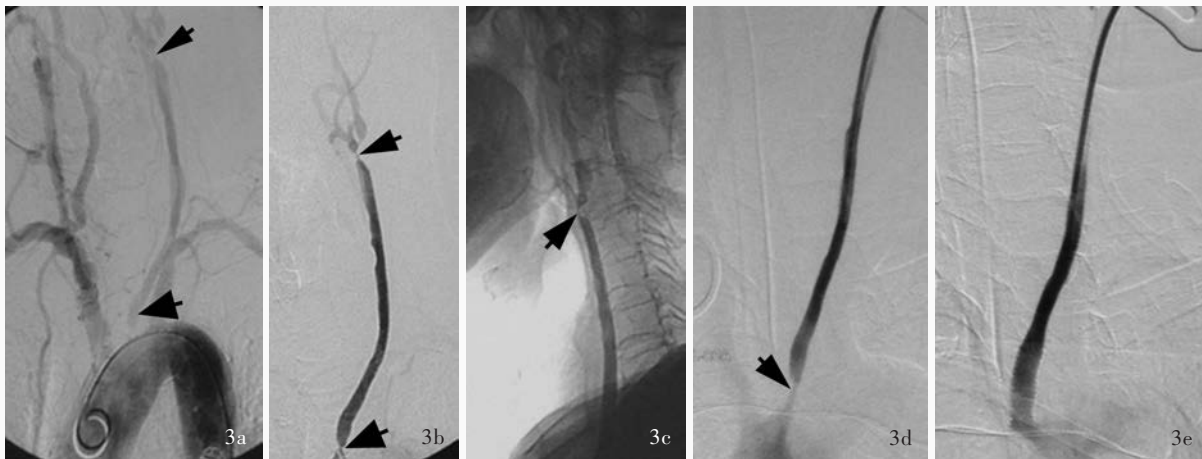


图 3 女性患者,65 岁。临床诊断:左侧颈总动脉、颈动脉分叉部串联性病变 3a 术前主动脉弓造影提示左侧颈总动脉起始部(粗箭头所示)和颈动脉分叉部(细箭头所示)重度狭窄 3b 术前左侧颈总动脉造影(侧位像)显示,颈总动脉(粗箭头所示)和颈动脉分叉部(细箭头所示)狭窄 3c 术前左侧颈总动脉造影显示颈动脉分叉部位于 C₃₋₄水平(箭头所示) 3d 术中逆行穿刺颈总动脉,置入动脉鞘,左侧颈总动脉造影显示其近端狭窄(箭头所示) 3e 术中同期行左侧颈总动脉近端支架成形术,左侧颈总动脉造影显示血管再通

Figure 3 A 65-year-old female patient was diagnosed as multilevel stenosis of LCCA and carotid artery bifurcation. Preoperative DSA of aortic arch indicated severe stenosis of initial segment of LCCA (thick arrow indicates) and the bifurcation of LCCA (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Angiography of LCCA (lateral view) before operation indicated severe stenosis of CCA (thick arrow indicates) and the bifurcation of LCCA (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Angiography of LCCA indicated the bifurcation located at the C₃₋₄ level (arrow indicates, Panel 3c). Puncture of CCA after the CEA procedure was performed to place carotid sheath, and the stenosis of initial segment of LCCA could be identified (arrow indicates, Panel 3d). Angioplasty for the proximal LCCA after CEA procedure was performed and recanalization of LCCA could be indentified (Panel 3e).

囊导管进入的路径和深度。而复合手术技术可于 X 线辅助下观察球囊位置、充盈程度和深度,以及远端血管情况,一旦发生动脉夹层可立即植入支架以减少术后并发症。本组有 7 例实现闭塞血管再通病例,术中均于 X 线辅助下经 Fogarty 球囊导管取栓后发现血液回流或正向血流不通畅,遂于直视下将导丝置入已显露的血管真腔内,并置入动脉鞘顺行或逆行造影,导丝在同侧颈动脉远端或近端探入真腔后同期行颈动脉支架成形术完成血管再通。

3. 并发症评价 狭窄或闭塞血管再通后易发生过度灌注综合征,临床表现为意识降低、头痛,继发于脑水肿后的神经功能缺损,如偏瘫、偏盲、失语或癫痫发作,其中最严重的并发症为颅内出血,本组有 1 例患者术后出现癫痫发作,可能即与过度灌注有关。对 13 项颈动脉内膜切除术临床研究的分析结果显示,术后过度灌注综合征发生率为 0.40% ~ 14%^[2,8]。为此有学者建议:术后 2 周内密切监测并控制血压;避免应用抗凝药物;术后 2 周内出现头痛、意识模糊等情况应及时就诊。对于过度灌注综合征所致癫痫发作的预防,目前尚未达成共识,亦无证据支持术后常规进行抗癫痫药物治疗,鉴于此,应首先加强术后血压管理。本研究病例数较

少,但仍难以避免术后并发症,复合手术技术之疗效仍待进一步观察。

二、颈动脉串联性病变

1. 可行性探讨 早在 2004 年,Allie 等^[9]即描述了同期治疗颈总动脉近端和颈动脉分叉部复合病变的技术,包括术中常规显露颈动脉分叉部,于颈动脉内膜切除的同时,顺行或逆行置入动脉鞘行颈总动脉或颈内动脉支架成形术。其优势在于,可避免在无保护装置下导管通过颈总动脉近端重度狭窄部位时发生栓子脱落。一项关于复合手术治疗颈动脉串联性病变的 Meta 分析显示,手术成功率约为 97%^[10],本组有 4 例左侧颈总动脉和颈动脉分叉部串联性病变患者采用复合手术技术于术中同期完成颈动脉内膜切除术和近端病变血管内支架成形术,手术成功率达 4/4,术后无一例出现脑卒中或眼部并发症。

2. 技术要点探讨 复合手术技术治疗颈动脉串联性病变的方式有两种,一种为先行颈动脉内膜切除术而后行颈总动脉支架成形术;另一种为先行颈总动脉支架成形术,再行颈动脉内膜切除术。一般认为前者的优点是:可缩短支架植入颈总动脉后的闭塞时间,减少支架内急性血栓形成的可能;另外,

先行颈动脉内膜切除术可在动脉壁切口范围内置入动脉鞘,避免在颈总动脉先行穿刺,防止穿刺部位距动脉壁切口过远而导致额外损伤。本组有 4 例病例是采用先行颈动脉内膜切除术、后行颈总动脉支架成形术的方式,术后即刻颈动脉造影显示无支架内血栓形成。

3. 并发症评价及预防 采用复合手术技术治疗的患者,术前服用抗血小板药物剂量明显多于单纯颈动脉内膜切除术患者,因此术中应彻底止血,减少术后局部血肿形成。本组病例均于手术显微镜下操作,术野清晰、止血彻底,术后无一例出现局部血肿。

综上所述,复合手术技术应用用于复杂颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性病变具有一定应用前景,尚待进一步积累病例,通过长期随访评价其疗效和安全性。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 时间飞跃 | time-of-flight(TOF) | 无症状性颈动脉粥样硬化研究 | Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial(ACST) |
| 视野 | field of view(FOV) | 铜蓝蛋白 | ceruloplasmin(CP) |
| 双反转恢复 | double inversion recovery(DIR) | α -突触核蛋白 | α -synuclein(α -Syn) |
| 双水平气道正压通气 | bi-level positive airway pressure(BiPAP) | 无症状性颈动脉外科手术试验 | Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial(ACST) |
| 四个成串刺激 | train of four(TOF) | 无症状性颈动脉粥样硬化研究 | Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial(ACST) |
| 特质应对方式问卷 | Trait Coping Style Questionnaire(TCSQ) | 运动神经传导速度 | motor nerve conduction velocity(MNCV) |
| 体重指数 | body mass index(BMI) | PTEN 诱导激酶 1 | PTEN induced putative kinase 1(PINK1) |
| 铜蓝蛋白 | ceruloplasmin(CP) | 兴趣区 | region of interest(ROI) |
| α -突触核蛋白 | α -synuclein(α -Syn) | 消极应对 | negative coping(NC) |
| 无症状性颈动脉外科手术试验 | Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial(ACST) | 小干扰 RNA | small interference RNA(siRNA) |
| 无症状性颈动脉粥样硬化研究 | Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial(ACST) | 信噪比 | signal-to-noise ratio(SNR) |
| | | Asymptomatic Carotid Atherosclerosis Study(ACAS) | |
| | | 线粒体转录因子 A | mitochondrial transcription factor A(TFAM) |
| | | 右侧颈内动脉 | right internal carotid artery(RICA) |
| | | 右侧颈总动脉 | right common carotid artery(RCCA) |