

## · 颈动脉内膜切除术临床研究 ·

# 颈动脉内膜切除术的手术技巧与疗效

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨颈动脉内膜切除术治疗颈动脉狭窄的手术技巧,提高手术疗效,降低术中不良事件及术后并发症发生率。**方法** 共53例颈动脉狭窄患者,右侧狭窄26例、左侧15例、双侧12例;中度狭窄(30%~69%)35例、重度狭窄(70%~99%)16例、完全闭塞2例。**结果** 其中50例单纯行颈动脉内膜切除术、2例行颈动脉内膜切除术联合动脉瘤夹闭术、1例颈动脉支架成形术后管腔狭窄者行颈动脉内膜切除术并支架取出术。术后颈部CTA及灌注成像提示颈动脉血管形态良好、血流通畅,脑组织灌注不同程度改善。随访3~24个月,1例因心肌梗死死亡、2例术侧颈部皮肤麻木、1例声音嘶哑、3例仍有轻度短暂性脑缺血发作,无脑卒中病例。**结论** 颈动脉内膜切除术是治疗颈动脉狭窄性病变安全、有效的外科方法,正确选择手术适应证及娴熟的手术技巧是保证手术成功、提高疗效的关键。

**【关键词】** 颈动脉狭窄; 颈动脉内膜切除术; 体层摄影术,X线计算机

## Surgical techniques and curative effect of carotid endarterectomy for carotid artery stenosis

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the surgical techniques of carotid endarterectomy (CEA) for treating carotid artery stenosis, in order to improve the surgical efficacy and reduce intraoperative adverse events and complications after operation. **Methods** Retrospective analysis was carried out on surgical data of 53 cases who were performed CEA from October 2010 to October 2013 in Department of Neurosurgery in Tianjin Huanhu Hospital. There were 39 males and 14 females, aged from 40 to 78 years old and mean age ( $60.34 \pm 8.92$ ) years old; the course of disease was from 2 d to 4 years. Twenty-six cases were diagnosed as right carotid stenosis, 15 cases left carotid stenosis and 12 cases double-sided carotid stenosis. Among all of those cases, 35 cases were diagnosed as moderate stenosis (30%~69%), 16 cases severe stenosis (70%~99%), and 2 cases complete occlusion. **Results** Among 53 patients, 50 patients underwent CEA; 2 cases underwent CEA and aneurysm clipping; one case underwent stent removal surgery and CEA because restenosis was found after carotid artery stenting (CAS). Postoperative neck CTA and fMRI showed good morphology of carotid artery, fluent blood flow and improved cerebral perfusion after operation. All of those patients were followed up for 3 to 24 months. One case died of myocardial infarction; 2 cases appeared skin numbness on the operating side of the neck, and the symptom disappeared 3 months later; one case appeared hoarseness after operation; 3 cases experienced mild transient ischemic attack (TIA) and the symptom disappeared 2 months later. No case of stroke was found. **Conclusions** CEA is a safe and effective surgical approach to treat carotid stenosis. Correct and reasonable choices of the surgical indications and skilled surgical technique are the key to ensure the success of operation and to improve efficacy of the therapy.

**【Key words】** Carotid stenosis; Endarterectomy, carotid; Tomography, X-ray computed

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颈动脉狭窄性病变为临床常见老年性疾病之一,发病率和病死率呈逐年升高趋势,严重威胁人类健康。粥样硬化斑块形成是导致颈动脉内膜增厚、管腔狭窄的主要原因,病变早期主要表现为嗜睡、短暂性晕厥或黑蒙等短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)症状,随着狭窄程度的加重,患者可发生缺血性卒中,导致偏瘫、失语、单侧肢体感觉障碍,甚至死亡。颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)能够通过切除内膜粥样硬化斑块使颈动脉血流再通,从而预防缺血性卒中的发生。虽然,颈动脉内膜切除术迄今已在临床广泛开展,但术中不良事件及术后并发症仍不容忽视。在本研究中,笔者对天津市环湖医院神经外科2010年10月~2013年10月行颈动脉内膜切除术的颈动脉狭窄患者的临床资料进行回顾,总结并分析手术经验,加深对颈动脉狭窄性病变的认识,提高手术疗效、减少术后并发症发生率。

## 资料与方法

### 一、一般资料

共53例患者,男性39例,女性14例,男女之比约2.79:1;年龄40~78岁,平均( $60.34 \pm 8.92$ )岁;病程2天至4年。临床表现为短暂性黑蒙(8例)、偏瘫或无力(34例)、短暂性失语(16例)、头晕(22例),亦可完全无症状(2例);同时伴腔隙性梗死或陈旧性梗死(37例)、糖尿病(16例)、高血压(43例)和高脂血症(39例)。术前灌注成像(PWI)显示,责任血管脑血流量(CBF)、血流平均通过时间(MTT)、达峰值时间(TTP)均不同程度延长。狭窄位于右侧颈动脉者26例、左侧15例、双侧12例;中度狭窄(30%~69%)者35例、重度狭窄(70%~99%)16例、完全闭塞2例。其中,双侧颈动脉狭窄患者根据其临床症状与体征决定手术侧别;完全闭塞患者依据DSA结果判断闭塞动脉远端血流是否通畅,血流通畅者可行手术治疗。本组53例患者均行单侧手术,2例完全闭塞者DSA显示左侧颈内动脉远端血流通畅,遂行左侧颈动脉内膜切除术。50例行单纯颈动脉内膜切除术、2例行颈动脉内膜切除术联合动脉瘤夹闭术、1例颈动脉支架成形术(CAS)后因管腔狭窄再行颈动脉内膜切除术并支架取出术。

### 二、治疗方法

1. 围手术期处理 所有患者均于术前行血尿常规、肝肾功能试验、血糖、血脂,以及心电图、超声心

动图、胸部X线等常规检查,综合评价全身基本情况。同时行颈部CTA、经颅多普勒超声(TCD)、颈部血管超声和PWI检查,其中4例经DSA明确诊断。根据影像学检查结果,判断颈动脉内膜和斑块厚度、管腔狭窄程度、颈动脉血流流速、狭窄部位及其与颈椎之间的关系。

2. 手术方法 患者平卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,“马蹄”形头托和弹力绷带固定头部、肩下垫方垫抬高肩部约15°,头部后仰并转向对侧以最大程度显露胸锁乳突肌。标记患侧胸锁乳突肌前缘斜行切口线,分离并牵拉颈阔肌、胸锁乳突肌,显露并切开颈动脉鞘,分离颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉、甲状腺上动脉。静脉予肝素(80 mg/kg),3 min后分别临时阻断上述动脉<sup>[1]</sup>,术中颈内动脉阻断时间20~30 min、平均23 min。尖刀片纵行切开患侧颈内动脉管壁,动脉远端适当延长切口,剪开颈动脉分叉部和近端颈内动脉前壁,直至相对正常部位。手术显微镜下以6号剥离子仔细分离增厚的内膜与外膜,完整显露斑块,“L”形剪刀完整离断增厚内膜的两端。清理与血管壁粘连的细小斑块,5-0 Prolene缝线间断严密缝合动脉壁切口,缝至最后三四针时先开放颈内动脉阻断端,使血液逆流冲洗管腔内空气、碎片或血块,止血后依次开放颈外动脉、颈总动脉和颈内动脉,需注意防止血管内的组织碎片或空气进入颈内动脉。缝合结束后常规行术中A型多普勒超声探查,确保上述动脉血流通畅,皮下放置负压引流管后逐层缝合(<http://www.cjnn.org/index.php/cjnn/pages/view/v14n2a6>)。

## 结 果

本组53例患者中1例术后突发心肌梗死死亡;2例术侧颈部皮肤麻木;1例声音嘶哑,考虑气管插管所致,予布地奈德雾化吸入治疗后症状消失;3例仍有轻度短暂性脑缺血发作,但无一例发生脑卒中。本组患者术前CTA显示责任血管存在不同程度狭窄(图1,2);手术过程顺利,无一例死亡;术后颈部CTA提示颈动脉形态良好、血流通畅,脑组织灌注不同程度改善。术后随访3~24个月,临床症状与体征不同程度改善,短暂性脑缺血发作症状消失。2例术侧颈部皮肤麻木患者术后3个月症状消失;9例仍有反应迟钝、记忆力减退、动作缓慢等慢性脑缺血症状,但程度有所改善;3例术后短期表

现为短暂性脑缺血发作患者术后2个月症状消失。

### 典型病例

**患者** 男性,73岁,主因突发头晕伴言语不清、口角流涎16 h,于2012年6月6日入我院神经内科。入院诊断:缺血性卒中(左侧基底节);2型糖尿病;冠心病;陈旧性缺血性卒中;右侧颈动脉支架成形术后。患者既往2型糖尿病病史10余年,长期接受甘精胰岛素16 U(早餐前皮下注射)联合拜糖平100 mg(3次/d,口服)治疗;冠心病病史20余年,口服复方丹参滴丸6粒(3次/d);入院前6个月曾行左眼白内障手术,术后恢复良好,目前视物尚可、无不适感。6个月前曾因“头晕伴意识障碍”入我院,CTA检查显示右侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,行右侧颈内动脉支架成形术,术后恢复良好。本次入院前16 h无明显诱因出现头晕、言语不清伴口角流涎,发作时伴视物旋转,无恶心、呕吐,无耳鸣、耳聋,理解力正常。当地医院急诊行头部MRI检查,DWI提示左侧基底节高信号,考虑缺血性卒中伴软化灶形成。予脑蛋白水解物、依达拉奉、舒血宁等治疗(具体剂量不详),构音障碍略有好转,语言交流基本正常,但仍感头晕,遂转入我院神经内科。入院后体格检查:神志清楚、轻度构音障碍,右侧中枢性面舌瘫;右侧肢体肌力4级、左侧5级;双侧Babinski征阴性,余未见明显异常。头颈部CTA和DSA检查显示,右侧颈内动脉起始部支架成形术后管腔重度狭窄(图3a,3b),于2012年6月13日转入神经外科接受进一步治疗。入院后2周于全身麻醉下行右侧颈内动脉内膜切除术并支架取出术。术中患者平卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,“马蹄”形头托和弹力绷带固定头部、肩下垫方垫抬高肩部约15°、头偏向左侧,标记右侧胸锁乳突肌前缘斜行切口线,分离并牵拉颈阔肌、胸锁乳突肌,显露并切开颈动脉鞘,分离颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉、甲状腺上动脉,分别临时阻断,充分显露支架两端,6号剥离子仔细剥离支架两端,“L”形剪刀离断斑块两端,完整取出斑块和支架(图3c),清除斑块碎片后,5-0 Prolene缝线间断严密缝合动脉壁切口,A型多普勒超声探查显示血流通畅,皮下放置负压引流管后逐层缝合。术后出血约150 ml,未输血。术后控制血压,并予神经营养和保护药、复方右旋糖酐扩充血容量等对症支持治疗,患者自觉头晕症状减

轻,右侧肢体肌力、言语清晰度亦明显改善。术后CTA显示右侧颈内动脉形态良好、血流通畅(图3d)。住院15 d痊愈出院,出院时神志清楚,对答切题,查体配合,言语仍欠清晰,但较术前明显好转,伸舌居中,右侧肢体肌力5级,双侧肌张力正常,腱反射正常,病理征阴性。

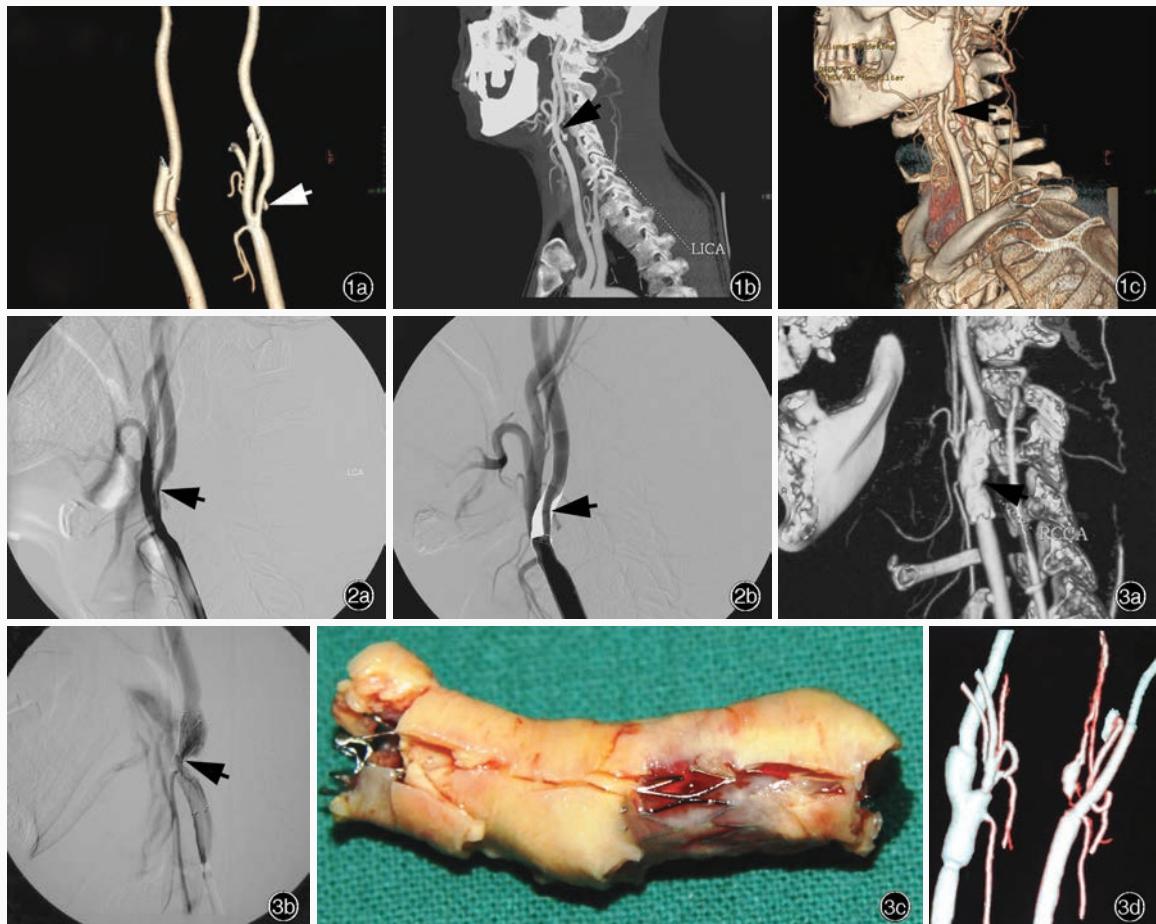
### 讨 论

颈动脉内膜切除术是预防颈动脉狭窄性缺血性卒中和缓解短暂性脑缺血发作的常见术式<sup>[2]</sup>。1953年,Debakey首次为颈动脉完全闭塞患者实施颈动脉内膜切除术,并成功重建闭塞动脉血流<sup>[3]</sup>。时至今日,颈动脉内膜切除术已成为治疗颈动脉狭窄和防治缺血性脑血管病的标准术式<sup>[3-5]</sup>。据北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验(NASCET)和欧洲颈动脉外科手术试验(ECST)报道,颈动脉内膜切除术可有效降低颈内动脉狭窄患者发生脑卒中的风险<sup>[6-7]</sup>。虽然,颈动脉内膜切除术已在临床广泛开展,但术中不良事件和术后并发症仍不容忽视,因此术前严格筛选适应证,术中注意保护术区重要解剖结构、提高术者手术技巧,对保证手术成功、减少术后并发症,至关重要。

按照NASCET标准<sup>[7]</sup>,症状性颈动脉狭窄程度>60%、无症状性>70%为颈动脉内膜切除术适应证;而颈动脉狭窄程度>60%但无临床症状的患者,围手术期脑卒中发生率为2%~3%,颈动脉内膜切除术才有意义。两项临床研究证实,颈动脉狭窄程度>60%但无临床症状患者的手术意义和手术风险为:5年绝对脑卒中发生率减少约6%、30天内手术相关脑卒中发生率和病死率约为1.20%<sup>[8]</sup>。

根据我们的临床经验,凡符合以下条件者均可考虑施行颈动脉内膜切除术:(1)有脑缺血症状,颈动脉狭窄程度>50%且对侧闭塞;或双侧颈动脉狭窄程度>70%。(2)虽无临床症状与体征,但经CT证实存在同侧缺血性卒中;颈动脉狭窄程度>70%。(3)有脑缺血症状、年龄<65岁,以颈内动脉起始部狭窄为主。(4)经CTA或DSA证实颈动脉粥样硬化斑块性质为高度钙化斑块、游离斑块、斑块内出血。(5)颈部血管迂曲、支架释放困难,且有口服抗血小板药物禁忌证。(6)颈动脉支架成形术后再狭窄或闭塞,须行支架取出术。

术中须注意以下几点:(1)手术严格按照解剖



**图1** 手术前颈部CTA检查所见 1a 左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) 1b 骨窗像显示颈内动脉狭窄位于C<sub>3-4</sub>水平(箭头所示) 1c 三维重建图像显示颈内动脉狭窄部位与颈椎和周围结构之间的关系(箭头所示) **图2** 全脑血管造影检查所见 2a 左侧颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄伴溃疡斑块形成(箭头所示) 2b 颈内动脉起始部狭窄程度达70%(箭头所示) **图3** 手术前后影像学及大体标本观察所见 3a 术前颈部CTA显示,右侧颈内动脉起始部大量粥样硬化斑块形成并包裹支架(箭头所示) 3b 术前DSA显示,右侧颈内动脉起始部对比剂充盈缺损、管腔狭窄,植入支架节段明显狭窄、变形(箭头所示) 3c 术中充分显露支架两端,完整切除斑块和支架 3d 术后CTA显示,支架取出后右侧颈内动脉起始部管腔形态良好、血流通畅

**Figure 1** Preoperative neck CTA findings. Severe stenosis could be seen at the initial part of left internal carotid artery (ICA, arrow indicates, Panel 1a). CTA (bone window) showed the relationship between the stenosis and cervical vertebra, and the stenosis located between C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Three-dimensional CTA reconstruction image clearly showed the relationship between the stenosis with cervical vertebra and surrounding structure (arrow indicates, Panel 1c).

**Figure 2** DSA findings. The initial part of left ICA existed severe stenosis with ulcer plaque formation (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Stenosis rate of the initial part of ICA was about 70% (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). **Figure 3** Imaging findings and gross observation. Preoperative neck CTA showed the initial part of right ICA existed a large portion of atherosclerotic plaques wrapping around the stent (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Preoperative DSA displayed the initial part of right ICA filling defect with narrow lumen, and the implanted stent was restenosis and deformed (arrow indicates, Panel 3b). The ends of stent was fully exposed intraoperatively, and atherosclerotic plaque and stent was removed (Panel 3c). Postoperative CTA showed the initial part of right ICA displayed good morphology with fluent blood flow after the stent was removed (Panel 3d).

层次进行,操作迅速,缩短血管阻断时间。术中密切观察血压、心率变化,监测桡动脉血压并保持高于基础血压20%~30%以提高脑血流量,术毕降至正常水平。(2)打开颈动脉鞘后间断予以利多卡因生理盐水(2%利多卡因10 ml+生理盐水250 ml)溶液冲洗术野,减少对颈动脉窦的刺激。切开颈动脉壁后再予肝素生理盐水(肝素钠12.50×10<sup>3</sup> U+生理

盐水250 ml)冲洗管腔,防止血栓形成,临床效果良好。(3)斑块完整切除是手术成功的关键。显微镜下仔细辨别增厚的内膜与外膜分界,在动脉内膜弹力层与中膜之间剥离,保持切除斑块与内膜相延续处的光滑度,例如远段病变血管的内膜呈游离瓣状,需将内膜瓣与外膜缝合固定,以免出现管腔阻塞或术后内膜撕脱形成功脉夹层<sup>[9]</sup>。(4)病变部位位



图4 术后切口观察所见 4a 患者颈部相对粗短,常规胸锁乳突肌前缘斜行切口难以充分显露术野,行颈部“Y”形切口可取得良好效果 4b 术后患者切口愈合良好

**Figure 4** Postoperative observation on the wound. This patient's neck was relatively chunky, so it was difficult to expose the surgical field fully through conventional incision. "Y" incision could obtain good results (Panel 4a). The wound healed very well after operation (Panel 4b).

置过高或过低时,周围遮挡术野的解剖结构较多,常规方法难以获得良好的术野显露,可酌情采用以下方法。①术中向外上方牵拉胸锁乳突肌,仔细分离腮腺和下颌下腺并翻向前上方以扩大术野,显露仍不满意,可酌情剪除部分腺体进一步扩大显露。②若病变颈动脉上段位置较高、邻近颈静脉孔区时,首先游离腮腺并外翻,显露颈静脉孔,此时注意辨认并保护由后上方茎乳孔发出的面神经及其分支,切忌粗暴强行牵拉腮腺造成面神经损伤。若胸锁乳突肌乳突附着部遮挡颈动脉,可由内向外酌情离断部分肌腹,向后下方牵拉以利于显露颈静脉孔。③若术中二腹肌遮挡术野,可用剪刀于肌腱处离断并翻向两侧,进一步显露颈内动脉上段病变,术毕丝线分别结扎两肌腱断端、固定。避免采用切断二腹肌肌腹的方法扩大术野显露,减少术后因直接缝合肌腹导致丝线滑脱、肌肉断裂的风险。④若颈动脉分叉部位置较高,显露颈动脉上段时下颌骨常会阻碍手术进行,术中可分离并向后下方牵拉咬肌,显露下颌角,磨除部分下颌骨骨质以扩大术野显露。⑤若病变位置较低,肩胛舌骨肌影响术野显露时,可离断该肌肉,离断和缝合方法同二腹肌。(5)术中应用转流术及修补术。①颈动脉转流管的应用有缩短脑缺血时间、减轻术中压力等优点<sup>[10]</sup>,但也有形成血栓的危险,增加远端斑块脱落、空气栓塞、内膜剥离、远端颈内动脉夹层等风险<sup>[11]</sup>,同时增加手术复杂性和操作难度、延长手术时间,也不利于斑块显露及后续缝合。据万亮等<sup>[12]</sup>报告,对侧颈动脉狭窄程度<80%,基本都无需行转流术。对侧颈动脉闭塞,术中可行脑电图监测,酌情应用转流术,本组患者术中无一例应用转流术,术后均无明显脑缺血症状。②术后血管成形时应用修补片可扩大管径,减少术后急性血栓形成和再狭窄,但

是明显延长手术时间,增加脑缺血风险,术后亦有造成修补片处膨出、修补片感染等风险。据谷涌泉等<sup>[13]</sup>报告,术中应用修补片与未应用者术后再狭窄率差异无统计学意义。本组患者术中无一例应用修补片,术后CTA检查均未见管腔明显狭窄。

对于颈动脉分叉部位置较高、颈部粗短的患者,术中显露颈内动脉上段时常规行胸锁乳突肌前缘斜行切口难以奏效,此时可行颈部“Y”形切口(图4)。短切口用以牵拉并外翻腮腺,长切口用以显露、牵拉胸锁乳突肌,可获得较大的手术操作空间。针对此类患者,手术体位至关重要,应尽量使患者头部后仰并转向对侧,酌情经鼻气管插管全身麻醉,以减少经口气管插管引起患者被动张口导致下颌骨下移进一步减小手术操作空间的可能。

颈动脉支架成形术是颈动脉狭窄性病变的重要治疗措施之一,尤其适用于存在颈动脉内膜切除术高风险的患者<sup>[14]</sup>。颈动脉支架成形术后存在支架内再狭窄(ISR)风险,其主要的病理生理学机制是支架长期刺激引起的颈动脉内膜平滑肌细胞增生<sup>[15]</sup>。据Chakhtoura等<sup>[16]</sup>报告,支架内再狭窄发生率为4%~9%,颈动脉内膜切除术并支架取出术是治疗支架内再狭窄的一种安全、有效的术式<sup>[14]</sup>。术前根据CTA或DSA检查结果初步估计支架长度(图3a,3b),术中适当延长颈内动脉切口,仔细分离颈内动脉支架与周围粘连的斑块,充分显露支架两端并完整取出(图3c),切勿使支架损伤菲薄的动脉外膜,引起外膜撕裂,若支架过长,完整显露有困难可酌情剪断支架,分别游离支架两端后取出<sup>[17]</sup>。由于上述操作增加手术难度并具有一定的危险性,因此具备颈动脉支架成形术适应证的患者,若病情允许应尽量选择长度较短的支架,为术后出现支架内再狭窄而行颈动脉内膜切除术并支架取出术留有余

地(图3d)。

综上所述,颈动脉内膜切除术治疗颈动脉狭窄性病变安全、可靠,手术适应证的合理选择及手术医师娴熟的手术技术和技巧对保证手术成功率、减少术后并发症,至关重要。

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## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(五)

症状性重度颈动脉狭窄患者内膜切除术与支架成形术研究  
Endarterectomy versus Angioplasty in Patients with Symptomatic Severe Carotid Stenosis(EVA-3S)  
支架和强化药物治疗预防颅内动脉狭窄患者脑卒中复发研究  
Stenting versus Aggressive Medical Management for Preventing Recurrent Stroke in Intracranial Stenosis (SAMMPRIIS)

支架内再狭窄 in-stent restenosis(ISR)  
质子密度加权像 proton density weighted image(PDW)  
组织多肽特异性抗原 tissue polypeptide specific antigen(TPS)  
最大密度投影 maximum intensity projection(MIP)  
左侧颈内动脉 left internal carotid artery(LICA)  
左侧颈总动脉 left common carotid artery(LCCA)