

症状性大脑中动脉M1段重度狭窄/闭塞患者磁共振血流信号与短期预后的关系

束礼明, 陈红兵, 尚文锦, 梁嘉辉, 肖素, 黄欣怡, 洪华
(中山大学附属第一医院神经内科, 广东广州 510080)

摘要:【目的】探讨症状性大脑中动脉(MCA)M1段重度狭窄和闭塞患者三维时间飞跃法磁共振血管成像(3D-TOF-MRA)上血流信号与短期预后的关系。【方法】回顾性连续纳入2009年5月至2016年5月入院的症状性MCA-M1段重度狭窄和闭塞患者。收集患者的一般信息、临床资料和头颅影像学数据。分析患者在3D-TOF-MRA上血流信号特点,包括:(1)MCA病变远端血流信号;(2)大脑后动脉(PCA)偏侧化。分析MCA-M1段重度狭窄和闭塞患者3D-TOF-MRA上血流信号特点与短期预后的关系。【结果】共纳入328例患者,MCA-M1段重度狭窄患者154例,闭塞患者174例。对于MCA-M1段重度狭窄患者,MCA远端血流信号差与短期预后不良独立相关[优势比(OR)0.32,95%置信区间(95%CI)0.14~0.72],但PCA偏侧化与短期预后无统计学相关性(OR 2.28,95%CI 0.85~6.15);对于MCA-M1段闭塞患者,出现PCA偏侧化与短期预后良好独立相关(OR 3.54,95%CI 1.32~9.48),但MCA远端血流信号与短期预后无统计学相关性(OR 0.58,95%CI 0.22~1.48)。【结论】症状性MCA重度狭窄和闭塞患者的短期预后与3D-TOF-MRA的血流信号有关,但两者的特点不同。MCA-M1段重度狭窄患者的短期预后与3D-TOF-MRA上显示的MCA-M1段病变远端血流信号(前向血流信号)相关;MCA-M1段闭塞患者的短期预后与3D-TOF-MRA上的PCA偏侧化(侧支循环血流信号)相关。

关键词:脑梗死;大脑中动脉;重度狭窄;闭塞;磁共振血管成像;大脑后动脉偏侧化;短期预后

中图分类号:R743.32 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1672-3554(2018)03-0377-09

Correlation between Blood Flow Signal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Short-term Outcome in Patients with Symptomatic Severe Stenosis or Occlusion of Middle Cerebral Artery M1 segment

SHU Li-ming, CHEN Hong-bing, SHANG Wen-jin, LIANG Jia-hui, XIAO Su, HUANG Xin-yi, HONG Hua
(Department of Neurology, The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, China)
Corresponding to: HONG Hua, E-mail: hhsums@126.com

Abstract:【Objective】To investigate the correlation between blood flow signal on three dimensional time-of-flight magnetic resonance angiography (3D-TOF-MRA) and short-term outcome in patients with symptomatic middle cerebral artery (MCA) severe stenosis or MCA occlusion.【Methods】We retrospectively reviewed consecutive patients with symptomatic MCA severe stenosis or MCA occlusion. General information, clinical data and cranial imaging data were collected. Characteristics of blood flow signal on 3D-TOF-MRA for each patient were analyzed, which included: (1) blood flow signal of MCA distal to stenosis/occlusion lesion; (2) laterality of posterior cerebral artery (PCA). The correlation between characteristics of blood flow signal and short-term outcome was analyzed.【Results】Three hundred and twenty-

收稿日期:2018-03-03

基金项目:广州市科技产学研协同创新重大专项(2014Y2-00502);广东省医学科学技术研究基金(A2017219);广东省重大神经疾病诊治研究重点实验室(2014B030301035);华南神经疾病早期干预及功能修复研究国际合作基地(2015B050501003);广州市重大神经系统疾病临床医学研究与转化中心(201604020010);广东省神经系统疾病重大疾病诊治工程技术研究中心(2016A030310165)。

作者简介:束礼明,硕士研究生,研究方向:脑血管病,E-mail:ever_shu@163.com;洪华,通信作者,主任医师,E-mail:hhsums@126.com

eight patients were included in this study. There were 154 patients with symptomatic MCA severe stenosis and the rest of them had symptomatic MCA occlusion. Poor blood flow signal of distal MCA independently correlated with poor short-term outcome in patients with severe MCA stenosis. [Odds Ratio (OR) 0.32, 95% Confident Interval (CI) 0.14~0.72]. PCA laterality was not related with short-term outcome in these patients (OR, 2.28, 95% CI, 0.85~6.15). PCA laterality independently correlated with poor short-term outcome in patients with MCA occlusion. (OR, 3.54, 95% CI, 1.32~9.78). Blood flow signal of distal MCA was not related with short-term outcome in these patients (OR, 0.58, 95% CI, 0.22~1.48). 【Conclusion】 Blood flow signal on 3D-TOF-MRA correlates with short-term outcome in patients with symptomatic MCA severe stenosis or occlusion but the characteristics differs between severe MCA stenosis and occlusion patients. Anterograde blood flow (blood flow signal of MCA distal to stenosis lesion) for patients with severe MCA stenosis and retrograde blood flow (PCA laterality) for patients with MCA occlusion correlates with short-term outcome.

Key words: cerebral infarction; middle cerebral artery; severe stenosis; occlusion; magnetic resonance angiography; laterality of posterior cerebral artery; short-term outcome

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ (Med Sci), 2018, 39(3):377-385]

在西方发达国家,冠心病和肿瘤是居民第一二位死因,脑卒中是第三位死因^[1-2];在我国,脑卒中已成为城市和农村居民的首位死因^[3]。脑卒中有高发病率、高患病率、高致残率和高复发率的特点,目前中国脑卒中负担是全世界最重的^[4]。缺血性卒中约占所有脑卒中类型的70%~75%^[4-6]。动脉粥样硬化性疾病是脑卒中的常见病因之一^[7];相较高加索人种,东亚人种特别是中国人颅内动脉粥样硬化性疾病(intracranial atherosclerotic disease, ICAD)多见^[8-9]。30%~50%亚洲人和1/3中国人缺血性卒中的病因是ICAD^[10-11]。而中国人动脉粥样硬化型缺血性卒中最常见的责任血管是大脑中动脉(middle cerebral artery, MCA)^[12]。国内大型多中心研究表明MCA狭窄程度与卒中的病情有关^[6]。WASID研究提示相对于颅内大动脉轻中度狭窄的患者,重度狭窄患者的卒中复发风险更高^[13]。既往研究大多集中在MCA-M1段狭窄或闭塞患者的长期预后。三维时间飞跃法磁共振血管成像(three dimensional time-of-flight magnetic resonance angiography, 3D-TOF-MRA)目前常用于评价脑血管病变情况,其血流信号高低与血流速度和管腔狭窄情况有关,具有高敏感性、无创性和快速便捷的特点。既往研究表明MCA-M1段远端(M2、M3及M4段)的血流信号高低与症状性M1段狭窄患者的卒中复发相关^[14]。另一研究表明MCA闭塞患者出现大脑后动脉(posterior cerebral artery, PCA)偏侧化相对无PCA偏侧化患者卒中病情轻^[15]。此外,对于颈内动脉(internal carotid artery, ICA)和MCA严重狭窄或闭塞患者,

在3D-TOF-MRA上出现PCA偏侧化与血管病变的程度独立相关,PCA偏侧化提示病变同侧存在软脑膜侧支循环^[16-17]。因此,分析症状性3D-TOF-MRA严重病变(重度狭窄和闭塞)患者颅内大动脉血流特征对评估患者预后具有重要意义。目前对于3D-TOF-MRA血流信号与MCA-M1段重度狭窄和闭塞患者的短期预后关系的研究较少。本研究旨在探讨MCA-M1段重度狭窄和闭塞患者3D-TOF-MRA血流信号特征(狭窄-闭塞远端血流信号分级和PCA偏侧化)与短期预后的关系。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究对象

本研究的患者资料来自于中山大学附属第一医院神经科基于血管-影像卒中登记库。回顾分析2009年5月至2016年5月入院的脑梗死患者,纳入标准如下:①年龄18到80岁;②发病30d内;③磁共振弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)提示MCA供血区域脑梗死;④3D-TOF-MRA显示梗死同侧MCA-M1段主干或分叉后段重度狭窄或闭塞;⑤急性卒中Org 10172治疗试验(Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment, TOAST)分型属于大动脉粥样硬化型卒中^[18]。排除符合以下情况之一的患者:①梗死灶同侧和对侧ICA、对侧MCA和PCA以及基底动脉(basilar artery, BA)重度狭窄或闭塞患者;②脑梗死急性期或既往接受脑血管内支架植入术;③既往存在卒中史并遗留明显残疾,改良Rankin评分(modified

Rankin Scale, mRS) > 2分;④入院后新发其他血管供血区脑梗死;⑤临床或影像学资料不全。

采集患者以下临床信息:年龄、性别、高血压史、糖尿病史、高胆固醇血症史、吸烟史、心方式脏病史、卒中史、TOAST分型、住院天数、院内治疗方式、入院美国国立卫生研究院卒中评分(National Institute of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)和出院mRS。所有患者均接受常规血生化检查(包括低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白)、12导联常规心电图和头颈部血管影像资料。参考常用标准^[19],定义脑卒中危险因素,包括:高血压、糖尿病、高胆固醇血症、吸烟、冠心病、卒中史、卒中家族史、周围血管病。使用出院mRS评估患者短期预后,mRS≤2表示短期预后良好,反之表示短期预后不良。

本研究获得中山大学附属第一医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者或其法定代理人在参加此研究前均签署知情同意书。

1.2 影像学评估

1.2.1 影像数据采集 所有患者均在3.0T磁共振(Siemens Trio Tim)上行扫描,包括常规的T1加权成像(T1 weighted imaging, T1WI)、T2加权成像(T2 weighted imaging T2WI)、T2加权液体衰减翻转恢复序列(T2 fluid attenuated inversion recovery, T2-FLAIR)、弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)和3D-TOF-MRA。采集的参数如下:T1WI:重复时间(repetition time, TR)/回波时间(echo time, TE)=500/8.9 ms,层厚6.0 mm;T2WI:TR/TE 4 000/100 ms,层厚6.0 mm;T2-FLAIR:TR/TE=9 000/111 ms,翻转时间=2 500 ms,层厚6.0 mm;DWI:TR/TE =5 800/100 ms, b=0/1 000 s/mm²,层厚5.0 mm;3D-TOF-MRA:TR/TE =21/3.6 ms,翻转角=15°,视野219×219,并采用最大信号投影法(maximum intensity projection, MIP)进行三维重建。

1.2.2 大脑中动脉M1段狭窄程度评估 根据WASID研究方法^[20],使用ImageJ软件(National Institute of Health, MD, USA)在3D-TOF-MRA的MIP重建图像上测量MCA-M1段狭窄程度。分别测量狭窄最显著部位的管径($D_{狭窄}$)和狭窄近端血管管径最宽且走行较直部位的管径($D_{正常}$)。在测量 $D_{正常}$ 时,若近端血管同时出现病变则测量狭窄远端血管管径最宽且走行较直部位的管径,若整

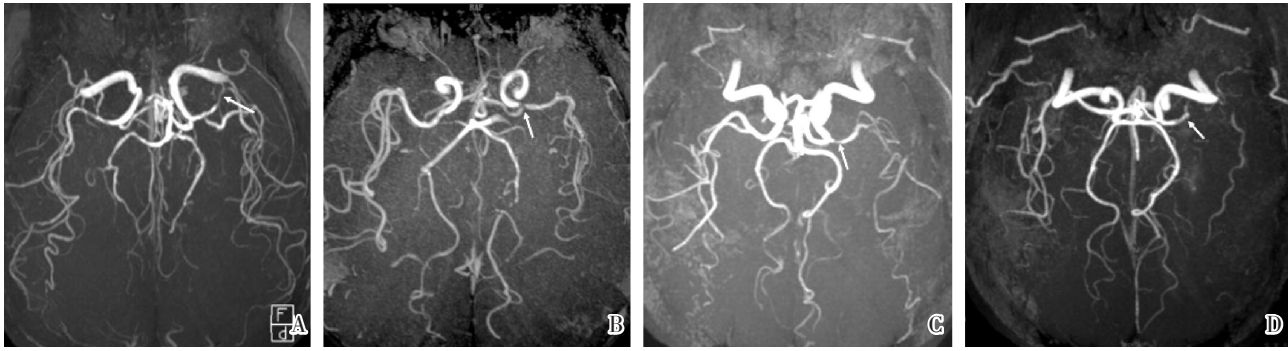
条血管发生病变则测量颈内动脉床突上段最远端的管径。根据上述测量数据,根据以下公式计算狭窄率:狭窄率(%)=(1- $D_{狭窄}/D_{正常}$)×100%。根据MCA-M1段狭窄程度将纳入的患者分为轻度狭窄(0~49%)、中度狭窄(50%~69%)、重度狭窄(70%~99%)。若出现血流信号节段性缺失(跳跃征)则定义为重度狭窄^[21],在MCA-M1段主干或分叉后段出现长段血流信号缺失且远端血管不显影则定义为闭塞^[22]。采用单盲法,两名医师在不知晓临床资料的情况下独立测量狭窄程度,若两者测量结果存在分歧,在协商后得出统一结论。根据测量结果,将患者分为MCA-M1段重度狭窄组和闭塞组。

1.2.3 大脑中动脉远端血流信号分级 在3D-TOF-MRA的MIP重建图像上评估患侧MCA远端血流信号情况以评估MCA远端血流情况。参考既往文献报道^[14],按以下标准将MCA远端血流信号分为4级(图1):①A级,MCA的M2、M3段及更远的分支可见,与健侧MCA的分支对称;②B级,患侧MCA的M2段全部可见,相对于健侧MCA,M3段存在2个及以上分支不显影;③C级,相对健侧MCA,患侧MCA的M2段1支及以上分支不可见;④D级,相对健侧MCA,患侧MCA病变部位之后的所有分支不可见。采用单盲法,两名医师在不知晓其他临床资料的情况下评估MCA远端血流信号,若两者测量结果存在分歧,在协商后得出统一结论。

1.2.4 大脑后动脉偏侧化评估 根据既往文献报道^[16-17],在3D-TOF-MRA的MIP重建图像的轴位上,病灶同侧PCA较对侧更长,至少多出一个节段以上且血流信号更强,则PCA偏侧化阳性;若双侧PCA显示的节段长度相似,则PCA偏侧化阴性(图2)。采用单盲法,两名医师在不知晓其他临床资料的情况下评估PCA偏侧比,若两者测量结果存在分歧,在协商后得出统一结论。

1.3 统计学方法

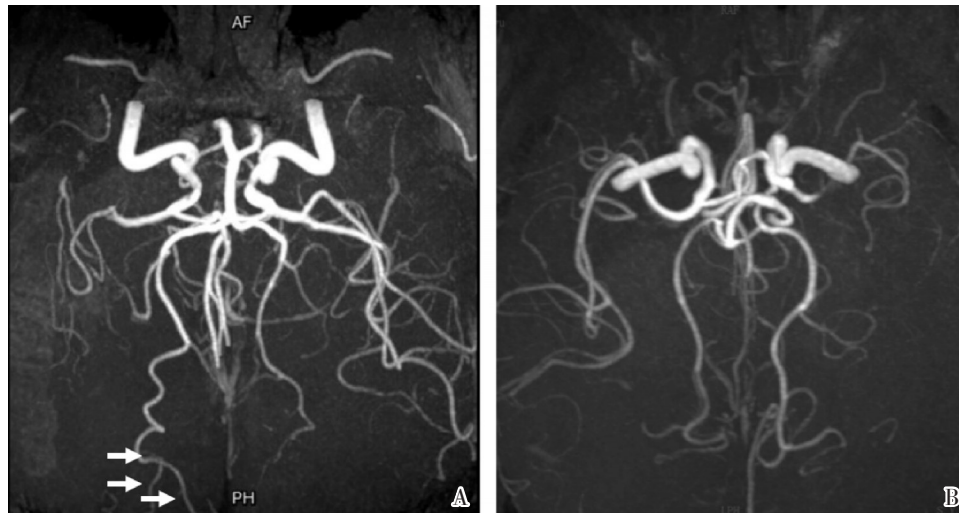
采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析年龄和住院时间用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,发病到入院时间和入院NIHSS评分用中位数和四分位间距(M, IQR)表示,性别、危险因素、院内治疗方式、短期预后、MCA血流信号分级和PCA偏侧化使用数量和百分数($n, \%$)表示。使用独立样本 t 检验分析比较各组年龄和住院时间。使用Mann-Whitney U 检验比较各组发病到入院时间和入院



Grade A, the signal intensity of the MCA branches distal to the stenosis (white arrow) is normal or nearly symmetrical compared with the contralateral MCA (A); Grade B, the signal intensity of the MCA branches distal to the stenosis (white arrow) is mildly reduced compared with the contralateral MCA, all M2 branches could be observed along its course, and two or more M3 branches could not be visualized to the cortical surface compared with the contralateral MCA or the number of visible M3 branches was at least 2 fewer than that of the contralateral MCA (B); Grade C, the signal intensity of the MCA branches distal to the stenosis (white arrow) is severely reduced compared with the contralateral MCA, and one or more M2 branches could not be visualized along its course compared with the contralateral MCA (C); Grade D, the signal intensity of all the MCA branches distal to the occlusion (white arrow) is not visible compared with the contralateral MCA (D).

图1 MCA狭窄远端血流信号分级

Fig.1 The grade of visualization of the MCA branches distal to the site of stenosis on 3D-TOF-MRA



The MIP image of 3D-TOF-MRA (A) indicates that laterality of PCA is positive and the ipsilateral PCA with higher signal intensity is longer than contralateral PCA (white arrows in A). The MIP image of 3D-TOF-MRA (B) shows laterality of PCA is negative, in which bilateral PCA are nearly symmetrical.

图2 PCA偏侧化评估

Fig.2 Assessment of PCA laterality

NIHSS 评分的差异。使用卡方检验比较各组性别、危险因素、院内治疗方式、短期预后、MCA 血流信号分级和 PCA 偏侧化的差异。使用 logistics 回归分析两组患者 MCA 远端血流信号、PCA 偏侧化与短期预后是否良好之间的关系,分别使用未校正、性别与年龄校正或多因素校正(校正性别、年龄、发病至入院时间、MCA 远端血流信号、PCA 偏侧化和入院 NIHSS)并使用优势比(odds ratio,

OR) 和 95% 置信区间(confident intervals, CI) 表示。上述检验水准为双侧 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 临床特点

共纳入 328 名患者,其中男性 225 名,女性 103 名,年龄(66.1±10.0)岁。MCA-M1 段存在闭塞或

重度狭窄分别有154例和174例。在危险因素方面,大部分患者存在高血压(73.8%),部分患者存在糖尿病(29.6%)、高胆固醇血症(33.2%)、吸烟史(40.9%)、卒中史(28.4%),而少部分患者存在卒中家族史(9.8%)、冠心病(8.5%)、或周围血管病史(3.7%)。患者入院NIHSS评分平均为5(IQR 3~9),发病至住院时间平均为4(IQR 2~9)d,平均在院时间为(13.5±5.9)d。大部分患者入院后接受抗血小板(95.7%)或他汀(78.0%)治疗。接受静脉溶栓

(3.7%)或抗凝治疗(8.5%)的比例较少。过半数患者短期预后不良(58.5%)。MCA-M1段重度狭窄患者与闭塞患者相比,闭塞患者年龄较小(64.8岁 vs. 67.5岁, $P<0.05$),入院病情较重(NIHSS评分, 7 vs. 4, $P<0.05$),短期预后更差(66.1% vs. 50.0%, $P<0.05$)。其余血管性危险因素(高血压、糖尿病、高胆固醇血症、吸烟、冠心病、卒中史、卒中家族史、周围血管病)和入院治疗方式(静脉溶栓、抗血小板、抗凝和他汀治疗)无统计学差异(表1)。

表1 大脑中动脉M1段重度狭窄或闭塞患者一般临床特点和血流信号特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and blood flow signal features of patients with MCA-M1 severe segment stenosis or occlusion

Characteristics	Total (n=328)	Severe stenosis (n=154)	Occlusion (n=174)
Baseline characteristics			
Age/year ($\bar{x} \pm s$) ¹⁾	66.1±10.0	67.5±9.7	64.8±10.1
Male (n, %)	225 (68.6)	100 (64.9)	125 (71.8)
Interval from onset to admission/d [M (IQR)]	4 (2~9)	4 (2~10)	4 (2~8)
Length of stay/d ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.5±5.9	12.8±6.0	14.1±5.7
NIHSS at admission [M(IQR)] ¹⁾	5 (3~9)	4 (2~8)	7 (3.8~11)
Risk factors (n, %)			
Hypertension	242 (73.8)	119 (77.3)	123 (70.7)
Diabetes mellitus	97 (29.6)	52 (33.8)	45 (25.9)
Hypercholesterolemia	109 (33.2)	56 (36.4)	53 (30.5)
Current smoker	134 (40.9)	56 (36.4)	78 (44.8)
Coronary heart disease	28 (8.5)	12 (7.8)	16 (9.2)
History of stroke/transient ischemic attack	93 (28.4)	47 (30.5)	46 (26.4)
Family history of stroke	32 (9.8)	17 (11.0)	15 (8.6)
Peripheral vascular disease	12 (3.7)	7 (4.5)	5 (2.9)
In-hospital treatment (n, %)			
Thrombolysis therapy	12 (3.7)	7 (4.5)	5 (2.9)
Antiplatelet therapy	314 (95.7)	148 (96.1)	166 (95.4)
Anticoagulant therapy	28 (8.5)	15 (9.7)	13 (7.5)
Statins	256 (78.0)	121 (78.6)	135 (77.6)
Short-term outcome (n, %) ¹⁾			
Good	136 (41.5)	77 (50.0)	59 (33.9)
Poor	192 (58.5)	77 (50.0)	115 (66.1)
Blood flow signal of distal MCA (n, %) ¹⁾			
Grade A	31 (9.5)	31 (20.1)	0 (0)
Grade B	101 (30.8)	100 (64.9)	1 (0.6)
Grade C	68 (20.7)	23 (14.9)	45 (25.9)
Grade D	128 (39.0)	0 (0)	128 (73.6)
Laterality of PCA (n, %) ¹⁾			
	128 (39.0)	51 (33.1)	77 (44.3)

1) $P<0.05$. NIHSS: National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; IQR: interquartile; MCA: middle cerebral artery; PCA: posterior cerebral artery

2.2 磁共振血管成像血流信号的特点

对于全体患者, MCA 远端血流信号 B 级(30.8%)和 D 级(39.0%)的患者较多, A 级(9.5%)或 C 级(20.7%)较少。部分患者在 3D-TOF-MRA 上可见 PCA 偏侧化(39.0%)。与 MCA-M1 段重度狭窄患者相比, 闭塞患者的远端血流信号更差(A 级, 0 vs. 9.5%; B 级, 0.6% vs. 64.9%; C 级, 25.9% vs. 14.9%; D 级, 73.6% vs. 0; $P < 0.05$), 并且出现 PCA 偏侧化的比例更高(44.3% vs. 33.1%)。

2.3 短期预后与磁共振血管成像血流信号关系分析

对于 MCA-M1 段严重狭窄的患者, 预后不良与预后良好的患者相比(表 2), 男性的比例更低(55.8% vs. 74.0%)、住院时间更长[(14.5±6.6) d vs. (11.0±4.8) d]、入院 NIHSS 评分较高(7 vs. 3), MCA-M1 远端血流 B 级(66.2% vs. 10.4%)和 C 级(19.5% vs. 10.4%)的比例更高, 更少出现 PCA 偏侧化(26.0% vs. 40.3%)。对于 MCA-M1 段闭塞的患者, 预后不良与预后良好的患者相比(表 2), 发病到住院时间更短(3 d vs. 7 d), 入院 NIHSS 评分较高(9 vs. 3), MCA-M1 远端血流 C 级(20.0% vs. 37.3%)的比例更低, D 级(80.0% vs. 57.6%)的比例更高, 更少出现 PCA 偏侧化(37.4% vs. 57.6%)。对于纳入研究的全体患者, 未校正、性别与年龄校正或多因素校正后, MCA 远端血流信号差与短期预后不良有关, 而 PCA 偏侧化与短期预后良好有关, 并有统计学意义(表 3)。对于 MCA-M1 段重度狭窄患者, 未校正、性别与年龄校正或多因素校正后, MCA 远端血流信号差与短期预后不良有关, 并有统计学意义, 但 PCA 偏侧化与短期预后无统计学关系。而对于 MCA-M1 段闭塞患者, 未校正或性别年龄与校正后, MCA 远端血流信号差与短期预后不良有关, PCA 偏侧化与短期预后良好有关, 均有统计学意义。但多因素校正后, PCA 偏侧化与短期预后良好有关, 并有统计学意义, 但 MCA 远端血流信号差与短期预后无统计学关系(表 3)。

3 讨论

当血管出现重度狭窄或闭塞时可出现侧支循环。因此当 MCA-M1 段狭窄或闭塞时, 机体可通过病变同侧的前向血流(通过狭窄处的血流)以及后向血流(软脑膜侧支循环)来维持病变远端脑组

织的灌注。3D-TOF-MRA 上血流信号强度与血流速度呈正相关关系, 血流信号降低可提示狭窄远端的血流速度下降和脑组织灌注受损^[14]。因此, MCA-M1 段重度狭窄远端血流信号可评价狭窄远端的前向血流情况, 远端血流信号越弱表明前向血流越差^[23]。而后向血流因侧支循环路径较长, 血流缓慢, 而不能在 3D-TOF-MRA 上显影^[14], 因此单纯评价狭窄-闭塞远端的血流信号仅能反映前向血流的情况, 可能低估病变远端的血流灌注。既往研究认为 MCA 近端闭塞时, 主要由同侧 PCA 通过软脑膜侧支循环代偿^[17, 24]。Uemura 等^[24]研究表明 PCA 偏侧化对侧支血流的阳性预测值为 99.9%, 且与软脑膜侧支循环等级呈正相关。MCA-M1 段重度狭窄或闭塞患者同侧 PCA 偏侧化是侧支循环的间接征象, 因此同时观察 MCA-M1 段病变远端血流信号和同侧 PCA 偏侧化病变远端更能反映实际的血流和灌注(血流动力学)情况, 且在临床上能普遍应用。

我们的研究显示, 与症状性 MCA-M1 段重度狭窄患者相比, 闭塞患者病变远端血流信号更差, 入院病情更重, 短期预后更差, 更易出现 PCA 偏侧化。非卒中患者和前循环大动脉无狭窄或闭塞的人群很少出现 PCA 偏侧化^[17, 24], 因此 PCA 偏侧化可能是 MCA 病变的一种代偿表现。对于 MCA-M1 段重度狭窄患者, 我们的结果显示 MCA 远端血流信号差与短期预后不良有关, 但 PCA 偏侧化与短期预后无关。而对于 MCA-M1 段闭塞患者, 多因素校正后, PCA 偏侧化与短期预后良好有关; 但本研究发现对于这类患者, MCA 远端血流信号与短期预后无关。上述结果提示 MCA-M1 段重度狭窄患者与闭塞患者相比, 两者影响短期预后的 3D-TOF-MRA 血流信号特征不同。对于 MCA-M1 段重度狭窄患者, 前向血流在短期预后中起重要作用; 相反, 对于闭塞患者, PCA 偏侧化(后向血流)对患者的短期预后起到重要作用。

脑卒中发病最常见的危险因素为高血压^[4]。本研究所纳入的患者高血压比例最高(73.8%), 其次为吸烟、高胆固醇血症、糖尿病等, 但这些危险因素与短期预后无统计学相关性。既往研究观察缺血性脑卒中患者的长期预后发现高血压与卒中复发有关^[25-26]。而本研究探讨了 MCA-M1 段严重病变(重度狭窄或闭塞)患者的短期预后, 发现高血压与短期预后无关, 可能与这些患者短期内

表2 大脑中动脉M1段重度狭窄或闭塞患者短期预后特点

Table 2 Characteristics of short-term outcome of patients with MCA-M1 severe segment stenosis or occlusion

	Short-term outcome of severe stenosis		Short-term outcome of occlusion	
	Good (n=77)	Poor (n=77)	Good (n=59)	Poor (n=115)
Baseline characteristics				
Age/year ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	66.7 \pm 10.8	68.4 \pm 8.4	63.3 \pm 10.8	65.5 \pm 9.7
Male (n, %) ¹⁾	57 (74.0)	43 (55.8)	47 (79.7)	78 (67.8)
Interval from onset to admission/d [M(IQR)] ²⁾	4 (2~8.5)	5 (2~11)	5 (4~11)	3 (2~8)
Length of stay/d ($\bar{x} \pm s$) ¹⁾	11.0 \pm 4.8	14.5 \pm 6.6	12.5 \pm 4.6	14.9 \pm 6.1
NIHSS at admission [M(IQR)] ^{1) 2)}	3 (1.5~4)	7 (5~11)	3 (1~5)	9 (6~12)
Risk factors (n, %)				
Hypertension	60 (77.9)	59 (76.6)	38 (64.4)	85 (73.9)
Diabetes mellitus	28 (36.4)	24 (31.2)	13 (22.0)	32 (27.8)
Hypercholesterolemia	28 (36.4)	28 (36.4)	19 (32.2)	34 (29.6)
Current smoker	30 (39.0)	26 (33.8)	30 (50.8)	48 (41.7)
Coronary heart disease	5 (6.5)	7 (9.1)	6 (10.2)	10 (8.7)
History of stroke/transient ischemic attack	22 (28.6)	25 (32.5)	13 (22.0)	33 (28.7)
Family history of stroke	11 (14.3)	6 (7.8)	7 (11.9)	8 (7.0)
Peripheral vascular disease	3 (3.9)	4 (5.2)	1 (1.7)	4 (3.5)
In-hospital treatment (n, %)				
Thrombolysis therapy	3 (3.9)	4 (5.2)	0 (0)	5 (4.3)
Antiplatelet therapy	76 (98.7)	72 (93.5)	55 (93.2)	111 (96.5)
Anticoagulant therapy	5 (6.5)	10 (13.0)	3 (5.1)	10 (8.7)
Statins	60 (77.9)	61 (79.2)	51 (86.4)	84 (73.0)
Blood flow signal of distal MCA (n, %) ^{1) 2)}				
Grade A	20 (26.0)	11 (14.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Grade B	49 (63.6)	51 (66.2)	1 (1.7)	0 (0)
Grade C	8 (10.4)	15 (19.5)	22 (37.3)	23 (20.0)
Grade D	0 (0)	0 (0)	36 (61.0)	92 (80.0)
Laterality of PCA (n, %) ^{1) 2)}	31 (40.3)	20 (26.0)	34 (57.6)	43 (37.4)

1) In patients with severe MCA-M1 stenosis, there is a statistically significant difference in good short-term outcome compared with poor short-term outcome, $P < 0.05$. 2) In patients with MCA-M1 occlusion, there is a statistically significant difference in good short-term outcome compared with poor short-term outcome, $P < 0.05$. NIHSS: National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; IQR: interquartile; MCA: middle cerebral artery; PCA: posterior cerebral artery

表3 短期预后良好与血流信号关系

Table 3 Relationship between good short-term outcome and blood flow signal [OR (95% CI)]

Variables	Unadjusted	Age- and sex-adjusted	Multivariate adjusted
Total			
Blood flow signal of distal MCA	0.62 (0.50~0.78) ¹⁾	0.59 (0.47~0.74) ¹⁾	0.61 (0.44~0.86) ¹⁾
Laterality of PCA	1.88 (1.19~2.95) ¹⁾	1.79 (1.13~2.84) ¹⁾	2.76 (1.40~5.46) ¹⁾
Severe stenosis group			
Blood flow signal of distal MCA	0.54 (0.31~0.95) ¹⁾	0.53 (0.30~0.94) ¹⁾	0.32 (0.14~0.72) ¹⁾
Laterality of PCA	1.92 (0.97~3.80)	1.75 (0.87~3.54)	2.28 (0.85~6.15)
Occlusion group			
Blood flow signal of distal MCA	0.39 (0.20~0.76) ¹⁾	0.39 (0.20~0.79) ¹⁾	0.58 (0.22~1.48)
Laterality of PCA	2.28 (1.20~4.32) ¹⁾	2.32 (1.20~4.46) ¹⁾	3.54 (1.32~9.48) ¹⁾

1) $P < 0.05$; MCA: middle cerebral artery; PCA: posterior cerebral artery

无卒中复发有关;但是对于MCA-M1段严重病变的患者,血管性危险因素如何影响短期预后仍需进一步探讨。

本研究排除了双侧颈部大动脉及其它颅内大动脉(双侧ICA、对侧MCA和PCA、BA)重度狭窄或闭塞的患者,减少了对同侧MCA-M1段重度狭窄-闭塞远端血流信号和PCA偏侧化的影响。DSA虽可直接观察侧支循环,但是具有有创性和放射性,且使用造影剂可能存在过敏和肾损伤的风险,因此并不适用于所有卒中患者病情评估和二级预防。3D-TOF-MRA上观察MCA-M1段重度狭窄-闭塞远端血流信号和PCA偏侧化组内和组间一致性很好,对医师来说很容易掌握和运用,且不需要使用造影剂,具有无创性和无放射性的特点,具有一定的临床价值。

本研究仍存在以下不足:①3D-TOF-MRA对于血管内血流状态敏感,血管狭窄处的湍流可能造成血流信号丢失,因此可能高估狭窄程度;②此

研究为单中心回顾性研究,可能存在偏倚,未来需要进一步的前瞻性多中心大样本研究的结果验证。

综上所述,3D-TOF-MRA血流信号特征与症状性MCA-M1段严重病变(重度狭窄和闭塞)患者短期预后独立相关,且重度狭窄和闭塞患者的血流信号特征有明显差异。对于MCA-M1段重度狭窄患者,狭窄远端血流信号与短期预后独立相关,反映这类患者病变部位血供受前向血流的影响大,因此通过血管内治疗等治疗方法恢复前向血流可能是有效的治疗方式。对于MCA-M1段闭塞狭窄患者,PCA偏侧化与短期预后独立相关,反映这类患者病变部位血供与侧支循环后向血流有关,因此对于这部分患者,在急性期维持稳定血压和足够的血容量等方法防止侧支循环衰竭可能是有效的治疗措施,这部分患者在慢性期可能应严格内科治疗以控制其他颅内动脉病变发展而预防卒中复发。

参考文献

- [1] Ng M, Fleming T, Robinson M, et al. Global, regional, and national prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adults during 1980–2013: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 [J]. *Lancet*, 2014, 384(9945): 766–781.
- [2] Feigin VL, Krishnamurthi RV, Parmar P, et al. Update on the global burden of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke in 1990–2013: the GBD 2013 study[J]. *Neuroepidemiology*, 2015, 45(3): 161–176.
- [3] 王陇德. 中国脑卒中防治报告[M]. 北京: 中国协和医科大学出版社, 2015.
Wang LD. Report on Chinese Stroke Prevention [M]. Beijing: Peking Union Medical College Press, 2015.
- [4] Wang W, Jiang B, Sun H, et al. Prevalence, incidence, and mortality of stroke in China clinical perspective: results from a nationwide population-based survey of 480 687 adults [J]. *Circulation*, 2017, 135(8): 759–771.
- [5] Guan T, Ma J, Li M, et al. Rapid transitions in the epidemiology of stroke and its risk factors in China from 2002 to 2013 [J]. *Neurology*, 2017, 89(1): 53–61.
- [6] Wang Y, Zhao X, Liu L, et al. Prevalence and outcomes of symptomatic intracranial large artery stenoses and occlusions in China [J]. *Stroke*, 2014, 45(3): 663–669.
- [7] Chimowitz MI, Lynn MJ, Howlett-Smith H, et al. Comparison of warfarin and aspirin for symptomatic intracranial arterial stenosis. [J]. *N Engl J Med* 2005, 352(9): 1305–1316.
- [8] Caplan LR, Gorelick PB, Hier DB. Race, sex and occlusive cerebrovascular disease: A review. [J]. *Stroke*, 1986, 17(4): 648–655.
- [9] Gorelick PB, Wong KS, Bae HJ, et al. Large artery intracranial occlusive disease: A large worldwide burden but a relatively neglected frontier [J]. *Stroke*, 2008, 39(8): 2396–2399.
- [10] Wong LK. Global burden of intracranial atherosclerosis [J]. *Inter J Stroke*, 2006, 1(3): 158–159.
- [11] Pu Y, Liu L, Wang Y, et al. Geographic and sex difference in the distribution of intracranial atherosclerosis in China [J]. *Stroke*, 2013, 44(8): 2109–2114.
- [12] Wong KS, Li H, Chan YL, et al. Use of transcranial doppler ultrasound to predict outcome in patients with intracranial large-artery occlusive disease [J].

- Stroke, 2000, 31(11):2641-2647.
- [13] Kasner SE, Chimowitz MI, Lynn MJ, et al. Predictors of ischemic stroke in the territory of a symptomatic intracranial arterial stenosis [J]. *Circulation*, 2006, 113(4):555-563.
- [14] Chen H, Li Z, Hua H, et al. Relationship between visible branch arteries distal to the stenosis on magnetic resonance angiography and stroke recurrence in patients with severe middle cerebral artery trunk stenosis: a one-year follow up study [J/OL]. *BMC Neurology*, 2015, 15(1):1-9.
- [15] 陈红兵, 洪华, 张仁良, 等. 大脑中动脉M1段闭塞时MRA所见“大脑后动脉偏侧优势”对脑梗死范围和分布以及NIHSS评分的影响[J]. *国际脑血管病杂志*, 2010, 18(7):481-487.
- Chen HB, Hong H, Zhang RL, et al. Effects of “Prominent laterality of the posterior cerebral artery” found on magnetic resonance angiography on the size and distribution of cerebral infarction and NIHSS scores during occlusion of the M1 segment of the middle cerebral artery [J]. *Int J Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2010, 18(7):481-487.
- [16] Ichijo M, Miki K, Ishibashi S, et al. Posterior cerebral artery laterality on magnetic resonance angiography predicts long-term functional outcome in middle cerebral artery occlusion [J]. *Stroke*, 2013, 44(2):512-515.
- [17] Lee JH, Kang W K, Lee B C. Dominant ipsilateral posterior cerebral artery on magnetic resonance angiography in acute ischemic stroke. [J]. *Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2004, 18(2):91-97.
- [18] Adams Jr HP, Bendixen BH, Kappelle LJ, et al. Classification of subtype of acute ischemic stroke: Definitions for use in a multicenter clinical trial: TOAST: Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment [J]. *Stroke*, 1993, 24:35-41.
- [19] Goldstein LB, Bushnell CD, Adams RJ, et al. Guidelines for the primary prevention of stroke a guideline for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association [J]. *Stroke*, 2014, 45(12):3754-3832.
- [20] Samuels OB, Joseph GJ, Lynn MJ, et al. A standardized method for measuring intracranial arterial stenosis [J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2000, 21(9):643-646.
- [21] Oelerich M, Lentschig MG, Zunker P, et al. Intracranial vascular stenosis and occlusion: comparison of 3D time-of-flight and 3D phase-contrast MR angiography [J]. *Neuroradiology*, 1998, 40(9):567-573.
- [22] Sadikin C, Teng MH, Chen TY, et al. The Current Role of 1.5T Non-contrast 3D time-of-flight magnetic resonance angiography to detect intracranial steno-occlusive disease [J]. *J Formosan Med Asso*, 2007, 106(9):691-699.
- [23] Jia B, Liebeskind D S, Song L, et al. Performance of computed tomography angiography to determine antegrade and collateral blood flow status in patients with symptomatic middle cerebral artery stenosis [J]. *Interv Neuroradiol*, 2017, 23(3):267-273.
- [24] Uemura A, O'Uchi T, Kikuchi Y, et al. Prominent laterality of the posterior cerebral artery at three-dimensional time-of-flight MR angiography in M1-segment middle cerebral artery occlusion [J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2004, 25(1):88-91.
- [25] Ettehad D, Emdin C A, Kiran A, et al. Blood pressure lowering for prevention of cardiovascular disease and death: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Lancet*, 2016, 387(10022):957-967.
- [26] Group PC. Randomised Trial of a Perindopril-based Blood-pressure-lowering Regimen among 6105 Individuals with Previous Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack [J]. *Lancet*, 2001, 358(9287):1033-1041.

(编辑 孙慧兰)