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• 专题报道 •

基底动脉粥样硬化性梗死的分类与血管形态学异同的探讨

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[摘要] **目的** 应用高分辨率磁共振(HR-MRI)管壁成像技术研究基底动脉粥样硬化性梗死两种类型——穿支闭塞型病变(BOD)和非穿支闭塞型病变(non-BOD)的血管重构与斑块特征。**方法** 将32例症状性基底动脉狭窄患者分为BOD 18例, non-BOD 14例。应用3.0T HR-MRI对基底动脉进行管壁增强扫描, 然后使用CMRtools软件对血管狭窄最严重的层面的管壁及斑块面积等参数进行测量, 研究血管的重构和斑块特征。**结果** HR-MRI管壁成像结果显示, non-BOD组血管狭窄程度较BOD组更明显 $[(68.9\% \pm 19.1\%) \text{ vs } (43.8\% \pm 18.8\%), P=0.017]$ 。正性重构更常见于non-BOD $(57.2\% \text{ vs } 16.7\%, P=0.036)$ 。BOD组管壁面积指数小于non-BOD组 $(P<0.001)$ 。两组血管强化均以偏心性为主, 两组斑块强化比例差异无统计学意义 $(P=0.196)$, 但BOD组强化程度小于non-BOD组 $[(39.9 \pm 23.2)\% \text{ vs } (65.3 \pm 21.1)\%, P=0.004]$ 。**结论** 基底动脉BOD梗死和non-BOD型梗死在血管重构和斑块性质方面的特征各不相同。

[关键词] 颅内动脉粥样硬化性卒中; 高分辨率磁共振成像; 基底动脉狭窄; 血管重构; 斑块稳定性

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Vascular pathophysiological characteristics of different types of basilar atherosclerotic infarction

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[Abstract] **Objective** To use high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging (HR-MRI) for studying the vascular remodeling and plaque characteristics of two types of basilar atherosclerotic infarction: branch occlusive disease (BOD) and non-BOD. **Methods** Thirty-two patients with symptomatic basilar artery stenosis were divided into BOD and non-BOD groups, with 18 patients in BOD group and 14 in non-BOD group. All the patients received 3.0T HR-MRI enhancement scanning for the basilar artery wall. The wall thickness and plaque area of steno-occlusive basilar artery at the maximal stenosis were measured and analyzed, so as to assess the vascular remodeling and plaque characteristics. **Results** HR-MRI scanning showed that the stenosis of non-BOD group was more obvious than that of BOD group $[(68.9 \pm 19.1)\% \text{ vs } [43.8 \pm 18.8]\%, P=0.017]$. Compared with BOD group, positive remodeling was more frequently observed in non-BOD $(57.2\% \text{ vs } 16.7\%, P=0.036)$. The wall area index of BOD group was also significantly lower than that of non-BOD group $(P<0.001)$. Eccentric enhancement was the main form for the two types of basilar atherosclerotic infarction in study, and the plaque enhancements were not significantly different between BOD and non-BOD groups $(P=0.196)$; however, the enhancement degree of BOD group was significantly milder than that of the non-BOD group $[(39.9 \pm 23.2)\% \text{ vs } [65.3 \pm 21.1]\%, P=0.004]$. **Conclusion** BOD and non-BOD have different vascular remodelings and plaque characteristics.

[Key words] intracranial atherosclerotic stroke; high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging; basilar artery stenosis; vascular remodeling; plaque stability

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颅内动脉粥样硬化性卒中(intracranial atherosclerotic stroke, ICAS)是急性缺血性脑卒中的常见病因, 尤其亚洲人发病率更高^[1]。根据不同

的发病机制可分为穿支闭塞型病变(branch occlusive disease, BOD)和非穿支闭塞型病变(non-BOD)。基底动脉BOD是由于穿支动脉开口处被基

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底动脉粥样斑块阻塞所致的脑桥旁中央梗死; non-BOD 是由于基底动脉粥样硬化斑块脱落导致动脉到动脉的栓塞,引起除脑桥旁中央区以外的基底动脉及其分支血管供血区的梗死^[2]。尽管两种类型的梗死具有相似临床症状^[3],但潜在的发病机制不同。传统血管成像技术不能显示动脉壁及动脉粥样硬化斑块的形态及结构特征,难以评估斑块稳定性,不利于卒中类型的判断。新兴的高分辨率磁共振成像 (high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging, HR-MRI) 技术可检测微小动脉粥样硬化斑块的存在、斑块形态和结构特征以及动脉管壁,有助于了解基底动脉粥样硬化斑块的结构及特性,从而明确缺血性卒中发生的机制^[4-6]。血管内超声显示,急性冠脉综合征 (acute coronary syndrome, ACS) 患者血管壁正性重构与斑块不稳定相关^[7]。HR-MRI 显示,基底动脉粥样硬化性梗死与斑块性质及血管重构特点有关^[7-8]。但是,对基底动脉粥样硬化所致 BOD 和 non-BOD 的动脉重构方式和斑块形态学的差异研究较少。本研究利用 HR-MRI 管壁成像技术检测 BOD 和 non-BOD 型急性缺血性脑卒中患者的基底动脉斑块形态、性质和血管重构情况,探讨基底动脉不稳定斑块、斑块负荷及血管正性重构与脑梗死机制的关系。

1 资料和方法

1.1 入选病例 2014年6月至2015年11月期间第二军医大学长海医院脑血管病中心收治的发病7d内、经磁共振弥散加权成像(DWI)证实存在急性后循环缺血性脑卒中的患者,并且脑动脉CTA或MRA证实基底动脉有不同程度狭窄;排除心源性脑栓塞^[9-10]和栓子来源为椎动脉及其他原因的缺血性脑卒中(血液系统疾病、烟雾病、夹层动脉瘤等)。

1.2 信息采集 采集的临床信息包括年龄、性别、血管危险因素(高血压、糖尿病、血脂异常、冠心病、吸烟、卒中及短暂性脑缺血发作史,体质量指数,既往用药史);入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分;实验室检查指标包括总胆固醇、三酰甘油、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、C反应蛋白(CRP)等;心脏评估指标包括常规心电图、动态心电图、心脏彩超。

根据DWI上病灶分布将患者分为两组:BOD

组即脑桥旁中央梗死的患者;non-BOD组即除脑桥旁中央梗死以外后循环其他部位梗死的患者。

1.3 MRI检查系统及参数 所有颅内动脉管壁成像均在3.0T MRI检查系统进行(HDX platform, GE Healthcare, Milwaukee),采用标准8通道头部线圈。定位线平行于枕骨大孔前后缘连线,矩阵 320×256 。首先行三维时间飞跃法MR血管成像(3D TOF-MRA),进行图像重建及处理后明确病变血管部位,然后采用“黑血”法进行垂直于病变血管长轴的多序列扫描,包括:快速自旋回波 T_1 加权成像(T_1 WI-FSE)、快速自旋回波 T_2 加权成像(T_2 WI-FSE)、 T_1 加权增强成像(T_1 WI+C)、短时反转回复序列(STIR)。扫描参数包括重复时间(TR,单位ms)、回波时间(TE,单位ms)、视野(FOV,单位cm)、层厚(单位mm)、间距(单位mm)。不同序列参数分别为:3D TOF-MRA TR 29、TE 3.4、FOV 24×24 、层厚1.2、间距0.6; T_1 WI-FSE TR 567、TE 15.8、FOV 10×10 、层厚2、间距2.5; T_2 WI-FSE TR 2 883、TE 49、FOV 10×10 、层厚2、间距2.5; T_1 WI+C TR 567、TE 15.8、FOV 10×10 、层厚2、间距2.5;STIR TR 3 700、TE 56.2、FOV 10×10 、层厚2、间距2.5。 T_1 WI+C序列采用钆喷酸葡胺(Gd-DTPA)作为增强剂,静脉注射Gd-DTPA 5 min后进行扫描,扫描参数同 T_1 WI-FSE。5个序列扫描完成时间约30~40 min。由于“黑血”法 T_2 WI-FSE管壁与管腔有较高对比度,管壁和斑块的定量分析均在该序列完成,其他序列则用作定性分析。

1.4 影像结果分析 HR-MRI管壁成像分析血管壁结构,首先在3D-TOF MRA成像上找到基底动脉血管最狭窄或几乎闭塞的部位,并选择狭窄远端正常血管进行参考面积的测量。

使用CMRtools软件对 T_2 WI序列进行管壁、斑块与管腔面积等的测量。描摹血管的内侧壁和外侧壁曲线后,软件可自动计算出管腔面积(LA)、血管面积(VA)和强化面积(EA)。血管面积减去管腔面积即为管壁面积(WA)。狭窄程度=(1-最狭窄层面LA/参考LA)×100%;最狭窄层面斑块面积=最狭窄层面WA-参考WA;重构指数(RI)=最狭窄层面VA/参考VA;管壁面积指数=WA/参考WA。 T_1 WI进行造影剂注射前后对比,观察血管壁的强化情况。注射增强剂后,斑块的标准化信号

强度提高超过 20% 称为有强化。标准化信号强度 = 斑块信号强度 / 脑桥中央信号强度。勾勒斑块强化部位, 软件自动计算 EA, 强化程度 (%) = EA/WA × 100%。斑块强化如果是均匀环形分布的称为同心性强化, 如果不是 360° 环形或者最厚部位是最薄部位厚度的 2 倍以上则称为偏心性强化。软件分析阶段, 研究者用手描绘血管及斑块轮廓, 并于以后重新画图测量, 取 2 次测量的平均值。

1.5 统计学处理 使用 SPSS 17.0 软件进行统计分析。对分类变量, 采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确检验比较组间差异; 对连续变量, 采用 t 检验或秩和检验比较组间差异。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 基本临床资料 入组患者共 32 例, 其中 BOD 组 18 例, non-BOD 组 14 例。BOD 组平均年龄 (65.5 ± 8.7) 岁, non-BOD 组平均年龄 (74.0 ± 9.2) 岁, 两组差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。BOD 组男性 12 例 (66.7%), non-BOD 组男性 8 例 (57.1%)。BOD 组入院时 NIHSS 评分高于 non-BOD 组, 两组差异具有统计学意义 ($P = 0.023$)。两组之间危险因素和实验室检查指标的差异无统计学意义 (表 1)。

表 1 BOD 组与 non-BOD 组间临床资料和危险因素的比较

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical data and risk factors between BOD and non-BOD groups

| Index | BOD N=18 | Non-BOD N=14 | P value |
|---|------------|--------------|---------|
| Age (year), $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 65.5 ± 8.7 | 74.0 ± 9.2 | 0.048 |
| Male n (%) | 12(66.7) | 8(57.1) | 0.581 |
| Risk factors n (%) | | | |
| Hypertension | 13(72.2) | 10(71.4) | >0.999 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 8(44.4) | 7(50.0) | 0.755 |
| Dyslipidemia | 5(27.8) | 5(35.7) | 0.631 |
| Coronary artery disease | 3(16.7) | 5(35.7) | 0.252 |
| Current smoker | 7(38.9) | 6(42.9) | 0.821 |
| BMI ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 23.3 ± 1.4 | 23.8 ± 1.7 | 0.360 |
| NIHSS at admission median(range) | 4(2-9) | 2(1-6) | 0.023 |
| Medications history n (%) | | | |
| Statins | 6(33.3) | 5(35.7) | 0.888 |
| Antiplatelet agents | 6(33.3) | 7(50.0) | 0.341 |
| Laboratory data | | | |
| Total cholesterol c_B /($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 4.3 ± 0.9 | 3.9 ± 1.1 | 0.815 |
| Triglyceride c_B /($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 1.7 ± 0.4 | 1.8 ± 0.4 | 0.402 |
| LDL-C c_B /($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 2.6 ± 0.7 | 2.2 ± 0.9 | 0.993 |
| CRP ρ_B /($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 5.5 ± 3.6 | 5.5 ± 2.3 | 0.517 |

BOD: Branch occlusive disease; BMI: Body mass index; NIHSS: U. S. National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; CRP: C-reactive protein

2.2 HR-MRI 管壁成像特征 HR-MRI 管壁成像结果显示 BOD 组血管狭窄程度为 (43.8 ± 18.8)%, non-BOD 组为 (68.9 ± 19.1)%, 两组比较差异具有统计学意义 ($P = 0.017$)。同样, BOD 组管壁面积指数为 2.55 ± 1.10, non-BOD 组为 5.11 ± 1.80, 两组差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$)。两组间重构指数不同, BOD 组为 1.06 ± 0.14, non-BOD 组为 1.24 ± 0.20, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P = 0.030$)。

non-BOD 组血管正性重构 (重构指数 ≥ 1.2) 患者明显高于 BOD 组, 两组差异具有统计学意义 (57.2% vs 16.7%, $P = 0.036$)。BOD 组和 non-BOD 组强化方式无明显差异, 均以偏心性强化为主 [BOD 组 100% (13/13); non-BOD 组 92.3% (12/13)], 但 BOD 组管壁强化面积小于 non-BOD 组, 两组差异具有统计学意义。见表 2。

表2 BOD组与 non-BOD组间管壁成像特征比较

Tab 2 Comparison of HR-MRI findings between the BOD and non-BOD groups

| Index | BOD N=18 | Non-BOD N=14 | P value |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Vascular morphology $\bar{x} \pm s$ | | | |
| Stenosis degree (%) | 43.8 ± 18.8 | 68.9 ± 19.1 | 0.017 |
| Wall area index | 2.55 ± 1.10 | 5.11 ± 1.80 | <0.001 |
| RI | 1.06 ± 0.14 | 1.24 ± 0.20 | 0.030 |
| Remodeling pattern n(%) | | | 0.036 |
| Negative (RI ≤ 0.95) | 4(22.2) | 3(21.4) | |
| No change (0.95 < RI < 1.2) | 11(61.1) | 3(21.4) | |
| Positive (RI ≥ 1.2) | 3(16.7) | 8(57.2) | |
| Enhancement in vessel n(%) | 13(72.2) | 13(92.9) | 0.196 |
| Enhancement pattern N=13, n(%) | | | |
| Eccentric | 13(100.0) | 12(92.3) | |
| Concentric | 0(0.0) | 1(7.7) | |
| Enhancement amount N=13, $\bar{x} \pm s$ | | | |
| Enhanced area A/mm ² | 1.47 ± 1.22 | 5.47 ± 2.11 | 0.005 |
| Enhancement degree (%) | 39.90 ± 23.20 | 65.30 ± 21.10 | 0.004 |

BOD: Branch occlusive disease; RI: Remodeling index

3 讨论

本研究将两种类型动脉硬化性梗死的血管重构和斑块强化方式进行比较。BOD 和 non-BOD 常混为一谈,统称为 ICAS^[11-12],而两种类型 ICAS 血管重构和斑块特征是不同的。本研究显示,正性重构更常见于 non-BOD 组(57.2% vs 16.7%, $P = 0.036$),这一结论与冠状动脉硬化的观察结果^[12-13]是一致的。此外,non-BOD 组具有更大的管壁面积指数($5.11 \pm 1.80, P < 0.001$)和强化范围 $[5.47 \pm 2.11, P = 0.005]$ 。越来越多的证据显示,ICAS 患者存在颅内动脉不稳定斑块^[14-15]。在无症状性及亚临床动脉硬化患者在体冠脉 MRI 管壁成像也能发现正性重构^[15]。组织病理学和临床研究认为,正性重构与富含脂质的斑块有关^[13-15]。无论是正性重构还是富含脂质斑块都会增加斑块破裂及卒中事件的发生率。一项研究结果显示,基底动脉粥样硬化患者正性重构者斑块面积较大^[7]。本研究的结论和冠状动脉疾病的结论是一致的,那就是血管正性重构和较大强化斑块与斑块的不稳定性有关,血管发生正性重构后更容易因为斑块的破裂,栓塞下游血管而引起 non-BOD^[6]。这类患者除加强药物治疗外,还应根据狭窄程度和对相应脑供血区灌注的影响选择相应的支架置入等血管内治疗。

基底动脉 BOD 主要指旁中央动脉供血区的梗

死,约占后循环梗死的29.3%,脑桥梗死的60%^[16],主要累及脑桥核、皮质核束和皮质脊髓束,因此该部位的梗死常常会导致严重的肢体瘫痪。本组资料显示,BOD 患者神经功能缺损较 non-BOD 严重。由于 BOD 患者基底动脉狭窄程度较轻,很少引起显著的低灌注,普通头颅 CTA/MRA 亦不能反映血管壁的病变情况,经颅多普勒也很少能监测到微栓子信号,因此这类患者常常被误诊为小动脉闭塞型梗死,然后予单抗、他汀类药物等治疗。但 BOD 型梗死的致残率和复发率较 non-BOD 型更高^[3,17],且斑块同样源自基底动脉,因此,BOD 的治疗应该和 non-BOD 相似。ICAS 患者早期使用强化他汀治疗能减少斑块面积,通过使用他汀治减少斑块面积对于 BOD 和 non-BOD 患者同样重要,因为即使是邻近穿支开口处斑块发生小的变化也可能导致微血管的循环障碍。

综上所述,HR-MRI 管壁成像技术研究结果显示,基底动脉 BOD 和 non-BOD 型脑梗死动脉硬化性梗死具有不同的特点:non-BOD 多为管壁阳性重构,斑块性质不稳定,易栓塞下游血管导致颅内动脉硬化性梗死;而 BOD 斑块多无重构,斑块性质相对稳定,临床上易误诊为小动脉闭塞型梗死。

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