

DOI: 10.16781/j.0258-879x.2018.01.0086

· 综 述 ·

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下隙出血后脑血管痉挛的诊断和治疗进展

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[摘要] 脑血管痉挛多见于动脉瘤性蛛网膜下隙出血 (aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, aSAH), 常在出血后数天发现, 1 周后达高峰。其进展迅速, 常引起局部脑缺血、脑梗死及神经功能障碍, 是动脉瘤破裂后致死、致残的重要原因。脑血管造影是诊断脑血管痉挛的金标准, 但近年来经颅多普勒超声、CT 脑灌注成像、近红外线光谱等非侵袭性检查手段日趋流行, 便于广泛开展。脑血管痉挛的治疗大体上分为血液动力学及药物治疗两类, 早期清除血肿、舒张血管、增强脑灌注为主要研究方向, 联合治疗是其今后的治疗趋势, 本文就其诊断和治疗进展作一综述。

[关键词] 脑血管痉挛; 蛛网膜下隙出血; 动脉瘤; 诊断; 治疗

[中图分类号] R 651.1⁺2; R 604 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2018)01-0086-06

Advance in diagnosis and treatment of cerebral vasospasm after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage

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[Abstract] Cerebral vasospasm is common in aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH). It often occurs several days after aSAH, and then peaks at 1 week, causing local cerebral ischemia, cerebral infarction and neurological deficit dysfunction. Cerebral vasospasm is an important reason for death or disability after aneurysm rupture. Cerebral angiography is the gold standard for the diagnosis of cerebral vasospasm, but now transcranial Doppler ultrasound, CT cerebral perfusion imaging, near infrared spectroscopy and other non-invasive inspection methods are increasingly popular and easy to carry out extensively. Treatments of cerebral vasospasm include hemodynamics and drug therapy, with early removal of hematoma, diastolic blood vessels, and enhanced brain perfusion as the main research direction. Joint treatments are the future trends of cerebral vasospasm therapy. In this review, we summarized the diagnosis and treatment of cerebral vasospasm after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage.

[Key words] cerebral vascular spasm; subarachnoid hemorrhage; aneurysm; diagnosis; treatment

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2018, 39(1): 86-91]

脑血管痉挛 (cerebral vasospasm, CVS) 多见于动脉瘤性蛛网膜下隙出血 (aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, aSAH), 其进展迅速, 可引起局部脑缺血及迟发性缺血性神经功能障碍 (delayed ischemic neurological deficit, DIND), 是动脉瘤破裂后致死、致残的重要原因^[1]。研究发现, aSAH 后 50%~90% 的患者造影中可见 CVS, 常在出血后数天发生, 1 周后达到高峰^[2], 因此早

期临床干预尤为重要。近年来 aSAH 后 CVS 的诊断和治疗取得一定进展, 现综述如下。

1 CVS 的诊断进展

数字减影血管造影 (digital subtraction angiography, DSA) 和 CT 血管造影 (computed tomography angiography, CTA) 是目前最有效的颅内大中血管的显影方式。颅内动脉 CTA 诊断的

[收稿日期] 2017-07-29 **[接受日期]** 2017-10-14

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金青年基金(H0910.8150051107),上海市“领军人才”计划(2012049),上海市科技人才计划(15XD1504700). Supported by National Natural Science Foundation for Young Scientists of China (H0910.8150051107), “Leading Talent” Project of Shanghai (2012049), and Scientific and Technological Talent Project of Shanghai (15XD1504700).

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敏感度和特异度分别为 80% 和 93%，但由于其在动脉瘤夹及弹簧圈处形成放射性伪影，导致其准确率不及 DSA，但仍可作为初步检查方案^[3]。Namyong 等^[4]认为，DSA 和 CTA 在发现左侧大脑前动脉 A1、A2 段和左侧大脑中动脉 M1 段血管狭窄处关联度最高。准备行球囊扩张术的患者可采用 CTA。CVS 多呈向心分布，可分为局限性痉挛、节段性痉挛和弥漫性痉挛。以血管痉挛前的造影结果为基线，以血管狭窄程度的 25% 和 50% 为界划分为轻、中、重度 3 级^[5]，CTA 及 DSA 均可检出靠近 Willis 动脉环的轻度痉挛。在动脉瘤破裂 48 h 内行 CTA 检查确诊的患者可归为“早期 CVS”^[6]，也可用于预测迟发性脑梗死。但由于国内多方面条件的制约，仅有小部分 aSAH 患者可经 CTA 诊断，难以普适，部分地区仍以脑梗死及 DIND 的出现作为诊断标准。

经颅多普勒超声 (transcranial Doppler, TCD) 多用于 CVS 初期血流速度改变的监测，也可用于 DIND 的预测^[7]。其原理为颅内动脉痉挛后管腔狭窄导致血流速度加快，通过入射波和反射波的改变影响多普勒频移。TCD 为无创性，操作相对简单，便于床边开展，但其对颞窗等常用声窗有一定要求。TCD 将血管流速与 CVS 程度相关联，其检测大脑中动脉流速超过 120 cm/s 时提示存在血管痉挛，超过 200 cm/s 则提示重度痉挛^[8]。考虑到动脉血压及脑血管流速等混淆因素，加入颅外段颈内动脉的流速进行检测。Lindgaard 指数又被称为血管痉挛指数，是指大脑中动脉与颈内动脉平均血流速度的比值，大于 3 则提示有血管痉挛。颅内基底动脉与颅外椎动脉平均血流速度的比值也可检测基底动脉痉挛情况^[9]。TCD 对大脑中动脉主干检测的准确性和特异性接近 90%，临床中对大脑中动脉流速超过 200 cm/s 和低于 120 cm/s 进行预测最为常用，居中范围则引入脑血流量和自身短暂充血调节反应等参数进行评估。TCD 不适用于血管分支中血流灌注影响的评估。

单光子发射计算机断层扫描 (single-photon emission computed tomography, SPECT)，氙增强 CT (Xe-CT)、正电子发射计算机断层扫描 (positron emission computed tomography, PET) 和 MRI 等可用于 aSAH 后脑血流量的检测，但由于检查耗时长、价格高昂、需吸入麻醉氙气等原

因在临床实际操作中均受到一定限制。CT 脑灌注成像 (computed tomography perfusion, CTP) 是一种非侵入性功能成像技术，由对比剂通过特定区域产生的密度变化获取脑灌注信息，具有操作简便、成像迅速等优点，与 DSA 也有较好的相关性。CTP 可检测发现早期脑灌注不足、动脉通过时间延长和脑血容量变化，预测脑缺血，同时也可部分显示局部脑缺血的位置和范围^[10]。Malinova 等^[11]对 aSAH 患者在发病后 3 d 行全脑 CTP，结果显示 14 例脑灌注不足患者中有 10 例出现 DIND，提示 CTP 可用于预测脑缺血预后。热弥散血流监测 (thermal diffusion flowmetry, TDF) 能够持续床旁监测 aSAH 后 CVS 患者早期脑血流量变化，较 TCD 更敏感^[12]。热弥散探针常被置于额叶脑白质区域，对高级别 aSAH 患者脑血流量的持续监测有一定意义。但 TDF 属有创操作，仅适用于局部小范围脑组织，因此其准确性和假阴性率受到质疑。

近红外线光谱 (near-infrared spectroscopy, NIRS) 具有波长依赖性吸收衰减的特性，在穿透组织过程中被各物质吸收衰减，可无创、实时地监测脑组织氧饱和度、血红蛋白量，进而评估脑血容量^[13]。时间分辨 NIRS 能够定量分析血红蛋白浓度和皮质血氧饱和度，早期发现脑缺血。Yokose 等^[14]研究发现 NIRS 在诊断 CVS 方面的灵敏度高于 TCD，血红蛋白容积指数可成为脑血管反应性的另一种评价指标，但仍需大量临床数据支持。NIRS 的不足之处在于其测量的血红蛋白浓度为平均值，仅反映局部脑组织血流情况。NIRS 对血氧饱和度的测量主要经中央皮质区的静脉系统及脑脊液，而颅骨或其他区域会出现对光信号的干扰。在此基础上发展的近红外光学拓扑图技术可对血氧饱和度进行短期监测，其早期诊断 CVS 和预测 DIND 的敏感度与 SPECT 接近^[15]。总体而言，NIRS 可用于持续床旁监测皮质血氧饱和度、氧合及去氧血红蛋白浓度，为 aSAH 甚至颅脑创伤后脑缺血缺氧的监测提供多种渠道。

微透析 (microdialysis) 是一种微创检测脑组织代谢的方法，需局部放置微透析探针。它可以持续床旁监测脑组织细胞外液中乳酸、葡萄糖、丙酮酸、谷氨酸和甘油等生物化学指标的变化，反映细胞损伤及脑缺血程度。乳酸/丙酮酸比值 (LPR) 升高及葡萄糖水平降低提示脑组织缺血，在诊断

上可较 CTP 提前 18 h^[16]。最可靠的观察指标为谷氨酸和乳酸,在脑缺血出现临床症状前 24 h 可检测波动;其次为甘油,在症状出现前 12 h 出现。LPR 与甘油水平呈正相关,与脑灌注呈负相关,LPR 增高也提示较高病死率^[17]。探针置入区域要尽可能靠近动脉瘤,增加敏感度的同时也减少继发性梗死灶。常见梗死高发区为前、后交通动脉瘤及同侧大脑中动脉瘤区域^[18]。此外,Spiotta 等^[19]发现 LPR 越高时 aSAH 预后越好,提示乳酸本身并不能完全反映缺血病情,而是与组织的整体代谢水平有关。

2 CVS 的治疗进展

2.1 一般治疗 目前尚无证据表明在 aSAH 急性期增加脑血容量治疗对预防脑缺血或 CVS 有效。aSAH 患者脑利钠肽分泌增加常可导致低钠,若补钠不足则增加 CVS 甚至脑梗死风险,建议使用等渗或高渗盐水配合氟氢可的松 0.3 mg/d 预防 CVS^[20]。贫血是影响 CVS 进展和 aSAH 预后的原因之一,血色素水平应维持在 90 g/L 以上,必要时可予输血治疗^[21]。脑灌注压必须兼顾,可在动脉瘤术后适当升高血压,同时行脑室外引流患者应维持颅内压不低于 70 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)^[22]。维持体内电解质平衡、控制血糖及营养状况都有利于病情恢复。尼莫地平是 L 型钙离子通道抑制剂,阻断钙离子异常内流能有效缓解 CVS。口服或鼻饲尼莫地平 60 mg/4 h 持续 3 周是 aSAH 的标准疗法,但并未减少 CVS 发生率,研究仅表明其可改善 aSAH 患者神经功能损伤^[23]。

2.2 3H 治疗 扩容 (hypervolemia)、升压 (hypertension) 和血液稀释 (hemodilution) 合称为 3H 治疗,是临床常用的改善颅内血流动力学的方法,它能够增加心排血量、加强脑灌注、增强血液携氧能力。为避免液体过负荷,通常维持中心静脉压为 8~10 mmHg,肺毛细血管楔压为 14~16 mmHg。若患者有心肌梗死、心力衰竭或肺水肿等心肺功能异常病史,则需在肺动脉置入导管^[24]。若排除禁忌,升压较扩容更能提升脑组织含氧量。升压治疗应在颅内动脉瘤手术或栓塞治疗成功后进行,可适当使用肾上腺素或去甲肾上腺素等升压药物,维持收缩压为 150~200 mmHg。针对不同的激动受体还可选择多巴胺、多巴酚丁胺和米力农等^[25]。

升压或扩容治疗在急性期并不增加不稳定动脉瘤破裂风险。若收缩压调整至 200 mmHg 后脑缺血症状仍无缓解,则代表升压治疗失败,应尽快维持正常血压水平避免加重缺血性脑水肿。血液稀释可以降低血黏度,增大血容量,但需保证红细胞比容不低于 30%,血红蛋白不能低于 90 g/L。补充等渗晶体溶液对心指数无显著影响,同时可改善血管痉挛区域脑灌注。

2.3 血管内治疗 对于 3H 治疗无效或存在禁忌证的患者宜采用血管内治疗,可改善重度及难治性 CVS 的预后^[26]。临床症状及 TCD 结果提示 CVS 的患者应造影确认 CVS 的具体位置。双侧颈内动脉、椎动脉及大脑中动脉 M1 段行血管内球囊扩张术较为安全,症状出现 2 h 内最佳。一项包括 165 例接受非顺应性球囊扩张患者的多中心研究显示,97% 的患者血管痉挛症状得到不同程度的改善且鲜有并发症^[27]。球囊导管的选择应与该痉挛血管的正常管径相符,型号过大会造成血管破裂风险,术前应仔细区分痉挛血管与发育不良动脉。球囊扩张仅对痉挛局部有效,若术后出现远端血管新发痉挛可能需要再次手术治疗^[28]。扩张血管多选择直径 ≥ 2.0 mm 进行,但有研究显示选择标准化球囊导管会降低血管破裂风险^[29]。对于手术风险极大的远端血管痉挛往往选择血管内药物,如米力农、罂粟碱、硝苯地平、尼莫地平和维拉帕米等改善循环,但其作用短暂,与保守的血液动力学治疗相比无明显差异^[30]。球囊扩张联合血管内药物尼莫地平缓解血管痉挛效果更佳,但不能明显改善预后^[31]。Bhagal 等^[32]采用自膨胀式可回收支架治疗大脑前动脉 A1、A2 段及大脑中动脉 M1、M2 段 CVS 疗效持久,血管扩张后未出现再狭窄。一项 II 期随机对照研究 (RCT) 对试验组 85 例 CVS 阴性的 aSAH 患者 96 h 内行预防性球囊扩张成形术,通过 3 个月随访的格拉斯哥预后评分 (GOS) 来判断疗效,结果显示手术组 CVS 发生率低于对照组,但两组预后方面无明显差异;此类手术安全性也受到质疑,由于其并发症与操作有关,个别病例出现动脉穿孔及动脉夹层,其中 3 例死亡^[33]。

2.4 脑池内药物注射 在 aSAH 并发 CVS 病例中, CVS 严重程度往往与蛛网膜下隙积血关联密切。脑池内 rtPA 和尿激酶溶栓可降低 CVS 及脑缺血的发生率,然而考虑到鞘内注射溶栓药物的安全

性,枕大池穿刺技术尚未广泛开展。有学者发现与腰大池引流相比,脑池内溶栓患者预后更佳^[34]。对于 aSAH 积血可能引起急性脑积水的患者,在动脉瘤夹闭术中行终板造瘘术可改善 aSAH 患者脑脊液循环,加速血块清除,降低 CVS 及脑积水的发生率。有学者提出在动脉瘤夹闭术中经由蛛网膜下隙注入缓释尼莫地平可预防 CVS 并减轻脑缺血引起的神经功能损害,改善预后^[35]。但经脑室外引流管注入缓释尼莫地平的疗效尚存争议。

2.5 镁剂 研究证实硫酸镁具有血管舒张及神经保护功能,对 CVS 及脑缺血患者有一定的防治作用^[36]。一项 meta 分析显示,aSAH 患者静脉滴注硫酸镁未能降低 CVS 及脑梗死风险,对预后也并无改善^[37]。Mijalski 等^[38]报道了 2 例静脉滴注镁剂可缓解 CVS 后难治性头痛的病例。但目前尚无证据推荐 aSAH 患者接受静脉滴注硫酸镁治疗。

2.6 内皮素受体拮抗剂 既往研究显示 aSAH 患者脑脊液中内皮素 1 (endothelin 1, ET-1) 过表达与 CVS 的发生和发展有关。ETA/B 受体抑制剂 TAK-044 可减轻脑缺血神经功能损害,在一定程度上改善认知功能^[39]。一项对不同剂量内皮素受体拮抗剂克拉生坦 (clazosentan) 静脉滴注的 RCT 显示,以 15 mg/h 的速度静脉滴注克拉生坦可降低中或重度 CVS 发生率,但对预后及脑梗死的发生无明显影响^[40]。类似研究表明 5 mg/h 速度静脉滴注克拉生坦在 CVS 致死率、GOS 评分及肺部感染、低血压等并发症方面与对照组相比差异无统计学意义^[41];亚组分析发现,对于重度 CVS 及弥漫性 SAH 患者克拉生坦能够降低 CVS 死亡率,但对预后无改变。克拉生坦无法改善预后的原因可能与病例数不足、预后指标选择或其他机制有关,有待进一步研究。最新研究显示,钙离子通道增敏剂左西孟旦 (levosimendan) 可通过上调一氧化氮-环鸟苷酸 (nitric oxide-cyclic guanosine monophosphate, NO-cGMP) 信号通路缓解 ET-1 引起的血管痉挛,还可剂量依赖性拮抗前列腺素 F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}) 介导的血管收缩效应^[42]。

2.7 他汀类药物 他汀类药物是羟甲基戊二酰辅酶 A (HMG-CoA) 还原酶抑制剂,竞争性抑制胆固醇合成限速酶,减少胆固醇合成;此外还具有改善血管内皮功能、调节炎症反应、稳定动脉斑块、减少血栓形成等作用。他汀类药物能上调内皮型

一氧化氮合酶 (eNOS) 促进 NO 的合成与利用,改善 aSAH 患者脑灌注情况,有效防止 CVS。口服辛伐他汀 (simvastatin) 80 mg/d 可减少 CVS 和脑梗死的发生^[43]。一项包含 80 例患者的 RCT 发现,口服普伐他汀 (pravastatin) 40 mg/d 持续 2 周后与对照组相比 CVS 发生率降低 32%,而 CVS 梗死率及病死率分别降低 83%和 75%^[44]。另有包含 6 项 RCT 的 meta 分析指出,他汀类药物可减少 CVS 及脑缺血的发生,但对于神经功能预后无明显改善^[45]。

3 小结

综上所述,国内外对 aSAH 相关性 CVS 的研究逐渐深入,在诊断和治疗方面引入了很多新思路和新方法。脑血管造影仍为诊断金标准,但 TCD、CTP 和 NIRS 等提供了无创、实时监测的新手段。在治疗上血液动力学及药物的研究取得一定进展,但尚缺乏令人满意的策略,仍无法改善预后,亟待进一步研究。

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