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· 论 著 ·

颅内未破裂动脉瘤介入治疗术后神经系统并发症的危险因素分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨颅内未破裂动脉瘤介入治疗术后神经系统并发症的危险因素, 为临床降低神经系统并发症的发生提供对策。**方法** 回顾性收集 2010 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月间在海军军医大学(第二军医大学)长海医院接受介入治疗的颅内未破裂动脉瘤患者的临床资料, 分析其临床及影像学特点, 并应用单因素和多因素分析探寻神经系统并发症可能的危险因素。**结果** 1 196 例患者中有 60 例(5.02%)发生神经系统并发症。单因素分析结果显示高血压病($P=0.026$)、吸烟($P=0.038$)、既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史($P<0.001$)、心血管疾病($P=0.002$)、动脉瘤最大径($P<0.001$)、动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊($P=0.008$)、支架类型($P=0.001$)与术后神经系统并发症的发生有关, 多因素分析结果显示既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史($OR=3.407, P<0.001$)、心血管疾病($OR=3.175, P=0.003$)、动脉瘤最大径 >10 mm($OR=3.139, P<0.001$)和动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊($OR=2.096, P=0.026$)是术后神经系统并发症发生的独立危险因素。**结论** 既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史、心血管疾病、动脉瘤最大径 >10 mm 和动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊是未破裂颅内动脉瘤介入术后发生神经系统并发症的独立危险因素。

[关键词] 颅内动脉瘤; 未破裂; 神经系统; 并发症; 血管内治疗; 危险因素**[中图分类号]** R 651.1 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2018)03-0238-07

Risk factors of neurological complication after endovascular treatment of unruptured intracranial aneurysm

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the risk factors of neurological complication (NC) after the endovascular treatment of unruptured intracranial aneurysm (UIA), so as to provide strategies for reducing the incidence of NC. **Methods** We retrospectively analyzed the clinical and imaging features of patients with UIA, who underwent endovascular treatment in Changhai Hospital, Navy Medical University (Second Military Medical University) from Jan. 2010 to Jan. 2017. Univariate analysis and multivariate logistic analysis were performed to analyze the risk factors of NC. **Results** NC occurred in 60 (5.02%) of 1 196 patients with UIA in this study. Univariate analysis showed that hypertension ($P=0.026$), smoking ($P=0.038$), previous transient ischemic attack or cerebral infarction ($P<0.001$), cardiovascular comorbidities ($P=0.002$), aneurysm maximum diameter ($P<0.001$), irregular shape or having a daughter sac ($P=0.008$) and stent types ($P=0.001$) were associated with NC. Multivariate analysis showed that previous transient ischemic attack or cerebral infarction ($OR=3.407, P<0.001$), cardiovascular comorbidities ($OR=3.175, P=0.003$), aneurysm maximum diameter >10 mm ($OR=3.139, P<0.001$) and irregular shape or having a daughter sac ($OR=2.096, P=0.026$) were independent risk factors of NC. **Conclusion** Previous transient ischemic attack or cerebral infarction, cardiovascular comorbidities, aneurysm maximum diameter >10 mm and irregular shape or having a daughter sac are independent risk factors of NC after endovascular treatment of UIA.

[Key words] intracranial aneurysm; unruptured; nervous system; complication; endovascular treatment; risk factor

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颅内未破裂动脉瘤 (unruptured intracranial aneurysm, UIA) 患者约占总人口的1.9%~3.5%^[12]。随着影像学、介入神经放射学技术的不断发展,越来越多的无症状或轻微症状 UIA 被检查发现。介入治疗因住院时间短、恢复快、疗效确切等特点,已成为治疗 UIA 的主要方式之一^[3],特别是2002年国际蛛网膜下隙出血动脉瘤试验 (international subarachnoid aneurysm trial, ISAT) 结果发表以来,介入治疗得到了迅猛发展^[4-5]。越来越多的研究表明介入治疗是安全、有效的^[6-8]。然而,介入治疗存在潜在的神经系统并发症 (neurological complication, NC),如动脉瘤术中破裂、急性支架内血栓形成、术后脑实质出血、症状性脑梗死、短暂性脑缺血发作、脑血管痉挛、造影剂脑病等,尽管其发生率较低,但仍可能导致不良结果^[9-12]。目前对 UIA 介入治疗术后发生 NC 的危险因素研究较少。本研究旨在通过回顾性分析大样本 UIA 数据,探寻可能导致 NC 发生的危险因素,为临床降低 NC 的发生率提供对策。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料 连续性收集2010年1月至2017年1月间于海军军医大学(第二军医大学)长海医院接受介入治疗的 UIA 患者的临床资料,所有患者均经数字减影血管造影证实为 UIA。排除标准:(1)梭形、夹层、假性、外伤性、感染性动脉瘤;(2)合并硬脑膜动静脉瘘(DAVF)、脑动静脉畸形(AVM)、烟雾病或恶性肿瘤;(3)1个月内有脑出血或蛛网膜下隙出血;(4)复发再治疗;(5)资料不完整。最终共1196例 UIA 患者纳入本研究。

1.2 纳入的危险因素 NC 是指围手术期内任何原因引起的患者神经状态的改变,本研究通过评估患者术后改良 Rankin 量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分增加与否来判断患者是否发生 NC。纳入的 NC 相关危险因素包括:(1)患者相关危险因素,包括年龄、性别、糖尿病史、高血压病史、蛛网膜下隙出血、既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史、饮酒、吸烟、颅内血管狭窄、心血管疾病(冠心病、心律不齐、心房颤动等);(2)动脉瘤相关危险因素,包括动脉瘤最大径、瘤颈、多发动脉瘤、宽颈动脉瘤、动脉

瘤位置、动脉瘤不规则形态、穿支丰富区域^[13];

(3)介入治疗相关危险因素,包括治疗策略(单纯弹簧圈栓塞、支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞、球囊辅助栓塞以及闭塞载瘤动脉)、支架应用、血流导向装置、重叠支架、一次手术治疗多个动脉瘤。致残率是指30d内存在持续性神经功能缺损、mRS评分为2~5分的患者占比。死亡率是指30d内死亡即mRS评分为6分的患者占比。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 23.0 软件进行数据分析。计数资料以率(百分比)表示,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。计数资料组间比较使用 Pearson χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确概率法,计量资料组间比较使用 Student *t* 检验。将单因素分析中 $P < 0.10$ 的危险因素纳入 logistic 多因素分析(向后逐步法),进入标准为0.1,剔除标准为0.15。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线资料与单因素分析 共纳入1196例 UIA 患者,其中男性377例、女性819例。按是否发生 NC 将患者分为 NC 组($N=60$)和非 NC 组($N=1136$),两组患者的平均年龄分别为(57.74 ± 12.52)、(57.39 ± 11.04)岁。单因素分析结果显示,患者相关危险因素中高血压病($P=0.026$)、吸烟($P=0.038$)、既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史($P < 0.001$)、心血管疾病($P=0.002$)与 NC 的发生有关;动脉瘤相关危险因素中,动脉瘤最大径($P < 0.001$)和动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊($P=0.008$)与 NC 的发生有关;介入治疗相关危险因素中,支架类型($P=0.001$)与 NC 的发生有关。见表1。

2.2 UIA 发生 NC 的多因素分析 将单因素分析所得的7项 $P < 0.10$ 的危险因素(高血压病、吸烟、既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史、心血管疾病、动脉瘤最大径、动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊、支架类型)纳入多因素分析,结果(表2)显示,既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史($OR=3.407, P < 0.001$)、心血管疾病($OR=3.175, P=0.003$)、动脉瘤最大径 >10 mm($OR=3.139, P < 0.001$)和动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊($OR=2.096, P=0.026$)是介入治疗 UIA 发生 NC 的独立危险因素。

表1 UIA患者的基线资料及发生NC的单因素分析

Tab 1 Characteristics of patients with UIA and univariate analysis of NC

Characteristic	Non-NC group <i>N</i> =1 136	NC group <i>N</i> =60	χ^2/t value	<i>P</i> value
Patient related				
Age (year), $\bar{x} \pm s$	57.39 ± 11.04	57.74 ± 12.52	-0.549	0.403
Age <i>n</i> (%)			0.457	0.499
≤ 60 years	612 (53.9)	35 (58.3)		
> 60 years	524 (46.1)	25 (41.7)		
Female <i>n</i> (%)	778 (68.5)	41 (68.3)	0.001	0.980
Hypertension <i>n</i> (%)	533 (46.9)	37 (61.7)	4.969	0.026
Diabetes mellitus <i>n</i> (%)	95 (8.4)	7 (11.7)	0.797	0.372
Smoking <i>n</i> (%)	79 (7.0)	9 (15.0)	4.296	0.038
Alcohol use <i>n</i> (%)	30 (2.6)	2 (3.3)	0.098	0.754
Previous SAH <i>n</i> (%)	46 (4.0)	2 (3.3)	0.000	1.000
Previous TIA or CI <i>n</i> (%)	145 (12.8)	18 (30.0)	14.383	<0.001
Cardiovascular comorbidities <i>n</i> (%)	66 (5.8)	10 (16.7)	9.538	0.002
Cerebral vascular stenosis <i>n</i> (%)			0.433	0.805
No	1 037 (91.3)	55 (91.7)		
Proximal	26 (2.3)	2 (3.3)		
Distal	73 (6.4)	3 (5.0)		
Aneurysm specific				
Maximum diameter <i>d</i> /mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	7.22 ± 8.01	12.77 ± 9.21	-4.683	0.001
Maximum diameter <i>n</i> (%)			21.319	<0.001
≤ 10 mm	922 (81.2)	34 (56.7)		
> 10 mm	214 (18.8)	26 (43.3)		
Neck <i>l</i> /mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.59 ± 3.24	5.83 ± 3.05	-3.138	0.503
Wide neck <i>n</i> (%)	1 033 (86.2)	30 (88.2)	0.101	0.732
Anterior/posterior circulation <i>n</i> (%)			0.272	0.602
Anterior circulation	1 070 (94.2)	58 (96.7)		
Posterior circulation	66 (5.8)	2 (3.3)		
Location <i>n</i> (%)			1.773	0.621
ACA, AcomA	119 (10.5)	9 (15.0)		
MCA	109 (9.6)	7 (11.7)		
ICA	855 (74.3)	42 (70.0)		
Others	53 (4.7)	2 (3.3)		
Perforator-rich vessel area <i>n</i> (%)	115 (10.1)	4 (6.7)	0.760	0.383
Multiplicity <i>n</i> (%)	296 (26.1)	10 (16.7)	2.639	0.104
Irregular shape or having a daughter sac <i>n</i> (%)	133 (11.7)	14 (23.3)	7.145	0.008
Treatment specific <i>n</i> (%)				
Modality of treatment			1.993	0.574
Coiling only	151 (13.3)	8 (13.3)		
Stent-assisted coiling	968 (85.2)	51 (85.0)		
Balloon-assisted coiling	11 (1.0)	0 (0.0)		
Occlusion of parent artery	6 (0.5)	1 (1.7)		
Variety of coil			0.041	0.980
Not used	71 (6.3)	4 (6.7)		
Bare coil	866 (76.2)	46 (76.7)		
Modified coil	199 (17.5)	10 (16.7)		

(续表)

Characteristic	Non-NC group <i>N</i> =1 136	NC group <i>N</i> =60	χ^2/t value	<i>P</i> value
Types of stent			13.231	0.001
Not used	168 (14.8)	9 (15.0)		
Routine stent	902 (79.4)	39 (65.0)		
Flow divert device	66 (5.8)	12 (20.0)		
Number of stents			0.373	0.830
Not used	168 (14.8)	9 (15.0)		
Single	845 (74.4)	46 (76.7)		
Overlapping	123 (10.8)	5 (8.3)		
Raymond scale			0.063	0.969
Class I	236 (20.8)	12 (20.0)		
Class II	275 (24.2)	14 (23.3)		
Class III	625 (55.0)	34 (56.7)		
Treat multiplicity UIA in one procedure	76 (6.7)	4 (6.7)	0.000	1.000

UIA: Unruptured intracranial aneurysm; NC: Neurological complication; SAH: Subarachnoid hemorrhage; TIA: Transient ischemic attack; CI: Cerebral infarction; ACA: Anterior cerebral artery; AcomA: Anterior communicating artery; MCA: Middle cerebral artery; ICA: Internal carotid artery

表2 UIA患者发生NC的多因素分析

Tab 2 Multivariate analysis of NC in patients with UIA

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>Wald</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>OR</i> (95% <i>CI</i>)	<i>P</i> value
Hypertension	0.686	0.403	2.900	1	1.401 (0.788, 2.490)	0.251
Smoking	0.686	0.403	2.900	1	1.986 (0.902, 4.373)	0.089
Previous TIA or cerebral infarction	1.226	0.325	14.203	1	3.407 (1.801, 6.445)	<0.001
Cardiovascular comorbidities	1.155	0.392	8.668	1	3.175 (1.471, 6.852)	0.003
Irregular shape or having a daughter sac	0.740	0.333	4.928	1	2.096 (1.090, 4.028)	0.026
Maximum diameter > 10 mm	1.144	0.328	12.202	1	3.139 (1.652, 5.965)	<0.001
Types of stent				2		0.051
Not used						
Routine stent	-0.249	0.393	0.402		0.779 (0.361, 1.684)	0.526
Flow divert device	0.753	0.535	1.982		2.124 (0.744, 6.061)	0.159

UIA: Unruptured intracranial aneurysm; NC: Neurological complication; TIA: Transient ischemic attack; SE: Standard error; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval

2.3 支架应用与NC发生风险 单因素分析结果显示, 未应用支架、应用普通支架、应用血流导向装置患者的NC发生率分别为5.1% (9/177)、4.1% (39/941)、15.4% (12/78), 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.001$), 而多因素分析结果显示差异无统计学意义 ($OR=2.124$, $P=0.159$), 可以认为应用支架的患者发生NC的风险较未应用支架治疗的患者未增高。本研究中85.2% (1 019/1 196)的患者应用了支架治疗, 而NC的发生率为5.9%, 可以认为支架治疗UIA是安全的。

2.4 NC患者的临床特点 共60例患者发生了NC, 其中11例为术中破裂, 34例为缺血并发症, 7例为术后脑出血, 3例为造影剂脑病, 2例

为术后癫痫, 1例为术中气栓, 2例为术后不明原因的头痛。患者总体致残率为0.5% (6/1 196), 死亡率为0.4% (5/1 196)。

2.5 模型区分度与校准度 使用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)检测模型的区分度, 曲线下面积(AUC) > 0.7说明该模型有较好的预测效能。本研究建立模型的AUC为0.760 (0.697~0.823), 可以认为有较好的预测效能, 应用伪 R^2 及Hosmer-Lemeshow检验验证模型的校准度, $P>0.05$ 可认为该模型具有较好的拟合优度。本研究建立的危险因素模型的 P 值为0.296, 具有较好的拟合优度。见表3。

表3 并发症预测模型的区分度和校准度评估
Tab 3 Evaluation of discrimination and calibration abilities of the predictive model

Item	Value
Discrimination	
AUC of ROC curve (95% CI)	0.760 (0.697, 0.823)
P value	<0.001
Calibration, goodness of fit	
-2 log likelihood	422.287
Cox-Snell R^2	0.044
Nagelkerke R^2	0.134
Hosmer-Lemeshow test	
P value (χ^2 value)	0.296 (6.105)

AUC: Area under curve; ROC: Receiver operating characteristic

3 讨论

血管内治疗 UIA 被证明是安全、有效的,已成为 UIA 的重要治疗方式,但其仍存在发生 NC 的风险,可能导致不良结果。因此,研究 NC 发生的危险因素对于预防和降低 NC 具有重要的临床价值。目前,关于 UIA 介入治疗过程中 NC 的危险因素研究较少,已报道的研究大都存在样本量不足、研究某个具体部位动脉瘤的危险因素、含破裂动脉瘤数据、并发症定义不同等问题^[14-18]。本研究收集了 1 196 例患者的介入治疗临床数据,制定了合理的 NC 定义,通过科学的统计方法得到了可能影响 NC 发生的危险因素:既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史 ($OR=3.407$, $P<0.001$)、心血管疾病 ($OR=3.175$, $P=0.003$)、动脉瘤最大径 >10 mm ($OR=3.139$, $P<0.001$) 和动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊 ($OR=2.096$, $P=0.026$)。

本研究中 NC 的发生率为 5.02% (60/1 196),与既往文献报道^[16-17]结果基本一致。Ji 等^[16]报道,在 1 060 例接受介入治疗的 UIA 患者中,NC 的发生率为 5.5%。Song 等^[17]报道,在 606 例接受介入治疗的 UIA 患者中,NC 的发生率为 3.8% (23/606)。既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史也是本研究发现的 NC 危险因素之一,与既往报道^[16,19-20]一致;Ji 等^[16]报道既往短暂性脑缺血发作或脑梗死病史 ($OR=2.848$, $P=0.014$) 是 NC 发生重要的危险因素之一;Jang 等^[20]报道缺血性卒中病史与 NC 强相关 ($P=0.001$),其原因可能是

缺血性卒中病史造成血管内皮损伤或形成微栓子。心血管合并症是本研究发现的另一重要的危险因素,可能通过影响血流动力学变化引起动脉瘤^[21],导致术中破裂的风险增大。动脉瘤最大径 >10 mm 增加 NC 的发生风险,与既往报道^[16-18]一致。分析其可能的原因是:(1)较大的动脉瘤可能增加血栓栓塞事件的风险,导致神经功能缺损;(2)较大的动脉瘤通常体积较大、易于动脉瘤内血栓形成,操作过程中动脉瘤内血栓脱落可能引起神经功能障碍;(3)较大的动脉瘤往往颈宽,通常需要球囊或支架辅助栓塞,术前抗血小板药物准备不充分、阿司匹林或氯吡格雷抵抗、支架打开不充分导致贴壁不良等原因可能增加缺血性并发症的发生率;(4)更大的动脉瘤可能导致栓塞后的压迫效应,例如视力障碍^[18];(5)较大的动脉瘤比较小的动脉瘤需要更长的栓塞时间,较长的手术时间可能增加术中血栓的形成^[9]。动脉瘤形态不规则或有子囊与 NC 有关是本研究另一重要的发现,分析其原因可能是不规则形态的动脉瘤在介入治疗过程中发生术中破裂的风险较正常形态的动脉瘤增大^[22-23],而术中破裂是引起 NC 的重要原因。此外,有文献表明高血压病、吸烟、抗血小板药物抵抗、动脉瘤位于穿支丰富区域、大脑中动脉瘤、修饰弹簧圈、血流导向装置、重叠支架、一次手术治疗多个动脉瘤等因素可能与 NC 的发生有关^[13,24-27],但本研究中上述因素差异无统计学意义,可能的原因是:(1)研究人群不同,导致可能的结果差异;(2)不同研究对变量的定义不完全相同。这需要更多的研究证明。

支架和血流导向装置使宽颈和巨大动脉瘤的治疗更易于操作。但使用支架时术前、术后要进行抗血小板药物的准备,可能增加患者支架内血栓形成和过度抗凝导致脑出血的风险^[24-25]。此外,血流导向装置、重叠支架超高的金属覆盖率可能导致穿支事件的发生^[28-32]。本研究单因素分析结果显示,未应用支架、应用普通支架、应用血流导向装置患者的 NC 发生率分别为 5.1% (9/177)、4.1% (39/941)、15.4% (12/78),差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.001$);需要指出的是,尽管单因素分析中应用血流导向装置治疗的患者 NC 的发生率高于未使用支架和使用普通支架的患者,但本院放置血流导向装置 (tubridge, pipeline) 的患者绝大多数

为大型或巨大型动脉瘤, 而动脉瘤最大径 > 10 mm 的动脉瘤发生 NC 的风险高于小型动脉瘤, 可能导致结果的偏倚。应用多因素分析去除混杂因素的影响, 结果提示未应用支架、应用普通支架、应用血流导向装置患者的 NC 发生率差异无统计学意义, 可认为血流导向装置的应用并未增高患者发生 NC 的风险。

本研究存在以下不足: 首先, 单中心回顾性研究设计的不足。其次, 与接受血管内治疗的患者总数相比, 本院数据库中发生缺血并发症的患者数量仍然很少, 虽然本研究中的几项评估结果具有统计学意义, 但这些风险因素应该在更大的人群和多中心数据库进行验证。再次, 未能收集一些与并发症相关的技术因素, 如弹簧圈突入载瘤动脉、支架打开不充分等。目前, 这些因素可能导致的不良后果已引起大多数术者的重视, 一旦出现术者会立刻予以处理, 因此, 在最终的影像学结果中较少见。最后, 患者术前未能检测是否存在阿司匹林或氯吡格雷抵抗, 无法对该因素进行有效分析。

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