

· 脑卒中研究进展 ·

急性缺血性脑卒中患者机械取栓术预后影响因素的研究进展

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摘要: 急性缺血性脑卒中 (acute ischemic stroke, AIS) 具有“高发病率、高致残率、高死亡率”的特点, 近些年, 随着血管机械取栓术的广泛应用, AIS 患者的预后得到了有效改善, 但仍存在一定比例的患者预后不良、整体获益较低的情况, 且不同地区、不同研究报道的机械取栓术预后影响因素各有不同。深入分析影响取栓术预后的影响因素对于临床治疗方案制定和合理决策具有重要意义。本文就现有研究报道较多的机械取栓术的预后影响因素进行综述。

关键词: 急性缺血性脑卒中; 机械取栓术; 预后; 影响因素; 年龄; NIHSS 评分; 延误时间; 拉栓次数; 侧支循环; 麻醉
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Prognostic factors of mechanical thrombectomy in patients with acute ischemic stroke

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Abstract: Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) is characterized by “high incidence rate, high disability rate and high mortality”. In recent years, with the wide application of mechanical thrombectomy, the prognosis of AIS patients has been effectively improved, but there is still a certain proportion of patients with poor prognosis and low overall benefit, and the factors affecting the prognosis of mechanical thrombectomy in different regions and different research reports are different. It is of great significance to analyze the factors influencing the prognosis of thrombectomy for the formulation of clinical treatment plan and rational decision-making. This article reviews the factors affecting the prognosis of mechanical embolectomy, which has been reported in many studies.

Keywords: Acute ischemic stroke; Mechanical thrombectomy; Prognosis; Influence factor; Age; NIHSS score; Delay time; Pull bolt; Collateral circulation; Anaesthesia

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脑卒中是导致人类病残和病死的主要疾病之一, 其中急性缺血性卒中 (acute ischemic stroke, AIS) 约占全部脑卒中的 80%^[1]。超过三分之一的 AIS 为大血管闭塞所致^[2]。早期开通闭塞血管、挽救缺血半暗带, 对改善患者预后、降低死亡率具有重要意义。目前开通闭塞血管的主要方式有静脉溶栓、动脉溶栓和机械取栓等, 对于发病 24 h 内的 AIS 患者而言, 机械取栓开通责任血管是保证患者尽量获益的优先方案, 已被列入中华预防医学会卒中预防与控制专业委员会、美国卒中学会 (American stroke association, ASA) 和欧洲卒中组织 (European stroke organisation, ESO) 等制定的卒中诊疗指南^[3-5]。

然而, 机械取栓术的疗效也受到多种因素的影响, 导致患者预后个体化差异较大^[6]。本文通过复习现有国内外文献, 对 AIS 患者机械取栓术的预后影响因素作一综述。

1 年龄

1982 年联合国世界老龄问题大会上提出: 80 岁以上人口定义为高龄老年人^[7]。由于高龄老年人本身循环较差, 对麻醉和手术耐受程度较低, 因此高龄 AIS 患者能否从血管内取栓治疗中获益目前尚无明确结论。在荷兰血管内治疗 AIS 的前瞻性多中心随机临床试验 (MR CLEAN) 研究中, Groot 等^[8]

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学者将1526例前循环AIS患者分为高龄组(年龄 ≥ 80 岁)和低龄组(年龄 < 80 岁),结果显示与低龄组相比,高龄组的功能预后更差(校正 $OR=0.31, 95\%CI:0.24\sim 0.39$)、死亡率也更高(51% vs 22%,校正 $OR=3.12, 95\%CI:2.33\sim 4.19$)。Zhao等^[9]进行的一项荟萃分析结果发现,年龄 > 80 岁的患者行机械取栓术后出现功能预后不良的概率和死亡率。但在加拿大地区进行的充血性心力衰竭与肺动脉插管疗效评价(ESCAPE)^[10]研究是一项分析AIS发病12h内行机械取栓桥接静脉溶栓疗效的前瞻性研究,其亚组分析结果表明,血管内治疗似乎对所有年龄段的人都有益。国内一项研究也显示,高龄组与低龄组患者相比,90d mRS评分、90d mRS评分0~2分比例组间差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)^[11]。因此,目前对于高龄AIS患者预后临床仍无权威性决策参考。

2 基线美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institute of Health stroke scale, NIHSS)评分

NIHSS是评价脑血管病患者神经功能缺损的常用量表,NIHSS评分可作为缺血性卒中患者预后的主要评价指标^[12]。Heit等^[13]报道,对DEFUSE 3实验中行机械取栓术后脑梗死溶栓(thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, TICI)分级达到2b~3的患者进行分析,结果表明,较高NIHSS评分相对于较低者预后不良的 OR 值为1.25($P=0.002$),是AIS患者临床不良预后的独立危险因素。Tausky等^[14]学者也认为,基线NIHSS评分可以预测血管内机械取栓治疗后患者死亡的风险。因此,术前进行NIHSS评分有助于判断AIS患者机械取栓术预后。

3 院外及院内延误

快速有效的识别卒中患者,争分夺秒地及时就医并最大程度缩短院内延误时间,是AIS治疗中最关键一环。尽早开通血管、恢复缺血脑组织的血流灌注,是改善预后的最基本策略。在旨在取栓的血流重建术(SWIFT)研究中,Liebeskind等^[15]研究发现,及早到达医院与患者取栓术后90d内良好预后密切相关($P<0.001$);Jahan等^[16]一项纳入6756名发病8h内行血管内取栓治疗的AIS患者的研究显示,从送医到穿刺时间的缩短与良好预后显著相关;Saver等^[17]纳入包括1287例AIS患者在内的5项研究进行Meta分析发现,取栓术后90d内良好预后的发生率随着发病至股动脉穿刺时间的延长而下降($OR=2.79, 95\%CI:1.96\sim 3.98$)。因此可以看出,早期对AIS患者行机械取栓术是患者取得良好预后的重要保障。为了尽快诊断和治疗患者,现有的医疗体系尤其是院前急救系统和流程应进行不断优化、完善,以缩短院内延误时间^[18]。

4 侧支循环

当颅内血管狭窄时,可通过开放侧支循环改变血流路径,从而为缺血部位提供暂时性血流灌注。目前常用于评估侧支循环的方法是美国介入和治疗性神经放射学会(ASITN)/美国介入放射学学会(SIR)分级:0级,缺血区域无侧支血流;1级,缺血周边区域可见缓慢侧支血流,伴持续灌注

不足;2级,缺血周边区域可见快速侧支血流,伴持续灌注不足,仅有部分至缺血区域;3级,静脉晚期可见缓慢但完全的侧支血流至缺血区域;4级,逆行灌注,血流快速而完全地灌注至整个缺血区域。其中0~1级代表侧支循环较差,2级为中等,3~4级为侧支循环较好^[19]。多项研究显示,侧支循环的开放是AIS患者良好预后的独立预测因素^[20-21]。Liebeskind等^[22]在DWI或CTP评估与临床不匹配在清醒和晚期卒中患者接受Trevor神经介入治疗分类中的作用(DAWN)试验中,评估了侧支循环情况对发病6~24h内行机械取栓的AIS患者预后的影响,结果发现,侧支循环是预测血管内取栓患者90d内改良Rankin评分0~2分的重要因素($P=0.026$),43.7%(31/71)的患者侧支循环较好,30.8%(16/52)侧支循环中等,仅17.7%(6/34)的患者侧支循环较差。Jansen等^[23]纳入MR CLEAN研究中1412名行血管内治疗的AIS患者进行分析,结果显示良好侧支循环是改良Rankin评分较低的重要影响因素(校正 $OR=1.5, 95\%CI:1.4\sim 1.7$),并且与血管内治疗效果显著相关($P=0.04$)。Liebeskind等^[24]对卒中介入治疗(interventional management of stroke, IMS) III试验中的331名行血管内治疗的患者进行了侧支循环综合评估,logistic多因素分析表明侧支循环分级越高是90d预后良好(改良Rankin评分 ≤ 2 分)的显著影响因素($P=0.035$)。当外动脉出现急性闭塞时,侧支循环的开放可挽救缺血半暗带,减轻缺血带来的神经功能损伤^[25]。此外,侧支循环良好也意味着患者拥有相对更长的治疗时间窗,从而提高了获得良好功能预后的可能性。

5 脑白质高信号体积

脑白质高信号是指MRI检查时脑白质区域表现出大小不等的异常信号,多为T2WI和FLAIR序列高信号,T1WI序列为等信号或低信号^[26]。脑白质高信号一般表示脑白质疏松、退行性病变或缺血性病变程度,目前研究多认为其实AIS患者预后的一个重要参考因素。Boulouis等^[27]对496名AIS后行机械取栓术的患者行logistic多因素分析表明,随着脑白质高信号体积的增加,患者的预后不良风险逐渐升高($OR=1.05, 95\%CI:1.01\sim 1.06, P=0.014$)。Albo等^[28]回顾性分析了181名机械取栓术后患者的资料,校正混杂因素后,中至重度脑白质高信号的患者不良预后风险显著高于轻度患者($OR=2.93, 95\%CI:1.04\sim 8.33, P=0.043$)。国内学者Yi等^[29]在DIRECT-MT试验中的多因素分析结果表明脑白质疏松是不良预后的重要因素(校正 $OR=0.7, 95\%CI:0.5\sim 0.8$)。但也有少数研究显示,脑白质高信号与AIS机械取栓术预后无显著相关。如Mechtouff等^[30]开展的一项纳入293例AIS患者行机械取栓术的单中心、回顾性研究显示,脑白质高信号的严重程度并非预后不良的独立因素。

6 拉栓次数

在AIS患者机械取栓的过程中,部分血管严重狭窄的患者可能需要多次拉栓才能实现血管再通。反复多次的机械拉栓,不仅容易对血管壁内膜造成机械损伤,增加血管破裂的风

险,而且耗时较长,增加了手术并发症风险,影响功能预后。Bai 等^[31]回顾性分析了472名大血管闭塞后行机械取栓术的患者,进行多因素 logistic 回归分析显示,拉栓次数>3次是不良预后的独立预测因素($OR = 2.44, 95\% CI: 1.10 \sim 5.45, P = 0.029$);Tekle 等^[32]对 DAWN 试验中107名行机械取栓术的患者进行分析发现,拉栓次数 ≥ 3 次与3个月内的预后良好情况呈负相关($OR = 0.17, 95\% CI: 0.06 \sim 0.52, P = 0.003$)。北美 Solitaire 支架取栓术治疗急性脑卒中研究(NASA)中,也得出了拉栓次数 ≥ 3 次与90d内不良预后有关的结论^[33]。

7 麻醉方式

目前机械取栓术的麻醉方式主要有全身麻醉(general anesthesia, GA)和清醒镇静(conscious sedation, CS)等,关于采用何种麻醉方式可以降低 AIS 患者机械取栓术后不良预后风险,是目前较为争议、亟待解决的问题。一项在丹麦地区进行的纳入了128名行机械取栓术 AIS 患者的单中心、前瞻性随机试验显示,GA 麻醉方式组的再灌注成功率高于 CS 组[76.9%(50/65) vs 60.3%(38/63), $P = 0.04$],且 GA 组的90d 临床预后较 CS 组更优,改良 Rankin 评分更低($OR = 1.91, 95\% CI: 1.03 \sim 3.56$)^[34]。在德国海德堡大学医院进行的一项对150名 NIHSS 评分>10分的 AIS 患者的调查统计显示,行 GA 麻醉方式的患者90d 时功能独立的人数显著多于 CS 方式组(37.0% vs 18.2%, $P = 0.01$)^[35]。Hendén 等^[36]进行的一项前瞻性研究中将90名行血管内治疗的 AIS 患者均分为两组分别行 GA 和 CS 麻醉方式(均45例),结果显示 GA 组中19名患者(42.2%)和 CS 组中的18名患者(40.0%)的90d 改良 Rankin 评分 ≤ 2 分,组间比较差异无统计学意义($P = 1.00$)。结论提示在 AIS 患者的血管内治疗中,GA 与 CS 不同的麻醉方式对于术后90d 的神经功能恢复没有差异。因此也有学者指出,对于接受血管内取栓治疗的 AIS 患者而言,可以随机选择接受 GA 或者 CS 麻醉方案^[37]。

8 其他

除上述可能影响取栓预后的因素被重点研究外,还有一些研究报道了结论不够明确的预后影响因素,如高洁等^[38]研究认为机械取栓术治疗 AIS 患者的预后在性别上有差异,与男性相比,女性术后90d 时神经功能相对较差。刘永昌等^[39]研究发现,除年龄、入院 NIHSS 评分等传统影响因素外,合并糖尿病、后循环缺血性卒中类型也与预后不良密切相关。Liu 等^[40]研究认为,除术前 NIHSS 评分外,术前影像学评分如改良 DWI-PC-ASPECTS 评分、MRA-BATMAN 评分也是预后的重要预测因素。此外,现有研究报道的预后影响因素还有手术时间^[41]、手术时机^[42]等。值得提出的是,由于不同地区在取栓术技术水平、医疗设施和患者种族等因素上差异性,所对应的预后影响因素也各不相同。因此,临床需结合医疗机构本身和患者的个性化特征,综合考虑预后因素并进行使患者获益最大的合理决策。

综上所述,未来仍需要进行大规模临床试验以进一步明

确影响 AIS 患者机械取栓治疗临床预后的影响因素。在准确识别责任血管、改善缺血性脑组织血供的基础上,还需要综合考虑侧支循环、脑白质高信号、拉栓次数、麻醉方式等因素进行预后评估,以实现 AIS 患者的个体化治疗。深入研究与预后有关的影响因素,结合患者的具体情况,制定行之有效的干预措施,从而提高 AIS 患者行机械取栓术后的良好预后可能。

利益冲突 无

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