

镜像后交通动脉瘤破裂的形态学危险因素分析

胡胜旗, 徐伟东, 厉华, 陈如东

摘要 **目的:**分析镜像后交通动脉瘤的形态学指标以评估动脉瘤破裂风险。**方法:**回顾性分析39对破裂的镜像后交通动脉瘤的形态学参数,将以下参数纳入条件Logistic回归:动脉瘤高度、宽度、颈宽、尺寸比、纵横比、宽/颈比、高/宽比、颈内动脉直径、是否有子瘤及动脉瘤高度>宽度。将单因素分析中与破裂有显著相关($P<0.05$)的参数纳入多因素回归分析。在本中心的434例后交通动脉瘤患者中使用受试者特征曲线(ROC)和曲线下面积(AUC)检验独立危险因素的预测敏感性和特异性。**结果:**动脉瘤有子瘤($OR=8.852$, $P=0.024$)、动脉瘤高度>宽度($OR=18.250$, $P=0.011$)和动脉瘤宽度($OR=1.645$, $P=0.024$)是后交通动脉瘤破裂的独立危险因素,其AUC值分别为0.737、0.761及0.686。**结论:**动脉瘤宽度、动脉瘤高度>宽度和有子瘤可能是后交通动脉瘤破裂的形态学独立危险因素;其中子瘤形成是评估后交通动脉瘤破裂风险的最佳因素。

关键词 后交通动脉瘤;镜像动脉瘤;破裂;形态学参数;危险因素

中图分类号 R741;R741.02;R493 **文献标识码** A **DOI** 10.16780/j.cnki.sjssgncj.20220638

本文引用格式:胡胜旗, 徐伟东, 厉华, 陈如东. 镜像后交通动脉瘤破裂的形态学危险因素分析[J]. 神经损伤与功能重建, 2022, 17(10): 575-578.

作者单位

华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院神经外科

武汉 430030

收稿日期

2022-06-17

通讯作者

陈如东

339074611@qq.

com

Morphological Evaluation of Risk of Mirror Posterior Communicating Artery Aneurysm Rupture HU Sheng-qi, XU Wei-dong, LI Hua, CHEN Ru-dong. Department of Neurosurgery, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China

Abstract Objective: To assess the risk of rupture using morphological parameters of mirror posterior communicating artery (PcoA) aneurysms. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the morphological parameters of 39 pairs of ruptured mirror PcoA aneurysms. We performed conditional univariate and multivariate logistic regression for the following morphological parameters: aneurysm height, width, neck width, size ratio, aspect ratio, bottle/neck factor, height/width ratio, internal carotid artery diameter, daughter sac presence and whether height > width. Multivariate regression analysis was performed on the factors found by univariate analysis to have significant correlation with aneurysm rupture ($P<0.05$). We used receiver operating characteristics (ROC) and the area under the curve (AUC) to test the predictive accuracy of the independent factors for 434 PcoA aneurysm cases in our database. **Results:** Presence of a daughter sac ($OR=8.852$, $P=0.024$), aneurysm with height > width ($OR=18.250$, $P=0.011$), and aneurysm width ($OR=1.645$, $P=0.024$), were independent risk factors for the rupture of PcoA aneurysms. The AUC of these factors were 0.737, 0.761, and 0.686, respectively. **Conclusion:** Aneurysm width, aneurysm with height > width, and daughter sac presence may be independent risk factors for the rupture of PcoA aneurysms. Among these, daughter sac presence was the most accurate predictor for rupture.

Key words posterior communicating artery aneurysm; mirror aneurysm; rupture; morphological parameter; risk factor

后交通动脉瘤约占颅内动脉瘤的9%~25%,是最常见的颅内动脉瘤之一^[1-3]。动脉瘤破裂是致命事件,必须进行治疗。但对于未破裂动脉瘤的治疗选择仍存在争议^[4]。后交通动脉在手术过程中容易受损,可导致间脑缺血性并发症和偏瘫^[5]。找出破裂的危险因素,用以识别具有较高破裂风险且适合手术或血管内治疗的后交通动脉瘤至关重要。

动脉瘤破裂的危险因素包括形态学因素(如动脉瘤位置、大小和形状)和患者相关因素(如种族、吸烟、年龄、性别、高血压、高胆固醇血症、蛛网膜下腔出血既往史、心脏病和阿司匹林用药史)^[6,7]。既往已有后交通

动脉瘤破裂的形态学危险因素研究;但这些研究的结果并不完全一致^[3,8-10]。这些不同的结论可能与选择偏倚有关。

镜像动脉瘤指对称分布于颅内中线两侧对应血管上的动脉瘤。为避免患者相关因素的影响,我们使用配对Logistic回归分析镜像动脉瘤的形态学参数^[11,12]。目前有关镜像后交通动脉瘤破裂的研究较少,也未能得到独立危险因素^[12-14],且仅在较少的镜像动脉瘤病例中检验了危险因素的准确性。因此,本研究通过镜像后交通动脉瘤辨别破裂的独立危险因素,并在入组的所有后交通动脉瘤患者中检验这些形态学危险因素的准确性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2015年4月至2021年9月,在我院接受数字减影血管造影(digital subtraction angiogram, DSA)检查的后交通动脉瘤患者434例。其中,确诊镜像后交通动脉瘤48例。排除在DSA检查之前接受过一侧后交通动脉瘤治疗者2例,镜像后交通动脉瘤均未破裂者7例。最终纳入镜像后交通动脉瘤破裂患者39例。

1.2 方法

将破裂侧、未破裂侧动脉瘤分别纳入破裂组和未破裂组,各39例。使用Innova工作站(GE医疗)对每位患者DSA图像进行3D重建。4位经验丰富的神经介入医生使用相同的流程及标准对动脉瘤的形态学参数进行测量,测量动脉瘤的方法与既往研究相似(图1),并将测量数据的平均值作为动脉瘤的参数。

测量的参数如下:①动脉瘤高度(height, H):动脉瘤体到动脉瘤颈平面中点的最大距离。②动脉瘤宽度(width, W):垂直于高度测量线的最大瘤体直径。③动脉瘤颈宽度(neck, N):动脉瘤颈平面的直径。④颈内动脉直径(parent artery diameter, PD):动脉瘤颈近、远端颈内动脉直径的平均值。⑤子瘤:无子瘤;有与动脉瘤体相连的子瘤。

进一步分析了以下与动脉瘤形状相关的比值:①纵横比(aspect ratio, AR):高度/瘤颈宽度。②宽/颈比(bottle neck factor, BNF):宽度/颈宽。③高/宽比(height/width, H/W):高度/宽度。④尺寸比(size ratio, SR):高度/颈内动脉直径。⑤动脉瘤高度>宽度:动脉瘤高度>动脉瘤宽度;动脉瘤高度≤动脉瘤宽度。

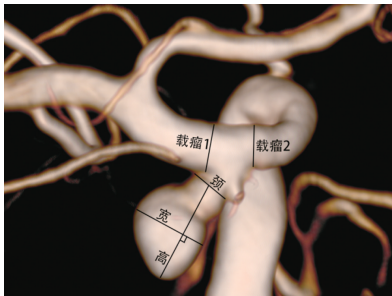


图1 后交通动脉瘤形态学指标示意图

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件处理数据。破裂组和未破裂组中的连续变量以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,分类变量使用数量及百分比表示。将以下参数纳入条件Logistic回归:动脉瘤高度、宽度、颈宽、尺寸比、纵横比、宽/颈比、高/宽比、颈内动脉直径、是否有子瘤及动脉瘤高度>宽度。将单因素分析中与破裂有显著相关($P<0.05$)的参数纳入到多因素回归分析中。在本中心的434例后交通动脉

瘤患者(480个后交通动脉瘤)中使用受试者特征曲线(receiver operator characteristic curve, ROC)和曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)检验形态学独立危险因素预测敏感性和特异性。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

本研究纳入的39例患者中,男性4例(10.3%);年龄35~85岁,平均年龄为56.5岁;高血压26例(66.7%),高胆固醇血症17例(43.6%)。既往均无蛛网膜下腔出血病史、心脏病或阿司匹林用药史;均无蛛网膜下腔出血家族史或马凡氏综合征等家族史。入院时的Hunt-Hess分级为I级2例(5.1%),II级20例(51.3%),III级14例(35.9%),IV级3例(7.7%)。破裂的动脉瘤位于右侧19例(48.7%)。

2.2 动脉瘤参数分析

单因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,破裂组动脉瘤的高度、宽度、纵横比、宽/颈比、高/宽比、尺寸比均高于未破裂组(均 $P<0.05$),破裂组有子瘤和动脉瘤高度>宽度的患者比例高于未破裂组(均 $P<0.05$),见表1。

对单因素Logistic回归分析结果有意义的变量进一步进行多因素Logistic回归中分析结果显示,动脉瘤有子瘤($OR=8.852, P=0.024$)、动脉瘤高度>宽度($OR=18.250, P=0.011$)和动脉瘤宽度($OR=1.645, P=0.024$)是后交通动脉瘤破裂的形态学独立危险因素。

在本中心的434例后交通动脉瘤动脉瘤患者(480个后交通动脉瘤,包括纳入的39对破裂镜像后交通动脉瘤)中使用受ROC检验以上3个形态学独立危险因素(有子瘤、动脉瘤高度>宽度和动脉瘤宽度)的预测敏感性和特异性结果显示,其AUC值分别为0.737、0.761及0.686,见图2。

3 讨论

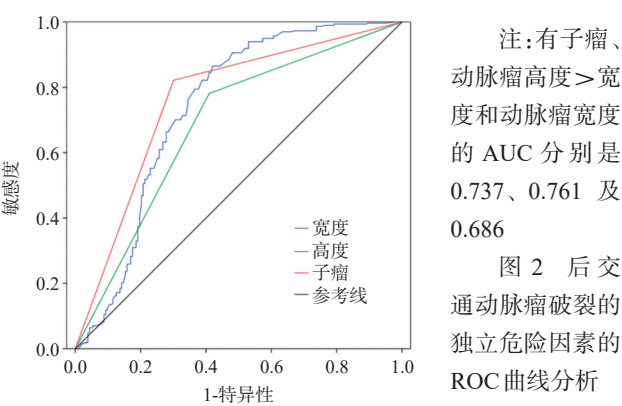
既往关于后交通动脉瘤破裂的形态学危险因素的研究结果并不一致^[3,8-10]。其中一个原因是选择偏倚。另外的原因包括患者自身因素(如吸烟、高血压和高胆固醇血症等)及患者生活方式的改变(如戒烟、低盐、低脂饮食及增加运动量等)。在分析形态学因素时,这些自身因素可能会影响结果^[11,12]。本研究通过同一镜像动脉瘤患者两侧的动脉瘤形态学参数进行配对分析,避免了个体间差异及自身因素的干扰。

动脉瘤宽度与破裂风险成正相关^[15]。在本研究中,动脉瘤宽度是后交通动脉瘤破裂的独立危险因

表1 破裂镜像后交通动脉瘤形态学指标 Logistic回归分析结果[($\bar{x}\pm$)或例(%)]

组别	例数	子瘤	宽度/mm	高度/mm	颈宽/mm	颈内动脉直径/mm
未破裂组	39	11(28.21)	3.19±1.80	2.78±1.53	2.89±1.69	3.47±0.50
破裂组	39	32(82.05)	4.92±2.29	6.08±2.68	3.50±2.12	3.41±0.40
单因素分析 OR 值/P 值		6.250/0.001	1.680/0.002	3.011/0.003	1.348/0.085	0.337/0.280
多因素分析 OR 值/P 值		8.852/0.024	1.645/0.024			

组别	纵横比	宽/颈比	高/宽比	尺寸比	高度>宽度
未破裂组	1.03±0.40	1.13±0.24	0.91±0.29	0.83±0.52	14(35.90)
破裂组	1.96±0.85	1.52±0.54	1.30±0.36	1.78±0.71	31(79.49)
单因素分析 OR 值/P 值	98.086/0.006	62.544/0.004	63.588/0.001	22.798/0.001	9.500/0.002
多因素分析 OR 值/P 值					18.250/0.011



素。在 ROC 中,动脉瘤宽度的临界值为 3.65,接近于微小动脉瘤($\leq 3\text{ mm}$)的定义。而微小的动脉瘤的治疗比较困难,特别是采取介入的方法。在一项介入治疗微小动脉瘤的预后分析中,预后不良率可达 19.39%^[16]。Brinjikji 等^[17]的一项 Meta 分析结果显示未破裂的微小动脉瘤的介入术中破裂率较高,因为填充入狭小瘤体中的弹簧圈更有可能压迫动脉瘤壁。这些结果表明,微小的未破裂后交通动脉瘤可能更适合随访观察。

在本研究中,动脉瘤形状相关的 2 个因素(动脉瘤高度>宽度和有子瘤)是后交通动脉瘤破裂的独立危险因素。既往研究表明,较大的高/宽比提示动脉瘤形状更狭长,破裂风险更高^[18]。然而,既往研究并未纳入动脉瘤高度>宽度进行分析;而高度>宽度的动脉瘤等于高/宽比>1。本研究中,高/宽比的临界值为 0.9441,接近于高度>宽度的定义。

有子瘤是动脉瘤破裂的危险因素^[8,19]。血流动力学分析显示,子瘤及周边的动脉瘤壁有较高的剪切应力值,并且可能对血压波动更敏感^[20]。一项未破裂动脉瘤的前瞻性研究表明,对于直径<10 mm 的动脉瘤,有子瘤的动脉瘤的破裂率远高于没有子瘤的动脉瘤(28.3% vs. 3.42%/年)^[21]。

一项镜像后交通动脉瘤的研究表明,纵横比和尺寸比是破裂的独立危险因素,其 AUC 值分别为 0.846 和

0.872,高于本研究 3 个独立危险因素的 AUC 值^[12]。然而,其相对有限的病例数量可能会导致选择偏倚。在临床工作中,因为大多数动脉瘤为单发,故形态学因素应能评估单发动脉瘤的破裂风险。本研究在单发与镜像后交通动脉瘤中进行 ROC 检验,以降低选择偏倚。

本研究也存在一定的局限性。动脉瘤破裂可能会引起瘤体增大并形成子瘤^[22]。因此,动脉瘤宽度及子瘤的风险度可能被高估。对未破裂动脉瘤进行前瞻性研究可以避免这种观察偏倚。这项研究的另一个局限是破裂镜像动脉瘤的比例相对较少。在 434 例患者中,仅纳入了的 39 例(9%)镜像后交通动脉瘤患者。较少的病例数可能会影响其他独立危险因素的识别。进行多中心研究收集更多病例,有助于识别更多的独立因素。最后,对镜像动脉瘤进行分析会消除动脉瘤部位的影响。本研究仅纳入了镜像后交通动脉瘤;因此,本研究结果可能无法推广到其他部位的动脉瘤。

综上所述,本回顾性研究通过分析镜像后交通动脉瘤消除患者自身因素及动脉瘤位置的影响后,结果发现动脉瘤宽度、动脉瘤高度>宽度和有子瘤是后交通动脉瘤破裂的形态学独立危险因素。子瘤形成是评估后交通动脉瘤破裂风险的最佳因素。

参考文献

[1] Golshani K, Ferrell A, Zomorodi A, et al. A review of the management of posterior communicating artery aneurysms in the modern era[J]. Surg Neurol Int, 2010, 1: 88.

[2] Morita A, Kirino T, Hashi K, et al. The natural course of unruptured cerebral aneurysms in a Japanese cohort[J]. N Engl J Med, 2012, 366: 2474-2482.

[3] Huhtakangas J, Lehecka M, Lehto H, et al. CTA analysis and assessment of morphological factors related to rupture in 413 posterior communicating artery aneurysms[J]. Acta Neurochir (Wien), 2017, 159: 1643-1652.

[4] Connolly E S, Jr., Solomon R A. Management of symptomatic and asymptomatic unruptured aneurysms[J]. Neurosurg Clin N Am, 1998, 9: 509-524.

[5] Gibo H, Lenkey C, Rhoton A L, Jr. Microsurgical anatomy of the supraclinoid portion of the internal carotid artery[J]. J Neurosurg, 1981, 55: 560-574.

- [6] De Rooij N K, Linn F H, Van Der Plas J A, et al. Incidence of subarachnoid haemorrhage: a systematic review with emphasis on region, age, gender and time trends[J]. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*, 2007, 78: 1365-1372.
- [7] Hostettler I C, Alg V S, Shahi N, et al. Characteristics of Unruptured Compared to Ruptured Intracranial Aneurysms: A Multicenter Case-Control Study[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2018, 83: 43-52.
- [8] Matsukawa H, Fujii M, Akaike G, et al. Morphological and clinical risk factors for posterior communicating artery aneurysm rupture[J]. *J Neurosurg*, 2014, 120: 104-110.
- [9] Lv N, Wang C, Karmonik C, et al. Morphological and Hemodynamic Discriminators for Rupture Status in Posterior Communicating Artery Aneurysms[J]. *PLoS One*, 2016, 11: e0149906.
- [10] Lv N, Feng Z, Wang C, et al. Morphological Risk Factors for Rupture of Small (<7 mm) Posterior Communicating Artery Aneurysms[J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2016, 87: 311-315.
- [11] Xu W D, Wang H, Wu Q, et al. Morphology parameters for rupture in middle cerebral artery mirror aneurysms[J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2020, 12: 858-861.
- [12] Wang G X, Liu J, Chen Y Q, et al. Morphological characteristics associated with the rupture risk of mirror posterior communicating artery aneurysms[J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2018, 10: 995-998.
- [13] Jiang H, Shen J, Weng Y X, et al. Morphology Parameters for Mirror Posterior Communicating Artery Aneurysm Rupture Risk Assessment[J]. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)*, 2015, 55: 498-504.
- [14] Xu J, Yu Y, Wu X, et al. Morphological and hemodynamic analysis of mirror posterior communicating artery aneurysms[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8: e55413.
- [15] Malhotra A, Wu X, Forman H P, et al. Management of Tiny Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysms: A Comparative Effectiveness Analysis[J]. *JAMA Neurol*, 2018, 75: 27-34.
- [16] 李雄飞, 胡伟, 周明安, 等. 血管内介入治疗颅内破裂微小动脉瘤的预后分析[J]. *神经损伤与功能重建*, 2021, 16: 45-47.
- [17] Brinjikji W, Lanzino G, Cloft H J, et al. Endovascular treatment of very small (3 mm or smaller) intracranial aneurysms: report of a consecutive series and a meta-analysis[J]. *Stroke*, 2010, 41: 116-21.
- [18] Hoh B L, Siström C L, Firment C S, et al. Bottleneck factor and height-width ratio: association with ruptured aneurysms in patients with multiple cerebral aneurysms[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2007, 61: 716-723.
- [19] Cebal J R, Sheridan M, Putman C M. Hemodynamics and bleb formation in intracranial aneurysms[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2010, 31: 304-310.
- [20] Tateshima S, Murayama Y, Villablanca J P, et al. Intraaneurysmal flow dynamics study featuring an acrylic aneurysm model manufactured using a computerized tomography angiogram as a mold[J]. *J Neurosurg*, 2001, 95: 1020-1027.
- [21] Tsukahara T, Murakami N, Sakurai Y, et al. Treatment of unruptured cerebral aneurysms; a multi-center study at Japanese national hospitals[J]. *Acta Neurochir Suppl*, 2005, 94: 77-85.
- [22] Skodvin T, Johnsen L H, Gjertsen Ø, et al. Cerebral Aneurysm Morphology Before and After Rupture: Nationwide Case Series of 29 Aneurysms[J]. *Stroke*, 2017, 48: 880-886.

(本文编辑:唐颖馨)

(上接第566页)

- (LPS) challenge promotes microglial hyperactivity in aged mice that is associated with exaggerated induction of both pro-inflammatory IL-1 β and anti-inflammatory IL-10 cytokines[J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2009, 23: 309-317.
- [5] Basak S, Duttaroy AK. Conjugated Linoleic Acid and Its Beneficial Effects in Obesity, Cardiovascular Disease, and Cancer[J]. *Nutrients*, 2020, 12: 1913.
 - [6] den Hartigh LJ. Conjugated Linoleic Acid Effects on Cancer, Obesity, and Atherosclerosis: A Review of Pre-Clinical and Human Trials with Current Perspectives[J]. *Nutrients*, 2019, 11: 370.
 - [7] Kanter JE, Goodspeed L, Wang S, et al. 10,12 Conjugated Linoleic Acid-Driven Weight Loss Is Protective against Atherosclerosis in Mice and Is Associated with Alternative Macrophage Enrichment in Perivascular Adipose Tissue[J]. *Nutrients*, 2018, 10: 1416.
 - [8] McClelland S, Cox C, O'Connor R, et al. Conjugated linoleic acid suppresses the migratory and inflammatory phenotype of the monocyte/macrophage cell[J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2010, 211: 96-102.
 - [9] Bruen R, Fitzsimons S, Belton O. miR-155 in the Resolution of Atherosclerosis[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2019, 10: 463.
 - [10] Culman J, Zhao Y, Gohlke P, et al. PPAR- γ : therapeutic target for ischemic stroke[J]. *Trends Pharmacol Sci*, 2007, 28: 244-249.
 - [11] Ji J, Xue TF, Guo XD, et al. Antagonizing peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ facilitates M1-to-M2 shift of microglia by enhancing autophagy via the LKB1-AMPK signaling pathway[J]. *Aging Cell*, 2018, 17: e12774.
 - [12] McCarthy C, Duffy MM, Mooney D, et al. IL-10 mediates the immunoregulatory response in conjugated linoleic acid-induced regression of atherosclerosis[J]. *FASEB J*, 2013, 27: 499-510.
 - [13] Toomey S, Harhen B, Roche HM, et al. Profound resolution of early atherosclerosis with conjugated linoleic acid[J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2006, 187: 40-49.
 - [14] Barros MH, Hauck F, Dreyer JH, et al. Macrophage polarisation: an immunohistochemical approach for identifying M1 and M2 macrophages[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8: e80908.
 - [15] Varnum MM, Ikezu T. The classification of microglial activation

- phenotypes on neurodegeneration and regeneration in Alzheimer's disease brain[J]. *Arch Immunol Ther Exp (Warsz)*, 2012, 60: 251-266.
- [16] Shi F, Yang L, Kouadir M, et al. The NALP3 inflammasome is involved in neurotoxic prion peptide-induced microglial activation[J]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2012, 9: 73.
 - [17] Gordon S, Martinez FO. Alternative activation of macrophages: mechanism and functions[J]. *Immunity*, 2010, 32: 593-604.
 - [18] Goldmann T, Prinz M. Role of microglia in CNS autoimmunity[J]. *Clin Dev Immunol*, 2013, 2013: 208093.
 - [19] Liu W, Taso O, Wang R, et al. Trem2 promotes anti-inflammatory responses in microglia and is suppressed under pro-inflammatory conditions[J]. *Hum Mol Genet*, 2020, 29: 3224-3248.
 - [20] Subhramanyam CS, Wang C, Hu Q, et al. Microglia-mediated neuroinflammation in neurodegenerative diseases[J]. *Semin Cell Dev Biol*, 2019, 94: 112-120.
 - [21] Kalkman HO, Feuerbach D. Antidepressant therapies inhibit inflammation and microglial M1-polarization[J]. *Pharmacol Ther*, 2016, 163: 82-93.
 - [22] Voet S, Prinz M, van Loo G. Microglia in Central Nervous System Inflammation and Multiple Sclerosis Pathology[J]. *Trends Mol Med*, 2019, 25: 112-123.
 - [23] Bruen R, Curley S, Kajani S, et al. Different monocyte phenotypes result in proresolving macrophages in conjugated linoleic acid-induced attenuated progression and regression of atherosclerosis[J]. *FASEB J*, 2019, 33: 11006-11020.
 - [24] Fujita Y, Kano K, Kishino S, et al. Dietary cis-9, trans-11-conjugated linoleic acid reduces amyloid β -protein accumulation and upregulates anti-inflammatory cytokines in an Alzheimer's disease mouse model[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2021, 11: 9749.
 - [25] Takada I, Makishima M. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonists and antagonists: a patent review (2014-present)[J]. *Expert Opin Ther Pat*, 2020, 30: 1-13.
 - [26] Orihuela R, McPherson CA, Harry GJ. Microglial M1/M2 polarization and metabolic states[J]. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2016, 173: 649-665.

(本文编辑:唐颖馨)