

·综述·

脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化相关性研究进展

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摘要 脑微出血指脑内微小血管病变所致含铁血黄素、铁蛋白等在微小血管周围沉积,是一种脑实质的亚临床损害,也是脑小血管病的一个类型。颈动脉粥样硬化是动脉粥样硬化在颈动脉的表现,病理变化早期首先表现为内-中膜的增厚,继而形成粥样硬化斑块,斑块体积逐渐增大,产生血管狭窄甚至闭塞。颈动脉粥样硬化往往与脑微出血并存,且此类患者通常无症状。本文将对脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化病理变化及血管内治疗的相关性进行综述。

关键词 脑微出血;颈动脉粥样硬化;病理变化;血管内治疗

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脑微出血指脑内微小血管病变所致含铁血黄素、铁蛋白等在微小血管周围沉积,是一种脑实质的亚临床损害,也是脑小血管病的一个类型^[1]。脑微出血好发于皮质、皮质下白质、丘脑、基底核、脑干和小脑等部位,以基底核/丘脑区最为多见。脑叶脑微出血主要与淀粉样脑血管病相关,大脑深部及幕下脑微出血则主要由慢性高血压引起^[2]。脑微出血在梯度回波或易感加权磁共振成像序列上表现为直径2~10 mm、周围无水肿、无脑实质血肿的圆形或类圆形信号丢失^[3],需与其他低信号影相鉴别。脑微出血发病机制有多种,其中一种假说是动脉粥样硬化。动脉粥样硬化患者与较高的脑微出血发生率紧密相关,二者有共同的危险因素:高血压、糖尿病、年龄等。颈动脉粥样硬化是大动脉粥样硬化在颈动脉的表现,全文将对脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化病理变化和血管内治疗的相关性综述如下。

1 概述

脑微出血是脑小血管病的常用影像学标志物之一^[4],与症状性脑出血、脑梗死、脑白质病变、痴呆等高度相关,并可预测缺血性脑卒中的复发及出血转化等^[5],是症状性脑卒中的独立危险因素。

一项在中国顺义社区进行队列研究的横断面分析^[6]表明颈动脉粥样硬化和扩张与脑小血管病的影像学标志物有关;一项泰州纵向研究也得出相同的结论^[7],即颈动脉斑块与总脑小血管病评分相关,特别是与白质高信号和血管周围间隙相关。无创颈动脉评估似乎是脑小血管病风险分层的一种合理方法。赵芳芳等^[8]针对缺血性脑卒中患者脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化及脑白质病变的研究显示,此类患者中脑微出血的发生发展与颈动脉粥样硬化的发生发展呈显著相关,颈动脉内-中膜增厚或斑块形成时发生脑微出血的倾向性明显增加,低回声斑块患者较等强回声斑块患者更易发生脑微出血;随

着脑微出血分级的增加,颈动脉硬化程度增加、颈动脉的弹性功能变差,分级越高,变化越明显,且深部/幕下区域的脑微出血患者发生颈动脉粥样硬化的程度较其他部位更为严重。陈兆耀等^[9]的一项前瞻性研究显示颈动脉易损斑块与腔隙性脑梗死、白质高信号以及脑小血管病总体负担独立相关。

毛向雷等^[10]的一项相关性研究证明随着颈动脉狭窄程度的增加,脑微出血数目相应增多。张军等^[11]研究发现,缺血性脑卒中患者随着颈动脉狭窄程度的增加,脑微出血发生的趋势逐渐增加,且随着时间延长,脑微出血的发生概率同时增大;对67例符合颈动脉狭窄介入治疗的缺血性脑卒中患者术后发生脑微出血影响的研究发现^[12],颈动脉支架成形/置入术(carotid artery stenting, CAS)可以有效缓解狭窄动脉供血区域脑微出血的形成与进展,对防止缺血性脑卒中的复发、出血转化具有重要意义。针对颈动脉重度狭窄患者,早期进行临床干预,采取CAS解除狭窄部位恢复血流,对改善患者的预后积极作用。但一项针对颈动脉支架成形术与认知功能障碍关系的研究发现,CAS与颈动脉重度狭窄患者新发脑微出血的早期形成与发展存在相关性,尤其是术前已经存在微出血的患者^[13]。

Hori等^[14]回顾性纳入85例因颈动脉狭窄接受手术/血管内治疗的患者,发现重度(>70%)颈动脉狭窄患者微出血与易损斑块存在相关性。一项纳入125例颈动脉狭窄行颈动脉支架置入术患者的回顾性分析发现^[15]术后新发脑微出血可能与新的缺血性病变有关,并推测小栓塞可引起脑微出血。国内外研究多是通过系统回顾和荟萃分析来研究大动脉粥样硬化与脑微出血之间存在相关性^[16],尚需要进一步的研究来证实动脉粥样硬化对脑微出血的影响。

2 脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化病理变化

颈动脉粥样硬化病理变化早期首先表现为内-

中膜的增厚,继而形成粥样硬化斑块,斑块体积逐渐增大,产生血管狭窄甚至闭塞。通常情况下,颈动脉病变早于冠状动脉病变及颅内动脉病变,早期发现有助于评估全身动脉硬化。颈动脉粥样硬化往往与脑微出血并存,且此类患者通常无症状^[16]。既往研究显示^[17,18],大动脉粥样硬化患者发生脑微出血的概率为9%~41.3%。颈动脉粥样硬化患者的脑微出血频率远高于无脑微出血的患者,颈动脉粥样硬化与脑微出血风险存在分级关系,但是此类患者发生脑微出血是否可以用于预测未来发生出血性脑血管事件的风险尚需要大量临床试验来证明。慢性脑灌注不足可能是脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化相关的一种机制^[19],未来需要进行更多、更深入的研究。

2.1 颈动脉内膜-中膜厚度(carotid intima-media thickness,cIMT)

Romero等^[17]研究表明,以cIMT和狭窄为代表的血管危险因素对亚临床易出血脑损伤风险的累积影响主要在大脑深部。这与深部脑区脑微出血是由于高血压血管病变的假说相一致。Ding等^[16]针对大动脉粥样硬化与脑微出血相关性的荟萃分析和系统评价表明,脑微出血患者可能有更高的cIMT,较高的cIMT与脑微出血风险之间存在显著的相关性。Chung等^[20]也得出相同的结论。Inkeri等^[21]针对无神经症状1型糖尿病患者的cIMT和动脉硬化与脑小血管疾病关系的研究表明,由cIMT评估的血管结构变化与1型糖尿病个体中脑微出血的存在相关,独立于相关的临床协变量,如年龄、肾小球滤过率估计值、载脂蛋白B、收缩压、蛋白尿、糖化血红蛋白等。多项研究证明了cIMT与脑微出血之间具有统计学意义的相关性,只有一项研究发现没有卒中史的健康个体中cIMT和脑微出血之间没有联系^[22]。既往研究显示,一些高水平的炎症因子是cIMT发病机制中重要的决定因素^[23,24]。脑微出血患者的炎症标志物水平高于非脑微出血患者,如高敏C反应蛋白、肿瘤坏死因子 α 、髓过氧化物酶、白细胞介素-6和18等^[25,26],提示脑微出血与大动脉粥样硬化的关系可能与炎症有关^[27]。cIMT进展是否预示有出血倾向的脑小血管疾病需要更多更进一步的研究。

2.2 斑块

2.2.1 斑块成分 颈动脉斑块成分包括钙化、纤维组织、脂质/坏死和出血。研究表明,颈动脉斑块的成分可能是随后卒中发生的另一个决定因素^[28]。既往有报告在多排CT血管造影中发现脑微出血可能与颈动脉脂肪斑块相关^[29]。在一项包括卒中患者的研究中,颈动脉病变的特征与颈动脉粥样硬化与脑微出血的存在有关:脂肪斑块增加了脑微出血的发生几率,但钙化斑块没有。另有研究表明^[30]脑微出血和颈动脉钙化之间存在显著相关性,可以预测健康个体的冠心病。

2.2.2 斑块改变/易损斑块 研究证明,症状性颈动脉斑块具有较高的斑块内出血、富脂质坏死核、新生血管形成、薄纤维帽、血栓形成等,即易损斑块的主要特征包括薄(或)破裂的纤维帽、大脂质坏死核心、斑块表面存在溃疡及形成血栓、斑块内出血、活动性炎症、新生血管形成、扩张性重构等^[31]。既往研究显示,大动脉粥样硬化与脑微出血具有诸多共同的危险因素,而临床常用颈动脉易损斑块作为评估大动脉粥样硬化严重程度的重要标

志物。Gupta等^[32]发现斑块内出血、富脂质坏死核和纤维帽变薄/破裂与随后的TIA或卒中的危险比分别为4.59、3.00和5.93。多项研究证明,斑块内出血、溃疡、新生血管形成、富脂质坏死核的大小、纤薄或破裂的纤维帽与症状事件相关,而狭窄程度与症状事件无关。陈兆耀等^[9]的一项前瞻性研究显示颈动脉易损斑块与腔隙性脑梗死、白质高信号以及脑小血管病总体负担独立相关。Hori等^[14]首先在T₁加权磁共振成像上证明脑微出血与易损颈动脉斑块之间存在相关性。研究提示重度颈动脉狭窄(>70%)患者脑微出血与易损斑块存在显著相关性,脑微出血患者易损斑块的发生率明显高于无脑微出血患者;更重要的是,与没有脑微出血的患者相比,脑微出血患者更容易观察到易损斑块出现TIA/缺血性卒中的高风险。炎症反应在易损斑块的发生发展可促进动脉血栓的形成^[33],颈动脉粥样硬化附壁血栓的脱落或者小斑块脱落,可增加大面积脑梗死,或者腔隙性脑梗死的出现^[34]。因此,慢性和全身性炎症可能在脑微出血与易损颈动脉斑块的相关性中起关键作用,这需要在未来进一步研究来证明炎症反应的存在。

2.3 狭窄程度

颈动脉狭窄程度可以影响缺血性事件发生的风险^[35]。Framingham心脏研究结果表明,颈动脉狭窄 $\geq 25\%$ 与脑微出血的整体存在相关性,尤其位于深部和混合部位的病灶^[17]。矛盾的是,当颈动脉狭窄程度 $\geq 50\%$ 时反而与脑微出血不具有相关性。另有研究发现颈动脉狭窄 $> 50\%$ 与脑微出血的发生存在显著关系^[36]。各项研究结果不一致的原因,可能与纳入标准不同、样本量不同、人口学特征差异以及不同的动脉狭窄评估方法有关。动脉狭窄导致血流灌注不足,从而导致脑微出血的发生发展,未来需要进一步的研究来证实。

3 脑微出血与颈动脉粥样硬化血管内治疗

CAS和颈动脉内膜剥脱/切除术(carotid endarterectomy,CEA)均为治疗颈动脉狭窄的有效方法,但其适应证存在差异^[37]。二者的有效性及安全性已得到临床普遍认可^[38,39]。Shi等^[40]报道,治疗前基线脑微出血可以预测血管内治疗后新发脑微出血的发展,但新的脑微出血并不影响临床结果。Gao等^[41]发现症状性脑动脉狭窄患者经颅内和/或颅外支架辅助血管成形术后不久出现新发的脑微出血,但与基线脑微出血不相关,这与以往的研究结果不同;在支架辅助血管成形术患者中新出现的脑微出血与收缩压升高相关,这与既往研究结果一致。CAS导致颈动脉狭窄患者新发脑微出血,尤其是术前已存在微出血的患者,其机制可能与此类患者术后血流动力学发生异常造成供血血管的损害有关^[42]。Igarashi等^[43]针对颈动脉内膜切除术后脑灌注过多患者脑微出血的发展及其与术后认知功能下降的关系研究表明,CEA引起的脑过度灌注导致脑微出血的发展,而术后认知能力下降与这些脑微出血的发展有关。术后脑微出血的产生与是否发生微栓塞存在相关性,并可能是发生脑微出血的原因之一,其通过微出血进而影响患者的认知功能^[15]。有研究表明,颈动脉支架成形术后发生微栓塞的概率明显高于颈动脉内膜切

除术^[44]。在接受血管内治疗的患者中,脑微出血的数量是否会随着术后时间的延长而增加,或脑微出血是否会增加术后脑出血、脑缺血、TIA等血管事件的风险尚不清楚。长期临床经验提示,在临床工作中,一旦发现颈动脉狭窄患者狭窄程度>70%,应尽快尽可能早期最大程度解除患者的血管狭窄,早期血管内治疗可有效减少、减缓脑微出血的发生发展,减少缺血性脑卒中的发生率,从而达到避免出血性转化的目的。

4 总结与展望

综上所述,颈动脉粥样硬化与脑微出血存在相关性,积极控制颈动脉粥样硬化,对脑微出血的预防有着积极的意义;同时通过评价颈动脉粥样硬化病理改变的进展能很好的预测出血性脑微出血及症状性脑血管事件的风险,为早期临床诊治、临床干预及患者预后提供相关的证据。

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(本文编辑:唐颖馨)

(上接第594页)

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