

脑血管病专题

【编者按】 脑血管疾病是指各种原因所致的脑血管病变或血流障碍引发的脑功能障碍,包括血管腔闭塞、血管破裂、血管壁损伤或血液成分异常所引起的神经功能障碍,具有高发病率、高死亡率、高致残率、高复发率的特点。脑血管病有多种病因及分类方式,本期专题纳入《大动脉粥样硬化与心源性栓塞性急性大血管闭塞患者血管内治疗对比研究》《脑淀粉样血管病相关炎症临床异质性分析》《高分辨率核磁共振在颅内动脉粥样硬化中的应用进展》三篇学术报告,从大血管闭塞的血管内治疗、脑淀粉样血管病的炎症机制及血管影像学等方面对脑血管病进行探讨。

大动脉粥样硬化与心源性栓塞性急性大血管闭塞患者血管内治疗对比研究

赵静^a,石翀^b,吴群^a,万志荣^a,罗彬^a,姚昕璐^a,徐亚辉^a,王培福^a,李继来^a

摘要 目的:探讨大动脉粥样硬化(LAA)与心源性栓塞(CE)2种不同机制所致急性大血管闭塞(ALVO)患者的临床特点,并比较血管内治疗(EVT)的疗效及预后。**方法:**回顾性纳入2018年5月至2022年7月在航天中心医院国家高级卒中中心接受EVT的ALVO患者。根据卒中病因分型将患者分为LAA组和CE组,应用mTICI分级评价血管再通情况、改良Rankin量表评分(mRS)评价患者90 d预后,统计术后72 h颅内出血转化(HT)发生率及90 d死亡率,评价EVT的安全性。比较2组患者的临床特征、手术疗效及预后,并探讨不良预后的独立危险因素。**结果:**共纳入184例患者,其中LAA组164例(89.1%),CE组20例(10.9%)。与CE组相比,LAA组年龄更小($P<0.001$),基线美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分更低($P=0.024$),基线格拉斯哥昏迷(GCS)评分更高($P=0.037$)。2组既往心房颤动($P<0.001$)、饮酒史($P=0.004$)及D-二聚体($P=0.008$)及尿酸($P=0.038$)水平均存在统计学差异。2组在穿刺至再通时间、术后成功再通、取栓次数及取栓方式等手术相关操作均无统计学差异。LAA组患者90 d预后良好的比例显著高于CE组(38.4% vs 10%, $P=0.012$),死亡率较CE组低(13.4% vs 35%, $P=0.03$),差异有统计学意义,但2组颅内HT无统计学差异($P=0.522$)。多因素Logistic回归分析显示,年龄和基线NIHSS评分是不良预后的独立危险因素。**结论:**LAA型缺血性卒中患者接受EVT治疗较CE型预后更好、死亡率更低;年龄、基线NIHSS评分与不良预后独立相关。

关键词 急性大血管闭塞;大动脉粥样硬化;心源性栓塞;血管内治疗

中图分类号 R741;R741.05;R743 文献标识码 A DOI 10.16780/j.cnki.sjssgnjcj.20220884

本文引用格式:赵静,石翀,吴群,万志荣,罗彬,姚昕璐,徐亚辉,王培福,李继来.大动脉粥样硬化与心源性栓塞性急性大血管闭塞患者血管内治疗对比研究[J].神经损伤与功能重建,2023,18(6): 329-333, 366.

作者单位

航天中心医院 a.神经内科,b.中医科
北京 100049

收稿日期 2022-10-22

通讯作者 王培福

pfewu@sina.com

李继来

llljl@sohu.com

注:赵静和石翀为共同第一作者

Comparative Study of Endovascular Treatment in Patients with Acute Large Vessel Occlusion Induced by Large Artery Atherosclerosis or Cardioembolism ZHAO Jing^a, SHI Chong^b, WU Qun^a, WAN Zhi-rong^a, LUO Bin^a, YAO Xin-lu^a, XU Ya-hui^a, WANG Pei-fu^a, LI Ji-la^a. a. Department of Neurology, b. Department of Traditional Chinese medicine, Aerospace Center Hospital, Beijing 100049, China

Abstract Objective: To discuss the differences in clinical characteristics of patients with acute large vessel occlusion (ALVO) due to large artery atherosclerosis (LAA) or cardioembolism (CE), and to compare the efficacy of endovascular treatment (EVT). **Methods:** All patients with ALVO who received EVT between May 2018 and July 2022 in the Aerospace Center Hospital National Advanced Stroke Center were included in this retrospective study. Patients were classified into the LAA group and CE group according to the TOAST classification system. Modified Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction (mTICI) score was used to evaluate the revascularization status; modified Rankin Scale score (mRS) at 90-day was used to evaluate prognosis; intracranial hemorrhage transformation (HT) within 72 hours after EVT and 90-day mortality were used to evaluate the safety of the surgery. We compared the clinical characteristics, therapeutic efficacy, and the prognosis of two groups after EVT, and explored the independent risk factors for poor prognosis. **Results:** A total of 184 patients were enrolled in this study; 164 patients were placed in the LAA group (89.1%) and 20 in the CE group (10.9%). Compared to patients in the CE group, those in the LAA group had a significantly younger age ($P<0.001$), lower baseline National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores ($P=0.024$), and higher Glasgow coma scale (GCS) scores ($P=0.037$). There were statistically significant differences in history of atrial fibrillation ($P<0.001$), drinking ($P=$

0.004), D-dimer level ($P=0.008$), and uric acid level ($P=0.038$). There were no significant differences in puncture to reperfusion time, recanalization rate, times of thrombectomy and thrombectomy method. Compared to patients in the CE group, those in the LAA group had a significantly higher good prognosis rate (38.4% vs. 10%, $P=0.012$), lower mortality rate (13.4% vs. 35%, $P=0.03$), but there was no significant difference in intracranial HT ($P=0.522$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age and baseline NIHSS scores were independent risk factors for poor prognosis. **Conclusion:** LAA ischemic stroke patients have better prognosis and lower mortality than CE patients after EVT. Age and baseline NIHSS scores are independently associated with poor prognosis.

Keywords large vessel occlusion; large artery atherosclerosis; cardioembolism; endovascular treatment

急性大血管闭塞性(acute large vessel occlusion, ALVO)缺血性脑卒中由于病情重、进展快导致残疾率、病死率高,预后差,治疗的直接目标是恢复可挽救脑组织的血流,长期目标是通过减少残疾和死亡率来改善预后^[1,2]。再灌注治疗的有效方式包括静脉溶栓和血管内治疗(endovascular treatment, EVT)。近期一系列随机对照试验表明,与静脉溶栓相比,EVT治疗ALVO的再通率和预后更好^[3-7]。在特定的患者中,即使在发病后16~24 h内进行EVT,也具有显著疗效^[8,9]。支架取栓是目前EVT治疗的主要手段,再通率能够达到80%^[10-12],但在不同研究中EVT的临床结果不同,其原因可能为治疗适应症以及卒中机制不同所致^[13,14]。

缺血性卒中最常见的2种病因为心源性栓塞(cardio embolism, CE)和大动脉粥样硬化(large artery atherosclerosis, LAA)^[15,16],前者所致的急性前循环大动脉闭塞是欧洲和北美最常见的病因,多项EVT阳性的RCT试验正是基于该背景下进行的,而LAA在亚洲人群中更为常见^[17-19],病因分布的种族差异使得EVT在亚洲人群的有效实施受到挑战。研究表明,LAA相关大血管闭塞应用支架取栓过程更为复杂,出现残余狭窄和再闭塞的风险较高^[20],常需要补救性治疗措施^[21-23]。因此,LAA所致ALVO患者能否像CE患者一样受益于EVT,目前研究不多且结果不一^[21-26]。本研究的目的是比较LAA和CE所致ALVO患者的临床特征、手术疗效及预后,并探讨影响90 d不良预后的独立危险因素,旨在实现依据病因分型选择个体化的EVT方法,改善ALVO患者的预后。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2018年5月至2022年7月在航天中心医院国家高级卒中中心接受EVT的ALVO患者的临床资料。

纳入标准:①年龄≥18岁;②确诊为急性缺血性卒中,症状持续>30 min,治疗前无明显改善;③影像学检查证实为大血管闭塞(颈内动脉、大脑中动脉、基底动

脉);④行EVT治疗,发病至股动脉穿刺时间前循环<8 h,后循环<12 h;⑤Org 10172治疗急性卒中试验(Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment, TOAST)^[15]分型为LAA型或CE型。

排除标准:①出血性卒中或有出血倾向;②既往明显残疾,定义为起病前改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin Scale, mRS)评分>2分;③其他病因所致卒中,如颅内血管畸形、动脉夹层、烟雾病等;④病例资料不完整或不能完成90 d随访。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法 参照中国急性缺血性卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)血管内治疗指南^[27],EVT方案由手术医生根据患者具体情况个体化选择,常规采用直接抽吸法(ACE60,美国Penumbra公司)和取栓支架(Solitaire,美国EV3公司;Trevo,美国Stryker公司)。支架取栓后复查造影发现血管再闭塞,可选择进行支架置入、球囊扩张或动脉内输注替罗非班等补救性治疗措施。

1.2.2 资料收集 收集2组患者的人口学(年龄、性别),基线临床特征[收缩压、舒张压、心率、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)评分、阿尔伯特卒中项目早期CT评分(ASPECTS)],血管性危险因素(高血压、糖尿病、心房颤动、冠心病、脑梗死病史、高脂血症、吸烟史、饮酒史、血管闭塞部位),基线实验室检查[D-二聚体、血糖、肌酐、中性粒细胞淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、尿酸],手术相关指标(穿刺至再通时间、取栓次数、术前是否接受静脉溶栓、取栓方式)。

1.2.3 评价指标 术后血管成功再通定义为改良脑梗死溶栓分级(modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, mTICI)2b-3级^[28]。主要结局是90 d随访的良好结局(mRS 0~2分为预后良好,3~6分为预后不良);次要结局为术后血管成功再通(mTICI 2b-3级);安全性结局采用术后72 h颅内出血转化(hemorrhagic

transformation, HT)、90 d 死亡进行评估。以电话或门诊的形式进行评估。

1.2.4 分组标准 根据血管闭塞的病因,将患者分为 LAA 组和 CE 组。根据病史、危险因素和血管造影特征,由 2 名经验丰富的神经介入专家在手术过程中独立评估闭塞的病因。LAA 相关闭塞的血管造影特征定义为:闭塞部位的固定狭窄程度>70%;或血管内治疗或最终血管造影中显示的轻度狭窄伴血流障碍或再闭塞趋势。CE 相关闭塞标准:既往有心肌梗死、心房颤动、心房扑动、病态窦房结综合征、心脏瓣膜病及心耳血栓等心源性栓塞的危险因素;血栓祛除后闭塞处的血管光滑且血流恢复完全再通。

1.3 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计分析。计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 或 Fisher 精确概率法检验;符合正态分布以及方差齐性的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;不符合正态分布以中位数和四分位间距 $[M(Q_{25}, Q_{75})]$,组间比较采 Mann-Whitney U 检验。应用多变量 Logistic 回归分析确定临床预后的独立影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LAA 组与 CE 组基线资料特征

本研究共纳入 184 例患者,其中 LAA 组 164 例(89.1%),其中男性 116 例(70.7%),平均年龄 (64.62 ± 12.32) 岁;CE 组 20 例(10.9%),平均年龄 (77.65 ± 8.04) 岁。与 CE 组相比,LAA 组年龄更小($t=-6.395$, $P<0.001$),性别比例差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);基线 NIHSS 评分更低($P=0.024$),GCS 评分更高($P=0.037$),见表 1;在血管性危险因素中,LAA 组患心房颤动($P<0.001$)及饮酒史($P=0.004$)比例更低,D-二聚体($P=0.008$)及尿酸($P=0.038$)水平更低,见表 2、表 3。2 组在其他方面差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 2 组手术相关操作及结局的比较

与 CE 组相比,LAA 组穿刺至再通时间更长($P=0.203$)、术后血管成功再通率低($P=0.805$),但差异均无统计学意义。2 组其他手术相关操作的差异也无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 4。

在结局事件中,LAA 组 90 d 预后良好的患者比例显著高于 CE 组($P=0.012$),死亡率较 CE 组患者低($P=0.03$),差异有统计学意义;2 组颅内 HT 差异无统计学

表 1 2 组人口学及基线特征 [$M(Q_{25}, Q_{75})$]

| 组别 | 例数 | 收缩压/(mmHg) | 舒张压/(mmHg) | 心率/(次/分) | NIHSS 评分/分 | GCS 评分/分 | ASPECTS 评分/分 |
|-------|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| LAA 组 | 164 | 144(130, 160) | 80(76, 91) | 76(69, 80) | 12(6, 15) | 15(9, 15) | 7(6, 9) |
| CE 组 | 20 | 155(131, 170) | 80(75, 89) | 76(70, 99) | 14(12, 17) | 10(7, 15) | 6(4, 9) |
| Z值 | | -1.264 | -0.498 | -0.634 | -2.245 | -2.070 | -1.842 |
| P值 | | 0.208 | 0.622 | 0.530 | 0.024 | 0.037 | 0.065 |

表 2 2 组血管性危险因素及血管闭塞部位[例(%)]

| 组别 | 例数 | 高血压 | 糖尿病 | 心房颤动 | 冠心病 | 脑梗死 |
|------------|-----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| LAA 组 | 164 | 102(62.1) | 57(34.7) | 23(14.0) | 30(18.3) | 25(15.2) |
| CE 组 | 20 | 15(75.0) | 5(25.0) | 17(85.0) | 7(23.3) | 5(25.0) |
| χ^2 值 | | 1.262 | 0.759 | 52.782 | 2.145 | 0.631 |
| P值 | | 0.330 | 0.460 | <0.001 | 0.143 | 0.427 |

| 组别 | 高脂血症 | 吸烟史 | 饮酒史 | 血管闭塞部位 | | |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | 颈内动脉 | 大脑中动脉 | 基地动脉 |
| LAA 组 | 30(18.3) | 83(50.6) | 103(62.8) | 61(37.2) | 64(39.0) | 25(15.2) |
| CE 组 | 5(25.0) | 8(40.0) | 19(95.0) | 7(35.0) | 9(45.0) | 4(20.0) |
| χ^2 值 | 0.176 | 0.803 | 8.270 | | 0.312 | |
| P值 | 0.675 | 0.479 | 0.004 | | 0.919 | |

表 3 2 组实验室检查结果 [$M(Q_{25}, Q_{75})$]

| 组别 | 例数 | D-二聚体/(ng/mL) | 血糖/(mmol/L) | 肌酐/(μmol/L) | NLR | 尿酸/(μmol/L) |
|------------|-----|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| LAA 组 | 164 | 213.5(81.3, 545.3) | 7.5(6.3, 10.2) | 71.1(59.1, 83.7) | 3.9(2.5, 7.2) | 334.1(277.5, 403.0) |
| CE 组 | 20 | 376.5(179.5, 125.0) | 7.8(6.4, 10.0) | 75.0(62.3, 109.7) | 4.5(2.0, 11.4) | 376.0(326.7, 480.3) |
| χ^2 值 | | -2.542 | -0.187 | -1.341 | -0.327 | -2.070 |
| P值 | | 0.008 | 0.854 | 0.182 | 0.746 | 0.038 |

表4 2组手术相关操作及结局的比较[M(Q₂₅, Q₇₅)或例(%)]

| 组别 | 例数 | 穿刺至再通 | | | 取栓次数 | | 取栓方式 | |
|------------------|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | 时间/min | ≤90 min | >90 min | <3次 | ≥3次 | 抽吸取栓 | 支架取栓 |
| LAA组 | 164 | 110(80, 180) | 61(37.2) | 103(62.8) | 36(22) | 128(78) | 68(41.5) | 96(58.5) |
| CE组 | 20 | 96(62, 145) | 9(45) | 11(55) | 4(20) | 16(80) | 12(60) | 8(40) |
| χ ² 值 | | -1.279 | | 0.461 | | 0 | | 3.292 |
| P值 | | 0.203 | | 0.626 | | 1.000 | | 0.284 |

| 组别 | 补救措施 | | mTICI分级 | | 90 d预后(mRS) | | 静脉溶栓 | 颅内HT | 90 d死亡 |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | 血管成形术 | 替罗非班 | 0-2a | 2b-3 | 0~2分 | 3~6分 | | | |
| LAA组 | 79(48.2) | 26(15.9) | 33(21.1) | 131(79.9) | 63(38.4) | 101(61.6) | 67(40.9) | 13(7.9) | 22(13.4) |
| CE组 | 9(45) | 4(20) | 3(15) | 17(85) | 2(10) | 18(90) | 5(25) | 3(15) | 7(35) |
| χ ² 值 | 0.220 | | 0.061 | | 6.300 | | 1.881 | 0.409 | 4.736 |
| P值 | 0.896 | | 0.805 | | 0.012 | | 0.227 | 0.522 | 0.030 |

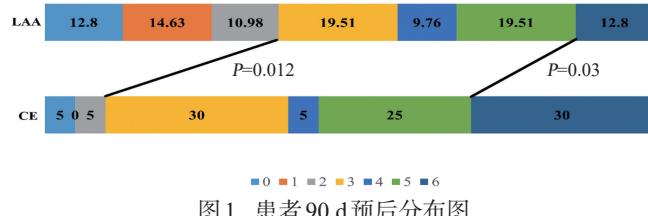


表5 90 d不良预后的多因素 Logistic回归分析

| 项目 | OR | 95%CI | P值 |
|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 年龄 | 1.045 | 1.012 ~ 1.079 | 0.007 |
| 基线NIHSS评分 | 1.100 | 1.034 ~ 1.170 | 0.003 |
| 心房颤动 | 1.200 | 0.380 ~ 3.791 | 0.756 |
| 高脂血症 | 0.797 | 0.322 ~ 1.973 | 0.623 |
| 大脑中动脉闭塞 | 0.395 | 0.192 ~ 0.815 | 0.012 |
| 成功再灌注 | 0.603 | 0.239 ~ 1.523 | 0.285 |
| 直接取栓 | 0.469 | 0.223 ~ 0.986 | 0.046 |
| LAA/CE | 0.353 | 0.060 ~ 2.074 | 0.249 |

意义($P=0.522$),见表4,图1。

2.3 90 d不良预后的多因素 Logistic回归分析

多因素 Logistic二元逐步向后回归分析结果显示,年龄、基线NIHSS评分是不良预后的独立危险因素,而大脑中动脉闭塞、直接取栓是预后良好的独立预测因素,见表5。

3 讨论

本研究探讨了LAA和CE 2种不同病因所致ALVO患者接受EVT治疗的差异,并进一步分析影响预后的因素。结果显示2组患者危险因素不同,与LAA组患者相比,CE组患者年龄偏大、心房颤动病史及饮酒史比率更高、D-二聚体及尿酸水平更高,这与既往研究所报道的年龄越大心房颤动的发病率越高这一结论一致^[29]。此外,CE组患者基线NIHSS评分更高、GCS评分更低,提示CE组患者起病症状更为严重,可

能与栓塞所致的大血管闭塞发病急骤,侧支循环建立不充分,对缺血耐受性差等因素有关^[30],因而短时间内往往表现更为严重的症状。

LAA相关的大血管闭塞患者,血管成功再通是预后良好的关键因素^[31]。再通率越高,临床预后越好^[32,33]。本研究结果显示LAA组(79.9%)术后血管成功再通率(mTICI 2b-3级)低于CE组(85%),但未显示出统计学差异,其成功再通率与其他研究结果一致^[34]。也有研究显示LAA组血管再通率较其他病因组低,尤其与栓塞组相比,认为可能与LAA发病机制相关,即LAA相关闭塞由狭窄病变中的原位血栓形成引起,当不稳定的动脉粥样硬化斑块发生炎症反应时,血小板聚集形成血栓并最终阻塞血管^[35],给手术操作过程中引导导丝或支架系统穿过动脉粥样硬化病变带来困难,即使成功再通后原位血栓形成也易导致再闭塞。除此之外,本研究中的另外一项结果也支持这一点,即LAA组手术时间较CE组更长,考虑其原因可能与LAA病变所致的残余狭窄以及形成的再闭塞相关^[36]。由于反复狭窄、闭塞需要补救性治疗措施,如支架置入、血管成形术或输注替罗非班等治疗方式^[37],增加了手术的难度,延长了手术操作时间。穿刺至血管再通时间的延长反映了手术的复杂性,对LAA患者的临床预后也有重要影响^[38]。

目前,对于LAA所致血管狭窄伴发原位闭塞患者,如何实现有效再通仍是EVT的一大挑战。Lee JS等^[39]报道了9例动脉粥样硬化性疾病引起的颅内大动脉闭塞患者应用支架取栓的治疗情况,支架取栓通过次数的中位数为2次(1~3次),所有患者均达到部分性再通,7例患者出现即刻部分再通(mTICI 2-3级),其中6例患者达到2b-3级再通。研究结论认为尽管大多数颅内大动脉闭塞患者有再次闭塞的趋势,但支架取

栓能够有效祛除狭窄病变中的血栓并实现部分再通。早期部分再通对改善患者预后亦十分重要,因为血液供应能够更快地使缺血脑组织恢复^[40],因此仍然推荐为首选的治疗方式。本研究中应用可回收支架取栓是LAA组患者的主要治疗方式,58.5%的患者仅通过支架取栓实现成功血管再通。此外,与CE组相比,LAA组尝试取栓次数少于前者,这可能与LAA病变位置血栓负荷量小有关。

Sun等^[41]研究纳入了中国649例接受EVT的大血管闭塞患者,结果显示与CE组相比,LAA组患者的90 d良好预后比率(50.2% vs 36.5%, $P<0.001$)和存活率(81.2% vs 68.2%, $P<0.001$)更高,认为LAA型进行EVT可能较CE型更为获益。另外一项来自MR-CLEAN的登记研究^[42],对666例接受EVT的LAA和CE患者进行评估,多因素分析显示LAA是90 d良好预后的独立预测因素。上述结果与本研究结果一致,与CE相比,LAA组患者90 d预后良好的比例更高(38.4% vs 10%, $P=0.012$),死亡率更低(13.4% vs 35%, $P=0.03$)。我们还发现,在多变量分析中,年龄和基线NIHSS评分是预后不良的独立危险因素,这与Goyal M等^[43]研究得出的结论一致,而病因分型对EVT的预后并无明显影响^[44]。

综上所述,本研究结果显示,接受EVT的ALVO患者中,LAA型较CE型预后更好,年龄和基线NIHSS评分与不良预后独立相关,接受直接取栓治疗可能获益更高,而病因分型与功能预后无显著相关。本研究不足之处在于本研究为单中心的回顾性设计研究,纳入的样本量有限,存在选择偏倚,未来还需要前瞻性、多中心大样本的研究,提供更多循证医学证据指导临床治疗。

参考文献

- [1] Rai AT, Seldon AE, Boo S, et al. A population-based incidence of acute large vessel occlusions and thrombectomy eligible patients indicates significant potential for growth of endovascular stroke therapy in the USA [J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2017, 9: 722-726.
- [2] Wu Y, Zhong WT, Huang HN. Advances in the study of acute large artery occlusive cerebral infarction occlusion[J]. Chin J Pract Nerv Dis, 2021, 24: 1091-1098.
- [3] Goyal M, Demchuk AM, Menon BK, et al. Randomized assessment of rapid endovascular treatment of ischemic stroke[J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372: 1019-1030.
- [4] Jovin TG, Chamorro A, Cobo E, et al. Thrombectomy within 8 hours after symptom onset in ischemic stroke[J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372: 2296-306.
- [5] Berkhemer OA, Fransen PS, Beumer D, et al. A randomized trial of intraarterial treatment for acute ischemic stroke[J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372: 11-20.
- [6] Saver JL, Goyal M, Bonafe A, et al. Stent-retriever thrombectomy after intravenous t-PA vs. t-PA alone in stroke[J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372: 2285-2295.
- [7] Campbell BC, Mitchell PJ, Kleinig TJ, et al. Endovascular therapy for ischemic stroke with perfusion-imaging selection[J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372: 1009-1018.
- [8] Nogueira RG, Jadhav AP, Haussen DC, et al. Thrombectomy 6 to 24 hours after stroke with a mismatch between deficit and infarct[J]. N Engl J Med, 2018, 378: 11-21.
- [9] Albers GW, Marks MP, Kemp S, et al. Thrombectomy for stroke at 6 to 16 hours with selection by perfusion imaging[J]. N Engl J Med, 2018, 378: 708-718.
- [10] Powers WJ, Rabinstein AA, Ackerson T, et al. 2018 Guidelines for the early management of patients with acute ischemic stroke: a guideline for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association[J]. Stroke, 2018, 49: e46 - e110.
- [11] Lapergue B, Blanc R, Gory B, et al. Effect of endovascular contact aspiration vs stent retriever on revascularization in patients with acute ischemic stroke and large vessel occlusion: the ASTER randomized clinical trial[J]. JAMA, 2017, 318: 443-452.
- [12] Song D, Cho AH. Previous and recent evidence of endovascular therapy in acute ischemic stroke[J]. Neurointervention, 2015, 10: 51-59.
- [13] Rodrigues FB, Neves JB, Caldeira D, et al. Endovascular treatment versus medical care alone for ischaemic stroke: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. BMJ, 2016, 18: 353.
- [14] Bush CK, Kurimella D, Cross LJ, et al. Endovascular Treatment with Stent-Retriever Devices for Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials[J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11: e0147287.
- [15] Adams HP Jr, Bendixen BH, Kappelle LJ, et al. Classification of subtype of acute ischemic stroke. Definitions for use in a multicenter clinical trial. TOAST. Trial of Org 10172 in acute stroke treatment[J]. Stroke, 1993, 24: 34-41.
- [16] Ay H, Furie KL, Singhal A, et al. An evidence based causative classification system for acute ischemic stroke[J]. Ann Neurol, 2005, 58: 688-697.
- [17] Toyoda K, Koga M, Hayakawa M, et al. Acute reperfusion therapy and stroke care in Asia after successful endovascular trials[J]. Stroke, 2015, 46: 1474-1481.
- [18] Bang OY. Intracranial atherosclerosis: current understanding and perspectives[J]. J Stroke, 2014, 16: 27-35.
- [19] Bang OY. Considerations when subtyping ischemic stroke in Asian patients[J]. J Clin Neurol, 2016, 12: 129-136.
- [20] Qureshi AI, Caplan LR. Intracranial atherosclerosis[J]. Lancet, 2014, 383: 984-998.
- [21] Kim GE, Yoon W, Kim SK, et al. Incidence and clinical significance of acute reocclusion after emergent angioplasty or stenting for underlying intracranial stenosis in patients with acute stroke[J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2016, 37: 1690-1695.
- [22] Al Kasab S, Almadidy Z, Spiotta AM, et al. Endovascular treatment for AIS with underlying ICAD[J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2017, 9: 948-951.
- [23] Jia B, Feng L, Liebeskind DS, et al. Mechanical thrombectomy and rescue therapy for intracranial large artery occlusion with underlying atherosclerosis[J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2018, 10: 746-750.
- [24] Lee JS, Hong JM, Lee KS, et al. Endovascular therapy of cerebral arterial occlusions: intracranial atherosclerosis versus embolism[J]. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis, 2015, 24: 2074-2080.
- [25] Lee JS, Lee SJ, Yoo JS, et al. Prognosis of acute intracranial atherosclerosis-related occlusion after endovascular treatment[J]. J Stroke, 2018, 20: 394-403.
- [26] Dobrocky T, Kaesmacher J, Bellwald S, et al. Stent-retriever thrombectomy and rescue treatment of M1 occlusions due to underlying intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis: cohort analysis and review of the literature[J]. Cardiovasc Interv Radiol, 2019, 42: 863-872.
- [27] 中国卒中学会. 急性缺血性卒中血管内治疗中国指南2018[J]. 中国卒中杂志, 2018, 13: 706-729.
- [28] Zaidat OO, Castonguay AC, Gupta R, et al. North American Solitaire Stent Retriever Acute Stroke registry: post-marketing revascularization and clinical outcome results [J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2014, 6: 584-588.

- 变化趋势[J].中华流行病学杂志, 2019, 40: 400-405.
- [3] GBD 2016 Neurology Collaborators. Global, regional, and national burden of neurological disorders, 1990-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016[J]. Lancet Neurol, 2019, 18: 459-480.
- [4] Winstein CJ, Stein J, Arena R, et al. Guidelines for Adult Stroke Rehabilitation and Recovery: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association[J]. Stroke, 2016, 47: e98-e169.
- [5] 田艳萍, 李涓, 黄依杰, 等. 脑卒中运动想象近十年研究的可视化分析[J]. 中国康复理论与实践, 2021, 27: 60-66.
- [6] 薛忻, 张丽, 金雪明, 等. 脑卒中患者上肢功能恢复与认知训练的关系[J]. 神经损伤与功能重建, 2020, 15: 210-212.
- [7] 刘宝根, 周兢, 李菲菲. 脑功能成像的新方法—功能性近红外光谱技术(fNIRs)[J]. 心理科学, 2011, 34: 943-949.
- [8] 顾丽燕, 姚丽华, 尤桂杰, 等. 近红外光谱技术用于运动和运动想象时大脑皮质血氧反应监测的研究[J]. 中国康复医学杂志, 2011, 26: 724-727.
- [9] 白学军, 张琪涵, 章鹏, 等. 基于fNIRs的运动执行与运动想象脑激活模式比较[J]. 心理学报, 2016, 48: 495-508.
- [10] 中华医学会神经病学分会, 中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组. 中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2014[J]. 中华神经科杂志, 2015, 48: 246-257.
- [11] 中华医学会神经病学分会, 中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组. 中国脑出血诊治指南(2014)[J]. 中华神经科杂志, 2015, 48: 435-444.
- [12] Hoshi Y, Kobayashi N, Tamura M. Interpretation of near-infrared spectroscopy signals: a study with a newly developed perfused rat brain model[J]. J Appl Physiol, 2001, 90: 1657-1662.
- [13] 中国心血管健康与疾病报告编写组, 胡盛寿. 中国心血管健康与疾病报告 2020 概要[J]. 中国循环杂志, 2021, 36: 521-545.
- [14] Ladda AM, Lebon F, Lotze M. Using motor imagery practice for improving motor performance-A review[J]. Brain Cogn, 2021, 150: 105705.
- [15] Dickstein R, Deutsch JE. Motor imagery in physical therapist practice [J]. Phys Ther, 2007, 87: 942-953.
- [16] Guerra ZF, Lucchetti Alessandra LG, Lucchetti G. Motor Imagery Training After Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials[J]. J Neurol Phys Ther, 2017, 41: 205-214.
- [17] 韩晴, 徐宁, 庄贺, 等. 运动想象疗法在卒中后运动功能障碍康复的研究进展[J]. 中国康复, 2021, 36: 372-375.
- [18] Tak S, Ye JC. Statistical analysis of fNIRs data: a comprehensive review[J]. Neuroimage, 2014, 85: 72-91.
- [19] Sasai S, Homae F, Watanabe H, et al. A NIRS-fMRI study of resting state network[J]. Neuroimage, 2012, 63: 179-193.
- [20] Persichetti AS, Avery JA, Huber L, et al. Layer-Specific Contributions to Imagined and Executed Hand Movements in Human Primary Motor Cortex[J]. Curr Biol, 2020, 30: 1721-1725.
- [21] 程欣欣, 高润, 刘莉. 基于运动想象疗法的神经机制在脑卒中后运动功能障碍中的研究进展[J]. 中国康复, 2019, 34: 324-327.

(本文编辑:唐颖馨)

(上接第333页)

- [29] Lip GY, Freedman B, De Caterina R, et al. Stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation: Past, present and future[J]. Thromb Haemost, 2017, 117: 1230-1239.
- [30] Rebello LC, Bouslama M, Haussen DC, et al. Stroke etiology and collaterals: atheroembolic strokes have greater collateral recruitment than cardioembolic strokes[J]. Eur J Neurol, 2017, 24: 762-767.
- [31] Yoon W, Kim SK, Park MS, et al. Endovascular treatment and the outcomes of atherosclerotic intracranial stenosis in patients with hyperacute stroke[J]. Neurosurgery, 2015, 76: 680-686.
- [32] Lee JS, Hong JM, Lee KS, et al. Primary stent retrieval for acute intracranial large artery occlusion due to atherosclerotic disease[J]. J Stroke, 2016, 18: 96-101.
- [33] Roth C, Papanagiotou P, Behnke S, et al. Stent-assisted mechanical recanalization for treatment of acute intracerebral artery occlusions[J]. Stroke, 2010, 41: 2559-2567.
- [34] Giray S, Ozdemir O, Bas DF, et al. Does stroke etiology play a role in predicting outcome of acute stroke patients who underwent endovascular treatment with stent retrievers[J]? J Neurol Sci, 2017, 372: 104-109.
- [35] Libby P. Inflammation in atherosclerosis[J]. Nature, 2002, 420: 868-874.
- [36] Kang DH, Kim YW, Hwang YH, et al. Instant reocclusion following mechanical thrombectomy of *in situ* thromboocclusion and the role of low-dose intra-arterial tirofiban[J]. Cerebrovasc Dis, 2014, 37: 350-355.
- [37] Li H, Zhang Y, Zhang L, et al. Endovascular treatment of acute ischemic stroke due to intracranial atherosclerotic large vessel occlusion: a systematic review[J]. Clin Neuroradiol, 2020, 30: 777-787.
- [38] 刘基, 王蒙恩, 惠鑫, 等. 急性前循环缺血性卒中血管内治疗再通后不良预后的影响因素分析[J]. 神经损伤与功能重建, 2022, 17: 13-16.
- [39] Saver JL, Goyal M, van der Lugt A, et al. Time to treatment with endovascular thrombectomy and outcomes from ischemic stroke: a meta-analysis[J]. JAMA, 2016, 316: 1279-1288.
- [40] Baek JH, Kim BM, Heo JH, et al. Outcomes of Endovascular Treatment for Acute Intracranial Atherosclerosis-Related Large Vessel Occlusion[J]. Stroke, 2018, 49: 2699-2705.
- [41] Sun B, Shi Z, Pu J, et al. Effects of mechanical thrombectomy for acute stroke patients with etiology of large artery atherosclerosis[J]. J Neurol Sci, 2019, 396: 178-183.
- [42] Guglielmi V, LeCouffre NE, Zinkstok SM, et al. Collateral circulation and outcome in atherosclerotic versus cardioembolic cerebral large vessel occlusion[J]. Stroke, 2019, 50: 3360-3368.
- [43] Goyal M, Menon BK, van Zwam WH, et al. Endovascular thrombectomy after large-vessel ischaemic stroke: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from five randomised trials[J]. Lancet, 2016, 387: 1723-31.
- [44] Kim SJ, Ryoo S, Kim GM, et al. Clinical and radiological outcomes after intracranial atherosclerotic stroke: a comprehensive approach comparing stroke subtypes[J]. Cerebrovasc Dis, 2011, 31: 427-34.

(本文编辑:唐颖馨)