

## 脑小血管病影像学标志物与脑卒中的相关性研究进展

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**【摘要】** 脑小血管病是临床常见的脑血管疾病,约 1/4 的脑卒中由脑小血管病引起,随着年龄的增长,脑小血管病的发病率逐渐升高,其危害性越来越受到重视。尽管其病因多样,发病机制也各不相同,但脑小血管病具有相似的影像学标志物,这些标志物不仅可以预测脑卒中的发生风险、影响脑卒中的治疗,亦与脑卒中复发、较差预后和较低生活质量明显相关。本文就脑小血管病影像学标志物与脑卒中相关性研究现状进行综述,以期对今后的临床工作有所帮助。

**【关键词】** 脑小血管病;影像学标志物;脑卒中;缺血性脑卒中;出血性脑卒中

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### Research progress on the correlation between imaging markers of cerebral small vessel disease and stroke

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**【Abstract】** Cerebral small vessel disease is a common clinical cerebrovascular disease, about a quarter of stroke caused by cerebral small vessel disease, with the increase of age, the incidence of cerebral small vessel disease gradually increases, its harm is more and more attention. Despite its diverse etiology and pathogenesis, cerebral small vessel disease has similar imaging markers that not only predict the risk of stroke and affect stroke treatment, but are also significantly associated with stroke recurrence, poor prognosis, and lower quality of life. This paper reviews the current status of research on the correlation between imaging markers and stroke in cerebral small vessel disease, with a view to helping future clinical work.

**【Key words】** Cerebral small vessel disease; Neuroimaging markers; Stroke; Ischemic stroke; Hemorrhagic stroke

脑小血管病(cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD)是指由各种病因影响脑内小动脉及其远端分支、微动脉、毛细血管、微静脉和小静脉所导致的一系列临床、影像、病理综合征。CSVD可以急性起病,引发腔隙性梗死、脑出血等,也可以隐匿起病,导致认知功能障碍、步态异常、情绪障碍和二便障碍等症状<sup>[1]</sup>。由于发生在小血管的病理变化在临床诊断过

程中难以实现可视化,目前颅脑 MRI 是临床评估 CSVD 的重要工具。WARDLAW 等<sup>[2]</sup>在 2013 年提出了国际公认的 CSVD 影像学评价指标,其主要影像学标志物包括近期皮质下小梗死(recent small subcortical infarct, RSSI)、推测为血管源性的腔隙、推测为血管源性的脑白质高信号(white matter hyperintensity, WMH)、血管周围间隙(perivascular

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space, PVS)、脑微出血(cerebral microbleed, CMB)和脑萎缩。但由于CSVD的几种典型表现并不是孤立存在的,对于CSVD的诊断任何单一影像学标志的诊断特异性均较低,多个影像学标志物同时存在则能很好地提高诊断特异性。STAALS等<sup>[3]</sup>在2014年提出了一个可以全面评价CSVD影像学总负荷的评分表,总评分为0~4分,纳入了腔隙、WMH、PVS及CMB这4项最典型CSVD的影像学标志物。越来越多的临床医生认为CSVD应该被视为一种“全脑性疾病”,影像学总负荷评分可能更适用于评价CSVD的总体影响。有多项大型研究表明,CSVD影像学标志物总负荷与新近脑梗死、痴呆、高危人群复发脑梗死以及全因病死率有关<sup>[1,4-6]</sup>。因此了解CSVD影像学标志物与脑卒中的相关性有助于指导临床医生制定诊疗方案,促使脑卒中患者更好的获益。

## 1 CSVD影像学标志物与缺血性脑卒中的关系

### 1.1 CSVD影像学标志物与缺血性卒中发生的关系

一项纳入13篇文献,涉及14 764例无卒中老齡受试者的Meta分析结果表明,大约20%的人存在无症状腔隙性梗死,其未来发生脑卒中的风险是正常人的2~3倍。无论心血管的危险因素是否存在,无症状腔隙性梗死都是发生脑卒中事件的独立预测因子<sup>[7]</sup>。推测为血管源性的腔隙很多时候都是无症状的,但当其大量存在时,脑卒中的发生风险显著升高<sup>[8]</sup>。最近一项纳入14 000多例的正常人群及心血管事件高风险人群荟萃分析表明,WMH会增加脑卒中发生的风险,与没有或只有轻度WMH的患者相比,WMH高负荷的患者发生脑卒中的风险将增加1倍以上<sup>[9]</sup>。另外一项横断面研究表明,PVS数量越多,缺血性脑卒中的发生率就越高<sup>[10]</sup>。除此之外,CMB可作为缺血性脑卒中复发和病死率的预测因子,在一项多中心前瞻性队列研究中也得到了证实,CMB高负荷患者脑卒中的复发风险是无CMB患者的6倍,并且脑卒中病死率增加<sup>[11]</sup>。

不仅CSVD单个影像学标志物对卒中的发生风险相关,CSVD影像学标志物负荷越高,10 a内发生缺血性脑卒中的风险随之增高<sup>[4]</sup>。另外一项大型的鹿特岛扫描研究中表明,CSVD评分2分的患者发生缺血性脑卒中的风险比CSVD评分0分的患者增加了4倍多<sup>[12]</sup>。

### 1.2 CSVD影像学标志物与缺血性脑卒中溶栓的关系

最近一项Meta分析结果显示,腔隙性梗死患者静脉溶栓后发生出血转化的风险低于其他脑卒中病

因患者<sup>[13]</sup>。研究表明,严重的WMH会导致静脉溶栓后出血风险增加<sup>[14]</sup>。最近一项关于白质低灌注伴WMH预示静脉溶栓后脑出血研究也证实,WMH的严重程度与静脉溶栓后的脑出血独立相关,但并不增加预后不良的风险<sup>[15]</sup>。WMH不仅对缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓治疗有影响,对大血管闭塞性缺血性脑卒中的血管内治疗也有影响。一项前瞻性、多中心、观察性的队列研究结果显示,WMH的严重程度与血管内治疗后无效再通呈正相关,与早期神经功能恢复呈负相关,但与成功再通的可能性或症状性颅内出血无关<sup>[16]</sup>。CMB的存在是否增加缺血性脑卒中患者静脉溶栓后出血转化仍有争议。一项多中心研究结果表明,CMB不仅增加缺血性卒中患者静脉溶栓后发生症状性脑出血的风险,并且与患者的功能预后较差有关<sup>[17]</sup>。CMB高负荷会影响静脉溶栓的治疗效果,当CMB>10个时,病死率的发生风险增高<sup>[18]</sup>。但在另一项关于CMB与急性缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓的关系研究中指出,基线CMB增加静脉溶栓治疗后新增CMB的风险,但并不增加出血性转化的风险<sup>[19]</sup>。

ARBA等<sup>[20]</sup>研究显示,CSVD总负荷评分2~3分的急性缺血性卒中患者静脉溶栓后约50%出现转归不良或在90 d内死亡。一项关于急性缺血性脑卒中患者静脉溶栓后出血转化和功能预后的Meta分析结果也证实,CSVD总负荷评分与急性缺血性卒中患者静脉溶栓后出血转化及3个月不良预后显著相关<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 1.3 CSVD影像学标志物与缺血性脑卒中抗栓治疗的关系

一项关于西洛他唑与阿司匹林、氯吡格雷或安慰剂的对比研究表明,西洛他唑能有效预防腔隙性梗死,但不会增加出血风险<sup>[22]</sup>。RUDILOSSO等<sup>[23]</sup>研究表明,与单一抗血小板治疗腔隙性梗死相比,早期(在发病12~24 h)开始双联抗血小板治疗,并持续短时间(21~90 d),腔隙性梗死患者同样受益于这种治疗方案。对于伴有CMB的缺血性脑卒中患者能否长期行抗血小板治疗二级预防尚存在争议。WILSON等<sup>[24]</sup>研究指出,在抗血小板治疗过程中,CMB可能会增加脑内出血的发生风险,合并有CMB的缺血性脑卒中患者不应该被推荐。但LAU等<sup>[25]</sup>研究认为,CMB≥5个的患者,在发病1 a内停用抗血小板药物是不合适的。因此,在给予这类患者抗血小板治疗前,应仔细评估风险-效益比。研究表明,在接受抗凝治疗的缺血性脑卒中伴房颤患者中,伴CMB者发生脑出血的风险比无CMB者至少增加2倍,与华法林治疗相比,应用新型口服抗凝剂治疗出血风险较低<sup>[26]</sup>。

SEIFFGE 等<sup>[27]</sup>研究结果表明,CSVD 总负荷评分可作为缺血性脑卒中患者口服抗凝剂治疗后发生脑出血的独立预测因子,CSVD 总负荷评分越高,口服抗凝剂后发生脑出血的风险越高。

**1.4 CSVD 影像学标志物与缺血性卒中功能预后的关系** 多项研究证明,WMH 的严重程度与缺血性脑卒中 3 个月及 1 a 后更高的改良 Rankin 量表(modified Rankin Scale,mRS)得分呈正相关<sup>[28]</sup>。RYU 等<sup>[29]</sup>纳入 5 035 例急性缺血性脑卒中患者,其中包括接受和未接受静脉溶栓患者,结果也证实,WMH 高负荷与 3 个月后更高的 mRS 评分呈正相关。一项大型前瞻性研究结果显示,PVS 的数量和位置与缺血性脑卒中患者神经功能临床预后不良的严重程度有关,且预后不良程度与基底节区 PVS 数量呈正相关<sup>[30]</sup>。目前关于 CMB 的存在是否影响缺血性卒中患者神经功能恢复研究较少。一项关于 CMB 与急性脑卒中静脉溶栓治疗效果研究显示,起病时间不明、弥散加权成像—液体衰减反转恢复错配的急性缺血性脑卒中患者,在接受静脉溶栓治疗后,CMB 与 90 d 的功能预后无显著相关性<sup>[31]</sup>。

最近一项研究表明,CSVD 总负荷与急性缺血性脑卒中患者早期神经功能恶化相关<sup>[32]</sup>。RYU 等<sup>[33]</sup>研究表明 CSVD 总负荷与缺血性脑卒中后 3 个月时的功能预后存在独立的相关性,CSVD 评分为 3~4 分的患者与 CSVD 评分 0 分的患者相比,其缺血性脑卒中 3 个月后 mRS 分值增加的风险提高了 2 倍。

## 2 CSVD 影像学标志物与出血性脑卒中的关系

一项大规模的 Meta 分析表明,相较于缺血性卒中发生风险而言,腔隙与出血性脑卒中的发生风险的相关性更高,且与病死率增加有关<sup>[9]</sup>。JONG-HO 等<sup>[34]</sup>研究显示,重度 WMH 患者发生出血性脑卒中的风险高于轻中度 WMH 患者;在脑出血患者中,与轻度 WMH 患者相比,重度 WMH 患者出血性脑卒中复发风险高达 30 倍以上。半卵圆中心 PVS 高负荷可能是出血性卒中发生的早期预测因子<sup>[35]</sup>。一项对 CAA 相关脑出血患者研究发现,在多个影像学标志物中,半卵圆中心 PVS 高负荷和皮质表面铁沉积是出血性脑卒中复发的独立预测因子<sup>[36]</sup>。目前多项研究证实,CMB 可作为脑出血的独立预测因子。DEBETTE 等<sup>[9]</sup>研究指出,合并 CMB 的患者未来发生出血性脑卒中的风险是无 CMB 患者的 3 倍多。CSVD 影像学标志物同样影响着出血性脑卒中的功能预后。最近一项荟萃分析结果显示,中重度 WMH 与出血性脑卒

中预后功能不良及全因死亡呈正相关<sup>[37]</sup>。一项针对 CSVD 影像学标志物预测出血性卒中功能转归的随访研究表明,脑室周围的 WMH 及脑叶的 CMB 与出血性卒中复发正相关,且 CMB 数量增加(>10 个)时病死率随之增加<sup>[38]</sup>。XU 等<sup>[39]</sup>研究指出,CSVD 总负荷评分与复发性脑出血的发生率呈正相关。

## 3 总结与展望

CSVD 影像学标志物不仅可作为脑卒中发生的预测因子,影响患者早期神经功能的恢复,其存在增加了脑卒中患者溶栓、抗血小板或抗凝治疗后脑出血的发生风险,特别是存在 WMH、CMB 的患者,临床医生在选择治疗方案时需要谨慎考虑。除此之外,相较于 CSVD 单一标记物,CSVD 影像学标志物总负荷可能对脑卒中患者临床转归的评估价值更高。这提示在以后的工作中,我们可以将 CSVD 作为一个整体来系统探讨与脑卒中的相关性。

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