

颈动脉支架植入术与颈动脉内膜剥脱术治疗重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄效果对比

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【摘要】目的 对比颈动脉支架植入术(carotid artery stenting, CAS)与颈动脉内膜剥脱术(carotid endarterectomy, CEA)治疗重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄的临床效果。**方法** 入组 70 例重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄患者,其中 CAS 组 40 例采用颈动脉支架植入术,CEA 组 30 例采用颈动脉内膜剥脱术,对比分析两种方式的治疗效果。**结果** CEA 组心脏不良事件发生率(20.0%)高于 CAS 组(2.5%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.051, P=0.044$)。CEA 组神经性损伤及切口并发症发生率(16.7%, 16.7%)均高于 CAS 组(0, 0),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.887, P=0.027$)。CAS 组和 CEA 组术后 1 a 再狭窄率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.000, P=1.000$)。**结论** 颈动脉支架植入术后不良反应少,对患者的损伤较小,推荐使用颈动脉支架植入术治疗重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄。

【关键词】 重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄;颈动脉支架植入;颈动脉内膜剥脱术;安全性;不良事件

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Comparative of CAS and CEA in the treatment of severe carotid atherosclerotic stenosis

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[Abstract] **Objective** To compare the clinical effects of carotid artery stenting (CAS) and carotid endarterectomy (CEA) in the treatment of severe carotid atherosclerotic stenosis. **Methods** Seventy patients with severe carotid atherosclerotic stenosis were enrolled, of which 40 patients in the CAS group were treated by carotid stent implantation, and 30 patients in the CEA group were treated by carotid endarterectomy. The therapeutic effects of the two methods were compared and analyzed. **Results** The incidence of adverse cardiac events in the CEA group (20.0%) was higher than that in the CAS group (2.5%), and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=4.051, P=0.044$). The incidence of neurological injury and incision complications in the CEA group (16.7%, 16.7%) were higher than those in the CAS group (0, 0), and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=4.887, P=0.027$). There was no significant difference in the restenosis rate at 1-year between the CAS group and CEA group ($\chi^2=0.000, P=1.000$). **Conclusion** Carotid artery stent implantation has fewer adverse reactions after surgery and less damage to patients. Carotid artery stent implantation is recommended for treatment.

[Key words] Severe carotid atherosclerotic stenosis; Carotid artery stenting; Carotid endarterectomy; Security; Adverse event

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动脉硬化性颈动脉狭窄是卒中的重要原因。斑块可以发生在颈动脉轴上的任何位置,从主动脉弓开始,一直到颅骨内的终点。然而颈动脉硬化性狭窄通常指涉及颈内动脉和颈动脉球起源的颈总动脉分叉处的斑块,这是大多数临床卒中事件的原因^[1]。目前,治疗颈动脉硬化性狭窄常用的治疗方式为手术治疗,颈动脉支架植入术(carotid artery stenting, CAS)及颈动脉内膜剥脱术(carotid endarterectomy, CEA)为主要术式^[2-3]。但在治疗重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄时,对这两种术式的治疗效果尚未形成统一意见。本研究对比两种治疗方式对重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄的治疗效果,为手术方式的选择提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择 2020-12-01—2021-12-31 新乡市第二人民医院和郑州大学第五附属医院治疗的 70 例重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄患者为研究对象,年龄 (61.2 ± 3.1) 岁。纳入标准:(1)经头颈部 CT 血管造影(CT angiography, CTA)或数字减影血管造影(digital subtraction angiography, DSA)检查确诊为重度狭窄,狭窄程度 $\geq 70\%$;(2)认知功能正常;(3)对本研究知情同意。排除标准:(1)3 个月内颅内出血者;(2)2 周内曾发生心肌梗死或大面积脑梗死者;(3)对抗血小板类药物有禁忌证者;(4)对造影剂过敏者;(5)不能耐受手术治疗者。本研究 70 例患者中男 42 例,女 28 例,其中 CAS 组 40 例,CEA 组 30 例,2 组病例资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 CAS 组与 CEA 组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between CAS group and CEA group

资料	CAS 组($n=40$)	CEA 组($n=30$)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
年龄/岁	62.5 ± 2.3	60.3 ± 3.1	0.646	0.532
男/女	25/15	17/13	0.243	0.622
高血压	28(70.0)	16(53.3)	0.304	0.153
高脂血症	21(52.5)	12(40.0)	1.075	0.300
糖尿病	25(62.5)	21(70.0)	0.428	0.513
冠心病	8(20.0)	5(16.7)	0.126	0.723
脑梗死	6(15.0)	8(26.7)	1.458	0.227

1.2 方法

1.2.1 CAS 组:采用支架植入治疗,手术前 3 d 口服阿司匹林 100 mg/d,氯吡格雷 75 mg/d。通过头颈部 CTA 检查,确定合适的支架,于股动脉搏动最强点处

进行局部麻醉,麻醉完成后行股动脉穿刺,使用导丝配合 4F 单弯在路径图引导下将导管送至病变近心端,保留导丝交换为 8F 导管,将脑保护装置送至病变远端,释放保护伞(图 1)。狭窄严重需要球囊预扩张



图 1 A:箭头所指为 DSA 下颈内动脉重度狭窄;B:于病变远端释放保护伞;C:支架植入术后解除狭窄

Figure 1 A: The arrow points to the severe stenosis of the internal carotid artery under DSA; B: The protective umbrella is released at the distal end of the lesion; C: The stenosis is relieved after stent implantation

时,根据病变直径选择合适的球囊送至病变处进行预扩后送入支架,经过造影确认支架的位置正确后释放,再次造影确认病变处是否通畅。对患者术后24 h进行肝素化处理,给予口服阿司匹林100 mg/d,氯吡格雷75 mg/d,连续3个月。3个月后选择阿司匹林或者氯吡格雷长期口服,使用方式同前。

1.2.2 CEA组:采用内膜剥脱术治疗,全麻后将患侧颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉进行常规游离,显露后使用1%利多卡因对颈动脉窦进行阻滞。全身肝素化后,将显露的颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉进行阻断;将病变处动脉纵行切开,将病变处斑块及内膜沿颈总动脉近心端整块剥脱,横断近端,向颈外动脉及颈内动脉远端进行剥脱,剥脱内膜后纵向缝合血管,术后进行常规抗血小板治疗。

1.3 观察指标 观察2组围手术期不良事件发生率,包括心脏不良事件、神经性损伤、切口并发症,随访1

a记录再狭窄率。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件对数据进行分析,计数资料以百分率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

CEA组出现6例心脏不良事件(心律失常5例,急性冠脉综合征1例),CEA组心脏不良事件发生率高于CAS组,差异有统计学意义($P=0.044$)。CEA组出现神经性损伤6例,颈部伤口血肿5例,CEA组神经性损伤及切口并发症发生率均高于CAS组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。CAS组术后1 a再狭窄3例,CEA组术后1 a再狭窄2例,CAS组术后1 a再狭窄率与CEA组比较差异无统计学意义($P=1.000$)。见表2。

表2 2组围术期不良事件 [例(%)]

Table 2 Perioperative adverse events of the two groups [n(%)]

组别	n	心脏不良事件	神经性损伤	切口并发症	术后1 a再狭窄
CAS	40	1(2.5)	0	0	3(7.5)
CEA组	30	6(20.0)	5(16.7)	5(16.7)	2(6.7)
χ^2 值		4.051	4.887	4.887	0.027
P值		0.044	0.027	0.000	1.000

3 讨论

每年约有650万人发生脑卒中^[4],脑卒中是第二大死亡原因,也是患者过早死亡的主要原因。动脉硬化性颈动脉狭窄导致约20%的患者发生卒中,通常发生在颈内动脉和颈外动脉分叉处。颈动脉硬化性狭窄通常无症状,直到发生致残性或致命性卒中。有血管疾病和危险因素(如糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症和吸烟)的患者发生颈动脉硬化性狭窄的风险显著升高。并非所有颈动脉硬化性狭窄患者的卒中风险都会增加,然而,狭窄的严重程度和卒中风险之间存在密切的联系。

临幊上重要的狭窄(卒中风险增加的点)各指南并不相同,但通常定义为狭窄>50%或>60%。临床意义的颈动脉硬化性狭窄的患病率在普通人群中为0~1%,在人群中约1%的患者≥65岁。严重无症状颈动脉硬化性狭窄(>70%)的患病率高达3.1%^[5]。颈动脉硬化性狭窄可通过药物或手术治疗,以防止卒中或卒中相关死亡。颈动脉硬化性狭窄的治疗可降低卒中风险和卒中相关的发病率和病死率。

CEA于1954年被用于治疗颈动脉狭窄^[6],作为预防颈动脉远端狭窄缺血性脑卒中的合理程序,尽管它的第一次随机对照试验结果并不令人满意,但

随着外科医生对CEA的不断完善,CEA的围手术期并发症发生率逐渐降低^[7]。已有研究表明,症状性重度颈动脉硬化狭窄患者(70%~99%)从血运重建术中获益最多^[8]。自1979年开始,人们开始使用CAS治疗颈动脉硬化狭窄,因当时经验较少和介入材料的限制,手术的30 d成功率(无死亡、闭塞、二次手术、卒中发生)为89.1%^[9]。随着医学的不断进步,各种球囊、新型支架及脑保护装置问世,CAS的手术成功率不断增加^[10]。目前在颈动脉硬化狭窄性的手术方式选择上,CEA仍是首选治疗方案,但介入材料学的不断发展,CAS也展现了其优势^[11-12]。

本研究显示,在重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄的治疗方式选择上,两种手术治疗方式术后1 a再狭窄率基本相当,但在围手术期不良事件方面,CAS的效果更优。因CAS通常选择动脉穿刺入路,对皮下组织损伤较小,而CEA相对CAS需要更长的手术切口,增加了术后切口并发症发生的风险,且手术过程中存在损伤神经的风险^[13-14]。CEA的其中一个较常见的并发症为心脏不良事件,研究^[15-17]显示,其与患者先前的心脏疾病史,如冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病,或者潜在供血不足有关。因此,对重度颈动脉硬化性狭窄患者选择手术方式时,从整体上看,CAS对重度颈

动脉硬化性狭窄较 CEA 有更好的治疗效果^[18-21]。

卒中是全球健康负担的主要原因,许多卒中继发于颈动脉硬化性狭窄。CAS已成为颈动脉硬化性狭窄的替代疗法,多项试验将 CAS 与 CEA 进行了比较。围手术期卒中更常见于 CAS,然而,心肌梗死更常见于 CEA,长期结果具有可比性。CAS 在治疗颈动脉硬化性狭窄中的作用存在广泛争议,指南也存在差异^[22-25]。CAS 可以使用不同的技术、设备和药物进行,目前还没有确定哪种技术、设备和药物的组合对特定适应证产生最佳效果,需要进一步的高质量随机对照试验解决这些缺点和争议,以便为基于证据的管理和一致的实践指南提供更坚实的基础。

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