

急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中成功再通后发生恶性脑水肿的早期影像学预测因素分析及与临床结局的关系

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【摘要】目的 分析急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中(Acute large vascular occlusive stroke, ALVOS)成功再通后发生恶性脑水肿(Malignant brain edema, MBE)的早期影像学预测因素及临床结局。**方法** 纳入急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中成功再通患者 149 例,术后即刻非增强计算机断层扫描(Non-contrast computed tomography, NCCT)评估介入后高密度影(Postinterventional cerebral hyperdensities, PCHDs),根据 PCHDs 的分布特点及范围提出一种征象即绸带征,定义为术后即刻 NCCT 上最大面积的高密度改变呈沿脑回的带状高密度影;根据术后 72 h 内是否发生恶性脑水肿分组;采用单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析 MBE 的预测因素,并绘制受试者工作特征(Receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线来检验绸带征的性能。**结果** 共纳入 149 例患者(男性 60.40%),其中 27 例(18.12%)发生 MBE,108 例(72.50%)发生 PCHDs,50 例(33.60%)发生绸带征;在调整混杂因素后术后美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National institutes of health stroke scale, NIHSS)评分($OR = 1.228, 95\% CI = 1.064 \sim 1.417, P = 0.005$)、绸带征($OR = 19.007, 95\% CI = 4.123 \sim 87.615, P < 0.001$)、术后白细胞数($OR = 1.444, 95\% CI = 1.06 \sim 1.966, P = 0.020$)是 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的独立危险因素;绸带征[曲线下面积(Area under the curve, AUC)] = 0.815, 95%CI = 0.726 ~ 0.904, $P < 0.001$)对 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的预测价值高于术后 NIHSS 评分(AUC = 0.812, 95%CI = 0.722 ~ 0.902, $P < 0.001$)和术后白细胞数(AUC = 0.719, 95%CI = 0.620 ~ 0.818, $P < 0.001$)。**结论** 急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中成功再通后仍有较高的 MBE 发生率,并与不良的功能预后相关,绸带征作为术后影像学的标志物是血管内治疗术成功再通后发生 MBE 的独立危险因素,有助于临床医师的诊疗决策。

【关键词】 大血管闭塞性脑卒中 血管内治疗术 成功再通 介入后高密度 恶性脑水肿

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Analysis of early imaging predictors of malignant brain edema after successful recanalization of acute large vessel occlusive stroke and relationship to clinical outcome Xia Huan, Li Jinglun. Department of Neurology, the Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University, Luzhou Sichuan 646000

【Abstract】 **Objective** To analysis of early imaging predictors and clinical outcome of malignant brain edema (MBE) after successful recanalization of acute large vessel occlusive stroke (ALVOS). **Methods** 149 patients with anterior circulation ALVOS who were successfully recanalized were selected for the study. Immediate postoperative non-contrast computed tomography (NCCT) was used to evaluate postinterventional cerebral hyperdensities (PCHDs). Based on the distribution characteristics and range of PCHDs, we propose a sign, the lace sign. The lace sign is defined as the largest area of high-density change on the NCCT immediately postoperatively showing a band of high-density shadow along the cerebral gyrus. According to the results of NCCT within postoperative 72 hours, the patients were divided into malignant brain edema group (MBE group) and non-malignant brain edema group (non-MBE group). Univariate and multivariate logistic regression were used to analyze the predictors of MBE and ROC curves were drawn to examine the performance of the lace sign. **Results** A total of 149 patients with successful recanalization (male, 60.40%) were included, of whom 27 (18.12%) developed MBE, 108 (72.50%) developed PCHDs and 50 (33.60%) developed the

lace sign. After adjustment for confounders, postoperative NIHSS score ($OR = 1.228$, $95\%CI = 1.064 \sim 1.417$, $P = 0.005$), the lace sign ($OR = 19.007$, $95\%CI = 4.123 \sim 87.615$, $P < 0.001$), and postoperative leukocyte count ($OR = 1.444$, $95\%CI = 1.06 \sim 1.966$, $P = 0.020$) were independent risk factors for the development of MBE after successful recanalization of ALVOS. The lace sign ($AUC = 0.815$, $95\%CI = 0.726 \sim 0.904$, $P < 0.001$) was a better predictor of MBE than the postoperative NIHSS score ($AUC = 0.812$, $95\%CI = 0.722 \sim 0.902$, $P < 0.001$) or post-operative leukocyte count ($AUC = 0.719$, $95\%CI = 0.620 \sim 0.818$, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Acute large vessel occlusive stroke is not uncommon in MBE after successful recanalization and is associated with poor functional outcomes. The lace sign which is used as a marker for postoperative imaging is an independent risk factor for the development of MBE after successful recanalization with endovascular therapy that helps clinicians in their treatment decisions.

【Key words】 Acute large vascular occlusive stroke Endovascular thrombectomy Successful recanalization Postinterventional cerebral hyperdensities Malignant brain edema

恶性脑水肿(Malignant brain edema, MBE)是导致缺血性脑卒中不良预后及死亡的主要原因之一,前循环急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中(Acute large vascular occlusive stroke, ALVOS)在接受血管内治疗(Endovascular therapy, EVT)成功再通后可以有效降低MBE的发生率,但血管内治疗术后的MBE仍不少见^[1-3]。其中MBE是缺血性脑卒中后早期死亡的重要原因,MBE患者的病死率接近80%^[4-5]。然而,目前临幊上对于MBE的治疗方法有限,症状出现后48 h内行去骨瓣减压术(Decompressive hemicraniectomy, DHC)可以降低MBE患者的发生率和病死率,并有获得良好功能结局的机会,但不能降低严重残疾的发生率^[5-7]。因此,早期识别ALVOS接受EVT后发生MBE的危险因素显得尤为重要。

目前国内外对于MBE的预测因素研究主要集中在临床特征、检验指标及预测模型上,但对于影像学上的研究较少,尤其是EVT术后的影像学研究存在欠缺。近年来对于术后影像学的研究,主要从介入后脑高密度影(Postinterventional cerebral hyperdensities, PCHDs)展开,PCHDs在ALVOS接受EVT后的非增强计算机断层扫描(Non-contrast computed tomography, NCCT)中很常见,发生率为32.9%~84.2%^[8-13],PCHDs被认为不同程度的血脑屏障损伤^[13];同时,脑水肿的基本机制包括血脑屏障损伤^[14]。因此,PCHDs的严重程度与MBE可能存在相关性。既往研究表明,PCHDs与大脑半球面积比值>0.2的患者更容易发展为MBE,然而在比值0.2以上的PCHDs存在多种情况且既往研究未指出是否成功再通^[15]。因此,本研究旨在研究急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中接受血管内治疗成功再通的

患者;基于临床实践,观察ALVOS成功再通后高密度影像学特点,命名为绸带征,分析绸带征是否能早期预测成功再通患者发生恶性脑水肿的风险。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年10月~2021年4月西南医科大学附属医院收治的急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中成功再通的患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)计算机断层血管造影(Computed tomographic angiography, CTA)或磁共振血管造影(Magnetic resonance angiography, MRA)或数字减影血管造影(Digital subtraction angiography, DSA)证实颈内动脉(Internal carotid artery, ICA)或大脑中动脉(Middle cerebral artery, MCA)闭塞;(2)急性卒中Org10172治疗试验(Trial of Org 10172 in acute stroke treatment, TOAST)类型是大动脉粥样硬化(Large-artery atherosclerosis, LAA)和心源性栓塞(Cardioembolism, CE)两种类型;(3)基线NIHSS评分≥6分;基线阿尔伯特卒中早期CT评分(Alberta stroke program early computed tomography score, ASPECT)评分>6分;(4)改良脑梗死溶栓治疗分级(Modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, mTICI)分级用来评估术后血管再通状态。定义mTICI达到2b-3级被认为是成功再通^[16];(5)在EVT后即刻行头颅NCCT;(6)在EVT后72 h内至少行1次头颅NCCT。排除标准:(1)年龄<18岁;(2)头颅计算机断层扫描(Computed tomography, CT)显示出血性脑卒中;(3)EVT术后72 h内头颅NCCT显示脑实质出血(Parenchymal hemorrhage, PH);(4)无术后90 d随访记录。本研究经西南医科大学附属医院伦理委员会

批准,患者及家属知情同意。研究流程见图 1。

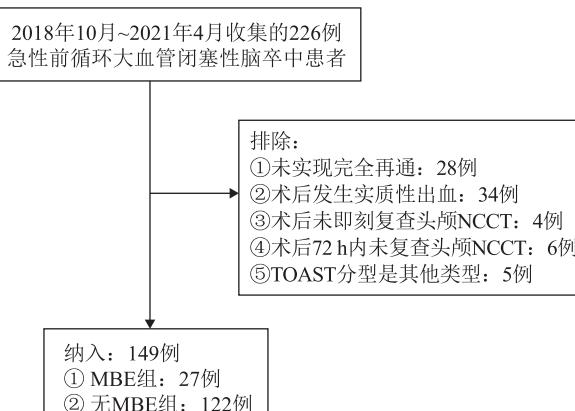


图 1 研究流程

1.2 患者基线临床数据收集

收集患者基线临床数据包括人口统计学、病史、个人史、基线收缩压和舒张压、TOAST 分型、是否静脉溶栓、血糖、入院及术后白细胞计数、入院及术后中性粒细胞计数、入院及术后淋巴细胞计数、入院及术后中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、基线美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National institutes of health stroke scale, NIHSS)评分和术后 NIHSS 评分、基线 Alberta 卒中项目早期 CT 评分(Alberta stroke program early computed tomography score, ASPECTS);记录手术特征,包括发病到再通时间(Time from onset to recanalization, OTR)、发病到穿刺时间(Time from onset to puncture, OTP)、闭塞血管部位、梗死侧、取栓次数>3 次、是否行去骨瓣减压术;记录影像学特征,包括大脑中动脉高密度征、PCHDs、绸带征。

1.3 相关概念定义

PCHDs 定义为与对侧大脑半球比较,血管内治疗后视觉上明显的实质高密度区域,密度增加至少 5 亨氏单位(Hounsfield unit, HU)^[17-18];根据术后 72 h 内是否发生 MBE,将患者分为 MBE 组和非 MBE 组;MBE 定义为 1) 大脑中动脉区域至少 50% 的实质低密度和局部脑肿胀的迹象如脑沟消失和侧脑室受压;2) 透明隔或松果体中线移位>5 mm 伴基底池闭塞,中线移位发生在 EVT 后的 72 h 内^[1-2];3) 早期行去骨瓣减压术^[19]。发病 90 d 后改良 Rankin 量表(Modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分评估患者预后,0~2 分为预后功能良好,>2 分为预后功能不良。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0。连续变量符合正态分布以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布的连续变量以中位数和四分位数 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。分类变量以例(n)、百分率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。将单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量放入多因素 Logistic 回归分析中,评价 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的独立危险因素。绘制受试者工作特征(Receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线以及曲线下面积(Area under the curve, AUC)评估变量的预测效能。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 绸带征的描述

根据术后即刻 NCCT 图像,评估是否存在 PCHDs 和绸带征^[20]。根据 PCHDs 的分布范围及 CT 层面数定义特殊类型绸带征,即术后即刻非增强计算机断层扫描上最大面积的高密度改变呈沿脑回的带状高密度影(图 2)。

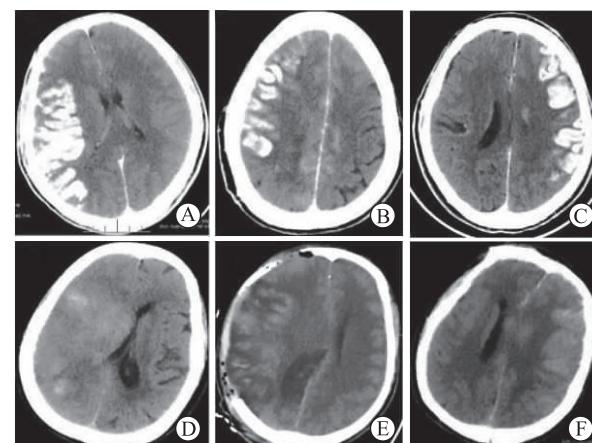


图 2 血管内治疗后即刻和 72 h 内 NCCT 表现 A 和 D, B 和 E, C 和 F 分别为同 1 例患者;其中 A, B 和 C 为绸带征,即术后即刻非增强计算机断层扫描上最大面积的高密度改变呈沿脑回的带状高密度影;D, E 和 F 为恶性脑水肿,即急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中成功再通术后 72 h 内发生中线移位

2.2 2 组患者基线资料的比较

收集 2018 年 10 月~2021 年 4 月因前循环急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中接受血管内治疗的患者 226 例,其中 28 例因未完全再通、34 例因术后发生实质性出血、4 例术后未即刻复查头颅 NCCT、6 例术后 72 h 内

未复查头颅 NCCT、5 例因 TOAST 分型是其他类型被排除,最终 149 例 EVT 术后完全再通患者被纳入研究,包括 MBE 组 27 例和无 MBE 组 122 例。与无 MBE 组比较,MBE 组患者的基线和术后 NIHSS 评分、入院和术后白细胞数、术后中性粒细胞数、术后 NLR 值、绸带征的发生率、取栓次数 >3 次、减压性半脑切除术的发生率均高于无 MBE 组($P<0.05$); MBE 组患者的术后淋巴细胞数低于无 MBE 组($P<0.05$)。2 组年龄、性别、既往史、个人史、基线收缩压和舒张压、基线 ASPECT 评分、OTP, OTR, TOAST 分型、闭塞血管部位、梗死侧、入院中性粒细胞数、入院淋巴细胞数、入院 NLR、血糖、是否静

脉溶栓均无明显差异($P>0.05$)(表 1)。

2.3 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以 ALVOS 成功再通后是否发生 MBE 为因变量(发生 MBE=1,无 MBE=0),根据单因素分析及临床经验,以基线 ASPECT 评分、基线 NIHSS 评分、术后 NIHSS 评分、大脑中动脉高密度征、绸带征、取栓次数 >3 次、术后白细胞数、术后中性粒细胞数、术后淋巴细胞数、术后 NLR 为自变量,纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,绸带征、术后 NIHSS 评分、术后白细胞数是 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)(表 2)。

表 1 2 组患者基线资料的比较

指标	无 MBE 组($n=122$)	有 MBE 组($n=27$)	统计值	P
男[$n(\%)$]	72(59.0)	18(66.7)	0.541	0.462
年龄[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$,岁]	62(53.5,72.5)	59(55,73)	-0.227	0.821
高血压病史[$n(\%)$]	73(59.8)	11(40.7)	3.278	0.070
糖尿病史[$n(\%)$]	24(19.7)	5(18.5)	0.019	0.891
既往卒中史[$n(\%)$]	19(15.6)	5(18.5)	0.008	0.930
既往短暂性脑缺血发作史[$n(\%)$]	5(4.1)	1(3.7)	0.001	1.000
心房颤动史[$n(\%)$]	27(22.1)	9(33.3)	1.514	0.219
吸烟史[$n(\%)$]	47(38.5)	13(48.1)	0.851	0.356
饮酒史[$n(\%)$]	44(36.1)	9(33.3)	0.072	0.788
基线收缩压($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmHg)	158.6 \pm 25.9	152.3 \pm 23.1	1.164	0.246
基线舒张压($\bar{x} \pm s$,mmHg)	72.4 \pm 15.3	91.3 \pm 18.5	-1.166	0.246
基线 NIHSS 评分($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)	12.5 \pm 5.1	14.9 \pm 5.1	-2.217	0.028
术后 NIHSS 评分($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)	11.5 \pm 5.8	20.6 \pm 8.3	-6.758	<0.001
基线 ASPECT 评分[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$,分]	9(8,9)	8(8,9)	-0.143	0.886
OTP[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$,分]	450(308,730)	345(240,595)	-1.415	0.157
OTR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$,分]	578(468,856)	575(450,730)	-0.476	0.634
LAA[$n(\%)$]	79(64.8)	14(51.9)	1.569	0.210
大脑中动脉高密度征[$n(\%)$]	23(19.0)	10(37.0)	4.141	0.042
PCHDs[$n(\%)$]	81(66.4)	27(100.0)	12.518	<0.001
绸带征[$n(\%)$]	27(22.1)	23(85.2)	39.421	<0.001
MCA[$n(\%)$]	99(81.1)	22(81.5)	0.002	0.968
梗死侧(左)[$n(\%)$]	69(56.6)	16(59.3)	0.002	0.797
入院白细胞数($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9/L$)	12.5 \pm 5.1	14.9 \pm 5.1	-2.217	0.028
入院中性粒细胞数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	6.4(4.6,8.5)	7.1(5.3,9.1)	-0.476	0.152
入院淋巴细胞数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	1.5(1.0,1.9)	1.5(1.0,3.0)	1.569	0.412
入院 NLR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	4.7(2.5,7.6)	6.09(3.0,7.8)	-0.683	0.495
术后白细胞数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	10.6(8.2,12.3)	11.9(10.7,16.4)	-3.556	<0.001
术后中性粒细胞数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	8.4(6.1,10.7)	9.9(8.7,11.7)	-3.034	0.002
术后淋巴细胞数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\times 10^9/L$]	1.2(0.8,1.5)	1.1(0.7,1.3)	-2.070	0.038
术后 NLR[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	7.2(3.9,11.0)	10.5(7.7,18.8)	-3.546	<0.001
血糖[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$,mmol/L]	8.0(6.5,8.2)	8.0(6.8,8.0)	-0.463	0.644
静脉溶栓[$n(\%)$]	33(27.0)	9(33.3)	0.431	0.511
取栓次数 >3 次[$n(\%)$]	30(24.6)	17(63.0)	15.075	<0.001
减压性半脑切除术[$n(\%)$]	0	6(22.2)	22.791	<0.001
发病 90 d 后 mRS 评分(0~2 分)[$n(\%)$]	68(55.7)	5(18.5)	12.255	<0.001
发病 90 d 后病死率[$n(\%)$]	7(5.7)	17(58.6)	49.575	<0.001

表 2 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

指标	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
基线 ASPECT 评分	0.528	0.366	2.08	0.149	1.696	0.827~3.475
基线 NIHSS 评分	-0.076	0.075	1.035	0.309	0.927	0.801~1.073
术后 NIHSS 评分	0.205	0.073	7.856	0.005	1.228	1.064~1.417
大脑中动脉高密度征	0.788	0.723	1.186	0.276	2.198	0.533~9.068
绸带征	2.945	0.78	14.266	<0.001	19.007	4.123~87.615
取栓次数≥3 次	0.294	0.699	0.176	0.675	1.341	0.341~5.283
术后白细胞数	0.367	0.158	5.434	0.020	1.444	1.06~1.966
术后中性粒细胞数	0.045	0.081	0.311	0.577	1.046	0.893~1.225
术后淋巴细胞数	-1.947	1.043	3.484	0.062	0.143	0.018~1.102
术后 NLR	-0.068	0.082	0.697	0.404	0.934	0.795~1.097

2.4 相关指标预测 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的 ROC 曲线分析

绸带征、术后 NIHSS 评分及术后白细胞数对 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的预测界值见图 3、表 3。绸带征预测再通后发生 MBE 具有较高的预测效能,曲线下面积为 0.815,敏感度是 85.2%,特异度是 77.9%。绸带征的预测效能均高于术后 NIHSS 评分、术后白细胞数($P<0.01$)。

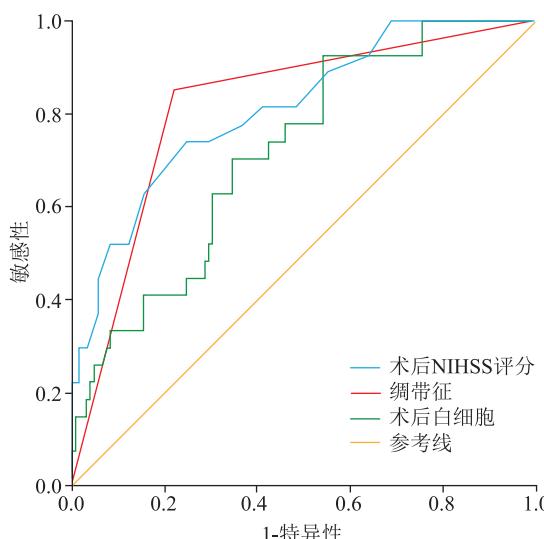


图 3 相关指标预测 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的 ROC 曲线

表 3 相关指标预测急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中成功再通后发生 MBE 的 ROC 曲线分析

预测因素	AUC(95%CI)	约登指数	截断值	敏感性	特异性
绸带征	0.815 (0.726~0.904)	0.631	0.5	85.20%	77.90%
术后 NIHSS 评分	0.812 (0.722~0.902)	0.495	15.5	74.10%	75.40%
术后白细胞数	0.719 (0.620~0.818)	0.385	9.8	92.60%	45.90%

2.5 ALVOS 成功再通后发生 MBE 的临床结局

在发病 90 d 后评估功能预后时 73 例(49.0%)患者预后良好、90 d 病死率达 16.1%。其中 MBE 组的良好功能预后仅 5 例(18.5%)、90 d 病死率达 58.6%;无 MBE 组的良好功能预后有 68 例(55.7%)、90 d 病死率占 5.7%。发生 MBE 组患者 90 d 良好预后率显著低于未发生 MBE 组患者,而 90 d 病死率显著高于未发生 MBE 组患者(表 1 和图 4)。

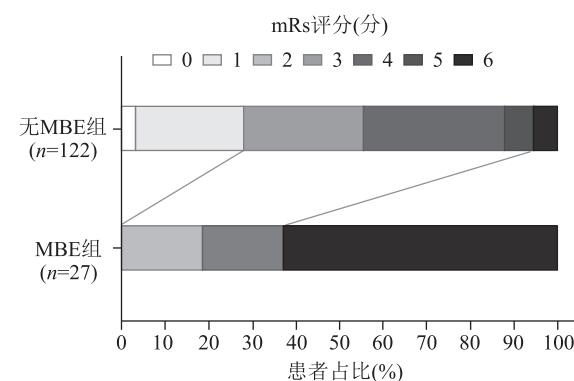


图 4 是否发生 MBE 的 90 d mRS 评分分布

3 讨 论

本研究的目的是基于临床实践,观察 ALVOS 成功再通后高密度影像学特点即绸带征,分析绸带征是否能早期预测成功再通患者发生恶性脑水肿的风险。本研究结果发现绸带征是预测成功再通后发生 MBE 的独立危险因素,发生 MBE 的患者 90 d 良好预后差、90 d 病死率高。

本研究结果表明,ALVOS 接受 EVT 后达到血管完全再通,发生 MBE 的概率为 18.1%,发生 MBE 导致功能预后不良的概率达 81.5%,发生 MBE 是 EVT 术后 90 d 不良功能预后的独立危险

因素,此结果与既往文献报道一致^[2,21-22]。基于这些研究结果,本研究积极寻找1个早期影像学特征能较好地预测ALVOS成功再通后发生MBE的风险,希望能为患者家属或临床医师做出更佳的临床决策提供参考依据。

本研究结果显示,ALVOS成功再通后PCHDs的发生率为72.5%,这与既往报道的PCHDs的发生率(32.9%~84.2%)一致^[8-13]。既往的研究表明,ALVOS接受EVT后PCHDs的发生率较高,这可能是由于血脑屏障的破坏所致^[13]。PCHDs发生的确切机制仍不清楚,其可能的机制包括最初的缺血性脑损伤、造影剂的毒性作用、再灌注损伤、发病到再灌注的时间长以及微导管和微导丝的机械拉伸引起的直接血管壁损伤^[23-25]。既往关于预测发生MBE的研究主要集中在术前的影像学标志物上,Broocks等^[26]发现每脑体积的净水吸收量(Net water uptake,NWU)是1个定量的影像学生物标志物,通过CT测量NWU可以预测MBE的风险。一些学者表明基于图像块的净水摄取量(Image patch-based net water uptake,IP-NWU)和成像组学模型可以准确预测患者入院NCCT图像在24 h后的MBE情况^[27]。虽然上述研究中涉及的指标具有一定的预测价值,但在实际临床应用中受限。目前探讨PCHDs的程度与MBE的关系仍较少。Song等^[15]报道了对比增强程度可以预测MBE和较差的临床结局,指出对比增强与大脑半球面积的比值(CEAR)>0.2时更快形成MBE。Wang等^[28]采用CT高密度评分测量PCHDs的程度来预测MBE的发生率。汪文兵^[29]研究了术后即刻NCCT上的高密度病灶,得出预测MBE的独立危险因素有皮质型、混合型和较低的高密度病灶-阿尔伯特卒中早期CT评分(High density lesion-Alberta stroke program early computed tomography score,HDL-ASPECT)。但对于早期预测MBE的发生,上述研究没有提出一种简单、直观的影像学影响因素。本研究提出一种预测MBE发生的影像学因素即绸带征,它是成功再通后即刻NCCT显示的一种影像学表现,该征象为PCHDs的一种特殊类型,对于ALVOS成功再通后发生MBE的预测具有较高预测价值。

NIHSS评分用于评估神经功能缺损的严重程度。近期的一项荟萃分析显示较高的NIHSS评分和CT上较大的实质低衰减是MBE的早期预测因

素^[4]。Thoren等^[30]在42187例接受静脉溶栓治疗的急性脑梗死患者中研究发现,缺血性脑卒中后患者产生了脑水肿者,其NIHSS评分更高,即具有更严重的神经功能缺损。本研究结果表明,术后较高的NIHSS评分是EVT后发生MBE的独立预测因素,与之前的研究结果一致。本研究未发现基线NIHSS评分与MBE的发生有关,考虑原因可能与部分桥接治疗的患者在静脉溶栓前NIHSS评分较低,产生一定的偏倚。

既往许多研究表明,与炎症相关的细胞(包括星形胶质细胞、小胶质细胞和中性粒细胞)在缺血性脑卒中后开始激活,大量的炎症介质在缺血区表达,促使脑组织形成炎症病变,造成较大的神经元损伤、脑水肿,甚至出血性转化^[31]。在脑缺血期间最早表现出炎症反应的细胞之一是中性粒细胞^[32],它可以在梗死组织的周围沉积、渗透进去,导致神经毒性,增加脑组织受损的程度。中性粒细胞为分解血脑屏障(Blood-brain barrier, BBB)而产生的基质金属蛋白酶-9,在实验中已被证明与BBB的破坏呈正相关,也与MBE有关^[33]。Petrone等^[34]研究发现低淋巴细胞数和高中性粒细胞数被认为是脑卒中预后不良的标志。本研究单因素分析得出术后白细胞数较高、术后中性粒细胞数较高、术后淋巴细胞数较低及术后NLR值较高与MBE有关,但是在多因素Logistic分析中仅发现术后白细胞数对ALVOS成功再通后发生MBE具有预测价值,表明术后较高的白细胞数与MBE的发生密切相关,但未发现中性粒细胞数、淋巴细胞数及NLR与MBE发生有关。考虑原因可能与数据部分缺失、术后部分患者因感染导致炎症细胞增多而产生一定的偏倚。

综上所述,ALVOS成功再通后发生MBE的概率仍较高,并且MBE是导致90 d良好功能预后和死亡的独立危险因素。绸带征作为术后影像学的标志物是血管内治疗术成功再通后发生MBE的独立危险因素。绸带征来自于非增强头颅CT,检查成本低,可操作性及重复性较好,值得临床推广使用,有助于临床医师进行诊疗决策。然而,本研究尚存在一定的局限性:首先,本研究是单中心的回顾性研究,纳入的样本量相对较少,少部分检验指标存在缺失,可能存在一定的选择偏倚,故有待进行多中心、大样本研究;其次,纳入标准仅限于颈内动脉和大脑中动脉闭塞后成功再通的患者,绸带征的预测值是否应用于大脑前动脉的闭塞,仍有待进一步研究;最

后,本中心患者部分来自下级医院,转诊到达手术室的时间较长,同时排除了 ASPECTS≤6 分和只纳入了 LAA 和 CE 两种 TOAST 类型患者,可能降低了本研究的普遍性。

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