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· 专题研究 ·

CTP与HR-MRI对颈动脉狭窄患者行颈动脉支架置入术疗效的评估及应用价值

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摘要

背景与目的: 颈动脉狭窄是导致脑卒中尤其是缺血性脑卒中的重要原因, 早期发现及有效治疗是减少缺血性脑卒中发生的关键。颈动脉支架置入术(CAS)是治疗颈动脉狭窄的常用方法, 但术中和术后可能发生各种并发症, 以及发生再次狭窄或闭塞的风险, 因此, 通过有效的方法对其进行疗效评估具有重要的临床意义。本研究分析CT灌注成像(CTP)与高分辨磁共振成像(HR-MRI)对颈动脉狭窄患者CAS术后疗效的评估效能。

方法: 收集2017年2月—2020年2月期间44例颈动脉狭窄并接受CAS治疗的患者资料, 所有入选患者于手术前、手术后2个月行CTP、HR-MRI以及DSA检查, 比较患者手术前后CTP与HR-MRI参数的差异, 以DSA检查结果作为金标准, 比较两种方法诊断颈动脉残余狭窄的效能。

结果: CTP结果显示, 与术前比较, 患者术后2个月大脑动脉相对脑血流量明显增多, 相对通过时间、相对达峰时间明显减少(均 $P<0.05$), 相对脑血容量无明显差异($P>0.05$); HR-MRI结果显示, 与术前比较, 患者术后2个月血管面积、管壁面积以及管腔面积无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$), 斑块面积、斑块负荷明显减小(均 $P<0.05$)。DSA检查出16支颈动脉存在狭窄, 颈动脉狭窄改善率为80.00%, CTP检查出颈动脉存在狭窄12支, 颈动脉狭窄改善率为85.00%, HR-MRI检查出颈动脉存在狭窄14支, 颈动脉狭窄改善率为82.50%, 两种检查方式对颈动脉残余狭窄的诊断效能相当($P>0.05$)。

结论: CTP、HR-MRI均可用于颈动脉狭窄患者CAS疗效评估, 两种方法补充使用, 具有一定的临床应用价值。

关键词

颈动脉狭窄; 支架置入术; 灌注成像; 磁共振成像

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Efficacy evaluation and application value of CTP and HR-MRI for patients with carotid stenosis undergoing carotid artery stenting

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Carotid stenosis is an important cause of stroke, especially ischemic stroke. Early detection and effective treatment are essential for reducing the occurrence of ischemic stroke. Carotid artery stenting (CAS) is a common modality for the treatment of carotid artery stenosis, but various complications may occur during and after this procedure, and there is still the risk of restenosis or occlusion, thus evaluating its efficacy through effective methods is of important clinical significance. This study was conducted to analyze the assessing abilities of computed tomography perfusion (CTP) and high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging (HR-MRI) in patients with carotid stenosis after CAS.

Methods: The data of 44 patients with carotid artery stenosis who underwent CAS treatment between February 2017 and February 2020 were collected. All the included patients underwent CTP, HR-MRI and DSA examinations before and 2 months after CAS. The differences in the parameters of CTP and HR-MRI before and after CAS were compared, and using the results of DSA as a gold standard, the relative efficiency of the two methods in detecting residual carotid artery stenosis was compared.

Results: The results of CTP showed that the relative cerebral blood flow of cerebral artery was increased and the relative transit time and relative time to peak were decreased significantly (all $P < 0.05$), while no significant difference was noted in the relative cerebral blood volume on 2 months after operation compared with their values before operation ($P > 0.05$). The results of HR-MRI showed that there were no significant differences in the vascular area, tube wall area and lumen area (all $P > 0.05$), and the plaque area and plaque load were significantly reduced on 2 months after operation compared with their values before operation (both $P < 0.05$). DSA detected 16 branches of carotid arteries with stenosis, and the improvement rate of carotid artery stenosis was 80.00%, CTP detected 12 branches of carotid arteries with stenosis, and the improvement rate of carotid artery stenosis was 85.00%, and HR-MRI detected 14 branches of carotid arteries with stenosis, and the improvement rate of carotid artery stenosis was 82.50%. The two methods had a similar ability in detecting the residual carotid artery stenosis ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Both CTP and HR-MRI can be used to evaluate the efficacy of CAS in patients with carotid stenosis. The complementary use of the two methods has certain clinical application value.

Key words

Carotid Stenosis; Stenting; Perfusion Imaging; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

CLC number: R654.3

脑卒中是全球第四大死因，在诸多病因中，颈动脉狭窄最为常见，占据缺血性脑卒中总数的30%~35%^[1]。颈动脉支架置入术（carotid artery stenting, CAS）治疗颈动脉狭窄能够有效预防脑卒中及其复发^[2]。但CAS术后再发颈动脉狭窄会影响患者远期预后^[3]。故对颈动脉狭窄患者CAS疗效进行评估具有重要的临床意义。CT灌注成像（computed tomography perfusion, CTP）能够快速、定量地反映颈动脉狭窄患者患侧和健侧脑半球的血流灌注情况，是目前公认的评价CAS患者脑灌注的标准工具，但该过程需要使用造影剂，并非所有患者都可耐受^[4-5]。近年来，国内外有研究指出，高分辨磁共振成像（high resolution magnetic resonance imaging, HR-MRI）可用于分析动脉狭窄患者动脉粥样硬化斑块性质、形态以及管腔梗阻

情况，对其病情评估具有一定的价值^[6-7]。本研究通过对CTP、HR-MRI在颈动脉狭窄患者CAS疗效的评估价值进行分析，报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析我院2017年2月—2020年2月期间收集的颈动脉狭窄并接受CAS治疗的患者44例，入选患者均符合CAS适应证，且排除禁忌证。纳入标准：(1)符合《颈动脉狭窄诊治指南》^[8]有关诊断标准，经CTP等影像学检查诊断为颈动脉狭窄患者；(2)均为单侧狭窄，症状性狭窄（短暂性脑缺血发作或脑卒中） $\geq 50\%$ ，无症状性狭窄 $\geq 70\%$ ；(3)术前、术后均安排CTP、HR-MRI检查；(4)影像

学检查资料完整。排除标准:(1)排除3个月以内颅内出血患者;(2)颈动脉完全闭塞患者;(3)凝血功能障碍者;(4)排除CTP、HR-MRI检查禁忌者。其中包括男19例,女25例;年龄42~81周岁,平均(65.45±14.28)岁;体质指数(BMI)(25.02±4.26)kg/m²,类型:脑梗死患者28例,短暂性脑缺血患者16例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方案 入选患者均施以CAS治疗,治疗方法为:首先进行局部麻醉,经股动脉施以穿刺,预置6F动脉鞘,在导丝以及路图指示下,将6F导管鞘置于颈总动脉,经导管鞘将保护伞送到颈内动脉狭窄部位,打开保护伞。然后,预置扩张球囊,并进行扩张,紧接着将支架放入,过程中需要严格进行无菌操作,小心保护神经组织。全部入选患者于手术前、手术后2个月时施以CTP、HR-MRI以及DSA检查,具体检查方案如下。

1.2.2 CTP检查 检查设备:荷兰飞利浦256排CT,型号:Brilliance iCT。方法:利用高压注射器(德国欧利奇,型号:CT motion-XD8000)经过肘静脉注射浓度为300 mg/mL的优维显,剂量45 mL,速度控制为5 mL/s,5 s以后开始扫描,扫描时间为50 s,每秒钟一次。扫描范围为最大病灶层面的大脑中动脉或者前动脉,扫描参数设置如下:扫描视野25 cm,扫描层厚为5 mm,矩阵为512×512,探测器范围为20.00 mm,管球转速设为1.0 s/rot,管电流为150 mA,管电压为100 kV。随后对所采集图像进行分析处理,得到4个层面的相对脑血流量、相对脑血容量、相对通过时间以及相对达峰时间图像,人工绘制感兴趣的区域大小,并放于脑血流量脑缺血皮质部位,取其平均值,再将感兴趣的区域放于正常脑灌注区域,取其平均值,相对脑血流量为(患侧脑血流量-健侧脑血流量)/健侧脑血流量的绝对值,相对脑血容量、相对通过时间以及相对达峰时间计算方法同上。

1.2.3 HR-MRI检查 检查设备:荷兰飞利浦3.0T MR扫描仪,型号:Ingenia,采用16通道头颈联合线圈检查。在TR/TE为29 ms/3.4 ms条件下得到3D-TOF图像,视野24 cm×16 cm,层厚1.6 mm,翻转角20°,激发次数1次,矩阵320×256,以此作为依据对颈动脉进行层数覆盖,接着在TR/TE为2 883 ms/49 ms条件下完成T₂WI扫描。对比剂为剂量0.2 mL/kg的Gd-DTPA。数据采集以后传送至后期处理工作站,完成对目标血管管腔直径的测量。观察血管管壁形态以及斑块位置、大小,比较其斑块面积和斑块负荷特点。

1.2.4 DSA检查 检查设备:荷兰飞利浦DSA扫描仪,型号:AlluraXper。经过股动脉进行穿刺,选择对椎动脉、锁骨下动脉以及双侧颈总动脉进行造影。

1.3 颈动脉狭窄诊断标准

轻度狭窄:信号不存在,血管直径减少0~49%;中度狭窄:信号丢失或者血管直径减少50%~69%;重度狭窄:信号丢失或者血管直径减少70%~99%;闭塞:局限性信号丢失,或者血管管腔无法显示。

1.4 统计学处理

数据分析用SPSS 20.0统计学软件处理,计量资料描述形式为均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$),组间对比采用独立t检验,以DSA检查结果作为金标准,比较CTP及HR-MRI检查诊断颈动脉残余狭窄的敏感度、特异度、准确率, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CTP检查结果

与术前比较,患者术后2个月大脑动脉相对脑血流量明显增多($P < 0.05$),相对通过时间、相对达峰时间明显减少(均 $P < 0.05$),相对脑血容量无明显差异($P < 0.05$)(表1)。

表1 颈动脉狭窄患者CAS手术前后血流动力学指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=44$)

Table 1 Comparison of hemodynamic indicators of patients with carotid artery stenosis before and after CAS ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=44$)

时间	相对脑血流量	相对脑血容量	相对通过时间	相对达峰时间
手术前	0.07±0.04	0.06±0.02	0.83±0.12	0.88±0.06
术后2个月	0.42±0.08	0.05±0.03	0.64±0.09	0.71±0.10
<i>t</i>	25.957	1.840	8.402	9.670
<i>P</i>	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

2.2 HR-MRI 检查结果

与术前比较, 患者术后2个月血管面积、管壁

面积以及管腔面积无明显差异 (均 $P>0.05$), 斑块面积、斑块负荷明显减小 ($P<0.05$) (表2)。

表2 颈动脉狭窄患者CAS手术前后血管管壁形态学定量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=44$)

Table 2 Morphological quantitative comparison of vascular wall in patients with carotid artery stenosis before and after CAS surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=44$)

时间	血管面积(mm ²)	管壁面积(mm ²)	管腔面积(mm ²)	斑块面积(mm ²)	斑块负荷
手术前	13.24±3.61	12.26±3.76	1.39±0.35	6.47±1.02	0.45±0.13
术后2个月	12.39±3.37	11.45±3.24	1.26±0.31	4.10±0.79	0.33±0.08
<i>t</i>	1.142	1.083	1.844	12.185	5.215
<i>P</i>	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

2.3 CTP、HR-MRI 检查对残余狭窄的诊断效能

44例患者CAS手术全部成功, 术前DSA检查出80支颈动脉存在狭窄, 术后2个月, DSA检查出16支颈动脉存在狭窄, 颈动脉狭窄改善率为80.00%。CTP检查出颈动脉存在狭窄12支, 颈动

脉狭窄改善率为85.00%, HR-MRI检查出颈动脉存在狭窄14支, 颈动脉狭窄改善率为82.50%, 两种检查方式对颈动脉残余狭窄的诊断效能相当 ($P>0.05$) (表3)。

表3 CTP、HR-MRI 检查对残余狭窄的诊断效能 (%)

Table 3 Diagnostic efficiency of CTP and HR-MRI on residual stenosis (%)

方法	敏感度	特异度	准确率	阳性预测值	阴性预测值
CTP 检查	75.00	100.00	95.00	100.00	94.12
HR-MRI 检查	87.50	100.00	97.50	100.00	96.97
<i>P</i>	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

3 讨论

缺血性脑卒中主要生理机制通常为血栓栓塞事件, 但颈动脉及其脑内分支管腔狭窄也会导致脑灌注不足, 甚至可能增强远端栓塞的效果^[9]。颈动脉狭窄甚至完全闭塞会使得患者脑血流灌注降低, 从而诱发脑局部血流动力学异常, 最终引起不可逆的缺血性脑卒中, 严重危及患者生命健康^[10-11]。近年来, CAS已逐渐替代颈动脉内膜切除术(carotid endarterectomy, CEA)^[12-14]。CAS操作要求较低、创伤性较小、术后患者恢复较快以及并发症发生较少, 成为颈动脉狭窄患者的首选治疗方式, 具有良好的应用前景^[15]。但CAS术后置入支架处的血管仍然有发生再次狭窄或者闭塞的风险^[16]。因此, 对颈动脉狭窄患者CAS疗效评估同其术前筛查一样至关重要。

脑CTP结合患者临床表现能够准确地筛选出症状性的颈动脉狭窄患者, 从而指导介入手术治疗, 对术前筛查以及预防术后并发症发生有着十

分关键的意义^[17-18]。CTP参数中相对脑血流量、相对脑血容量的变化可体现脑局部微循环情况, 体现脑组织血流灌注状况; 相对通过时间的改变则与脑血流灌注压以及脑灌注储备能力有关; 相对达峰时间能够体现对比剂的循环情况, 显示出脑组织缺血程度, 是脑灌注损伤最敏感的指标^[19-20]。本文研究结果显示, 患者术后2个月大脑动脉相对脑血流量较术前明显增多, 相对通过时间、相对达峰时间较术前明显减少, 相对脑血容量无明显改变, 表明颈动脉狭窄患者在CAS治疗后脑血流灌注情况得到明显改善。与文献^[21]报道具有一致性。陈生等^[22]报道也指出, 有症状的颈动脉狭窄患者在支架植入以后, 其平均通过时间、血流达峰时间较术前显著缩短, 脑血流量较术前升高, 提示支架术后患者血管狭窄得到明显改善, 血流动力学恢复。CTP检查具有无创、快捷以及多参数成像等显著优势, 对于手术治疗方案的选择指导以及疗效评估都有着十分重要的意义^[23]。有研究发现, 确定狭窄动脉壁上斑块的分布、形状和性

质对于正确评估介入血管治疗以及患者预后极其重要^[24]。HR-MRI是一种新的血管检查技术,其能够直接显示血管壁异常以及腔内血栓,用于脑血管以及心血管疾病诊断有着较高的灵敏性和特异性^[25-26]。报道^[27]表明,HR-MRI可作为预测动脉粥样硬化患者脑卒中发病和复发风险的评估工具。本文研究结果显示,患者术后2个月血管面积、管壁面积以及管腔面积较术前无明显差异,斑块面积、斑块负荷较术前明显减小,表明HR-MRI在显示颈动脉血管壁方面具有独特优势,特别是对于血管壁斑块的评价。考虑原因为,HR-MRI采用16通道头颈联合线圈检查,能够提高空间分辨率,获得更加清晰的管壁图像,清楚地反映病变部位血管管壁结构以及斑块特征,进而提高诊断效果^[28-29]。Wang等^[30]研究显示,基底动脉狭窄患者有症状组斑块增强强度明显高于对照组,且斑块强化是发生后路缺血事件的独立危险因素,3.0T HR-MRI可用于检测动脉粥样硬化斑块的动态变化,能够勾画基底动脉斑块的形态和成分。进一步分析显示,以DSA检查结果作为金标准,CTP检查颈动脉狭窄改善率为85.00%,HR-MRI检查颈动脉狭窄改善率为82.50%,两种检查方式对颈动脉残余狭窄的诊断效能相当,表明CTP及HR-MRI用于评估颈动脉狭窄患者CAS疗效均具有一定的价值。CTP能够准确反映颈动脉狭窄患者CAS手术前后脑血流动力学改变,有利于评估患者预后,客观显示动脉狭窄或者闭塞部位,且呈像快速、操作便捷,对于配合不佳以及存在MRI禁忌证的患者具有明显优势。而HR-MRI则可以清晰显示血管壁情况,具有CTP没有的优势,两者互补,可能对提高颈动脉狭窄疾病具有有益帮助。

综上所述,CTP、HR-MRI均可用于颈动脉狭窄患者CAS疗效评估,两者对颈动脉狭窄患者颈动脉狭窄程度均具有一定的评估效能,两种方法补充使用,具有良好的临床应用价值。

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