

·综述·

颈动脉内膜斑块切除术对颈动脉狭窄病人认知功能影响的研究进展

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CS(carotid stenosis, CS)是导致病人认知功能障碍的独立危险因素^[1],其导致的脑梗死亦逐步成为我国人民死亡的最主要原因^[2]。大样本临床随机对照试验(NASCET和ACAS)证实颈动脉内膜斑块切除术(carotid endarterectomy, CEA)是治疗中、重度CS的“金标准”^[3],而临幊上病人认知功能的改善也日益被认为CEA成功与否的重要衡量标准。本文就CEA对CS病人认知功能影响的研究进展进行综述。

1 CS导致认知功能障碍的原因

CS所致的脑卒中与病人认知功能障碍关系密切,而且与神经退行性变高度关联^[4]。无论CS程度如何,均会引起病人认知功能障碍^[5]。研究发现15%~19%的无症状性CS病人存在隐匿性脑梗死,但由于没有明显的临床症状常被忽视而错过最佳干预和治疗时间,导致认知功能障碍甚至进展为痴呆^[6~8]。对于有症状的CS病人,狭窄率≥50%与病人认知功能的下降程度呈正相关^[9]。对于CS导致认知功能障碍的机制,目前有三种机制被普遍接受^[10,11]:①当CS造成海马区或额颞叶相关功能区的脑血氧供应减少时,则会相应出现认知障碍^[12];②斑块脱落形成微栓子堵塞颅内微血管导致缺血性脑卒中^[13];③CS可导致脑白质疏松症以及脑萎缩等,这是血管性认知损害和混合性痴呆发生、发展的关键^[14,15]。

2 CEA对病人认知功能的影响

2.1 CEA与非CEA改善病人认知功能的对比

目前,

针对CS的治疗方案主要有:药物治疗、颈动脉支架置入术(carotid artery stenting, CAS)和CEA。与药物治疗相比,对单侧无症状的重度CS病人,CEA后病人的脑灌注及认知功能均有明显改善^[16]。研究发现,CEA和CAS均能使病人在血运重建后6个月内的认知功能改善,而且效果相似^[17]。不过,Gossetti等^[18]研究发现,36%的CAS病人在随访2个月时出现认知功能下降,而CEA仅为4%,但之后长期的脑血流改变上两者并无明显差异。

2.2 CEA对病人认知功能的影响

2.2.1 CEA效果的影像学评价与病人认知功能评价标准 当前,临幊上一般常采用MRI DWI评估病人围手术期及随访中是否出现新发脑梗死等情况;CT血管成像检查病人围手术期脑灌注及其改善情况,其所测得的血流达峰时间的优化参数Tmax,目前认为是测量脑灌注最敏感指标,还可选取特定区域以对比手术前后脑灌注变化情况。对病人认知功能的评估,当前临幊上最常用的使用改良Rankin量表、蒙特利尔认知评估量表、Wechsler成人智力量表。

2.2.2 CEA对病人认知功能改变的可能影响因素

2.2.2.1 CEA后脑灌注的改变 认知功能改善与术后脑灌注改善密切相关^[21]。CEA重建了颈动脉血运,使脑白质供血得到改善^[19],而且大脑中动脉的血流改善可能对术后认知功能影响至关重要^[20,21]。然而,有研究发现CEA后早期认知功能障碍恶化加重,原因可能有:CEA中颅内微栓塞的形成^[22];CEA中阻断颈内动脉血流时间过长;术前病人存在高血压、心脏低射血分数、术后脑持续高灌注均为CEA后脑过度灌注发生的重要因素^[23]。

另外,CEA后颈外动脉(external carotid artery, ECA)的通畅灌注对术后病人认知功能结果亦有影响。一般认为,ECA是否通畅无关紧要,但术后ECA存在的微血栓可以传播到颅内其他动脉并导致其闭

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塞或栓塞^[24]。

2.2.2.2 CEA术式的影响 CEA术式有标准式、翻转式、改良翻转式及补片成型修补术。Kojima等^[16]研究显示,翻转式CEA、补片成型修补术与标准CEA相比,前两者病死率与卒中率均较标准术式相比差异不大,而且三者均对于病人术后早期受损的认知功能改善(3个月和6个月)具有积极且长期的影响,认知改善效果方面三种术式之间也无明显差异。

2.2.2.3 CEA中阻断期间血压的影响 临幊上,CEA中颈动脉动幊夹闭期间,需麻醉师将平均动幊压升高以保证脑部血供。对此,有研究显示,CEA中动幊夹闭期间将平均动幊压高于术前血压的20%以上,可以显著降低术后早期认知功能障碍风险^[25]。

2.2.2.4 CEA中转流的影响 为了最大限度地减少CEA中由于动幊夹闭时间过长而导致脑缺血性卒中的发生,临幊上常采用腔内转流的方法;但转流后微栓子的形成所导致缺血性脑卒中事件的可能性不可忽略^[26]。Bennett等^[27]研究显示采用转流与不用转流相比,围手术期短暂性脑缺血发作和卒中发生率无显著差别。所以,CEA术中转流与否不会对病人术后认知功能产生严重影响。

3 CEA围手术期并发症及术中麻醉对病人认知功能改变影响

3.1 CEA围手术期合并症 如糖尿病、术前后交通动幊异常均会增加病人CEA后认知功能障碍的风险^[28]。CEA前神经功能缺损严重(改良Rankin量表评分4~5分)的病人术后卒中发生率和病死率较高并为其独立的危险因素^[29]。

3.2 CEA中麻醉 一项纳入14个前瞻随机对照试验的系统评价研究显示局麻和全麻CEA后30 d的卒中发生率无明显区别^[30]。

综上所述,CEA前合并症的良好控制、减少CEA中颈动脉夹闭时间、CEA中大脑中动幊血流的准确监测,均对维持CS病人术后脑灌注良好、改善术后认知功能具有积极的作用。

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