

CT 影像学标志物对脑叶出血预后的预测价值

宋慧珍 程忻 苏娅

【摘要】 脑叶出血是脑出血的重要亚型,与脑淀粉样血管病相关,具有较高的发病率、病残率和复发率,疾病早期通过 CT 评估其临床预后具有重要意义。既往研究发现,CT 显示的脑出血形态学特征(边缘不规则、岛征、斑点征、指状出血)、血肿体积、合并蛛网膜下腔出血、CT 脑小血管病标志物评分及 CT 影像组学,对脑叶出血早期血肿扩大、神经功能恶化和长期预后不良、脑出血复发等具有一定的预测价值。本文基于上述影像学特征对脑叶出血预后的预测价值进行综述,以为脑叶出血的精准预后预测及个性化干预提供理论依据。

【关键词】 脑出血; 体层摄影术,X线计算机; 预后; 综述

Prognostic prediction for lobar hemorrhage based on CT imaging markers

SONG Hui-zhen, CHENG Xin, SU Ya

Department of Neurology, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200040, China

Corresponding author: SU Ya (Email: suya@fudan.edu.cn)

【Abstract】 Lobar hemorrhage is an important subtype of cerebral hemorrhage, which is associated with cerebral amyloidosis angiopathy (CAA) and has a high incidence rate, recurrence rate and disability rate. It is of great significance to predict its clinical prognosis using plain CT. Previous studies have found that the volume and morphology (irregular morphology of edges, island sign, spot sign, finger-like projection) of cerebral hemorrhage on CT images, combined with subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), CT cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD) score, and CT radiomics, have certain predictive value for early hematoma expansion, neurological deterioration, and long-term poor functional prognosis, and recurrence in lobar hemorrhage. We review the predictive value of the above imaging features for the prognosis in lobar hemorrhage, providing a theoretical basis for precise prognostic stratification and individualized intervention.

【Key words】 Cerebral hemorrhage; Tomography, X-ray computed; Prognosis; Review

This study was supported by Shanghai "Rising Stars of Medical Talents" Youth Development Program [No. SHWSRS (2023)_062].

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑叶出血定义为累及大脑皮质和皮质下白质的自发性脑出血,占脑出血的 30%~40%^[1-3],病因机制复杂多样,其中老年脑叶出血大多与 β -淀粉样蛋白(A β)在皮质和软脑膜血管沉积所导致的脑淀粉样血管病(CAA)存在关联性。与深部脑出血患者的预后相比,脑叶出血的复发(4事件/100人年对2事件/100人年)^[4-5]和痴呆(23.4%对9.2%)风险更高^[6],因此疾病早期判断患者预后具有重要临床意

义。早期预后包括急性期(发病至数周内)的神经功能恶化、血肿扩大,长期预后则指恢复期(数月甚至数年)的功能残障和脑出血复发。笔者拟根据CT显示的出血灶形态学特征(边缘不规则、岛征、斑点征、指状出血)、血肿体积、合并蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)及CT脑小血管病(CSVD)标志物评分联合CT影像组学特征(图1),对目前有关脑叶出血神经影像学标志物预测早期及长期预后的研究现状和临床价值进行阐述,以期对改善此类患者预后有所助益。

一、形态学特征

1. 边缘不规则 多项研究显示,不规则的脑叶出血形态与血肿扩大风险增加相关^[7-9],且被认为由多灶性出血引起,并非单一出血灶,与Delcourt等^[10]

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2025.05.003

基金项目:上海市“医苑新星”青年医学人才培养资助计划项目

[项目编号:SHWSRS (2023)_062]

作者单位:200040 上海,复旦大学附属华山医院神经内科

通讯作者:苏娅,Email:suya@fudan.edu.cn

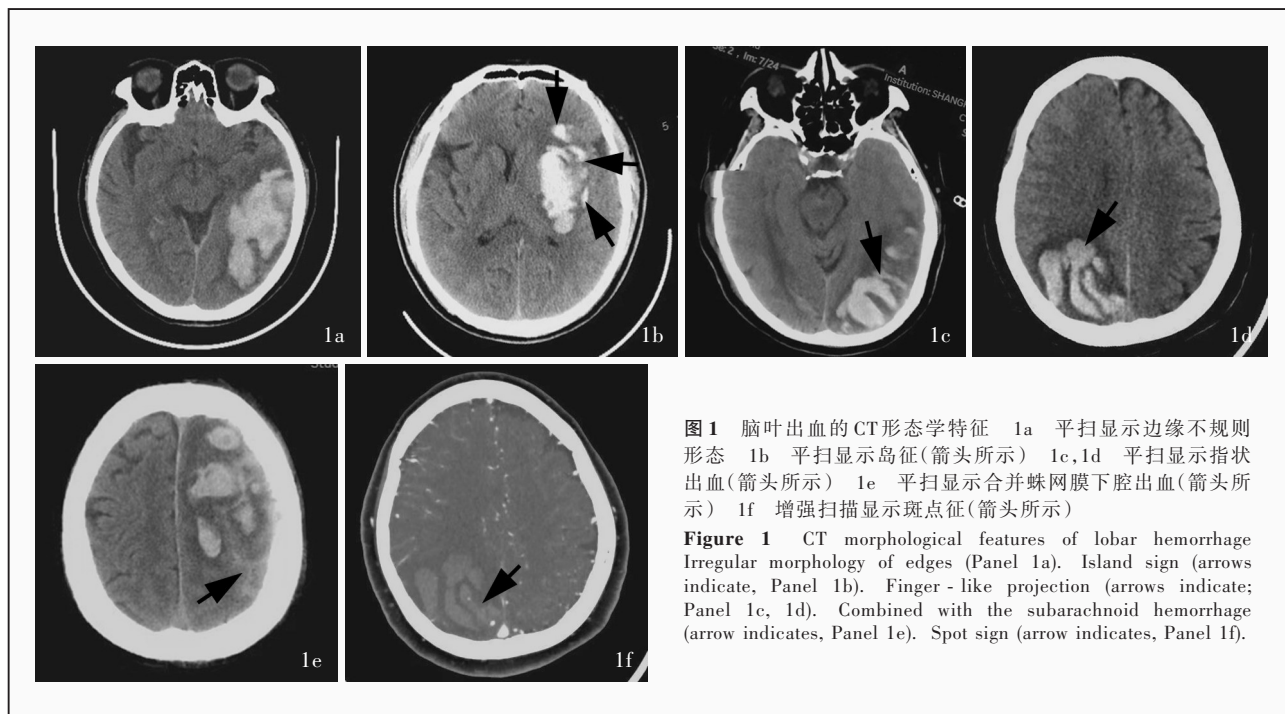


图1 脑叶出血的CT形态学特征 1a 平扫显示边缘不规则形态 1b 平扫显示岛征(箭头所示) 1c,1d 平扫显示指状出血(箭头所示) 1e 平扫显示合并蛛网膜下腔出血(箭头所示) 1f 增强扫描显示斑点征(箭头所示)

Figure 1 CT morphological features of lobar hemorrhage Irregular morphology of edges (Panel 1a). Island sign (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Finger-like projection (arrows indicate; Panel 1c, 1d). Combined with the subarachnoid hemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 1e). Spot sign (arrow indicates, Panel 1f).

对 INTERACT2 试验 (Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial) 数据的分析结果相一致。一项纳入 2294 例 CT 平扫显示出血形态不规则患者的 Meta 分析表明,出血灶边缘呈不规则形态的 CT 征象对血肿扩大具有中等预测效能,其受试者工作特征曲线(ROC 曲线)的曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.61,总体预测灵敏度为 67%、特异度为 47%;且出血形态不规则与发病后 90 d 预后不良[改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评分 ≥ 4 分]风险显著相关,可使死亡及重残风险提高 60% ($OR = 1.600$, 95%CI: 1.290 ~ 1.980; $P < 0.0001$) [7]。

2. 岛征 岛征是一种形状极不规则的特殊血肿形态,定义为 ≥ 3 个与原发主血肿分离的圆形或椭圆形小血肿;或 ≥ 4 个小血肿,其中部分或全部可能与主血肿相连,形状为泡状或芽状,但不能呈分叶状 [11-12]。岛征在主血肿引起的继发性多灶性出血中可见,与血肿扩大和预后不良相关。2017 年, Li 等 [13] 首次提出将岛征作为脑出血血肿扩大和功能结局不良的独立预测因素;并在其后续研究中进一步证实岛征的预测价值 [14]。此后, Zhang 等 [15-16] 的研究再次证实岛征可以作为早期血肿扩大和长期临床预后不良的预测指标。在一项纳入 9 项临床研究计 2939 例自发性脑出血患者的 Meta 分析中,岛征作为血肿扩大预测因素的曲线下面积为 0.73,灵敏度为 50%、特异度 89% [17]。

3. 斑点征 CT 增强扫描显示的斑点征同样被认为是持续颅内出血的影像学标志物 [18],是较 CT 平扫征象更可靠的血肿扩大标志物,且与出血后神经功能预后不良相关 [19]。一项纳入 29 项临床研究共 5514 例自发性脑出血患者的 Meta 分析发现, 23.39% (1290/5514) 患者出现斑点征,是血肿扩大风险增加的危险因素 ($OR = 8.490$, 95%CI: 7.280 ~ 9.900; $P < 0.001$),其预测血肿扩大的灵敏度为 62%、特异度 88% [20]。多项研究表明,斑点征是预后不良和死亡的独立预测因素 [21-22]。基于 573 例原发性脑出血患者脑血管造影的前瞻性研究提示,斑点征使原发性脑出血院内死亡风险 ($OR = 4.000$, 95%CI: 2.600 ~ 5.900; $P < 0.0001$) 和 3 个月随访时功能预后不良结局(mRS 评分 ≥ 4 分)风险 ($OR = 2.500$, 95%CI: 1.400 ~ 4.300; $P = 0.0014$) 显著增加。对斑点征评分系统的进一步量化分析发现,评分分级与预后呈显著剂量-效应关系:在多变量校正模型中,斑点征评分分级每升高 1 级,院内死亡风险 ($OR = 1.500$, 95%CI: 1.200 ~ 1.900; $P < 0.0002$) 和结局不良风险 ($OR = 1.600$, 95%CI: 1.100 ~ 2.100; $P = 0.0065$) 分别增加 50% 和 60% [21]。

4. 指状出血 指状出血定义为血肿的细长延伸,长度大于宽度,未延伸至皮质,其发病机制可能是由于脑实质内血管病变导致血液在脑组织内扩散,形成指状结构。指状出血是爱丁堡标准中诊断

脑淀粉样血管病的重要标志物^[23],其预后意义因是否合并脑淀粉样血管病而异。指状出血和脑淀粉样血管病共存的患者院内死亡风险更高、神经功能预后更差(mRS评分 ≥ 3 分),且发病1年内脑出血复发风险更高。此外,Huang等^[24]的队列研究发现,指状出血可增加脑出血复发风险,尤其是与蛛网膜下腔出血共存时,脑出血复发风险显著增加,且与脑叶出血患者早期预后不良(如院内死亡和mRS评分 > 2 分)发生率增加显著相关。该项研究共纳入353例脑叶出血患者,随访期间(1年)有10.63%(34/320)患者脑出血复发,28.13%(90/320)患者死亡;未合并指状出血组1年脑出血复发风险升高2.88倍($HR = 2.880, 95\%CI: 1.100 \sim 7.440; P = 0.030$),合并指状出血组脑出血复发风险进一步升高至8.38倍($HR = 8.380, 95\%CI: 3.400 \sim 20.660; P < 0.001$)^[24]。

二、血肿体积

血肿体积是影响脑叶出血预后不良最可靠的影像学特征,且常与其他形态学特征相关,因此评估出血形态学特征对脑叶出血预后的预测作用时,须考虑血肿体积的影响^[25]。较大的初始血肿体积与较高的血肿扩大风险相关^[26]。同时,无论是超早期血肿体积增加速度(初始CT成像血肿体积/症状发作至CT成像时间)还是随访时CT成像血肿体积增加速度,均与病死率增加相关^[27]。有研究发现,在24h的CT成像随访中,逾25%脑出血患者出现临床上的血肿显著扩大[$>$ 基线(发病后首次CT检查)体积的33%]^[28],血肿体积每增加10%,死亡风险增加5%^[18]。Broderick等^[29]发现,血肿体积与发病后30d死亡风险升高独立相关,并在162例自发性脑出血患者的队列研究中得到证实:血肿体积 > 60 ml患者病死率为71%~93%。Delcourt等^[10]的研究进一步证实血肿体积与发病3个月时病死率之间的关系:血肿体积每增加1ml,脑出血患者从具有独立生活能力(mRS评分 ≤ 1 分)到无法生活自理(mRS评分 > 4 分)的可能性增加7%,死亡风险增加1%。与此同时,初始血肿体积每增加10ml,发病6个月时神经功能恶化(mRS评分 > 2 分)风险增加1.3倍($95\%CI: 1.100 \sim 1.500$),血肿体积 > 20 ml时独立生活能力恢复率 $< 30\%$ ^[29-30]。

三、蛛网膜下腔出血

蛛网膜下腔出血CT影像表现为脑沟线性高密度影,可能是由于软脑膜血管病变所致,进而增加出血风险^[28]。Huang等^[24]发现,47.59%(168/353)脑

叶出血患者合并蛛网膜下腔出血,15.30%(54/353)患者可同时合并蛛网膜下腔出血和指状出血;蛛网膜下腔出血是血肿扩大风险增加的危险因素($OR = 1.700, 95\%CI: 1.100 \sim 2.500; P = 0.014$)。有文献报道,蛛网膜下腔出血与脑淀粉样血管病相关脑出血复发有关^[23,31-32]。基于先前研究,Raposo等^[31]认为,蛛网膜下腔出血在脑叶出血患者中较为常见,且是脑叶出血复发的强预测因素。Li等^[32]首次在大规模前瞻性队列研究中证实,CT检测到蛛网膜下腔出血与脑叶出血患者的脑出血复发风险显著相关。此外,有研究提示,蛛网膜下腔出血与皮质浅表铁质沉着症(cSS)显著相关,而后者被证实是脑淀粉样血管病患者脑出血复发的强预测因素^[23]。与未合并蛛网膜下腔出血的脑叶出血患者相比,合并蛛网膜下腔出血的患者院内死亡率和mRS评分更高^[33];此外,有研究发现,合并蛛网膜下腔出血的脑淀粉样血管病相关脑叶出血患者的院内死亡率是未合并蛛网膜下腔出血患者的2倍^[29]。

四、CT脑小血管病标志物评分

尽管MRI在检测脑微出血(CMBs)、腔隙性梗死(LACI)、脑白质高信号(WMH)等病变中具有更高的敏感性和更广泛的应用,但CT因其广泛普及性、快速便捷性和成本效益优势,仍是基层医疗机构和脑出血急性期评估的重要工具。CT脑小血管病标志物评分(0~3分)通过量化脑白质疏松症(LA;前角或后角脑白质病变 ≥ 2 分,计1分)、腔隙性梗死(数目 ≥ 2 个,计1分)、脑萎缩(中央或皮质脑萎缩评分 ≥ 2 分,计1分)等重要影像学特征,为脑小血管病严重程度分层和临床决策提供客观依据^[34]。CT脑小血管病标志物评分每增加1分,自发性脑出血患者死亡风险升高30%($HR = 1.300, 95\%CI: 1.100 \sim 1.500; P = 0.015$)^[35]。Rodrigues等^[36]基于前瞻性社区队列研究提出,CT脑小血管病标志物评分可预测脑出血患者发病后1年死亡和功能残障。

1. 脑白质疏松症 多因素Logistic回归分析提示,存在脑白质疏松症的患者预后不良(mRS评分 > 2 分)风险增加52%($OR = 1.520, 95\%CI: 1.120 \sim 2.060; P = 0.007$)^[34]。

2. 腔隙性梗死 关于腔隙性梗死对脑叶出血预后的影响,相关研究较少,尚未发现其与血肿扩大或功能预后不良存在关联性^[37]。

3. 脑萎缩 Hostettler等^[34]发现,皮质萎缩($OR = 1.800, 95\%CI: 1.190 \sim 2.730; P = 0.006$)、深部

脑组织萎缩 ($OR = 1.660$, 95%CI: 1.170 ~ 2.340; $P = 0.004$)、深部脑组织或皮质严重萎缩 ($OR = 1.940$, 95%CI: 1.360 ~ 2.740; $P < 0.001$) 均可预测脑叶出血后 6 个月的神经功能预后不良 (mRS 评分 > 2 分); 且随着萎缩程度的加重, 预后不良风险增加。尤其是重度脑萎缩与发病后 1 年死亡 ($aOR = 2.540$) 及死亡和 (或) 功能残障 (mRS 评分 ≥ 4 分, $aOR = 3.670$) 均呈强相关, 是脑叶出血预后不良的最强预测因素^[36]。

4. 综合评分 一项有关脑出血患者的队列研究表明, CT 脑小血管病标志物综合评分对脑叶出血患者预后具有重要预测价值: 经调整混杂因素, CT 脑小血管病标志物综合评分 ≥ 1 分可增加发病后 1 年死亡风险 ($aOR = 2.500$, 95%CI: 1.400 ~ 4.450; $P = 0.002$), 显著增加死亡或功能残障 (mRS 评分 ≥ 4 分) 的复合终点风险 ($aOR = 2.810$, 95%CI: 1.450 ~ 5.460; $P = 0.002$)。值得注意的是, 综合评分显示出较单一影像学特征更稳定的预测效能, 其通过整合多个脑小血管病标志物, 实现对不良预后的全面预测^[36]。采用 CT 脑小血管病标志物综合评分系统较单一影像学特征可以更有效地识别自发性脑出血高危人群, 其机制可能涉及脑小血管病标志物可反映慢性微血管损伤导致的神经可塑性下降, 白质纤维束破坏和皮质萎缩减弱神经功能重塑能力, 脑小血管病相关病理改变 (如血脑屏障损伤、炎症反应) 加速继发性认知功能减退, 影响康复潜力^[36]。

五、CT 影像组学

CT 影像组学是基于医学影像学大数据的新型研究方法, 通过高通量特征提取数据并进行定量分析, 揭示肉眼无法识别的影像学特征, 将 CT 图像转化为可挖掘的高维数据, 用于疾病诊断、分型、疗效评估及预后预测^[38]。该技术起源于 2012 年 Lambin 等^[39]提出的“影像组学”概念, 结合医学影像学、生物信息学和人工智能 (AI) 等多学科技术, 通过算法解析 CT 图像中肉眼无法识别的深层信息, 基本原理主要包括以下几方面^[40]。(1) 形态学特征: 病灶体积、表面积、球形度等几何参数。(2) 强度特征: 灰度直方图统计量 (均值、偏度、峰度)。(3) 纹理特征: 灰度共生矩阵 (GLCM) 和灰度区域大小矩阵 (GLSZM)。(4) 高阶特征: 小波变换、分形维数等非线性特征。2020 年, van Timmeren 等^[40]在 *Insights Imaging* 详述 CT 影像组学分析的一般过程: 图像采集; 图像分割以定义感兴趣区 [手动、半手动或全自动完成 (即深度学习算法)]; 图像处理 (基于像素间

距、灰度强度等使图像均匀化); 特征提取 (基于强度、形状、纹理和径向特征); 特征选择/降维 (识别及优化统计和机器学习/人工智能建模的相关特征)。CT 影像组学正成为预测脑叶出血血肿扩大的潜在工具^[41]。2023 年, Dai 等^[42]通过 CT 影像组学预测 187 例自发性脑出血患者血肿体积变化, 发现训练集和测试集的曲线下面积分别为 0.90 和 0.82, 提示 CT 影像组学对血肿扩大的预测效能较高。另有学者发现, 若在 CT 影像组学建模中添加血肿扩大标志物可进一步提高对血肿扩大的预测效能, 其训练集和测试集的曲线下面积分别为 0.90 和 0.88^[42-43]。Feng 等^[44]采用深度学习自动分割感兴趣区评估 CT 影像组学对自发性脑出血患者预后的预测效能, 训练集和测试集的曲线下面积分别为 0.87 和 0.82, 提示该方法同样具有较高的预测价值。

综上所述, 脑出血形态学特征、血肿体积和 CT 影像组学可为脑叶出血后血肿扩大、神经功能恶化等早期预后提供预测价值, 指状出血、蛛网膜下腔出血作为爱丁堡标准中诊断脑淀粉样血管病相关脑叶出血的两项重要诊断标志物, 可为脑叶出血的病因诊断提供依据。指状出血反映 $A\beta$ 在皮质小血管壁的异常沉积, 导致血管结构破坏、脆性增加, 出血易沿着血管周围间隙扩散形成不规则形态; 蛛网膜下腔出血则提示出血突破软脑膜或皮质表面血管, 扩散至蛛网膜下腔, 与脑淀粉样血管病累及皮质及软脑膜血管的病理学特征一致。在脑淀粉样血管病相关脑叶出血中, 这两种征象的共存高度提示血管淀粉样变性, 因其特异性强且与 *ApoEε4* 基因型协同作用, 通过破坏血管壁和血脑屏障完整性, 增加脑出血复发风险^[45]。基于脑白质疏松症、脑萎缩、腔隙性梗死的 CT 脑小血管病标志物评分对脑叶出血后功能残障、脑出血复发等具有较高的预测价值。基于 CT 影像学标志物可为临床医师提供重要工具, 帮助其更好地评估病情严重程度和预后, 制定个性化治疗方案。随着影像学技术和人工智能的进一步发展, CT 影像组学作为一种新兴工具, 未来有望实现更精准、更高效的预后预测, 从而改善脑叶出血患者临床结局。同时, 建议未来研究应重点关注具有特定 CT 征象 (如边缘不规则、岛征、斑点征、指状出血等) 的患者, 通过建立多时点影像追踪体系, 深入探讨形态学特征在血肿扩大进程中的时序性变化规律, 为建立基于影像学特征的动态预警模型提供关键依据。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- [1] Magid-Bernstein J, Girard R, Polster S, Srinath A, Romanos S, Awad IA, Sansing LH. Cerebral hemorrhage: pathophysiology, treatment, and future directions[J]. *Circ Res*, 2022, 130:1204-1229.
- [2] Schwarz G, Banerjee G, Hostettler IC, Ambler G, Seiffge DJ, Ozkan H, Browning S, Simister R, Wilson D, Cohen H, Yousry T, Al-Shahi Salman R, Lip GYH, Brown MM, Muir KW, Houlden H, Jäger R, Werring DJ. MRI and CT imaging biomarkers of cerebral amyloid angiopathy in lobar intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Int J Stroke*, 2023, 18:85-94.
- [3] Fandler - Höfler S, Ambler G, Banerjee G, Nash PS, Obergottberger L, Wünsch G, Kiss C, Fabisch L, Kneihl M, Zhang W, Ozkan H, Locatelli M, Du Y, Panteleienko L, Mendel R, Thiankhaw K, Simister RJ, Jäger HR, Enzinger C, Gattringer T, Werring DJ. Temporal and spatial clustering of intracerebral hemorrhage in cerebral amyloid angiopathy [J]. *Neurology*, 2024, 103:e209770.
- [4] Seiffge DJ, Fandler-Höfler S, Du Y, Goeldlin MB, Jolink WMT, Klijn CJM, Werring DJ. Intracerebral haemorrhage: mechanisms, diagnosis and prospects for treatment and prevention[J]. *Nat Rev Neurol*, 2024, 20:708-723.
- [5] Mendelow AD. New hope for adults with lobar intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2024, 390:1328-1329.
- [6] Moulin S, Labreuche J, Bombois S, Rossi C, Boulouis G, Hénon H, Duhamel A, Leys D, Cordonnier C. Dementia risk after spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage: a prospective cohort study[J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2016, 15:820-829.
- [7] Yu Z, Zheng J, Xu Z, Li M, Wang X, Lin S, Li H, You C. Accuracy of shape irregularity and density heterogeneity on noncontrast computed tomography for predicting hematoma expansion in spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage: a systematic review and Meta - analysis [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2017, 108:347-355.
- [8] Nehme A, Ducroux C, Panzini MA, Bard C, Bereznyakova O, Boisseau W, Deschaintre Y, Diestro JDB, Guilbert F, Jacquin G, Maallah MT, Nelson K, Padilha IG, Poppe AY, Rioux B, Roy D, Touma L, Weill A, Gioia LC, Létourneau-Guillon L. Non-contrast CT markers of intracerebral hematoma expansion: a reliability study [J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2022, 32:6126-6135.
- [9] Morotti A, Boulouis G, Nawabi J, Li Q, Charidimou A, Pasi M, Schlunk F, Shoamanesh A, Katsanos AH, Mazzacane F, Busto G, Arba F, Brancaneoni L, Giacomozzi S, Simonetti L, Warren AD, Laudisi M, Cavallini A, Gurol EM, Viswanathan A, Zini A, Casetta I, Fainardi E, Greenberg SM, Padovani A, Rosand J, Goldstein JN. Using noncontrast computed tomography to improve prediction of intracerebral hemorrhage expansion [J]. *Stroke*, 2023, 54:567-574.
- [10] Delcourt C, Sato S, Zhang S, Sandset EC, Zheng D, Chen X, Hackett ML, Arima H, Hata J, Heeley E, Al-Shahi Salman R, Robinson T, Davies L, Lavados PM, Lindley RI, Stapf C, Chalmers J, Anderson CS; INTERACT2 Investigators. Intracerebral hemorrhage location and outcome among INTERACT2 participants[J]. *Neurology*, 2017, 88:1408-1414.
- [11] Huang YW, Huang HL, Li ZP, Yin XS. Research advances in imaging markers for predicting hematoma expansion in intracerebral hemorrhage: a narrative review [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2023, 14:1176390.
- [12] Song L, Cheng J, Zhang C, Zhou H, Guo W, Ye Y, Wang R, Xiong H, Zhang J, Ke R, Tang D, Fu Y, He Z, Zou L, Wang L, Kuang L, Qiu X, Guo T, Yu Y. The frequency of imaging markers adjusted for time since symptom onset in intracerebral hemorrhage: a novel predictor for hematoma expansion[J]. *Int J Stroke*, 2024, 19:226-234.
- [13] Li Q, Liu QJ, Yang WS, Wang XC, Zhao LB, Xiong X, Li R, Cao D, Zhu D, Wei X, Xie P. Island sign: an imaging predictor for early hematoma expansion and poor outcome in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Stroke*, 2017, 48:3019-3025.
- [14] Huang Y, Zhang Q, Yang M. A reliable grading system for prediction of hematoma expansion in intracerebral hemorrhage in the basal ganglia[J]. *Biosci Trends*, 2018, 12:193-200.
- [15] Zhang F, Li H, Qian J, Zhang S, Tao C, You C, Yang M. Hyperglycemia is associated with island sign in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2018, 119:e703-e709.
- [16] Zhang F, Li H, Qian J, Zhang S, Tao C, You C, Yang M. Island sign predicts long-term poor outcome and mortality in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2018, 120:e304-e312.
- [17] Zhou L, Jiang Z, Tan G, Wang Z. A Meta - analysis of the predictive significance of the island sign for hematoma expansion in intracerebral hemorrhage [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2021, 147:23-28.
- [18] Sanchez-Caro JM, de Lorenzo Martínez de Ubago I, de Celis Ruiz E, Arribas AB, Calviere L, Raposo N, Blancart RG, Fuentes B, Diez-Tejedor E, Rodriguez-Pardo J. Transient focal neurological events in cerebral amyloid angiopathy and the long-term risk of intracerebral hemorrhage and death: a systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. *JAMA Neurol*, 2022, 79:38-47.
- [19] Morotti A, Li Q, Nawabi J, Busto G, Mazzacane F, Cavallini A, Shoamanesh A, Morassi M, Schlunk F, Piccolo L, Urbinati G, Pezzini D, Paciaroni M, Fainardi E, Casetta I, Padovani A, Zini A. Predictors of severe intracerebral hemorrhage expansion [J]. *Eur Stroke J*, 2024, 9:623-629.
- [20] Xu X, Zhang J, Yang K, Wang Q, Xu B, Chen X. Accuracy of spot sign in predicting hematoma expansion and clinical outcome: a meta - analysis [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2018, 97:e11945.
- [21] Delgado Almandoz JE, Yoo AJ, Stone MJ, Schaefer PW, Oleinik A, Brouwers HB, Goldstein JN, Rosand J, Lev MH, Gonzalez RG, Romero JM. The spot sign score in primary intracerebral hemorrhage identifies patients at highest risk of in - hospital mortality and poor outcome among survivors [J]. *Stroke*, 2010, 41:54-60.
- [22] Lee TH. Intracerebral hemorrhage [J]. *Cerebrovasc Dis Extra*, 2025, 15:1-8.
- [23] Sembill JA, Knott M, Xu M, Roeder SS, Hagen M, Sprügel MI, Mrochen A, Borutta M, Hoelter P, Engelhorn T, Rothhammer V, Macha K, Kuramatsu JB. Simplified Edinburgh CT criteria for identification of lobar intracerebral hemorrhage associated with cerebral amyloid angiopathy [J]. *Neurology*, 2022, 98:e1997-e2004.
- [24] Huang X, Zeng X, Tang L, Liu X, Huang X, Liu X, Wang Z, Li N, Fan D, Yang Q. Subarachnoid hemorrhage and finger-like projection predict recurrence in patients with lobar intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *J Neurol*, 2025, 272:166.
- [25] Tenhove SA, Findlay MC, Cole KL, Gautam D, Nelson JR, Brown J, Orton CJ, Bounajem MT, Brandel MG, Couldwell WT, Rennett RC. The clinical potential of radiomics to predict hematoma expansion in spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage: a narrative review[J]. *Front Neurol*, 2024, 15:1427555.
- [26] Hillal A, Ullberg T, Ramgren B, Wassélius J. Computed tomography in acute intracerebral hemorrhage: neuroimaging

- predictors of hematoma expansion and outcome [J]. *Insights Imaging*, 2022, 13:180.
- [27] Sato S, Arima H, Hirakawa Y, Heeley E, Delcourt C, Beer R, Li Y, Zhang J, Jüettler E, Wang J, Lavados PM, Robinson T, Lindley RI, Chalmers J, Anderson CS; INTERACT Investigators. The speed of ultraearly hematoma growth in acute intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Neurology*, 2014, 83:2232-2238.
- [28] Delcourt C, Huang Y, Arima H, Chalmers J, Davis SM, Heeley EL, Wang J, Parsons MW, Liu G, Anderson CS; INTERACT1 Investigators. Hematoma growth and outcomes in intracerebral hemorrhage: the INTERACT1 study [J]. *Neurology*, 2012, 79: 314-319.
- [29] Broderick JP, Brott TG, Duldner JE, Tomsick T, Huster G. Volume of intracerebral hemorrhage: a powerful and easy-to-use predictor of 30-day mortality[J]. *Stroke*, 1993, 24:987-993.
- [30] Seiffge DJ, Polymeris AA, Law ZK, Krishnan K, Zietz A, Thilemann S, Werring D, Al-Shahi Salman R, Dineen RA, Engelter ST, Bath PM, Sprigg N, Lyrer P, Peters N; TICH-2 Investigators. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy and the risk of hematoma expansion[J]. *Ann Neurol*, 2022, 92:921-930.
- [31] Raposo N, Charidimou A, Roongpiboonsopit D, Onyekaba M, Guro ME, Rosand J, Greenberg SM, Goldstein JN, Viswanathan A. Convexity subarachnoid hemorrhage in lobar intracerebral hemorrhage: a prognostic marker[J]. *Neurology*, 2020, 94:e968-e977.
- [32] Li Q, Zanon Zotin MC, Warren AD, Ma Y, Guro E, Goldstein JN, Greenberg SM, Charidimou A, Raposo N, Viswanathan A. CT-visible convexity subarachnoid hemorrhage is associated with cortical superficial siderosis and predicts recurrent ICH [J]. *Neurology*, 2021, 96:e986-e994.
- [33] Ornello R, Colangeli E, Tommasino E, Tiseo C, Perrotta G, Scarpato C, Gentile M, Mammarella L, Marini C, Pistoia F, Splendiani A, Sacco S. Clinical usefulness of Edinburgh CT criteria in patients with lobar intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Eur Stroke J*, 2021, 6:36-43.
- [34] Hostettler IC, Schwarz G, Ambler G, Wilson D, Banerjee G, Seiffge DJ, Shakeshaft C, Lunawat S, Cohen H, Yousry TA, Al-Shahi Salman R, Lip GYH, Brown MM, Muir KW, Houlden H, Jäger HR, Werring DJ; CROMIS-2 Collaborators. Cerebral small vessel disease and functional outcome prediction after intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Neurology*, 2021, 96:e1954-e1965.
- [35] Wardlaw JM, Smith EE, Biessels GJ, Cordonnier C, Fazekas F, Frayne R, Lindley RI, O'Brien JT, Barkhof F, Benavente OR, Black SE, Brayne C, Breteler M, Chabriat H, Decarli C, de Leeuw FE, Doubal F, Duering M, Fox NC, Greenberg S, Hachinski V, Kilimann I, Mok V, Oostenbrugge Rv, Pantoni L, Speck O, Stephan BC, Teipel S, Viswanathan A, Werring D, Chen C, Smith C, van Buchem M, Norrving B, Gorelick PB, Dichgans M; STandards for ReportIng Vascular changes on nEuroimaging (STRIVE v1). Neuroimaging standards for research into small vessel disease and its contribution to ageing and neurodegeneration[J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2013, 12:822-838.
- [36] Rodrigues MA, E Samarasekera N, Lerpiniere C, Perry LA, Moullaali TJ, J M Loan J, Wardlaw JM, Al-Shahi Salman R; Lothian Audit of the Treatment of Cerebral Haemorrhage Collaborators. Association between computed tomographic biomarkers of cerebral small vessel diseases and long-term outcome after spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage [J]. *Ann Neurol*, 2021, 89:266-279.
- [37] Sato S, Delcourt C, Heeley E, Arima H, Zhang S, Al-Shahi Salman R, Stapf C, Woo D, Flaherty ML, Vagal A, Levi C, Davies L, Wang J, Robinson T, Lavados PM, Lindley RI, Chalmers J, Anderson CS; INTERACT2 Investigators. Significance of cerebral small-vessel disease in acute intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. *Stroke*, 2016, 47:701-707.
- [38] Guiot J, Vaidyanathan A, Deprez L, Zerka F, Danthine D, Frix AN, Lambin P, Bottari F, Tsoutzidis N, Miraglio B, Walsh S, Vos W, Hustinx R, Ferreira M, Lovinfosse P, Leijenaar RTH. A review in radiomics: making personalized medicine a reality via routine imaging[J]. *Med Res Rev*, 2022, 42:426-440.
- [39] Lambin P, Rios-Velazquez E, Leijenaar R, Carvalho S, van Stiphout RG, Granton P, Zegers CM, Gillies R, Boellard R, Dekker A, Aerts HJ. Radiomics: extracting more information from medical images using advanced feature analysis[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2012, 48:441-446.
- [40] van Timmeren JE, Cester D, Tanadini-Lang S, Alkadhi H, Baessler B. Radiomics in medical imaging: "how-to" guide and critical reflection[J]. *Insights Imaging*, 2020, 11:91.
- [41] Jiang YW, Xu XJ, Wang R, Chen CM. Efficacy of non-enhanced computer tomography-based radiomics for predicting hematoma expansion: a meta-analysis[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2023, 12: 973104.
- [42] Dai J, Liu D, Li X, Liu Y, Wang F, Yang Q. Prediction of hematoma expansion in hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage by a radiomics nomogram[J]. *Pak J Med Sci*, 2023, 39:1149-1155.
- [43] Haider SP, Qureshi AI, Jain A, Tharmaseelan H, Berson ER, Zeevi T, Werring DJ, Gross M, Mak A, Malhotra A, Sansing LH, Falcone GJ, Sheth KN, Payabvash S. Radiomic markers of intracerebral hemorrhage expansion on non-contrast CT: independent validation and comparison with visual markers[J]. *Front Neurosci*, 2023, 17:1225342.
- [44] Feng C, Ding Z, Lao Q, Zhen T, Ruan M, Han J, He L, Shen Q. Prediction of early hematoma expansion of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage based on deep learning radiomics features of noncontrast computed tomography [J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2024, 34:2908-2920.
- [45] Zhang M, Che R, Liu X, Hou C, Wang Z, Hu S, Fu S, Kan Y, Sun H, Xu J, Ma S, Li S, Ren C, Zhao W, Jia M, Wang J, Wu C, Ji X. Clinical diagnosis of cerebral amyloid angiopathy related hemorrhage in China: simplified Edinburgh criteria and Boston criteria version 2.0[J]. *Eur Stroke J*, 2025.[Epub ahead of print]

(收稿日期:2025-04-14)

(本文编辑:许畅)