

· 颈动脉内膜切除术临床研究 ·

高龄颈动脉狭窄患者颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术的安全性比较

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【摘要】目的 回顾接受颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术的高龄(≥ 70 岁)颈动脉狭窄患者的临床资料,分析手术安全性。**方法** 共691例颈动脉狭窄患者,121例行颈动脉内膜切除术、570例行颈动脉支架成形术,分析两组患者危险因素、临床特征和术后并发症发生率,评价两种手术方法之安全性。**结果** 术后30 d时,两组患者病死率(0.83%对1.05%, $P = 1.000$)、脑卒中(4.13%对1.93%, $P = 0.258$)和心肌梗死(0.83%对0, $P = 0.175$)发生率差异均无统计学意义;但颈动脉内膜切除术组患者术后心脏不良事件(8.26%对1.05%, $P = 0.000$)和脑神经损伤(4.96%对0, $P = 0.000$)发生率高于颈动脉支架成形术组,而窦性心动过缓或低血压发生率低于颈动脉支架成形术组(0对7.54%, $P = 0.002$)。**结论** 高龄患者接受颈动脉内膜切除术或颈动脉支架成形术均有较高的安全性,术前应全面评价患者基础情况,以减少术后并发症发生率。

【关键词】 颈动脉狭窄; 颈动脉内膜切除术; 支架; 手术后并发症

Comparison between outcomes of carotid endarterectomy and carotid artery stenting in treating elderly patients

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【Abstract】Objective To review the clinical data of elderly patients treated by carotid endarterectomy (CEA) and carotid artery stenting (CAS), and analyze the safety of two kinds of surgery. **Methods** A total of 691 patients with carotid artery stenosis underwent CEA (121 cases) and CAS (570 cases) respectively. The risk factors, clinical symptoms and postoperative complications in 2 groups of patients were analyzed, and the safety of two kinds of surgery were assessed. **Results** After 30 d of operation, no significant difference was found between 2 groups in death rate (0.83% vs 1.05%, $P = 1.000$), stroke rate (4.13% vs 1.93%, $P = 0.258$) or myocardial infarction rate (0.83% vs 0, $P = 0.175$). Heart complications and cranial nerve injury rate in CEA group was significantly higher than that in CAS group (8.26% vs 1.05%; 4.96% vs 0, $P = 0.000$), while sinus bradycardia or hypotension rate in CEA group was significantly lower than that in CAS group (0 vs 7.54%, $P = 0.002$). **Conclusions** Both CEA and CAS are safe for the elderly patients. However, the conditions of elderly patients should be evaluated before operation in order to reduce occurrence of complications after operation.

【Key words】 Carotid stenosis; Endarterectomy, carotid; Stents; Postoperative complications

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自20世纪90年代开展的多中心前瞻性随机对照临床试验证实颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)治疗颈动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的有效性和安全性后^[1-3],颈动脉支架成形术(CAS)作为治疗技术之一也在临床普及。两种治疗方法比较,各有长短,各项临床研究显示其在高龄人群中的治疗效果不尽一致,为进一步评价两种手术技术临床应用的安全性,笔者对首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科近年来应用颈动脉内膜切除术和支架成形术治疗的病例资料进行回顾,比较二者治疗高龄颈动脉狭窄患者的安全性。

资料与方法

一、一般资料

对2001年1月~2012年12月在我院神经外科施行颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA组,121例)和颈动脉支架成形术(CAS组,570例)的691例高龄(≥ 70 岁)颈动脉狭窄患者的临床资料进行回顾分析。

1. 纳入标准 (1)术前经颈部血管超声和全脑血管造影明确诊断,并根据北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验(NASCET)标准^[4],症状性颈动脉狭窄患者狭窄程度 $\geq 50\%$ 、无症状患者 $\geq 70\%$ 。(2)术前均接受MRI或CT检查,明确颅内缺血灶情况。(3)均为单侧或双侧颈动脉粥样硬化性狭窄。

2. 排除标准 (1)术前3周内发生病变相关性急性缺血性卒中。(2)有严重出血倾向。(3)同侧颈动脉系统多部位狭窄,且远端狭窄手术无法达到。(4)合并颅内动脉瘤,有破裂可能。(5)合并严重手术禁忌证。(6)合并其他恶病质,预期生存期 <1 年。

二、治疗方法

1. 颈动脉内膜切除术 (<http://www.cjcn.org/index.php/cjcn/pages/view/v14n1a6>) 患者术前3~5d服用阿司匹林100mg(1次/d)或氯吡格雷75mg(1次/d)。均采用全身麻醉,术中持续行经颅多普勒超声(TCD)监测。术后终身服用阿司匹林100~300mg(1次/d)或氯吡格雷75mg(1次/d)。

2. 颈动脉支架成形术 术前3~5d服用阿司匹林100mg(1次/d)、氯吡格雷75mg(1次/d)或盐酸噻氯匹定(抵克立得)250mg(1次/d)。术中常规行心电监护,根据患者情况局部或全身麻醉,行全脑血管造影,确认责任血管,植入支架。手术结束时保留动脉鞘,自然中和肝素。术后坚持服用阿司匹林(100mg,1次/d)和氯吡格雷(75mg,1次/d)至少

3个月,再酌情停用氯吡格雷,终身服用阿司匹林。

3. 手术效果评价 术后7d行颈部血管超声检查,分别观察术前狭窄的颈动脉管径改善情况、局部血流,以及远端血流恢复情况,并行神经功能缺损程度评价,记录死亡、脑卒中、脑神经损伤,心力衰竭、心绞痛、心律失常等不良事件发生率。手术前后均由神经科专业医师进行查体,对出现神经功能缺损者进一步行头部CT或MRI检查,明确是否有脑缺血或脑出血事件发生,发生心脏不良事件者由心脏科专业医师进行评价。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行数据分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,行四格表 χ^2 检验,若理论频数 <5 则采用连续性校正 χ^2 检验、理论频数 <1 则行Fisher确切概率法。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般临床特征的比较

两组患者年龄、既往短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)史、吸烟史和症状性颈动脉狭窄等项资料比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$);而性别、既往脑缺血和脑出血史、高血压、冠心病、糖尿病、高脂血症和入院时改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分等危险因素比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1)。

二、术后短期预后评价

术后30d时,CEA组仅死亡1例(脑出血);其他并发症分别为脑出血5例(过度灌注所致)、脑神经损伤6例(迷走神经损伤4例、舌下神经损伤1例、面神经和舌下神经损伤1例),主要表现为口角歪斜和伸舌偏斜,除1例于术后1年恢复,余均于术后6个月内恢复正常;10例出现心脏不良事件,包括心力衰竭3例、心力衰竭并心律失常1例、心律失常2例、心绞痛3例、心肌梗死并心律失常1例。CAS组死亡6例(1例心肌梗死、5例脑出血)、缺血性卒中8例、脑出血3例(过度灌注所致);6例出现心脏不良事件,包括急性冠脉综合征2例、心力衰竭1例、心律失常3例;43例发生窦性心动过缓或低血压。

术后30d时,CEA组患者病死率,以及脑卒中和心肌梗死发生率分别为0.83%(1/121)、4.13%(5/121)和0.83%(1/121),CAS组为1.05%(6/570)、

1.93% (11/570) 和 0, 组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$) ; 但两组心脏不良事件 [8.26% (10/121) 对 1.05% (6/570)] 、脑神经损伤 [4.96% (6/121) 对 0] 、窦性心动过缓或低血压 [0 对 7.54% (43/570)] 比较 , CEA 组心脏不良事件和脑神经损伤发生率高于 CAS 组 , 而窦性心动过缓或低血压发生率低于 CAS 组 , 组间差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$, 表 2)。

讨 论

颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术作为颈动脉狭窄的有效治疗方法 , 其有效性和安全性业已得到广泛论证^[1-3,5-6]。虽然颈动脉内膜切除术是治疗颈动脉狭窄的首选方法 , 但颈动脉支架成形术同样安全、有效^[7]。然而 , 二者疗效和安全性孰优孰劣 , 迄今尚未取得共识。对于接受脑血管重建术的患者 , 年龄是重要因素之一 , 不同临床试验对高龄患者施行颈动脉内膜切除术与颈动脉支架成形术安全性和有效性的比较结果不尽一致。部分研究显示 , 高龄患者身体状况大多较差 , 对手术创伤的耐受能力较差 , 术后死亡和心肌梗死等发生率较高 , 因此建议采取颈动脉支架成形术 ; 但也有一些证据级别较高的临床研究结论恰好相反 , 认为高龄患者行颈动脉内膜切除术获益更大。

众多有关颈动脉内膜切除术的多中心前瞻性随机对照临床试验均排除高龄 (> 80 岁) 患者 , 如 NASCET 试验^[2] 和无症状性颈动脉粥样硬化研究 (ACAS)^[8] 。另一些研究则显示 , 75 岁以上患者围手术期并发症发生率较高^[9] , 因此 , 具有微创特点的颈动脉支架成形术即成为替代治疗方法。高危患者脑保护装置下支架成形术与内膜切除术 (SAPPHIRE) 研究纳入 20% 的 80 岁以上患者 , 结果显示 , CAS 组术后心肌梗死发生率低于 CEA 组^[10] 。一项关于 80 岁以上患者术后病死率和脑卒中发生率的 Meta 分析 , 也支持高龄患者行颈动脉支架成形术更安全^[11] 。不支持此项结论的研究认为 , 高龄患者行颈动脉支架成形术危险性较高 , 最近报道的一项回顾性大样本颈动脉内膜切除术与颈动脉支架成形术对比研究显示 , 两种手术方法术后 70 岁以上患者心脏并发症发生率 (CEA 组 2.24% 对 CAS 组 2.48%, $P = 0.309$) 和病死率 (CEA 组 0.47% 对 CAS 组 0.50%, $P = 0.746$) 差异均无统计学意义 ; 而 CAS 组脑卒中发生率显著高于 CEA 组 (1.97% 对 0.95%, $P < 0.001$)^[12] 。颈动脉内膜切除术或支架成形术进行血

表 1 两组患者社会人口学特征及临床特点的比较

Table 1. Comparison of sociodemographic characteristics and clinical features of elderly patients in 2 groups

Observation item	CEA (N = 121)	CAS (N = 570)	χ^2 value	P value
Sex case (%)			0.028	0.868
Male	102 (84.30)	477 (83.68)		
Female	19 (15.70)	93 (16.32)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	73.11 ± 2.43	74.25 ± 3.38	-3.257	0.000 ^a
History of TIA case (%)	82 (67.77)	161 (28.25)	68.384	0.000
History of cerebral infarction case (%)	44 (36.36)	180 (31.58)	1.043	0.307
Cerebral hemorrhage case (%)	1 (0.83)	5 (0.88)		1.000 ^b
Hypertension case (%)	83 (68.60)	404 (70.88)	0.250	0.617
Coronary heart disease case (%)	40 (33.06)	148 (25.96)	2.536	0.111
Diabetes mellitus case (%)	32 (26.45)	174 (30.53)	0.794	0.373
Hyperlipidaemia case (%)	47 (38.84)	213 (37.37)	0.092	0.761
Current smoking case (%)	67 (55.37)	245 (42.98)	6.187	0.013
Symptomatic stenosis case (%)	113 (93.39)	227 (39.82)	114.577	0.000
mRS ≥ 3 case (%)	10 (8.26)	40 (7.02)	0.231	0.631

^at test; ^bFisher exact probability test。CEA, carotid endarterectomy, 颈动脉内膜切除术 ; CAS, carotid artery stenting, 颈动脉支架成形术 ; TIA, transient ischemic attack, 短暂性脑缺血发作 ; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良 Rankin 量表

表 2 两组患者术后 30 d 并发症发生率的比较 例 (%)

Table 2. Comparison of complications 30 d after operation of elderly patients in 2 groups case (%)

Observation item	CEA (N = 121)	CAS (N = 570)	χ^2 value	P value
Death	1 (0.83)	6 (1.05)	0.000	1.000 ^a
Stroke	5 (4.13)	11 (1.93)	1.277	0.258 ^a
MI	1 (0.83)	0 (0.00)		0.175 ^b
Heart complications*	10 (8.26)	6 (1.05)	16.527	0.000 ^a
Cranial nerve injury	6 (4.96)	0 (0.00)		0.000 ^b
Bradycardia or hypotension	0 (0.00)	43 (7.54)	9.734	0.002

*not including MI; ^aadjust χ^2 test; ^bFisher exact probability test。CEA, carotid endarterectomy, 颈动脉内膜切除术 ; CAS, carotid artery stenting, 颈动脉支架成形术 ; MI, myocardial infarction, 心肌梗死

管重建 (CaRESS) 研究根据年龄分组 (< 80 岁组和 ≥ 80 岁组) , 其中 ≥ 80 岁组患者行颈动脉支架成形术病死率更高^[13] , 推测与颈动脉迂曲、动脉弓延长和钙化等因素有关。颈动脉内膜切除术与支架成形术进行血管重建试验 (CREST) 亚组结果显示 , 年龄为 80 岁是影响预后的重要因素 , 无论是颈动脉内膜切除术还是颈动脉支架成形术 , 患者术后

脑卒中和死亡风险均显著升高^[14]。此外,CREST试验最近公布,70岁以下患者行颈动脉支架成形术疗效更佳,而70岁以上患者则行颈动脉内膜切除术获益更大^[15]。国际颈动脉支架成形术研究(ICSS)显示,70岁以上患者颈动脉内膜切除术后不良事件发生率低于颈动脉支架成形术,但未达统计学意义,尽管两组70岁以上患者疗效和预后无明显差异,但颈动脉内膜切除术优势更明显^[16]。

本研究结果显示,高龄患者施行两种手术方法后病死率及脑卒中和心肌梗死发生率均未达统计学差异,但CEA组患者脑卒中和心肌梗死发生率略高于CAS组,病死率略低于CAS组。此外,CEA组患者术后心脏不良事件发生率显著高于CAS组,表明颈动脉内膜切除术造成的创伤或全身麻醉对高龄患者的基础情况要求较高,术前需充分评价患者身体状况。颈动脉内膜切除术可能会导致脑神经损伤,本组脑神经损伤患者均于术后6个月内恢复正常;而颈动脉支架成形术,由于支架和球囊对颈动脉窦的机械性刺激可导致窦性心动过缓或低血压。因此,颈动脉狭窄患者行颈动脉血管重建术时应充分评价上述因素及并发症发生率。

目前各项临床试验结果不一致的原因,我们认为可能与入组病例基础疾病、临床症状、手术医师的临床经验等因素有关,颈动脉内膜切除术和颈动脉支架成形术在高龄患者中的安全性和有效性仍待进一步研究。但值得注意的是,年龄可以作为一项独立影响因素。术前进行手术风险评价时应谨慎,须充分了解患者基础情况,评价手术创伤和麻醉风险,以降低术后并发症发生率。

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