

新型联合血管重建术对成人烟雾病患者认知功能的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨新型联合血管重建术对成人烟雾病患者认知功能的影响。**方法** 共纳入2021年5月至2022年4月在航空总医院行颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术+脑-硬脑膜-颞肌-动脉-骨膜瓣贴敷术的23例成人烟雾病患者,于术前和术后6个月行头部MRI、DSA和CT灌注成像并采用松岛分级系统进行侧支代偿分级,采用蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)北京版评估患者认知功能。**结果** 23例患者术后MoCA总评分($t = 4.132, P = 0.000$)以及视空间/执行功能($t = 2.612, P = 0.016$)、记忆($t = 5.144, P = 0.000$)、注意力($t = 2.655, P = 0.014$)和定向力($t = 2.105, P = 0.047$)分评分均增加。术后根据松岛分级系统,A级(供血区范围>大脑中动脉供血区2/3)12例、B级(供血区范围为大脑中动脉供血区的1/3~2/3)8例、C级(供血区范围<大脑中动脉供血区1/3)3例。不同松岛分级患者手术前后MoCA总评分差异具有统计学意义($F = 4.096, P = 0.032$),仅松岛分级C级患者术后MoCA总评分低于B级患者($t = 2.715, P = 0.018$)。13例(56.52%)术后认知功能改善(MoCA总评分改善率 $\geq 12\%$),分别为松岛分级A级10例、B级2例、C级1例,不同松岛分级患者认知功能改善率差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.079, P = 0.029$),仅松岛分级A级认知功能改善率高于B级($Z = -2.543, P = 0.011$)。**结论** 新型联合血管重建术可有效改善成人烟雾病患者的认知功能,特别是视空间/执行功能、记忆、注意力、定向力;整体认知功能的改善与术后侧支代偿范围有关。

【关键词】 脑底异常血管网病; 脑血管重建术; 认知; 脑血管造影术

Effect of new combined revascularization surgery on cognitive function of adult patients with moyamoya disease

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of new combined revascularization surgery on cognitive function in adult patients with moyamoya disease (MMD). **Methods** From May 2021 to April 2022, a total of 23 adult with MMD underwent superficial temporal artery (STA)-middle cerebral artery (MCA) bypass surgery and encephalo-duro-myo-arterio-periosto-synangiosis (EDMAPS) at Aviation General Hospital were enrolled. They underwent head MRI, DSA and CT perfusion (CTP) examinations before and 6 months after surgery, and were graded for collateral compensation by the Matsushima grading system. Cognitive function was evaluated by Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) Beijing version. **Results** Total 23 patients had an increase in the MoCA total score ($t = 4.132, P = 0.000$), as well as the scores of visual space/executive ability ($t = 2.612, P = 0.016$), memory ($t = 5.144, P = 0.000$), attention ($t = 2.655, P = 0.014$) and directional ability ($t = 2.105, P = 0.047$). Based on the Matsushima grading system after surgery, there were 12 patients with grade A (>2/3 of MCA blood supply area), 8 with grade B (1/3~2/3 of MCA blood supply area), and 3 with grade C (<1/3 of MCA blood supply area). There was a statistically significant difference in the MoCA total score before and after surgery in patients with different Matsushima grading system ($F = 4.096, P = 0.032$). Further pairwise comparison showed that patients with Matsushima grade C had lower MoCA total

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score than that with grade B ($t = 2.715, P = 0.018$). There were 13 cases (56.52%) with postoperative cognitive function improvement (MoCA total score improvement rate $\geq 12\%$), including 10 cases with Matsushima grade A, 2 with grade B, and one with grade C. The difference in cognitive function improvement rate among cases with different Matsushima grade was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.079, P = 0.029$), and only cognitive function improvement rate in Matsushima grade A was higher than that in grade B ($Z = -2.543, P = 0.011$). **Conclusions** New combined revascularization surgery can effectively improve the cognitive function of adult patients with MMD, especially their visual space/executive ability, memory, attention and directional ability. The improvement of overall cognitive function is related to the range of collateral compensation after surgery.

【Key words】 Moyamoya disease; Cerebral revascularization; Cognition; Cerebral angiography

Conflicts of interest: none declared

烟雾病(MMD)由日本学者Takeuchi和Shimizu于1957年首次描述^[1]。烟雾病诊断标准2021年修订版重新定义烟雾病为以颈内动脉末端为中心的动脉狭窄或闭塞,伴狭窄或闭塞病变附近烟雾状血管形成^[2]。烟雾病在中国、日本、韩国等东亚国家发病率较高^[3-4],我国首次发病年龄峰值为5~9岁和40岁左右,中位年龄为28岁^[5-6]。发病机制尚未明确,可能与血管生成、免疫炎症反应和遗传因素等有关^[7-9]。成人患者的常见临床症状有短暂性脑缺血发作、缺血性卒中、出血性卒中、癫痫发作、头痛和认知功能障碍等^[10-11],其中,认知功能障碍主要包括智力、处理速度、注意力、执行功能、视觉感知与重建、空间想象、计算力、语言流畅性等多认知域损害^[10-13]。晚近研究显示,部分患者仅表现为认知功能障碍^[12],引起临床对患者认知功能的重视,目前相关研究主要集中于儿童患者。约30%的儿童和成人患者存在认知功能障碍,且认知功能障碍症状早于烟雾病其他症状^[12],儿童记忆和处理速度等认知域损害较小,而成人认知功能研究较少^[14]。颅内外血管重建术是主要治疗方法,包括直接搭桥术、间接搭桥术以及直接联合间接搭桥术的联合血管重建术(CRS)。颞浅动脉(STA)-大脑中动脉(MCA)搭桥术+脑-硬脑膜-颞肌-动脉-骨膜瓣贴敷术(EDMAPS)综合直接和间接搭桥术的优点,不仅可以短期直接获益,使脑血流量(CBF)迅速增加,而且通过贴敷作用有望远期形成更多侧支循环,有助于维持脑血流量^[15],而脑血流量的增加可改善认知功能^[16-18]。这种新型联合血管重建术(NCRS)是在原有直接联合间接搭桥术的基础上扩大骨窗,增加额部骨膜贴敷,使部分贴敷组织向额部内侧形成侧支循环,目前尚无新型联合血管重建术阻止或逆转烟雾病患者认知功能障碍的报道。本研究采用新型

联合血管重建术治疗成人烟雾病,比较手术前后认知功能改变,进一步根据DSA进行松岛分级,探讨不同松岛分级患者手术前后认知功能改变,以为新型联合血管重建术治疗成人烟雾病提供依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)烟雾病的诊断符合2021年日本烟雾病(Willis环自发性闭塞)诊断与治疗指南^[2],并经头部MRA和DSA证实。(2)均行STA-MCA搭桥术+EDMAPS。(3)年龄18~60岁。(4)排除意识障碍致无法完成认知功能评估和影像学检查,既往有颅脑创伤、感染性和遗传代谢性疾病、精神疾病病史,以及合并动脉粥样硬化、自身免疫性疾病、脑膜炎、颅内肿瘤、镰状细胞贫血等可诊断为烟雾综合征的患者。(5)所有患者均自愿参与本研究,对手术方案和风险知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择2021年5月至2022年4月在航空总医院神经外科行STA-MCA搭桥术+EDMAPS的烟雾病患者共23例,男性9例,女性14例;年龄18~58岁,平均(42.73±11.56)岁;病程1~66个月,中位病程6(4,24)个月。

二、研究方法

1. STA-MCA搭桥术+EDMAPS 患者仰卧位,头偏向对侧,静脉麻醉联合吸入麻醉。根据术前颈外动脉(ECA)系统DSA显示的颞浅动脉走行,通过触摸动脉搏动确定颞浅动脉顶支和额支走行。自颧弓上方沿颞浅动脉主干和顶支走行弧形向前做头皮切口,距中线1.50~2.00 cm时平行中线向前至发际(图1a)。显微镜下游离颞浅动脉主干和顶支,于颞浅筋膜和额部颅骨骨膜外层游离皮瓣翻开;游离颞浅动脉额支至长度6~7 cm,临时动脉阻断夹



图1 STA-MCA搭桥术+EDMAPS术中所见 1a 于头皮表面标记颞浅动脉走行和手术切口 1b 将颞浅动脉额支与大脑中动脉M4段吻合 1c 吻合血管后即刻行ICGA显示吻合口通畅

Figure 1 STA-MCA bypass surgery + EDMAPS intraoperative findings. Mark the STA route and surgical incision (Panel 1a). Anastomose STA with the M4 segment of the MCA (Panel 1b). After intraoperative anastomosis, ICGA was performed immediately to show the patency of the anastomosis (Panel 1c).

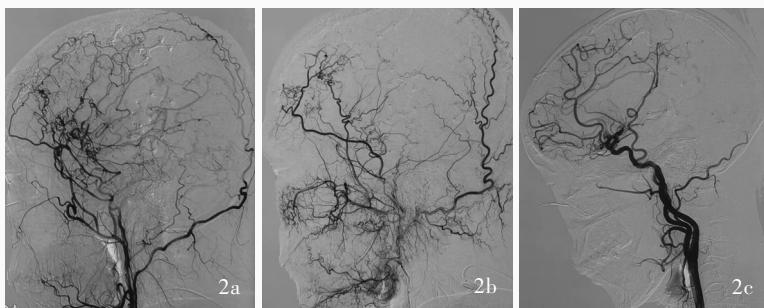


图2 基于术后术侧颈外动脉系统DSA(侧位像,动脉晚期)显示的松岛分级系统 2a A级:新生侧支血管供血区范围>大脑中动脉供血区2/3 2b B级:新生侧支血管供血区范围为大脑中动脉供血区1/3~2/3 2c C级:新生侧支血管供血区范围<大脑中动脉供血区1/3

Figure 2 Findings of the Matsushima grading system based on DSA of ECA (lateral image, late artery). Grade A: the range of blood supply area of new collateral vessels is larger than 2/3 of the MCA (Panel 2a). Grade B: the range of blood supply area of the new collateral vessels is 1/3 ~ 2/3 of the MCA (Panel 2b). Grade C: the range of blood supply area of new collateral vessels is less than 1/3 of the MCA (Panel 2c).

(迷你型, 7 mm)阻断后自远端剪断备用;切开并游离颞肌和额部颅骨骨膜瓣翻向颞肌底部,以备贴敷。于游离颞浅动脉顶支远端和近端、脑膜中动脉处分别钻孔,额颞部开颅,制备骨窗约6 cm×10 cm,切开硬脑膜,注意保护脑膜中动脉主要分支。以大脑中动脉M4段为受体动脉(直径0.70~1.80 mm),游离受体动脉5~8 mm,下方垫乳胶皮片,动脉阻断夹临时阻断受体动脉并沿血管纵行剪开,以颞浅动脉额支作为供体动脉,修剪吻合端呈斜面以增大吻合口,将亚甲蓝涂于供体动脉断端和受体动脉表面,以10-0尼龙线将颞浅动脉额支与大脑中动脉M4段吻合,间断缝合10~15针(图1b)。术中吻合血管后即行吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)以确认桥血管血流通畅(图1c),将硬脑膜翻入蛛网膜外腔,分离颞肌与颞浅筋膜,颞肌与额部颅骨骨膜缝合贴敷于脑表面,然后与骨窗边缘硬脑膜缝合,将骨瓣颞后部分内板与骨窗以外外板固定,其他部位

常规固定。骨瓣下留置引流管,逐层缝合。术中行桡动脉有创动脉压监测,严格控制收缩压于105~120 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),二氧化碳分压于40 mm Hg。

2. 围手术期头部影像学检查

(1)侧支代偿评估:分别于术前、术后6个月行DSA检查并采用松岛分级系统进行侧支代偿分级^[19-20],A级,供血区范围>大脑中动脉供血区2/3(图2a);B级,供血区范围为大脑中动脉供血区1/3~2/3(图2b);C级,供血区范围<大脑中动脉供血区1/3(图2c)。(2)疗效和安全性评估:术前均行头部MRI、DSA和CT灌注成像(CTP)以明确诊断,收集术前数据并制定手术方案。术后6个月复查DSA观察桥血管是否血流通畅及侧支血管形成情况,复查MRI观察有无脑梗死、脑出血等并发症,复查CTP判断有无脑低灌注。

3. 认知功能评估 分别于术前和术后6个月采用蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)北京版评价患者认知功能。该量表包括视空间/执行

功能(5分)、命名(3分)、记忆(5分)、注意力(6分)、语言(3分)、抽象能力(2分)、定向力(6分)共7项内容,总评分30分,评分<26分为认知功能障碍,评分越低、认知功能障碍越严重。计算评分改善率[改善率(%)=(术后评分-术前评分)/术前评分×100%],改善率≥12%为认知功能改善,<12%为认知功能无变化^[21]。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用χ²检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,手术前后认知功能的比较采用配对t检验;不同松岛分级患者认知功能的比较采用前后测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组23例患者均顺利完成STA-MCA搭桥术+

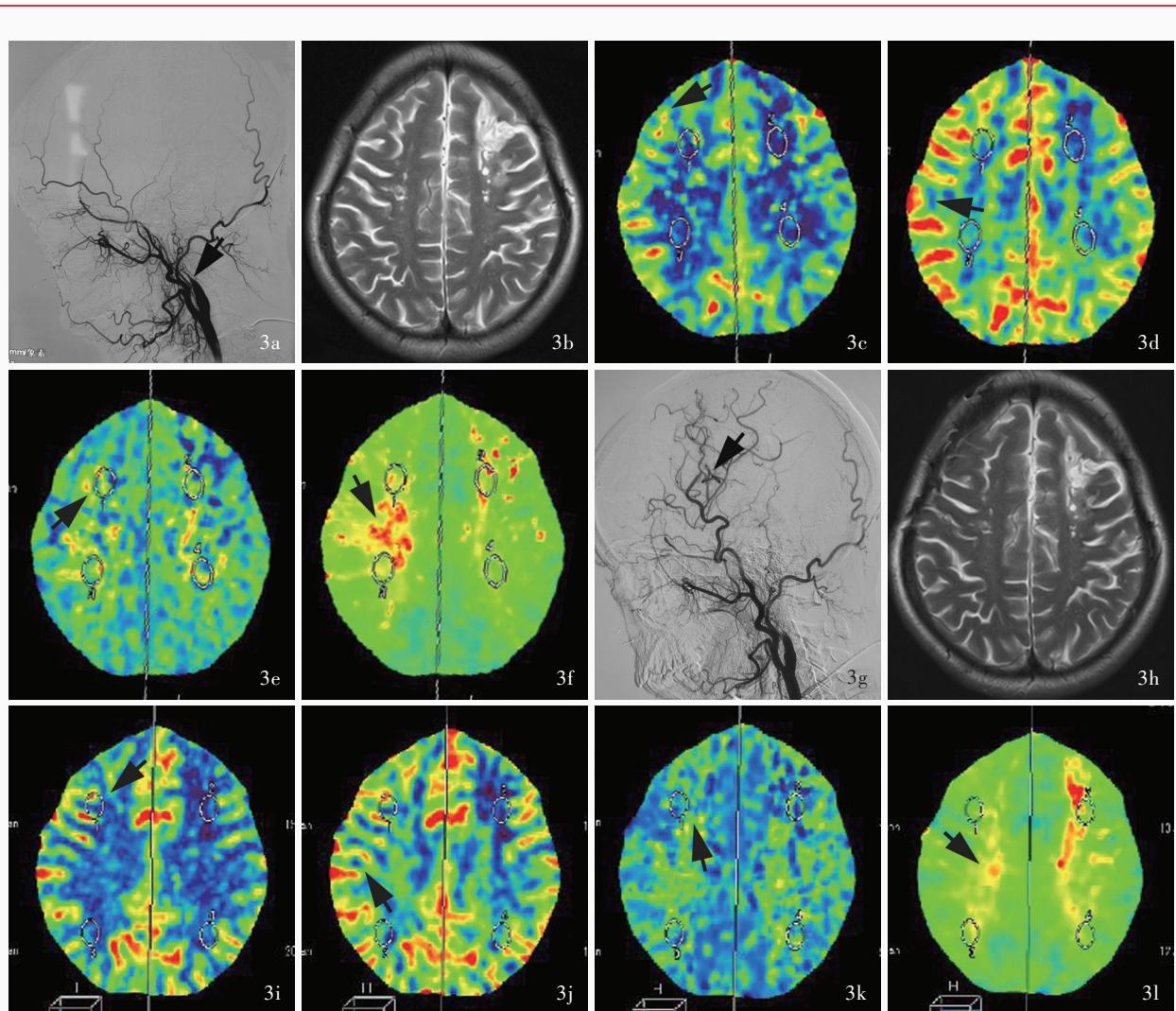


图3 女性患者,39岁,临床诊断为烟雾病,行右侧STA-MCA搭桥术+EDMAPS。手术前后头部影像学检查所见 3a 术前侧位DSA显示右颈内动脉(ICA)起始部闭塞(箭头所示),右大脑中动脉和右大脑前动脉(ACA)均未显影 3b 横断面T₂WI显示颅内多发梗死灶 3c CBF图显示双侧额顶叶局部脑血流量(rCBF)降低(箭头所示) 3d CBV图显示双侧额顶叶局部脑血容量(rCBV)降低(箭头所示) 3e MTT图显示双侧额顶叶平均通过时间延长(箭头所示) 3f TTP图显示双侧额顶叶达峰时间延长(箭头所示) 3g 术后6个月右颈外动脉侧位DSA显示桥血管血流通畅(箭头所示),可见部分新生侧支血管,属松岛分级B级 3h 横断面T₂WI显示多发梗死灶,无新发出血灶或梗死灶 3i CBF图显示右侧额顶叶局部脑血流量较术前增加(箭头所示) 3j CBV图显示右侧额顶叶局部脑血容量较术前增加(箭头所示) 3k MTT图显示平均通过时间较术前略缩短(箭头所示) 3l TTP图显示达峰时间较术前略缩短(箭头所示)

Figure 3 A 39-year-old female patient with clinically diagnosed MMD underwent right STA-MCA bypass surgery + EDMAPS. Head imaging findings before and after surgery. Before surgery, lateral DSA showed occlusion of the initial portion of the right ICA (arrow indicates), while neither the right MCA nor the right ACA developed (Panel 3a). Axial T₂WI showed multiple intracranial infarcts (Panel 3b). Preoperative CTP image showed decrease in rCBF and rCBV in both frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate; Panel 3c, 3d), and increase in MTT and TTP in both frontal and parietal lobes (arrows indicate; Panel 3e, 3f). After 6 months of surgery, lateral DSA of the right ECA showed smooth blood flow in the bridge vessel (arrow indicates), some new collateral vessels could be seen, belonging to Matsushima grade B (Panel 3g). Axial T₂WI showed multiple infarcts without new bleeding or infarction (Panel 3h). CTP image showed increase in rCBF and rCBV in the right frontoparietal lobe compared to the previous images (arrows indicate; Panel 3i, 3j), and slight decrease in MTT and TTP compared to the previous images (arrows indicate; Panel 3k, 3l).

EDMAPS,均无术中输血,术后症状不同程度改善。术后6个月复查DSA显示,吻合口通畅,桥血管向颅内供血,贴敷术形成的侧支循环有不同程度代偿作用;复查MRI未见新发梗死灶和出血灶;复查CTP显示术侧脑血流量和脑血容量明显增加(图3)。

手术前后认知功能比较,MoCA总评分($P = 0.000$)以及视空间/执行功能($P = 0.016$)、记忆($P = 0.000$)、注意力($P = 0.014$)和定向力($P = 0.047$)分评分均增加,而命名、语言和抽象能力分评分无明显变化(均 $P > 0.05$,表1)。

表1 烟雾病患者手术前后 MoCA 评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分, n=23)

Table 1. Comparison of MoCA scores before and after surgery in MMD patients ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score, n=23)

观察指标	术前	术后	t值	P值
总评分	18.70 ± 7.35	22.61 ± 6.58	4.132	0.000
视空间/执行功能	2.57 ± 1.50	3.17 ± 1.30	2.612	0.016
命名	2.52 ± 0.95	2.70 ± 0.70	1.699	0.103
记忆	1.17 ± 1.15	2.78 ± 1.51	5.144	0.000
注意力	4.39 ± 1.99	5.30 ± 1.33	2.655	0.014
语言	2.22 ± 1.04	2.35 ± 0.98	0.901	0.377
抽象能力	0.83 ± 0.72	0.87 ± 0.82	0.232	0.747
定向力	4.91 ± 1.73	5.30 ± 1.58	2.105	0.047

术后根据松岛分级系统,A级(供血区范围>大脑中动脉供血区2/3)12例、B级(供血区范围为大脑中动脉供血区1/3~2/3)8例、C级(供血区范围<大脑中动脉供血区1/3)3例。不同松岛分级患者手术前后MoCA总评分差异有统计学意义($P = 0.032$),松岛分级与时间存在交互作用($P = 0.001$),表明不同松岛分级患者手术前后MoCA总评分的变化不同,有术后增加趋势(表2,3);进一步两两比较,术后松岛分级C级患者MoCA总评分低于B级($P = 0.018$),其余各分级术后MoCA总评分组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表4)。各分认知域比较,术后各松岛分级患者记忆分评分高于术前($P = 0.002$)且与松岛分级存在交互作用($P = 0.039$);不同松岛分级患者视空间/执行功能($P = 0.034$)和定向力($P = 0.009$)评分差异有统计学意义,但与时间无交互作用($P = 0.213, 0.094$),表明不同松岛分级患者手术前后视空间/执行功能和定向力的变化相同;其余各项分评分差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$;表2,3)。

本组有13例(56.52%)患者术后认知功能改善(MoCA总评分改善率 $\geq 12\%$),分别为松岛分级A级10例、B级2例、C级1例,不同松岛分级患者认知功能改善率差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.029$,表5);进一步两两比较发现,仅松岛分级A级认知功能改善率高于B级($Z = -2.543, P = 0.011$),松岛分级A级($Z = -1.692, P = 0.091$)、B级($Z = -0.264, P = 0.792$)与C级认知功能改善率差异均无统计学意义。

讨 论

烟雾病的治疗目的是减少脑血管事件发生率,

单纯药物治疗效果欠佳^[10],手术治疗可有效降低脑梗死、脑出血发生率,越来越多的患者倾向选择手术治疗^[22]。目前,不同医疗中心采取的血管重建术方式不同,直接搭桥术可即刻升高脑灌注,而间接搭桥术则可逐渐且持久改善脑灌注,两种方式之间具有互补作用^[23-24],并已证实联合血管重建术优于单纯直接搭桥术或间接搭桥术^[25-29],可以更好提高脑血管储备功能^[26-27]。鉴于此,航空总医院神经外科采用新型联合血管重建术治疗烟雾病,扩大骨窗、增加额部骨膜贴敷,更好地形成侧支代偿,改善脑灌注。

本研究有13例(56.52%)患者术后认知功能改善,烟雾病患者行STA-MCA搭桥术+EDMAPS后认知功能明显改善,主要体现在视空间/执行功能、记忆、注意力和定向力等认知域,与既往研究结果不甚一致^[14,30-33]。Zeifert等^[14]研究认为,约75%的烟雾病患者行间接搭桥术后认知功能无明显变化;Baek等^[31]的研究显示,烟雾病患者行间接搭桥后记忆和执行功能虽有所好转,但差异未达到统计学意义;Uchida等^[16]对缺血型烟雾病患者为期5年的随访,发现1/3行间接搭桥术的患者认知功能改善;Kimura等^[32]对比分析直接搭桥术与间接搭桥术的疗效,后者脑血流量增加显著,但受术后脑过度灌注综合征(CHS)的影响,认知功能改善不明显。上述研究结果不一致推测可能与手术方式不同有关,与单纯直接或间接血管搭桥术相比,联合血管重建术可形成更多的侧支血管,有效改善脑血流动力学和临床预后^[33-35]。本研究所采用的新型联合血管重建术延续联合血管重建术的优势,为了给更大面积的脑表面提供更多的侧支代偿,将颞浅动脉额支与大脑中动脉M3或M4段吻合,同时进行颞浅动脉主干和顶支贴敷+颞肌贴敷+颅骨骨膜贴敷+硬脑膜翻转,并根据患者大脑中动脉代偿个体化设计手术切口,在不破坏原有代偿的前提下尽可能增加贴敷面积,可能是患者术后认知功能改善的重要原因。

本研究采用MoCA量表北京版评估患者手术前后认知功能,该量表于2006年引入国内并改编为适合我国国情的量表,《血管性认知功能损害的专家共识》^[36]将其列为首选量表,对认知功能障碍具有较好的敏感性和特异性,包括视空间/执行功能、命名、记忆、注意力、语言、抽象能力、定向力共7个认知域。就记忆认知域而言,前额皮质和海马在记忆神经回路中发挥重要作用^[37],研究显示,烟雾病患

表2 不同松岛分级患者手术前后MoCA评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)**Table 2. Comparison of MoCA scores before and after surgery among different Matsushima grading system ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)**

组别	例数	术前	术后	组别	例数	术前	术后
总评分							
松岛分级A级(1)	12	16.83 ± 7.27	23.58 ± 5.65	注意力	松岛分级A级(1)	12	4.00 ± 2.13
松岛分级B级(2)	8	23.38 ± 1.19	25.00 ± 2.45	松岛分级B级(2)	8	5.25 ± 1.04	
松岛分级C级(3)	3	13.67 ± 12.34	12.33 ± 7.35	松岛分级C级(3)	3	3.67 ± 3.22	
视空间/执行功能							
松岛分级A级(1)	12	2.50 ± 1.51	3.50 ± 1.17	语言	松岛分级A级(1)	12	1.83 ± 1.03
松岛分级B级(2)	8	3.25 ± 1.04	3.38 ± 1.19	松岛分级B级(2)	8	2.88 ± 0.35	
松岛分级C级(3)	3	1.00 ± 1.73	1.33 ± 0.58	松岛分级C级(3)	3	2.00 ± 1.73	
命名							
松岛分级A级(1)	12	2.42 ± 1.00	2.75 ± 0.45	抽象能力	松岛分级A级(1)	12	0.75 ± 0.75
松岛分级B级(2)	8	2.88 ± 0.35	2.88 ± 0.35	松岛分级B级(2)	8	1.13 ± 0.64	
松岛分级C级(3)	3	2.00 ± 1.73	2.00 ± 1.73	松岛分级C级(3)	3	0.33 ± 0.58	
记忆							
松岛分级A级(1)	12	0.58 ± 1.00	2.83 ± 1.75	定向力	松岛分级A级(1)	12	4.75 ± 1.60
松岛分级B级(2)	8	2.00 ± 0.93	3.25 ± 0.89	松岛分级B级(2)	8	5.88 ± 3.54	
松岛分级C级(3)	3	1.33 ± 1.16	1.33 ± 1.16	松岛分级C级(3)	3	3.00 ± 3.00	

者记忆障碍与前额皮质或海马的记忆回路损伤有关^[38],具体机制为烟雾病患者颈内动脉闭塞或狭窄导致额叶与颞叶低灌注,长期低灌注导致记忆相关脑区损伤^[13]。本研究术中选择受体动脉时多选择向前额叶走行的血管,颞浅动脉主干和顶支贴敷+颞肌贴敷+颅骨骨膜贴敷+硬脑膜翻转使包括额叶在内的脑表面形成更多的侧支血管,术后记忆功能改善,且不同松岛分级患者记忆功能均改善,表明新型联合血管重建术有助于增加额叶血流量,改善额叶低灌注,进而改善记忆功能;但是不同松岛分级患者记忆改善无统计学差异,表明记忆改善程度与侧支血管覆盖范围无关。Meta分析显示,成人烟雾病患者存在执行功能障碍,其发生率为19%~57%^[39],可能与额叶白质扩散增加有关。由于执行功能的控制网络主要为前额皮质和后顶叶皮质^[40],Lei等^[41]对烟雾病患者联合血管重建术后执行功能及其与右侧额叶血流动力学变化的相关性进行研究发现,血管重建术后侧支血管形成良好的患者脑灌注显著增加,且与认知功能显著相关。本研究采用的新型联合血管重建术可有效增加额叶血流量,术后视空间/执行功能改善,但进一步分析显示,不同松岛分级患者视空间/执行功能评分差异有统计学意义,而与时间无交互作用,表明视空间/执行功

能的改善程度与侧支血管覆盖范围无关。针对注意力认知域,目前尚无注意力相关脑区和神经回路的报道。本研究进行MoCA量表测试时,嘱患者听到数字“1”的同时敲击桌面,属于注意力与执行功能相结合的过程,注意力与执行功能之间涉及额顶叶和丘脑等区域的复杂神经回路^[42]。本研究烟雾病患者术后注意力改善,但不同松岛分级患者注意力改善无统计学差异,推测是由于注意力所涉及的神经回路更复杂,尚待更长期的随访进一步研究。楔前叶、下顶叶、前额皮质、扣带回等多部位激活与空间和时间定向力相关^[43]。本研究术后定向力改善,进一步分析显示不同松岛分级患者定向力评分差异有统计学意义,但与时间无交互作用,表明定向力的改善程度与侧支血管覆盖范围无关,而可能与手术对前额皮质的贴敷作用改善额叶缺血有关。本研究烟雾病患者术后命名、语言和抽象能力无明显改善。语言功能相关脑区主要位于左侧广泛颞叶区域^[44],命名能力主要位于左侧颞极区域^[45],抽象能力主要位于内侧颞叶和内侧顶叶^[46],目前尚无烟雾病患者上述脑区血流动力学改变的研究。推测可能与血管重建区域有关,间接搭桥术主要选择额叶血管,直接搭桥术仅可覆盖部分颞叶,因此对语言、命名和抽象能力的改善作用有限;语言功能

表3 不同松岛分级患者手术前后MoCA评分的前后测量设计的方差分析表

Table 3. Premeasure-postmeasure design of analysis of variance of MoCA scores before and after surgery among different Matsushima grading system

变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值	变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值
总评分											
松岛分级	556.039	2	278.019	4.096	0.032	注意力	17.935	2	8.967	2.258	0.128
时间	45.771	1	45.771	7.895	0.011	时间	2.564	1	2.564	2.065	0.166
松岛分级×时间	110.517	2	55.259	9.495	0.001	松岛分级×时间	5.080	2	2.540	2.046	0.156
组间误差	1357.396	20	67.870			组间误差	78.500	20	3.925		
组内误差	116.396	20	5.820			组内误差	24.833	20	1.242		
视空间/执行功能											
松岛分级	10.473	2	5.237	4.007	0.034	语言	7.097	2	3.548	2.168	0.140
时间	1.963	1	1.963	3.336	0.083	时间	0.002	1	0.002	0.008	0.931
松岛分级×时间	1.968	2	0.984	1.672	0.213	松岛分级×时间	1.075	2	0.538	2.542	0.104
组间误差	26.135	20	1.307			组间误差	32.729	20	1.636		
组内误差	11.771	20	0.589			组内误差	4.229	20	0.211		
命名											
松岛分级	3.373	2	1.687	1.372	0.276	抽象能力	3.539	2	1.769	1.978	0.165
时间	0.103	1	0.103	0.879	0.360	时间	0.040	1	0.040	0.206	0.655
松岛分级×时间	0.319	2	0.159	1.366	0.278	松岛分级×时间	0.852	2	0.291	1.495	0.248
组间误差	24.583	20	1.229			组间误差	17.896	20	0.895		
组内误差	2.333	20	0.117			组内误差	3.896	20	0.195		
记忆											
松岛分级	10.937	2	5.468	2.512	0.106	定向力	42.061	2	21.030	6.018	0.009
时间	11.308	1	11.308	12.652	0.002	时间	0.271	1	0.271	0.785	0.386
松岛分级×时间	6.864	2	3.432	3.840	0.039	松岛分级×时间	1.843	2	0.922	2.673	0.094
组间误差	43.542	20	5.468			组间误差	69.896	20	3.495		
组内误差	17.875	20	0.894			组内误差	6.896	20	0.345		

表4 不同松岛分级患者手术前后MoCA总评分的两两比较

Table 4. Pairwise comparison of MoCA total score before and after surgery among different Matsushima grading system

组间两两比	术前		术后	
	t值	P值	t值	P值
(1):(2)	3.056	0.010	0.767	0.454
(1):(3)	1.360	0.306	2.256	0.147
(2):(3)	0.594	0.563	2.715	0.018

相关脑区多为左侧颞叶,本研究并未对手术侧别对认知功能的改善进行探究,下一步研究随着入组病例数的增加将加入手术侧别这一因素;此外,认知功能的改善需一定时间,本研究随访时间较短,后续将延长随访时间进一步探究。

综上所述,新型联合血管重建术可以有效改善成人烟雾病患者的认知功能,特别是视空间/执行功

表5 不同松岛分级患者术后MoCA总评分改善率的比较[例(%)]*

Table 5. Comparison of improvement rate of postoperative MoCA total score in patients with different Matsushima grading system [case (%)]*

组别	例数	MoCA总评分改善
松岛分级A级	12	10(10/12)
松岛分级B级	8	2(2/8)
松岛分级C级	3	1(1/3)

* $\chi^2 = 7.079, P = 0.029$ 。MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment, 蒙特利尔认知评价量表

能、记忆、注意力、定向力,整体认知功能的改善与术后侧支代偿范围有关。然而,目前尚不清楚烟雾病的特征性认知域;本研究样本量较小,可能导致统计偏差;缺乏脑血流量等定量影像学数据;随访时间较短;且MoCA量表仍是较简单的认知功能评价量表。后续尚待扩大样本量,增加结构性或功能性影像学数据,延长随访时间,并选择更完整、全面

的认知功能评价量表进一步探究新型联合血管重建术对烟雾病患者认知功能的改善作用。

利益冲突 无

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《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部关于稿件统计分析方法的要求

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部对来稿中的统计分析方法一律要求明确研究设计方法,以及详细描述资料性质和结果,具体要求如下:

1. 研究设计方法 要求交代研究设计的名称和主要方法。如调查设计应写明是前瞻性、回顾性还是横断面调查研究;实验设计应写明具体设计类型,如自身配对设计、成组设计、交叉设计、析因设计或正交叉设计等;临床试验设计应写明属于第几期临床试验,采用何种盲法措施等。应围绕“重复、随机、对照、均衡”四项基本原则进行概要说明,尤其要说明如何控制重要的非试验因素的干扰和影响。

2. 资料及结果的表达与描述 采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示近似服从正态分布的定量资料,采用中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示呈偏态分布的定量资料;采用相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示计数资料,用相对数构成比时分母不能小于20。应写明所用统计分析方法的具体名称、统计量具体值,应尽可能给出确切的P值;当涉及总体参数时,在给出显著性检验结果的同时,给出95%CI。