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· 论著 ·

基于血栓弹力图评价大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者的抗栓效果

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【摘要】 背景 抗栓治疗是动脉粥样硬化所致缺血性脑卒中的重要干预策略,但部分患者仍存在卒中复发风险,进而增加卒中疾病负担。因此,评估抗栓效果具有重要的临床意义。**目的** 基于血栓弹力图(TEG)评价大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者的抗栓效果。**方法** 选取2015年3月至2019年10月在徐州医科大学第二附属医院神经内科就诊的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中患者163例,其中卒中未复发65例,卒中复发98例;单用阿司匹林治疗75例,阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗88例。收集所有患者一般资料、TEG指标及抗血小板药物抵抗发生率。**结果** 单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发患者最大振幅(MA)低于单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中未复发患者,阿司匹林抵抗发生率高于单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中未复发患者($P < 0.05$)。阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发患者凝血反应时间(R值)短于阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中未复发患者($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 基于TEG发现,单用阿司匹林治疗的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者存在阿司匹林抵抗及血小板功能低下情况,而采用阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者的R值缩短,血液呈高凝状态。

【关键词】 卒中;缺血性脑卒中;大脑中动脉狭窄;复发;血栓弹力图;抗栓效果

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Evaluation of Antithrombotic Effect in Patients with Recurrent Ischemic Stroke Caused by Middle Cerebral Artery Stenosis Based on Thromboelastogram

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【Abstract】 **Background** Antithrombotic therapy is an important intervention strategy for patients with ischemic stroke caused by atherosclerosis, but some patients still have the risk of stroke recurrence, which increases the burden of stroke disease. Therefore, it is of great clinical significance to evaluate the antithrombotic effect. **Objective** To evaluate the antithrombotic effect in patients with recurrent ischemic stroke caused by middle cerebral artery stenosis based on thromboelastogram (TEG). **Methods** A total of 163 patients with ischemic stroke caused by middle cerebral artery stenosis in the Department of Neurology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from March 2015 to October 2019 were selected, including 65 cases of non-recurrent stroke and 98 cases of recurrent stroke; 75 cases were treated with aspirin alone and 88 cases were treated with aspirin combined with clopidogrel. The general data, TEG indexes and the incidence of antiplatelet drug resistance were collected. **Results** The maximum amplitude (MA) in patients with recurrent stroke treated with aspirin alone was lower than that in patients with non-recurrent stroke treated with aspirin alone, and incidence of aspirin resistance in patients with recurrent stroke treated with aspirin alone was higher than that in patients with non-recurrent stroke treated with aspirin alone ($P < 0.05$). The coagulation reaction time (R value) of recurrent stroke patients treated with aspirin combined with clopidogrel was

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shorter than that of non-recurrent stroke patients treated with aspirin combined with clopidogrel ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Based on TEG this paper finds that the patients with recurrent ischemic stroke caused by middle cerebral artery stenosis treated with aspirin alone have aspirin resistance and low platelet function, while the patients with recurrent ischemic stroke caused by middle cerebral artery stenosis treated with aspirin combined with clopidogrel have shortened R value and hypercoagulable blood.

【Key words】 Stroke; Ischemic stroke; Middle cerebral artery stenosis; Recurrent; Thromboelastography; Antithrombotic effect

颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄 (intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis, ICAS) 是引起缺血性脑卒中的重要病因及危险因素^[1-2]。大脑中动脉狭窄所致的缺血性脑卒中易出现言语、肢体功能障碍,是导致患者残疾、死亡的重要原因,尤其是首发卒中及复发性卒中患者,可影响其回归社会。抗血小板聚集是治疗动脉粥样硬化所致脑梗死的关键措施,但在临床实践中发现,并非所有脑梗死患者会从抗血小板治疗中获益,部分患者还存在药物低反应性,这也是导致其卒中复发的主要原因之一^[3-4]。血栓弹力图 (thromboelastogram, TEG) 是评价抗血小板药物抵抗情况的重要方法^[3-6]。本研究基于 TEG 评价大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者的抗栓效果。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2015 年 3 月至 2019 年 10 月在徐州医科大学第二附属医院神经内科就诊的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中患者 163 例,均符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2018》^[7] 中的缺血性脑卒中诊断标准,并经颅脑磁共振成像、磁共振血管造影及 CT 血管造影确诊,且大脑中动脉狭窄率 $\geq 50\%$ 定义为大脑中动脉狭窄^[8-9]。所有患者中男 103 例,女 60 例;有糖尿病史 42 例;有高血压史 86 例;有吸烟史 49 例;左侧大脑中动脉狭窄 88 例,右侧大脑中动脉狭窄 75 例;卒中未复发 65 例,卒中复发 98 例;单用阿司匹林治疗 75 例,阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗 88 例。本研究通过徐州医科大学第二附属医院生物医学伦理委员会审核批准 (伦理审批编号: [2015] 021601),所有患者对本研究知情并签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准: (1) 首发缺血性脑卒中患者,病程 < 3 d; (2) 年龄 ≥ 18 岁。排除标准: (1) 既往有脑梗死、短暂性脑缺血发作、脑出血、创伤出血、蛛网膜下腔出血史者; (2) 由颅内、外大动脉或心脏大动脉硬化引起的缺血性脑卒中者; (3) 心源性脑梗死者^[8]; (4) 近 1 周内应用非甾体抗炎药 (除阿司匹林)、抗凝药等影响血小板聚集的药物者; (5) 合并动脉夹层、烟雾综合征、烟雾病、风湿性疾病、肿瘤、血液系统疾病者; (6) 双侧前和/或后循环梗死者。

1.3 观察指标 收集所有患者的一般资料,包括性别、既往史 (糖尿病史、高血压史)、吸烟史及大脑中动脉

狭窄侧别。TEG 指标包括凝血反应时间 (R 值) (参考范围 5~10 min)、血凝块形成时间 (K 值) (参考范围 1~3 min)、 α 角 (参考范围 $53^\circ \sim 72^\circ$)、最大振幅 (MA) (参考范围 50~70 mm)、最终纤溶百分比预测值 (EPL) (参考范围 0~15%)、30 min 纤维蛋白溶解率 (LY30) (参考范围 0~80%) 及花生四烯酸 (arachidonic acid, AA) 途径诱导的血小板抑制率。所有患者于抗血小板治疗后 2 周,应用血小板功能检测试剂盒检测血小板功能,以 AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率 $< 50\%$ 定义为阿司匹林抵抗,以腺苷二磷酸 (adenosine diphosphate, ADP) 途径诱导的血小板抑制率 $< 30\%$ 定义为氯吡格雷抵抗,以阿司匹林抵抗、氯吡格雷抵抗同时存在定义为完全抵抗。

1.4 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 17.0 统计学软件进行数据处理。计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验;计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者一般资料、TGE 指标及阿司匹林抵抗发生率比较 单用阿司匹林治疗的患者中,卒中复发 40 例,卒中未复发 35 例。单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者性别、糖尿病史、高血压史、吸烟史及大脑中动脉狭窄侧别比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),见表 1。单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者 R 值、K 值、 α 角、EPL、LY30、AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$);单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发患者 MA 低于单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中未复发患者,阿司匹林抵抗发生率高于单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中未复发患者,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

2.2 阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者一般资料、TGE 指标及抗血小板药物抵抗发生率比较 阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的患者中,卒中复发 58 例,卒中未复发 30 例。阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者性别、糖尿病史、高血压史、吸烟史及大脑中动脉狭窄侧别比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),见表 3。阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者 K 值、 α 角、MA、EPL、LY30、AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率及阿司匹林

抵抗、氯吡格雷抵抗、完全抵抗发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发患者 R 值短于阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中未复发患者, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 4。

3 讨论

既往研究证实, 颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄是导致卒中及卒中复发的重要原因及危险因素^[1, 9]。目前研究表明, 采用强化他汀类药物、双联抗血小板治疗、清除自由基、改善侧支循环、危险因素分层管理等多靶点多

环节治疗卒中中可有效改善其预后, 但仍有部分患者卒中复发风险较高^[10-12]。此外, 神经介入治疗也是缺血性卒中患者治疗的选择, 但其存在并发症多、手术时间不确定、缺乏高质量循证医学证据支持等情况, 目前在临床应用尚受限^[13-15]。

双联抗血小板治疗是动脉硬化性脑梗死的主要干预策略, 其中阿司匹林和氯吡格雷是其代表性药物。既往研究表明, 接受规范、合理的双联抗血小板治疗后, 部分脑卒中患者 1~3 年卒中复发率仍高达 11%~23%^[12]。脑卒中复发可增加致残、死亡风险及医疗、经济、心理

表 1 单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in patients with recurrent and non-recurrent stroke treated with aspirin alone

卒中复发情况	例数	性别 (男/女)	糖尿病史 [n (%)]	高血压史 [n (%)]	吸烟史 [n (%)]	大脑中动脉狭窄侧别 (左侧/右侧)
未复发	35	23/12	8 (22.9)	21 (60.0)	9 (25.7)	13/22
复发	40	24/16	11 (27.5)	26 (65.0)	12 (30.0)	17/23
χ^2 值		0.261	0.213	0.200	0.253	0.233
P 值		0.610	0.645	0.655	0.615	0.637

表 2 单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者 TGE 指标及阿司匹林抵抗发生率比较

Table 2 Comparison of TGE indexes and incidence of aspirin resistance in patients with recurrent and non-recurrent stroke treated with aspirin alone

卒中复发情况	例数	TEG 指标 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)							阿司匹林抵抗 [n (%)]
		R 值 (min)	K 值 (min)	α 角 ($^\circ$)	MA (mm)	EPL (%)	LY30 (%)	AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率 (%)	
未复发	35	7.74 \pm 0.82	2.35 \pm 0.64	65.23 \pm 7.21	68.56 \pm 5.27	7.78 \pm 3.47	58.34 \pm 14.37	70.17 \pm 20.34	8 (22.9)
复发	40	7.52 \pm 0.76	2.43 \pm 0.57	67.52 \pm 7.83	64.14 \pm 6.34	8.65 \pm 3.67	55.78 \pm 13.57	65.35 \pm 23.16	19 (47.5)
t (χ^2) 值		1.205	0.573	1.310	3.255	1.050	0.793	0.951	4.920 ^a
P 值		0.232	0.569	0.194	0.002	0.297	0.430	0.345	0.027

注: TEG= 血栓弹力图, R 值= 凝血反应时间, K 值= 凝血块形成时间, MA= 最大振幅, EPL= 最终纤溶百分比预测值, LY30=30 min 纤维蛋白溶解率, AA= 花生四烯酸; ^a表示 χ^2 值

表 3 阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者一般资料比较

Table 3 Comparison of general information in patients with recurrent and non-recurrent stroke treated with aspirin combined with clopidogrel

卒中复发情况	例数	性别 (男/女)	糖尿病史 [n (%)]	高血压史 [n (%)]	吸烟史 [n (%)]	大脑中动脉狭窄侧别 (左侧/右侧)
未复发	30	17/13	9 (30.0)	14 (46.7)	8 (26.7)	19/11
复发	58	39/19	14 (24.1)	25 (43.1)	20 (34.5)	39/19
χ^2 值		0.956	0.352	0.102	0.557	0.134
P 值		0.328	0.553	0.750	0.456	0.714

表 4 阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者 TGE 指标及抗血小板药物抵抗发生率比较

Table 4 Comparison of TGE indexes and incidence of antiplatelet drug resistance in patients with recurrent and non-recurrent stroke treated with aspirin combined with clopidogrel

卒中复发情况	例数	TEG 指标 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)							阿司匹林抵抗 [n (%)]	氯吡格雷抵抗 [n (%)]	完全抵抗 [n (%)]
		R 值 (min)	K 值 (min)	α 角 ($^\circ$)	MA (mm)	EPL (%)	LY30 (%)	AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率 (%)			
未复发	30	7.41 \pm 0.75	2.26 \pm 0.61	67.32 \pm 7.18	64.51 \pm 5.21	7.43 \pm 3.35	57.34 \pm 14.37	71.34 \pm 21.43	8 (26.7)	6 (20.0)	3 (10.0)
复发	58	6.76 \pm 0.71	2.37 \pm 0.58	68.74 \pm 7.76	63.64 \pm 6.21	8.23 \pm 3.24	55.72 \pm 15.57	67.37 \pm 24.45	22 (37.9)	15 (25.9)	8 (13.8)
t (χ^2) 值		3.993	0.829	0.834	0.657	1.085	0.475	0.752	1.117 ^a	0.374 ^a	0.260 ^a
P 值		< 0.001	0.410	0.406	0.513	0.281	0.636	0.454	0.291	0.541	0.610

注: ^a表示 χ^2 值

负担,进而降低患者生活质量。因此,采取科学的措施监测卒中复发具有重要的临床意义。

TEG 可动态评估血小板功能、凝血纤溶情况及抗血小板治疗效果,有利于临床及时纠正抗血小板药物抵抗情况,指导个体化治疗,以减少卒中复发,改善患者预后^[3-6]。TEG 中的 R 值主要反映凝血因子功能,该值延长提示凝血因子不足;K 值和 α 角可反映血凝块聚合的速度及纤维蛋白原功能;MA 表示血凝块的强度,主要反映血小板功能;EPL、LY30 均表示血凝块的稳定性,可反映纤溶功能^[16]。本研究结果显示,单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者 R 值、K 值、 α 角、EPL、LY30、AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率比较无统计学差异,但单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中复发患者 MA 低于单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中未复发患者,阿司匹林抵抗发生率高于单用阿司匹林治疗的卒中未复发患者,提示单用阿司匹林治疗的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者存在阿司匹林抵抗及血小板功能低下情况。本研究结果还显示,阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发与卒中未复发患者 K 值、 α 角、MA、EPL、LY30、AA 途径诱导的血小板抑制率及阿司匹林抵抗、氯吡格雷抵抗、完全抵抗发生率比较无统计学差异,但阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中复发患者 R 值短于阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的卒中未复发患者,提示采用阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者 R 值缩短,血液呈高凝状态。

综上所述,基于 TEG 发现,单用阿司匹林治疗的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者存在阿司匹林抵抗及血小板功能低下情况,而采用阿司匹林联合氯吡格雷治疗的大脑中动脉狭窄致缺血性脑卒中复发患者 R 值缩短,血液呈高凝状态。但本研究为单中心、小样本量研究,所得结论仍有待高质量研究进一步证实。

作者贡献:杨华、王炎强进行文章的构思与设计;杨华、陈菲进行研究的实施与可行性分析;杨华、武宁、陈菲、王炎强进行数据收集、整理、分析;杨华、贾帅、庞萌进行结果分析与解释;杨华负责撰写、修订论文;王炎强负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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