

## · 临床研究 ·

# 自发性大脑凸面蛛网膜下腔出血合并急性脑梗死的病因及临床特点

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨自发性大脑凸面蛛网膜下腔出血(cSAH)合并急性脑梗死(AIS)的病因及临床特点。**方法** 回顾性分析2012年1月至2020年1月在北京市顺义区医院神经内科住院的160例cSAH患者的临床资料,根据是否合并AIS,将患者分为cSAH组和cSAH合并AIS组。采用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计分析,根据数据类型,组间比较采用t检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验。**结果** 160例cSAH患者中,23例合并AIS。两组临床资料比较,cSAH合并AIS组男性比例高于cSAH组,平均年龄大于cSAH组,高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、陈旧性脑梗死、吸烟比例均高于cSAH组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );cSAH合并AIS组肢体无力、肢体麻木比例高于cSAH组,大脑中动脉狭窄比例高于cSAH组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 对于合并脑血管病危险因素的老龄cSAH患者,尤其是存在颅内大血管狭窄的患者,应高度重视局灶性神经系统受累的症状和体征,重点完善头部核磁及脑血管检查以明确是否合并AIS,避免漏诊或误诊。

**【关键词】** 蛛网膜下腔出血; 脑梗死; 脑血管狭窄

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## Etiology and clinical characteristics of spontaneous convex subarachnoid hemorrhage complicated with acute cerebral infarction

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the causes and clinical characteristics of spontaneous convexal subarachnoid hemorrhage (cSAH) complicated with acute ischemic stroke (AIS). **Methods** Clinical data of 160 cases of cSAH patients hospitalized in our department from January 2012 to January 2020 were collected and retrospectively analyzed. Patients were divided into cSAH group and cSAH combined with AIS group according to whether patients were complicated with AIS. SPSS statistics 19.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Student's *t* test or Chi-square test was employed for intergroup comparison according to different data types.

**Results** Among the 160 cSAH patients, 23 cases were combined with AIS. Comparison of clinical data between the 2 groups showed that the patients combined with AIS had significantly higher male ratio, older age, and greater ratios of hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, chronic cerebral infarction and smoking than the cSAH patients ( $P<0.05$ ). What's more, limb weakness and numbness and middle cerebral artery stenosis were more common in the cSAH combined with AIS group than the cSAH group ( $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** For the elderly cSAH patients with cerebrovascular disease risk factors, especially those with intracranial large vessel stenosis, great attention should be paid to the symptoms and signs of focal nervous system involvement, and the focus should be on improving the head MRI and cerebrovascular examination to determine whether AIS is complicated, so as to avoid missed diagnosis and misdiagnosis.

**【Key words】** subarachnoid hemorrhage; cerebral infarction; cerebral vascular stenosis

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自发性大脑凸面蛛网膜下腔出血(convexal subarachnoid hemorrhage, cSAH)是指大脑凸面的非创伤性出血,位于1个或几个相邻脑沟内,不累及相邻的脑实质,不进入纵裂、侧裂、基底池或脑室<sup>[1]</sup>。目前临幊上对于cSAH的认识较前增多,但同时合

并急性脑梗死(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)的报道较少,且多为个案报道。本研究总结cSAH合并AIS患者的临床资料、影像学资料、治疗及预后,分析其病因与临床特点,旨在帮助临幊更好地认识此类疾病。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2012年1月至2020年1月北京市顺义区医院神经内科住院的160例cSAH患者的临床资料,其中23例合并AIS。cSAH定义为出血局限于1个或几个相邻的脑沟、基底池、脑室、侧裂、脑实质无出血,发病前无头部外伤史<sup>[2]</sup>。脑梗死诊断标准符合2019年中华医学会神经病学分会定义的缺血性卒中诊断标准<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 1.2 研究方法

收集所有患者的既往史、临床及影像学资料、治疗及预后情况。影像学资料包括头部CT平扫(computed tomography plain scan, CT),头颅磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI, 包括T1WI、T2WI、液体衰减反转恢复序列、弥散加权成像及磁敏感加权成像序列),头颈部血管检查(包括头颈血管造影、磁共振血管成像、数字减影血管造影)。患者发病90 d的改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分作为预后的评价指标,mRS≤2分为预后良好,mRS>2分为预后不良。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行统计学处理,计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验,计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 2组基线资料比较

160例cSAH患者中单纯cSAH(cSAH组)137例,其中男性68例,女性69例,发病年龄42~76(51.51±10.27)岁;23例患者合并AIS(cSAH合并AIS组),其中男性14例,女性9例,发病年龄59~79(60.23±9.98)岁。2组患者性别与发病年龄比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、陈旧性脑梗死、入院前抗凝治疗及是否吸烟比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.2 2组临床及影像学资料比较

cSAH组临床症状呈发作性比例多于cSAH合并AIS组,呈持续性比例低于cSAH合并AIS组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组首发临床症状中cSAH组头痛比例高于cSAH合并AIS组,肢体无力、肢体麻木比例低于cSAH合并AIS组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。cSAH组出血部位中额叶比例高于cSAH合并AIS组,顶叶比例低于cSAH合并AIS组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。cSAH组血管病变中大脑中动脉狭窄比例低于cSAH合并AIS组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组患者90 d mRS预后均良好,但cSAH组优于cSAH合并AIS组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

表1 2组基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	cSAH group ( $n=137$ )	cSAH+AIS group ( $n=23$ )	$t/\chi^2$	P value
Male[ $n(\%)$ ]	68(49.63)	14(60.87)	4.061	0.031
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	51.51±10.27	60.23±9.98	8.013	<0.001
Hypertension[ $n(\%)$ ]	70(51.09)	14(60.87)	1.092	0.041
Diabetes Mellitus[ $n(\%)$ ]	27(19.71)	7(30.43)	0.932	0.020
Hyperlipidemia[ $n(\%)$ ]	62(45.26)	16(69.57)	10.270	<0.001
Coronary heart disease[ $n(\%)$ ]	19(13.87)	4(17.39)	4.671	0.083
Atrial fibrillation[ $n(\%)$ ]	6(4.38)	2(8.70)	4.023	0.070
Previous stroke history[ $n(\%)$ ]	11(8.03)	4(17.39)	3.053	0.040
Antiplatelet drugs before admission[ $n(\%)$ ]	15(10.95)	3(13.04)	7.329	0.168
Anticoagulants before admission[ $n(\%)$ ]	3(2.19)	1(4.35)	6.478	0.026
Smoking history[ $n(\%)$ ]	26(18.98)	11(47.83)	11.429	<0.001
Drinking history[ $n(\%)$ ]	31(22.63)	7(30.43)	5.022	0.067

cSAH: convexal subarachnoid hemorrhage; AIS: acute ischemic stroke.

表2 2组临床及影像学资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical and imaging data between two groups

[n(%)]

Item	cSAH group (n=137)	cSAH+AIS group (n=23)	$\chi^2$	P value
Clinical symptoms				
Paroxysmal	39(28.47)	3(13.04)	2.010	0.021
Persistent	96(70.07)	20(86.96)	3.050	0.004
Asymptomatic	2(1.46)	0(0.00)		
Initial symptoms				
Headache	70(51.09)	4(17.39)	11.320	<0.001
Weakness	17(12.41)	6(26.09)	7.462	0.002
Numbness	11(8.03)	5(21.74)	14.210	<0.001
Dysarthria	10(7.30)	3(13.04)	2.109	0.062
Seizure	22(16.06)	4(17.39)	3.012	0.054
Consciousness	1(0.73)	0(0.00)		
Aphasia	4(2.92)	1(4.35)	4.329	0.077
Unilateral cSAH	117(85.40)	21(91.30)	4.132	0.083
Location				
Frontal lobe	57(41.61)	3(13.04)	10.205	<0.001
Parietal lobe	38(27.74)	12(52.17)	14.120	<0.001
Temporal lobe	13(9.49)	2(8.70)	1.069	0.218
Central sulcus	29(21.17)	6(26.09)	1.196	0.301
Cerebrovascular disorder				
None	10(7.30)	0(0.00)		
ICA stenosis	39(28.47)	7(30.43)	2.001	0.052
ICA occlusion	16(11.68)	3(13.04)	1.496	0.102
MCA stenosis	32(23.36)	8(34.78)	5.681	0.027
MCA occlusion	25(18.25)	4(17.39)	3.010	0.071
AVM	5(3.65)	1(4.35)	2.031	0.302
CVT	10(7.30)	0(0.00)		
Site				
Same side	116(84.67)	20(86.96)	1.092	0.391
Contralateral	5(3.65)	2(8.70)	6.412	0.053
Both sides	6(4.38)	1(4.35)	1.830	0.103
Satisfactory 90 d outcome	135(98.54)	20(86.96)	2.065	0.044

cSAH: convexal subarachnoid hemorrhage; AIS: acute cerebral infarction; ICA: internal carotid artery; MCA: middle cerebral artery; AVM: arteriovenous malformation; CVT: cerebral venous thrombosis.

### 3 讨论

cSAH是一种特殊类型的自发性蛛网膜下腔出血,发病率占所有自发性SAH的5%~18%<sup>[4,5]</sup>,近年来随着对cSAH认识的增多,临床工作中发现同时合并AIS亦不少见。本组160例cSAH患者中,合并AIS23例(14.38%),提示合并AIS并不少见。本研究结果显示,cSAH合并AIS组患者的平均发病年龄高于单纯cSAH组,男性多于女性,高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、陈旧性脑梗死及吸烟比例均高于cSAH组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

cSAH的病因具有高度异质性,研究<sup>[6,7]</sup>指出

相对常见的病因包括可逆性脑血管收缩综合征、脑淀粉样血管病、颅内静脉系统血栓、动静脉畸形等,比较少见的原因<sup>[8,9]</sup>包括脑动脉狭窄或闭塞、脑动脉夹层及血管炎。研究发现<sup>[10,11]</sup>,60岁以下患者发生cSAH的主要原因是可逆性脑血管收缩综合征,老年患者发生cSAH最常见的病因是脑淀粉样血管病。杜万良等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现脑动脉狭窄或闭塞可能是cSAH的重要原因,本研究2组患者脑血管狭窄或闭塞比例均较高,与杜万良等研究相符。本研究cSAH合并AIS组患者临床症状呈持续性比例、肢体无力或麻木比例、顶叶病变比例、血管病变中大脑动脉狭窄比例均高于单纯cSAH组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),提示cSAH合

并 AIS 患者的临床症状常呈持续性,且多出现局灶性神经系统缺损症状和体征。有研究认为 cSAH 多见于颅内大血管狭窄或闭塞的原因主要为大血管狭窄或闭塞时软脑膜动脉代偿性扩张,在血流量增大或压力升高时,小的代偿血管因管壁薄弱而破碎或血管通透性增高<sup>[13,14]</sup>;大血管狭窄或闭塞使远端血管慢性低灌注,从而导致动脉远端缺血缺氧,滋生小的侧支血管,新生血管易破裂出血,因此 cSAH 多见于脑叶皮层及中央沟附近<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究 cSAH 合并 AIS 组患者大脑中动脉狭窄比例明显高于单纯 cSAH 组,提示在诊治过程中应更加关注大血管病变,避免低灌注发生,改善患者预后。90 d mRS 评分显示,2 组患者均预后良好,考虑主要与 cSAH 发生在脑叶皮层多见,神经系统功能受影响较小有关。

临床中应高度重视 cSAH 的诊治,同时更要重视合并 AIS 的可能,对于合并脑血管病危险因素的老龄 cSAH 患者,尤其是合并颅内大血管病变时,应高度重视临床症状的问诊及体征的检查,积极完善头部核磁及脑血管相关检查,避免漏诊、误诊。

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