

# 缺血性脑卒中分型诊断 和脑血管定位诊断

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# 缺血性卒中病因和分型诊断

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# 脑卒中

## 一组疾病共同的临床病理状态

- **多种病因：**高血压、动脉硬化、心脏病、糖尿病、动脉炎 ---
- **不同发病机制：**栓塞、血栓形成、低血压 ---
- **众多临床征象组合的综合征：**受累血管及梗塞的部位

# 脑卒中

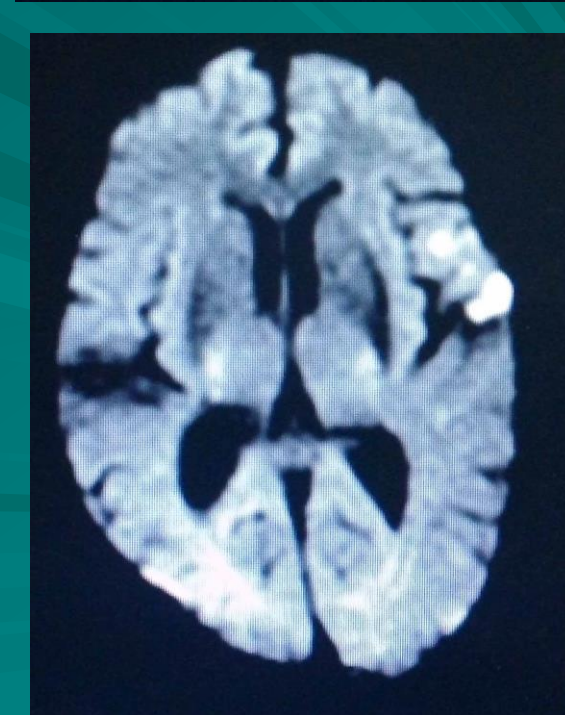
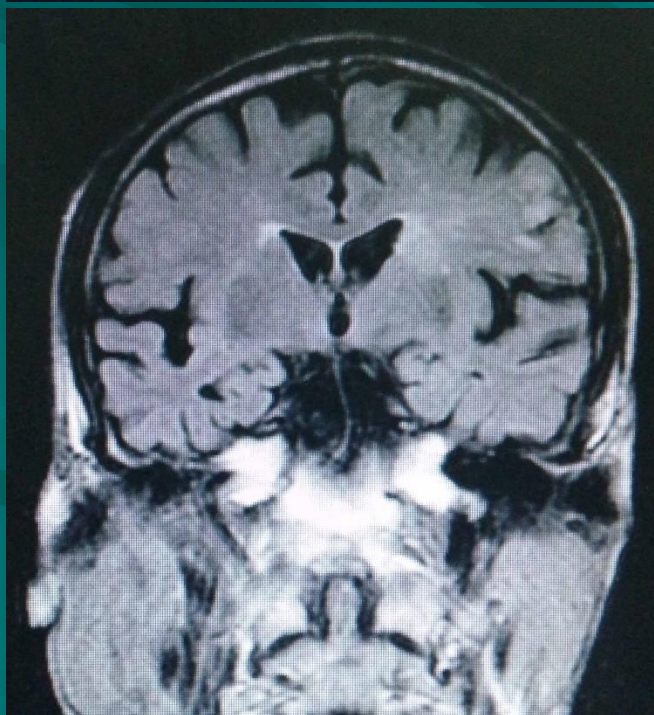
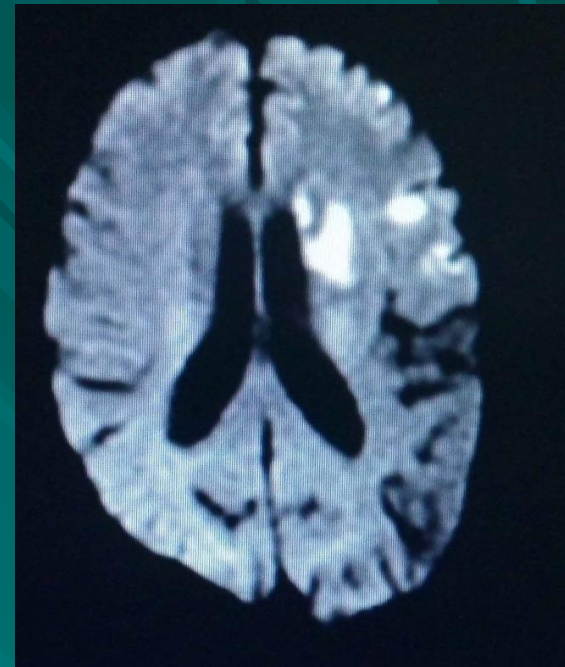
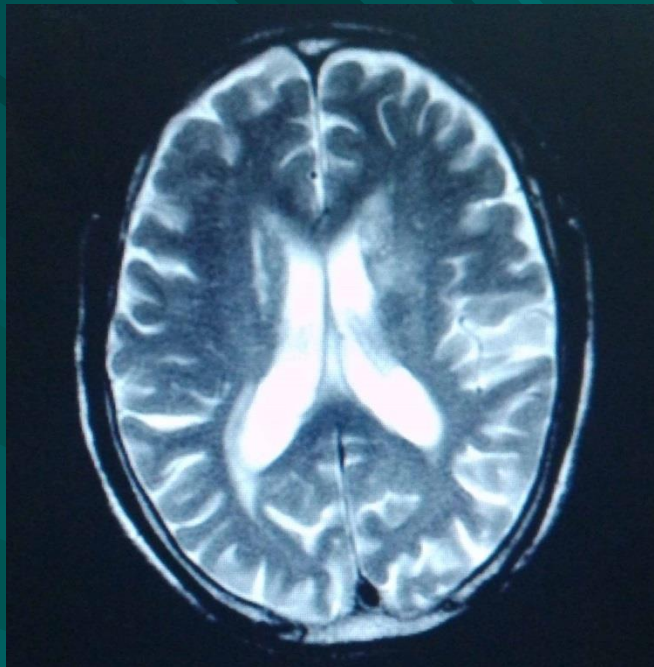
- 梗死灶的差异：部位、大小
- 动态发展的病理损害：不同时期缺血的病变
- 代偿修复的不同：侧支循环、自动调节



思考题：

36床

脑梗死类型？  
病因？



# 脑卒中的分型

■ 已较多应用的分型

社区流调及临床观察：OCSP分型

多中心临床药物试验：

TOAST、LSR分型（病因）

临床诊断（主要病因及机制）：

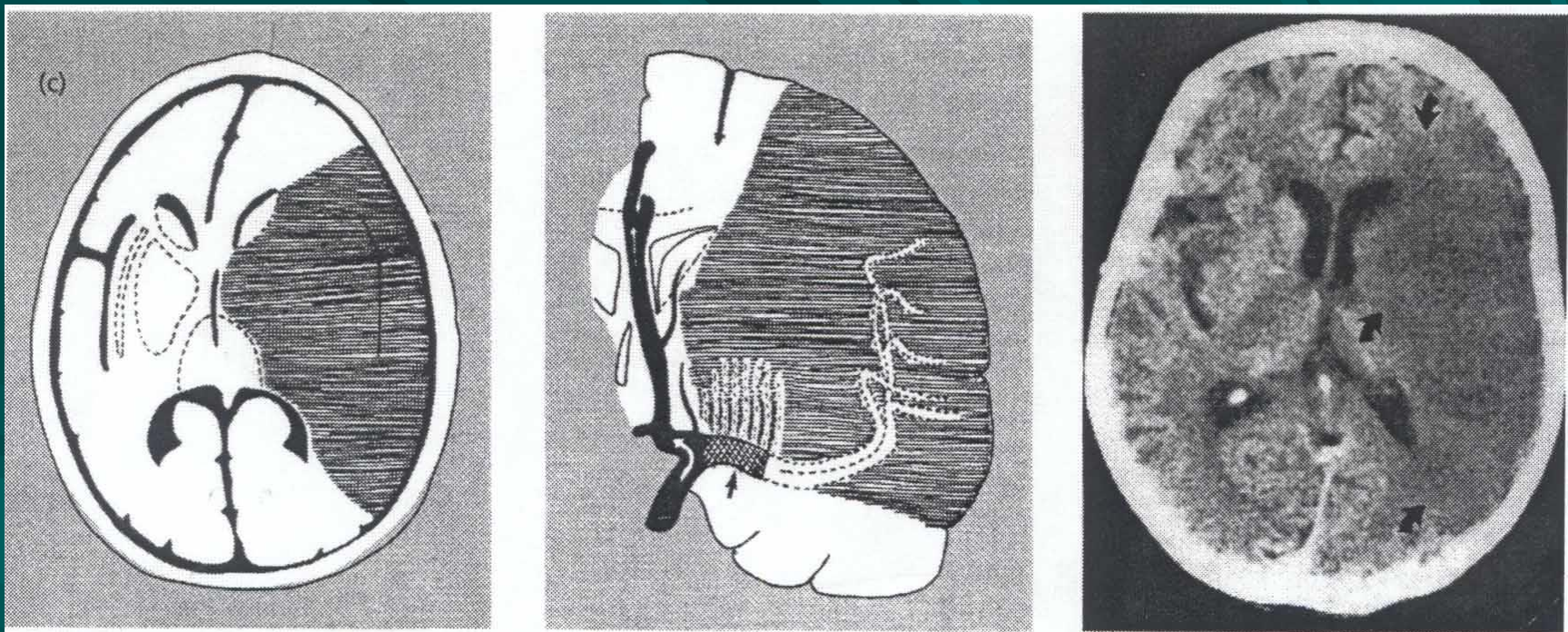
动脉血栓性、心源性、腔隙性、其他

影像学：CT分型

# OCSP分型

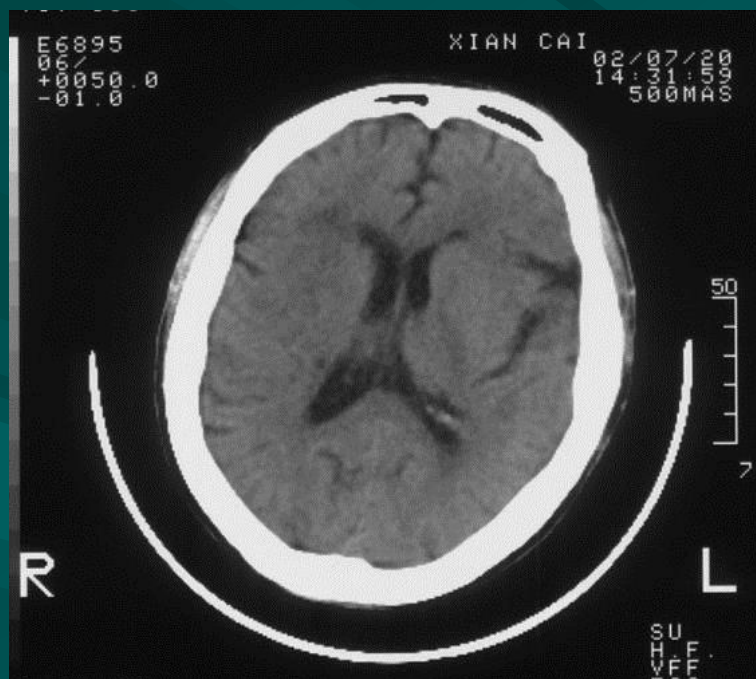
- 依据临床表现迅速分型，提示受累血管及梗塞灶的大小和部位：
  - 完全前循环梗塞（TACI）
  - 部分前循环梗塞（PACI）
  - 腔隙性梗塞（LACI）
  - 后循环梗塞（POCI）





## TACI

- 大脑较高级神经活动障碍（意识障碍、失语、失算、空间定向力障碍等）
- 同向偏盲
- 对侧偏身的运动和/或感觉障碍
- 多为**MCA**近段主干，少数颈内动脉虹吸段



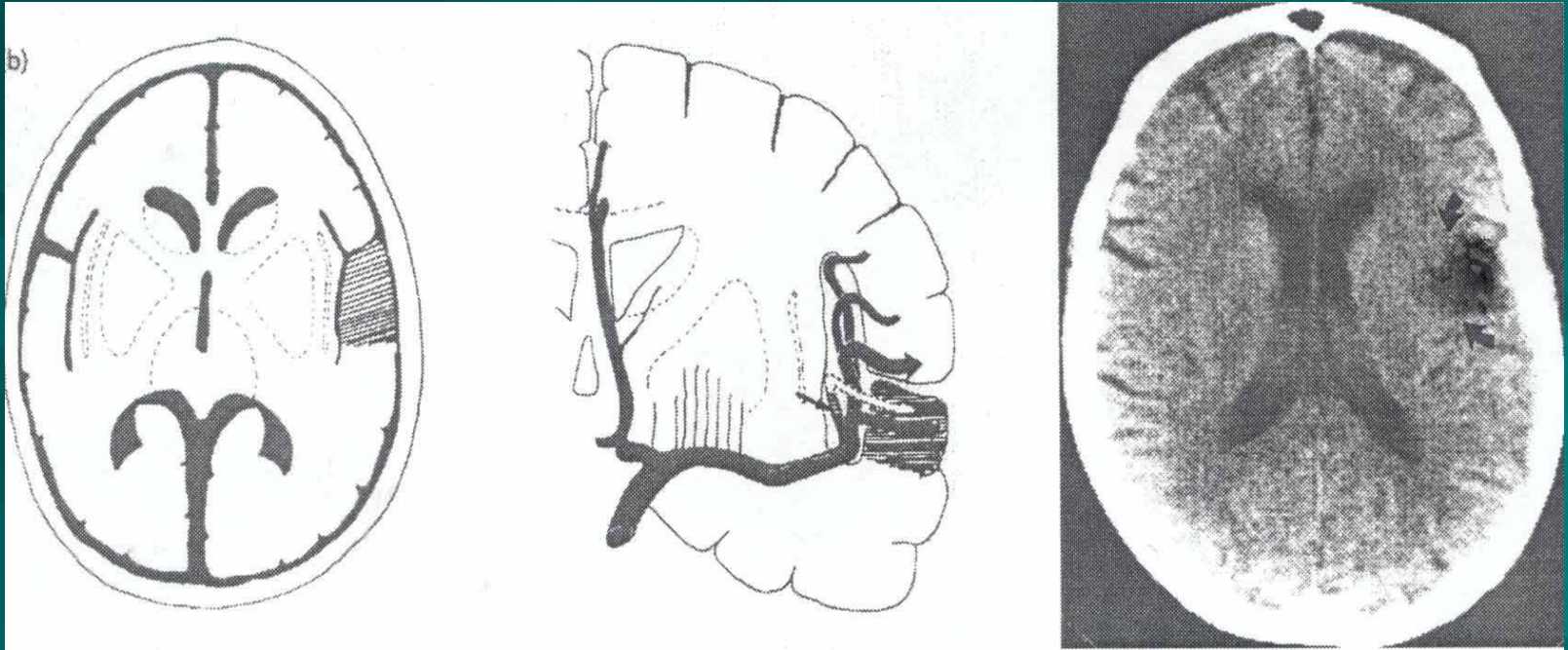
27小时CT



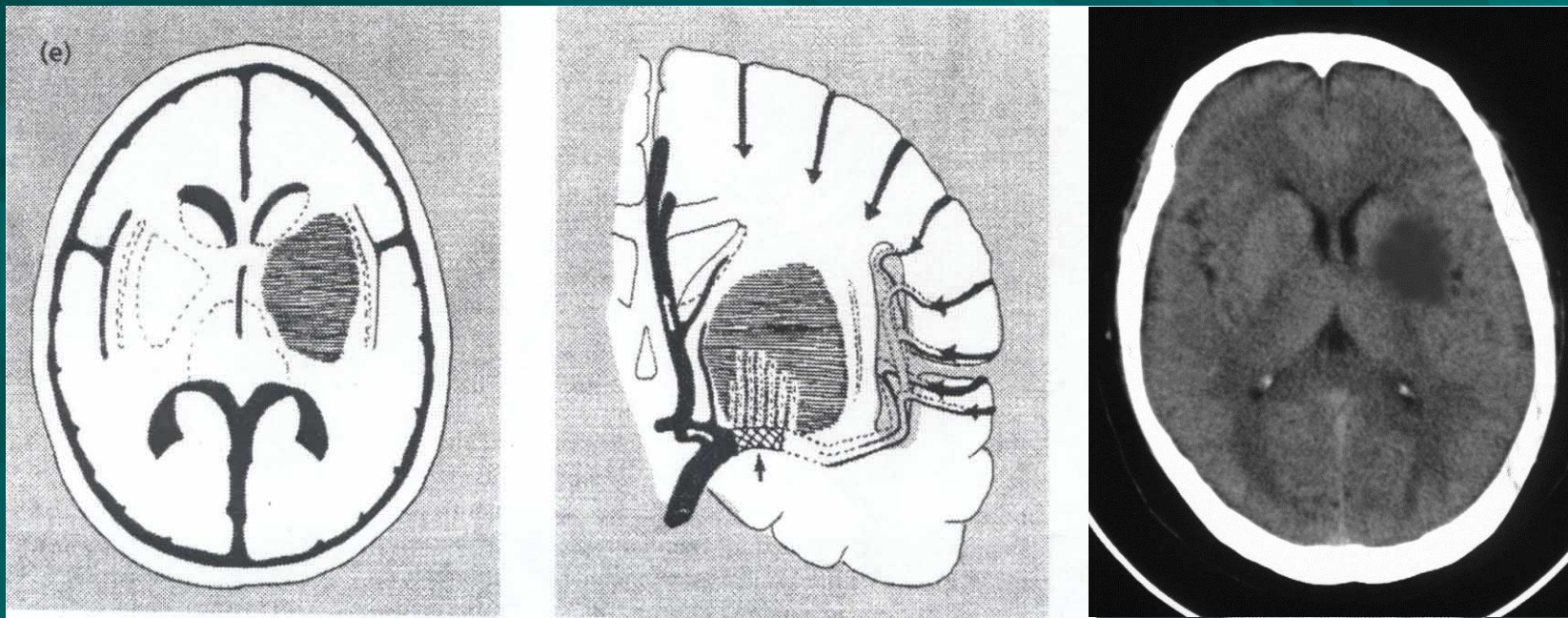
48小时CT

TACI



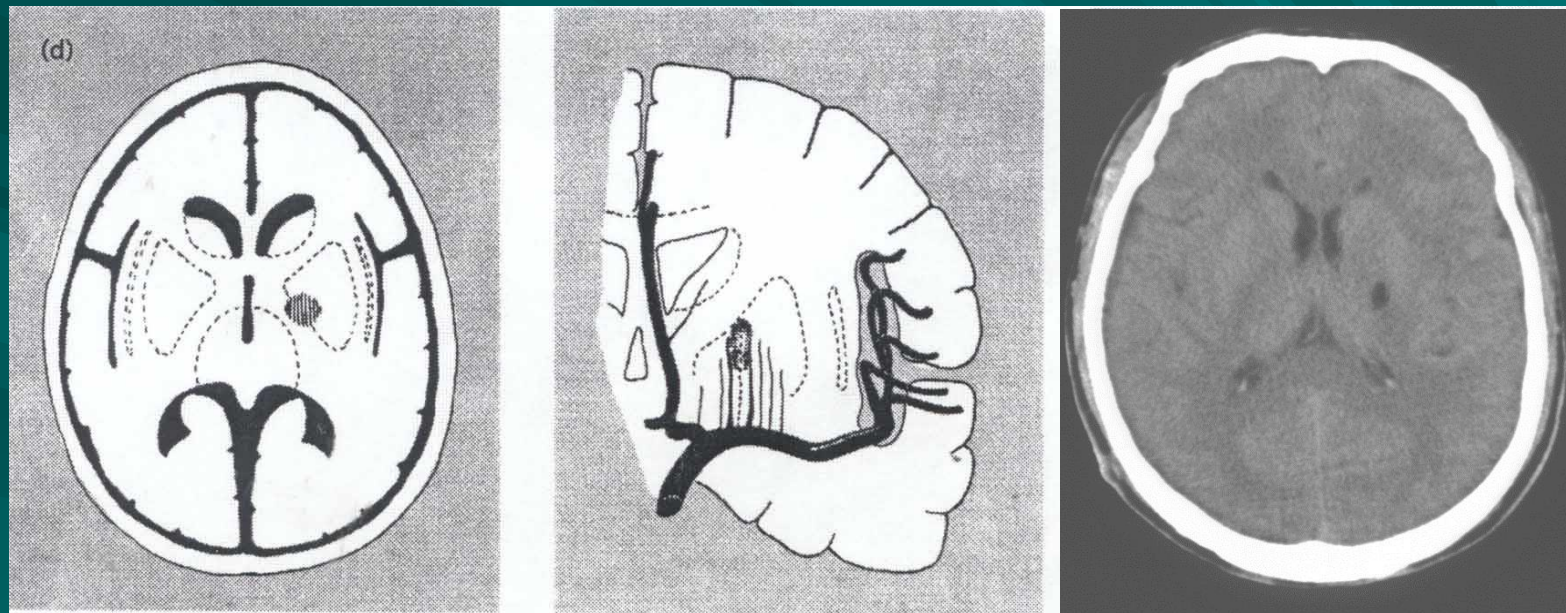


**PACI-皮层梗塞**



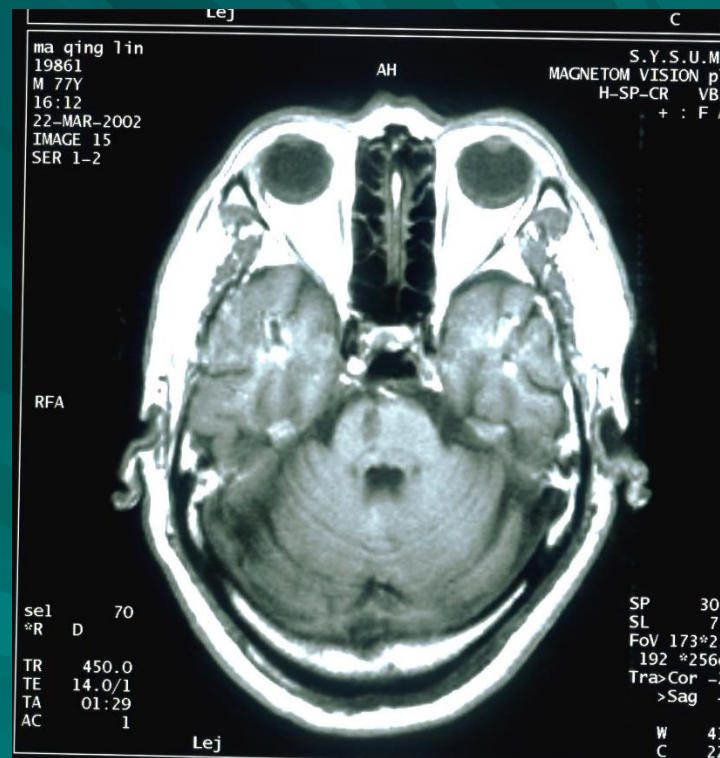
## PACI-基底节梗塞



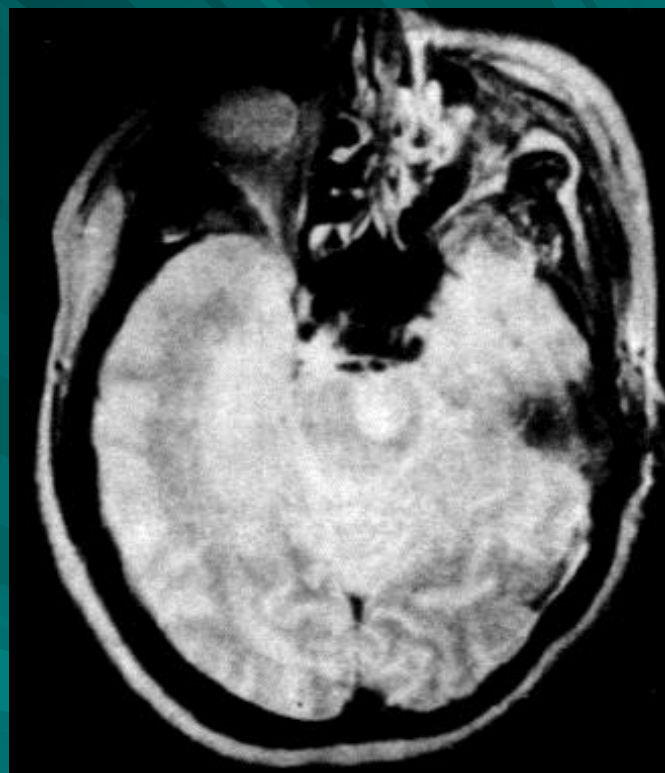
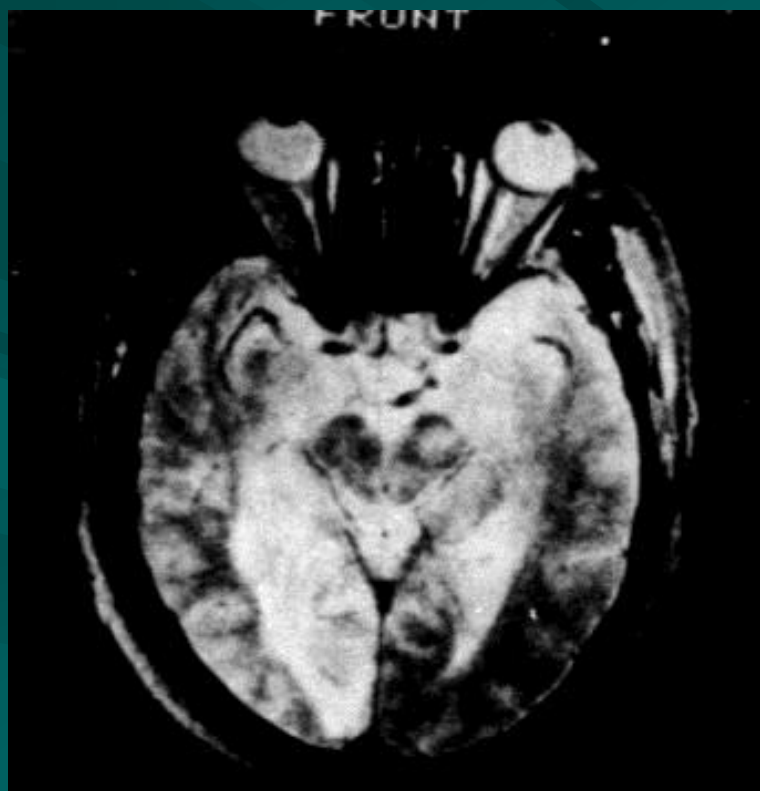


**LACS-腔隙性梗塞**

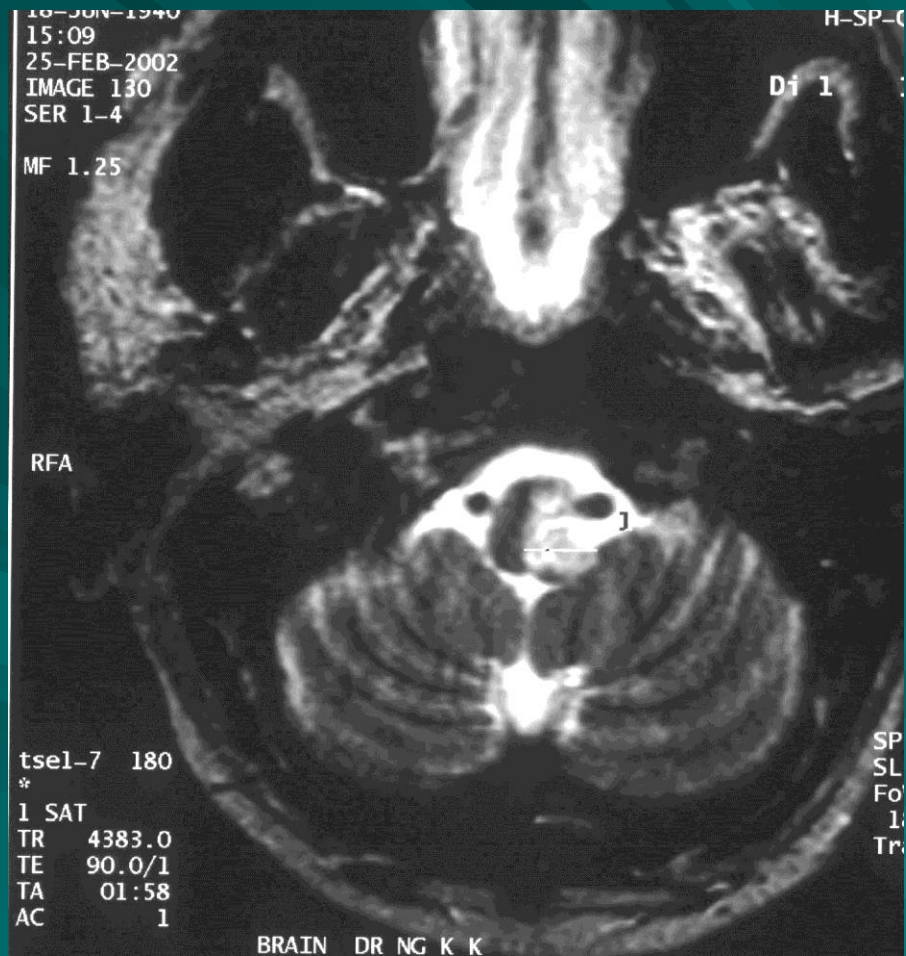




## POCI- 小脑 和 脑桥梗塞



**POCI--中脑梗塞**

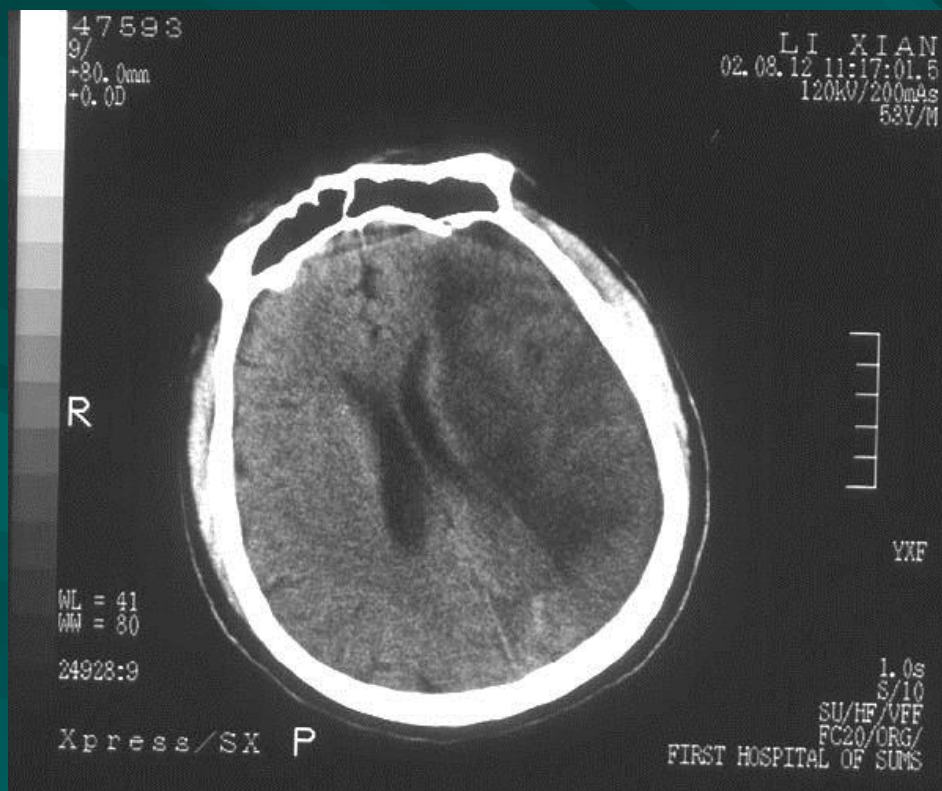


## POCI-延髓梗塞

# CT分型

- 按解剖部位分为大脑梗塞、小脑梗塞及脑干梗塞，其中大脑梗塞又可分为：
  - **大梗塞**：超过一个脑叶，5cm以上
  - **中梗塞**：小于一个脑叶，3.1 ~ 5cm
  - **小梗塞**：1.6 ~ 3cm
  - **腔隙梗塞**：1.5cm以下
  - **多发性梗塞**：多个中、小及腔隙梗塞

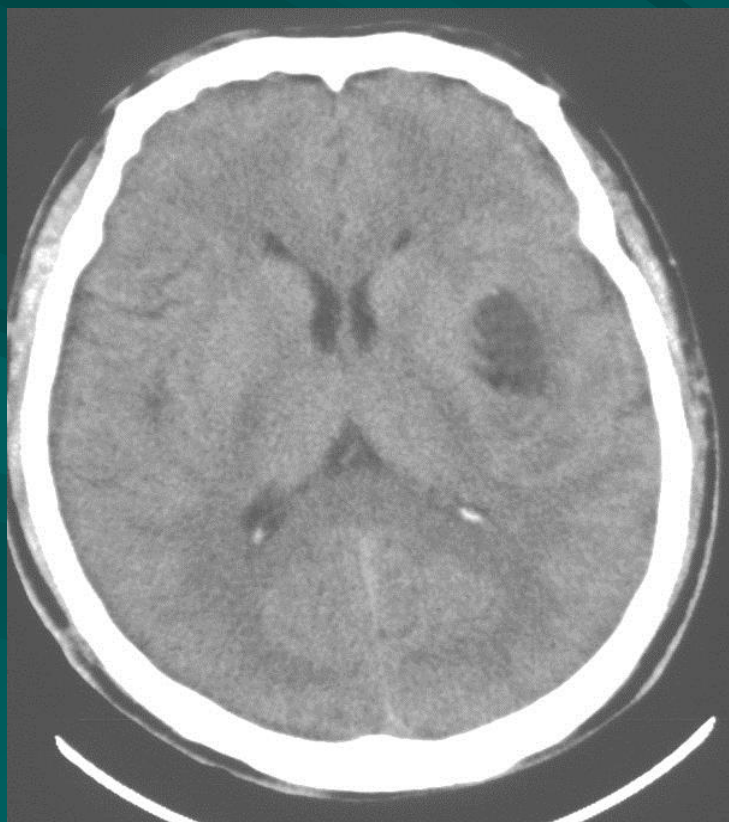




大 梗 塞



中 梗 塞



小 梗 塞

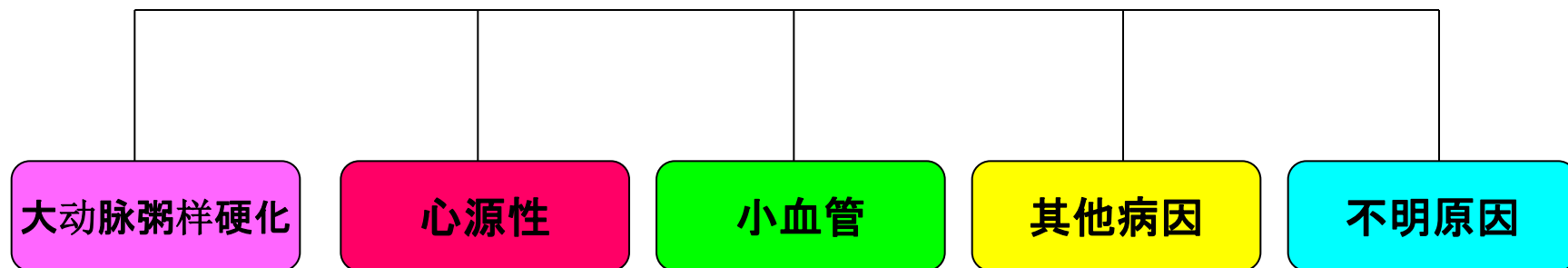


腔隙性梗塞



# TOAST-1993年

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# TOAST分型

## 心源性脑栓塞（Cardioembolism）

■ 多种可以产生心源性栓子的疾病引发的脑栓塞：

- 卒中发作前4周内的心梗
- 充血性心力衰竭
- 冠状动脉狭窄
- 房颤、房扑、病窦综合征
- 人工心脏瓣膜
- 心室壁运动不能和心室壁运动功能减退
- 心房、心室、主动脉、冠状动脉血栓形成

# TOAST分型

## 大动脉粥样硬化性卒中 (Large-artery atherosclerosis)

- 颈部血管超声

确认颈内动脉闭塞或狭窄达50%

- 血管造影或MRA

发现颈动脉、ACA、MCA、PCA、  
VA、BA狭窄达50%

# TOAST分型

## 小动脉卒中（腔隙性脑梗死） (Small-artery occlusion Lacunar)

- 具备以下三项标准之一即可确诊：
  - 脑部影像与临床标准的腔隙综合征相符，最大径小于1.5cm的病灶
  - 脑部影像没有显示可以解释临床综合征的病灶，但临床表现通常与深部小病灶有关。
  - 影像显示与临床表现相符，但这种表现不是一种典型的腔隙综合征

# TOAST分型

其他原因引发的缺血性卒中

(Stroke of other demonstrated etiology)

- 其他明确原因引发的脑梗死
  - 动脉壁炎症：结核性、梅毒性、化脓性、钩端螺旋体感染、结缔组织病、变态反应性动脉炎
  - 夹层动脉瘤、烟雾病、脱水、感染、无脉症、先天性血管畸形、真红细胞增多症、高凝状态、吸毒等

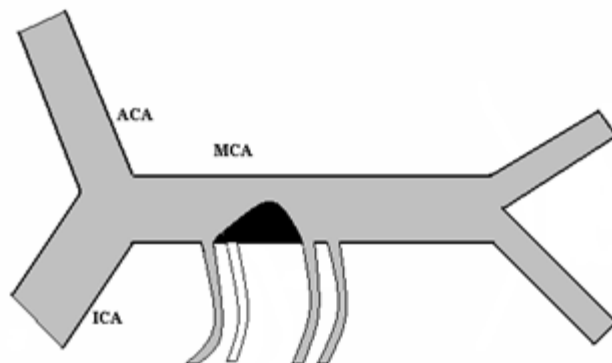
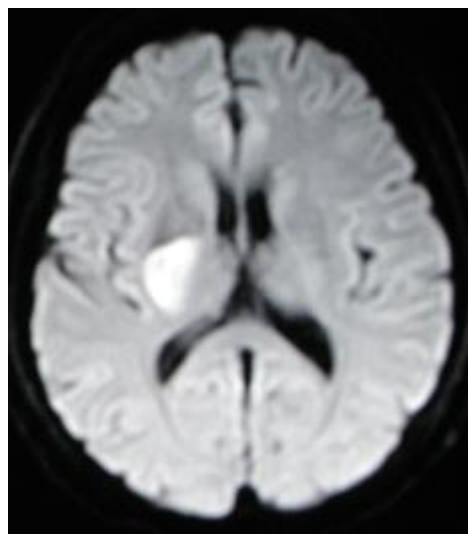
# TOAST分型

原因不明的缺血性卒中

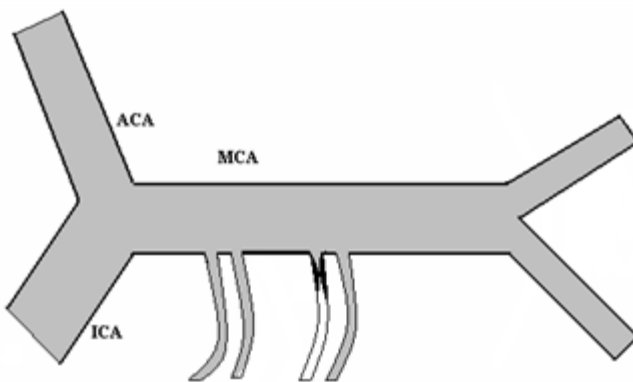
(Stroke of other undemonstrated etiology)

不能归于以上类别的缺血性卒中

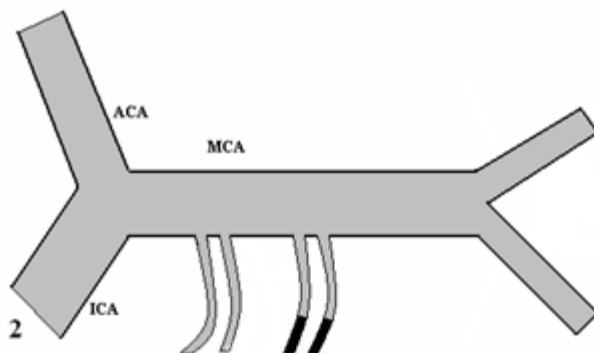
- a. 2种或更多原因引起;
- b. 检查结果阴性;
- c. 检查不完全。



大动脉粥样硬化  
硬化延伸



穿支粥样硬化



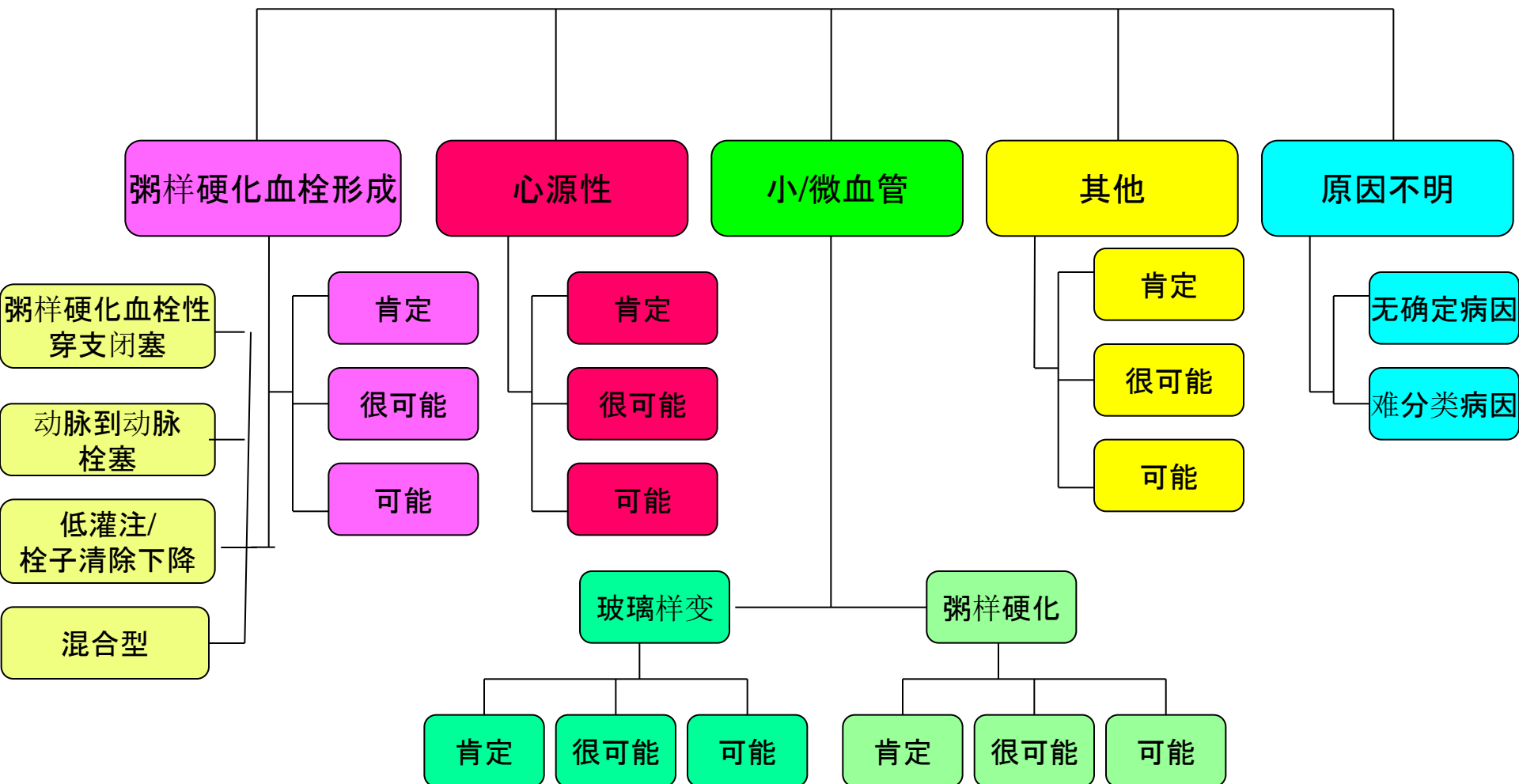
小动脉  
玻璃样变

基底节区孤立梗死灶未必一定是小动脉病变引起的“腔梗”

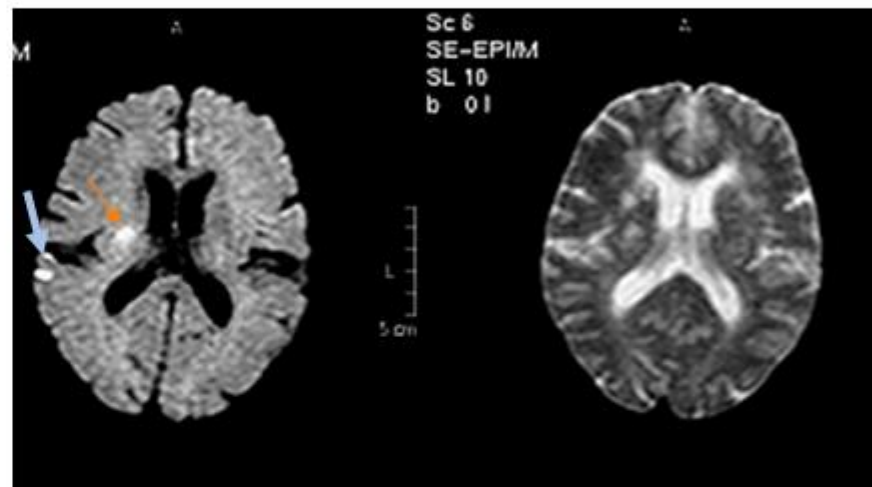
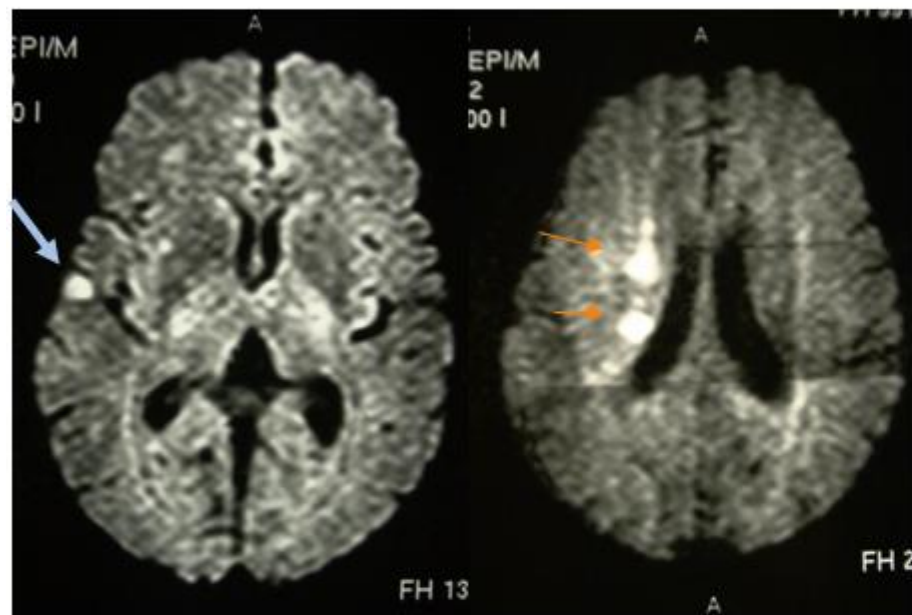


# CISS

## 中国缺血性脑卒中分型



# 大脑中动脉狭窄病人，皮层微小梗死灶的特点及其代表的意义

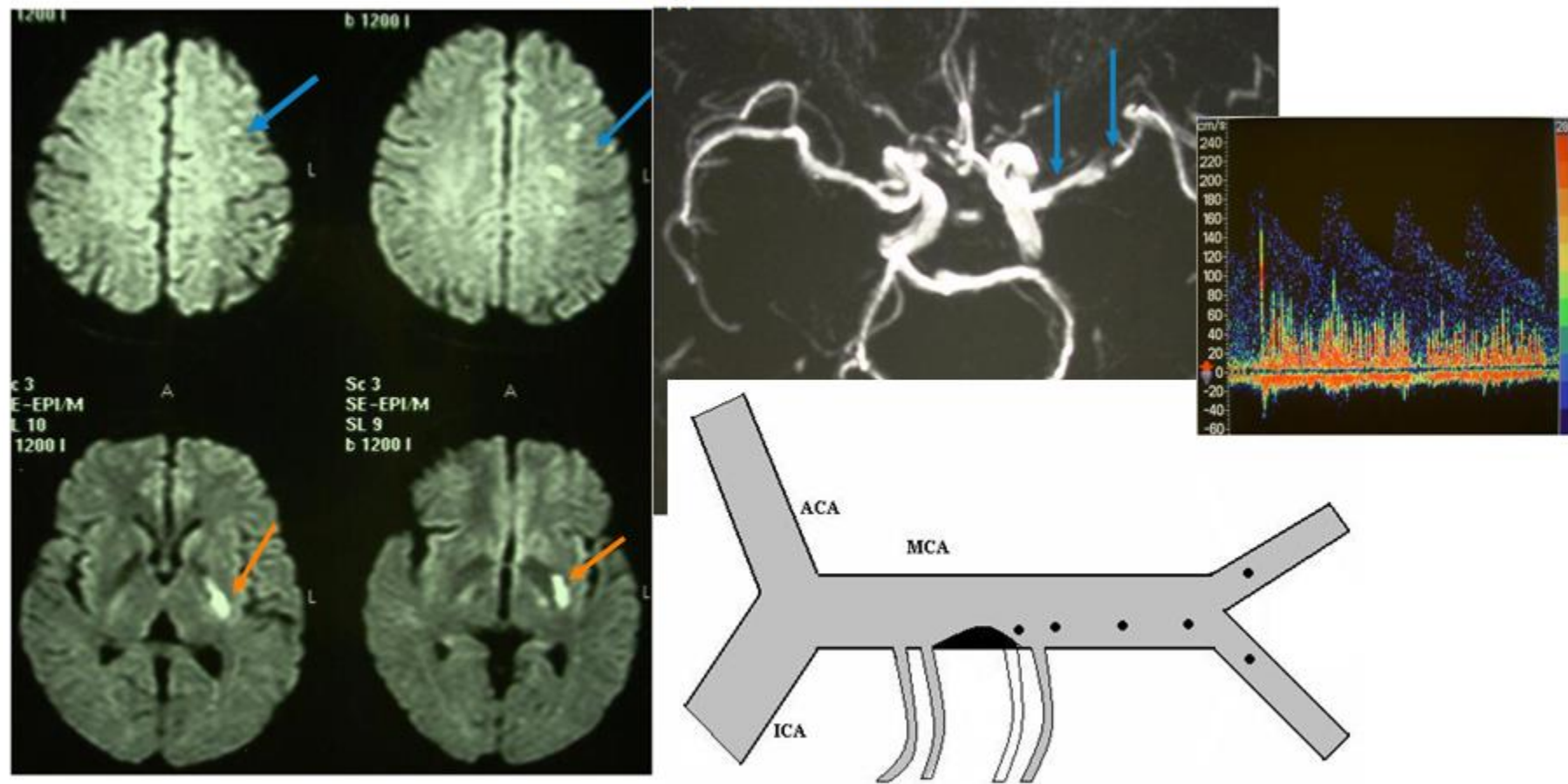


1. 没有孤立存在的皮层梗死
2. 80% 的皮层梗死有微栓子信号

皮层微小梗死灶是：动脉-动脉栓塞的标志



# 大脑中动脉狭窄，急性多发梗死的 特点和意义

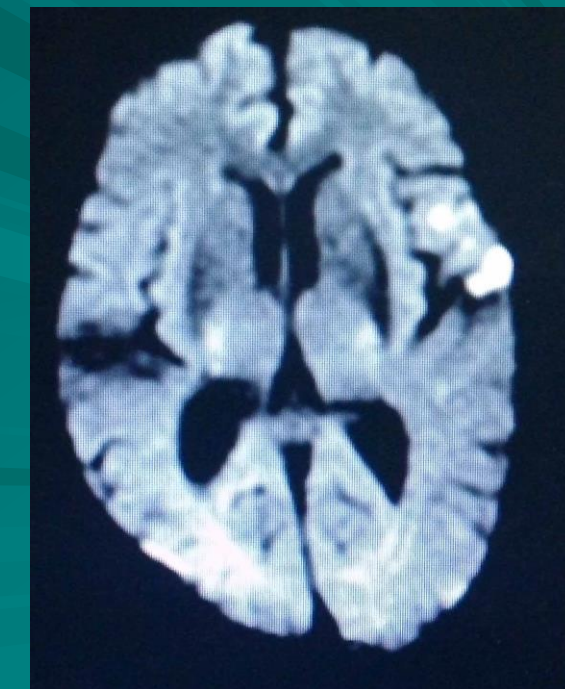
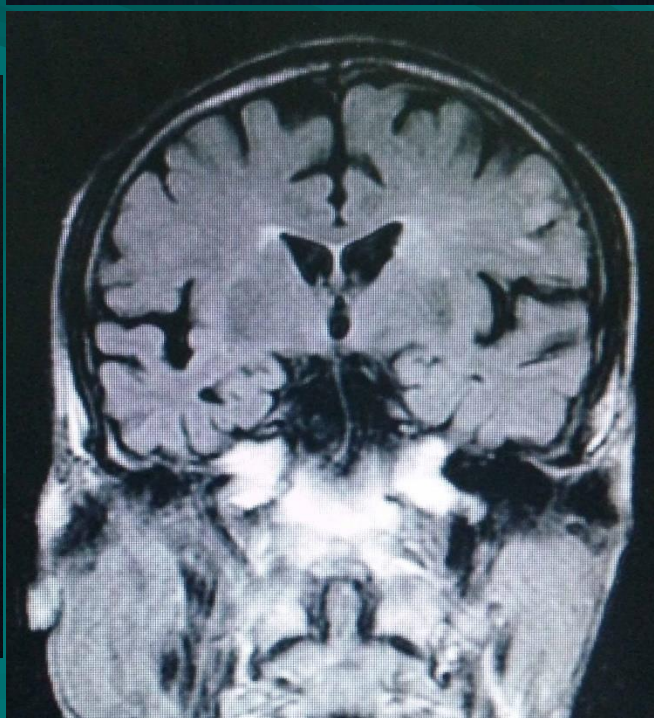
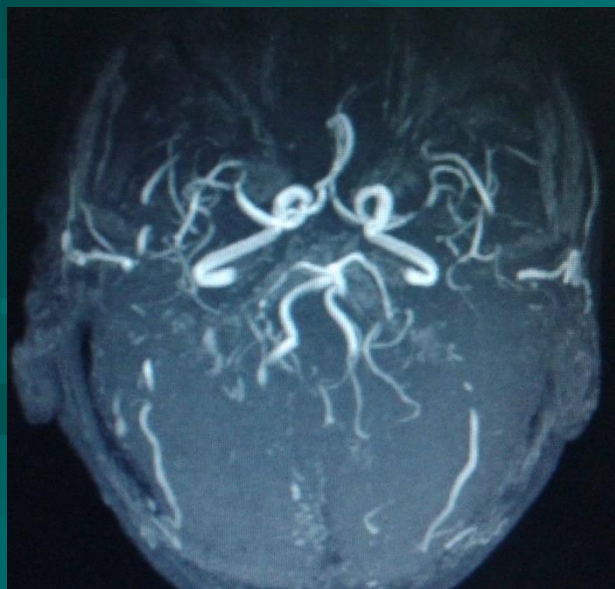
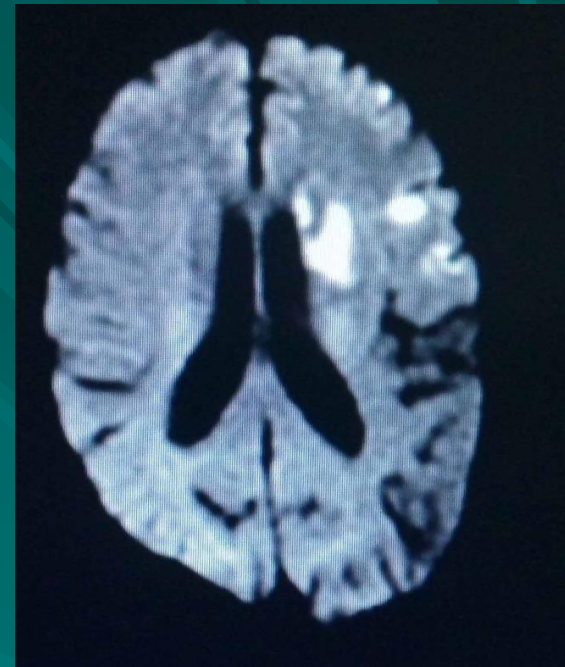
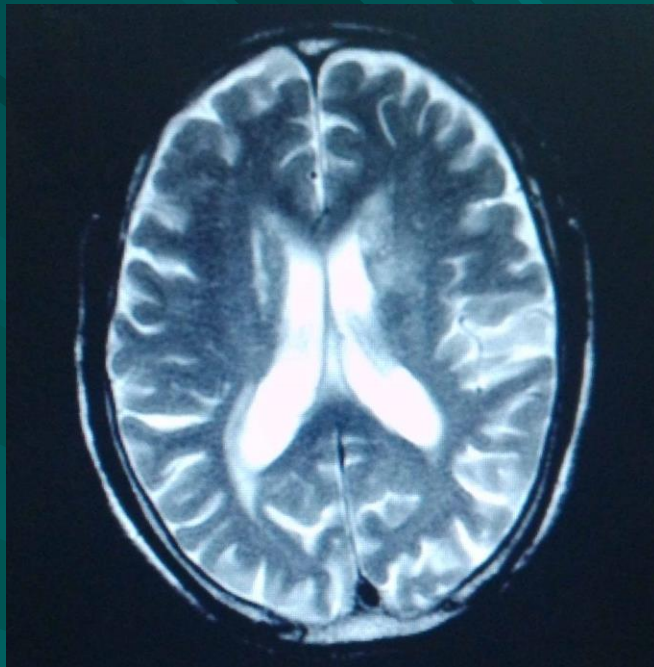


急性多发梗死灶是：动脉-动脉栓塞的标志



36床

脑梗死类型？  
病因？



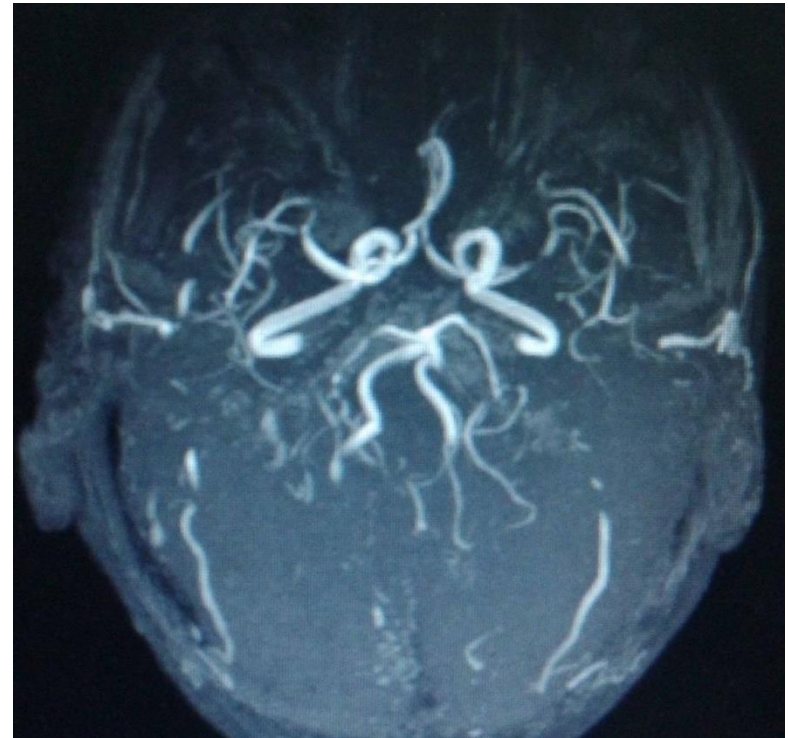
**诊断：脑梗死（左侧大脑半球）**

**OCSP分型：部分前循环梗塞**

**TOAST分型：大动脉粥样硬化性卒中**

**CT分型：多发性梗塞**

**CISS：动脉-动脉栓塞**





# 什么是脑梗死后出血性转化

- 出血性转化（hemorrhagic transformation, HT）是指急性缺血性卒中（AIS）后，由于缺血区的血管重新恢复血流灌注，导致缺血区内发生自发性出血转变。



1月14日 16:04



1月14日 22:18



1月16日 9:15

# 出血性转化的影像学分类

- 出血性梗死 (Hemorrhagic infarction, HI)

HI-I 型：梗死灶边缘点状出血

HI-II 型：梗死区内较大的融合斑点状出血影, 无占位效应

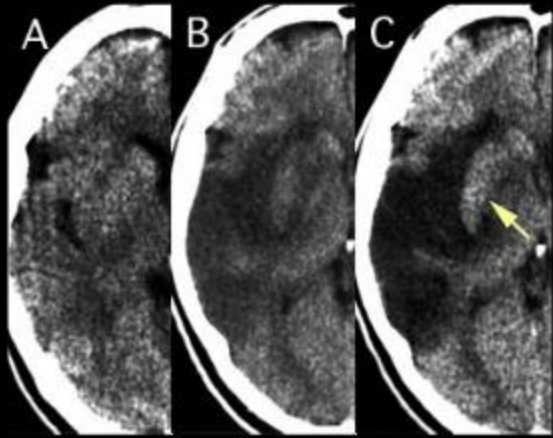
- 脑实质出血 (parenchymal hematoma, PH)

PH-I 型：血肿不超过梗死区域的30%，轻微占位效应

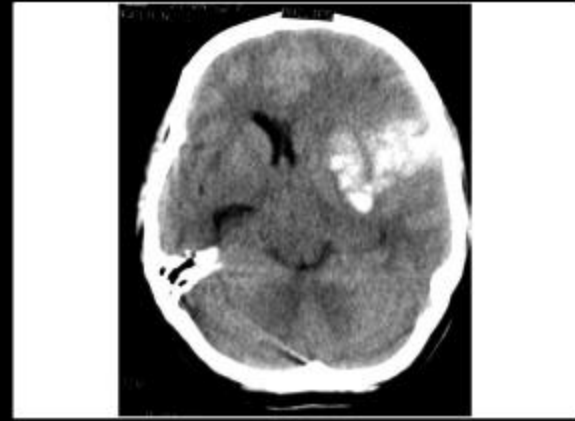
PH-II 型：血肿超过了梗死区域的30%，伴有明显的占位效应

欧洲急性卒中合作组 (ECASS)

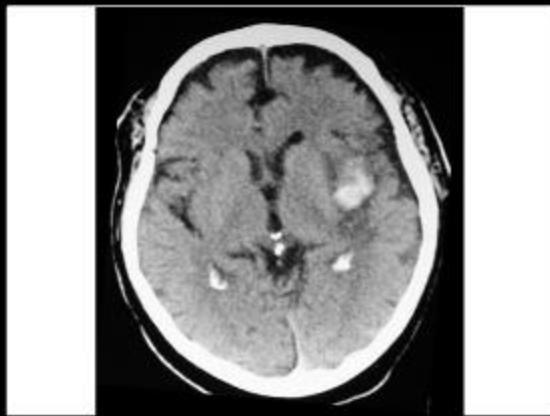
研究显示: 仅**PH2型**与溶栓后24小时病情恶化和3月时死亡呈显著相关



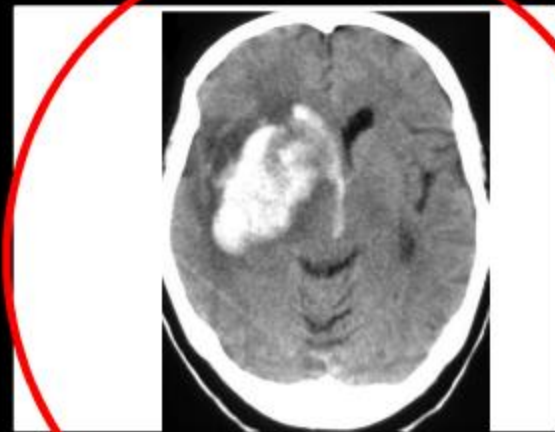
HT\* Type 1



HT\* Type 2



PH\*\* Type 1



PH\*\* Type2

# 出血性转化的发生频率和临床后果

- 意大利的前瞻性研究：4个中心，共1125名患者
  - 1-所有缺血性卒中患者出血性转化率为9%，5.5%为HI，3.2%为PH
  - 2-发病3个月时的死亡和致残率如下：单纯梗死组为37.9%，HI组为57.4%，PH组为91.7%。提示PH是预后不良的独立相关因子
  - 3-HT的预测因子包括：心源性或其他原因导致的大面积梗死、高血糖、溶栓治疗，凝血障碍等

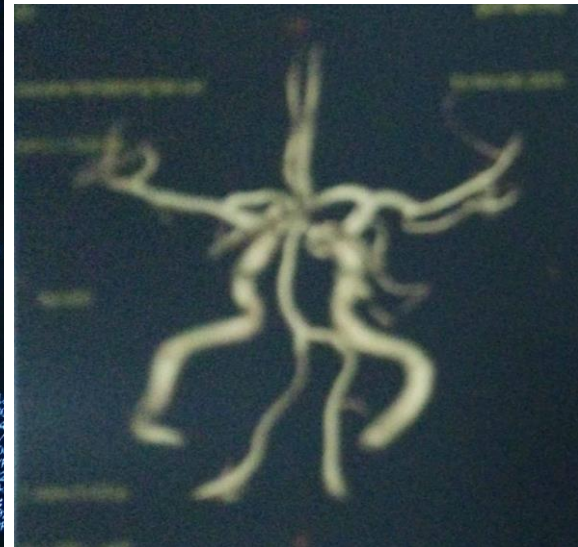
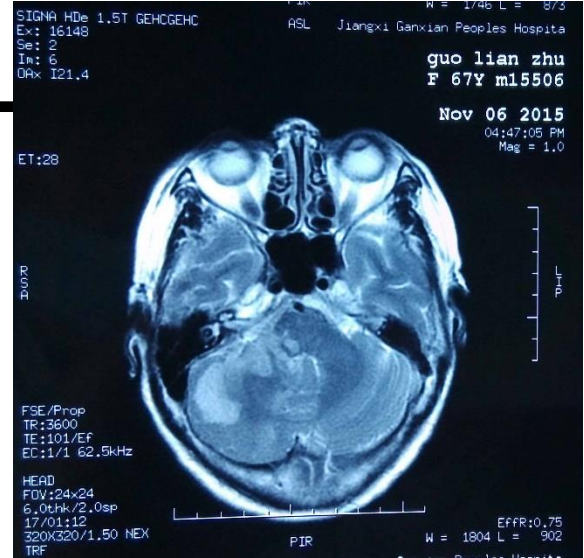
# 脑血管定位诊断

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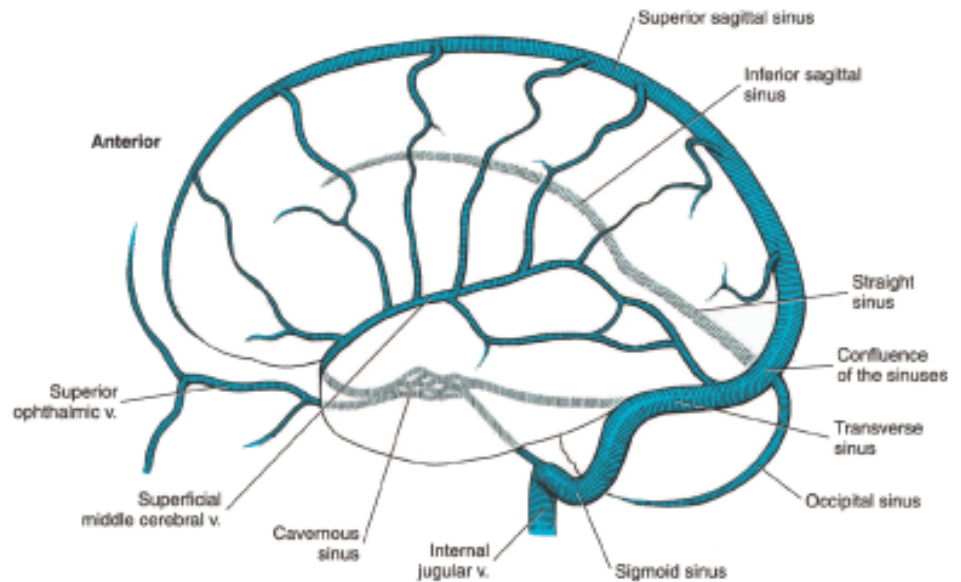
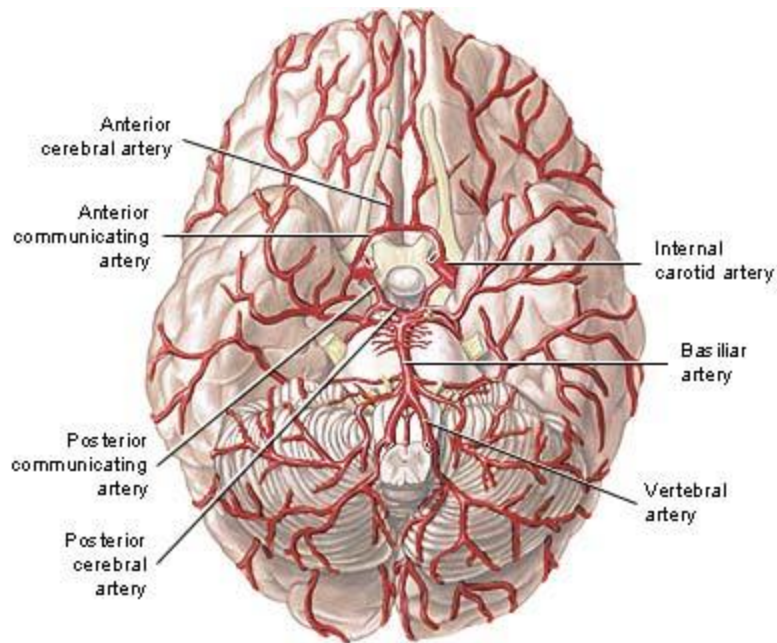
-----从梗死部位推测供血血管



# 思考题：定位血管？



# 脑动脉分段、分支与图解



# 分支篇

## 颈内动脉

大脑前动脉  
大脑中动脉  
眼动脉  
后交通动脉  
脉络膜前动脉

眶额动脉  
前中央动脉  
中央动脉  
顶前动脉  
顶后动脉  
角回动脉  
颞后动脉  
颞前动脉

眶额动脉，  
亦称额底动  
脉或眶动脉  
前交通动脉  
额极动脉  
胼周动脉  
胼缘动脉  
楔前动脉  
胼氏体动脉  
亦称后胼周  
动脉

## 椎动脉

脑膜支  
脊髓后动脉  
小脑后下动脉

小脑支  
脉络膜支  
延髓支  
脊髓前动脉

## 基底动脉

脑桥支  
小脑前下动脉  
小脑上动脉  
大脑后动脉

内侧组  
外侧组

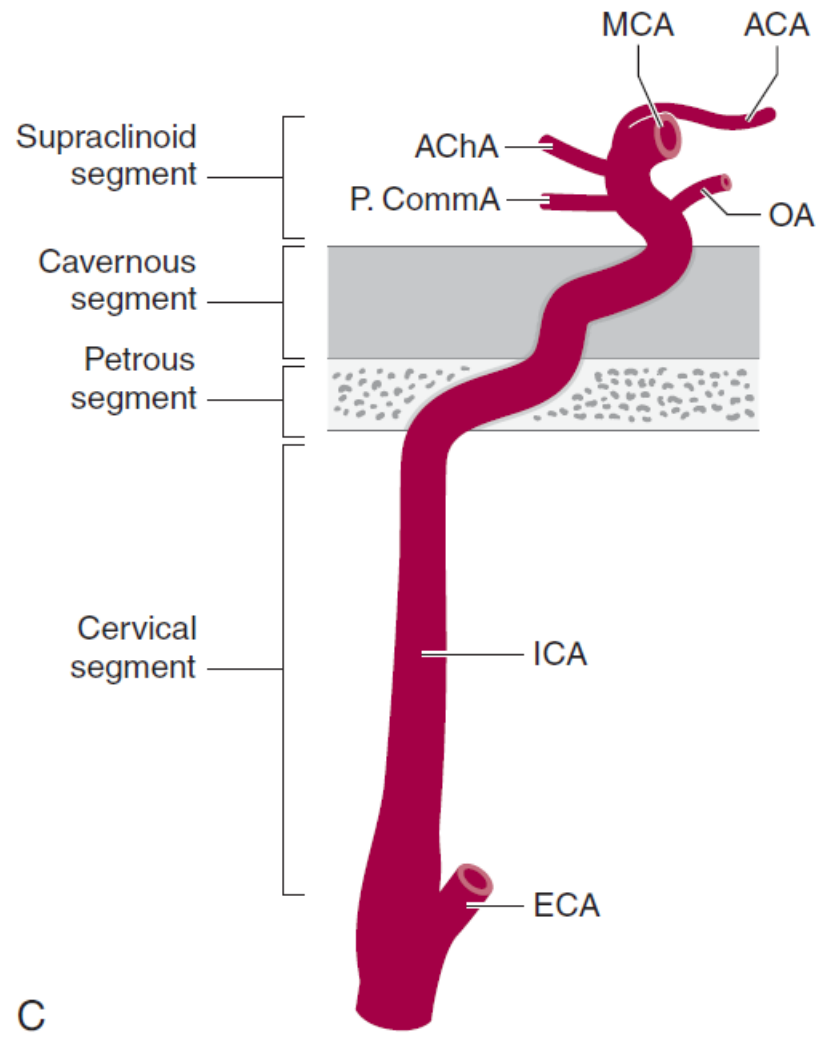
迷路动脉  
亦称内听动脉

半球支  
蚓支

内侧支  
外侧支  
中间支  
缘支

丘脑后穿支  
脉络膜后内动脉  
脉络膜后外动脉  
后胼周动脉  
皮质支

颞下前动脉  
颞下后动脉  
顶枕动脉  
距状裂动脉

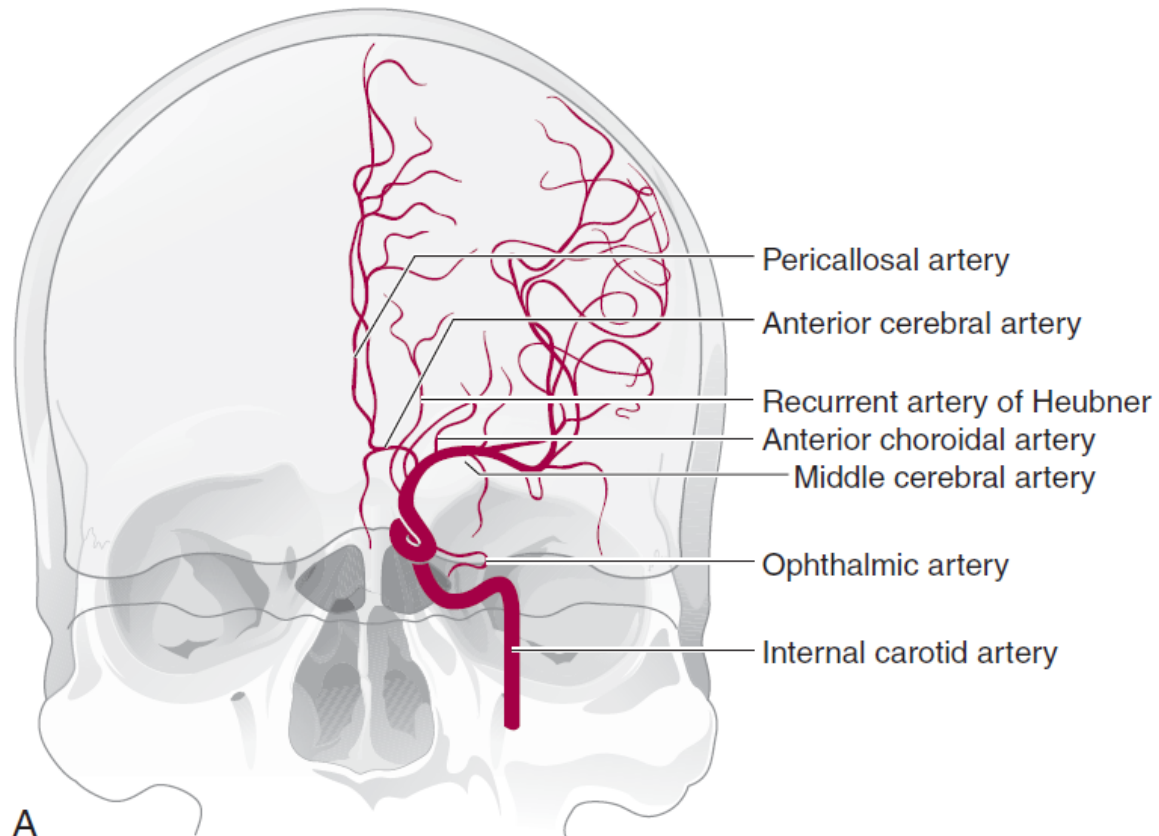


C

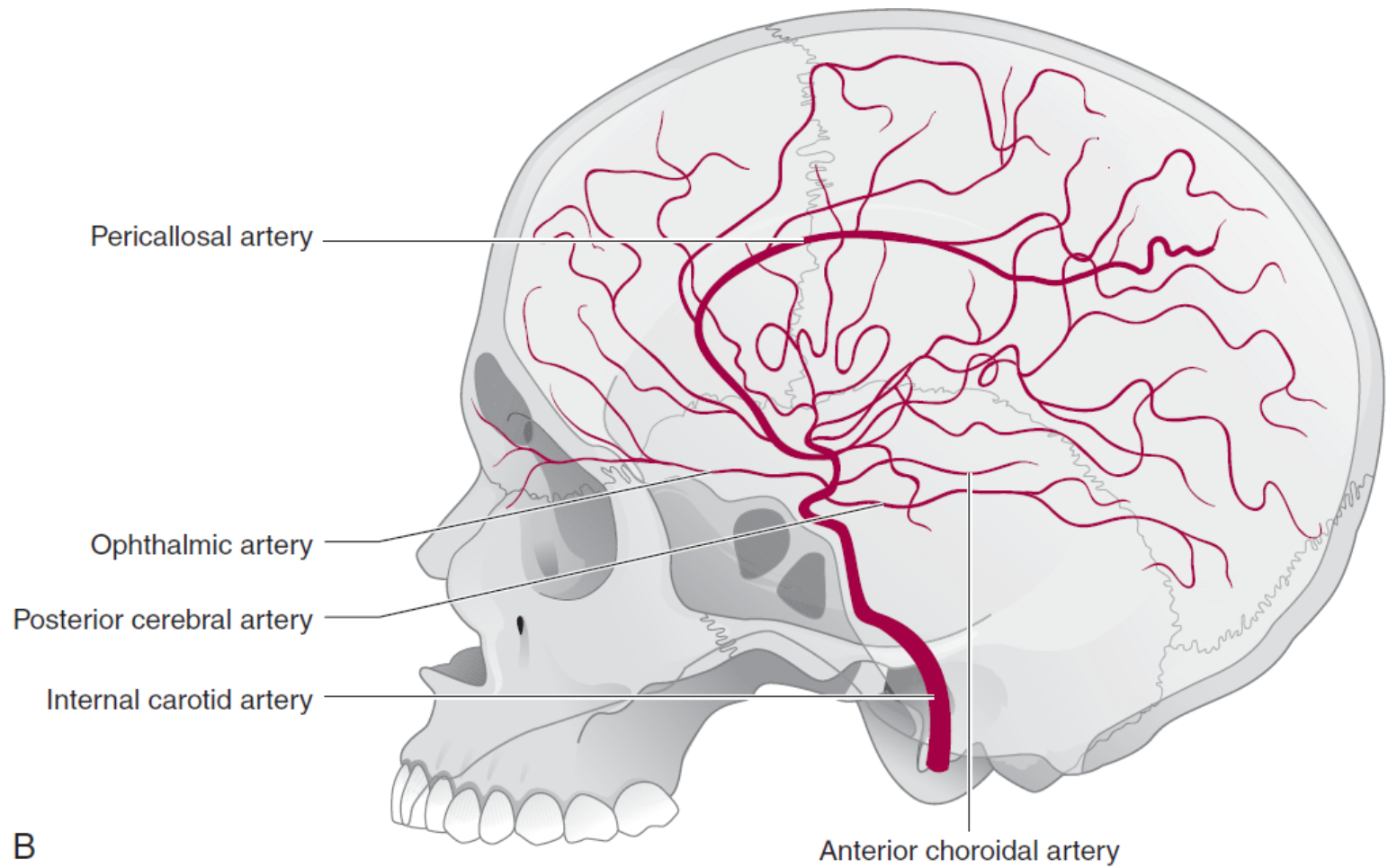


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A-P view

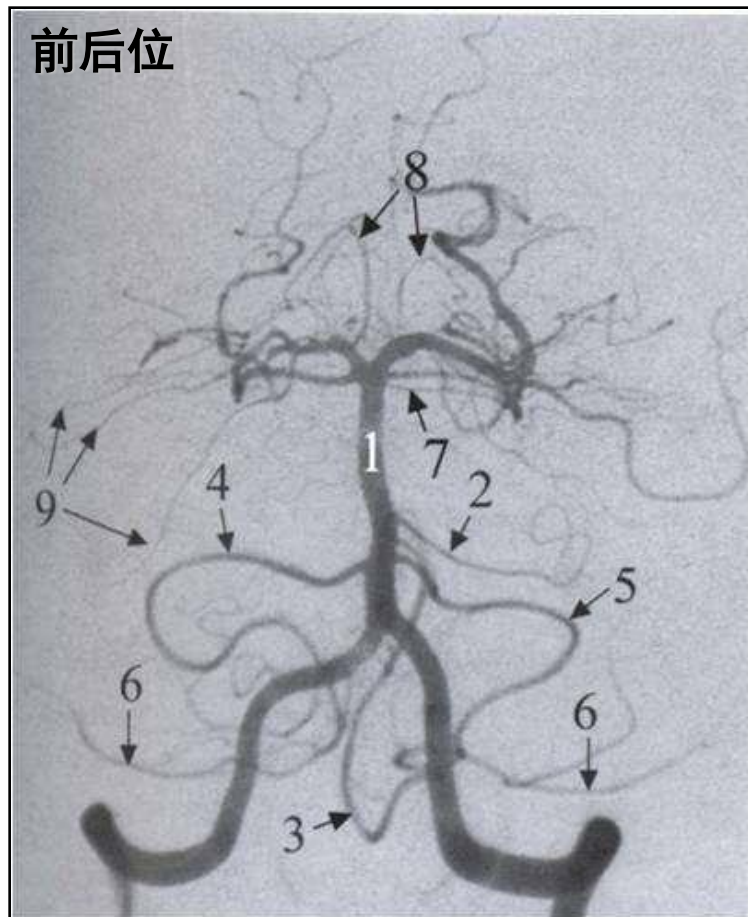




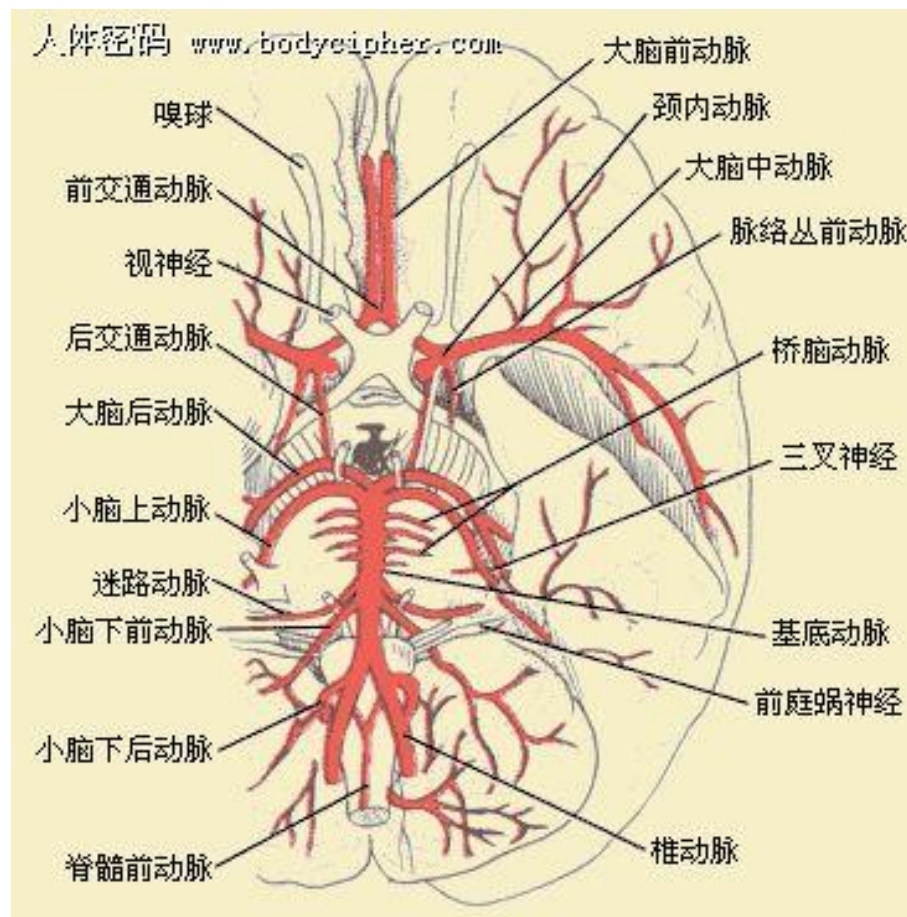


B

# 基底动脉 (Basilar Artery, BA)

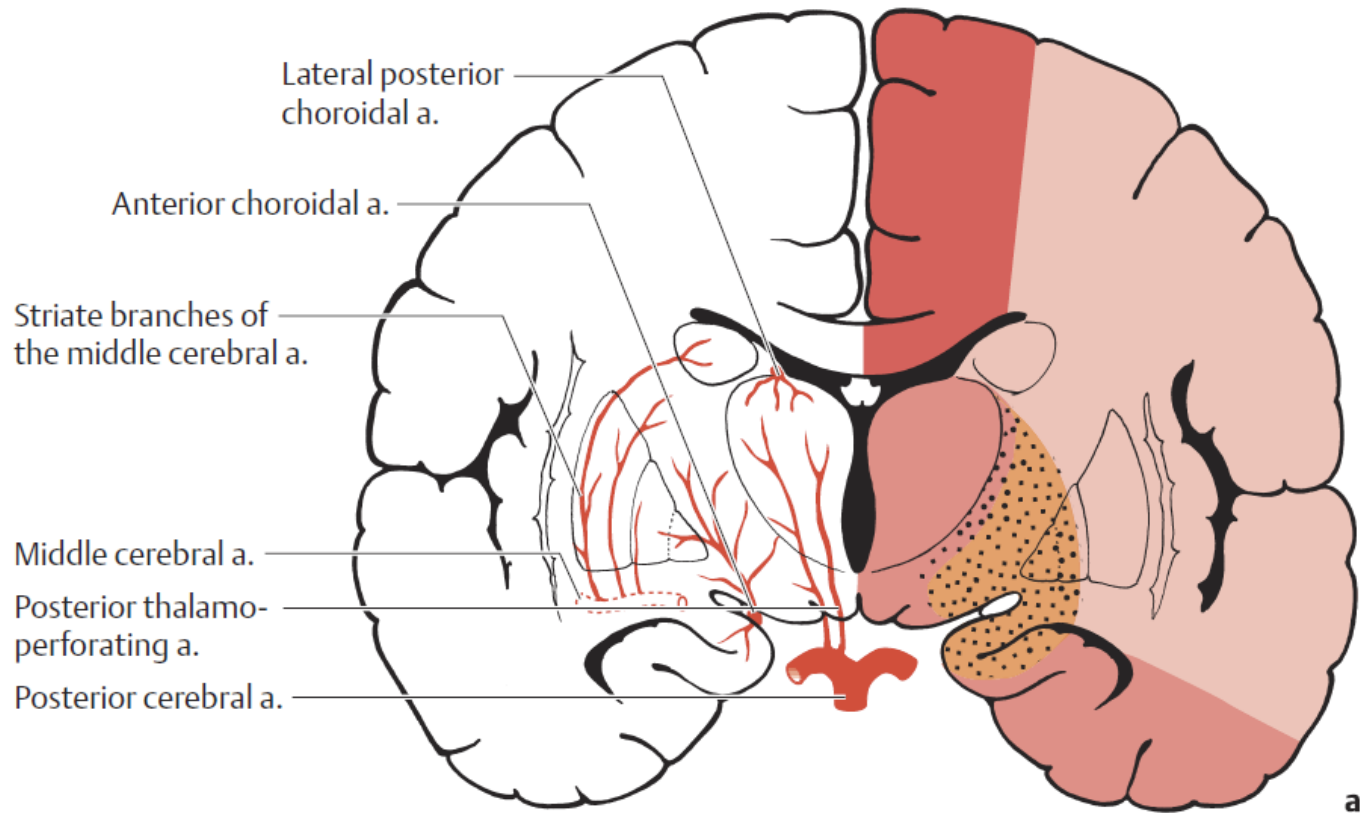


1. 基底动脉
2. 脑桥动脉
3. 左小脑后下动脉 (PICA)
4. 右AICA-PICA干
5. 左小脑前下动脉 (AICA)



6. PICA半球支
7. 小脑上动脉 (SCA)
8. SCA的蚓支
9. 小脑上动脉半球支

脑桥支  
小脑前下动脉  
小脑上动脉  
大脑后动脉





Anterior  
cerebral a.



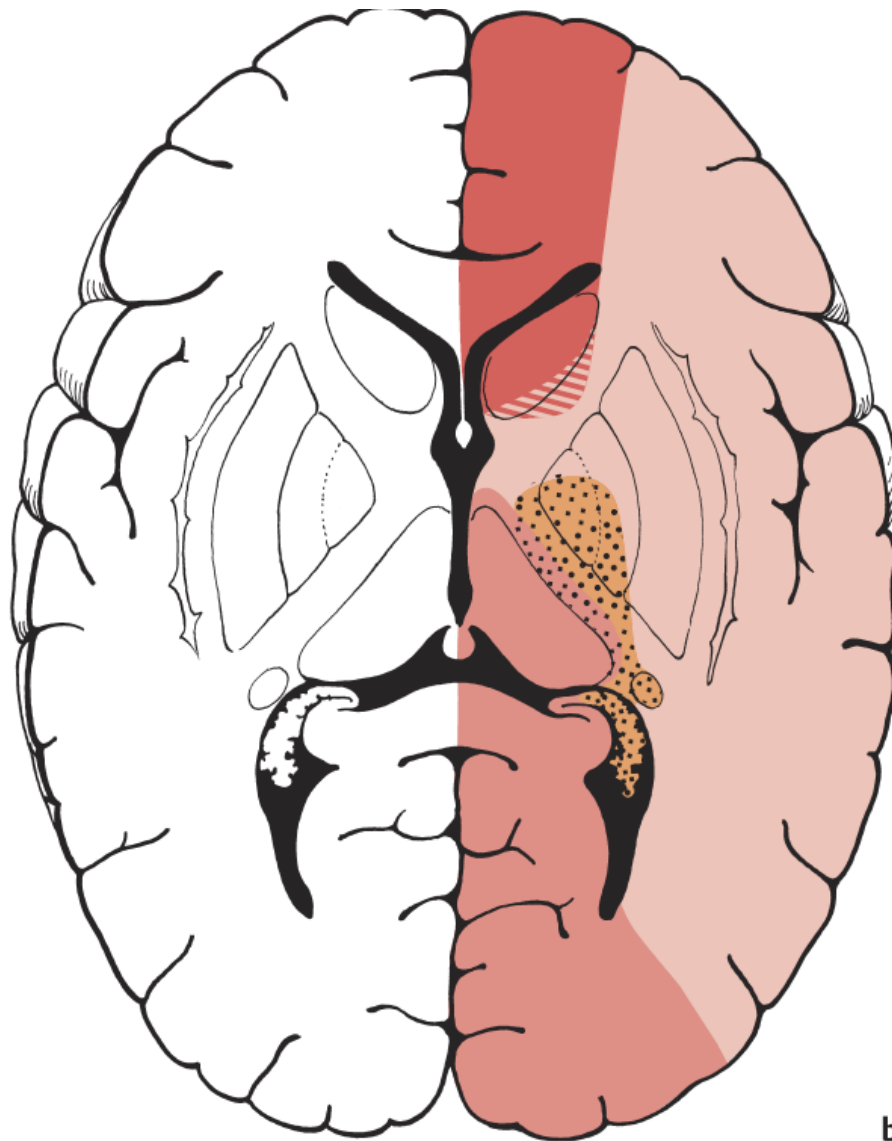
Middle  
cerebral a.



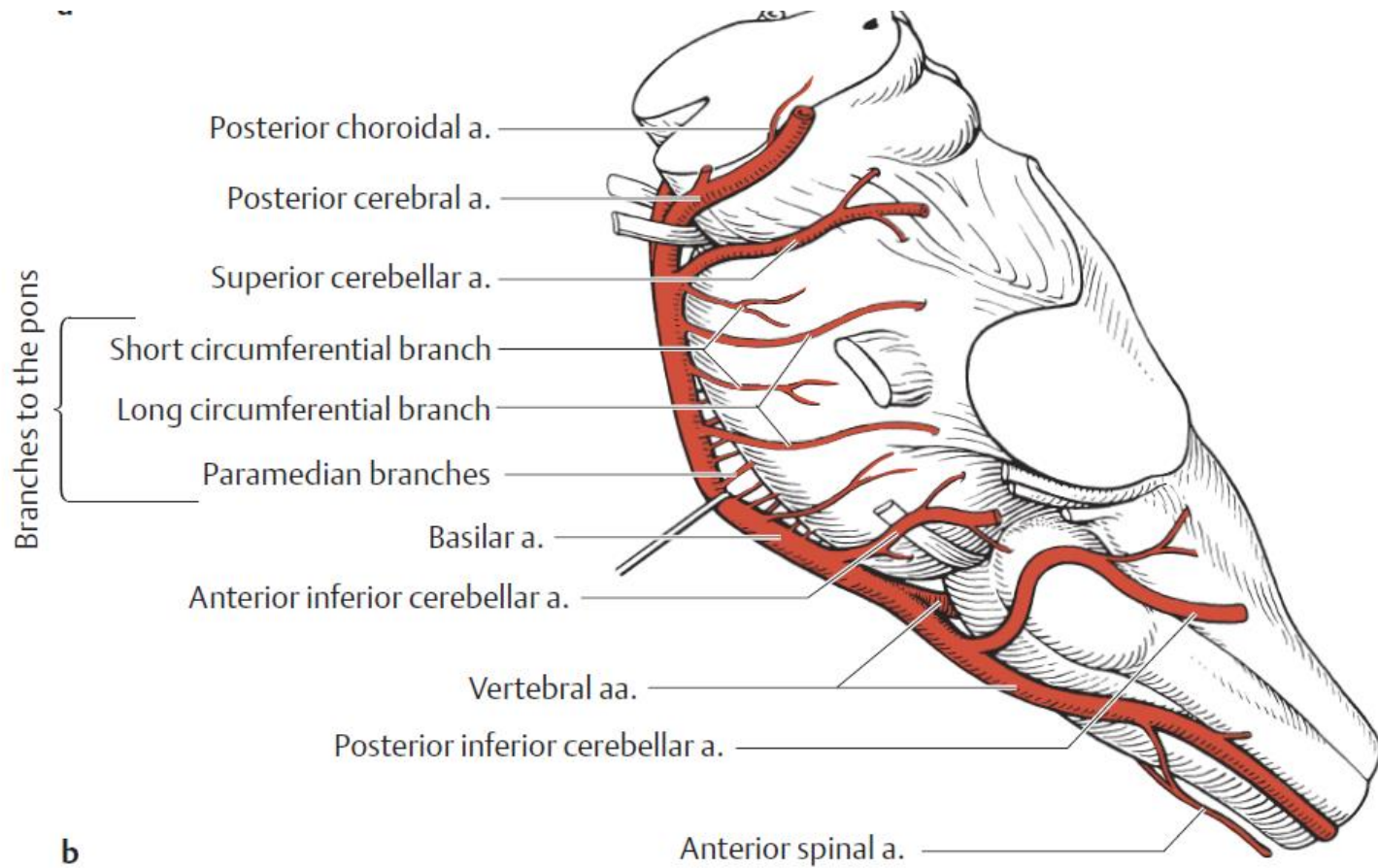
Posterior  
cerebral a.



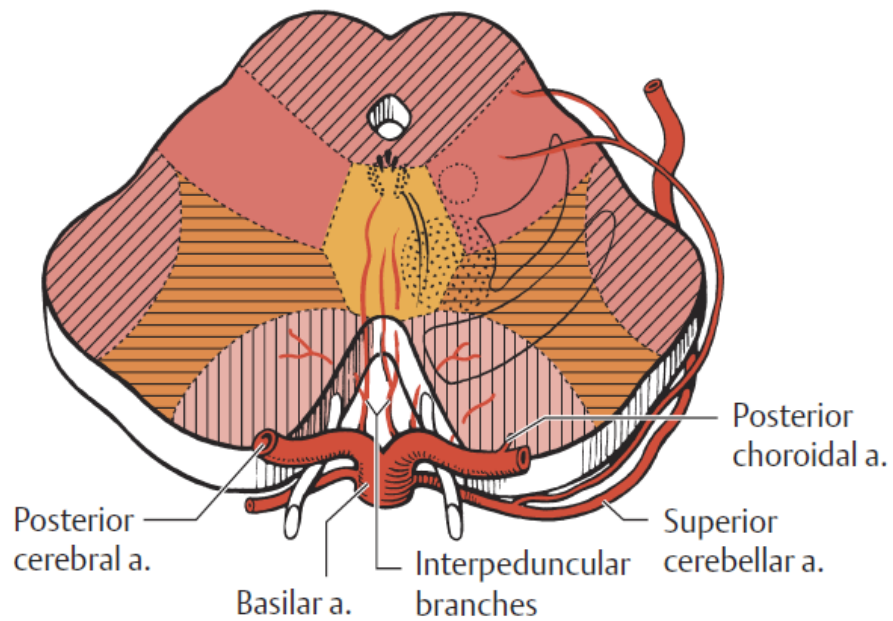
Anterior  
choroidal a.



b



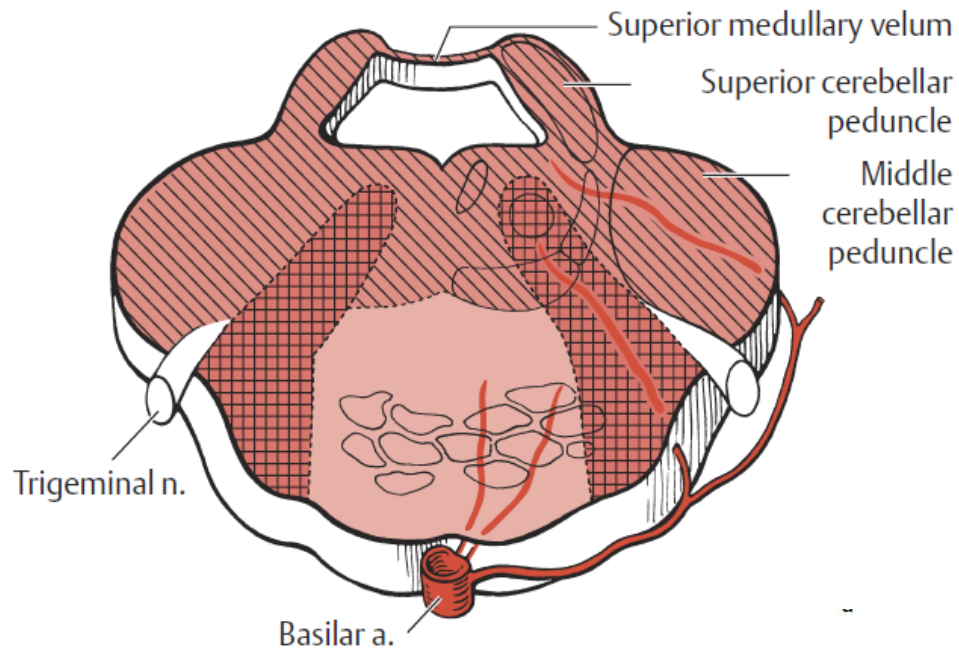




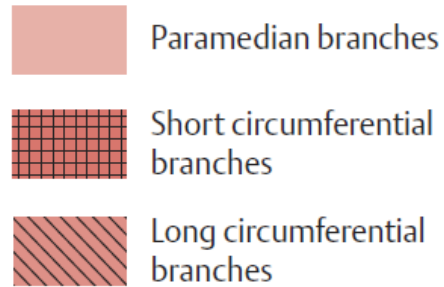
### a Midbrain

- Superior cerebellar a.
- Posterior cerebral a.
- Posterior choroidal a.
- Interpeduncular branches
- Posterior communicating a.

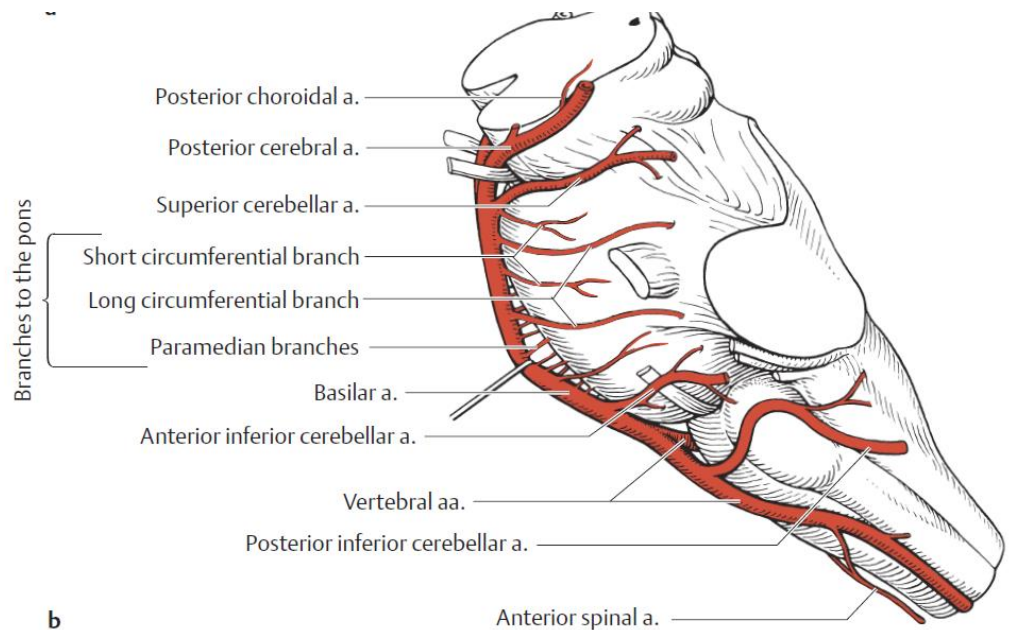
(After Murphy)

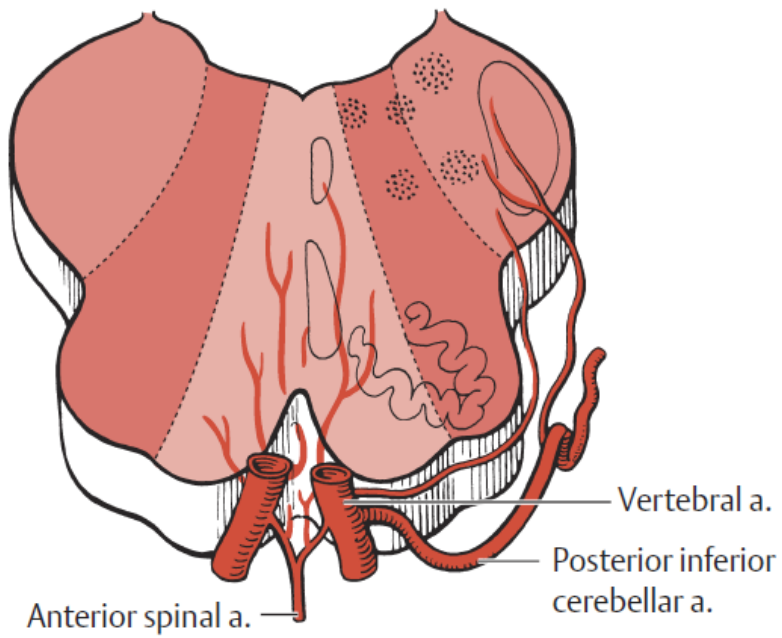


### b Pons



(After Foix and Hillemand)





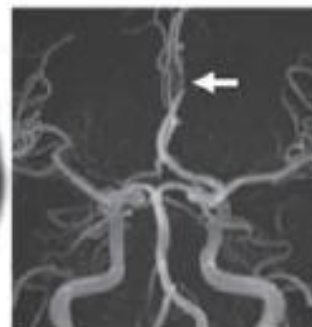
### c Medulla

- Posterior inferior cerebellar a.
- Anterior inferior cerebellar a.
- Anterior spinal a. und vertebral paramedian aa.

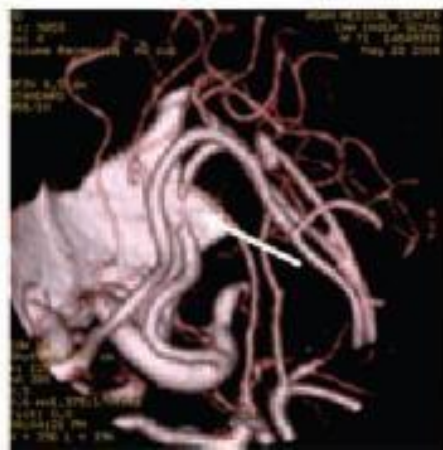
# 大脑前动脉

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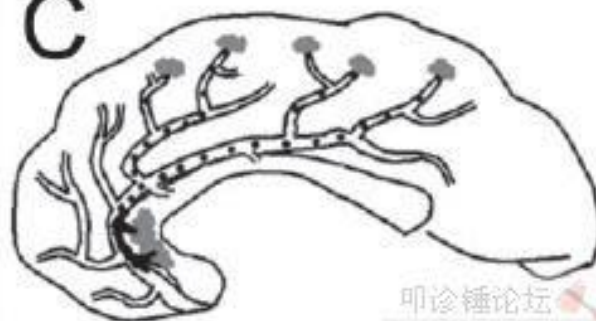
A



B

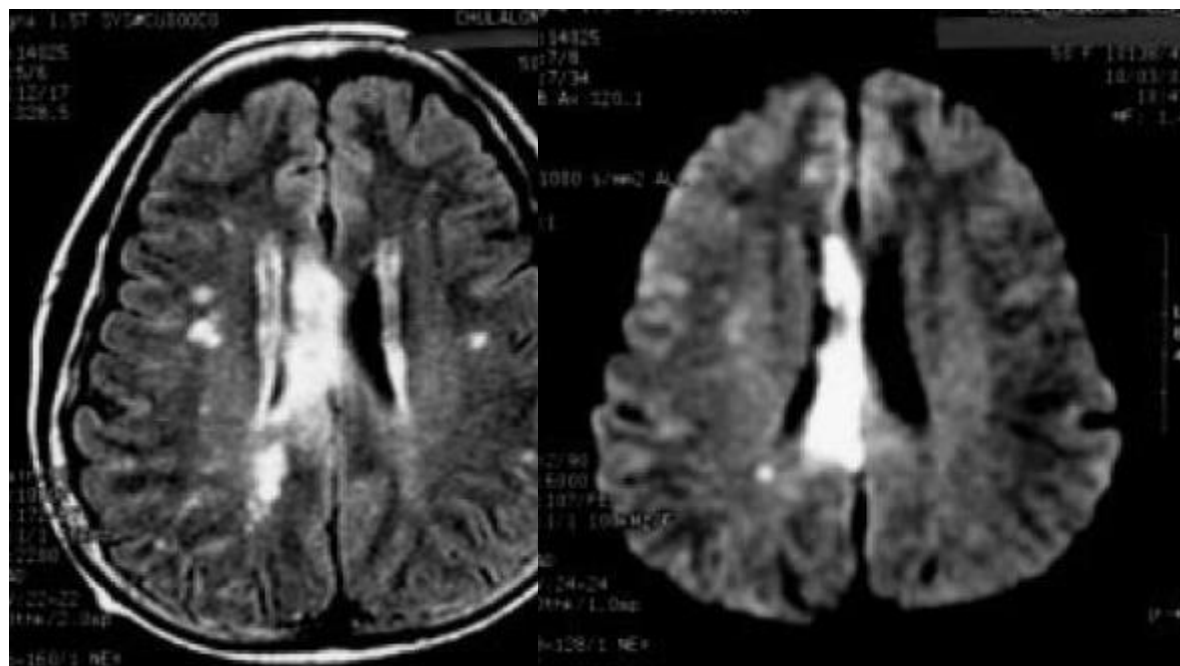


C





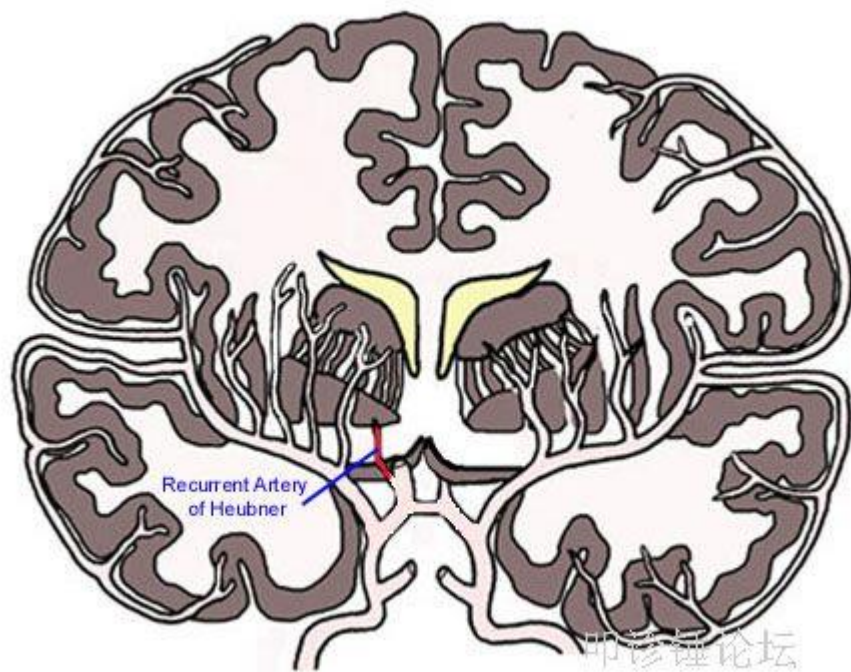


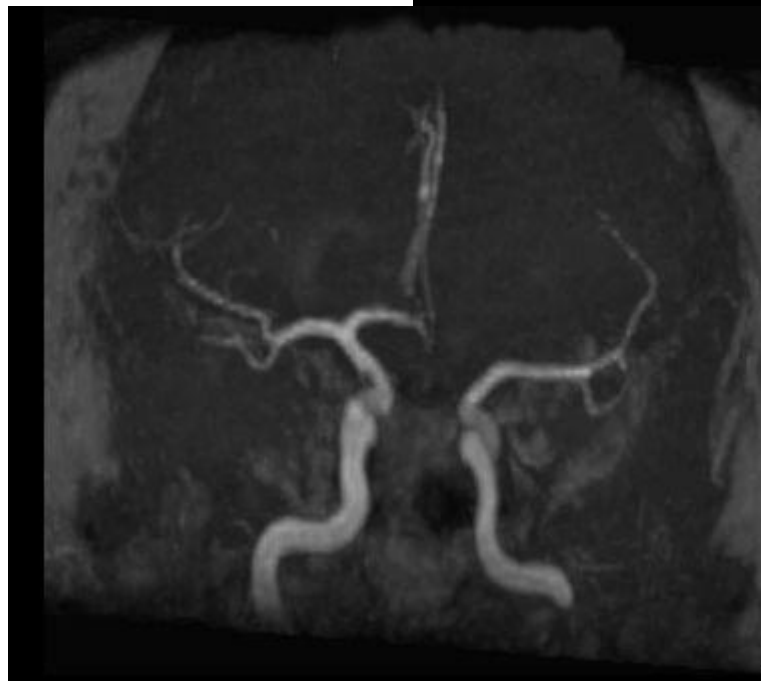
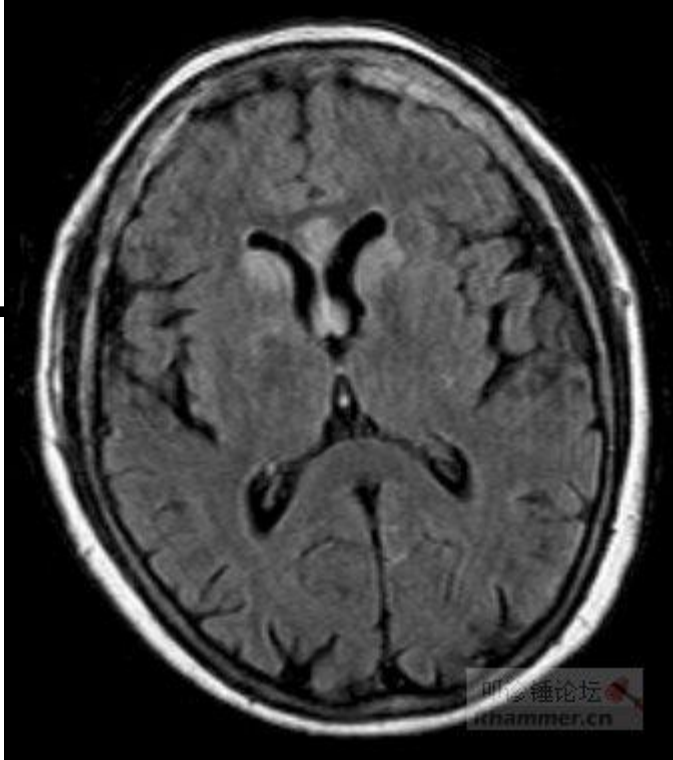


# 前交通动脉穿支

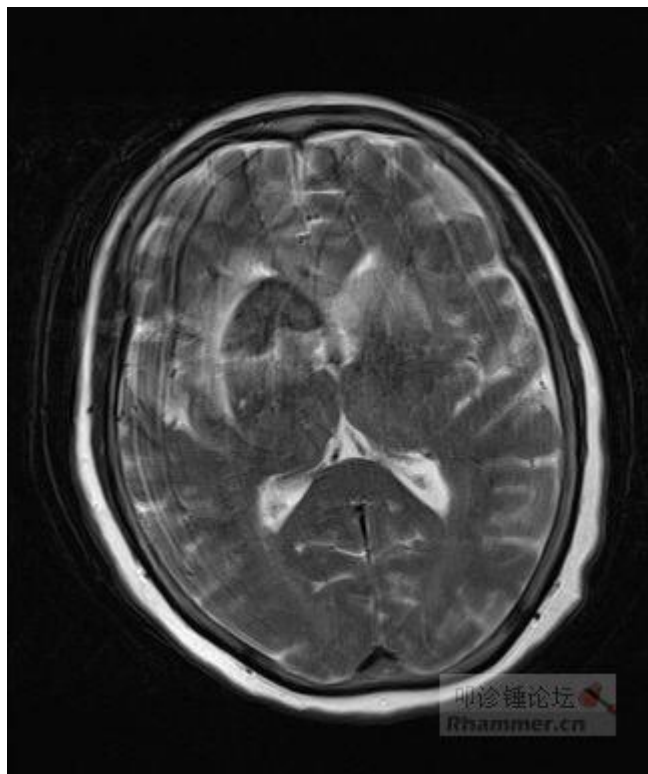
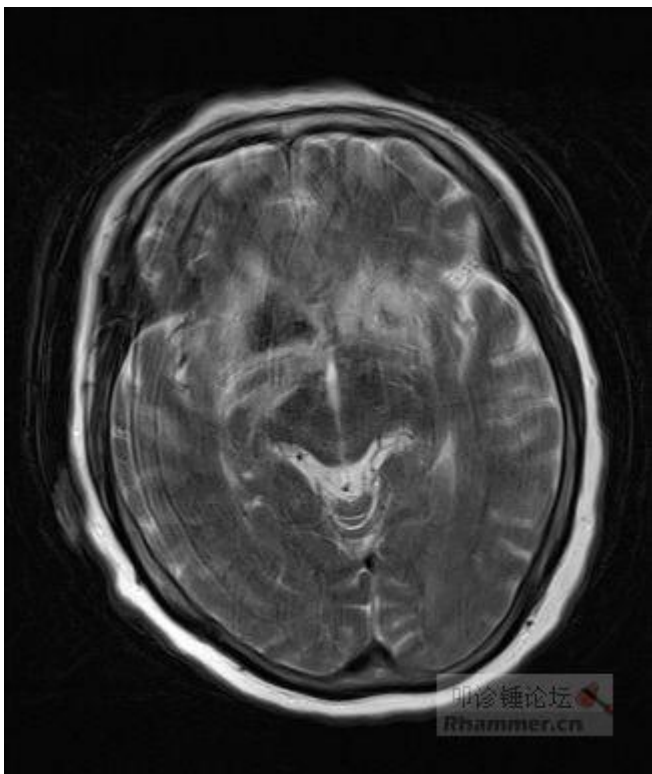
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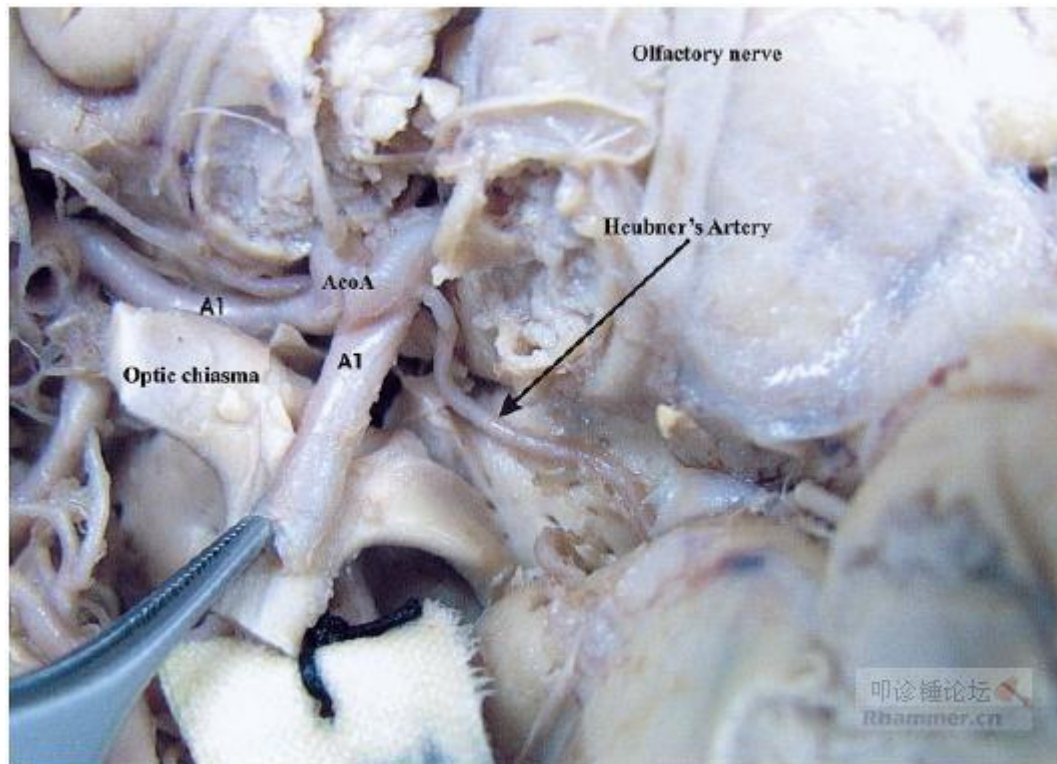


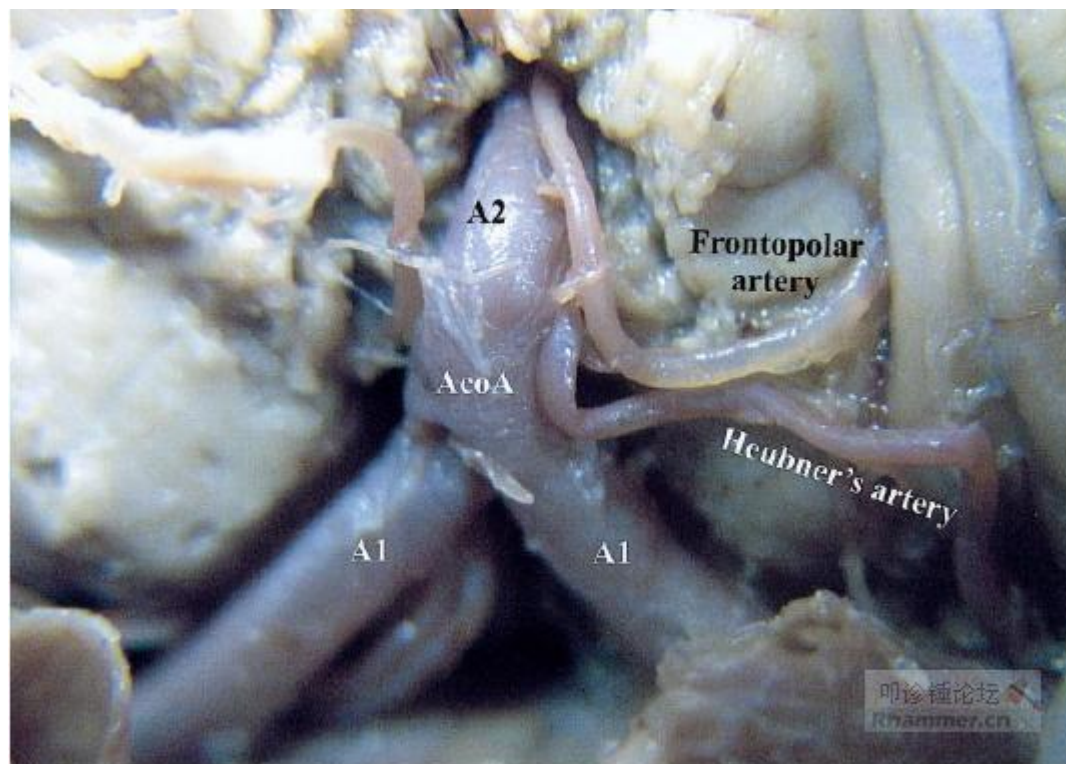


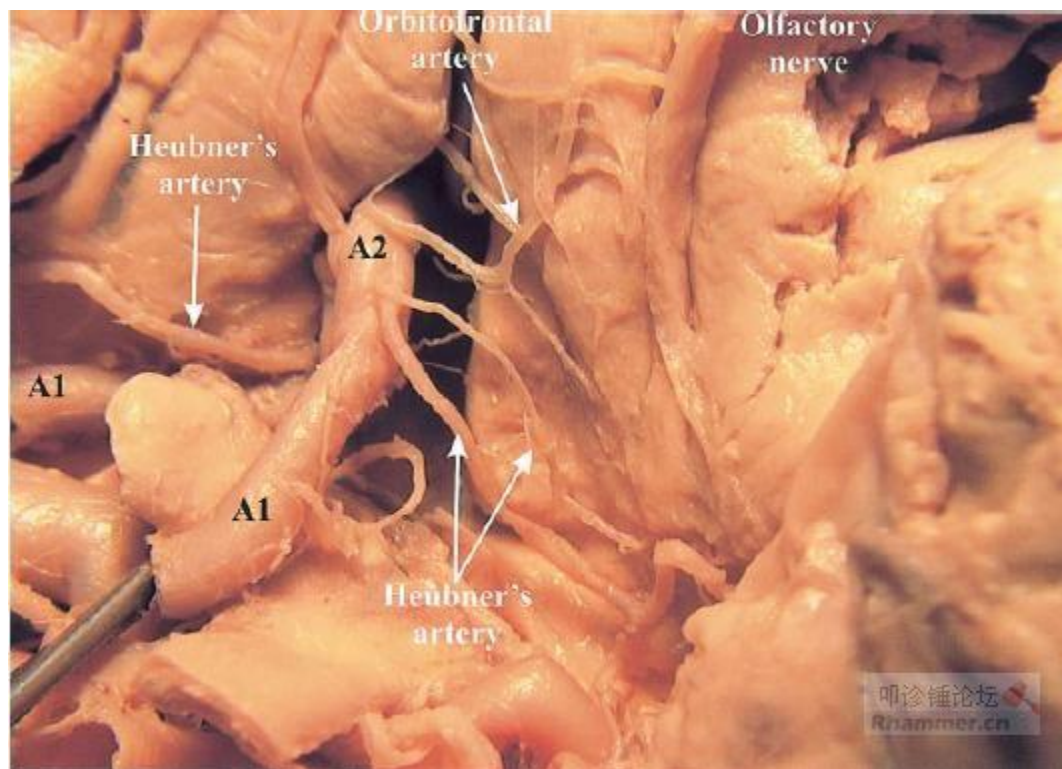


# heubner动脉

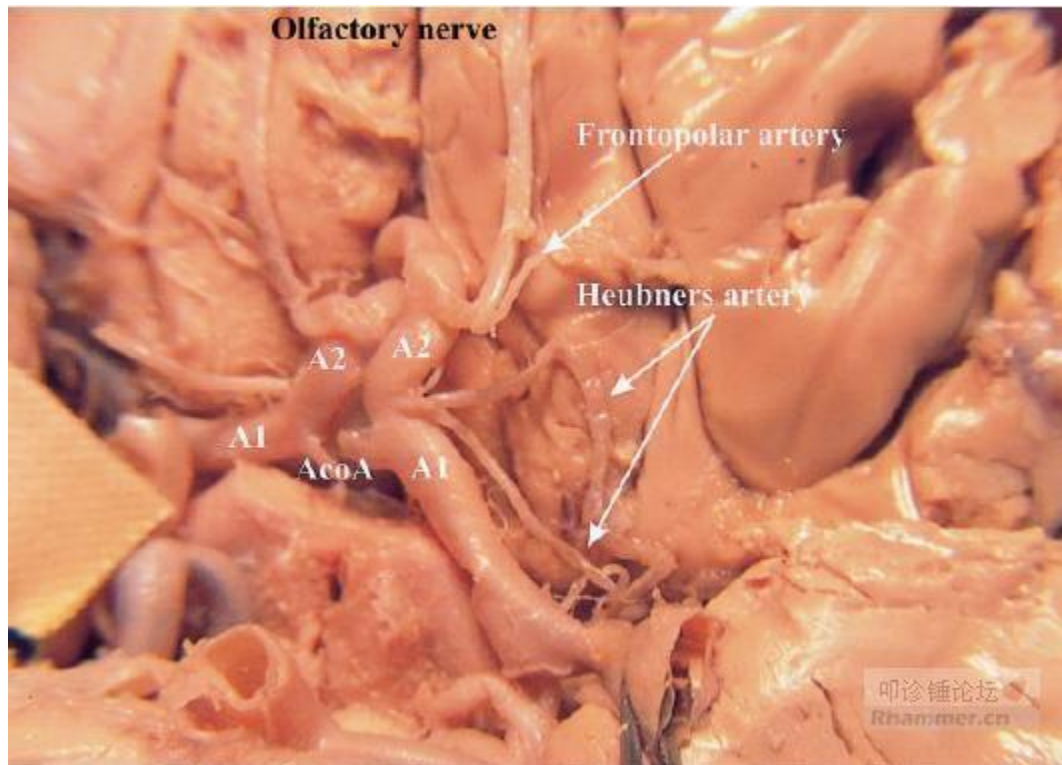
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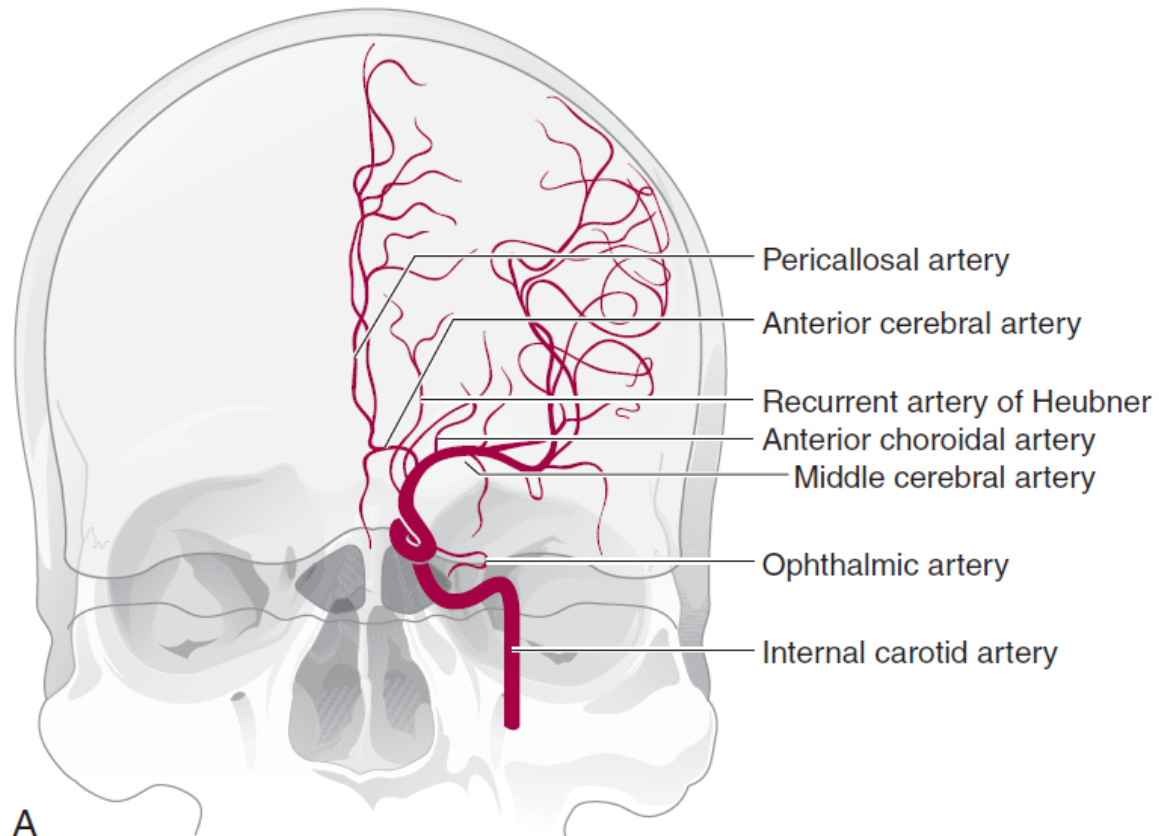




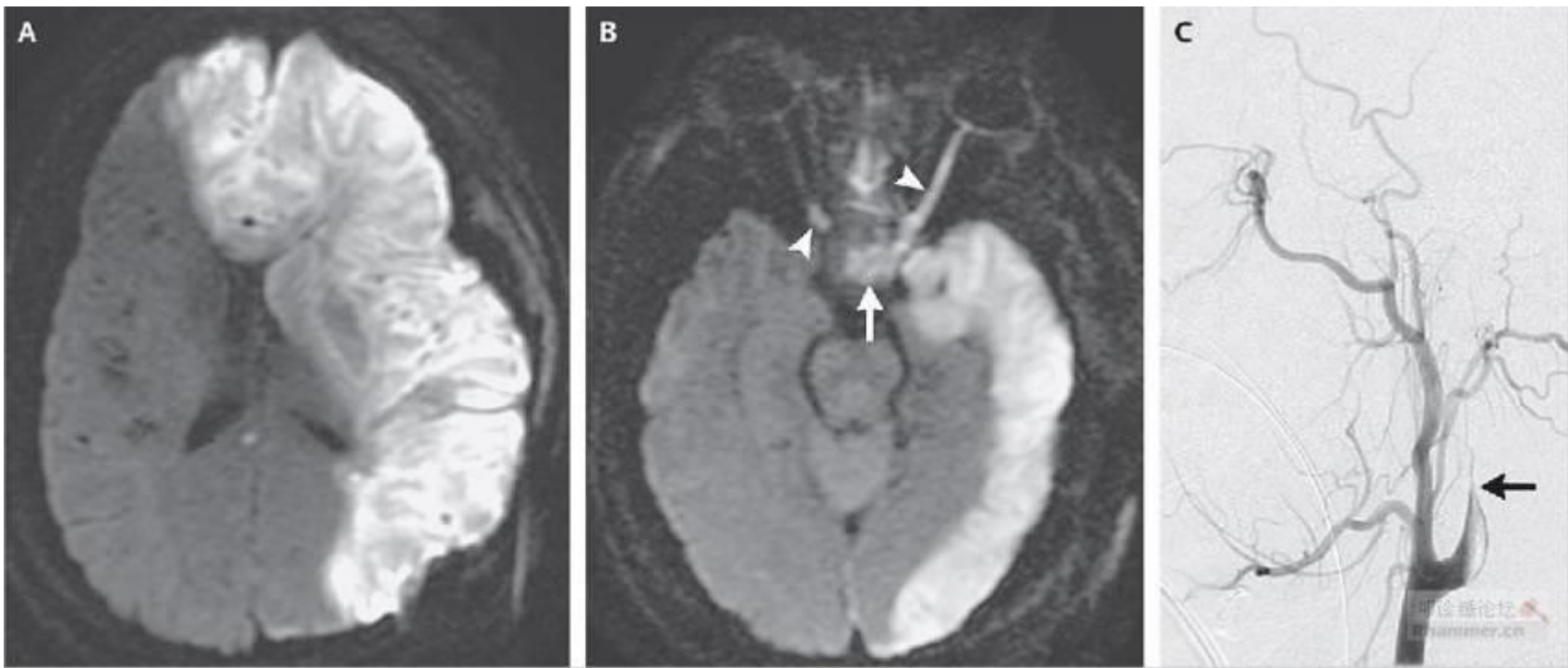


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A-P view



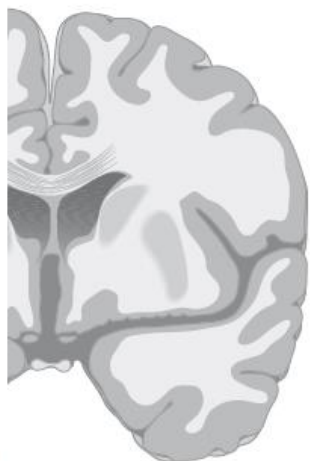
# 视神经和视交叉



# 大脑中动脉

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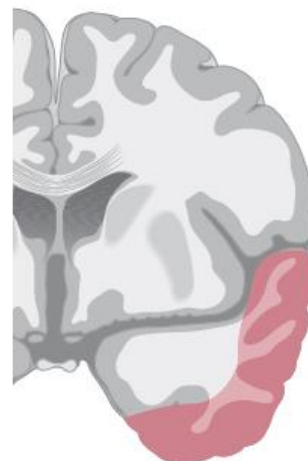




A



B



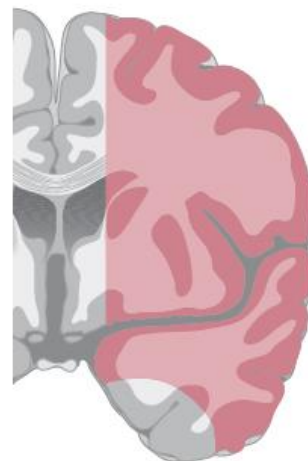
C



D



E

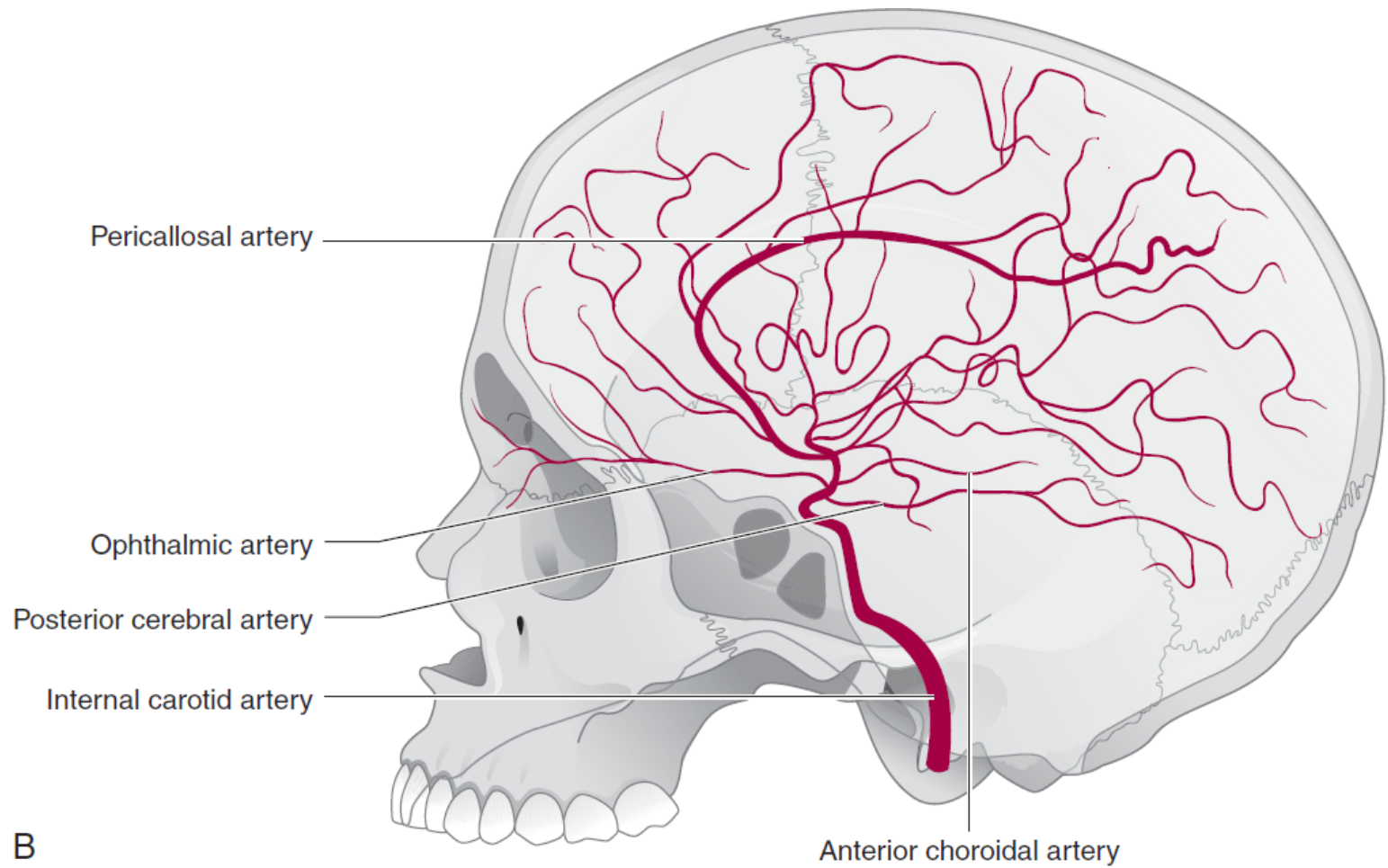


F



# 脉络膜前动脉

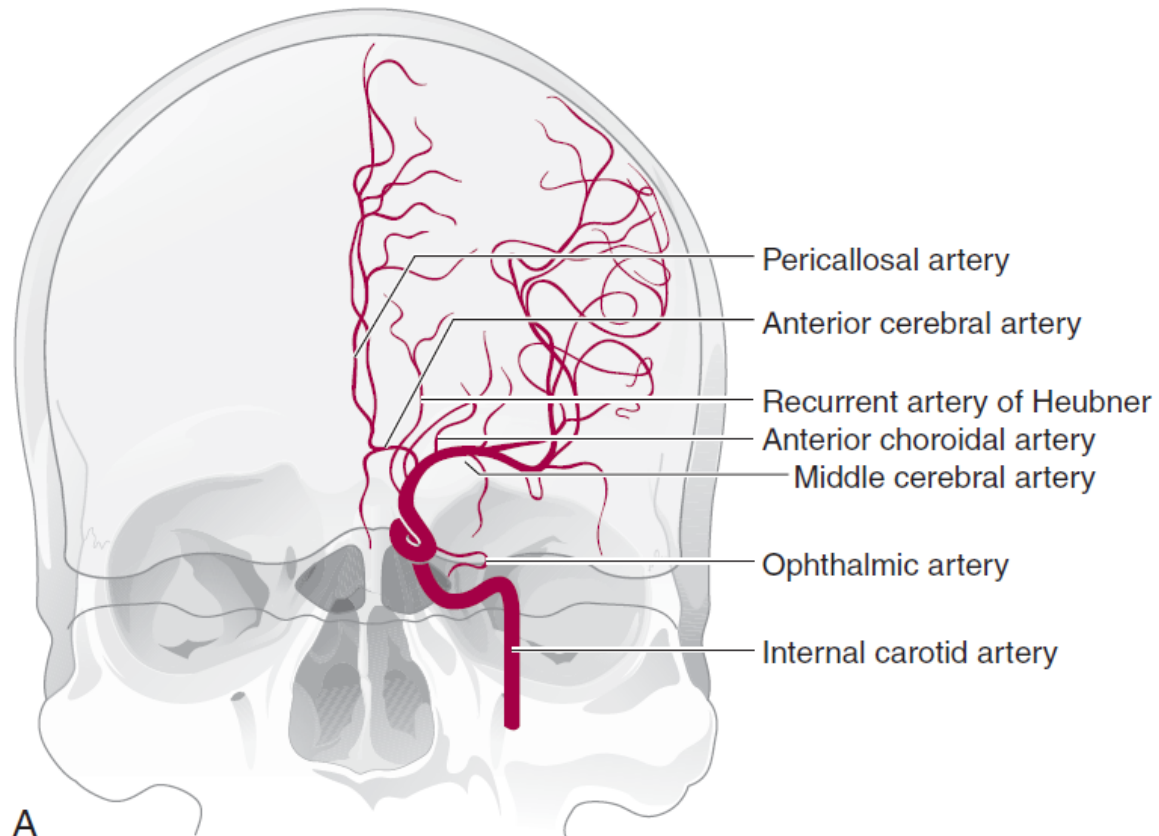
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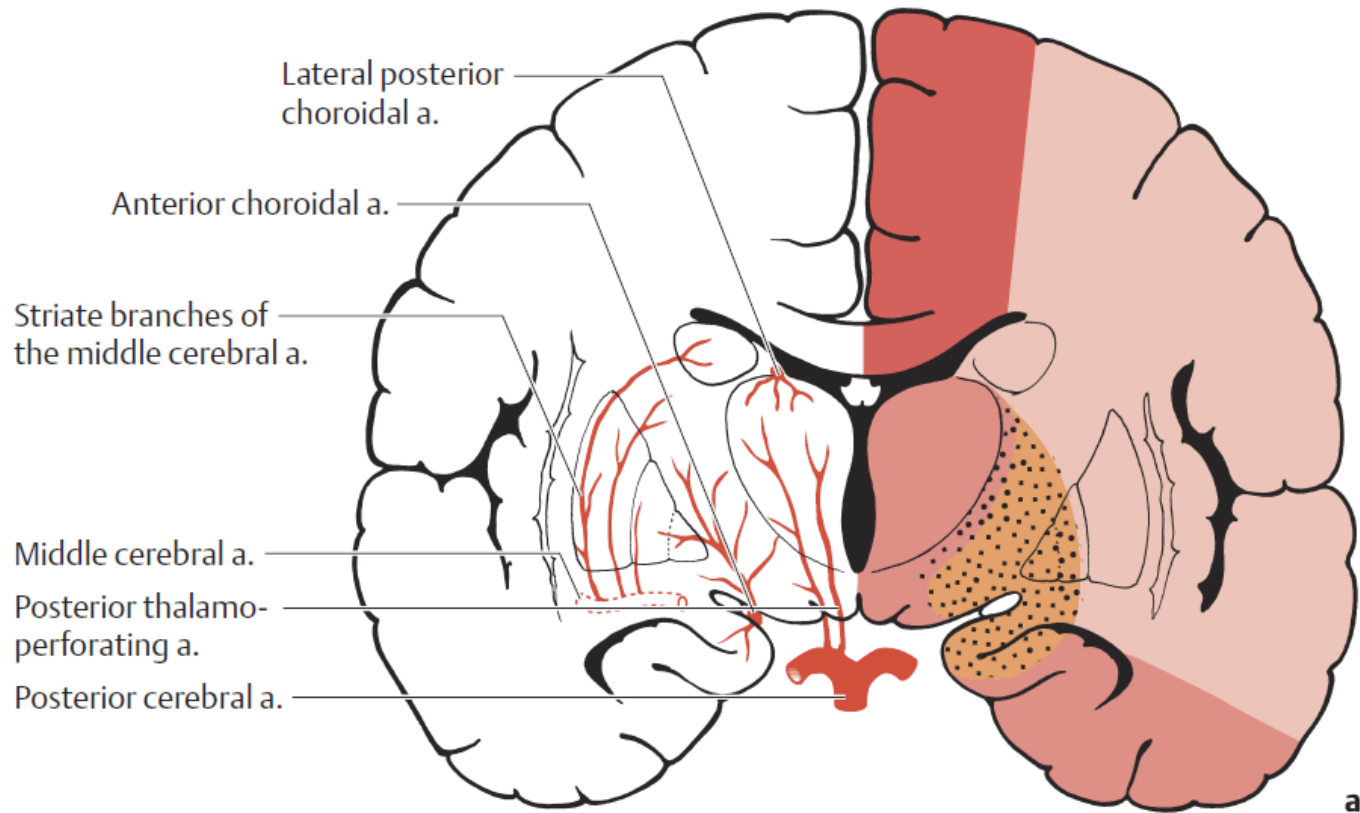




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A-P view







Anterior  
cerebral a.



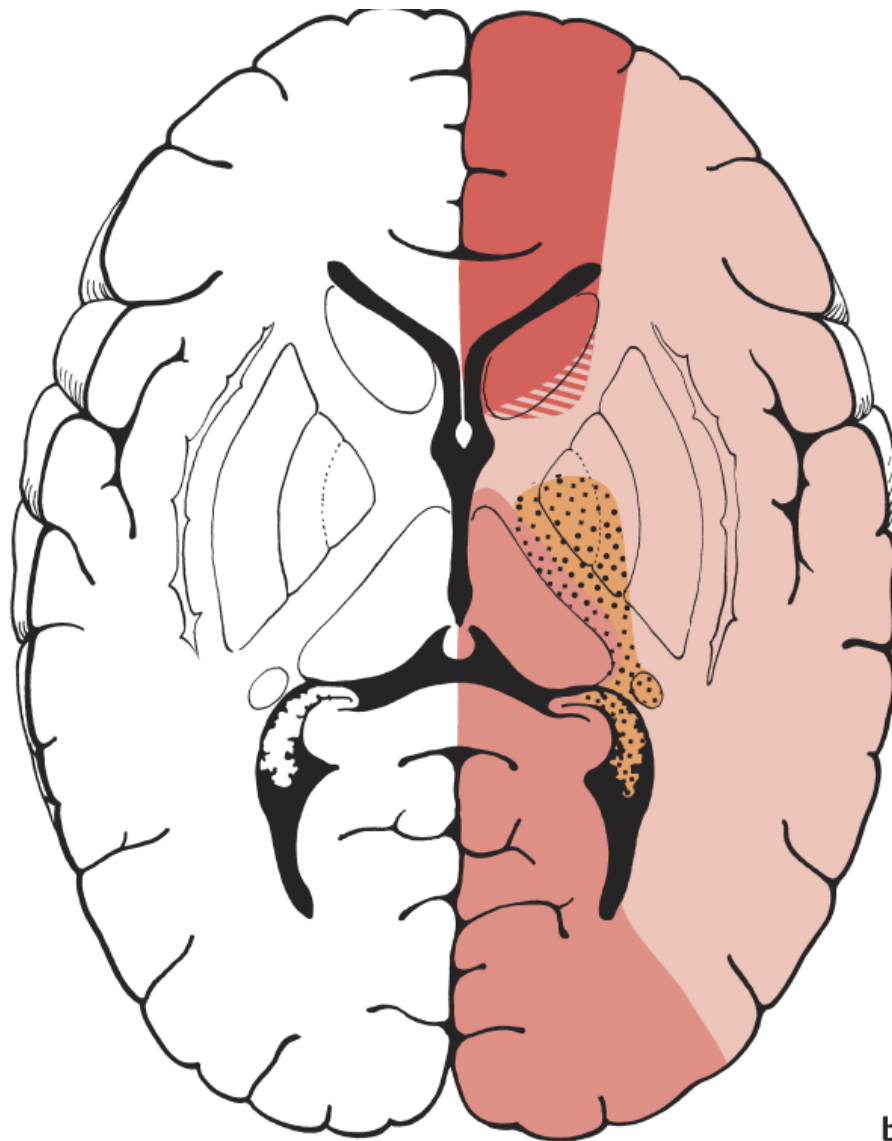
Middle  
cerebral a.



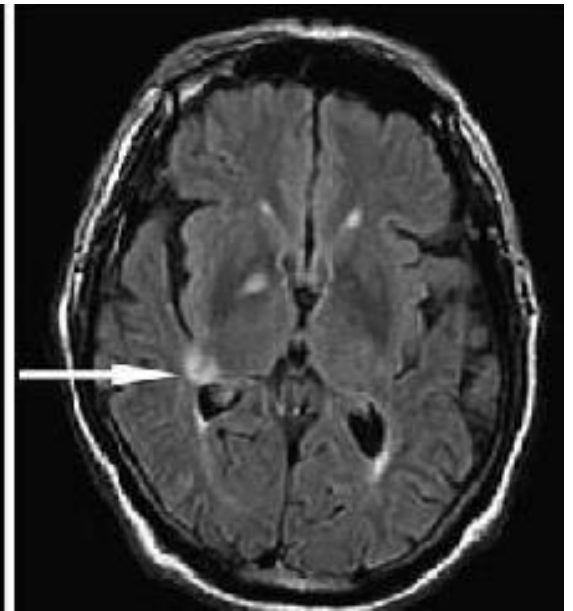
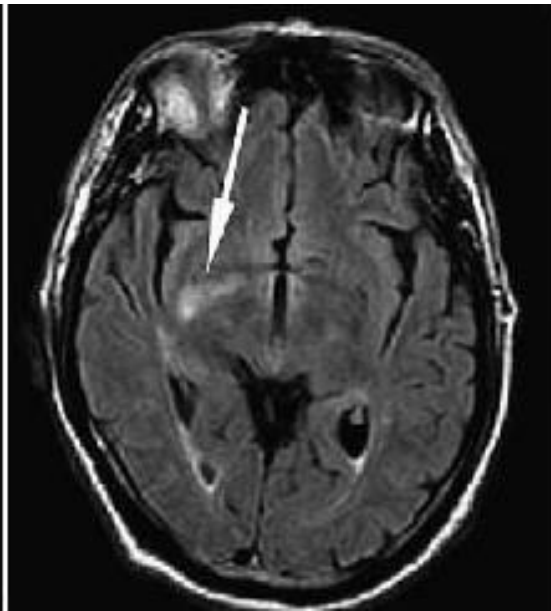
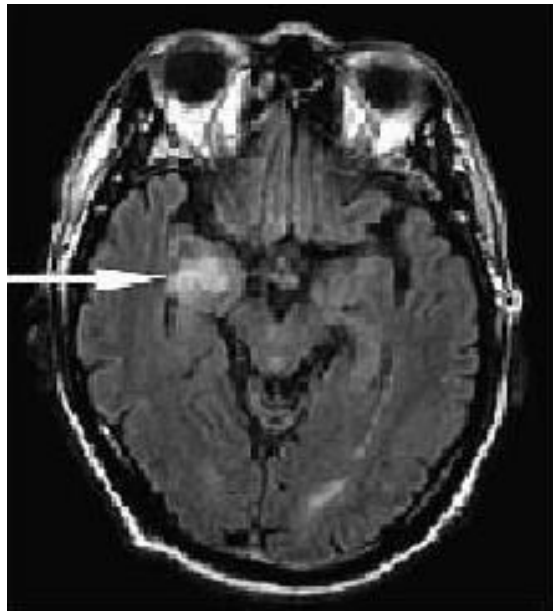
Posterior  
cerebral a.



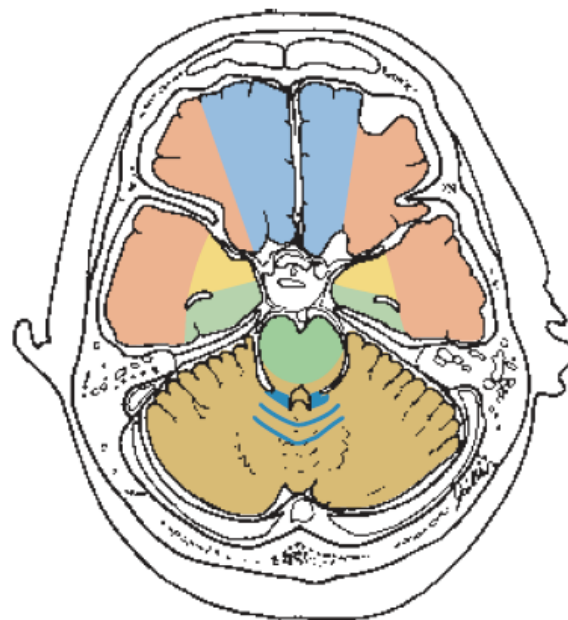
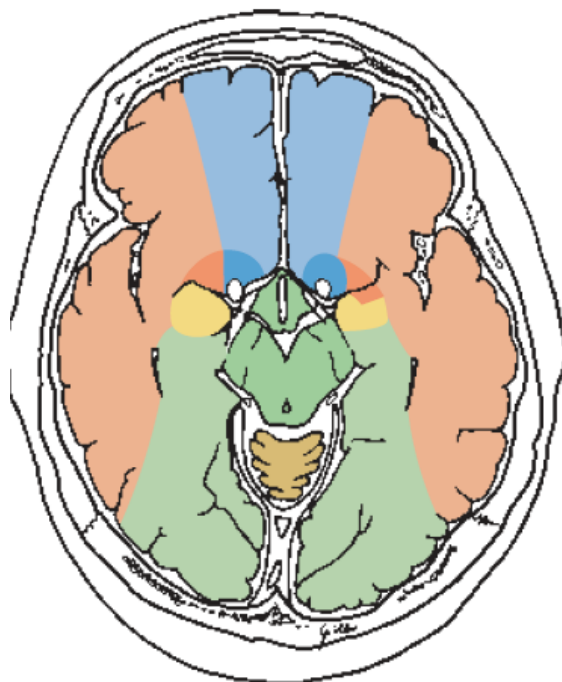
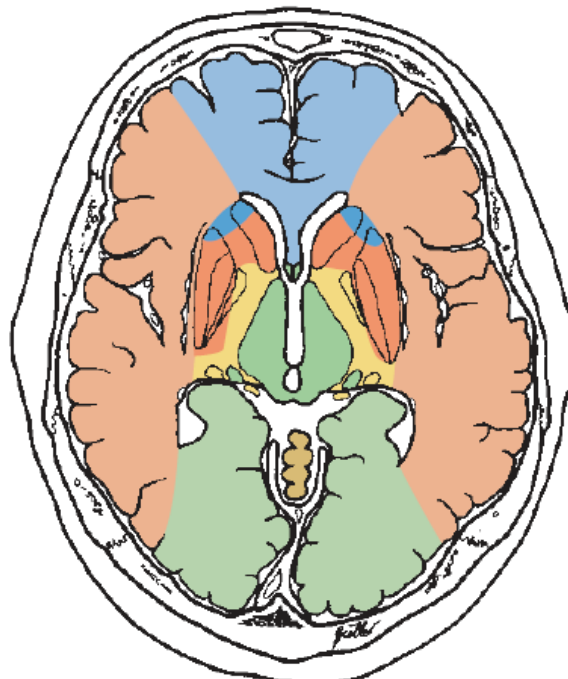
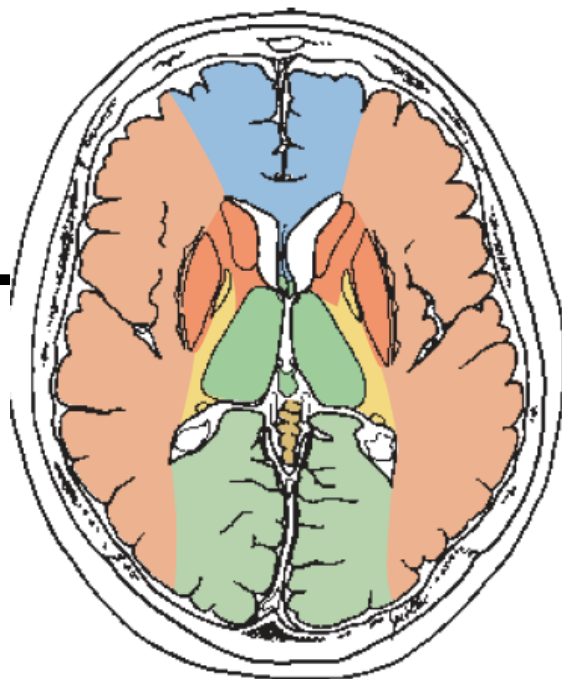
Anterior  
choroidal a.

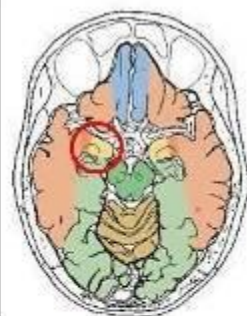
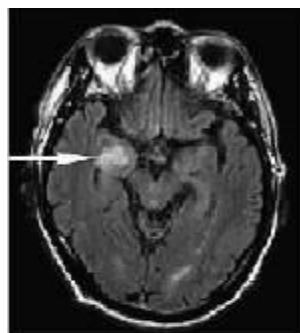


b

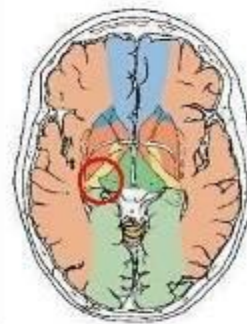
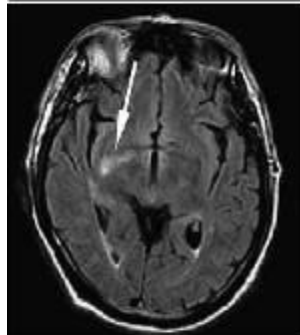




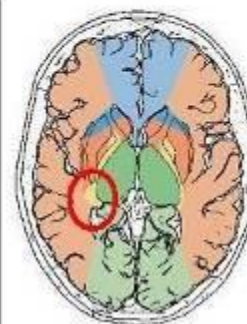
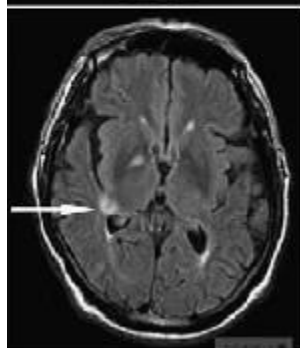




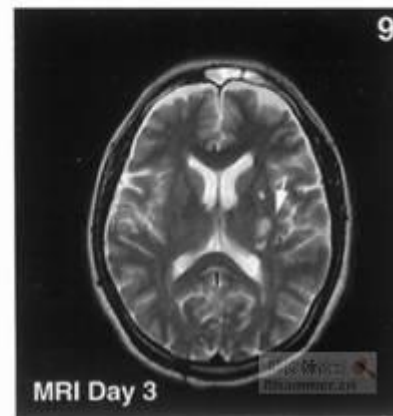
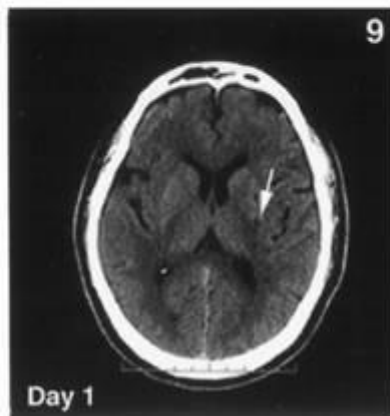
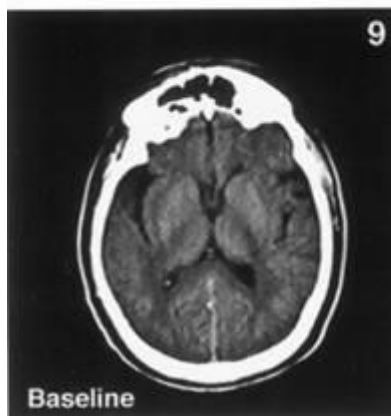
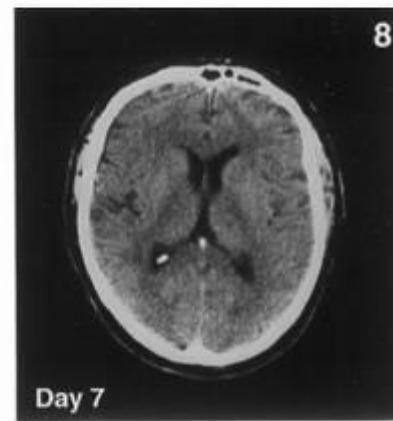
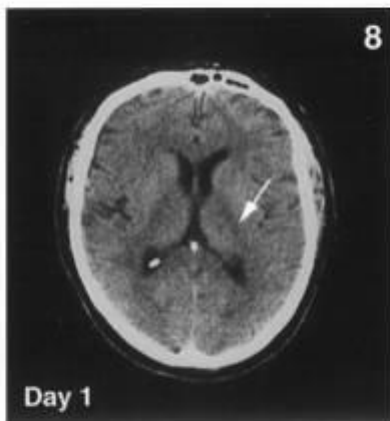
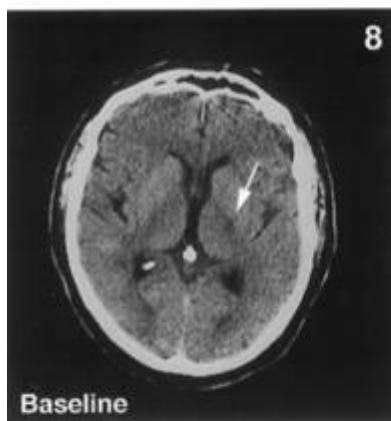
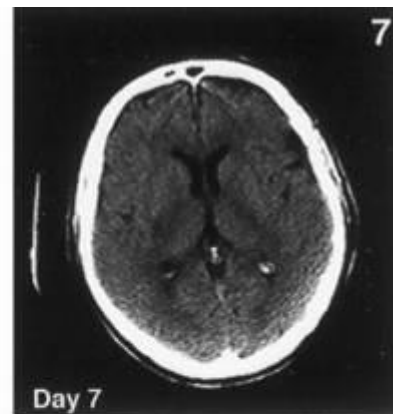
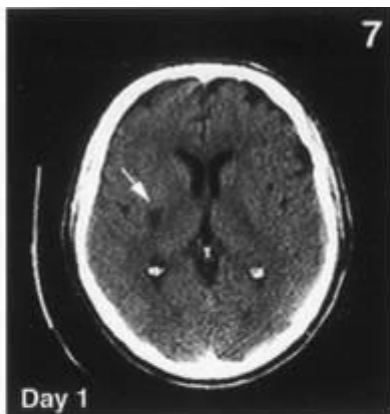
内侧额叶



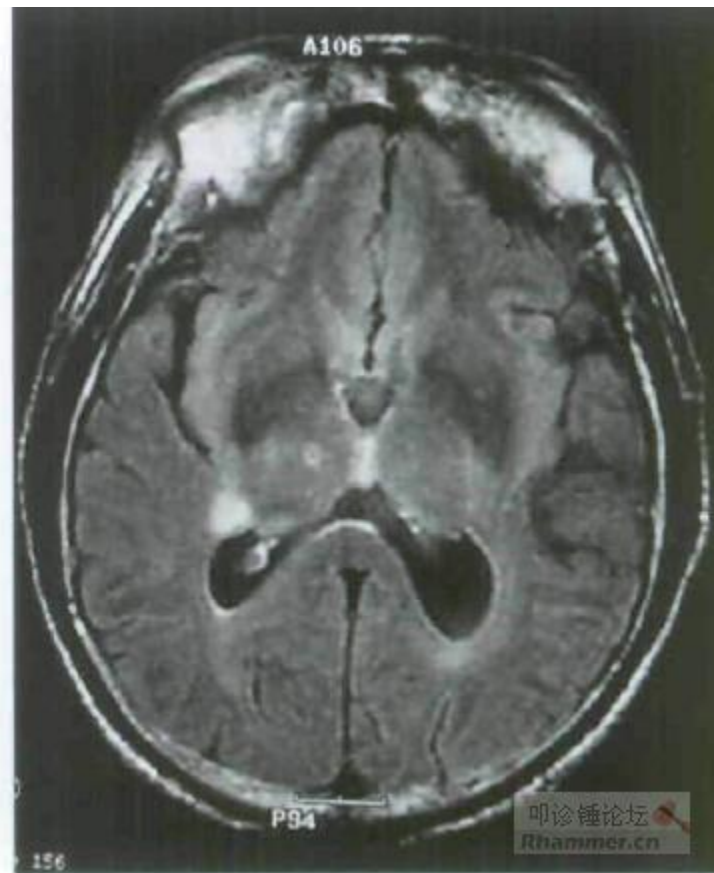
内囊后肢



外侧膝状体

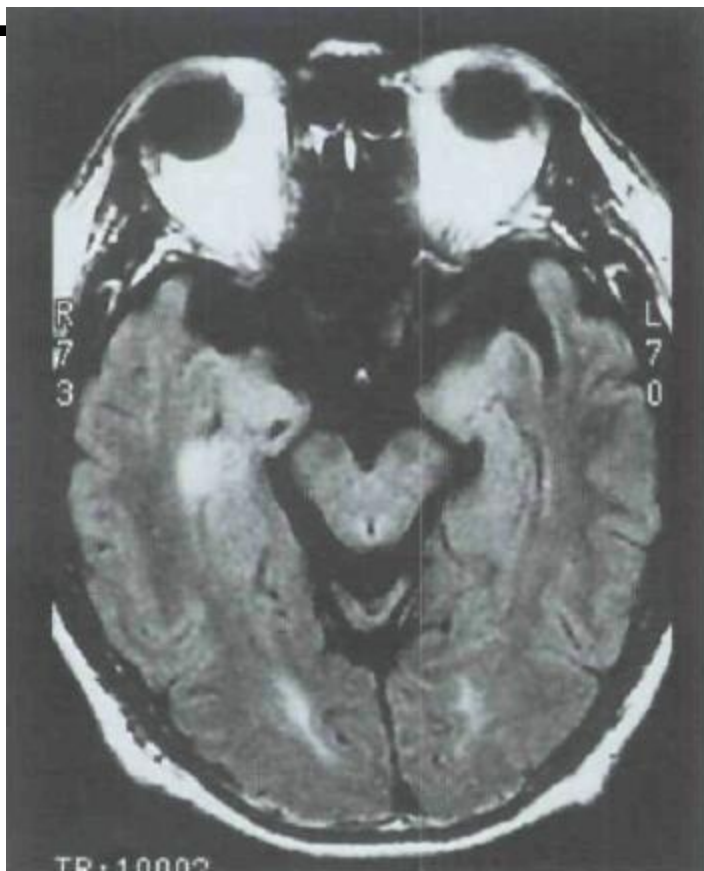


# 脉络膜前

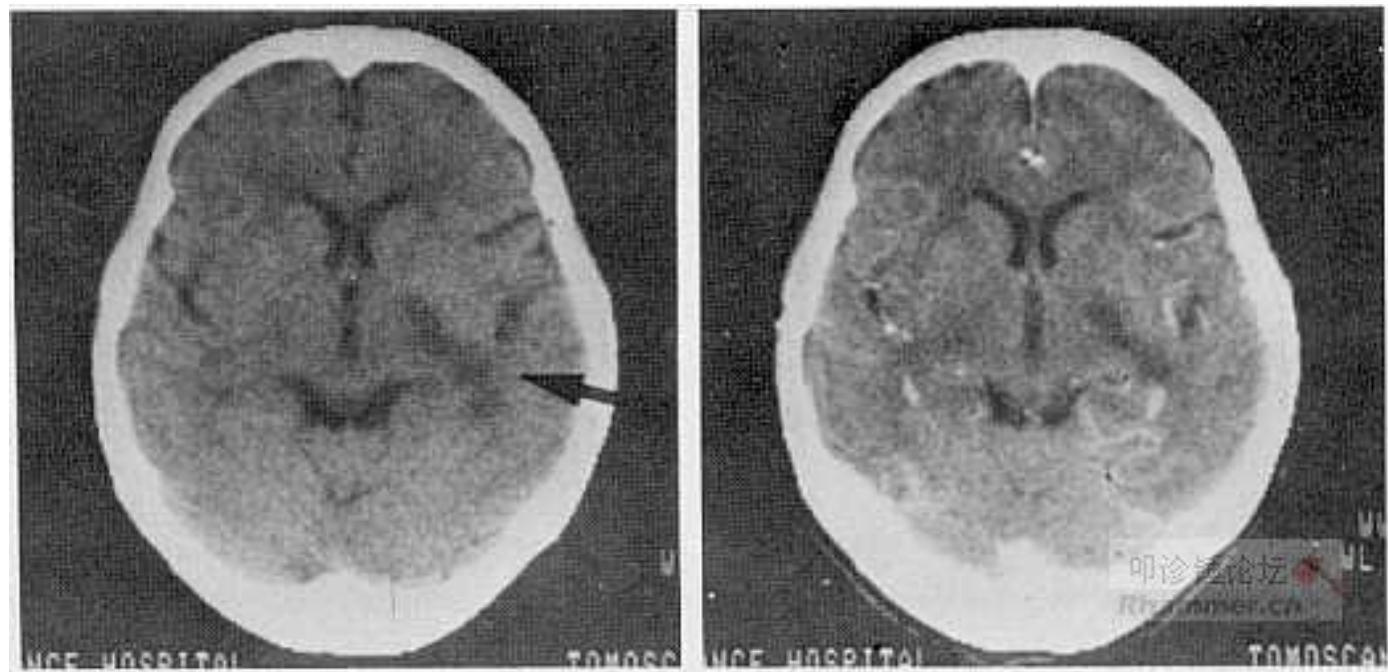


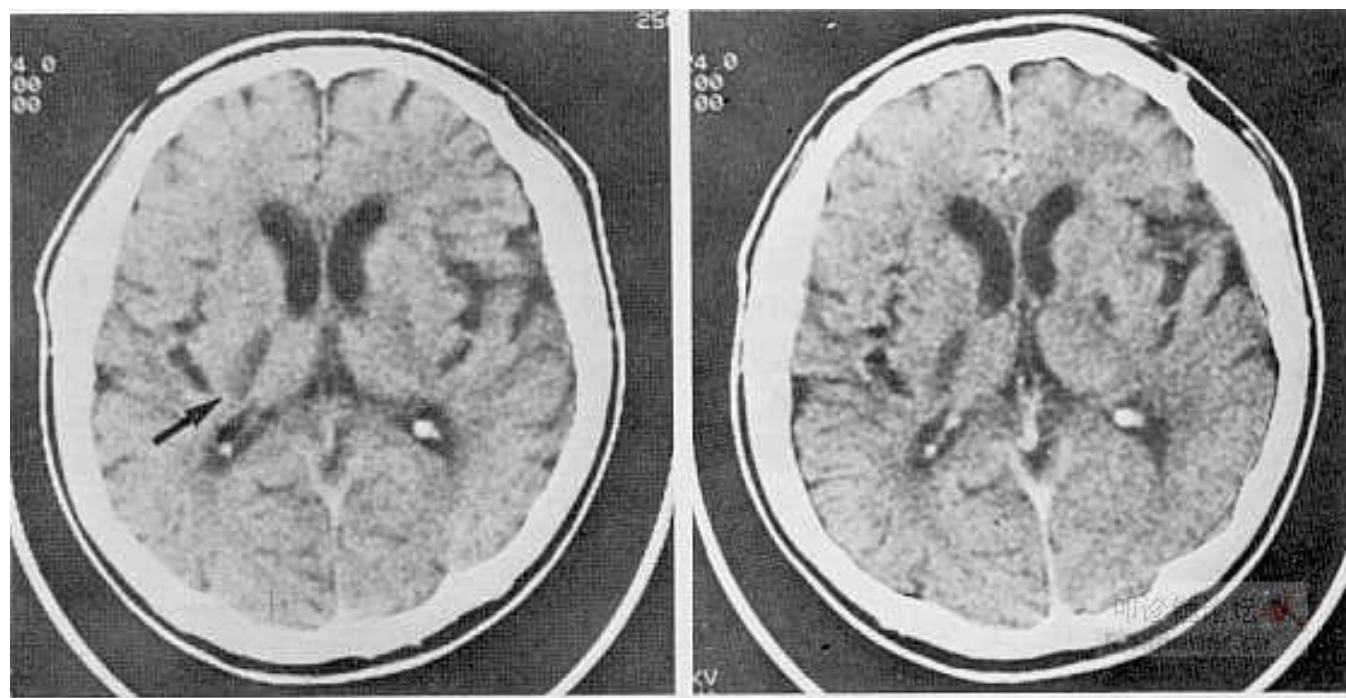


# 脉络膜前



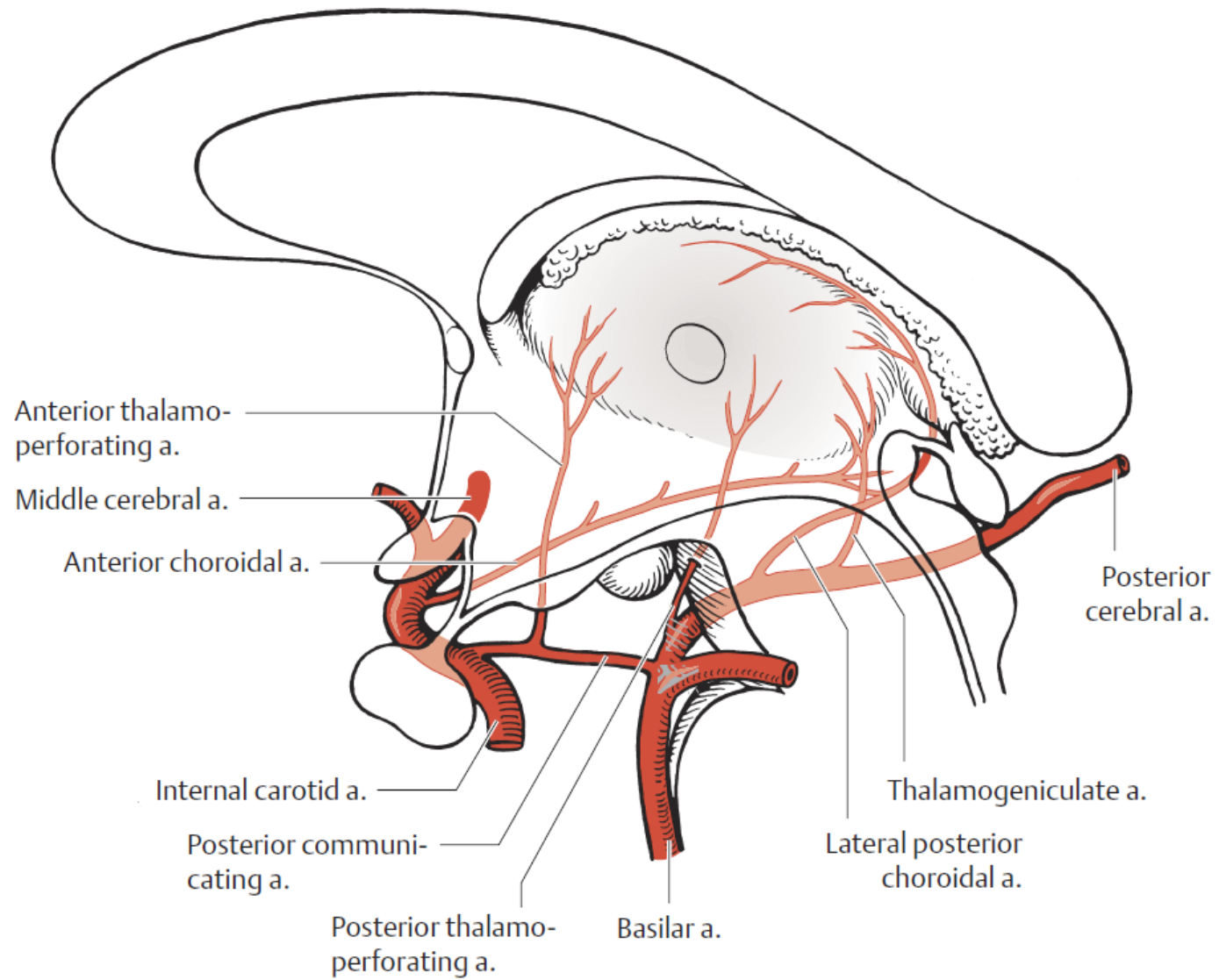


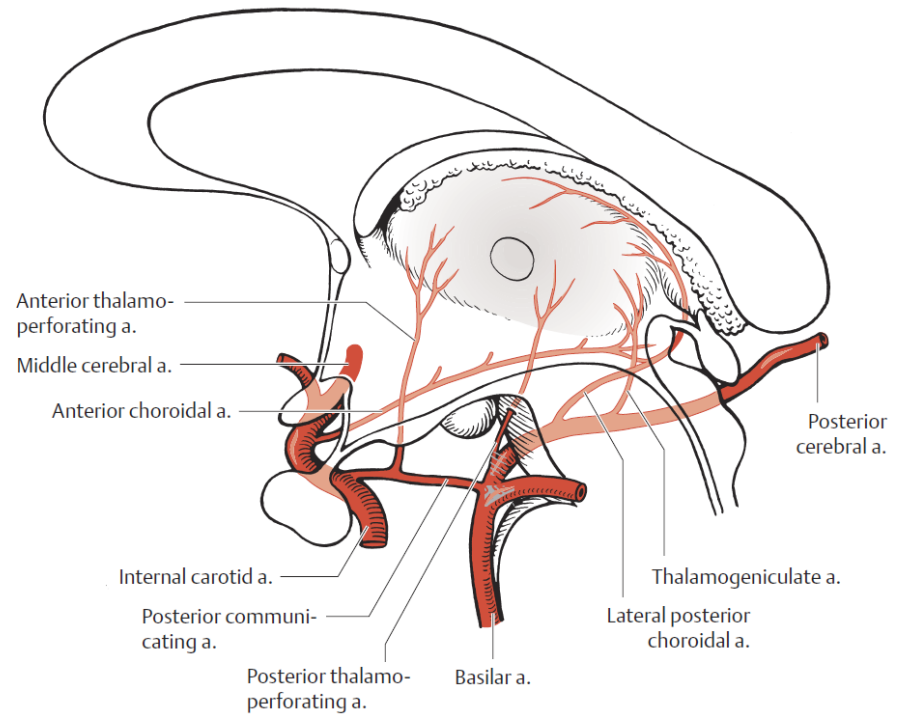
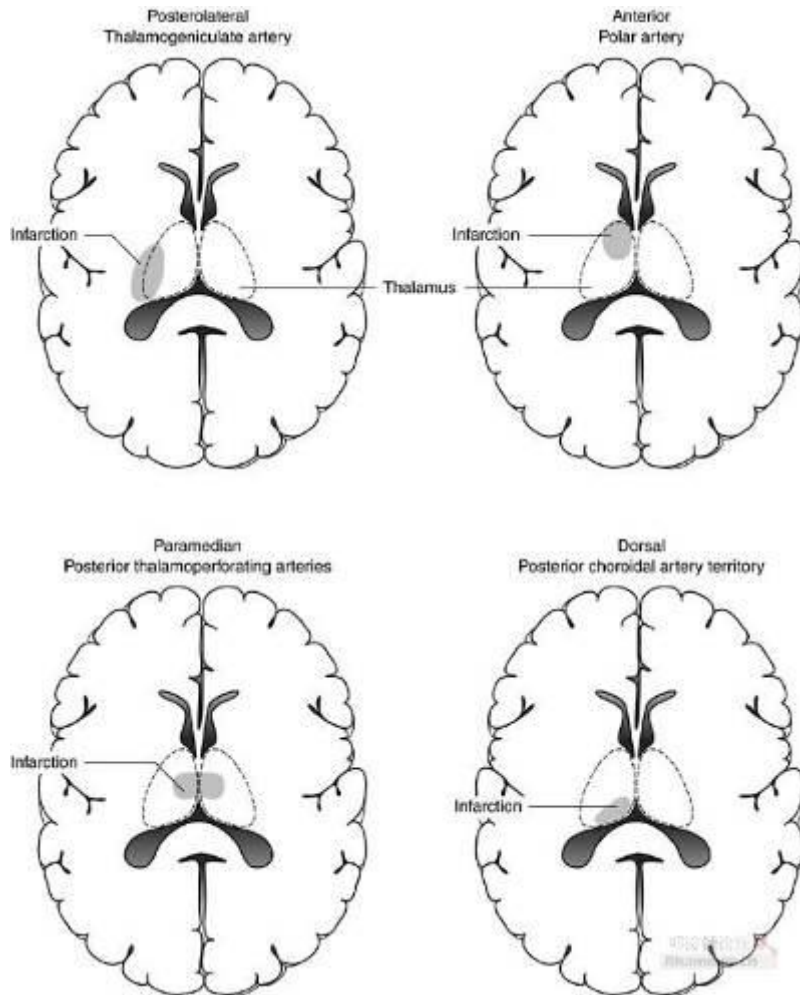




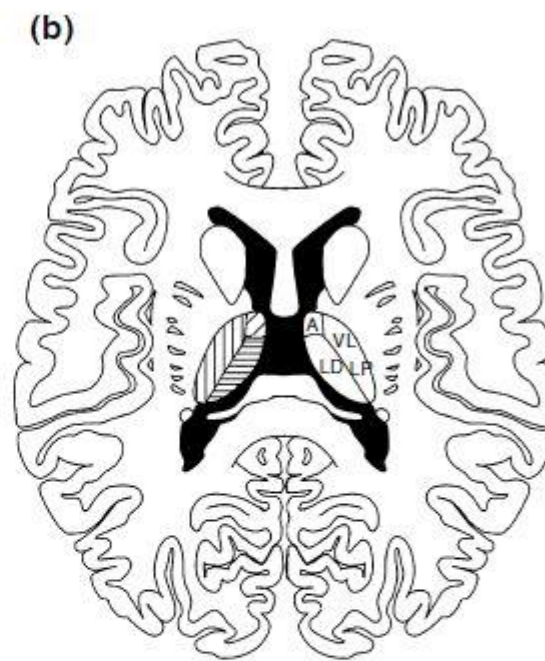
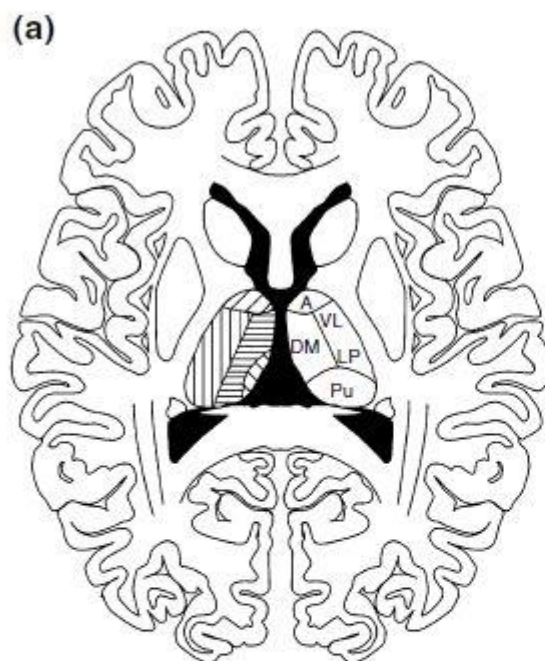
# 丘脑供血

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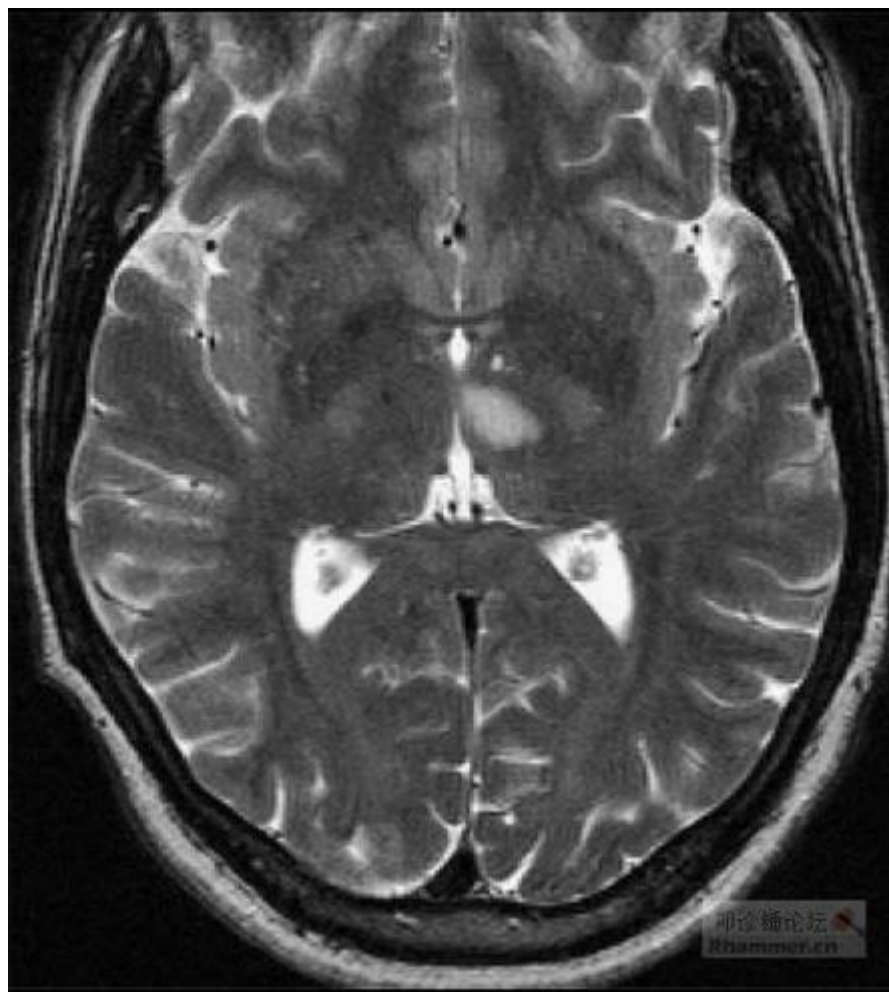
||||| Thalamogeniculate branches  
 丘脑膝状体动脉  
 ||||| Thalamoperforating branches  
 丘脑穿通动脉  
 \\\ Posterior choroidal arteries  
 脉络膜后动脉  
 // Tuberothalamic artery  
 丘脑结节动脉

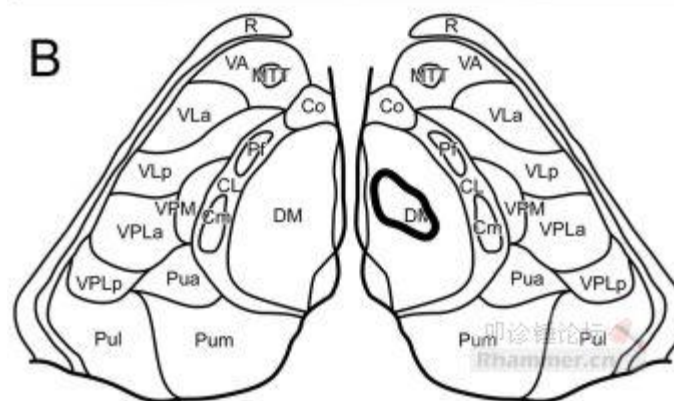
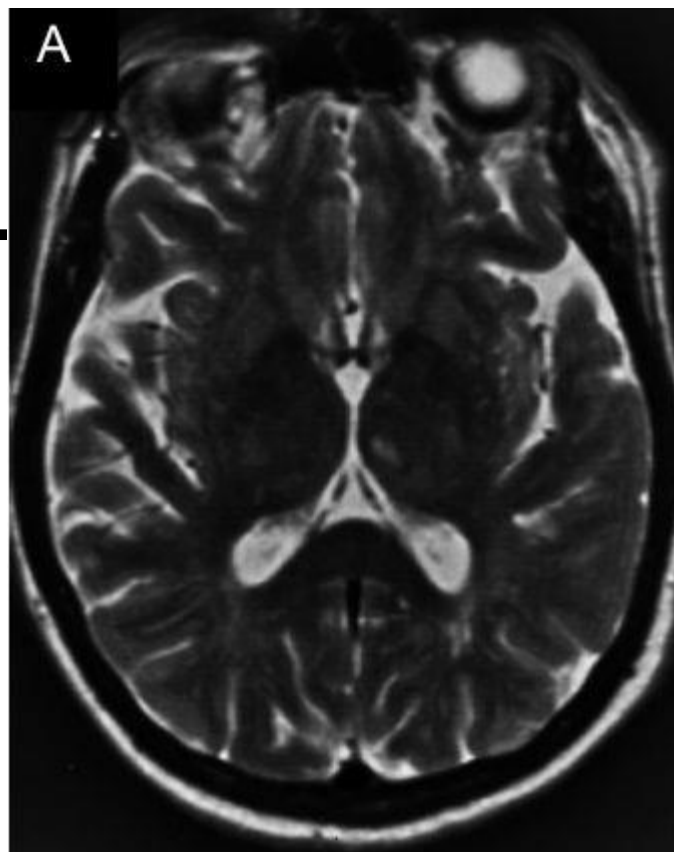
A Anterior thalamic nucleus  
 VL Ventral thalamic nucleus  
 LP Lateral posterior thalamic nucleus  
 DM Mediodorsal thalamic nucleus  
 LD Lateral dorsal thalamic nucleus  
 PU Pulvinar

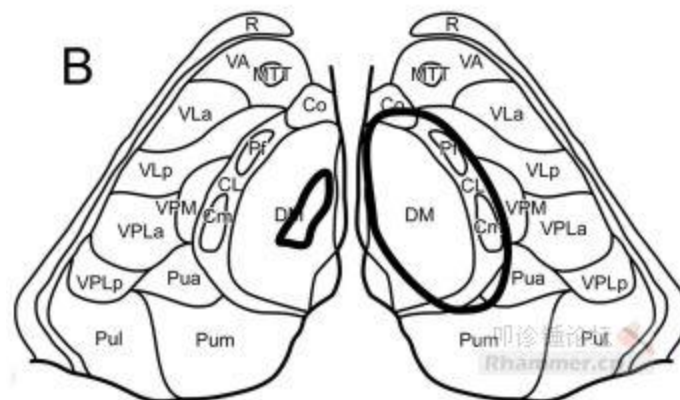
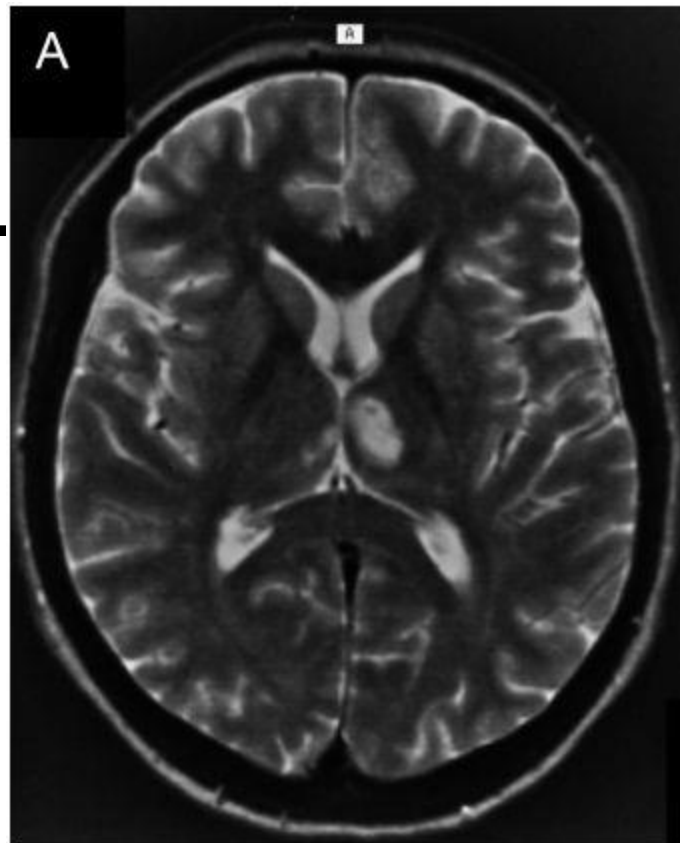


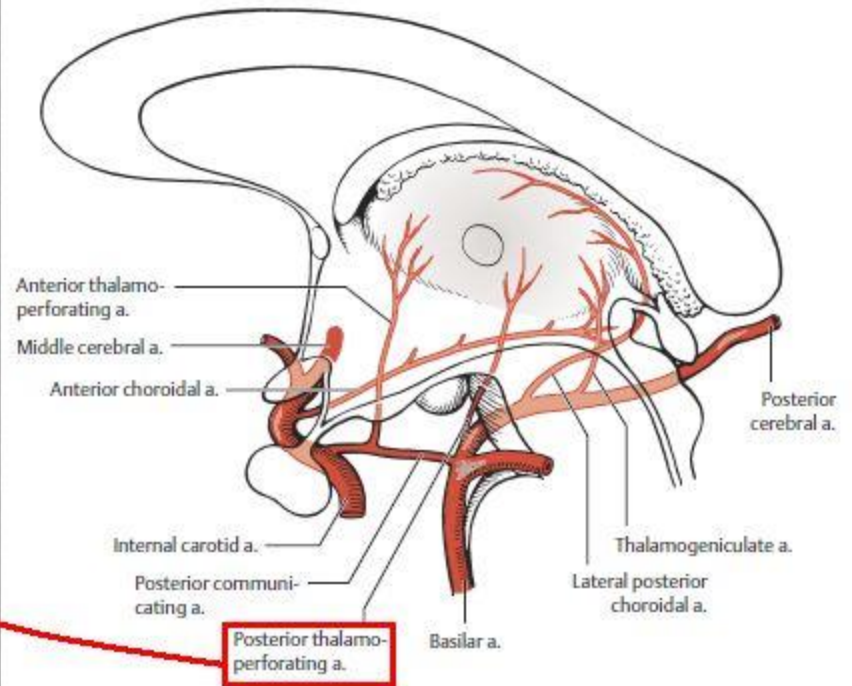
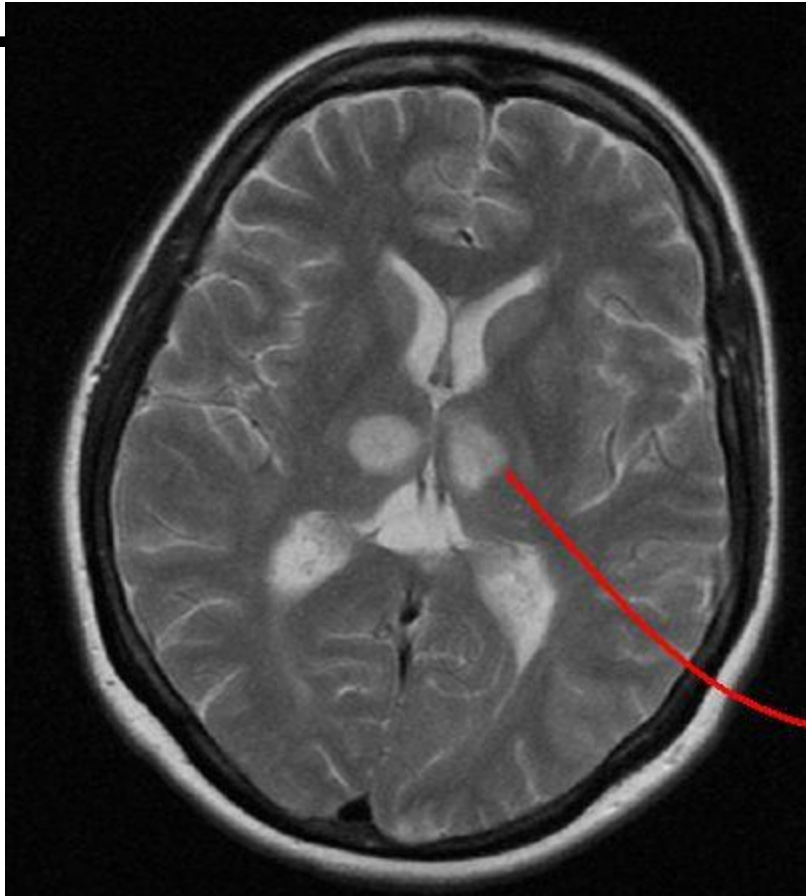
# 丘脑穿透

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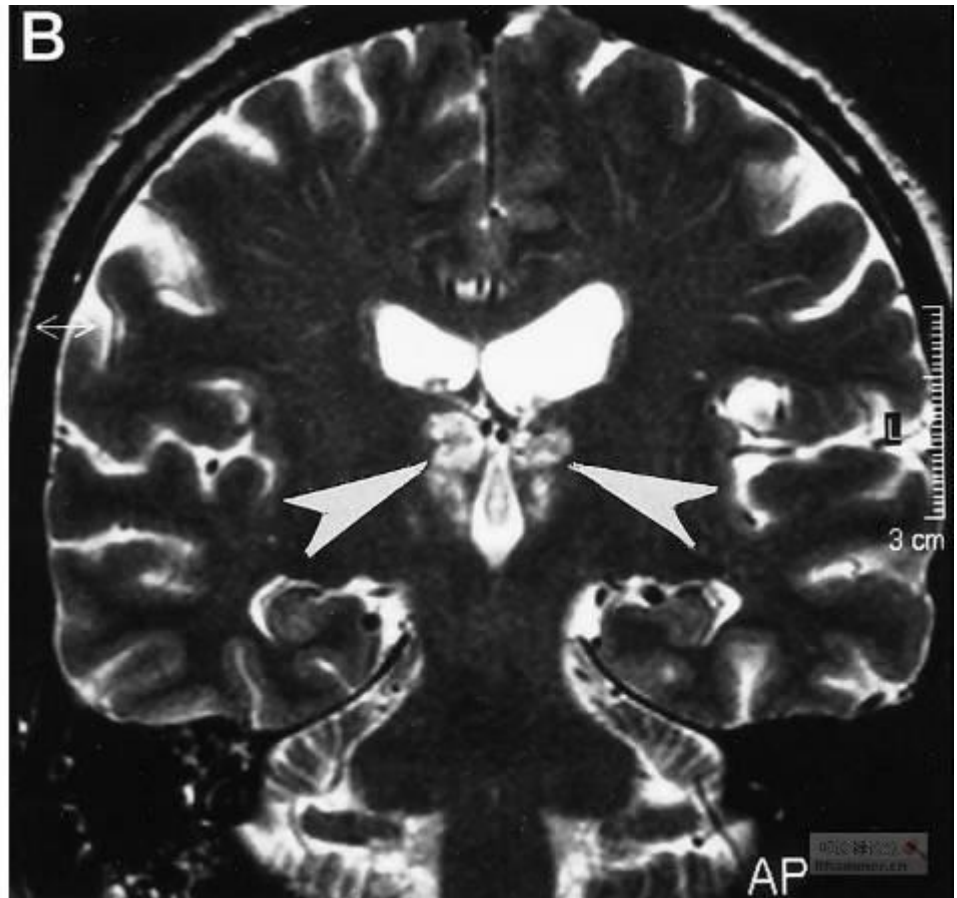
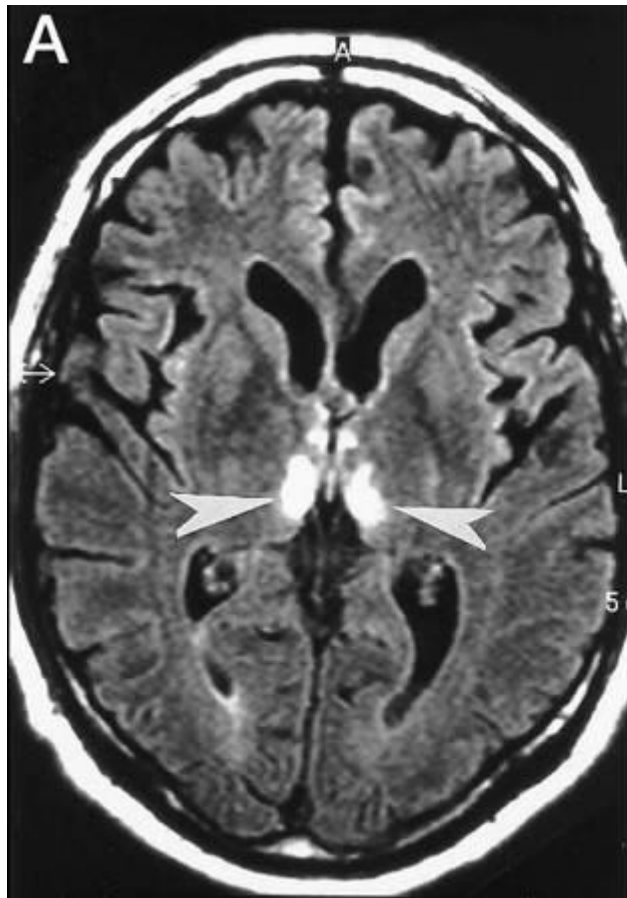






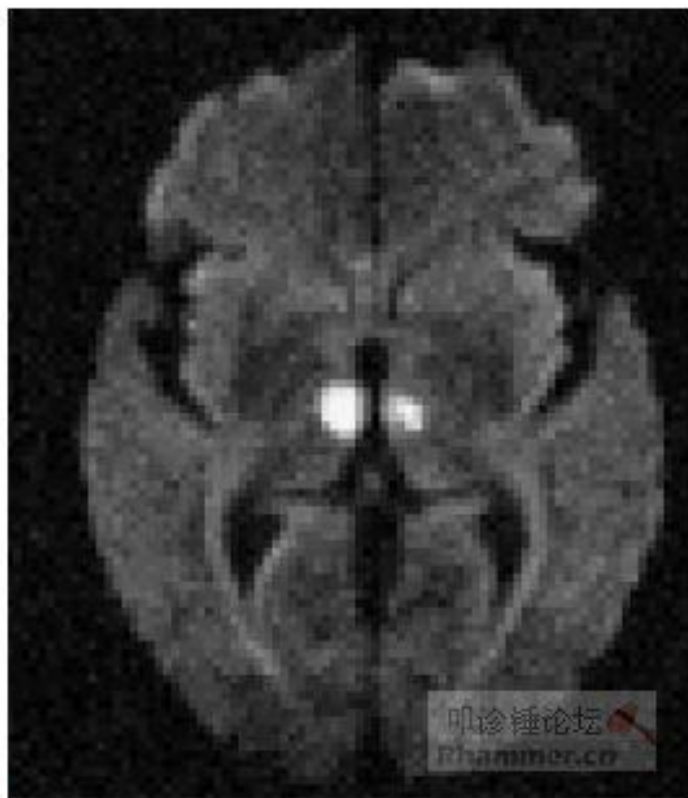


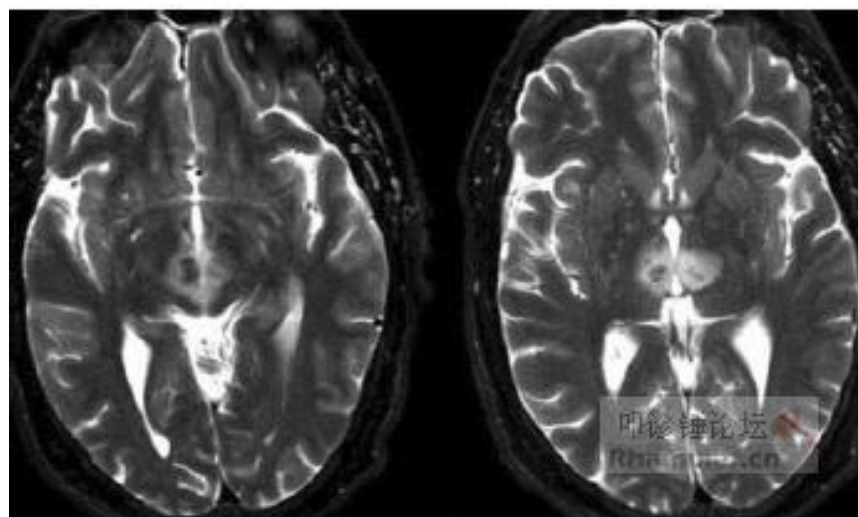
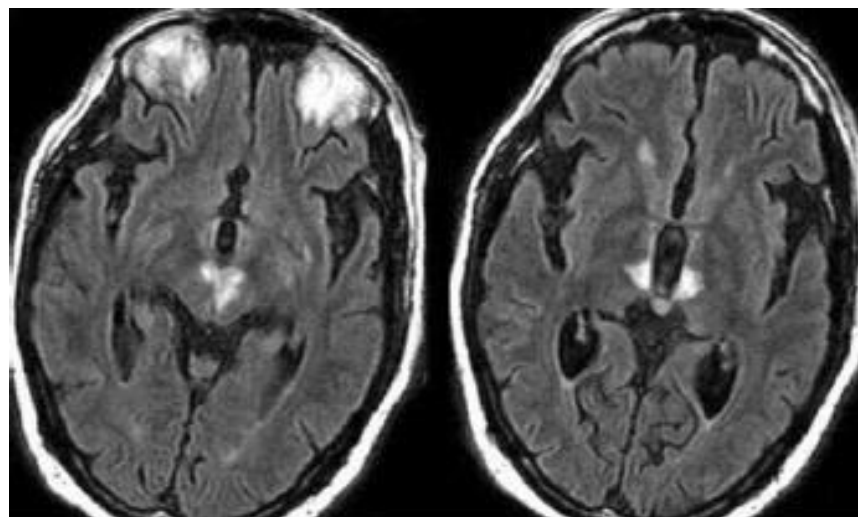


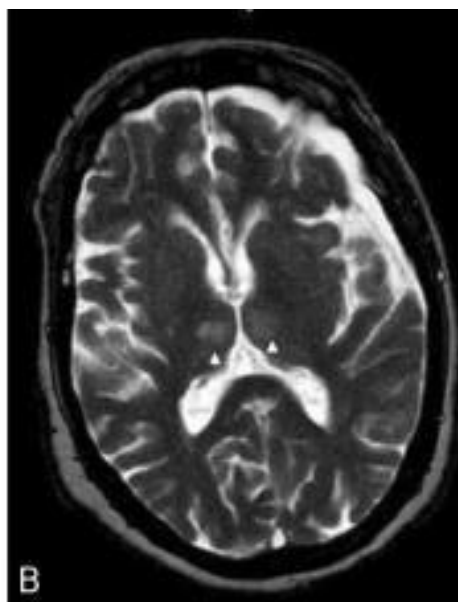
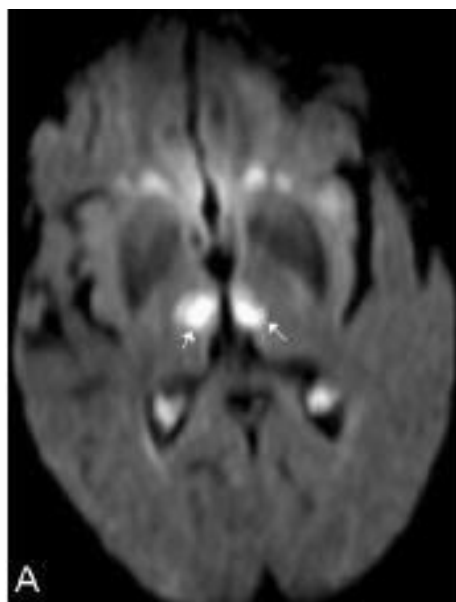


# 双侧丘脑穿透动脉

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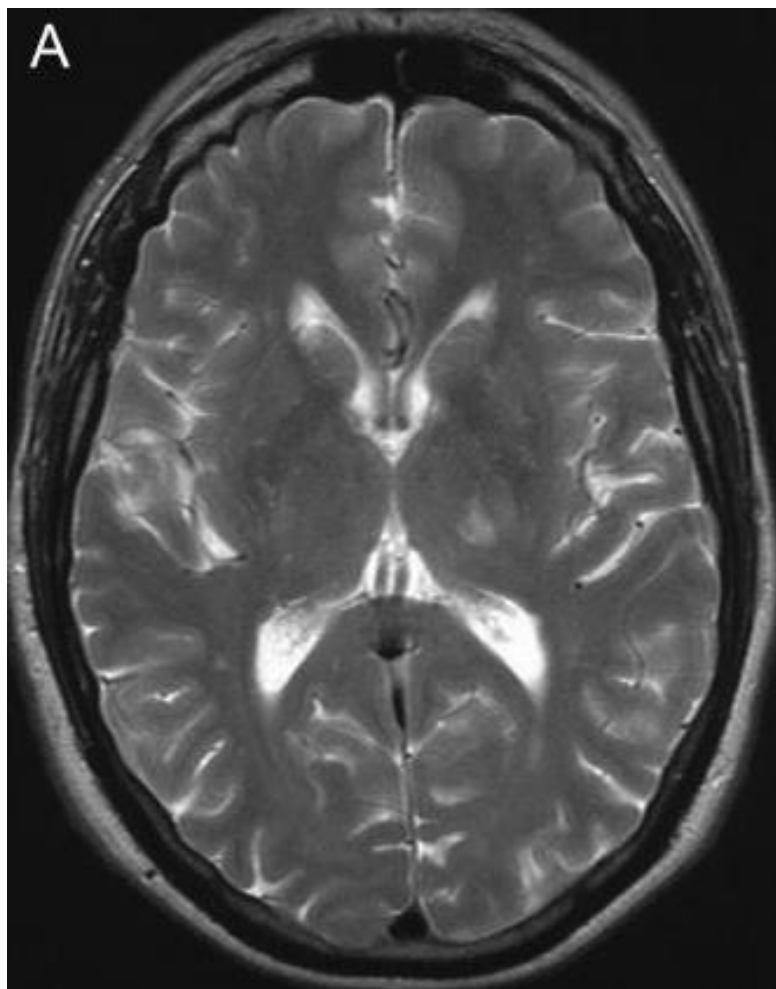




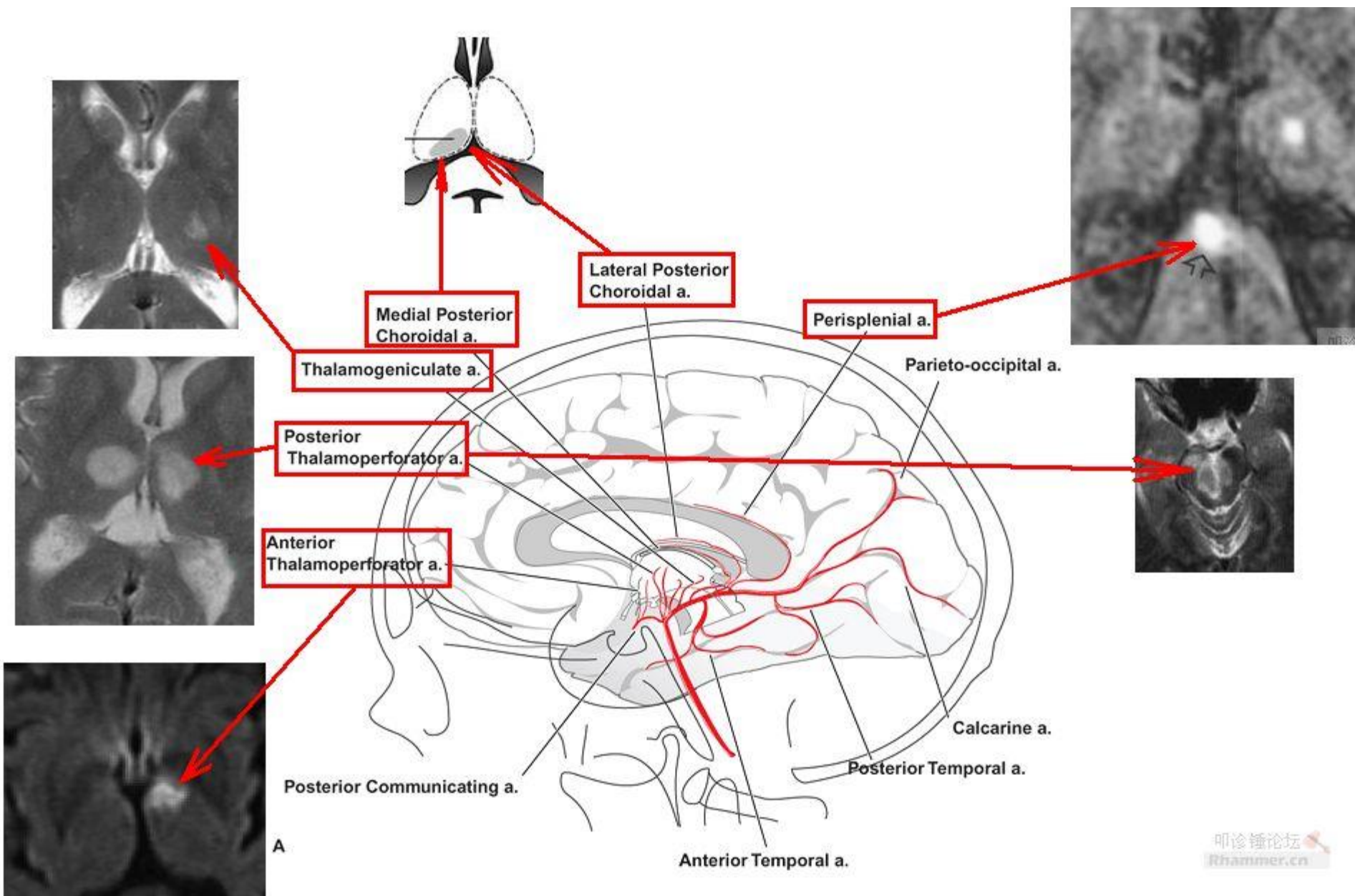


# 丘脑膝状体动脉

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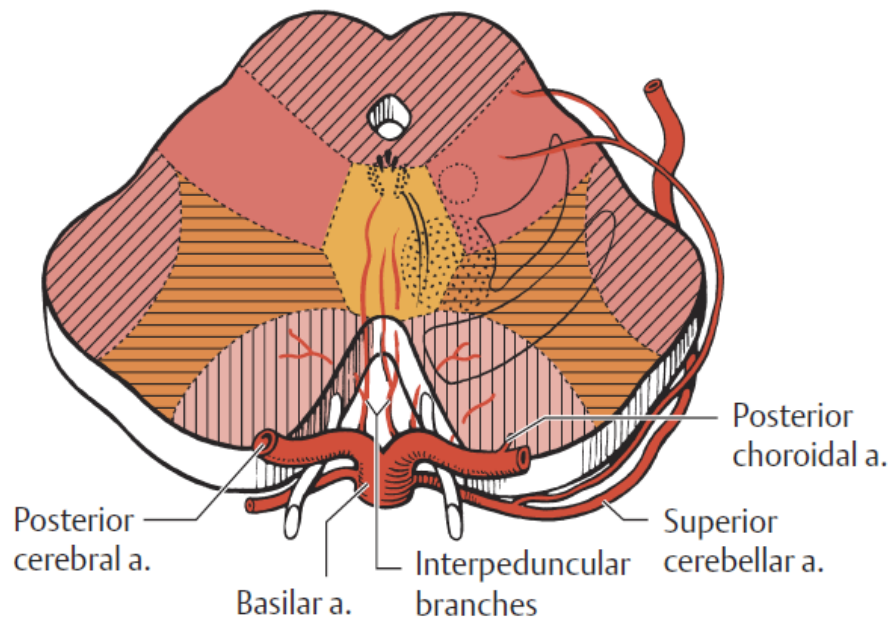






# 中脑的供血

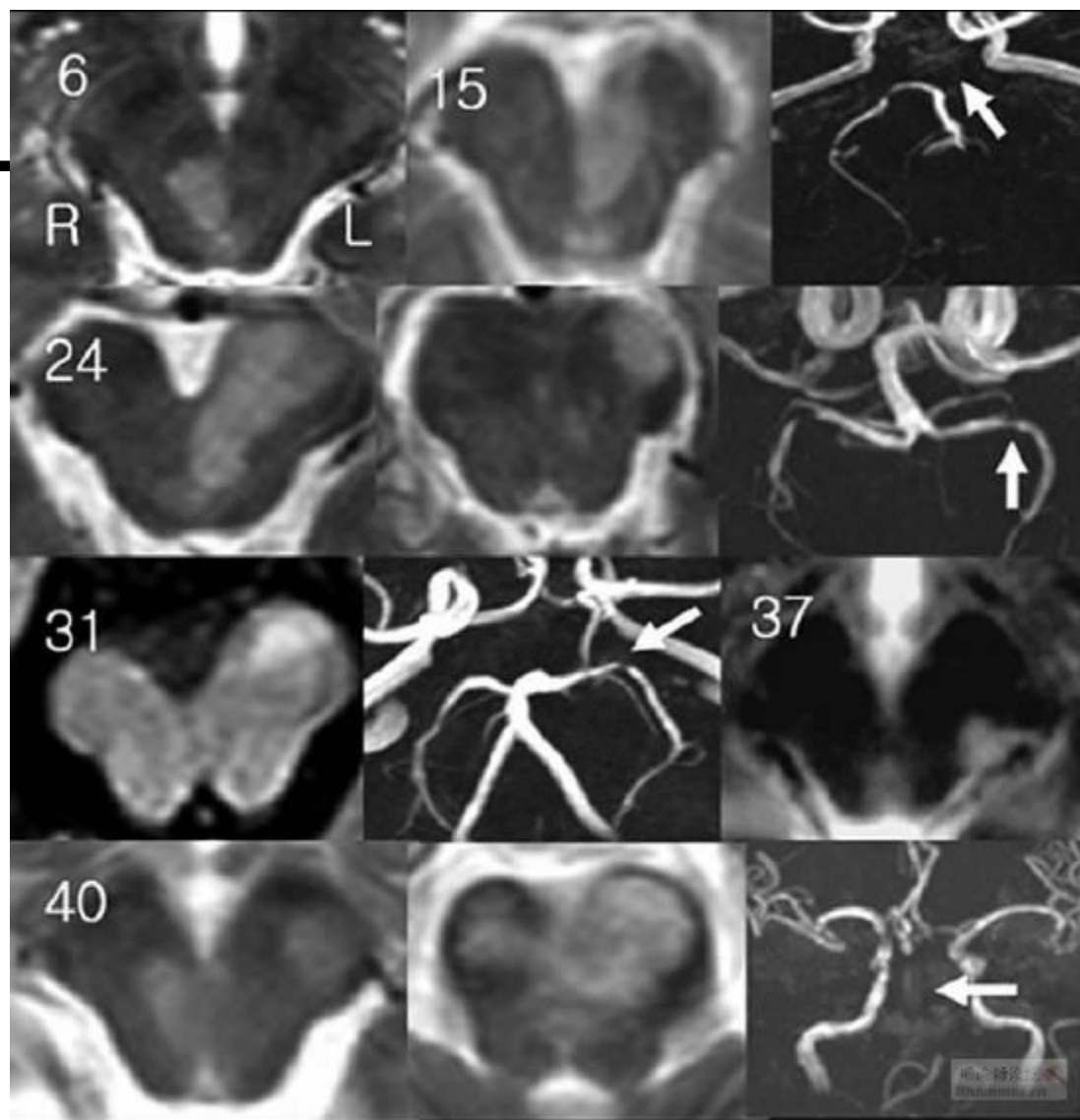
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### a Midbrain

- Superior cerebellar a.
- Posterior cerebral a.
- Posterior choroidal a.
- Interpeduncular branches
- Posterior communicating a.

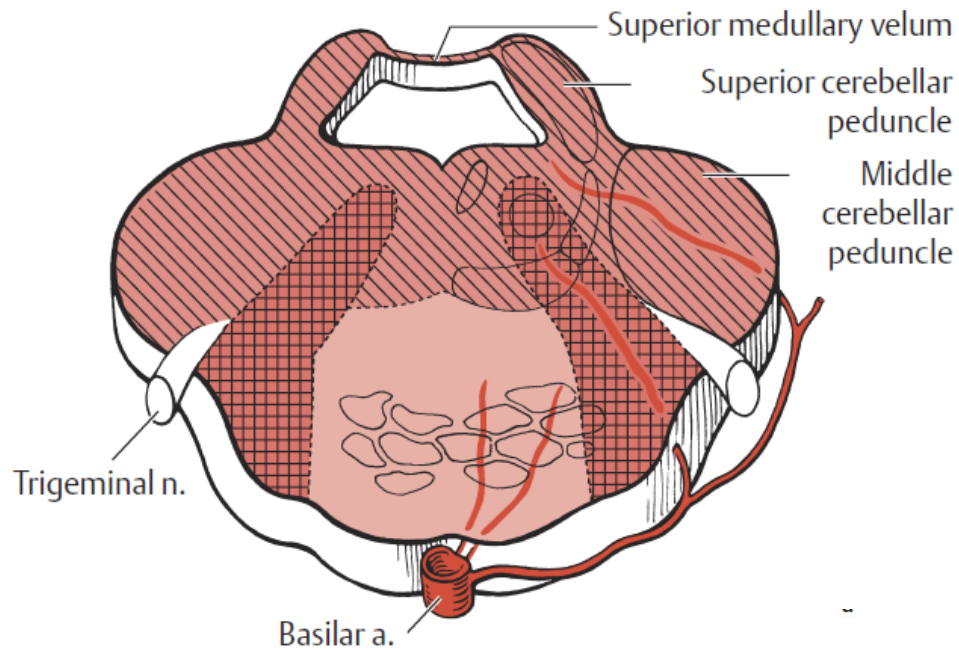
(After Murphy)



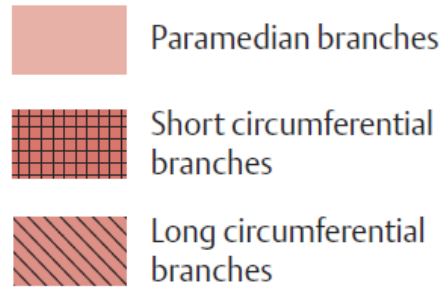
# 桥脑的供血

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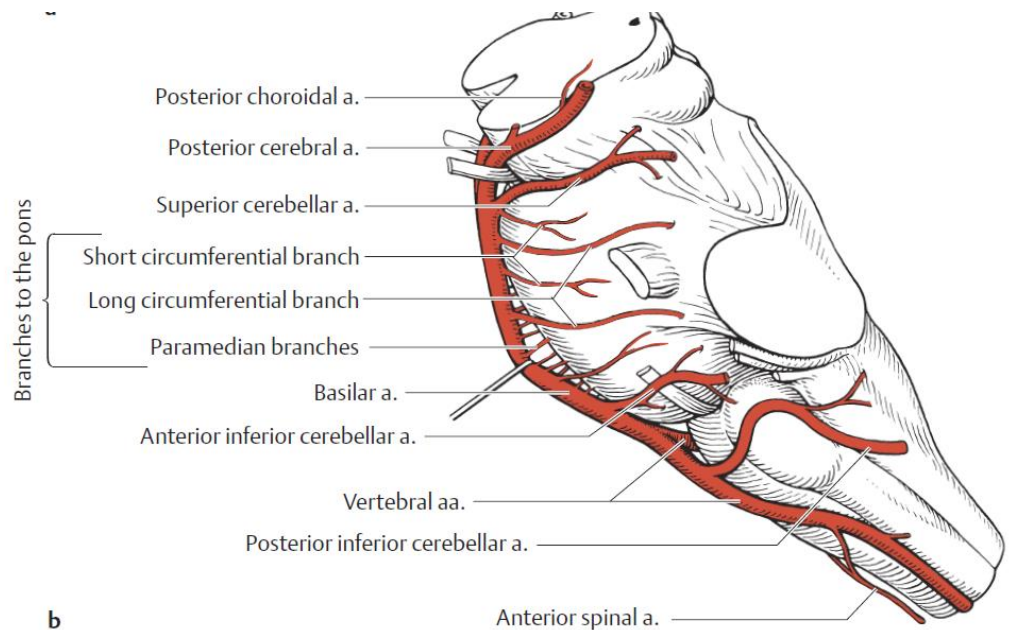




### b Pons

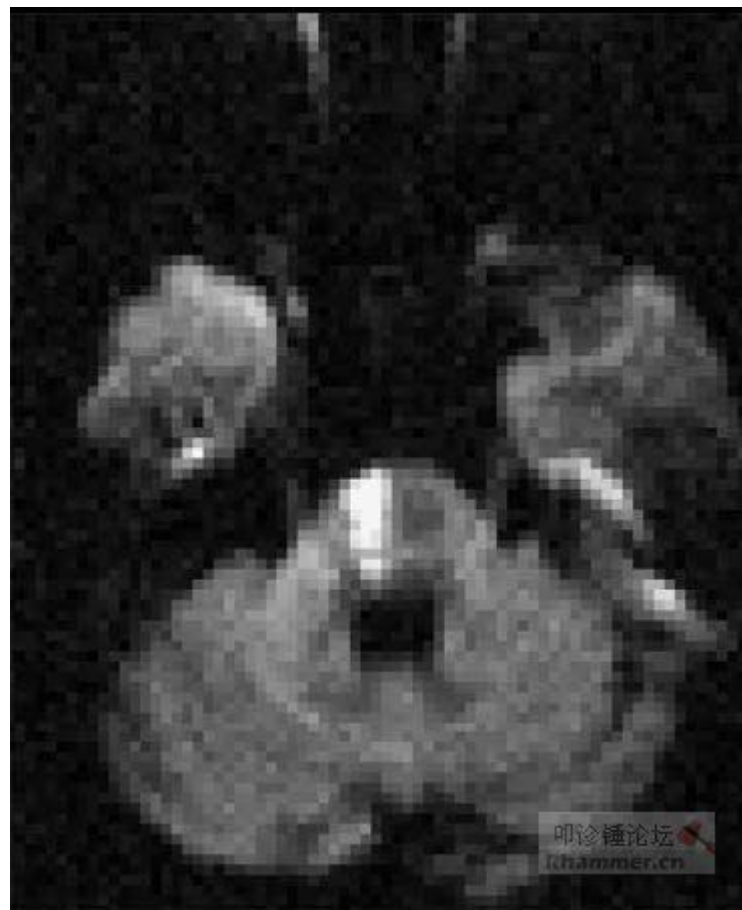


(After Foix and Hillemand)



# 旁正中支

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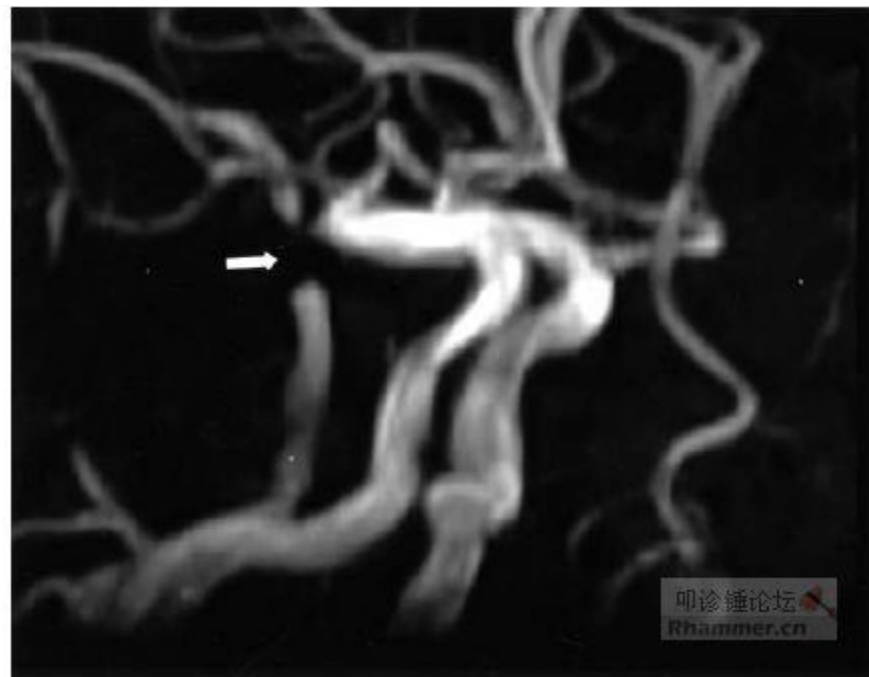
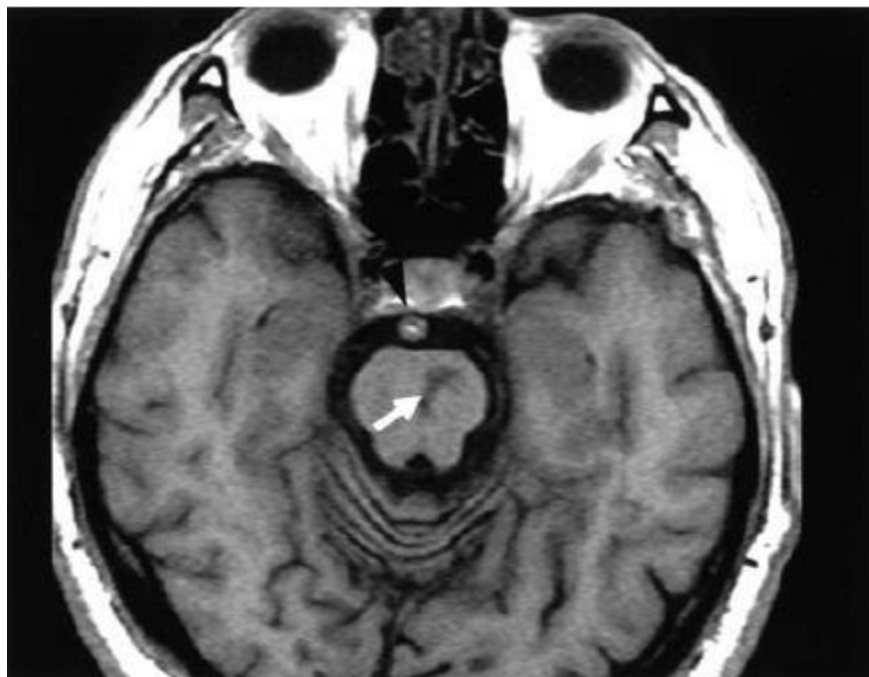
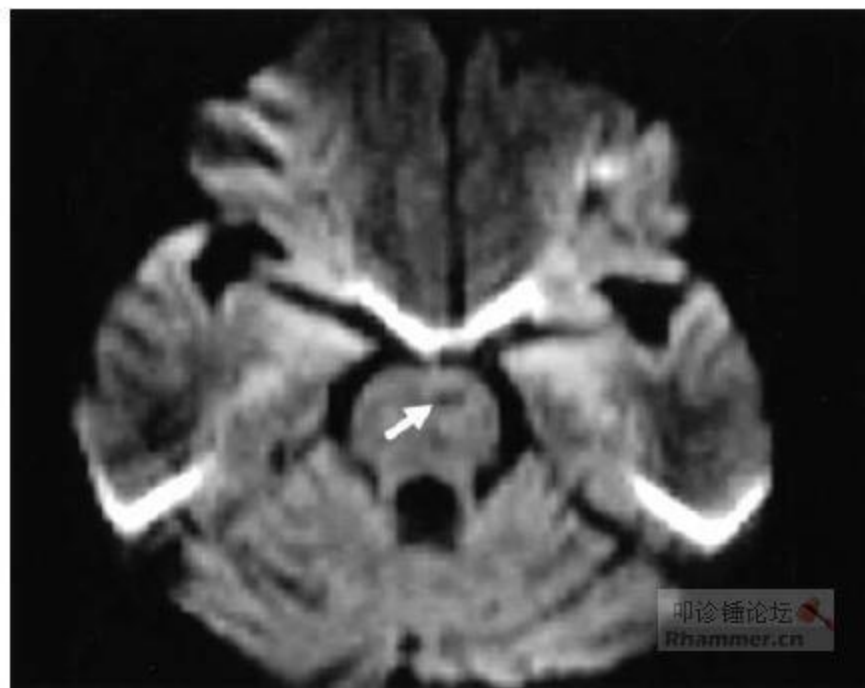
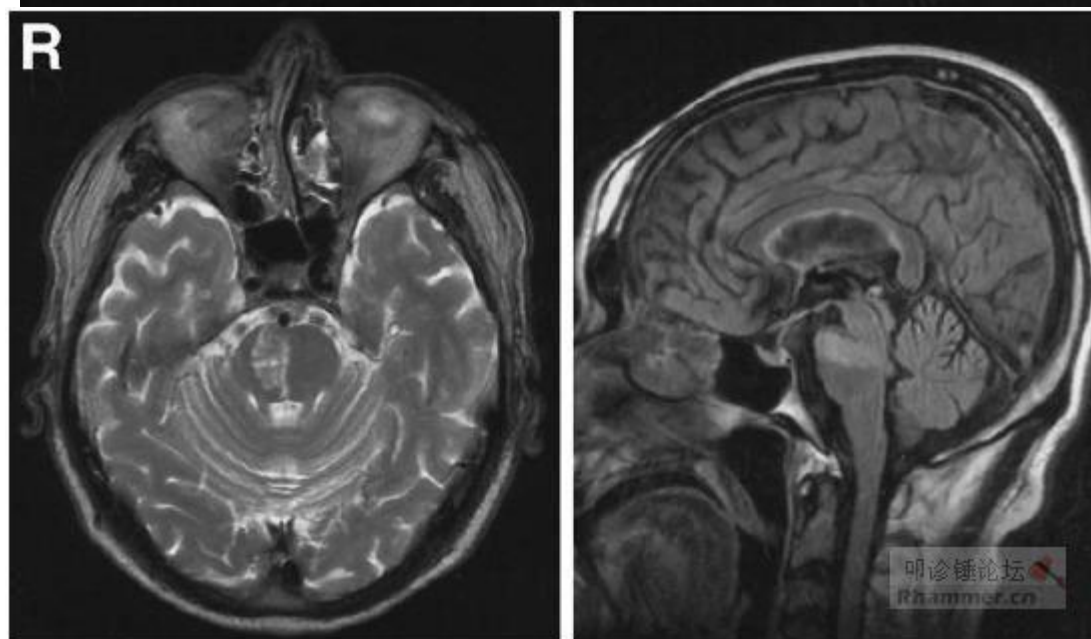
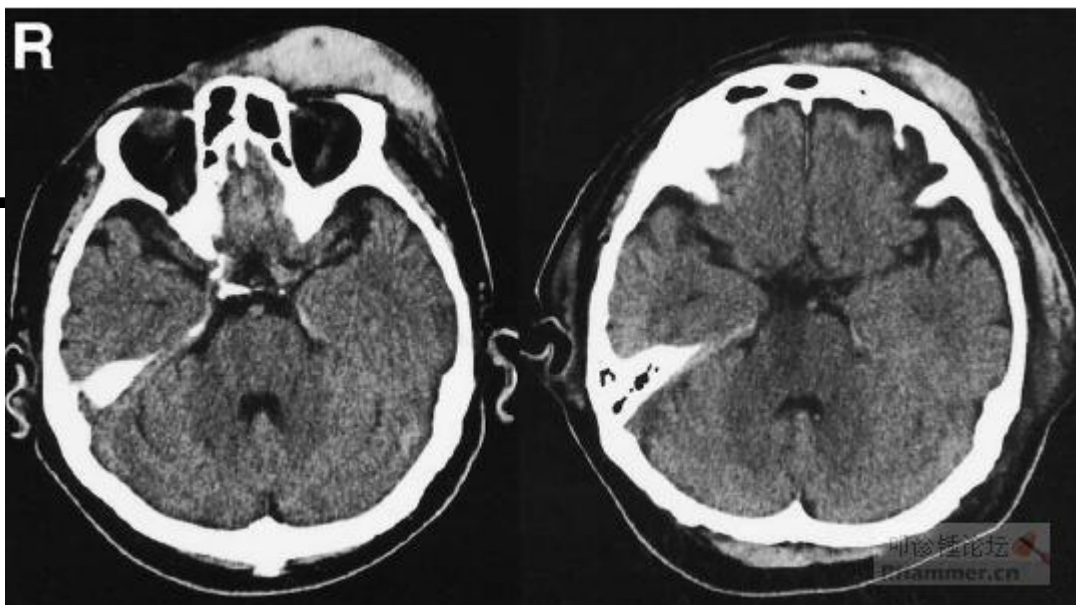




Fig. 2 Axial T2-weighted constructive interference of steady state







# 大脑后动脉

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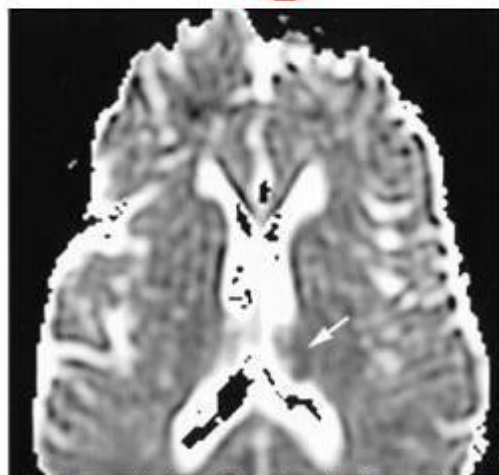
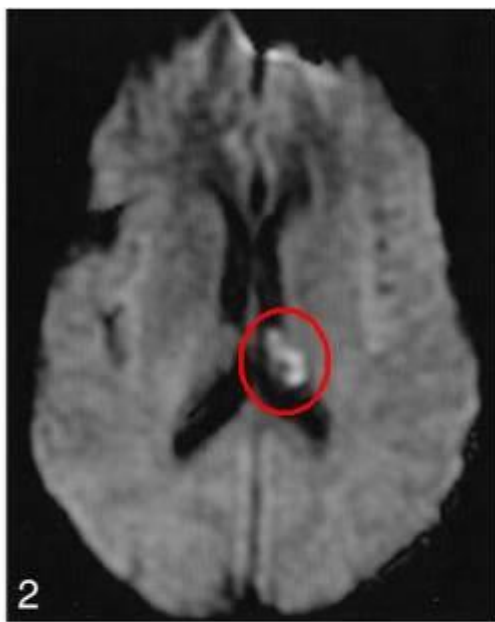
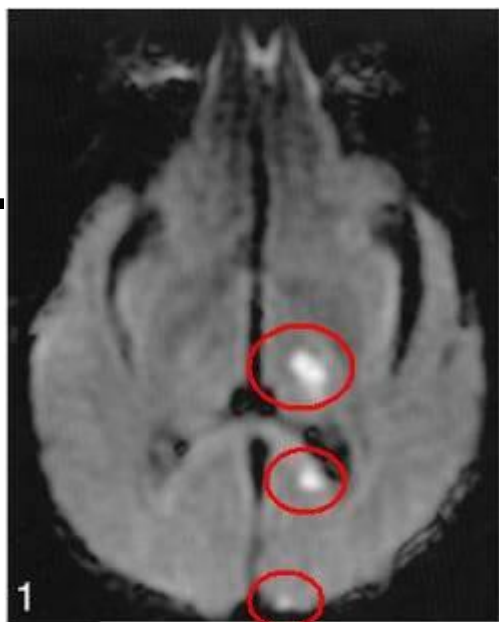
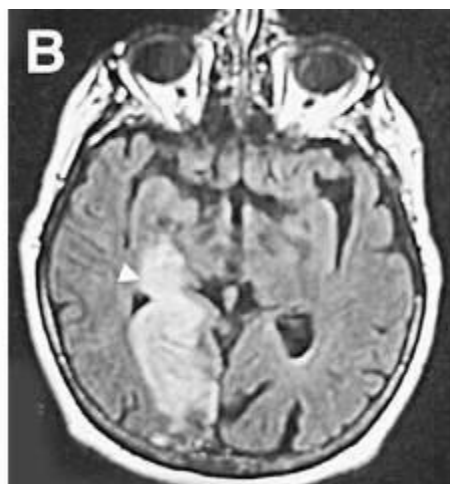
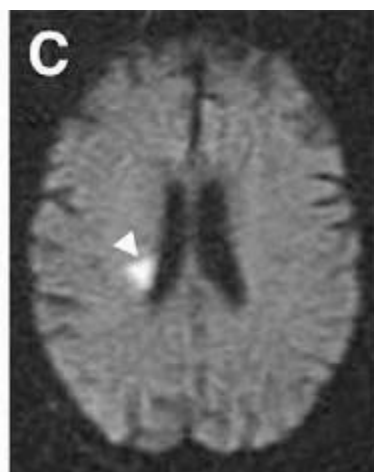
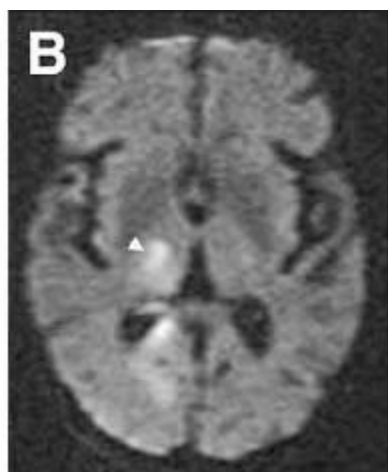
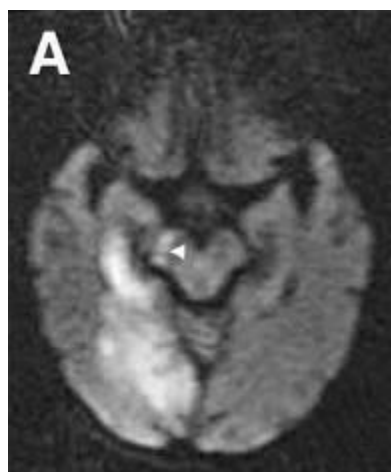
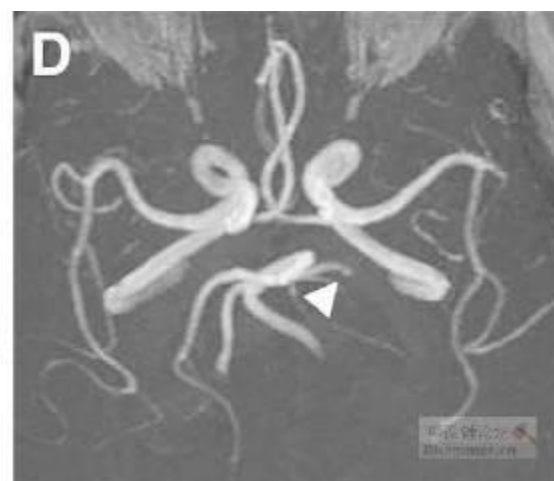
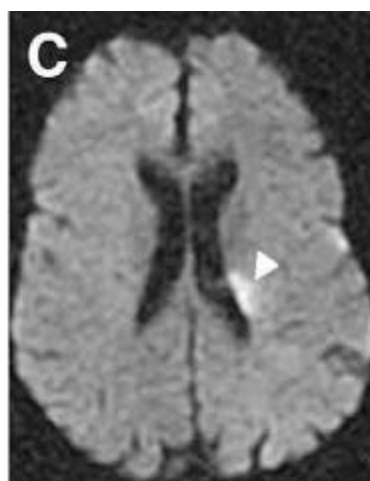
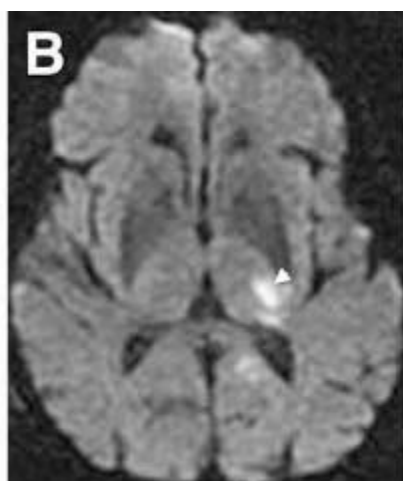


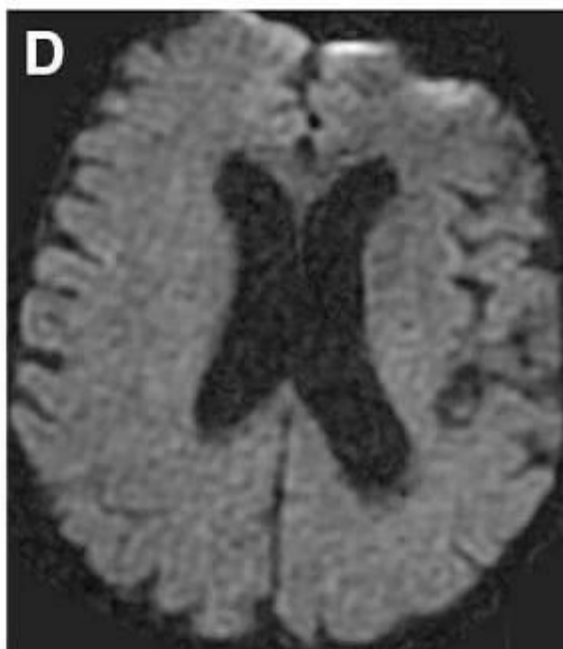
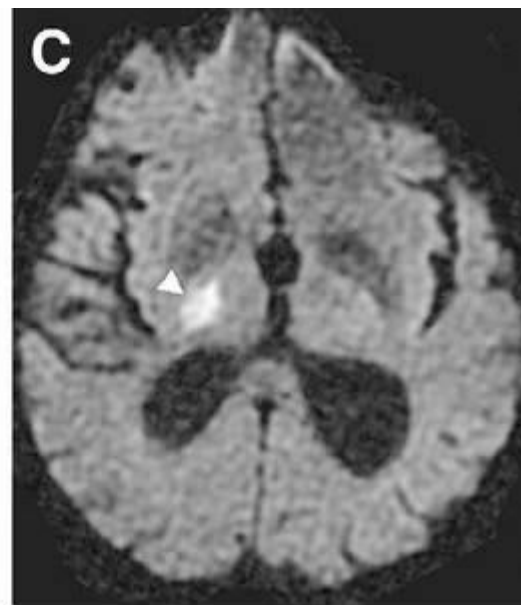
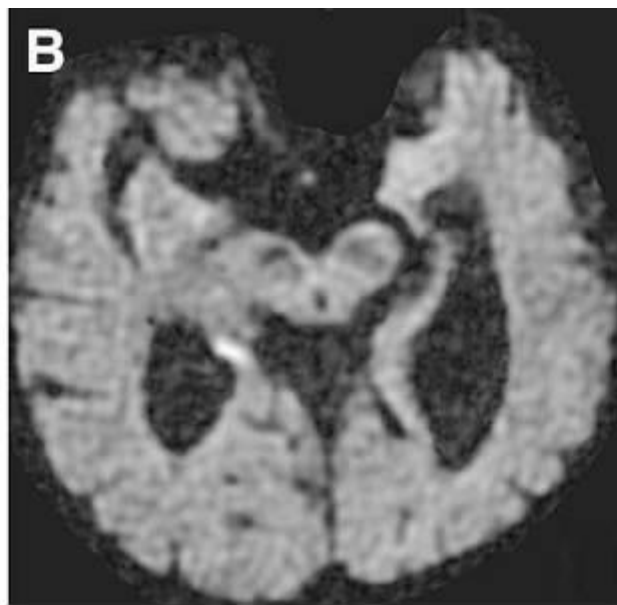
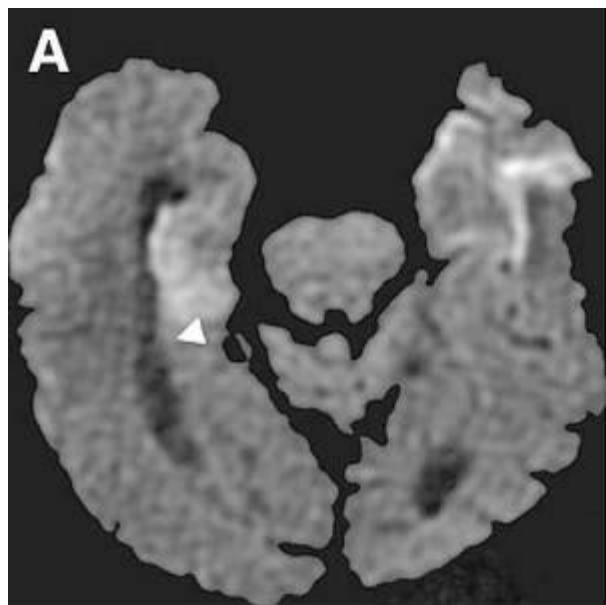
图1，从上到下依次为丘脑膝状体动脉、胼周动脉（PCA供血）、PCA皮层支。图2为脉络膜梗死。图4发现大脑后动脉钙化栓子形成。





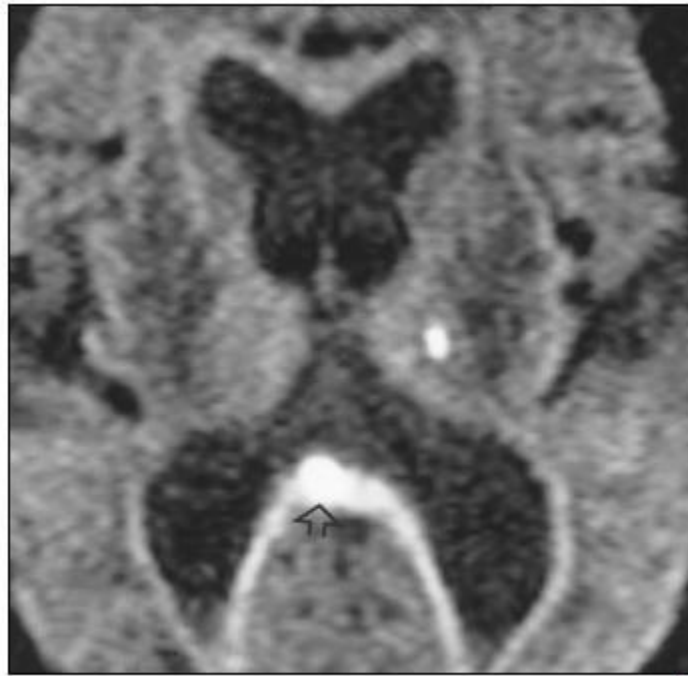




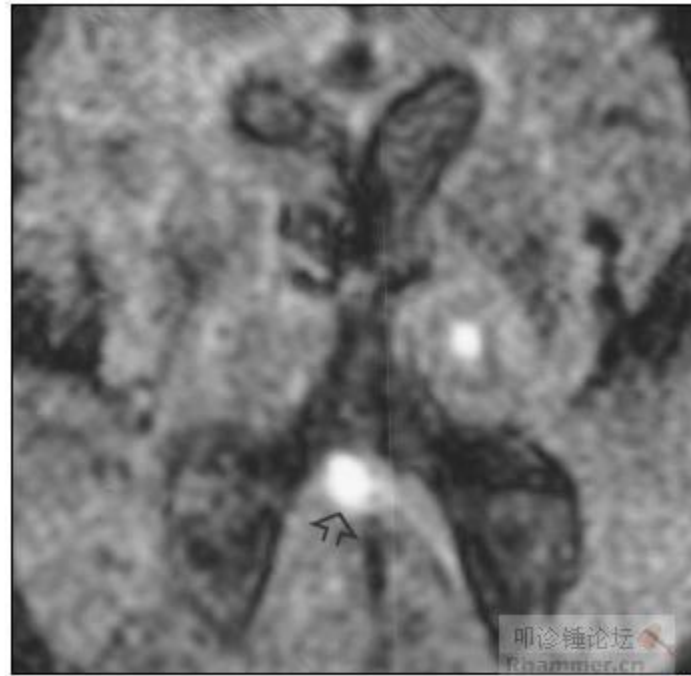


# 胼胝体压部梗死，应该属于大脑后的一个分支供血

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A



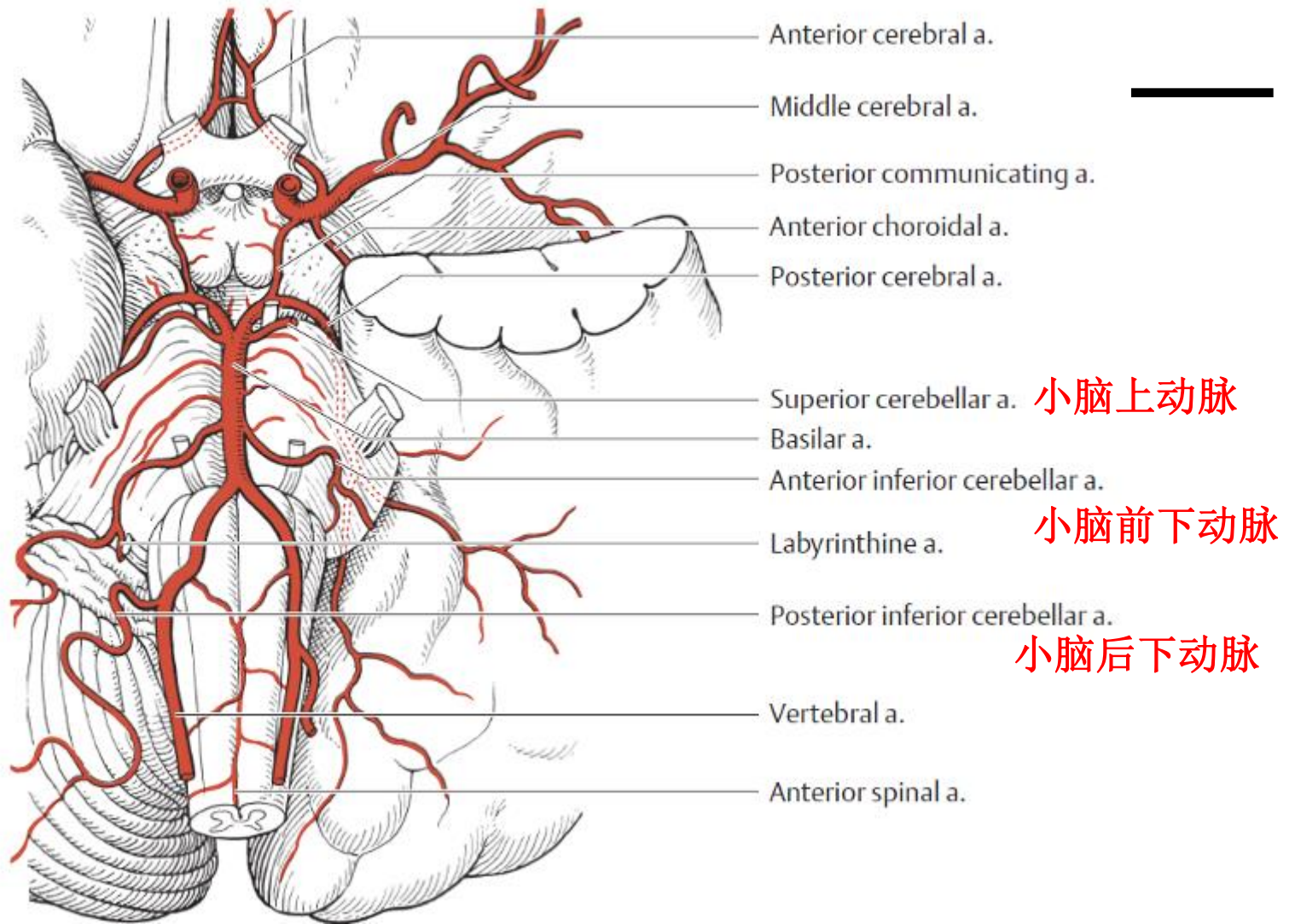
B

# 后循环梗死三大重要血管

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- 小脑上动脉
- 小脑前下动脉
- 小脑后下动脉

每条血管梗死都有特征性改变!



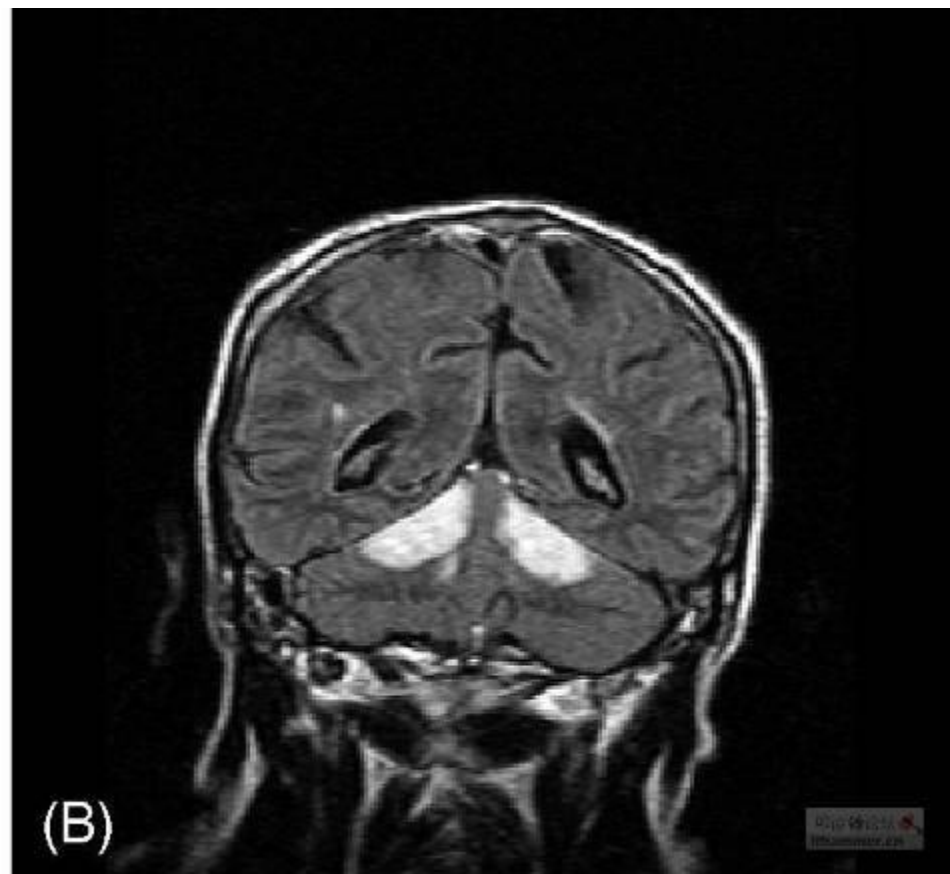
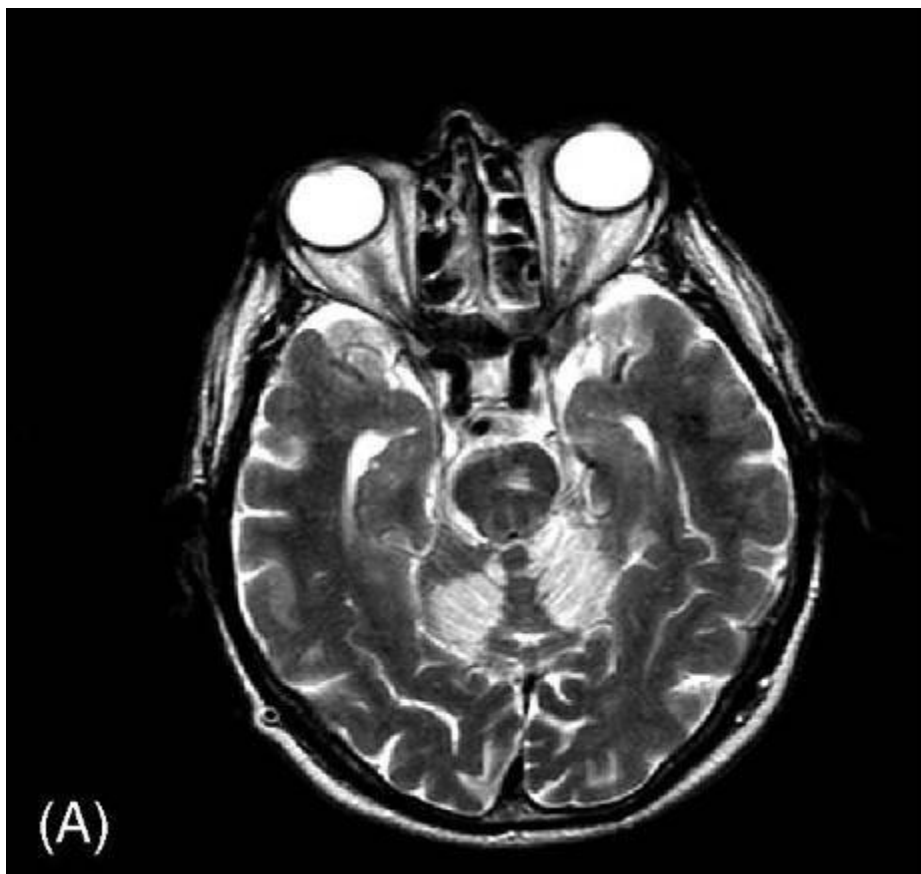
# 小脑上动脉

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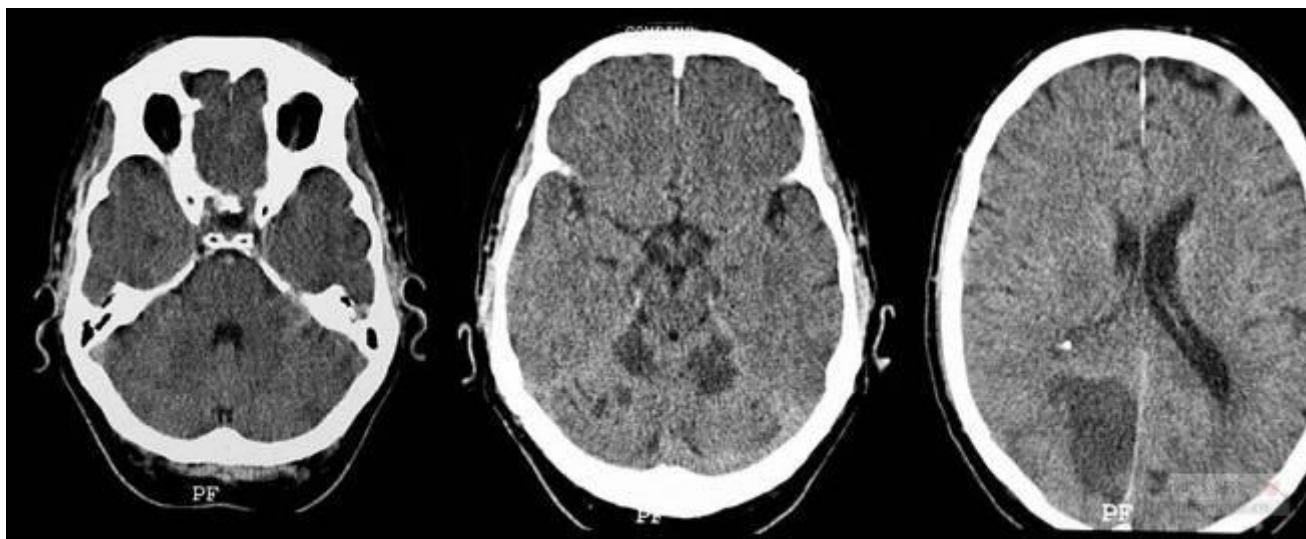
# 双侧小脑上动脉

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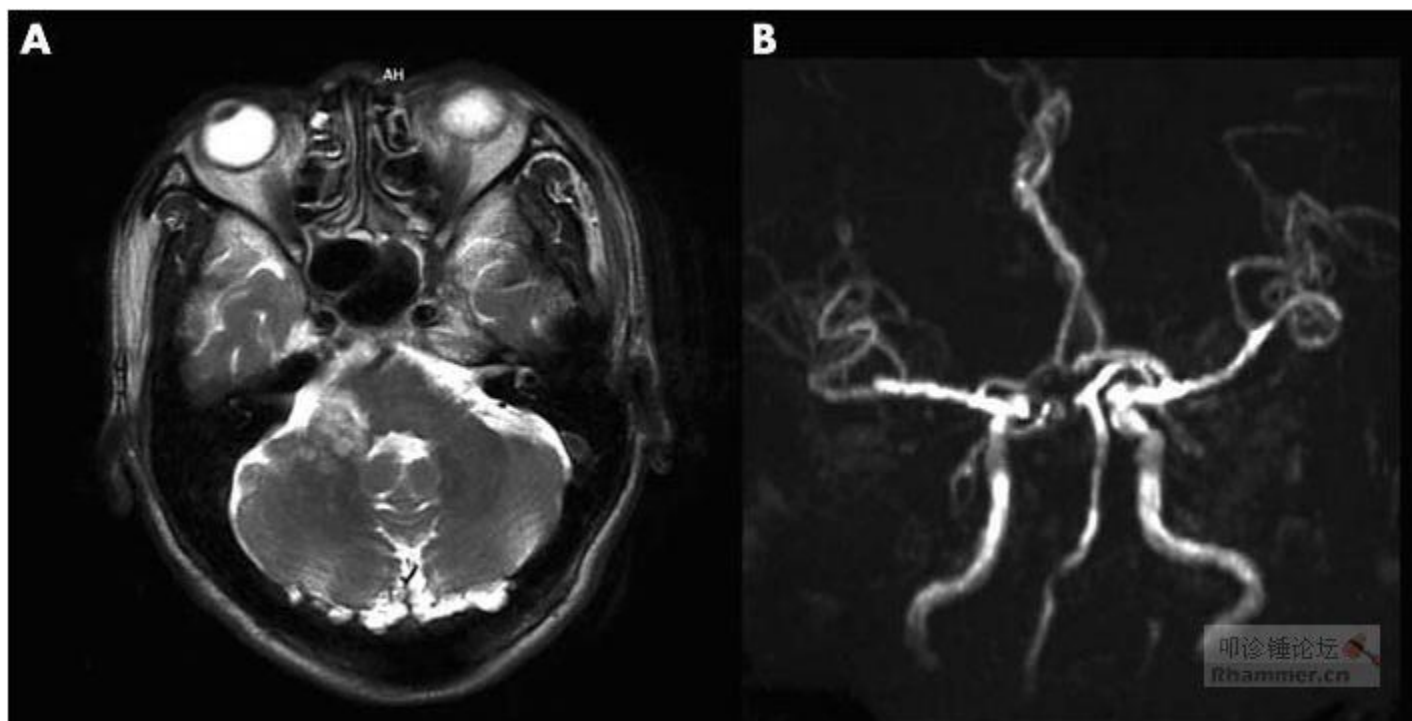
# 双侧小脑上动脉

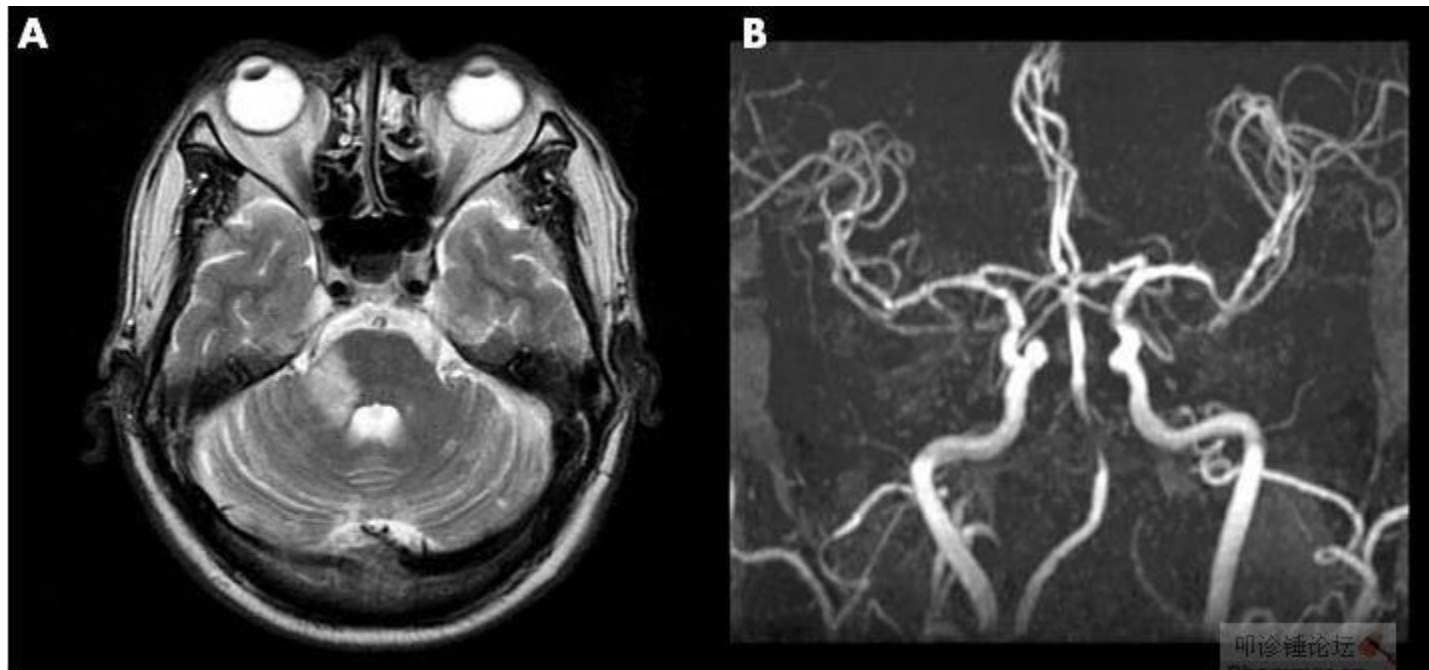
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# 小脑前下动脉

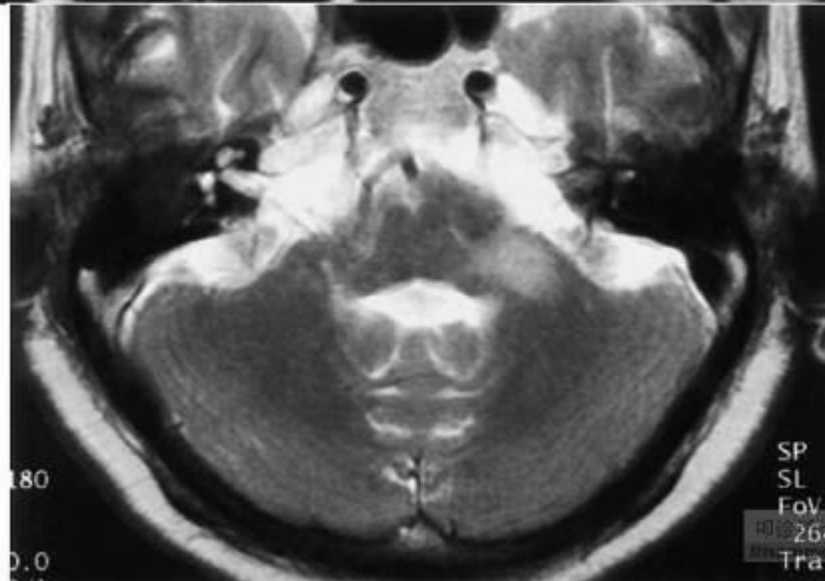
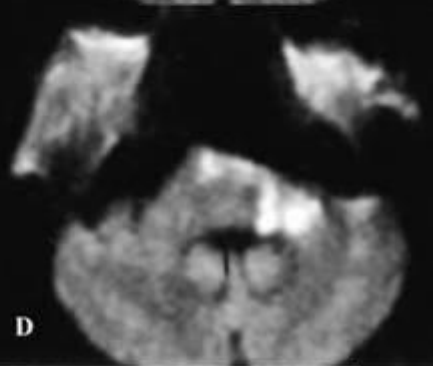
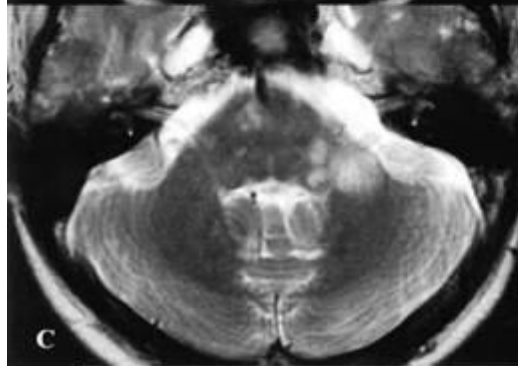
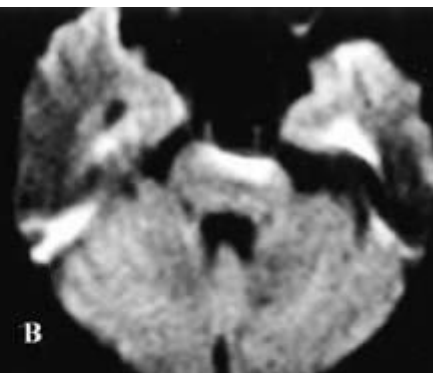
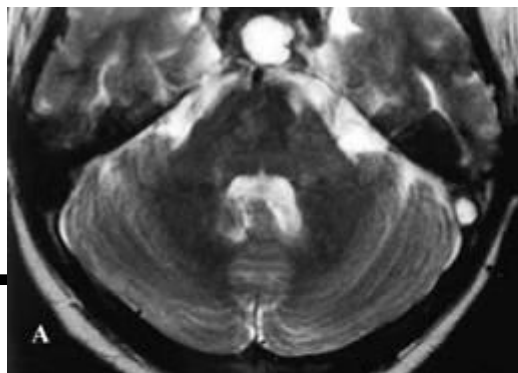
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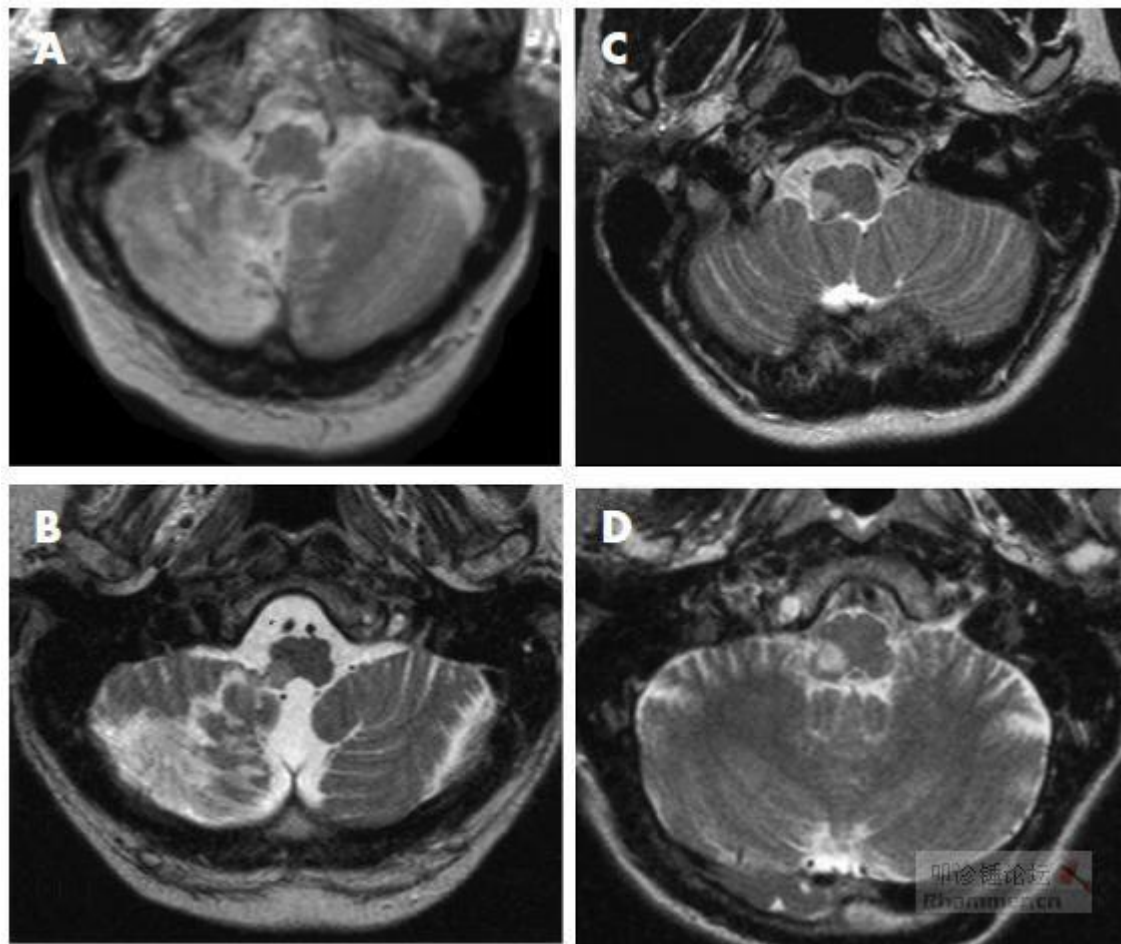


# 小脑后下动脉

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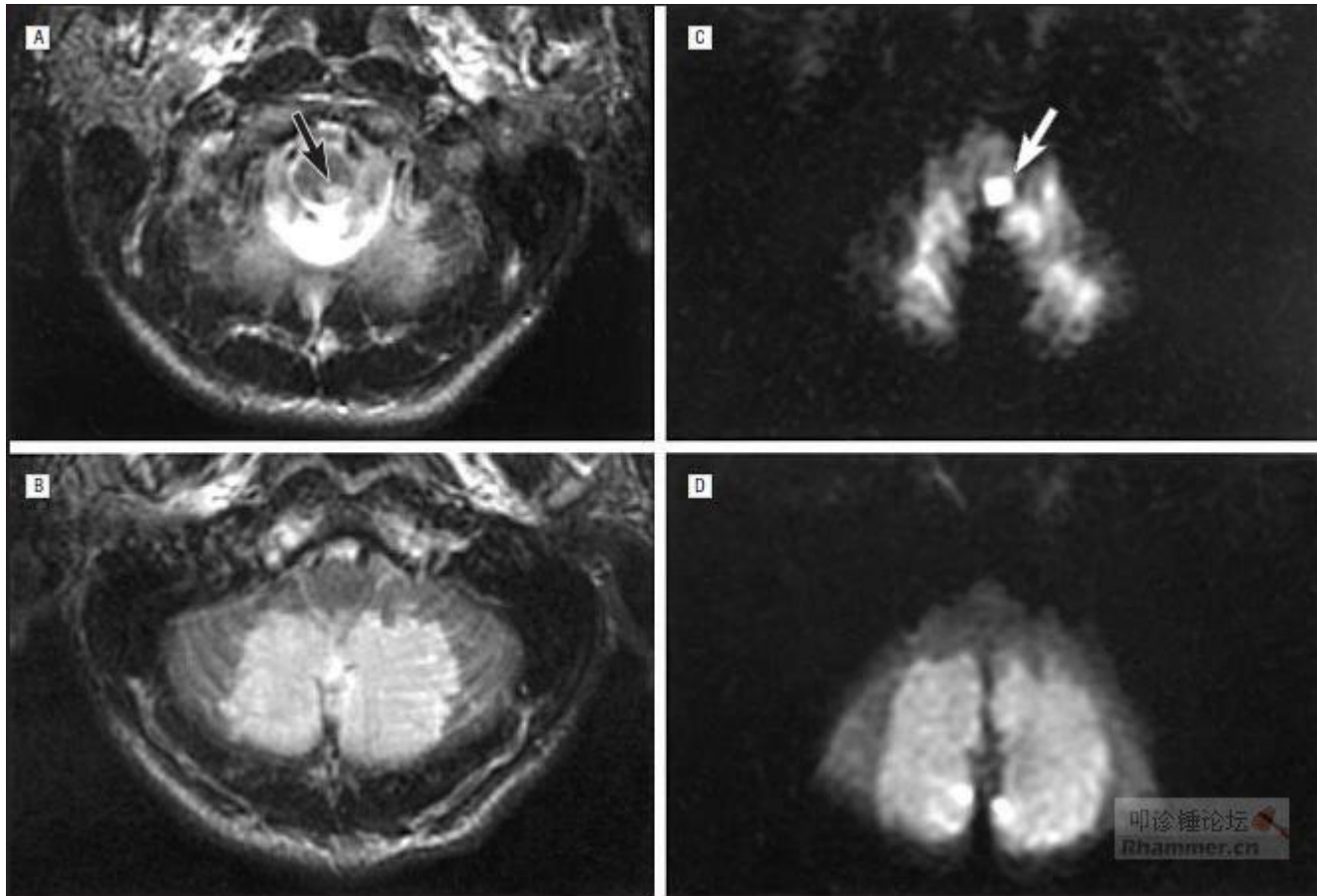


# 双侧小脑后下动脉



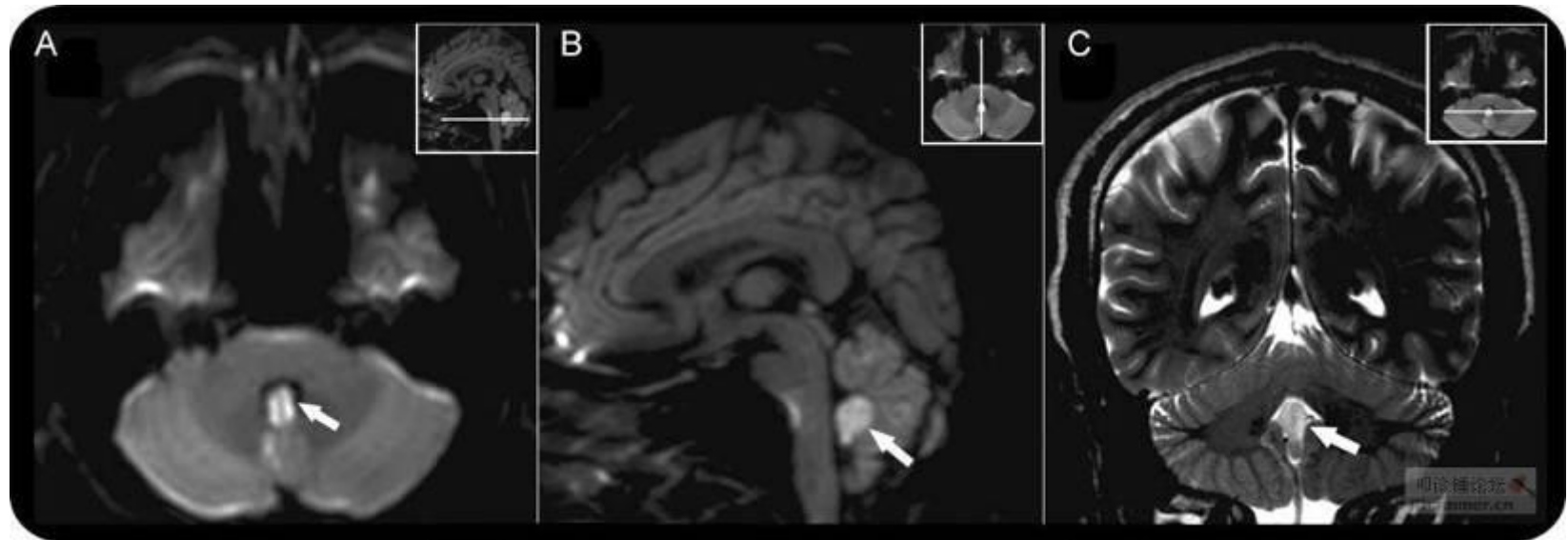


# 双侧小脑后下动脉



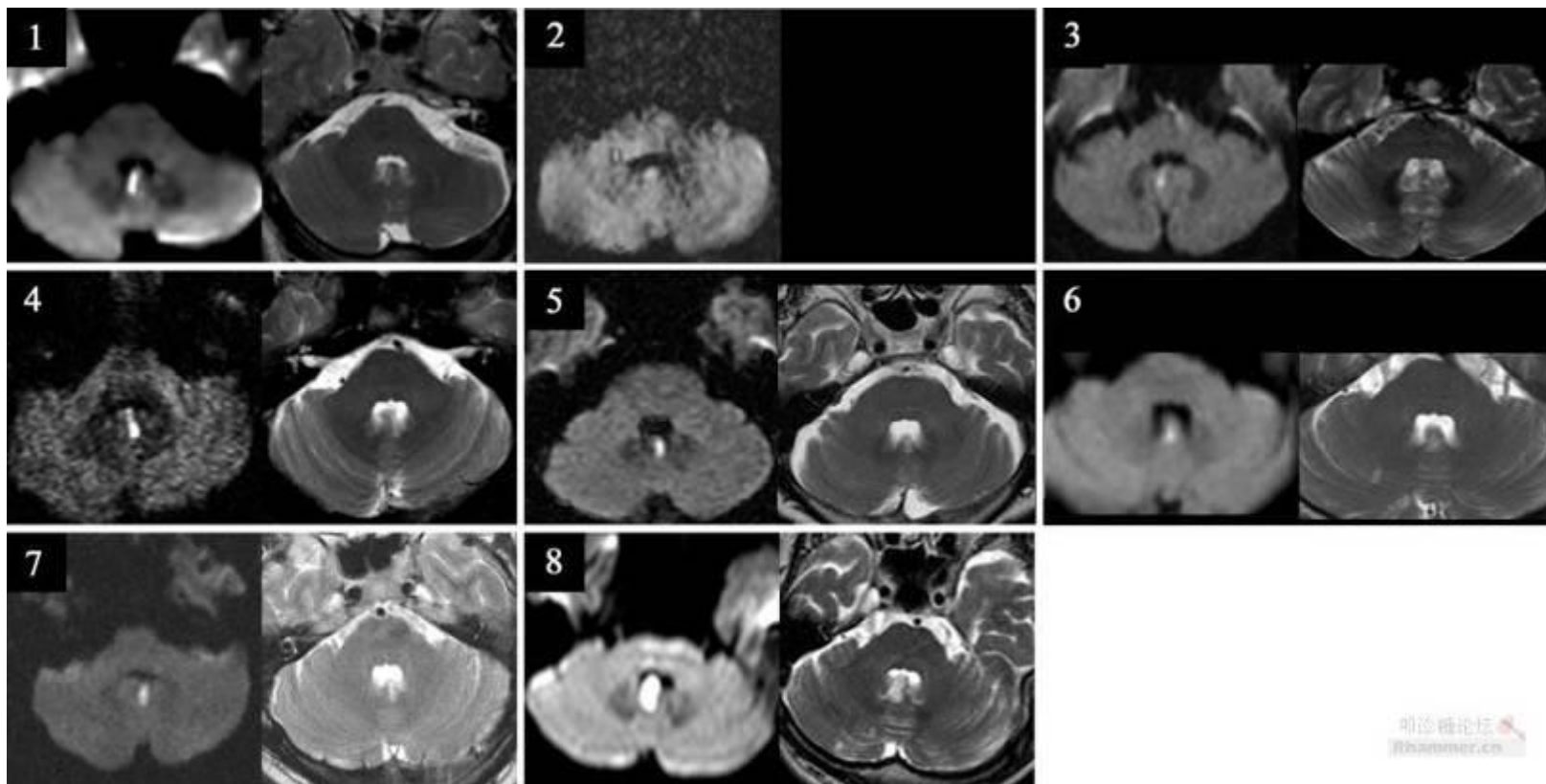
# Nodular infarction

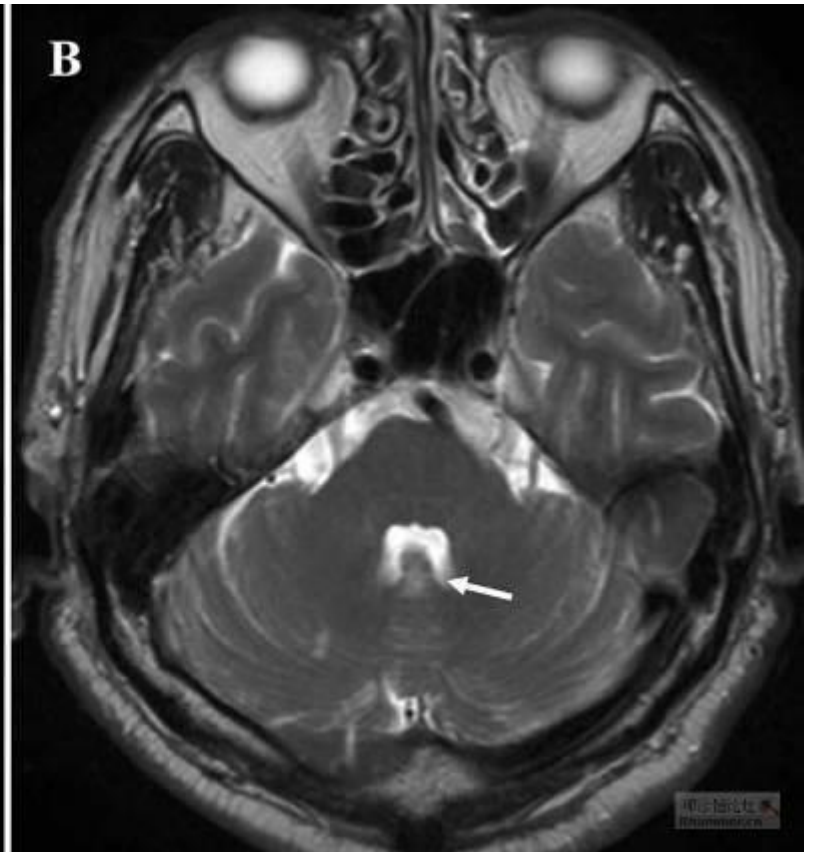
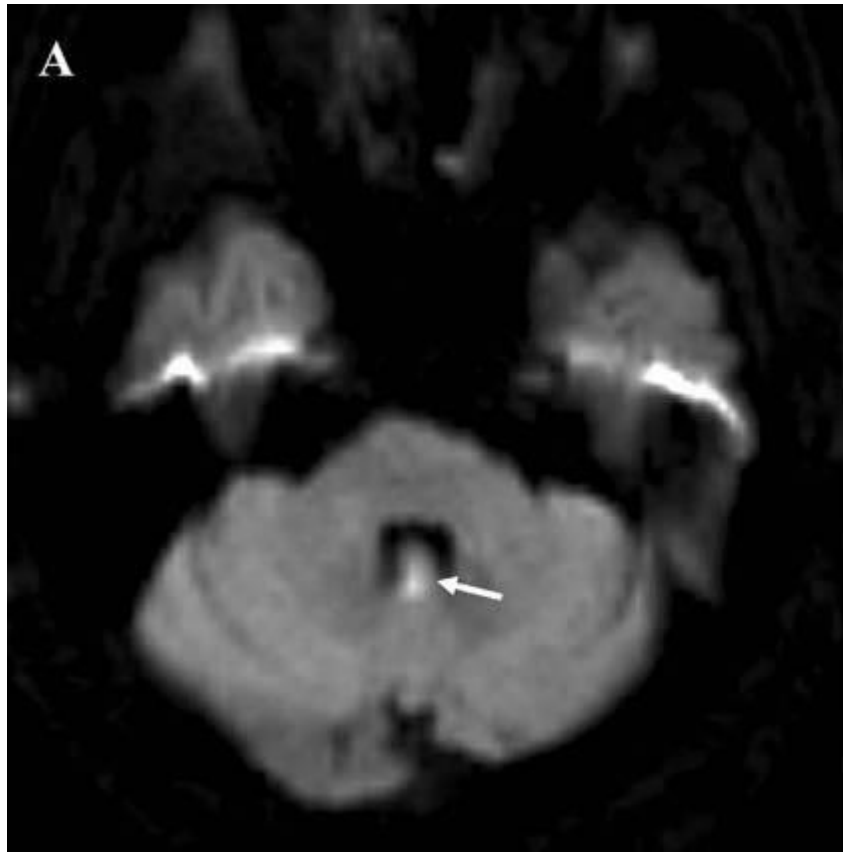
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# 有些人认为与一侧椎动脉发育不全有关

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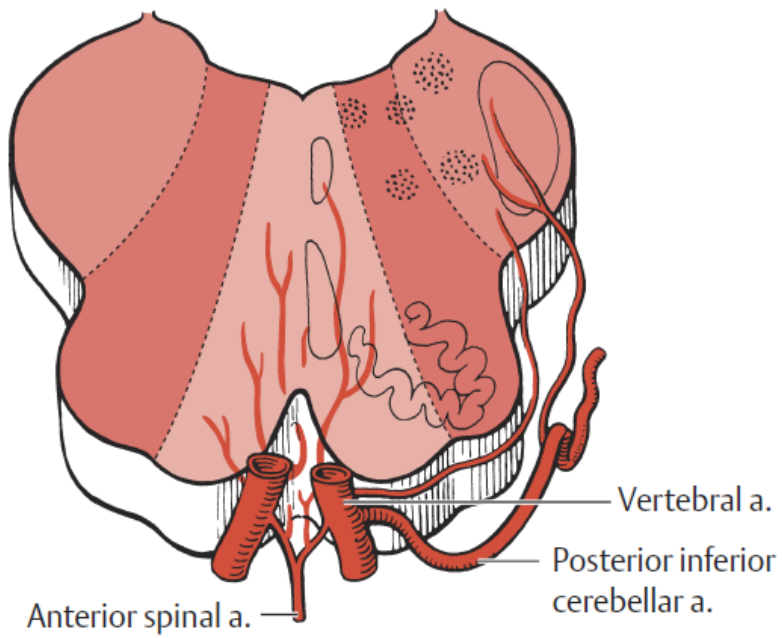




# 脊髓前动脉 椎旁正中动脉

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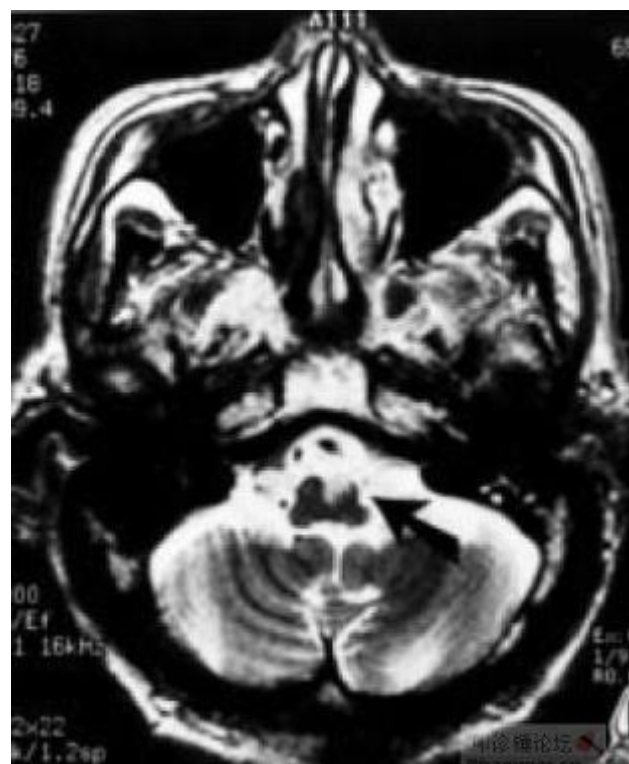
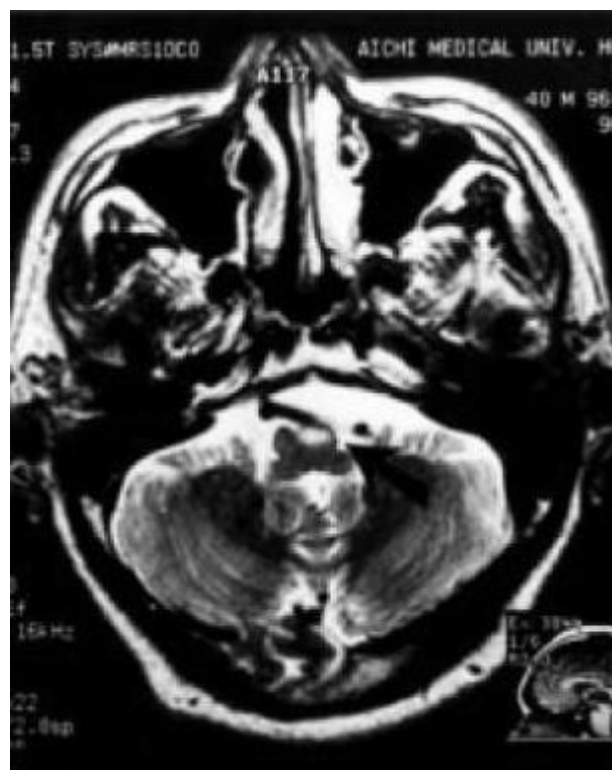


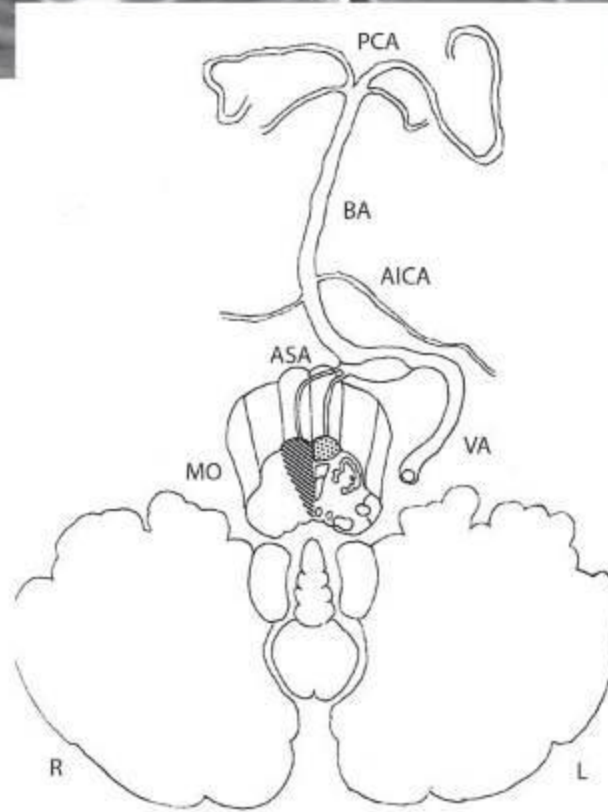
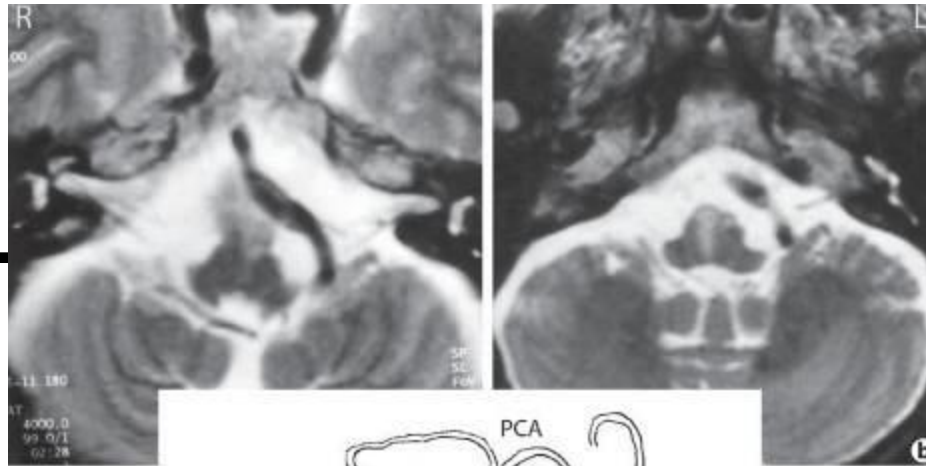


### c Medulla

- Posterior inferior cerebellar a.
- Anterior inferior cerebellar a.
- Anterior spinal a. und vertebral paramedian aa.

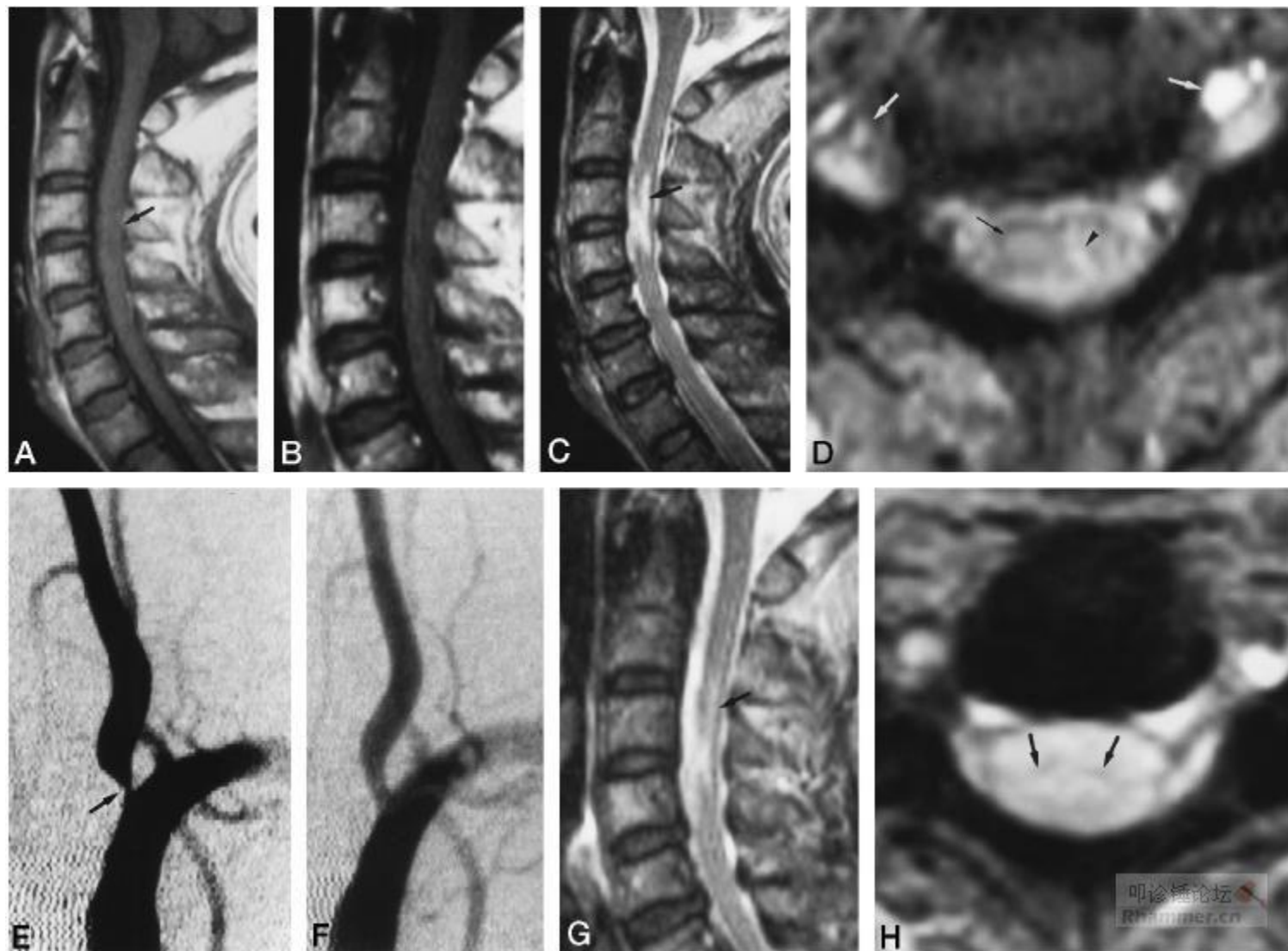




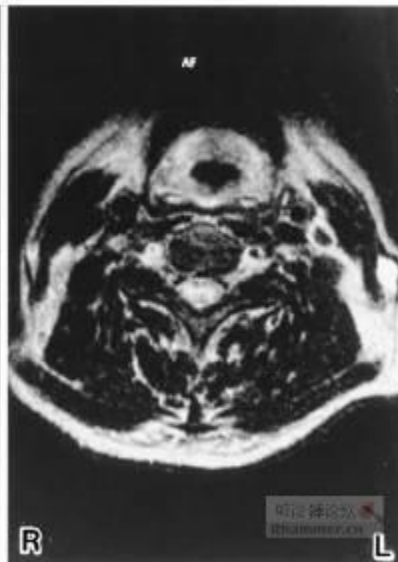
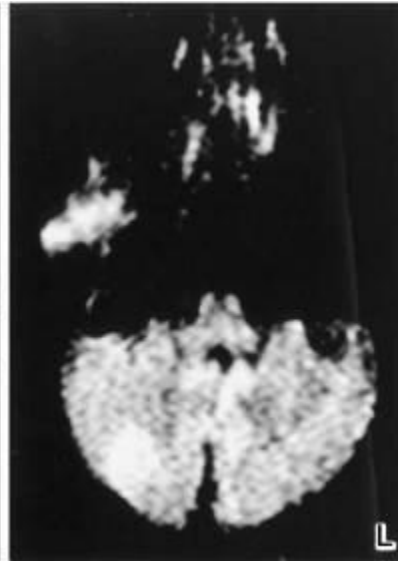
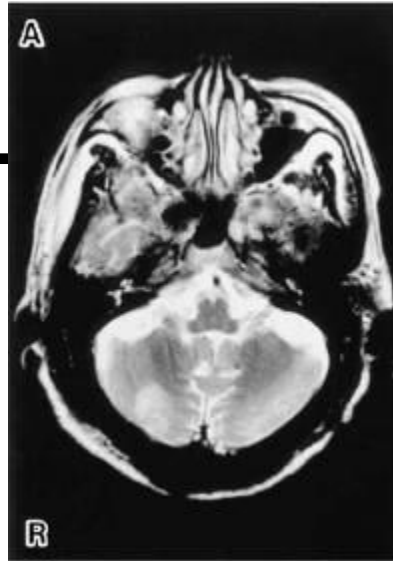


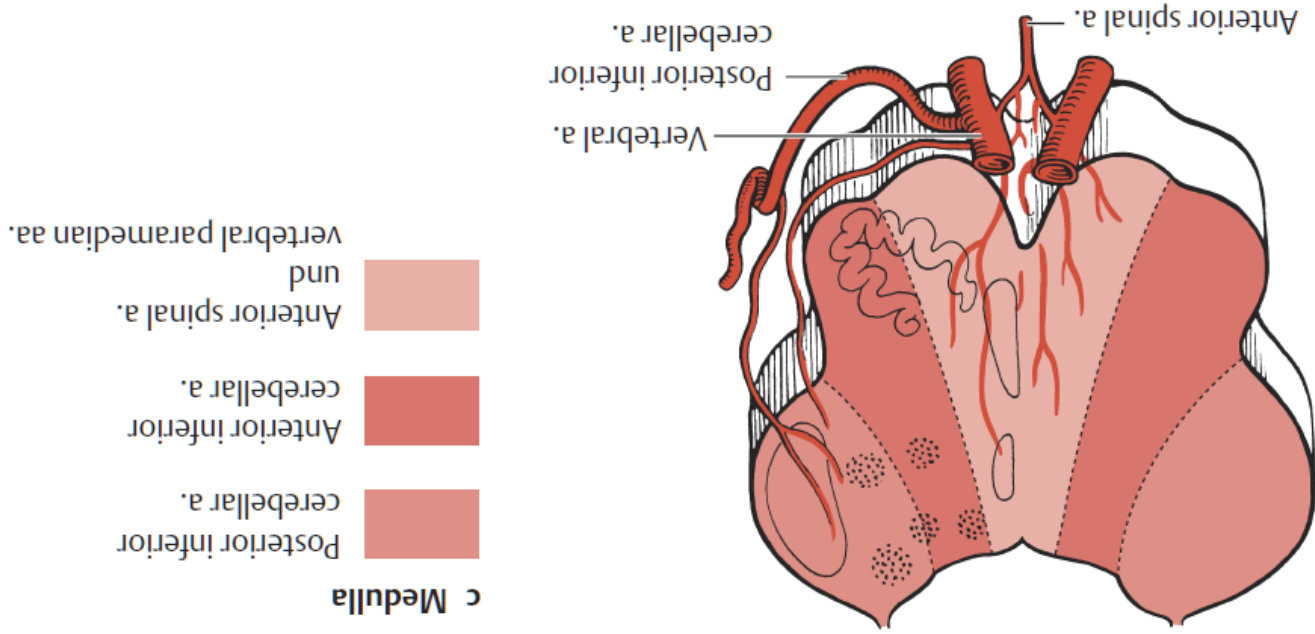
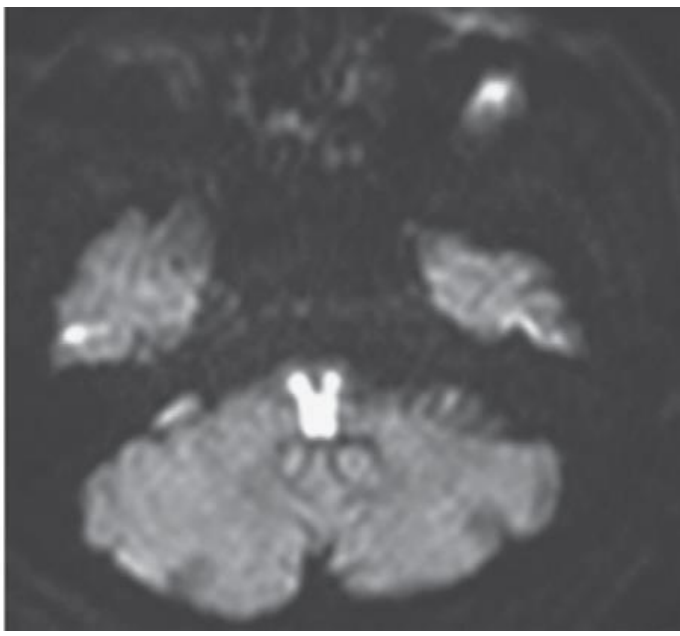
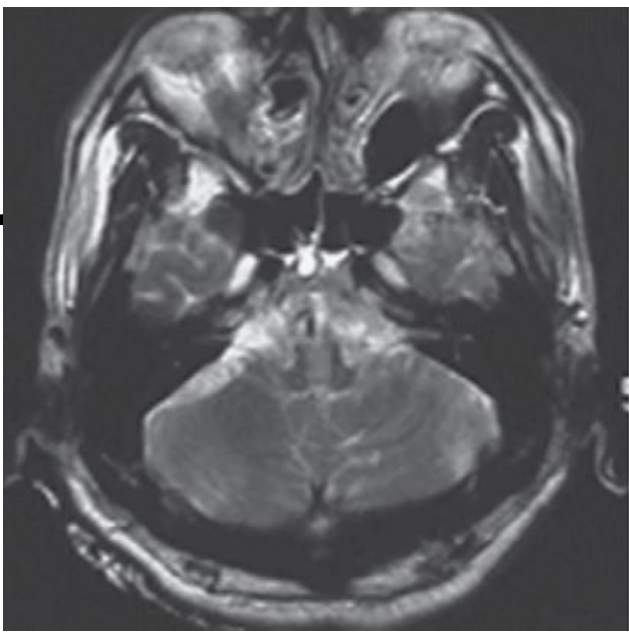
1st lesion  
2nd lesion

# 脊髓前动脉



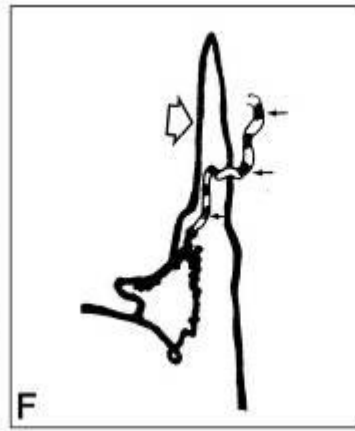
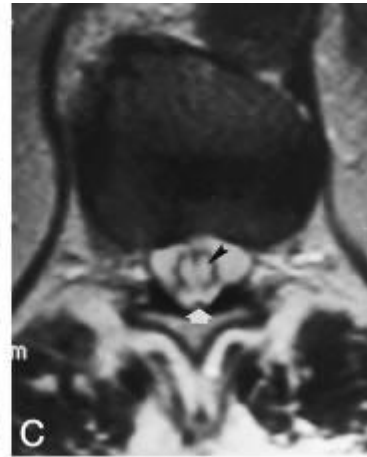
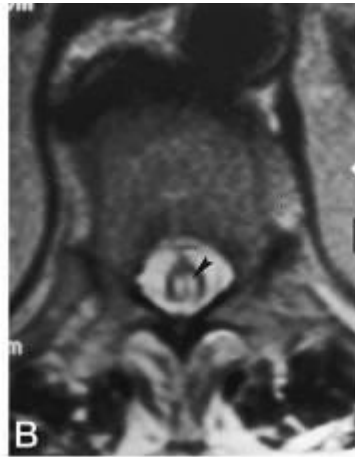






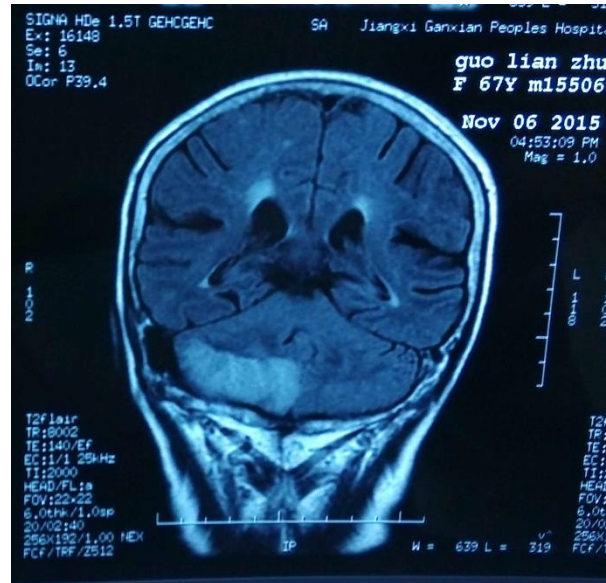
# 脊髓后动脉

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# 思考题：定位血管？





谢谢

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