

缺血性脑卒中分型诊断 和脑血管定位诊断

缺血性卒中病因和分型诊断

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

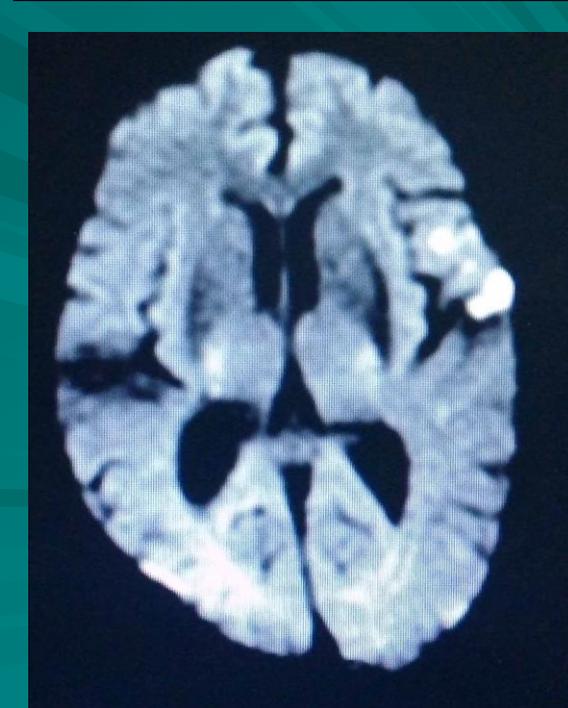
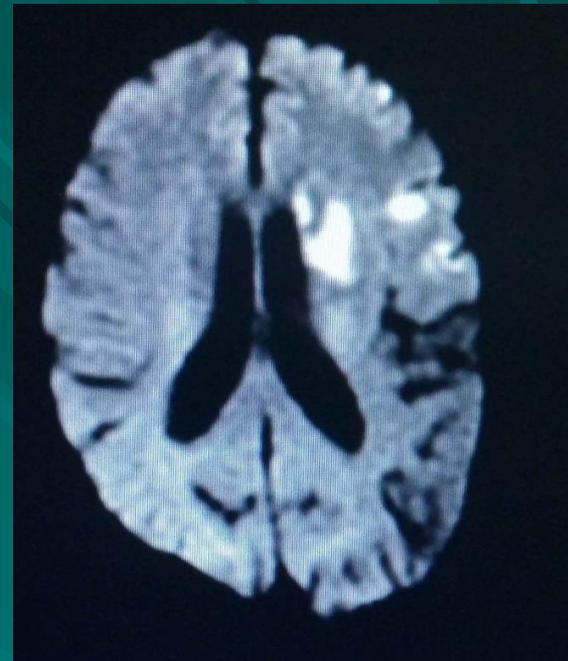
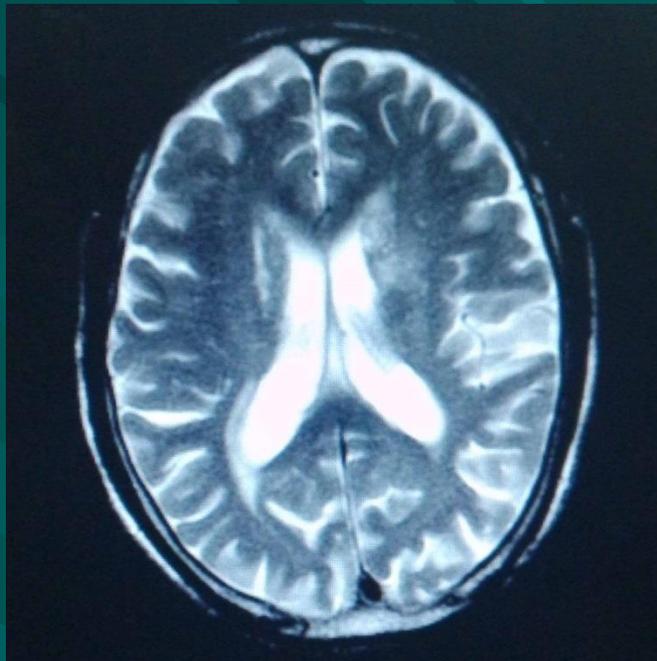
脑卒中

- 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）

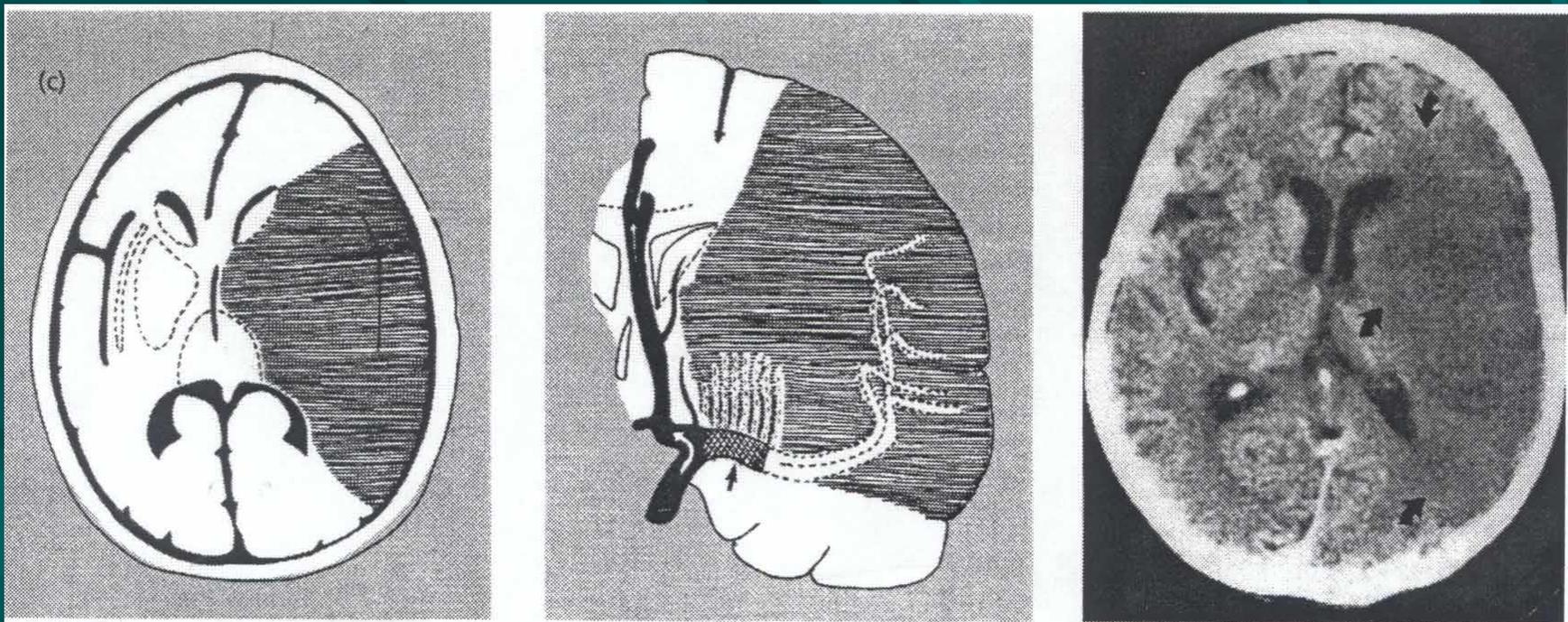
临床诊断（主要病因及机制）：

动脉血栓性、心源性、腔隙性、其他

影像学：CT分型

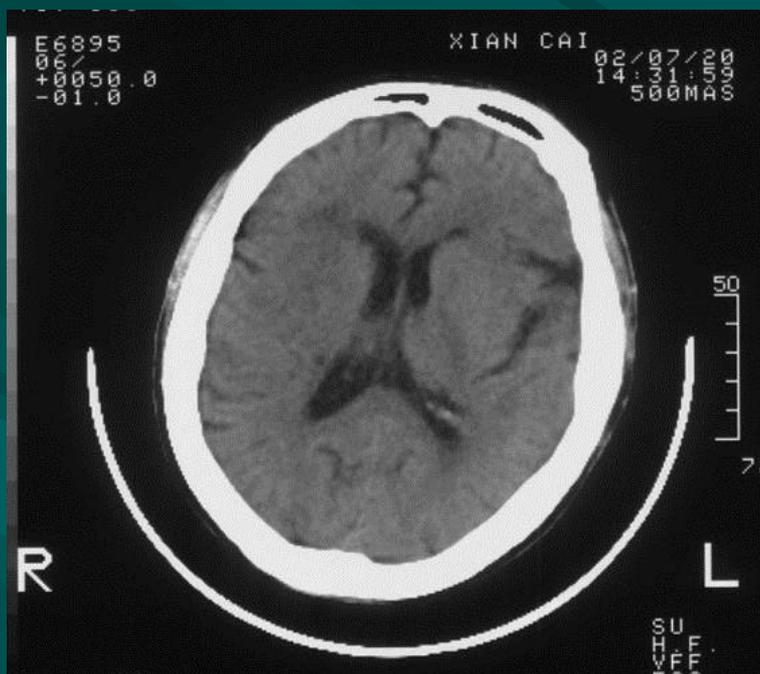
OCSP分型

- 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

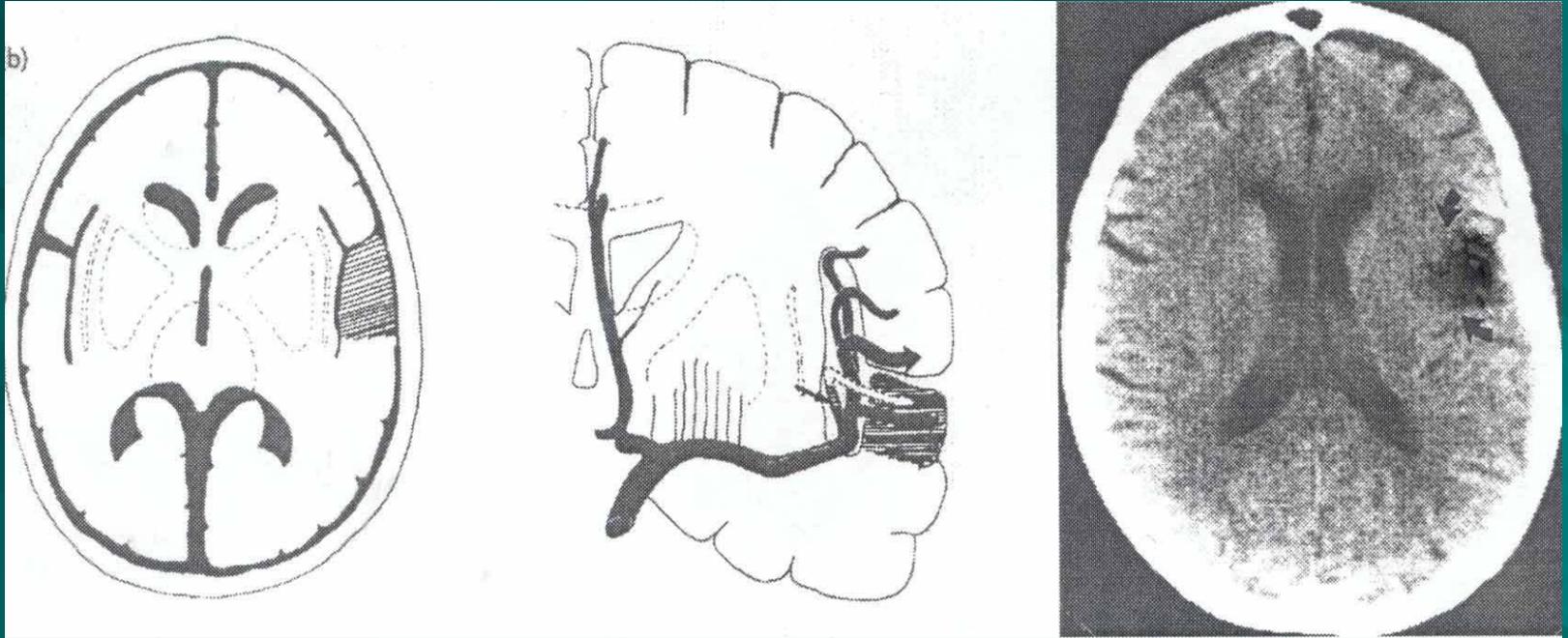


27小时CT

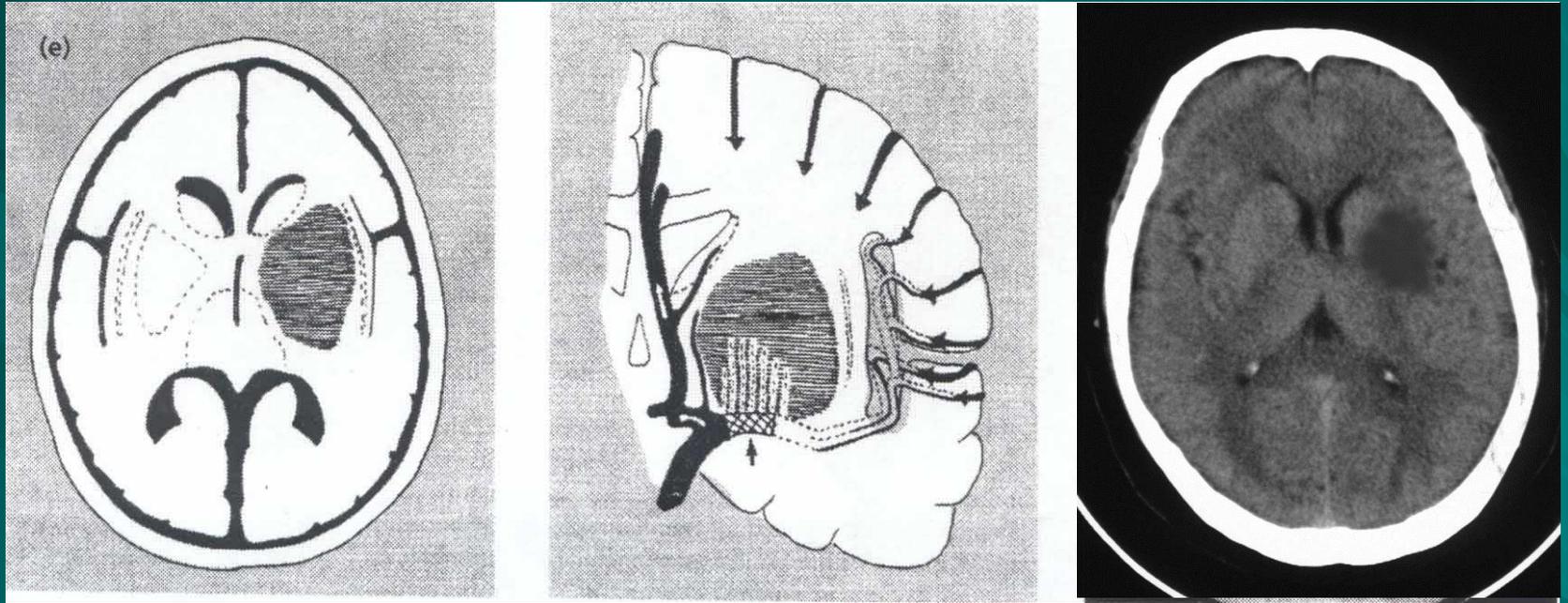


48小时CT

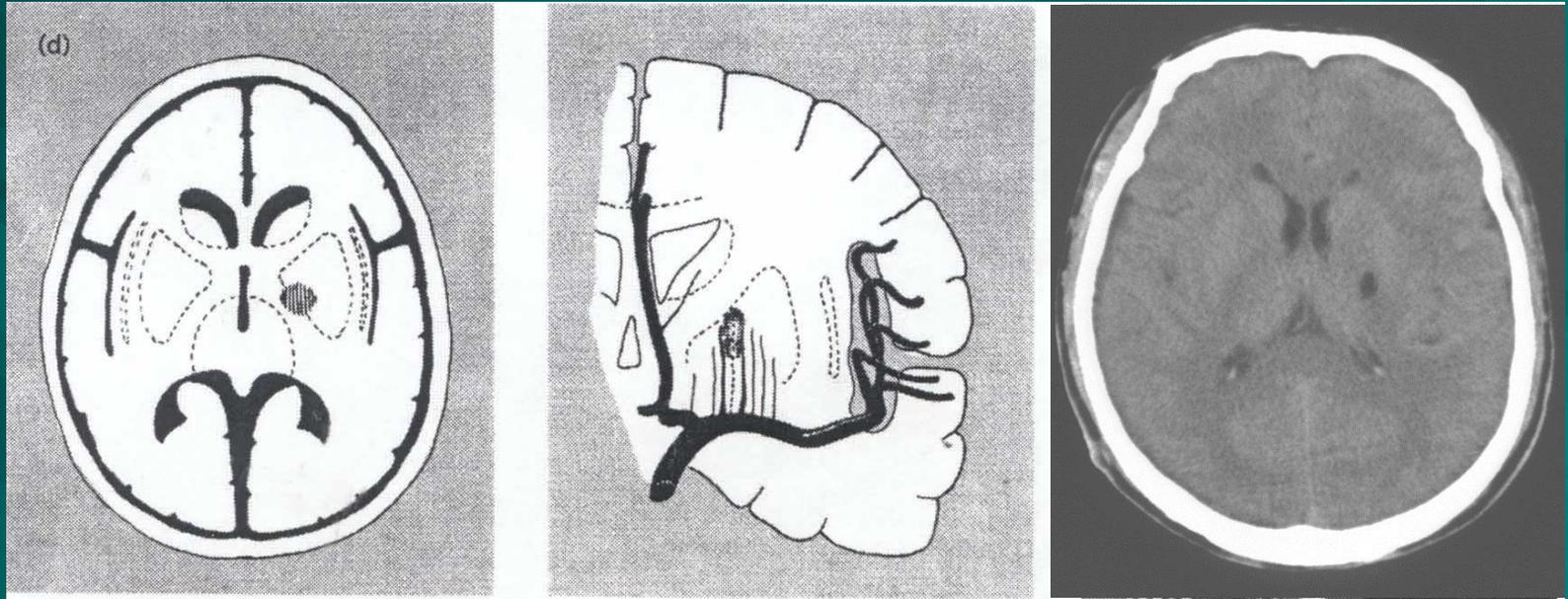
TACI



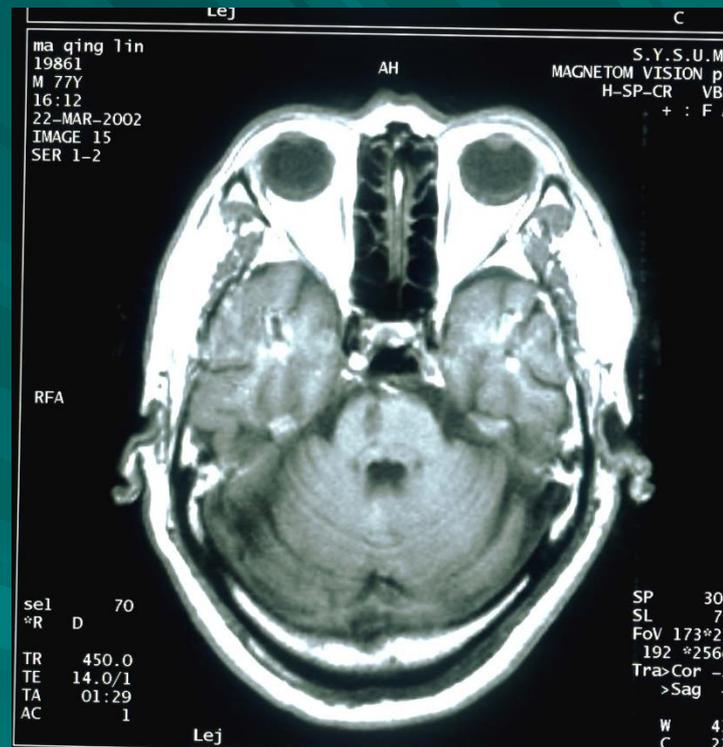
PACI-皮层梗塞



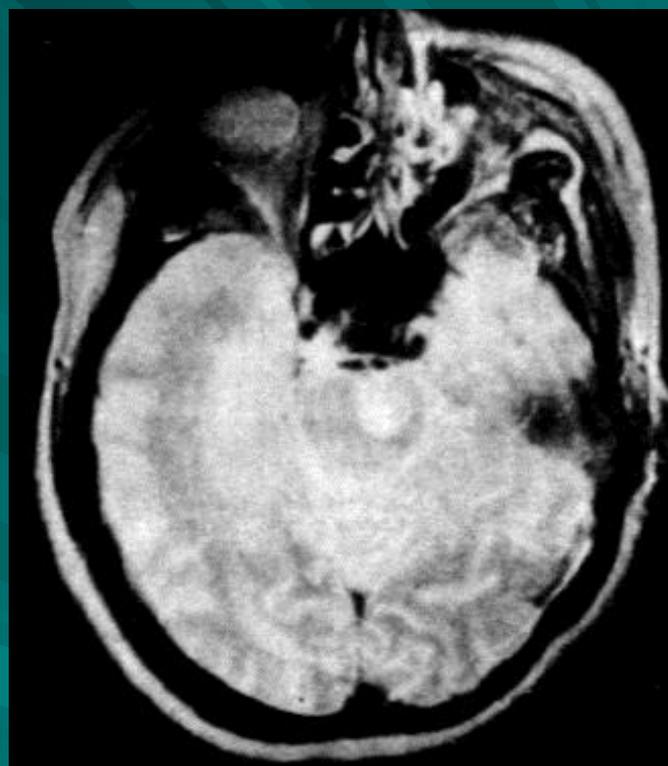
PACI-基底节梗塞



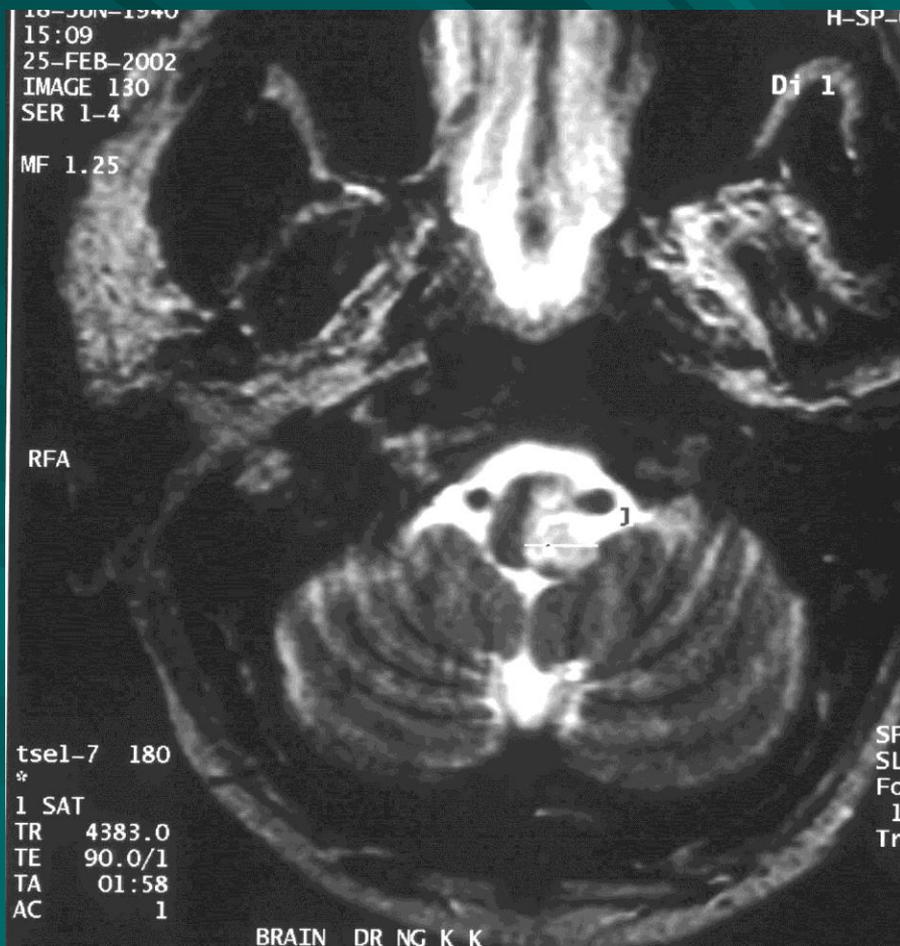
LACS-腔隙性梗塞



POCI- 小脑 和 脑桥梗塞



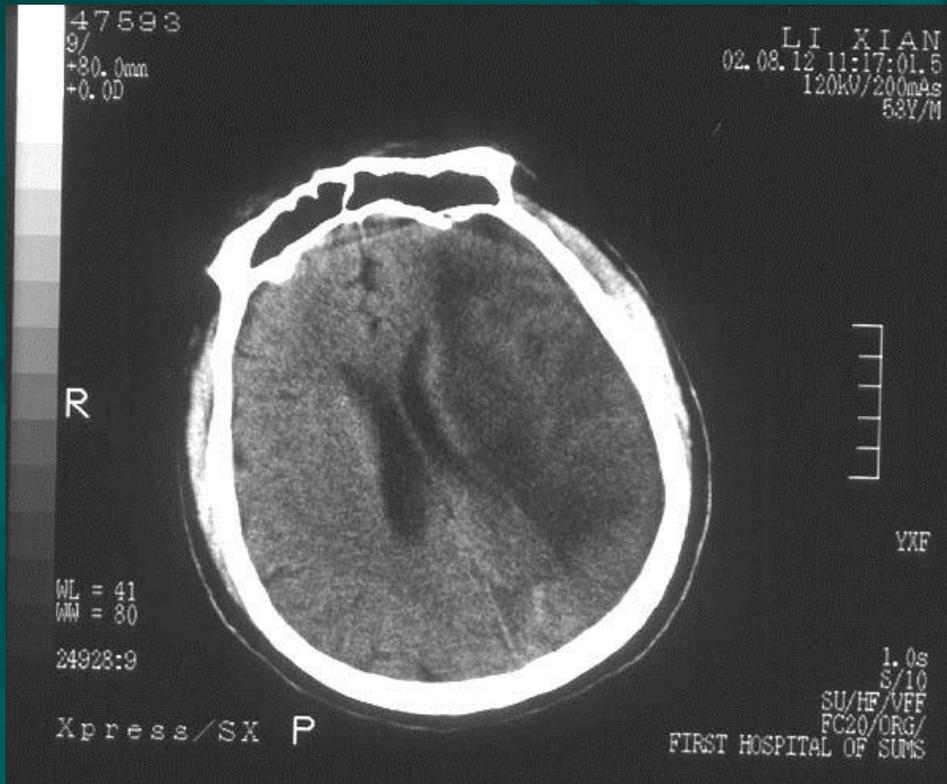
POCI--中脑梗塞



POCI-延髓梗塞

CT分型

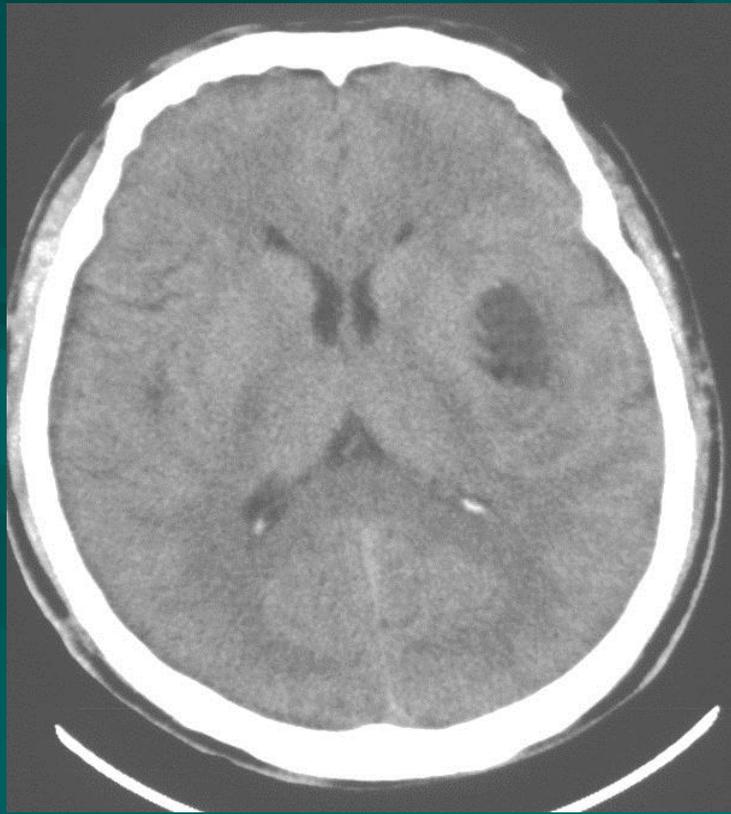
- 按解剖部位分为大脑梗塞、小脑梗塞及脑干梗塞，其中大脑梗塞又可分为：
 - **大梗塞**：超过一个脑叶，5cm以上
 - **中梗塞**：小于一个脑叶，3.1 ~ 5cm
 - **小梗塞**：1.6 ~ 3cm
 - **腔隙梗塞**：1.5cm以下
 - **多发性梗塞**：多个中、小及腔隙梗塞



大梗塞



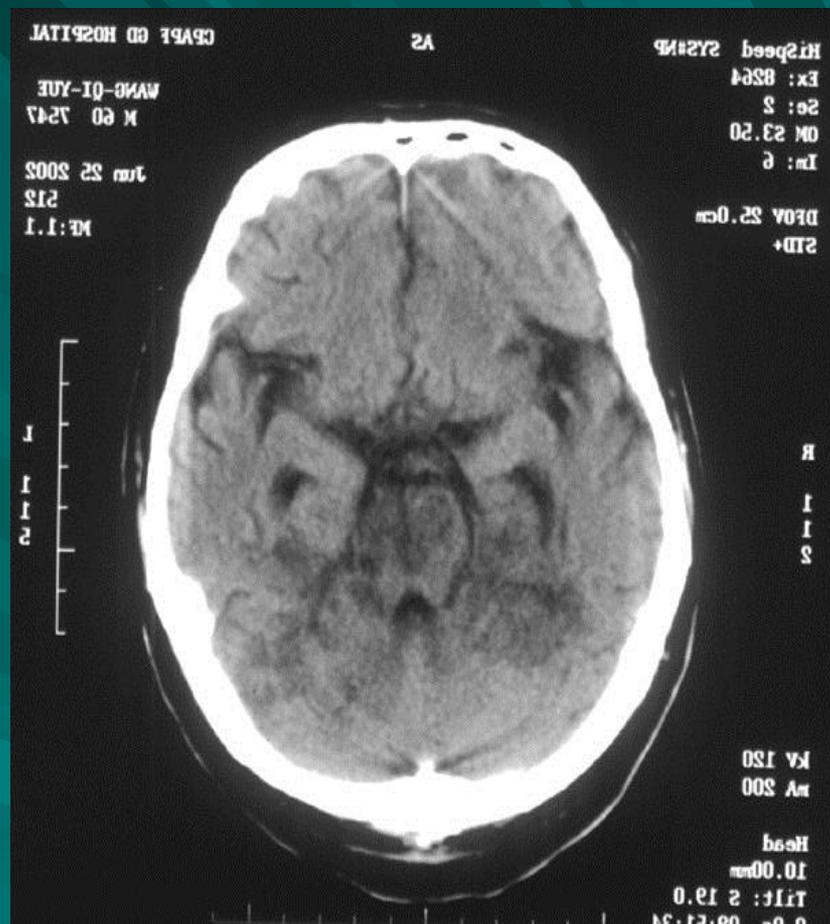
中梗塞



小 梗 塞

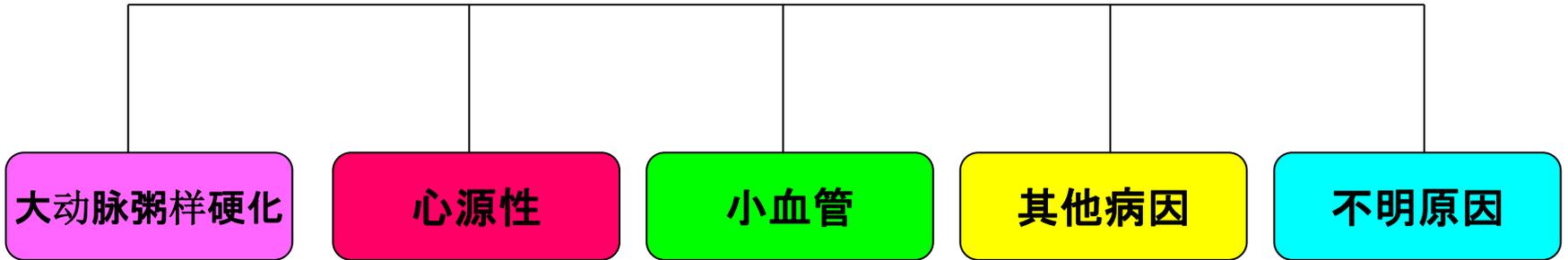


腔 隙 性 梗 塞



多发性梗塞

TOAST-1993年



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

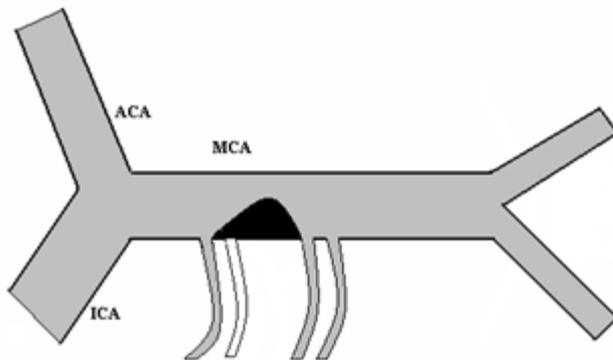
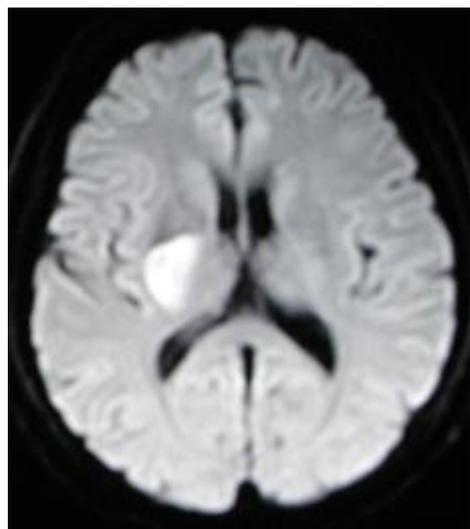
TOAST分型

原因不明的缺血性卒中

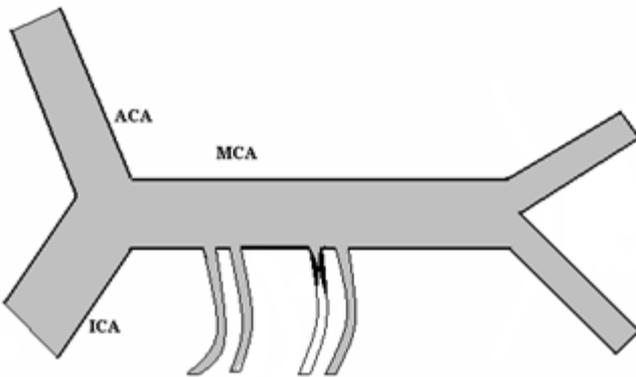
(Stroke of other undemonstrated etiology)

不能归于以上类别的缺血性卒中

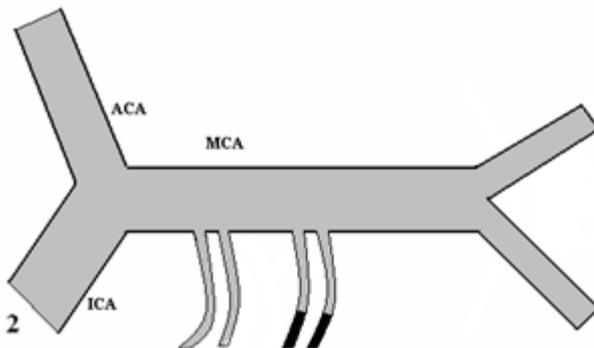
- a. 2种或更多原因引起;
- b. 检查结果阴性;
- c. 检查不完全。



大动脉粥样硬化延伸



穿支粥样硬化

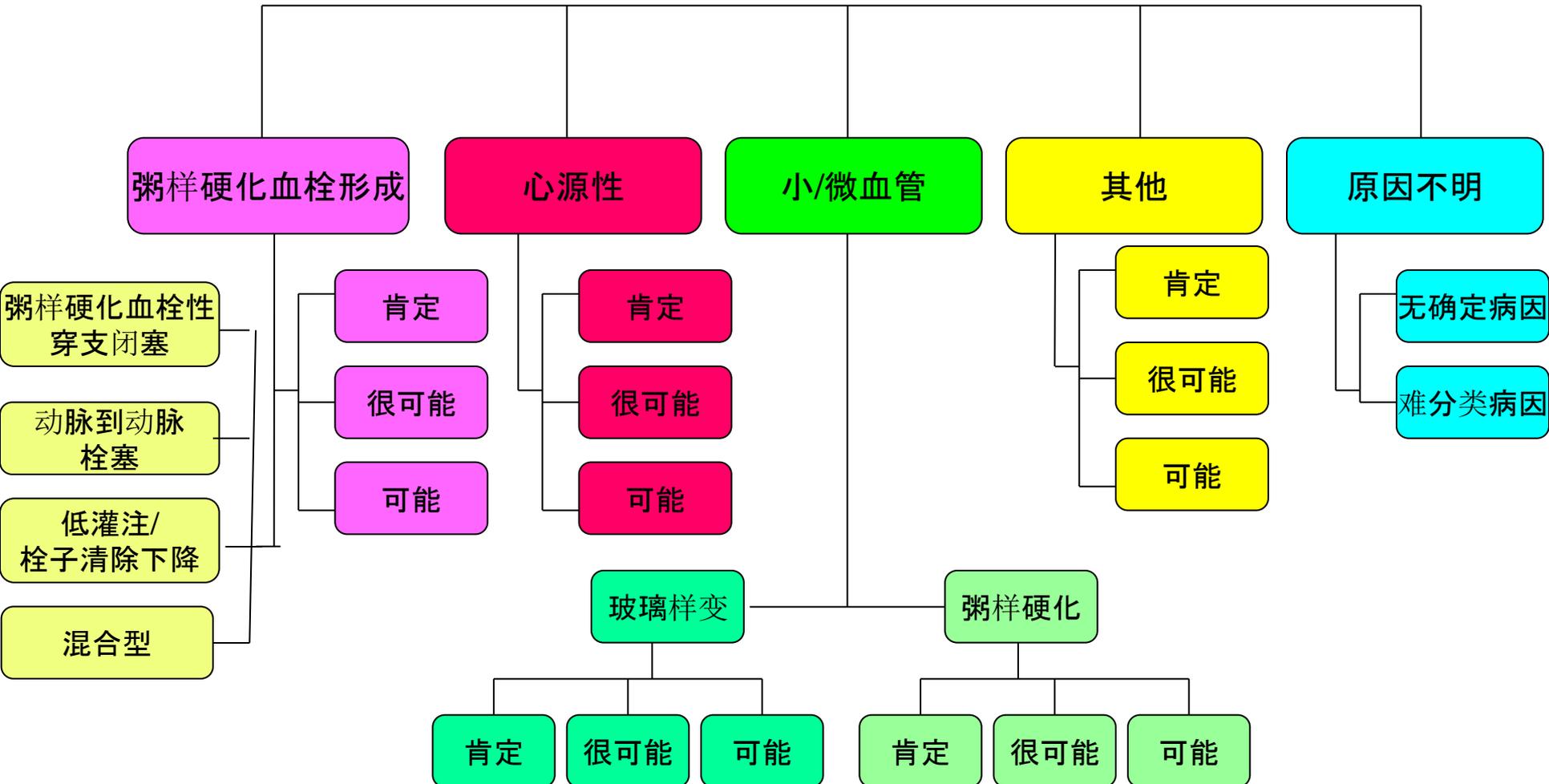


小动脉玻璃样变

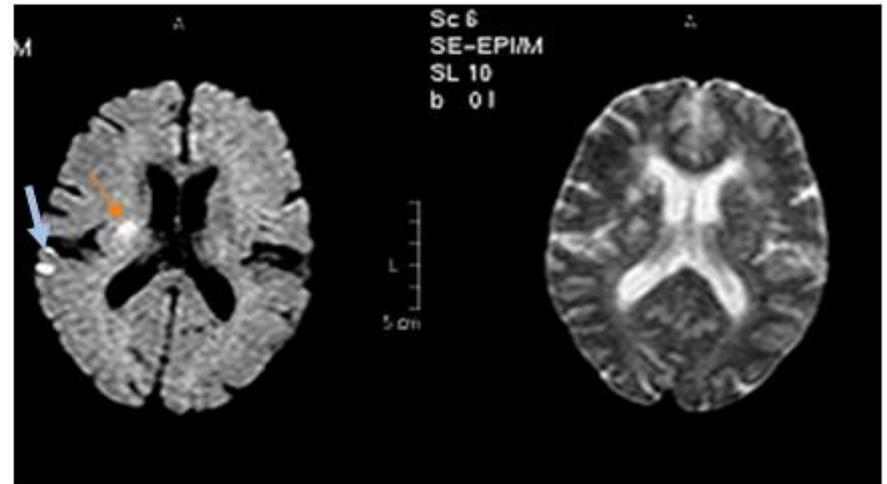
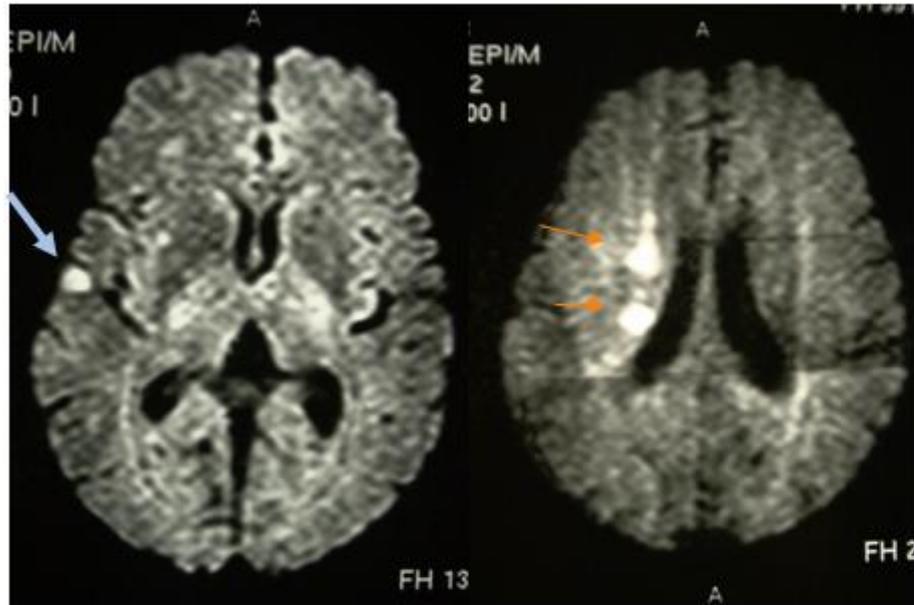
基底节区孤立梗死灶未必一定是小动脉病变引起的“腔梗”

CISS

中国缺血性脑卒中分型



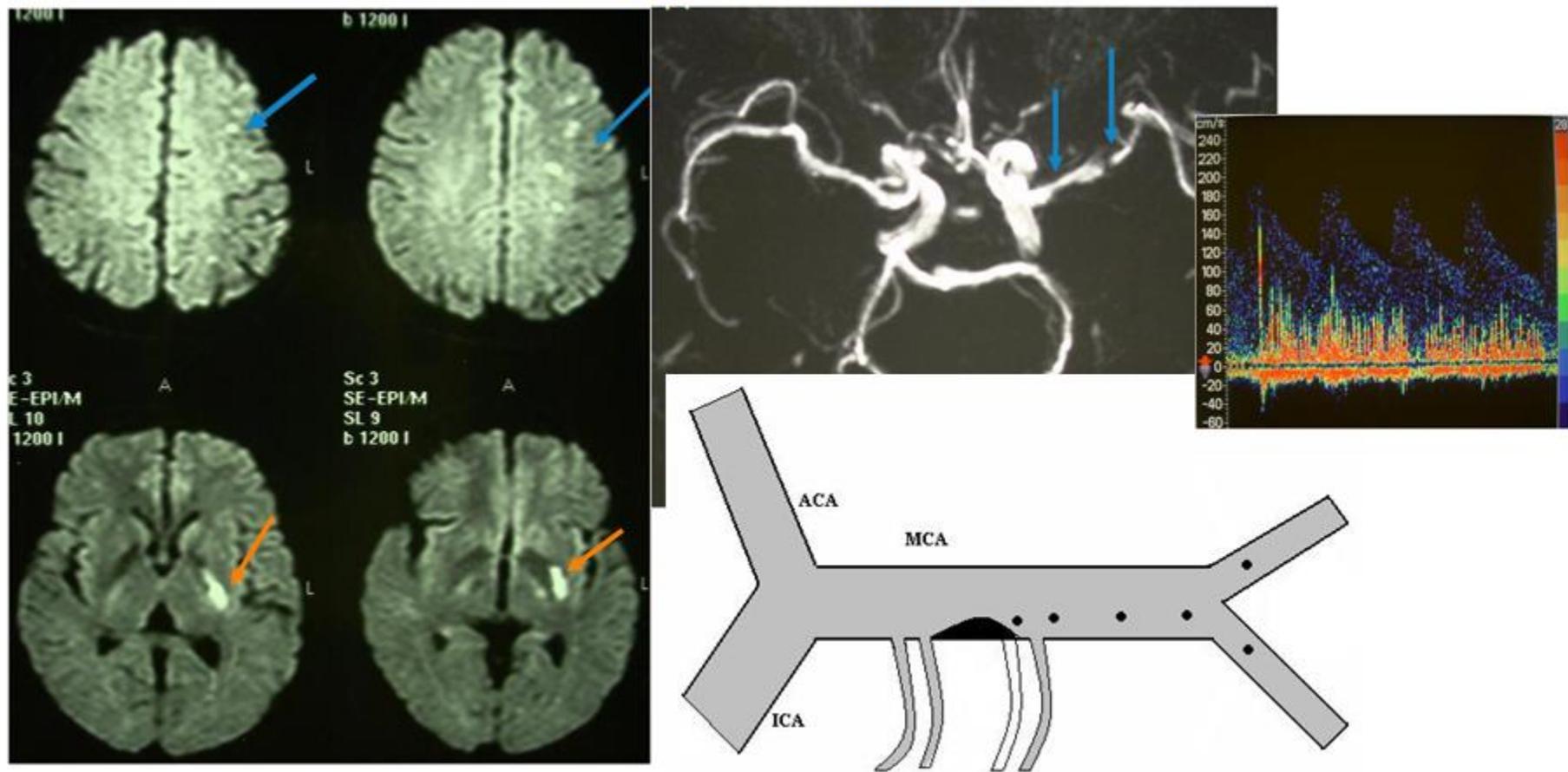
大脑中动脉狭窄病人，皮层微小梗死灶的特点及其代表的意义



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

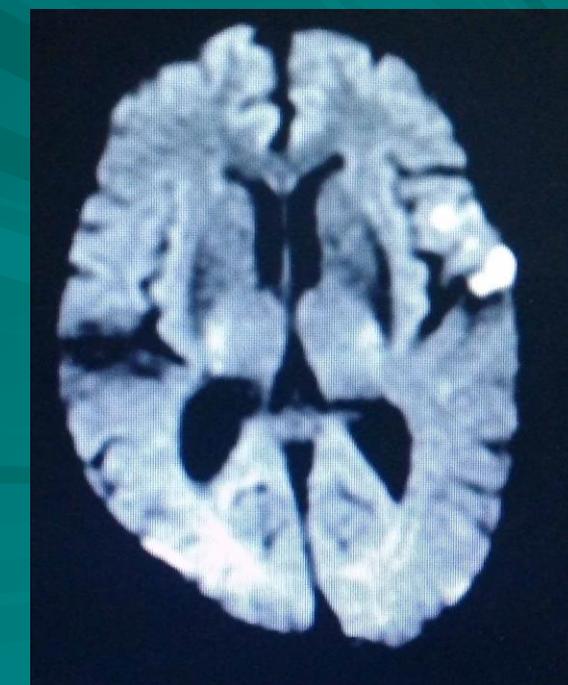
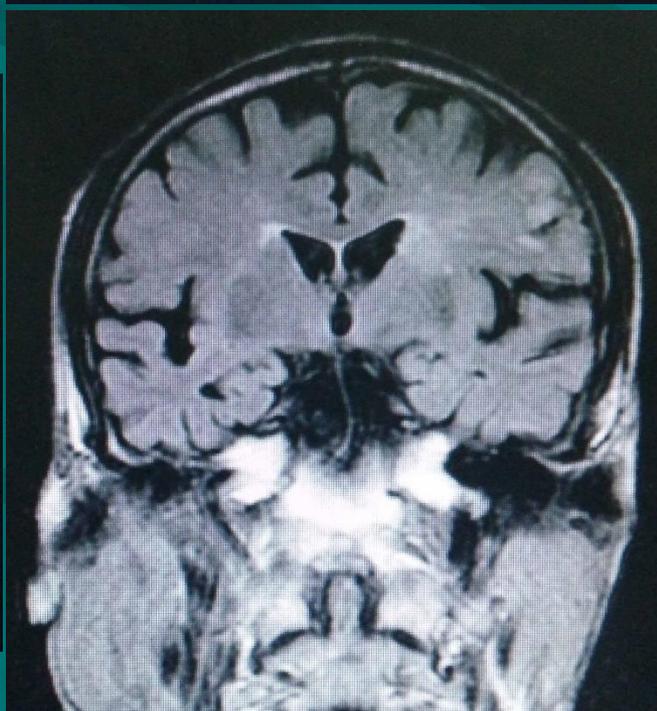
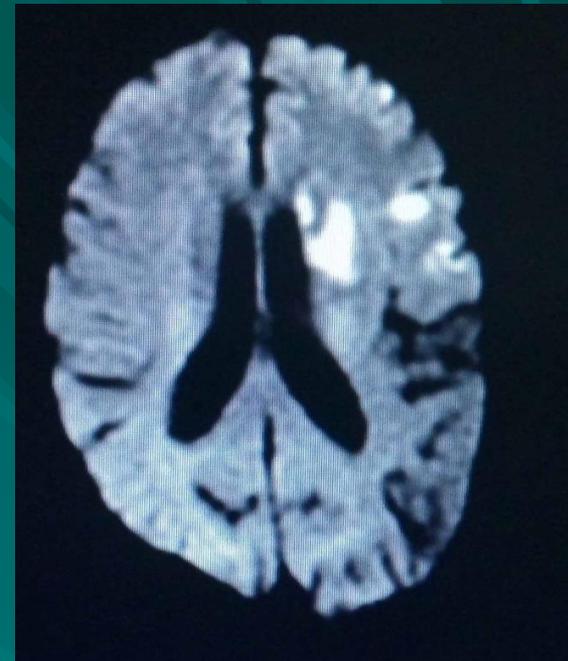
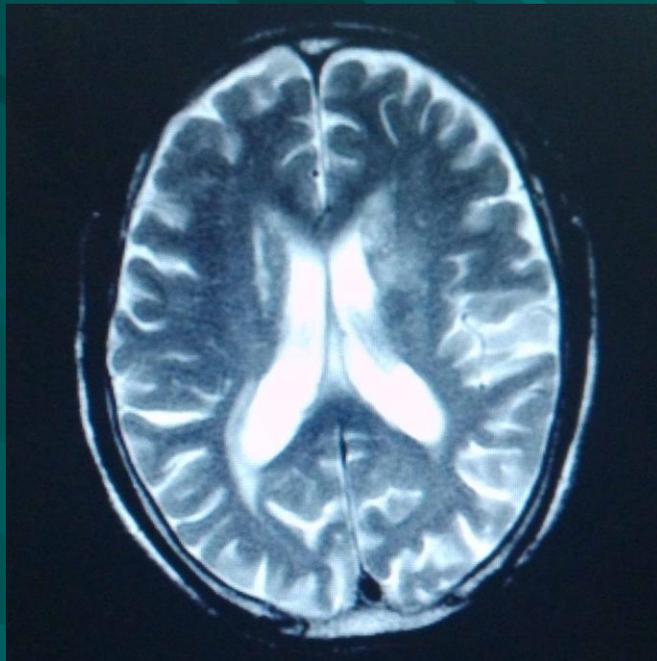
大脑中动脉狭窄，急性多发梗死的 特点和意义



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

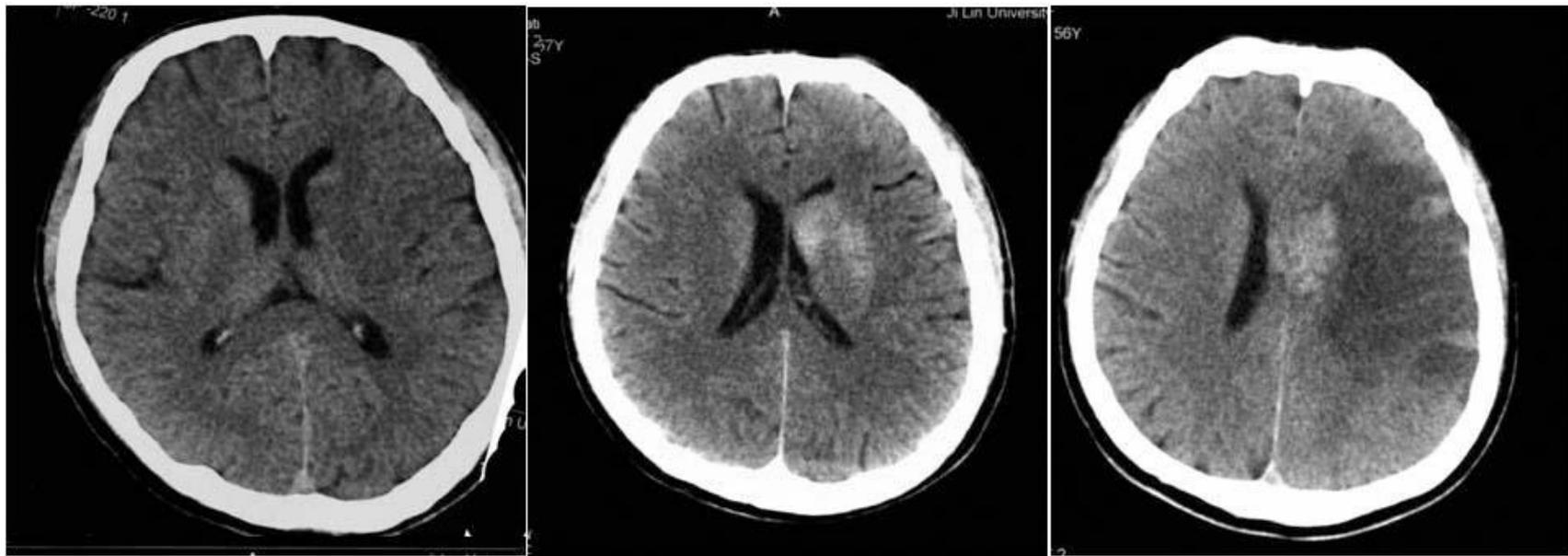
CT分型：多发性梗塞

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

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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

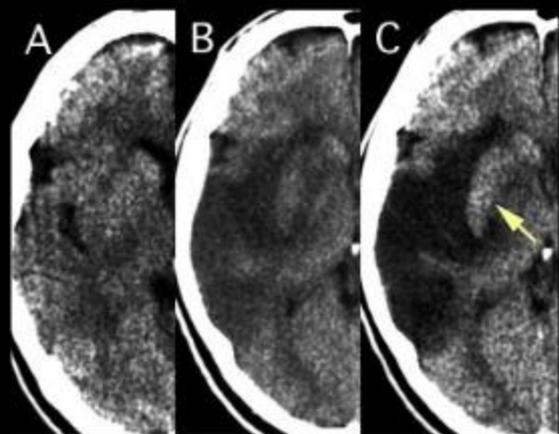
- 脑实质出血 (parenchymal hematoma, PH)

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



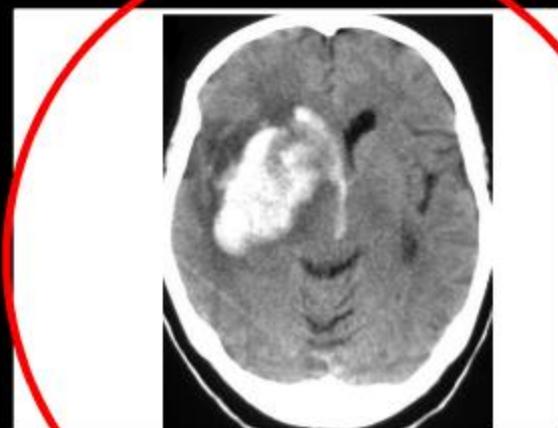
HT* Type 1



HT* Type 2



PH** Type 1



PH** Type 2

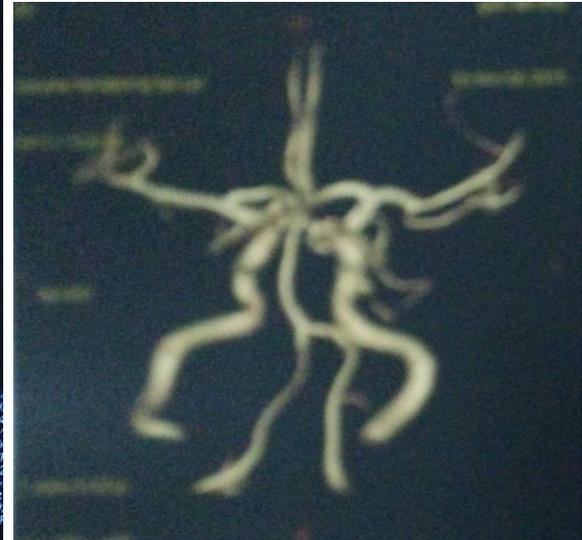
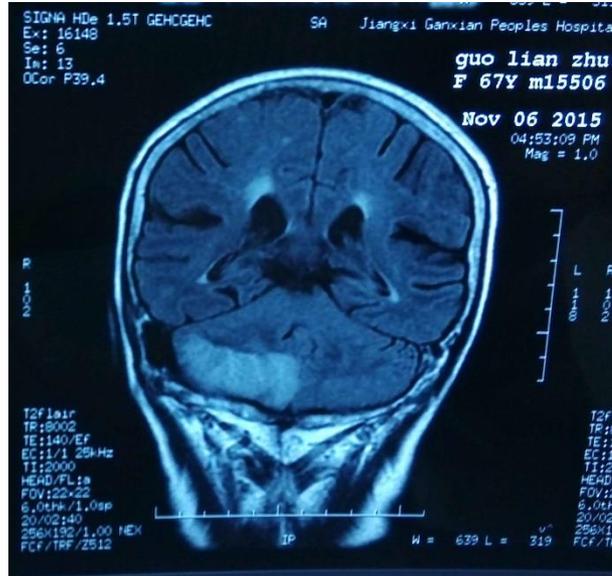
出血性转化的发生频率和临床后果

- 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

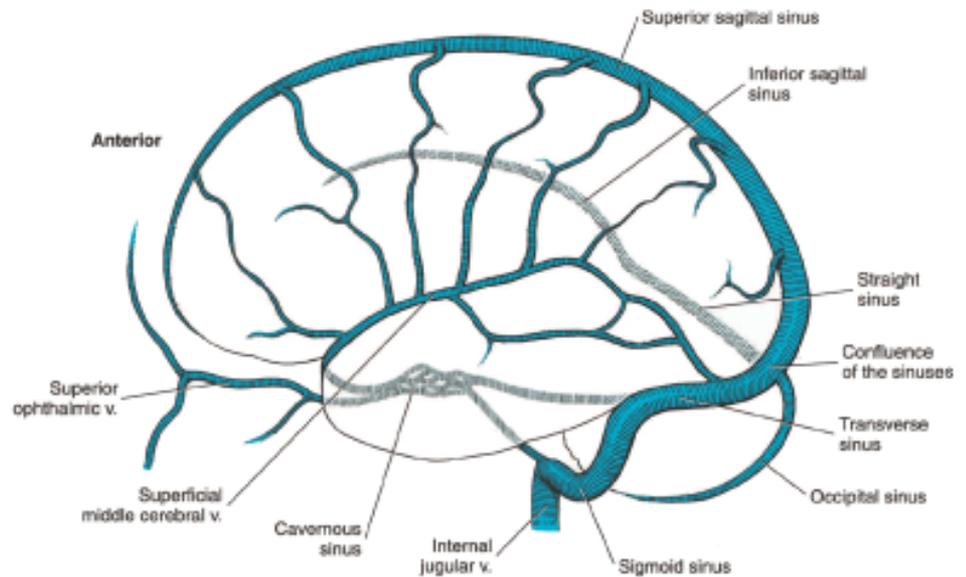
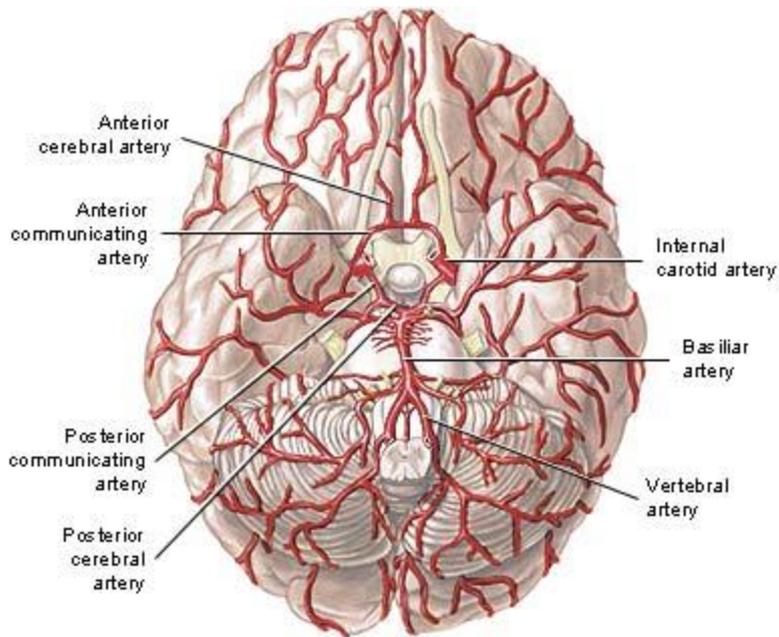
脑血管定位诊断

-----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

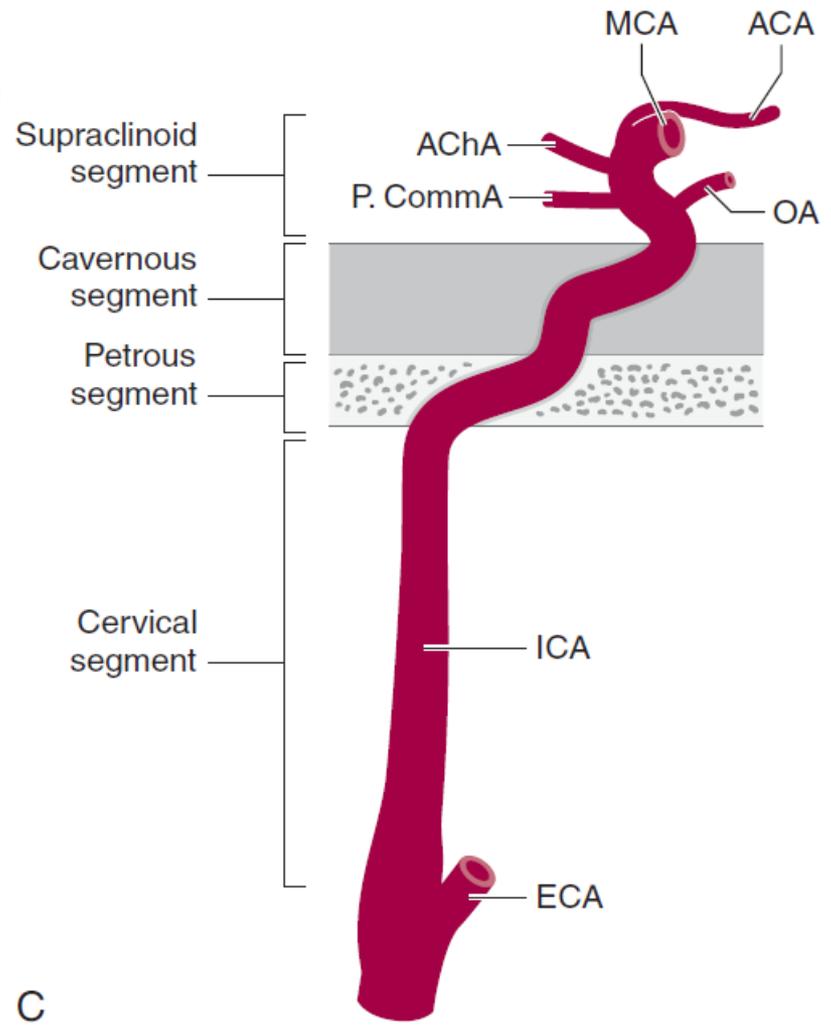
- 迷路动脉亦称内听动脉

- 半球支
- 蚓支

- 内侧支
- 外侧支
- 中间支
- 缘支

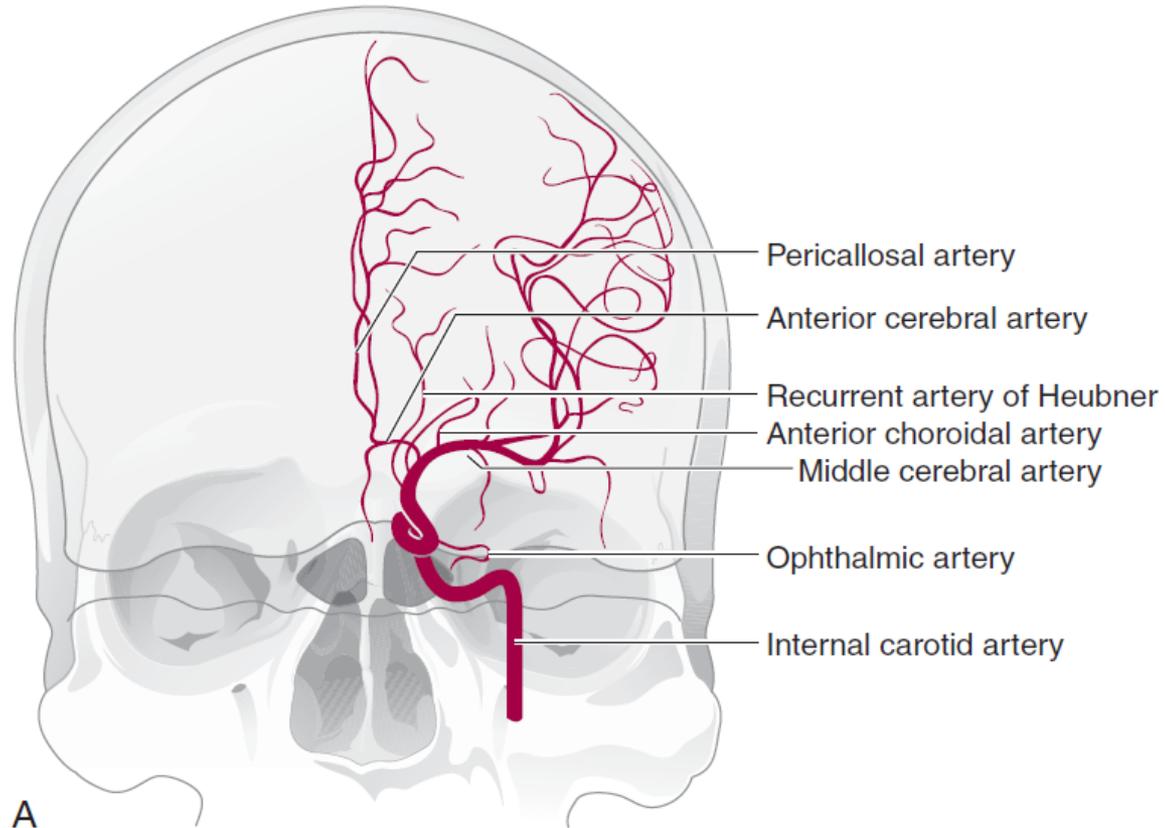
- 丘脑后穿支
- 脉络膜后内动脉
- 脉络膜后外动脉
- 后胼周动脉
- 皮质支

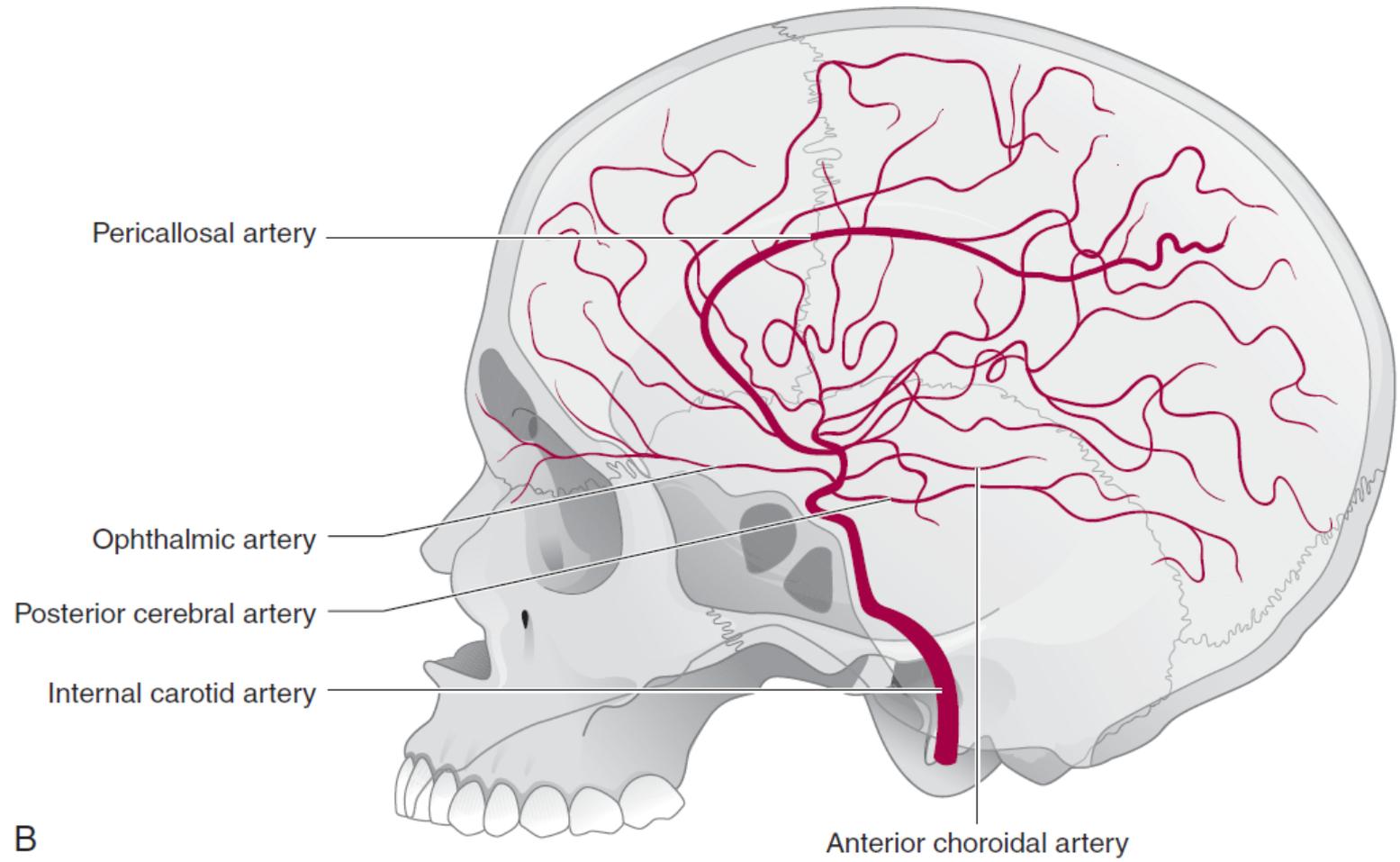
- 颞下前动脉
- 颞下后动脉
- 顶枕动脉
- 距状裂动脉



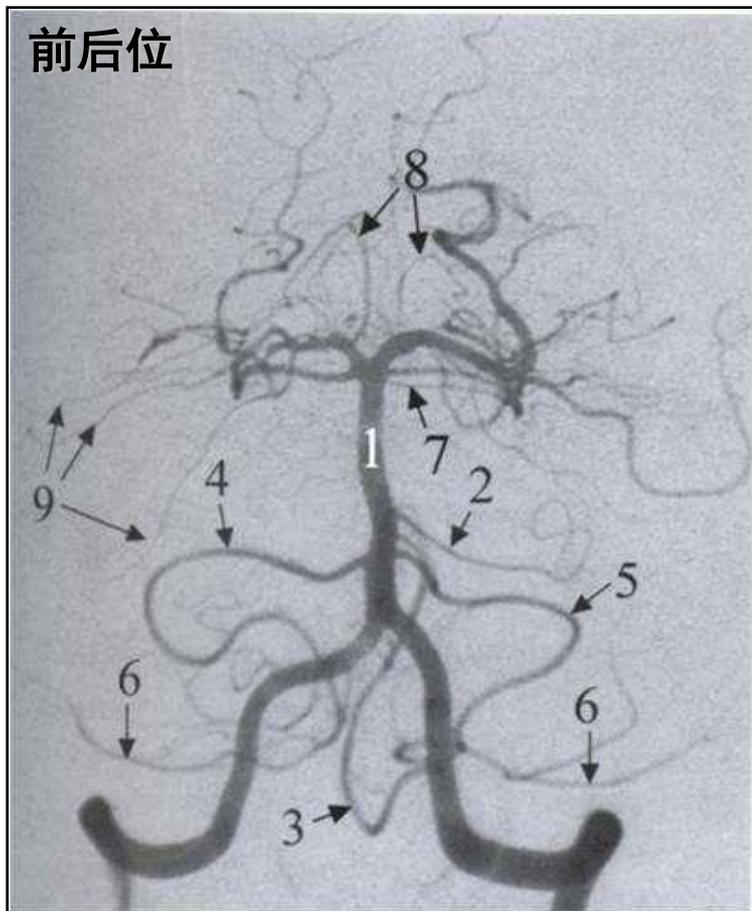
C

A-P view

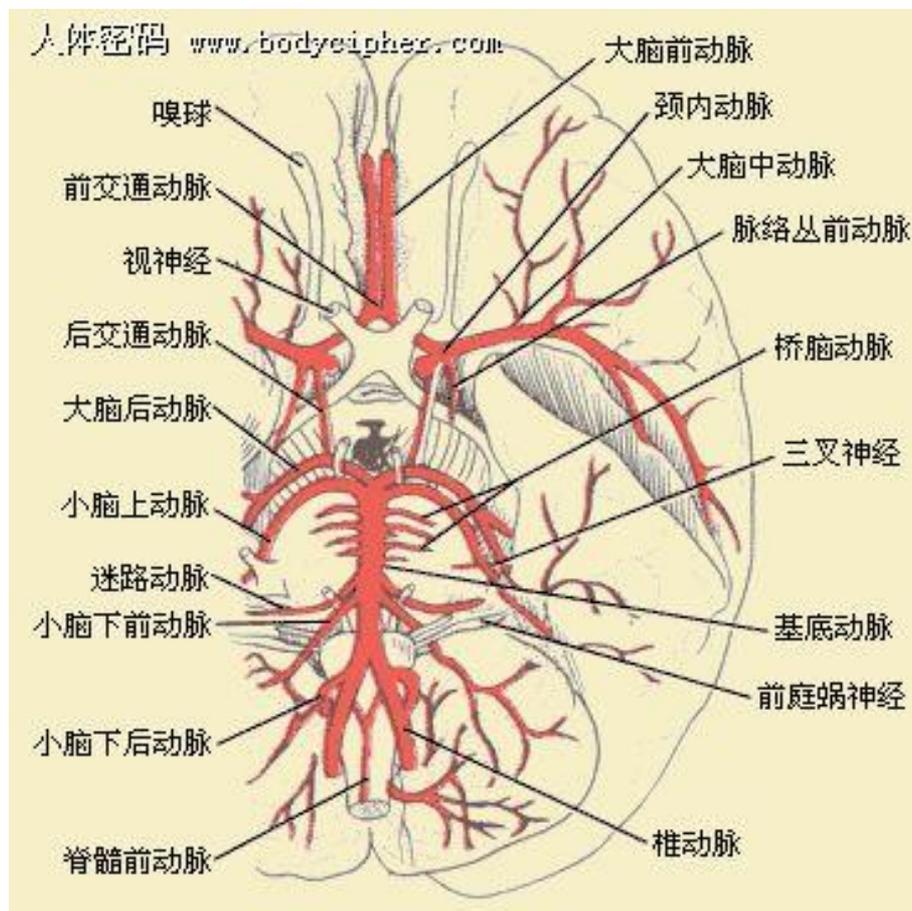




基底动脉 (Basilar Artery, BA)

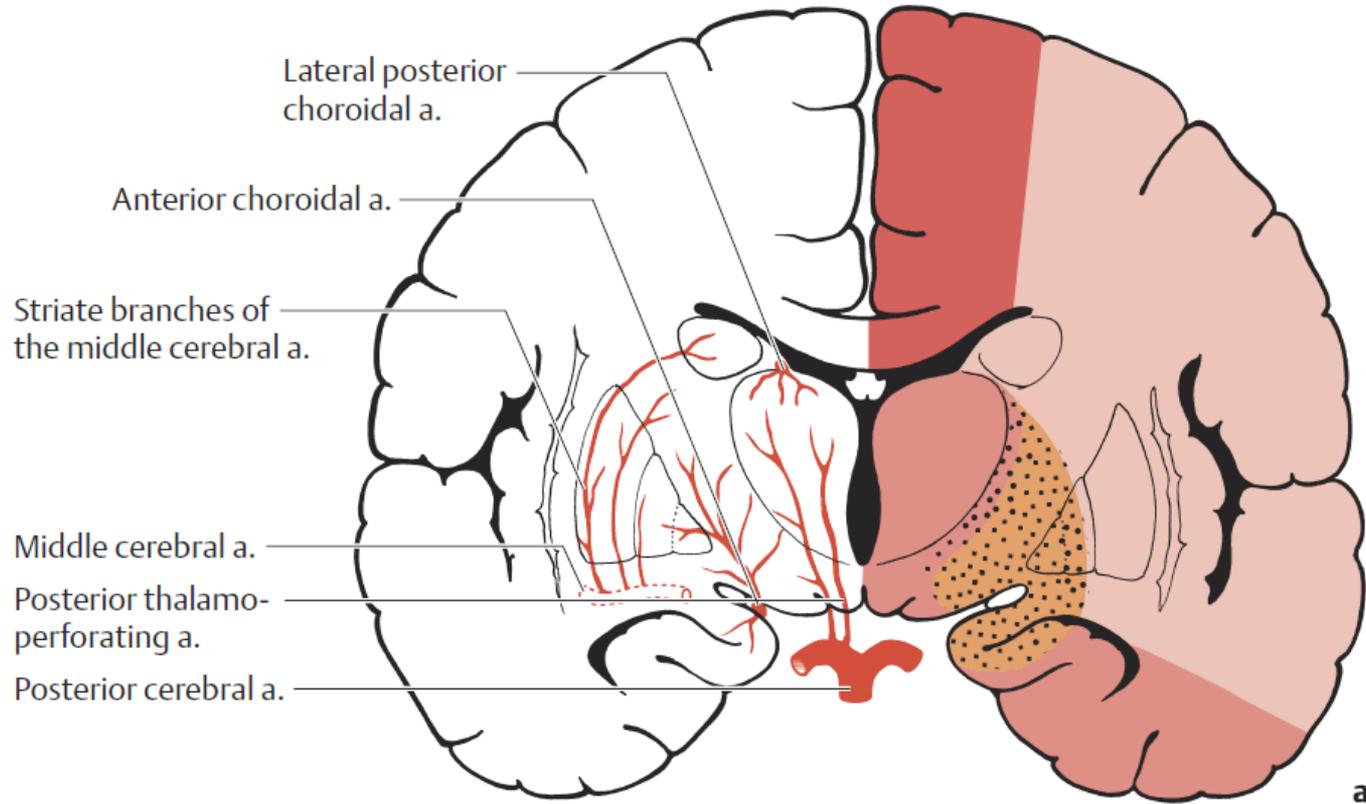


1. 基底动脉
2. 脑桥动脉
3. 左小脑后下动脉 (PICA)
4. 右AICA-PICA干
5. 左小脑前下动脉 (AICA)



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.



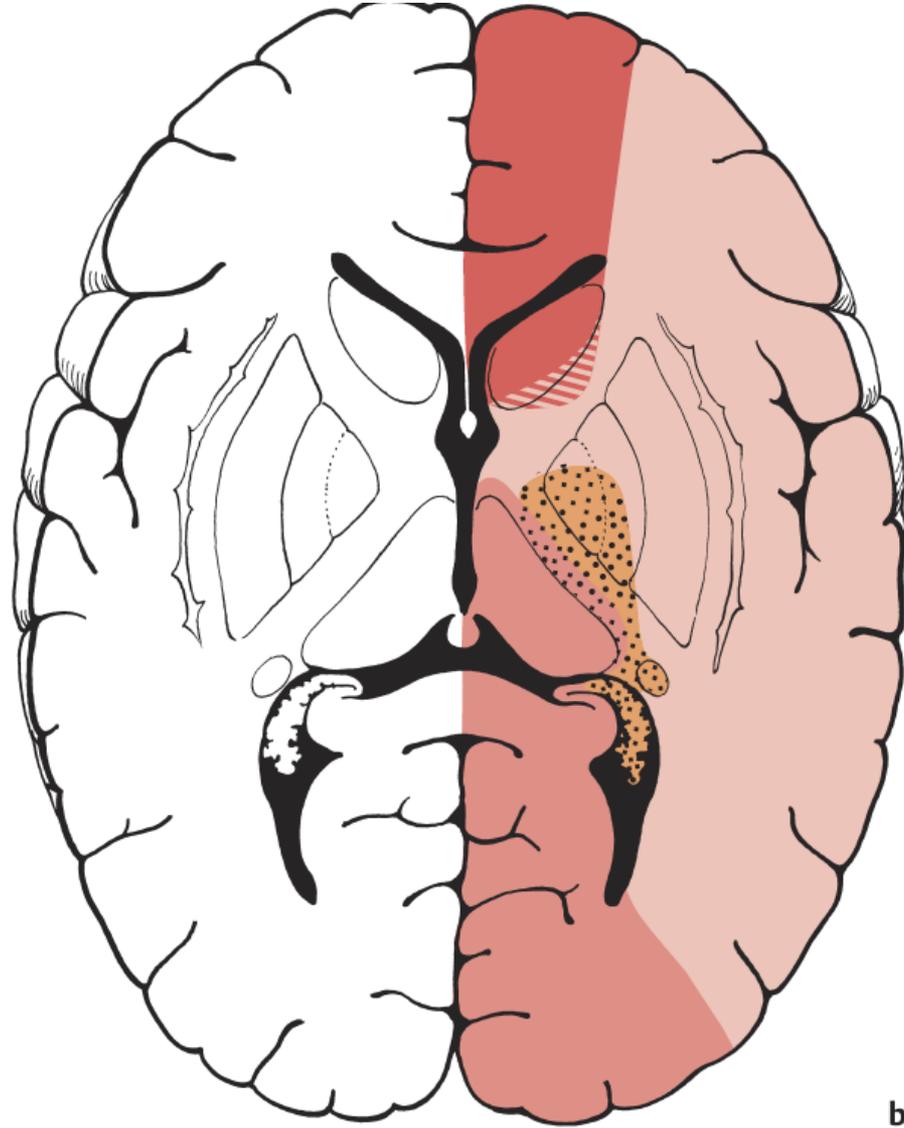
Middle cerebral a.



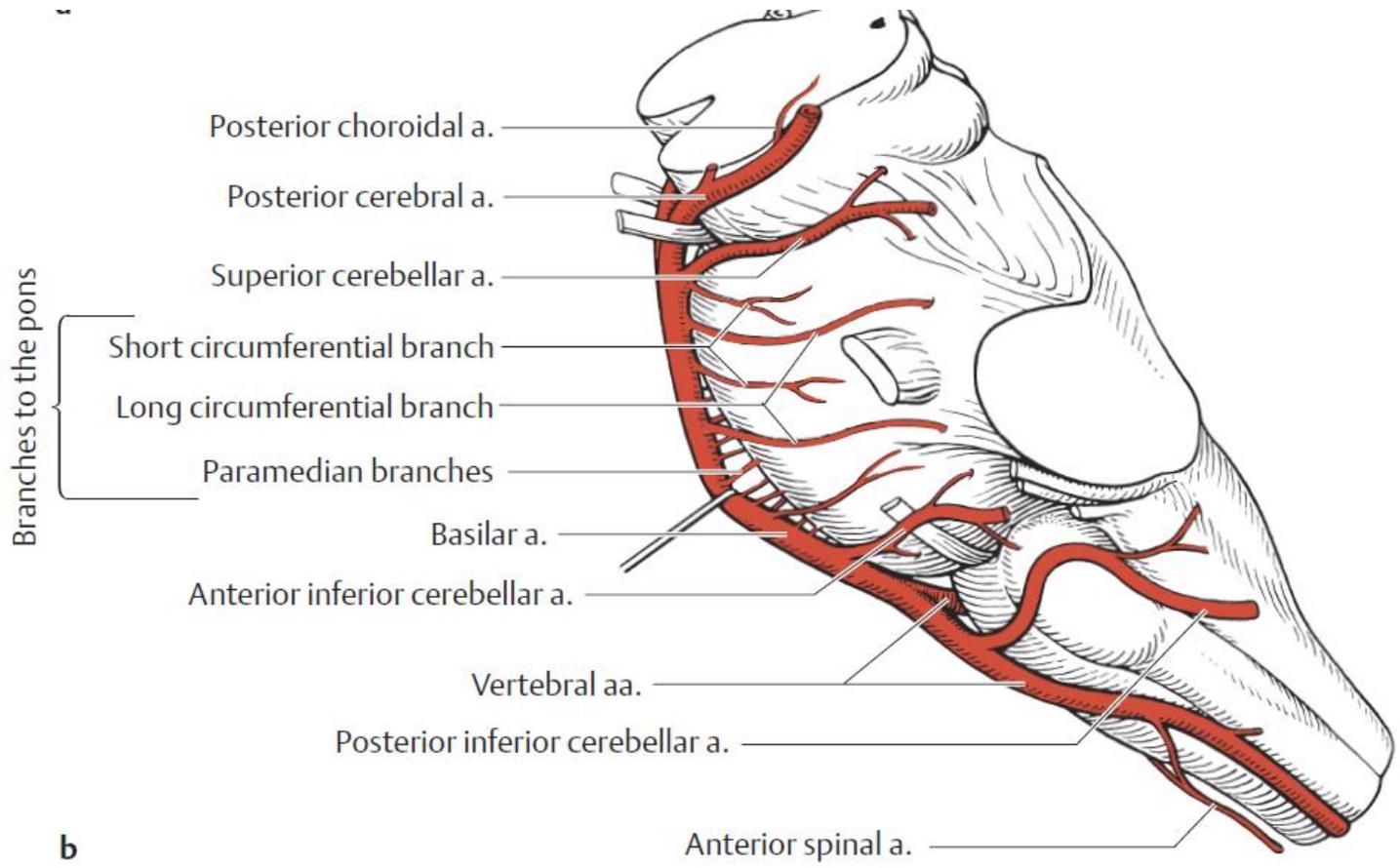
Posterior cerebral a.

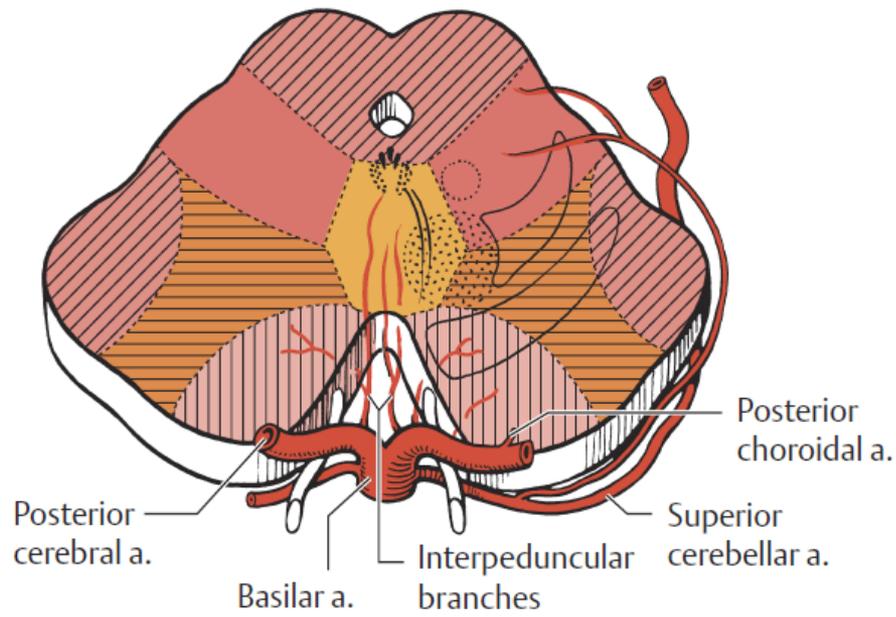


Anterior choroidal a.



b

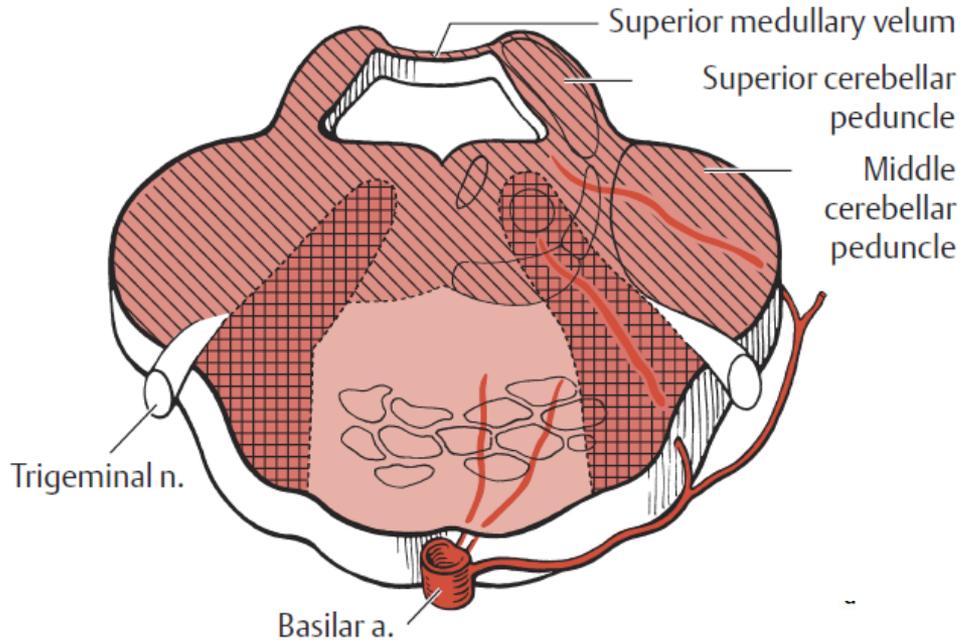




a Midbrain

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

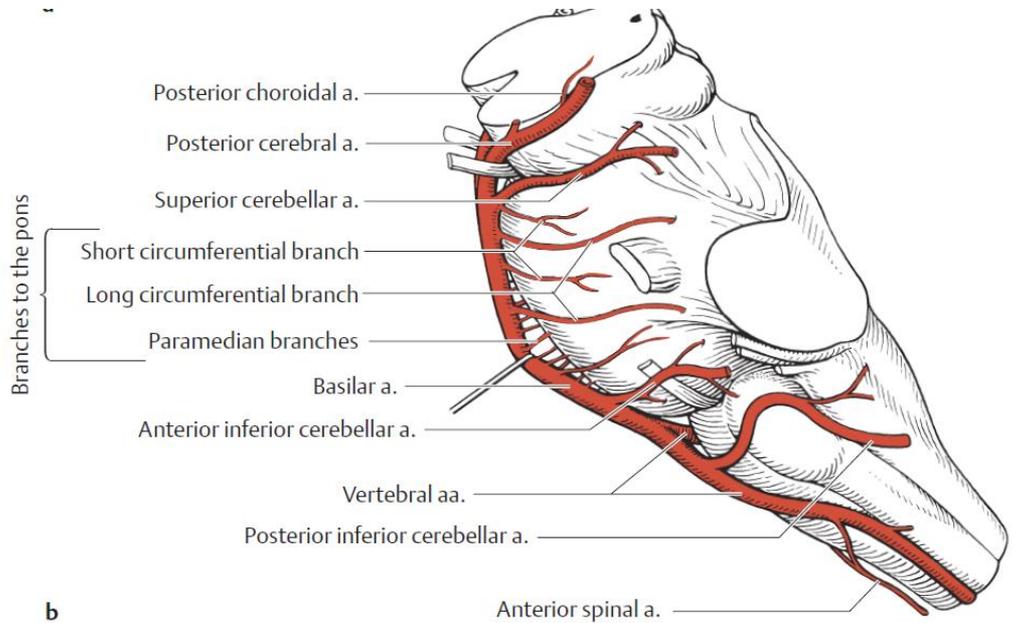
(After Murphy)



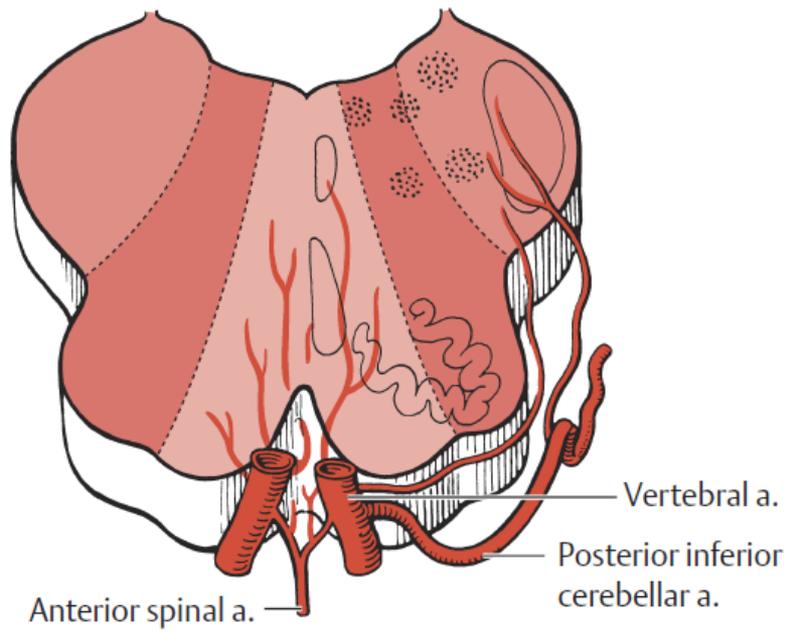
b Pons

-  Paramedian branches
-  Short circumferential branches
-  Long circumferential branches

(After Foix and Hillemand)



b

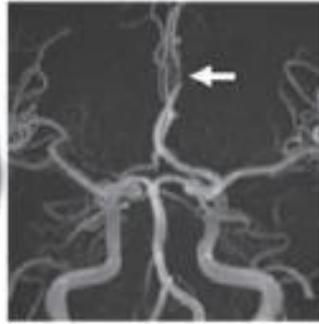


c Medulla

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

大脑前动脉

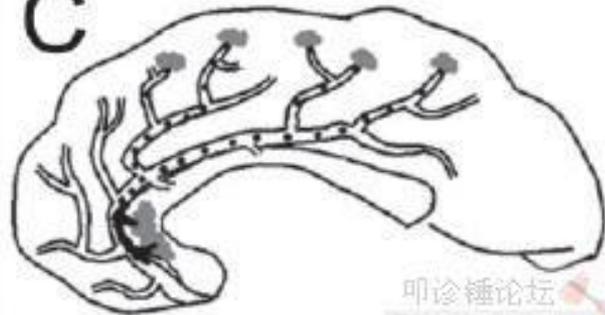
A

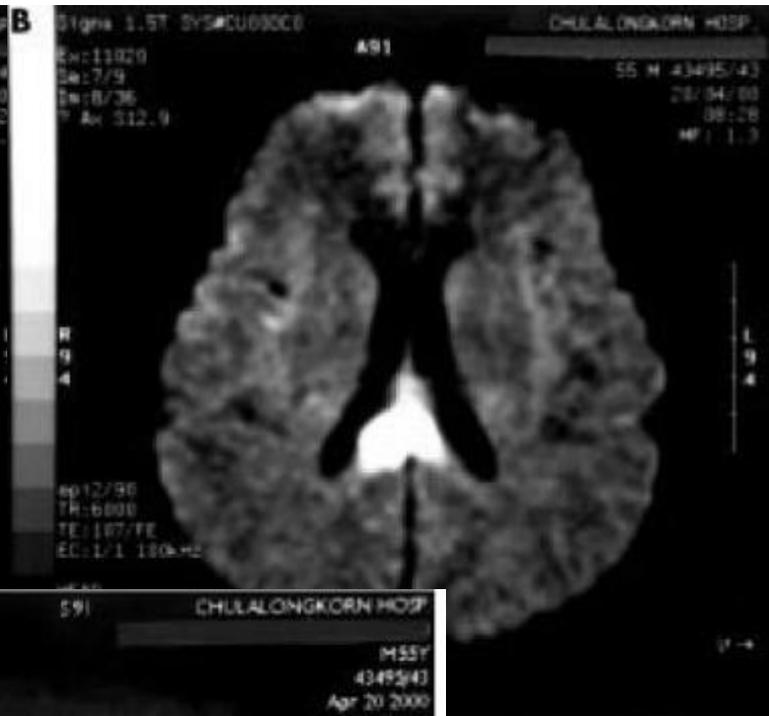


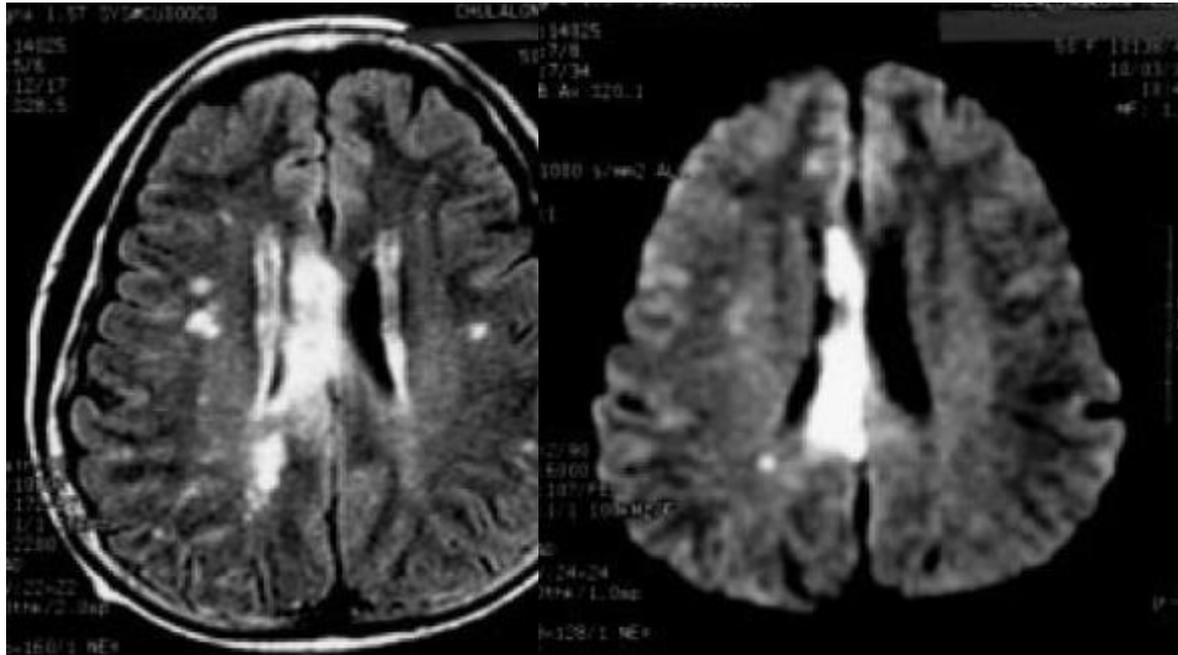
B



C

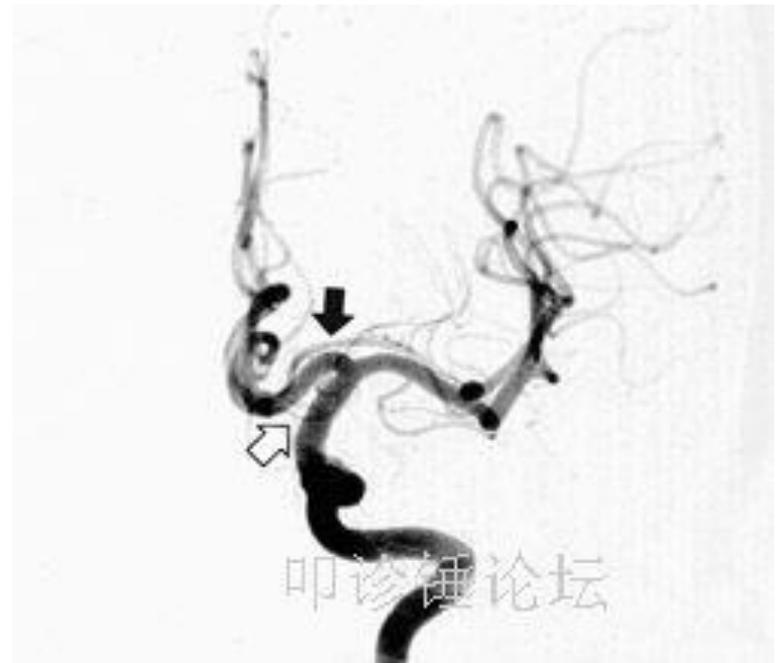
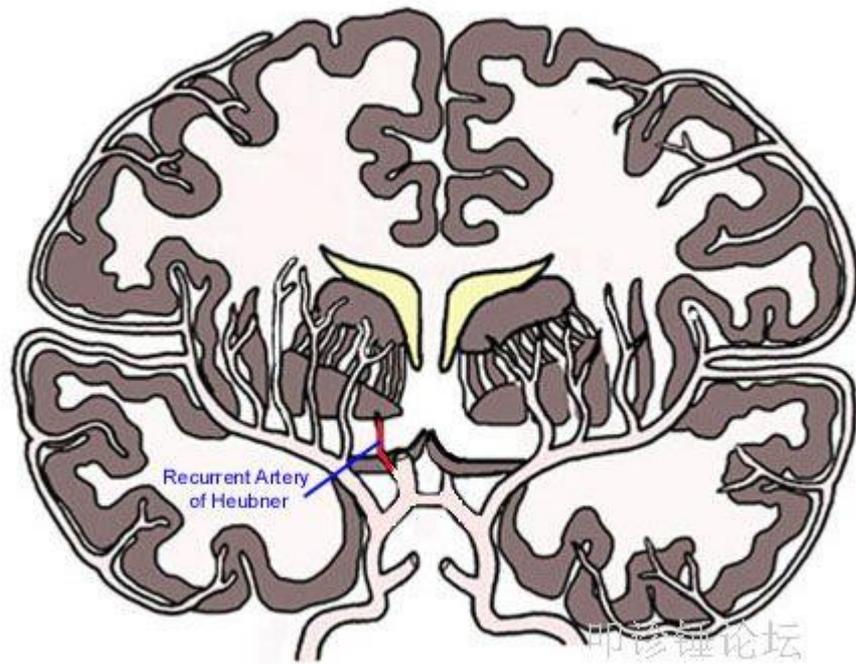


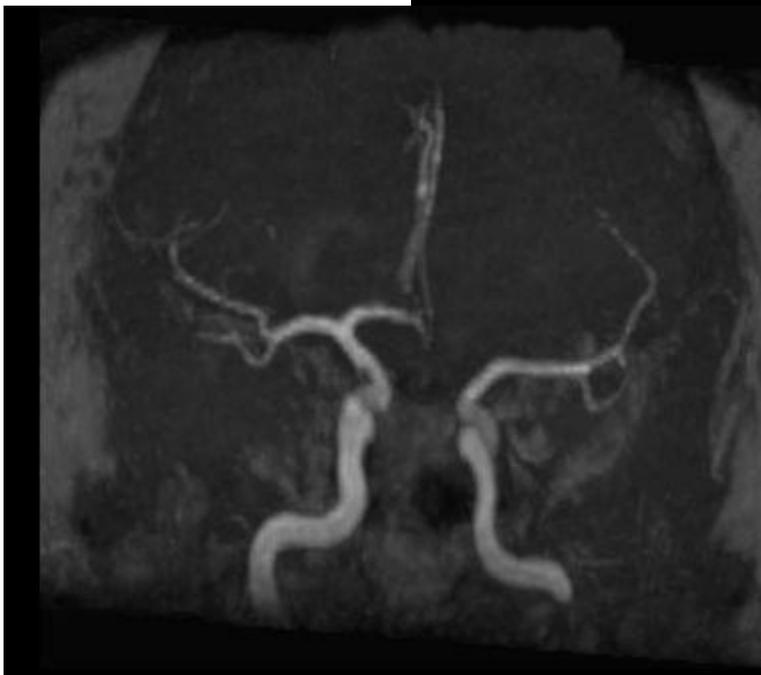
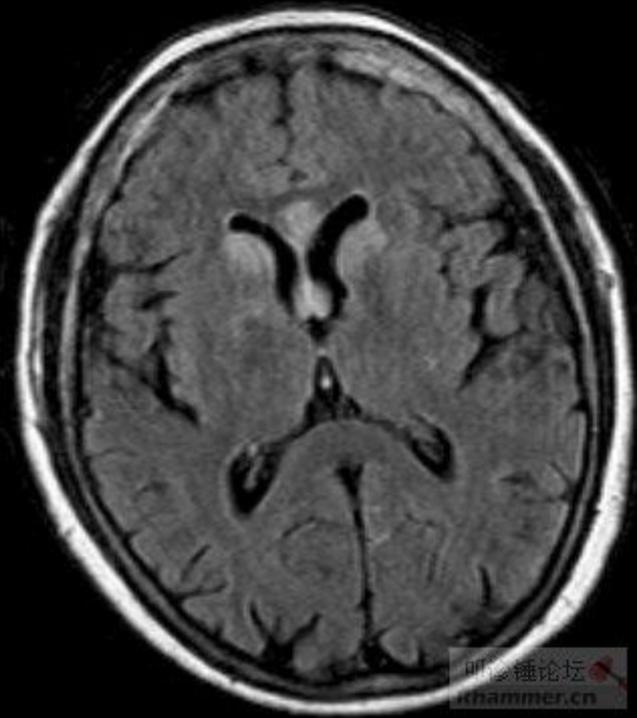




前交通动脉穿支

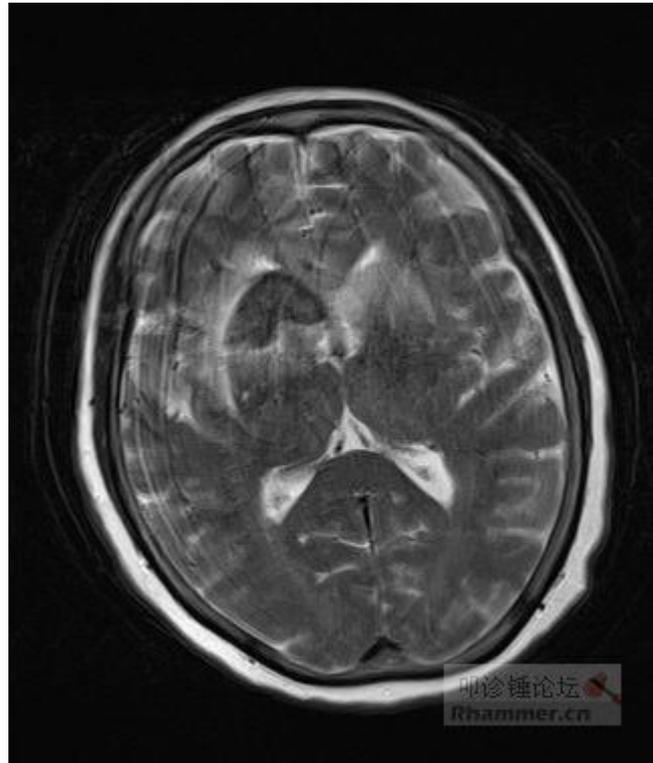
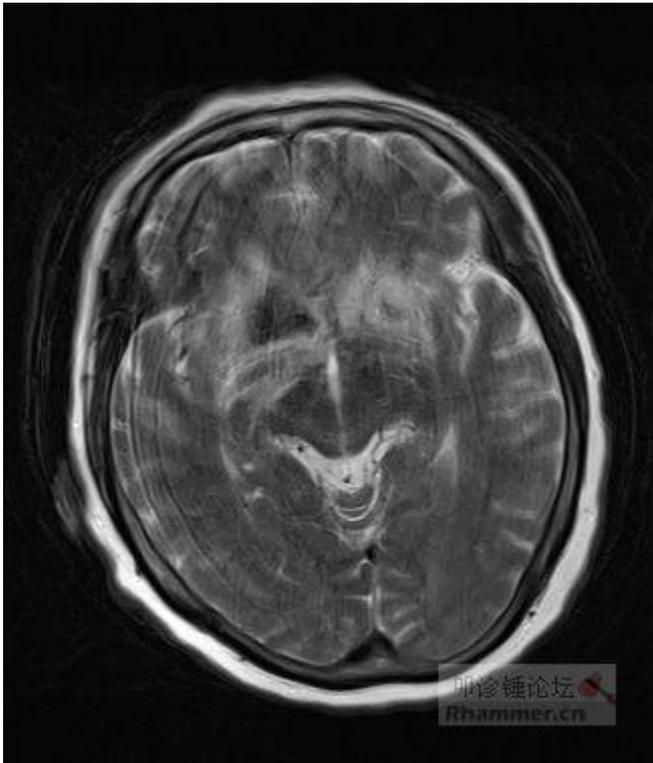




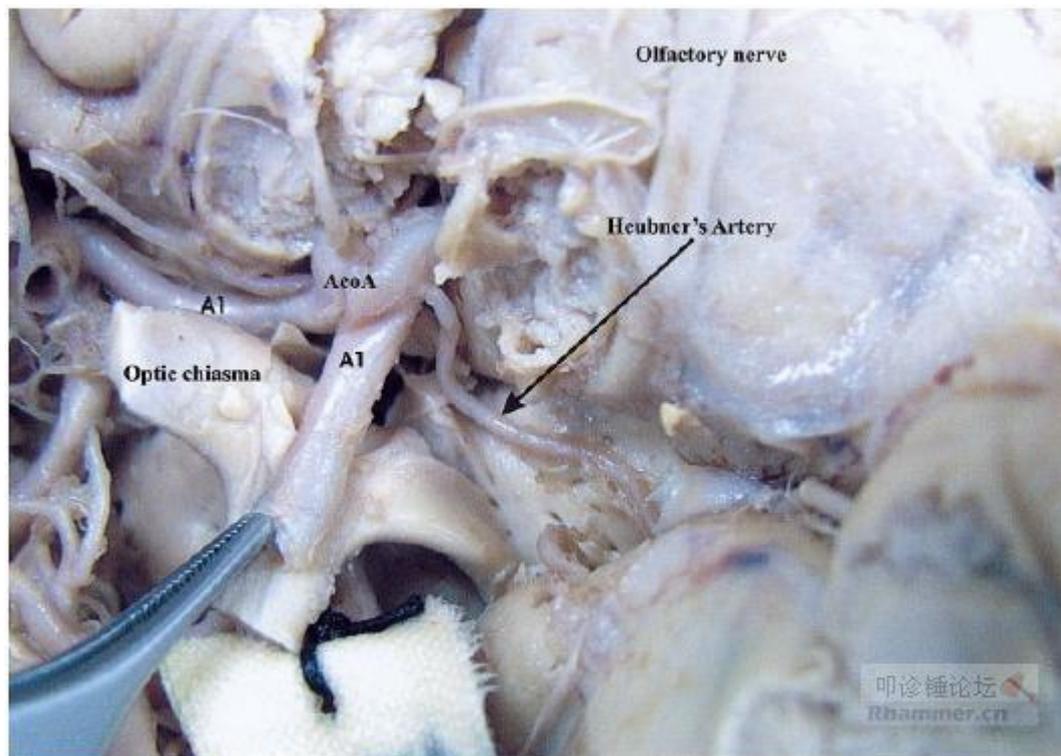


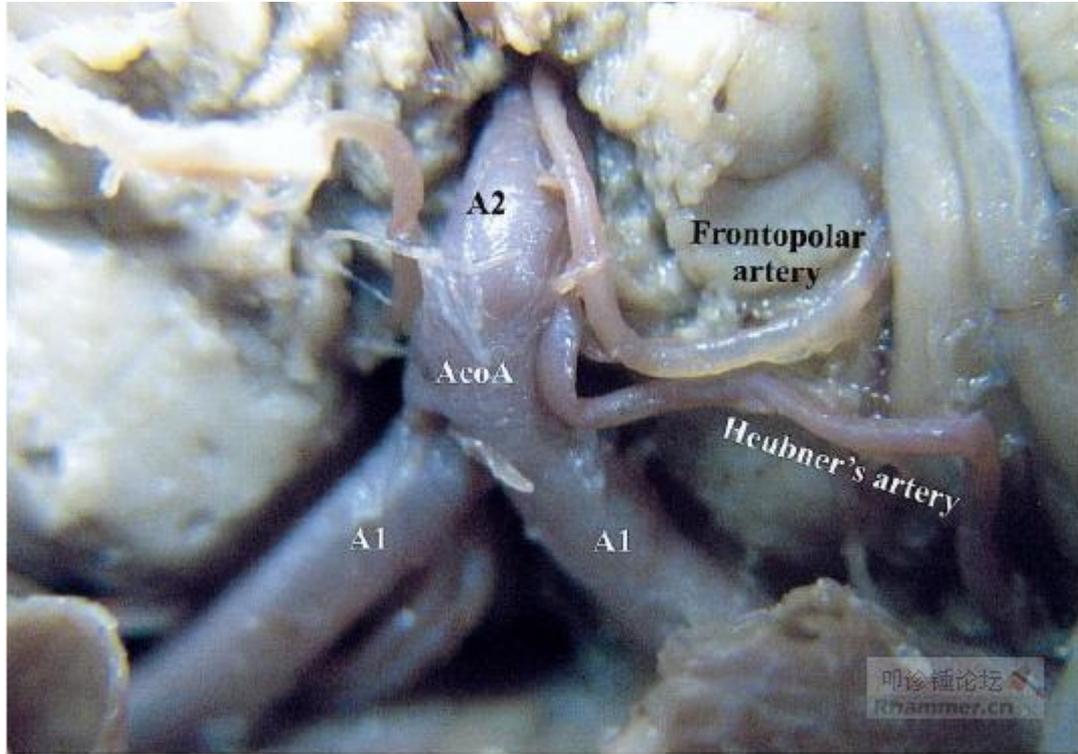
叩诊论坛
khammer.cn

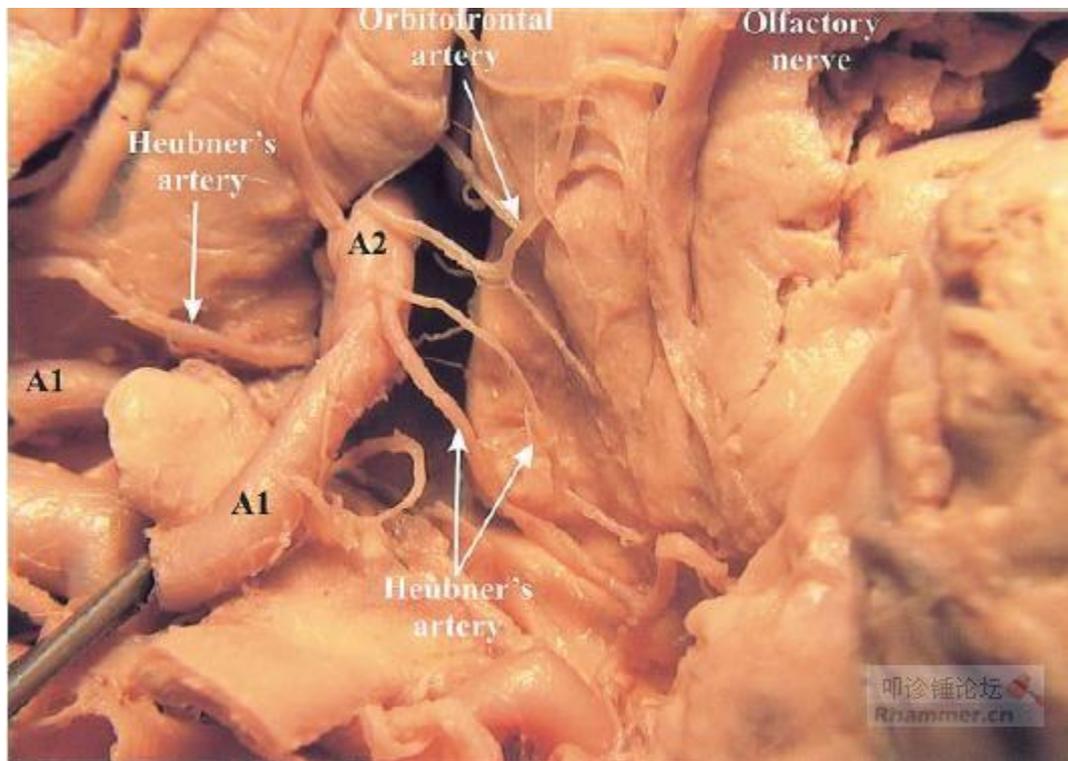
叩诊论坛
khammer.cn

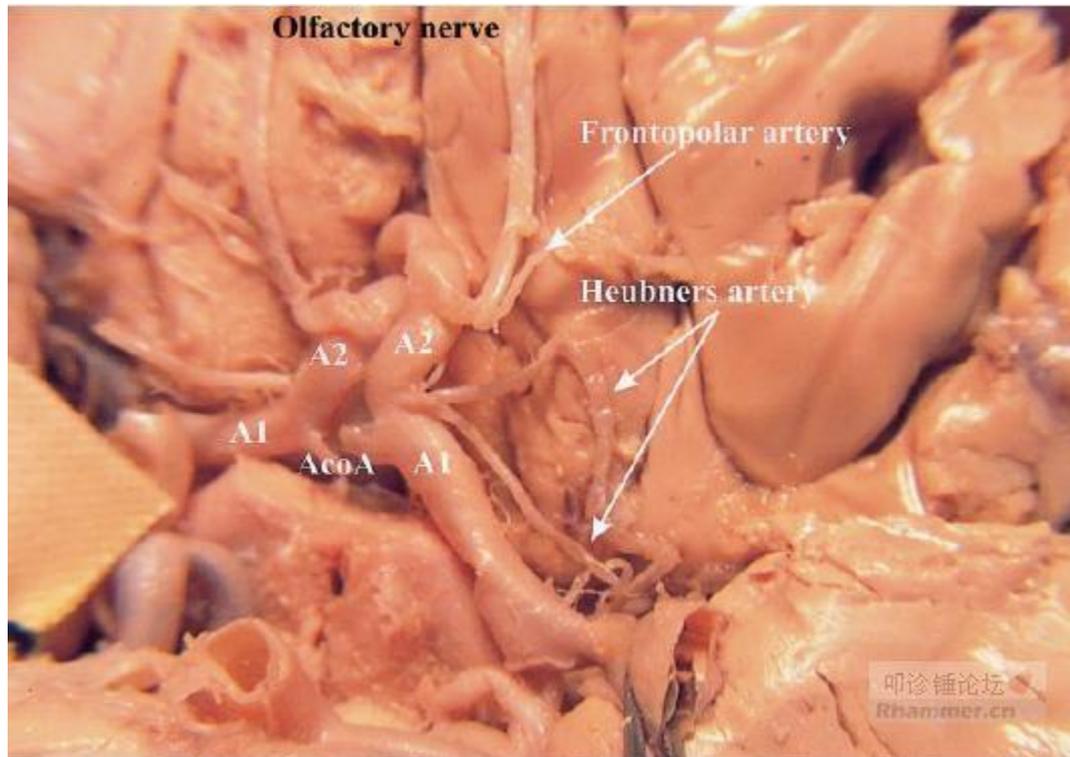


heubner动脉

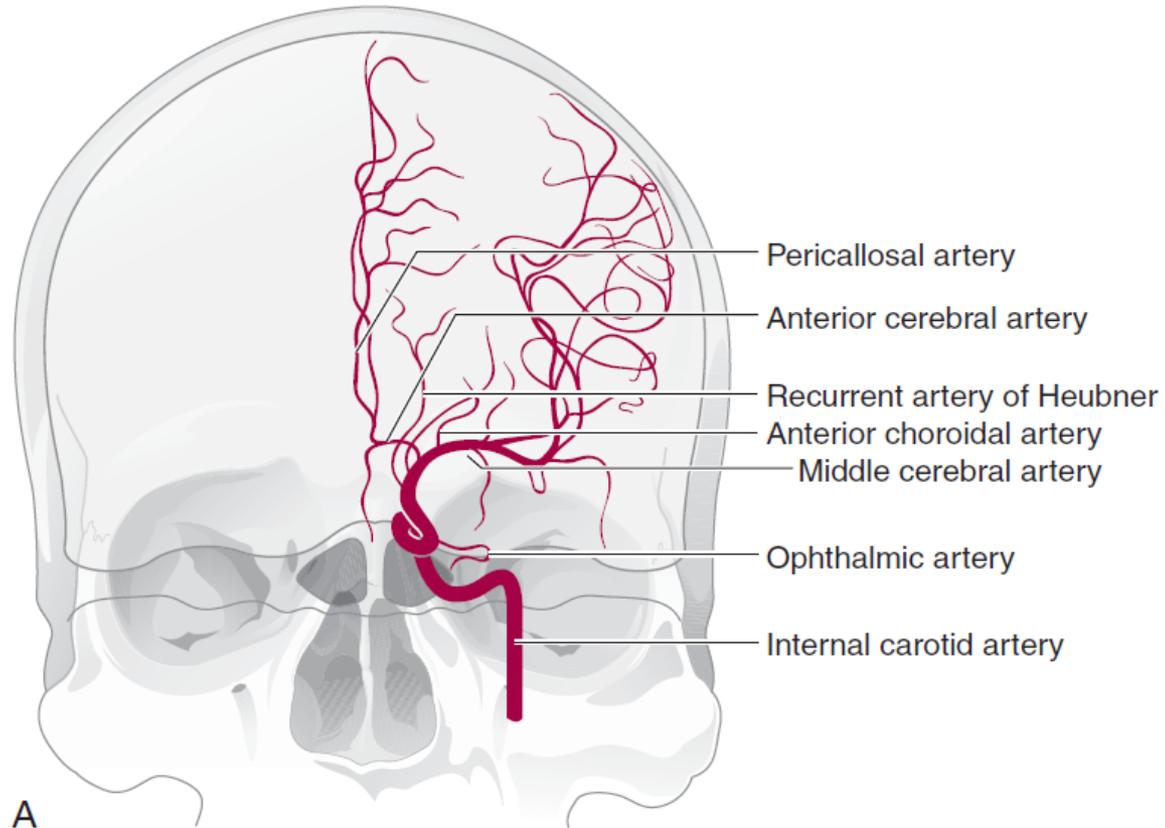




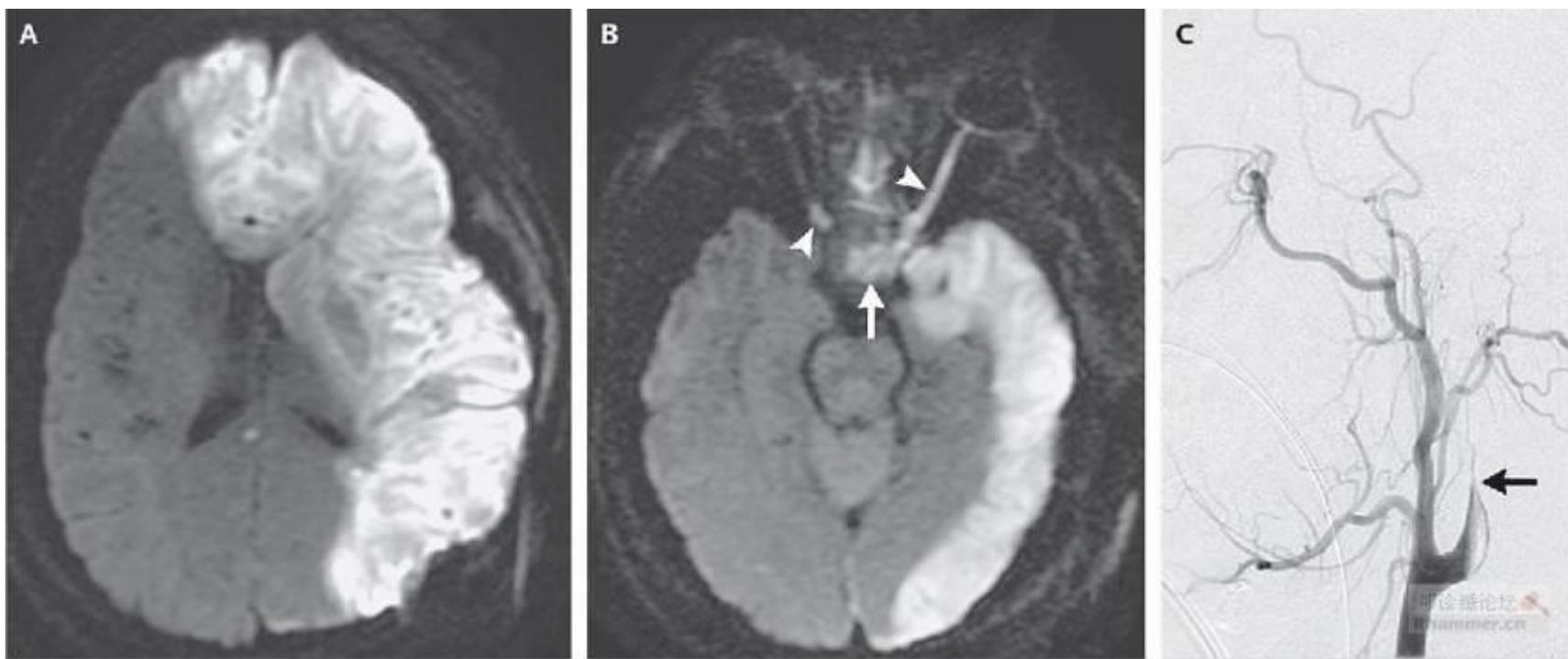




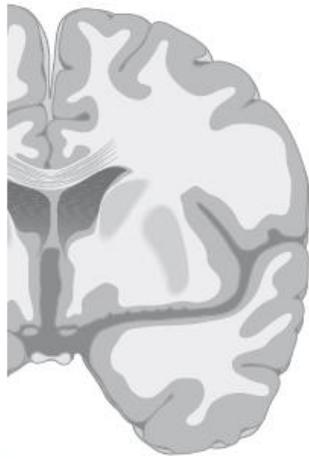
A-P view



视神经和视交叉



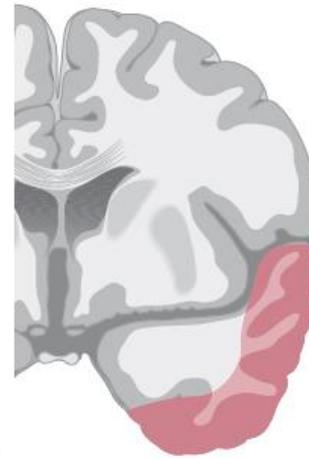
大脑中动脉



A



B



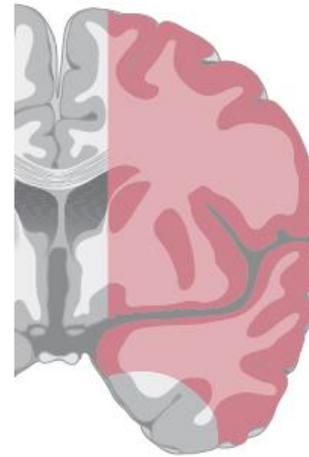
C



D



E



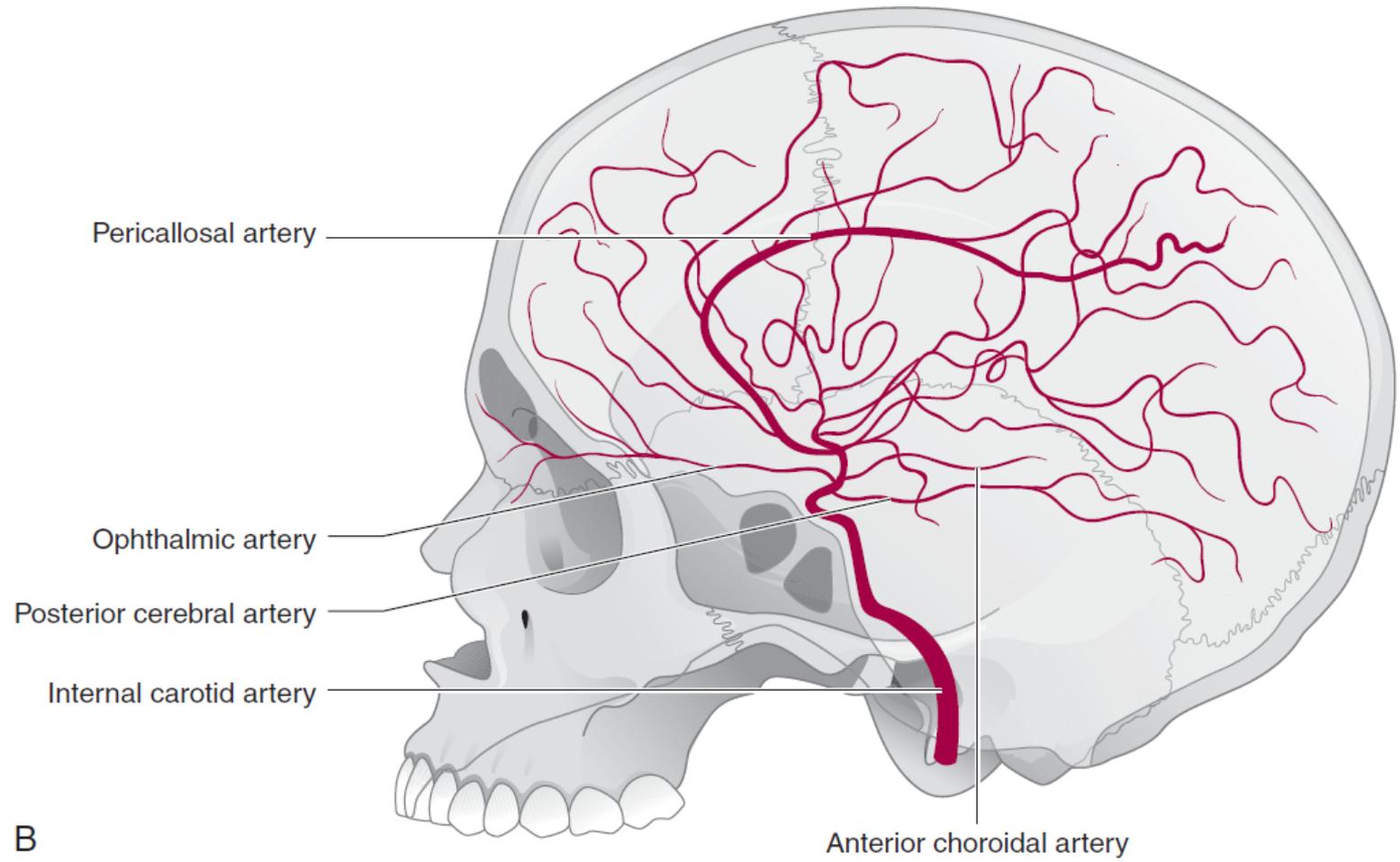
F

2, M, 46Y

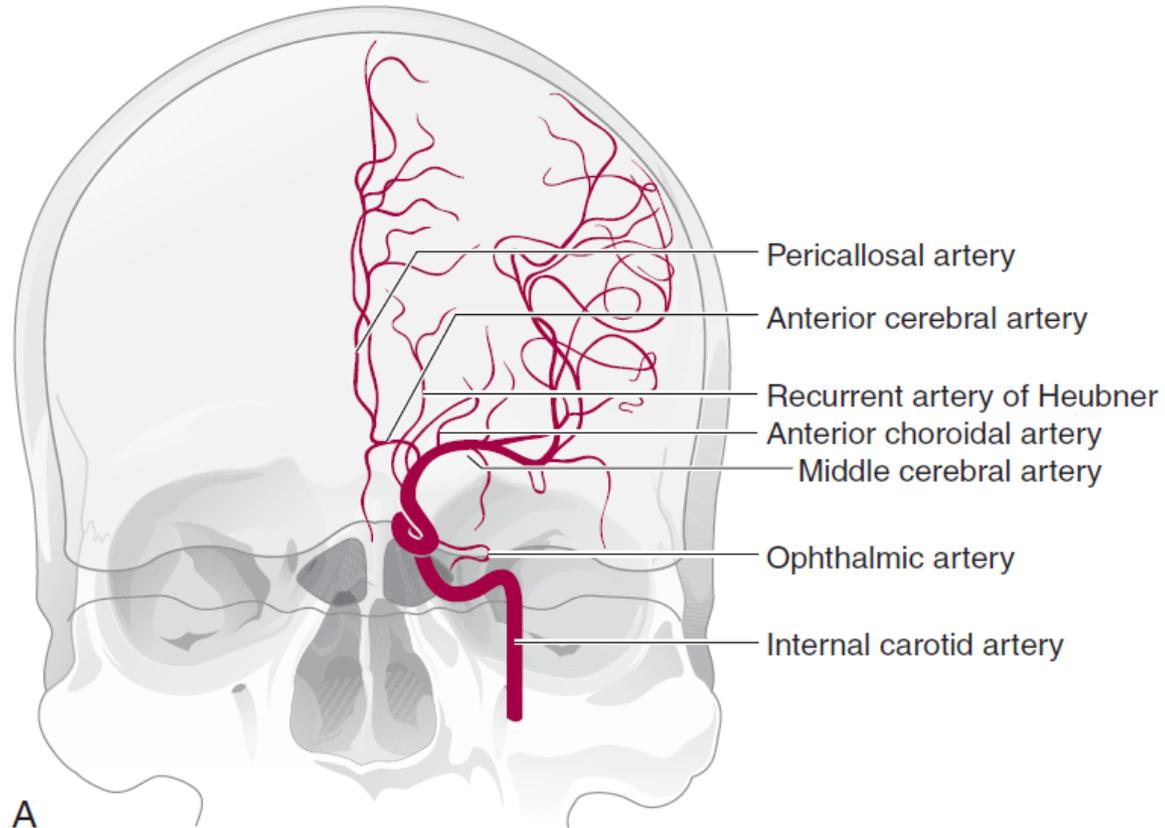
Sensati
CT 2
H-8

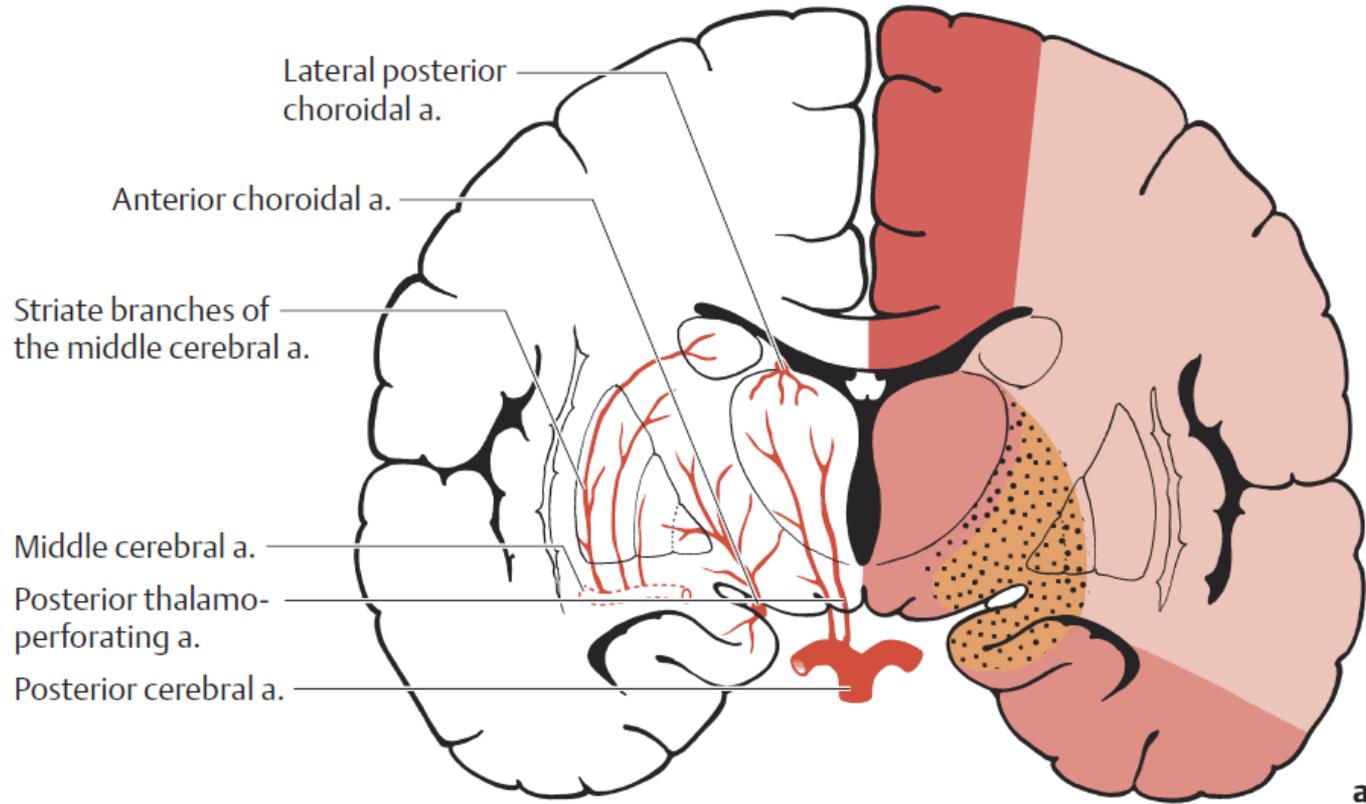


脉络膜前动脉



A-P view







Anterior cerebral a.



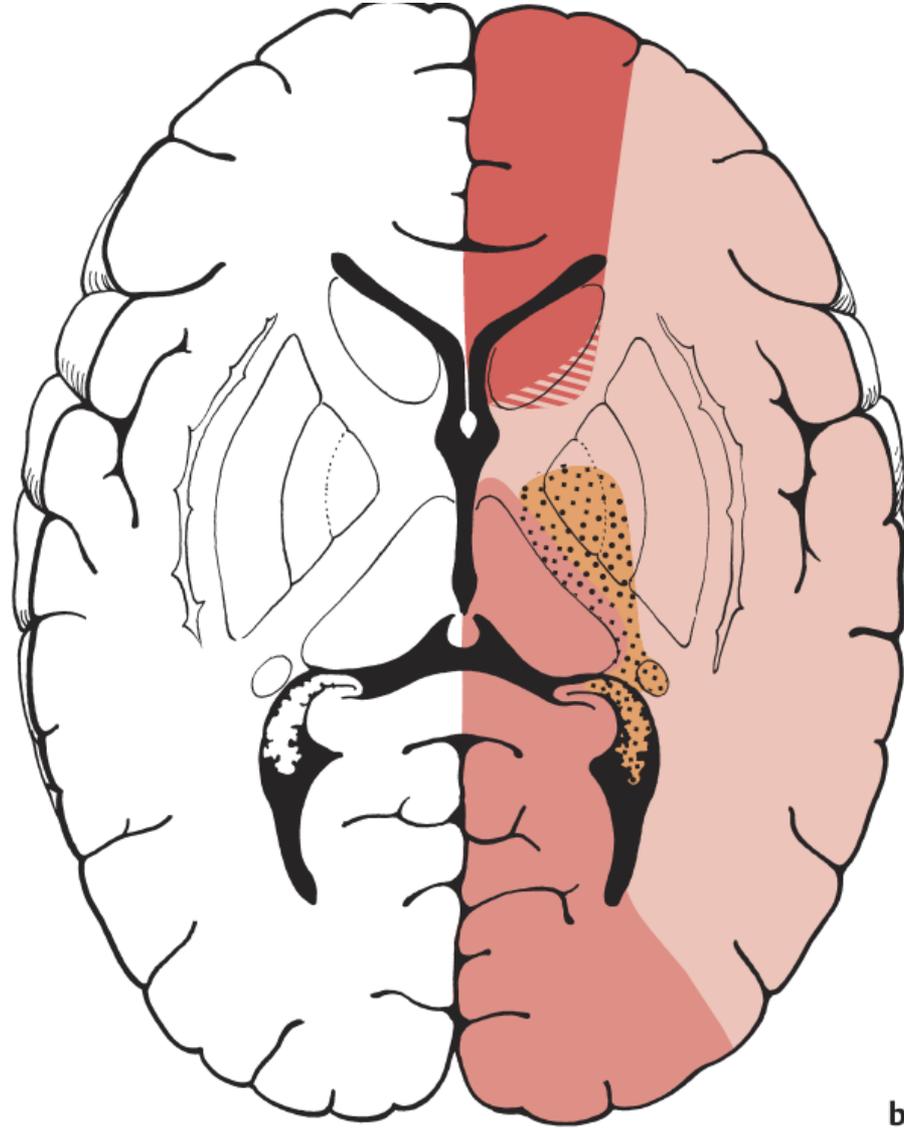
Middle cerebral a.



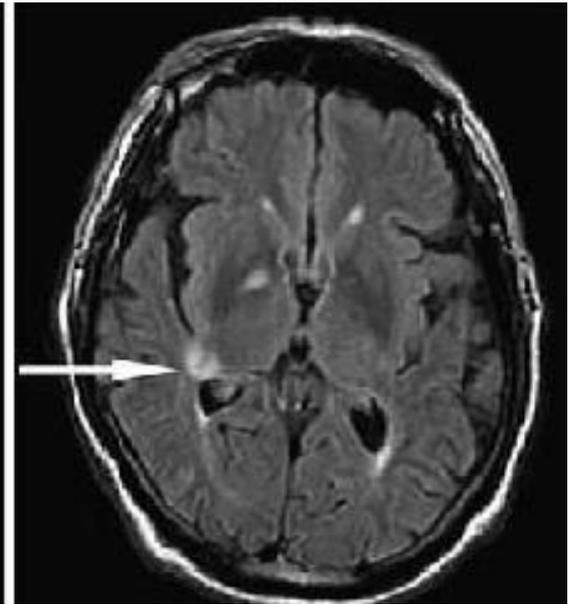
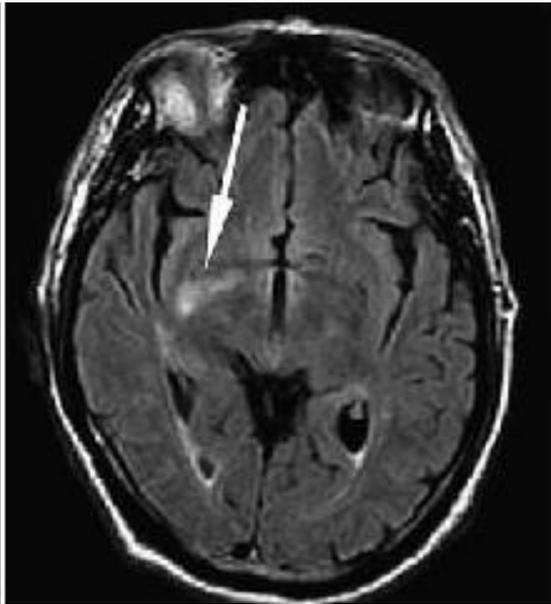
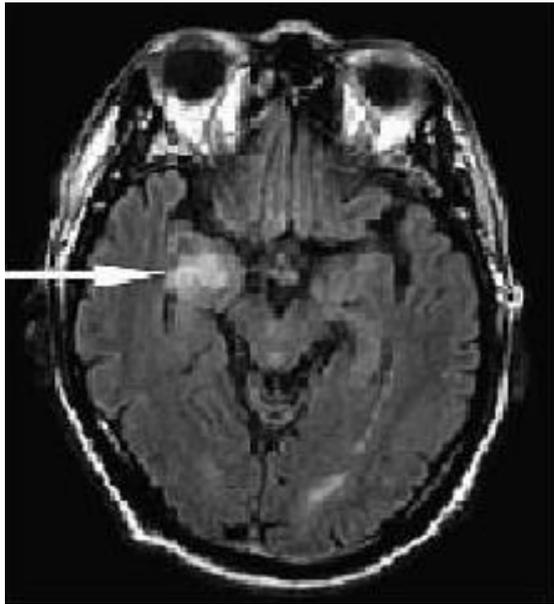
Posterior cerebral a.

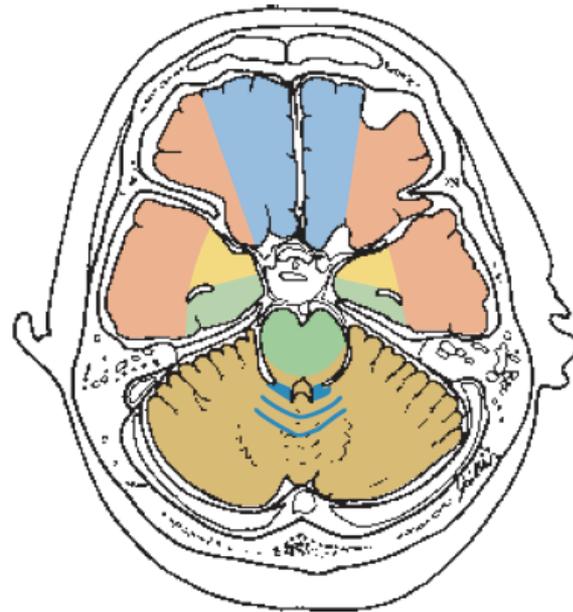
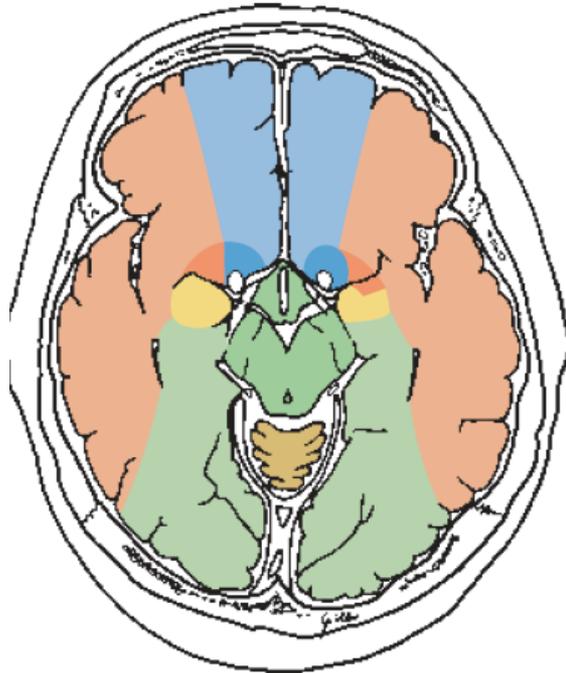
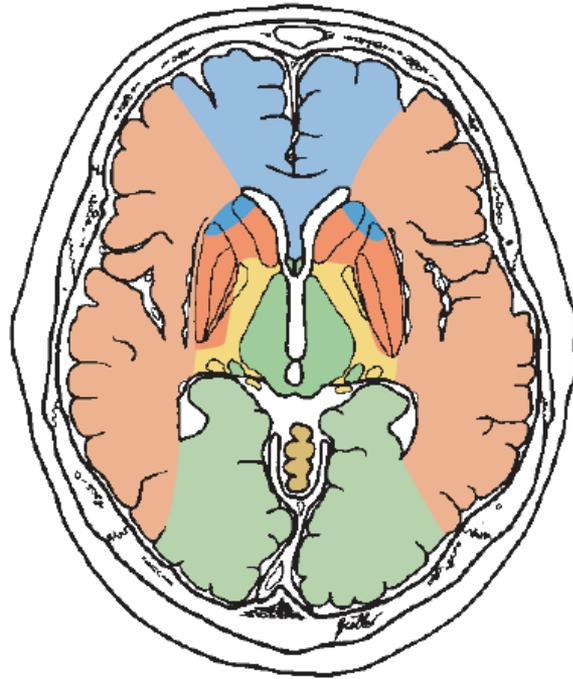
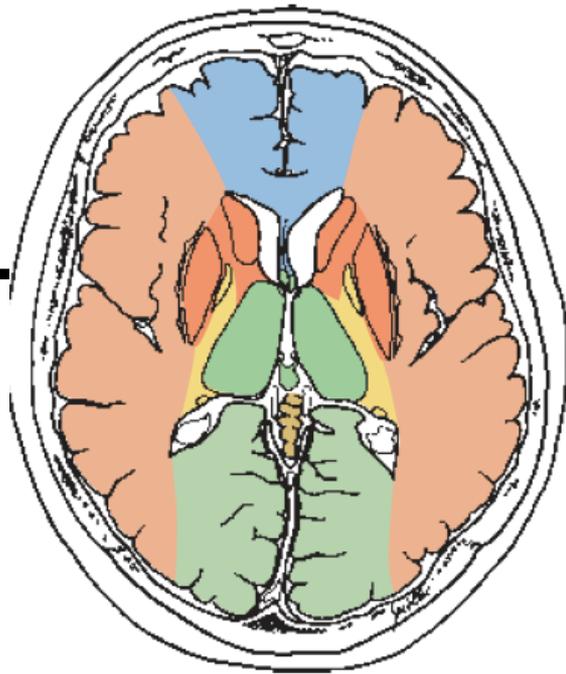


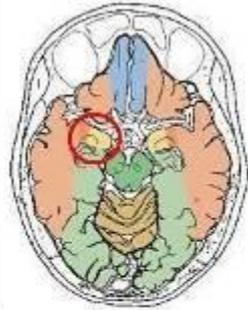
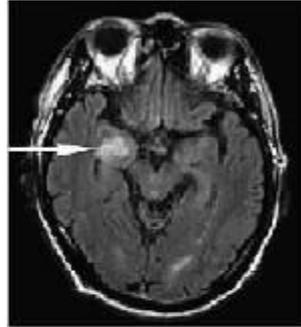
Anterior choroidal a.



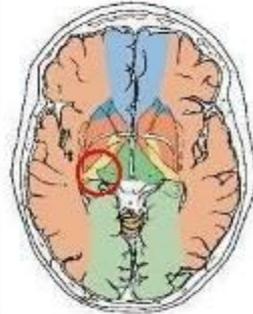
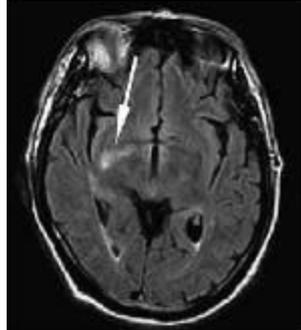
b



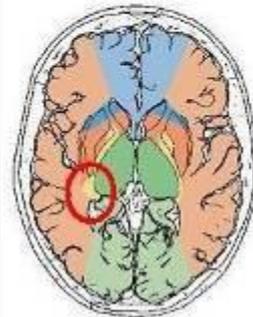
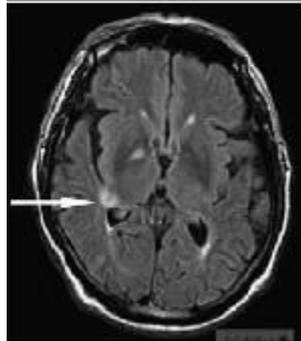




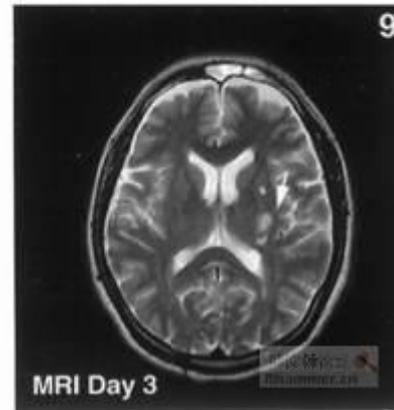
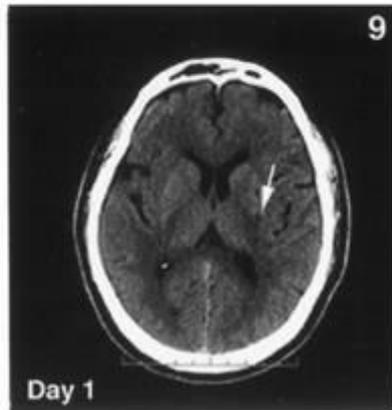
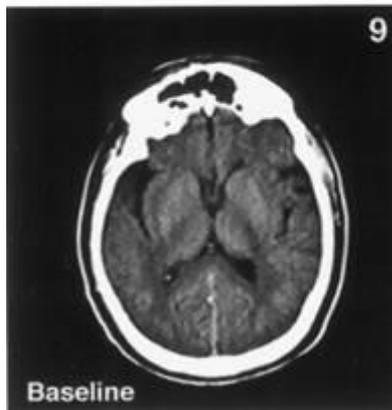
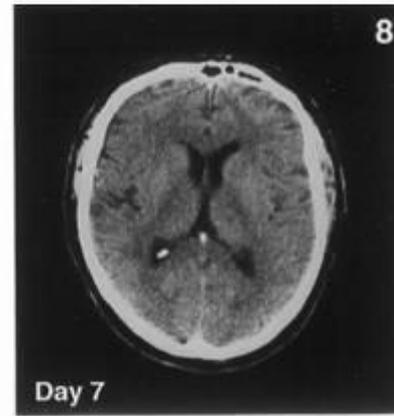
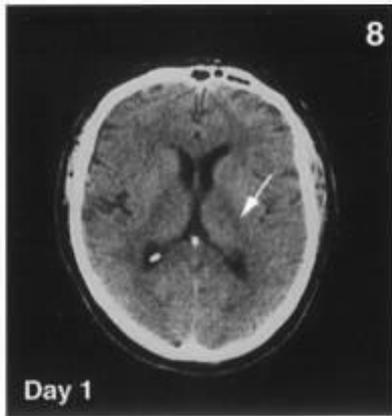
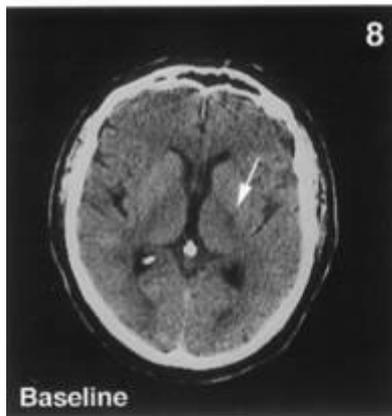
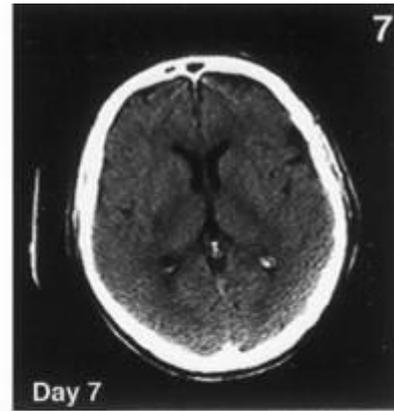
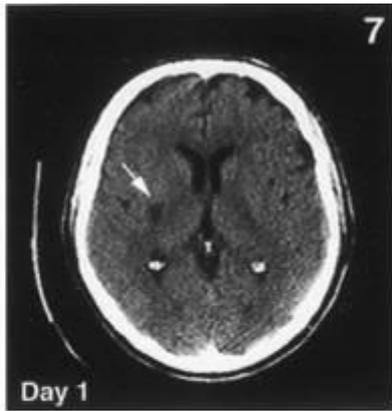
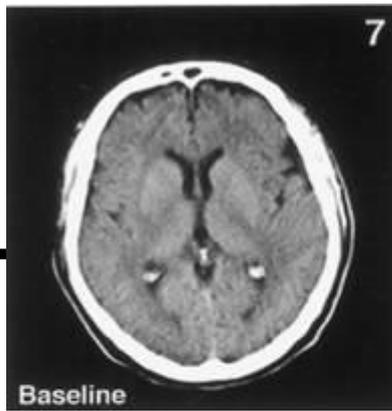
内侧颞叶



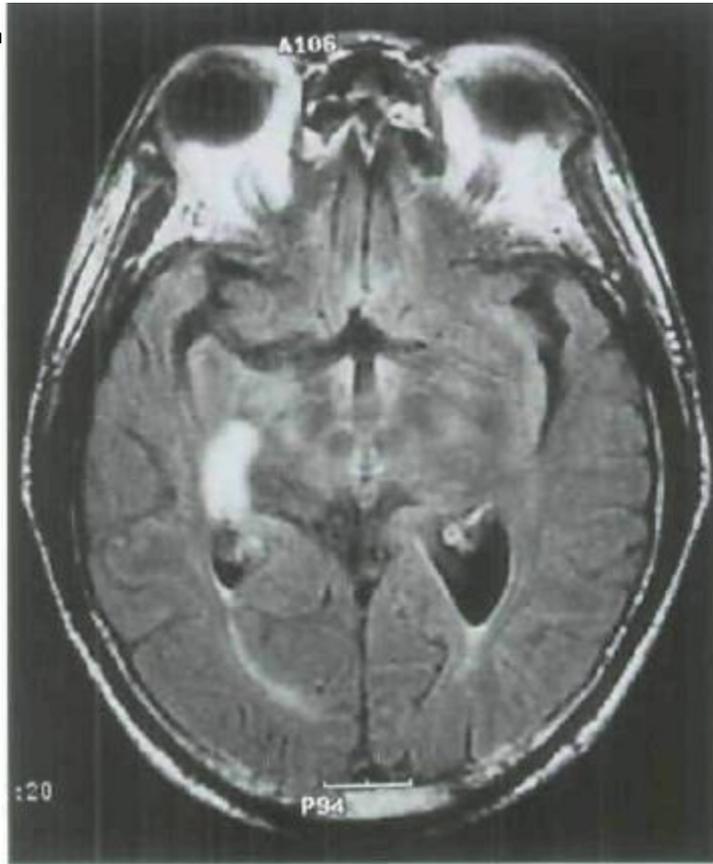
内囊后肢



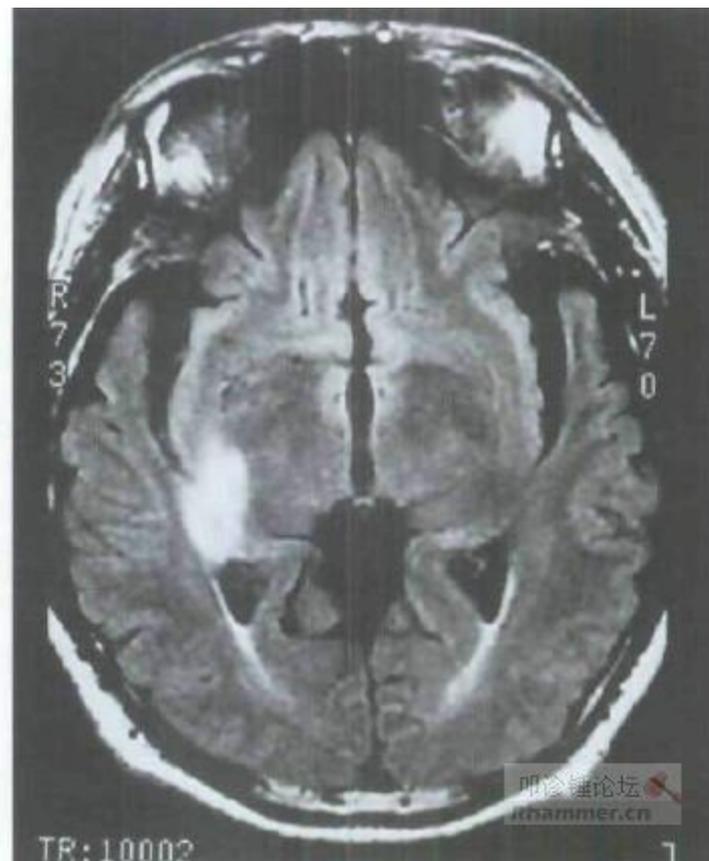
外侧膝状体

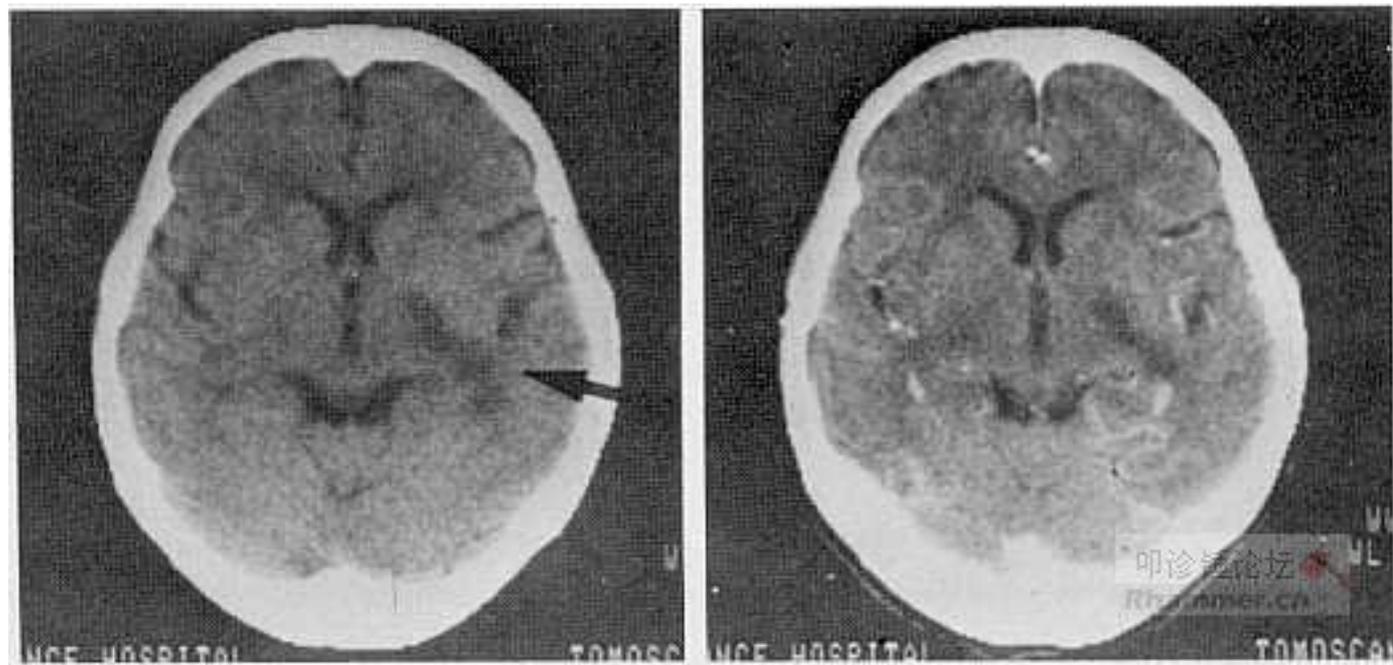


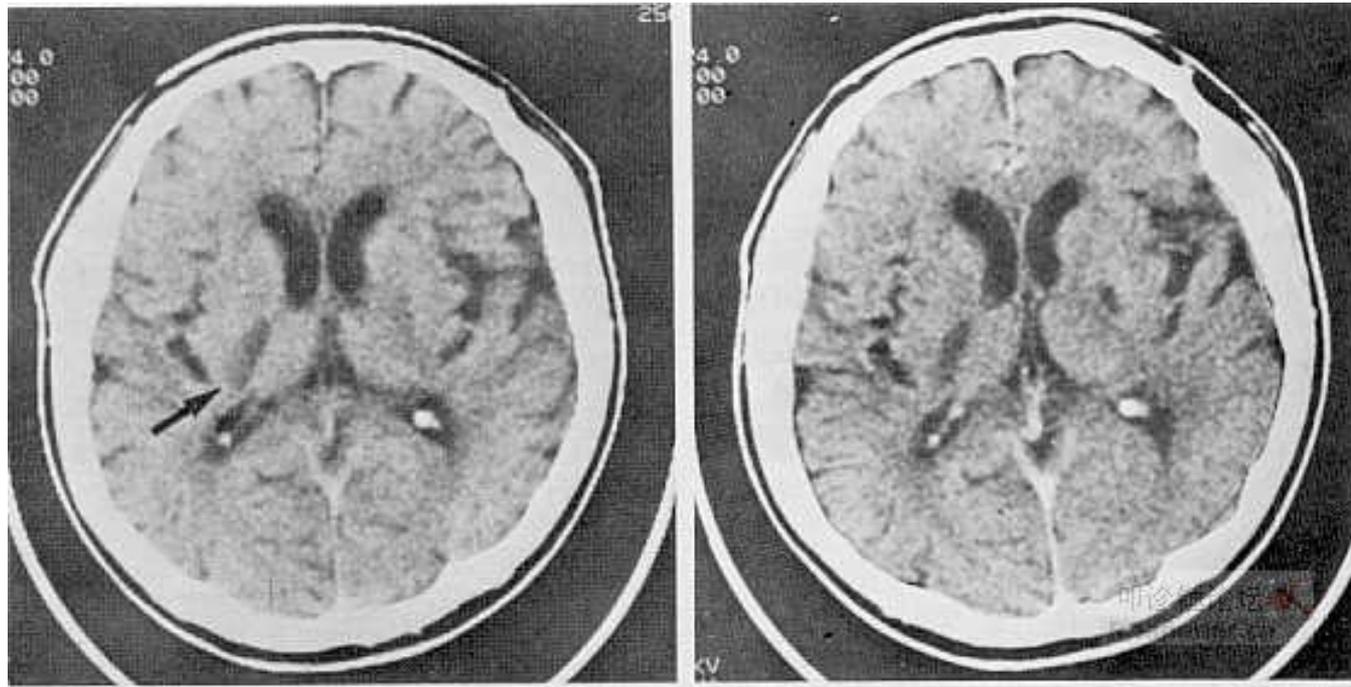
脉络膜前



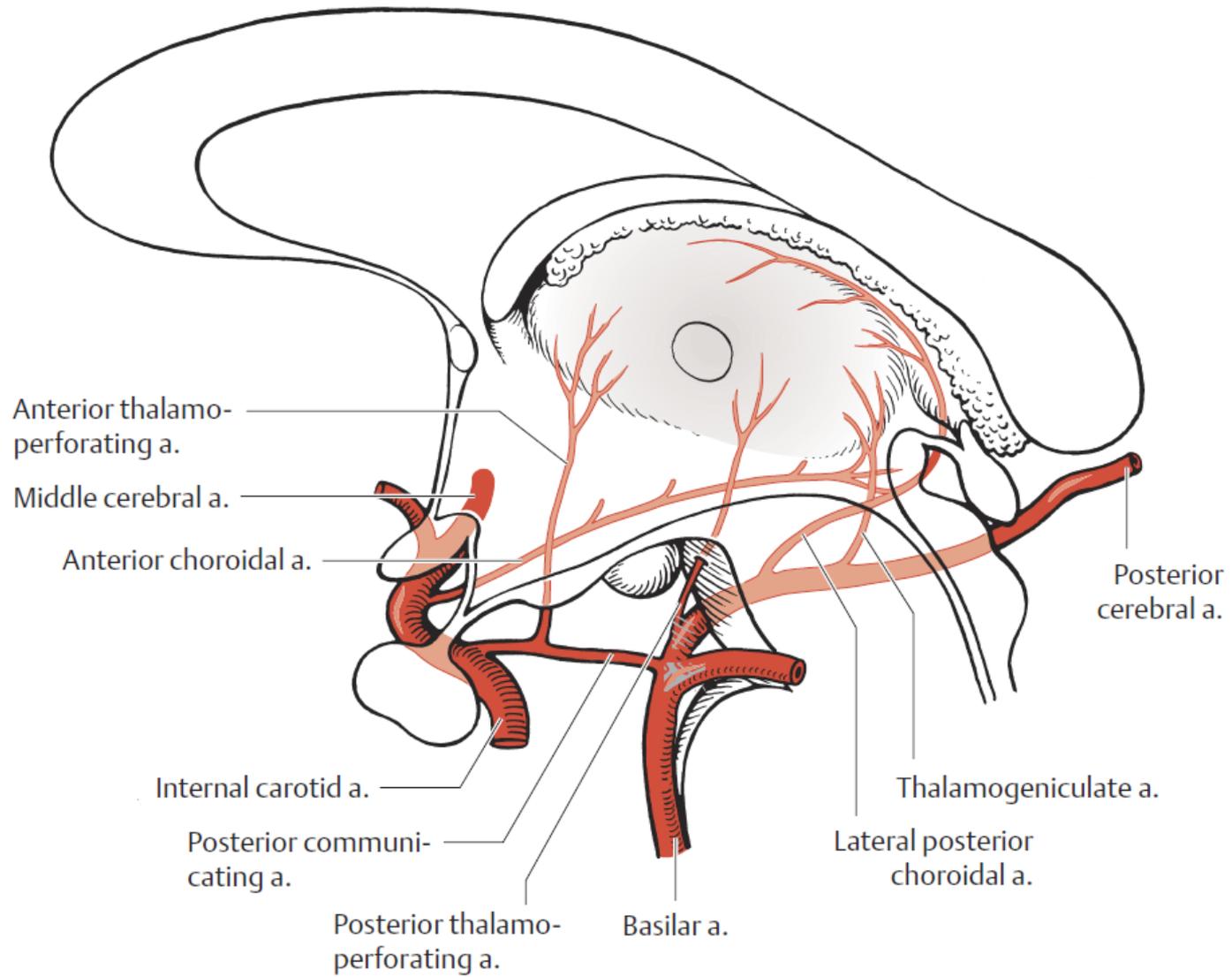
脉络膜前

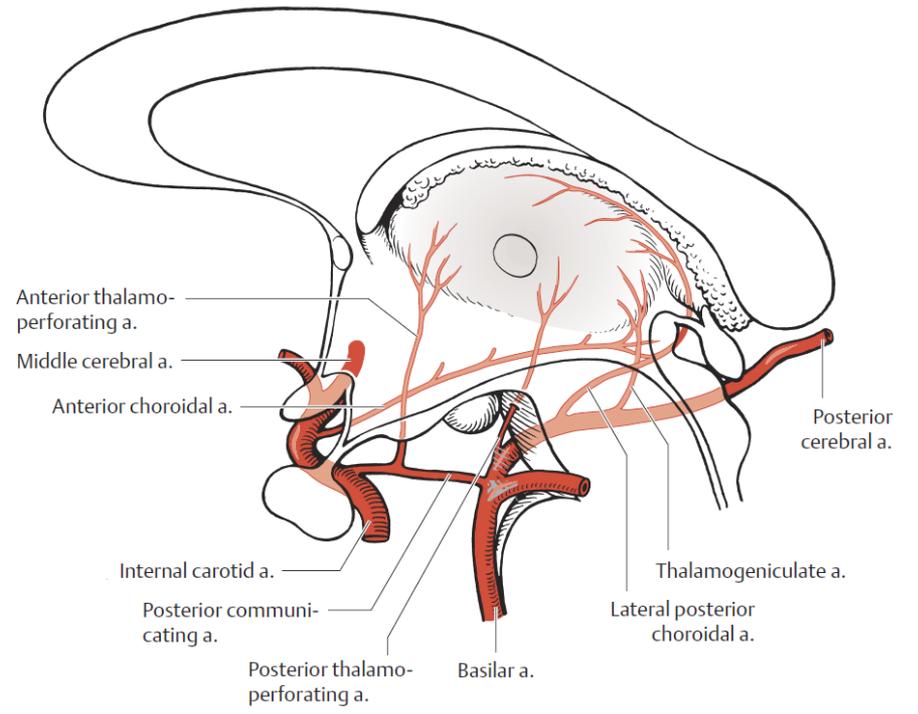
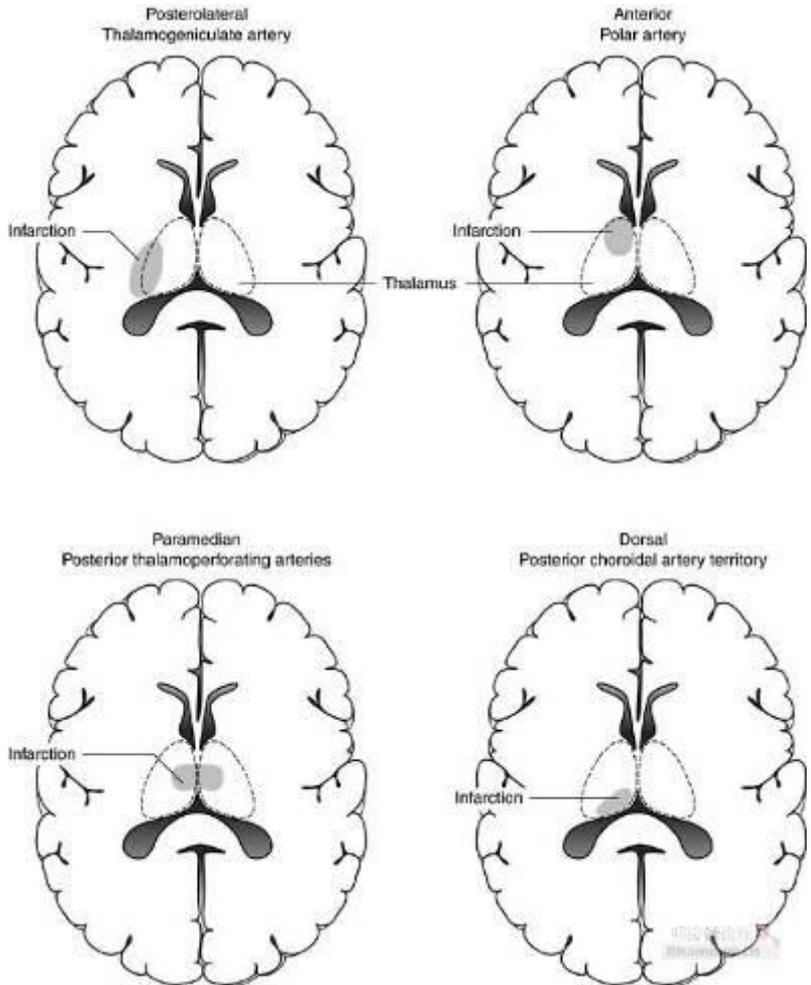


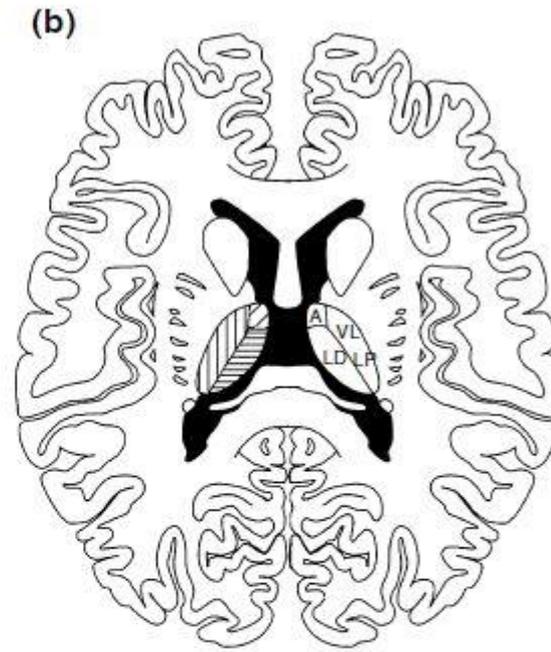
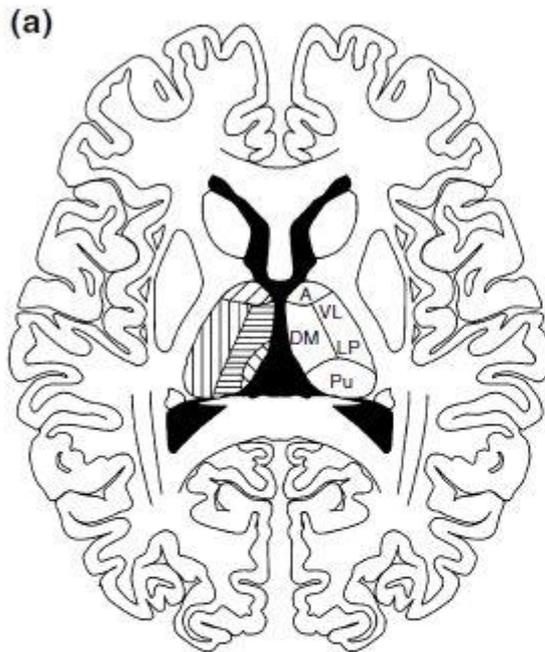




丘脑供血





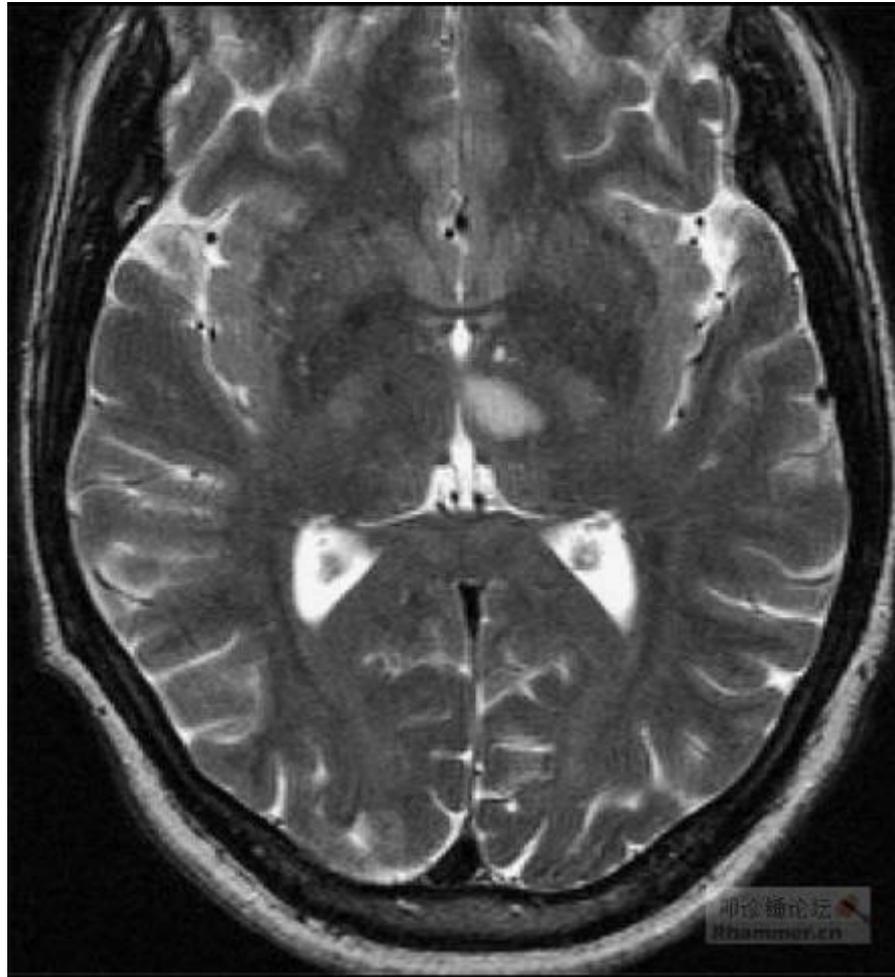


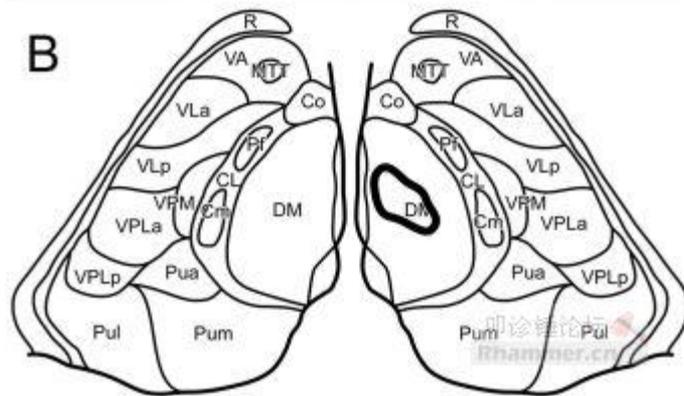
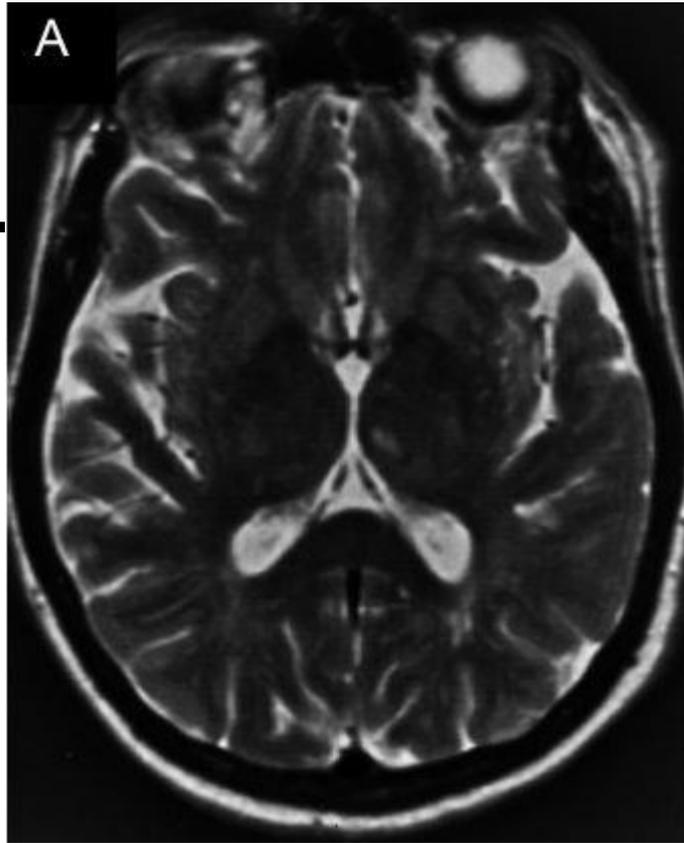
- ||||| Thalamogeniculate branches
丘脑膝状体动脉
- ==== Thalamoperforating branches
丘脑穿通动脉
- //// Posterior choroidal arteries
脉络膜后动脉
- \\ Tuberothalamic artery
丘脑结节动脉

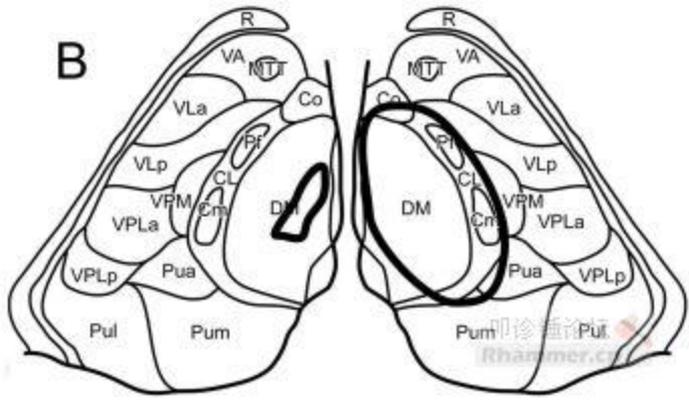
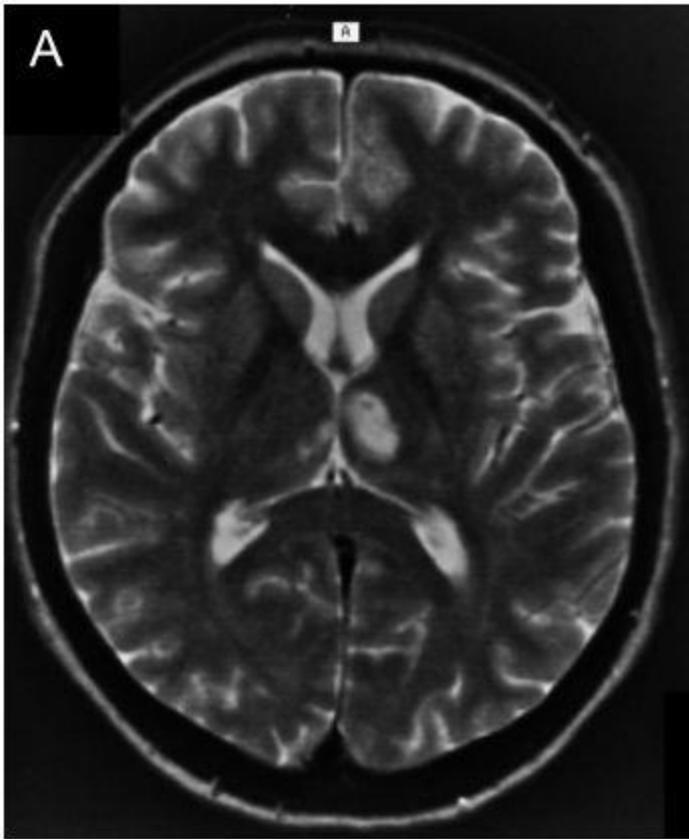
- A Anterior thalamic nucleus
- VL Ventral thalamic nucleus
- LP Lateral posterior thalamic nucleus
- DM Mediodorsal thalamic nucleus
- LD Lateral dorsal thalamic nucleus
- PU Pulvinar

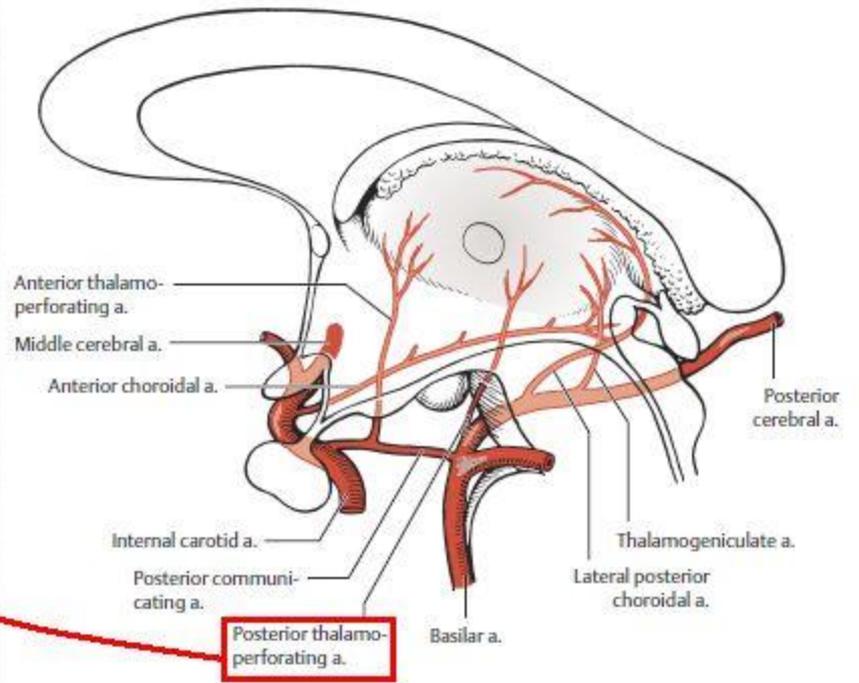
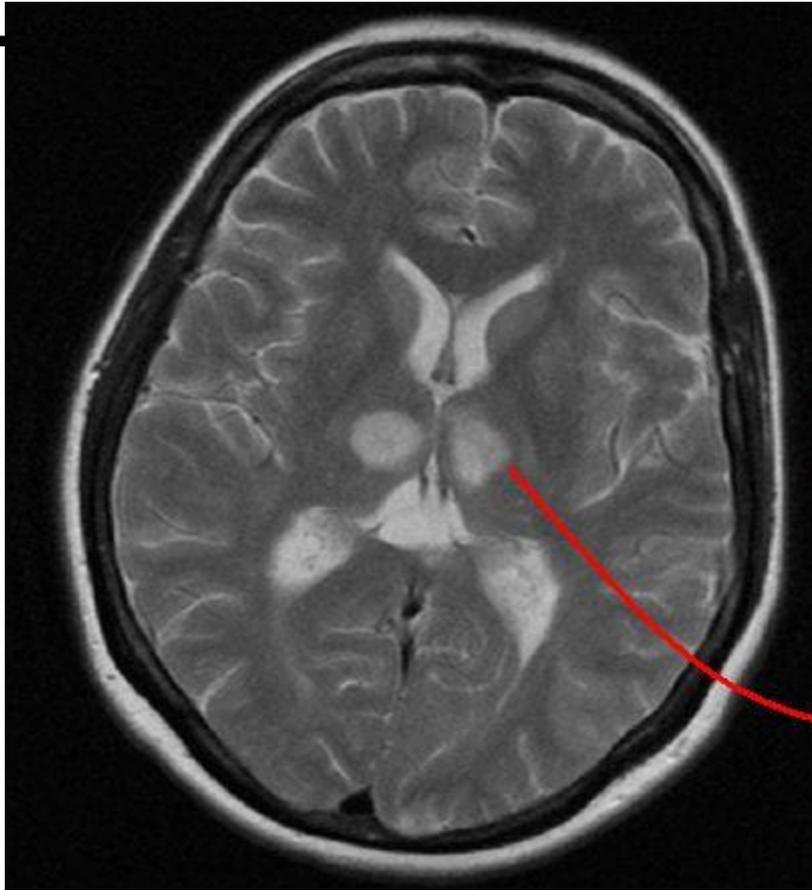


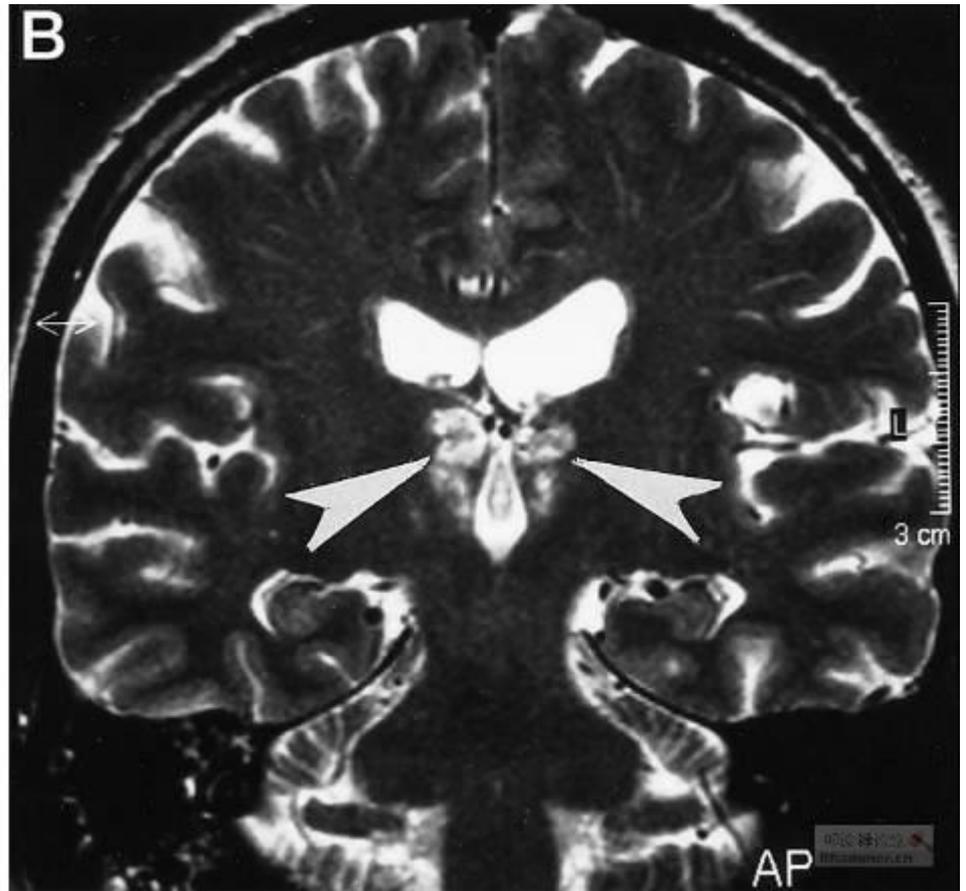
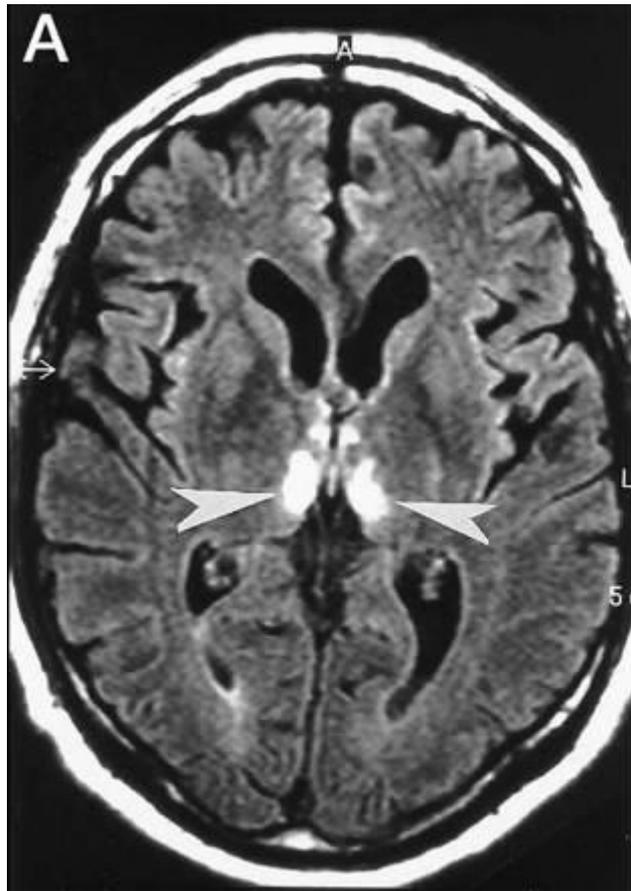
丘脑穿透



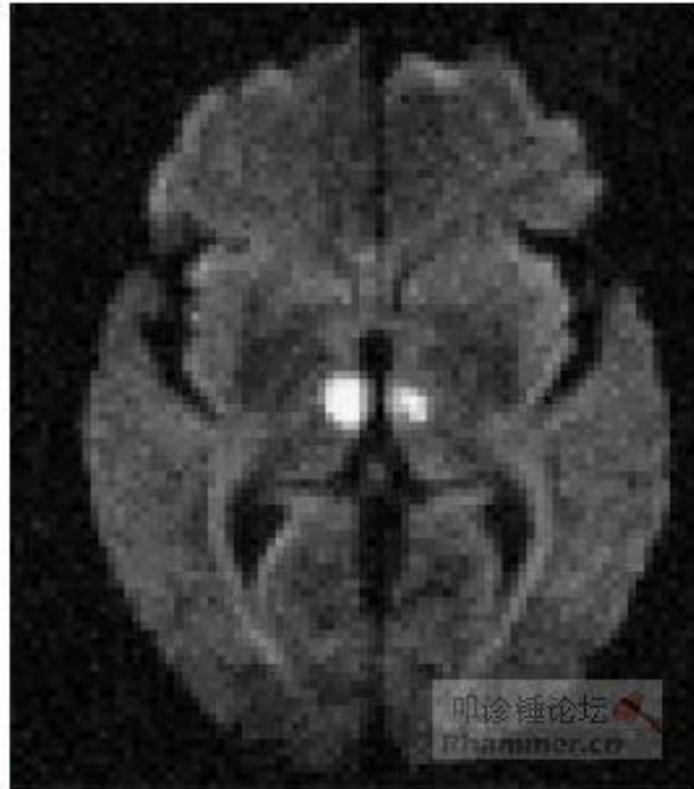


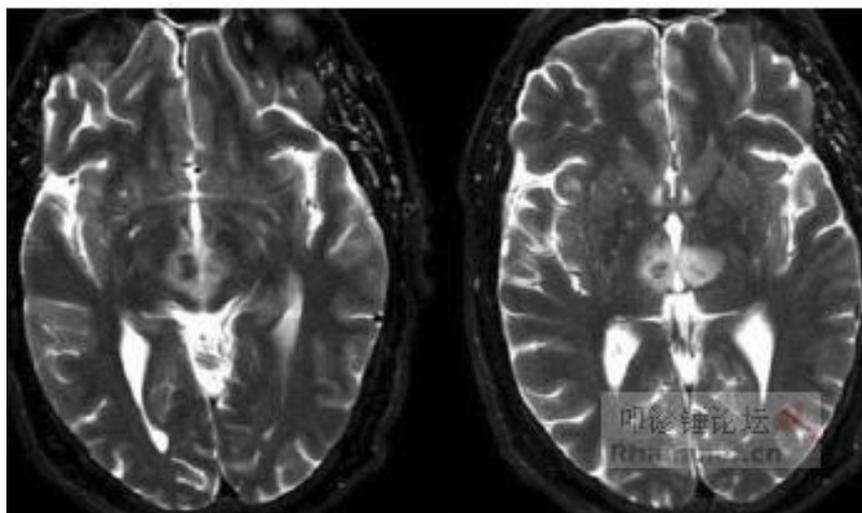
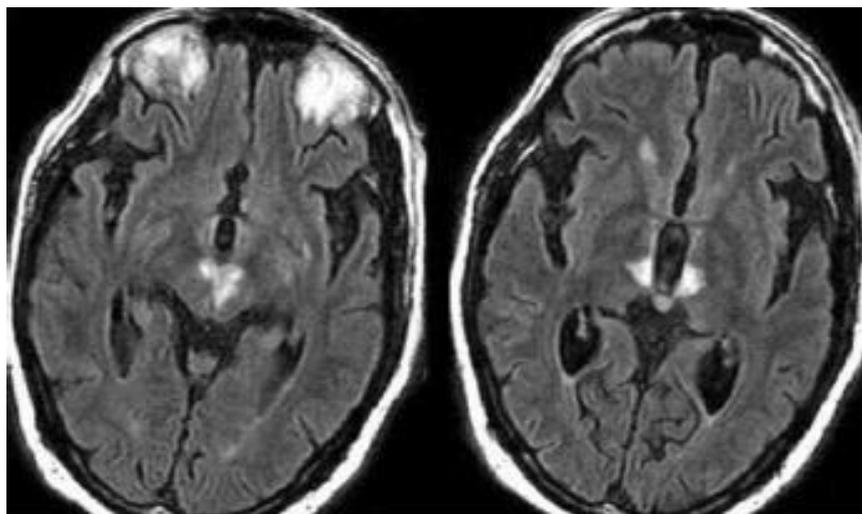


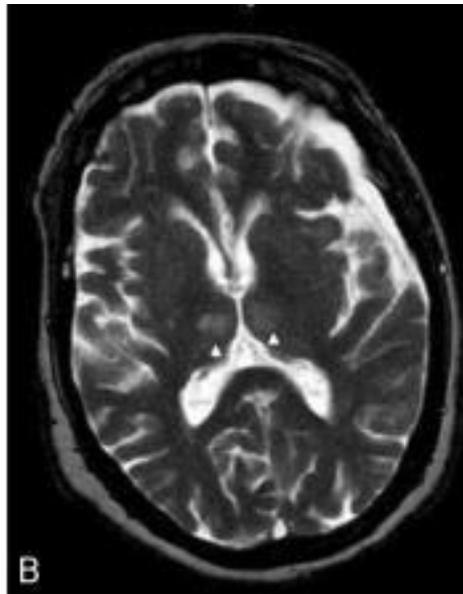
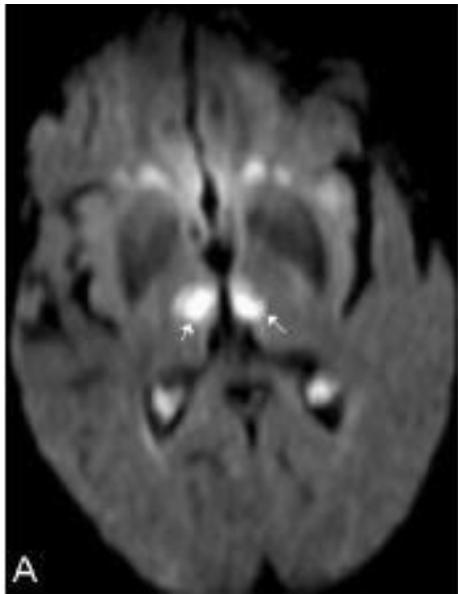




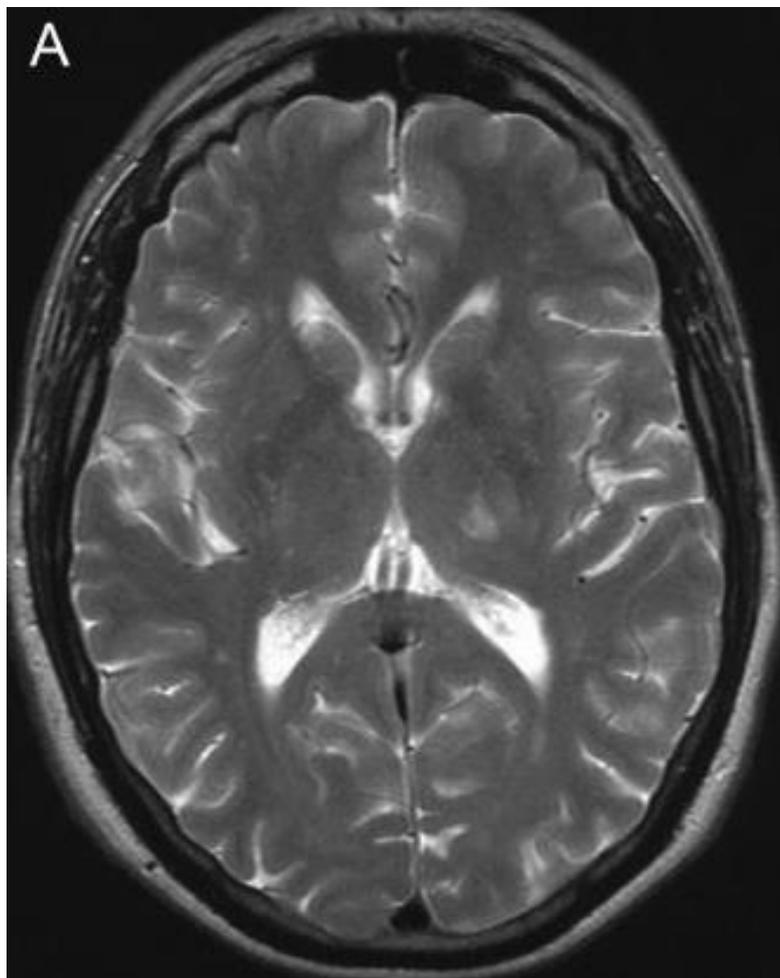
双侧丘脑穿透动脉

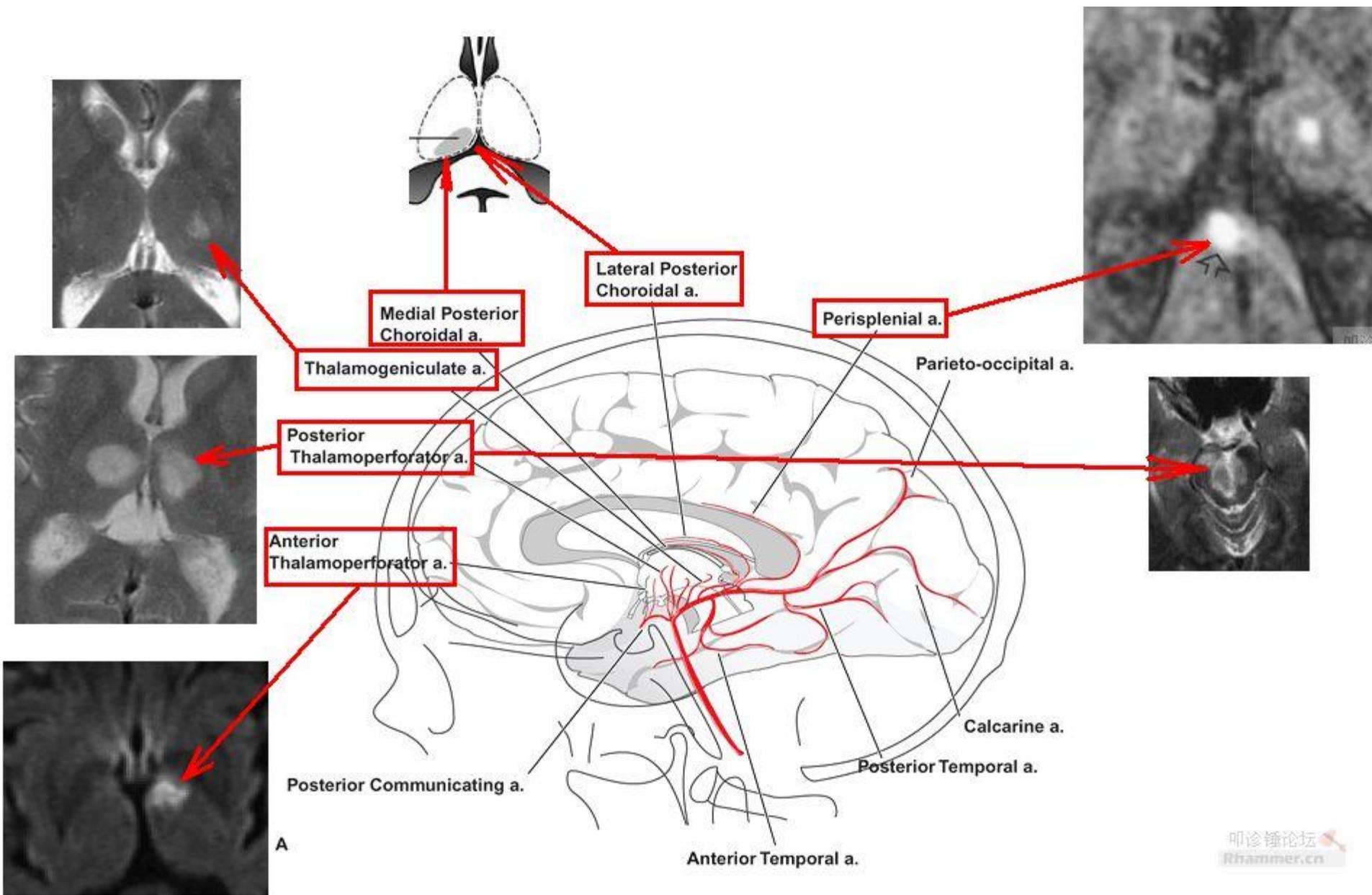




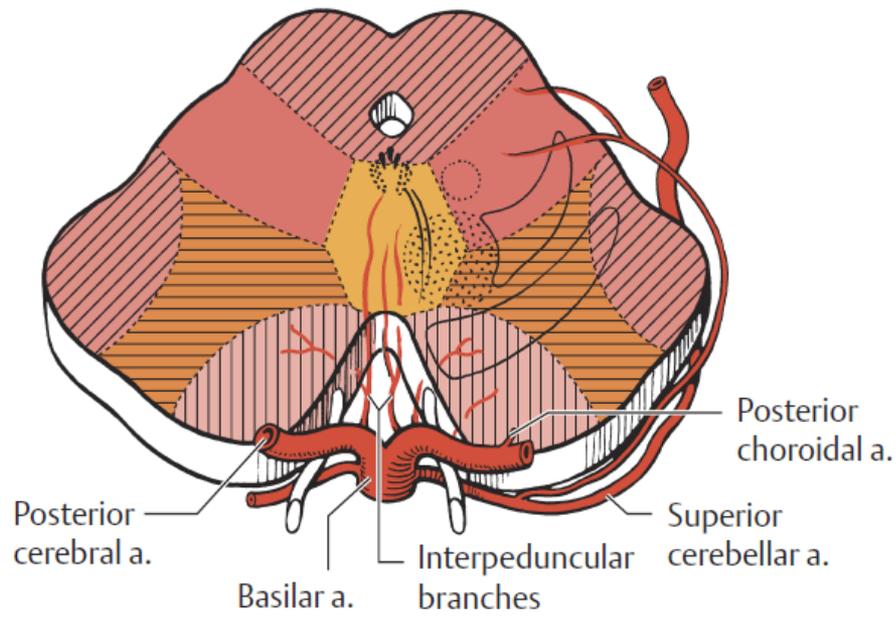


丘脑膝状体动脉





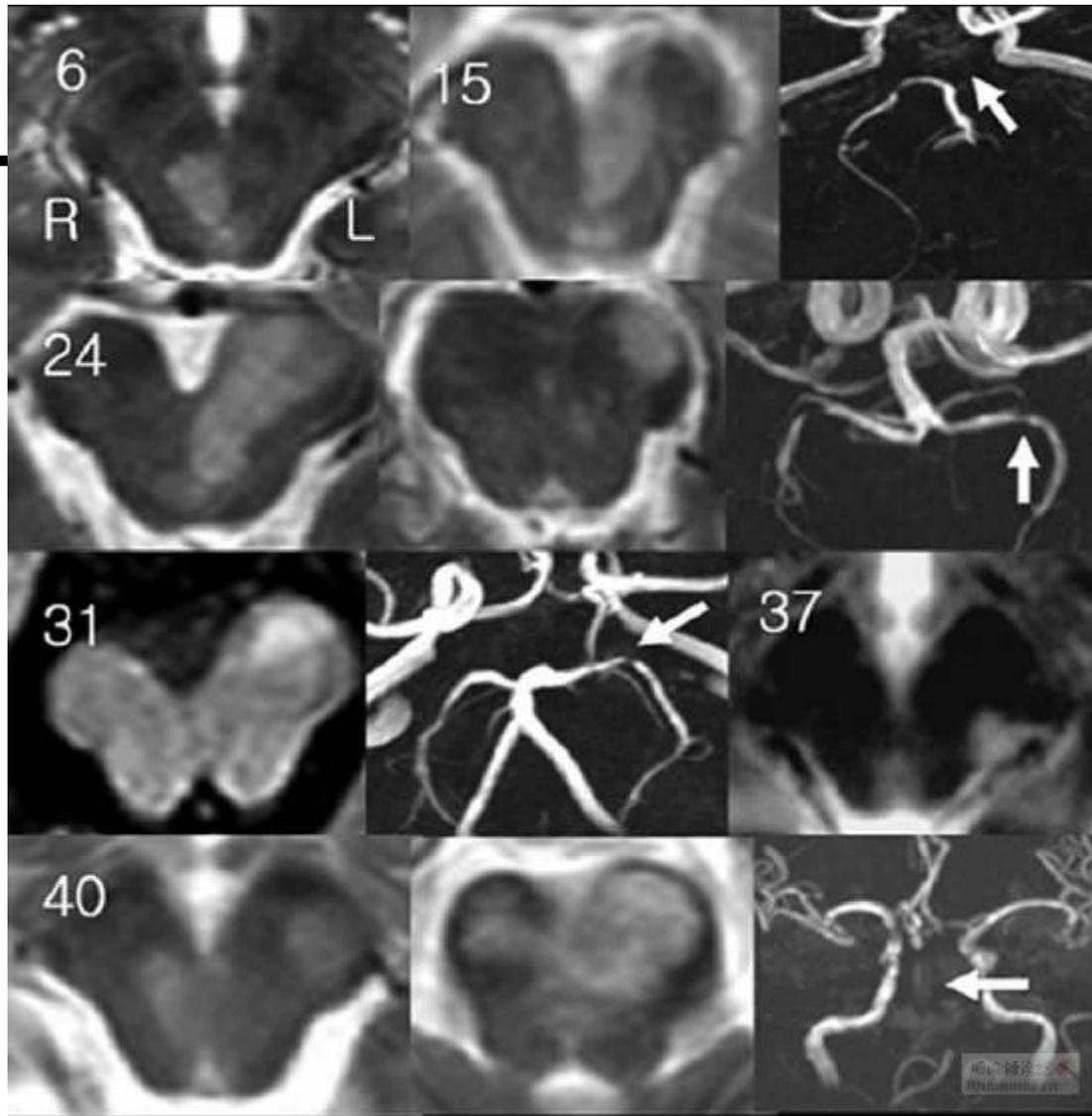
中脑的供血



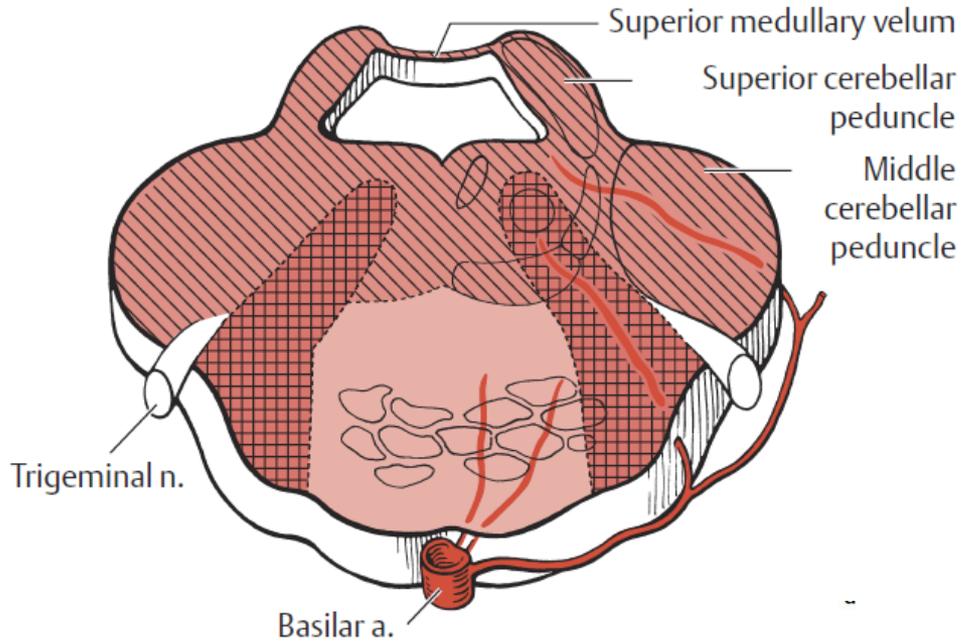
a Midbrain

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

(After Murphy)



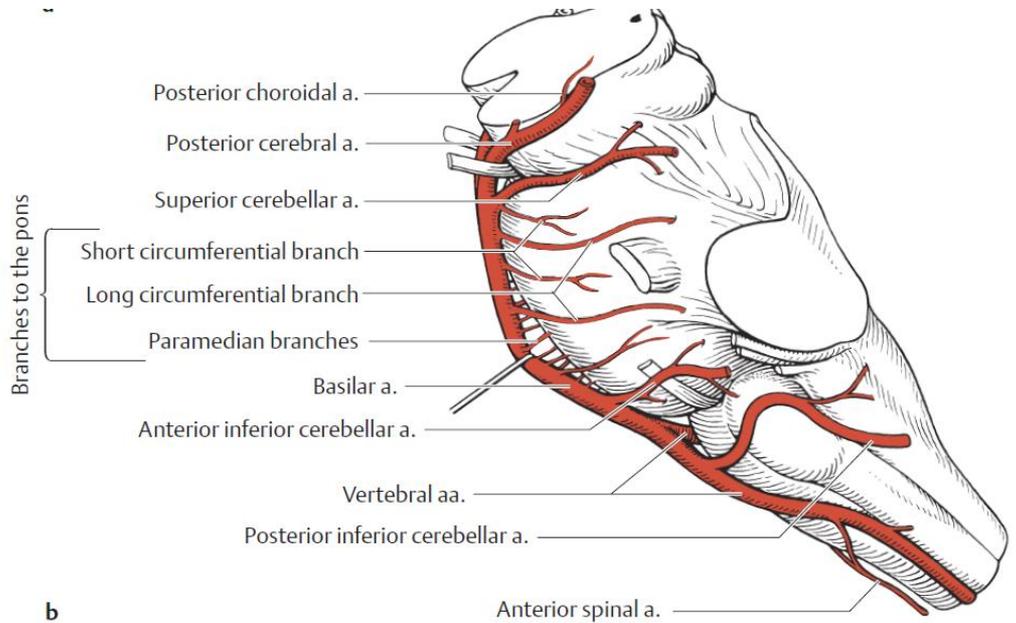
桥脑的供血



b Pons

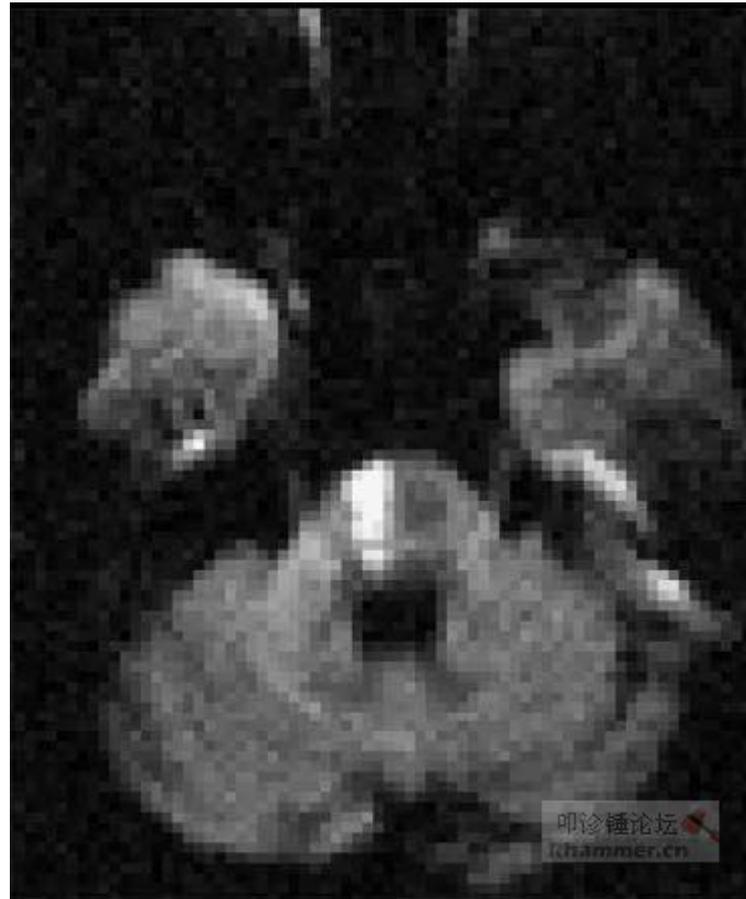
-  Paramedian branches
-  Short circumferential branches
-  Long circumferential branches

(After Foix and Hillemand)



b

旁正中支



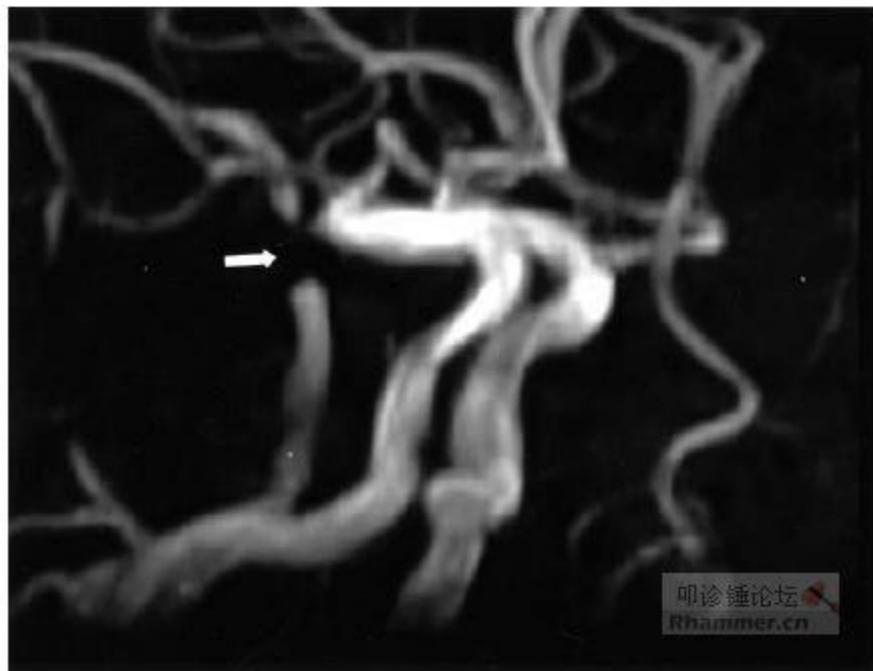
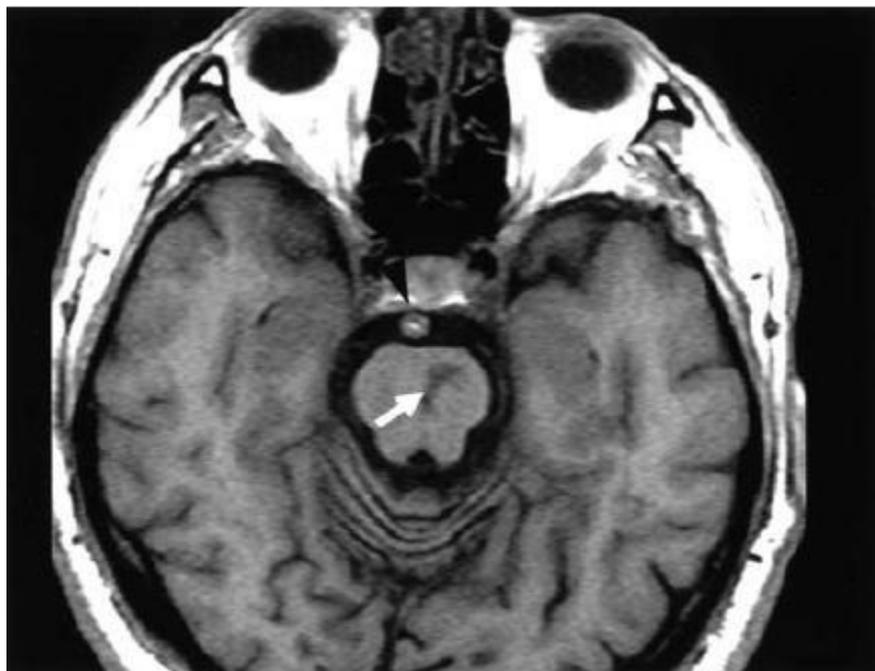
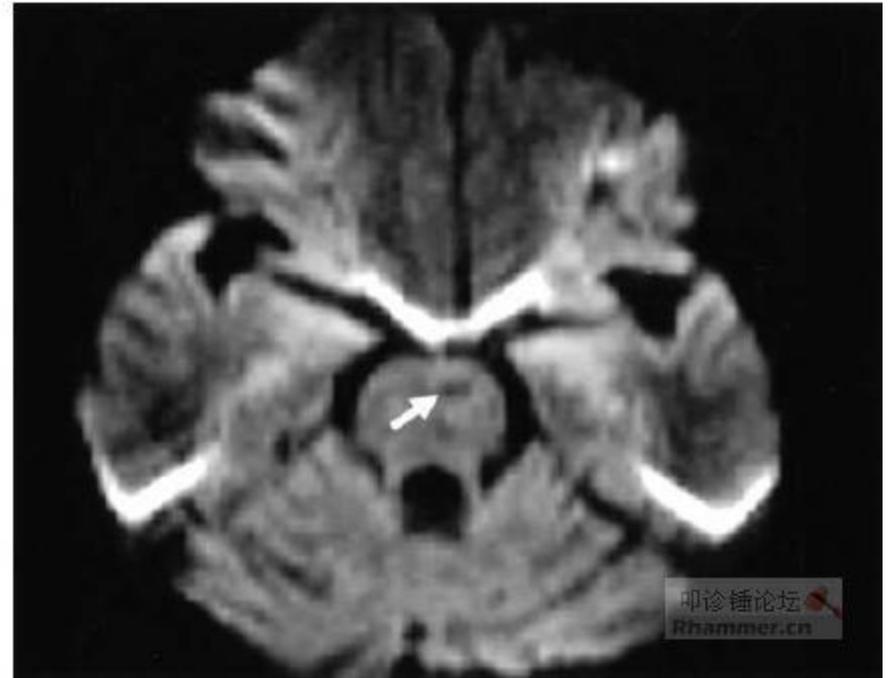
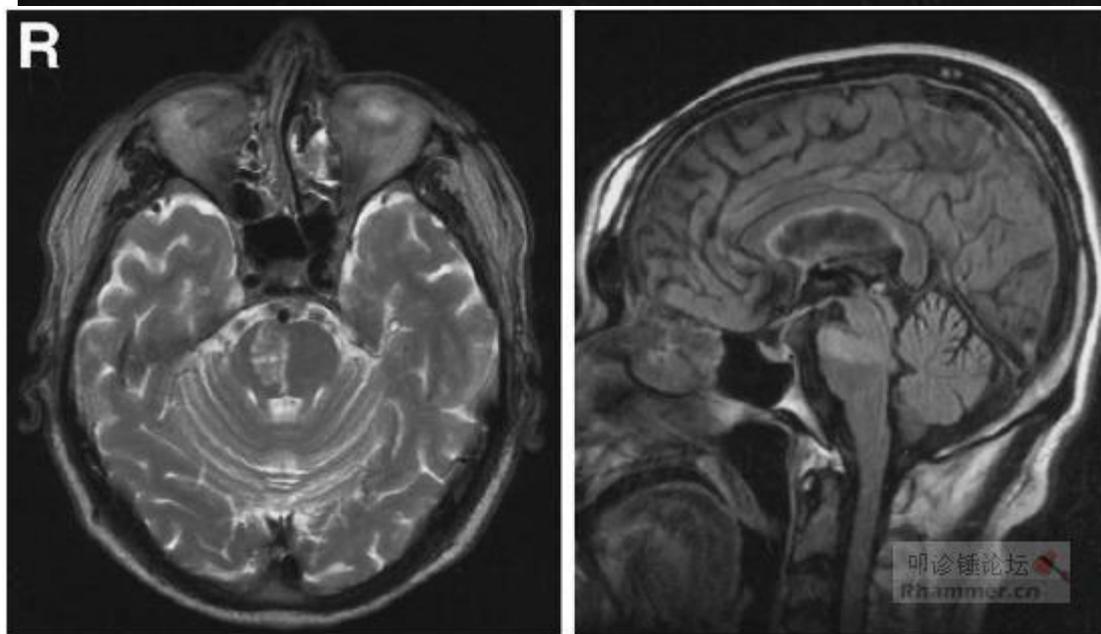
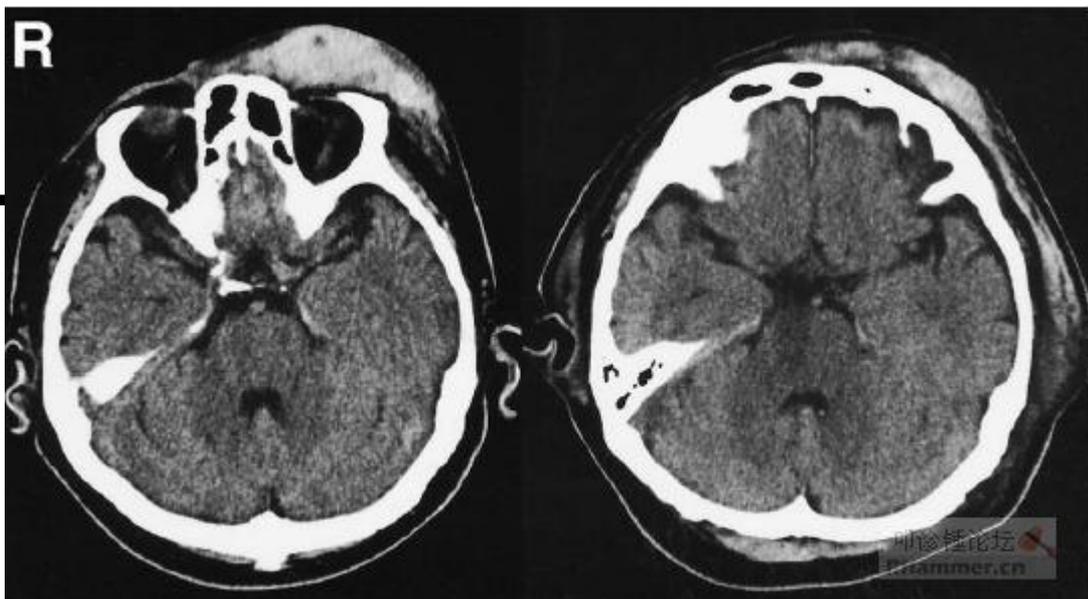




Fig. 2 Axial T2-weighted constructive interference of steady state





大脑后动脉

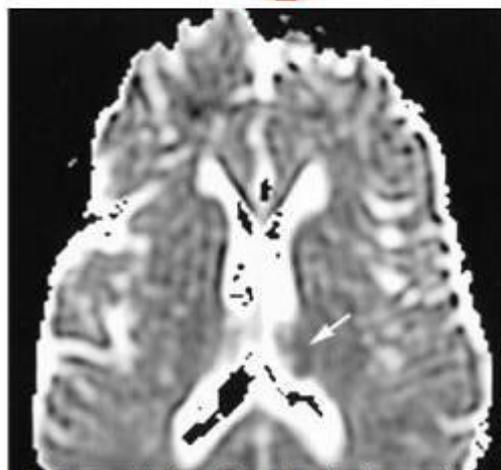
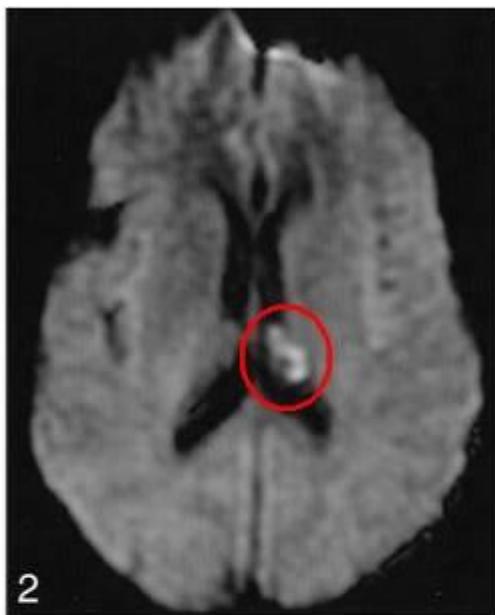
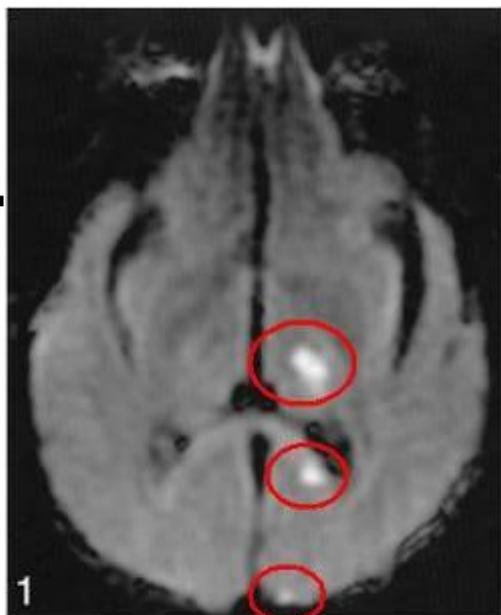
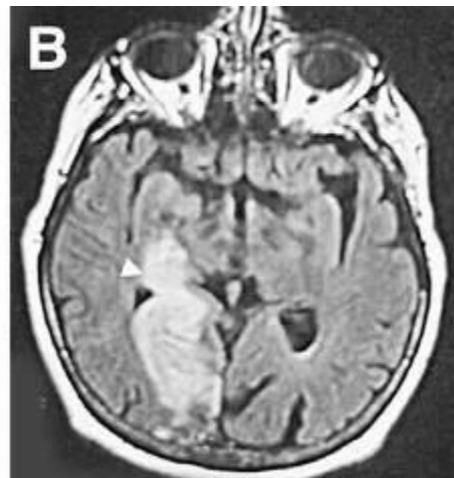
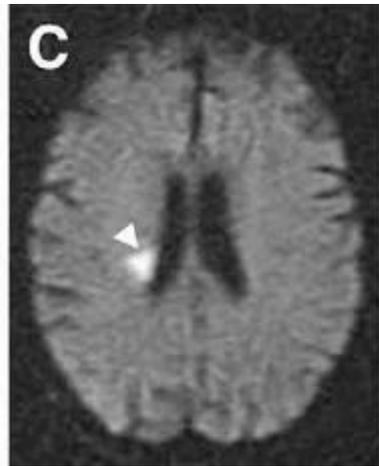
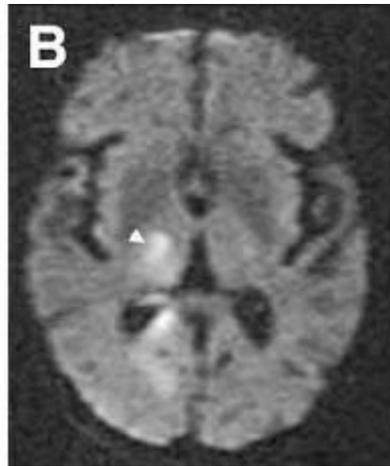
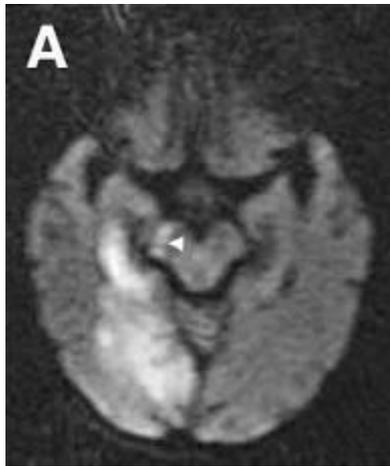
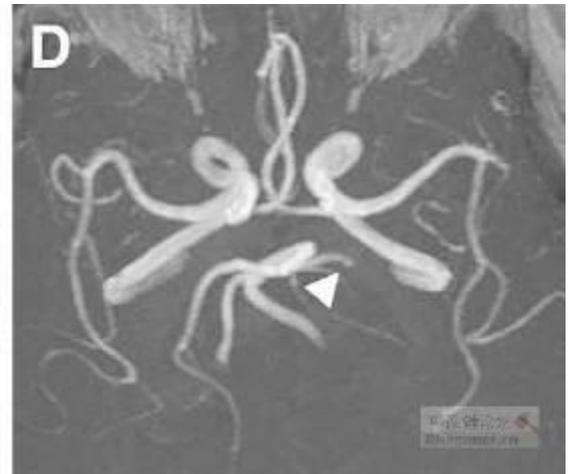
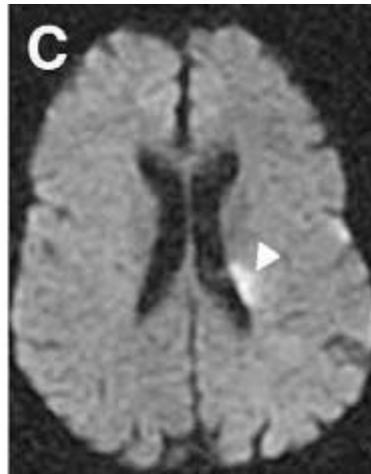
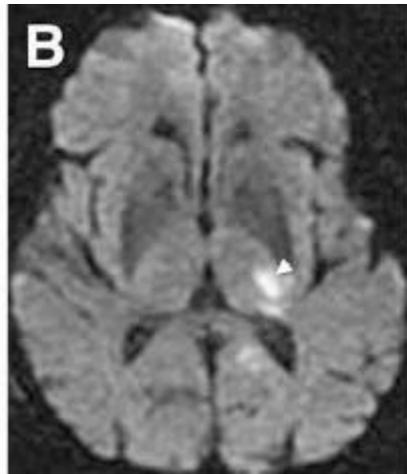
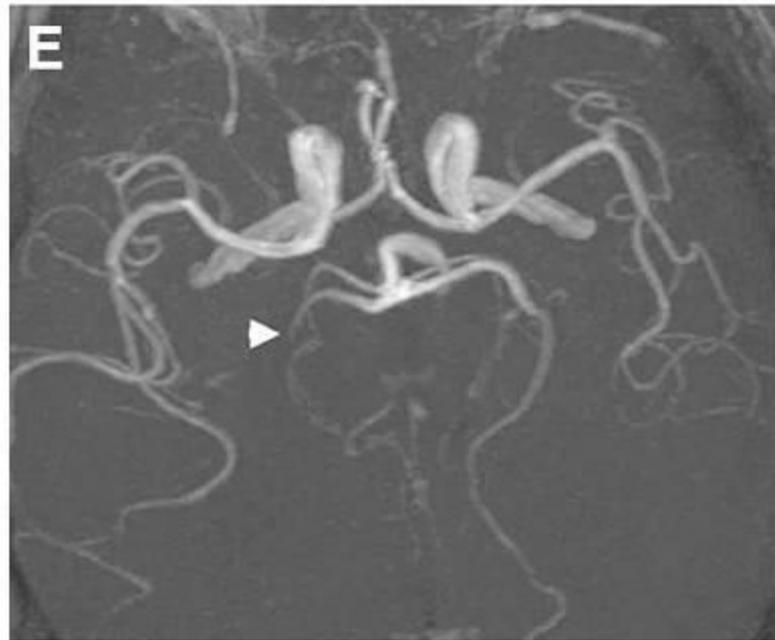
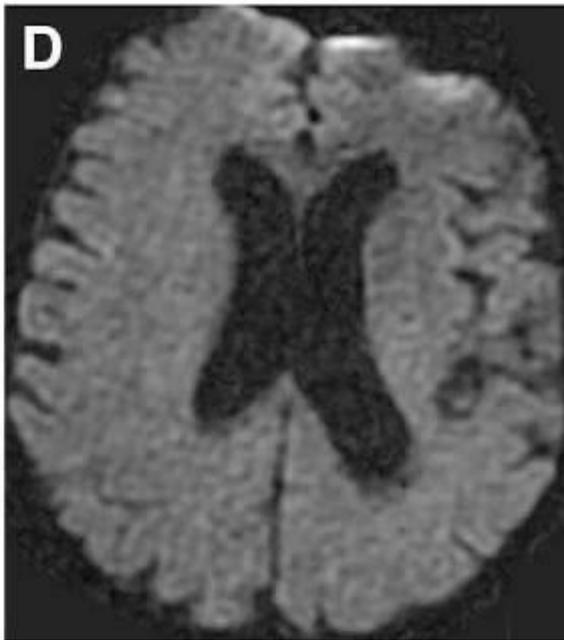
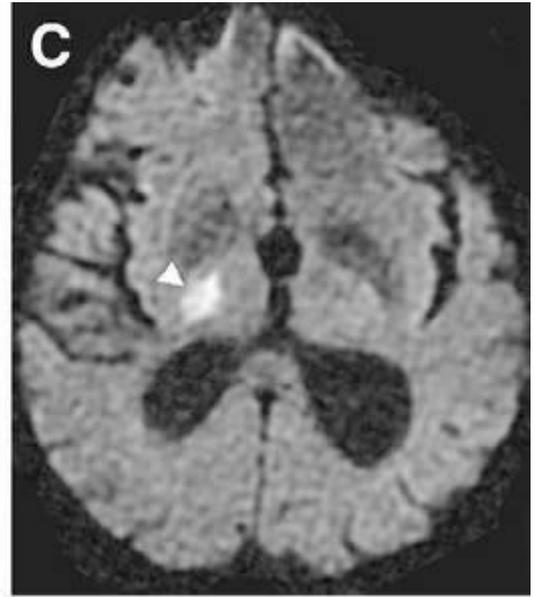
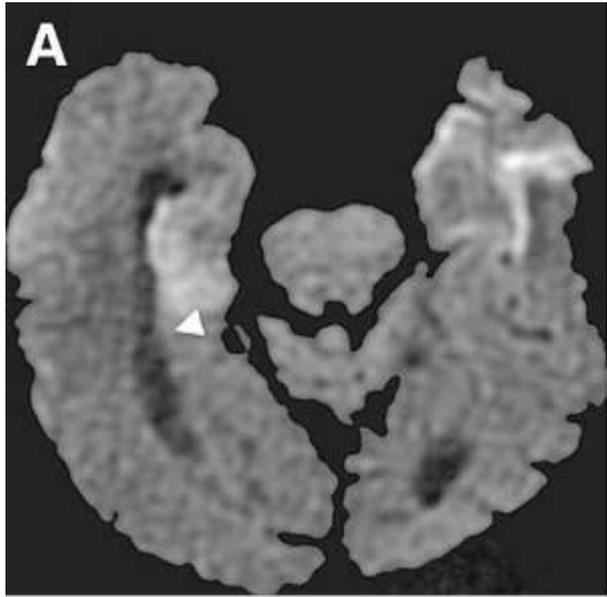


图1，从上到下依次为丘脑膝状体动脉、胼周动脉（PCA供血）、PCA皮层支。图2为脉络膜梗死。图4发现大脑后动脉钙化栓子形成。

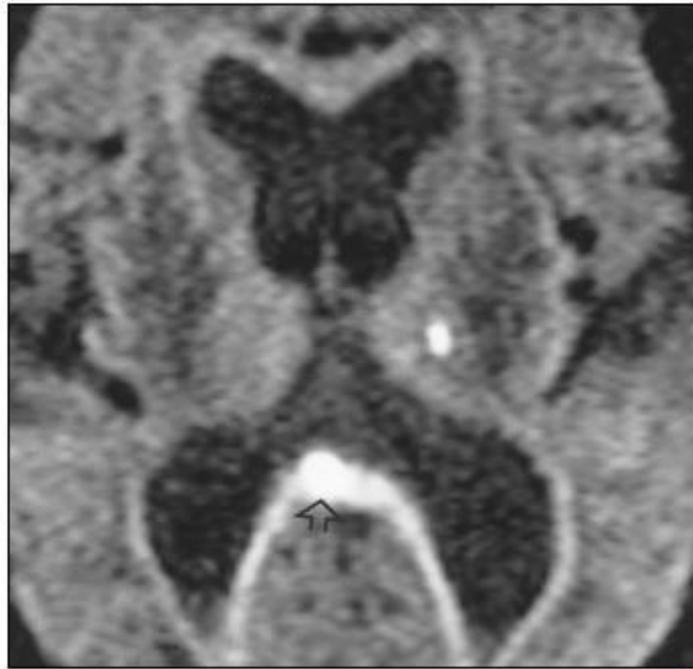




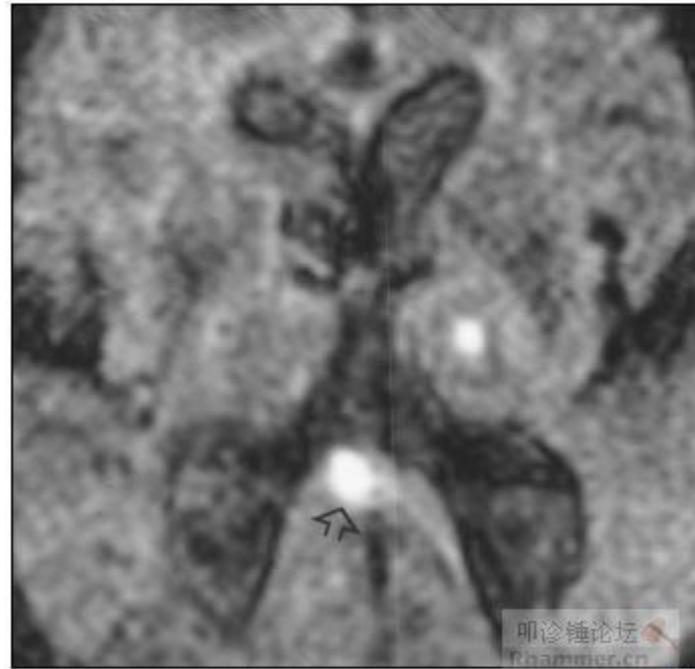




胼胝体压部梗死，应该属于大脑后的一个分支供血



A

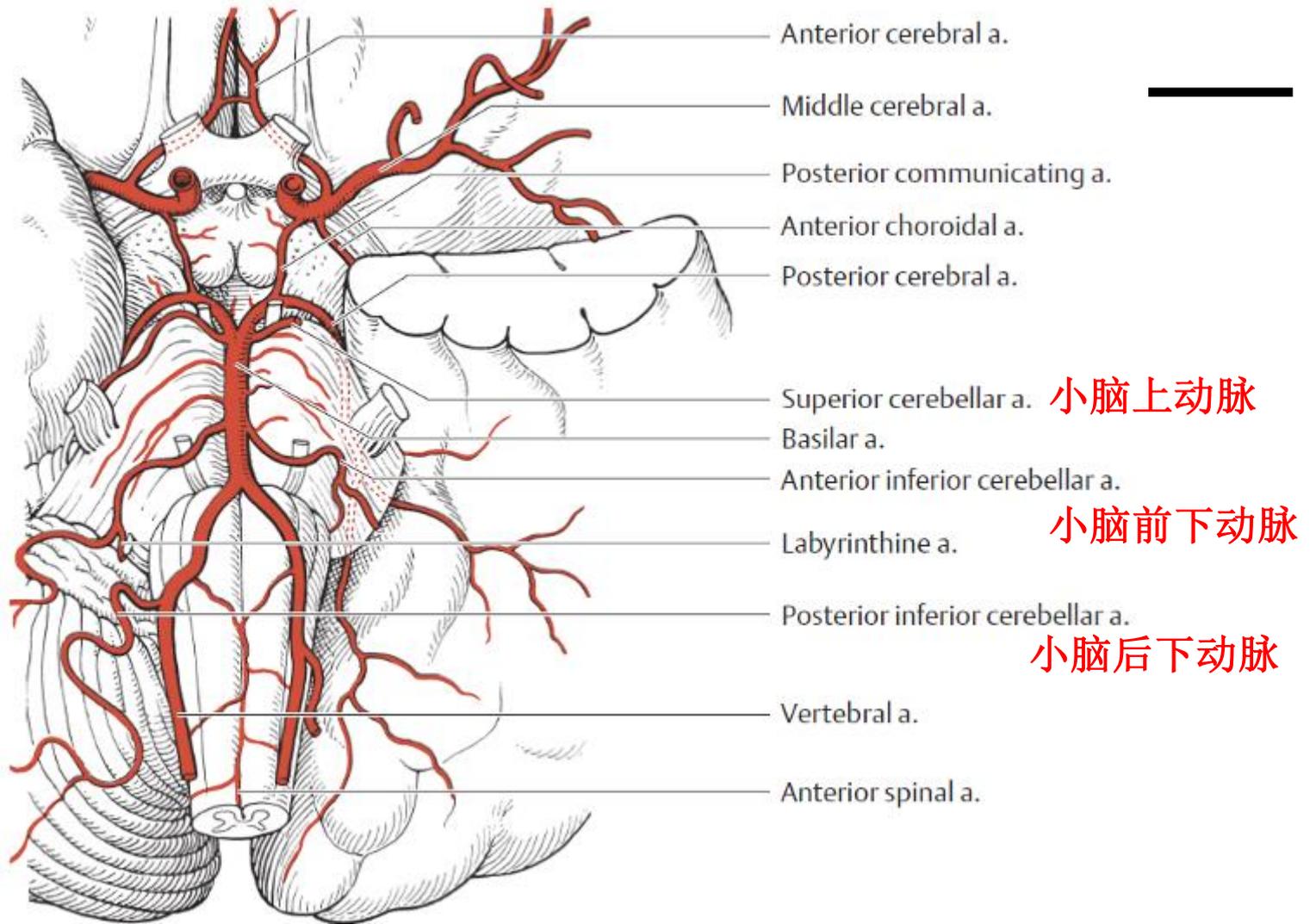


B

后循环梗死三大重要血管

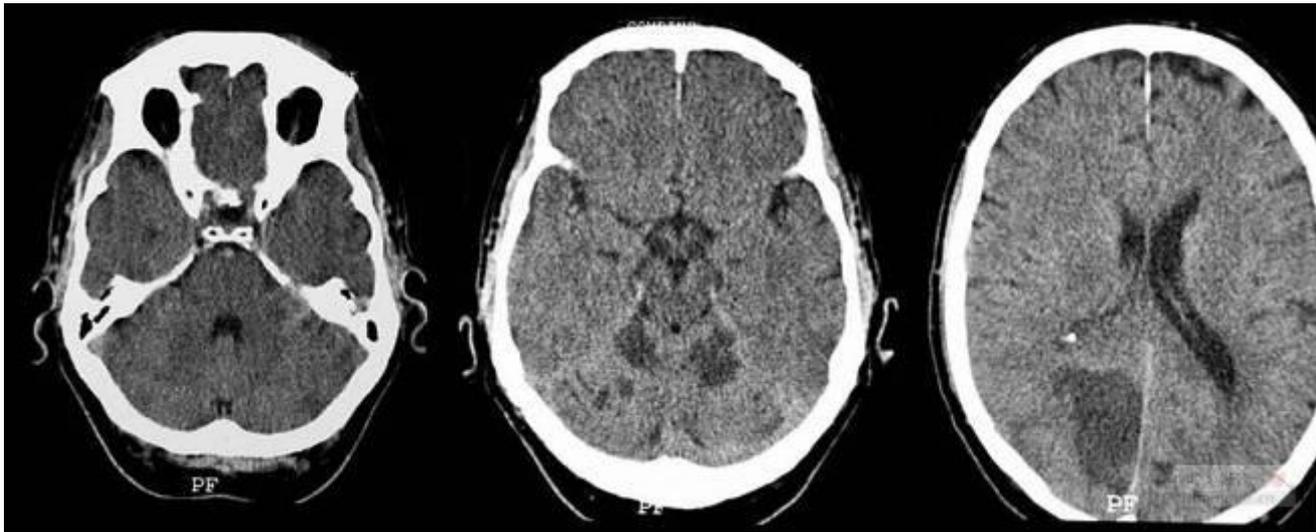
- 小脑上动脉
- 小脑前下动脉
- 小脑后下动脉

每条血管梗死都有特征性改变!

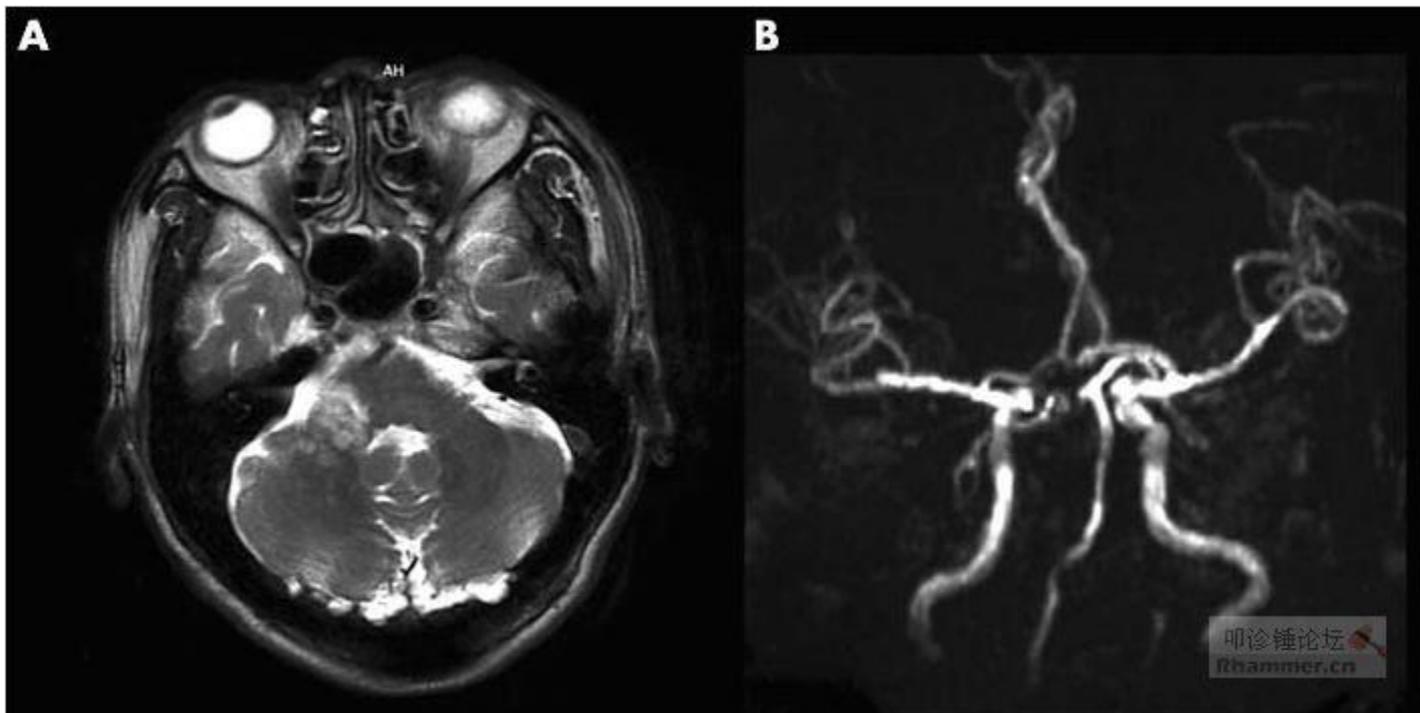


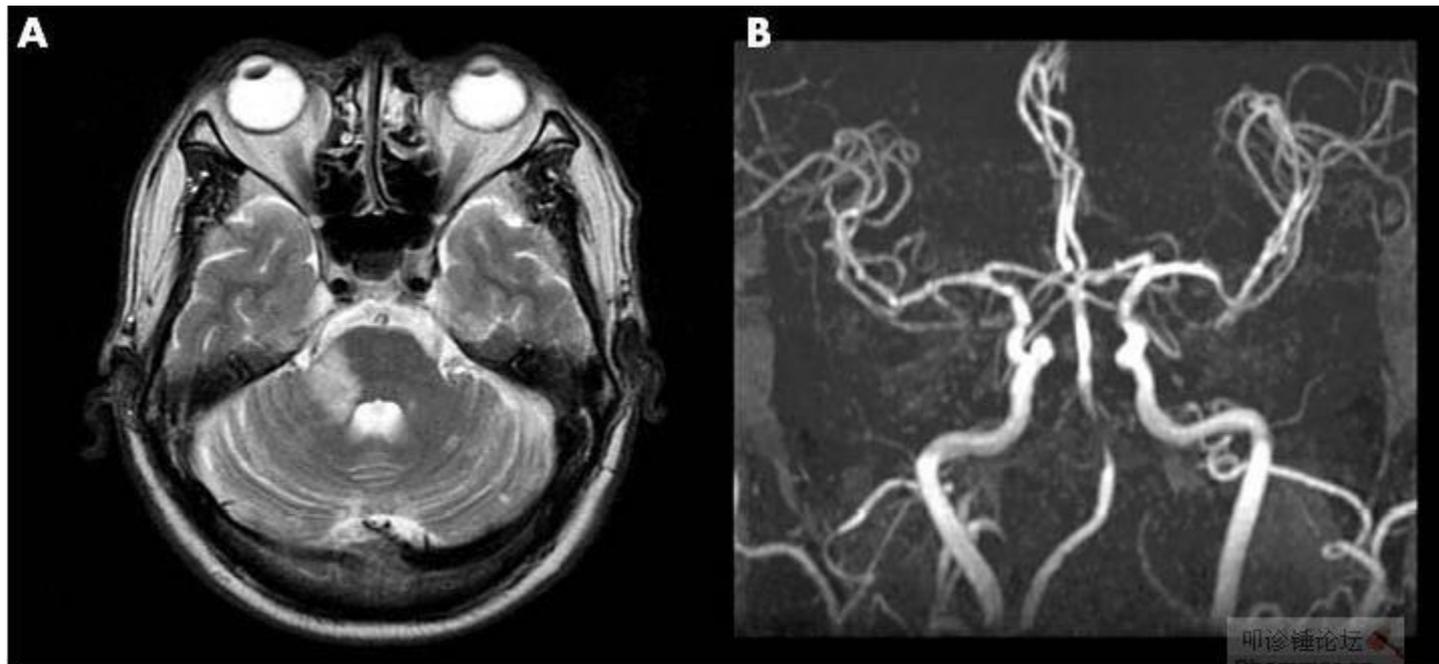
小脑上动脉

双侧小脑上动脉

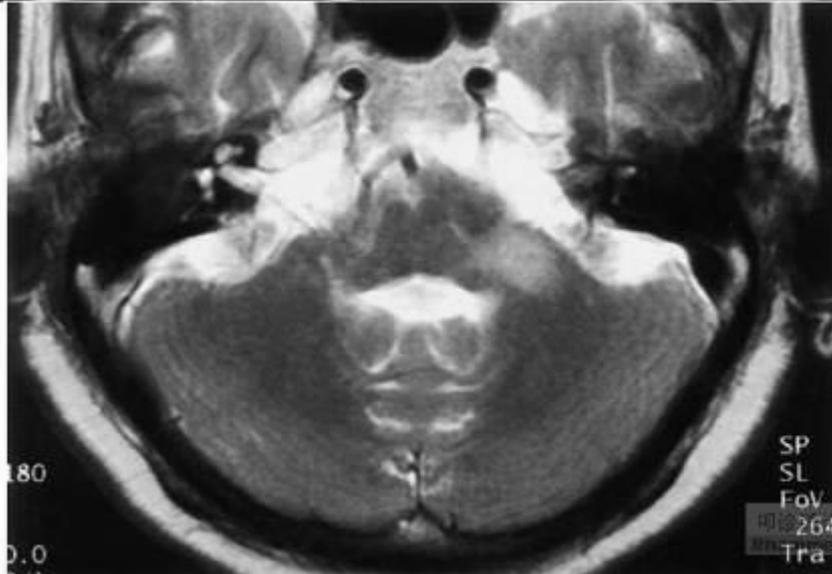
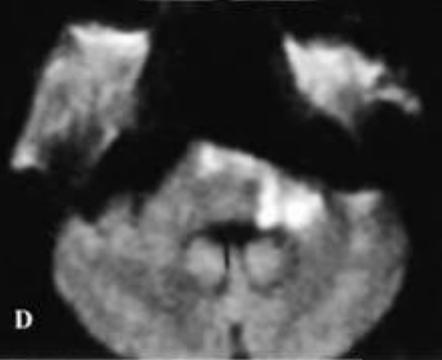
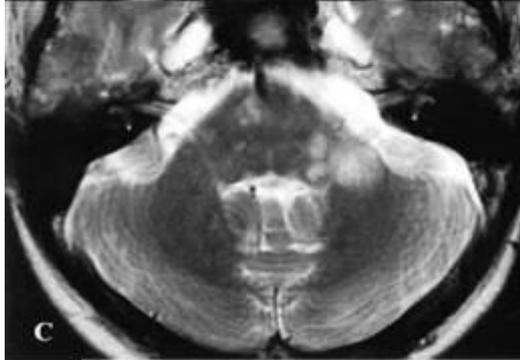
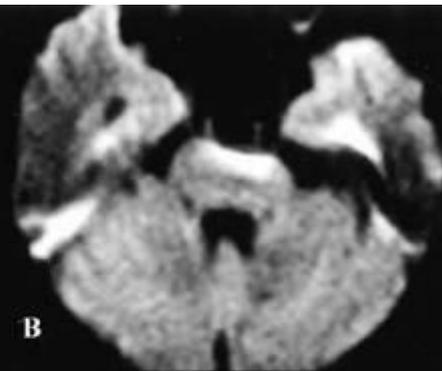
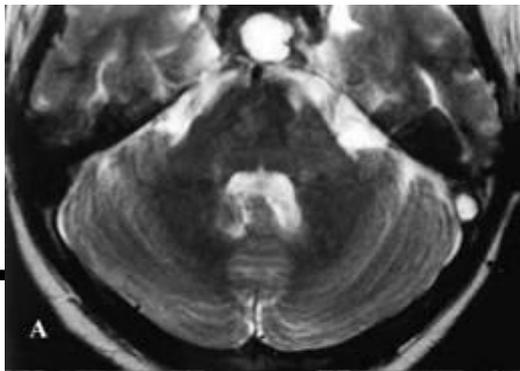


小脑前下动脉





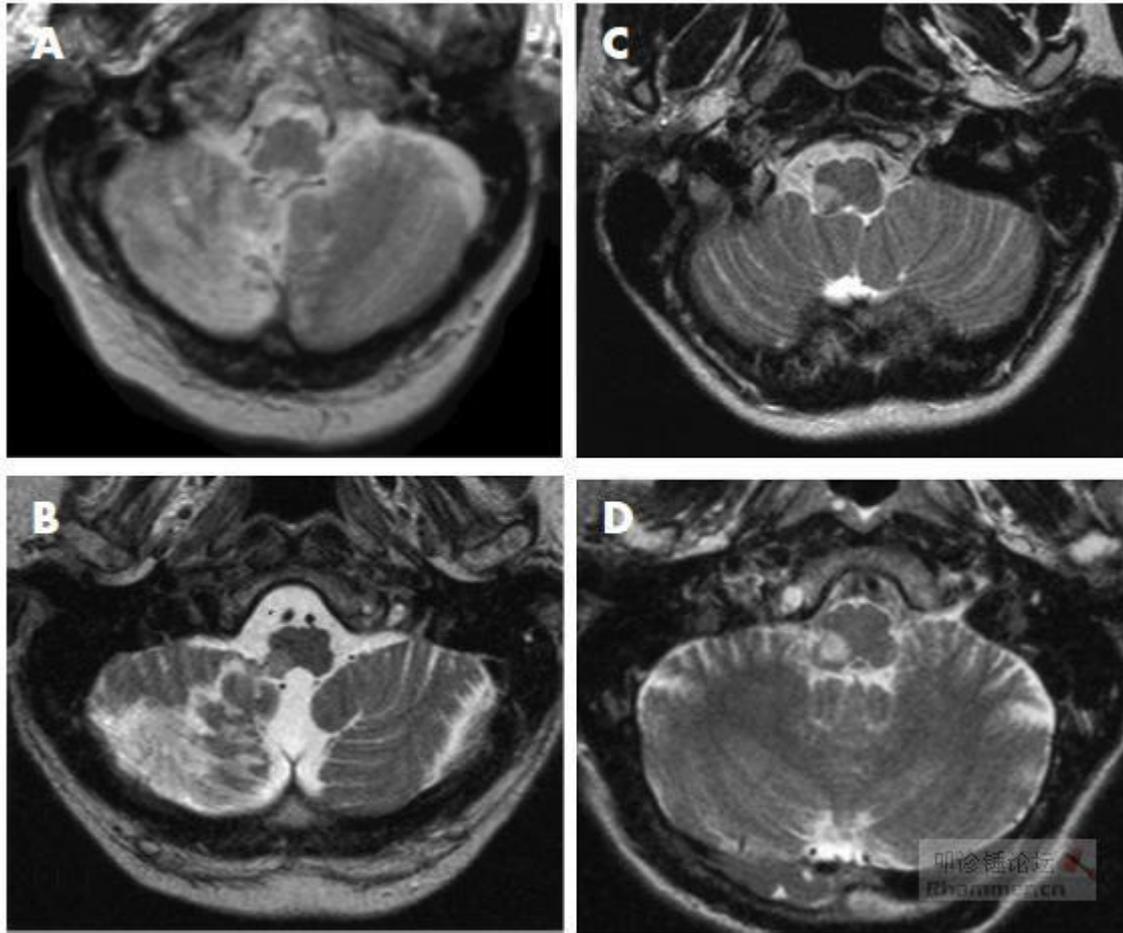




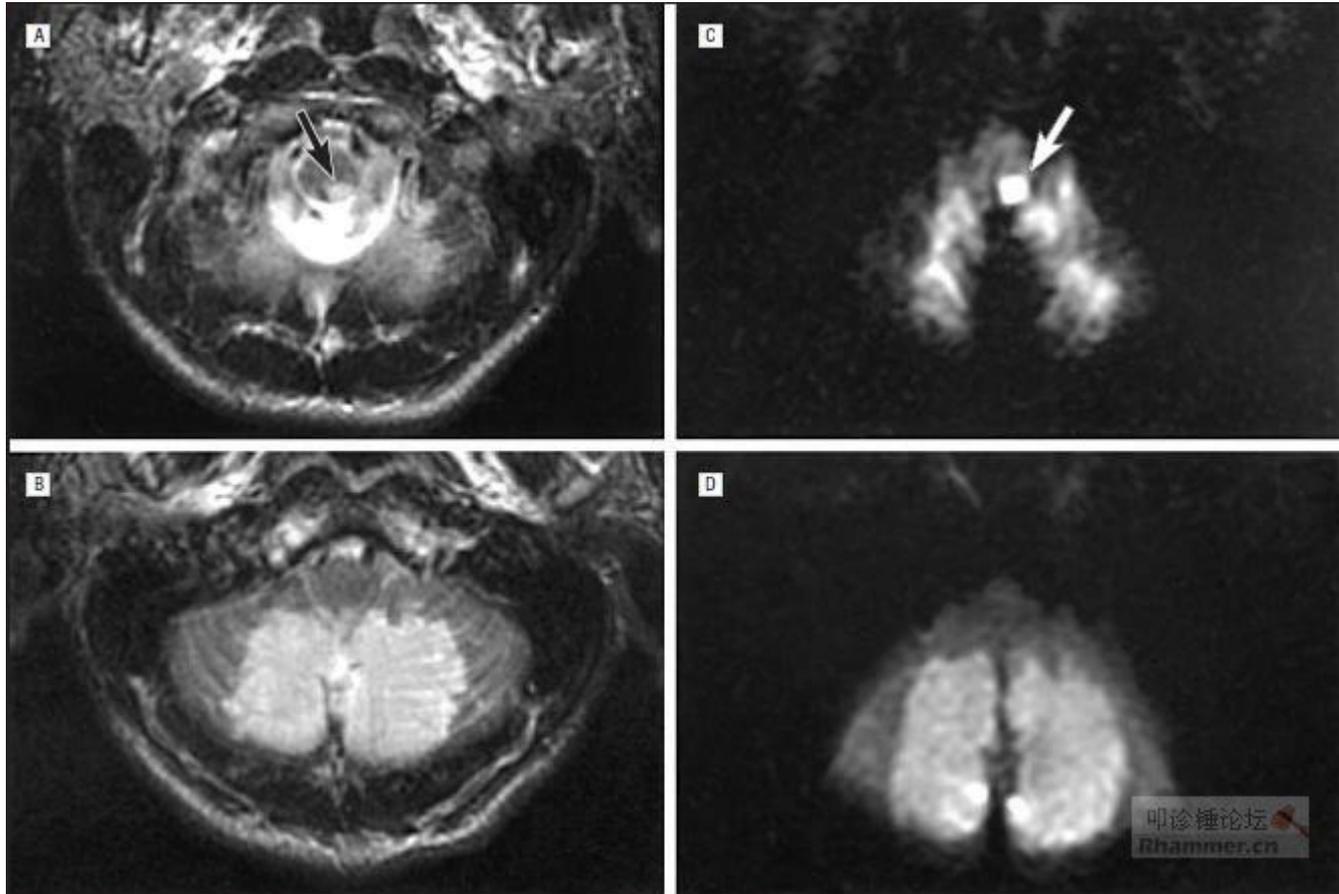
小脑后下动脉



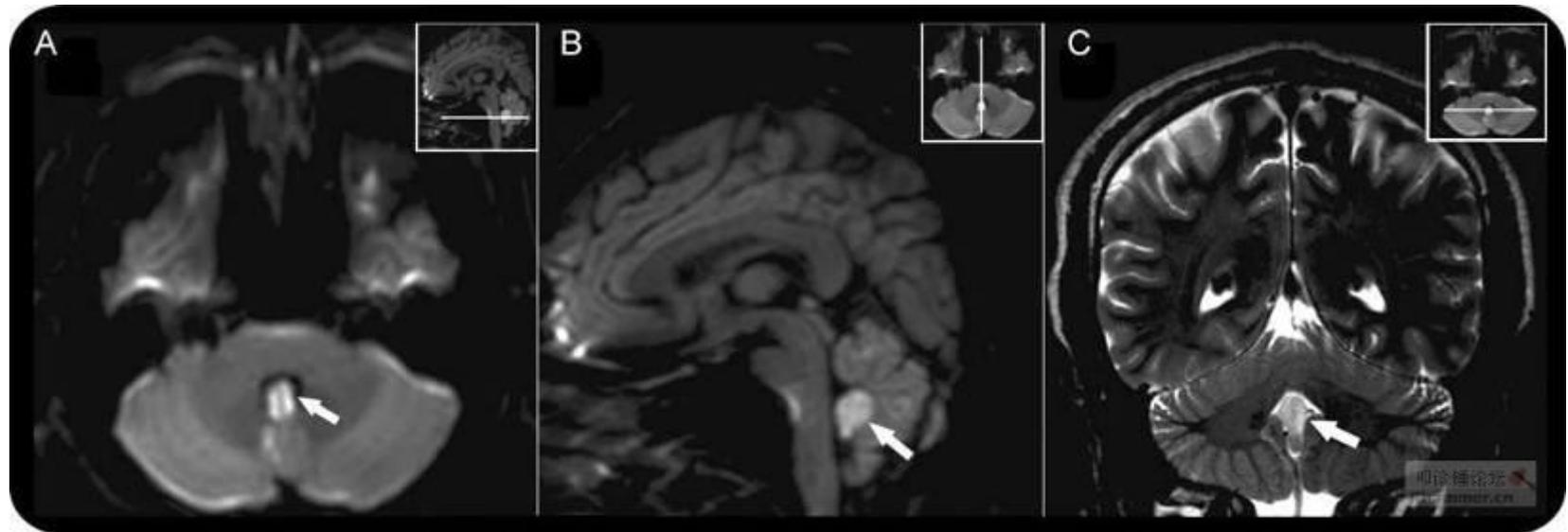
双侧小脑后下动脉



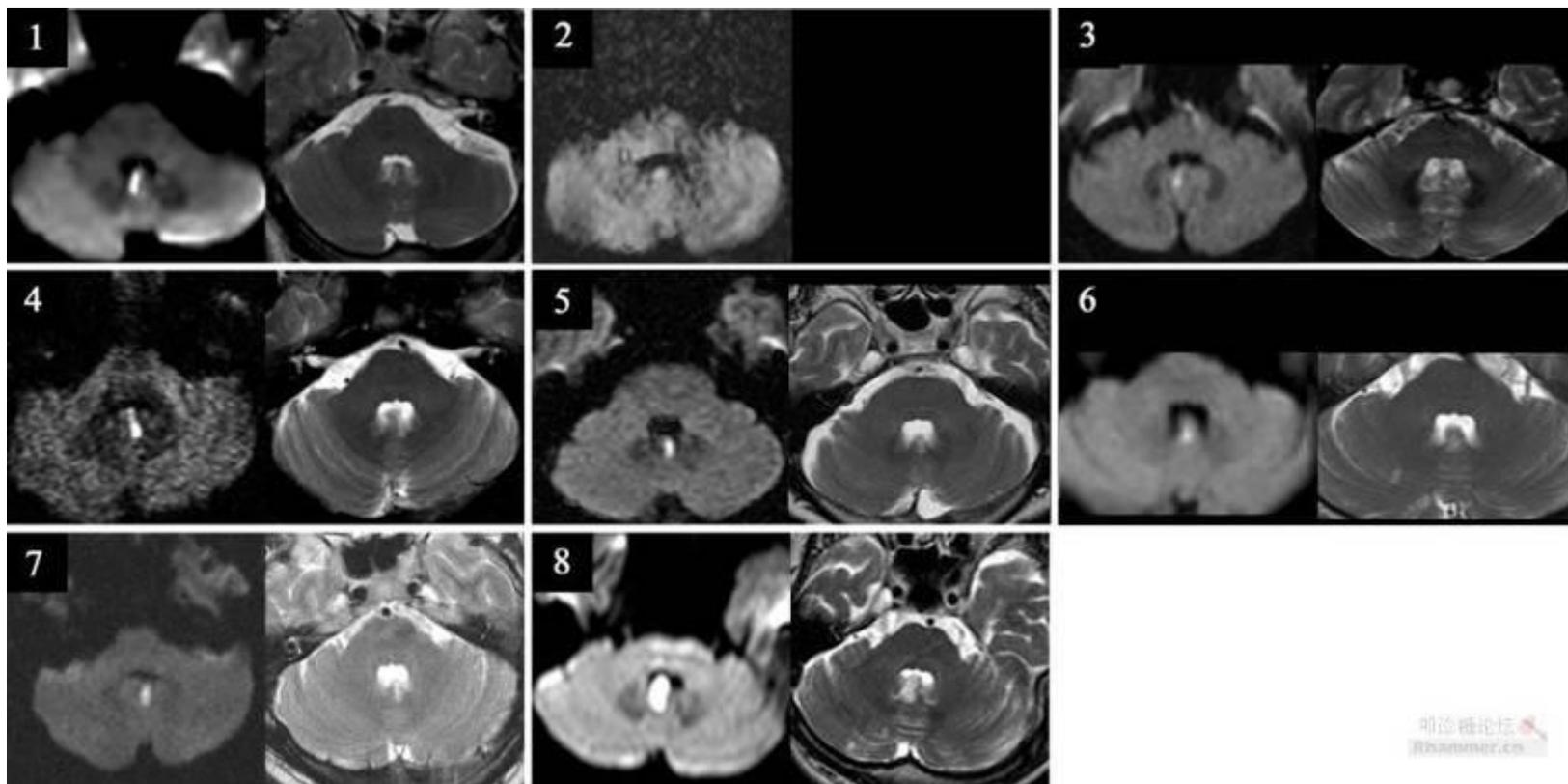
双侧小脑后下动脉

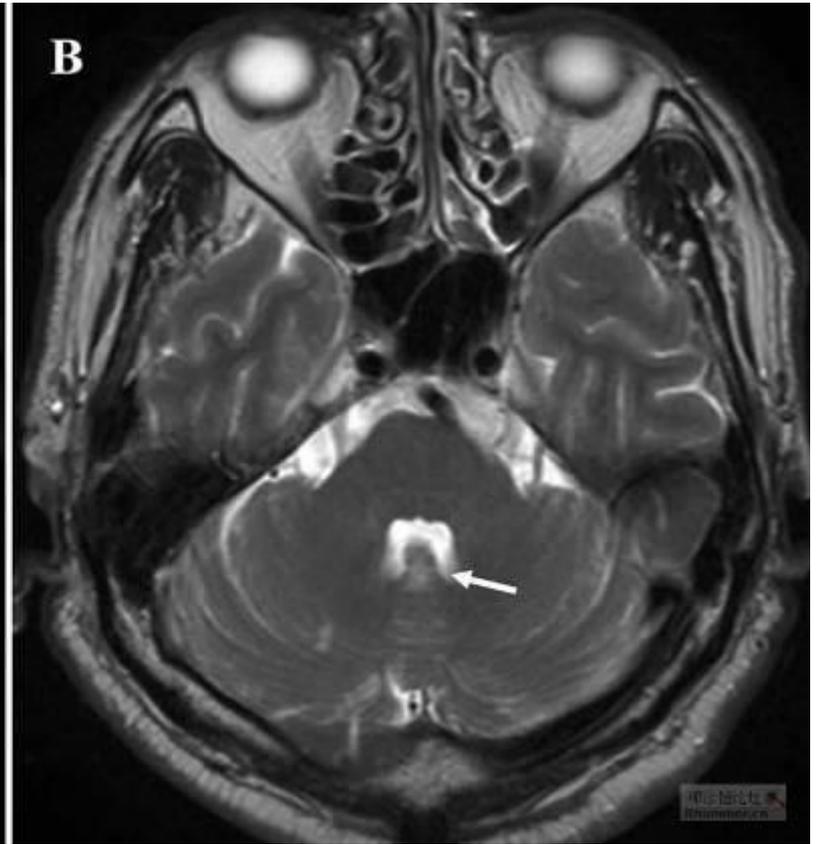


Nodular infarction

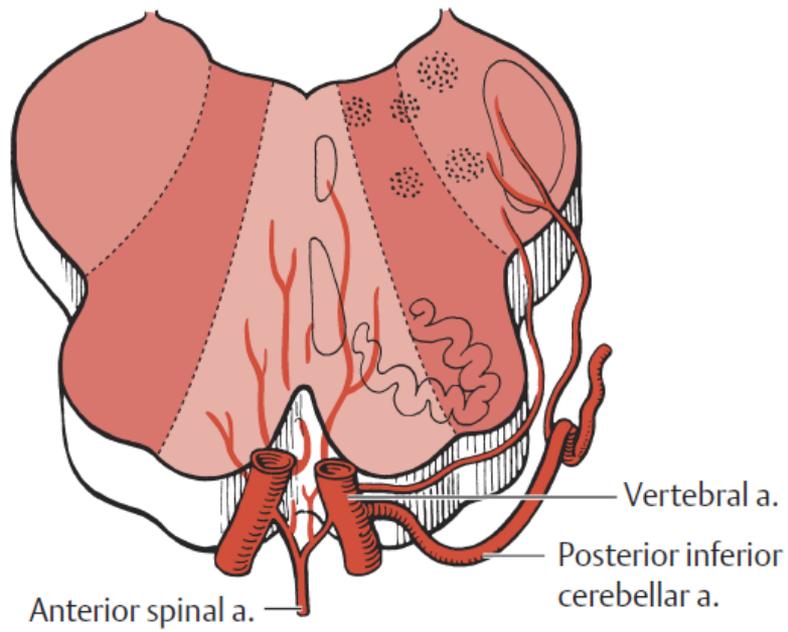


有些人认为与一侧椎动脉发育不全有关





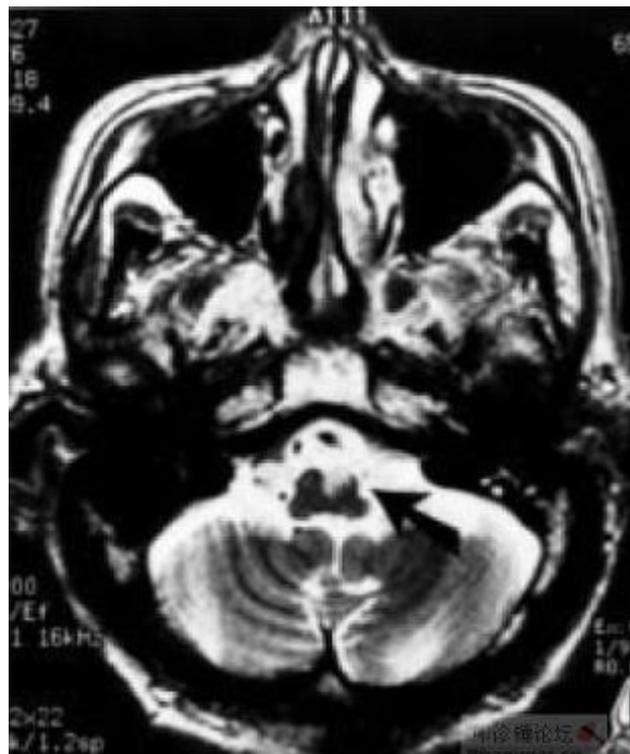
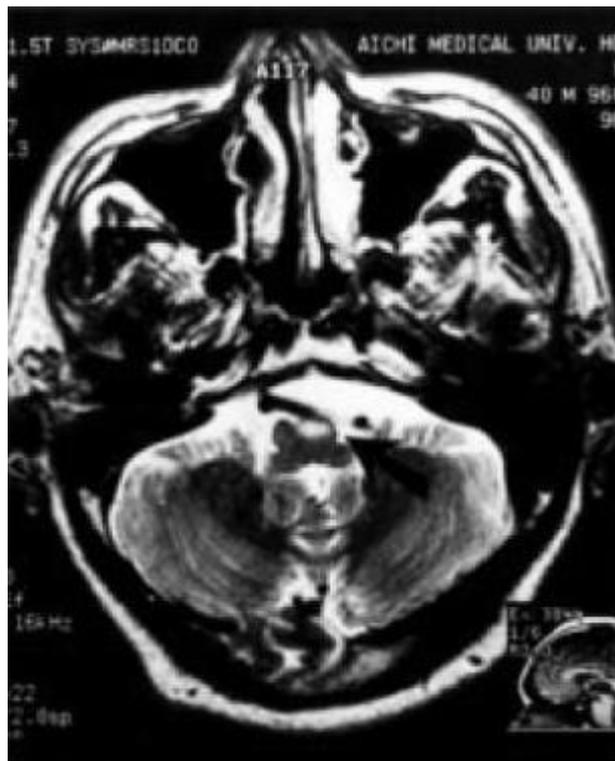
脊髓前动脉 椎旁正中动脉



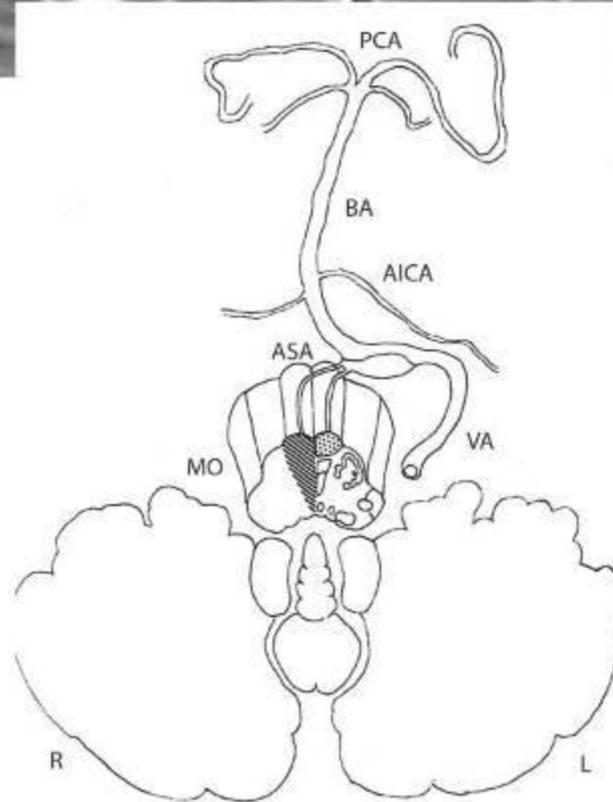
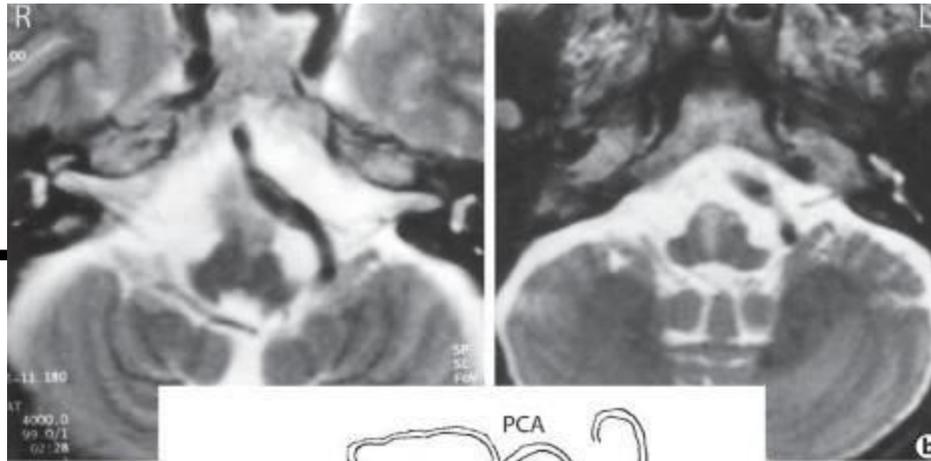
c Medulla

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



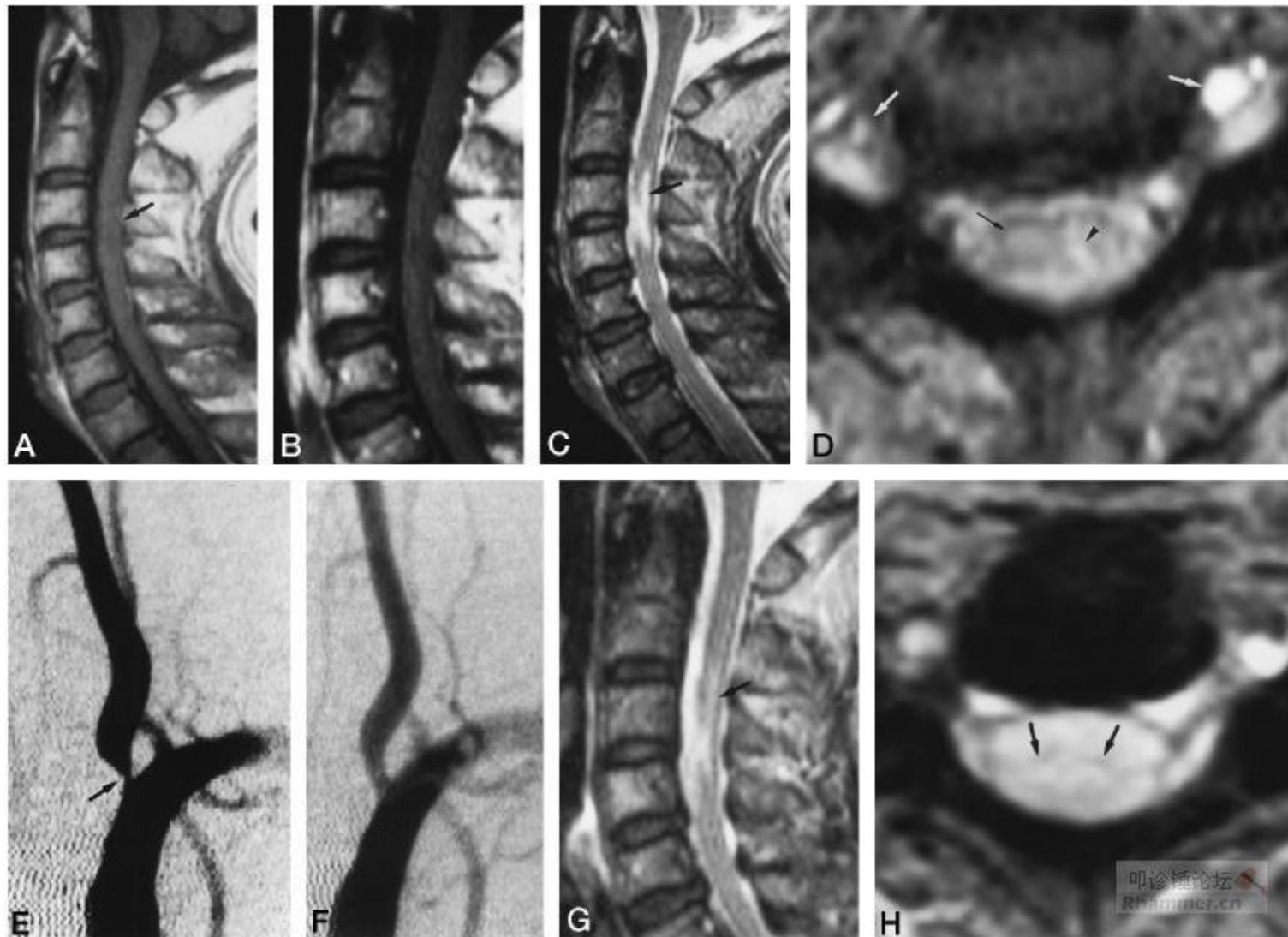


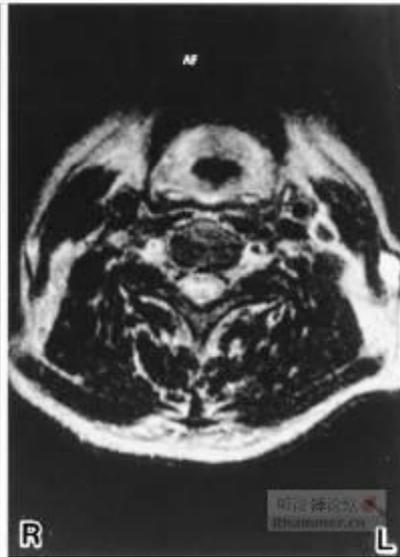
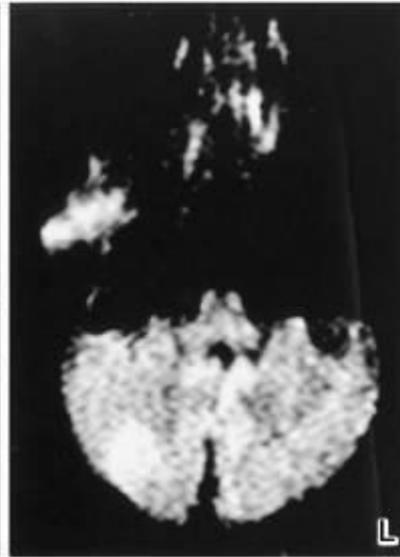
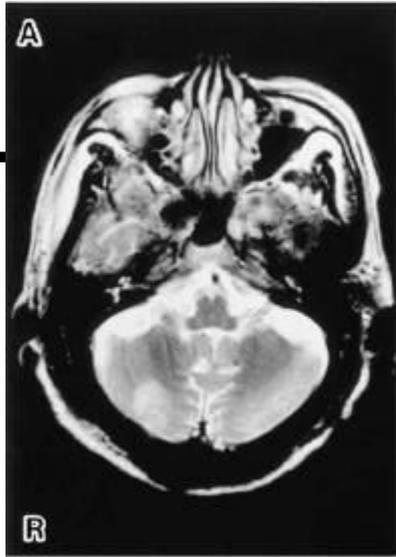
诊断论坛

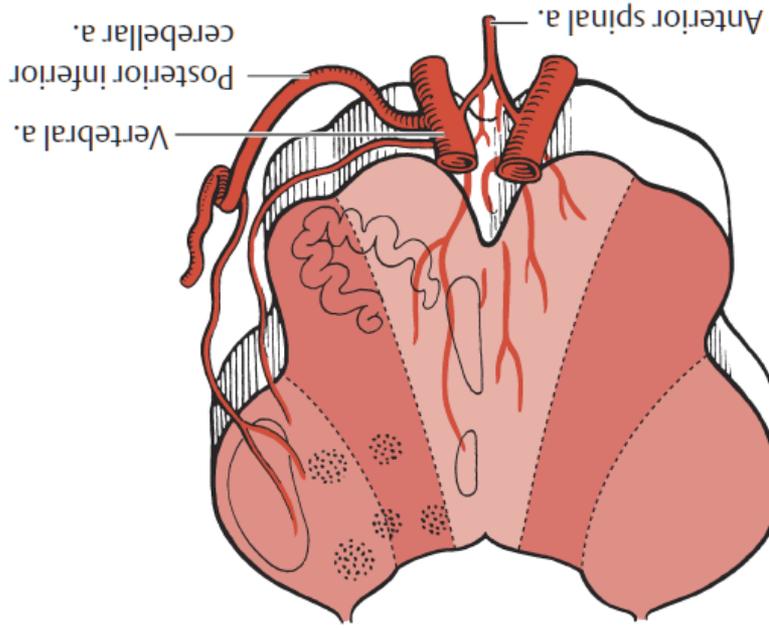
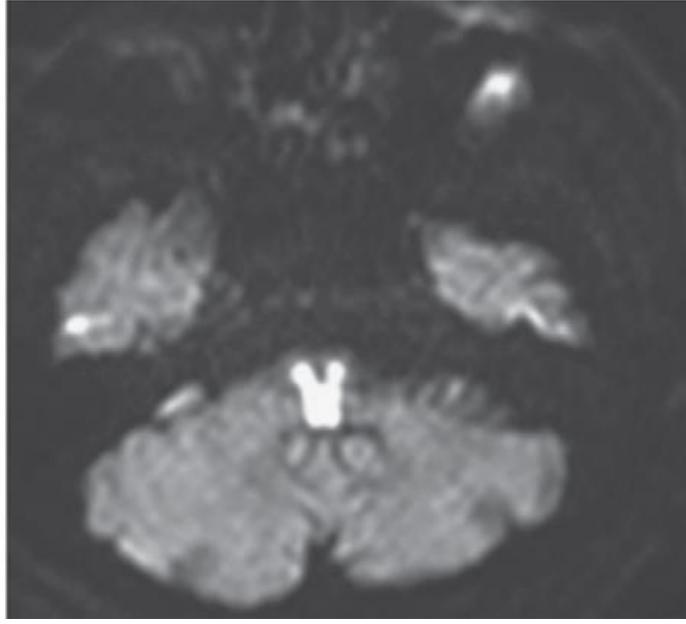
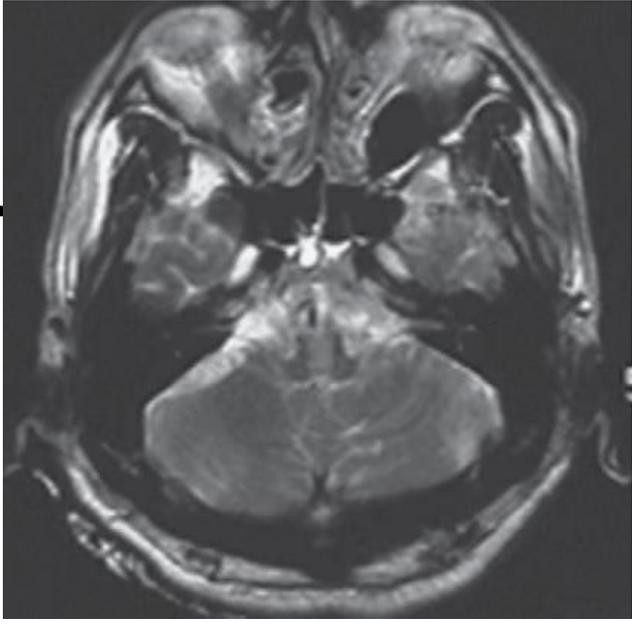


1st lesion
2nd lesion

脊髓前动脉



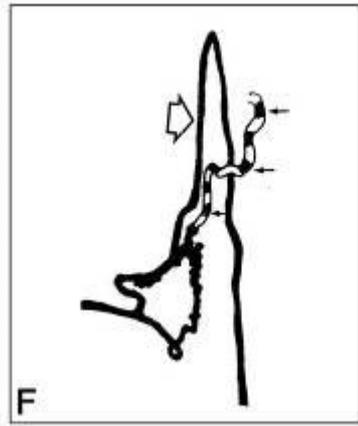
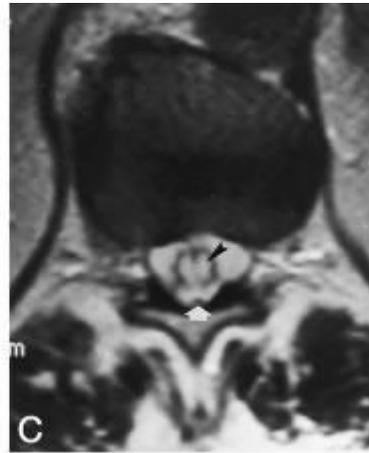




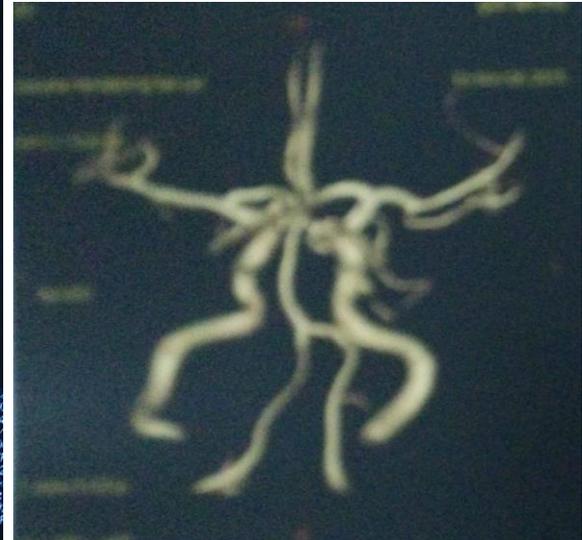
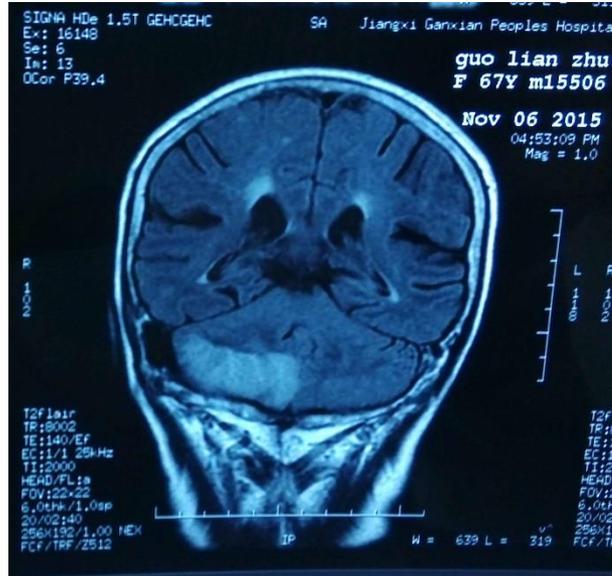
c Medulla

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

脊髓后动脉



思考题：定位血管？



谢谢
