

• 论著 •

CT 血管成像分析下肢动脉硬化闭塞症患者主-髂动脉和肠系膜上动脉狭窄的相关性

蔡华琦 傅菲 汪洋 李金宝 曹健鹏 黄梅 罗嗣频 魏啸晨 万业达

300211 天津市天津医院放射科(蔡华琦、傅菲、李金宝、罗嗣频、魏啸晨、万业达),血管外科(曹健鹏、黄梅);300028 天津海滨人民医院超声科(汪洋)

通讯作者:万业达, Email: yd_wan@sina.com

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2018.07.004

【摘要】目的 观察下肢动脉硬化闭塞症(LEAOD)患者肠系膜上动脉(SMA)和主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度的相关性。**方法** 收集2017年1月至12月天津市天津医院70例因间歇性跛行或静息痛而进行主-髂-股动脉CT血管成像(CTA)检查并确诊为LEAOD患者的图像。采用曲面重建对主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉进行高级血管分析(AVA)并结合原始图像进行分析[包括SMA主干、腹主动脉(AA)、左侧和右侧髂总动脉(LCIA、RCIA)、左侧和右侧髂内动脉(LIIA、RIIA)、左侧和右侧髂外动脉(LEIA、REIA)],选取正常值参考层面和最大狭窄层面,应用软件自动计算重建范围内每条动脉的狭窄率。将患者的影像资料按两种方式分组:①根据SMA狭窄程度,将患者分为I组(狭窄程度≤70%)和II组(狭窄程度>70%);②将不同性别LEAOD患者分别分为中年期组(45~59岁)、老年前期组(60~74岁)和老年期组(75~89岁)。SMA和主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度的相关性采用Pearson简单相关分析。**结果** 70例LEAOD患者的SMA狭窄发生率为100%。相关性分析显示,狭窄I组(64例)和II组(6例)的SMA与AA、LCIA、RCIA、LIIA、RIIA、LEIA、REIA的狭窄程度均不具有相关性(I组r值分别为-0.021、0.023、0.023、-0.137、0.182、-0.113、0.141,II组r值分别为0.020、-0.560、0.010、0.306、-0.204、-0.381、0.393,均P>0.05)。在52例男性患者中,中年期组(16例)、老年前期组(27例)和老年期组(9例)SMA与AA、LCIA、RCIA、LIIA、RIIA、LEIA、REIA的狭窄程度均不具有相关性(中年期组r值分别为-0.032、0.024、0.324、0.146、0.312、0.008、0.344,老年前期组r值分别为-0.108、-0.116、-0.040、-0.249、-0.082、-0.052、0.096,老年期组r值分别为0.182、0.311、0.400、0.360、0.688、0.498、0.406,均P>0.05);在18例女性患者中,老年前期组(11例)和老年期组(6例)SMA与主-髂动脉范围内上述动脉的狭窄程度也不具有相关性(老年前期组r值分别为-0.170、0.040、-0.019、0.152、0.508、0.042、0.456,老年期组r值分别为-0.660、0.008、-0.055、-0.056、-0.213、0.344、0.011,均P>0.05);中年期组仅1例患者,故未予统计。**结论** LEAOD患者动脉粥样硬化改变可同时累及SMA与主-髂动脉,但SMA与主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉的狭窄程度不具有相关性,其原因可能与不同动脉间的管壁组织学结构差异及血流动力学差异有关。SMA粥样硬化性狭窄和闭塞相对于LEAOD是一个独立的疾病进程。

【关键词】 下肢动脉硬化闭塞症; 肠系膜上动脉; CT血管成像; 相关性

基金项目:天津市医药卫生科技项目(11KG141)

Correlation between the stenosis degree of aorto-iliac artery and superior mesenteric artery in patients with lower extremity atherosclerotic occlusive disease by CT angiography Cai Huaqi, Fu Fei, Wang Yang, Li Jinbao, Cao Jianpeng, Huang Mei, Luo Sipin, Wei Xiaochchen, Wan Yeda

Department of Radiology, Tianjin Hospital, Tianjin 300211, China (Cai HQ, Fu F, Li JB, Luo SP, Wei XC, Wan YD); Department of Ultrasound, Tianjin Seaside People's Hospital, Tianjin 300028, China (Wang Y); Department of Vascular Surgery, Tianjin Hospital, Tianjin 300211, China (Cao JP, Huang M)

Corresponding author: Wan YD, Email: yd_wan@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the correlation between the stenosis degree of superior mesenteric artery (SMA) and each artery within the scope of aorto-iliac artery in patients with lower extremity atherosclerotic occlusive disease (LEAOD). **Methods** Images of 70 patients who had undergone the aorta-iliac-femoral arteries CT angiography (CTA) examination and had a definite diagnosis of LEAOD due to intermittent claudication or resting pain admitted to Tianjin Hospital from January to December in 2017 were enrolled. The arteries in the aorta as well as iliac were surface-reconstructed, which were analyzed by advanced vascular analysis (AVA) combined with the original images, including SMA trunk, abdominal aorta (AA), left and right common iliac artery (LCIA, RCIA), left and right internal iliac artery (LIIA, RIIA), left and right external iliac artery (LEIA, REIA). The normal reference plane and the maximal stenosis plane were selected, and the stenosis rate of each artery in the reconstruction range was automatically calculated with software. The patient's imaging data were divided into groups with two methods: ① according to the degree of SMA stenosis, the patients were divided into group I (stenosis degree ≤ 70%) and group II (stenosis degree > 70%); ② LEAOD patients with different gender were respectively divided into three groups: middle-aged group (45–59 years old),

pre-elderly group (60~74 years old) and elderly group (75~89 years old). The comparison between the stenosis degree of SMA and each artery within the scope of aorto-iliac artery was analyzed with Pearson simple correlation analysis. **Results** The incidence of SMA stenosis in all LEAOD patients was 100%. Correlation analysis showed that there was no correlation between the stenosis degree of SMA and AA, LCIA, RCIA, LIIA, RIIA, LEIA, or REIA in group I ($n = 64$) and group II ($n = 6$), respectively (r value was $-0.021, 0.023, 0.023, -0.137, 0.182, -0.113, 0.141$, respectively, in group I, and it was $0.020, -0.560, 0.010, 0.306, -0.204, -0.381, 0.393$, respectively, in group II, all $P > 0.05$). In 52 male patients, there was no correlation between the stenosis degree of SMA and AA, LCIA, RCIA, LIIA, RIIA, LEIA, or REIA in middle-aged group ($n = 16$), pre-elderly group ($n = 27$) and elderly group ($n = 9$), respectively (r value was $-0.032, 0.024, 0.324, 0.146, 0.312, 0.008, 0.344$, respectively, in middle-aged group, it was $-0.108, -0.116, -0.040, -0.249, -0.082, -0.052, 0.096$, respectively, in pre-elderly group, and it was $0.182, 0.311, 0.400, 0.360, 0.688, 0.498, 0.406$, respectively, in elderly group, all $P > 0.05$). In 18 female patients, there was also no correlation between the stenosis degree of SMA and above each artery within the scope of aorto-iliac artery in pre-elderly group ($n = 11$) and elderly group ($n = 6$), respectively (the r value was $-0.170, 0.040, -0.019, 0.152, 0.508, 0.042, 0.456$, respectively, in pre-elderly group, and it was $-0.660, 0.008, -0.055, -0.056, -0.213, 0.344, 0.011$, respectively, in elderly group, all $P > 0.05$). The correlation in middle-aged group was not analyzed because there was only 1 patient.

Conclusions Although the atherosclerotic changes in LEAOD patients can affect SMA and aorto-iliac artery at the same time, there was no correlation between the stenosis degree of SMA and each artery within the scope of aorto-iliac artery which may due to the differences in the histological structure and hemodynamics among different arteries. SMA atherosclerotic stenosis and occlusion is a relatively independent disease process for LEAOD.

【Key words】 Lower extremity arteriosclerosis occlusive disease; Superior mesenteric artery; CT angiography; Correlation

Fund program: Tianjin Municipal Medical and Health Science and Technology Program (11KG141)

肠系膜上动脉(SMA)是腹主动脉(AA)的第二主要分支,其开口通常位于第一腰椎椎体水平处^[1]。动脉粥样硬化(AS)是细胞、纤维基质、脂质和组织碎片的异常沉积,在动脉内膜或中层增生过程中复杂的病理过程。SMA的粥样硬化性狭窄、闭塞或血栓形成可能引发急、慢性肠系膜缺血。下肢动脉硬化闭塞症(LEAOD)是AS在肢体上的表现,是一种临床常见的、多发的退行性病变,是以老年患者居多的大、中动脉基本病理过程。肾动脉以下AA和髂动脉是LEAOD常见的累及部位,可导致不同程度的下肢缺血症状。但是AS的病变范围可能不局限于下肢,有研究表明,LEAOD的出现对脑血管和心血管疾病的发生(如脑卒中和心肌梗死)及病死率升高都具有强大的预测价值,无论是在无症状的LEAOD患者,还是在有临床症状LEAOD患者中,脑卒中和心肌梗死的患病危险系数都明显增加^[2~6]。LEAOD患者是否普遍存在SMA狭窄,主-髂动脉与SMA在狭窄程度上是否存在一定的相关性,鲜见报道,本研究借助CT血管成像(CTA)对此进行了回顾性分析。

1 资料与方法

1.1 患者资料: 收集2017年1月至12月天津市天津医院因间歇性跛行或静息痛进行主-髂-股动脉CTA检查并明确诊断为LEAOD的70例患者的CTA图像。按照两种方式分组:①根据SMA狭窄程度将LEAOD患者分为I组(狭窄程度≤70%)和II组

(狭窄程度>70%);②根据世界卫生组织(WHO)对年龄的划分方法,将不同性别LEAOD患者分别为中年期组(45~59岁)、老年前期组(60~74岁)和老年期组(75~89岁)。

1.1.1 纳入标准: ①初次来本院血管外科门诊就诊或收治入院的LEAOD患者;②患者存在间歇性跛行或静息痛症状,并初次行主-髂-股动脉CTA检查;③年龄45~89岁。

1.1.2 排除标准: ①对比剂过敏;②肝、肾功能异常;③接受过LEAOD规范治疗;④神经源性间歇性跛行和脊髓源性间歇性跛行患者;⑤静脉性静息痛和炎症或坏死性静息痛患者;⑥CTA图像质量不能满足临床诊断。

1.1.3 伦理学: 本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2018-01),所有检测均获得过患者或家属的知情同意。

1.2 CTA检查: 采用GE Discovery CT 750 HD型宝石能谱CT,扫描参数100 kV、210~240 mA,层厚0.625 mm,螺距1.375:1,患者取仰卧位,扫描范围自膈顶至足尖,扫描方向自头侧向足侧。使用西门子高压注射系统,经肘正中静脉注入非离子型对比剂碘海醇(欧乃派克,350 mgI/mL)120 mL,注射流率4 mL/s,延迟时间25~30 s,扫描时间25~30 s。将原始数据传入GE Advantage Workstation 4.6工作站进行后处理。

1.2.1 图像重建: 采用曲面重建进行高级血管分析

(AVA)并结合原始图像进行分析。依据泛大西洋国际研讨组织制定的外周动脉硬化闭塞症诊治规范,将主-髂动脉狭窄性病变定义为肾动脉以下AA以及单侧/双侧髂总动脉(CIA)、髂内动脉(IIA)、髂外动脉(EIA)中任意一支或多支管腔狭窄甚至闭塞,引起下肢或盆腔缺血症状。重建范围:①SMA主干:自AA发出部至SMA第一分支发出部上缘;②AA:肾动脉发出部下缘至双侧CIA分叉处;③CIA:双侧CIA分叉处至IIA、EIA分叉处;④IIA:IIA、EIA分叉处至IIA前、后干分叉处;⑤EIA:IIA、EIA分叉处至腹股沟韧带处。

1.2.2 血管狭窄程度分级:根据Fleischmann^[7]提供的血管狭窄程度分级标准,将血管狭窄分为5级:①0级:狭窄率0%,无狭窄;②I级:狭窄率<50%,轻度狭窄;③II级:狭窄率50%~70%,中度狭窄;④III级:狭窄率>70%,重度狭窄;⑤IV级:狭窄率100%,完全闭塞。经AVA软件分析后选取正常值参考层面和最大狭窄层面,应用软件自动计算重建范围内每条动脉的狭窄率,并记录数值。

1.3 统计学分析:采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件对所有数据进行处理与分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,符合非正态分布的计量资料以中位数及其95%可信区间(95%CI)表示;计数资料以例数或百分比表示。不同SMA狭窄程度组以及不同性别患者各年龄组中SMA与AA、双侧CIA、双侧IIA、双侧EIA狭窄程度的相关性采用Pearson简单相关分析。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

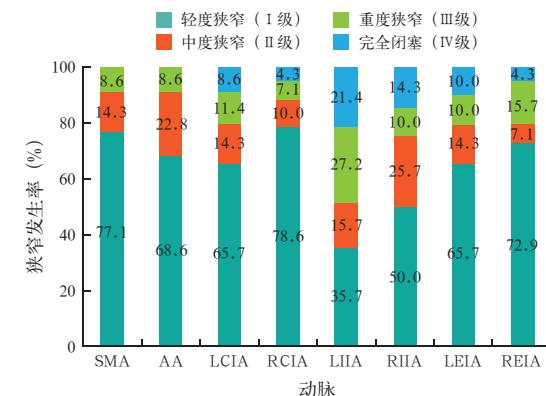
2.1 一般资料:70例患者中,男性52例,女性18例;年龄45~88岁,平均(66.9 ± 10.3)岁。所有患者的SMA狭窄发生率为100%。

2.2 各条动脉的狭窄情况(表1;图1):70例LEAOD患者均存在不同程度的SMA和主-髂动脉狭窄。SMA以轻度狭窄最多见,且无完全闭塞病例;主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉也以轻度狭窄为主,除AA外,双侧CIA、双侧IIA和双侧EIA均有完全闭塞病例。

表1 70例LEAOD患者CTA检查SMA及主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄率

动脉	例数 (例)	狭窄率(%)		
		范围	中位数	95%CI
SMA	70	1.8~83.9	24.0	25.0~36.5
AA	70	5.8~80.0	39.3	37.1~45.9
LCIA	70	1.7~100.0	39.0	37.6~50.8
RCIA	70	2.7~100.0	27.0	28.2~40.5
LIIA	70	2.0~100.0	68.2	56.9~70.7
RIIA	70	4.8~100.0	50.2	45.4~59.0
LEIA	70	2.5~100.0	25.4	32.3~47.1
REIA	70	2.5~100.0	24.1	29.3~43.0

注:LEAOD为下肢动脉硬化闭塞症,CTA为CT血管成像,SMA为肠系膜上动脉,AA为腹主动脉,LCIA、RCIA为左侧和右侧髂总动脉,LIIA、RIIA为左侧和右侧髂内动脉,LEIA、REIA为左侧和右侧髂外动脉,95%CI为95%可信区间



注:LEAOD为下肢动脉硬化闭塞症,CTA为CT血管成像,SMA为肠系膜上动脉,AA为腹主动脉,LCIA、RCIA为左侧和右侧髂总动脉,LIIA、RIIA为左侧和右侧髂内动脉,LEIA、REIA为左侧和右侧髂外动脉,95%CI为95%可信区间

图1 70例LEAOD患者CTA检查SMA及主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度分级

2.3 相关性分析

2.3.1 不同SMA狭窄程度分析(表2):SMA狭窄I组(64例)和II组(6例)患者SMA与AA、双侧CIA、双侧IIA、双侧EIA的狭窄程度均不具有相关性(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.3.2 性别、年龄分析(表3~4):中年期组男性、女性分别为16例和1例,老年前期组分别为27例和11例,老年期组分别为9例和6例。不同性别患者各年龄组SMA与AA、双侧CIA、双侧IIA、双侧EIA的狭窄程度均不具有相关性(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表2 不同SMA狭窄程度两组LEAOD患者CTA检查SMA狭窄程度与主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度的相关性

组别	例数 (例)	SMA与AA		SMA与LCIA		SMA与RCIA		SMA与LIIA		SMA与RIIA		SMA与LEIA		SMA与REIA	
		r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
I组	64	-0.021	0.872	0.023	0.854	0.023	0.855	-0.137	0.279	0.182	0.149	-0.113	0.374	0.141	0.267
II组	6	0.020	0.970	-0.560	0.248	0.010	0.986	0.306	0.556	-0.204	0.698	-0.381	0.456	0.393	0.441

注:SMA为肠系膜上动脉,LEAOD为下肢动脉硬化闭塞症,CTA为CT血管成像,AA为腹主动脉,LCIA、RCIA为左侧和右侧髂总动脉,LIIA、RIIA为左侧和右侧髂内动脉,LEIA、REIA为左侧和右侧髂外动脉;I组SMA狭窄程度≤70%,II组SMA狭窄程度>70%

表3 52例男性LEAOD患者不同年龄组CTA检查SMA狭窄程度与主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度的相关性

组别	例数 (例)	SMA与AA		SMA与LCIA		SMA与RCIA		SMA与LIIA		SMA与RIIA		SMA与LEIA		SMA与REIA	
		r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
中年期组	16	-0.032	0.906	0.024	0.929	0.324	0.221	0.146	0.589	0.312	0.239	0.008	0.977	0.344	0.192
老年前期组	27	-0.108	0.591	-0.116	0.566	-0.040	0.845	-0.249	0.211	-0.082	0.686	-0.052	0.795	0.096	0.634
老年期组	9	0.182	0.640	0.311	0.415	0.400	0.286	0.360	0.342	0.688	0.140	0.498	0.172	0.406	0.278

注:LEAOD为下肢动脉硬化闭塞症,CTA为CT血管成像,SMA为肠系膜上动脉,AA为腹主动脉,LCIA、RCIA为左侧和右侧髂总动脉,LIIA、RIIA为左侧和右侧髂内动脉,LEIA、REIA为左侧和右侧髂外动脉;中年期组:45~59岁,老年前期组:60~74岁,老年期组:75~89岁

表4 18例女性LEAOD患者不同年龄组CTA检查SMA狭窄程度与主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度的相关性

组别	例数 (例)	SMA与AA		SMA与LCIA		SMA与RCIA		SMA与LIIA		SMA与RIIA		SMA与LEIA		SMA与REIA	
		r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
老年前期组	11	-0.170	0.617	0.040	0.906	-0.019	0.956	0.152	0.656	0.508	0.111	0.042	0.902	0.456	0.158
老年期组	6	-0.660	0.154	0.008	0.988	-0.055	0.918	-0.056	0.916	-0.213	0.685	0.344	0.505	0.011	0.983

注:LEAOD为下肢动脉硬化闭塞症,CTA为CT血管成像,SMA为肠系膜上动脉,AA为腹主动脉,LCIA、RCIA为左侧和右侧髂总动脉,LIIA、RIIA为左侧和右侧髂内动脉,LEIA、REIA为左侧和右侧髂外动脉;中年期组:45~59岁;老年前期组:60~74岁;老年期组:75~89岁;女性中年期组仅1例患者,故未予分析

3 讨论

肠道供血动脉粥样硬化性狭窄会造成黏膜灌注降低,引发慢性肠系膜缺血^[8]。在所有内脏动脉中,SMA狭窄对肠系膜缺血影响最大^[9]。慢性SMA狭窄导致的缺血主要表现为餐后腹痛、消化不良、体重减轻等^[10-11]。急性血栓形成常发生于SMA的AA起始处,通常出现在严重粥样硬化狭窄区域^[12]。患者一旦发生急性血栓形成,病情十分凶险,可导致急性肠系膜缺血,主要表现为腹部绞痛持续加重,呈进行性脓毒症征兆,甚至感染性休克^[13]。由于急性血栓形成的临床表现缺乏特异性,难以与其他疾病鉴别诊断,常导致拖延病程,贻误治疗时机,一旦发生肠梗死,其院内病死率高达60%~80%^[14-15]。

根据患者症状严重程度可将LEAOD分为4期:第1期为轻微主诉期;第2期为间歇性跛行期;第3期为静息痛期;第4期为组织坏死期。本组病例年龄45~88岁,均处在第2、3期;CT血管重建后,70例LEAOD患者均存在不同程度SMA和主-髂动脉狭窄。SMA以轻度狭窄最多见,无完全闭塞;主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉也以轻度狭窄为主,双侧CIA、IIA和EIA均出现完全闭塞病例。在老年患者中,肠系膜动脉AS改变是慢性肠系膜缺血的主要原因(95%)^[16]。Valentine等^[17]研究表明,已被确诊为周围血管疾病的患者普遍存在无症状的肠系膜血管狭窄,其中27%的患者SMA和腹腔动脉(CA)狭窄程度均已超过50%,3.4%的患者出现了SMA和CA同时闭塞。Cademartiri等^[18]研究也显示,肠系膜动脉粥样硬化患者通常合并弥漫性的大动脉粥样硬化。本研究也进一步证实了SMA狭窄与主-髂

动脉狭窄在LEAOD患者中是同时存在的。

LEAOD发病率与年龄呈正相关,在65~70岁老年人群中,男性、女性LEAOD的发病率分别为17.1%和11.5%,在85岁以上人群中,男性、女性LEAOD的发病率增长至27.8%和37.2%^[19]。肠系膜缺血事件的发病率较低,由Acosta^[20]的流行病学研究获知,尸检和术中诊断结果表明,肠系膜缺血事件在整体人群中的发病率为每年12.8/10万,仅占所有胃肠道疾病的1%~2%^[21]。动脉粥样硬化性SMA和CA严重狭窄或闭塞发展而成的慢性肠系膜缺血最终导致的肠系膜缺血事件十分罕见,在所有肠系膜缺血事件中仅占不足5%^[22-23]。叠加在早已存在的AS基础上的血栓形成占所有肠系膜缺血事件的25%~30%^[24-25]。Li等^[26]的尸检结果显示,至少有1条肠系膜动脉狭窄程度超过50%的个体占整体人群的6%~10%。但大多数存在肠系膜动脉狭窄的个体都是无临床症状的^[27],这可能与肠道在灌注不足的条件下具有较强的缺血耐受能力^[28],以及SMA和(或)CA在动脉粥样硬化性狭窄或闭塞的逐步发展过程中建立起了有效的侧支循环,从而加大了对血管灌注减少的补偿有关^[9]。因此,从发病率来看,肠系膜缺血的发病率要远远低于LEAOD的发病率。

本研究从多个角度对SMA与主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉狭窄程度的相关性分析结果显示:无论是以不同SMA狭窄程度分组,还是以不同性别患者的年龄段分组,SMA与主-髂动脉范围内各条动脉的狭窄程度均不具有相关性。主-髂动脉多由大动脉组成,此类动脉管壁中含有多层弹性膜及大量弹性

纤维,弹性较大,可随心肌的收缩舒张而扩张回缩,因此又称为弹性动脉。SMA 是中动脉,管壁中的平滑肌丰富,依靠平滑肌的收缩和舒张使血管管径缩小或扩大。两种血管组织学结构不同,考虑可能出现不同程度的动脉硬化。同时根据血流动力学分析,血流速度与血管的横截面积成反比^[29]。主-髂动脉管径较大,而 SMA 管径较小,理论上 SMA 内血流速度大于主-髂动脉的血流速度,因此血液内物质不易沉积于 SMA 内。Diehm 等^[19]的流行病学调查显示,LEAOD 不是一个孤立的疾病,它仅是以共病中的一个方面出现,LEAOD 患者的特点是存在相当普遍的共患疾病,特别是其他共存的在 AS 基础上的血栓形成疾病的发生率很高。在踝肱指数(ABI)<0.9 的患者群体中,冠状动脉事件的发生率为 70%,脑血管事件的发生率甚至达 97%,是 ABI≥0.9 人群的 2 倍。但该研究中并未提到急、慢性肠系膜缺血是 LEAOD 的共患疾病。由此推测,虽然 AS 是全身性动脉改变,可累及全身各个部位,LEAOD 患者的 SMA 可与主-髂动脉同时发生粥样硬化改变,但由于动脉管壁组织学结构差异及血流动力学差异,使 SMA 与主-髂动脉的狭窄程度不具有相关性。从 LEAOD 和急慢性肠系膜缺血的发病率来看,二者之间的差异很大,不能简单地将肠系膜缺血归类到 LEAOD 共病的行列。

综上所述,LEAOD 患者的 AS 改变虽然可同时累及 SMA 与主-髂动脉,但从二者的血管狭窄程度无相关性和发病率差异较大等方面来看,我们可以把 LEAOD 与肠系膜缺血看作是两个相对独立的疾病。这也能帮助我们正确认识 AS 病变,虽然同是血管的 AS 改变,但是在累及不同部位的血管时,也会造成管腔狭窄程度的不同和发病率的差异。

参考文献

- [1] Zhao YE, Wang ZJ, Zhou CS, et al. Multidetector computed tomography of superior mesenteric artery: anatomy and pathologies [J]. Can Assoc Radiol J, 2014, 65 (3): 267–274. DOI: 10.1016/j.carj.2013.10.001.
- [2] Criqui MH, Langer RD, Froncik A, et al. Mortality over a period of 10 years in patients with peripheral arterial disease [J]. N Engl J Med, 1992, 326 (6): 381–386. DOI: 10.1056/NEJM199202063260605.
- [3] McKenna M, Wolfson S, Kuller L. The ratio of ankle and arm arterial pressure as an independent predictor of mortality [J]. Atherosclerosis, 1991, 87 (2–3): 119–128. DOI: 10.1016/0021-9150(91)90014-T.
- [4] Smith GD, Shipley MJ, Rose G. Intermittent claudication, heart disease risk factors, and mortality. The Whitehall Study [J]. Circulation, 1990, 82 (6): 1925–1931. DOI: 10.1161/01.CIR.82.6.1925.
- [5] Leng GC, Lee AJ, Fowkes FG, et al. Incidence, natural history and cardiovascular events in symptomatic and asymptomatic peripheral arterial disease in the general population [J]. Int J Epidemiol, 1996, 25 (6): 1172–1181. DOI: 10.1093/ije/25.6.1172.
- [6] Newman AB, Siscovick DS, Manolio TA, et al. Ankle-arm index as a marker of atherosclerosis in the Cardiovascular Health Study. Cardiovascular Heart Study (CHS) Collaborative Research Group [J]. Circulation, 1993, 88 (3): 837–845. DOI: 10.1161/01.CIR.88.3.837.
- [7] Fleischmann D. MDCT of renal and mesenteric vessels [J]. Eur Radiol, 2003, 13 Suppl 5: M94–101. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-003-2103-5.
- [8] Mensink PB, van Petersen AS, Geelkerken RH, et al. Clinical significance of splanchnic artery stenosis [J]. Br J Surg, 2006, 93 (11): 1377–1382. DOI: 10.1002/bjs.5481.
- [9] Acosta S. Mesenteric ischemia [J]. Curr Opin Crit Care, 2015, 21 (2): 171–178. DOI: 10.1097/MCC.0000000000000189.
- [10] Sreenarasimhaiah T. Chronic mesenteric ischemia [J]. Curr Treat Options Gastroenterol, 2007, 10: 3–9.
- [11] Silva JA, White CJ, Collins TJ, et al. Endovascular therapy for chronic mesenteric ischemia [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2006, 47 (5): 944–950. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2005.10.056.
- [12] Acosta S, Ogren M, Sternby NH, et al. Clinical implications for the management of acute thromboembolic occlusion of the superior mesenteric artery: autopsy findings in 213 patients [J]. Ann Surg, 2005, 241 (3): 516–522.
- [13] Yasuhara H. Acute mesenteric ischemia: the challenge of gastroenterology [J]. Surg Today, 2005, 35 (3): 185–195. DOI: 10.1007/s00595-004-2924-0.
- [14] Kassabian WT, Schulz T, Richter O, et al. Unchanged high mortality rates from acute occlusive intestinal ischemia: six year review [J]. Langenbecks Arch Surg, 2008, 393 (2): 163–171. DOI: 10.1007/s00423-007-0263-5.
- [15] Oldenburg WA, Lau LL, Rodenberg TJ, et al. Acute mesenteric ischemia: a clinical review [J]. Arch Intern Med, 2004, 164 (10): 1054–1062. DOI: 10.1001/archinte.164.10.1054.
- [16] Zeller T, Rastan A, Sixt S. Chronic atherosclerotic mesenteric ischemia (CMI) [J]. Vasc Med, 2010, 15 (4): 333–338. DOI: 10.1177/1358863X10372437.
- [17] Valentine RJ, Martin JD, Myers SI, et al. Asymptomatic celiac and superior mesenteric artery stenoses are more prevalent among patients with unsuspected renal artery stenoses [J]. J Vasc Surg, 1991, 14 (2): 195–199. DOI: 10.1067/mva.1991.29423.
- [18] Cademartiri F, Palumbo A, Maffei E, et al. Noninvasive evaluation of the celiac trunk and superior mesenteric artery with multislice CT in patients with chronic mesenteric ischaemia [J]. Radiol Med, 2008, 113 (8): 1135–1142. DOI: 10.1007/s11547-008-0330-1.
- [19] Diehm C, Schuster A, Allenberg JR, et al. High prevalence of peripheral arterial disease and co-morbidity in 6 880 primary care patients: cross-sectional study [J]. Atherosclerosis, 2004, 172 (1): 95–105.
- [20] Acosta S. Epidemiology of mesenteric vascular disease: clinical implications [J]. Semin Vasc Surg, 2010, 23 (1): 4–8. DOI: 10.1053/j.semvascsurg.2009.12.001.
- [21] Schneider TA, Longo WE, Ure T, et al. Mesenteric ischemia: acute arterial syndromes [J]. Dis Colon Rectum, 1994, 37 (11): 1163–1174. DOI: 10.1007/BF02049824.
- [22] Brandt LJ, Boley SJ. Intestinal ischemia [M]// Feldman M, Friedman LS, Sleisenger MS. Sleisenger and Fordtran's gastrointestinal and liver disease, 7th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 2002: 2321–2340.
- [23] van Bockel JH, Geelkerken RH, Wasser MN. Chronic splanchnic ischaemia [J]. Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol, 2001, 15 (1): 99–119. DOI: 10.1053/bega.2001.0158.
- [24] Lock G. Acute intestinal ischaemia [J]. Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol, 2001, 15 (1): 83–98. DOI: 10.1053/bega.2000.0157.
- [25] Mansour MA. Management of acute mesenteric ischaemia [J]. Arch Surg, 1999, 134 (3): 328–330; discussion 331. DOI: 10.1001/archsurg.134.3.328.
- [26] Li KC, Hopkins KL, Dalman RL, et al. Simultaneous measurement of flow in the superior mesenteric vein and artery with cine phase-contrast MR imaging: value in diagnosis of chronic mesenteric ischaemia. Work in progress [J]. Radiology, 1995, 194 (2): 327–330. DOI: 10.1148/radiology.194.2.7824706.
- [27] Roobottom CA, Dubbins PA. Significant disease of the celiac and superior mesenteric arteries in asymptomatic patients: predictive value of Doppler sonography [J]. AJR Am J Roentgenol, 1993, 161 (5): 985–988. DOI: 10.2214/ajr.161.5.8273642.
- [28] Granger DN, Richardson PD, Kvietys PR, et al. Intestinal blood flow [J]. Gastroenterology, 1980, 78 (4): 837–863.
- [29] 张培华,蒋米尔.临床血管外科学[M].2版.北京:科学出版社,2007: 37.
Zhang PH, Jiang ME. Clinical vascular surgery [M]. 2nd ed. Beijing: Science Press, 2007: 37.

(收稿日期:2018-05-02)