

开颅和腹部手术患者苏醒期脑过度灌注现象的比较

杨笑宇[△] 周守静 俞莹芳

(复旦大学附属华山医院麻醉科 上海 200040)

【摘要】目的 使用颈静脉球部血氧饱和度和经颅多普勒监测,研究手术苏醒期患者脑血流动力学的变化。**方法** 随机选择择期在全麻下行开颅脑肿瘤切除术和腹部手术的患者,分为开颅手术组(I组)(n=50)和腹部手术组(II组)(n=50)。I组患者术前行颈静脉球部置管,分别测术前,术后拔管即刻,拔管后30,60,90和120 min时大脑中动脉平均血流速度(mean velocity of middle cerebral artery, MCA Vm),平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)及颈静脉球部血氧饱和度(blood oxygen saturation of jugular vein bulb, SjvO₂)。II组分别测量术前,术后拔管即刻,拔管后30,60,90和120 min时的MCA Vm和MAP。**结果** I组患者MCA Vm从术后拔管即刻到拔管后2 h间均较术前明显升高($P<0.05$),II组患者术后MCA Vm无明显升高,两组MCA Vm在各时点差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。I组患者术后SjvO₂较术前显著升高,并维持至拔管后2 h($P<0.05$)。I组MCA Vm和同时点MAP值均不存在线性相关,和同时点SjvO₂值在术后各点均存在正相关关系($P<0.05$)。**结论** 仅I组术后发生脑过度灌注,脑过度灌注程度与血压无线性相关关系。

【关键词】 开颅手术; 脑过度灌注; 大脑中动脉平均血流速度; 经颅多普勒; 麻醉苏醒期

【中图分类号】 R 614.1 **【文献标识码】** B

Comparison of cerebral hyperemia during emergence from general anesthesia for craniotomy and abdominal surgery

YANG Xiao-yu[△], ZHOU Shou-jing, YU Ying-fang

(Department of Anesthesiology, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200040, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To define cerebral blood flow dynamics during postoperative emergence from anesthesia, via blood oxygen saturation of jugular vein bulb (SjvO₂) and transcranial Doppler (TCD).

Methods Fifty patients undergoing craniotomy and 50 patients undergoing abdominal surgery were grouped to craniotomy group (Group I) and abdominal surgery group (Group II) respectively. Jugular vein bulb was catheterized for all craniotomy patients. Mean velocity of middle cerebral artery (MCA Vm), mean arterial pressure (MAP), SjvO₂ (only measured in Group I) were measured before anesthesia, the moment of tracheal extubation, 30, 60, 90, and 120 min after extubation in both groups. **Results** There was a significant increase in MCA Vm after extubation compared with the values before anesthesia in Group I ($P<0.05$), while MCA Vm did not change in Group II. The increase in MCA Vm in Group I was significant at least for 120 min after extubation ($P<0.05$). There were significant differences in MCA Vm between the two groups ($P<0.05$). SjvO₂ increased significantly after extubation ($P<0.05$), and maintained for 2 hours. There was correlation between MCA Vm and SjvO₂ after extubation in Group I ($P<0.05$). However, there was no linear correlation between MCA Vm and MAP observed at one time. **Conclusions** Cerebral hyperemia occurs exclusively in patients who have craniotomy. Its severity has no linear correlation with hypertension.

【Key words】 craniotomy; cerebral hyperemia; mean velocity of middle cerebral artery (MCA Vm); transcranial Doppler (TCD); emergence from anesthesia

[△]Corresponding author E-mail: youngxiaoyu@163.com

中外学者对于脑外科手术过程中脑血流的病理生理变化已经做了大量和广泛的研究,相比而言,对于脑外科手术后患者的脑血流病理生理变化,及其与脑外科术后并发症之间的关系,知之甚少。在正常的个体中,当脑灌注压在6.67~20 kPa(50~150 mmHg)范围内波动时,脑血管通过自动调节机制,能够迅速和精确地调节血管阻力,使脑血流维持在一个相当恒定的数值。颅内手术和神经外科的各种疾病决定了其会不可避免地引起脑血管自动调节功能及脑血流动力学的改变^[1]。术后严重的脑过度灌注,可能导致脑水肿,脑出血,颅内高压等并发症,影响患者术后恢复^[2]。国外学者发现,即使切除小型脑内动静脉畸形,患者术后也可能出现明显的脑过度灌注^[3]。本研究使用颈静脉球部血氧饱和度和经颅多普勒监测,比较开颅脑肿瘤切除手术患者和腹部手术患者苏醒期脑血流动力学的变化规律。

对象和方法

对象 随机选择07年1月至12月间在华山医院择期全麻下行天幕上开颅肿瘤切除术和腹部手术的患者各50例,美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)身体状况分级I或II级,年龄25~60岁,分为开颅手术组(I组)和腹部手术组(II组)。I组平均年龄(45±9)岁,男性27例,女性23例,包括胶质瘤切除术23例,脑膜瘤切除术22例,转移瘤切除术5例;II组平均年龄(46±10)岁,男性25例,女性25例,包括胃癌根治术28例,结肠癌根治术15例,肾癌根治术4例,肝血管瘤切除术3例。高血压病患者,有颅内高压症状,存在脑血管痉挛或脑血管疾病为本研究的排除标准。

麻醉方法 两组患者均在入手术室前30 min肌注阿托品0.5 mg,苯巴比妥0.1 g。入室后开放外周静脉通路,常规监测血压(blood pressure, BP)、心电图(electrocardiogram, ECG)和脉搏血氧饱和度(pulse blood oxygen saturation, SpO₂)。

I组患者使用1%利多卡因局部麻醉后行桡动脉穿刺置管;1%利多卡因局部麻醉后头向穿刺右侧颈内静脉,置导引钢丝,放置Arrow单腔深静脉导管直至遇到阻力,置管深度为10~15 cm,然后导管退出0.5 cm后固定。II组患者使用1%利多卡因局部麻醉后行桡动脉穿刺置管。

两组患者吸氧5 min后,静脉注射咪达唑仑0.05 mg/kg,异丙酚2 mg/kg,芬太尼3 μg/kg,维库溴铵0.1 mg/kg诱导,气管插管后连接

Ohmeda7900麻醉机(Ohmeda公司生产)行间歇正压通气,潮气量8~10 mL/kg,呼吸频率12次/分,吸呼比为1:2,吸入纯氧流量1~2 L/min,维持SpO₂98%~100%。

两组患者术中均使用异氟醚吸入,呼气末异氟醚浓度维持于0.6~1.2 MAC,芬太尼1 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹间断静脉注射,维库溴铵50~70 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹静注维持麻醉。术中以调整麻醉深度和补液速度维持血圧心率波动于基础值±20%内,避免使用各种血管活性药物。调整呼吸参数维持动脉血CO₂分压(arterial blood pressure of carbon dioxide, PaCO₂)在4~4.67 kPa(30~35 mmHg)之间,两组患者在肿瘤切除后,逐渐降低每分通气量使PaCO₂回升至4.67~5.33 kPa(35~40 mmHg)。术中维持患者体温稳定,以等量6%羟乙基淀粉补充失血量,以乳酸钠林格氏液补充失液量,当红细胞压积(hematocrit, Hct)<30%时,输入少浆血。

术后待患者充分恢复自主呼吸,肌力恢复,清醒,能听从简单指令后拔管,避免不必要的刺激和延迟拔管。拔管后给予鼻导管吸氧(氧浓度40%)。

观察指标 I组患者术前(T₀)使用经颅多普勒(Transcranial Doppler, TCD)超声诊断仪(MULTI-DOP P2.2C DWL Elektronische Systeme GmbH生产)测双侧大脑中动脉平均血流速度(mean velocity of middle cerebral artery, MCA Vm),平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP),取颈静脉球血(<2 mL/min),用I-stat血气分析仪(I-stat公司生产)测定颈静脉球部血氧饱和度(blood oxygen saturation of jugular vein bulb, SjvO₂),取桡动脉血测Hct和PaCO₂。

II组患者术前(T₀)测双侧MCA Vm, MAP,取桡动脉血测Hct和PaCO₂。

术后,于两组拔管即刻(T₁),拔管后30 min(T₂),60 min(T₃),90 min(T₄)和120 min(T₅)测患者的双侧MCA Vm, MAP, SjvO₂(仅I组)。并于拔管后15 min取桡动脉血测定Hct和PaCO₂。

统计学处理 采用SPSS 12.0 for Windows统计学软件进行资料分析,计量数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组内比较采用配对t检验,组间比较采用t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.01$ 为差异有显著的统计学意义。

结果

两组患者年龄,手术持续时间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),术前和术后红细胞压积,PaCO₂差异

在组间和组内均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者一般情况比较

Tab 1 Comparison of general conditions between groups

Group	Gender ratio (Male/Female)	Age(y)	Hematocrit(%)		PaCO ₂ (mmHg)		Duration of Surgery(h)	$(x \pm s)$
			Pre-surgery	Post-surgery	Pre-surgery	Post-surgery		
I	27/23	45 ± 9	37.3 ± 3.3	33.2 ± 2.5	38 ± 3	40 ± 4	3.0 ± 1.2	
II	25/25	46 ± 10	36.8 ± 3.5	33.9 ± 4.1	37 ± 3	39 ± 3	2.8 ± 0.9	

I组患者各时点手术同侧和对侧MCA Vm差异均有显著统计学意义($T_0: t = 5.656, P < 0.01$; $T_1: t = 11.432, P < 0.01$; $T_2: t = 7.819, P < 0.01$;

$T_3: t = 7.802, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 6.873, P < 0.01$; $T_5: t = 5.718, P < 0.01$) (表2)。

表2 I组患者手术同侧和对侧MCA Vm的比较

Tab 2 Comparison of patients' homolateral and contralateral MCA Vm in Group I

Variable	T_0	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4	T_5	$(x \pm s)$
Homolateral MCA Vm(cm/s)	65.2 ± 9.6	96.3 ± 12.9	81.3 ± 13.0	76.8 ± 13.5	72.3 ± 13.1	68.4 ± 11.6	
Contralateral MCA Vm(cm/s)	59.0 ± 7.1 ⁽¹⁾	75.2 ± 14.0 ⁽¹⁾	70.9 ± 12.6 ⁽¹⁾	67.8 ± 11.3 ⁽¹⁾	65.4 ± 11.7 ⁽¹⁾	62.9 ± 10.4 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ $P < 0.01$ compared with homolateral MCA Vm value

II组患者各时点双侧MCA Vm差异均无统计学意义($T_0: t = 1.483, P = 0.144$; $T_1: t = 1.724, P = 0.091$; $T_2: t = 1.125, P = 0.266$; $T_3: t =$

1.316, $P = 0.194$; $T_4: t = 0.810, P = 0.422$; $T_5: t = 1.122, P = 0.267$) (表3)。

表3 II组左侧和右侧MCA Vm值的比较

Tab 3 Comparison of patients' homolateral and contralateral MCA Vm in Group II

Variable	T_0	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4	T_5	$(x \pm s)$
Left Side MCA Vm(cm/s)	64.3 ± 9.5	66.0 ± 9.9	64.2 ± 9.3	62.4 ± 9.2	61.3 ± 8.6	60.7 ± 8.7	
Right Side MCA Vm(cm/s)	65.3 ± 8.4	66.6 ± 9.7	64.6 ± 9.7	62.7 ± 9.2	61.5 ± 8.2	60.5 ± 8.3	

I组患者术侧MCA Vm从术后拔管即刻到拔管后2 h之间均较术前升高($T_1: t = 13.336, P < 0.01$; $T_2: t = 8.687, P < 0.01$; $T_3: t = 6.105, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 3.888, P < 0.01$; $T_5: t = 2.121, P = 0.039$)。II组患者右侧MCA Vm术后拔管即刻,拔管后30 min与术前相比无明显变化($T_1: t = 1.718, P = 0.092$; $T_2: t = 0.917, P = 0.364$);拔管后60 min,90 min,120 min相比术前显著下降($T_3: t = 3.769, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 6.465, P < 0.01$; $T_5: t = 7.263, P < 0.01$)。术前I组患者术侧MCA Vm和II组患者右侧MCA Vm相比差异无明显统计学意义($T_0: t = 1.689, P = 0.094$),术后从拔管即刻至拔管后120 min差异均有显著统计学意义($T_1: t = 10.567, P < 0.01$; $T_2: t = 7.247, P < 0.01$; $T_3: t = 6.076, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 4.873, P < 0.01$; $T_5: t = 3.772, P < 0.01$)。

I组患者术后MAP较术前明显升高($T_1: t = 7.949, P < 0.01$; $T_2: t = 5.911, P < 0.01$; $T_3: t = 4.182, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 2.355, P = 0.023$),直至

拔管后120 min恢复($T_5: t = 1.436, P = 0.157$)。II组患者术后MAP较术前亦有明显升高,并维持至拔管后120 min($T_1: t = 13.841, P < 0.01$; $T_2: t = 9.834, P < 0.01$; $T_3: t = 7.711, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 6.577, P < 0.01$; $T_5: t = 6.003, P < 0.01$)。各时点I组MAP和II组MAP相比差异无明显统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。I组患者术后SjvO₂较术前显著升高,并维持至拔管后2 h($T_1: t = 12.675, P < 0.01$; $T_2: t = 10.870, P < 0.01$; $T_3: t = 8.371, P < 0.01$; $T_4: t = 5.472, P < 0.01$; $T_5: t = 3.373, P < 0.01$)。

I组患者术侧MCA Vm值和同时点MAP值均不相关($P > 0.05$)。I组术侧MCA Vm值和同时点SjvO₂值在术后各时点均存在正相关关系($T_1: r = 0.716, P < 0.01$; $T_2: r = 0.494, P < 0.01$; $T_3: r = 0.501, P < 0.01$; $T_4: r = 0.510, P < 0.01$; $T_5: r = 0.459, P < 0.01$),术前MCA Vm和SjvO₂不存在相关关系($T_0: r = 0.079, P = 0.586$) (表4)。

表4 两组患者 MCA Vm, MAP 及 I 组 SjvO₂ 的变化
Tab 4 Changes in MCA Vm, MAP and SjvO₂ (only Group I) between two groups

Variable	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Homolateral MCA Vm (Group I)(cm/s)	65.2 ± 9.6	96.3 ± 12.9 ⁽²⁾	81.3 ± 13.0 ⁽²⁾	76.8 ± 13.5 ⁽²⁾	72.3 ± 13.1 ⁽²⁾	68.4 ± 11.6 ⁽¹⁾	
Right Side MCA Vm (Group II)(cm/s)	65.3 ± 8.4	66.6 ± 9.7 ⁽³⁾	64.6 ± 9.7 ⁽³⁾	62.7 ± 9.2 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	61.5 ± 8.2 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	60.5 ± 8.3 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	
MAP(Group I)(kPa)	12.65 ± 1.45	13.67 ± 1.35 ⁽²⁾	13.41 ± 1.37 ⁽²⁾	13.21 ± 1.24 ⁽²⁾	13 ± 1.4 ⁽¹⁾	12.81 ± 1.23	
MAP(Group II)(kPa)	12.25 ± 1.03	13.55 ± 1.45 ⁽²⁾	13.4 ± 1.4 ⁽²⁾	13.19 ± 1.37 ⁽²⁾	13 ± 1.36 ⁽²⁾	12.93 ± 1.35 ⁽²⁾	
SjvO ₂ (Group I)(%)	62.8 ± 4.3	77.3 ± 8.8 ⁽²⁾	74.9 ± 8.4 ⁽²⁾	70.9 ± 7.3 ⁽²⁾	67.7 ± 6.9 ⁽²⁾	65.6 ± 6.8 ⁽²⁾	

⁽¹⁾ P<0.05 compared with baseline value(T₀); ⁽²⁾ P<0.01 compared with baseline value(T₀); ⁽³⁾ P<0.01 (vs Group I)

讨 论

TCD 具有无创、价廉、操作简单并能实时动态显示病理生理情况下的颅内血流状态,而且测量结果可重复等优点,目前已广泛用于多种临床疾病的监测和治疗。但是,测量结果受颅骨密度、声窗大小、探头方向,操作者熟练程度及血流信号强弱的影响是其存在的不足之处^[4]。TCD 通过测定单个脑血管的血流速度来反应脑血流灌注的变化,尤其是 Vm 最具有生理意义。颅内动脉血流速度以 MCA 最高,其正常参考值为(65 ± 12)cm/s,左右侧差值为 0.7cm/s^[5]。在多普勒探头的入射角度和脑动脉直径不变的前提下,脑血流速度可较精确地反映脑血流灌注的变化^[6]。

本研究发现,行开颅手术患者在拔管后手术侧 MCA Vm 与手术前相比上升了约 50%,此后逐渐下降,至拔管后 120min 基本恢复至术前水平。接受腹部手术的患者虽然术后 MAP 亦较术前显著升高,但并未发生 MCA Vm 上升的情况,反而有下降的趋势。这个结果提示术后脑过度灌注是脑外科手术后特有的现象,与脑外科疾病的病理生理过程及手术操作有关。

本研究中,开颅手术组的患者,术前双侧 MCA Vm 差异有统计学意义,而腹部手术组的患者双侧 MCA Vm 差异无统计学意义。这个结果支持脑肿瘤能引起脑血流灌注异常的观点^[6]。术后,开颅手术患者手术同侧的 MCA Vm 上升较对侧更明显,加之脑血流自动调节障碍,脑水肿,手术创伤主要发生于手术侧脑组织,所以手术同侧的 MCA Vm 更有观察价值。因此,在本研究中,选用手术同侧的 MCA Vm 来观察脑血流的变化情况。

SjvO₂ 是评价脑氧供需平衡的间接指标,反映整个脑的氧供需平衡,各试验对于其正常值观点不一,Bendo 等^[7] 定为 60%~70%,彭章龙^[8] 定为

55%~75%,而 Chan 等^[9] 把脑缺血下限定为 45%,并强调连续观察,前后对照的重要性。正常脑的氧代谢和脑血流密切关联,脑血流可根据脑代谢需要做出精确的调节,从而维持 SjvO₂ 于一个基本稳定的数值^[7]。本研究结果显示拔管后即刻直至 120 min,SjvO₂ 高于术前对照值,并大大高于脑缺血阈值。所以,行开颅手术患者术后的脑血流灌注量超过了脑代谢的需求,即发生了脑血流过度灌注现象。此外,本研究显示 MCA Vm 和 SjvO₂ 有线性相关关系。因此,在没有动脉痉挛症状或脑血管狭窄的患者,仅使用无创的 TCD 监测就能正确地判断有无发生脑血供超过脑代谢需求的情况及其严重程度。

过去普遍认为在排除了引起脑过度灌注的其他因素,如高碳酸血症、血液稀释等后,术后高血压是引起术后脑过度灌注的主要因素,从而导致或加重一些术后并发症,如脑水肿、颅内高压、脑出血等。多个研究已证明术后高血压和这些并发症相关^[10],术后控制血压可以减少颅内出血的机会^[7,11]。关于高血压导致术后脑过度灌注的原因,传统观点认为,由于脑肿瘤压迫周围正常脑组织和“窃血现象”的发生,部分受影响脑组织长期缺血缺氧,导致脑血管自动调节功能丧失。脑血流自动调节障碍可见于病灶局部、一侧半球甚至整个大脑半球。脑血管自动调节功能丧失的脑组织,其血流灌注随血压变化而被动变化^[1,12]。但这个假设并未被完全证实,目前也有学者提出另一种假设,即“适应性脑血管自动调节范围下调”假设^[3]。假设认为,长期受脑肿瘤压迫或因“窃血”影响导致血流低灌注的脑组织,其中的脑血管保留自动调节的能力,但自动调节范围下调,从而增加灌注,减轻脑组织缺血缺氧,一旦手术解除脑组织低灌注,这部分脑组织便会在正常灌注压下发生脑过度灌注。本研究中患者脑过度灌注的严重程度不与血压增高的程度相平行,并且术后血压在正常范围的病人,也发生了脑过度灌注,从而增加发生

术后颅内并发症的风险。所以,本研究的结果提示很有可能这两种假设同时存在,共同引发开颅手术后的脑过度灌注。

综上所述,在麻醉苏醒期仅通过严格监测和控制血压,来减少术后脑过度灌注及其他术后颅内并发症的方法并不完善。同时使用TCD密切监测MCA V_m,能够正确地判断是否发生脑过度灌注,及其严重程度。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 兰松,马建荣.颅内肿瘤开颅术后再出血的原因及其防治[J].中国现代医学杂志,2005,15:281~284.
- [2] Schubert A. Cerebral hyperemia, systemic hypertension, and perioperative intracranial morbidity: Is there a smoking gun? [J]. *Anesth & Analg*, 2002, 94: 485~487.
- [3] Nakagawa I, Kawaguchi S, Iida J, et al. Postoperative hyperperfusion associated with steal phenomenon caused by a small arteriovenous malformation [J]. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)*, 2005, 45: 363~366.
- [4] 梁海乾,张赛.颅脑创伤后脑血流的监测技术新进展[J].国外医学:神经病学神经外科学分册,2003,30:427~430.
- [5] 焦明德,田家玮,任卫东,等.临床多普勒超声学[M].北京:北京医科大学、中国协和医科大学联合出版社,1997:58~83.
- [6] Provenzale JM, York G, Moya MG, et al. Correlation of relative permeability and relative cerebral blood volume in high-grade cerebral neoplasms [J]. *AJR Am J Roentgeno*, 2006, 187: 1 036~1 042.
- [7] Barash PG, Cullen BF, Stoelting RK. *Clinical Anesthesia* (5th edition)[M]. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2006: 747~786.
- [8] 彭章龙.颈静脉球部血氧饱和度监测及其临床应用[J].国外医学:麻醉学与复苏分册,2003,24:129~132.
- [9] Chan MT, Ng SC, Lam JM, et al. Re-defining the ischemic threshold for jugular venous oxygen saturation—a microdialysis study in patients with severe head injury [J]. *Acta Neurochir Suppl*, 2005, 95: 63~66.
- [10] Basali A, Mascha EJ, Kalfas I, et al. Relation between perioperative hypertension and intracranial hemorrhage after craniotomy [J]. *Anesthesiology*, 2000, 93: 48~54.
- [11] Miller RD. *Miller's Anesthesia* (6th edition) [M]. Philadelphia: Churchill Livingstone, 2006: 2 128~2 175.
- [12] 王恩真.神经外科麻醉学[M].北京:人民卫生出版社,2000: 28~498.

(收稿日期:2008-01-15;编辑:张秀峰)

(上接第 686 页)

- [14] López-Candales A, Holmes DR, Liao S, et al. Decreased vascular smooth muscle cell density in medial degeneration of human abdominal aortic aneurysms [J]. *Am J Pathol*, 1997, 150(3): 993~1 007.
- [15] Ihling C, Szombathy T, Nampoothiri K, et al. Cystic medial degeneration of the aorta is associated with p53 accumulation, Bax upregulation, apoptotic cell death, and cell proliferation [J]. *Heart*, 1999, 82(3): 286~293.
- [16] Fukui D, Miyagawa S, Soeda J, et al. Overexpression of transforming growth factor β 1 in smooth muscle cells of human abdominal aortic aneurysm [J]. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*, 2003, 25(6): 540~545.
- [17] Pollman MJ, Naumovski L, Gibbons GH. Vascular cell apoptosis cell type-specific modulation by transforming growth factor- β 1 in endothelial cells versus smooth muscle cells [J]. *Circulation*, 1999, 99: 2 019~2 026.
- [18] Redondo S, Ruiz E, Padilla E, et al. Role of TGF- β 1 in vascular smooth muscle cell apoptosis induced by angiotensin II [J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2007, 556(1~3): 36~44.
- [19] Henderson EL, Geng YJ, Sukhova GK, et al. Death of smooth muscle cells and expression of mediators of apoptosis by T lymphocytes in human abdominal aortic aneurysms [J]. *Circulation*, 1999, 99: 96~104.
- [20] Galle C, Schandené L, Stordeur P, et al. Predominance of type 1 CD4+ T cells in human abdominal aortic aneurysm [J]. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 2005, 142(3): 519~527.
- [21] Schmid FX, Bielenberg K, Schneider A, et al. Ascending aortic aneurysm associated with bicuspid and tricuspid aortic valve: involvement and clinical relevance of smooth muscle cell apoptosis and expression of cell death-initiating proteins [J]. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2003, 23(4): 537~543.
- [22] Tang PC, Yakimov AO, Teesdale MA, et al. Transmural inflammation by interferon- γ -producing T cells correlates with outward vascular remodeling and intimal expansion of ascending thoracic aortic aneurysms [J]. *FASEB J*, 2005, 19(11): 1 528~1 530.

(收稿日期:2008-04-08;编辑:张秀峰)