

• 临床研究 •

## 升主动脉局限性内膜撕裂CT血管成像的影像学特征分析

沈文婷, 徐怡, 王云飞, 殷凡, 施夏韵, 朱晓梅\*

南京医科大学第一附属医院放射科, 江苏 南京 210029

**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨急性主动脉综合征(acute aortic syndrome, AAS)患者升主动脉局限性内膜撕裂(limited intimal tear, LIT)的影像特点, 比较LIT与其他AAS病变的影像学差异。方法: 回顾性收集212例升主动脉AAS和212例正常对照组的主动脉CT血管成像资料, 其中主动脉夹层(aortic dissection, AD)120例, 壁内血肿(intramural hematoma, IMH)52例, LIT 40例。影像学参数包括病变处和无病变处升主动脉、相应层面降主动脉的长短径和管腔面积; 计算主动脉重构指数(长径/短径)。结果: LIT组无病变处升主动脉长径大于AD组、IMH组( $P < 0.05$ ), 病变处管腔重构指数也高于AD组、IMH组( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。二元Logistic回归结果提示无病变处升主动脉长径是发生LIT的独立预测因子( $OR=1.533, P < 0.001$ )。结论: LIT的影像学参数与其他AAS病变存在差异; 当怀疑AAS患者的升主动脉长径 $> 40.5$  mm时, 临床需警惕LIT。

**[关键词]** 急性主动脉综合征; 局限性内膜撕裂; 主动脉夹层; 主动脉壁内血肿; CT血管成像

**[中图分类号]** R814.42

**[文献标志码]** A

**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)02-227-06

**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN240744

## Investigation of imaging features of limited intimal tear of ascending aorta based on CT angiography

SHEN Wenting, XU Yi, WANG Yunfei, YIN Fan, SHI Xiayun, ZHU Xiaomei\*

Department of Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the imaging features of limited intimal tear (LIT) of ascending aorta in patients with acute aortic syndrome (AAS), and compare the imaging differences between LIT and other types of AAS. **Methods:** CT angiography (CTA) data of 212 patients with AAS and 212 normal controls were retrospectively enrolled. There were 120 cases of aortic dissection (AD), 52 cases of intramural hematoma (IMH) and 40 cases of LIT. The imaging parameters included maximal diameter, minimal diameter and area of the ascending aorta at the lesion, adjacent normal ascending aorta and descending aorta at corresponding level respectively. Aortic remodeling index was calculated as maximal diameter/minimal diameter. **Results:** The maximal diameter of involved ascending aorta in LIT group were larger than those in AD group and IMH group ( $P < 0.05$ ), the remodeling index was also higher than that in the AD group and IMH group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Binary logistic regression analysis suggested that the maximal diameter of ascending aorta was an independent predictor of LIT occurrence ( $OR: 1.533, P < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** The imaging parameters of LIT are different from those of other types of AAS lesions. When the maximal diameter of the ascending aorta was greater than 40.5 mm in patients with suspected AAS, LIT should be considered clinically.

**[Key words]** acute aortic syndrome; limited intimal tear; aortic dissection; aortic intramural hematoma; CT angiography

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2025, 45(02): 227-232]

**[基金项目]** 国家自然科学基金(82302163); 南京医科大学第一附属医院青年学者培养基金(PY2022036)

\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: xiaomeizhu@njmu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0002-7591-9930)

急性主动脉综合征(acute aortic syndrome, AAS)是一组危及生命的血管急症, AAS患者的病死率极高<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 需要快速诊断及治疗<sup>[3-4]</sup>。AAS主要包括主动脉夹层(aortic dissection, AD)、壁内血肿(intramural hematoma, IMH)、穿透性动脉粥样硬化性溃疡(pen-

etrating atherosclerotic ulcer, PAU)以及局限性内膜撕裂(limited intimal tear, LIT)。2001年欧洲心脏病学会主动脉夹层工作组将LIT列为Ⅲ类内膜撕裂<sup>[5-6]</sup>。与AD和IMH不同,LIT又被称为“局限性剥离”或“无血肿的内膜撕裂”,由于其病变范围局限,且虽有主动脉内膜和中膜的自发撕裂<sup>[7]</sup>,但无大量血液进入中膜,也没有明显的假腔或管壁新月形增厚,因而成为最容易漏诊的AAS病理类型之一<sup>[5,8]</sup>。既往基于尸检报道的LIT发病率较低<sup>[9-10]</sup>;且主动脉修复术中发现的LIT在术前影像检查中多数漏诊<sup>[11]</sup>。

2010年美国心脏病学会基金会/美国心脏协会多学科指南指出,LIT撕裂的血管壁可能发生破裂而进一步发展成AD;当LIT累及升主动脉时,需要进行紧急手术治疗<sup>[12]</sup>。目前,CT血管成像(computed tomographic angiography, CTA)因其较高的空间分辨率、时间分辨率和快速图像采集成为诊断AAS的首选方式<sup>[13-14]</sup>。虽LIT的发病率不容忽视且危险性较高,但目前国内还缺乏基于CTA的升主动脉LIT影像特点的研究<sup>[15]</sup>。因而本研究旨在描述AAS患者升主动脉LIT的影像特点,探讨LIT与其他AAS病变的影像学差异以及LIT发生的危险因素,以增加影像医师对LIT的认识,降低漏诊误诊率。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

回顾性分析2018年1月—2023年6月在南京医科大学第一附属医院就诊且临床怀疑AAS事件的患者主动脉CTA图像。分别由6年和15年工作经验的心血管放射科医生共同调阅,根据CTA图像将患者分为AAS组(包括AD组、IMH组、LIT组、PAU组)和升主动脉无异常组;必要时由25年工作经验的心血管放射科医生最终裁定<sup>[16]</sup>。正常对照组从升主动脉无异常组中选取,按照年龄与AAS组进行个体匹配,再与各组进行临床资料比较。排除标准:①医源性损伤;②有升主动脉手术史;③非AAS的其他主动脉异常(如严重主动脉粥样硬化、升主动脉扩张等);④图像质量不符合影像诊断要求(包括患者躁动导致图像不满足诊断要求或增强后主动脉内密度<200 HU);⑤AAS组中亚组样本量低于10例。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 方法

CTA图像均采用多排CT(16排探测器以上)进行扫描,动脉期层厚 $\leq 1.5$  mm。使用医学影像存档与通信系统(picture archiving and communication

systems, PACS)工具,结合多平面重建技术,垂直于主动脉中心线处获得主动脉短轴位图像,基于主动脉短轴位图像进行分析测量<sup>[17]</sup>,影像学参数包括:病变处升主动脉长径、短径和管腔面积;病变处相应层面降主动脉长径、短径和管腔面积;邻近无病变处升主动脉长径、短径和管腔面积。基于以上参数,计算病变处升主动脉扩张程度(升主动脉长径/降主动脉长径、升主动脉短径/降主动脉短径、升主动脉管腔面积/降主动脉管腔面积),以及主动脉重构指数(主动脉长径和短径的比值)。

### 1.3 统计学方法

使用SPSS 29.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料符合正态分布时以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,LSD法行事后两两比较;非正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis检验。分类资料采用例数(百分率)[ $n(\%)$ ]描述,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验比较组间差异。临床因素及升主动脉解剖参数纳入单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析,探讨LIT发生的独立预测因子,并且描画相应的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristics, ROC)曲线,通过计算ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)确定诊断效能。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 LIT患者的人口学特征

2018年1月—2023年6月临床怀疑AAS的患者8 110例,经心血管放射诊断医师共同判断,累及升主动脉的AAS患者共215例,排除PAU 3例,共入组升主动脉AAS 212例。其中LIT 40例,占升主动脉AAS的18.6%;升主动脉AD 120例,IMH 52例。本研究LIT患者中,32例进行手术,术中均确认LIT存在;有11例送检主动脉瓣,病理结果均提示纤维结缔组织增生伴玻璃样变或黏液变性。

LIT患者平均年龄为59岁,与AD组及IMH组无显著统计学差异,其中男性占67.5%(27/40),男性比例低于AD组( $P=0.045$ );高血压占75.0%(30/40),与AD组及IMH组类似,比例明显高于正常对照组;吸烟占30.0%(12/40);胸主动脉粥样硬化占65%(26/40),比例高于AD组( $P=0.028$ );其他临床资料见表1。

### 2.2 LIT的影像学特点

本研究的40例LIT病变累及范围为25.5(11.3, 36.0)mm,最小为6.0 mm,最大为98.0 mm;破口距

表1 AD组、IMH组、LIT组与正常对照组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data among AD group, IMH group, LIT group, and control group

Clinical data	AD group(n=120)	IMH group(n=52)	LIT group(n=40)	Control group(n=212)	P
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	54 $\pm$ 14	63 $\pm$ 10	59 $\pm$ 19	55 $\pm$ 14	0.002
Male[n(%)]	99(82.5)	30(57.7)	27(67.5)*	132(62.3)	<0.001
Hypertension[n(%)]	88(73.3)	38(73.1)	30(75.0)#	73(34.4)	<0.001
Hyperlipemia[n(%)]	12(10.0)	2(3.8)	5(12.5)	21(9.9)	0.486
Diabetes[n(%)]	6(5.0)	3(5.8)	2(5.0)	35(16.5)	0.003
Smoking[n(%)]	37(30.8)	11(21.2)	12(30.0)	43(20.3)	0.131
Thoracic aortic atherosclerosis[n(%)]	54(45.0)	35(67.3)	26(65.0)*#	63(29.7)	<0.001

P represents the difference among groups; compared with the AD group, \*P < 0.05; compared with the control group, #P < 0.05.

主动脉瓣环的距离为32.5(20.3, 49.5)mm,最近为7.0 mm,最远为90.0 mm。LIT的影像学特点主要是主动脉壁局限性撕裂,内膜缺损基底部偏心性主动

脉隆起或轻微轮廓异常,撕裂内膜片在CTA上可表现为线性、星状、T形或L形。其中线性LIT最多,共25例,星状8例,T形3例,L形4例。典型病例见图1。



A: Linear-shaped LIT, CT angiography images show focal linear filling defect of the ascending thoracic aorta (black arrow). Volume-rendered (VR) CT image shows the linear defect of the aortic root (white arrow). B: Stellate-shaped LIT, CT angiography images show undermined edges in the ascending aorta, the tear inner membrane is free (black arrow), and a few intramural hematoma formation. VR CT image shows ovoid bulge (white arrow). C: T-shaped LIT, CT angiography images show elongated undermined edge (black arrow). VR CT image shows a triangular tear pattern (white arrow). D: L-shaped LIT, CT angiography images show undermined edges of the tear, with focal outpouching of the remaining aortic wall (black arrow). VR CT image shows the L-shaped bulge of the ascending aorta (white arrow).

图1 LIT典型病例的CTA图像

Figure 1 CTA images of a typical case of LIT

### 2.3 AD组、IMH组与LIT组影像学特征参数比较

除无病变处升主动脉短径外,3组间病变处升主动脉长径、短径和管腔面积,病变处相应层面降主动脉长径、短径和管腔面积,邻近无病变处升主动脉长径和管腔面积差异均有统计学意义(表2)。LIT组病变处及邻近无病变处主动脉重构指数均大于AD组及IMH组,病变处升主动脉扩张程度均高于AD组、IMH组,差异均具有统计学意义( $P$ 均<0.05)。

### 2.4 LIT影像学特征参数的Logistic回归分析

LIT组与正常对照组进行比较,高血压以及合并胸主动脉粥样硬化的比例、无病变处升主动脉长短径及管腔面积、升主动脉扩张程度均增高。将上述参数纳入单因素二元Logistic回归分析,提示上述参数均是LIT的预测因子( $P < 0.05$ )。其中无病变

处升主动脉长径预测LIT的准确性为94.4%,长径越大,LIT风险越高(表3)。将临床因素及升主动脉参数均纳入多因素二元Logistic回归分析,提示无病变处升主动脉长径、无病变处升主动脉与降主动脉长径比值、高血压病史以及胸主动脉粥样硬化是LIT的预测因子,此时准确性为96.8%(表3);与无病变处升主动脉长径模型的准确性比较,差异无统计学意义(96.8% vs. 94.4%,  $P > 0.05$ )。考虑到临床诊断的方便性与快速性,建议采用升主动脉长径预测模型。绘制单因素和多因素的ROC曲线(图2),其中升主动脉长径预测LIT的AUC为0.948,最佳cut-off值为40.5 mm,此时的灵敏度和特异度分别为87.5%、94.3%,准确性可以达到81.8%。当长径<29.5 mm时,LIT发生率为0;当长径>72.5 mm时,LIT发生率为95%。

表2 AD组、IMH组与LIT组主动脉CT相关解剖参数比较

Table 2 Comparison of aortic CT anatomical parameters among AD group, IMH group, and LIT group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Parameter	AD group(n=120)	IMH group(n=52)	LIT group(n=40)	P
Ascending aorta at the lesion				
Maximal diameter(mm)	57.7 ± 8.4	51.7 ± 6.0	56.6 ± 12.6 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Minimal diameter(mm)	50.9 ± 7.4	47.3 ± 4.3	48.5 ± 11.8	0.013
Area(mm <sup>2</sup> )	2 323.0 ± 643.9	1 978.5 ± 387.6	2 250.8 ± 1127.7	0.015
Remodeling index	1.14 ± 0.09	1.09 ± 0.06	1.18 ± 0.12 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Descending aorta				
Maximal diameter(mm)	32.5 ± 5.9	34.8 ± 4.1	28.4 ± 5.5 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Minimal diameter(mm)	29.9 ± 4.4	32.5 ± 3.8	26.3 ± 4.2 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Area(mm <sup>2</sup> )	807.6 ± 267.0	942.5 ± 207.9	644.8 ± 238.2 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Ascending aorta without lesion				
Maximal diameter(mm)	48.0 ± 6.9	46.9 ± 5.9	52.7 ± 11.9 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Minimal diameter(mm)	45.2 ± 6.1	44.1 ± 5.3	46.0 ± 9.7	0.403
Area(mm <sup>2</sup> )	1 758.0 ± 471.4	1 690.0 ± 402.0	1 985.3 ± 883.6 <sup>#</sup>	0.033
Remodeling index	1.06 ± 0.06	1.06 ± 0.05	1.15 ± 0.15 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Aortic dilatation index at the lesion				
Maximal diameter dilatation index	1.83 ± 0.41	1.50 ± 0.17	2.06 ± 0.57 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Minimal diameter dilatation index	1.74 ± 0.40	1.47 ± 0.16	1.89 ± 0.53 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001
Area dilatation index	3.16 ± 1.37	2.16 ± 0.48	3.79 ± 2.04 <sup>#</sup>	< 0.001

P represents the difference among groups; compared with the AD group, \*P < 0.05; compared with the control group, #P < 0.05.

表3 LIT临床因素及影像学特征参数的单因素和多因素回归分析

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate regression analysis of clinical factors and imaging characteristics of LIT

Parameter	LIT group (n=40)	Control group (n=212)	Univariate			Multivariate	
			OR(95%CI)	P	Accuracy(%)	OR(95%CI)	P
Maximal diameter of the ascending aorta without lesion(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	52.7 ± 11.9	34.4 ± 4.2	1.533 (1.323-1.776)	< 0.001	94.4	1.852 (1.454-2.359)	< 0.001
Minimal diameter of the ascending aorta without lesion(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	46.0 ± 9.7	32.5 ± 3.8	1.489 (1.308-1.696)	< 0.001	92.5	-	-
Area of the ascending aorta without lesion(mm <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1 985.3 ± 883.6	901.9 ± 213.7	1.007 (1.004-1.009)	< 0.001	93.7	-	-
Maximal diameter dilatation index ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.92 ± 0.56	1.49 ± 0.14	88.058 (18.483-419.533)	< 0.001	90.5	0.003 (0.000-0.244)	0.010
Minimal diameter dilatation index ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.79 ± 0.46	1.47 ± 0.14	112.336 (20.014-630.512)	< 0.001	89.7	-	-
Area diameter dilatation index ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	3.36 ± 1.78	2.12 ± 0.45	4.088 (2.478-6.743)	< 0.001	90.1	-	-
Hypertension[n(%)]	30(75.0)	73(34.4)	5.712 (2.646-12.334)	< 0.001	84.1	6.433 (1.135-36.464)	0.035
Thoracic aortic atherosclerosis [n(%)]	26(65.0)	63(29.7)	4.392 (2.152-8.964)	< 0.001	84.1	9.068 (1.539-53.439)	0.015

### 3 讨论

本研究证实, LIT是一种少见但不容忽视的AAS类型<sup>[16, 18]</sup>, 本研究中, LIT约占升主动脉AAS的

18%。与其他类型AAS类似, LIT患者中男性的比例较高; 所有AAS患者中最常见的危险因素是高血压<sup>[19-20]</sup>, LIT患者胸主动脉粥样硬化的比例明显高于AD患者以及正常对照组人群, 所以控制血压及动

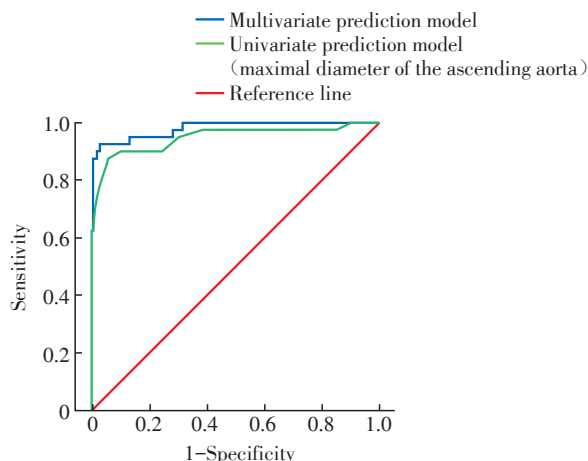


图2 LIT单因素和多因素预测模型的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curves of the univariate and multivariate prediction models of LIT

脉粥样硬化的发生是预防LIT的关键因素。

从解剖学上讲,LIT是主动脉壁局部发生的线状或星状裂口,裂口边缘可被不同程度地破坏,并使主动脉轮廓向外隆起<sup>[21]</sup>。CTA上LIT的形态可表现为线性、星状、T形或L形<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究发现,线性的LIT最多见;典型的CT表现为管壁线性充盈缺损(“局灶皮瓣”)伴有细微隆起,伴或不伴少量壁内血肿<sup>[23]</sup>。在本研究中,行升主动脉手术修复的患者术中均见到内膜或中膜内侧撕裂,主动脉瓣病理提示纤维结缔组织增生伴玻璃样变或黏液变性,可以推断主动脉瓣病变导致升主动脉局限性扩张或重构是LIT的主要病因之一。

患者的术中所见以及既往具有病理结果的病例报告都支持Murray和Edwards<sup>[7]</sup>最初提出的观点,即LIT是由内膜和中膜撕裂导致的。主动脉内膜和中膜撕裂后,部分患者进展为AD或IMH,部分患者进展为LIT,差异的具体原因尚不明确,但本研究数据表明,主动脉重构是发生LIT的一个重要因素<sup>[24]</sup>。Svensson等<sup>[11]</sup>手术中的所有LIT患者都有动脉瘤。本研究中,大多数升主动脉LIT患者的主动脉直径>40 mm,平均直径为57 mm,类似于经典的AD;LIT组病变处重构指数、无病变处重构指数、无病变处升主动脉长径均大于AD组及IMH组,说明主动脉壁的剪切力不均匀,局部更容易出现内膜受损撕裂。

本研究提示LIT主要发生在升主动脉近段,中位内膜撕裂位置距离主动脉瓣环约30 mm,可能与主动脉根部压力大,且波动范围较大有关。本研究也提示LIT范围较AD及IMH局限,且多局限在升主动脉,与AD及IMH不同,累及升主动脉的AD和

IMH一般范围较广,多延续至主动脉弓及降主动脉;LIT与AD及IMH累及范围的差异推测主要是因为LIT虽有内膜撕裂,但无血肿或假腔形成。

综合以上影像学数据可以推断,当发生LIT时,升主动脉增粗明显、管腔重构管壁剪切力不均匀,这可能是诊断LIT的关键影像特征。本研究表明,无病变处升主动脉长径是LIT的独立预测因子,升主动脉长径每增加1 mm,LIT的患病风险就增加53.3%。

本研究诊断LIT的40例患者,32例手术证实为LIT,说明尽管LIT病变局限且细微,但大多数都可以通过CTA检测到<sup>[25]</sup>,与既往报道类似。检测和正确分类LIT的主要限制不是CTA或后处理技术,而是医生对这类病变的熟悉程度。

本研究的局限性:①为单中心回顾性研究,LIT总数较少,还需要进一步多中心大样本确认;②为单一时间点的研究,未能分析主动脉管径及重构的演变在LIT发生中的作用;③本研究未纳入LIT的动态随访数据,无法评估升主动脉扩张速率与LIT进展的关系,未来需结合纵向影像学及生物力学分析进一步验证。

通过本研究发现,LIT主要发生在主动脉扩张的基础上,特别是主动脉长径和短径不均匀扩张时。临床上,当主动脉明显增粗且未看到典型AD和IMH时,需高度警惕LIT的发生。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All authors affirm that there is no conflict of interest.

#### 作者贡献声明:

沈文婷负责概念构思,方法,数据分析,数据整理,稿件撰写;朱晓梅负责概念构思,方法,稿件审阅;徐怡、王云飞负责图像分析,稿件审阅;殷凡、施夏韵负责图片处理,稿件审阅。

#### Author's Contributions:

SHEN Wenting was responsible for conceptualization, methodology, data analysis, data curation, and writing-original draft. ZHU Xiaomei was responsible for conceptualization, methodology, writing-review & editing. XU Yi, WANG Yunfei were responsible for image analysis, writing-review. YIN Fan, SHI Xiayun were responsible for visualization (processing pictures etc.), writing-review.

#### [参考文献]

- [1] EVANGELISTA A, MALDONADO G, GRUOSSO D, et al. Insights from the international registry of acute aortic dissection [J]. Glob Cardiol Sci Pract, 2016, 2016(1): e201608

- [2] WANG D D, ZHANG H, DU L F, et al. Early prediction model of acute aortic syndrome mortality in emergency departments[J]. *Int J Gen Med*, 2022, 15: 3779-3788
- [3] MELVINSDOTTIR I H, LUND S H, AGNARSSON B A, et al. The incidence and mortality of acute thoracic aortic dissection: results from a whole nation study [J]. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2016, 50(6): 1111-1117
- [4] 孟凡亮, 付凤霞, 徐鑫, 等. 急性主动脉综合征风险分层评分的构建[J]. *中国医药导报*, 2024, 21(6): 15-20
- MENG F L, FU F X, XU X, et al. Construction of risk stratification score for acute aortic syndrome [J]. *Chinese Medical Review*, 2024, 21(6): 15-20
- [5] ERBEL R. Diagnosis and management of aortic dissection Task Force on Aortic Dissection, European Society of Cardiology [J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2001, 22(18): 1642-1681
- [6] MITSOMOY M F, ALEXOIU V, KIRSCH M. Svensson class IV ascending aortic dissection, often confused with penetrating ulcer [J]. *J Cardiovasc Thorac Res*, 2015, 7(1): 41-42
- [7] MURRAY C A, EDWARDS J E. Spontaneous laceration of ascending aorta [J]. *Circulation*, 1973, 47(4): 848-858
- [8] GRIST T M, RUBIN G D. Imaging of acute aortic syndromes [M]//HODLER J, KUBIK - HUCH R A, VON SCHULTHESS G K. Diseases of the chest, breast, heart and vessels 2019-2022. Berlin: Springer, 2019: 207-214
- [9] KOMANAPALLI C B, TRIPATHY U, RAVICHANDRAN P S, et al. Spontaneous rupture of the thoracic aorta [J]. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2006, 29(4): 616-618
- [10] SARRAJ A, MUÑOZ D E, CALLE VALDA C M, et al. How could these mini saccular aneurysms of ascending aorta be classified? [J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2017, 103(4): e331-e333
- [11] SVENSSON L G, LABIB S B, EISENHAEUER A C, et al. Intimal tear without hematoma [J]. *Circulation*, 1999, 99: 1331-1336
- [12] HIRATZKA L F, BAKRIS G L, BECKMAN J A, et al. 2010 ACCF/AHA/AATS/ACR/ASA/SCA/SCAI/SIR/STS/SVM guidelines for the diagnosis and management of patients with thoracic aortic disease: executive summary [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2010, 76(2): E43-E86
- [13] 许妍, 刘家祎, 刘东婷, 等. 多排CT在主动脉壁内血肿诊断及预后中的价值[J]. *心肺血管病杂志*, 2023, 42(9): 970-973
- XU Y, LIU J Y, LIU D T, et al. Value of multi-slice CT in diagnosis and prognosis of intramural aortic hematoma [J]. *Journal of Cardiopulmonary and Vascular Diseases*, 2023, 42(9): 970-973
- [14] 邵永星, 谢军, 郭婷婷, 等. 多层螺旋CT血管造影对急性主动脉综合征的诊断和影像学特征[J]. *中国医学装备*, 2024, 21(6): 40-44
- TAI Y X, XIE J, GUO T T, et al. Multi-slice spiral CT angiography in the diagnosis and imaging characteristics of acute aortic syndrome [J]. *Chinese Medical Equipment*, 2024, 21(6): 40-44
- [15] CANNA G L, FORMISANO T, MONTI L, et al. A subtle clinical phenotype of aortic limited intimal tear without hematoma [J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2019, 12(8 Pt 1): 1572-1577
- [16] CHIN A S, WILLEMINK M J, KINO A, et al. Acute limited intimal tears of the thoracic aorta [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2018, 71(24): 2773-2785
- [17] HAMID A, GUPTA M, RAJIAH P S, et al. The current and future role of imaging of thoracic aortic disease: a North American society for cardiovascular imaging commentary on the 2022 AHA/ACC guidelines for the diagnosis and management of aortic disease [J]. *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2024, 40(1): 5-14
- [18] BOSSONE E, LABOUNTY T M, EAGLE K A. Acute aortic syndromes: diagnosis and management, an update [J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2018, 39(9): 739-749
- [19] NI H, PENG Y C, PAN Q, et al. Prediction model of ICU readmission in Chinese patients with acute type A aortic dissection: a retrospective study [J]. *BMC Med Inform Decis Mak*, 2024, 24(1): 358
- [20] MUTAILIFU S, ZHU Q, CAI X T, et al. Association between admission hyperglycaemia with in-hospital mortality rate in patients with hypertension and acute aortic dissection [J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2024, 52(11): 3000605241291742
- [21] VILACOSTA I, SAN ROMÁN J A, DI BARTOLOMEO R, et al. Acute aortic syndrome revisited: JACC state-of-the-art review [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2021, 78(21): 2106-2125
- [22] MADANI M H, TURNER V L, HALLETT R L, et al. Limited aortic intimal tears: CT imaging features and clinical characteristics [J]. *Radiol Cardiothorac Imaging*, 2022, 4(6): e220155
- [23] MURILLO H, MOLVIN L, CHIN A S, et al. Aortic dissection and other acute aortic syndromes: diagnostic imaging findings from acute to chronic longitudinal progression [J]. *Radiographics*, 2021, 41(2): 425-446
- [24] MODARES M, HANNEMAN K, OUZOUNIAN M, et al. Computed tomography angiography assessment of acute aortic syndromes: classification, differentiating imaging features, and imaging interpretation pitfalls [J]. *J L'association Can Des Radiol*, 2022, 73(1): 228-239
- [25] MORELLO F, SANTORO M, FARGION A T, et al. Diagnosis and management of acute aortic syndromes in the emergency department [J]. *Intern Emerg Med*, 2021, 16(1): 171-181

[收稿日期] 2024-07-18

(本文编辑: 蒋莉)