

• 专题研究:心脏疾病 •

CT平扫ASPECTS与CT灌注成像梗死核心体积不匹配的影响因素分析

张强¹, 褚玥², 马高², 沈咄辰², 施海彬³, 吴飞云^{2*}

¹南通大学附属丹阳医院(丹阳市人民医院)放射科, 江苏 镇江 212300; ²南京医科大学第一附属医院放射科, ³介入放射科, 江苏 南京 210029

[摘要] 目的: 探讨急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)患者CT平扫(non-contrast computed tomography, NCCT) Alberta卒中项目早期CT评分(Alberta stroke program early computed tomography score, ASPECTS)与CT灌注成像(CT perfusion, CTP)梗死核心体积不匹配的影响因素及预后特征。方法: 回顾性分析2019年10月—2023年8月449例行NCCT及CTP评估的前循环大血管闭塞型AIS患者的临床及影像资料。采用RAPID软件自动计算NCCT-ASPECTS和CTP梗死核心体积。“NCCT-CTP不匹配”定义为低NCCT-ASPECTS、小梗死核心体积(low ASPECTS and small ischemic core volume, LASC)(NCCT-ASPECTS<6分, CTP梗死核心体积<70 mL)以及高NCCT-ASPECTS、大梗死核心体积(high ASPECTS and large ischemic core volume, HALC)(NCCT-ASPECTS≥6分, CTP梗死核心体积≥70 mL)。采用血管内取栓治疗(endovascular thrombectomy, EVT)后90 d随访基线改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分0~2分定义预后良好。采用多因素逻辑回归分析NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。结果: 449例AIS患者中有145例出现NCCT-CTP不匹配, 其中52例(35.9%)患者血管内取栓治疗(endovascular thrombectomy, EVT)后获得良好预后。多因素逻辑回归分析结果提示, 影像评估前接受静脉溶栓(intravenous thrombolysis, IVT)(OR=1.833; 95%CI: 1.205~2.790, $P=0.005$)、更高的基线NIHSS评分(OR=1.055; 95%CI: 1.028~1.083, $P<0.001$)是AIS患者出现NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。NCCT-CTP不匹配亚组分析提示, LASC患者卒中发病至基线影像检查的时间间隔大于HALC患者[306(219, 482) min vs. 125(63, 307) min; $P=0.004$]。LASC患者EVT术后出血性脑梗死发生率高于HALC患者(66.9% vs. 33.3%; $P=0.021$)。结论: 约35%的NCCT-CTP不匹配患者可从EVT中获益。影像评估前接受IVT以及更高的基线NIHSS评分是出现NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。

[关键词] 急性缺血性脑卒中; CT平扫; Alberta卒中项目早期CT评分; CT灌注成像; 梗死核心

[中图分类号] R814.42

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)02-181-07

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251117

Influencing factors for the mismatch between ASPECTS on non-contrast CT and infarct core volume on CT perfusion

ZHANG Qiang¹, CHU Yue², MA Gao², SHEN Guangchen², SHI Haibin³, WU Feiyun^{2*}

¹Department of Radiology, Danyang Hospital Affiliated to Nantong University (the People's Hospital of Danyang), Zhenjiang 212300; ²Department of Radiology, ³Department of Interventional Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To assess the influencing factors and the prognostic characteristics for the mismatch between Alberta Stroke Program Early Computed Tomography Score (ASPECTS) on non-contrast computed tomography (NCCT) and infarct core volume on CT perfusion (CTP) imaging in acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients. **Methods:** The clinical and imaging data of 449 AIS patients with large vessel occlusion of anterior circulation who underwent NCCT and CTP evaluation from October 2019 to August 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. The RAPID software was used to automatically calculate the NCCT-ASPECTS and the infarct core volume of CTP. “NCCT-CTP mismatch” was defined as low ASPECTS with small ischemic core (LASC, ASPECTS< 6 points, CTP infarct core

[基金项目] 上海科技大学先进医用材料与医疗器械全国重点实验室开放课题(YGSKL-SHTech-2024-KF01)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: wfy_njmu@163.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-0343-0458)

volume < 70 mL) and high ASPECTS with large ischemic core (HALC, ASPECTS \geq 6 points, CTP infarct core volume \geq 70 mL). A modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score of 0-2 at 90-day follow-up after endovascular thrombectomy (EVT) was defined as good prognosis. The multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to assess the independent influencing factors for NCCT-CTP mismatch. **Results:** Among the 449 AIS patients, 145 patients had NCCT-CTP mismatch, and 52 (35.9%) NCCT-CTP mismatch patients achieved good outcomes after EVT. The results of multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) before imaging assessment (OR=1.833; 95% CI: 1.205-2.790, $P=0.005$) and higher baseline NIHSS score (OR=1.055; 95% CI: 1.028-1.083, $P < 0.001$) were independent influencing factors for NCCT-CTP mismatch in AIS patients. In the subgroup analysis for NCCT-CTP mismatch patients, patients with LASC exhibited longer stroke onset time [306 (219, 482) min vs. 125 (63, 307) min, $P=0.004$] and a higher rate of hemorrhagic infarction (66.9% vs. 33.3%, $P=0.021$) after EVT than patients with HALC. **Conclusions:** About 35% NCCT-CTP mismatch AIS patients can benefit from EVT. The IVT using before baseline imaging and a higher admission NIHSS score were independent influencing factors for NCCT-CTP mismatch.

[Key words] acute ischemic stroke; non-contrast computed tomography; Alberta stroke program early computed tomography score; CT perfusion; ischemic core

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(02): 181-187]

血管内取栓治疗 (endovascular thrombectomy, EVT) 是治疗前循环大血管闭塞型急性缺血性脑卒中 (acute ischemic stroke, AIS) 患者的有效手段^[1-3]。经过术前影像评估及筛选, EVT 时间窗已扩展至 24 h^[4-5]。梗死核心范围与 AIS 患者 EVT 预后密切相关, 临床实践过程中通常采用 CT 平扫 (non-contrast computed tomography, NCCT) 或 CT 灌注成像 (CT perfusion, CTP) 评估梗死核心范围^[4-7]。既往临床及研究通常采用基于 NCCT 的 Alberta 卒中项目早期 CT 评分 (Alberta stroke program early computed tomography score, ASPECTS) \leq 5 分或基于 CTP 的梗死核心体积 \geq 70 mL 定义大梗死核心并筛选患者^[8-9]。通常情况下, NCCT-ASPECTS 和 CTP 梗死核心体积相互匹配, 即低 NCCT-ASPECTS 提示大 CTP 梗死核心体积, 高 NCCT-ASPECTS 提示小 CTP 梗死核心体积。但临床实践过程中, 部分患者会出现 NCCT-ASPECTS 与 CTP 梗死核心体积不匹配^[10-11]。

“NCCT-CTP 不匹配”包括两种情况: ①低 NCCT-ASPECTS、小梗死核心体积 (low ASPECTS and small ischemic core volume, LASC), 即 NCCT-ASPECTS < 6 分, CTP 梗死核心体积 < 70 mL; ②高 NCCT-ASPECTS、大梗死核心体积 (high ASPECTS and large ischemic core volume, HALC), 即 NCCT-ASPECTS \geq 6 分, CTP 梗死核心体积 \geq 70 mL^[10-11]。临床实践过程中, 考虑到大梗死核心体积所带来的高出血转化和预后不良风险, 临床医师极有可能根据单一模态影像评估的大梗死核心体积而不推荐 EVT^[8-9]。然而, 近期有研究发现约 51% 的 NCCT-CTP 不匹配患者 EVT 后可取得良好预后, 但既往研究未深入探讨出现 NCCT-CTP

不匹配的影响因素以及此类患者的预后特征。

因此, 本研究旨在探讨 AIS 患者出现 NCCT-CTP 不匹配的影响因素, 并分析此类患者的预后特征, 为正确认识 NCCT-CTP 不匹配现象, 进而进行合理的临床决策奠定基础。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性连续纳入 2019 年 10 月—2023 年 8 月于南京医科大学第一附属医院卒中绿色通道就诊的 AIS 患者。入组标准: ①存在前循环大血管闭塞 (颈内动脉和/或大脑中动脉 M1/M2 段); ②基线改良 Rankin 量表 (modified Rankin scale, mRS) 评分 < 2 分; ③卒中发病时间 < 24 h; ④EVT 术前完成 NCCT 及 CTP 检查; ⑤EVT 术后血管成功再通。本研究以改良脑梗死溶栓分级 (modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction, mTICI) 2~3 级定义血管成功再通^[12]; ⑥EVT 术后行 NCCT 或磁共振成像 (magnetic resonance imaging, MRI) 随访评估。排除标准: ①基线 NCCT 示颅内出血; ②基线 NCCT 示病变侧大脑半球存在明显陈旧性梗塞灶; ③因既往肾衰、造影剂过敏或其他原因无法进行 CTP 检查; ④NCCT 及 CTP 图像质量较差无法进行评估; ⑤无法获得术后 90 d 预后信息。本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准, 患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 临床信息

基于本中心卒中数据库搜集以下临床信息。①人口学特征: 性别、年龄; ②卒中相关危险因素: 高血

压、糖尿病、高血脂、房颤和吸烟病史;③卒中和治疗相关特征变量:卒中发病至基线影像检查的时间间隔、血管闭塞位置、进门至股动脉穿刺时间(door to puncture time, DPT)、基线及EVT术后24 h美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、影像评估前是否行静脉溶栓(intravenous thrombolysis, IVT)治疗以及术后90 d随访mRS评分。以EVT术后90 d随访mRS评分0~2分定义预后良好,反之90 d随访mRS评分>2分定义预后不良^[5]。

1.2.2 基线及随访影像采集

采用128层螺旋CT扫描仪(Optima CT 660, GE公司,美国)扫描基线NCCT和CTP。扫描范围为颅顶至枕骨孔水平。扫描方案包括:①NCCT,管电压120 kV,管电流100~350 mAs,层厚5 mm;②CTP,采用周期性4D螺旋扫描方式(摇篮床模式,管电压100 kVp,管电流200 mA,旋转时间0.4 s, pitch值0.984)。以5 mL/s的流速注射50 mL造影剂(碘普罗胺,优维显370,拜尔制药公司,德国)及30 mL生理盐水,进行连续30次动态扫描(Z轴80 mm, 2 s延迟,1.7 s时间分辨率,耗时53 s)得到CTP原始图像。依据动脉输入函数(arterial input function, AIF)选择动脉达峰期,以层厚0.625 mm、层间距1 mm重建单期CTA图像评估颅内大血管状态。

所有AIS患者均在EVT术后24 h常规复查NCCT。若EVT后症状加重,则立即复查NCCT。若患者能配合,则在EVT术后2~7 d复查MRI。采用3.0T MR扫描仪(Magnetom Skyra, Siemens公司,德国)和20通道头颈线圈采集MRI。随访MRI序列包括磁敏感加权成像(susceptibility-weighted imaging, SWI),以评估EVT后出血转化。扫描参数:重复时间(repetition time, TR)为28 ms,回波时间(echo time, TE)为98 ms,视野(field-of-view, FOV)为220 mm×220 mm,矩阵为384×307,层厚为2 mm,扫描层数为48幅。

1.2.3 CT图像分析与评估

采用RAPID软件(ISchimaView Inc)自动化分析基线NCCT和CTP数据,计算NCCT-ASPECTS和梗死核心体积。以病变侧大脑半球中脑血流量(cerebral blood flow, CBF)小于健侧大脑半球相同区域30%的体积定义梗死核心体积^[2,5]。NCCT-CTP不匹配包括LASC和HALC两种情况。基于随访NCCT或MR-SWI图像,根据ECASS III标准将EVT术后出血转化(hemorrhage transformation, HT)分为出血性

脑梗死(hemorrhage infarction, HI)和脑实质血肿(parenchymal hematoma, PH)。HI和PH进一步被分为1型和2型:HI 1型定义为沿梗死灶边缘的小点状出血;HI 2型定义为梗死区内片状无占位效应出血或多个融合的点状出血;PH 1型定义为血肿<梗死面积的30%并有轻微占位效应;PH 2型定义为血肿>梗死面积的30%并有明显的占位效应^[13]。

1.3 统计学方法

所有连续变量均采用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示。分类变量采用例数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示。NCCT-CTP不匹配组和NCCT-CTP匹配组间以及NCCT-CTP不匹配组内LASC和HALC亚组间分类和连续变量差异分别采用卡方检验及Mann-Whitney U 检验进行分析。 $P < 0.05$ 的变量被进一步纳入多因素逻辑回归分析,旨在探究出现NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。多因素逻辑回归分析前,首先评估纳入因素间的潜在共线性,膨胀因子>10表明纳入因素间存在潜在共线性。若存在潜在共线性,则采用逐步回归的方法避免共线性的影响。采用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计学分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

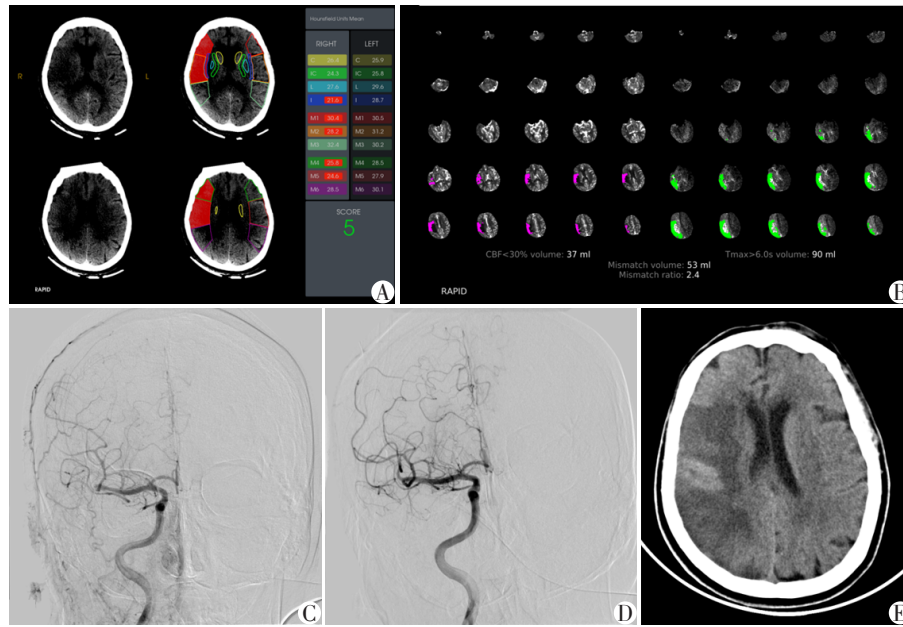
2 结果

2.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入449例患者,其中男264例(58.8%),中位年龄为70(62, 77)岁,中位术前NIHSS评分及术后24 h NIHSS评分分别为14(10, 20)分和10(4, 19)分。中位卒中发病时间为300(202, 472)min,其中280例患者发病时间在6 h内[中位发病时间206(120, 275)min],余169例患者发病时间在6~24 h[中位发病时间592(449, 834)min]。154例(34.3%)患者在EVT前接受IVT。206例(45.9%)患者接受EVT 90 d后获得良好预后。典型的NCCT-CTP不匹配影像图像见图1。

2.2 NCCT-CTP不匹配影响因素分析

449例患者中,145例(32.3%)患者出现NCCT-CTP不匹配。与NCCT-CTP匹配组比较,NCCT-CTP不匹配组具有更高的影像评估前IVT率(42.8% vs. 30.3%, $P=0.009$)及糖尿病史率(24.1% vs. 16.1%, $P=0.042$),更高的术前NIHSS评分[17(12, 21)分 vs. 13(8, 19)分, $P < 0.001$]及术后24 h NIHSS评分[12(6, 20)分 vs. 8(2, 18)分, $P < 0.001$],且患者更为年轻[68(61, 74)岁 vs. 71(62, 78)岁, $P=0.020$]。同时,NCCT-CTP不匹配组患者EVT后获得良好预后的比



68-year-old male with a stroke onset time of 7 h and presented with a NCCT-CTP mismatch(LASC). In the automatic analysis by RAPID software for his baseline NCCT and CTP, the NCCT-ASPECTS was 5(A) and the CTP ischemic core volume was 37 mL(B) for this patient. The endovascular treatment successfully recanalized the occlusive RMCA (C/D) and the follow-up NCCT suggested the large area of infarction in the right cerebral hemisphere.

图1 代表性病例图

Figure 1 The imaging of a representative case

例更低(35.9% vs. 50.7%, $P=0.003$),更多的患者EVT后出现HI(64.1% vs. 44.1%, $P < 0.001$)和PH(31.0% vs. 18.5%, $P=0.003$,表1)。

多因素逻辑回归分析结果提示,影像评估前接受IVT($OR=1.833$, 95%CI: 1.205~2.790, $P=0.005$)和更高的基线NIHSS评分($OR=1.055$, 95%CI: 1.028~1.083, $P < 0.001$)是AIS患者出现NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。

2.3 NCCT-CTP不匹配组亚组分析

在NCCT-CTP不匹配组中,133例(91.7%)表现为LASC,12例(8.3%)表现为HALC。LASC患者发病至基线影像检查的时间间隔显著大于HALC患者[306(219, 482)min vs. 125(63, 307)min, $P=0.004$],并且EVT术后HI的发生率显著高于HALC患者(66.9% vs. 33.3%, $P=0.021$)。此外,LASC患者EVT术后良好预后率低于HALC患者(35.3% vs. 41.7%, $P=0.663$),且术后PH发生率高于HALC患者(33.1% vs. 8.3%, $P=0.077$),但差异未达到统计学意义(表2)。

3 讨论

本研究中约32.3%的患者存在NCCT-CTP不匹配,高于既往研究^[10-11],结果提示NCCT-CTP不匹配

在AIS患者中并不罕见。同时,本研究发现35.9%的NCCT-CTP不匹配患者EVT后取得了良好预后,略低于Xing等^[11]研究提示的良好预后率(51%)。因此,尽管NCCT-CTP不匹配患者EVT后不良预后率、HI及PH发生率高于NCCT-CTP匹配患者,但仍有约1/3的NCCT-CTP不匹配患者可从EVT中获益,应对NCCT-CTP不匹配患者进行EVT治疗持积极的态度。

NCCT-CTP不匹配的发生可能与NCCT和CTP的不同成像机制有关。NCCT主要通过缺血脑组织密度的减低来反映梗死核心^[14],而CTP主要通过缺血脑组织血流的变化来反映梗死核心,因此容易出现NCCT-CTP不匹配^[14-16]。本研究中HALC患者发病时间较短。CTP提示的梗死核心区域是对比剂随血流到达缓慢或缺失的脑组织区域,而非MR弥散成像所反映的代谢发生改变的脑组织。发病时间较短的AIS患者,CTP提示的梗死核心区域不会完全转归为最终梗死,可能会高估真实的梗死核心,进而出现CTP“幽灵梗死核心”以及HALC现象^[17-18]。随着脑组织缺血进程的持续及卒中发病时间的延长,缺血脑组织在NCCT中展现的低密度改变更加显著。由于侧支代偿和血管部分再通,早期缺血脑组织的血流灌注可能部分恢复,CTP提示的梗死核心范围反

表1 NCCT-CTP不匹配和NCCT-CTP匹配组间比较
Table 1 The differences between NCCT-CTP mismatch and NCCT-CTP match groups

Variable	NCCT-CTP match (n=304)	NCCT-CTP mismatch (n=145)	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	71(62, 78)	68(61, 74)	0.020
Male[n(%)]	175(57.6)	89(61.4)	0.443
Occlusion site[n(%)]			0.925
MCA	199(65.5)	93(64.1)	
ICA	53(17.4)	25(17.2)	
MCA+ICA	52(17.1)	27(18.6)	
IVT use[n(%)]	92(30.3)	62(42.8)	0.009
Time interval between stroke onset and baseline imaging[$\text{min}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	277(161, 499)	300(202, 473)	0.266
DPT[$\text{min}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	76(68, 96)	75(67, 90)	0.429
NIHSS _{pre} [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	13(8, 19)	17(12, 21)	<0.001
NIHSS _{24h} [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	8(2, 18)	12(6, 20)	<0.001
Good clinical outcome[n(%)]	154(50.7)	52(35.9)	0.003
Baseline ASPECTS[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	7(6, 9)	5(3, 5)	<0.001
Hypertension[n(%)]	196(64.5)	86(59.3)	0.290
Smoking history[n(%)]	39(12.8)	25(17.2)	0.212
Diabetes[n(%)]	49(16.1)	35(24.1)	0.042
Hyperlipidemia[n(%)]	4(1.3)	1(0.7)	0.555
Atrial fibrillation[n(%)]	104(34.2)	50(34.5)	0.955
HI[n(%)]	134(44.1)	93(64.1)	<0.001
PH[n(%)]	56(18.5)	45(31.0)	0.003

NCCT: non-contrast computed tomography; CTP: CT perfusion; MCA: middle cerebral artery; ICA: internal carotid; IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; NIHSS_{pre}: admission national institutes of health stroke scale; NIHSS_{24h}: national institutes of health stroke scale at 24 hours after endovascular thrombectomy; DPT: door to puncture time; ASPECTS: alberta stroke program early computed tomography score; HI: hemorrhage transformation; PH: parenchymal hematoma.

表2 NCCT-CTP不匹配组患者的亚组分析
Table 2 The subgroup analysis for NCCT-CTP mismatch patients

Variable	LASC(n=133)	HALC(n=12)	P
Time interval between stroke onset and baseline imaging[$\text{min}, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	306(219, 482)	125(63, 307)	0.004
Good clinical outcome[n(%)]	47(35.3)	5(41.7)	0.663
HI[n(%)]	89(66.9)	4(33.3)	0.021
PH[n(%)]	44(33.1)	1(8.3)	0.077

LASC: low ASPECTS but small ischemic core volume; HALC: high ASPECTS but large ischemic core volume; HI: hemorrhage transformation; PH: parenchymal hematoma.

而可能缩小,从而导致LASC现象的发生^[19-20]。上述机制也解释了LASC患者常具有更长的发病时间。本研究发现LASC患者EVT术后HI的发生率高于HALC患者。LASC患者具有更长的卒中发病至基线影像检查的时间间隔,且具有更大的梗死核心范围,两者均导致LASC患者再灌注治疗时更易发生出血转化^[9-10]。

多因素逻辑回归分析中,研究发现影像评估前接受IVT是发生NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。

笔者认为,影像评估前接受IVT治疗可能导致梗死区域闭塞的大血管部分再通及远端血管血流部分恢复,从而使得早期缺血脑组织的血流灌注部分恢复。CTP是基于缺血脑组织血流灌注情况来评估梗死核心范围的,因此可能会因为患者影像评估前接受IVT治疗而使得缺血脑组织的血流灌注部分恢复,导致低估患者梗死核心,进而出现NCCT-CTP不匹配^[19]。

本研究仍存在一些不足:①本研究为单中心、回顾性研究,且研究纳入样本量较小。研究结果需

要通过未来进一步的大样本、多中心研究验证。②本研究中梗死核心体积的测量仅运用病变侧大脑半球CBF小于健侧大脑半球相同区域30%的体积这单一阈值,并未使用其他CBF阈值或使用脑血流量的阈值标准进行梗死核心体积测量的比较。

综上所述,本研究发现部分NCCT-CTP不匹配患者可从EVT中获益。影像评估前接受IVT以及更高的基线NIHSS评分是出现NCCT-CTP不匹配的独立影响因素。本研究认为应该考虑发生NCCT-CTP不匹配的影响因素,在临床决策过程中,充分结合临床因素,为此类患者实施合理的临床决策。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

张强负责数据收集、数据整理、撰写初稿、校对和编辑;褚玥负责数据收集、数据整理、审阅和编辑论文;马高负责数据收集、数据整理、审阅和编辑论文;沈昶辰负责数据收集、数据分析、数据可视化;施海彬审阅和编辑论文;吴飞云负责方法设计、审阅和编辑论文。

Author's Contributions:

ZHANG Qiang was responsible for data collection, organization, and manuscript writing; CHU Yue and MA Gao were responsible for data collection, reviewing and editing the manuscript; SHEN Guangchen was responsible for data collection, analysis, and visualization; SHI Haibin participated in manuscript writing; WU Feiyun was responsible for experimental design, fund support, and manuscript revision.

[参考文献]

- [1] 中国老年医学学会急诊医学分会,中华医学会急诊医学分会卒中医学组,中国卒中医学急救医学分会. 急性缺血性脑卒中急诊急救中国专家共识2018[J]. 中国卒中杂志, 2018, 13(9): 956-967
Emergency Medicine Branch of the Chinese Geriatrics Society, Stroke Group of the Emergency Medicine Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, Emergency Medicine Branch of the Chinese Stroke Society. Chinese expert consensus on emergency treatment of acute ischemic stroke [J]. Chinese Journal of Stroke, 2018, 13(9): 956-967
- [2] SAVER J L, GOYAL M, BONAFE A, et al. Stent-retriever thrombectomy after intravenous t-PA vs. t-PA alone in stroke[J]. N Engl J Med, 2015, 372: 2285-2295
- [3] 陈罕奇, 张浩, 葛晓敏, 等. 机器学习结合影像组学特征预测急性脑卒中机械取栓预后[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2022, 42(8): 1165-1170
CHEN H Q, ZHANG H, GE X M, et al. Prediction of prognosis of mechanical thrombectomy for acute stroke by machine learning combined with radiomics features[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences), 2022, 42(8): 1165-1170
- [4] NOGUEIRA R G, JADHAV A P, HAUSSEN D C, et al. Thrombectomy 6 to 24 hours after stroke with a mismatch between deficit and infarct[J]. N Engl J Med, 2018, 378: 11-21
- [5] ALBERS G W, MARKS M P, KEMP S, et al. Thrombectomy for stroke at 6 to 16 hours with selection by perfusion imaging[J]. N Engl J Med, 2018, 378: 708-718
- [6] KONG W Y, TAN B Y Q, NGIAM N J H et al. Validation of serial alberta stroke program early CT score as an outcome predictor in thrombolized stroke patients [J]. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis, 2017, 36: 2264-2271
- [7] SUI Y, CHEN W, CHEN C, et al. CTP-defined large core is a better predictor of poor outcome for endovascular treatment than ASPECTS-defined large core [J]. Stroke, 2024, 55: 1227-1234
- [8] 李晓慧, 陈旭锋, 汪璇, 等. 核心梗死体积对大血管闭塞性急性缺血性脑卒中早期临床预后的预测价值[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2022, 42(12): 1716-1721
LI X H, CHEN X F, WANG X, et al. The predictive value of core infarction volume for the early clinical prognosis of large vessel occlusive acute ischemic stroke [J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences), 2022, 42(12): 1716-1721
- [9] HUO X, MA G, TONG X et al. Trial of endovascular therapy for acute ischemic stroke with large infarct [J]. N Engl J Med, 2023, 388: 1272-1283
- [10] HAUSSEN D C, DEHKHARGHANI S, RANGARAJU S, et al. Automated CT perfusion ischemic core volume and non-contrast CT ASPECTS (Alberta stroke program early CT score): correlation and clinical outcome prediction in large vessel stroke [J]. Stroke, 2016, 47: 2318-2322
- [11] XING P, ZHOU X, SHEN F et al. Imaging mismatch between alberta stroke program early CT score and perfusion imaging may be a good variable for endovascular treatment [J]. Eur Radiol, 2023, 33: 2629-2637
- [12] ZAIDAT O O, YOO A J, KHATRI P, et al. Recommendations on angiographic revascularization grading standards for acute ischemic stroke: a consensus statement [J]. Stroke, 2013, 44: 2650-2663
- [13] HACKE W, KASTE M, BLUHMKI E, et al. Thrombolysis with alteplase 3 to 4.5 hours after acute ischemic stroke [J]. J Engl J Med, 2008, 359: 1317-1329
- [14] LIN K, RAPALINO O, LAW M, et al. Accuracy of the alberta stroke program early CT score during the first 3

- hours of middle cerebral artery stroke: comparison of non-contrast CT, CT angiography source images, and CT perfusion[J]. *Am J Neuroradiol*, 2008, 29: 931-936
- [15] OLIVOT J M, ALBUCHER J F, GUENEGO A, et al. Mismatch profile influences outcome after mechanical thrombectomy[J]. *Stroke*, 2021, 52: 232-240
- [16] CHU Y, MA G, XU X Q, et al. Total and regional ASPECT score for non-contrast CT, CT angiography, and CT perfusion: inter-rater agreement and its association with the final infarction in acute ischemic stroke patients[J]. *Acta Radiol*, 2022, 63: 1093-1101
- [17] BONED S, PADRONI M, RUBIERA M, et al. Admission CT perfusion may overestimate initial infarct core: the ghost infarct core concept[J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2017, 9: 66-69
- [18] XU X Q, MA G, LU S S, et al. Predictors of ghost infarct core on baseline computed tomography perfusion in stroke patients with successful recanalization after mechanical thrombectomy[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2023, 33: 1792-1800
- [19] ABRAMS K, DABUS G. Perfusion scotoma: a potential core underestimation in CT perfusion in the delayed time window in patients with acute ischemic stroke[J]. *Am J Neuroradiol*, 2022, 43: 813-816
- [20] PENSATO U, BOSSHART S, STEBNER A. Effect of hemoglobin and blood glucose levels on CT perfusion ischemic core estimation: a post hoc analysis of the ESCAPE-NA1 trial[J]. *Neurology*, 2024, 103: e209939
- (收稿:2025-10-16;修回:2025-12-12;录用:2025-12-15)
(责任编辑:唐震)

(上接第180页)

- [24] 李松,陈利,刘凌琳,等. 衰弱对射血分数正常老年心力衰竭患者心脏功能及心功能相关生化指标水平的影响[J]. *中国临床保健杂志*, 2021, 24(3): 343-346
- LI S, CHEN L, LIU L L, et al. Impact of frailty on cardiac function and cardiac-related biochemical indicators in elderly heart failure patients with normal ejection fraction[J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Healthcare*, 2021, 24(3): 343-346
- [25] 刘盈盈,刘美丽,白婷,等. 衰弱对老年射血分数保留的心力衰竭患者左室舒张功能、认知功能和跌倒风险的影响[J]. *现代生物医学进展*, 2023, 23(24): 4651-4654
- LIU Y Y, LIU M L, BAI T, et al. Effects of frailty on left ventricular diastolic function, cognitive function, and fall risk in elderly patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction[J]. *Progress in Modern Biomedicine*, 2023, 23(24): 4651-4654
- [26] 姚子俊,徐云凡,何玉立,等. 衰弱与老年冠脉综合征严重程度的相关性及相关因素分析[J]. *南京医科大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2025, 45(8): 1159-1169
- YAO Z J, XU Y F, HE Y L, et al. Correlation between frailty and severity of coronary syndrome in the elderly and analysis of risk factors[J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences)*, 2025, 45(8): 1159-1169
- (收稿:2025-10-28;修回:2025-12-17;录用:2025-12-18)
(本文编辑:蒋莉)