

## 替罗非班治疗颈动脉漂浮血栓相关脑梗死

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**摘要:** 颈动脉漂浮血栓为一种细长的血管内漂浮物, 多见于颈内动脉, 常为动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂所致, 可造成血管重度狭窄或者漂浮物脱落导致下游流域内多发脑梗塞, 临床表现为神经功能缺损症状, 严重者可出现恶性大脑中动脉脑梗死、脑疝等, 并危及生命。其发病率及识别率低、病因多样, 治疗方法包括颈内动脉支架置入术、颈内动脉内膜剥脱术以及抗凝、抗血小板聚集等治疗, 但目前尚无指南可循。现报道应用替罗非班成功治疗颈动脉漂浮血栓相关脑梗死患者1例, 以提高对颈动脉漂浮血栓相关脑梗死的认识, 并为其治疗提供新的思路。 [国际神经病学神经外科学杂志, 2021, 48(1): 99-102]

**关键词:** 脑梗死; 颈动脉漂浮血栓; 替罗非班

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### Tirofiban in the treatment of cerebral infarction associated with carotid artery floating thrombus: a case report and literature review

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**Abstract:** Carotid artery floating thrombus is a type of slender intravascular floating objects, which is frequently seen in the internal carotid artery. It is often caused by ruptured atherosclerotic plaques, which can cause severe vascular stenosis or multiple cerebral embolism in the downstream region due to the shedding of floating objects, with clinical manifestations of neurological deficits, and even cause malignant cerebral infarction of the middle cerebral artery and cerebral herniation, thus threatening the life. Its morbidity and recognition rate are low, and the causes are diverse. The treatment methods include internal carotid artery stenting, internal carotid endarterectomy, anticoagulation, and antiplatelet aggregation. However, there are no guidelines to follow. In this article, a case of cerebral infarction related to carotid artery floating thrombus was successfully treated with tirofiban to improve the understanding of cerebral infarction related to carotid artery floating thrombus and to provide new ideas for its treatment.

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**Keywords:** cerebral infarction; carotid artery floating thrombus; tirofiban

#### 1 病例资料

患者,男,71岁,因“失语、右侧肢体活动障碍加重1h”,于2020-03-13 21:01入院。患者于入院前3h并无异常,入院前1h被家人发现失语、右侧肢体活动障碍较平时加重,言语可部分理解,完全不能表达,右侧肢体勉强能抬举,持物、行走费力。

既往有“脑梗死”病史2年半,治疗后遗有言语欠流

利、右侧肢体活动笨拙,右手可持物,右下肢尚能行走,生活可自理。平时口服“阿司匹林”、“瑞舒伐他汀钙”治疗。

入院查体:血压159/88 mmHg(左上肢),146/76 mmHg(右上肢);神清,部分混合性失语;双瞳孔直径3.0 mm,光反射灵敏,眼球运动正常;右侧鼻唇沟浅;右侧肢体肌力IV级,左侧肢体肌力V级,肌张力正常;右侧Babinski征阳性;双侧针刺觉不合作;脑膜刺激征阴性。

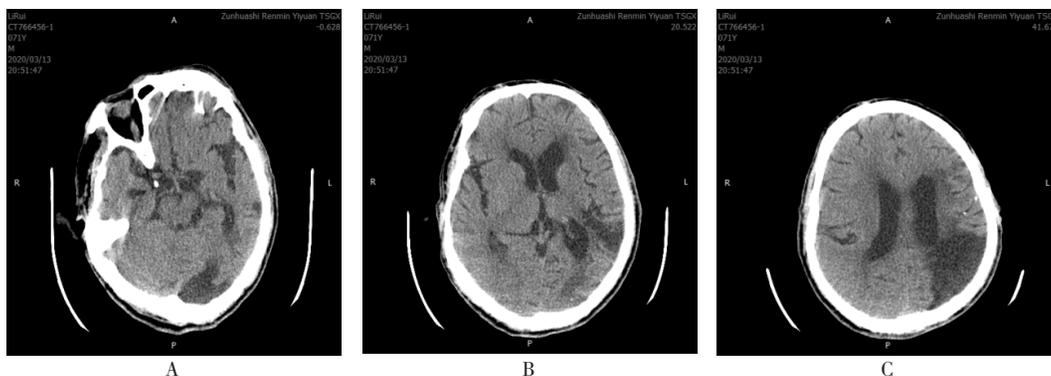
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NIHSS评分6分。

2020-03-13(入院时)头部CT(图1)示:左顶叶、左侧颞枕叶区及左侧基底节区脑梗死及软化灶。查血常规:

血小板 $105 \times 10^9/L$ , 血凝4项、肾功能、血糖、心肌酶、D-二聚体正常。查心电图、心脏彩超正常。尿便常规、生化全项、甲功、同型半胱氨酸正常。



A:左枕叶;B:左侧颞枕叶区;C:左侧基底节区  
图1 2020-03-13头部CT示脑梗死及软化灶

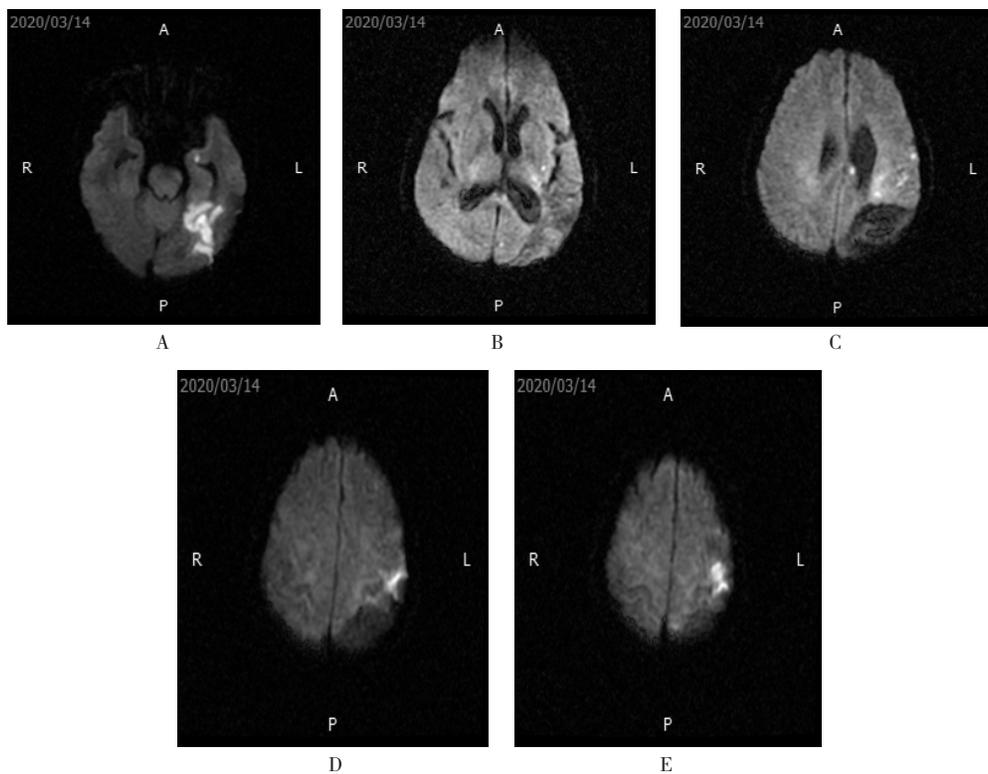
入院诊断:脑梗死(左侧大脑中动脉分支);脑梗死后遗症。

入院后予尿激酶100万单位静点溶栓;瑞舒伐他汀片(10 mg),每日1次,口服降脂;丁苯酞软胶囊(0.2 g),每日3次,口服保护线粒体治疗。

2020-03-14(入院第2天)查头部磁共振示:左侧基底

节区、胼胝体体部左侧、左侧额颞顶枕叶脑梗死(图2)。脑MRA符合脑动脉硬化表现(图3)。

2020-03-14行颈部血管彩超(图4)示:双侧颈动脉硬化及双侧锁骨下动脉硬化伴斑块形成,左侧颈内动脉起始部狭窄,狭窄面积约为64%,狭窄管腔内可见大小约0.5 cm×0.2 cm,中强回声,近心端连于斑块,远心端随血流摆动。



A:左侧基底节区;B:胼胝体体部左侧;C:左侧颞枕叶;D、E:左侧额顶叶  
图2 2020-03-14头部磁共振示脑梗死



快速抑制血小板聚集治疗作用,及时给予替罗非班泵入治疗,患者症状逐渐好转、稳定,复查颈部血管彩超提示左侧颈内动脉漂浮物消失。这为颈动脉漂浮血栓的治疗提供了新的思路。

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