

介入治疗缺血性脑血管疾病的效果分析

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【摘要】目的: 缺血性脑血管是我国常见的导致病人死亡的疾病之一, 严重影响到人们的健康问题, 现本文探介入治疗缺血性脑血管疾病的中长期预后及安全性的临床应用效果。方法: 入组样本选自本院 2021 年 1 月-2022 年 1 月期间行介入手术的 60 例患者, 对比两组患者 Vd、Vs, 神经功能缺损情况、生活自理能力以及缺血性脑血管病事件发生率。结果: 两组患者治疗前 Vd (狭窄血管舒张末期流速)、Vs (收缩期峰流速)、NIHSS 评分以及 ADL 评分无明显差异 ($P>0.05$), 但经过对缺血性脑血管病患者使用介入治疗, 血管狭窄情况和缺血性脑血管病事件发生率显著低于传统治疗方法 ($P<0.05$); 神经功能缺损情况、生活自理能力均比传统治疗组的患者优异 ($P<0.05$)。结论: 对缺血性脑血管病患者运用介入治疗后, 能够促进患者病变血管 Vd、Vs 水平以及神经功能缺损情况和生活自理能力显著改善, 同时使得缺血性脑血管病事件发生率明显降低, 安全有效, 说明该治疗方案具有较高的临床价值。

【关键词】: 缺血性脑血管疾病; 介入治疗; 预后; 安全性

Analysis of the Effect of Interventional Therapy on Ischemic Cerebrovascular Disease

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Abstract: Objective: Ischemic cerebrovascular disease is one of the common diseases leading to patient death in China, which seriously affects people's health problems, and now this paper explores the clinical application effect of intervening in the treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular disease in the medium and long term prognosis and safety. Methods: The enrolled samples were selected from 60 patients undergoing interventional surgery from January 2021 to January 2022, and the incidence of Vd, Vs, neurological deficits, self-care ability and ischemic cerebrovascular disease events in the two groups was compared. Results: There were no significant differences in Vd (stenosis vasodil velocity), Vs (systolic peak flow rate), NIHSS score and ADL score ($P>0.05$) before treatment in the two groups, but after interventional therapy in patients with ischemic cerebrovascular disease, the incidence of vascular stenosis and ischemic cerebrovascular disease events was significantly lower than that of traditional treatment methods ($P<0.05$), and the neurological defects and self-care ability were superior to those of patients in the traditional treatment group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: After the use of interventional therapy in patients with ischemic cerebrovascular disease, it can promote the significant improvement of the patient's lesion vascular Vd, Vs levels, neurological defects and self-care ability, and at the same time significantly reduce the incidence of ischemic cerebrovascular disease events, which is safe and effective, indicating that the treatment plan has high clinical value.

Keywords: Ischemic cerebrovascular disease; Interventional therapy; Prognosis; Security

ischemic cerebral

disease

80%

[1-2]

[4]

54mL/ 100mg.min

20mL/ 100mg.min

15mL/ 100mg.min

[3]

[5]

1 资料与方法

1.1

3

2021 1 - 2022 1
60
30
1.3

[11-12]

Vd

Vs

NIHSS

[6]

ADL

100

1.4

SPSS21.0

$\bar{x} \pm s$

t

[n(100%)]

χ^2

P 0.05

P 0.05

2 结果

1

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

2

$\bar{x} \pm s$ cm/s

	30	16:14	61.16± 5.49	3.07± 1.56	29.39± 2.24
	30	17:13	61.37± 5.47	3.14± 1.42	29.42± 2.20

1.2

		Vs		Vd	
	30	153.01± 17.28	133.57± 22.89	42.64± 10.53	38.49± 10.38
	30	153.02± 17.35	102.21± 23.01	42.52± 10.38	24.36± 10.27
P	/	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

3 讨论

100mg/ 1 /d 75mg/
1 /d 20mg/ 1 /d
[7-8]

[13]

MRI

80%

3

0.1g 75mg

1 1

[9]

6

2.5mg

0.05mg

[10]

6F

8F

2mm

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Vd Vs

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