

超早期应用阿加曲班治疗急性缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓后早期神经功能恶化的疗效研究

潘海燕¹, 张涛²

1. 涿州市医院 神经内科, 河北 保定 072750

2. 涿州市医院 心内科, 河北 保定 072750

摘要: **目的** 探讨超早期应用阿加曲班治疗急性缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓后早期神经功能恶化(END)的疗效及安全性。**方法** 回顾性选取2018年1月—2021年7月在涿州市医院神经内科诊治的发病6 h内急性缺血性脑卒中行尿激酶静脉溶栓治疗后神经功能恶化患者90例,根据患者神经功能恶化时是否使用阿加曲班治疗分为对照组($n=45$)及试验组($n=45$),对照组在常规治疗基础上应用注射用尿激酶 1.50×10^6 U溶于100 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液中,静脉滴注30 min,进行静脉溶栓治疗,溶栓24 h后复查头颅CT排除脑出血后启动口服阿司匹林肠溶片,每次100 mg,每日1次,持续服用14 d。试验组在对照组基础上加用阿加曲班治疗,溶栓24 h内发现脑血管病进展,即启动阿加曲班注射液抗凝治疗。具体用法:阿加曲班注射液治疗前2 d用120 mg原液以 $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 持续静脉泵入48 h;治疗第3天开始改为阿加曲班注射液每次10 mg加入至0.9%氯化钠注射液250 mL中,持续静脉滴注3 h,每日2次,连用5 d,阿加曲班注射液共用药7 d;静脉溶栓24 h后启动阿司匹林肠溶片治疗,用法用量及疗程同对照组。应用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分比较两组不同时间点(尿激酶静脉溶栓前、溶栓治疗后神经功能恢复最好时、神经功能恶化时和应用阿加曲班干预治疗第7、14天)神经功能缺损情况,出院后第90天应用改良Rankin量表(mRS)对所有患者的日常生活能力恢复情况进行评估,以mRS评分 >2 分为预后不良,mRS评分 ≤ 2 分为预后良好,评估住院期间所有患者是否存在脑出血及死亡等并发症。**结果** 应用阿加曲班干预治疗的试验组患者的治疗总有效率为97.78%,显著高于对照组的82.22%,两组总有效率比较,差异显著($P < 0.05$)。静脉溶栓前、溶栓后神经功能恢复最好时、溶栓后神经功能恶化时,两组NIHSS评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);在阿加曲班干预治疗第7、14天,对照组NIHSS评分较神经功能恶化时有降低趋势,在阿加曲班干预治疗第14天时对照组NIHSS评分较神经功能恶化时比较显著降低($P < 0.05$);在阿加曲班干预治疗第7、14天,试验组NIHSS评分较神经功能恶化时显著降低($P < 0.05$),且较同一时间点的对照组显著降低($P < 0.05$)。出院后90 d进行mRS评分,试验组显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$),试验组神经功能远期预后良好者有31例(占比68.89%),显著高于对照组的11例(占比24.44%),两组比较差异显著($P < 0.05$)。住院治疗期间,两组均未发现脑出血等并发症,两组患者出院后随访90 d,均未发现死亡病例。**结论** 对于尿激酶静脉溶栓后发生END的急性缺血性脑卒中患者,超早期应用阿加曲班能有效改善患者的神经功能缺损症状及生活能力,患者远期预后良好,未发现脑出血等并发症。

关键词: 阿加曲班; 静脉溶栓; 超早期; 早期神经功能恶化; 临床疗效; 预后

中图分类号: R971 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1674-6376(2022)04-0752-07

DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.1674-6376.2022.04.020

Efficacy study of ultra-early application of argatroban in treatment of early neurological deterioration after urokinase intravenous thrombolysis in patients with acute ischemic stroke

PAN Haiyan¹, ZHANG Tao²

1. Department of Neurology, Zhuozhou Hospital, Baoding 072750, China

2. Department of Cardiology, Zhuozhou Hospital, Baoding 072750, China

Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of ultra-early application of argatroban in the treatment of early neurological deterioration (END) after urokinase intravenous thrombolysis in acute ischemic stroke. **Methods** A total of 90 patients

收稿日期: 2021-10-16

基金项目: 2021年保定市科技局自筹项目课题(2141ZF176)

第一作者: 潘海燕(1983—),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,主要从事脑血管病学的研究。E-mail: panhaiyan83@126.com

with early neurological deterioration after intravenous thrombolytic therapy with urokinase in acute ischemic stroke treated in the Department of Neurology of Zhuozhou hospital from January 2018 to July 2021 were selected retrospectively. According to whether the patients were treated with argatroban or not, they were divided into control group ($n = 45$) and experimental group ($n = 45$). Patients in the control group were treated with Urokinase for Injection on the basis of routine treatment, Urokinase for Injection 1.50×10^6 U was dissolved in 100 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, intravenous drip for 30 min, intravenous thrombolysis treatment, 24 h after thrombolysis, recheck the head CT, and start oral Aspirin Enteric Coated Tablets after excluding intracerebral hemorrhage, 100 mg each time, once a day, for 14 d. Patients in the experimental group were treated with argatroban on the basis of the control group. If the progress of cerebrovascular disease was found within 24 h of thrombolysis, the anticoagulant treatment of Argatroban Injection was started. Specific usage: Argatroban Injection was continuously pumped intravenously with 120 mg stock solution at $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ for 48 h two days before treatment. Starting from the third day of treatment, it was changed to add 10 mg of Argatroban Injection to 250 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection. It was continuously injected intravenously for three hours, twice a day, for five days. Argatroban Injection shared the drug for seven days. Aspirin Enteric Coated Tablets were started 24 h after intravenous thrombolysis. The usage, dosage and course of treatment were the same as those in the control group. The National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score was used to compare the neurological deficit of the two groups at different time points (before intravenous thrombolysis with urokinase, when the neurological function recovered best after thrombolysis, when the neurological function deteriorated, and on the 7th and 14th days after argatroban intervention). The recovery of daily living ability of all patients were evaluated by modified Rankin Scale (mRS) on the 90th day after discharge. The prognosis was poor if the mRS score was > 2 , and good if the mRS score was ≤ 2 . Whether all patients had complications such as intracerebral hemorrhage and death during hospitalization was evaluated. **Results** The total effective rate of the experimental group treated with argatroban was 97.78%, which was significantly higher than 82.22% of the control group. There was significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in NIHSS score between the two groups before intravenous thrombolysis, when the neurological function recovered best after thrombolysis, and when the neurological function deteriorated after thrombolysis ($P > 0.05$). On the 7th and 14th day of argatroban intervention, the NIHSS score in the control group decreased compared with that in the deterioration of neurological function, and on the 14th day of argatroban intervention, the NIHSS score in the control group decreased significantly compared with that in the deterioration of neurological function ($P < 0.05$). On the 7th and 14th days of argatroban intervention, NIHSS score in the control group decreased compared with the NIHSS score when the neurological function deteriorated. The NIHSS score of the experimental group was significantly lower than that when the neurological function deteriorated and that of the control group at the same time point ($P < 0.05$). The mRS score of the experimental group was significantly lower than that of the control group 90 days after discharge ($P < 0.05$). There were 31 cases with good long-term prognosis of neurological function in the experimental group (68.89%), which was significantly higher than that of 11 cases in the control group (24.44%). There was significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). During hospitalization, no complications such as intracerebral hemorrhage were found in the two groups. The patients in the two groups were followed up for 90 days after discharge, and no death was found. **Conclusion** For acute ischemic stroke patients with END after intravenous thrombolysis with urokinase, the ultra early application of argatroban can effectively improve the symptoms of neurological deficit and living ability. The long-term prognosis of the patients is good, and no complications such as intracerebral hemorrhage are found.

Key words: argatroban; intravenous thrombolysis; ultra early stage; early neurological deterioration; clinical efficacy; prognosis

急性缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓后发生的早期神经功能恶化(END)严重影响患者神经功能恢复及远期预后。涂加善等^[1-2]研究表明,急性缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓后发生END的最主要原因是血管再闭塞导致的脑缺血加重。Seners等^[3]研究认为,脑卒中缺血加重的关键机制是血栓扩展和血流动力学的损害,在静脉溶栓后责任血管严重狭窄或闭塞的脑卒中患者更容易出现梗死灶扩大并灌注不足引起END的发生^[4]。新型凝血酶抑制剂阿加曲班能减少脑动脉血栓形成及促发血管再通,被推荐用于

治疗发病48 h以内的非栓塞性脑卒中,但是,国内罕有静脉溶栓后24 h内超早期联用阿加曲班治疗进展性脑卒中的类似报道,本研究旨在探讨超早期应用阿加曲班治疗尿激酶静脉溶栓后发生END的脑卒中患者的有效性和安全性,为临床用药提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究为回顾性研究,选取2018年1月—2021年7月在涿州市医院神经内科诊治的急性缺血性脑

卒中行静脉溶栓的患者,溶栓结束后溶栓有效的患者脑血管病病情进展性加重,复查头颅CT或者头颅磁共振排除脑出血转化或者脑水肿等因素,依据Kim等^[5]溶栓后24 h内任意时刻美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分较溶栓前增加 ≥ 2 分或者相较于静脉溶栓后最好时的NIHSS评分增加 ≥ 2 分视为END发生,本研究通过涿州市医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均在治疗前签署知情同意书。共收集到符合上述标准的患者90例,其中男50例,女40例;年龄42~75岁,平均年龄(56.43 \pm 7.48)岁;发病到入院时间0.5~6.0 h,平均发病时间(3.25 \pm 1.50)h;NIHSS评分6~20分,平均(12.05 \pm 2.82)分。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 (1)符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊疗指南2018》^[6]制定的缺血性脑血管病的诊断标准,并在发病6 h内进行静脉溶栓治疗患者;(2)静脉溶栓后符合进展期脑卒中相关诊断标准^[5];(3)经影像学检查证实,包括头颅CT或磁共振成像,静脉溶栓后神经功能恶化原因排除出血性脑血管病;(4)存在偏瘫体征;(5)无意识障碍、躁动、癫痫抽搐及急性脑疝等表现。

1.2.2 排除标准 (1)发病至就诊超过1 d的患者;(2)静脉溶栓后行血管介入开通治疗的患者;(3)心脏、血管炎、血管畸形、创伤等其他因素或病因不明的缺血性脑卒中的患者;(4)合并严重心血管或肝、肾等疾病、出血史及胃肠溃疡病史的患者;(5)既往卒中遗留明显后遗症的患者;(6)患颅内肿瘤、动脉瘤及凝血功能障碍等血液系统疾病的患者;(7)NIHSS评分小于4分或大于30分的患者;(8)近期使用过抗凝药物、抗血小板凝聚药物或抗纤溶药物的患者;(9)年龄 ≥ 80 岁的患者;(10)对本研究药物过敏的患者。

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者均根据《中国急性缺血性卒中诊治指南2018》^[6]中推荐意见进行活血化瘀、稳定斑块、清除自由基、营养脑细胞、促进侧支循环建立及脱水降颅压等治疗,并根据患者实际病情进行相关治疗,包括针对高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、高血脂的治疗。两组患者治疗周期均为14 d。对照组在以上治疗基础上应用注射用尿激酶(南京南大药业有限责任公司,国药准字H10920038,规格:2.5 $\times 10^5$ U,批号:20170117、20180926、20181117、20191115)1.50 $\times 10^6$ U溶于100 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液中,静脉滴注30 min,进行静脉溶栓治疗,溶栓24 h后复查

头颅CT排除脑出血后启动口服阿司匹林肠溶片[拜耳医药(上海)有限公司,国药准字J20130078,规格:每片100 mg,批号:BJ35149、BJ42729、BJ48357、BJ54112],每次100 mg,每日1次,持续服用14 d。试验组在对照组基础上加用阿加曲班治疗,溶栓24 h内发现脑血管病进展,即启动阿加曲班注射液抗凝治疗。具体用法:阿加曲班注射液(天津药物研究院药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20050918,规格:20 mL:10 mg,批号:1704017、1810076、1907082、2006087)治疗前2 d用120 mg原液以2.5 mg \cdot h⁻¹持续静脉泵入48 h;治疗第3天开始改为阿加曲班注射液每次10 mg加入至0.9%氯化钠注射液250 mL中,持续静脉滴注3 h,每日2次,连用5 d,阿加曲班注射液共用药7 d。静脉溶栓24 h后启动阿司匹林肠溶片治疗,用法用量及疗程同对照组。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 疗效标准 (1)采用NIHSS评分进行神经功能缺损程度评价,评估两组患者尿激酶静脉溶栓前、尿激酶溶栓治疗后神经功能恢复最好时、神经功能恶化时和应用阿加曲班干预治疗后第7、14天神经功能评分,根据1995年全国第四届脑血管病学术会议制定的临床神经功能缺损程度评分标准判定疗效,基本痊愈:NIHSS评分减少90%~100%;显著改善:45% \leq NIHSS评分减少 $< 90\%$;改善:18% \leq NIHSS评分减少 $< 45\%$;无改变:NIHSS评分减少 $< 18\%$;恶化:NIHSS评分增加18%以上;患者死亡。

总有效率=(基本痊愈+显著改善+改善)例数/总例数

1.4.2 日常生活活动能力评定 通过电话、门诊复诊等方式对出院后90 d的患者进行改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分,分数越高表明自主生活能力越差。评定标准:0分,完全无症状;1分,尽管有症状,但无明显功能障碍,能完成所有日常工作及生活;2分,轻度残疾,不能完成病前所有活动,但不需要帮助能照料自己的日常事务;3分,中度残疾,需部分帮助,但能独立行走;4分,中重度残疾,不能独立行走,日常生活需要人帮助;5分,重度残疾,卧床,二便失禁,日常生活完全依赖他人;6分,死亡。mRS评分0~2分为神经功能远期预后较好;mRS评分较出院时增加2分为神经功能预后不良。

1.4.3 安全性评价 观察两组患者用药期间不良反应发生情况,包括有无消化道、皮肤、黏膜、内脏及颅内出血等情况。

1.5 统计学处理

使用SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的连续性计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比

较采用独立样本 *t* 检验, 组内比较采用配对样本 *t* 检验, 非正态分布的等级计数资料进行非参数秩和检验, 计数资料以百分率或构成比表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

根据治疗方法不同将患者分为对照组和试验组, 每组 45 例, 两组患者性别、年龄、高血压病史、糖尿病史、冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病史、脑血管病病史、高脂血症、高同型半胱氨酸血症、吸烟史、前后循环脑卒中中所占比例等相关疾病史及干预治疗前 NIHSS 评分等基线资料比较, 组间差异无显著性 ($P > 0.05$), 具有可比性, 见表 1。

2.2 两组患者的临床治疗效果比较

应用阿加曲班干预治疗的试验组患者的治疗总有效率为 97.78%, 显著高于对照组的 82.22%, 两组总有效率比较, 差异显著 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 2。

2.3 两组不同时间点 NIHSS 评分及出院后 90 d mRS 评分比较

尿激酶静脉溶栓前、尿激酶溶栓治疗后神经功

能恢复最好时、神经功能恶化时两组患者 NIHSS 评分比较, 差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$); 在阿加曲班干预治疗第 7、14 天, 对照组 NIHSS 评分较神经功能恶化时有降低趋势, 在阿加曲班干预治疗第 14 天时对照组 NIHSS 评分较神经功能恶化时比较显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。在阿加曲班干预治疗第 7、14 天, 试验组 NIHSS 评分较神经功能恶化时显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), 且较同一时间点的对照组也显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。出院后 90 d 进行 mRS 评分, 试验组显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 3。

2.4 两组患者出院后 90 d 神经功能预后比较

出院后 90 d 应用 mRS 评分评估患者神经功能预后情况, 试验组神经功能远期预后良好者有 31 例 (占比 68.89%), 显著高于对照组的 11 例 (占比 24.44%), 两组患者神经功能预后情况比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 4。

2.5 安全性指标

住院治疗期间, 两组均未发现脑出血等并发症, 对两组患者出院后 90 d 随访, 均未发现死亡病例。

表 1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

组别	n/例	性别/例(男/女)	年龄/岁	高血压/例	糖尿病/例	冠心病/例	脑血管病病史/例	高脂血症/例	高同型半胱氨酸血症/例	吸烟/例	脑梗死灶分布/例	
											脑干	基底节区
对照	45	24/21	56.76 ± 7.55	42	18	9	3	28	26	25	18	27
试验	45	26/19	56.09 ± 7.42	40	19	10	2	30	28	28	16	29

表 2 两组患者的临床疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical effect between two groups

组别	n/例	基本痊愈/例	显著改善/例	改善/例	无改变/例	恶化/例	总有效率/%
对照	45	0	9	28	4	4	82.22
试验	45	1	36	7	1	0	97.78*

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs control group

表 3 两组不同时间点 NIHSS 及 mRS 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of NIHSS and mRS scores between two groups at different time points ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	NIHSS 评分					出院 90 d
		溶栓前	溶栓后	神经功能恶化时	阿加曲班治疗第 7 天	阿加曲班治疗第 14 天	mRS
对照	45	12.06 ± 2.87	5.08 ± 2.11*	13.86 ± 2.50 [#]	12.75 ± 2.41	9.11 ± 2.69 [▲]	55.83
试验	45	12.04 ± 2.82	5.00 ± 2.05*	13.97 ± 2.55 [#]	5.97 ± 2.68 ^{▲○}	4.31 ± 2.71 ^{▲○}	35.17 [○]

与同组溶栓前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与同组溶栓后比较: [#] $P < 0.05$; 与同组神经功能恶化时比较: [▲] $P < 0.05$; 与对照组同一时间点比较: [○] $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before thrombolysis; [#] $P < 0.05$ vs same group after thrombolysis; [▲] $P < 0.05$ vs deterioration of nerve function in same group; [○] $P < 0.05$ vs control group at same time point

表4 两组出院后90 d mRS神经功能预后比较

Table 4 Comparison of prognosis of neurological function mRS on day 90 after discharge between two groups

组别	n/例	神经功能预后良好/例			神经功能预后不好/例				总预后良好率/%
		0分	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分	6分	
对照	45	2	5	4	17	10	6	1	24.44
试验	45	13	9	9	6	4	4	0	68.89*

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$ * $P < 0.05$ vs control group

3 讨论

脑血管病已成为中国首位致残及致死原因^[7], 静脉溶栓通过溶解阻塞血管的血栓改善血管灌注挽救缺血濒临死亡脑组织^[8], 但溶栓后血管再通率仅30%^[9], 即使溶栓成功仍有患者远期神经功能预后较差, 生活不能完全自理^[10], 部分血管再通患者发生再闭塞而导致临床症状恶化发生END^[11-13], 且与不良预后转归显著相关^[9, 14-18]。

溶栓后桥接血管内治疗是目前指南推荐的在规定时间内治疗急性大血管闭塞性脑卒中的首选治疗方案。介入治疗操作技术要求高、风险大、费用昂贵及严格时间窗限制, 溶栓患者病情进展很难且很少开展血管介入桥接开通血管治疗^[19]。即使血管治疗血管开通成功, 但由于血管内延迟治疗、不能完全再灌注、缺血再灌注损伤、微循环血栓形成等原因, 溶栓后血管再通及远期预后仍不理想。新近研究显示: 凝血功能异常导致的栓子迁移、血栓延长、闭塞血管未通、血管再闭塞是静脉溶栓后发生END的重要机制^[3, 9, 16-18]。溶栓后高凝状态是血管再闭塞导致血栓再形成的主要机制^[20], 溶栓后启动溶解血栓的抗凝治疗是预防END的重要手段^[21]。

阿加曲班是唯一推荐用于早期缺血性脑卒中的抗凝药物^[22-23]。ARTSS-2^[24]是国外静脉溶栓后联合高剂量阿加曲班抗凝治疗的随机对照临床研究, 显示出90 d良好预后趋势, 但并未显示脑出血风险增高的趋势。涂加善等研究^[1]显示尿激酶静脉溶栓后24 h内缺血加重的危险因素主要是责任血管中重度狭窄/闭塞, 狭窄闭塞血管易使凝血因子、凝血酶聚集再次血栓形成。最新研究^[25]证实溶栓后阿加曲班抗凝治疗能有效阻止大血管再闭塞及提高血管再通率, 改善神经功能及远期预后。最新中国专家共识^[26]推荐静脉溶栓后超早期联合应用阿加曲班治疗急性缺血性脑卒中患者。本研究中, 试验组在患者溶栓后发生END时予阿加曲班抗凝干预治疗, 治疗第7、14天后NIHSS评分较对照组同时间

点显著降低, 试验组临床总有效率明显高于对照组, 随访观察两组患者出院后90 d神经功能恢复情况, 试验组比对照组患者神经功能改善更明显, 说明阿加曲班近远期预后效果明显。综上, 试验组阿加曲班抗凝治疗后NIHSS以及mRS评分较对照组显著改善, 说明超早期启动阿加曲班治疗可以阻止病情加重, 明显改善患者的神经功能缺损以及日常生活能力。阿加曲班能够抑制尿激酶溶栓后激活的凝血酶导致的血小板聚集, 能够有效抑制凝血因子及蛋白酶C的活化、血小板凝集和纤维蛋白红色血栓的形成^[27], 改善脑血流动力学及侧支循环使缺血脑组织灌注增加, 强效的抗凝作用促进纤溶功能, 增强血栓溶解, 加强微栓子清除, 减少脑动脉血栓二次形成, 能明显减少血管再闭塞率, 显著增加溶栓患者血管再通率, 改善了神经功能及临床远期预后。两组患者均没有出血及死亡等并发症, 说明超早期应用阿加曲班治疗静脉溶栓后END出血风险少及安全性高, 这与阿加曲班起效快、半衰期短、可逆结合、高选择性独特等优点密切相关, 容易控制药物抗凝水平, 可用于静脉溶栓后持续进展脑卒中患者抗凝治疗。

本研究结果表明, 超早期应用阿加曲班治疗急性缺血性脑卒中静脉溶栓后发生END的患者, 血管再通率高, 临床疗效显著且安全性较高, 远期预后良好。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] 涂加善, 刘清华, 林瑜, 等. 急性脑梗死尿激酶静脉溶栓后24 h内缺血加重的影响因素分析[J]. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2020, 23(11): 949-953.
Tu J S, Liu Q H, Lin Y, et al. Influencing factors of ischemic deterioration within 24 hours after intravenous thrombolysis with urokinase in acute cerebral infarction [J]. Chin J Pract Nerv Dis, 2020, 23(11): 949-953.
- [2] Zhang Y B, Su Y Y, He Y B, et al. Early neurological deterioration after recanalization treatment in patients

- with acute ischemic stroke: A retrospective study [J]. *Chin Med J (Engl)*, 2018, 131(2): 137-143.
- [3] Seners P, Baron J C. Revisiting 'progressive stroke': Incidence, predictors, pathophysiology, and management of unexplained early neurological deterioration following acute ischemic stroke [J]. *J Neurol*, 2018, 265(1): 216-225.
- [4] Lee S J, Lee D G. Distribution of atherosclerotic stenosis determining early neurologic deterioration in acute ischemic stroke [J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12(9): e0185314.
- [5] Kim J M, Moon J, Ahn S W, et al. The etiologies of early neurological deterioration after thrombolysis and risk factors of ischemia progression [J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2016, 25(2): 383-388.
- [6] 中华医学会神经病学分会, 中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组, 中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2018 [J]. *中华神经科杂志*, 2018, 51(9): 666-682. Neurology Branch of Chinese Medical Association, Cerebrovascular Disease Group of Neurology Branch of Chinese Medical Association. Chinese guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute ischemic stroke 2018 [J]. *Chin J Neurol*, 2018, 51(9): 666-682.
- [7] Levy M, Chen Y P, Clarke R, et al. Socioeconomic differences in health-care use and outcomes for stroke and ischaemic heart disease in China during 2009-16: A prospective cohort study of 0.5 million adults [J]. *Lancet Glob Health*, 2020, 8(4): e591-e602.
- [8] Campbell B C V, Ma H, Ringleb P A, et al. Extending thrombolysis to 4·5-9 h and wake-up stroke using perfusion imaging: A systematic review and Meta-analysis of individual patient data [J]. *Lancet*, 2019, 394 (10193): 139-147.
- [9] Tan J, Aysenne A, Singh V. Thrombolysis in real time: Demonstration of revascularization with intravenous thrombolysis therapy in the CT scanner [J]. *J Neuroimaging*, 2017, 27(1): 50-58.
- [10] Stefanovic Budimkic M, Pekmezovic T, Beslac-Bumbasirevic L, et al. Long-term prognosis in ischemic stroke patients treated with intravenous thrombolytic therapy [J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2017, 26(1): 196-203.
- [11] Zhang X H, Gong P Y, Sheng L, et al. Prognostic value of subclinical thyroid dysfunction in ischemic stroke patients treated with intravenous thrombolysis [J]. *Aging*, 2019, 11(17): 6839-6850.
- [12] Hansen C K, Christensen A, Havsteen I, et al. Prevalence of early neurological deterioration after I. V - thrombolysis in acute ischaemic stroke patients - A hospital-based cohort study [J]. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*, 2018, 171: 58-62.
- [13] Zhou Y, Zhong W S, Wang A L, et al. Hypoperfusion in lenticulostriate arteries territory related to unexplained early neurological deterioration after intravenous thrombolysis [J]. *Int J Stroke*, 2019, 14(3): 306-309.
- [14] Gong P Y, Xie Y, Jiang T, et al. Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio predicts post-thrombolysis early neurological deterioration in acute ischemic stroke patients [J]. *Brain Behav*, 2019, 9(10): e01426.
- [15] 蔡峻, 李昀泽, 梁森, 等. 平均血小板体积预测接受静脉溶栓治疗的急性缺血性卒中患者的早期神经功能恶化 [J]. *国际脑血管病杂志*, 2020, 28(5): 343-347. Cai J, Li Y Z, Liang S, et al. Mean platelet volume predicts early neurological deterioration in patients with acute ischemic stroke treated with intravenous thrombolysis [J]. *Int J Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2020, 28(5): 343-347.
- [16] Seners P, Turc G, Tisserand M, et al. Unexplained early neurological deterioration after intravenous thrombolysis [J]. *Stroke*, 2014, 45(7): 2004-2009.
- [17] Tisserand M, Seners P, Turc G, et al. Mechanisms of unexplained neurological deterioration after intravenous thrombolysis [J]. *Stroke*, 2014, 45(12): 3527-3534.
- [18] Seners P, Hurford R, Tisserand M, et al. Is unexplained early neurological deterioration after intravenous thrombolysis associated with thrombus extension? [J]. *Stroke*, 2017, 48(2): 348-352.
- [19] 中华医学会神经病学分会, 中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组, 中华医学会神经病学分会神经血管介入协作组. 中国急性缺血性脑卒中早期血管内介入诊疗指南2018 [J]. *中华神经科杂志*, 2018, 51(9): 683-691. Chinese Society of Neurology, Chinese Stroke Society, Neurovascular Intervention Group of Chinese Society of Neurology. Chinese guidelines for the endovascular treatment of acute ischemic stroke 2018 [J]. *Chin J Neurol*, 2018, 51(9): 683-691.
- [20] Denorme F, Wyseure T, Peeters M, et al. Inhibition of thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 reduces ischemic brain damage in mice [J]. *Stroke*, 2016, 47(9): 2419-2422.
- [21] 熊文莉, 何晓英. 丁苯酞软胶囊联合长春西汀注射液治疗急性脑梗死的临床研究 [J]. *中国临床药理学杂志*, 2018, 34(23): 2686-2689. Xiong W L, He X Y. Clinical trial of butylphthalide soft capsules combined with vinpocetine injection in treatment of acute cerebral infarction [J]. *Chin J Clin Pharmacol*, 2018, 34(23): 2686-2689.
- [22] Froio N L, Montgomery R M, David-Neto E, et al.

- Anticoagulation in acute ischemic stroke: A systematic search [J]. *Rev Assoc Med Bras*, 2017, 63(1): 50-56.
- [23] 张国锋, 徐耀铭, 周文静, 等. 阿加曲班和尤瑞克林治疗进展性脑梗死的比较研究 [J]. *现代药物与临床*, 2020, 35(2): 229-233.
- Zhang G F, Xu Y M, Zhou W J, et al. Comparative study on agatroban and urinary kallidinogenase in treatment of progressive cerebral infarction [J]. *Drugs Clin*, 2020, 35(2): 229-233.
- [24] Barreto A D, Ford G A, Shen L, et al. Randomized, multicenter trial of ARTSS-2 (argatroban with recombinant tissue plasminogen activator for acute stroke) [J]. *Stroke*, 2017, 48(6): 1608-1616.
- [25] Yang Y Y, Zhou Z H, Pan Y S, et al. Randomized trial of argatroban plus recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator for acute ischemic stroke (ARAIS): Rationale and design [J]. *Am Heart J*, 2020, 225: 38-43.
- [26] 北京神经科学学会血管神经病学专业委员会, 阿加曲班治疗急性缺血性卒中中国专家共识组. 阿加曲班治疗急性缺血性卒中中国专家共识 2021 [J]. *中国卒中杂志*, 2021, 16(9): 946-953.
- Vascular Neurology Committee, Beijing Neuroscience Society, Experts Group of Chinese Consensus on Argatroban for Treatment of Acute Ischemic Stroke. Chinese consensus on argatroban for treatment of acute ischemic stroke 2021 [J]. *Chin J Stroke*, 2021, 16(09): 946-953.
- [27] Aliter K F, Al-Horani R A. Thrombin inhibition by argatroban: Potential therapeutic benefits in COVID-19 [J]. *Cardiovasc Drugs Ther*, 2021, 35(2): 195-203.

[责任编辑 刘东博]