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Title: Distribution and risk factors of cerebrovascular stenosis in ischemic cerebrovascular disease: a report of 2 810 cases by digital subtraction angiography

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关键词: [缺血性脑血管病](#); [脑血管狭窄](#); [DSA](#); [危险因素](#)

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摘要: 目的 观察DSA检查的2 810例缺血性脑血管病患者的脑血管狭窄分布特征,探讨脑动脉狭窄的危险因素。 方法 回顾性分析本科2003年1月至2012年12月DSA检查的2 810例缺血性脑血管病患者的颅内外血管狭窄情况。狭窄程度分为轻度<50%、中度50%~69%、重度>69%~99%和闭塞100%。收集传统动脉粥样硬化的相关危险因素进行分析。 结果 颅内血管狭窄占30.90%,颅外血管狭窄占69.10%;不同年龄组的脑动脉狭窄的分布明显不同($P<0.05$);前循环病变占81.19%,后循环病变占18.81%,两组比较无统计学差异($P=0.403$);高龄、男性、吸烟、饮酒、高血压、糖尿病和高血脂患者脑血管狭窄发生率明显高于无狭窄组($P<0.05$),高龄、吸烟患者颅外血管狭窄率明显高于颅内血管($P<0.05$)。 结论 颅外血管狭窄的发生率明显高于颅内血管;高龄、男性、吸烟、饮酒、高血压、糖尿病和高血脂是脑血管狭窄的危险因素,高龄、吸烟是颅外血管狭窄的危险因素。

Abstract: Objective To retrospectively analyze the digital subtraction angiography

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(DSA) findings of distribution of cerebrovascular stenosis in 2 810 cases with ischemic cerebrovascular disease, and to determine the risk factors of cerebral artery stenosis. **Methods** A total of 2 810 patients with ischemic cerebrovascular disease undergoing DSA in our department from January 2003 to December 2012 were enrolled in this study. DSA results were collected to analyze the intracranial and extracranial stenosis. The extents of stenoses were categorized as mild (<50%), moderate (50% to 69%), severe (>69% to 99%), and occluded. Conventional atherosclerotic risk factors were collected and analyzed. **Results** Among this cohort of patients, intracranial vascular stenosis accounted for 30.90%, while extracranial artery stenosis for 69.10%. The distribution of cerebral artery stenosis was significantly different in different age groups ($P<0.05$). Anterior circulation lesions accounted for 81.19%, and posterior circulation disease for 18.81%. There was significant difference in the extent of stenosis between the anterior and posterior circulation lesions ($P=0.403$). The prevalence of cerebral vascular stenosis was significantly higher in those with advanced age, male gender, smoking, alcohol consumption, hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia ($P<0.05$). Advanced age and smoking patients had significantly narrower extracranial stenosis than intracranial vessels ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The prevalence of extracranial stenosis is significantly higher than the intracranial stenosis in these patients. Advanced age, male, smoking, alcohol, hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia are risk factors for cerebral vascular stenosis. Advanced age and smoking are risk factors for extracranial stenosis.

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