

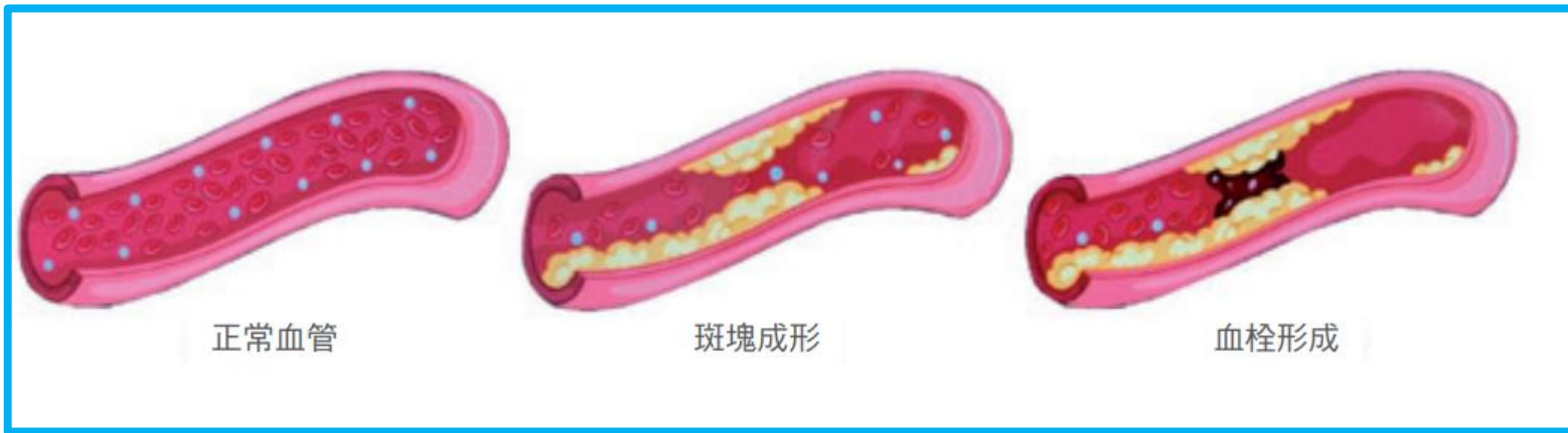
Atherosclerosis

(動脈硬化概論)

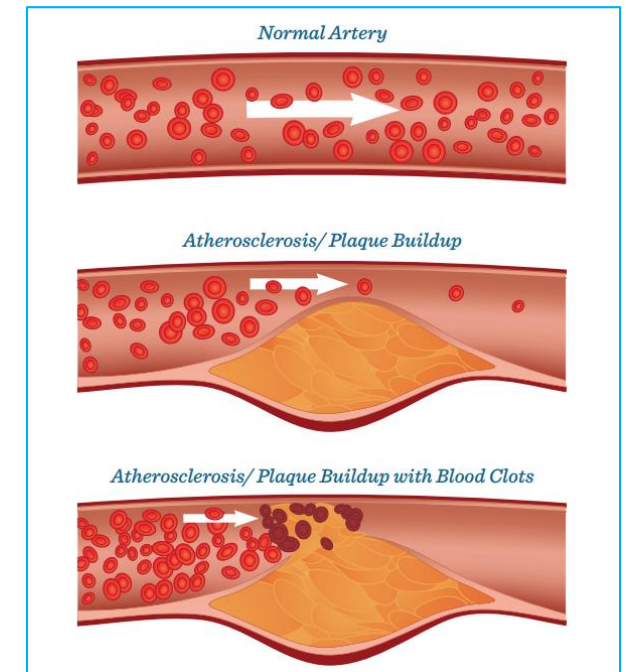
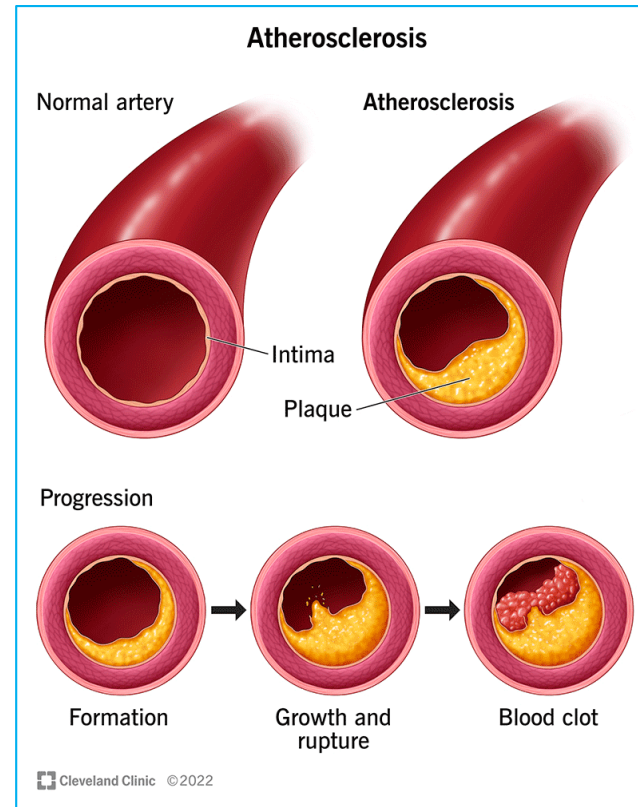
沈戊忠 醫師

國醫藥大學 醫學系 講座教授

附設醫院 醫學影像部 顧問醫師



動脈硬化 (Atherosclerosis) 是一個慢性過程，指的是動脈血管壁逐漸變厚、變硬並失去彈性的過程。這些血管原本運送養分至各個器官，但當血管壁變厚，血流受阻，養分供應不足，可能引發多種疾病，甚至致命。

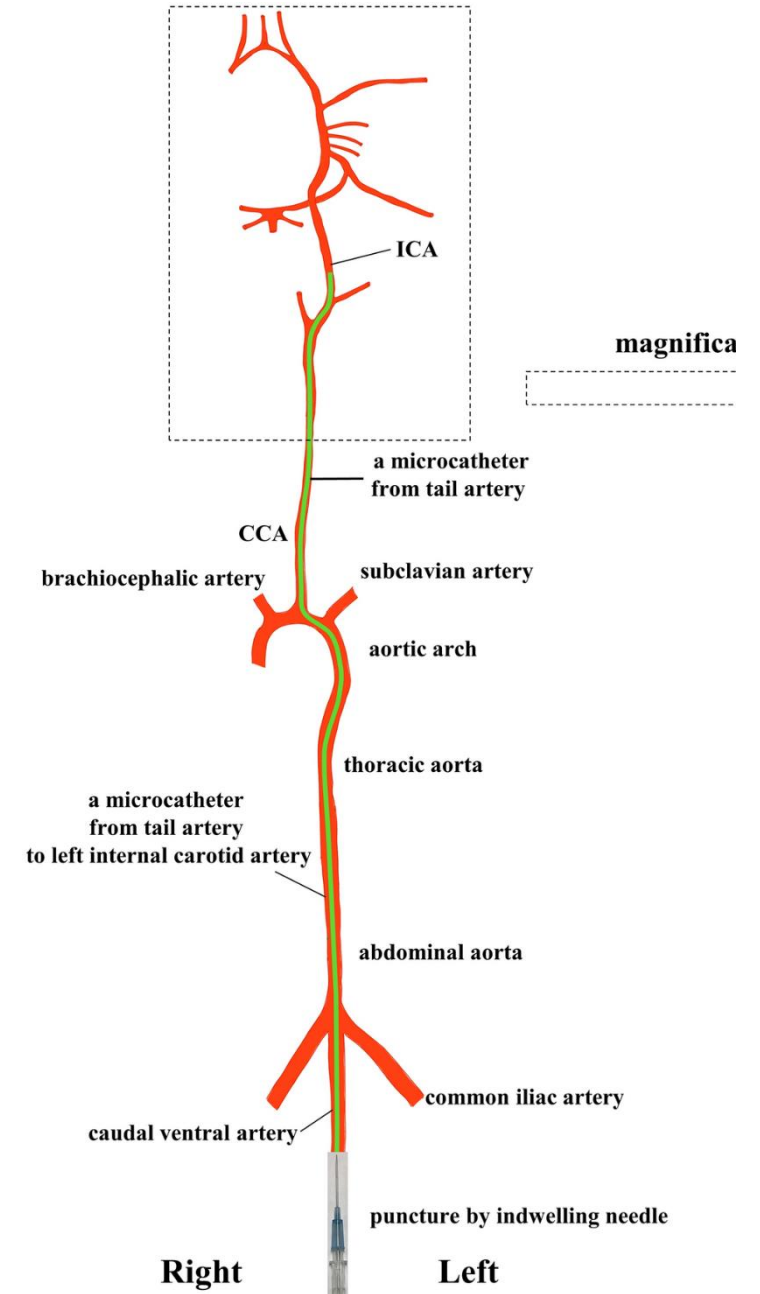
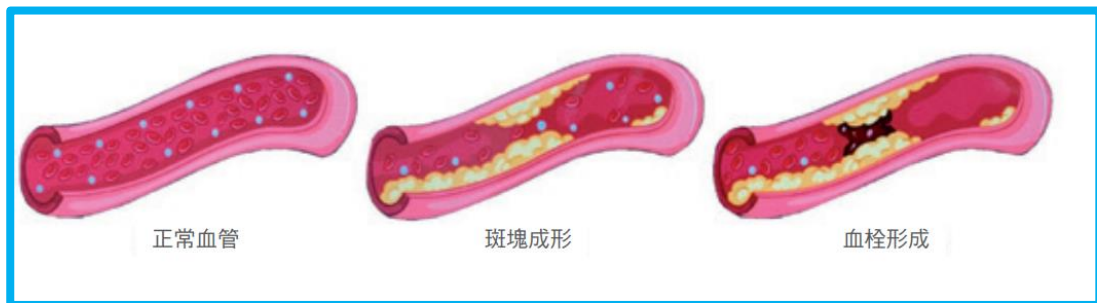


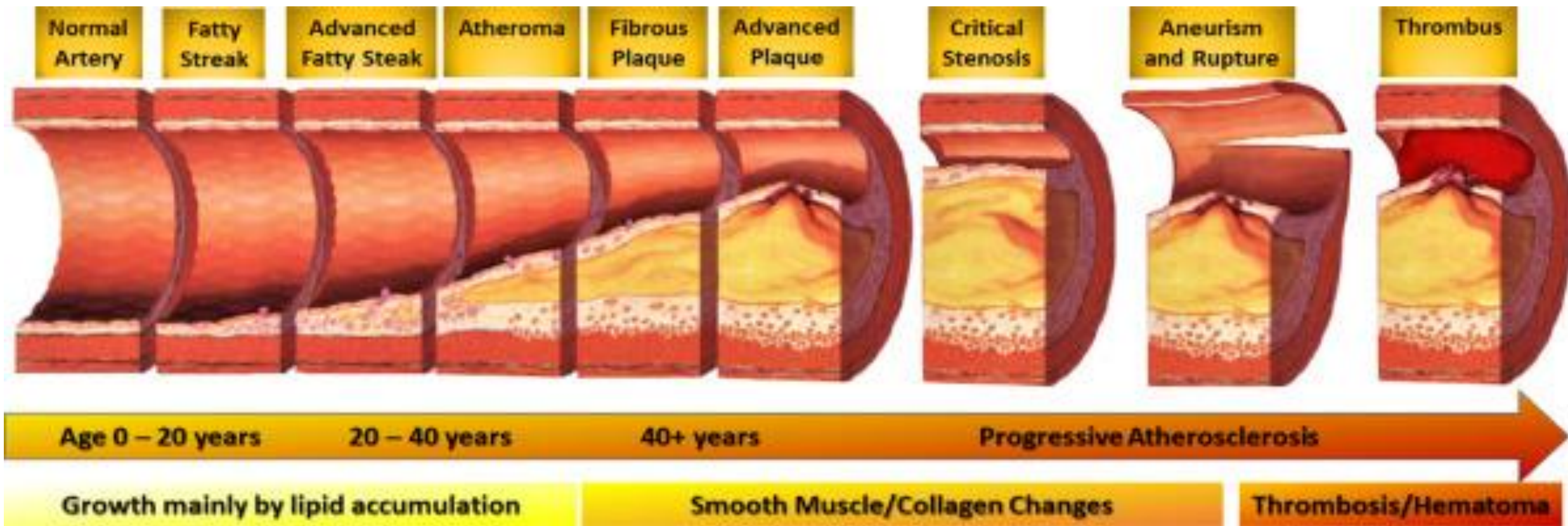
動脈粥樣硬化 (Atherosclerosis)

動脈硬化 (Arteriosclerosis) 是相關的術語，但它們有不同的含義：

動脈硬化 (arteriosclerosis) 指的是動脈的硬化 (失去彈性)。健康的動脈具有彈性，但動脈硬化會使其變得僵硬，限制血液流向器官和組織。

動脈粥樣硬化 (atherosclerosis) 是動脈硬化的一種特定形式。它涉及動脈內的斑塊 (plaque) (由脂肪、膽固醇和其他物質組成)。這些斑塊的累積可以使動脈變窄，導致血流減少。在某些情況下，斑塊可能破裂，引起血栓。





三高:

高血壓
高血糖
高血脂

Age

Smoking

肥胖

Gene

會讓atherosclerosis更早發生
且更嚴重

20歲之後動脈就逐漸在硬化

三高、抽菸、肥胖、基因

會讓atherosclerosis更早發生且更嚴重

三高:

高血壓

高血糖

高血脂

Smoking

肥胖

年齡

Gene

目前造成動脈粥狀硬化的原因尚不明朗。

相關的風險因子:

血中膽固醇異常、

高血壓、

糖尿病、

吸菸、

肥胖、

動脈粥狀硬化的家族史、

不健康的飲食習慣。

•**既定的危險因子**: 年齡、家族史、年長、有家族心臟病史者有較高的風險。

•**可改變的危險因子**: 根據美國心臟學會(American Heart Association)指出, 抽菸、高血壓、高血糖和血中高膽固醇對於破壞血管壁、產生血栓的影響非常明確。

•**吸菸**: 危害程度和每日吸菸量呈現正相關。吸菸不只會降低高密度膽固醇(HDL)、增加低密度膽固醇(LDL)比例, 產生的一氧化碳也有傷害血管壁的可能。

•**飲食習慣**: 太鹹、太油膩或高膽固醇的飲食, 均屬危險因子。

•高血壓

•肥胖

•高血脂、高膽固醇

•糖尿病

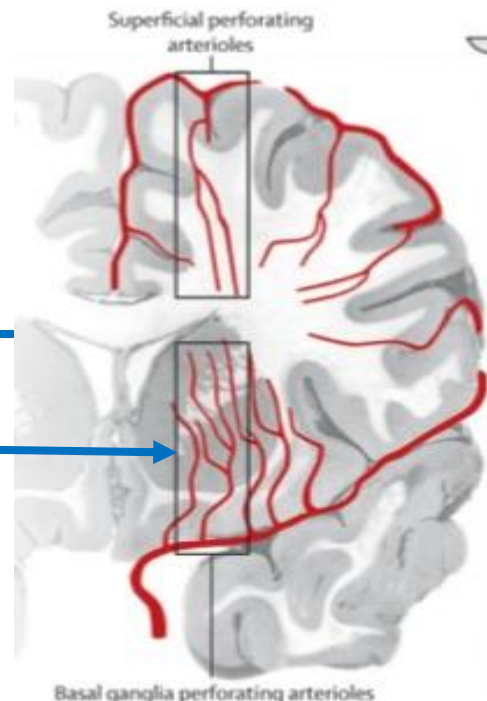
•缺乏運動習慣

•社會環境、心理壓力與急躁性格

高血壓

對small vessels 傷害

最大



Atherosclerosis 是全身性的，症狀隨發生位置而不同。

動脈硬化最大的傷害是：

心肌梗塞
腦中風
下肢周邊血管狹窄、阻塞

頭頸部：
腦中風
眼中風

主動脈：
剝離，
破裂

腎功能下降

腸中風

Carotid arteries and cerebral arteries

- Stroke
- Transient ischaemic attack (TIA)
- Recurrent TIAs
- Vascular dementia

Thoracic aorta

- Aortic rupture
- Aortic dissection

Renal arteries

- Renal artery occlusion (rare)
- Worsening renal function
- Renovascular hypertension

Superior and inferior mesenteric arteries

- Acute mesenteric ischaemia
- Chronic mesenteric ischaemia
- Abdominal angina

Coronary arteries

- Acute coronary syndromes (unstable angina and myocardial infarction)
- Stable angina
- Silent ischaemia

Abdominal aorta

- Aortic occlusion (rare)
- Aortic aneurysm

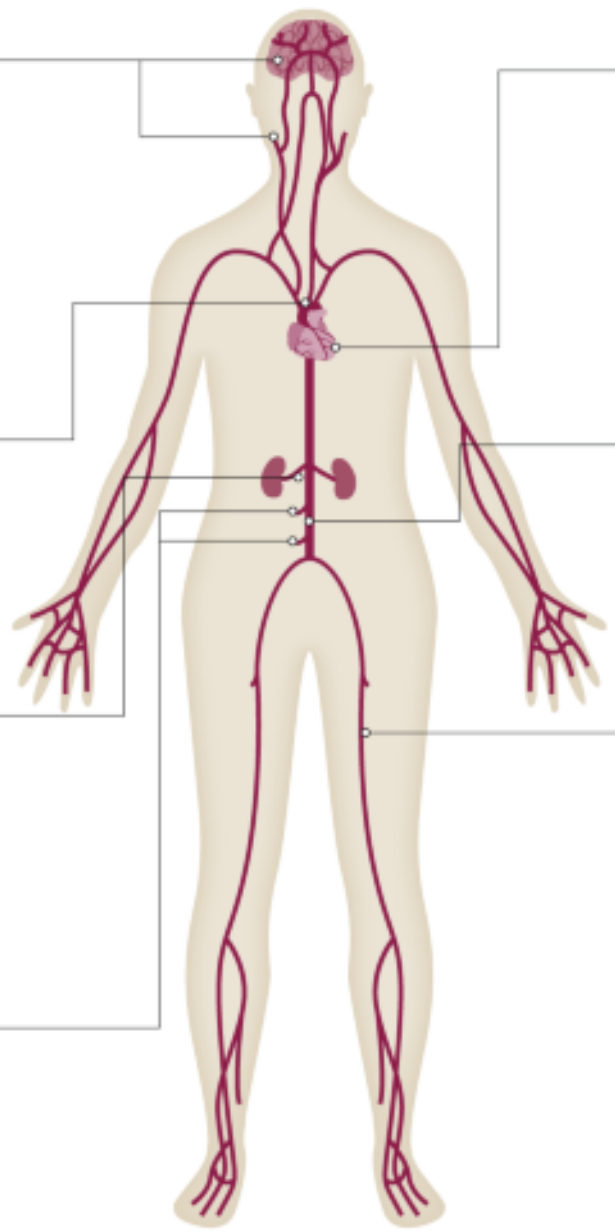
Peripheral arteries (aortoiliac, common or superficial femoral arteries; popliteal, tibial or peroneal arteries)

- Acute peripheral artery occlusion
- Chronic limb ischaemia
- Intermittent claudication

心臟：
心肌梗塞

下肢：
下肢無力
腳掌缺血性
壞死

■ Acute presentation
■ Chronic presentation



衛福部司長賴向華凌晨猝死家中 疑天冷心肌梗塞亡 享年56歲

08:25 2023/11/19 | 中時新聞網 | 楊雅婷



衛福部口腔健康司於2022年5月4日正式成立，賴向華是首任司長，賴向華從台大牙醫系一路念到博士，畢業後，先後到天主教耕莘醫院及母校台大醫院任職。

中醫界大老施純全 今早宿舍猝死



記者鄭婷襄 / 高雄報導

2021年11月3日 · 1分鐘 (閱讀時間)

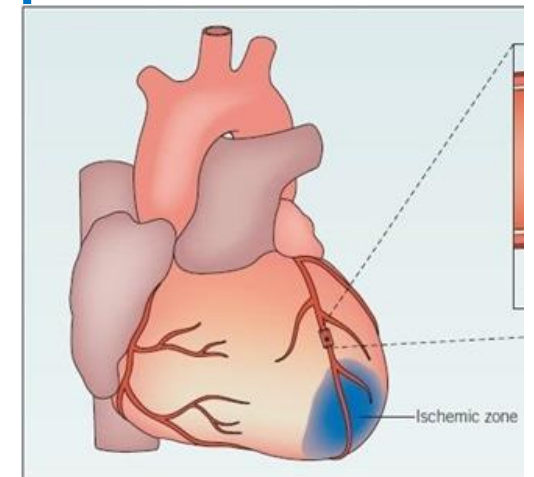
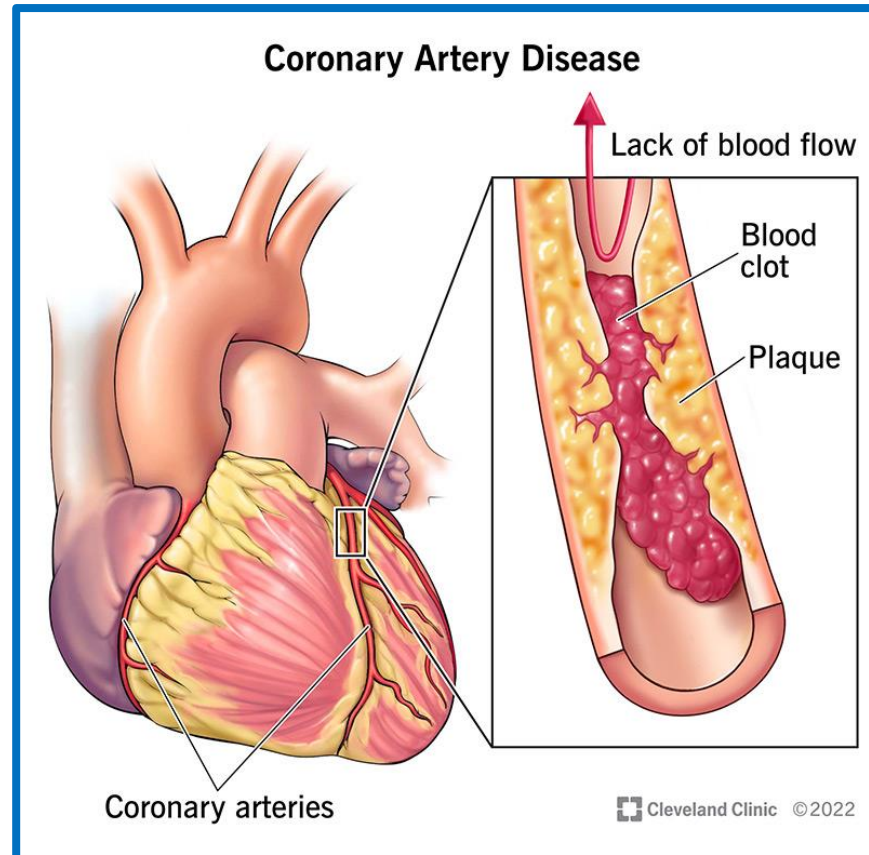
義守大學課程的學士後中醫學系的特聘教授
中醫師公會全聯會副理事長
據悉施純全多年前曾因心肌梗塞住院，但確切死因仍有待釐清。

60 歲

前旅日球星張誌家驚傳心肌梗塞逝！青壯年猝死多因心血管出問題 醫提醒3危險徵兆4生活型態易致命

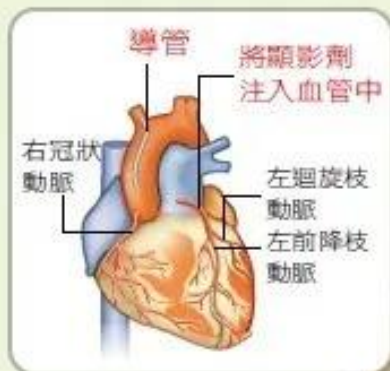
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43歲



心導管置放心臟血管支架示意圖

目前心導管手術一般都是從手部的橈動脈進行治療。
(也有從股動脈進去。)

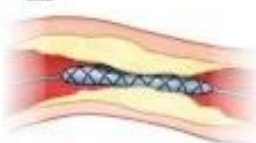


手部橈動脈
穿刺

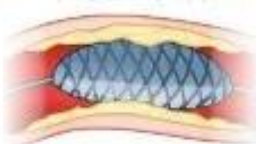
1 將導管伸入心臟血管後，進行血管攝影，確定阻塞的位置。



2 把支架送進病變位置。



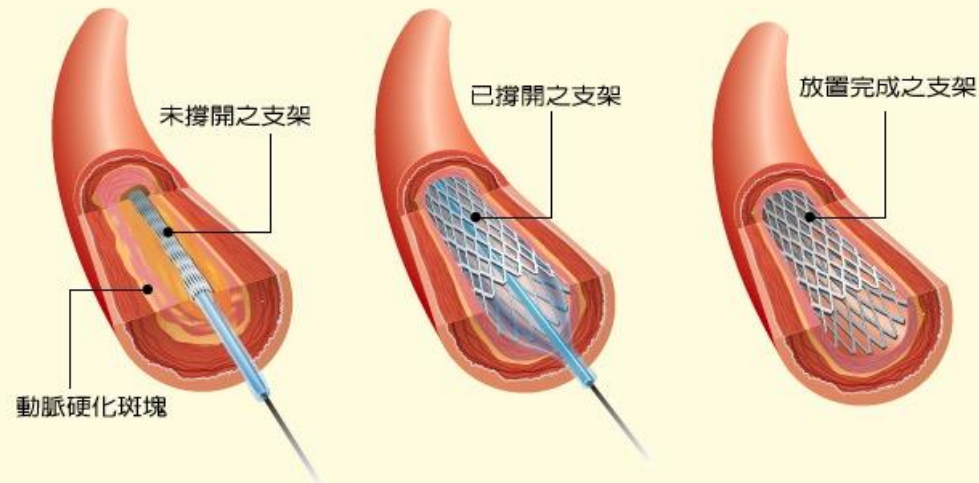
3 將支架上的氣球打開使支架撐開



4 再把氣球拉出來，就完成血管支架置放。



血管支架放置示意圖



裝心臟支架

⚠️「無法解決」

已經硬化的血管！



財團法人

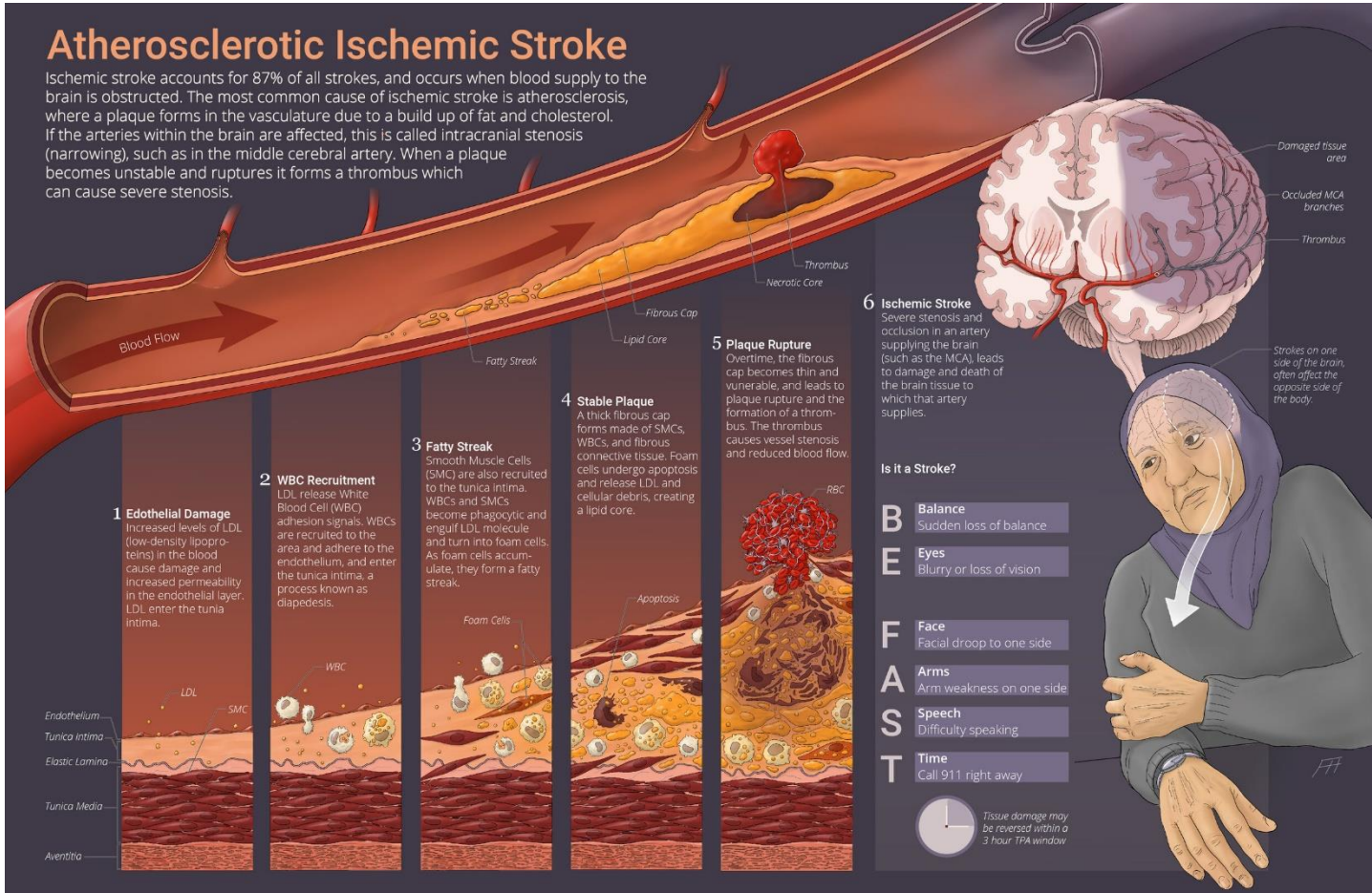
全民健康基金會

Taiwan Health Foundation

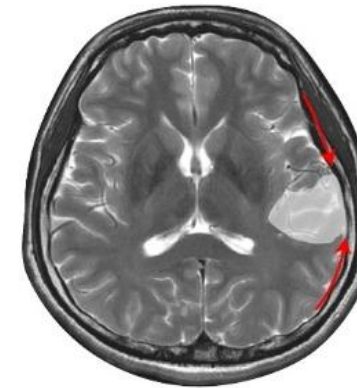
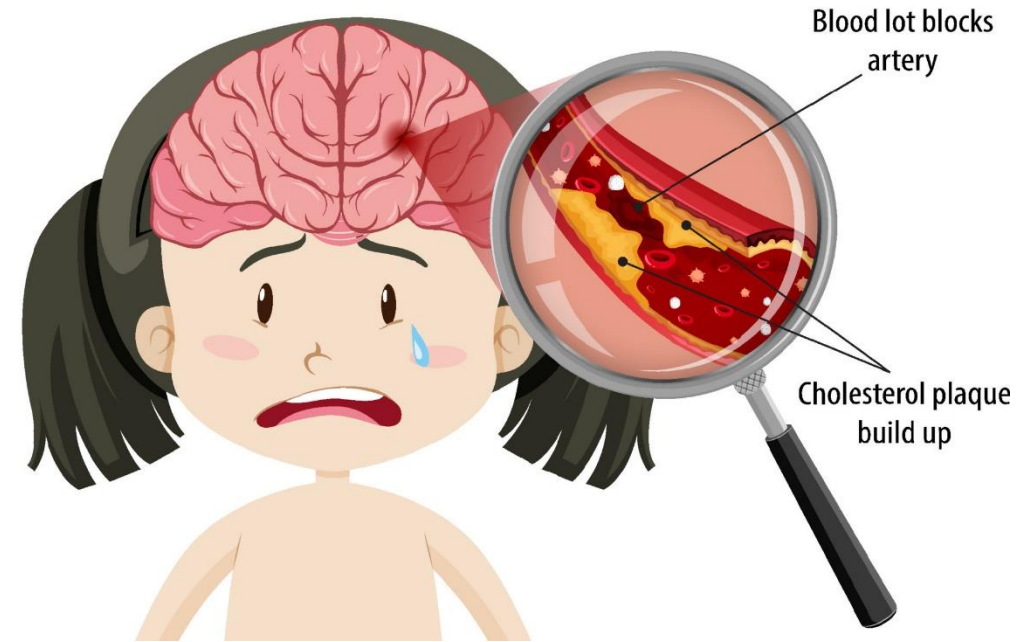
腦血管動脈硬化引起缺血性中風

Atherosclerotic Ischemic Stroke

Ischemic stroke accounts for 87% of all strokes, and occurs when blood supply to the brain is obstructed. The most common cause of ischemic stroke is atherosclerosis, where a plaque forms in the vasculature due to a build up of fat and cholesterol. If the arteries within the brain are affected, this is called intracranial stenosis (narrowing), such as in the middle cerebral artery. When a plaque becomes unstable and ruptures it forms a thrombus which can cause severe stenosis.



Atherosclerosis Stroke



thrombosis



hypoperfusion

每47分鐘就有1人死於腦中風 把握黃金3小時，中風是可控制的

•資料來源：衛生福利部

•建檔日期：105-10-27 更新時間：106-05-11

10月29日是世界中風組織（The World Stroke Organization）所訂定世界中風日（World Stroke Day 2016），今年主題是「中風是可治療的（Stroke is Treatable）」，強調辨識中風初期的重要症狀，把握黃金時間就醫，即時治療與積極復健，中風是可以有效控制的。

統計結果顯示60-79歲是中風發生率最高的年齡層

急性中風搶救黃金3小時-FAST(快、快、快)

民眾之中風類型以**缺血性中風為最多**，急性缺血性中風患者若能於發生後3小時內給予血栓溶解劑靜脈注射治療，將可有效減少中風導致之殘障等後遺症，因此若出現中風症狀，應立即送醫爭取治療時間。腦中風病發後的6個月是復健的黃金時期，運動能力恢復最快，掌握黃金復健期，積極配合醫療專業人員的復健治療計畫，能降低身體殘障程度，重拾日常生活功能，讓中風患者拋開病後憂鬱，讓生活更美好。國民健康署呼籲民眾牢記FA

掌握腦中風治療先機-健保署自112年10月1日起放寬血栓溶解劑及處置之執行時間 1年約1,600人受惠

資料來源：中央健康保險署 建檔日期：112-09-26

為搶救急性缺血性腦中風病人之黃金治療關鍵時間，健保署自112年10月1日起放寬血栓溶解劑「rt-PA藥品」及「急性缺血性腦中風處置費」之給付條件，由原先限急性缺血性腦中風「3小時內」使用，延長至「4.5小時內」，預估一年約新增加1,600人受惠，預算約6900萬點。

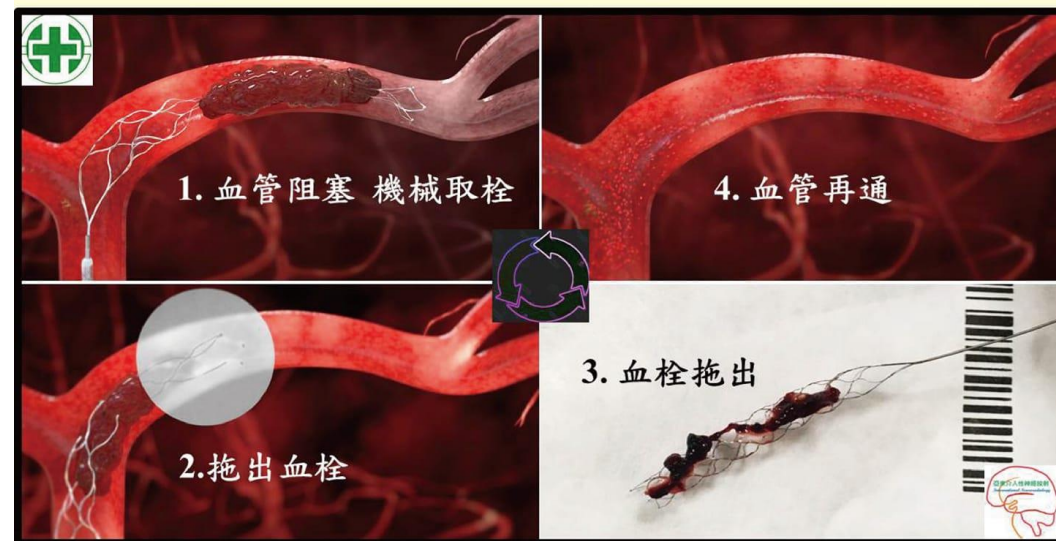
顱內動脈取栓術 逆轉缺血性腦中風

腦血管疾病為國人2017年十大死因的第4名（前3名分別為癌症、心臟疾病與肺炎），其中約8成是缺血性腦中風（因血栓致病）。根據統計，臺灣平均每10分鐘就有1人發生腦中風，每47分鐘就有1人中風死亡，更多的情況是因中風而導致失能甚至臥床。國人從臥床到死亡的時間平均約為7年，而造成臥床的最主要原因就是腦中風。

搶救急性缺血性腦中風，黃金時間稍縱即逝

急性缺血性腦中風目前最有效的治療方式，是在發病3小時內施打靜脈血栓溶解劑，若確認有顱內大血管阻塞，則可在8小時（後循環中風為24小時）內進行顱內動脈取栓術。

取栓示意圖

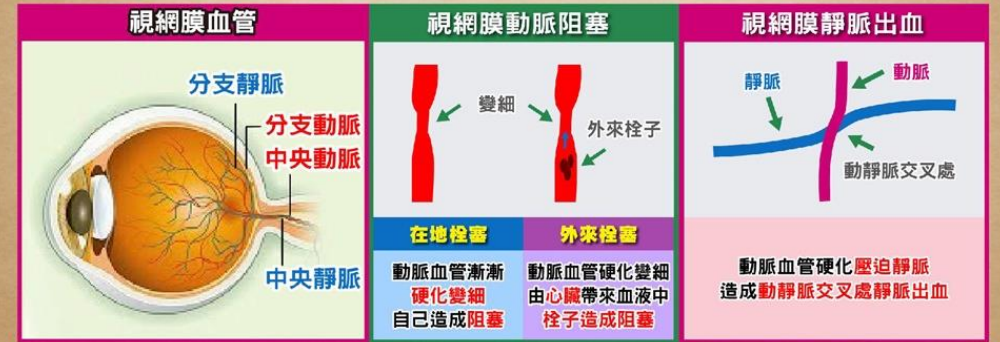


眼中風

眼中風簡單來說就是視網膜血管阻塞，導致視力減退或短暫性失明，大多是三高控制不良等內科疾病所造成。常見症狀是眼前突然一片黑暗，通常是單眼突然發生無痛性的視力減退或喪失，有失明的風險。「暫時性黑矇」可能是眼中風的前兆，但通常只持續幾秒到幾分鐘，一般不超過10分鐘，一旦阻塞的血栓溶解或沖掉，血流恢復正常，視力就會恢復。

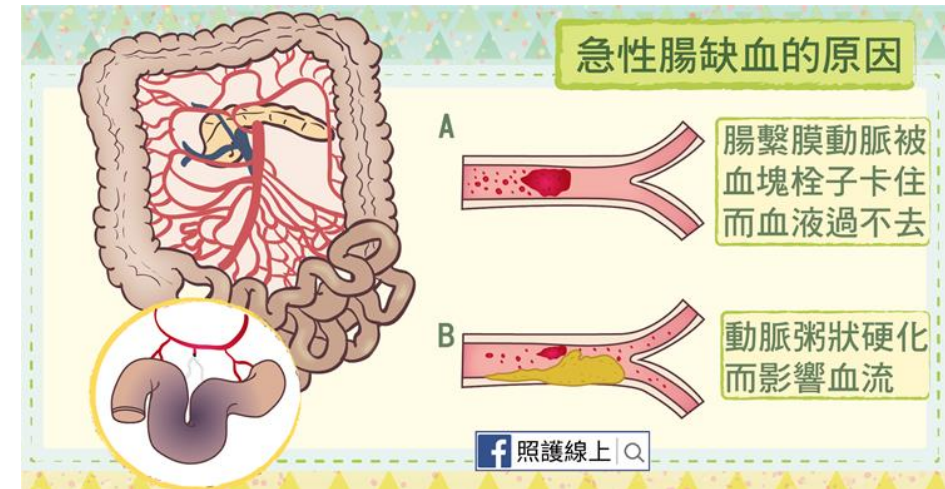
眼中風黃金救援時間僅6小時

資料來源：眼科醫師 陳堯山



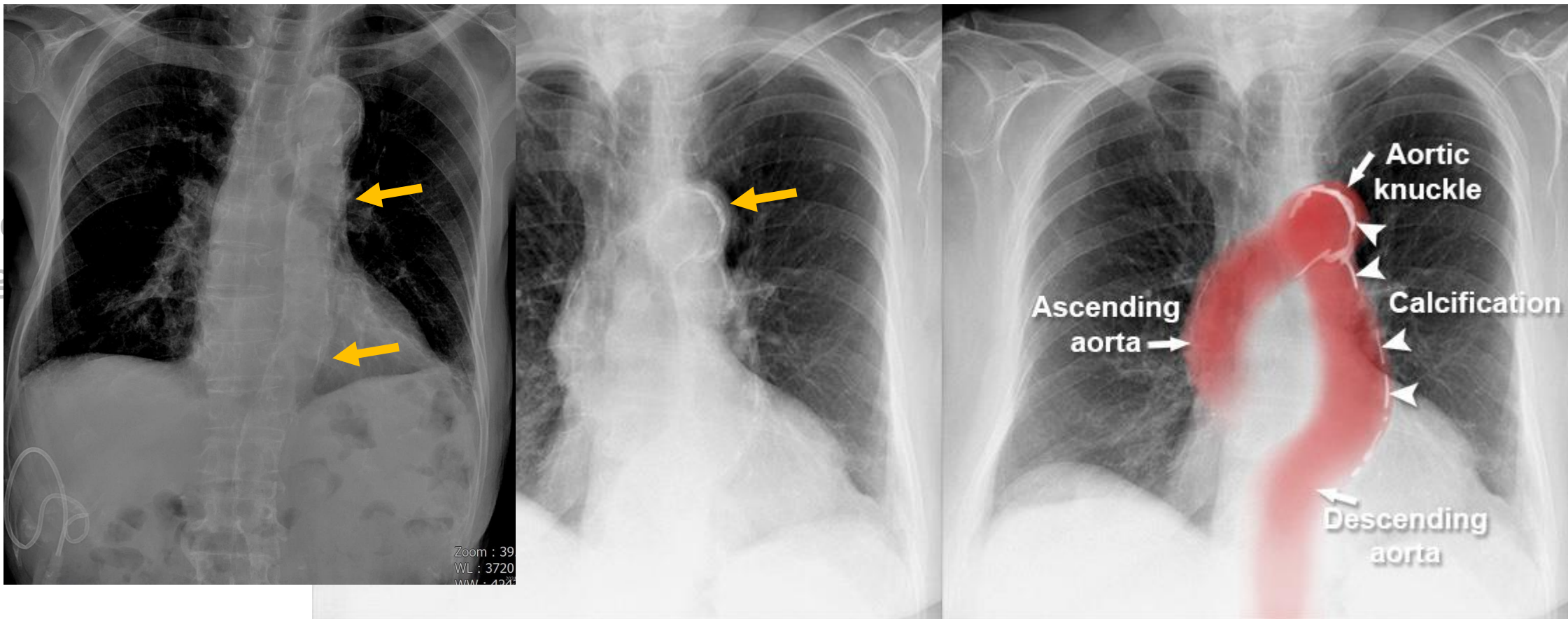
腸中風

有關腸胃道的疾病，多數人還是先聯想到癌王—[大腸癌](#)。然而，腸中風帶來的危險性也不遑多讓，比起大腸癌更加難治療。腸中風的醫學名為「缺血性腸炎」(Acute Mesenteric Ischemia)，和腦中風、腳中風，或是[心肌梗塞](#)一樣，都屬於[動脈阻塞](#)以及靜脈阻塞，大約有70%的患者腸中風都是動脈阻塞所致。

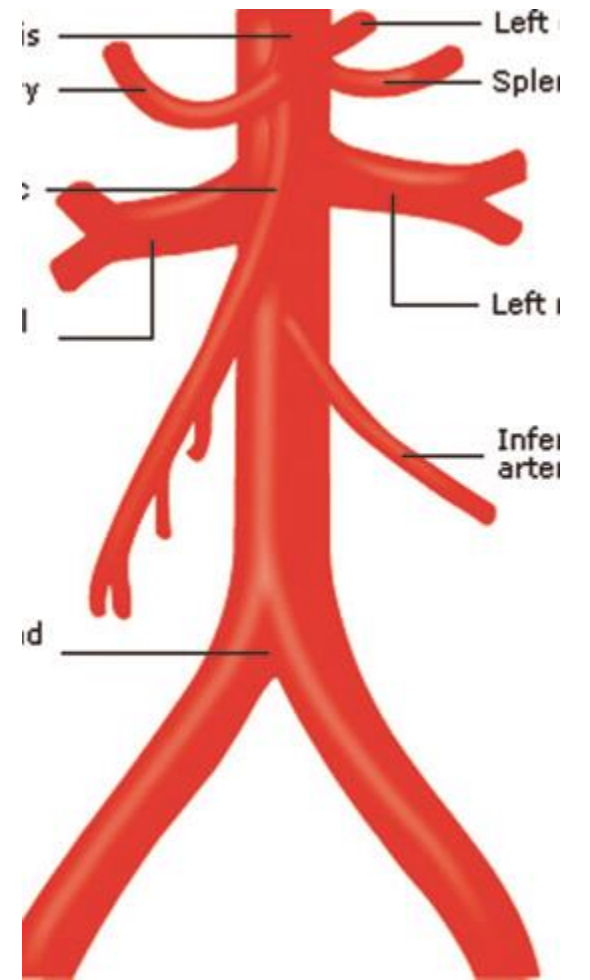
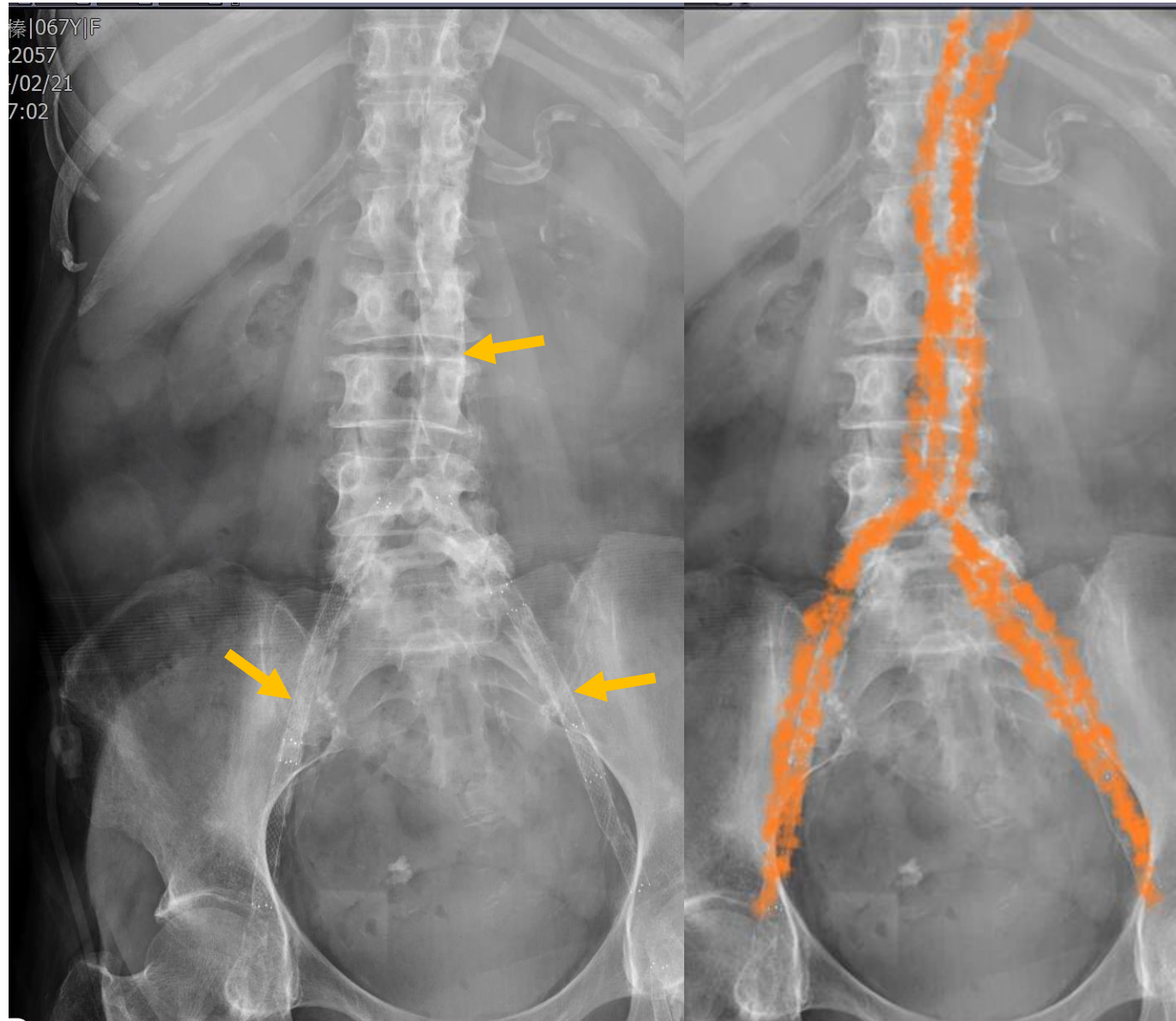


Atherosclerosis 的影像

X-ray
CT
MRI
Ultras
angiog



X-ray 可看到胸主動脈硬化處鈣化

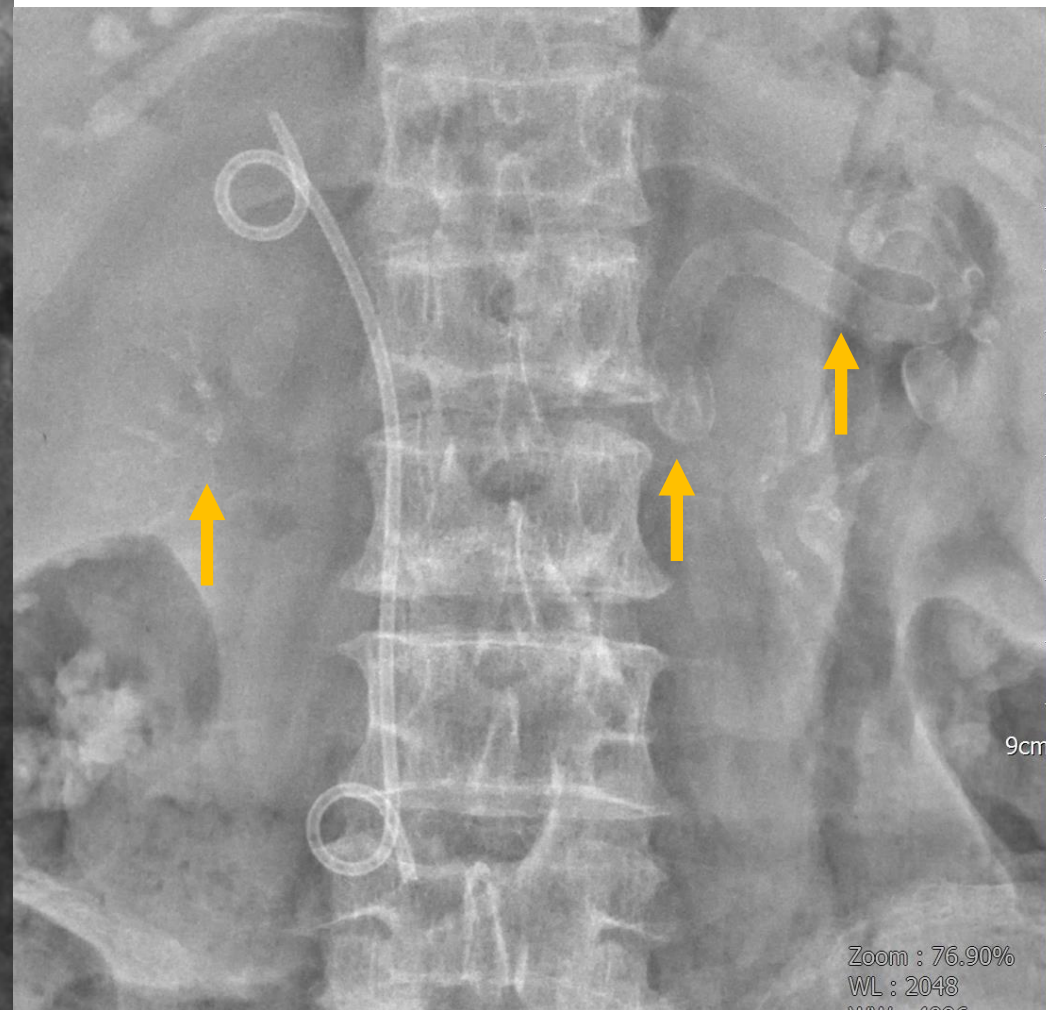


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X-ray 可看到腹主動脈硬化處鈣化

Atherosclerosis 的影像

- X-ray
- CT
- MRI
- Ultrasound
- angiography



X-ray 可看到動脈硬化處鈣化

Atherosclerosis 的影像

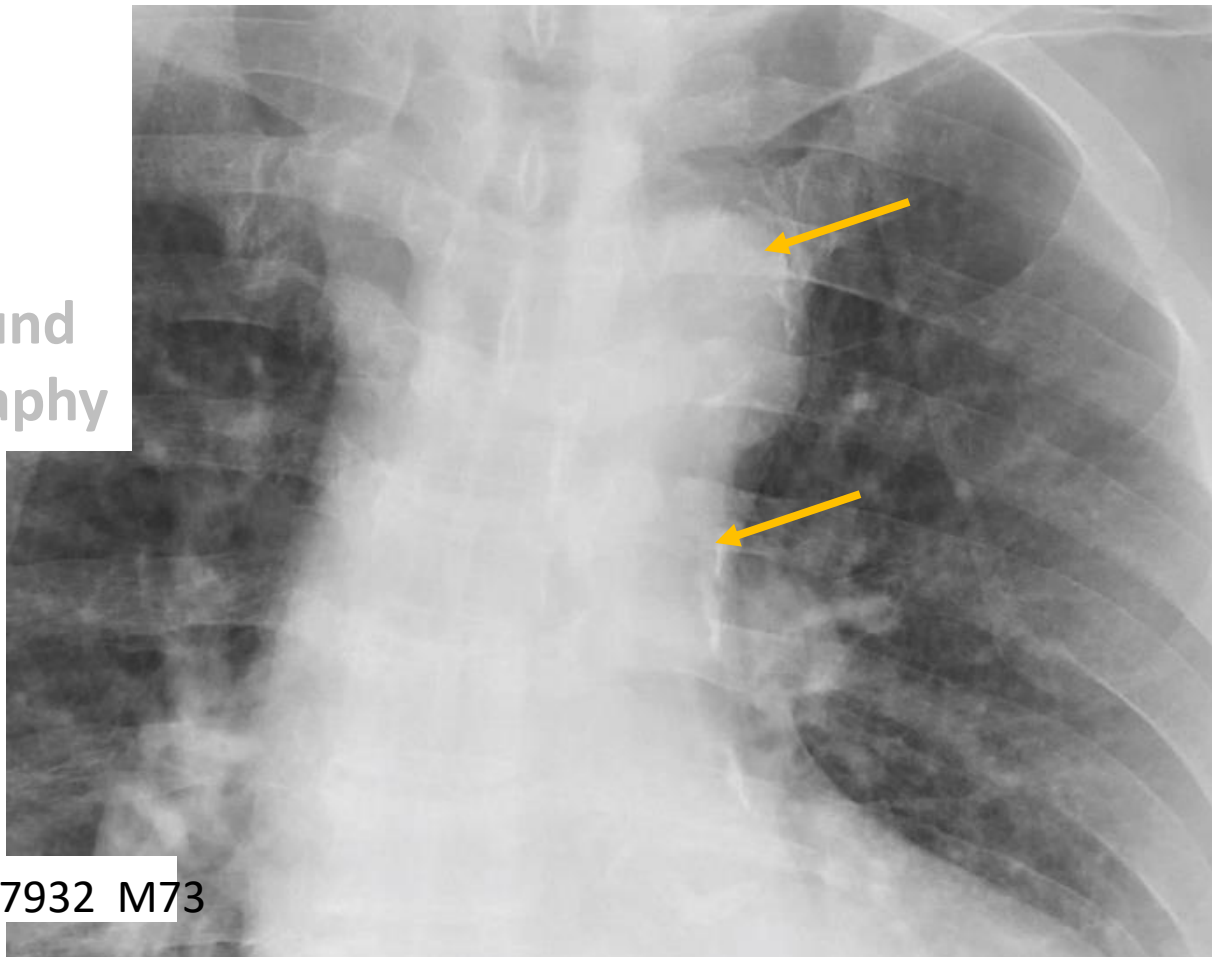
X-ray
CT
MRI
Ultrasound
angiography



X-ray 可看到動脈硬化處鈣化

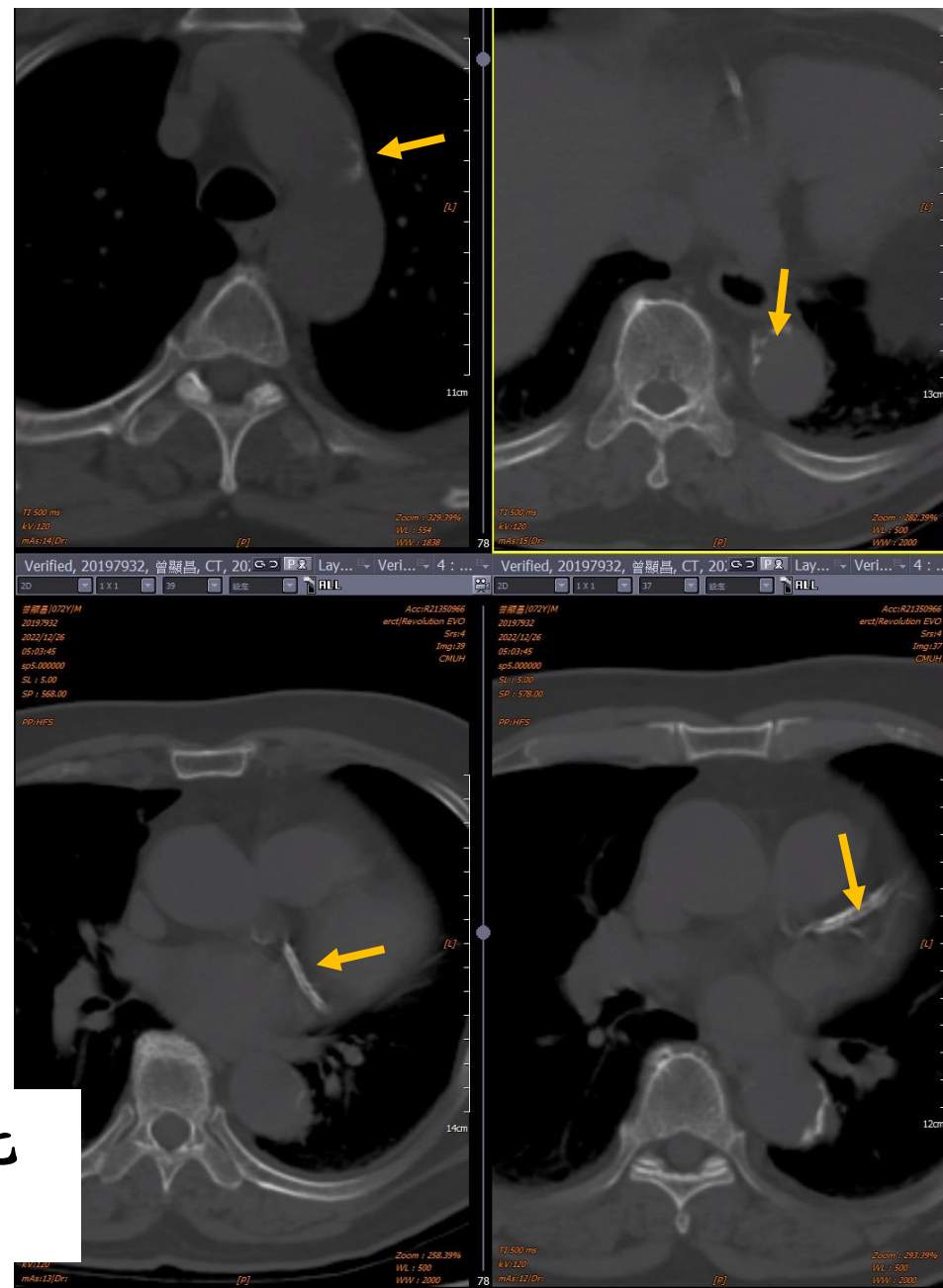
Atherosclerosis 的影像

- X-ray
- CT
- CTA
- MRA
- Ultrasound
- angiography



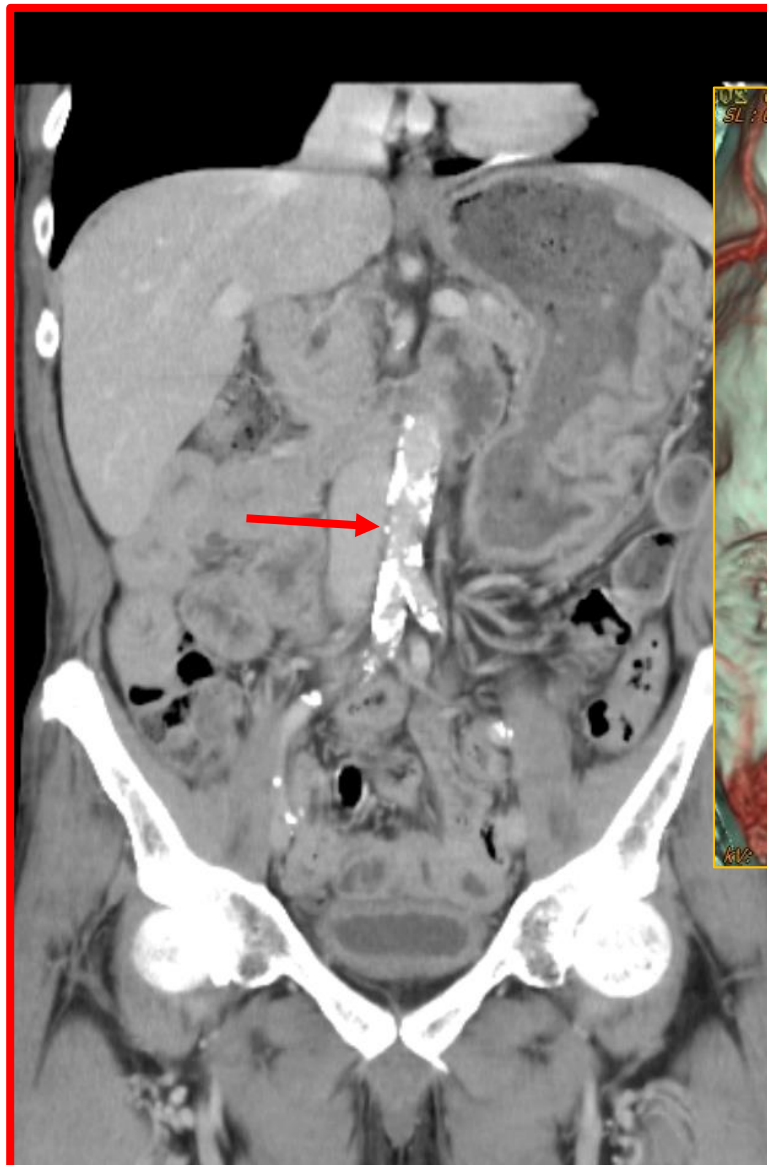
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CT 可看到胸主動脈、心臟冠狀動脈硬化處鈣化

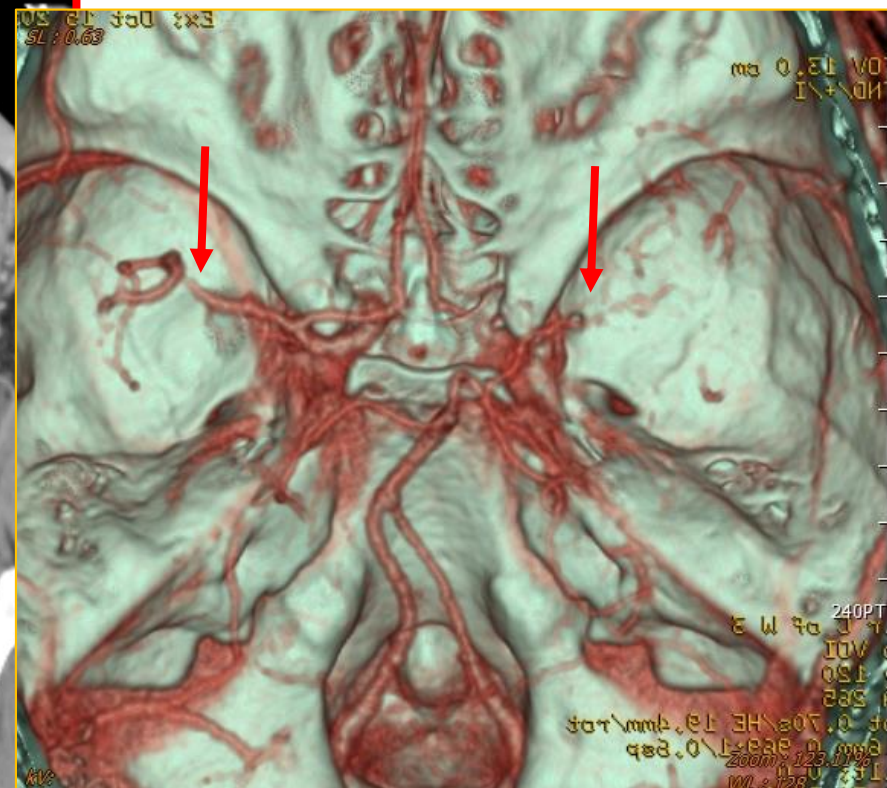


Atherosclerosis 的影像

X-ray
CT
CTA
MRA
Ultrasound
angiography



CT可看到動脈硬化處鈣化、狹窄



CTA 可看到動脈硬化處狹窄

Atherosclerosis 的影像

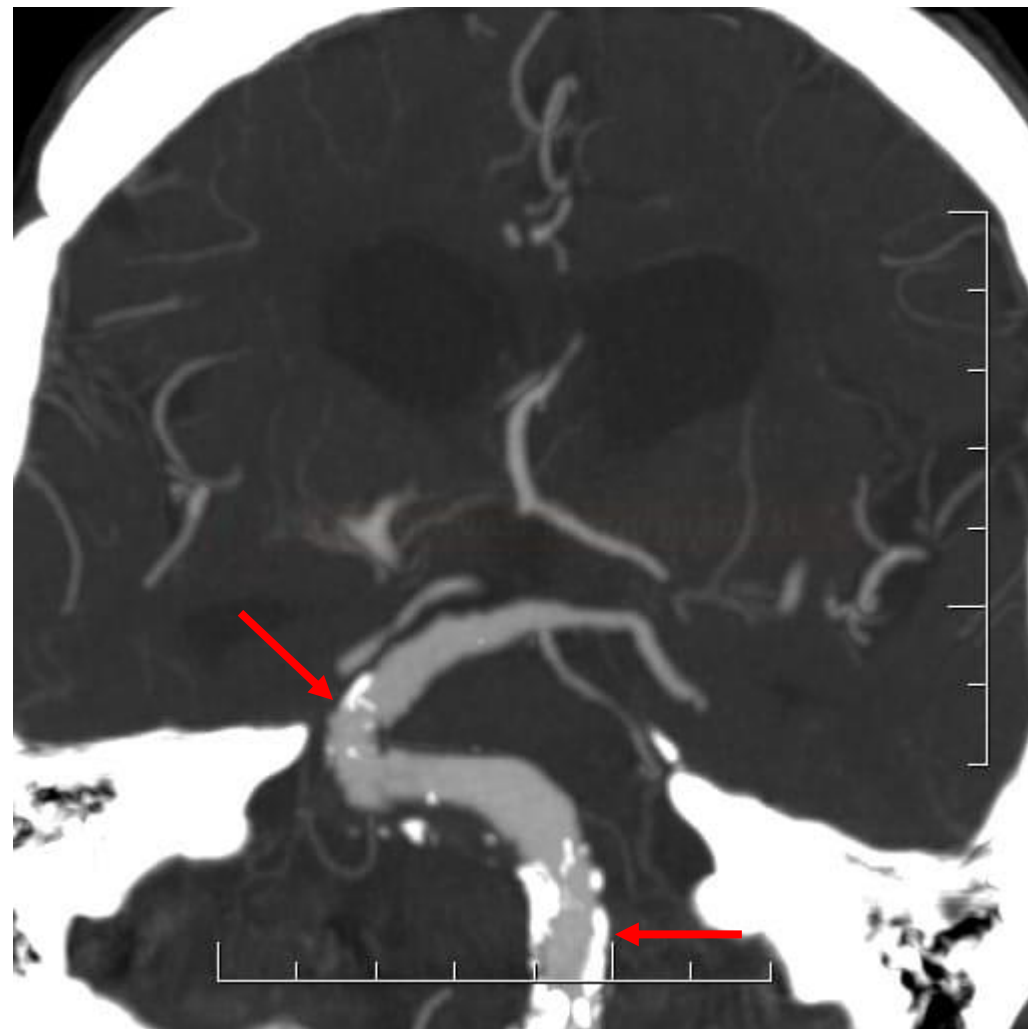
X-ray

CT

CTA

MRA

Ultrasound
angiography



CTA 可看到動脈硬化處鈣化、狹窄

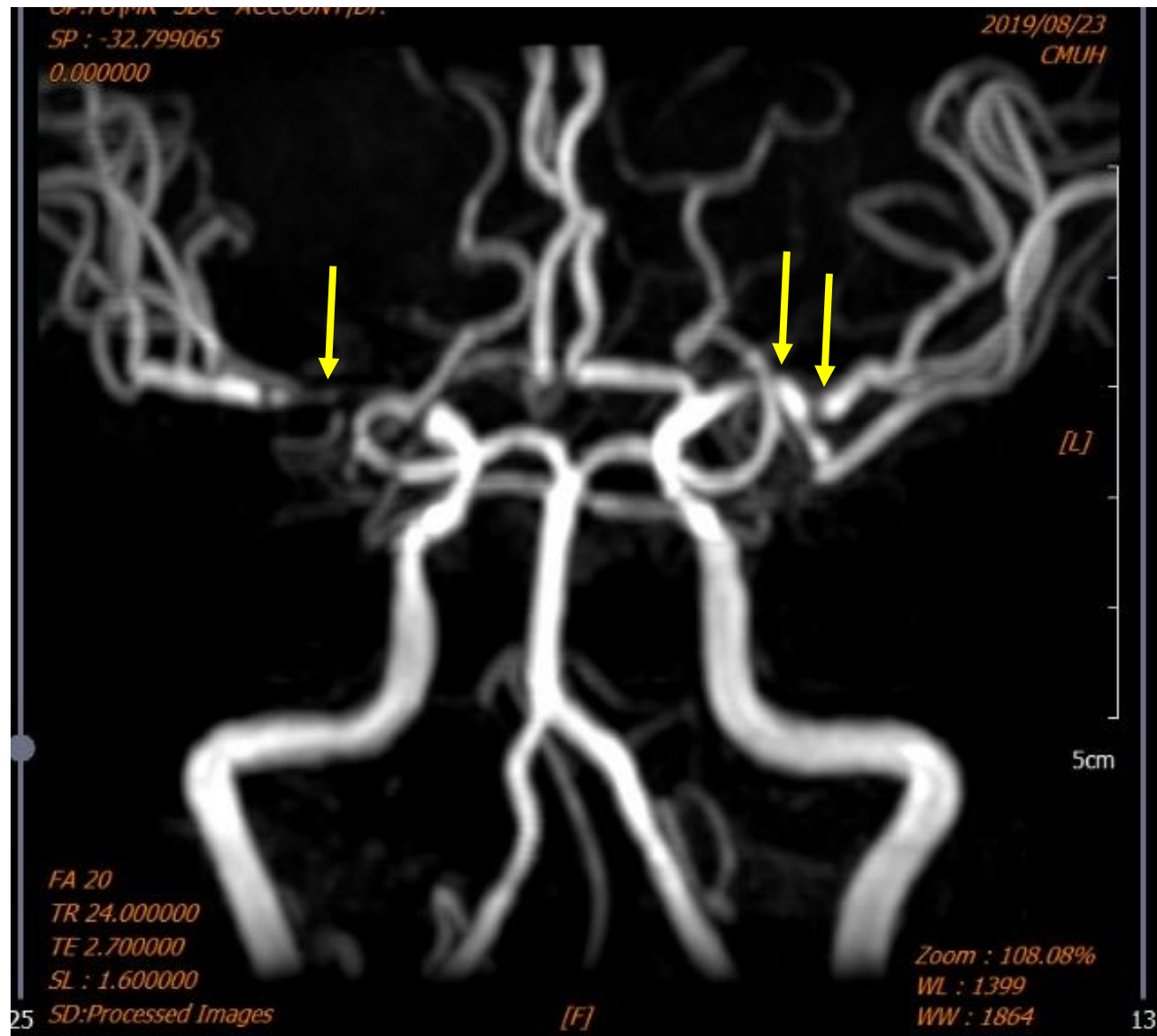
Atherosclerosis 的影像

X-ray

CTA

MRA

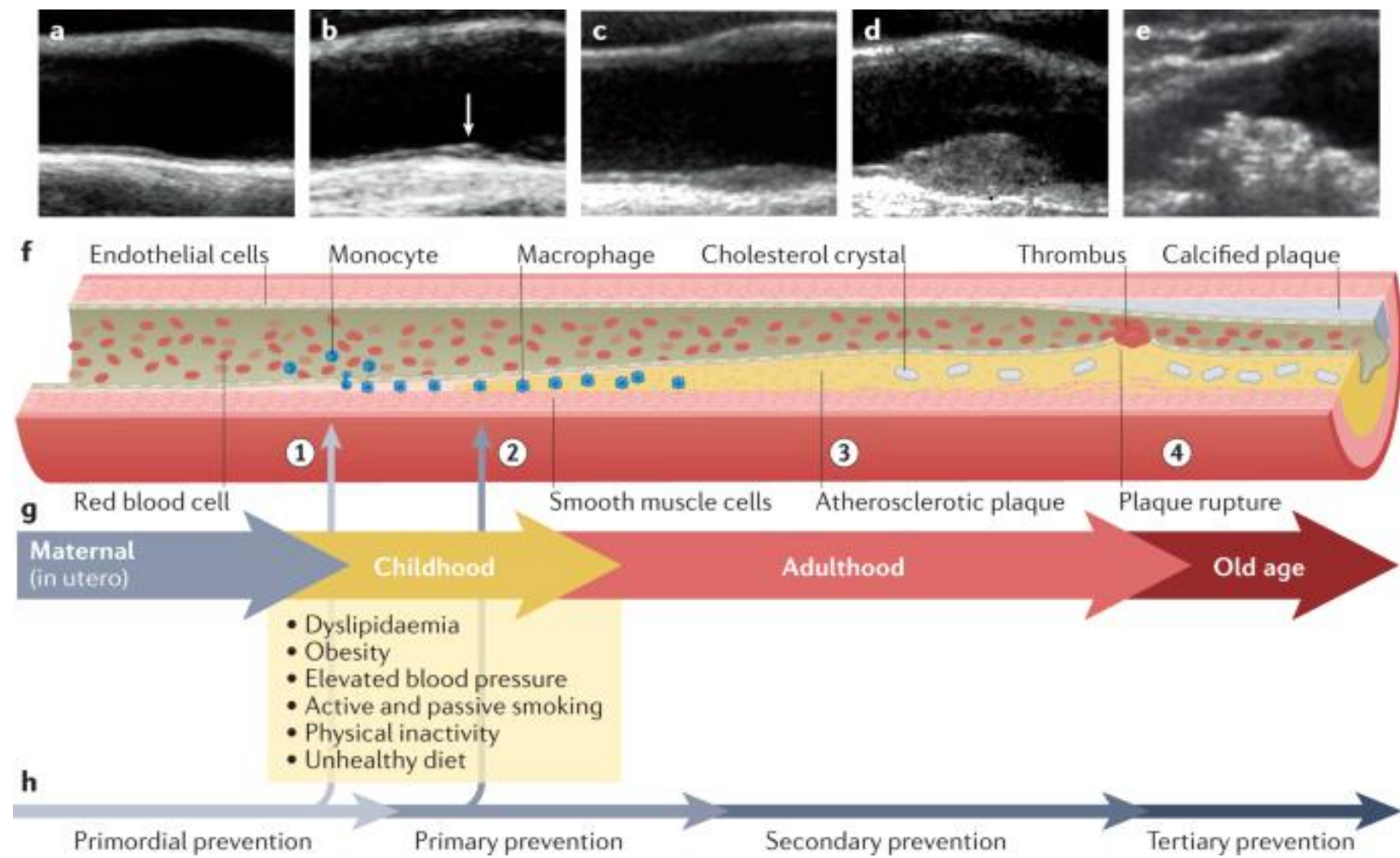
Ultrasound
angiography



MRA 可看到動脈硬化處狹窄

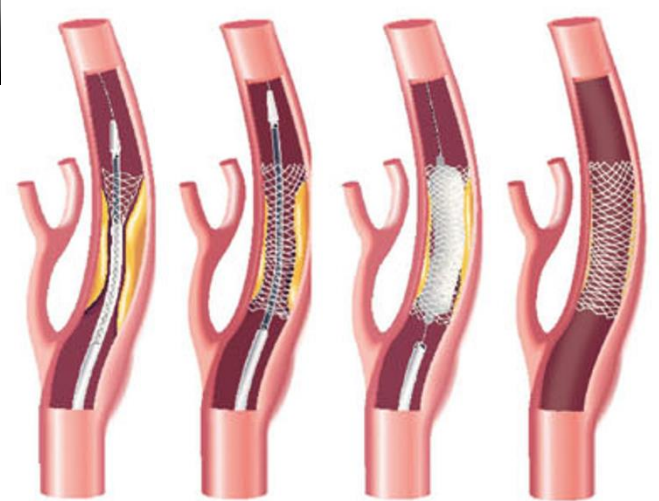
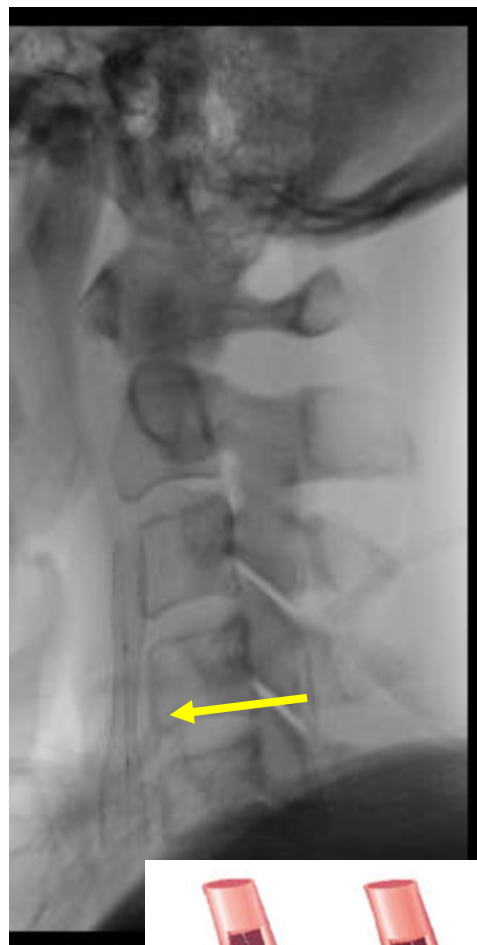
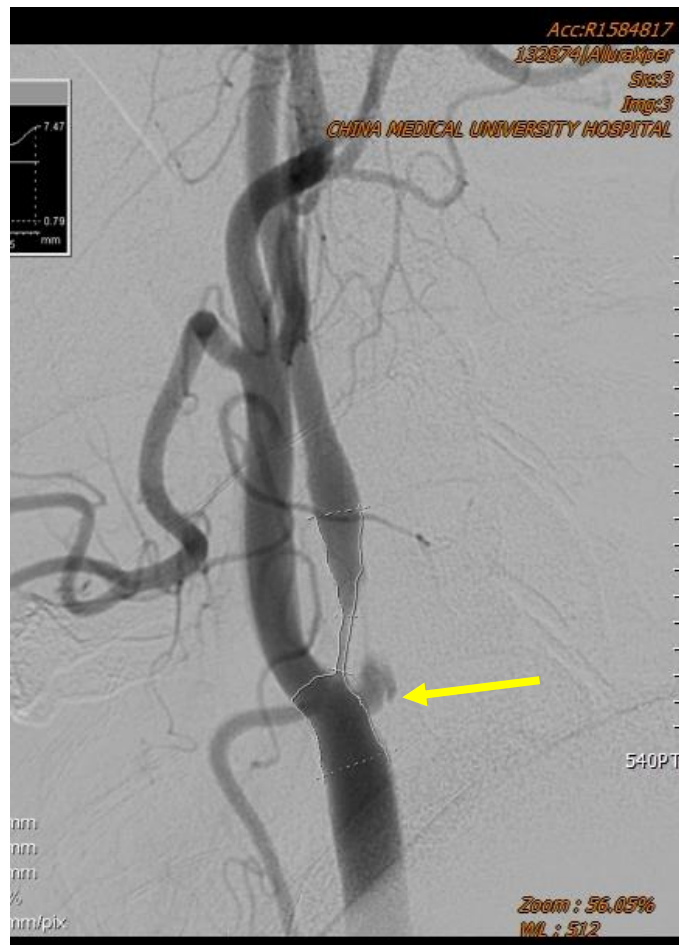
Atherosclerosis 的影像

X-ray
CTA
MRA
Ultrasound
angiography



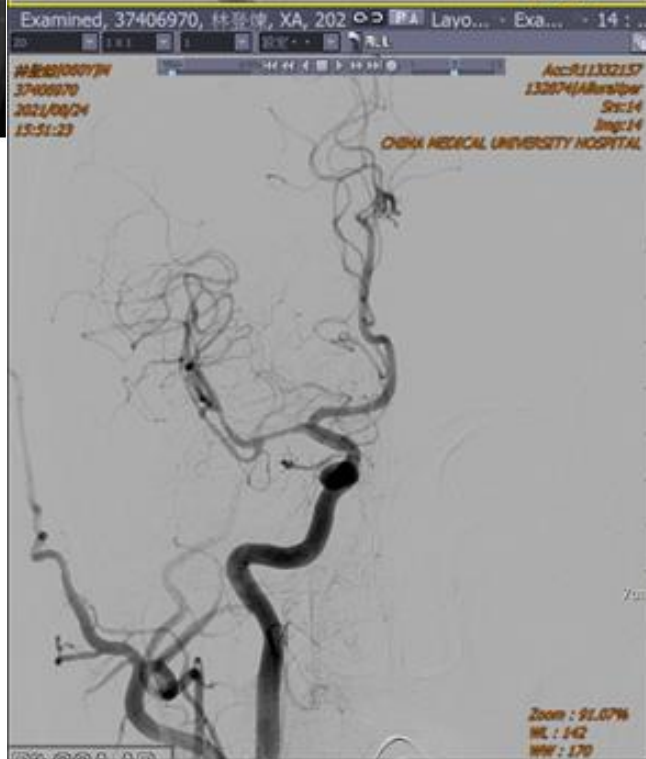
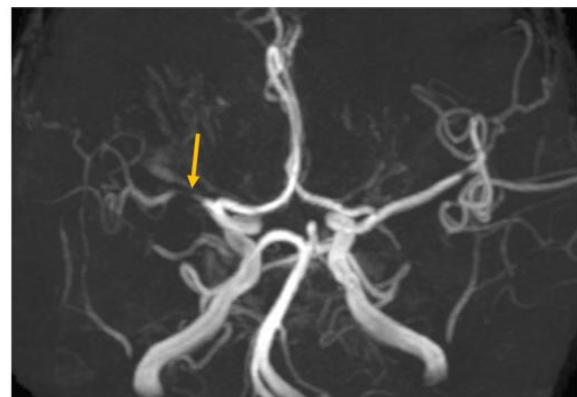
Atherosclerosis 的影像

- X-ray
- CT
- CTA
- MRA
- Ultrasound
- angiography



血管攝影 (Angiography)
既可診斷，又可置入
支架

M60 hypertension, old MI

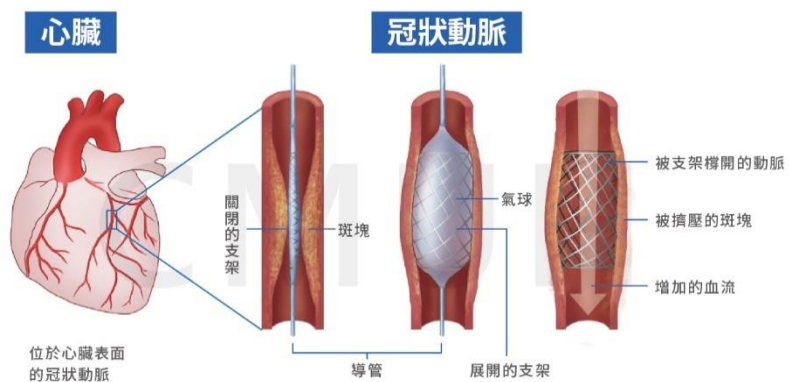
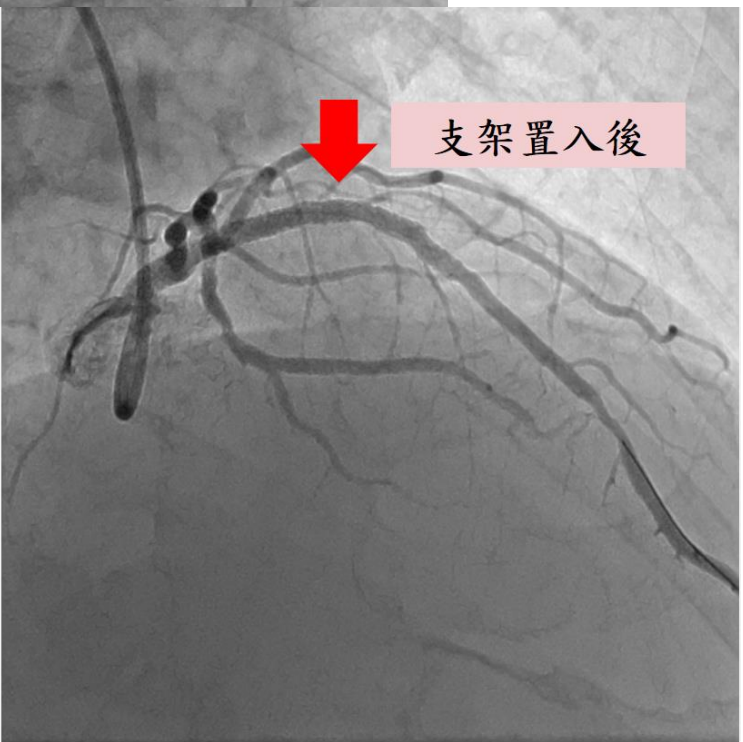
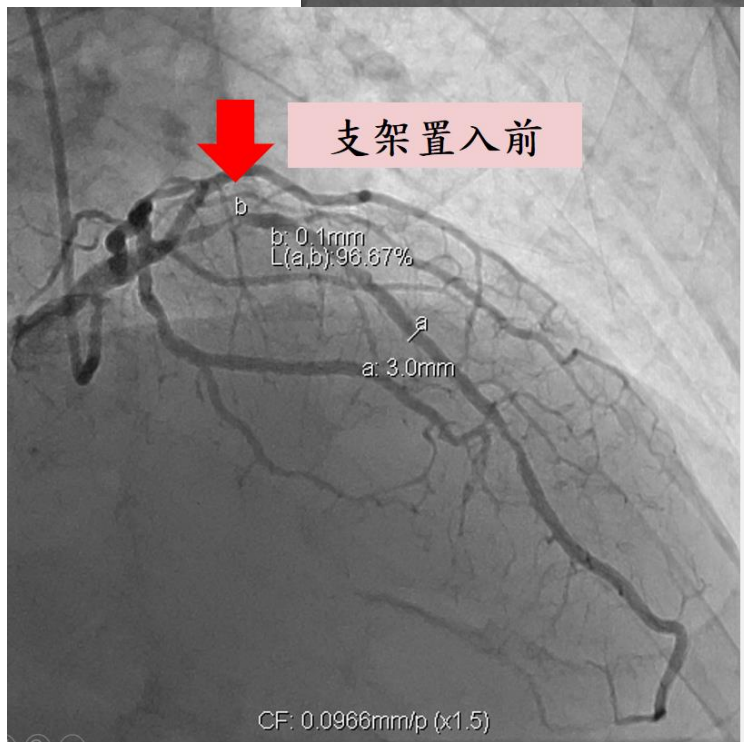
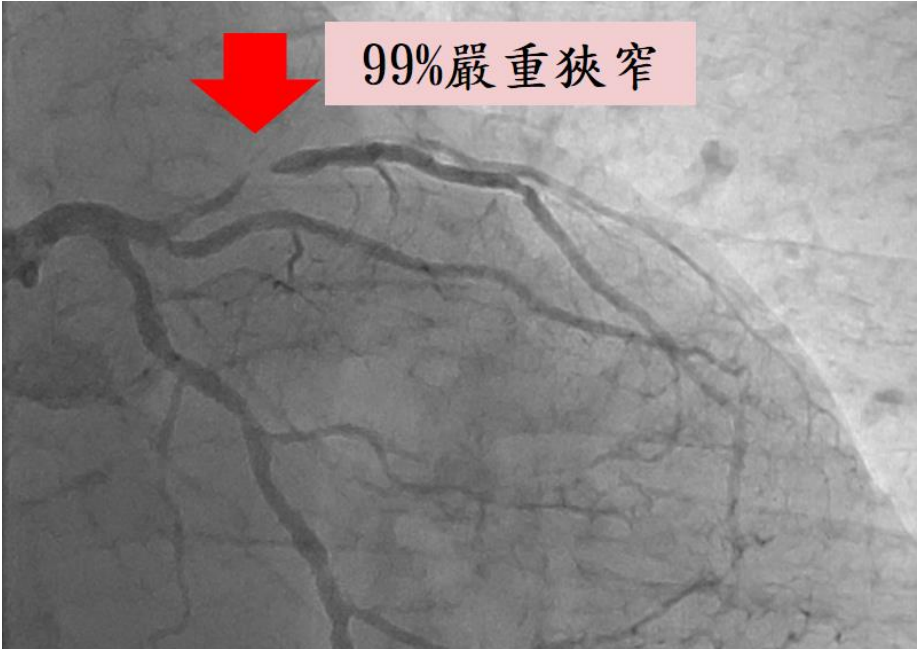


血管攝影 (Angiography)
既可診斷，又可置入
支架

Atherosclerosis 的影像

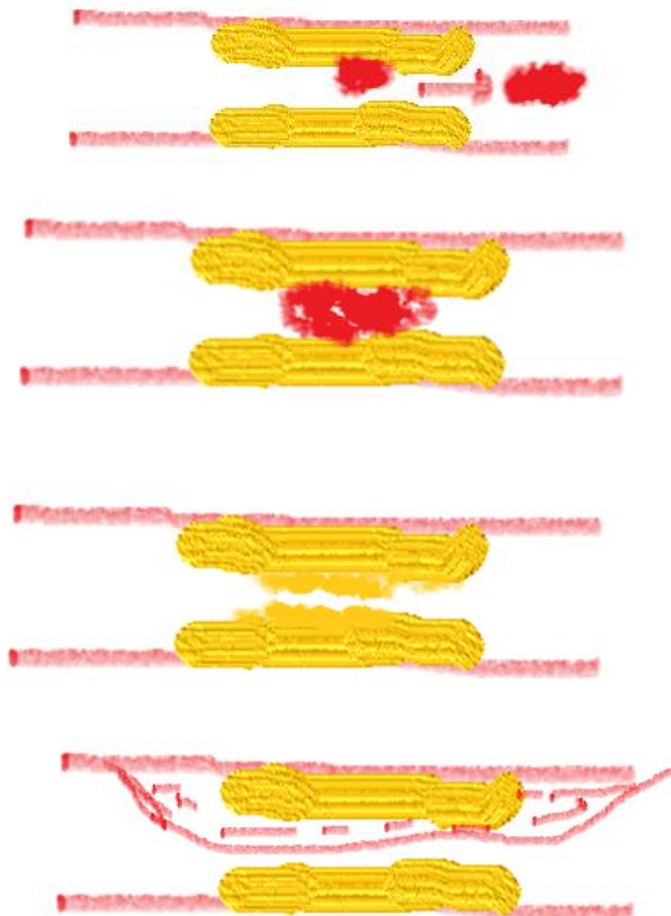
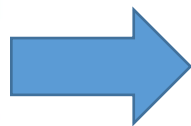
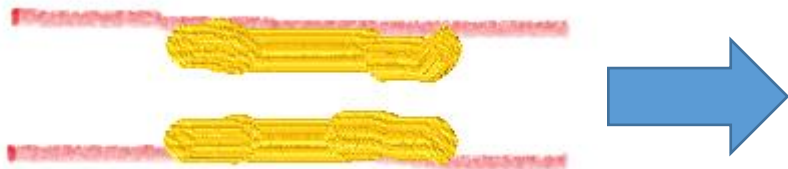
- X-ray
- CT
- CTA
- MRA
- Ultrasound
- angiography

心導管



Atherosclerosis

動脈硬化的演變及相關疾病



Thromboembolism

動脈硬化血栓形成、剝落
缺血性腦中風
心肌梗塞

Atherothrombosis

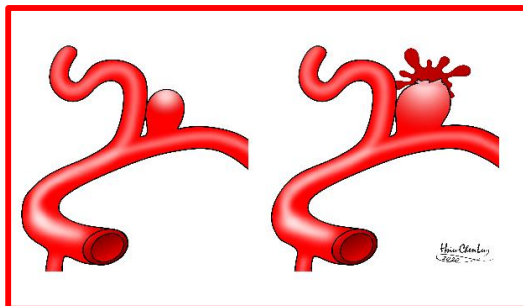
動脈硬化血栓形成堵住血管
缺血性腦中風
心肌梗塞

Atherothrombostenosis

動脈硬化血管狹窄
缺血性腦中風
有些狹窄至完全阻塞，無症狀

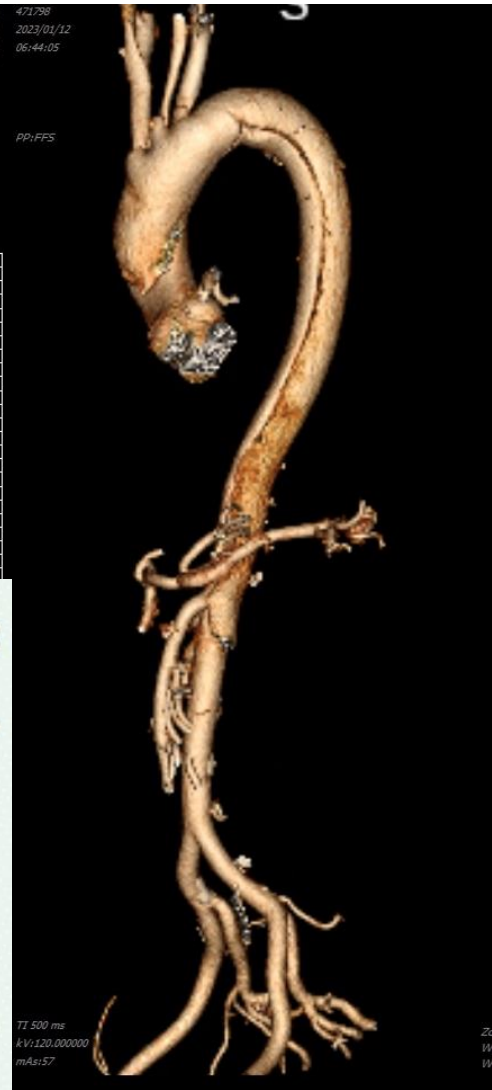
Aortic dissection 主動脈剝離

Arterial dissection 動脈剝離



Aneurysm formation

動脈瘤形成
SAH (蛛網膜下腔出血)



Aorta dissection
主動脈剝離

471798
2023/01/12
06:20:24
SL: 5.00
SP: 52.80
PP: FFS

Aquilion PRIME
Acc: R2112066
Srs: 10
Img: 26
471798
2023/01/12
06:44:05
PP: FFS

三高族
心血管篇

什麼是主動脈剝離?

原文創作: 健談
havemary.com
專家諮詢: 新光醫院健康管理部暨
心臟內科主治醫師 趙書平醫師

主動脈剝離是因主動脈內膜破裂，以致血流造成血管內外壁剝離而形成假腔

患者會有劇烈胸痛、背痛、肢體麻木、昏迷、休克等，**必須緊急就醫治療**

無預警
突然發生

主動脈剝離發生位置不同恐造成全身多種病症，如中風、心肌梗塞、癱瘓、下肢壞死等，不可不慎

主動脈剝離相關問題，建議諮詢「心臟科」

更多資訊請上 健談 havemary.com

Aorta dissection

主動脈剝離

M45

Hypertension.

Epigastric pain and radiation to the bilateral flanks.

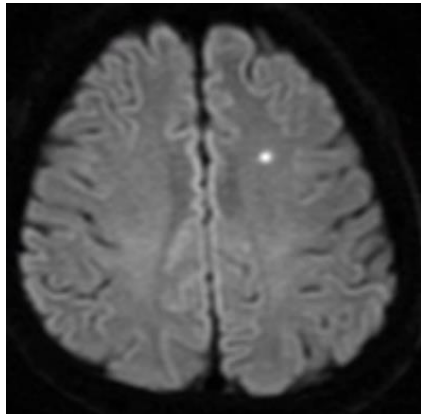
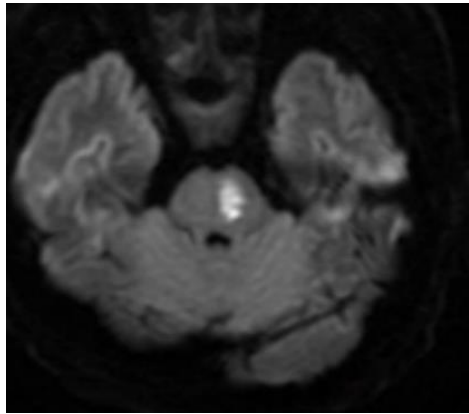
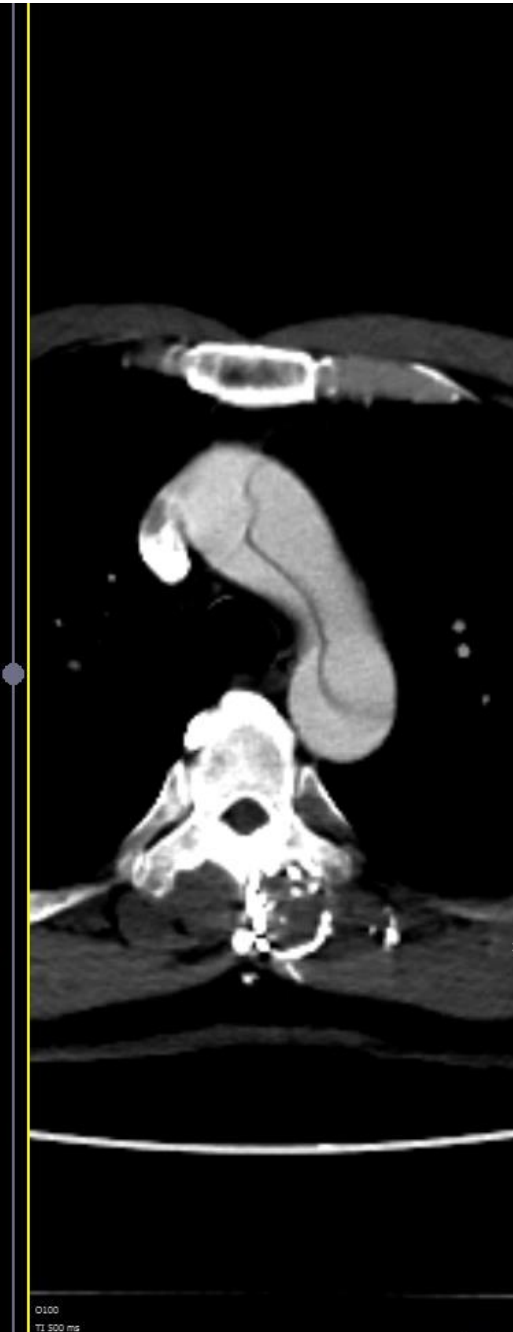
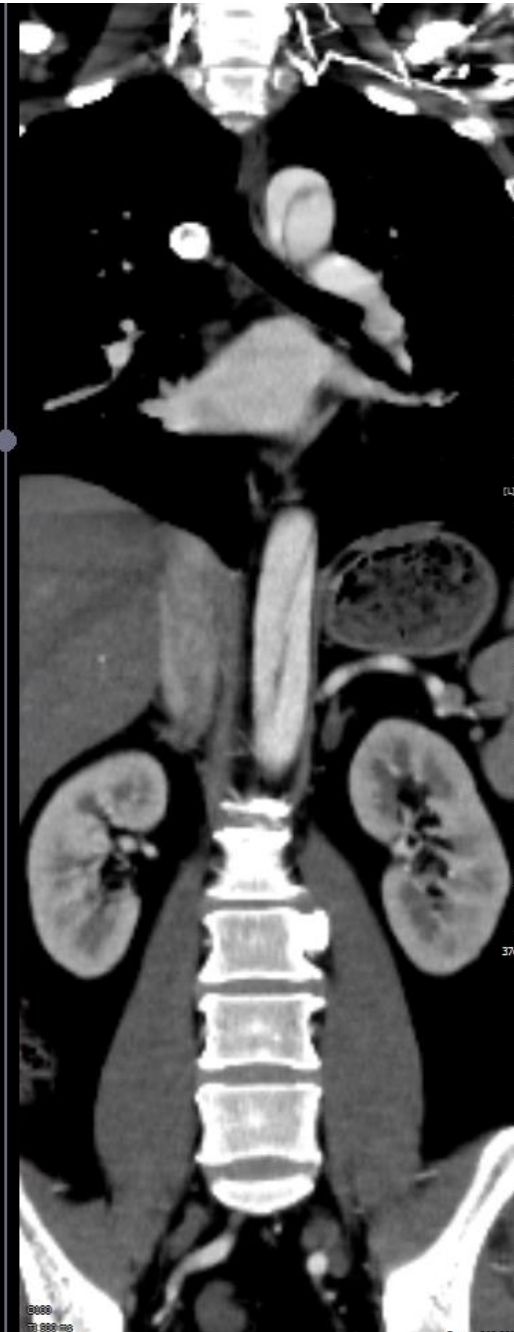
2023/2/12 CT:

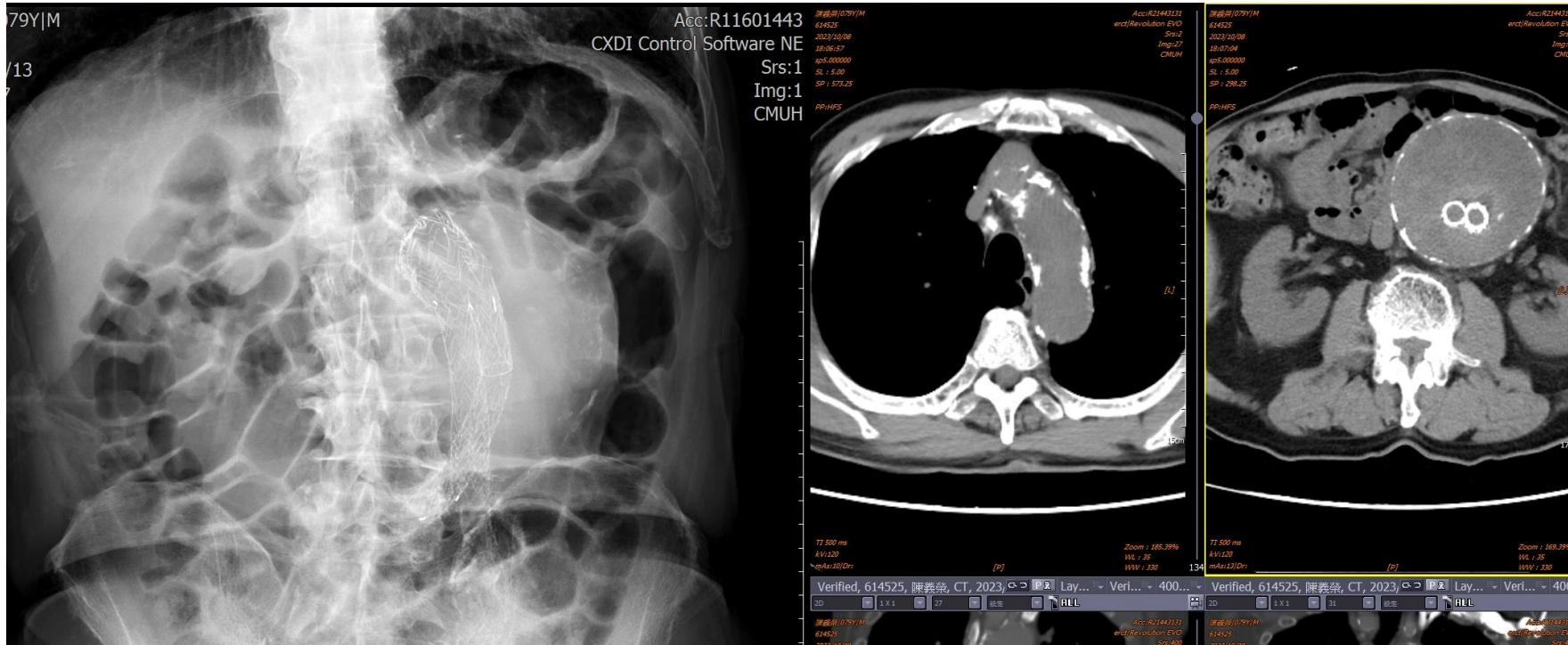
Aortic dissection, Type A, thoraco-abdominal aorta.

Right side weakness.

2023/2/20 MRI:

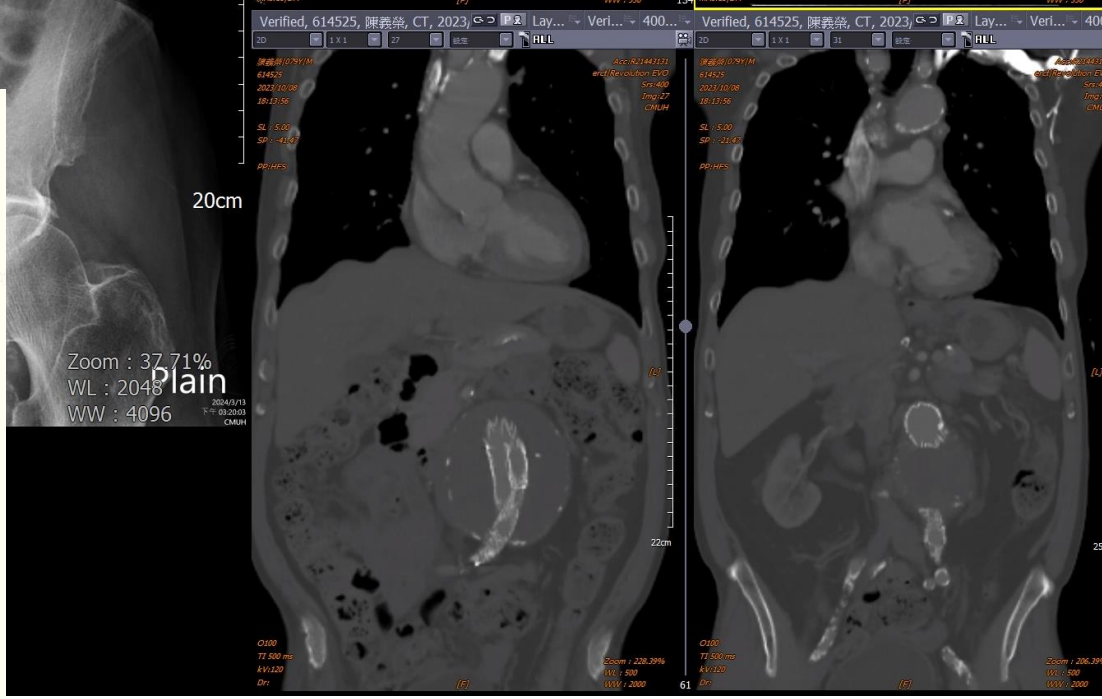
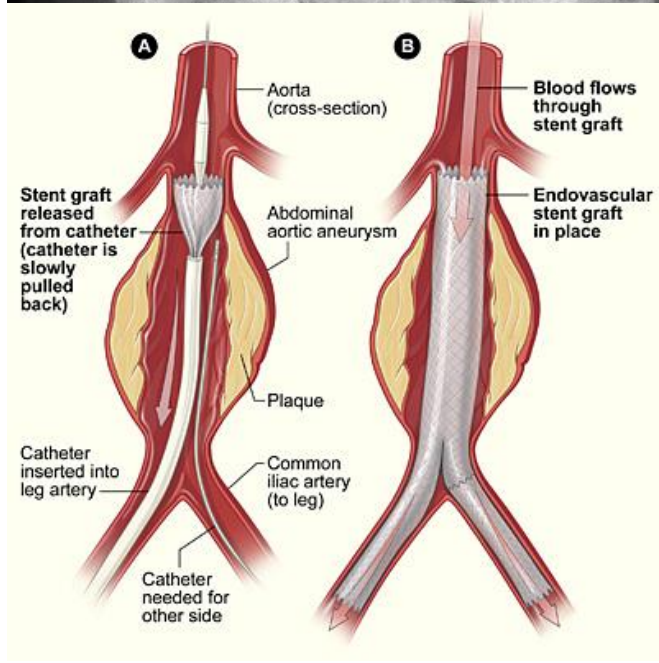
Multiple small acute lacunar infarctions in the pons, midbrain, cerebellum, basal ganglia and subcortex of frontal lobes.



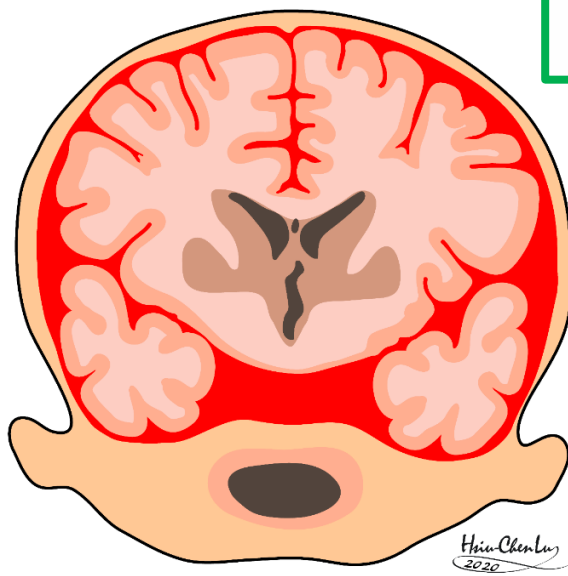
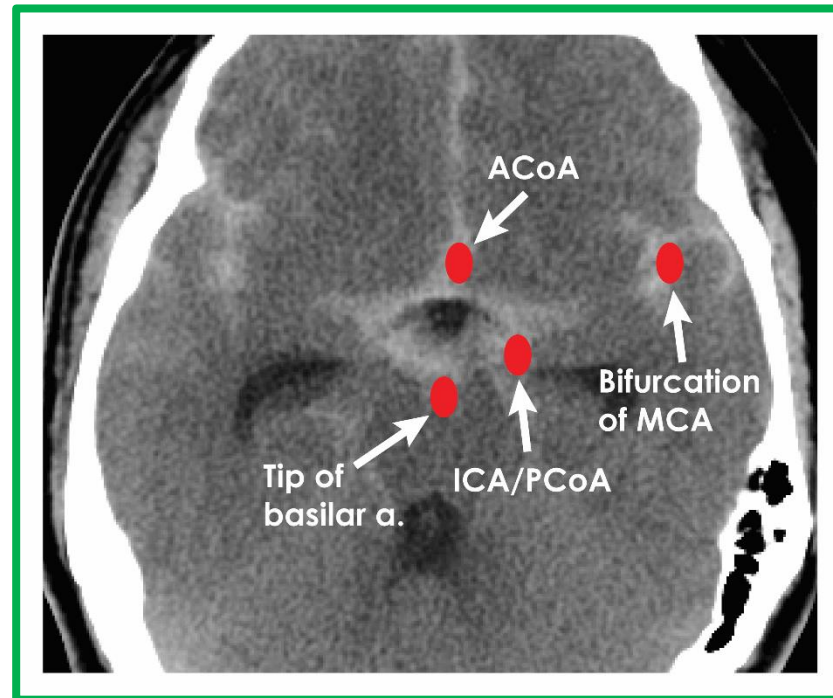
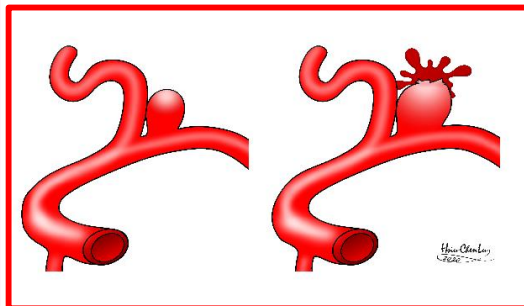
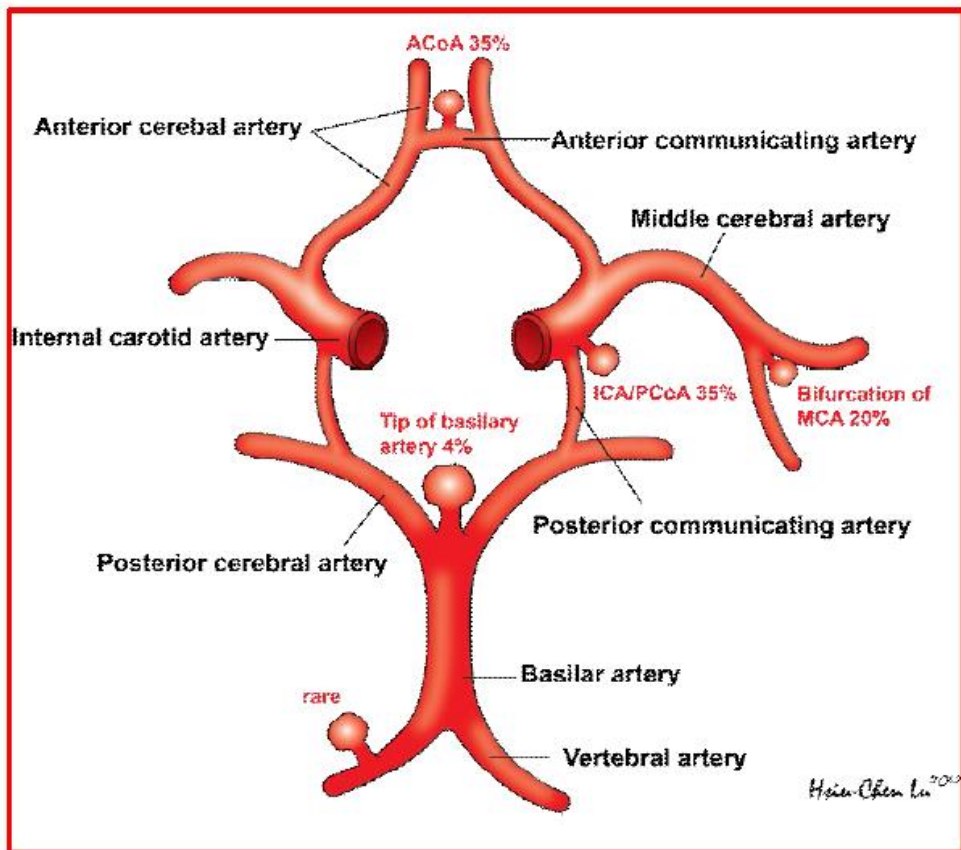


Aortic aneurysm 主動脈動脈瘤

主動脈瘤(aortic aneurysm)不是腫瘤，而是指主動脈直徑擴大。一旦過大時，可能會破裂，造成嚴重內出血。由於多半沒有症狀，很多人不曉得自己有主動脈瘤，甚至家人因主動脈瘤過世，親屬也不見得知道，還以為就是「心臟病發作」。



顱內Aneurysm 動脈瘤破裂出血



Symptoms:

- headache
- vomiting
- neck stiffness
- conscious change

小血管動脈硬化 (arteriosclerosis)

三高:

高血壓

高血糖

高血脂

Smoking

肥胖

年齡

Gene

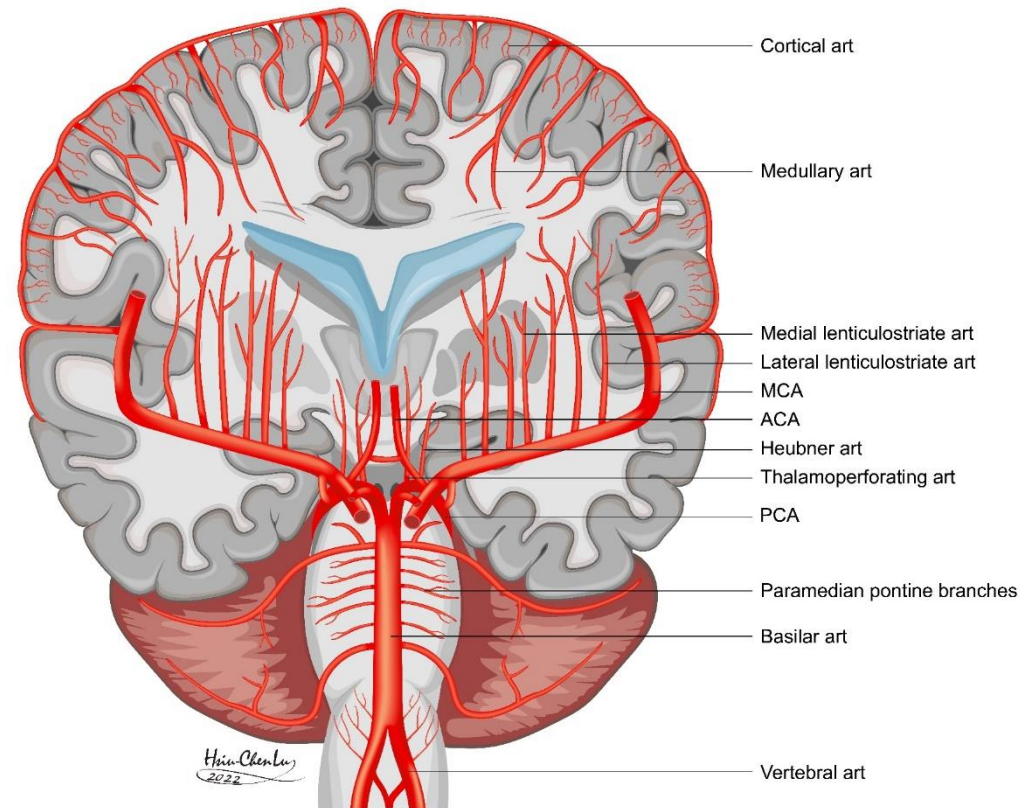
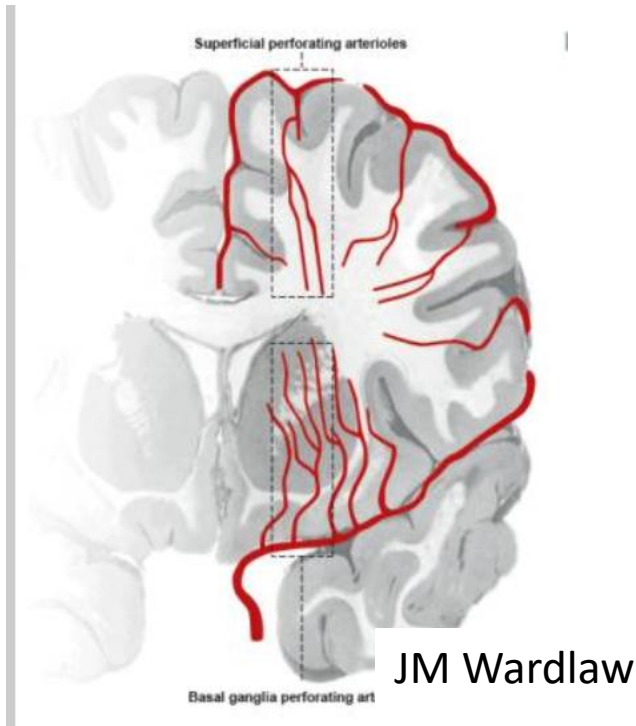
全身血管硬化(下頁圖), 含心肌梗塞(下下頁圖)

腦:

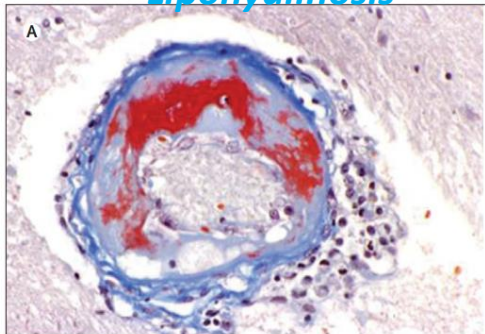
大動脈硬化 (large artery atherosclerosis)

小血管硬化 (small vessel disease)---- **penetrating arteries**, lipohyalinosis

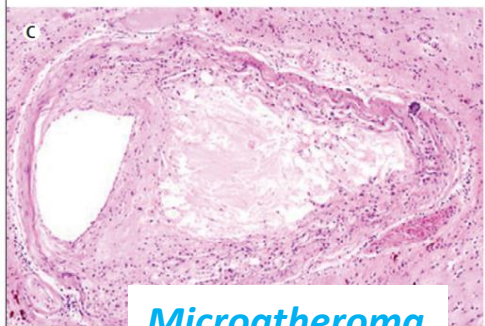
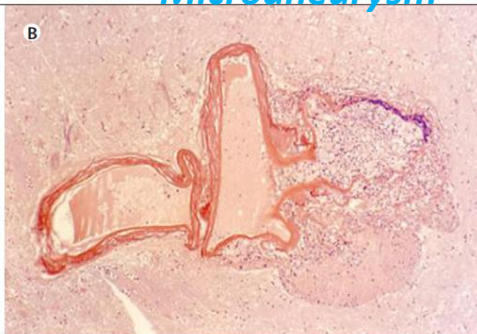
----- cortex, **amyloid angiopathy**



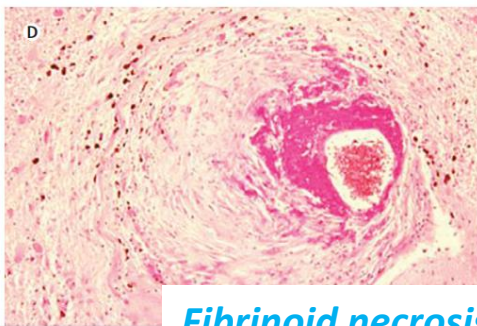
Lipohyalinosis



Microaneurysm

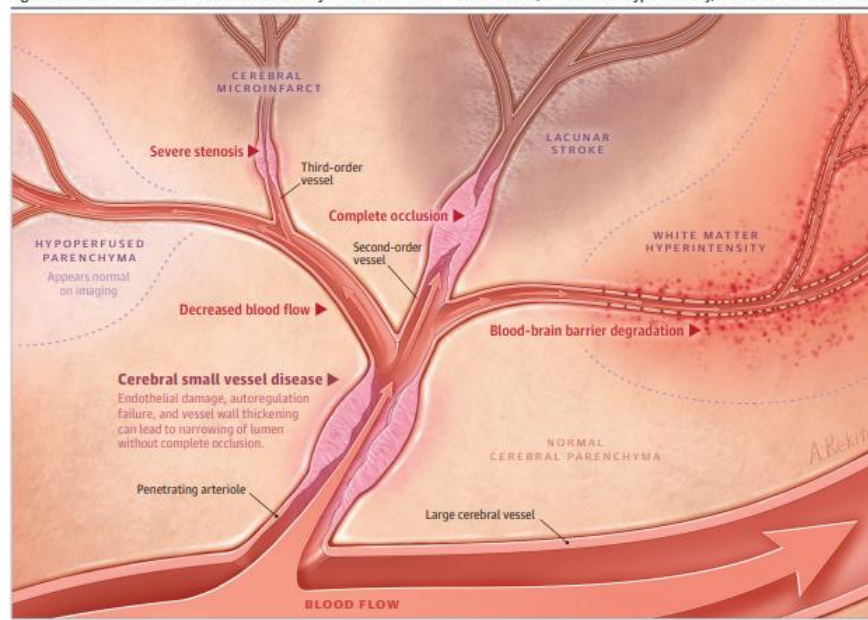


Microatheroma



Fibrinoid necrosis

Figure 4. Cerebral Small Vessel Disease: Global and Dynamic Association of Lacunar Stroke, White Matter Hyperintensity, and Cerebral Microinfarct



Wardlaw: 5 種 small vessel diseases:

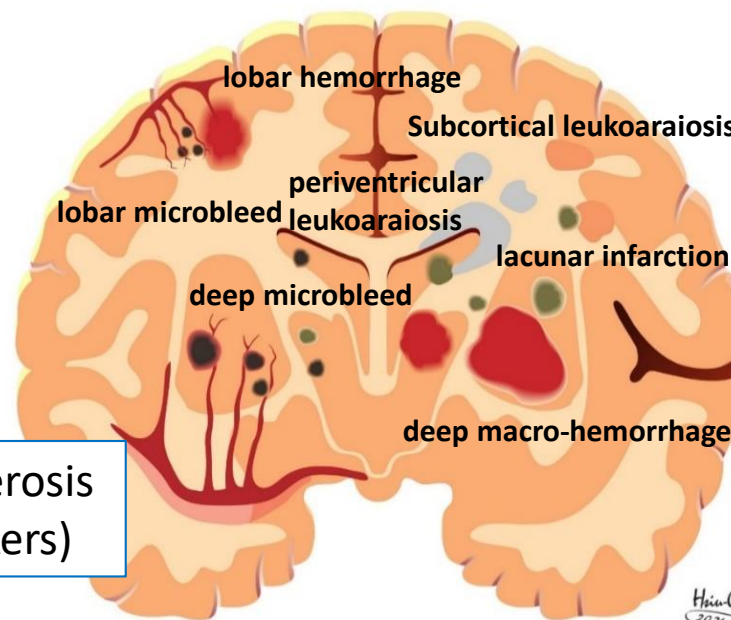
Recent small subcortical infarct (new lacunar infarct)

White matter hyperintensity

Lacune (include chronic lacunar infarct)

Perivascular space

Cerebral microbleeds

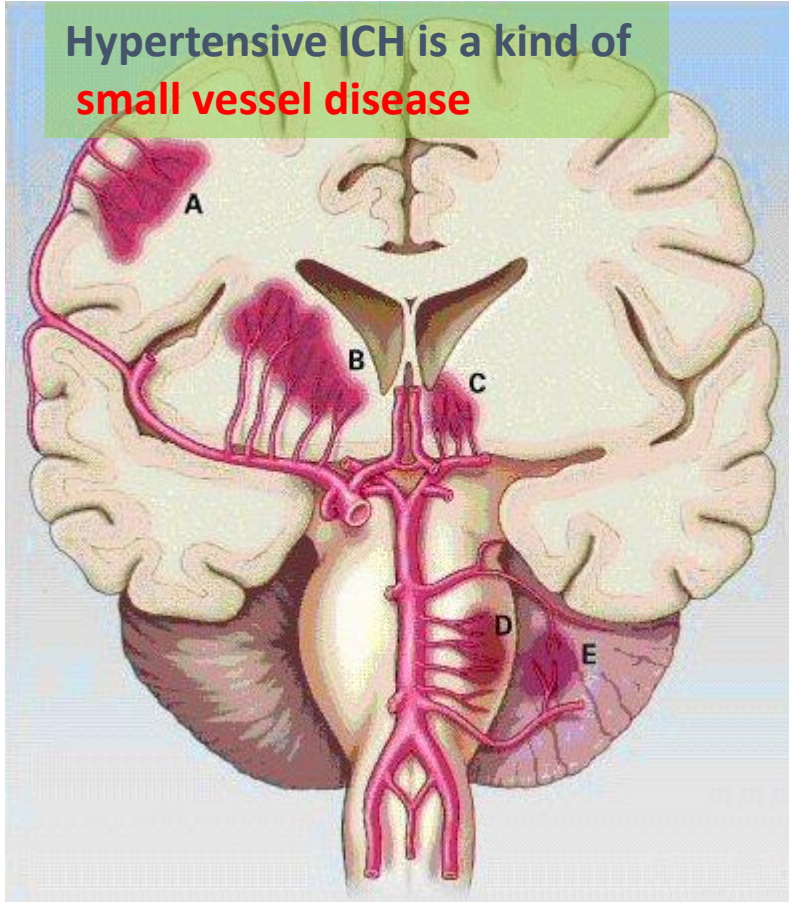


Small vessel 影像學看不清楚，更看不到small vessel arteriosclerosis
只能由CT、MRI 看small vessel diseases作為指標 (imaging markers)

Hypertensive ICH

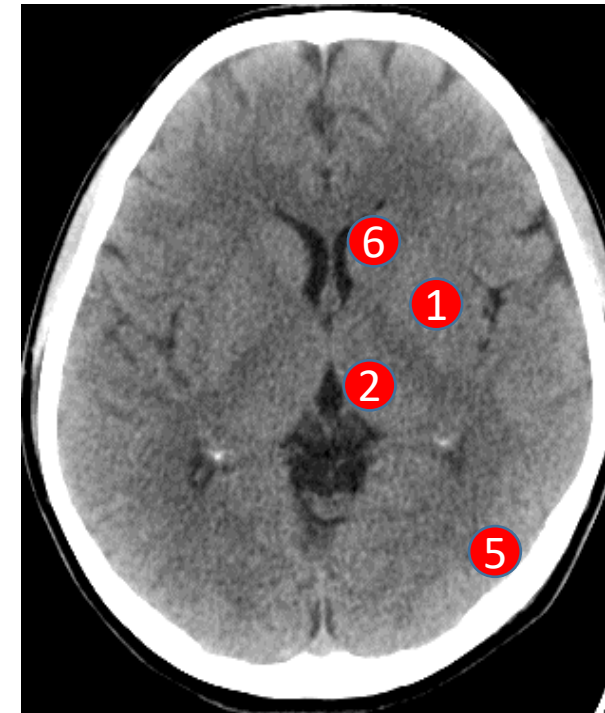
Location of hypertensive ICH

Hypertensive ICH is a kind of **small vessel disease**



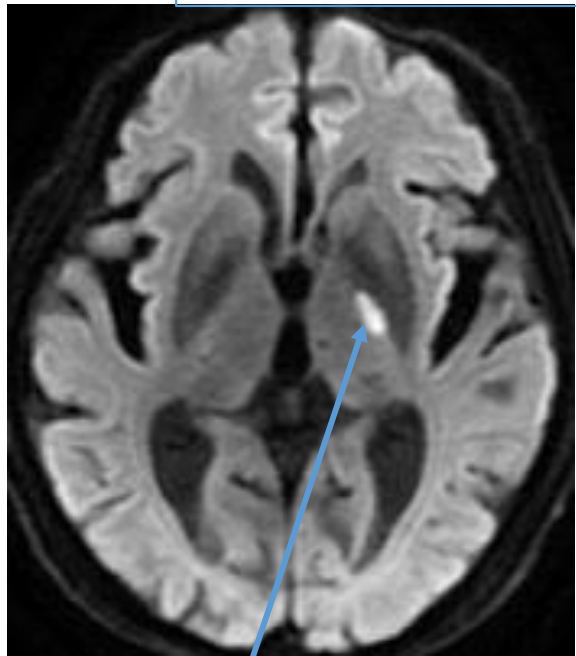
Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease, Professional Edition , 8th ed. Cerebrovascular Diseases

Hypertension causes a number of abnormalities in vessel walls, including accelerated **atherosclerosis in larger arteries**; **hyaline arteriolosclerosis in smaller vessels**.

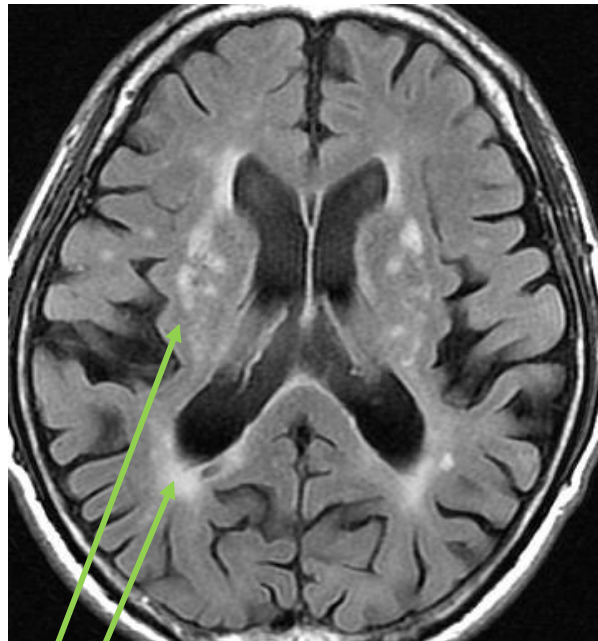


---*Qureshi et al: Spontaneous ICH. NEJM, 2001*

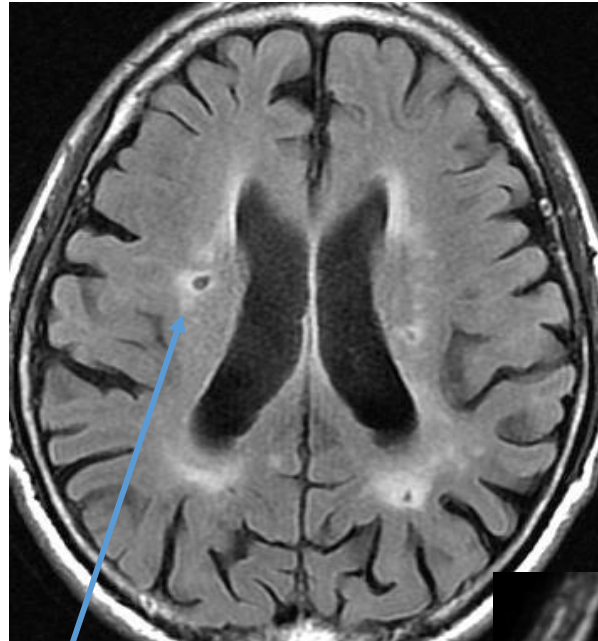
M/70 同上病患



acute lacunar infarct

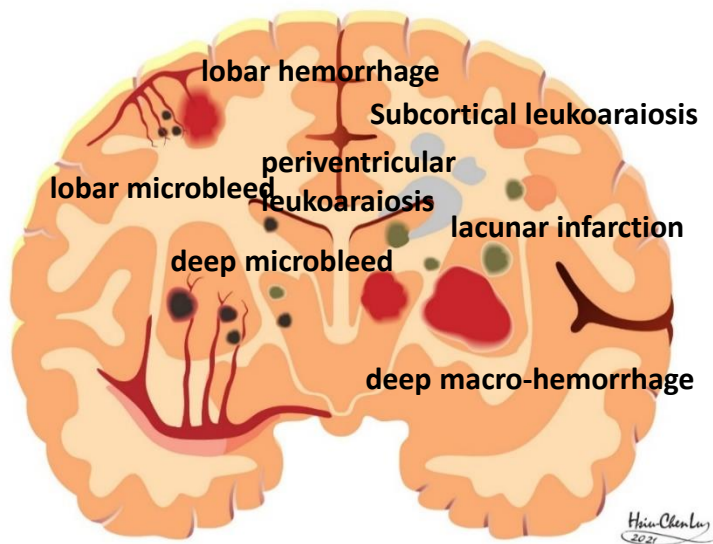


leukoaraiosis

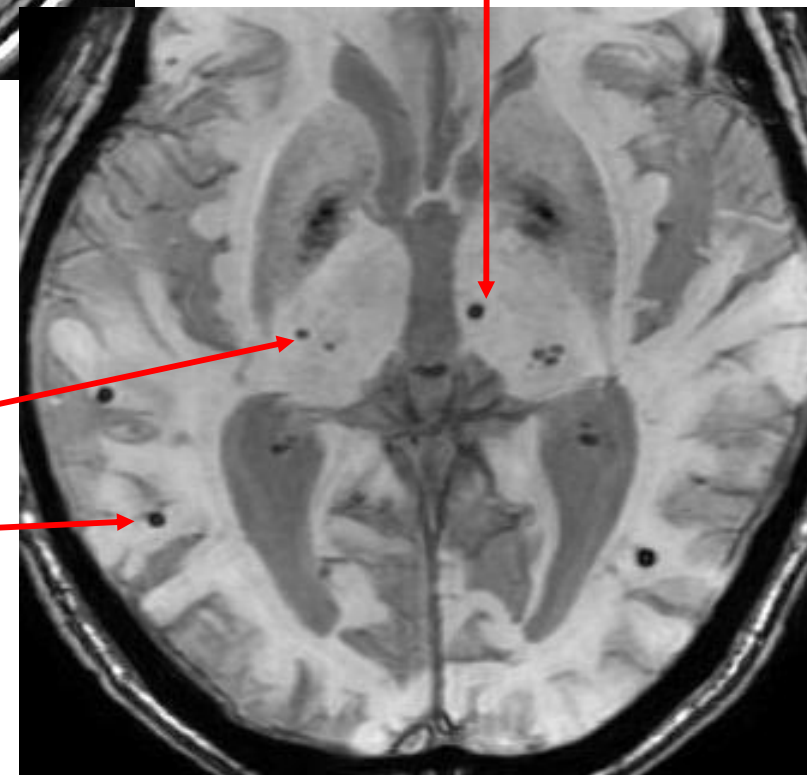


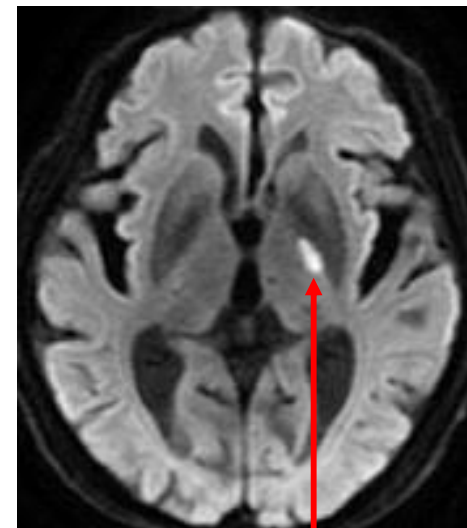
chronic lacune

須謹慎使用
IV-tPA
或其他抗凝血劑



Microbleeds
(deep: Lipohyalinosis
cortex: amyloid angiopathy)





Hypertensive putaminal hemorrhage
== 嚴重殘障

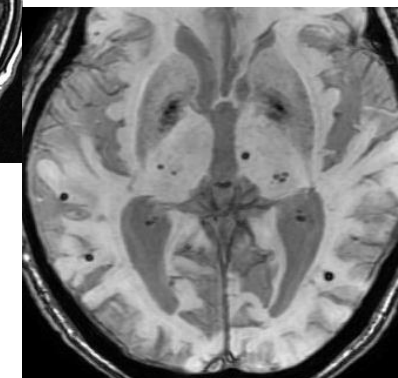
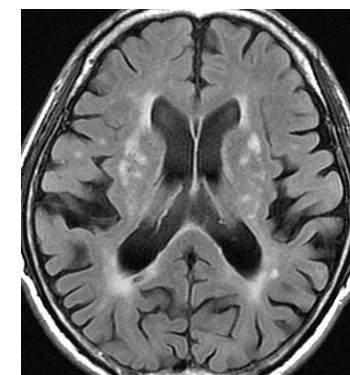
Chronic hypertension for long time, without well control

----- small vessel atherosclerosis with hyaline change (slowly progress)

----- leukoaraiosis, lacunes, microbleeds, amyloid angiopathy (silent)

----- lacunar infarction (1st stroke)

----- hypertensive putaminal hemorrhage (2nd stroke)



Cerebral small vessel diseases 分論:

The principal phenotypes of clinical interest are

Moran: 5 種

Deep brain infarcts (*lacunar infarction*)

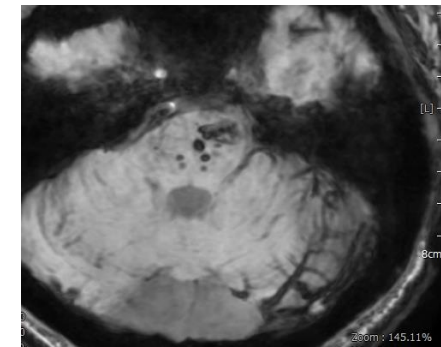
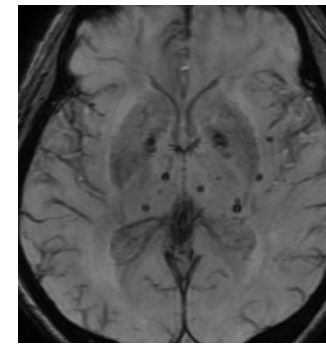
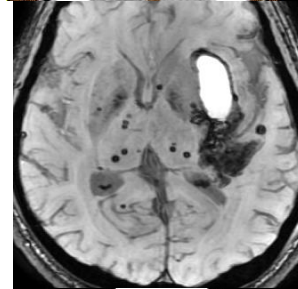
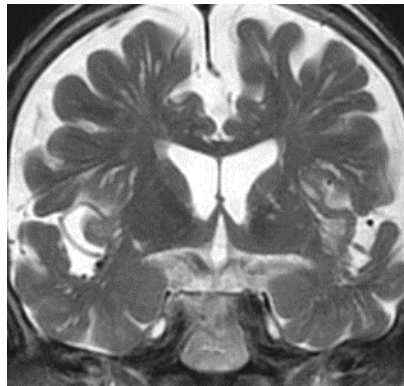
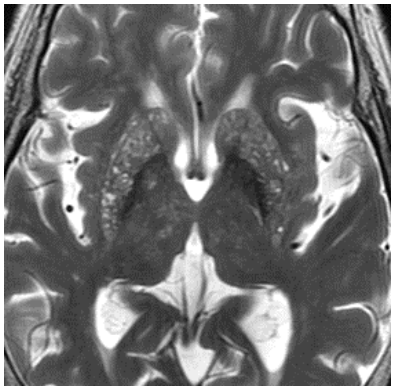
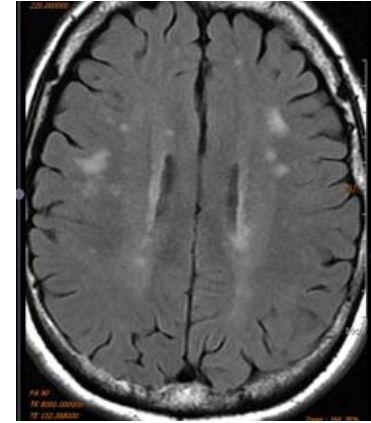
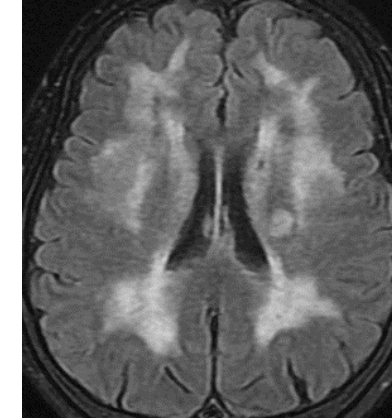
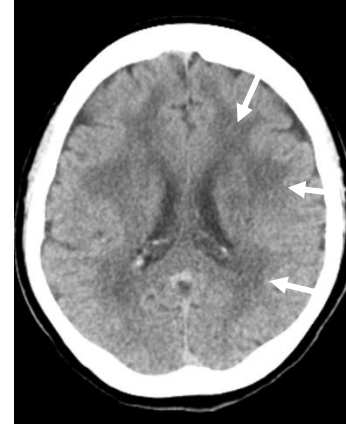
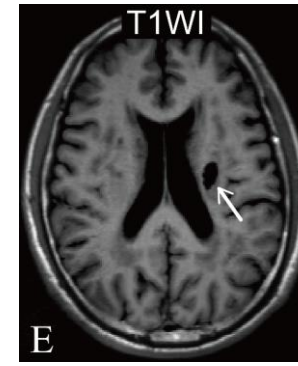
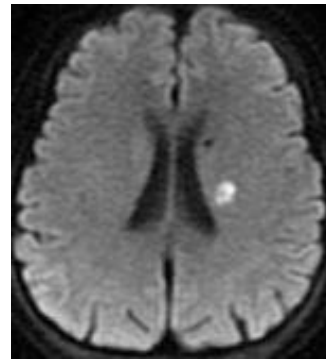
Cerebral white matter lesions (*leukoaraiosis*)

Deep brain haemorrhage (*hypertensive ICH*)

Cerebral microbleeds

Enlarged perivascular space

Cortex: amyloid angiopathy

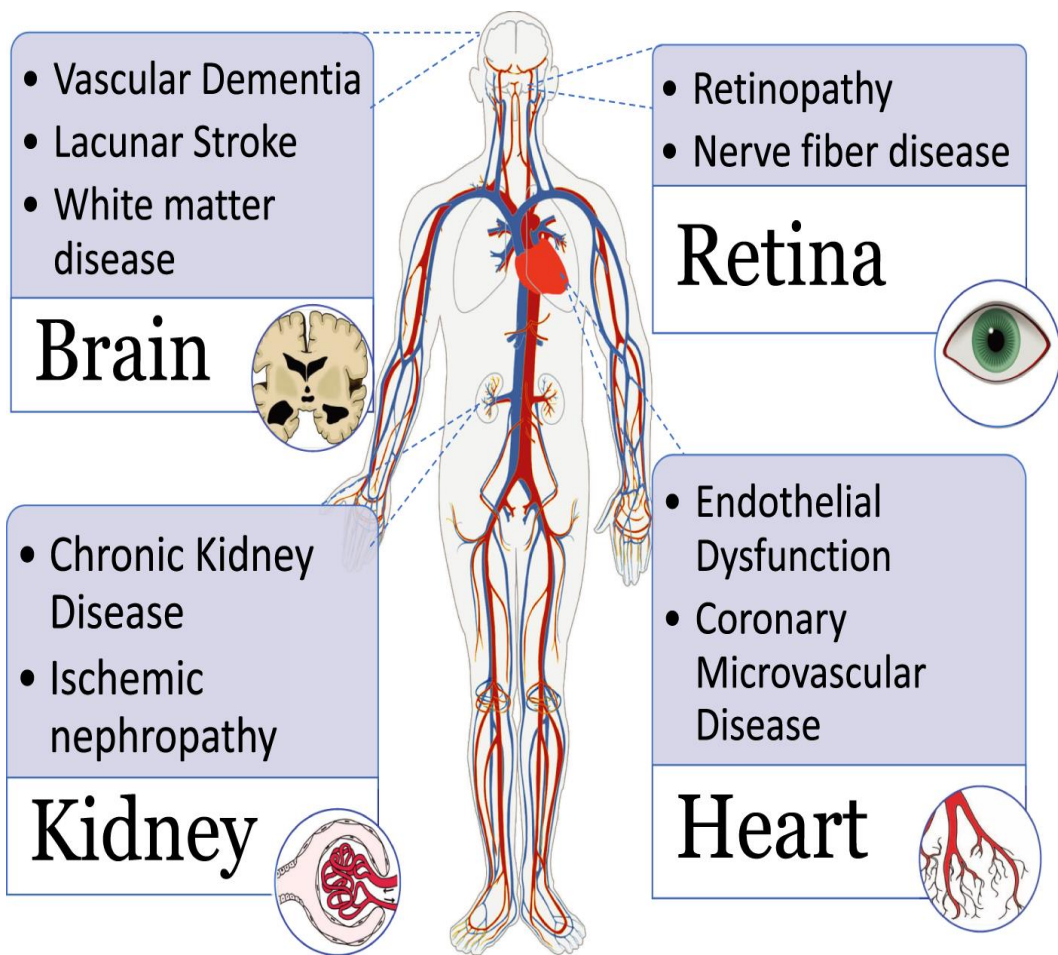


身體其它器官也有small vessel diseases 嗎?



Colin Berry. Journal of the American Heart Association. Small-Vessel Disease in the Heart and Brain: Current Knowledge, Unmet Therapeutic Need, and Future Directions, Volume: 8, Issue: 3, DOI: (10.1161/JAHA.118.011104)

SVD may manifest as a **multisystem disorder** implying commonality between disorders of small vessels of the **heart** and brain (and potentially other organs such as **the kidney**)



Coronary microvascular disease may cause **angina**.

High prevalence of SVD in patients with ischemia and **no obstructive coronary disease (INOCA)**.