

颈动脉斑块内出血与脑卒中患者复发风险的高分辨率磁共振成像的研究进展

高英奇, 顾艳

南京医科大学连云港临床医学院影像科, 江苏 连云港, 222000

通信作者: 顾艳, E-mail: 13815617997@139.com

【摘要】 缺血性脑卒中(IS)具有高致残致死率,其高复发率与颈动脉易损斑块密切相关。斑块内出血(IPH)作为颈动脉易损斑块的关键特征,与缺血性脑卒中的复发及预后具有显著相关性。早期识别颈动脉斑块内出血对缺血性脑卒中的二级预防具有重要临床意义。高分辨率磁共振成像(HR-MRI)作为评估斑块内出血的重要方法,近年来其检测技术不断发展。本综述探讨了颈动脉IPH的形成机制,HR-MRI评估IPH的技术进展及IPH对IS复发及预后的临床意义,以期为临床进行卒中二级预防提供指导,减少相关不良事件的发生。

【关键词】 颈动脉粥样硬化; 斑块内出血; 磁共振成像; 缺血性脑卒中; 复发

【文章编号】 2095-834X(2026)02-66-07

DOI: 10.26939/j.cnki.CN11-9353/R.2026.02.011

本文著录格式: 高英奇, 顾艳. 颈动脉斑块内出血与脑卒中复发风险的高分辨率磁共振成像的研究进展[J]. 当代介入医学电子杂志, 2026, 3(2): 66-72.

Research progress on high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging of carotid plaque hemorrhage and the risk of stroke recurrence

Gao Yingqi, Gu Yan

Department of Radiology, Lianyungang Clinical Medical College of Nanjing Medical University, Lianyungang 222004, Jiangsu, China

Corresponding author: Gu Yan, E-mail: 13815617997@139.com

【Abstract】 Ischemic stroke (IS) has a high rate of disability and mortality, and its high recurrence rate is closely related to vulnerable carotid plaques. Accumulating evidence has demonstrated that intraplaque hemorrhage (IPH) acts as a pivotal marker for the instability of carotid atherosclerotic plaques, and its presence is strongly correlated with the recurrence and clinical prognosis of IS. As a well-recognized essential modality for the evaluation of IPH, high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging (HR-MRI) has undergone consistent technological advances in its detection capabilities in recent years. This review elaborates on the underlying mechanisms of IPH formation, the latest technological progress of HR-MRI in the assessment of IPH, and the clinical implications of IPH for the recurrence and prognosis of IS. It intends to provide guidance for optimizing secondary prevention strategies of stroke and thereby reducing the incidence of adverse clinical events.

【Keywords】 Carotid atherosclerosis; Intraplaque hemorrhage; Magnetic resonance imaging; Ischemic stroke; Recurrence

缺血性脑卒中(ischemic stroke, IS)具有高复发率,约41%的缺血性脑卒中患者在5年内复发^[1]。缺血性卒中复发通常比首发卒中导致更严重的脑血管损伤

和认知功能障碍^[2]。颈动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)易损斑块是缺血性脑卒中的重要致病因素^[3]。研究表明斑块内出血(intraplaque hemorrhage, IPH)

是AS易损斑块的最常见特征,约占所有易损斑块的89%^[4-5]。在最新的斑块影像报告与数据系统(plaque reporting and data system, Plaque-RADS)评分中^[6],只要存在斑块内出血,都会被赋予Plaque-RADS 4分(复杂斑块)。一项Plaque At RISK (PARISK)研究表明^[7],IPH的存在与易损斑块进展及缺血性脑卒中复发显著相关。因此,准确识别斑块内出血具有重要意义。高分辨率磁共振成像(high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging, HR-MRI)作为评估颈动脉IPH的主要技术手段,其对IPH检测的灵敏度为82%~97%,特异度为74%~100%^[8]。通过影像-临床整合诊疗模式的构建,及早识别并动态干预颈动脉斑块内出血,对降低缺血性脑卒中的复发率并改善患者预后具有重要临床价值。

1 IPH的形成机制

1.1 斑块内新生血管

斑块内新生血管(intraplaque neovascularization, IPN)的形成是IPH产生的主要原因。新生血管起源于中、大动脉外膜的血管滋养管,并向内膜生长^[9]。由于新生血管的内皮屏障功能尚不完全,红细胞从功能失调的微血管中渗漏,并造成局部巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞等多种炎症细胞积聚,从而导致斑块内出血^[10]。活化的巨噬细胞释放的蛋白酶和炎症细胞因子导致新生血管损伤并加剧斑块内出血。

其中,血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)在斑块内新生血管的形成中具有关键作用^[11]。斑块中VEGF水平上调会刺激内皮细胞通透性,导致内皮细胞连接功能丧失,从而促进不成熟新生血管的形成^[12]。因此,维持内皮细胞的完整性对降低斑块内出血的风险具有重要意义^[13]。

1.2 血流动力学改变

血流动力学改变也会促进IPH的产生。一项分析血压与IPH关系的研究发现,脉压的增高通过增加血管壁的压力,导致IPH的发生^[14]。此外有研究发现,高血管壁剪切力(wall shear stress, WSS)与IPH的存在显著相关^[15]。可能是由于具有高WSS的新生血管更易渗漏,从而促进IPH的形成。另一研究表明^[16],高WSS和低振荡剪切指数(oscillatory shear index, OSI)会形成没有振荡流的环境,从而促进颈动脉IPH的形成。高WSS可引发血管内皮细胞对机械刺激的反应,进而促进VEGF过表达^[17]。二者协同促进斑块内新生血管形成,增加斑块内出血的概率。

1.3 临床危险因素

临床危险因素的协同作用在IPH的发生发展中同样受到广泛关注。高脂血症和糖尿病作为两大最常见

的代谢性疾病,通过多重病理生理途径破坏斑块微环境,促进IPH形成。高脂血症作为动脉粥样硬化重要的诱导因素,其低密度脂蛋白胆固醇经氧化修饰为氧化型低密度脂蛋白,经巨噬细胞表面受体识别吞噬,导致泡沫细胞大量堆积,形成脂质坏死核心。同时,氧化型低密度脂蛋白促进多种炎症因子释放,进一步破坏新生血管内皮屏障^[18]。

糖尿病通过糖代谢紊乱和晚期糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end products, AGEs)的累积加速IPH进程^[19]。一方面,高血糖诱导线粒体呼吸链功能障碍,活性氧生成增加,直接损伤血管内皮细胞并上调血管内皮生长因子表达,驱动病理性血管新生^[20];另一方面,AGEs通过与AGEs受体(receptor of AGEs, RAGE)结合激活金属蛋白酶降解细胞外基质,导致斑块内新生血管通透性增加^[21]。

综上,斑块内出血中的红细胞在降解过程中释放磷脂和游离胆固醇,导致富含脂质的坏死核心不断膨胀,从而引发斑块体积持续增长以及管腔狭窄程度加重。斑块的增长引起组织缺血缺氧,进一步刺激斑块内新生血管的形成。因此,了解斑块内出血引起易损斑块的发生发展机制,或许能够阻止斑块从稳定状态向不稳定状态转变,进而改善患者的临床结局。

2 IPH的高分辨率磁共振成像技术进展

HR-MRI在识别和定量分析颈动脉粥样硬化斑块成分方面与组织病理学结果高度吻合,具有较高的敏感性和特异性^[22]。HR-MRI目前是检测IPH的“金标准”,其基于T1加权序列的铁检测,可使IPH呈现高信号,斑块内其他成分则表现为等或低信号^[23]。目前,T1加权快速自旋回波序列(fast spin echo, FSE)、三维时间飞跃法(three-dimensional time-of-flight, TOF)以及磁化准备快速梯度回波序列(magnetization prepared rapid acquisition gradient echo, MP-RAGE)等多种序列已用于常规检测IPH。为了更准确的诊断IPH,多种新兴MRI序列应运而生。

2.1 SNAP

在近年的研究进展中,MRI同步非对比剂血管成像及斑块内出血成像(simultaneous non-contrast angiography and intraplaque hemorrhage, SNAP),经过参数改良后显著缩短了成像时间,仅需一次扫描即可同时评估血管管腔狭窄状况与斑块内出血信息。Li等^[24]的研究验证了SNAP序列在准确性、敏感性和特异性方面均优于MP-RAGE,尤其在检测小型IPH方面具有明显的敏感性提升。SNAP的高敏感性(85%)和特异性(90%)使其成为一种更有效的工具,能够帮

助医生优化治疗方案。Jia 等^[25]的研究将 SNAP 技术在症状性中风患者中进行应用,并与传统的数字减影血管造影进行对比,二者一致性良好。表明 SNAP 不仅可以评估血管狭窄,还能同时检测斑块内出血,这一技术对于无法接受对比剂的患者群体具有较大的临床应用潜力。此外,SNAP 序列通过一次检查即可快速、无创的完成对颈动脉和椎基底动脉的斑块内出血评估,尤其是在急诊患者中^[26]。SNAP 技术有效提升了颈动脉 IPH 的检测精度,目前已经作为诊断 IPH 的标准方法之一。

2.2 QSM

定量磁敏感成像(quantitative susceptibility mapping, QSM)是一种用于量化组织磁化率特性的创新技术,可用于区分大脑中的抗磁性钙化和顺磁性出血。Wang 等^[27]的研究中使用 QSM 与 MP-RAGE 和 T1-SPACE 等传统成像方法进行对比,证明了 QSM 在斑块同时存在 IPH 和钙化的复杂情况下具有显著优势。此外,颈动脉狭窄患者内膜切除术前应用 QSM 检测斑块内出血与组织学的相关性($\rho=0.691$)显著高于 T1 加权 3D-FSE 成像($\rho=0.413, P=0.0259$)^[28]。QSM 在检测颈动脉 IPH 方面表现出较传统成像技术更优的敏感性和准确性,特别是在复杂斑块中,并与组织学检测结果有较高相关性。

2.3 3D DW-SOS 和 3D MEDIC

三维高分辨率星形堆叠扩散加权成像(3D high-resolution diffusion-weighted stack of stars imaging, 3D DW-SOS)序列是扩散加权成像的一种优化技术,通过结合星形堆叠的 k 空间填充方式采集和扩散加权预处理,对颈动脉斑块内的水分子扩散进行量化。研究表明^[29],使用 3D DW-SOS 序列计算的表观弥散系数(apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)值可以有效区分有症状和无症状的颈动脉斑块,并且症状性 IPH 的 ADC 值显著低于无症状 IPH。这表明扩散特性可能有助于更好地检测不稳定斑块,相比传统的 2D 扩散加权成像技术,3D DW-SOS 序列通过较高的空间分辨率和更短的扫描时间,减少运动伪影,提高了成像精度。

一种基于 Spoiled 梯度回波的 T2 加权序列,多回波数据图像重合(multi-echo data image combination, MEDIC),因其对脑脊液流动伪影具有抗干扰性,使其在斑块中检测含铁血黄素的应用中具有潜力^[30]。有研究^[31]首次展示了 3D MEDIC 可以识别含铁血黄素,而不是高铁血红蛋白。与高铁血红蛋白相比,含铁血黄素作为 IPH 的标志可能持续存在较长时间,这将提供一个较长时间窗口的斑块内出血标志物,能够为斑块的风险评估提供更多信息,特别是对于既往脑血管事件的患者。3D DW-SOS 和 3D MEDIC 序列均通过提

高成像精度和抗干扰能力,增强了颈动脉 IPH 的检测和风险评估,尤其在预测中风风险和长期标志物方面具有优势。

2.4 其他 MR 技术

对比增强 MR 血管成像(contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance angiography, CE-MRA)掩模图像的质量虽然低于 MP-RAGE 和 TOF 图像,但其在检测 IPH 具有更高的敏感性(81%)和特异性(97%)。通过 CE-MRA 掩模图像检测颈动脉斑块内出血,临床医生可以更加便捷地评估患者是否存在中风风险,尤其是在临床时间紧迫或设备有限的情况下,具有较高的实际应用价值^[32]。

MR 单次扫描多组织对比序列(multi-contrast atherosclerosis characterization, MATCH)采用小角度梯度回波和特殊的磁化传递准备脉冲,多重回波图像的收集通过 4 个不同长短的 TR 时间完成。可用于定量斑块成分,如 IPH,但不适用于钙化的定量。尽管 MATCH 图像的平均质量较低,但其较短的扫描时间和内在的图像配准优势使其成为定量评估颈动脉斑块 IPH 的有效工具^[33]。

综上,尽管常规 MRI 序列已被临床广泛用于 IPH 检测,但其技术局限性仍制约诊断效能。首先,层间分辨率不足导致难以精准评估小体积 IPH 的空间分布特征;其次,多序列分次扫描易因患者耐受性下降引发运动伪影,影响图像信噪比及多对比图像的层面对齐精度,进而干扰出血体积定量分析与时间分期判断。因此,在斑块内出血的诊断领域,不断涌现的新兴 MRI 序列显著改善了传统技术的局限性。

3 IPH 与 IS 复发及预后的关系

3.1 IPH 与 IS 复发

颈动脉 IPH 是 IS 发生 3 个月功能预后不良的独立预测因子^[34]。IPH 与 IS 复发风险及预后的相关性已获多项研究支持。在一项纳入 244 名有症状的轻至中度颈动脉狭窄患者的研究中^[35],IPH 的存在显著提高了 IS 复发风险。同样,在 7 项队列研究的 560 名有症状颈动脉狭窄患者和 136 名无症状患者的多变量分析中发现^[36],IPH 是同侧复发性 IS 的独立预测因子。Che 等^[37]也发现颈动脉 IPH 与同侧 IS 复发之间存在显著的相关性,IPH 可作为同侧 IS 复发的强预测因子。此外,Benson 等^[38]的回顾性研究发现,IPH 在随访影像中通常保持高信号,提示可能是反复出血或降解血液产物的结果。这一发现为理解 IPH 在斑块进展中的作用提供了新的视角。即其不仅是斑块不稳定的原因,也可能是持续炎症反应的驱动因素,这预示着 IS 复发的高风险性,从而有助于临床决策和治疗计

划的制定。

IPH 存在对 IS 复发的意义已得到广泛证实,其体积的量化在风险分层中更具特异性。对于体积相似的斑块,IPH 体积能够提供更具价值的评估和预测^[39]。一项纳入 233 名颈动脉 IPH 患者的回顾性研究发现^[40],有症状组的颈动脉 IPH 体积显著较高 ($P=0.001$)。Liu 等^[41]通过 HR-MRI 对有症状患者的斑块特征进行分析,发现 IPH 体积和 IPH 体积百分比与 IS 呈显著正相关。Mingming 等人^[42]的研究探讨了颈动脉粥样硬化患者 IPH 体积进展的风险因素,为临床干预提供了潜在靶点。然而 Nies 等^[43]的一项研究结果表明,IPH 信号强度比或体积与临床终点或影像学终点均未显示显著关联。这一矛盾可能源于研究人群差异(如无症状患者占比高)或影像技术敏感性不足,提示需标准化 IPH 检测标准以提升结果可比性。

3.2 IPH 与 IS 药物治疗

一项回顾性研究证实他汀类药物可以稳定颈动脉粥样硬化斑块并减少 IPN 形成^[44]。但有研究表明部分 IPH 患者在他汀类药物治疗过程中存在 IPH 新发或增大,单纯他汀类药物治疗可能无法控制 IPH 的发生及发展^[45]。一项 AIM-HIGH 研究发现^[46],尽管在强化降脂治疗下,斑块脂质含量普遍降低,但具有 IPH 的颈动脉斑块却显示出脂质含量的增加。IPH 仍可能成为斑块不稳定的重要因素。

抗血小板药物作为 IS 常规治疗的一部分,被用于预防有症状患者脑缺血性事件的进展或复发。然而,抗血小板药物减少血栓形成的同时也增加了出血的风险^[42]。IPH 通过加剧颈动脉斑块炎症微环境、促进血小板过度活化,可能削弱抗血小板对 IS 的治疗效果^[47]。Kassem 等^[48]的研究发现,无论是新使用还是持续使用抗血小板治疗的患者,IPH 的体积在随访两年内并未出现显著变化,这可能需要对不同类型的斑块(如无症状与症状性斑块)以及不同治疗方案(如单药与联合治疗)进行更深入的研究。因此,现有药物治疗策略对 IPH 的调控效果有限,未来的治疗策略应针对 IPH 引发的斑块不稳定机制,开发新的靶向药物来降低这一风险。

3.3 IPH 与 IS 手术治疗

颈动脉内膜切除术(carotid endarterectomy, CEA)可降低同侧颈动脉重度狭窄的有症状患者未来发生卒中的风险^[49]。Liu 等^[50]研究揭示 IPH 体积与 CEA 术后脑血流量变化呈显著负相关($\beta=-0.060$, $P=0.020$)。大体积 IPH 的患者术后脑血流量改善较小,IPH 与术后脑血流量恢复较差之间的关系为斑块易损性评估提供了新视角。

颈动脉支架置入术(carotid artery stenting, CAS)的手术适用证更加广泛。有研究表明,IPH 的定量参

数与 CAS 术后新发同侧缺血性脑损伤(new ipsilateral ischemic lesions, NIILs)具有显著的相关性:一项研究表明 IPH 体积百分比的临界值为 11.68%,超过该数值时 NIILs 发生风险明显升高^[51];另一项研究表明,IPH 体积和最大面积百分比对应的预测 NIILs 的 AUC 分别达 0.97 和 0.92^[52]。Zhao 等^[53]的研究发现急性和近期 IPH 伴 LRNC 的患者术后出现 NIILs 的风险显著增加,尤其是近期 IPH。这一发现为临床上评估患者是否具有高风险的缺血性事件提供了新思路,强调了不同阶段 IPH 在斑块不稳定性 and 中风风险中的重要作用。

综上,尽管部分研究结果存在异质性,现有证据仍支持 IPH 作为独立预测因子的临床价值。未来需通过多中心研究统一影像评估标准,明确 IPH 体积阈值及动态演变规律,从而为个体化药物治疗及手术决策提供循证依据。

4 结语

颈动脉 IPH 作为颈动脉易损斑块的核心标志物,已成为缺血性卒中中复发和预后的重要预测因子。HR-MRI 通过序列创新与多模态融合,不仅实现了 IPH 检测的高灵敏度和特异性,还揭示了其体积动态演变与斑块稳定性之间的定量关联。然而,尽管现有的影像学技术已能有效评估 IPH,但仍面临诸多挑战。因此,未来研究应聚焦于多中心队列的纵向验证、影像-病理-分子标志物的整合分析,以及人工智能辅助的风险分层模型构建,从而推动 IPH 从影像标志向干预靶点的转化,最终降低缺血性卒中中复发风险并改善患者长期预后。

作者贡献: 高英奇负责构思与设计、研究资料的收集与整理、论文撰写;顾艳负责论文修订、文章质量控制和审校、对文章整体负责,监督管理。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Chen Y, Wright N, Guo Y, et al. Mortality and recurrent vascular events after first incident stroke: a 9-year community-based study of 0.5 million Chinese adults [J]. *Lancet Glob Health*, 2020, 8(4): e580-e590.
- [2] Feigin VL, Krishnamurthi R, Parmar P, et al. Update on the global burden of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke in 1990-2013: the GBD 2013 Study [J]. *Neuroepidemiology*, 2015, 45(3): 161-176.
- [3] Zhao X, Li R, Hippe DS, et al. Chinese Atherosclerosis Risk Evaluation (CARE II) study: a novel cross-

- sectional, multicentre study of the prevalence of high-risk atherosclerotic carotid plaque in Chinese patients with ischaemic cerebrovascular events—design and rationale [J]. *Stroke Vasc Neurol*, 2017, 2(1): 15–20.
- [4] Saba L, Saam T, Jäger HR, et al. Imaging biomarkers of vulnerable carotid plaques for stroke risk prediction and their potential clinical implications[J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2019, 18(6): 559–572.
- [5] Kopczak A, Schindler A, Bayer-Karpinska A, et al. Complicated carotid artery plaques as a cause of cryptogenic stroke[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2020, 76(19): 2212–2222.
- [6] Saba L, Cau R, Murgia A, et al. Carotid plaque-RADs: a novel stroke risk classification system[J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2024, 17(1): 62–75.
- [7] Kopczak A, Schindler A, Sepp D, et al. Complicated carotid artery plaques and risk of recurrent ischemic stroke or TIA[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2022, 79(22): 2189–2199.
- [8] Zhou T, Jia S, Wang X, et al. Diagnostic performance of MRI for detecting intraplaque hemorrhage in the carotid arteries: a meta-analysis[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2019, 29(10): 5129–5138.
- [9] Mura M, Della Schiava N, Long A, et al. Carotid intraplaque haemorrhage: pathogenesis, histological classification, imaging methods and clinical value[J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2020, 8(19): 1273.
- [10] Sakamoto A, Suwa K, Kawakami R, et al. Significance of intra-plaque hemorrhage for the development of high-risk vulnerable plaque: current understanding from basic to clinical points of view[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2023, 24(17): 13298.
- [11] Perrotta P, Emini Veseli B, Van der Veken B, et al. Pharmacological strategies to inhibit intra-plaque angiogenesis in atherosclerosis[J]. *Vascul Pharmacol*, 2019, 112: 72–78.
- [12] Parma L, Baganha F, Quax PHA, et al. Plaque angiogenesis and intraplaque hemorrhage in atherosclerosis[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2017, 816: 107–115.
- [13] Sedding DG, Boyle EC, Demandt JAF, et al. Vasa vasorum angiogenesis: key player in the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis and potential target for the treatment of cardiovascular disease[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2018, 9: 706.
- [14] Canton G, Baylam Geleri D, Hippe DS, et al. Pathophysiology of carotid atherosclerosis: calcification, intraplaque haemorrhage and pulse pressure as key players[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2024, 178: 111647.
- [15] Lee UY, Kwak HS. Evaluation of plaque vulnerability via combination of hemodynamic analysis and simultaneous non-contrast angiography and intraplaque hemorrhage (SNAP) sequence for carotid intraplaque hemorrhage[J]. *J Pers Med*, 2021, 11(9): 856.
- [16] Shen R, Tong X, Li D, et al. Slice-based and time-specific hemodynamic measurements discriminate carotid artery vulnerable atherosclerotic plaques[J]. *Comput Methods Programs Biomed*, 2022, 225: 107050.
- [17] Selwaness M, van den Bouwhuijsen QJA, Verwoert GC, et al. Blood pressure parameters and carotid intraplaque hemorrhage as measured by magnetic resonance imaging: The Rotterdam Study[J]. *Hypertension*, 2013, 61(1): 76–81.
- [18] Ou HC, Chou WC, Hung CH, et al. Galectin-3 aggravates ox-LDL-induced endothelial dysfunction through LOX-1 mediated signaling pathway[J]. *Environ Toxicol*, 2019, 34(7): 825–835.
- [19] Ren X, Ren L, Wei Q, et al. Advanced glycation end-products decreases expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase through oxidative stress in human coronary artery endothelial cells[J]. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*, 2017, 16(1): 52.
- [20] Yuan T, Yang T, Chen H, et al. New insights into oxidative stress and inflammation during diabetes mellitus-accelerated atherosclerosis[J]. *Redox Biol*, 2019, 20: 247–260.
- [21] Hirai T, Fujiyoshi K, Yamada S, et al. Advanced glycation end products are associated with diabetes status and physical functions in patients with cardiovascular disease [J]. *Nutrients*, 2022, 14(15): 3032.
- [22] Jiang H, Ren K, Li T, et al. Correlation of the characteristics of symptomatic intracranial atherosclerotic plaques with stroke types and risk of stroke recurrence: a cohort study[J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2022, 10(12): 658.
- [23] Bos D, Arshi B, van den Bouwhuijsen QJA, et al. Atherosclerotic carotid plaque composition and incident stroke and coronary events[J]. *J Am Coll of Cardiol*, 2021, 77(11): 1426–1435.
- [24] Li D, Qiao H, Han Y, et al. Histological validation of simultaneous non-contrast angiography and intraplaque hemorrhage imaging (SNAP) for characterizing carotid intraplaque hemorrhage[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2021, 31(5): 3106–3115.

- [25] Jia Y, Liu X, Zhang L, et al. Integrated head and neck imaging of symptomatic patients with stroke using simultaneous non-contrast cardiovascular magnetic resonance angiography and intraplaque hemorrhage imaging as compared with digital subtraction angiography [J]. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson*, 2022, 24(1): 19.
- [26] Kim MJ, Kwak HS, Hwang SB, et al. One-step evaluation of intraplaque hemorrhage in the carotid artery and vertebrobasilar artery using simultaneous non-contrast angiography and intraplaque hemorrhage [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2021, 141: 109824.
- [27] Wang C, Zhang Y, Du J, et al. Quantitative susceptibility mapping for characterization of intraplaque hemorrhage and calcification in carotid atherosclerotic disease [J]. *J Magn Reson Imaging*, 2020, 52(2): 534–541.
- [28] Oomori D, Akamatsu Y, Uwano I, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of preoperative quantitative susceptibility mapping for detecting histologic intraplaque hemorrhage in cervical ICA stenosis in patients undergoing carotid endarterectomy [J]. *Am J Neuroradiol*, 2024, 45(10): 1461–1467.
- [29] Kim SE, Parker DL, Roberts JA, et al. Differentiation of symptomatic and asymptomatic carotid intraplaque hemorrhage using 3D high-resolution diffusion-weighted stack of stars imaging [J]. *NMR Biomed*, 2021, 34(11): e4582.
- [30] Benjamin EJ, Virani SS, Callaway CW, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics—2018 update: a report from the American Heart Association [J]. *Circulation*, 2018, 137(12).
- [31] Truong M, Håkansson C, HaileMichael M, et al. The potential role of T2*-weighted multi-echo data image combination as an imaging marker for intraplaque hemorrhage in carotid plaque imaging [J]. *BMC Med Imaging*, 2021, 21(1): 121.
- [32] Kassem M, De Kam SS, Van Velzen TJ, et al. Application of mask images of contrast-enhanced MR angiography to detect carotid intraplaque hemorrhage in patients with moderate to severe symptomatic and asymptomatic carotid stenosis [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2023, 168: 111145.
- [33] Kassem M, Nies KPH, Boswijk E, et al. Quantification of carotid plaque composition with a multi-contrast atherosclerosis characterization (MATCH) MRI sequence [J]. *Front Cardiovasc Med*, 2023, 10: 1227495.
- [34] Che F, Liu Y, Gong X, et al. Extracranial Carotid plaque hemorrhage is independently associated with poor 3-month functional outcome after acute ischemic stroke—a prospective cohort study [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2021, 12: 780436.
- [35] Van Dam-Nolen DHK, Truijman MTB, Van Der Kolk AG, et al. Carotid plaque characteristics predict recurrent ischemic stroke and TIA [J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2022, 15(10): 1715–1726.
- [36] Schindler A, Schinner R, Altaf N, et al. Prediction of stroke risk by detection of hemorrhage in carotid plaques [J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2020, 13(2): 395–406.
- [37] Che F, Mi D, Wang A, et al. Extracranial carotid plaque hemorrhage predicts ipsilateral stroke recurrence in patients with carotid atherosclerosis—a study based on high-resolution vessel wall imaging MRI [J]. *BMC Neurol*, 2022, 22(1): 237.
- [38] Benson JC, Shahid A, Larson AS, et al. Intraplaque hemorrhage on magnetic resonance angiography: how often do signal abnormalities persist on follow-up imaging? [J]. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*, 2023, 229: 107744.
- [39] Cao X, Yang Q, Tang Y, et al. Normalized wall index, intraplaque hemorrhage and ulceration of carotid plaques correlate with the severity of ischemic stroke [J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2020, 315: 138–144.
- [40] Kim S, Jeong S, Kwak HS, et al. Intraplaque hemorrhage volume in patients with carotid atherosclerosis: how informative is it? [J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2024, 33(12): 108088.
- [41] Liu Y, Wang M, Zhang B, et al. Size of carotid artery intraplaque hemorrhage and acute ischemic stroke: a cardiovascular magnetic resonance Chinese atherosclerosis risk evaluation study [J]. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson*, 2019, 21(1): 36.
- [42] Mingming L, Peng P, Lichen Z, et al. Predictors of progression in intraplaque hemorrhage volume in patients with carotid atherosclerosis: a serial magnetic resonance imaging study [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2022, 13: 815150.
- [43] Nies KPH, Aizaz M, van Dam-Nolen DHK, et al. Signal intensity and volume of carotid intraplaque hemorrhage on magnetic resonance imaging and the risk of ipsilateral cerebrovascular events: the Plaque At RISK (PARISK) study [J]. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson*, 2024, 26(2): 101049.
- [44] Zhu YC, Jiang XZ, Bai QK, et al. Evaluating the efficacy of atorvastatin on patients with carotid plaque by an innovative ultrasonography [J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2019, 28(3): 830–837.

- [45] Sun J, Underhill HR, Hippe DS, et al. Sustained acceleration in carotid atherosclerotic plaque progression with intraplaque hemorrhage: a long-term time course study[J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2012, 5(8): 798–804.
- [46] Zhao XQ, Sun J, Hippe DS, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging of intraplaque hemorrhage and plaque lipid content with continued lipid-lowering therapy: results of a magnetic resonance imaging substudy in AIM-HIGH[J]. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2022, 15(11): e014229.
- [47] Subramanian A, Delaney S, Murphy SJX, et al. Platelet biomarkers in patients with atherosclerotic extracranial carotid artery stenosis: a systematic review[J]. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*, 2022, 63(3): 379–389.
- [48] Kassem M, Crombag GAJC, Stegers J, et al. Association between antiplatelet therapy and changes in intraplaque hemorrhage in patients with mild to moderate symptomatic carotid stenosis: a longitudinal MRI study [J]. *Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2024, 53(5): 598–606.
- [49] Porambo ME, DeMarco JK. MR imaging of vulnerable carotid plaque[J]. *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther*, 2020, 10(4): 1019–1031.
- [50] Liu Y, Huo R, Xu H, et al. Associations between carotid plaque characteristics and perioperative cerebral blood flow determined by arterial spin labeling imaging in patients with moderate-to-severe stenosis undergoing carotid endarterectomy[J]. *Front Neurol*, 2022, 13: 899957.
- [51] Zhang R, Zhang Q, Ji A, et al. Prediction of new cerebral ischemic lesion after carotid artery stenting: a high-resolution vessel wall MRI-based radiomics analysis[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2023, 33(6): 4115–4126.
- [52] Sun YM, Xu HY, Wang S, et al. Carotid massive intraplaque hemorrhage, lipid-rich necrotic core, and heavy circumferential calcification were associated with new ipsilateral ischemic cerebral lesions after carotid artery stenting: high-resolution magnetic resonance vessel wall imaging study[J]. *Cardiovasc Diagn Ther*, 2023, 13(2): 355–366.
- [53] Zhao G, Tang I, Tang H, et al. Predictors of ipsilateral new ischemic lesions on diffusion-weighted imaging after carotid artery stenting in asymptomatic patients: a retrospective observational study with conventional multicontrast MRI[J]. *Ann Vasc Surg*, 2021, 74: 95–104.