

磁共振血管造影在颅内动脉瘤诊断和血管内治疗中的应用价值

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颅内动脉瘤血管内治疗同传统手术相比不需开颅、创伤小,成功率高。随着神经介入技术的发展,血管内治疗颅内动脉瘤已成为临床治疗的重要手段^[1],甚至是首选方法。血管内治疗颅内动脉瘤成功与否离不开术前对于动脉瘤、颅内血液循环系统准确评价。多年来,DSA全脑血管造影是诊断和评估颅内动脉瘤治疗效果的金标准,但其有创伤性并伴有1%并发症和0.5%永久性神经功能缺陷^[2]。随着核磁共振血管成像(MRA)技术的发展,已逐渐替代DSA,成为检测颅内动脉瘤、制定外科计划和正确评估颅内动脉瘤血管内治疗疗效的新方法^[3]。

一、MRA的原理及技术要点

MRA是一种无创伤的技术^[4,6],被广泛用于筛选颅内血管病变。颅脑MRA以MRI为基础,先行MRI,再设定MRA。MRI技术有多种。开始临床应用,MRA常用序列成像方法为:三维时间飞跃磁共振血管成像(3D-TOF-MRA),但因瘤体内的慢流动导致的旋转饱和效应而使其不能精确地描述动脉瘤^[7]。近年来随着梯度磁场技术的发展,MR扫描速度越来越快。新近发展起来的3D增强MR数字减影血管成像检查(3D CE MRA)同传统MRA相比具有扫描时间短、成像质量高、信息量大等优点。

3D CE MRA采用三维稳态破坏性梯度回返采集(three-dimensional spoiled gradient recalled acquisition in steady state, 3D-SPGR)序列进行扫描,CE-MRA使用极短TR与极短TE的快速梯度回波序列,在短TR与TE的情况下,各种组织的纵向磁化都很小,其信号强度也很小。如果在血管内团注顺磁对比剂,血液的T1弛豫时间会极度缩短,血管T1弛豫时间远短于背景组织的T1弛豫时间,血液呈高信号,在血管与背景间形成强烈对比。

图像后处理:CE MRA将静脉注射对比剂前后的图像进行减影处理,再经过最大信号强度投影(maximum intensity projection, MIP)重建,图像的分析

更多依赖于MIP重建后的MRA^[8,9],MIP将3D空间的强度信号投影于一个平面内,形成连续的血管影像,3D空间的数据投影可以沿着左右、前后、头尾方向投影,也可采用多角度旋转投影,即先选定某一轴,再设定投影平面,沿着该轴旋转某一角度后再行投影,这样经过连续多次多视角投影产生的一系列图像可用电影模式显示,以区别不同血管在空间的不同位置。投影平面每次只能沿着左右、前后或头尾3个轴的一个进行多视角投影,为了减少3D容积内与目标血管无关的其他信号影响,可以采用靶投影技术(Targeted MIP),这种方法是将要重建的3D数据空间缩小至最小的兴趣空间,只重建兴趣空间以内的血管影像,其余部分被删除,提高兴趣区动脉瘤的检出率。此外还有多平面容积重组技术(multiplanar volume reformation, MPVR),表面遮蔽显示技术(shaded surface display, SSD),容积再现技术(volume rendering, VR),仿真内镜技术(virtual endoscopy, VE)等数种图像后处理方法。

3D CE MRA获得血管图像,要求保持注射对比剂前后扫描的解剖部位的一致性及扫描参数的一致性。由于采用快速静脉推注对比剂、快速扫描序列及短时扫描,所以大部分对比剂还滞留于动脉血管内,因而动脉内血液呈现暂时的显著缩短T1效应,显示高信号,此时伴行静脉、周围组织可有轻度短T1效应,但其强化程度明显较动脉低。

二、3D-CE-MRA的主要优点

克服了普通TOF和PCA技术成像时间较长、过高评价血管狭窄、搏动性伪影明显的缺点,采集时间短,只需10s,信号丢失少。采用大矩阵的日益增长提高了背景组织抑制意味着达到了通常血管造影的空间分辨力,动脉瘤直径小于2mm和血管直径小于1mm也可以精确检测^[10]。用多薄层块重叠采集并用伪影消除技术可使MRA的血管影像轮廓光滑、自然,没有梯状伪影。Okahara等^[11]通过对133个颅内动脉瘤影像学资料的分析,指出CE-MRA诊断动脉瘤比3D-TOF-MRA有更高的敏感性。应用高分辨力3D螺旋MRA可得到高空间分辨力的影像,在3D

显示的基础上增加透明显示技术,即 4D 显示,则可行仿真 MR 血管镜检查。CE-MRA 因为适用范围广,实用性强,得到了快速发展,已经逐渐成为用于诊断和排除神经血管病变的常用手段,在头部可部分取代常规血管造影。

三、MRA 对颅内动脉瘤的诊断价值

文献报道 MRA 对动脉瘤检出的敏感度为 63%~97%,特异度为 73%~95%^[12-14],结合 MRI 敏感度可达 90% 以上。有报道 MRA 显示动脉瘤颈满意率为 60%,对于直径大于 5 mm 和小于 5 mm 的动脉瘤敏感度分别为 86% 和 56%,对直径小于 3 mm 动脉瘤满意率较低。Schuiere 等^[13]对照 DSA 研究了 3D-TOF 法显示动脉瘤的可信度,MRA 的检出率为 86.4%,检出瘤体的最小直径 3 mm;研究提示 MRA 能够确诊直径大于 3 mm 的动脉瘤^[15-16],并有 74%~98% 的敏感度^[13-23]。Atlas 等^[24]对 158 支血管进行 DSA 及 MRA 检查,发现 MRA 诊断脑动脉瘤的平均敏感度是 75%,做为一种筛选手段,对于所有动脉瘤平均敏感度为 91%,对于直径大于 3 mm 的动脉瘤敏感度为 95%,不同医疗中心 MRA 对动脉瘤检出的敏感度的差异主要是病例中大、中、小型动脉瘤所占比例的不同。对于无症状的未破裂动脉瘤目前主张早期发现、早期治疗。在日本“脑筛查计划”已得到大众认可,目前全国超过 100 家医院提供这种检查,计划旨在筛查脑血管疾病,未破裂动脉瘤被认为是主要目标^[25]。目前,日本临床治疗的动脉瘤有 50% 是健康检查发现的未破裂动脉瘤,国外一些发达国家许多血管内治疗的动脉瘤都是健康检查时被 MRA 发现的,有学者提议将 MRA 作为筛查脑动脉瘤的检查手段,以避免继发蛛网膜下腔出血对生命的威胁。MRA 作为一种无创检查方法,对于直径大于 3 mm 动脉瘤的诊断具有较高敏感度,对未破裂动脉瘤和高危人群的普查有重要意义。

四、MRA 对动脉瘤血管内治疗的指导价值

MRA 在探测颅内动脉瘤的高度敏感度已有诸多报道^[13, 14, 17-23],利用 MRA 可以获得动脉瘤形态和功能的多种信息,动脉瘤血管内治疗前需要对动脉瘤进行准确、全面的评估。一个动脉瘤是否适合血管内弹簧圈栓塞治疗依赖于很多因素,包括动脉瘤颈确切的大小^[26]、动脉瘤的形状;必须明确主动脉弓部及其以上的头颈部血管解剖、动脉瘤的大小、形态、数量、瘤体的指向、动脉瘤颈、体的比例、瘤体与周围除载瘤动脉外其他血管的关系、瘤体是否有分支、侧支循环、Willis 环中前后交通动脉的代偿功

能、颈外动脉的代偿功能,以决定治疗策略,血管内治疗术式、术中工作角度、介入材料的选择。了解动脉瘤与载瘤动脉、附近分支血管的关系,对降低栓塞并发症危险也极为重要^[27]。如果 MRA 发现动脉瘤是宽颈动脉瘤,可以决定选择 remodeling 技术或支架植入+GDC 栓塞术,如果 MRA 发现动脉瘤是巨大动脉瘤或梭形动脉瘤、蛇形动脉瘤,不适合行栓塞术和手术夹闭,前后交通动脉、侧支循环好者可以行载瘤动脉闭塞术。如果 MRA 发现颈内动脉、椎动脉过度迂曲,需要选择 mini 或 simon 造影管,选择导引导管、微导管头端塑形必须考虑颈内动脉、椎动脉的直径、血管弯曲度、瘤体与载瘤动脉的成角、一级载瘤动脉与二级载瘤动脉成角、主动脉弓情况,保证导引导管能放到载瘤动脉并且位置要稳定。根据瘤体形状、大小选择弹簧圈的直径、长度、2D 或 3D。临床血管内治疗动脉瘤时机的不同,对于脑动脉瘤治疗、预后、康复差别也很大。

五、MRA 对脑动脉瘤血管内治疗术后随访中的应用价值

脑动脉瘤血管内治疗术后的临床随访十分重要。由于脑动脉瘤血管内治疗是近 10 余年发展起来的技术,包括弹簧圈(GDC、EDC、Matrix、TruFill DCS 等)栓塞术、支架(不锈钢支架、镍钛超合金支架等)植入辅助弹簧圈栓塞术、Onyx 胶栓塞术等治疗技术,中、远期疗效需要长期观察,必需定期复查。国外有些医疗中心在血管内治疗后 24 h 后即第 1 次复查,以后定期复查。选择术后复查方法一定要考虑介入治疗材料对影像的影响,目前常见长期随访方法是 DSA 检查。一些作者试图评估 MRA 作为这种随访潜在的替代方法^[28-32]。DSA 正、侧位造影可能提示动脉瘤是否致密栓塞,但缺点是显示 GDC 栓塞后的动脉瘤中间的残腔较差,动脉瘤中间的残腔是动脉瘤复发的高危因素,需要及时作第 2 次栓塞,MRA 可以显示流入动脉瘤内少量血液。选择术后复查方法必须考虑介入治疗材料对影像的影响,Veikko 等^[31]以 DSA 为参考,用 3D-TOF-MRA 和靶血管 MIP 重建随访 GDC 栓塞后 20 例颅内动脉瘤,MRA 在揭示动脉瘤残腔总的敏感度和阳性预测值均为 90%,但 MRA 夸大了 3 例、低估了 2 例动脉瘤残腔,忽略了 1 例动脉瘤残腔,有 5 例有 GDC 引起的伪影,这导致虚假的临近动脉(1 例载瘤动脉、4 例远端分支动脉)受侵犯。在探测巨大动脉瘤残腔中的慢流动方面 3D-TOF-MRA 是有限的,血栓形成与慢流动相似。Anthony 等^[7]对比 CTA 和 MRA 随访支

架和 GDC 治疗犬实验性侧壁动脉瘤,发现因为磁性伪影导致的信号丢失 3D-TOF-MRA 不能精确评估不锈钢支架和 GDC 治疗后的血管,3D MR DSA 可以精确评估镍钛超合金支架和 GDC 治疗后的血管,评估不锈钢支架是不适合的。Onyx 胶是一种新型栓塞材料, Saatei 等^[33]评估 CT、MR 对 Onyx 血管内栓塞治疗颅内动脉瘤随访,动脉瘤的最大径 2~45 mm,发现术后 CT 复查可以显示动脉瘤囊填塞程度,但 Onyx 产生的伪影妨碍 CT 的评估,应选用 MRA。Onyx 可能因其含有钽粉,不论什么序列在 MRA 影像上都呈低强度,然而动脉瘤影像的不同依赖于瘤腔内的成分和血流,除了同时植入支架的病例外没有伪影的干扰,MRA 虚假地提示颈内动脉内血流减少或缺失的 11 例患者中 9 例有支架植入,MRA 可以发现新的病灶。在血管内治疗术后复查方面虽然不能与 DSA 媲美,正在逐渐成为颅内动脉瘤血管内治疗术后主要复查手段。对传统的 DSA 来说,MRA 在动脉瘤随访中可以提供一种非侵害性或最低限度侵害性替代方法。可以减少患者的不适感、降低费用^[34]。Derdeyn 等^[28]通过用 MRA 和 DSA 随访 23 例 GDC 栓塞术后动脉瘤患者,分析 43 份 MRA 影像学资料后,认为 MRA 可以确认动脉瘤 GDC 栓塞后残余瘤颈、瘤体内、载瘤动脉及附近分支血管内血液流动。在特殊临床情况下对传统 DSA 来说,是一种有用的辅助检查,更适用于动脉瘤血管内治疗术后 1 年以上患者的随访。MRA 能更方便治疗效果的判断、疗效的评价。

六、MRA 在颅内动脉瘤血管内治疗中应用的不足

MRA 的缺点是分辨率不如 DSA,对动脉瘤三维显示暂时不如 DSA,对钙化斑块显示不佳,所以不能显示动脉瘤颈的钙化,可夸大或缩小病变程度,急性蛛网膜下腔出血患者颅内动脉旁小血凝块与小动脉瘤不易鉴别。对直径小于 3mm 的动脉瘤显示不清晰,对于出血性动脉瘤漏诊率较高,可能出血性动脉瘤破裂引起载瘤动脉痉挛,瘤腔内形成涡流或慢流引起信号丢失,对于瘤颈显示不及 DSA。部分患者不能完成或不能行 MRA 检查,如:有心脏起搏器、颅内动脉瘤夹闭、其他体内磁性物体影响脑血管显示者、昏迷、急性蛛网膜下腔出血者、欠合作的患者、部分神经症患者。

MRA 近年来得到了快速发展。它主要反映的是血管内的血流信息,它无须插管,检查过程简便、迅速,没有 X 线辐射,逐渐成为用于诊断和排除神

经系统病变的常用影像学手段,MRA 诊断颅内动脉瘤方面有明显优势,临床动脉瘤血管内治疗中 MRA 检查具有很大潜力。

近些年 MRA 已经获得广泛的临床应用,成像技术日趋完善,结合 MRI、MRA 不仅能提供血管解剖结构和血流速率的信息,而且能发现血管周围组织的异常改变,得到动脉瘤形态和功能多种信息,具有良好的安全性和可重复性,可以提高对动脉瘤血管内治疗的评价,具有乐观的前景,但目前不能完全取代 DSA,临床上应联合应用,随着 MRA 软硬件进一步发展,有望在对动脉瘤血管内治疗的评价方面取代其他有创性检查。

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非血管性与血管性介入新技术学术研讨大会(第一轮通知)

非血管性与血管性介入新技术学术研讨大会暨第三届介入放射学技术提高班与第二届河南省肿瘤介入治疗学术大会于 2004 年 10 月在郑州召开。欢迎踊跃投稿,参加大会。大会由郑大学第一附属医院、介入放射学杂志、河南省肿瘤介入诊疗专业委员会、河南省介入放射学专业组联合举办。联系人 韩新魏、马南。地址:郑州大学第一附属医院介入中心。邮编:450052,电话:13938552233, E-mail: manan 2000@vip.sina.com.

磁共振血管造影在颅内动脉瘤诊断和血管内治疗中的应用价值

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