

颅底动脉损伤的介入治疗

李天晓, 白卫星, 翟水亭, 王子亮, 薛锋宇

【摘要】 目的 探讨多种血管腔内手段治疗颅底动脉损伤的临床价值。**方法** 2004 年 10 月至 2007 年 5 月间我院收治各类型颅底动脉损伤患者共 53 例, 均有头颈部外伤史。主要症状为搏动性突眼和颅内血管杂音(39 例)、声嘶或吞咽不适(9 例)、鼻出血(5 例)等; DSA 检查证实颈动脉海绵窦瘘(carotid cavernous fistulae, CCF)39 例, 颈内动脉假性动脉瘤 14 例; 针对上述 53 例患者不同的病变特点采用不同的血管腔内治疗, 并通过电话或门诊随访。**结果** 对 53 例患者 56 支颈内动脉进行了腔内介入治疗, 采用单纯可脱球囊栓塞治疗 CCF 33 例 34 支血管, 可脱球囊联合弹簧圈栓塞 3 例, 植入覆膜支架封堵 CCF 3 例; 采用单纯可脱球囊闭塞颈内动脉治疗假性动脉瘤 8 例, 可脱球囊联合弹簧圈孤立假性动脉瘤 2 例, 植入覆膜支架腔内隔绝治疗 4 例; 平均随访时间 9.5 个月(2 ~ 25 个月), 85%(45/53)患者主诉症状于 6 个月内消失, 12 个月随访 15%(8/53)患者遗留眼球运动受限或视力障碍。复查显示存在假性动脉瘤 6 例, 残瘘 3 例, 其中 2 例因海绵窦区的硬脑膜动静脉瘘而分别于术后第 2、3 个月行再次介入治疗。**结论** 对各型颅底动脉损伤, 血管腔内介入治疗创伤小且安全有效。尽管存在缺陷, 可脱球囊仍是治疗 CCF 和颈动脉假性动脉瘤的首选方法, 在特殊情况下必需联合应用弹簧圈栓塞和覆膜支架植入等多种治疗手段。

【关键词】 颅底损伤; 腔内治疗; 颈动脉-海绵窦瘘; 假性动脉瘤; 介入

中图分类号: R743.4 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1008-794X(2008)-08-0535-04

Endovascular treatment for arterial injuries of skull base LI Tian-xiao, BAI Wei-xing, ZAI Sui-ting, WANG Zi-liang, XUE Jiang-yu. Department of Interventional Radiology, Henan People's Provincial Hospital, Zhengzhou 450003, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the role of endovascular techniques in treatment for arterial injuries of skull base. **Methods** A total of 53 consecutive cases suffered from skull base arterial injuries were enrolled in our hospital from Oct.2004 to May 2007, including 44 male and 9 female cases with average age of 23.3 years. Thirty-nine cases presented with pulsatile exophthalmos and intracranial vascular murmur, cerchnus and dysphagia in another 9, epistaxis in the remaining 5 cases. Diagnosis of 39 carotid cavernous fistulae (CCF) and 14 carotid pseudoaneurysm were performed by angiography (DSA). Alternative endovascular procedures were performed depending on lesions characteristics and follow-up was done by telephone and outpatient work up. **Results** Procedures were performed involving 56 carotid arteries in all 53 cases including 34 CCF with embolization of detachable balloon(33 cases), 3 with balloon and coils, and 3 by stent-graft placement. 8 carotid pseudoaneurysms were cured by parent artery occlusion with balloon, 2 experienced endovascular isolation with balloon and coils, and 4 with stent-graft. Follow-up for mean 9.5 months(range from 2 to 25 months) revealed that the chief symptoms of 45 cases(85%) were relieved within 6 months after the procedure but ocular movement and visual disorder remained in 8 cases (15%) till 12 months. Six pseudoaneurysms and 3 residual leak were found in reexamination, of which 2 cases underwent intervention again 2 and 3 months later due to dural arterial-venous fistula in cavernous sinus, respectively. **Conclusions** Endovascular treatment is safe and effective therapeutic option with minimal invasion for skull base arterial injuries. Detachable balloon embolization is the first choice for CCF and carotid pseudoaneurysm. Spring coil packing and stent-graft implantation should be in alternation as combination for special cases. (J Intervent Radiol, 2008, 17: 535-538)

【Key words】 Injury of skull base; Endovascular therapy; Carotid cavernous fistulae, CCF; Pseudoaneurysm; Intervention

由于导致血流动力学的变化不同,外伤所致颅底动脉损伤引起的症状各异,少数症状隐匿,不易被发觉,多数表现为眼部症状,例如搏动性突眼,结膜充血和眶周杂音等。临床常见主要包括颈动脉-海绵窦瘘(carotid cavernous fistulae, CCF)和假性动脉瘤等,由于存在入路、手术暴露等技术限制,外科手术修复非常困难。近年我中心采取血管腔内途径栓塞治疗颅底动脉损伤 53 例,现将结果报道如下。

1 材料和方法

1.1 临床资料

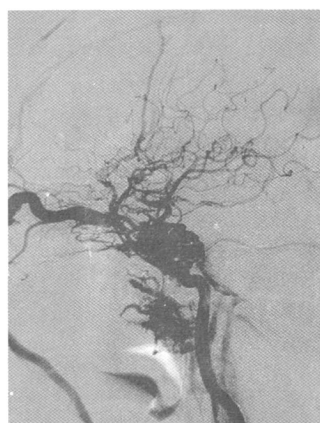
2004 年 10 月至 2007 年 5 月间收治各类型颅底动脉损伤患者共 53 例,男 44 例,女 9 例,平均年龄 23 岁。患者均有头颈部外伤史,发病时间为外伤后 1 至 6 周。主要症状为搏动性突眼和颅内血管杂

音 39 例,声嘶或吞咽不适 9 例,鼻出血 5 例。DSA 检查证实 CCF 39 例,颈内动脉假性动脉瘤 14 例。所实施的治疗操作均获得患者及其亲属的知情同意书签字。

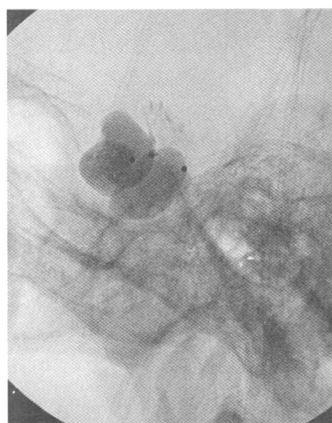
1.2 方法

1.2.1 腔内治疗方法

1.2.1.1 可脱球囊封堵治疗 CCF: 局部麻醉下经股动脉入路,引入 8 F Guiding 导管,同轴置入漂浮导管(Magic BDPE; BALT),在血流导向下将预先装载在导管先端的乳胶可脱球囊引入瘘口,球囊内注入等渗对比剂(Visipaque; GE),充盈后解脱释放,直至瘘口被完全封堵。在球囊无法彻底使分流终止的情况下,进行患侧颈内动脉球囊闭塞试验(balloon occlusion test, BOT),如果患者可以耐受,即实施闭塞颈内动脉(图 1)。



a 外伤性 CCF 侧位



b 数枚可脱球囊栓塞海绵窦



c 术后即时造影显示 CCF 消失,颈内动脉通畅

图 1 可脱球囊封堵治疗 CCF

1.2.1.2 微弹簧圈栓塞治疗 CCF: 对于前向血流量大,分流中等或偏少的病例,经股动脉引入 6 F Guiding 导管,同轴引入微导管,在微导丝指引下进入瘘口,将不同规格的微弹簧圈导入,确保位置稳定的前提下分段逐步进行栓塞,直至分流消失(图 2)。

1.2.1.3 “瘘口孤立”术:指在耐受 BOT 的前提下,利用可脱球囊或者微弹簧圈分别闭塞瘘口所在动脉的近心端和远心端而使瘘口旷置形成血栓,从而达到终止分流的目的。

1.2.1.4 植入血管内覆膜支架:在颅底动脉损伤的

局部植入合适规格的覆膜支架,从动脉腔内隔绝治疗假性动脉瘤和封闭 CCF 瘘口。

1.2.2 围手术期处理 操作均在患者肝素化状态下(普通肝素 60 u/kg)进行,术后处理个体化。如瘘口采用微弹簧圈栓塞的病例,术后 1 周内给予抗血小板凝聚处理(aspirin);实施颈内动脉闭塞的病例,术后 3 d 则给予扩容升压治疗。

1.2.3 随访 通过电话及门诊复诊,如有症状复发则行 DSA 检查,必要时再次介入治疗。

2 结果



a 外伤性 CCF 瘘口太小,可脱球囊难以通过 b 将微导管引入瘘口,弹簧圈堵塞眼上静脉 c 复查造影显示 CCF 消失,颈内动脉通畅

图 2 GDC 封堵 CCF

2.1 本组 53 例治疗手段选择如表 1 所示。

表 1 颅底动脉损伤 53 例腔内治疗概况(例)

方法	CCF(39)	假性动脉瘤(14例)
单纯球囊栓塞	33	8
球囊联合微弹簧圈栓塞	3	2
植入覆膜支架	3	4

2.2 并发症

股动脉穿刺点假性动脉瘤形成 1 例;难以控制的头晕 1 例,颅内血管无血栓性或出血性并发症,未见神经系统症状加重,无致死性并发症发生。

2.3 随访

平均随访时间 9.5 个月(2 ~ 25 个月),85%(45/53)患者主诉症状于 6 个月内消失,12 个月随访 15%(8/53)患者遗留眼球运动受限或视力障碍。复查显示存在假性动脉瘤 6 例,残废 3 例,其中 2 例因海绵窦区的硬脑膜动静脉瘘而分别于术后第 2、3 个月行再次介入治疗。

3 讨论

颅底外伤造成的 CCF 和假性动脉瘤通常表现为搏动性突眼、眶周杂音或者眼结膜充血水肿,动眼神经麻痹和视力障碍在一些病例中已较为常见。此类疾病鲜有自愈者,常需侵袭性治疗。但因为此病本身致死性病例少见,所以治疗中应尽量保留颈内动脉通畅。本组进行侵袭性治疗的指征是:视力严重损害,进行性的眼肌麻痹,严重突眼,顽固的眼眶疼痛和杂音^[1,2]。另外由于大量分流和盗血造成的大脑皮层静脉淤血和缺血也需要紧急处理。

腔内介入治疗在栓塞材料和入路上均有多种选择。本治疗组采用中等浓度(180 mgI/ml)的对比

剂充填球囊^[3],但是用对比剂充填球囊的缺陷是球囊过早泄露萎缩,局部会形成假性动脉瘤,Lewis 等^[4]报道其发生率达 30%。当然这个问题的出现并不等同于 CCF 复发,并且技术上很容易用微弹簧圈再次填塞^[5](对于高分流 CCF 病例,直接采用微弹簧圈栓塞瘘口通常十分困难)。尽管多个报道经静脉入路成功栓塞治疗 CCF^[2,4],除 Elers-Danlos 综合征外(动脉壁异常脆弱),经动脉途径栓塞因其操控上的优势而仍然受到推荐^[6]。通常经静脉入路栓塞 CCF 很困难,填塞海绵窦既需要大量微弹簧圈,又可能致动眼麻痹症状加剧。然而,在动脉途径无法到达时,静脉入路不失为另一选择。

在个别情况下,为了完全封堵瘘口,充盈的球囊会部分突入颈内动脉,存在局部湍流导致血栓和球囊移位的风险,这种情况下“球囊辅助瘘口成形”技术会有很大帮助。Morris^[7]对于球囊不可能封堵的“宽颈 CCF”采取不可脱球囊保护颈内动脉,然后经静脉途径用 GDC 成功填塞海绵窦,其实质是颅内动脉瘤球囊 Remodeling 栓塞技术的翻版。Eddleman 等^[8]采取 Neuroform 支架辅助成形 Hydrocoil 栓塞治疗 CCF 更是直接借用了介入治疗动脉瘤的方法。确需闭塞颈内动脉者,要进行闭塞锻炼,并严格执行球囊闭塞试验。对不能耐受试验的患者,建议闭塞颈内动脉前先行颅内外动脉旁路手术。经动脉入路微弹簧圈填塞海绵窦是另一种有效选择,尤其对于瘘口小、分流量少的病例。这种情况下,球囊无法通过瘘口,可通过微导管引入微弹簧圈;术中微弹簧圈用量通常无法估计,并存在微弹簧圈顺血流移位的可能性。所以认为微弹簧圈栓塞只能作为二线选择技术。

覆膜支架用于治疗外周动脉损伤已有多篇报道^[9-11],如肝动脉和腹主动脉等,但用于颈部和颅底血管却十分有限^[12,13]。与裸支架相比,覆膜支架最大的优点是可直接阻止分流而无需担心栓塞治疗带来的占位效应,由于内膜增生导致的支架再狭窄也很轻微,但局部血管迂曲,目前覆膜支架顺应性、通过性较差等因素限制了其广泛应用,同时需考虑如何防止支架局部的内瘘(endoleak)问题。覆膜支架腔内隔绝治疗假性动脉瘤残存的内瘘通常可自愈,但需要随访关注,必要时联合应用弹簧圈。

本组数据表明,治疗外伤性 CCF 术后颈内动脉通畅率达 90%,高于文献报道^[4,5]。原因可能在于自发 CCF 瘘口通常是类圆形的,而外伤性 CCF 的瘘口是由剪切力或挫裂造成,形状不规则,单纯球囊栓塞很难封堵,故常需联合应用可脱球囊和 GDC 栓塞,或者植入覆膜支架实施腔内隔绝治疗。本中心采取同样手段治疗颈内动脉颅底段的假性动脉瘤,载瘤动脉闭塞率高达 71%,从另一方面说明了这一问题,对于假性动脉瘤,除了植入覆膜支架进行血管重建,球囊和微弹簧圈所有的作用只是为了闭塞动脉本身。

分流的终止可使患者眼部症状迅速改善,但动眼神经麻痹不总是能立即减轻。甚至有报道栓塞术后动眼麻痹加重,原因可能在于球囊的过度充盈。这不仅是球囊技术的一个缺陷,经静脉填塞海绵窦同样会造成不可逆的动眼神经损伤。本组术后效果不理想的患者中有 2 例原因经证实为同时合并存在海绵窦区的 AVF,后来均进行了再次栓塞治疗。所以我们认为治疗 CCF 后即行颈内动脉、颈外动脉造影复查,确认是否合并颈外动脉-海绵窦瘘应作为常规操作。

总之,根据具体病变特点,灵活应用腔内操作技术,可以使颅底动脉损伤患者得到安全、有效的治疗。

[参考文献]

[1] Vinuela F, Fox AJ, Debrun GM, et al. Spontaneous carotid-cavernous fistulas: clinical, radiological, and therapeutic

considerations: experience with 20 cases [J]. J Neurosurg, 1984, 60: 976 - 984.

- [2] Kinugasa K, Tokunaga K, Kamata I, et al. Selection and combination of techniques for treating spontaneous carotid-cavernous sinus fistulas [J]. Neurol Med Chir(Tokyo), 1994, 34:597 - 606.
- [3] Miyachi S, Negoro M, Handa T, et al. Histopathological study of balloon embolization: silicone versus latex[J]. Neurosurgery, 1992, 30: 483 - 489.
- [4] Lewis AI, Tomsick TA, Tew JM. Management of 100 consecutive direct carotid cavernous fistulas: results of treatment with detachable balloons [J]. Neurosurgery, 1995, 36: 239 - 244.
- [5] Kobayashi N, Miyachi S, Negoro M, et al. Endovascular treatment strategy for direct carotid-cavernous fistulas resulting from rupture of intracavernous carotid aneurysms [J]. AJNR, 2003, 24: 1789 - 1796.
- [6] Kanner AA, Maimon S, Rappaport ZH. Treatment of spontaneous carotid-cavernous fistula in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome by transvenous occlusion with Guglielmi detachable coils: case report[J]. J Neurosurg, 2000, 93: 689 - 692.
- [7] Morris PP. Balloon reconstructive technique for the treatment of a carotid cavernous fistula[J]. AJNR, 1999, 20: 1107 - 1109.
- [8] Eddleman CS, Surdell D, Miller J, et al. Endovascular management of a ruptured cavernous carotid artery aneurysm associated with a carotid cavernous fistula with an intracranial self-expanding microstent and hydrogel-coated coil embolization: case report and review of the literature[J]. Surg Neurol, 2007, 68: 562 - 567.
- [9] Ali Harman A, Boyvat F, Hasdogan B, et al. Endovascular treatment of active bleeding after liver transplant [J]. Exp Clin Transplant, 2007, 5: 596 - 600.
- [10] Fukuda I, Minakawa M, Kozo Fukui K, et al. Management of an aorto-caval fistula from a ruptured aortic false aneurysm using a covered stent graft[J]. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg, 2007, 6: 682 - 684.
- [11] Singh CS, Giri K, Gupta R, et al. Successful management of hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm complicating chronic pancreatitis by stenting[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2006, 21: 5733 - 5734.
- [12] Redekop G, Marotta T, Weill A. Treatment of traumatic aneurysms and arteriovenous fistulas of the skull base by using endovascular stents[J]. J Neurosurg, 2001, 95: 412 - 419.
- [13] Laytoni KF, Yong W. Use of covered stent grafts in the extracranial carotid artery: report of three patients with follow-up between 8 and 42 months. AJNR, 2004, 25: 1760 - 1763.

(收稿日期:2008-04-03)

作者: 李天晓, 白卫星, 翟水亭, 王子亮, 薛绎宇, LI Tian-xiao, BAI Wei-xing, ZAI Sui-ting, WANG Zi-liang, XUE jiang-yu
作者单位: 河南省人民医院介入科, 郑州, 450003
刊名: 介入放射学杂志 
英文刊名: JOURNAL OF INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY
年, 卷(期): 2008, 17(8)
被引用次数: 0次

参考文献(13条)

- 1.Vinuela F,Fox AJ,Debrun GM Spontaneous carotidcavernous fistulas:clinical,radiologieal,and therapeutic considerations:experience with 20 eoses 1984
- 2.Kinugasa K,Tokunaga K,Kamata I Selection and combination of techniques for treating spontaneous carotidcavernous sinus fistulas 1994
- 3.Miyachi S,Negoro M,Handa T Histopathological study of balloon embolization:silicone versus latex 1992
- 4.Lewis AI,Tomsick TA,Tew JM Management of 100 consecutive direct carotid cavemous fistulas:results of treatment with detachable balloons 1995
- 5.Kobayashi N,Miyachi S,Negoro M Endovaseular treatment strategy for direct carotid-cavernous fistulas resulting from rupture of intracavernous carotid aneurysms 2003
- 6.Kanner AA,Maimon S,Bappaort ZH Treatment of spontaneous carotid-cavernous fistula in Ehlers-Danlos syndrome by transvenous occlusion with Gugliclmi detachable coils:case report 2000
- 7.Morris PP Balloon reconstructive technique for the treatment of a carotid cavcmous fistula 1999
- 8.Eddleman CS,Surdell D,Miller J Endovascular management of a ruptured cavernous carotid artery aneurysm associated with a carotid cavernous fistula with an intmcranial self-expanding microstent and hydrogel-coated coil embolization:case report and review of the literature 2007
- 9.Ali Harman A,Boyvat F,Hasdogan B Endovascular treatment of active bleeding after liver transplant 2007
- 10.Fukuda I,Minakawa M,Kozo Fukui K Management of all aorto-caval fistula from a ruptured aortic false aneurysm using a covered stent graft 2007
- 11.Singh CS,Girl K,Gupta R Successful management of hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm complicating chronic pancreatitis by stenting[期刊论文]-World Journal of Gastroenterology 2006(21)
- 12.Redekop G,Marotta T,Weill A Treatment of traumatic aneurysma and artedovenous fistulas of the skull base by using endovaacular stents 2001
- 13.Laytoni KF,Yong W Use of covered stent grafts in the extracranial carotid artery:report of three patients with follow-up between 8 and 42 months 2004

本文链接: http://d.wanfangdata.com.cn/Periodical_jrfsxzz200808002.aspx

授权使用: qknfy(qknfy), 授权号: 6283621d-ad65-4ff8-95f4-9df7017e4033

下载时间: 2010年9月20日