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症状性颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的 Wingspan 支架成形术

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【摘要】 目的 评价 Gateway -Wingspan 球囊支架系统治疗症状性颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄的安全性、可行性和近期疗效。**方法** 应用 Gateway -Wingspan 球囊支架系统治疗 17 例症状性颅内动脉狭窄患者，观察支架置入前后症状、狭窄率改善、手术成功率及并发症发生情况，术后平均随访 5 个月。结果 17 处病变，其中位于颈内动脉颅内段 5 处，大脑中动脉 5 处，椎动脉颅内段 4 处，基底动脉 3 处。16 处病变经 Gateway 球囊预扩张后支架成功准确释放。1 例因 Gateway 球囊无法到达靶病变，支架直接定位后释放。支架成功率 100%。治疗前平均狭窄率为 82%，治疗后残余平均狭窄率为 43%。术后平均随访 5 个月，4 例一过性缺血发作(TIA)患者未再次发作；12 例卒中患者症状均有明显改善。1 例发生并发症，考虑为对侧半球梗死。未发生出血性并发症。**结论** 采用 Gateway -Wingspan 球囊支架系统治疗颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄有良好的安全性与短期疗效。

【关键词】 血管成形术；颅内动脉狭窄；支架；短暂性脑缺血发作

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Treatment of symptomatic intracranial atheromatous ischemic disease with Wingspan stent system: short-term results LI Zhao-shuo, LI Tian-xiao, ZHAI Shui-ting, XUE Jiang-yu, WANG Zi-liang, BAI Wei-xing, SHI Shuai-tao. Department of Interventional Radiology, Henan Provincial Peoples' Hospital, Zhengzhou 450003, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To assess the safety, feasibility and short-term efficiency of the Wingspan stent system and Gateway balloon catheter in the treatment of symptomatic intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis. **Methods** Seventeen patients with symptomatic intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis were treated with the Gateway balloon-Wingspan system. The pre-and post-treatment improvement in symptom, severity of stenosis, successful rate of treatment, all kinds of complication were closely observed and compared before and after the procedure. Physician-reported follow-up in all 17 patients lasted for an average of 5 months. **Results** All 17 lesions showed involvement of the internal carotid artery ($n = 5$), middle cerebral arteries ($n = 5$), intracranial segmental vertebral artery ($n = 4$), basilar artery ($n = 3$). 16 lesions were successfully pre-dilated with an Gateway balloon catheter before the deployment of the self-expanding Wingspan stent. 1 case failed because of the failure of delivery of the Gateway balloon catheter to the accurate site, but the stent was successfully deployed through direct localization. The successful rate of stenting was 100%. The Mean SD pretreatment stenosis was 82% and improved to 43% after stenting. During the follow-up (an average of 5 months), 4 patients with transient ischemic attack (TIA) but without recurrence, the other 12 patients with stroke showed significantly symptomatic improvements. One complication occurred with attribution of contralateral hemisphere embolic infarction. There was no hemorrhagic complication. **Conclusions** Angioplasty and stenting with the Gateway-Wingspan stent system are safe and good in short-term outcomes for treating symptomatic intracranial arterial atherosclerotic stenosis. (J Intervent Radiol, 2008, 17: 555-559)

[Key words] Angioplasty; Intracranial artery stenosis; Wingspan stent; Transient ischemic attack



a 造影显示基底动脉下段狭窄 87% b 球囊扩张后狭窄率变为 42% c 支架置入术后狭窄率进一步降为 30%

图 1 基底动脉狭窄 Wingspan 支架成形术



a 治疗前造影情况，颞下干开口部有明显狭窄 b 球囊扩张后，狭窄率改善，颞下干仍显影 c 支架释放后，狭窄进一步改善，颞下干不显影

图 2 左大脑中动脉 Wingspan 支架成形术

得令人满意的结果^[13]，神经介入医师一直致力于从血管成形术方案中寻找突破点。其主要包括颅内外血管旁路移植术、单纯球囊扩张成形、球囊扩张及支架成形术。但是，多项病例系列研究显示：血管旁路移植术未能改善大脑中动脉狭窄患者的预后^[14]，并且后循环的手术有较高的手术并发症与病死率^[15]。

临幊上球囊扩张式支架逐渐受到重視。但是，很多研究报道球囊扩张支架的围手术期并发症率高达 15% ~ 30%^[16-19]，这可能与理论上冠脉支架的局限性有关，如支架质地较硬，柔顺性差及通过性差；质地较硬，易在支架释放后过度拉直血管或者引起穿支血管移位，导致颅内血管破裂出血；较高的支架释放压增加病变部分脆弱血管壁破裂的可能性；支架裸露在输送系统之外，可能会损伤血管内膜等。

Wingspan 支架是新型的颅内专用支架，针对性

的对球囊扩张式支架的缺点进行了改进。回顾有关 Wingspan 支架应用的相关报道和本组病例，其在降低出血性并发症方面，较球囊扩张式支架有明显的优势，虽然远期结果尚待明确。5 篇报道中共出现 3 例出血并发症^[10-12, 20, 21]，其中 2 例与支架置入无明确关系，仅 1 例发生于球囊扩张后。本组 17 例无一例发生动脉夹层和出血性并发症。这与支架的设计及手术策略有关。Wingspan 支架采用镍钛合金，开放环多节段自膨胀设计，柔顺性好，容易通过迂曲血管及狭窄段，减少对穿支血管的牵拉；释放前预装在带有亲水涂层的微导管输送系统内，减少对血管壁的损伤；采用正常血管直径 80% 的球囊进行预扩张，减少对狭窄段血管的突然过度扩张引起破裂出血；支架的缓慢自膨胀特性释放时不需要较高的压力，出血破裂的可能性更小。

但是，安全性提高的同时，保守的球囊选择及

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