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•病例报告 Case report•

永存舌下动脉伴前交通动脉瘤一例

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【关键词】永存舌下动脉; 前交通动脉瘤; 血管造影

中图分类号:R543.4 文献标志码:D 文章编号:1008-794X(2010)-07-0587-02

Persistent primitive hypoglossal artery accompanied with anterior communicating aneurysm: report of one case YU Feng, HE Shi-ke. Department of Neurosurgery, Lishui Municipal Central Hospital, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province 323000, China (J Intervent Radiol, 2010, 19: 587-588)

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【Key words】persistent primitive hypoglossal artery; anterior communicating aneurysm; angiography

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患者女,62岁。既往有高血压病史,于2009年10月31日突发头痛伴进行性意识障碍5h入院。CT提示脑室内积血,右侧直回血肿形成。入院时患者 Hunt-Hess IV级。急诊脑血管造影显示原始舌下动脉(primitive hypoglossal artery, PHA)在左侧颈内动脉的C2水平发出,穿过舌下神经管和基底动脉吻合,左侧椎动脉未见显影,前交通动脉显示不清,同时发现前交通动脉瘤4.2 mm × 3.3 mm(图1)。两侧均未显示后交通动脉,双侧椎动脉发育不良(图2)。随即给予开颅动脉瘤夹闭术及脑室外引流术,术后患者病情好转,因并发交通性脑积水,行脑室-腹腔分流术后治愈出院。暂未行造影复查。

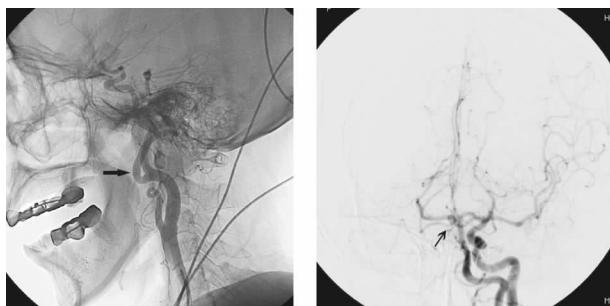


图1 颅内动脉造影所见
a 原始舌下动脉在左侧颈内动脉的C2水平发出,穿过舌下神经管和基底动脉吻合。箭头所指为PHA,左侧椎动脉未见显影,前交通动脉瘤显示不清晰
b 左侧颈内正位片,可见后循环同时显影,箭头所指为前交通动脉瘤

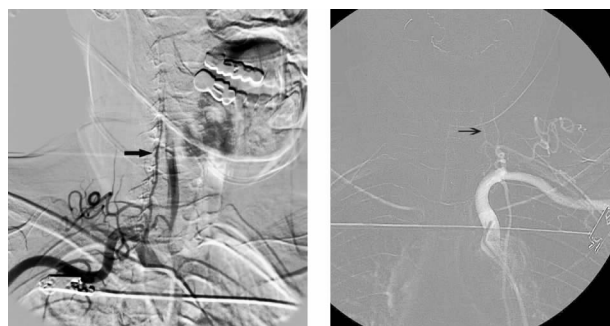


图2 双侧椎动脉发育不良
a 箭头所指为左侧椎动脉,椎动脉纤细发育不良
b 箭头所指为右侧椎动脉,纤细并且发育不良

讨论

永存的舌下动脉是仅次于三叉动脉第二常见的颈动脉-基底动脉吻合,发生率为0.027%~0.26%^[1],最早在1889年见于文献报道。这一永存的胚胎血管起源于颈内动脉颈段。需要符合4条标准才能被诊断为PHA:①在C1~C3水平。②向后内弯曲走向扩大的舌下神经管,PHA穿过此管,不经过枕骨大孔而与基底动脉吻合。③基底动脉只在原始舌下

动脉的远端充盈。④后交通动脉缺如^[2]。本例均能符合。颈动脉-基底动脉吻合存在的情况下更易发生颅内动脉瘤^[34]、脑动静脉畸形、缺血性脑卒中^[5]、甚至是肿瘤^[6]。然而原始舌下动脉合并前交通动脉瘤非常罕见^[7-8]。常为偶然发现。大多数伴随原始舌下动脉的动脉瘤,都位于该动脉和基底动脉的接合部,或位于后循环,且多为破裂动脉瘤^[9]。而本研究报道的是1例破裂的前交通动脉瘤,此病例两侧大脑前动脉不对称,左侧为优势侧,前交通动脉因此而承受的血流动力学因素可能是该动脉瘤发生的重要原因。而前交通动脉瘤和原始舌下动脉同时发生,只是一种巧合。原始胚胎动脉残留的患者发生颅内血管疾病的机会更多,在行脑血管造影术时如果发现这类原始动脉应更加仔细观察造影图像,以免漏诊。

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