

## • 肿瘤介入 Tumor intervention •

子宫肌瘤的血管影像学表现及多中心  
观察子宫动脉栓塞治疗近期疗效

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**【摘要】 目的** 总结经子宫动脉介入栓塞治疗的病例 1151 例,探讨子宫肌瘤的血液供应特点,评价栓塞的临床疗效。**方法** 总结陕西省多个医疗机构 1995 年 1 月至 2002 年 12 月 1151 例子宫肌瘤介入栓塞病例资料。所有病例均采用改良 Seldinger 法,经单侧或双侧股动脉选择插入子宫肌瘤供血动脉内并行超液态碘化油加平阳霉素混合液栓塞瘤血管床至瘤染色消失。术后第 3、6、12 个月复查 B 超,观察瘤体大小。**结果** 子宫动脉起源于髂内动脉前干、髂内动脉主干、臀下阴部干、阴部内动脉、臀上动脉的比率依次为 73.8%、12.6%、7.6%、4.5%、1.6%。子宫动脉起始段成角分别为锐角 63.4%、直角 22.1%、钝角 14.5%。DSA 能清楚显示子宫动脉开口及行程的投照体位分别为:正位 18.5%、同侧斜位 56.2%、对侧斜位 71.6%,提示对侧斜位投照为显示子宫动脉开口及行程的最佳体位。子宫肌瘤供血情况:呈双侧优势型约占 65.3%、呈双侧子宫动脉供血单侧优势型约占 24.7%、呈单侧供血型约占 10.1%。瘤体染色特点:单侧或双侧子宫动脉主干明显增粗、迂曲,动脉期肿瘤血管增多、增粗、扭曲,形成抱球状血管网,瘤巢内血管增多、紊乱,聚集呈毛线团状结构,称毛线团征;实质期,单发肌瘤瘤体呈浓密均匀染色,轮廓清楚。多发肿瘤呈边缘呈波浪状染色;肿瘤染色清晰显示瘤体的大小、形态、边缘。术后 3、6、12 个月复查超声瘤体缩小比率:3 个月缩小 1/2 的约 31%,6 个月缩小 1/2 的约 61%,12 个月缩小 1/2 的约 78%,约 6.9%瘤体大小无变化。约 1.4%无效。**结论** 大样本多中心观察表明,子宫肌瘤是富血供良性肿瘤,大样本子宫动脉栓塞术证明有良好的近期疗效;了解子宫动脉的血管解剖特点、采取合适的投照体位,可以明显提高超选择插管的成功率;认清栓塞后综合征的发生机理和采取必要的处理措施可以预防并发症、特别是严重并发症的发生。

**【关键词】** 子宫肌瘤;子宫动脉;血液供应;栓塞

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**Angiographic characteristics of hysteromyoma and multi-center observation of short-term curative effects of uterine artery embolization** LI Guang-qi, WANG Zhi-min, ZHANG Hong-xin, YANG Qing-feng, LI Chao, ZHAO Si-yuan, YANG Kang-jian, ZHAO Bin-yu, HE Chao, LI Bo, ZHANG Xu-feng, PENG Jian-ming, ZHANG Long-hu, FENG Rong-cai. Department of Interventional Radiology, Shaanxi Provincial Corps Hospital of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, Xi'an 710038, China

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To summarize the clinical data of 1151 patients with hysteromyoma treated by uterine artery embolization, to discuss the characteristics of blood supply of hysteromyoma, and to evaluate the short-term clinical curative effects of embolization therapy. **Methods** The clinical data of 1151 patients with hysteromyoma who received uterine artery embolization in several medical institutions during the period

from January 1995 to December 2002 were retrospectively analyzed. For all patients, modified Seldinger technique was employed. The catheter was threaded into unilateral or bilateral femoral artery for bilateral internal iliac and uterine arteriography in order to find out the angiographic architecture and blood-supply of the hysteromyoma. Then, the catheter

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was super-selectively inserted into the feeding artery of hysteromyoma and the mixture of ultra-liquid lipiodol and pingyangmycin was slowly injected into the feeding artery to embolize the tumor's vascular bed until the tumor stain disappeared. B-ultrasonography was performed at 3, 6 and 12 months after the treatment to observe the tumor size. **Results** Uterine arteries originated from the anterior trunk of iliac artery in 849 cases (73.8%), from the main trunk of iliac artery in 145 cases (12.6%), from the inferior gluteal pudendal trunk in 87 cases (7.6%), from the internal pudendal artery in 52 cases (4.5%) and from the superior gluteal artery in 18 cases (1.6%). Arteriography demonstrated that the hysteromyoma supplied by ipsilateral ovarian artery was seen in 458 cases (39.8%). The initial segment of uterine artery took the form of acute angle in 730 cases (63.4%), right angle in 254 cases (22.1%) and obtuse angle in 167 cases (14.5%). The opening orifice and traveling route of uterine artery were well demonstrated on digital subtraction angiography (DSA) with the following exposure positions: anteroposterior projection ( $n = 213$ , 18.5%), ipsilateral oblique projection in ( $n = 647$ , 56.2%) and contralateral oblique projection ( $n = 824$ , 71.6%). The results indicated that contralateral oblique projection was the best exposure position for displaying the opening orifice and traveling route of uterine artery. The hysteromyoma got its blood supply from unilateral uterine artery ( $n = 107$ ) or from bilateral uterine artery ( $n = 1\ 044$ ). Hysteromyoma was supplied by bilateral dominance in 751 cases (65.3%), presented with bilateral dominance of blood supply, bilateral blood supply but lateral dominance in 284 cases (24.7%) and unilateral blood supply in 116 cases (10.1%). The tumor contrast staining was characterized by markedly thickened and tortuous unilateral or bilateral uterine arteries. In the arterial phase, the tumor vessels were increased, thickened and circuitous, and were formed into a globular vascular net in some cases. In addition, intranidal vessels were increased and disordered, and were aggregated into wool coil-shaped structure, producing so called wool-coil sign. In the parenchymal phase, solitary hysteromyoma body was densely and evenly stained with a sharp contour; multiple hysteromyoma body was stained with clear shape and border. However, hysteromyoma body was not stained clearly in 35 cases (3%). In the venous phase, venous angiography did not show the presence of arterio-venous fistula. B-ultrasonography results demonstrated that at 3, 6 and 12 months after treatment the tumor was shrunk to half size in 351 cases (31%), 691 cases (61%) and 897 cases (78%), respectively. Disappearance of hysteromyoma blood supply with no change in tumor size was seen in 79 cases (6.9%). No improvement was seen in 16 cases (1.4%). **Conclusion** Large-size multi-center observation indicates that hysteromyoma is a hypervascular benign tumor. Uterine artery embolization shows good short-term curative effects. The understanding of the vascular anatomical characteristics of uterine artery and the use of proper projection body position can greatly improve the successful rate of super-selective catheterization. In addition, recognition of the pathogenesis of post-embolization syndrome and the use of necessary measures in advance can prevent the occurrence of complications, especially severe complications. (J Intervent Radiol, 2010, 19: 865-868)

**【Key words】** hysteromyoma; uterine artery; blood supply; embolization

子宫肌瘤是女性生殖系统最常见的良性肿瘤。20 世纪 90 年代以来子宫动脉栓塞术治疗子宫肌瘤,成为有效的微创治疗方法<sup>[1]</sup>。本文联合陕西省多所医院,采用统一治疗方法,对 1151 例病例进行影像学检查、治疗及 1 年随访观察,报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

所有病例均选择生育后绝经前、有临床症状、最大直径不超过 10 cm、要求保留子宫的患者。术前常规妇科检查,对月经过多的患者需行刮宫病理检查,排除子宫内膜癌及子宫内膜不典型增生导致的

出血。B 超检查明确诊断,测量子宫大小,肌瘤大小、数目、位置。本组 1 151 例子宫肌瘤患者,年龄 41 ~ 58 岁,平均 43 岁。临床表现下腹部下坠不适感 112 例,月经过多、顽固性子宫出血、继发性贫血 754 例,尿频、排便困难 213 例,下腹部触及肿块 72 例。超声检查提示黏膜下肌瘤 241 例,壁间肌瘤 681 例,黏膜下 + 壁间肌瘤 104 例,浆膜下并壁间肌瘤 125 例;多发肌瘤 630 例,单发肌瘤 521 例。超声测量肿瘤大小为 4 cm 以下的 331 例,4 ~ 8 cm 637 例,8 ~ 10 cm 183 例。

### 1.2 造影及栓塞方法

手术时间一般在月经干净后 3 ~ 9 d 进行。术

前 30 min 给予镇静剂。局麻下采用改良 Seldinger 技术行单侧股动脉穿刺插管,先用 5 F Cobra 导管分别选择插入双侧髂内动脉 DSA 造影,了解子宫动脉起源、走行、分布,肌瘤的血管构筑及供血状况,再用 Cobra、RH、RUC 等合适导管超选择插入单侧或双侧子宫动脉内,以适量超液态碘化油混合平阳霉素(4 cm 以下 8 mg,4 ~ 8 cm 16 mg,8 ~ 10 cm 24 mg),在 X 线透视监视下缓慢经导管脉冲式注入瘤体,待栓子走行缓慢、瘤体碘化油沉积密实后终止,DSA 造影观察子宫动脉瘤体染色消失为止。术后常规处理、观察 3 ~ 5 d,无特殊情况后出院,术后 3、6 和 12 个月复查 B 超测量肌瘤大小变化。

## 2 结果

2.1 本组 1151 例子宫动脉造影显示的血管解剖及血供情况

2.1.1 DSA 造影子宫动脉血管解剖 子宫动脉起源于髂内动脉前干、髂内动脉主干、臀下阴部干、阴部内动脉、臀上动脉的比率依次为 849 例(73.8%)、145 例(12.6%)、87 例(7.6%)、52 例(4.5%)、18 例(1.6%)、458 例(39.8%)可见同侧卵巢动脉显影。子宫动脉起始段呈角分别为锐角 730 例(63.4%)、直角 254 例(22.1%)、钝角 167 例(14.5%)。DSA 能清楚显示子宫动脉开口及行程的投照体位分别为:正位 213 例(18.5%)、同侧斜位 647 例(56.2%)、对侧斜位 824 例(71.6%),提示对侧斜位投照为显示子宫动脉开口及行程的最佳体位。

2.1.2 DSA 造影供血情况 1151 例患者子宫动脉均由同侧髂内动脉不同部位发出,107 例子宫肌瘤由单侧子宫动脉供血外,其余病例为双侧供血。呈双侧优势型 751 例(65.3%)、呈双侧子宫动脉供血单侧优势型 284 例(24.7%)、呈单侧供血型 116 例(10.1%)。

2.1.3 DSA 造影瘤体染色情况 单侧或双侧子宫动脉主干明显增粗、迂曲,动脉期供瘤血管增多、增粗、扭曲,形成抱球状血管网,瘤巢内血管增多、紊乱,聚集呈毛线团状结构,称毛线团征;实质期单发肌瘤瘤体呈浓密均匀染色,轮廓清楚。多发肿瘤边缘呈波浪状染色;肿瘤染色清晰显示瘤体的大小、形态、边缘。35 例瘤体染色不明显,占 3%。静脉期,静脉按时清晰显影,未见动-静脉瘘表现。

## 2.2 栓塞后 1 年内疗效

栓塞术后 1 周,均出现不同程度下腹胀痛、发热、阴道出血等反应。术后 3、6 和 12 个月复查,895

例(77.8%)术后 6 个月内原有月经过多、经期过长、贫血、下腹部下坠感不适、尿频、排便困难、腹部肿块等症状减轻或消失。术后 3、6、12 个月复查超声瘤体缩小比率:3 个月缩小 1/2 的 351 例(31%%),6 个月缩小 1/2 的 691 例(61%),12 个月缩小 1/2 的 897 例(78%),79 例(6.9%)瘤体大小无变化。16 例(1.4%)无效转外科手术切除。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 子宫动脉的解剖特点

子宫动脉主干沿子宫侧缘向上走行,发出分支营养子宫、输卵管和卵巢,与卵巢动脉有侧支吻合<sup>[2]</sup>。本组病例 DSA 显示子宫动脉多数起源于髂内动脉前干;子宫动脉起始段与主干成角多数呈锐角发出。子宫动脉起始段与髂内动脉主干的夹角是决定插管难易程度最主要因素,不同投照体位显示的子宫动脉开口及行程清晰程度不一样,对侧斜位投照多数能清楚显示子宫动脉开口。子宫动脉发出角度、走行的这些特点提示我们,在超选择插管时,选择对侧斜位投照体位插管最容易。本组 1151 例子宫动脉超选择插管,选用 5.0 F Cobra、RUC(一侧穿刺插管同侧操作时使用)导管,在 0.035 英寸超滑导丝的导引下,插管成功达 97%以上;个别病例插管困难的采用 SP 微导管。这样既使手术顺利进行,又减轻耗材费用。

### 3.2 子宫肌瘤栓塞治疗的血管解剖基础

子宫肌瘤系子宫良性平滑肌肿瘤,血供主要来源于单侧或双侧子宫动脉。早已有研究证明子宫肌瘤的血供表现为分支增多并在肌瘤周围呈抱球状,发出分支进入瘤体内部,形成丰富的供血网络,而包膜外的正常子宫组织没有这一特点。这是子宫肌瘤适合可以采用微创的导管栓塞治疗的理论基础<sup>[3-6]</sup>。本组大样本血管造影显示,子宫肌瘤的血管构筑具有以下特点:子宫动脉主干不同程度增粗,迂曲、延长,动脉期血管呈弧形包绕肌瘤;动脉晚期整个瘤体内毛细血管增多、增粗、紊乱,并聚集成毛线团或网格样,边缘清楚;实质期肿瘤呈球形染色,勾画出肿瘤的大小和形态。

### 3.3 子宫动脉栓塞的临床反应及应对策略

栓塞术是血供丰富的良恶性肿瘤的行之有效的治疗办法,特点是微创、高效、并发症少。这些优点在子宫肌瘤的治疗上充分展现出来<sup>[6-12]</sup>。子宫动脉栓塞术的严重并发症罕见,发生率小于 2%<sup>[13-15]</sup>。子宫动脉栓塞术常见栓塞后综合征,包括疼痛、发热、

恶心、呕吐、感染以及对卵巢及子宫功能的影响。本组病例未见严重并发症。

对于并发症的防治关键是适应证的选择及规范化的操作技术:①带蒂的黏膜下肌瘤和浆膜下肌瘤建议首选外科手术治疗。②栓塞术中、术后疼痛是常见现象<sup>[13]</sup>,本组采取术前半小时长效吗啡片口服,术后 1 次/12 h,连续 3~5 d,取得较好的镇痛效果。③虽然有文献认为,卵巢动脉起源于腹主动脉下段、与子宫动脉来源不同,且盆腔有丰富的侧支循环,栓塞子宫动脉并不影响卵巢动脉<sup>[2]</sup>,是否会引起卵巢早衰尚有待更长期的观察。但部分病例术后绝经,可能与同时栓塞卵巢动脉、侧支循环又没有建立有关。因此应尽量超选择插管、选择性栓塞瘤体血管床,保护卵巢动脉。④子宫是开放器官,内部组织坏死易发生感染,因此要重视术后预防感染问题<sup>[14]</sup>。本组所有子宫肌瘤患者术前应用甲硝唑等抗菌药物,未发生一例难以控制的感染。⑤其他栓塞后反应对症处理即可。

综上所述,子宫肌瘤是富血供良性肿瘤,大样本子宫动脉栓塞术证明有良好的近期疗效;熟悉子宫动脉的血管解剖特点、采取合适的投照体位,可以明显提高超选择插管的成功率;认清栓塞后综合征的发生机制和采取必要的处理措施可以预防并发症、特别是严重并发症的发生。

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