

• 临床研究 Clinical research •

肝脏肿瘤介入术后碘油异位脑栓塞(附报道 2 例并文献复习)

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【摘要】 目的 探讨碘油脑栓塞(cerebral lipiodol embolism, CLE)的可能发生机制及预防措施。**方法** 通过回顾分析本治疗中心 2 例碘油脑栓塞患者的临床及影像学发现,检索国内外文献,归纳整理,总结其共性,探讨其发生机制及可能的预防措施。**结果** 肝脏介入术后碘油异位脑栓塞国内外共有报道 17 例,资料较详细的为 15 例,附带本文提供的 2 例病人,归纳总结了 17 例患者,肿瘤位于肝顶部肿瘤 12 例,其他部位肿瘤 2 例,另 3 例不详;其中巨块状肿瘤 15 例,其他类型肿瘤 2 例。TACE 治疗 16 例,经皮瘤内注药治疗 1 例。11 例碘油用量超过 20 ml。合并肺栓塞的 13 例。15 未发现异常动静脉通路,2 例发现异常动静脉通路。8 例最终症状完全消失,6 例症状部分缓解,3 例死亡。**结论** 碘油用量过大、肺血窦开放或肺异常动静脉分流道形成可能与其有直接关系,近肝顶部巨大富血供肿瘤的多次介入治疗也可能是其潜在的危险因素。个体化控制碘油用量及评估病灶血供及异常动静脉通路,使用新型栓塞剂如已在临床开始使用的药物洗脱微粒可能会降低 CLE 的发生率。

【关键词】 脑栓塞; 碘油; 肝脏肿瘤; 介入治疗

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Cerebral lipiodol embolism caused by interventional therapy for hepatic tumor: report of two cases with literature review LIU Chao, GUAN Sheng, LI Ming-xing, MA Nan, ZHANG Jian-hao, HU Xiao-bo, WANG Zhi-wei. Department of Interventional Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the probable mechanism and preventive strategies of cerebral lipiodol embolism caused by interventional therapy for hepatic tumor. **Methods** The clinical data and the imaging materials of two cases occurred cerebral lipiodol embolism after interventional therapy for hepatic tumor were retrospectively analyzed, and the related papers in medical literature were reviewed. The common features of this condition were summarize and the probable mechanisms and preventive strategies were discussed. **Results** A total of 17 cases who developed cerebral lipiodol embolism after interventional therapy for hepatic tumor have been reported in medical journals so far. Of the 17 cases, 15 have detailed clinical information. Together with our 2 cases, a total of 17 cases (13 males and 4 females) were involved in this study. The clinical and therapeutic data were summarized. In twelve cases the tumors were located at the dome of right liver and in the other two cases the tumors were located at other parts of the liver. Fifteen cases had massive tumor and two cases had other types of tumor. TACE was carried out in 16 cases and percutaneous intratumoral drug injection therapy was employed in one case. In 11 cases the used dose of lipiodol was over 20 ml. Pulmonary embolism occurred in 13 cases. No abnormal arterial-venous communications were found in 15 cases, while intra-pulmonary or intra-cardiac right-to-left shunt was detected in two cases. The clinical symptoms completely disappeared in 8 cases and were partly relieved in 6 cases. Three cases died. **Conclusion** The occurrence of cerebral lipiodol embolism caused by interventional therapy for hepatic tumor may be relatde to the lipiodol dose and abnormal right-to-left shunt. Lesions located at liver dome and repeated TACE may be one of the potential risk factors. Control of lipiodol dose, use of lipiodol dose individually, preoperative evaluation of the presence of abnormal left-to-right shunt, selection of proper vessel for drug infusion and use of new embolic materials such as drug eluting beads, etc. may decrease the incidence of cerebral lipiodol embolism.

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【Key words】 cerebral embolism; lipiodol;

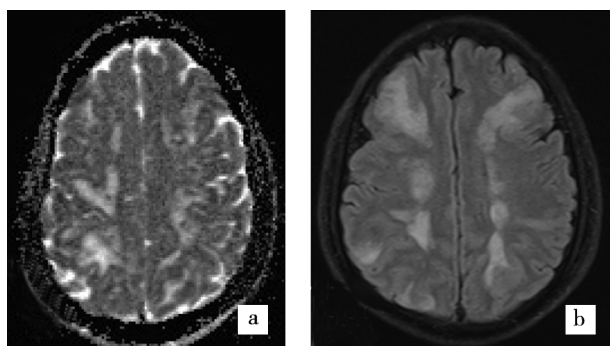
liver tumor; interventional therapy

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1 病例报告

1.1 病例介绍 病例 1, 患者为 55 岁男性。以“原发性肝癌第 2 次化疗栓塞术后 3 个月”为主诉入院, 患者 5 个月前确诊为原发性肝癌, 位于肝顶部, 有门脉侵犯。TACE 治疗 2 次。病灶相对稳定。术后 3 个月复查, 发现存活病灶, 再次行化疗栓塞治疗。术后 1 周复查上腹部 SCT 平扫可见病灶内仍有碘油沉积区域。考虑细小侧支供血, 经动脉入路困难, 给予 CT 导向下瘤内注药 1 次, 药物成分为 DDP 40 mg + THP 40 mg + MMC 2 mg + 48% 碘化油 30 ml 乳化混悬液 36 ml。术后第 2 天患者出现昏睡, 意识不清, Glasgow 评分为 7 分, 考虑“肝性脑病”, 查体 Child-Pugh 评分: B, 血氨为 76 mmol/L, 给予天冬氨酸、鸟氨酸、精氨酸等药物应用, 患者神志稍清, 四肢肌力 0 ~ 1 级, 查颅脑 MRI 示: 皮髓交界区广泛异常信号影(图 1)。遂诊断为“碘油脑栓塞”。及时给予甘露醇, 依达拉奉等药物, 同时给予小剂量激素, 2 周后患者四肢肌力改善为 2 ~ 3 级, 半年后复查四肢肌力恢复至 4 级左右。



患者 MRI DWI 及 FLAIR 示皮髓交界区多发高信号影

图 1 肝癌栓塞和关颅 MRA

1.2 病例 2 患者 55 岁女性。因突发腹部剧痛, 行 CT 检查示: 肝右叶巨大占位并瘤卒中, 穿刺活检示: 肝脏间叶恶性组织瘤。后行外科部分切除术。术后 4 个月再次发病入我科, 检查示肝顶部巨大占位, 给予化疗栓塞治疗。术中造影发现肿瘤由右侧膈下动脉供血, 未见动静脉瘘存在。给予顺铂 40 mg、吡柔比星 40 mg、丝裂霉素 4 mg 及碘化油 20 ml 的混悬液约 24 ml 及 100 ~ 300 μm 微粒栓塞供血血管, 术中未见碘油漂移。术后 8 h, 患者出现意识不清, 四肢肌力为 0 ~ 1 级, 对疼痛刺激尚有反应, 伴胸痛, 胸闷。查血氨 34 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 动脉血气示: PaCO_2 25.4 mmHg, PaO_2 70 mmHg, 行颅脑 SCT 示: 双侧脑皮质及基底节区多发高密度影, 行颅脑 MRI 检查示

双侧脑实质 T2WI 多发高密度影。给予营养神经、脱水降颅内压等处理, 患者 2 d 后意识恢复, 2 周后肢体肌力恢复至 2 ~ 3 级。2 个月后复查, 肌力仍为 3 级, MRI 提示脑部多发转移, 于 4 个月后死亡。

2 讨论

碘油脑栓塞(cerebral lipiodol embolism, CLE)为碘油在临床诊断及治疗过程中罕见的并发症^[1], 其机制不甚明确。在早期的子宫输卵管造影及淋巴管造影中即有相关报道, 例如 Nelson B 等利用油剂行淋巴管造影时及出现脑栓塞一例^[2]。随着碘化油在介入诊断及治疗中的广泛应用, 关于碘油脑栓塞病例的报道逐渐增多^[3-14]。

从既往病例报道中可以看出, 绝大多数患者在碘油应用术中或术后即刻出现症状, 但亦有 1 例迟发型碘油脑栓塞病例报道^[7]。碘油脑栓塞根据累及部位及程度不同可表现为不同症状, 多为非特异性急性脑缺血症状, 轻度可仅表现头痛、眩晕、烦躁、定向力障碍、指端麻木、肢体稍无力, 重者可出现失明、构音障碍、昏迷、重度肢体瘫痪及死亡。合并肺栓塞者可表现为胸痛、呼吸困难、 SaO_2 降低等^[15]。

既往报道中, CLE 的 CT 及 MRI 表现大都类似, 碘油多沉积于灰白质交界处、基底节区、丘脑甚至颅外头皮小血管内, 小脑有时亦可见沉积^[6]。CT 平扫表现为广泛性高密度影, 鉴别诊断包括广泛脑实质出血或渗血和对比剂滞留。Chul 等^[10]利用双源 CT 的 DECT 成像技术产生的虚像(virtual image), 确诊 1 例 CLE 病例, 并以此可以与脑出血鉴别开来。MRI 利用其 T2WI、DWI、PWI 及 FLAIR 序列可早期发现脑实质缺血灶, 表现为皮髓交界区广泛高信号病灶^[8]。碘油本身为暂时性栓塞剂, 既往病例报道中经随访复查, 碘油沉积灶多自行消失。

多篇报道对碘油脑栓塞发生的机制进行探讨, 大致总结为碘油的漂移及异常动静脉通道的存在。

最早 Nelson 等^[2]行淋巴管造影后并发碘油脑栓塞时即考虑碘油可通过肺静脉窦进入体循环, 随之滞留于脑细小血管中。Lee 等^[10]将大量碘化油注入比格犬的肝动脉, 2 周后在肝血窦、肺、胰腺甚至脑实质中均发现碘油沉积。说明碘油可以通过肝脏内循环游移至体循环。对于中晚期肝癌的化疗栓塞治疗(TACE), 是基于考虑肿瘤组织中内皮组织退化及缺乏 Kuffer 细胞, 碘油可以长期在瘤内滞留^[16], 而被广泛采用。但随着时间推移, 仍会出现碘油代谢漂移。说明碘油在用量足够的时候, 就会游移出肿

瘤组织,进入体循环。Kishi 等^[16]的试验表明碘油用量与进入体循环的碘油量呈明显正相关。在 17 例肝脏碘油干预治疗后出现脑栓塞的病例中,有 11 例碘油用量超过 20 ml。

异常分流通路(shunt)在 CLE 的发生中的作用在多个报道中均有阐述,主要有以下方面:①心脏内左右分流,如卵圆孔未闭。②肺内异常分流。不排除肿瘤供血动脉与肺内静脉产生异常吻合,导致肿瘤血管冲刷的碘油直接进入体循环。Yoon 等^[19]通过对支气管动脉行栓塞治疗,发现直径在 325 μm 左右的栓塞物及在一定压力下,同样能够通过肺毛细血管,进入体循环。同样值得注意的是,在 17 例 CLE 病例中,只有 5 例为首次应用碘油后发生的,其于 11 例均为 2 次及 2 次以上治疗后出现的。提示在多次介入治疗术后,新生血管的生成,导致异常通路的建立,增加 CLE 的发生的风险。同时,在 17 例 CLE 病例中,膈下动脉(IPA)参与肿瘤供血的有 5 例,提示膈下动脉与肺静脉存在的异常吻合可能为潜在的另一个动静脉分流道。

尽管 CLE 的发生与碘油用量及异常分流通道有一定关联,但并不能解释所有病例。综合的 17 例 CLE 患者中,碘油用量大于 20 ml 的有 9 例,提示碘油用量增加会导致 CLE 的发生。有作者推荐用量为小于 15 ml 或是 20 ml,但同样有 4 例患者碘油用量小于 20 ml 发生了 CLE。Chang 等^[14]提出对于碘油的用量应该个体化。同时有证据表明对于巨块状病灶,利用大剂量碘油栓塞治疗效果更好。所以碘油用量存在争议但倾向于少量多次。对于存在异常分流的情况,多为先天性心脏发育不全或肺动静脉瘘形成等,因病例较少,无法支持封闭异常通路即能减少 CLE 的发生。多数报道并不建议将筛查异常分流通道作为常规检查,尤其是在 17 例 CLE 患者中仅有 2 例检出为卵圆孔未闭,其余检查均为阴性。

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