

· 综述 ·

血管内介入治疗颅内动脉瘤的现状与进展

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颅内动脉瘤是神经外科常见疾病,死亡的主要原因出血及早期并发症^[1]。随着血管内介入治疗的日趋成熟,越来越多的医师开始选择这种微创、有效的方法。

一、可脱卸球囊治疗颅内动脉瘤

最早应用血管内介入的方法治疗颅内动脉瘤的是 Serbinenk(1974 年),他首先用乳胶球囊经血管内治疗动脉瘤,起初闭塞载瘤动脉,后开始栓塞动脉瘤,保留载瘤动脉通畅^[2,3]。1991 年 Moret 等^[4]报道可脱卸球囊治疗 93 例动脉瘤,其中 73 例手术成功,12% 有并发症,8% 有神经功能障碍,4% 死亡,9 例复发。可脱卸球囊栓塞动脉瘤主要有以下缺陷:①球囊不能顺应动脉瘤形状而进行填塞,对动脉瘤壁有一定压力,极易引起动脉瘤破裂;②球囊内必须充以硅胶液或固化剂(HEMO),才能防止球囊回缩、动脉瘤复发;③球囊及输送导管柔软性、可控性差,操作困难。可脱卸球囊的应用使血管内治疗颅内动脉瘤成为可能,但由于可脱卸球囊自身的限制,其结果并不能令人满意。但对于难以夹闭和栓塞的动脉瘤,如果前、后交通代偿较好,应用可脱卸球囊闭塞载瘤动脉仍是一种选择。

二、微弹簧圈栓塞动脉瘤

当微弹簧圈的出现,动脉瘤的血管内治疗才真正取得了突破。1991 年意大利的 Guglielmi^[5,6]设计了电解可脱卸弹簧圈(GDC)来治疗颅内动脉瘤。其闭塞动脉瘤的主要原理有两方面:一是弹簧圈闭塞动脉瘤腔;二是电解脱卸弹簧圈时诱发血栓。由于 GDC 的柔软性好,可控性强,手术操作方便、安全,成功率高,目前已被广大神经外科和神经介入医师接受。Debrun 等^[7]用 GDC 栓塞治疗 144 例动脉瘤患者和 55 例蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)患者(I 级 24%, II 级 29%, III 级 25%, IV 级 14%, V 级 7%),结果优良为 74%,其中操作引起的致残率和病死率分别为 3.6% 和 1.8%,89 例非急性患者,优良结果为 90%,手术致残率为 2.2%,无手术死亡。Cognard 等^[8]、Vinuela 等^[9]报道的结果比外科手术更令

人满意。一项多中心大宗病例研究,比较破裂动脉瘤弹簧圈栓塞治疗和外科手术治疗 1 年后的结果,两者致残及病死率分别为 23.7% 和 30.6%。栓塞治疗效果明显优于外科手术治疗,而再出血率两者差异无显著性^[10]。GDC 栓塞动脉瘤这种微创技术的可行性和有效性已被接受。如何提高栓塞技术和改进栓塞材料来提高动脉瘤的栓塞程度,减少动脉瘤复发和再出血正成为人们研究热点。Debrun 等^[7]认为小瘤颈动脉瘤完全闭塞率较高,动脉瘤的几何形态是结果的重要因素,GDC 栓塞治疗动脉瘤的完全闭塞率为 70%~85%。而对于宽颈或梭形动脉瘤,完全填塞比较困难。刘建民等^[11]认为采取双弯塑形、横向成篮、篮外填塞及分部填塞技术可以使宽颈动脉瘤得到更致密的填塞。Moret 等^[12]提出应用瘤颈重塑形(remodeling)技术治疗宽颈动脉瘤,其采用双侧股动脉置管,微导管超选动脉瘤,另一侧置入不可脱卸球囊,对瘤颈重新塑形,送入 GDC,使 GDC 稳定在动脉瘤内。作者在 56 例宽颈动脉瘤中完成了 52 例,手术致残 1 例,无死亡。

除了技术改进之外,人们开始研制能提高动脉瘤栓塞致密度、减少并发症的弹簧圈,这就需要弹簧圈材质柔软、操作易控、并能促进血栓及纤维形成。在普通 GDC 之后,又出现了超柔软和抗解旋 GDC,防止置放 GDC 过程中动脉瘤的破裂和 GDC 的解旋。第 4 代 GDC 则在解脱装置方面进行了改进,通过特殊解脱装置使电流局限于解脱区,大大缩短了解脱时间。与 GDC 几乎同时出现的机械解脱弹簧圈(MDS),其材料为钨丝,价格便宜,但柔韧性和可控性逊于 GDC;而新一代机械解脱弹簧圈(DCS),材料改为铂金,解脱装置也进行了改进,包括反旋解脱、水压解脱等,其柔韧性和可控性也有提高,并且有不同型号和系列,可以针对不同几何形态的动脉瘤来选择治疗。另一种电解可脱卸弹簧圈(EDC)可以多点解脱,解决了 GDC 填塞过程中尾端遗留载瘤动脉的问题。对于宽颈动脉瘤,普通螺旋型弹簧圈栓塞常不能致密或弹簧圈突入载瘤动脉,因此多家公司着手开发特殊形态的弹簧圈,如三维 GDC 能够三维成篮,避免了释放过程不稳定,适合于宽颈动脉

瘤 Cloft 等^[13]和 Malek 等^[14]在文献中已有报道。Turk 等^[15]在实验中证实 TriSpan 弹簧圈结合 GDC 可以安全、有效地治疗宽颈动脉瘤而防止其突入载瘤动脉。Raymond 等^[16]认为 TriSpan 更适合分叉部宽颈或巨大动脉瘤。GDC 填塞动脉瘤有 3 个技术性限制:①GDC 压缩及动脉瘤复发,这种技术限制更常在宽颈和大或巨大动脉瘤中出现。②在大或巨大动脉瘤紧紧填塞的 GDC 可引起临近脑实质或颅神经的压迫症状。③标准铂金 GDC 有生物学惰性,动脉瘤在填塞后不易形成血栓及瘢痕。Murrayama 等^[17]将 GDC 表面包裹一种生物可吸收材料(bioabsorbable polymeric material, BPM)作为栓塞材料,并证实其能促进动脉瘤瘢痕形成和内膜形成的程度,且没有载瘤动脉的血栓形成、狭窄或闭塞。这种栓塞材料可以无需致密填塞也能达到动脉瘤完全闭塞,只是临床尚未广泛使用。目前还有水凝胶弹簧圈栓塞系统及³²P 放射活性弹簧圈,前者是将弹簧圈表面覆盖可高度膨胀的微多孔凝胶聚合物,通过吸水膨胀达到动脉瘤致密栓塞的目的^[18];而后者则在 GDC 上植入 P³²,通过释放 β 射线抑制栓塞后动脉瘤再通的细胞反应过程,防止动脉瘤的复发^[19]。

三、液体栓塞剂栓塞动脉瘤

液体栓塞剂栓塞治疗的原理是通过液体栓塞剂进入瘤腔与瘤腔的血液接触迅速凝聚成固体栓塞动脉瘤。目前应用较多的是醋酸纤维素聚合物(cellulose acetate polymer, CAP),将 CAP 溶解于二甲基亚砜(DSMO),再加入适量的三氧化二铋(Bi₂O₃)即可作为液体栓塞剂,当 CAP 与血液接触后,DSMO 迅速弥散,约 5min 后 CAP 按动脉瘤的形态和大小凝固。

近年, Murayama 等^[20]尝试在球囊保护后注入 ONYX(主要成分为 ethyl vinyl alcohol polymer EVOH),以减少远端栓塞的风险。Mawad 等^[21]对 11 例巨大动脉瘤患者进行血管内保护性支架植入,在球囊保护下注入液体栓塞剂 ONYX 栓塞动脉瘤,以此进一步控制血流,其手术均获成功,1 例死亡,1 例暂时性偏瘫,9 例随访无动脉瘤复发。液体栓塞剂可以顺应动脉瘤形态固化,减少残留死腔,达到完全闭塞动脉瘤。如果能解决好液体栓塞剂进入动脉瘤腔后不向远处漂移及栓塞剂毒性的问题,应用液体栓塞剂治疗颅内动脉瘤是一项很有前景的手段。

四、血管内支架治疗动脉瘤

Turjman 等^[22]进行了血管内支架结合 GDC 治

疗颈动脉动脉瘤实验的可行性研究,并认为通过支架网孔填塞 GDC 更利于动脉瘤的致密栓塞。Imbesi 和 Kerber^[23]用环氧树脂注胶的方法建立椎动脉宽颈动脉瘤复制模型。他们发现当血流经过宽颈动脉瘤时会产生滑流(slipstream),从瘤颈远端进入,直接冲击动脉瘤的远外侧壁。支架植入后,这种滑流失去黏附力而对动脉瘤远侧壁的冲击明显减轻,结合 GDC 填塞后,可以进一步干扰和减少动脉瘤内的血流,形成血栓。

当宽颈动脉瘤或梭形动脉瘤单纯用 GDC 栓塞不可行时,应用支架结合 GDC 才能达到动脉瘤治愈的目的。Higashida 等^[24]于 1997 年首先报道了临床上支架植入结合弹簧圈成功治疗 1 例基底动脉梭形动脉瘤后,这方面的临床工作才逐渐展开。虽然,一些实验研究结果显示网孔支架植入可以改变动脉瘤内的血流方式促使瘤内血栓形成,但临床结果却令人失望。Lanzino 等^[25]对单纯行支架植入术的动脉瘤患者进行随访,均未发现瘤内血栓形成,并在术后 2~4 周后行 GDC 栓塞,动脉瘤完全治愈。国内在 2000 年开始开展这种治疗方法,刘建民等^[26,27]报道网孔支架结合 GDC 治疗宽颈和梭形动脉瘤,并且取得一定的成绩。

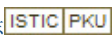
网孔支架植入结合 GDC 填塞治疗动脉瘤越来越被人们重视,其短期疗效也得到了肯定。但长期疗效如何,特别是支架植入后载瘤动脉血栓形成及狭窄的问题还需要长期随访及动物实验证实。目前,治疗颅内动脉瘤更多使用的是冠脉支架,而颅内支架需要具备更好的柔韧性、支撑性及更轻的组织反应性。Smart 公司设计的颅内专用自膨胀支架和 Guidant 公司生产的颅内专用球囊膨胀型支架,虽然尚未广泛应用于临床,但会逐渐取代冠脉支架来治疗颅内病变。国内外正在应用一些涂层支架如聚氨酯甲酰胺乙酯(polyurethane)涂层支架、肝素化支架及放射性支架来减少血栓形成或内膜过度增生、防止血管狭窄,并取得了一定的成果^[28-30]。另外,曾有人用带膜支架植入直接隔绝颈动脉动脉瘤^[31],但由于这种支架缺乏良好的柔韧性难以到达颅内,因此没有很好的开展。

近 10 年来,动脉瘤的血管内介入治疗取得了突飞猛进的发展,但仍有一些不成熟的方面。如何使操作安全简便,并能使内膜覆盖瘤颈,达到动脉瘤解剖学治愈是今后研究的方向。可以相信,随着血管内治疗技术的提高和血管内治疗材料的改进,血管内介入治疗颅内动脉瘤一定会有美好的前景。

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