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介入栓塞与显微手术夹闭治疗后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水效果比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较介入栓塞与显微手术夹闭两种术式治疗后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水的效果。**方法** 回顾性分析 2005 年 10 月至 2013 年 9 月海南省人民医院神经外科收治的 61 例后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水患者临床资料, 根据治疗方式不同分为介入栓塞组和显微手术夹闭组。术后随访 1 年, 比较两组分流依赖性脑积水发生率及预后, 根据改良 Rankin 量表评分评价预后(0~2 分为预后良好, 3~6 分为预后不良)。**结果** 介入栓塞组分流依赖性脑积水发生率(36.0%, 9/25)高于显微手术夹闭组(19.5%, 5/36), 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.079, P<0.05$); 介入栓塞组预后优良率(84.0%, 21/25)高于显微手术夹闭组(58.3%, 21/36), 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.532, P<0.05$)。**结论** 后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水经介入栓塞治疗分流依赖性脑积水发生率高于显微手术夹闭术, 但预后更好, 为优先选择的治疗方式。

【关键词】 介入栓塞; 显微手术夹闭; 后交通动脉瘤; 分流依赖性脑积水

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Interventional embolization and microsurgical clipping for the treatment of posterior communicating artery aneurysm complicated by acute hydrocephalus: comparison of therapeutic effect FU Chuan-yi, CHEN Jian-long, ZHANG Mao, MO Shao-wei, LIU Jian, WANG Peng-cheng, ZHAO Jian-nong. Department of Neurosurgery, Hainan Provincial People's Hospital, Haikou, Hainan Province 570311, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the therapeutic effect of interventional embolization with that of microsurgical clipping in treating posterior communicating artery aneurysm associated with acute hydrocephalus. **Methods** The clinical data of 61 patients with posterior communicating artery aneurysm complicated by acute hydrocephalus, who were admitted to the Neurosurgery Department of Hainan Provincial People's Hospital during the period from October 2005 to September 2013, were retrospectively analyzed. According to the treatment method, the patients were divided into interventional embolization group ($n=25$) and microsurgical clipping group ($n=36$). After the treatment, the patients were followed up for one year. The incidences of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus as well as the prognoses in the two groups were compared, and the clinical outcomes were evaluated by using the modified Rankin scale (mRS). Score of 0-2 points was regarded as favorable prognosis, and score of 3-6 points as poor prognosis. **Results** The incidence of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus in interventional embolization group was 36.0% (9/25), which was remarkably higher than that in microsurgical clipping group (19.5%, 5/36), and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2=4.079, P<0.05$). The favorable prognosis rate in interventional embolization group was 84.0% (21/25), which was much better than that in microsurgical clipping group (58.3%, 21/36), and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2=4.532, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** In treating posterior communicating artery aneurysms complicated by acute hydrocephalus, the incidence of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus of interventional embolization therapy is higher than that of microsurgical clipping

therapy, but interventional embolization therapy carries better prognosis. Therefore, interventional embolization therapy should be regarded as the preferential treatment method. (J Intervent Radiol, 2016, 25: 473-477)

【Key words】 interventional embolization; microsurgical clipping; posterior communicating aneurysm; shunt-dependent hydrocephalus

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)患者 12%~41%^[1-2]伴发急性脑积水。后交通动脉瘤多以破裂致 SAH 为主要临床表现,常伴发急性脑积水。文献报道中鲜见介入栓塞治疗与开颅夹闭治疗后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水的比较研究。本文回顾性分析我院 2005 年 10 月至 2013 年 9 月分别采用介入栓塞术和显微手术夹闭术治疗的 61 例后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水患者临床资料,比较两种术式治疗效果。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水患者纳入标准:①起病 72 h 内经 CT 检查确诊为 SAH 并发急性脑积水(Gado 记分法);②入院后 24 h 内 DSA 检查证实后交通动脉瘤并接受手术治疗;③术后随访 1 年以上。排除标准:①伴有脑内血肿(≥ 30 ml);②伴有其它部位动脉瘤或脑血管畸形;③伴有严重心、肝、肾、肺等严重疾病或功能衰竭。

符合纳入标准患者共 61 例,其中接受介入栓塞治疗 25 例(介入栓塞组),男 11 例,女 14 例,平均年龄(48 ± 7.3)岁;接受显微手术夹闭治疗 36 例(显微手术组),男 16 例,女 20 例,平均年龄(46 ± 6.2)岁。根据 Hunt-Hess 分级,术前介入栓塞组 5 例Ⅱ级,14 例Ⅲ级,6 例Ⅳ级;显微手术夹闭组 4 例Ⅱ级,21 例Ⅲ级,11 例Ⅳ级。显微手术夹闭组 29 例,介入栓塞组 19 例有高血压病史。分析比较两组一般情况,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),两组基线资料具可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

显微手术夹闭组患者接受翼点入路夹闭动脉瘤结合终板造瘘、经额钻孔单侧脑室外引流术,介入栓塞组患者接受单纯弹簧圈(美国 ev3 公司)栓塞或支架(Solitaire 支架或 Neuroform 支架)辅助弹簧圈栓塞结合经额钻孔单(双)侧脑室外引流术。术后即刻至 24 h 复查 CT 了解脑积水变化情况,随后根据病情变化再复查 CT。术后 2 d 开始试夹闭两组患者脑室外引流管 24~48 h,如无脑室扩大,拔除引流管改为间歇腰椎穿刺术引流脑脊液,否则改为腰椎置管持续引流;2 周后夹管试验提示脑室仍扩大或

随访中脑室系统扩大,存在脑积水三联征,则作脑室腹腔分流术。术前均与患者及其家属充分沟通,由患方选择治疗方式。

1.3 统计学方法

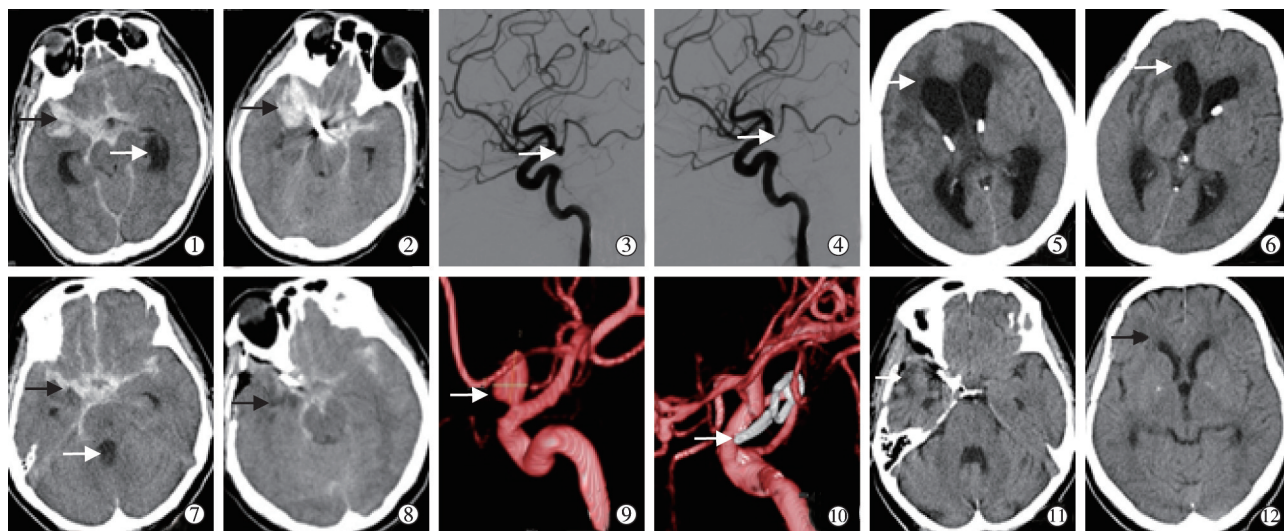
采用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计学分析。计数资料比较用 χ^2 检验,计量资料比较用 t 检验,以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,等级资料用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

术后随访 1 年,介入栓塞组 2 例部分复发,1 例予补充栓塞治疗。末次随访时改良 Rankin 量表评分结果显示,显微手术夹闭组 0 分 3 例,1 分 7 例,2 分 11 例,3 分 8 例,4 分 3 例,5 分 2 例,6 分 2 例,优良率为 58.3%(21/36);介入栓塞组 0 分 4 例,1 分 4 例,2 分 13 例,3 分 1 例,4 分 2 例,5 分 1 例,优良率为 84.0%(21/25)(图 1)。两组优良率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.532$, $P < 0.05$)。分流依赖性脑积水发生率在显微手术夹闭组为 19.5%(5/36),介入栓塞组为 36.0%(9/25),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.079$, $P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

后交通动脉瘤是国人发生率最高的颅内动脉瘤^[3],周围重要穿支血管少,相对容易显露,因此传统显微手术夹闭动脉瘤预后良好。国内外多数学者研究认为,显微手术夹闭术与介入栓塞术治疗后交通动脉瘤的预后无明显区别^[4]。不过,急性脑积水是影响动脉瘤预后的独立因素^[5]。后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水患者疗效有别于单纯动脉瘤破裂治疗,部分患者脑积水经脑室外引流术^[6]、腰椎穿刺引流或开颅手术干预后得到缓解,30%~40%患者则迁延为慢性脑积水^[7-8],需要二期分流手术解决脑积水,影响总体预后。然而既往文献报道基本围绕交通动脉瘤破裂 SAH^[9]或动脉瘤性 SAH 伴脑积水^[7],其中破裂出血动脉瘤位置不一或未区分后交通动脉瘤是否伴发脑积水^[5,10]。本组患者均为后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水,具同质性和可比性,故研究结果与多数研究结果有所区别^[2,5,10-12]。本研究提示,介入栓塞治疗后患者神经功能康复更佳,但并发分流依赖性脑积水概率较高。



患者 1: 42 岁男性, 右侧后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水 ①介入栓塞动脉瘤结合双侧脑室外引流术前 CT 检查示侧脑室扩大(白箭头); ②术后鞍上池及右外侧裂池积血(黑箭头)与术前(黑箭头)相比无明显变化; ③术前 DSA 造影提示动脉瘤(白箭头); ④术后动脉瘤完全栓塞, 载瘤后交通动脉保留完好(白箭头); ⑤术后 2 周脑室扩大, 额角间质水肿(白箭头); ⑥分流术后脑积水缓解, 间质水肿消退(白箭头)。患者 2: 47 岁女性, 右侧后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水 ⑦显微手术夹闭动脉瘤结合左侧脑室外引流术前 CT 检查示第 4 脑室扩大(白箭头); ⑧术后鞍上池及右外侧裂池积血与术前相比明显减少, 但颞叶脑损伤(黑箭头)与术前(黑箭头)相比明显; ⑨⑩3D-DSA 造影示动脉瘤夹闭完全(白箭头); ⑪⑫术后 1 年 CT 复查示右颞叶脑组织软化(白箭头), 但脑室无扩大, 室周间质无水肿(黑箭头)

图 1 两术式治疗后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水患者效果影像

许多文献报道显微手术夹闭与介入栓塞治疗动脉瘤性 SAH 伴脑积水后发生分流依赖性脑积水的比较研究^[8,13], 但两种术式疗效孰优孰劣仍不明确。Varelas 等^[14]研究提示显微手术夹闭治疗后分流依赖性脑积水发生率显著低于介入栓塞治疗。Yamada 等^[2]报道一组 4 693 例破裂动脉瘤, 发现介入栓塞治疗并发远期正常压力脑积水概率低于开颅显微手术治疗。大部分学者认为, 两种术式分流依赖性脑积水发生率无明显差异^[8-9,15]。然而以往研究均未明确区分动脉瘤位置、起病初期是否伴发急性脑积水, 这些患者即使接受同一术式, 慢性脑积水发生率也可能各异^[16]。Lai 等^[5]研究发现, 大脑中动脉动脉瘤破裂出血后并发分流依赖性脑积水远低于椎动脉动脉瘤; 与单纯动脉瘤破裂相比, 伴发急性脑积水患者容易迁延为慢性分流依赖性脑积水。Wostrack 等^[17]追踪 69 例动脉瘤破裂伴急性脑积水患者, 即使积极作脑室外引流术, 仍有 24 例需要作分流手术, 其概率远高于未伴发急性脑积水患者。这些均会影响研究结论的准确性。本研究发现介入栓塞组后交通动脉瘤伴脑积水患者分流依赖性脑积水发生率显著高于显微手术夹闭组。可能原因: 首先, 急性脑积水发病机制主要是血凝块阻断脑脊液循环通路^[9], 分流依赖性脑积水独立危险因素包括蛛网膜下腔积血厚度、伴发脑实质血肿、脑室血肿, 尤其是第 3、4 脑室积血^[8-9,15-16]。单纯脑室外引流可及时

改善梗阻所致高颅压征, 减轻脑功能损害, 但不能有效解除脑脊液循环通路梗阻, 清除脑室内、蛛网膜下腔固态积血较慢; 红细胞分解产物产生无菌性炎症^[18]或脑室外引流管留置时间长, 使感染性炎症概率增加, 大量炎性细胞因子如白细胞介素-6 产生^[17], 诱发了蛛网膜炎、蛛网膜颗粒和绒毛纤维化、脑脊液吸收功能不良^[19], 从而迁延成慢性分流依赖性脑积水。开颅显微手术在夹闭动脉瘤后可反复冲洗清除积血, 时效性优势明显^[13]。本组 36 例显微手术夹闭患者均经尽量清除额颞叶血肿及生理盐水反复冲洗蛛网膜下腔积血。其次, 出血后蛛网膜容易与软脑膜粘连, 使得蛛网膜下腔闭塞、脑池内积血, 脑脊液循环吸收困难。Jarti 等^[20]研究认为, 基底池积血量与脑积水发生率呈正相关。显微手术夹闭术在分离动脉瘤过程中需要解剖蛛网膜, 打开外侧裂池、视交叉池及终板池等蛛网膜下隙, 因此冲洗清除脑池内积血较彻底^[21], 还可部分解除蛛网膜对脑脊液循环的阻隔作用, 促进脑脊液循环。再次, 终板造瘘术是否降低脑积水发生率, 至今尚存争议^[19], 但单纯脑室外引流术无法及时解除第 3 脑室梗阻。Mura 等^[21]研究认为终板造瘘能迅速打通蛛网膜下腔与第 3 脑室通路, 通过促进脑池、蛛网膜下腔血凝块和血性脑脊液循环引流减少慢性脑积水概率; 尤其是蛛网膜下腔积血量大者^[22], 积血清除时间明显缩短。介入栓塞术经脑室外引流仅能迅速引流双侧脑

室内积血,难以短时间内清除基底池内固态积血及脑内血肿,因此容易发展成慢性分流依赖性脑积水。

脑积水是动脉瘤患者预后的独立危险因素^[5]。本研究中介入栓塞治疗患者分流依赖性脑积水发生率较高(36.0%对13.9%),但神经功能康复却优于显微手术夹闭治疗患者(优良率84.0%对58.3%),两者似有矛盾。回顾分析本组患者术中、术后临床表现及影像学变化,我们认为原因可能在于:①显微手术夹闭术对局部脑血管干扰损害大。Kanamaru等^[23]研究分析动脉瘤术后脑梗死成因,发现显微手术夹闭术对血管的干扰明显大于介入栓塞术,术后脑血管痉挛、额颞叶脑梗死造成远期神经功能损害。②伴发的急性脑积水使脑室扩大、脑组织缺血肿胀、颅内压增高,使动脉瘤分离困难,直接损伤脑组织。③终板造瘘损伤瘘口周围脑组织如下丘脑,导致患者意识水平下降及记忆力损害^[19]。④介入栓塞治疗所有操作均在血管内,微导管、微导丝等对血管壁机械刺激虽诱发脑血管痉挛^[24],却可避免神经组织损伤,且术中可对痉挛血管灌注药物治疗^[25]。⑤手术医师对两种术式的理解及操作熟练程度也可影响术后转归,造成预后差异^[26]。本组两种术式均由2名或以上医师主刀完成,可能产生对比偏差。⑥脑积水症状体征可逆性强^[27]。早期脑室腹腔分流术后3~6个月即能获得良好神经功能康复^[28],脑组织梗死所致神经功能损害则恢复相对困难,需要更长时间。综上所述,显微手术夹闭术操作对脑组织的损害远大于脑积水对神经功能的影响,因此介入栓塞组患者分流依赖性脑积水发生率虽较高,但预后却显著优于显微手术夹闭组。据此我们建议,对后交通动脉瘤伴急性脑积水患者,在排除费用及设备条件限制后,应优先选择介入栓塞治疗。

由于本研究为回顾性研究,部分临床资料可能失真;其它不足之处有病例数较少、治疗方式选择受家属意愿及经济状况等影响,未作随机配对,存在选择偏倚。最终结论仍需大样本前瞻性随机对照研究进一步证实。

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· 消 息 ·

喜 讯



SIR 2016 Annual Scientific Meeting(2016 年全球介入放射学科学大会)于 2016 年 4 月 2 日至 7 日在加拿大召开。我国华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院介入放射科的郑传胜、梁斌团队荣获 2015 年度 JVIR Editor's Award for Distinguished Laboratory Investigation(2015 年度 JVIR 杰出实验研究奖)。该奖项每年由全球 200 多位评审专家从上一年度介入放射学会杂志《Journal of Vascular and Interventional Radiology, JVIR》发表的文章中投票评选,并在次年的全球介入放射学科学大会上公布评选结果和颁奖。

该项研究“Effect of Transcatheter Intra-Arterial Therapies on Tumor Interstitial Fluid Pressure and Its Relation to Drug Penetration in a Rabbit Liver Tumor Model”发现经导管动脉栓塞可以降低肝肿瘤内间质液压,并且间质液压的变化与肿瘤内阿霉素药物渗透相关。该结果揭示了经导管动脉化疗栓塞促进肿瘤内药物渗透的机制,为介入化疗栓塞治疗肝癌提供了新的理论依据。该项研究是中国学者在国内自主创新独立完成的。据悉,这是有史以来中国团队首次荣获此大奖。(梁斌)