

• 神经介入 Neurointervention •

左侧远端桡动脉/桡动脉入路在神经介入诊疗中的临床应用

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【摘要】 目的 观察左侧远端桡动脉(dTRA)/桡动脉(TRA)入路神经介入诊疗的安全性及可行性。**方法** 回顾性分析复旦大学附属中山医院厦门医院 2022 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月收治的接受右侧、左侧 dTRA/TRA 行脑血管造影及神经介入诊疗患者的资料,包括一般信息(年龄、性别、基础疾病等)、临床资料(手术方式、手术入路、X 线透视时间、穿刺相关并发症等)。**结果** 纳入经左侧 dTRA/TRA 行神经介入诊疗患者 32 例,其中造影 11 例,介入治疗 21 例,介入治疗患者均为左侧椎基底动脉疾病。纳入同期经右侧 dTRA/TRA 行神经介入诊疗患者 49 例,其中造影 19 例,血管内治疗 30 例,介入治疗患者均为右侧椎基底动脉疾病,造影患者均为既往接受治疗后复查造影,且均为前循环系统血管内疾病。所有行介入治疗及造影患者均顺利完成手术且无严重并发症。经左侧 dTRA/TRA 行介入治疗患者中,4 例改 TRA 完成手术,2 例改股动脉(TFA),1 例经左侧 dTRA 因血管通路不稳定改 TFA 继续完成手术;行造影患者中 4 例患者改左侧 TRA 顺利完成造影,共 3 例患者未能完成选择性右侧锁骨下动脉插管;行介入治疗的患者中有 2 例术后出现远端桡动脉穿刺点局部淤青,所有造影及介入治疗患者术后复查彩超均未见桡动脉闭塞。经右侧 dTRA/TRA 行神经介入患者中,4 例改右侧 TRA 完成手术,2 例改 TFA;行造影患者中 4 例改右侧 TRA,所有患者均顺利完成双侧颈总动脉,双侧锁骨下动脉血管插管,有 3 例术后出现远端桡动脉穿刺点局部淤青,所有造影及介入治疗患者术后复查彩超均未见桡动脉闭塞。在神经介入诊疗中,经左侧 dTRA/TRA 和右侧 dTRA/TRA 对比,穿刺远端桡动脉成功率、术中 X 线透视时间、对 4 根主要血管(右侧颈总动脉、左侧颈总动脉、右侧锁骨下动脉、左侧锁骨下动脉)的插管成功率、术后穿刺点并发症的发生率差异均无统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 左侧远端桡动脉/桡动脉入路行脑血管造影及神经介入治疗是安全可行的。

【关键词】 左侧桡动脉入路;左侧远端桡动脉入路;神经介入治疗;脑血管造影

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the safety and feasibility of performing neurointerventional diagnosis and treatment via left distal transradial access (dTRA) or via left transradial access (TRA). **Methods** The clinical data of patients, who received selective cerebral angiography or neurointerventional treatment using right/left dTRA/TRA at the Fudan Zhongshan Xiamen Branch Hospital of China between January 2022 and December 2023, were retrospectively analyzed. The clinical data including the

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basic information (including age, gender, diseases, etc.) and the clinical records (including operation mode, operative approach, X-ray fluoroscopy time, puncture-related complications, etc.) were collected.

Results A total of 32 patients, who underwent neurointerventional treatment by using left dTRA/TRA approach (left-side group), were enrolled in this study. Among them 11 patients received selective cerebral angiography and 21 patients (having left-sided vertebrobasilar artery disease) received neurointerventional treatment. Other 49 patients, who underwent neurointerventional treatment by using right dTRA/TRA approach (right-side group) during the same period were also included in this study. Among them 19 patients received selective cerebral angiography and 30 patients (having right-sided vertebrobasilar artery disease) received neurointerventional treatment. Angiography reexamination was performed in the patients who had previously received treatment and all of them suffered from endovascular diseases of the anterior circulation system. All angiography and neurointerventional procedures were successfully accomplished with no occurrence of serious complications. In left-side group, 4 patients changed to adopt TRA approach to complete the neurointerventional treatment, 2 patients changed to adopt TFA approach to complete the neurointerventional treatment, and one patient changed to adopt TFA approach to complete the procedure due to vascular tortuosity of left dTRA. In patients receiving angiography, 4 patients changed to adopt left TRA approach and 3 patients failed to complete the elective right subclavian artery catheterization. In patients receiving neurointerventional treatment, 2 patients developed postoperative local bruising at the distal radial artery puncture point. Postoperative color ultrasound reexamination showed that there was no radial artery occlusion in all patients receiving angiography or neurointerventional treatment. In right-side group, among the patients receiving neurointerventional treatment, 4 patients changed to adopt right TRA approach and 2 patients changed to adopt right TFA; among the patients receiving angiography, 4 patients changed to adopt right TRA approach, and bilateral common carotid arteries and bilateral subclavian arteries catheterization were successfully accomplished in all patients; 3 patients developed postoperative local bruising at the distal radial artery puncture point. Postoperative color ultrasound reexamination showed that there was no radial artery occlusion in all patients receiving angiography or neurointerventional treatment. No statistically significant differences in the success rate of distal radial artery puncture, intraoperative X-ray fluoroscopy time, catheterization success rate of 4 main vessels (including right common carotid artery, left common carotid artery, right subclavian artery and left subclavian artery), and incidence of postoperative puncture point complications existed between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** It is clinically safe and feasible to adopt left dTRA/TRA approach for performing selective cerebral angiography and neurointerventional treatment.

【Key words】 left transradial access; left distal transradial access; neurointerventional treatment; cerebral angiography

目前经桡动脉入路(TRA)与经远端桡动脉入路(dTRA)在脑血管造影及神经介入治疗中的应用越来越多,TRA/dTRA术后都无需卧床制动,提高了患者的舒适度^[1]。临床上多采用经右侧 TRA 及右侧 dTRA,近年来陆续有报道探讨左侧 dTRA/TRA 在冠脉介入治疗的应用^[1-6]。但因为理念、术者习惯问题以及在导管进入降主动脉引导成祥的操作难度较大,后续超选右侧颈总动脉、右侧锁骨下动脉、左侧颈总动脉时困难^[7-8],导致经左侧 dTRA/TRA 在神经介入治疗及脑血管造影中应用较少。本研究探讨经左侧 dTRA/TRA 行神经介入治疗及脑血管造影的安全性及可行性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入 2022 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月复旦大学附属中山医院厦门医院就诊并经左侧 dTRA/TRA 行神经介入诊疗的患者 32 例,男 17 例,女 15 例,年龄 41~76 岁,其中脑血管造影 11 例,介入治疗 21 例。同期经右侧 dTRA/TRA 行神经介入诊疗的患者 49 例,男 28 例,女 21 例,年龄 39~72 岁,其中脑血管造影 19 例,血管内治疗 30 例。纳入标准:①术前彩超检查测量桡动脉及远端桡动脉无闭塞,直径 > 2 mm;②远端桡动脉/近端桡动脉均搏动可,且

Allen 试验阴性;③经左侧 dTRA/TRA 介入治疗患者均为左侧椎基底系统血管内疾病;④脑血管造影患者均为既往行前循环系统血管内疾病治疗后复查。排除标准:①急性脑梗死期;②外周血管疾病;③既往左侧手臂骨折等可能引起血管变异;④尿毒症患者桡动脉用于透析。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 资料收集

收集患者一般资料(年龄、性别、基础疾病等)、临床资料(左侧 dTRA/TRA 穿刺成功率、介入治疗疾病、治疗方案等)、手术相关并发症等。

1.3 手术方法

经左侧 dTRA/TRA 入路行神经介入治疗:局麻/全麻准备完毕,患者平卧,左侧手臂旋前放于腹部,常规消毒铺单,充分暴露左侧手背桡部,穿刺点位于鼻烟窝(拇长伸肌与拇短伸肌间),6 F 泰尔茂穿刺套件针(Terumo,日本)选择搏动最明显处与皮肤表面呈 $30^{\circ}\sim 40^{\circ}$ 角穿刺,套件针尾回血通畅时退出针芯,置入导丝,沿导丝置入 6 F 鞘管。如左侧远端桡动脉穿刺置管不成功,则改左侧近端桡动脉穿刺置鞘。超选左侧椎动脉时,应用 5 F MPA 单弯导管(Cordis,美国)、260 cm 泥鳅导丝(Merit,美国)引导中间导管(加奇生物,中国)进入左侧椎动脉,如左侧椎动脉起始部病变,则使用 ENVOY 导引管(Cerenovus,美国)代替中间导管并用泥鳅导丝引导至近病变部位。

经左侧 dTRA/TRA 入路行脑血管造影:穿刺准备步骤同上,穿刺成功后导丝引导 Pigtail 导管(Cordis,美国)至主动脉弓行造影,确定主动脉弓弓型及分支动脉位置,调整 Pigtail 导管开口朝向降主动脉,引导 260 cm 泥鳅导丝置入降主动脉,退出 Pigtail 导管交换 Simmons 2 导管至降主动脉,退出导丝旋转导管进入升主动脉弓成袢,之后通过旋转导管头调整导管分别进入双侧颈总动脉完成造影,将导管进入头臂干时,Roadmap 下将导丝塑形 J 型导入右侧锁骨下动脉远端,推动导管进入右侧锁骨下动脉完成造影。

手术操作见图 1~图 6。介入操作结束后拔除动脉鞘,使用 TR-Band 绷带压迫包扎,每 2 h 放气 2 mL,如放气后出现穿刺点渗血,则向气囊内注回 2 mL 空气,根据穿刺点具体情况于 6~8 h 后解除绷带。术后观察上肢皮色皮温及感觉活动有无异常,第 2 天复查上肢彩超。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 22 软件进行数据分析。正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,比较采用 t 检验;

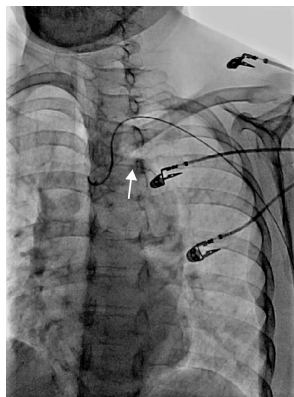


图 1 猪尾巴导管引导导丝进入降主动脉(白箭头)



图 2 长导丝塑形进入右侧锁骨下动脉(白箭头)

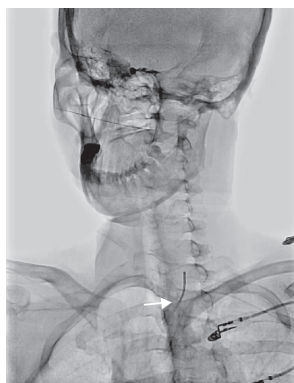


图 3 选择性行左侧颈总动脉插管(白箭头为 simmon2 导管到位)

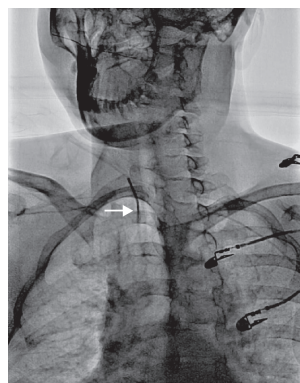


图 4 选择性行右侧颈总动脉插管(白箭头为 simmon2 导管到位)



图 5 Roadmap 下行导丝引导中间导管



图 6 中间导管(黑箭头)进入 V3 段后行造影,进入左侧椎动脉见左侧椎动脉 V4 段夹层动脉瘤(白箭头),血管通路稳定

计数资料用例数(%)表示,比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 dTRA/TRA 脑血管造影及介入治疗情况

30 例脑血管造影患者中,经左侧 dTRA/TRA 11

例,经右侧 19 例。51 例神经介入治疗患者中,经左侧 dTRA/TRA 21 例,经右侧 30 例。经左侧 dTRA/TRA 介入治疗采用左侧椎动脉起始部支架 8 例,左侧椎-基底动脉颅内动脉瘤栓塞 8 例,左侧椎动脉颅内段支架 5 例;经右侧 dTRA/TRA 介入治疗采用右侧椎动脉起始部支架 11 例,右侧椎-基底动脉颅内动脉瘤栓塞 13 例,右侧椎动脉颅内段支架 6 例。

2.2 右侧与左侧 dTRA/TRA 行介入治疗比较

经右侧 dTRA/TRA 30 例患者中,dTRA 24 例,TRA 4 例,股动脉(TFA)2 例;经左侧 dTRA/TRA 21 例患者中,dTRA 14 例,TRA 4 例,TFA 3 例;右侧与左侧患者差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.1563$, $P = 0.2822$)。右侧与左侧患者 X 线透视时间分别为(29.7 ± 11.3) min、(25.2 ± 10.6) min,差异无统计学意义($t = -0.6296$, $P = 0.5408$)。穿刺点血肿分别为 3 例、2 例,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.0032$, $P = 1.0000$)。

2.3 右侧与左侧 dTRA/TRA 行脑血管造影情况比较

经右侧 dTRA/TRA 19 例患者中,dTRA 15 例,TRA 4 例;经左侧 dTRA/TRA 11 例患者中,dTRA 7 例,TRA 4 例,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.8351$, $P = 0.4172$)。X 线透视时间分别为(6.7 ± 4.3) min、(8.1 ± 5.6) min,差异无统计学意义($t = -1.0354$, $P = 0.3249$)。经右侧 dTRA/TRA 患者右、左颈总动脉和锁骨下动脉均插管成功;经左侧 dTRA/TRA 患者右、左颈总动脉插管成功,右、左锁骨下动脉插管成功分别为 8 例、11 例。两组术后均无患者出现皮下淤青、血肿、肢体疼痛等并发症。

3 讨论

本研究表明,采用经左侧 dTRA/TRA 入路行脑血管造影及神经介入治疗是安全的,尤其是在左侧椎-基底血管疾病的介入治疗过程中,具有血管通路更便捷、稳定的特点,且导引导管及中间导管到达目标血管更简洁,并减少导管在主动脉弓内成袢的操作,避免了对主动脉弓的刺激而引起心律失常的风险。穿刺点易于止血压迫,术后无需卧床。研究表明,94%以上曾接受经股动脉造影的患者在后续治疗中愿意接受经桡动脉入路^[9]。

远端桡动脉位置深、搏动弱,部分患者血管走行迂曲,穿刺难度较桡动脉大^[10]。由于手术体位、手术习惯的原因,相对于右侧远端桡动脉,左侧桡动脉、远端桡动脉穿刺难度更大^[11]。近端桡动脉搏动较强,易于触摸,但操作过程中患者左手处于外展

位,离术者较远,易引起术者不适及疲劳。远端桡动脉触摸穿刺成功率约为 74.7%,使用彩超下引导穿刺能提高成功率,但穿刺成功后会因远端桡动脉迂曲出现鞘管无法置入的情况^[12-14]。本研究中 32 例经左侧 dTRA/TRA 的患者均先采用左侧远端桡动脉穿刺,有 8 例在远端桡动脉穿刺不成功改近端桡动脉穿刺,其中又有 2 例因引起桡动脉严重痉挛而改为穿刺股动脉,总体上左侧远端桡动脉穿刺成功率为 75%。

多数患者为右利手,术后仍有活动需求,运动的刺激可能引起血管痉挛、局部疼痛等不适,经左侧远端桡动脉及左侧桡动脉穿刺,提升了右利手患者的术后舒适感^[15]。本研究中 11 例经左侧 dTRA/TRA 行造影的患者,均表示术后右利手活动不受影响,主观体验较前改善。

目前桡动脉入路常见的并发症有桡动脉闭塞,发生率为 1%~10%。虽然多为无症状性闭塞,但桡动脉闭塞导致后续无法再次经桡动脉入路行介入治疗^[16-17]。研究表明,远端桡动脉穿刺并不能减少远端桡动脉闭塞率,但能避免近侧桡动脉闭塞,保留了近端桡动脉作为后续进一步介入治疗的血管入路^[18-21]。所有患者在穿刺成功后都鞘内注射硝酸甘油 100 mg + 肝素 2 500 U 以预防桡动脉痉挛,术后第 1 天复查上肢动脉彩超,均未见近端及远端桡动脉闭塞发生。

右侧桡动脉入路经过肱动脉、腋动脉、锁骨下动脉汇入头臂干,部分患者头臂干血管走行扭曲,导管无法通过并在主动脉弓内稳定成袢,导致对左侧锁骨下动脉超选困难。左侧桡动脉入路经过肱动脉、腋动脉、锁骨下动脉直接汇入主动脉弓,导管进入主动脉弓内的过程相对于右侧桡动脉入路顺利,但在成袢方面,多数情况下需要使用 simmon2 导管进入降主动脉成袢。本研究中先将导丝插入主动脉弓,引导猪尾巴导管进入,行主动脉弓造影,利用猪尾巴导管的弯曲弧度,将导丝带入降主动脉弓,之后退出猪尾巴导管同轴交换 simmon2 导管,在导管进入降主动脉弓时,推导管旋转使之进入升主动脉成袢,此时调整导管角度来完成双侧颈总动脉、右侧锁骨下动脉的选择性插管。由于本研究患者曾行前循环系统血管内疾病治疗后需要复查脑血管造影,即便选择性右侧锁骨下动脉插管失败,也不会影响手术目的。选择性行右侧锁骨下动脉插管的成功率不高,是目前影响左侧 dTRA/TRA 入路成为脑血管造影常规入路的重要因素。

神经介入治疗的关键在于血管通路的稳定性,

经右侧桡动脉入路治疗左侧椎基底动脉系统血管内疾病时,需使用 simmon2 导管在主动脉弓成袢再引导导引导管或中间导管同轴进入左侧椎动脉,但常由于弓型过于扭曲,左侧椎动脉开口在远端时或左侧椎动脉起始部扭曲而导致导引导管、中间导管因支撑力不够疝回主动脉弓内,而无法顺利到达左侧椎动脉。经左侧远端桡动脉入路在治疗左侧椎-基底动脉疾病时,能使用 MPA 单弯导管加中间导管同轴即可行左侧椎动脉插管,且能在后续介入治疗过程中维持较高稳定性。但如左侧椎动脉起始部开口位置过低,靠近主动脉弓,仍存在无法顺利超选左侧椎动脉的可能。

本研究的局限性为单中心研究,手术例数有限,存在选择性偏倚的可能。有待纳入更多病例来探索左侧 dTRA/TRA 入路行脑血管造影及神经介入治疗的有效性及可行性。

总之,左侧 dTRA/TRA 入路行脑血管造影及神经介入治疗是安全可靠的。在左侧椎基底动脉疾病的介入治疗中,其在建立血管通路时更加顺利且稳定性更高;在脑血管造影中,对右侧锁骨下动脉的选择性超选插管难度较高且存在失败可能,这是目前影响其成为脑血管造影主要血管入路的重要因素。

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