

· 颅内复杂动脉瘤脑血管重建术 ·

颅内外血管搭桥术治疗颅内巨大型动脉瘤

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【摘要】目的 报告采用动脉瘤夹闭联合颅内外血管搭桥术治疗6例颅内巨大型动脉瘤患者的临床经过,探讨手术适应证及治疗效果。**方法** 回顾分析6例颅内巨大型动脉瘤患者颅内外血管搭桥术前血流动力学状态、搭桥方式,以及临床和影像学转归。**结果** 6例患者中3例施行动脉瘤夹闭、切除(或载瘤动脉重建)联合颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术,3例行动脉瘤夹闭、切除(或孤立)联合高流量搭桥术(颈外动脉-桡动脉/大隐静脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术)。手术后平均随访17个月,近远期脑血管造影和CT血管造影检查显示,搭桥血管及吻合口血流通畅;临床症状与体征得到不同程度改善,随访期间无急性出血性或缺血性脑血管事件发生。3例行联合低流量搭桥术患者远期改良Rankin量表评分2例0分、1例2分;3例联合高流量搭桥术患者远期改良Rankin量表评分1例0分、2例1分。**结论** 对于脑血管重建术可能牺牲载瘤动脉或远端大脑中动脉血流的颅内复杂动脉瘤患者,可根据具体情况联合各种颅内外血管搭桥术使血流得到有效代偿。脑血管造影联合CT灌注成像对颅内巨大型动脉瘤远端组织灌注状态及侧支循环评价具有一定参考价值。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 蛛网膜下腔出血; 脑血管重建术

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Extracranial-intracranial bypass for giant intracranial aneurysms

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【Abstract】 Objective To report bypass treatment for 6 cases of giant intracranial aneurysm, and discuss the surgical indication and therapeutic effect. **Methods** A series of 6 patients with giant intracranial aneurysm underwent extracranial - intracranial bypass. Pre - operative cerebral hemodynamics, mode of bypass, and the clinical and imaging outcomes were analysed. **Results** Among 6 patients, 3 patients underwent trapping and resection (or parent vessel reconstruction) combined with low-flow bypass while the other 3 patients underwent clipping (or trapping) combined with high-flow bypass (external carotid artery-radial artery/great saphenous vein-middle cerebral artery bypass). The follow-up period ranged from 6 to 28 months (mean 17 months). The short-term and long-term cerebral angiography and CT angiography showed the bypass vessel and anastomotic stoma were all patent. Signs and symptoms were improved in different degree. During follow - up period, no acute hemorrhagic or ischemic cerebrovascular events occurred. Among 3 patients who underwent combined low - flow bypass, the long - term modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was 0 in 2 patients and 2 in one patient. Among the other 3 patients who underwent combined high - flow bypass, the long - term mRS was 0 in one and 1 in 2 patients. **Conclusion** Surgical treatment for complex intracranial aneurysm may sacrifice the parent vessel or the distal MCA branches. It is according to the patients condition and different intracranial - extracranial vascular bypass which may effectively preserve the blood flow. Perfusion CT in combination with digital subtraction angiography can be used to evaluate distal perfusion status and collateral circulation in patients with giant intracranial aneurysm.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysm; Subarachnoid hemorrhage; Cerebral revascularization

颅内外血管搭桥术对治疗颅内复杂动脉瘤具有重要应用价值。笔者就首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科自2009年以来采用动脉瘤夹闭联合颅内外血管搭桥术治疗6例颅内巨大型动脉瘤

患者的临床经过进行回顾分析,尝试探讨不同类型颅内外血管搭桥术的手术适应证及治疗效果。

资料与方法

一、一般资料

所有病例均为我院2009年6月-2011年3月住

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院治疗并经影像学检查诊断明确的颅内巨大型动脉瘤患者共计6例(表1),男性1例,女性5例;年龄11~60岁,平均29.74岁。临床主要表现为慢性头痛(3例)、视物及眼球运动功能障碍(2例)、肢体运动障碍(1例);症状出现至手术时间为5d~9年,平均22.09个月。手术前通过数字减影血管造影(脑血管造影术)及CT灌注成像(CTP)检查对动脉瘤形态、部位、与相关血管的解剖关系及脑组织灌注、侧支循环等血流动力学变化进行评价,其结果显示:动脉瘤呈巨大型,宽颈、无蒂、不规则形;其中大脑中动脉水平段动脉瘤3例,颈内动脉床突上段、海绵窦段动脉瘤2例,双侧颈内动脉巨大型动脉瘤1例;动脉瘤直径28~50mm,平均32.27mm。载瘤动脉远端大脑中动脉血流受限3例,均为<17岁的儿童或少年患者;远端血流通畅3例,均为中年患者。CTP检查显示,动脉瘤侧呈不同程度低灌注,3例载瘤动脉远端血流受限的儿童或少年患者动脉瘤侧血流灌注明显低于健侧。

二、治疗方法

1. 围手术期评价与监测 手术前采用经颅多普勒超声(TCD)、脑血管造影术、CTP及Allen试验评价吻合血管及相应侧支循环,其中1例行高流量血管搭桥术患者术前球囊闭塞试验(BOT)显示侧支循环代偿欠佳。术中采用运动诱发电位(MEP)与体感诱发电位(SEP)监测组织缺血缺氧情况,吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影(ICGA)评价搭桥血管、载瘤动脉及吻合口血流通畅情况。

2. 手术方法 6例患者中1例因入院第2天发生蛛网膜下隙出血(SAH)而行急诊手术,其余5例均为择期手术。(1)3例载瘤动脉远端血流受限的儿

童或少年患者,采用动脉瘤夹闭、切除(或载瘤动脉重建)联合低流量血管搭桥术(颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥):先行颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉M2段端侧吻合,术中吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影显示吻合口通畅,而后临时阻断动脉瘤近、远端血流,切开动脉瘤体、取出栓子,在条件允许的情况下尽可能重建载瘤动脉(本组1例成功重建载瘤动脉)、切除动脉瘤体,然后再行吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影,若近端分支血流通畅,证实端侧血管吻合成功。(2)3例载瘤动脉远端血流通畅的成人患者,采用动脉瘤夹闭、切除联合高流量血管搭桥术(颈外动脉-桡动脉/大隐静脉-大脑中动脉搭桥):其中1例患者为双侧颈内动脉巨大型动脉瘤,术前脑血管造影和CTP提示左侧海绵窦段巨大型动脉瘤载瘤动脉远端血流受限并呈低灌注,由于右侧床突上段巨大型动脉瘤破裂出血风险较大,故选择分期手术,先行右侧床突上段动脉瘤夹闭术,术后3个月择期施行左侧的海绵窦段动脉瘤孤立联合高流量搭桥术。

结 果

一、临床转归

本组患者共随访6~28个月,平均17个月。采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分评价临床转归(表2)显示,3例行低流量血管搭桥术患者,2例未发生缺血性卒中,亦无出血症状与体征,随访期间未出现新发症状,mRS评分0分;1例右侧大脑中动脉M1段巨大型动脉瘤患者(图1)入院第2天突发意识障碍、偏瘫,CT检查显示蛛网膜下隙出血,行急诊手术,术后左侧肢体肌力2级,CT检查显示右侧基底节低密度梗死灶,随访期间经过康复训练偏瘫症状逐渐好

表1 6例颅内巨大型动脉瘤患者一般特征及搭桥方式

Table 1. The general features and mode of bypass surgery in 6 cases of giant intracranial aneurysm

一般资料	例数
性别(男/女)	1/5
症状与体征	
慢性头痛	3
视物及眼球运动功能障碍	2
肢体运动障碍	1
影像学特征	
动脉瘤位置(颈内动脉:大脑中动脉M1段)	3:3
搭桥方式	
高流量搭桥(桡动脉:大隐静脉)	1:2
低流量搭桥(颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉岛叶段)	3

表2 术后6~28个月时6例患者预后评价

Table 2. Surgical outcomes during follow-up period (6~28 months)

临床转归	例数
术后并发症	1
mRS评分	
0	3
1	2
2	1
影像学特征	
术后1周血流通畅情况评价(DSA)	6/6
出院后长期随访血流通畅情况评价(CTA)	6/6

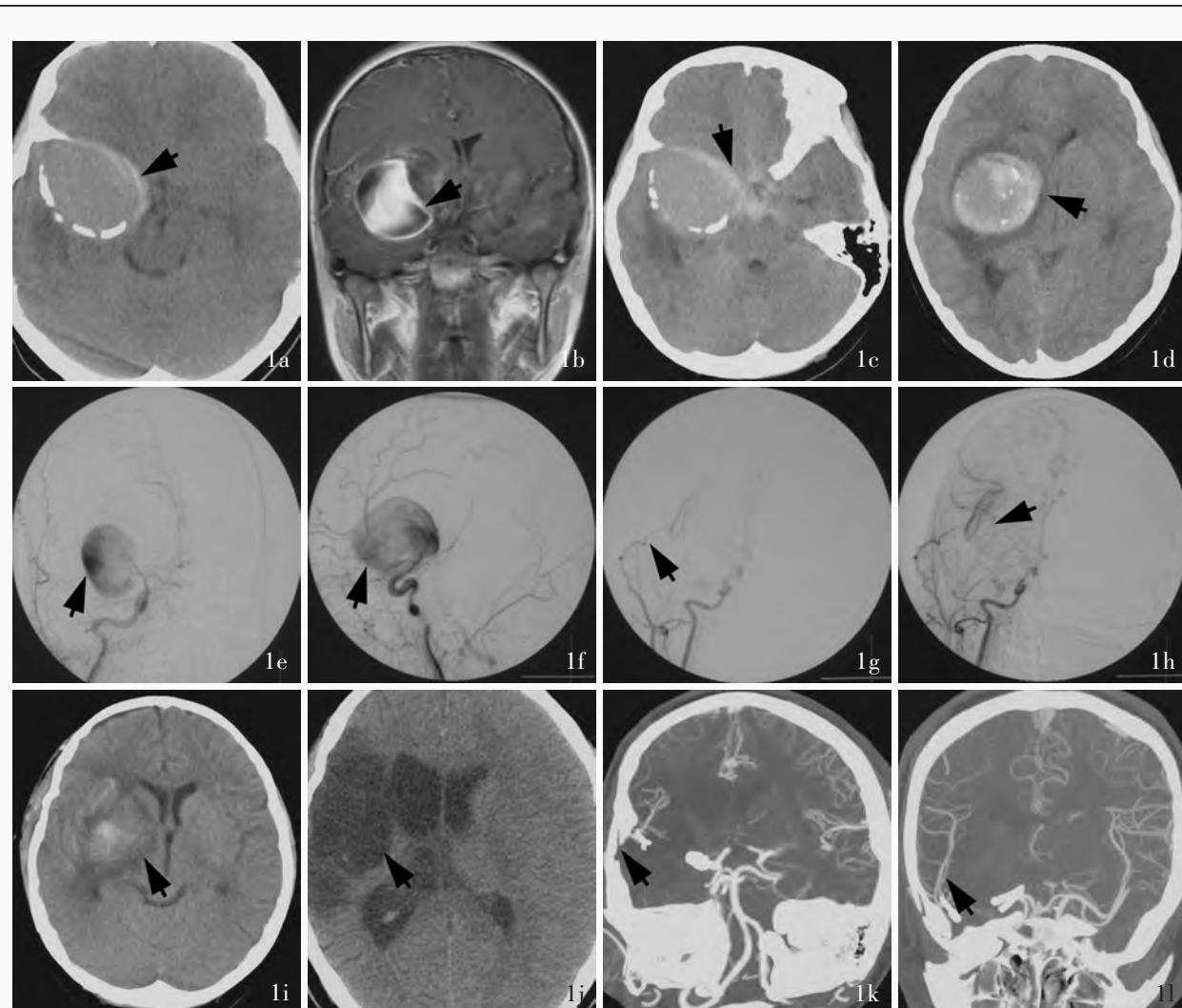


图1 患儿女性,11岁。主诉阵发性头痛、左侧肢体无力9年。1a 术前头部CT检查显示,右侧额颞叶占位性病变,病灶周围呈“蛋壳”样钙化(箭头所示) 1b 冠状位增强MRI扫描可见流空信号,呈不均匀明显强化(箭头所示) 1c 入院第2天突发意识障碍,肢体运动障碍加重,头部CT检查显示右侧额颞叶巨大型占位病变,蛛网膜下隙大量出血(箭头所示) 1d 入院第2天CT检查显示,右侧额颞叶巨大型占位病变,蛛网膜下隙出血,周围脑组织呈低密度(箭头所示) 1e 右侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,右侧大脑中动脉M1段呈巨大型圆形“浆果”样突起,右侧大脑中动脉显影欠佳(箭头所示) 1f 右侧颈总动脉侧位脑血管造影显示,右侧大脑中动脉起始部呈巨大型圆形“浆果”样突起,右侧大脑中动脉显影欠佳(箭头所示) 1g 右侧大脑中动脉M1段巨大型梭形动脉瘤夹闭、切除联合颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉血管搭桥术后第14天,右侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,右侧大脑中动脉M1段未显影,颅内外血管沟通,右侧颞浅动脉向颅内供血,右侧大脑中动脉分支显影(箭头所示) 1h 右侧大脑中动脉M1段巨大型梭形动脉瘤夹闭、切除联合颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉血管搭桥术后第14天,右侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,右侧颞浅动脉向颅内供血,右侧大脑中动脉分支显影良好(箭头所示) 1i 术后第10天CT扫描显示,右侧额颞叶脑回状高密度影,提示梗死后出血(箭头所示) 1j 术后26个月时,CT平扫可见右侧额颞叶梗死软化灶(箭头所示) 1k 术后26个月时,冠状位CTA显示颞浅动脉向颅内供血(箭头所示) 1l 术后26个月时,冠状位CTA显示右侧大脑中动脉分支显影良好(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A case of 11-year-old female patient presented chronic headache and left limbs dyskinesia for 9 years due to giant intracranial aneurysm. CT plane scan shows giant intracranial aneurysm located at right temporal area with eggshell-like calcification (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Coronal MRI shows the flow void signal (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). The patient presented with loss of consciousness and aggravation of hemiplegia in the second day of admission, CT shows subarachnoid hemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). CT shows subarachnoid hemorrhage and low density in the surrounding area (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Anteroposterior right carotid angiography shows the aneurysm located at the M1 segment of middle cerebral artery (MCA), and the distal MCA occluded (arrow indicates, Panel 1e). Lateral right carotid angiography shows the aneurysm located at the M1 segment, and the distal MCA occluded (arrow indicates, Panel 1f). Emergent superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery M2 segment (STA-M2) bypass with right MCA trapping was performed, the postoperative digital subtraction angiography (DSA) shows patent STA-MCA anastomosis with complete occlusion of aneurysm (arrow indicates, Panel 1g). The postoperative DSA shows patent STA-MCA anastomosis and smooth flow of distal MCA branches (arrow indicates, Panel 1h). Postoperative CT shows high density in the right temporal and frontal lobe at the 10th day after operation, which suggests post-infarction hemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 1i). CT at the 26th month after operation shows the softening lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1j). CT angiography (CTA) at the 26th month after operation shows patent STA-MCA anastomosis (arrow indicates, Panel 1k). CTA at the 26th month after operation shows smooth flow of distal MCA branches (arrow indicates, Panel 1l).

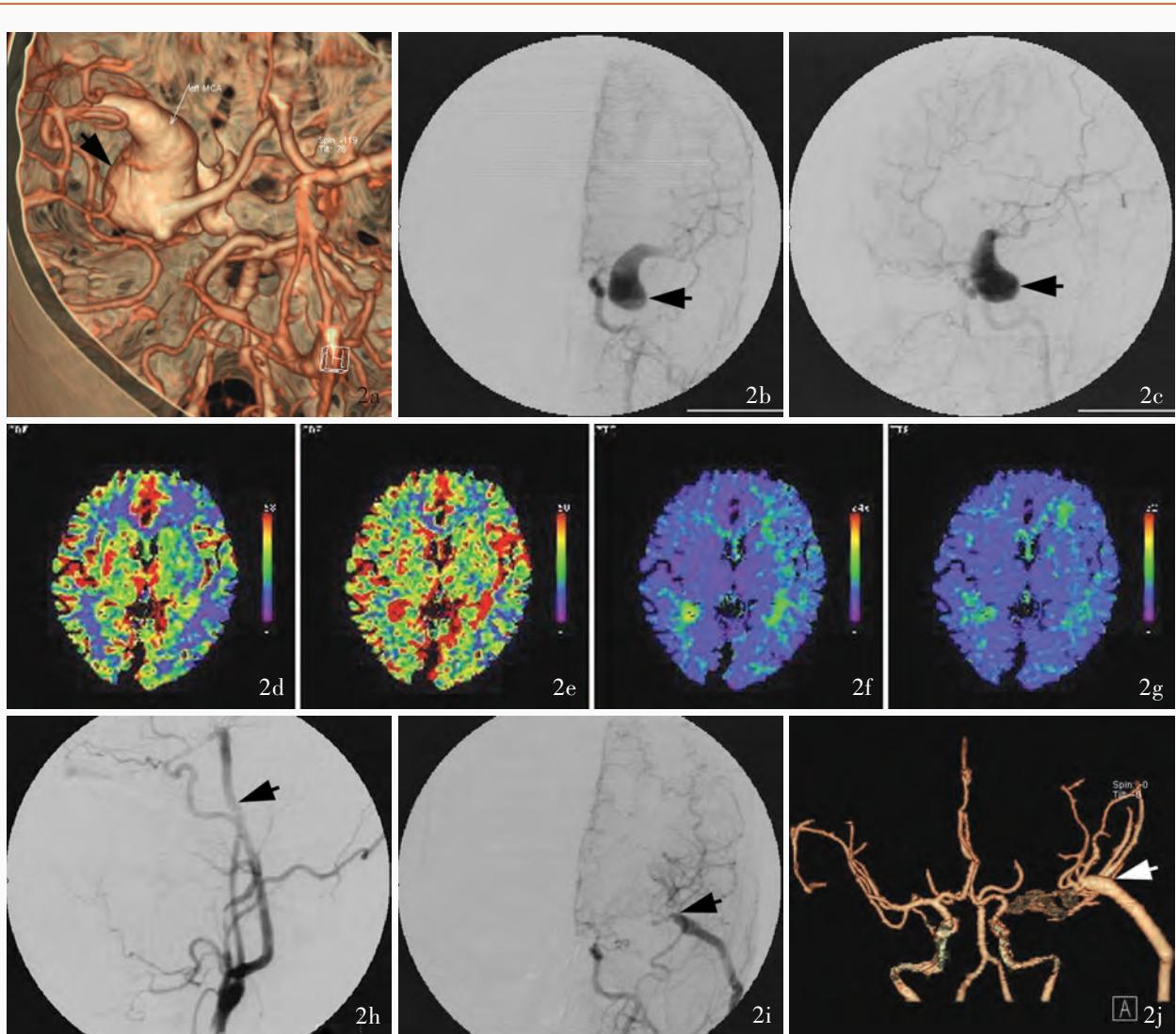


图2 患者女性,33岁。主诉阵发性头痛3周。2a 术前CTA显示左侧大脑中动脉M1段及侧裂池段梭形不规则形动脉瘤(箭头所示) 2b 左侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,左侧大脑中动脉M1段及岛叶段起始处梭形动脉瘤,远端大脑中动脉显影(箭头所示) 2c 左侧颈总动脉侧位脑血管造影术显示,左侧大脑中动脉M1段及岛叶段起始处梭形动脉瘤,远端大脑中动脉显影(箭头所示) 2d 术前基底节层面CTP显示,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域脑血流量轻度降低 2e 术前基底节层面CTP显示,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域脑血容量轻度增加 2f 术前基底节层面CTP显示,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域平均血流通过时间轻度延长 2g 术前基底节层面CTP显示,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域血流达峰时间轻度延长 2h 左侧大脑中动脉动脉瘤夹闭、切除术联合颈外动脉-大隐静脉-大脑中动脉血管搭桥术后第10天,左侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,左侧大脑中动脉M1段未显影,颅内外血管沟通,左侧大脑中动脉侧裂段及远端显影(箭头所示) 2i 左侧大脑中动脉动脉瘤夹闭、切除术联合颈外动脉-大隐静脉-大脑中动脉血管搭桥术后第10天,左侧颈总动脉侧位脑血管造影术显示,左侧大脑中动脉M1段未显影,颅内外血管沟通,血流通畅(箭头所示) 2j 术后6个月时,CTA显示颅内外血管沟通,左侧大脑中动脉侧裂段及远端分支显示良好(箭头所示)

Figure 2 A case of 33-year-old female patient presented chronic headache for 3 weeks due to giant intracranial aneurysm. CT angiography (CTA) shows giant intracranial aneurysm located at left M1 segment and proximal M2 segment of middle cerebral artery (MCA) (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Anteroposterior left carotid angiography shows the aneurysm located at the M1 segment and proximal M2 segment, and patent distal MCA (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Lateral left carotid angiography shows the aneurysm located at the M1 segment and proximal M2 segment, and patent distal MCA (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Preoperative CT perfusion imaging (CTP) shows cerebral blood flow (CBF) at the aneurysm side slightly reduced (Panel 2d). Preoperative CTP shows cerebral blood volume (CBV) at the aneurysm side slightly increased (Panel 2e). Preoperative CTP shows mean transit time (MTT) at the aneurysm side slightly increased (Panel 2f). Preoperative CTP shows time to peak (TTP) at the aneurysm side slightly increased (Panel 2g). External carotid artery-great saphenous vein-middle cerebral artery M2 segment (ECA-GSV-M2) bypass with MCA trapping was performed, the postoperative digital subtraction angiography (DSA) shows patent saphenous vein anastomosis and smooth flow of distal MCA branches (arrow indicates, Panel 2h). The postoperative DSA shows patent saphenous vein anastomosis with complete occlusion of aneurysm (arrow indicates, Panel 2i). CTA at the 6th month after operation shows patent saphenous vein anastomosis and distal MCA branches (arrow indicates, Panel 2j).

转,无需照顾、生活基本可自理,mRS评分2分。3例行高流量血管搭桥术患者,1例大脑中动脉M1段动

脉瘤患者术后无并发症,随访期间未出现新发症状,mRS评分为0分(图2);2例颈内动脉海绵窦段

动脉瘤患者术后视力好转,眼球活动明显改善,生活完全自理,mRS评分1分。

二、影像学转归

本组患者均于术后1周、出院后6~28个月,通过脑血管造影和CT血管造影(CTA)检查评价动脉瘤夹闭及血管搭桥术后血流通畅情况。术后脑血管造影检查显示,本组6例患者术后1周时搭桥血管及吻合口血流通畅,其中5例行动脉瘤孤立联合高或低流量血管搭桥术的患者动脉瘤未显影;1例双侧颈内动脉巨大型动脉瘤患者行分期手术,单纯夹闭侧动脉瘤部分显影,孤立术联合高流量血管搭桥术侧动脉瘤未显影。随访期间CT检查显示所有患者原动脉瘤占位效应均明显缩小或完全消失,无新发脑缺血或梗死灶,CTA显示所有患者搭桥血管血流通畅。

典型病例

患者 女性,13岁。主因阵发性头痛20余天,于2011年2月9日收入首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院脑血管病中心。既往无外伤及卒中史。入院后体格检查未发现神经系统阳性体征。头部CT检查显示左侧鞍旁、鞍上巨大型动脉瘤(图3a)。左侧颈总动脉正侧位脑血管造影术显示左侧颈内动脉床突上段以远闭塞,局部呈巨大型不规则“浆果”样突起;右侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,右侧颈内动脉远端血管向左侧大脑前动脉及大脑中动脉供血区代偿供血(图3b~3d);CTP可见左侧大脑中动脉分布区域血流量较对侧明显降低,平均通过时间(MTT)和达峰时间(TTP)也明显延长(图3e~3h)。提示载瘤动脉对远端大脑中动脉分布区域供血已不占主导地位,后者血液主要通过一级侧支即Willis环、次级侧支即软脑膜及颈外侧支血管供给,反映在CTP上即表现为灌注时间明显延迟,此时牺牲载瘤动脉并于大脑中动脉近端实施低流量搭桥不会造成远端组织灌注缺损,而且也可相对缩短手术操作时间,提高手术安全性。鉴于此,于入院后第10天经左侧额颞入路施行左侧颈内动脉巨大型动脉瘤夹闭并切除联合颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术,术中可见动脉瘤位于颈内动脉床突上段,呈囊性,内有钙化血栓,大脑中动脉及前交通动脉完全闭塞。夹闭动脉瘤、切除瘤体,分离左侧颞浅动脉,与左侧大脑中动脉M2段吻合,术中运动诱发电位和体感诱发电位监测未发现明显异常,吲哚菁绿荧

光血管造影显示搭桥血管、载瘤动脉及吻合口血流完全通畅。术后即刻CT平扫检查显示动脉瘤夹闭、切除满意,无梗死及出血(图3i);术后第7天脑血管造影检查显示左侧颈外动脉通过颞浅动脉向左侧大脑中动脉分布区域供血、右侧颞浅动脉向颅内供血、右侧颈内动脉远端血管向左侧大脑前动脉及大脑中动脉供血区代偿供血(图3j~3l)。患儿术后恢复良好,无偏瘫、失语,神经系统检查无异常,术后第10天出院。电话随访6个月,期间未出现新发神经系统症状,无需特殊辅助,可自行料理日常生活,mRS评分0分。

讨 论

颅内巨大型动脉瘤系指直径 $\geq 25\text{ mm}$ 的动脉瘤。虽然巨大型颅内动脉瘤可因蛛网膜下隙出血而发病,但大多数患者则以动脉瘤占位效应所产生的压迫症状或体征就诊。长期以来,一直认为巨大型动脉瘤容易在瘤腔内形成血栓,由于瘤壁增厚其出血倾向反而下降。但是,一项关于动脉瘤的自然病史研究结果证实,颅内巨大型动脉瘤年出血率远高于小动脉瘤^[1];另一项多中心临床研究亦表明,颅内巨大型动脉瘤每年发生破裂的危险性更高,约为6%^[2]。本组1例11岁女性患儿(图1)瘤壁较厚,CT显示其瘤壁呈“蛋壳”样钙化,但仍于入院第2天动脉瘤破裂出血。因此,考虑到颅内巨大型动脉瘤出血风险及占位效应,尽管手术较困难,仍应积极考虑神经外科手术治疗,若手术前一旦破裂出血,则治疗即转为被动,预后较差。

对于大多数颅内动脉瘤而言,血管内治疗或微创手术夹闭均可获得满意效果。但对于瘤体巨大、宽颈、无蒂且载瘤动脉远端侧支循环供血不良的动脉瘤患者,若单纯采取上述方式往往达不到治疗效果,此时,载瘤动脉孤立联合血管搭桥术即成为首选治疗方法。

世界上首例颅内-颅外血管搭桥术率先由Yaşargil在1967年完成^[3],经过几代神经外科医师的不懈努力,血管搭桥手术技术已日臻完善,并在颅内复杂动脉瘤及颅底肿瘤的治疗中确立了其重要地位^[4]。当颅内巨大型动脉瘤缺乏明确的动脉瘤颈且远端分支血管直接发自动脉瘤体、无法直接夹闭瘤颈时,孤立动脉瘤将使动脉瘤的出血风险转变为脑缺血的风险,此时需通过血管搭桥术以弥补动脉瘤远端脑组织的血液供应。至于采取何种搭桥

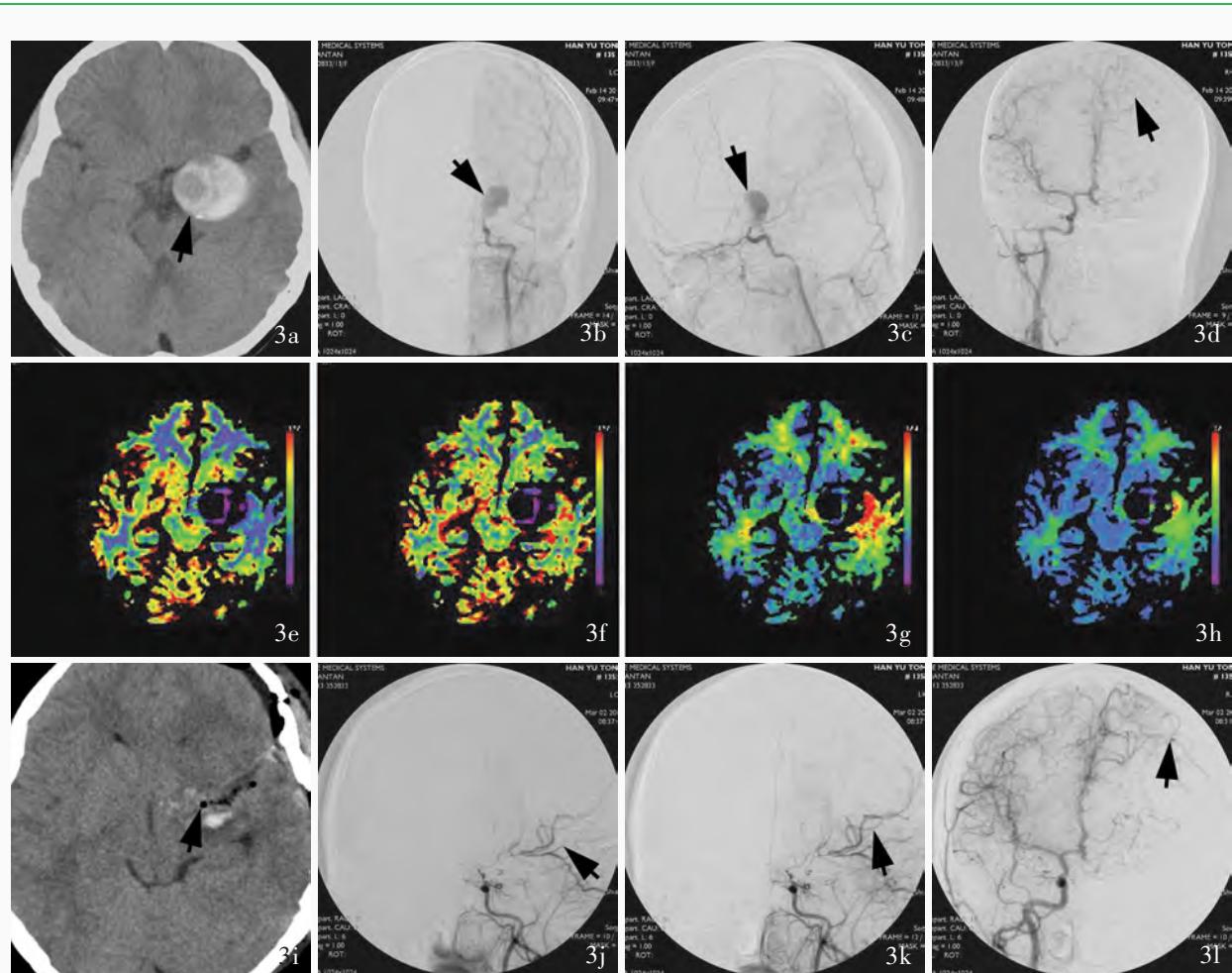


图3 患儿女性,13岁。阵发性头痛20余天 3a CT平扫显示左侧鞍旁,鞍上巨大型动脉瘤(箭头所示) 3b 左侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,颈内动脉床突上段以远闭塞,局部可见巨大型、不规则“浆果”样突起(箭头所示) 3c 左侧颈总动脉侧位脑血管造影术显示,颈内动脉床突上段以远闭塞,局部可见巨大型、不规则“浆果”样突起(箭头所示) 3d 右侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,右侧颈内动脉远端血管向左侧大脑前动脉及大脑中动脉供血区代偿供血(箭头所示) 3e 术前基底节层面CTP可见,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域血流量显著降低 3f 术前基底节层面CTP可见,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域脑血容量轻度增加 3g 术前基底节层面CTP可见,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域平均通过时间显著延长 3h 术前基底节层面CTP可见,左侧大脑中动脉分布区域达峰时间显著延长 3i 术前基底节层面CTP可见,左侧颈内动脉巨大型动脉瘤夹闭切除联合颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术后当天CT检查显示,动脉瘤夹闭、切除满意,无梗死及出血(箭头所示) 3j 术后第7天左侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,颈外动脉通过颞浅动脉向左侧大脑中动脉分布区域供血(箭头所示) 3k 术后第7天左侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,颈外动脉通过颞浅动脉向左侧大脑中动脉分布区域供血,远端分支显影良好(箭头所示) 3l 术后第7天右侧颈总动脉正位脑血管造影术显示,右侧颈内动脉远端血管向左侧大脑前动脉及大脑中动脉供血区域代偿供血(箭头所示)

Figure 3 A case of 13-year-old female patient presented with chronic headache for 20 days due to giant intracranial aneurysm. CT plane scan shows giant intracranial aneurysm located at suprasellar and parasellar area (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Anteroposterior left carotid angiography shows the aneurysm located at the left C2 segment of internal carotid artery (ICA), and the distal ICA occluded and a large process can be seen (arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Lateral left carotid angiography shows the aneurysm located at the left C2 segment, and the distal ICA occluded (arrow indicates, Panel 3c). Anteroposterior right carotid angiography shows the right ICA flow compensating for the left anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and middle cerebral artery (MCA) blood-supply area (arrow indicates, Panel 3d). Preoperative CT perfusion imaging (CTP) shows cerebral blood flow (CBF) in the aneurysm side significantly reduced (Panel 3e). Preoperative CTP scan shows cerebral blood volume (CBV) at the aneurysm side slightly increased (Panel 3f). Preoperative CTP shows mean transit time (MTT) at the aneurysm side significantly increased (Panel 3g). Preoperative CTP shows time to peak (TTP) at the aneurysm side significantly prolonged (Panel 3h). Superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery M2 segment (STA-M2) bypass with left ICA trapping was performed, the postoperative CT shows the aneurysm was totally removed and there were no infarction or hemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 3i). Postoperative angiography shows patent STA-MCA anastomosis with complete occlusion of aneurysm (arrow indicates, Panel 3j). Postoperative angiography shows smooth flow of distal MCA branches (arrow indicates, Panel 3k). Postoperative angiography shows the right ICA flow compensating for the left ACA and MCA blood-supply area (arrow indicates, Panel 3l).

方式,一般认为^[4-5]:如果动脉瘤孤立或夹闭术中需牺牲的载瘤动脉为颈内动脉终段、大脑中动脉M1段或M2段,则主张采用中至高流量血管搭桥术,即

需要移植一段大隐静脉或桡动脉连接供体血管和受体血管。

本组3例成年患者载瘤动脉远端大脑中动脉血

流通畅, CTP 显示动脉瘤侧脑血流量较对侧仅轻度降低, 脑血容量、平均通过时间、达峰时间较对侧仅轻度延长, BOT 显示侧支循环代偿欠佳(1例患者行此评价), 提示载瘤动脉对远端大脑中动脉供血占主导地位, 故采用动脉瘤孤立联合高流量血管搭桥术治疗, 术后动脉瘤占位效应解除且未发现新发梗死灶和(或)出血性改变, 搭桥血管远期血流通畅率达 100%, 取得了较为满意的治疗效果(图 2)。3 例儿童或少年患者, 术前脑血管造影检查显示载瘤动脉远端大脑中动脉血流不显影或明显受限, CTP 可见动脉瘤侧灌注明显低于健侧, 脑血流量较对侧明显降低, 平均通过时间、达峰时间较对侧明显延长(灌注延迟), 而且其中 2 例患者无明显缺血症状。提示: 载瘤动脉对远端大脑中动脉的供血已不占主要地位, 丰富的侧支循环业已形成(图 3), 此时阻断载瘤动脉, 并联合低流量的颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉 M2 段进行端侧吻合足以对远端大脑中动脉提供不亚于术前的血氧供应; 而且随着时间的延长, 搭桥的颞浅动脉血流量还会随需求而逐渐增加^[4]。2 例患者术后 1 周(早期)脑血管造影及远期 CTA 随访均显示搭桥的颞浅动脉血流通畅并向远端血管提供丰富血供, 且未发生梗死和(或)出血, 随访期间无新发症状出现, mRS 评分为 0 分, 表明对于此类患者, 低流量血管搭桥术是可供选择的有效外科手术方法。另 1 例儿童患者(图 1), 入院后第 2 天发生蛛网膜下隙出血, 其动脉瘤为巨大型, 呈梭形, 无瘤蒂且瘤壁内有分布不均匀的大片钙化灶, 术前评价无法重建大脑中动脉, 因此考虑施行动脉瘤孤立术, 牺牲载瘤动脉^[6]; 术前脑血管造影检查提示大脑前动脉部分血流代偿, 故术中先行右侧颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉血管搭桥, 部分替代了动脉瘤孤立切除术后载瘤动脉的血液供应。尽管该例患者术后出现偏瘫(术前已有)和局部梗死灶(可能由于动脉瘤形成

巨大占位, 手术切除时累及基底节区域), 但其术后并未发生严重的大面积缺血性卒中, 远期随访显示动脉瘤占位效应消失, 右侧颞浅动脉向颅内供血, 右侧大脑中动脉分支显影, 经过康复训练后患者偏瘫症状逐渐好转, 生活基本自理, mRS 评分为 2 分。说明低流量血管搭桥术有效地挽救了这一区域的缺血脑组织, 改善了患者预后。

虽然本文仅报告 6 例颅内外血管搭桥术患者的治疗经过及预后, 尚不足以进行经验总结。但是, 其结果提示: 当大脑中动脉复杂动脉瘤外科手术治疗可能牺牲大脑中动脉血流时, 联合血管重建术可使血流得到可靠而有效的代偿; 至于采取何种重建方式, 则需依据动脉瘤部位、形态、与载瘤动脉间的关系、术前血流动力学状态及术中具体情况而定。脑血管造影联合 CTP 对颅内巨型动脉瘤远端脑组织灌注状态及侧支循环评价具有一定参考价值。

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《神经遗传病学》(第3版)出版

由刘焯霖、梁秀龄、张成主编的《神经遗传病学》(第3版)已于2011年6月由人民卫生出版社出版。

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