

## · 论著 ·

# 双支架错位重叠技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉床突上段血泡样动脉瘤

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨双支架错位重叠技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉床突上段血泡样动脉瘤(BBAs)的可行性、有效性及预后。方法 回顾性分析2014年7月至2018年6月采用双支架技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗的9例BBAs的临床资料。结果 9例均成功实施双支架错位重叠技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗,术中即刻影像Raymond分级I级5例,II级1例,III级3例。出院时改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分0分4例,3分2例,4分1例,死亡2例;术后90 d mRS评分0分5例,1分1例,3分1例。7例存活病人影像学随访1周~24个月,动脉瘤均完全闭塞,载流动脉无狭窄。结论 双支架错位重叠技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉床突上段BBAs是一种可行、有效的方法,可降低动脉瘤术后复发率,改善病人预后。

**【关键词】** 血泡样动脉瘤;颈内动脉床突上段;双支架错位重叠技术;血管内治疗;弹簧圈;预后

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## Treatment of blood blister-like aneurysms with double stents dislocation overlapping technique-assisted coils embolization

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyze the feasibility, effectiveness and prognosis of blood blister-like aneurysms (BBAs) in the supraclinoid portion of the internal carotid artery with double stents dislocation overlapping technique-assisted coils embolization. **Methods** The clinical data of 9 patients with BBAs, who were treated by double stents dislocation overlapping technique-assisted coils embolization from July, 2014 to June, 2018, were analyzed retrospectively, including the data of diagnosis, treatment, following-up and so on. **Results** These 9 patients were successfully treated with double stents dislocation overlapping technique-assisted coils embolization. DSA performed immediately after the embolization showed that the embolization effect was imaging Raymond grade I in 5 patients, grade II in 1, and grade III in 3. The modified Rankin scale (mRS) scores on the discharged were 0 point in 4 patients, 3 points in 2 and 4 points in 1, and 2 patients died. The following up 90 days after the operation showed that mRS scores were 0 point in 5 patients, 1 point in 1 and 3 points in 1. All the aneurysms were completely occluded and there was not stenosis of the parent arteries in all the 7 survivors followed up by imaging. **Conclusion** Double stents dislocation overlapping technique-assisted coils embolization is a feasible and effective method to treat BBAs.

**【Key words】** Blood blister-like aneurysms; Double stents dislocation overlapping technique; Coils; Endovascular embolization; Effect; Safeness

颈内动脉床突上段血泡样动脉瘤(blood blister-like aneurysms, BBAs)占颅内动脉瘤的0.9%~6.5%,占颈内动脉动脉瘤的1%<sup>[1]</sup>。BBAs破裂率为99%,主要表现为蛛网膜下腔出血<sup>[2]</sup>。BBAs发生机制尚不明确,可能是床突上段颈内动脉生理性迂曲加上动脉粥样硬化改变,在血流动力冲击下形成BBAs<sup>[3]</sup>。BBAs一般无真正的瘤颈,外观为半球形或尖锥状向

上凸起;瘤体一般小于10 mm,病理组织学示动脉瘤壁仅有外膜及纤维组织覆盖,瘤顶没有胶原组织覆盖<sup>[3,4]</sup>。由于BBAs独特的病理学、形态学特征,无论是开颅夹闭术,还是血管内治疗,术中动脉瘤破裂出血率、术后复发率均较高。文献[4,5]报道多支架重叠辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉床突上段破裂BBAs的中期随访疗效满意。2014年7月到2018年6月采用双支架错位重叠技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉床突上段BBAs 9例,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 9例临床特点、诊疗经过、随访结果,均符合方亦斌等<sup>[6]</sup>BBAs诊断标准,其中男1例,女8

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例;年龄46~65岁,平均52.8岁。9例均因自发性蛛网膜下腔出血入院,入院后均行DSA检查,动脉瘤大小 $1.0\text{ mm}\times 1.5\text{ mm}$ ~ $6\text{ mm}\times 10\text{ mm}$ 。1例术前两次破裂出血,2例术前复查DSA示瘤体较前略有增大。入院时Hunt-Hess分级I~Ⅲ级7例,Ⅳ级2例(其中1例入院时为Ⅱ级,再破裂出血升为Ⅳ级);Fisher CT分级I~Ⅱ级6例,Ⅲ~Ⅳ级3例(其中1例入院时为Ⅰ级,再破裂出血升为Ⅳ级)。4例发生急性脑积水,3例发生脑血管痉挛。

**1.2 治疗方法** 术前半小时一次性口服或鼻饲拜阿司匹林、硫酸氢氯吡格雷各300 mg。在弹簧圈填塞控制动脉瘤破口后再全身肝素化预防术中血栓形成,肝素首次剂量按80 U/kg静脉推注,然后每隔1 h用量减半,减量到1 250 U/h,维持此用量;术后常规氯吡格雷75 mg/d维持6周+阿司匹林100 mg/d维持3个月,影像随访支架内或载瘤动脉有狭窄需延长抗血小板药物治疗时间。9例均采用双支架错位重叠技术辅助弹簧圈栓塞:4例(其中1例开始单支架后因动脉瘤复发再次行支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞共放2枚支架)用LVIS(microvention公司)支架内套LVIS支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞;5例(其中1例开始外院单支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞,20 d后动脉瘤复发来我院行一枚

支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞,共2枚支架)用Enterprise(cordis公司)支架内套Enterprise支架错位重叠辅助弹簧圈栓塞,均采用支架半释放或后释放技术。脑积水在血管内治疗后急诊行侧脑室外引流术。所有病人术后均行腰椎穿刺术释放血性脑脊液,预防脑血管痉挛及迟发性脑积水。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 术中即刻栓塞效果** 术中即刻影像Raymond<sup>[6]</sup>分级I级5例,Ⅱ级1例,Ⅲ级3例。

**2.2 出院时改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale,mRS)评分** 0分4例,3分2例,4分1例,死亡2例(其中1例术后支架内急性血栓形成致大面积脑梗死,另1例术后动脉瘤再破裂出血)。

### 2.3 随访

**2.3.1 DSA随访结果** 随访1周~24个月,3例外院行CTA复查,4例均在我中心行DSA复查,其中1例(图1)术后1.5个月复查动脉瘤复发,再次行支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗(前后两次治疗共2枚支架);动脉瘤最终均完全闭塞,支架处载流动脉无狭窄发生。

**2.3.2 临床随访结果** 7例存活病人临床随访3~36个月,平均10.5个月;术后90 d mRS评分1例4分降为

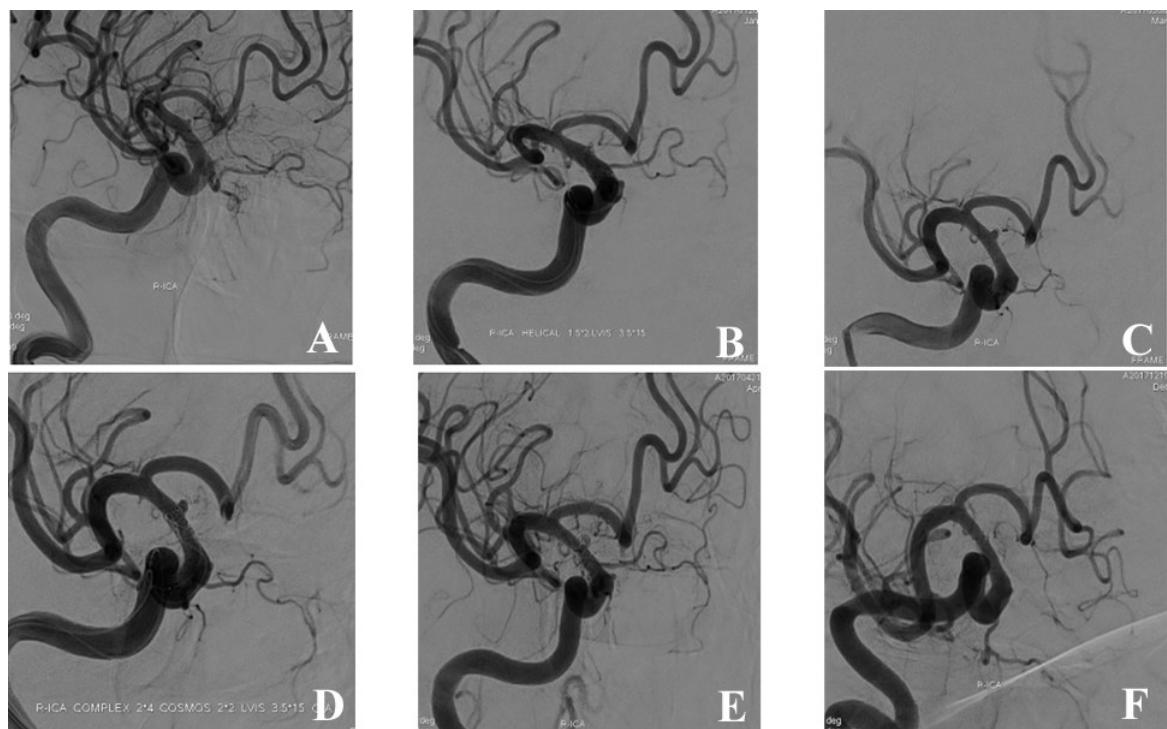


图1 右侧颈内动脉床突上段BBAs血管内栓塞治疗前后及术后复发再栓塞治疗前后DSA图像

A. 术前DSA图像;B. 术后即刻DSA图像;C. 术后1.5月DSA复查示动脉瘤复发;D. 复发后再栓塞治疗术后即刻DSA图像;E. 再栓塞术后1.5月DSA复查示瘤体少量造影剂充盈;F. 再栓塞术后半年DSA复查示动脉瘤不显影

3分,2例由3分分别降为0分及1分,4例维持0分。

### 3 讨 论

BBAs瘤体小、瘤颈宽,单纯弹簧圈栓塞时,弹簧圈易滑出逃逸闭塞远端血管,很难达到动脉瘤完全致密填塞,术后容易复发及再破裂出血<sup>[3,7]</sup>。单纯支架置入不能有效封堵动脉瘤破口,瘤内血流动力学改变有限,因抗凝治疗使术后早期再出血及复发率增高。覆膜支架顺应性差,输送支架过程中牵拉容易损伤血管壁引起术中出血,同时会影响后交通动脉、脉络膜前动脉而导致供血不足或缺血,后期支架内血栓发生率在10%以上<sup>[4,8]</sup>,故覆膜支架治疗颈内动脉床突上段BBAs仍存疑虑。

随着新技术、新方法及新材料的应用,对BBAs,双或多支架治疗的优势越来越明显,尤其动脉瘤直径<3 mm时,双或多支架错位重叠技术结合稍柔软的弹簧圈治疗<sup>[3,4,7]</sup>,既可降低支架网孔率防止弹簧圈逃逸,达到有效致密填塞,降低再破裂风险,又可增加金属覆盖率起到血管重塑血流导向作用,减少动脉瘤内射血促使未能致密填塞的动脉瘤内血栓形成,降低术后复发率、改善DSA随访的Raymond分级。相对于覆膜支架,双或多支架又有相对较小的金属覆盖率,可减少对载瘤动脉穿支的影响,减少缺血事件;还能为血管内皮细胞再生提供很好的物理支撑,有利于破损血管壁内皮化修复。Peschillo等<sup>[9]</sup>Pubmed检索334例BBAs进行分析,外科治疗组114例,血管内治疗组199例,mRS评分0~2分占比分别为67.4%、78.9%(P<0.05)。本文9例BBAs中,7例均获得较好的临床结果,影像学中期随访均达到完全闭塞,无复发。但双、多支架术后动脉瘤复发要想再通过穿支架网孔技术来填塞动脉瘤相对困难。支架术后抗血小板治疗可能增加再出血风险,尤其是BBAs未能致密填塞或者只单纯支架置入的病人。Chalouhi等<sup>[10]</sup>报道对破裂颅内动脉瘤行支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞术时,术前不常规给予阿司匹林及氯吡格雷抗血小板治疗,而是在先行支架导管、微导管到位,动脉瘤内先填塞1~2枚弹簧圈控制动脉瘤瘤顶出血点后再释放支架,释放支架后立即静脉给予10 ml左右替罗非班氯化钠预防支架内血栓形成,可降低动脉瘤术中术后出血率。也有文献报道应用新型材料血流转向装置PED等治疗BBAs疗效显著<sup>[8]</sup>,但目前临床应用仍有限。

综上所述,由于BBAs的病理组织学特点,目前BBAs的治疗仍较困难。双、多支架错位重叠技术辅

助弹簧圈栓塞治疗破裂BBAs中短期疗效肯定,长期疗效需继续随访及更多病例证实。术后复发或再出血、抗血小板治疗仍然是BBAs治疗难题之一,故术后短期内多次DSA随访是必要的。

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