

· 论著 ·

应用复合手术平台治疗硬脊膜动静脉瘘

侯海东 罗国强 赵军 刘季平

【摘要】目的 探讨复合手术平台在硬脊膜动静脉瘘(SDAVF)治疗中的应用价值。方法 回顾性分析2018年1月至2019年10月复合手术治疗的18例SDAVF的临床资料。结果 18例手术时间3.1~4.6 h,平均(3.5±0.8)h。术后即刻造影未发现瘘口及异常引流静脉。无手术死亡病例,未发生与造影相关并发症。术后3个月复查脊髓造影均无复发,18例症状均明显改善;术后1年,造影复查未发现复发。结论 利用复合手术平台治疗SDAVF,定位准确,手术损伤小,复发率低,疗效好。

【关键词】硬脊膜动静脉瘘;复合手术;疗效

【文章编号】1009-153X(2022)01-0019-03 **【文献标志码】**A **【中国图书资料分类号】**R 744.1; R 651.1⁺²

Clinical efficacy of hybrid operation for patients with spinal dural arteriovenous fistula

HOU Hai-dong^{1,2}, LUO Guo-qiang¹, ZHAO Jun², LIU Ji-ping². 1. Department of Neurosurgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University (Tangdu Hospital), PLA, Xi'an 710038, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, Sinopharm Northern Hospital, Baotou 014000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To summarize the clinical experience in treating the patients with spinal dural arteriovenous fistula (SDAVF) in a hybrid operating room. Methods The clinical data of 18 patients with SDAVF who received hybrid operation from January 2018 to October 2019 were analyzed retrospectively. Results The operation time of 18 patients ranged from 3.1 hours to 5.6 hours, with an average of (3.5±0.8) hours. No fistulas and abnormal draining veins were found on the angiography immediately after the operation. There were no surgical deaths and no complications related to angiography. There was no recurrence 3 months after the operation, and the symptoms of 18 patients were significantly improved. DSA showed no recurrence 1 year after the operation. Conclusion The hybrid operation is a good treatment method for the patients with SDAVF, which has many advantages such as accurate positioning, light surgical injury, low recurrence rate, and good curative effect.

【Key words】 Spinal dural arteriovenous fistulas; Hybrid operation; Clinical efficacy

硬脊膜动静脉瘘(spinal dural arterio-venous fistula, SDAVF)指脊髓根动脉的分支动脉,穿过椎间孔在脊神经根的近端硬膜处,与脊髓的引流静脉异常沟通,形成瘘口,导致脊髓引流静脉动脉化,静脉压增高,回流受阻,脊髓淤血、缺血、水肿、变性等引起的相应临床表现的疾病^[1,2],发病率在(5~10)/百万人^[3],多发生于中老年人,且男性多于女性。该病起病多隐匿,症状不典型,易误诊,治疗方法主要是血管内介入栓塞和显微手术等。目前,任何一种治疗方法都有其优势和不足。复合手术平台联合显微手术和脊髓血管造影辅助下彻底阻断脊髓硬脊膜动静脉瘘,最终达到治愈。2018年1月至2019年10月应

用复合手术平台治疗SDAVF共18例,取得良好的疗效,现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 18例中,男15例,女3例;年龄33~65岁,平均52岁;病程0.6~1.5年,平均11个月。瘘口位于颈段1例,胸段11例,腰骶段6例。

1.2 手术方法 局部麻醉下,Seldinger法穿刺右侧股动脉成功后,置入6F鞘,泥鳅导丝带眼镜蛇C2置入供血肋间动脉(图1A),进入尽可能多,造影明确病变血管。固定体外造影导管,术中备用。全麻成功后,更换为俯卧位,采用后正中入路手术。取瘘口标记点上下3 cm切口,依次切开皮肤、皮下组织、肌肉,显露棘突、暴露左右椎板,磨钻磨开瘘口处椎板(一侧),暴露脊髓硬膜。切开硬脊膜2 cm,释放脑脊液,丝线悬吊。显微镜下查找病变侧神经根(图1B、1C),一般情况下伴随神经根穿硬膜处可见血管细小,引流静脉色红、张力高、有搏动。美兰注射液一支稀释至10 ml,从造影导管内注入2 ml,明确病灶

doi:10.13798/j.issn.1009-153X.2022.01.007

基金项目:内蒙古包头市医药卫生科技计划项目(wjwjkj2020043)
作者单位:710038 西安,空军军医大学第二附属医院(唐都医院)神经外科(侯海东、罗国强);014030 内蒙古包头,内蒙古包头国药北方医院神经外科(侯海东、赵军、刘季平)
通讯作者:罗国强,E-mail:56363146@qq.com

血管(图1D)。确定病变血管后,以双极电凝阻断供血动脉与引流静脉交界处,见原异常引流静脉颜色呈暗红,张力降低,切断电凝部位(图1E)。再次造影明确原硬脊膜动静脉瘘未再显影(图1F)。彻底止血,严密缝合硬脊膜,分层缝合切口,封堵穿刺点,加压包扎。

2 结果

18例均精准找到瘘口及成功阻断,手术时间3.1~4.6 h,平均(3.5 ± 0.8)h。术后即刻造影未发现瘘口及异常引流静脉。无手术死亡病例,术后发生感染1例,未发生与造影相关并发症。术后1d症状加重1例,考虑为术后脊髓、脊神经水肿导致;术后1d症状明显改善7例,术后1周症状改善5例,术后3个月症状改善5例。术后3个月复查脊髓造影均无复发,症状均明显改善;术后1年,造影复查未发现复发(图1G、1H)。

3 讨论

SDAVF是较为常见的脊髓血管畸形,占脊髓血管畸形的80%左右,好发于中老年人,起病隐匿,症状不典型,容易误诊,贻误治疗时机,造成不可挽回的后果^[4]。该病的发病原因不明,病理生理过程是脊

髓动静脉短路,大量动脉血进入脊髓静脉内导致脊髓静脉“动脉化”和脊髓静脉压力增加,脊髓动静脉压力梯度变小,脊髓进一步灌注不足,导致脊髓缺血、水肿、变性、甚至导致神经细胞坏死的脊髓静脉高压综合征^[5]。多数SDAVF表现为下肢感觉障碍,下肢无力,大小便功能障碍,严重者双下肢截瘫。部分病人因小便功能障碍就诊泌尿外科,考虑前列腺问题,而导致误诊、误治^[6]。也有当脊髓炎而给予激素治疗导致病情加重甚至瘫痪^[7]。SDAVF的常用的检查方法是脊髓MRI、CTA及全脊髓造影,其中全脊髓造影是诊断SDAVF的金指标。

SDAVF一经确诊就应尽快行手术治疗^[8,9],以免造成不可逆性的神经损害。当前,SDAVF的治疗方法包括单纯显微手术、介入栓塞及复合手术治疗。手术的关键是术中精确找到瘘口,目标是阻断近瘘口近端的供血动脉及引流静脉,最大限度地减少脊髓损伤,促进脊髓静脉恢复。单纯显微镜下手术也能完全阻断瘘口,但手术切口较大,手术时间长,定位误差大(定位需要X线检查确定体表投影),长时间寻找责任血管容易导致周围脊髓及神经根的牵拉至术后感染及脊髓水肿所带来的并发症。介入栓塞具有创伤小、手术时间短等优点,但介入治疗技术要求较高,术中有可能出现栓塞不充分,侧支循环开

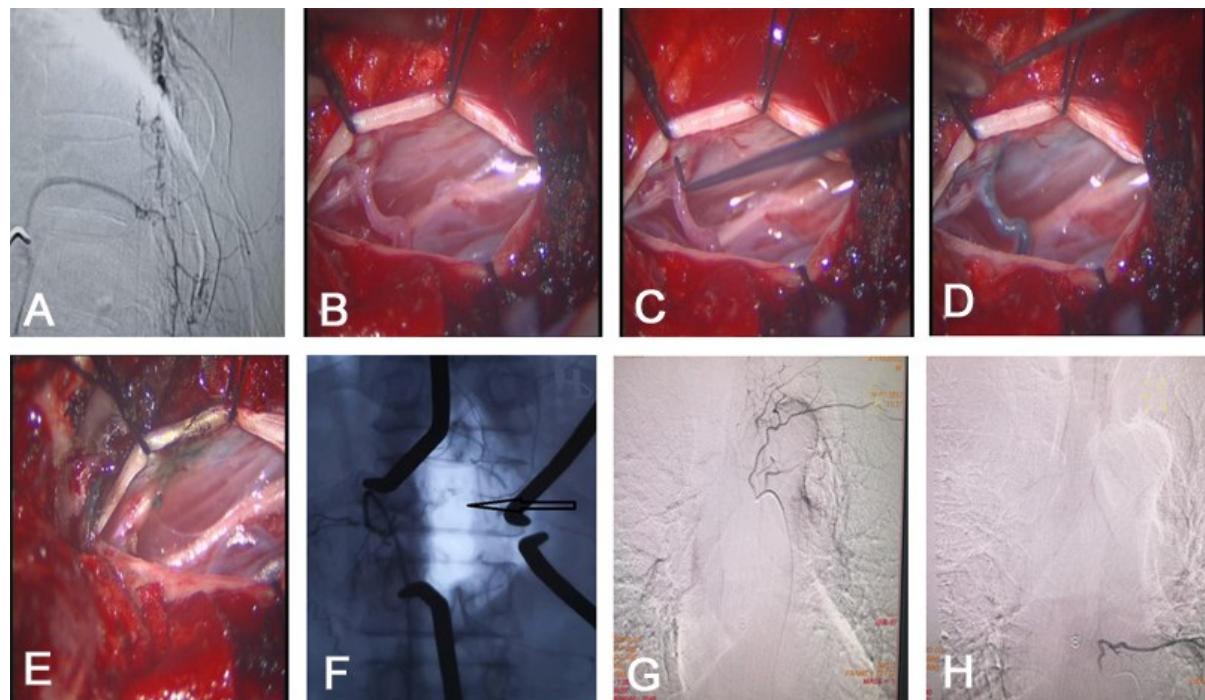


图1 硬脊膜动静脉瘘复合手术治疗前后表现

- A. 术前造影导管C2插入肋间动脉,造影显示供血动脉及瘘口;
- B. 术中剪开硬脊膜见供血动脉及瘘口;
- C. 术前观察供血动脉及瘘口;
- D. 术中注射美兰确定供血动脉及瘘口;
- E. 术中电凝畸形血管动脉及静脉端,显微剪刀离断血管;
- F. 术中再次造影确定无供血动脉及瘘口显影;
- G.H. 术后1年复查造影未见动静脉瘘

放、瘘口周围血管网形成而复发,以及栓塞材料向引流静脉远端逃逸导致静脉回流受阻、静脉淤血而引起一系列严重并发症。同时,介入栓塞要求供血动脉粗、直,以方便术中栓塞微导管能尽可能抵达瘘口近端,方便栓塞治疗。而复合手术结合了显微手术及介入治疗的优点,具有定位准确,手术切口小,需要磨除的椎板较小(避免了术后脊柱的不稳定性),能彻底阻断瘘口,可以通过术中造影来反复确认责任血管,术中使用稀释的美兰可以更清楚地观察供血动脉、瘘口及引流静脉,达到完全阻断的目的。术中造影便于观察供血血管及细小分支供血情况,及时发现残存的责任血管,避免二次手术,且具有良好的可操作性及可控性,具有常规术后脊髓造影相当的安全性。

总之,复合手术的优势是打破多学科原有的治疗模式,显微手术及血管内治疗联合操作,取长补短,显著提高疗效。

【参考文献】

- [1] Hetts SW, Moftakhar P, English JD, et al. Spinal dural arteriovenous fistulas and intrathecal venous drainage: correlation between digital subtractionangiography, magnetic resonance imaging and clinical findings [J]. *J Neurosurg Spine*, 2012, 16(5): 433–440.
- [2] Jeng Y, Chen DY, Hsu H, et al. Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula: imaging features and its mimics [J]. *Korean J Radiol*, 2015, 16(5): 1119.
- [3] Thron A. Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula [J]. *Radiologe*, 2001, 41(11): 955–960.
- [4] Maimon S, Luckman Y, Strauss I. Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula: a review [J]. *Adv Tech Sech Stand Neurosurg*, 2016, 43(43): 111–137.
- [5] Kendall BE, Logue V. Spinal epidural angiomatic malformations draining into intrathecal veins [J]. *Neuroradiology*, 1977, 13(4): 181–189.
- [6] 齐向前,韩凯伟,许政,等.硬脊膜动静脉瘘28例误诊及预后分析[J].中华神经外科疾病研究杂志,2015,14(5):421–424.
- [7] 王建生,张鸿祺,王志潮,等.糖皮质激素治疗对脊髓血管病并发静脉高压性脊髓病的危害与处理[J].中国脑血管病杂志,2013,10(8):393–400.
- [8] Fugate JE, Lanzino G, Rabinstein AA. Clinical presentation and prognostic factors of spinal dural arteriovenous fistulas: an overview [J]. *Neurosurg Focus*, 2012, 32(5): E17.
- [9] Lee J, Lim YM, Suh DC, et al. Clinical presentation, imaging findings, and prognosis of spinal dural arteriovenous fistula [J]. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2016, 26: 105–109.

(2020-07-24收稿,2020-09-02修回)

(上接第页 18)

- [13] Lei DQ, Zhou YC, Yao DG, et al. Efficacy of unilateral hemilaminectomy for intraspinal tumor resection: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Ann Palliat Med*, 2021, 10(2): 984–999.
- [14] Millward CP, Bhagawati D, Chan HW, et al. Retrospective observational comparative study of hemilaminectomy versus laminectomy for intraspinal tumour resection, shorter stays, lower analgesic usage and less kyphotic deformity [J]. *Br J Neurosurg*, 2015, 29(3): 390–395.
- [15] Song ZJ, Zhang Z, Ye YJ, et al. Efficacy analysis of two surgical treatments for thoracic and lumbar intraspinal tumours [J]. *BMC Surg*, 2019, 19(1): 131.
- [16] 孙枢文,李育平,王晓东,等.椎管内肿瘤不同手术方式的疗效观察[J].中华显微外科杂志,2019,42(2):183–186.
- [17] Nemeiko I, Borgstedt-Bakke JH, Wichmann TO, et al. Characteristics and outcomes in patients with primary intra-

- spinal tumours [J]. *Dan Med J*, 2019, 66(3): A5534.
- [18] 庄见雄,昌耘冰,詹世强,等.显微镜下经管道与开放式腰椎间盘摘除术综合疗效对比分析[J].中国临床神经外科杂志,2019,24(3):144–147.
- [19] Pintea B, Krämer N, Müller A, et al. Comparison of the minimally invasive tubular transmuscular approach with the conventional microsurgical approach for microsurgical treatment of lumbar disk herniation: a prospective randomized study [J]. *J Neurol Surg A Cent Eur Neurosurg*, 2021, 82(3): 218–224.
- [20] Tumialán LM, Madhavan K, Godzik J, et al. Corrigendum to "The history of and controversy over kambin's triangle: a historical analysis of the lumbar transforaminal corridor for endoscopic and surgical approaches" [World Neurosurgery 123 (2019) 402–408] [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2021, 148: 272.

(2021-02-19收稿,2021-10-25修回)