

· 论著 ·

胼胝体动静脉畸形的血管内治疗的疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨胼胝体动静脉畸形的临床、影像学特点及血管内治疗的临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析2017年12月至2020年12月接受血管内治疗的6例胼胝体动静脉畸形的临床资料。结果 6例均有脑室出血，伴蛛网膜下腔出血2例，伴胼胝体血肿3例。Spetzler-Martin分级I级1例，II级3例，III级2例。1例仅由胼周动脉供血，5例合并存在胼周动脉及大脑后动脉分支供血；6例均向大脑内静脉的深部引流，其中1例合并存在上矢状窦引流。术后即刻造影显示大部分栓塞3例，完全栓塞3例。围手术期未发生颅内出血，1例出现拔管困难而体内留管，1例因脑积水行脑室-腹腔分流，2例术后出现短时记忆下降。DSA随访71~292 d，平均(178.3±76.15)d；1例畸形复发，行立体定向放疗；1例畸形团少量残留，复查造影显示畸形团无进展；其余4例畸形团均消失。出院后半年，6例改良Rankin量表评分0~1分。结论 胼胝体动静脉畸形临床少见，但出血风险较高，因此需要积极干预。由于胼胝体的特殊解剖位置，血管内治疗具有良好的适应证。术前充分评估并选择合适的栓塞方案是一种非常安全和有效的治疗手段。

【关键词】脑动静脉畸形；胼胝体动静脉畸形；血管内治疗

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Clinical efficacy of endovascular treatment for patients with arteriovenous malformation of the corpus callosum: report of 6 cases and literature review

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the clinical and imaging characteristics of patients with arteriovenous malformation of the corpus callosum, and the clinical efficacy of endovascular therapy for these patients. **Methods** The clinical data of 6 patients with arteriovenous malformation of the corpus callosum who received endovascular therapy from December 2017 to December 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** All the patients had ventricular hemorrhage, 3 patients were complicated with corpus callosum hematoma and 2 with subarachnoid hemorrhage. Spetzler-Martin grade I arteriovenous malformation was found in 1 patient, grade II in 3 and grade III in 2. The arteriovenous malformation was supplied only by the pericorporeal artery in 1 patient, and supplied by the branches of the pericorporeal artery and posterior cerebral artery in other 5 patients. The arteriovenous malformation were drained to the internal cerebral vein in all the patients, of whom 1 patient had superior sagittal sinus drainage. Immediate postoperative angiography showed great partial embolization in 3 patients and complete embolization in 3. No intracranial hemorrhage occurred during the perioperative period. The catheter was remained in the patient's body due to difficult extubation. One patient underwent ventricular-abdominal shunt due to hydrocephalus. Two patients had short-term memory decline after the surgery. The DSA follow-up (range, 71~292 days; average, 178.3±76.15 days) showed a recurrence of malformation in 1 patient who received stereotactic radiotherapy due to lack of good vascular access, no progression of residual malformation in 1 patients and no malformation in 4 patients. The modified Rankin scale score of 0~1 was achieved in 6 patients 6 months after the surgery. **Conclusions** The patients with arteriovenous malformations of the corpus callosum are rare in clinic, but active interventions are recommended for these patients due to high risk of bleeding. The endovascular treatment has good indications for these patients due to the special anatomical position of the corpus callosum. Adequate preoperative evaluation and selection of appropriate embolization plan can achieve good outcomes for these patients.

【Key words】 Brain arteriovenous malformation; Corpus callosum; Endovascular treatment

胼胝体动静脉畸形是临床较为少见的一类脑动

静脉畸形。由于胼胝体位于颅内中线深部且毗邻多个功能区，同时受进入上矢状窦的皮层静脉的阻挡，显微手术切除过程中存在显露难度较大、难以判断是否完全切除的问题。而血管内治疗对于所有的脑动静脉畸形均有适应证，尤其是位于颅内深部的胼胝体动静脉畸形，更有其独到的优越性。2017年12

月至2020年12月共收治脑动静脉畸形181例,其中7例胼胝体动静脉畸形,6例接受血管内栓塞治疗,现结合文献复习分析如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 6例中,男2例,女4例;年龄16~35岁,平均(27.17 ± 6.31)岁。6例均以头痛起病,伴意识障碍2例;6例均有脑室出血,伴蛛网膜下腔出血2例,伴胼胝体血肿3例。

1.2 影像学评估 术前完善头颅CT或MRI检查,了解病变的部位、范围、畸形团的特点等。术前均进行全脑血管造影检查,包括双侧颈外动脉、颈内动脉和椎动脉6根血管。畸形位于胼胝体压部3例、体部1例、压部和体部2例;最大径1~5.5 cm,平均(3.13 ± 1.92)cm;Spetzler-Martin分级I级1例,II级3例,III级2例。1例胼胝体体部畸形仅由胼周动脉供血,其余5例均合并存在胼周动脉及大脑后动脉分支(包括后胼周动脉、脉络膜后内侧动脉)供血。6例均存在向大脑内静脉的深部引流,其中1例合并存在上矢状窦引流。

1.3 治疗方法 经术前影像学评估后,采用Seldinger法穿刺右侧股动脉,置入6F导管鞘。治疗时,全身肝素化(40 U/kg),路图下用微导丝引导Marathon微导管或Apollo导管超选相应的供血动脉,尽可能接近畸形团。微导管手推造影明确供血动脉、畸形团情况和引流静脉情况,通过微导管注射Onyx-18胶或Glubran胶。注胶过程中,关注胶反流情况和向畸形团弥散情况。如果出现胶过度反流或向引流静脉弥散,停止注胶,观察等待,重新注胶。术后造影,必要时行3D造影,判断栓塞情况;并行XPerCT检查了解有无新增脑出血。

1.4 预后评估 术后即刻及术后半年随访,复查造影评估栓塞情况,采用改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale,mRS)评分评估预后情况。

2 结果

2.1 治疗结果 术后即刻造影显示大部分栓塞3例,完全栓塞3例。围手术期未发生颅内出血,1例出现拔管困难而体内留管,1例因脑积水行脑室-腹腔分流,2例术后出现短时记忆下降。DSA随访71~292 d,平均(178.3 ± 76.15)d;1例畸形复发,因缺少良好的血管通路,行立体定向放疗;1例畸形团少量残留,复查造影显示畸形团无进展;其余4例畸形团均消失。出院后半年,6例mRS评分0~1分。

2.2 典型病例 29岁女性,2014年9月因自发性脑室出血、蛛网膜下腔出血就诊于外院,对症治疗后出院。2020年8月13日因自发性脑出血术后5年余就诊于我院。入院后MRI、DSA检查示胼胝体动静脉畸形,主要由左侧胼周动脉及左侧大脑后动脉分支供血,引流静脉分别向上矢状窦及大脑内静脉引流(图1A~C)。2020年8月18日行胼胝体动静脉畸形栓塞术,术中分别经左侧大脑前动脉的胼周动脉及左侧大脑后动脉-胼周动脉完全栓塞动静脉畸形(图1D~F)。2020年11月5日复查脑血管造影未见明确畸形复发(图1G、1H)。

3 讨论

胼胝体动静脉畸形的人群发病率在1.1%~3%,住院病人发生率在6.7%~14.8%,占脑动静脉畸形的8~9%^[1]。Yasargil等^[2]将胼胝体动静脉畸形按累及部位分为膝部、体部、压部以及累及全胼胝体四种类型。胼胝体动静脉畸形以胼胝体压部更多见^[1]。胼胝体供血动脉来源较为复杂,膝部主要以胼周动脉分支或胼缘动脉分支为主,体部、压部可来源于胼周动脉、后胼周动脉、大脑后动脉分支、脉络膜后动脉^[3]。由于供血动脉可能分别来自前、后循环,因而栓塞术中需要评估在不同供血动脉上的返流及栓塞程度,可行双侧股动脉穿刺,分别置入造影导管及导引管,同时评估前、后循环供血的栓塞情况。

胼胝体动静脉畸形出血发生率高^[1],可能的原因包括:胼胝体动静脉畸形多为小型病灶,供血动脉多位远端细小分支血管,畸形团体积较小,血流量相对较低,血流阻力增大,这可能是这类动静脉畸形易于出血的原因^[4,5];其次,多为单一的深静脉引流,单一的深静脉引流,引流静脉易出现成角及狭窄,同时大脑内静脉需接受正常的脑深部静脉回流,进一步限制畸形团的静脉回流,容易诱发动静脉畸形出血^[6];再次,病灶位置深在、靠近侧脑室,缺乏脑组织支撑,也可能是其易发生出血的原因^[1,7]。

胼胝体动静脉畸形主要由远端分支血管供血,供血动脉管腔纤细、血管迂曲、走行距离长,这导致栓塞术中存在导管超选较为困难,需要管径更细小的导管才易于超选。本文病例所使用的微导管为Marathon微导管(1.5F)或Apollo导管(1.5F)。这两款微导管对于纤细、迂曲的血管均具有良好的通过性。对于走行更远及迂曲的纤细血管,Apollo微导管可能不合适,因为Apollo微导管在解脱点处的管腔会增粗,同时纤细血管对导管有限制作用。此时,



图1 脑膜体动静脉畸形血管内栓塞治疗前后影像学表现

A.术前MRI检查可见脑膜体压部异常的血管流空影;B.术前颈内动脉造影可见脑膜体异常畸形巢,同时可见过早显影的深部引流静脉;C.术前造影显示引流静脉主要经大脑内静脉向深部的直窦引流,同时向上引流至上矢状窦;D.术中微导管超选脑膜动脉供血血管,栓塞后造影见该部分畸形团不显影;E.成功栓塞大脑后动脉分支后即刻造影见畸形团消失;F.蒙片下显示畸形团全貌;G.H.术后3个月复查造影未见畸形复发

可选用Marathon微导管,其头端可塑形,也可以易于通过迂曲血管^[8,9]。如果供血动脉纤细,术中需要很好地控制生物胶的返流长度,返流过长会增加拔管的难度以及增加血管损伤导致出血的风险。本文5例选择使用Onyx胶,1例使用Glubran胶。Onyx胶的优势在于允许返流的距离更长,同时具有较好的弥散性,尽管Onyx胶为非粘性液体栓塞剂,术中允许等待的时间更长,但在过于纤细的供血动脉内仍有可能造成拔管困难^[10]。本文1例术中因供血动脉纤细、术中液体栓塞剂反流过长,导致拔管困难而留置导管在病人体内。因此,对需要较大程度栓塞动静脉畸形,且预计需要较长返流的供血动脉的栓塞,可解脱导管可能是一个很好的选择。本文3例使用可解脱微导管,其优势在于允许更长距离的返流,拔管时更加安全^[11,12]。本文多数病人存在多根供血动脉,我们的经验是可先利用Marathon微导管栓塞非主要供血动脉及部分畸形团,再利用可解脱微导管尽可能地栓塞动静脉畸形。这样可以有效降低术中因过度栓塞出现静脉闭塞诱发畸形团出血的风险,也可以减少拔管困难。术前应充分评估,选择走行距离短、迂曲程度小及管腔大小合适的供血动脉做为主

要栓塞通路,为了允许更大限度的反流,可在这类供血动脉的栓塞过程中使用可解脱微导管。术中适当长度的反流可对供血动脉形成“阻断效应”,促使栓塞剂向畸形团内弥散,最大范围地栓塞动静脉畸形。

脑膜体动静脉畸形术后出现神经功能障碍更多见于开放手术,且脑膜体压部动静脉畸形术后更易出现^[11]。脑膜体内存在大量的联络纤维^[3],神经功能障碍的出现可能由于开放手术损伤了脑膜体内的联络纤维。同时脑膜体周围毗邻丘脑、扣带回等结构^[13],因而脑膜体动静脉畸形术后也可因毗邻脑组织损伤导致神经功能障碍。但血管内治疗后出现神经功能障碍的报道非常少见。本文2例术后出现记忆障碍,以短时记忆障碍为主。这2例病变均同时累及脑膜体体部及压部,且畸形团完全治愈,出现记忆障碍的原因可能是正常供血动脉被误栓。

总之,脑膜体动静脉畸形临床少见,以小型病灶多见、多深部静脉引流、位于深部脑室旁等,出血风险高,临床出血病例多见,因而需要积极干预。由于脑膜体的特殊解剖位置,血管内治疗具有良好的适应证,是一种非常安全和有效的治疗手段。

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