

· 论著 ·

经Dolenc入路手术治疗基底动脉顶端动脉瘤

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【摘要】目的 探讨经Dolenc入路手术夹闭基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的手术方法及治疗效果。方法 回顾性分析2014年6月至2022年6月经Dolenc入路手术治疗的26例基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的临床资料。结果 术后2周CTA检查显示26例基底动脉顶端动脉瘤均完全夹闭。术后出现动眼神经麻痹5例、脑积水1例(脑室-腹腔分流术)、偏瘫1例,无脑脊液漏,无手术死亡病例。26例术后随访6~48个月;动眼神经麻痹5例中,术后3个月内完全恢复4例,部分恢复1例;1例脑积水行脑室-腹腔分流术后恢复良好,1例偏瘫恢复生活自理。术后6个月改良Rankin量表评分0分16例,1分3例,2分4例,3分3例;CTA复查未见基底动脉顶端动脉瘤复发,载瘤动脉通畅。结论 显微手术是治疗基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的重要方式,经Dolenc入路手术可获得良好的效果。

【关键词】颅内动脉瘤;基底动脉;显微手术;Dolenc入路;疗效

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Clinical efficacy and safety of surgical clipping through Dolenc approach for patients with basilar artery apical aneurysms

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the methods and outcomes of surgical clipping through Dolenc approach for patients with basilar artery apical aneurysms. Methods The clinical data of 26 patients with basilar artery apical aneurysms who underwent clipping through Dolenc approach from June 2014 to June 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. Results CTA reexamination two weeks after operation showed that all of the basilar artery apical aneurysms in 26 patients were clipped completely. Five patients developed oculomotor paralysis postoperatively, one patient underwent ventriculoperitoneal shunt because of hydrocephalus after clipping, and one patient suffered from hemiplegic. There were no cerebrospinal fluid leakage or death due to surgery. The follow-up of 26 patients ranged from 6 months to 48 months. Of 5 patients suffering from oculomotor paralysis, 4 patients fully recovered within three months after operation and one partially recovered. One patient undergoing ventriculoperitoneal shunt recovered well. One patient with hemiplegia recovered to take care of himself. Six-month after surgery, a mRS score of 0 was achieved in 16 patients, a mRS core of 1 in 3, a mRS score of 2 in 4 and a mRS score of 3 in 3. The CTA showed that there were no recurrence of basilar artery apical aneurysms and the parent arteries were patency in all patients. Conclusions Microsurgical treatment is an important method for the treatment of basilar artery apical aneurysms, and clipping through Dolenc approach can obtain good outcomes for patients with basilar artery apical aneurysms.

【Key words】Intracranial aneurysm; Basilar artery; Microsurgery; Dolenc approach; Outcomes

基底动脉顶端动脉瘤占颅内动脉瘤的5%~8%,占颅内后循环动脉瘤的50%~60%^[1]。其解剖位置深在,与脑干、颅神经、丘脑穿支动脉等关系密切,手术显露困难,可操作空间狭小,是神经外科极具挑战性的手术。2014年6月至2022年6月经Dolenc入路手术治疗基底动脉顶端动脉瘤26例,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 26例中,男10例,女16例;年龄45~72

岁,平均56.4岁。破裂动脉瘤17例,术前Hunt-Hess分级I级5例,II级8例,III级4例;未破裂动脉瘤9例。突发头痛17例,其中伴有恶心、呕吐10例,短暂性意识障碍4例;动眼神经麻痹3例;突发头晕伴肢体功能障碍2例;体检发现4例。

1.2 影像学资料 26例行头颅CTA或DSA检查,显示动脉瘤位于基底动脉顶端,动脉瘤直径3~25 mm,其中<5 mm有5例,5~15 mm有18例,15~25 mm有3例。合并大脑中动脉动脉瘤3例、前交通动脉动脉瘤2例、颈内动脉后交通动脉动脉瘤1例。

1.3 手术方法 均采用Dolenc入路。取仰卧位,头向对侧旋转30°~45°,三点式头架固定使额骨颤突位于最高点,分层切开头皮和颞肌,游离额颞骨瓣。分离颅前、中窝底部的硬脑膜,用高速磨钻磨除部分眶

顶、蝶骨嵴及眶上裂外侧壁，分离海绵窦外侧壁两层硬膜间隙，于硬膜外磨除前床突、视神经管上外侧壁和视柱。

“C”形剪开硬膜，锐性分离外侧裂，开放颈动脉池或切开终板释放脑脊液，使颅内压下降，沿颈内动脉和动眼神经间隙解剖脚间池，暴露基底动脉。如果基底动脉末端位置较低，则充分磨除后床突，完全显露基底动脉顶端区域。当基底动脉末端位置较高时，则“T”形切开硬脑膜，打开颈内动脉远侧环和动眼神经门的硬膜，经海绵窦外侧壁、颈内动脉或动眼神经外侧暴露基底动脉顶端，必要时还可以切断颤弓增加基底动脉顶端的显露。

在神经电生理监测下，根据需要间断临时阻断基底动脉，锐性解剖动脉瘤瘤颈。根据动脉瘤的形态、大小、指向及其与周围结构解剖关系选择合适的动脉瘤夹，夹闭瘤颈。检查动脉瘤颈夹闭完全，无穿支血管误夹后，采用吲哚菁绿荧光造影再次验证动脉瘤夹闭完全，穿支血管及载瘤动脉通畅后，彻底止血，水密缝合硬脑膜。必要时，取适量自体脂肪修补颅底缺损以防止脑脊液漏。还纳骨瓣，逐层关颅。

2 结果

2.1 手术结果 术后2周CTA检查显示26例基底动脉顶端动脉瘤均完全夹闭(图1)。术后出现动眼神经麻痹5例，脑积水1例(脑室-腹腔分流术)，偏瘫1例，无脑脊液漏，无手术死亡病例。

2.2 随访结果 26例术后随访6~48个月。动眼神经麻痹5例中，术后3个月内完全恢复4例，部分恢复1例；1例脑积水行脑室-腹腔分流术后恢复良好，1例偏瘫恢复生活自理。26例术后6个月改良Rankin量表评分0分16例，1分3例，2分4例，3分3例；CTA未见动脉瘤复发，载瘤动脉通畅。

3 讨论

基底动脉顶端动脉瘤位置深在，周围解剖结构复杂，穿支血管众多，毗邻脑干、颅神经等重要组织结构，因此直接夹闭动脉瘤瘤颈难度大，极具挑战性。随着神经介入技术的发展，越来越多的基底动脉顶端动脉瘤选择血管内介入治疗，但栓塞后动脉瘤复发率、再出血率和再治疗率均高于显微夹闭术^[2,3]。另外，一些宽颈动脉瘤、巨大动脉瘤、有穿支血管从瘤颈发出或大脑后动脉从动脉瘤发出等复杂基底动脉顶端动脉瘤也不适于血管内介入治疗^[4,5]。因此，显微手术治疗仍是处理基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的

重要手段。

经翼点入路或颞下入路是处理基底动脉顶端动脉瘤常用手术入路，但当基底动脉顶端位置变化时，存在载瘤动脉或大脑后动脉暴露不全等问题。Dolenc入路切除部分颅底骨性和膜性结构，增加基底动脉末端区域的暴露，更有利于基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的夹闭^[6]。术中硬膜外磨除前床突是Dolenc入路的关键步骤，能够去除前床突对深部手术视野的阻挡，扩大颈内动脉外侧间隙，增加手术暴露范围。在磨除前床突时，建议从前床突中间向外侧磨除，以免损伤周围血管和神经。但也有学者认为应沿蝶骨小翼，从前床突的外侧向中间磨除，然后分离前床突的下外侧面^[7]。术中磨除前床突时应使用生理盐水持续冲洗，以防止热损伤视神经。

在分离显露动脉瘤过程中，如果基底动脉顶端位置低、位于鞍背下方时，则需要通过磨除后床突来充分显露基底动脉顶端区域，更有利于解剖分离载

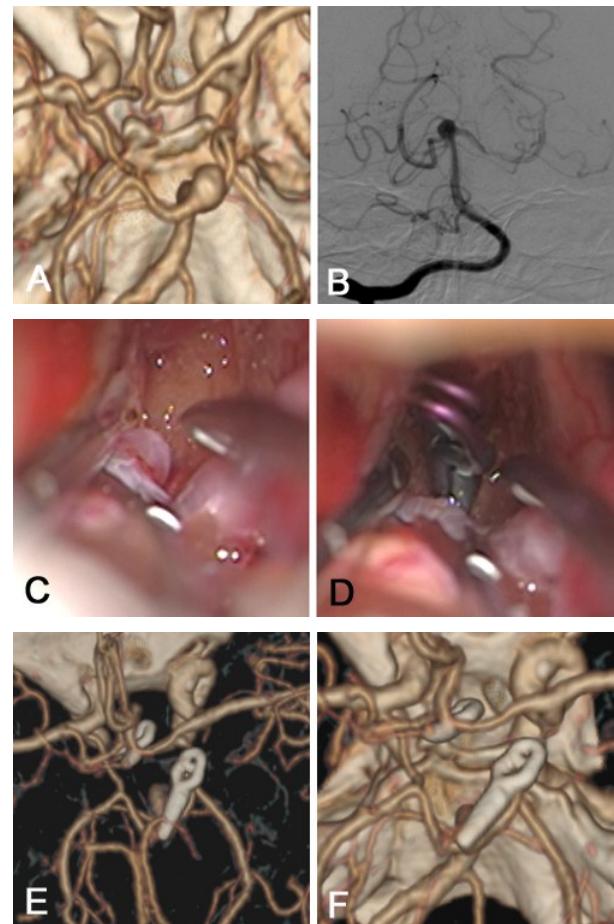


图1 基底动脉顶端动脉瘤合并前交通动脉动脉瘤经Dolenc入路手术治疗前后影像表现及术中显微镜下观察
A、B. 术前CTA、DSA显示基底动脉顶端动脉瘤合并前交通动脉动脉瘤；C、D. 术中显微镜下观察，暴露、夹闭动脉瘤；E、F. 术后CTA显示基底动脉顶端动脉瘤颈夹闭完全且载瘤动脉通畅

瘤动脉和动脉瘤瘤颈。有研究报道,磨除后床突可以使基底动脉区域的显露范围增加70%^[8]。在磨除后床突时,应注意保护走行于后床突外侧的动眼神经,以防术后动眼神经麻痹。在处理高位基底动脉顶端动脉瘤时,则需要切开颈内动脉远侧环和动眼神经门的硬膜,移位颈内动脉和动眼神经,沿颈内动脉或动眼神经外侧暴露基底动脉顶端,必要时,还可以切断颤弓以增加基底动脉顶端区域的显露。术中海绵窦出血可以使用明胶海绵填塞止血,向其内部注入纤维蛋白胶可以减少海绵窦的出血^[9]。

经Dolenc入路手术夹闭基底动脉顶端动脉瘤最大优点是,通过切除部分颅底骨性及膜性结构扩大手术视野和操作空间,可减少对脑组织的牵拉和损伤,从而减少术后并发症。从颅底进入脚间窝的阻挡结构主要是前床突和后床突,因此术中磨除前、后床突可以显著扩大基底动脉顶端区域的显露范围和手术操作空间。术中使用颈内动脉-动眼神经间隙(第三间隙)比视神经-颈内动脉间隙(第二间隙)更有优势,这是因为视神经-颈内动脉间隙(第二间隙)易被大脑前动脉A1段阻挡,且其深部有较多供应视神经和下丘脑的穿支血管,导致手术操作难度增加;而颈内动脉-动眼神经间隙(第三间隙)可以通过磨除前、后床突等操作显著扩大,更有利于手术操作,因此在临幊上应用更加广泛^[10]。Nanda等^[11]认为,第三间隙最有利于处理基底动脉顶端动脉瘤。当然,在实际手术过程中,术者可以根据动脉瘤具体情况,灵活应用两个间隙,以达到最好的手术效果。

在动脉瘤解剖和分离过程中,载瘤动脉临时阻断有时是需要的,应在神经电生理监测下采用间断、短时段、临时阻断的方法,以减少缺血事件。Krisht等^[12]建议采用多个短时段的临时阻断的方法,将每次临时阻断时间控制在2~3 min,甚至更少,这样可以有效减少临时阻断所造成的缺血事件。

颅内多发动脉瘤临幊并不少见。本文1例基底动脉顶端破裂动脉瘤,合并颈内动脉后交通未破裂动脉瘤;由于基底动脉顶端破裂动脉瘤为责任动脉瘤,理应首先处理责任动脉瘤,但由于后交通动脉瘤在手术通路上,在暴露基底动脉顶端动脉瘤时,存在破裂的风险,如果先夹闭后交通动脉动脉瘤,瘤夹会影响基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的暴露,此时可先将后交通动脉动脉瘤电凝塑形,使动脉瘤缩小,待基底动脉顶端动脉瘤完全夹闭后再夹闭后交通动脉动脉瘤。

基底动脉顶端动脉瘤术后常见并发症包括颅神经损伤、穿支血管损伤、脑积水等。有研究报道,基

底动脉顶端动脉瘤术后动眼神经麻痹的发生率约为40%^[13],但是这种动眼神经麻痹多数是暂时性的,大部分病人可以在3个月内恢复。本文5例(19%)术后出现动眼神经麻痹,其中4例术后3个月内完全恢复,1例部分恢复。有研究报道,基底动脉顶端动脉瘤术后因穿支血管损伤或痉挛所致的缺血事件发生率在2%~8%^[14]。本文1例(4%)术后出现偏瘫,经抗血管痉挛治疗后好转,随访恢复生活自理。Dorai等^[15]研究报道,基底动脉顶端动脉瘤术后脑积水发生率与入院时Hunt-Hess分级有关,入院时Hunt-Hess分级越高,发生脑积水的可能性越大。本文1例(4%)术后出现脑积水,行脑室-腹腔分流术后恢复良好。

本文的不足:本文系单中心回顾性研究,由于基底动脉顶端动脉瘤发病率低,本文样本量较少,且研究对象包含了破裂和未破裂动脉瘤,两者在处理原则上可能存在一定差异。

综上所述,显微手术仍是处理基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的重要方法,经Dolenc入路手术夹闭基底动脉顶端动脉瘤可获得良好的效果。术前充分评估动脉瘤的形态、大小、指向、数目及其与周围结构解剖关系,术中切除部分颅底骨性和膜性结构、早期控制载瘤动脉、锐性解剖分离、充分保护脑干、颅神经和穿支血管等重要组织结构以及术后积极防治并发症可以提高基底动脉顶端动脉瘤的手术效果,减少并发症。

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