

· 论著 ·

Pipeline栓塞装置辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉破裂血泡样动脉瘤的疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨Pipeline栓塞装置(PED)辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉破裂血泡样动脉瘤的疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析2018年10月至2021年4月应用PED辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗的20例颈内动脉破裂血泡样动脉瘤的临床资料。**结果** 20例共用22枚支架,均成功置入载瘤动脉。术后即刻DSA显示Raymond分级I级18例,II级2例。术后24 h内发生缺血并发症4例,术后1 d突发术区出血后死亡1例。19例存活病人出院后随访8~46个月,平均(22.7±7.3)个月;术后6个月DSA显示动脉瘤完全不显影,载瘤动脉通畅;术后6个月mRS评分0分12例,1分6例,2分1例。**结论** PED辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉破裂血泡样动脉瘤的临床预后良好,安全有效,短期内再出血率低,但仍需更长时间的随访和较大样本的随机对照研究证实。

【关键词】 颈内动脉血泡样动脉瘤;颅内破裂动脉瘤;血管内治疗;Pipeline栓塞装置;弹簧圈;疗效

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Clinical efficacy of Pipeline embolization device assisted coil embolization for patients with ruptured blood blister-like aneurysms of the internal carotid artery

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of Pipeline embolization device (PED) assisted coil embolization for patients with ruptured blood blister-like aneurysms (BBA) of the internal carotid artery (ICA). **Methods** The clinical data of 20 patients with BBA of the ICA treated with PED assisted coil embolization from October 2018 to April 2021 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Twenty-two stents were used in the 20 patients, and all the stents were successfully implanted into the parent arteries. Immediate postoperative DSA showed Raymond grade I in 18 patients and grade II in 2. Ischemic complications occurred in 4 patients within 24 h after the surgery, and 1 patient died of sudden bleeding in the operative area 1 day after the surgery. Of 19 surviving patients who were followed up for 8 to 46 months after discharge (average, 22.7±7.3 months), DSA showed complete occlusion of aneurysms and patency of parent arteries in these patients 6 months after the operation; a mRS score of 0 was achieved in 12 patients, a mRS score of 1 in 6, and a mRS score of 2 in 1. **Conclusions** PED assisted coil embolization is a safe and effective method in the treatment of patients with BBA of the ICA, with low short-term rebleeding rate. But it still needs longer follow-up and randomized controlled studies with larger samples to confirm.

【Key words】 Blood blister-like aneurysm; Internal carotid artery; Ruptured intracranial aneurysms; Pipeline embolization device; Coils; Clinical efficacy

颈内动脉血泡样动脉瘤(blood blister-like aneurysms,BBA)是一种罕见的颅内动脉瘤,占颅内动脉瘤的0.3%~1%;其特点是动脉瘤壁薄且缺乏可识别的瘤颈部,破裂出血风险高,致残率、病死率较高,预后不佳^[1,2]。随医疗技术与材料学的发展,血管内治疗不仅疗效明确,且复发率低、并发症少,已成为BBA的主流治疗方式,包括血流导向装置(flow diverter,FD)、支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗及血管内闭

塞颈内动脉治疗等^[3,4]。相较于其它血管内治疗方式,FD通过改变血流动力学,重建载瘤动脉血流的同时保证重要穿支动脉内的血供,被广泛应用于治疗颅内动脉瘤,并取得了良好的远期效果^[5],但术后即刻闭塞率低。目前,单纯应用弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉BBA存在很大的争议,BBA体积较小且基底部分较宽,技术上存在极大的难度,且术后复发率及再破裂出血风险较高,因此临幊上一般采用支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗^[6,7]。2018年10月至2021年4月应用Pipeline栓塞装置(Pipeline embolization device,PED)辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉BBA共20例,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 20例中,男8例,女12例;年龄35~54岁,平均(44.20 ± 3.58)岁。以突发头痛或突发意识障碍起病,发病至入院时间≤12 h,CT检查显示蛛网膜下腔出血(图1A)。入院Hunt-Hess分级I级3例,II级8例,III级7例,IV级2例。

1.2 围手术期处理 入院后急诊完善术前相关检查,24 h内予以PED辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗,术前0.5 h一次性口服或鼻饲阿司匹林、氯吡格雷各300 mg。术中全身肝素化,肝素首次剂量3 000 U,然后每隔1 h追加1 000 U,并维持此用量。术后常规口服氯吡格雷(75 mg/d)维持6周,终身服用阿司匹林(100 mg/d)。

1.3 手术方法 所有病人均采用全身麻醉,单侧穿刺股动脉并置入9F动脉鞘管,全身肝素化;经动脉鞘采用泥鳅导丝导引7F长鞘管至颈内动脉水平,将5F Navien导管以同轴技术放置于颈内动脉。同时将微导管Echelon 10经长鞘管导入颈内动脉岩段备用。经Navien颅内支撑导管行正侧位造影并三维重建,选择合适工作角度,将Echelon 10弹簧圈栓塞专用微导管在Synchron微导丝导引下送至动脉瘤腔内备用。采用Synchron微导丝导引Marksman支架导管,置入同侧大脑中动脉,然后将Navien颅内支撑导管进一步向前推进至颈内动脉岩段。选择合适型号PED沿Marksman支架导管送至大脑中动脉M1段,输送导丝的同时缓慢回撤微导管释放支架,先部分释放支架头端约5 mm,使之透视下呈锥形,根据支架打开情况,不断调整推送力量和摆动幅度,缓慢释放支架并将支架头端锚定。支架释放后立刻经导引导管动脉缓慢推注替罗非班5~7 ml,并静脉泵入替罗非班(5~7 ml/h)持续48 h,后重叠桥接为氯吡格雷与阿司匹林口服。缓慢配合推送支架和回撤Marksman,增加瘤颈处金属丝覆盖率并促进支架充分打开及贴壁,直至Pipeline完全释放,沿着栓塞微导管依次填入弹簧圈,保持疏松填塞即可,完成填圈后撤出微导管。即刻行动态CTA或DSA检查,评估动脉瘤闭塞情况,了解有无颅内出血等并发症。

1.4 评估指标 出院后门诊进行随访,每月至少随访一次CT。术后6个月评估并发症发生情况并采用改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale,mRS)评分评估病人预后,≤分为预后良好。术后6个月复查DSA及Xper-CT检查,采用Raymond分级评估动脉瘤闭塞情况。

2 结 果

2.1 手术结果 9例动脉瘤位于颈内动脉C6段,11例位于颈内动脉C7段(图1B);瘤体大小为1.4 mm×1.3 mm~5.9 mm×3.9 mm。20例共用22枚支架,均成功置入载瘤动脉。术后即刻DSA评估动脉瘤闭塞情况(图1C),根据Raymond分级,其中I级18例,II级2例。术中未发生再次急性破裂及载瘤动脉非正常急性闭塞等不良事件。术后发生并发症5例,其中术后24 h内发生缺血症并发症4例,1例DSA证实为颈内动脉闭塞,经血管内溶栓治疗好转;3例出现失语和肢体无力症状,但DSA未见明显异常,予以扩容抗凝等治疗后恢复正常。1例术后1 d突发意识丧失,急查头颅CT示术区出血,病人家属拒绝二次手术,办理出院后1周内死亡。

2.2 随访结果 存活19例出院后临床随访8~46个月,平均(22.7 ± 7.3)个月。术后6个月mRS评分0分12例,1分6例,2分1例。术后1个月复查头颅CT(图1D)、术后6个月DSA及Xper-CT检查(图1E、F),动脉瘤完全不显影,载瘤动脉通畅。

3 讨 论

由于复杂的组织病理学特征和破裂后蛛网膜下腔出血的表现,颈内动脉BBA一旦诊断必须采取积极的治疗^[8]。开颅手术不仅难度大、风险高,且病人普遍预后不佳,这是因为在分离显露载瘤动脉时瘤体极易再发生破裂,而在夹闭时也容易因医源性操作造成瘤体撕裂引发大出血,而颈内动脉作为载瘤动脉,术中一旦发生破裂往往因出血较多及动脉粥样硬化等因素难以缝合,不得不闭塞颈内动脉,病人预后相对较差^[9,10]。目前,血管内治疗的疗效在临床已得到证实,但没有一种完全的解决方案。Pipeline是经典的血流导向装置,其代表血管内治疗颅内动脉瘤理念已经转变到通过改变载瘤动脉和瘤体内的血流方向,促进瘤体的治愈性闭塞,已经成为治疗颅内复杂动脉瘤的重要手段^[11]。近年来,相对于单纯弹簧圈栓塞或支架辅助栓塞,血流导向装置辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颅内复杂动脉瘤显现出一定的优势,这是因为支架辅助弹簧圈操作更加稳定,栓塞程度更加致密,同时通过改变血流动力学降低动脉瘤再破裂的风险,还能促进血管壁内皮修复,治疗血管病变^[12]。

本文20例颈内动脉BBA均使用PED辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗,术后6个月随访mRS评分0分12例,1

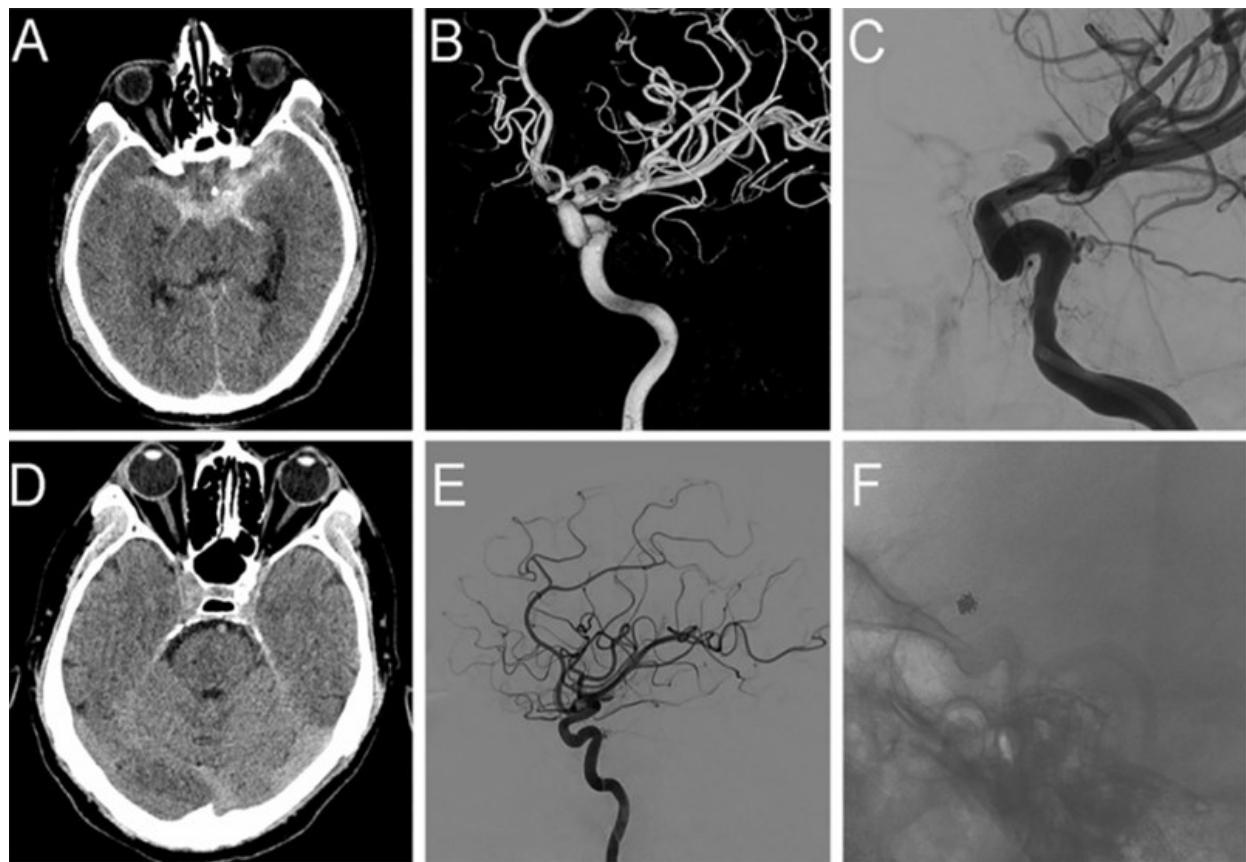


图1 颈内动脉血泡样动脉瘤 PED 辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗前后影像学表现

A. 术前颅脑CT显示鞍上池蛛网膜下腔出血;B. 术前DSA显示左侧颈内动脉C7段血泡样动脉瘤;C. PED辅助弹簧圈治疗后即刻DSA显示动脉瘤完全闭塞;D. 术后1个月CT随访结果;E. 术后6个月DSA随访结果;F. 术后6个月Xper-CT随访结果

分6例,2分1例,而术后并发症发生率为25.0%,仅有1例死亡。这说明PED辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颈内动脉BBA有效,术后存在一定的并发症,但经对症治疗后预后良好,安全性相对较高。有研究指出单独使用PED治疗颈内动脉BBA短期内有效,但是术后长期的随访发现瘤体再次破裂的发生率较高^[13]。术中可以观察到PED后颈内动脉BBA囊内血流明显减少,但是血流动力学研究结果显示压力却没有明显下降,因此有学者指出颈内动脉BBA术后瘤体内压力增加与再次破裂的风险呈明显正相关,因此建议早期血管内栓塞是避免再次破裂的合理策略之一^[14]。本文20例术后即刻血管造影显示成功实现Raymond分级I~II级栓塞。额外应用弹簧圈栓塞理论上增加了术中动脉瘤破裂的风险,但是在手术过程中不断调整使微导管保持适度的张力,在释放支架时保持微导管头端的稳定,在选择弹簧圈时尽量选择偏柔软的弹簧圈,首枚成蓝弹簧圈小于动脉瘤瘤体直径,根据推送阻力不断调整微导管张力,保证弹簧圈均匀致密填塞。此外,还应尽量减少PED处于半展开状态的时间,防止支架内血栓形成。

由于颈内动脉BBA通常位于颈内动脉的床突上段,术中操作引起分支血管的闭塞或破裂导致的缺血及出血并发症难以避免。而血流导向装置具有较高的金属覆盖率和网孔密度,对血流的机械阻挡作用更为显著,因此动脉穿支血管被血流导向装置覆盖后具有较高的闭塞几率^[15]。有研究分析147例使用血流导向装置治疗的颈内动脉动脉瘤,结果表明颈内侧支闭塞率仅为20%,这可能是因为血流导向装置覆盖侧支血管,但是颈内动脉相对其它颅内动脉存在强大的侧支循环系统^[16]。目前,联合应用阿司匹林和氯吡格雷已成为颅内动脉瘤介入治疗围手术期常用的预防血栓策略之一,但也有研究指出PED治疗颈内动脉BBA围手术期单一抗血小板治疗同样是安全有效的^[17]。我们术前应用双联抗血小板聚集药物,术中维持全身肝素化,在释放支架后立即给予替罗非班并重叠桥接阿司匹林、氯吡格雷等抗血小板药物治疗,虽然也有缺血性或出血性脑血管不良事件发生,但对症治疗后无明显后遗症,这也证明本文病例的预防策略是安全、有效的。有研究指出颈内动脉BBA破裂出血急性期发生二次破裂风险

较高,为防止动脉瘤再破裂出血,介入术前不给予抗血小板药物,在释放支架后再给予抗血小板药物治疗,但会造成血栓事件发生的风险大大增加^[18],因此需要针对性地适量应用抗血小板聚集药物,从而控制不良事件的风险。

综上所述,PED辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗颅内动脉BBA临床预后良好,安全有效,短期内再出血率低,但仍需多中心、大样本、前瞻性的研究进一步验证。

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