

·论著·

球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗颅内大型或宽颈动脉瘤

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【摘要】目的 探讨弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗颅内大型或宽颈动脉瘤的可行性及有效性。方法 回顾性分析2014年11月2016年10月收治15例颅内大型或宽颈动脉瘤的临床资料,其中采用单纯弹簧圈栓塞治疗5例,采用支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗4例,采用球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗6例。结果 术后立即造影示动脉瘤完全栓塞12例,部分栓塞3例。1例因年龄较大拒绝随访,其余14例栓塞术后随访6~12个月;单纯弹簧圈栓塞治疗的4例中,复发3例;支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗的4例中,复发1例;球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗的6例均无复发,但2例大脑后动脉P₃~P₄段巨大夹层动脉瘤出现载瘤动脉远端动脉闭塞。结论 球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶治疗颅内大型或宽颈动脉瘤可提高动脉瘤的栓塞率,减少复发率。

【关键词】颅内动脉瘤;复杂动脉瘤;血管内栓塞;弹簧圈;Onyx胶;

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Endovascular treatment of large or wide neck intracranial aneurysms by balloon-assisted coils combined with Onyx glue

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【Abstract】 Objective To assess the feasibility and effectiveness of endovascular treatment for large or wide neck intracranial aneurysms by balloon-assisted coils combined with Onyx glue. Methods The clinical data of 15 patients with large or wide neck intracranial aneurysms, of whom, 5 were embolized by coils, 4 by stent-assisted coils, and 6 by balloon-assisted coils combined with onyx glue, were analyzed retrospectively. Results The following up ranging from 6 to 12 months showed that aneurysm recurrence occurred in 3 of 5 patients who were embolized only by coils, aneurysm recurrence occurred in 1 of 4 by stent-assisted coils, and no aneurysm recurrence occurred in 6 by balloon-assisted coils combined with Onyx glue. Two patients with giant dissection aneurysms located in the third and fourth segments of posterior cerebral arteries suffered from the occlusion of the parent artery distal segment after embolization by balloon-assisted coils combined with Onyx glue. Conclusion For large or wide neck intracranial aneurysms, embolization by balloon-assisted coils combined with Onyx glue may help to increase the rate of complete aneurysm occlusion and decrease the rate of aneurysm recurrence.

【Key words】 Large or wide neck intracranial aneurysms; Embolization; Coil; Onyx glue; Curative effect

颅内动脉瘤破裂出血是导致蛛网膜下腔出血的主要原因。血管内栓塞仍为治疗颅内动脉瘤最主要的方式,但对大型^[1](动脉瘤直径>10 mm)或宽颈^[2](瘤体/瘤颈<2或者瘤颈直径≥4 mm)动脉瘤,单纯弹簧圈栓塞存在较大困难^[3],复发率高^[4],即使近几年出现的Pipeline支架,仅对于治疗特殊部位的巨大或宽颈动脉瘤具有较好的长期预后^[5]。Onyx胶作为一种非粘性栓塞剂主要用于血管畸形、脑动静脉瘘的栓塞,但也可栓塞颅内复杂动脉瘤^[6,7],源于Onyx胶可增加动脉瘤内血栓形成以及铸型的稳定性^[8]。2014年11月2016年10月收治颅内大型或宽颈动脉

瘤15例,其中采用球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗6例,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 15例中,男7例,女8例;年龄43~79岁,平均56.7岁。术前Hunt-Hess分级Ⅱ级11例,Ⅲ级4例。并发颅内血肿2例、动眼神经麻痹2例、肢体运动及感觉障碍2例。术前均行颅脑CT检查,并进一步行DSA检查确诊,其中颈内动脉C₁~C₄段巨大型动脉瘤8例,椎动脉梭形动脉瘤3例,大脑后动脉P₃~P₄段巨大夹层动脉瘤4例。

1.2 血管内栓塞方法 15例均行静脉全麻,股动脉置管,并肝素化。5F椎动脉管行全脑血管造影,确定动脉瘤后,三维成像以确定动脉瘤位置、大小、瘤颈、朝向以及最佳的工作角度。造影结束后,更换指引

导管,将Echelon-10在Roadmap指引下超选入动脉瘤腔内,选择合适弹簧圈栓塞。对宽颈动脉瘤,采用支架辅助栓塞,进一步采用HyperForm球囊(ev3 Neurovascular)封堵动脉瘤颈,然后通过Echelon-10微导管向瘤内注入Onyx-18胶。栓塞后立即造影。术后必要时行颅脑CT检查排除出血及梗死的可能。

2 结果

2.1 栓塞结果 15例颅内大型或宽颈动脉瘤,采用单纯弹簧圈栓塞治疗5例,采用支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗4例,采用球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗6例。术后立即造影示动脉瘤完全栓塞12例,部分栓塞3例。

2.2 随访结果 14例栓塞后6~12个月行DSA复查,1例因年龄较大拒绝DSA复查。采用单纯弹簧圈栓塞治疗的4例中,复发3例;支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗的4例中,复发1例;球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞治疗的6例无复发。术前并发动眼神经麻痹2例、肢体运动及感觉障碍2例,术后随访均改善。6例球囊辅助弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞后6~12个月随访发现2例大脑后动脉P₃~P₄段巨大夹层动脉瘤的载瘤动脉闭塞,出现同侧枕叶局灶梗塞、眩晕、对侧视野有缺损,其中1例为栓塞术中Onyx-18胶泄漏所致,另1例考虑术中两套栓塞导管的操作刺激及术后血管痉挛引起。

2.3 典型病例

病例1:老年女性,因突发头痛伴右侧眼睑下垂、颅内异常响音4 h入院。入院时体格检查:神志清楚,右眼上睑下垂,四肢肌力、肌张力正常。入院后急诊DSA示右侧颈内动脉海绵窦段巨大动脉瘤破裂并海绵窦瘘(瘘口流向岩上窦,图1A)。全麻下,将Echelon-10微导管置入动脉瘤内,分别填入Axiutmtm14mm×40cm(3D)、VISSEE弹簧圈12mm×40cm(3D)、9mm×30cm(3D)弹簧圈各一枚(图1B),然后在HyperForm球囊封堵动脉瘤颈状态下,通过Echelon-10微导管向瘤内注入Onyx-18胶共4.3 ml(图1C),瘘口消失,进一步填塞瘤颈时,可能因球囊的反复释放和充盈,发生瘤颈破漏,产生新的颈内动脉海绵窦瘘,瘘口流向眼静脉,经动脉瘤内注胶,瘤颈及破口致密填塞,瘘口血流变小、变慢(图1D)。术后经压颈试验治疗3个月后复查,右侧动眼神经麻痹、右侧眼睑充血及颅内异常响音完全恢复正常。

病例2:中年女性,因突发头痛伴呕吐6 h入院。入院时体格检查:神志嗜睡,四肢肌力、肌张力正常,左侧肢体痛觉、位置觉异常。入院头颅CT示右侧丘脑出血并破入脑室。急诊DSA示右侧大脑后动脉P₂~P₃段夹层动脉瘤(图2A)。全麻下,将Echelon-10微导管置入动脉瘤内,分别填入Axiutmtm9mm×30cm(3D)一枚、VISSEE弹簧圈7mm×20cm(3D)两枚(图2B),然后HyperForm球囊封堵动脉瘤颈,通过微导管向瘤内注入Onyx-18胶1.7 ml,见少量胶从瘤颈溢出。术后即刻造影示动脉瘤栓塞完全,并载瘤动脉闭塞(图2C)。

病例3:中年男性,因突发头痛伴呕吐10 h入院。入院时体格检查:神志清醒,GCS评分15分,四肢肌力、肌张力正常。入院头颅CT示蛛网膜下腔出血。DSA示右侧大脑后动脉夹层动脉瘤(图3A、3B)。全麻下,将Echelon-10微导管置入动脉瘤内,分别填VISSEE弹簧圈入9mm×30cm(3D)一枚、7mm×20cm(3D)两枚、4mm×8cm(2D)两枚(图3C),然后通过Echelon-10微导管向瘤内注入Onyx-18胶2.3 ml闭塞载瘤动脉瘤(图3D~F)。病人康复出院。

3 讨论

颅内巨大或宽颈动脉瘤栓塞治疗后复发率高^[4],故选择一种合适、安全及有效的治疗方法是必要的。Fiorella等^[9]首次报道Pipeline支架辅助栓塞治疗大型动脉瘤取得良好预后。后续相关报道证实该类型支架对于治疗大型动脉瘤有效、安全^[4,5,10],但该类型支架并非适合所有类型大型或宽颈动脉瘤。

Onyx胶是一种非粘性栓塞剂,主要用于脑血管畸形、脑动静脉瘘的治疗,但也有研究发现Onyx胶可用于弹簧圈栓塞或手术治疗困难的动脉瘤,平均随访12个月,发现79%的动脉瘤完全栓塞,优于其他治疗方法,且治疗相关并发症与其他治疗方法类似^[7,11]。Liang等^[6]报道5例Onyx胶栓塞治疗大型动脉瘤,术后即刻造影显示所有动脉瘤完全栓塞,平均随访12.2个月,未见动脉瘤复发,其中仅有2例颈内动脉闭塞,但并无相关临床表现,推测可能为Onyx胶栓塞颅内动脉瘤可重塑载瘤动脉的动脉壁并永久填塞动脉瘤^[12],并且注入Onyx胶可明显降低动脉瘤顶的压力,减少动脉瘤复发及破裂的可能^[13]。

大型、宽颈动脉瘤易复发主要原因在于瘤颈及瘤体难以完全致密栓塞,考虑Onyx胶的永久填塞性,将Onyx胶联合弹簧圈治疗颅内复杂动脉瘤提供一种新思路。Cekirge等^[12]报道弹簧圈联合Onyx胶



图1 右侧颈内动脉海绵窦段动脉瘤合并颈内动脉海绵窦瘘弹簧圈联合Onyx-18胶栓塞前后DSA

A. 栓塞前; B. 单纯弹簧圈栓塞后; C. Onyx-18胶栓塞后; D. 术后即刻



图2 右侧椎动脉夹层动脉瘤弹簧圈联合Onyx-18胶栓塞前后DSA

A. 栓塞前; B. 弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞时; C. 术后即刻



图3 右侧大脑后动脉夹层动脉瘤弹簧圈联合Onyx-18胶栓塞前后DSA

A、B. 栓塞前; C. 弹簧圈栓塞动脉瘤时; D~F. Onyx-18胶栓塞后即刻

治疗颅内动脉瘤20例(4例巨大型,13例大型,3例小型),术后都未出现并发症,其中6例随访3年,5例随访2年,9例随访1年,都未见动脉瘤复发,也无自发性载瘤动脉闭塞的情况发生。故弹簧圈联合Onyx胶治疗颅内大型、宽颈动脉瘤可取得良好的预后。本文6例接受该类型治疗方式,术后随访1年,未见复发,而单纯弹簧圈栓塞治疗的4例中,却有3例复发;支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗的4例中,也有1例复发。由此可见弹簧圈联合Onyx胶治疗复杂动脉瘤可减少动脉瘤复发率。在并发症方面,6例弹簧圈联合Onyx胶栓塞病例中,有2例术后发生并发症,其中1例为Onyx胶外溢导致载瘤动脉闭塞,另1例为术中导管刺激致右侧大脑后动脉闭塞。因Onyx胶外溢导致载瘤动脉闭塞的情况,Molyneux等^[11]报道9例,其中仅有2例发生永久性神经功能障碍;他们认为Onyx胶外溢多发生在瘤颈较宽的病例中,且与使用的栓塞材料及设备相关,故建议采用高浓度的Onyx胶、更长的球囊(延长到30 mm)、以及加用控制注胶速度更好的注射器等,将有利于减少Onyx胶外溢,并且术后长时间抗凝对于减少Onyx胶外溢导致的缺血性损伤并非有益。但本文病例数较少,有待下一步更多病例的验证。

我们认为在病例选择上^[12]:①对于大型宽颈动脉瘤需行球囊封堵试验,对于球囊封堵试验失败的动脉瘤,Onyx胶联合弹簧圈栓塞往往可取得较好的效果;②对于球囊封堵试验时,因球囊突入动脉瘤,而导致球囊封堵试验成功的动脉瘤,Onyx胶联合弹簧圈栓塞,也可取得较好的结果。本文2例发生并发症的病人中,1例球囊封堵试验成功,但仍采用Onyx胶联合弹簧圈治疗,可能为弹簧圈填入后突起导致球囊未完全封堵瘤颈,而使Onyx胶外溢。故我们认为遵从以上病例选择原则可提高动脉瘤栓塞率,并减少复发率。

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