

·论著·

硬脑膜动静脉瘘单次血管内栓塞治疗的安全性和有效性分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨单次血管内栓塞治疗硬脑膜动静脉瘘(DAVF)的安全性和有效性。方法 回顾性分析2005年4月至2018年12月采用血管内栓塞治疗的46例DAVF的临床资料。所有病例均尝试进行单次瘘口栓塞术,对部分残余分流或软脑膜静脉逆行引流(RLVD)的病例则择期二次手术。结果 42例(91.3%)单次手术治疗后实现完全闭塞或仅轻微残余分流。34例Borden分型Ⅱ、Ⅲ型病例中,33例(97.1%)首次治疗后RLVD明显改善,仅4例需要二次治疗。所有病例最终均完全闭塞,术后未发生与DAVF相关的卒中和死亡事件。术后随访7~96个月,平均23个月;4例(8.7%)复发。结论 单次血管内手术治疗DAVF是安全、有效的,能有效预防卒中事件。

【关键词】硬脑膜动静脉瘘;单次血管内栓塞治疗;安全性;有效性

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Safety and efficacy of a single endovascular treatment for patients with dural arteriovenous fistulas

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the safety and efficacy of a single endovascular treatment (EVT) for patients with dural arteriovenous fistulas (DAVFs). **Methods** The clinical data of 46 patients with DVAFs who underwent EVT from April 2005 to December 2018 were analyzed retrospectively. A single embolization was attempted in all patients, and secondary embolization was performed for partial residual shunt or retrograde leptomeningeal venous drainage (RLVD). **Results** A complete occlusion or minor residual shunt was achieved in 42 patients after a single embolization. Of 34 patients with Borden types Ⅱ and Ⅲ, 33 patients (97.1%) showed significant improvement in RLVD after the first embolization, and only 4 patients needed second embolization. A complete occlusion was achieved in all patients without postoperative DAVF-related stroke or death. The follow-up ranged from 7 months to 96 months, with a mean time of 23 months. Four patients (8.7%) recurred. **Conclusions** A single endovascular embolization is safe and effective for patients with DAVF, and can effectively prevent stroke events.

【Key words】 Dural arteriovenous fistula; Endovascular embolization; Safety; Efficacy

硬脑膜动静脉瘘(dural arteriovenous fistulas, DAVF),又称硬脑膜动静脉畸形,是以硬脑膜中异常动静脉分流为特征的一类血管性疾病^[1-3],其中存在软脑膜静脉逆行引流(retrograde leptomeningeal venous drainage, RLVD)的病人有较高的颅内出血和脑梗死发生率^[4]。目前,血管内治疗(endovascular therapy, EVT)是许多DAVF,尤其是引流至海绵窦和横窦-乙状窦病人的首选治疗方案^[5,6]。由于DAVF常累及多条供血血管,并有多个瘘口,需要多次手术。为了避免颅内并发症的风险,我们尝试一次

EVT最大限度地闭塞瘘口。本文探讨单次EVT栓塞DAVF的有效性和安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2005年4月至2018年12月采用血管内栓塞治疗的46例DAVF的临床资料,其中男24例,女22例;平均年龄(64.1 ± 10.3)岁。颅内出血6例。约80%的DAVF位于海绵窦和横窦-乙状窦,小脑幕、前颅底、上矢状窦及其它部位分别占6.5%、6.5%、4.3%、4.3%。按Borden分型:Ⅰ型12例,Ⅱ型20例,Ⅲ型14例。

1.2 治疗方法 10例采用动脉入路,20例采用静脉入路,16例采用动静脉联合入路。均在全麻下使用Onyx胶栓塞。动脉入路时,采用Seldinger技术行左侧股动脉穿刺,5F造影导管超选进入瘘口的主要供

血动脉造影。静脉入路时,穿刺右侧股静脉,将6F指引导管超选经颈内静脉-岩下窦眼静脉途径或颈外静脉-面静脉-眼静脉途径至瘘口处。

1.3 栓塞结果评估方法 术后即刻造影明确分流情况:1级,完全闭塞;2级,轻微残余分流;3a级,明显残余分流(部分闭塞);3b级,RLVD残留。首次造影后7 d重新评估分流状况,对3a、3b级病例,择期二次治疗。术后6个月DSA评估复发情况。

2 结果

2.1 初始治疗结果 首次治疗后造影显示分流情况:1级22例,2级20例,3a级3例,3b级1例。4例3级病人二次治疗后6个月造影显示瘘口完全闭塞。Borden分型I型2例、III型1例,为3a级,均有多瘘口。Borden分型II型1例为3b级,因基础疾病不能耐受长时间全麻。Borden分型II型、III型34例中,33例(97.1%)首次治疗后RLVD改善(表1)。术后发生颅神经麻痹3例。

2.2 随访结果 术后随访7~96个月,平均23个月。1例发生静脉窦狭窄,行血管成形术。1例因手术相关颅内出血致脑积水,行脑室-腹腔分流术。随访期间未发生与DAVF相关的卒中或死亡,4例复发。

3 讨论

本文91.3%的病例单次栓塞治疗后实现完瘘口全闭塞或仅轻微残余分流;97.1%的Borden分型II、III型病例单次栓塞治疗后RLVD改善。本文78.3%的病人优先选择动脉入路,Borden分型II、III型病人选择静脉入路。另外,需要动脉入路治疗的海绵窦区DAVF,我们选择双侧颈内静脉入路,以有效地到达进行栓塞。在单次治疗时,即使有多个瘘口,经静脉入路也可以直接终止异常引流。然而,我们不建议填塞静脉窦或仅仅闭塞危险的瘘口。超选择性闭塞瘘口是可行的、有效的,并且可以保留正常的静脉引流^[7]。超选择性闭塞具有很大的优势:可以用少量的胶进行选择性地闭塞,减少胶反流或异常弥散导致

表1 硬脑膜动静脉瘘单次血管内栓塞术后造影结果(例)

术后分流 情况	Borden 分型			合计
	I型	II型	III型	
1级	4	12	6	22
2级	6	7	7	20
3a级	2	0	1	3
3b级	0	1	0	1
合计	12	20	14	46

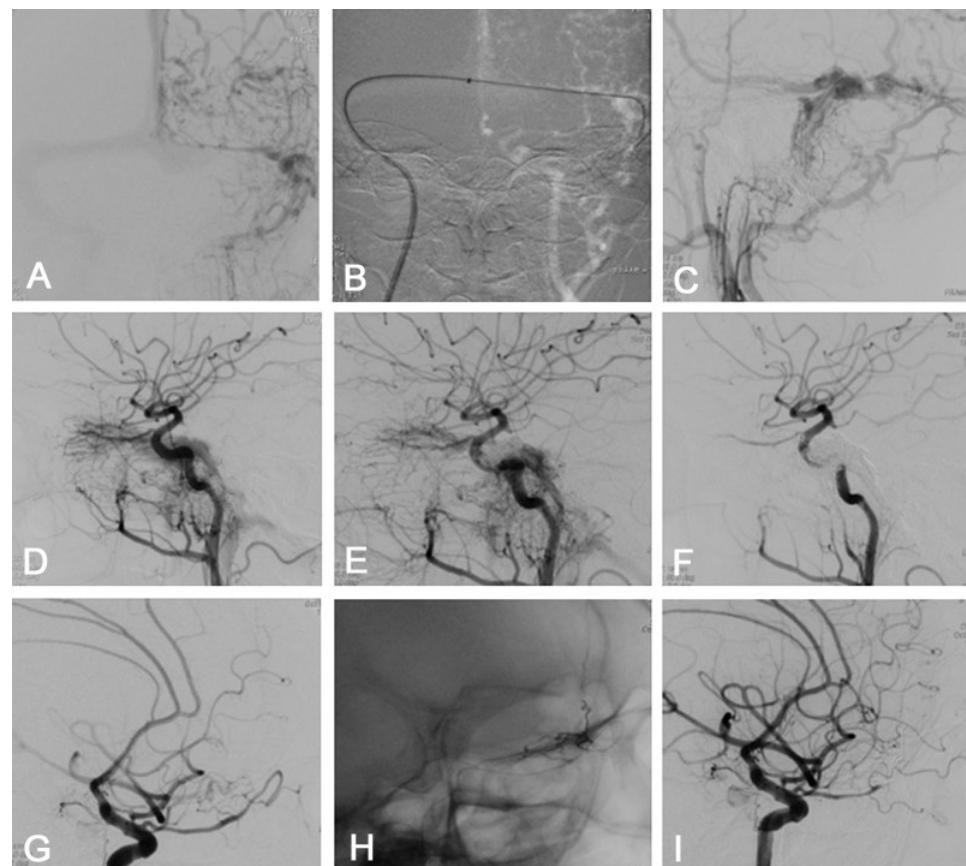


图1 硬脑膜动静脉瘘血管内栓塞前后影像

A. 左侧乙状窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘术前DSA; B. 左侧乙状窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘术中DSA; C. 左侧乙状窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘静脉入路栓塞后DSA; D. 海绵窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘术前DSA, 脑膜垂体干主要供血; E. 海绵窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘术中经静脉岩下窦入路栓塞; F. 海绵窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘术后造影显示瘘口封闭; G. 颅前窝底硬脑膜动静脉瘘术前DSA; H. 颅前窝底硬脑膜动静脉瘘动脉入路栓塞术中DSA; I. 颅前窝底硬脑膜动静脉瘘栓塞术后造影显示瘘口封闭

致的并发症^[8-10]。

据报道,当初次栓塞治疗后未完全消除分流时,RLVD仍然存在,病人症状往往回恶化^[11]。van Dijk等^[12]报道伴有残余RLVD的Borden分型Ⅱ、Ⅲ型DAVF病人年病死率为10%,卒中等不良事件的发生率为15%/年。这明显高于未破裂脑动脉瘤和脑动静脉畸形的年破裂率^[13,14]。本文结果显示单次栓塞治疗可使分流和/或RLVD完全消失。另外,本文随访显示4例(8.7%)复发。与先前报道的DAVF长期复发率(9.5%~21%)相比^[11,15],本文效果更佳。文献报道,Borden分型I型病例发展为RLVD或转化为Ⅱ、Ⅲ型的概率低,在(1%~4%)/年;I型病人治疗的主要目的是改善临床症状^[16]。然而,如果闭塞不完全,症状仍然存在,而且由于血流动力学的改变,可能会使进一步治疗变得更加困难^[17]。我们认为,单次栓塞治疗有助于降低这些风险。

总之,单次血管内栓塞治疗DAVF的成功率较高,可有效闭塞瘘口,有助于预防卒中事件。

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