

## 论著 ·

# 血管内栓塞治疗硬脑膜动静脉瘘的疗效分析

高亚强 汪雷 马金阳 符常涛 胡火军

**【摘要】**目的 探讨硬脑膜动静脉瘘的血管内栓塞治疗方法及其疗效。方法 回顾性分析2017年1月至2023年1月收治的47例硬脑膜动静脉瘘的临床资料。结果 经动脉入路栓塞(TAE)治疗42例,其中40例术后即刻完全栓塞,1例次全栓塞,1例部分栓塞;经静脉入路栓塞(TVE)治疗5例术后即刻均完全栓塞。出院时改良Ranking量表(mRS)评分0~1分46例,5分1例。术后6个月随访,1例死亡,其余46例复查DSA显示完全栓塞42例(91.3%),次全栓塞4例(8.7%),其中TAE组复发2例(4.9%),TVE组复发2例(40.0%);mRS评分0分39例,1分7例。**结论**血管内栓塞是治疗DAVF的有效方法,手术方式需根据病人具体情况进行选择,如供血动脉数目及走行,不同病变位置以及引流静脉的血管情况等。

**【关键词】**硬脑膜动静脉瘘;血管内栓塞治疗;经动脉入路栓塞;经静脉入路栓塞;疗效

**【文章编号】**1009-153X(2024)03-0135-04   **【文献标志码】**A   **【中国图书资料分类号】**R 743; R 815.2

## Clinical efficacy of endovascular embolization for patients with dural arteriovenous fistula

GAO Ya-qiang<sup>1,2</sup>, WANG Lei<sup>1,2</sup>, MA Jin-yang<sup>1,2</sup>, FU Chang-tao<sup>1,2</sup>, HU Huo-jun<sup>1,2</sup>. 1. The First College of Clinical Medical Science, China Three Gorges University Yichang 443003, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, Yichang Central People's Hospital, Yichang 443003, China

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the endovascular embolization approaches for dural arteriovenous fistulas (DAVF) and their therapeutic efficacies. **Methods** The clinical data of 47 patients with DAVF admitted to our hospital from January 2017 to January 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Forty-two patients were treated via transarterial embolization (TAE), among which 40 patients achieved complete embolization immediately after the operation, 1 had subtotal embolization, and 1 had partial embolization. Five patients were treated via transvenous embolization (TVE), and all achieved complete embolization immediately after the operation. At discharge, 46 patients had a modified Ranking scale (mRS) score of 0~1, and 1 had a mRS score of 5. During the 6-month follow-up, 1 patient died. The reexamination of DSA of the survival 46 patients revealed that 42 patients (91.3%) had complete embolization and 4 (8.7%) had subtotal embolization [2 patients (4.9%) treated via the TAE recurred and 2 (40.0%) via TVE recurred]. A mRS score of 0 was achieved in 39 patients and a mRS score of 1 in 7. **Conclusions** Endovascular embolization is an effective method for treatment of patients with DAVF. The surgical approach should be selected based on the specific conditions of patients, such as the number and running course of the feeding arteries, lesion locations, and the vascular conditions of the draining veins.

**【Key words】** Dural arteriovenous fistula; Endovascular embolization; Transarterial embolization; Transvenous embolization; Efficacy

硬脑膜动静脉瘘(dural arteriovenous fistulas, DAVF)是发生在硬脑膜及其附属结构上的脑动静脉之间的直接交通,占颅内血管畸形的10%~15%<sup>[1]</sup>,多发生于50~60岁的男性<sup>[2]</sup>。血管内栓塞治疗是DAVF最主要治疗方式。2017年1月至2023年1月血管内介入治疗DAVF共47例,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入标准 ①临床资料完整;②通过临床表现和

脑血管造影诊断为DAVF;③接受血管内治疗。

1.2 研究对象 纳入符合标准的DAVF共47例,其中男性35例,女性12例;年龄18~74岁,平均(51.4±10.7)岁。意识障碍3例,颅内出血12例,头痛27例,头晕7例,复视2例,视物模糊4例,恶心呕吐4例,耳鸣2例,突眼5例,面瘫3例,肢体无力2例,抽搐4例,颅内杂音1例。瘘口位于海绵窦区17例,横窦、乙状窦15例,直窦、天幕5例,上矢状窦1例,颅前窝底9例。按Cognard分型<sup>[3]</sup>: I型1例, IIa型19例, IIb型7例, IIa+b型6例, III型4例, IV型10例。

### 1.3 介入手术

1.3.1 经动脉途径栓塞(transcatheter arterial embolization, TAE) 42例采用TAE。取仰卧位,气管插管全麻。采用Seldinger技术穿刺患侧股动脉、股静脉,

选择性置入5F、6F或8F等血管保护鞘,相对应的导引导管选择性置入患侧颈内动脉。借用3D影像技术辅助,在微导丝配合下,微导管到达瘘口附近。经微导管手推造影证实微导管到位后,明确供血动脉、引流静脉、瘘口,注入ONYX胶栓塞瘘口。ONYX胶出现返流,则停止注胶。复查造影见动静脉瘘不再显影,则拔出导管(图1)。

**1.3.2 经静脉途径栓塞(transcatheter venous embolization, TVE)** 5例采用TVE。微导管在微导丝配合下到达瘘口附近处,置入弹簧圈形成“高压锅”,以防止栓塞剂进入引流静脉,再注入栓塞剂,边栓塞边造影,至ONYX胶返流进入供血动脉,最后造影见瘘口不再显影,拔出导管(图2)。

**1.4 术后评估** 术后立即复查造影明确栓塞程度;出院时、出院后6个月至1年门诊随诊,采用改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分评估疗效,DSA评估栓塞程度:**①完全栓塞**,瘘口和引流静脉完全消失;**②次全栓塞**,残存瘘口较小,动静脉分流量与流速明显减小;**③部分栓塞**,残存瘘口较大,瘘口血流量和流速稍有减小或无明显变化。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 治疗结果** 术后立即复查DSA:TAE组完全栓塞40例,次全栓塞1例,部分栓塞1例;TVE组5例均完全栓塞。出院时mRS评分0~1分46例,5分1例,因病情加重致深昏迷。

**2.2 随访结果** 术后6个月随访,1例死亡,其余46例复查DSA显示完全栓塞42例(91.3%),次全栓塞4例(8.7%),其中TAE组复发2例(4.9%),TVE组复发2例(40.0%)。mRS评分0分39例,1分7例。

## 3 讨 论

DAVF是一种诊断和治疗较为困难的脑血管畸形,其病因和发病机制尚不清楚<sup>[4]</sup>。有研究显示DAVF可能与静脉窦血栓形成和慢性静脉高压有密切关系<sup>[5]</sup>:局部硬脑膜静脉高压使周围硬膜缺血缺氧,促进血管生长因子表达,导致硬脑膜上的血管增生、毛细血管改型,最终可造成动静脉瘘形成。

DAVF的临床表现多种多样,缺乏特异性,诊断相对较复杂。DSA是确诊DAVF最为精确的检查方法<sup>[6]</sup>。本文47例均通过DSA确诊,DSA不仅能提供瘘口确切的位置、大小、血流量、流速、供血动脉以及引流静脉紊乱的情况,同时还可以提供更好地路径选择和手术方式,为病人预后的判断提供巨大的帮

助。与DSA相比,CTA和MRA作为早期筛查DAVF的方法,简便易行,主要显示异常增粗的颅内血管,但在判断瘘口位置及供血动脉等方面,具有一定局限性<sup>[7]</sup>。

血管内栓塞治疗是目前DAVF的一线治疗方法<sup>[8]</sup>。血管内栓塞治疗原则是以堵塞供血动脉和引流静脉近端为主,阻止动静脉血进入瘘口,降低瘘口内血液对管壁的压力,防止管壁破裂导致的脑血管意外,缓解或治愈临床症状。血管内栓塞治疗的经典方式主要包括TAE、TVE和两者联合的方式。

TAE是最为常见的手术方式,适应证:**①DAVF供血动脉直径较大;****②血管走行未见明显迂曲;****③供血动脉来自颈外动脉,特别是有脑膜中动脉参与供血的DAVF,可作为多种DAVF的黄金通路,同时可尽量避免“危险吻合”;****④引流静脉较细、迂曲,或者位于正常脑实质内。**相对TVE来说,TAE操作安全、效率高,管壁弹性较好,更容易到达病变位置,有助于降低术中频繁操作导致管壁破裂的概率,但仍会有破裂可能。有研究报道,DAVF供血动脉数量与治疗成败存在一定的关系<sup>[9]</sup>。本文42例采用TAE治疗,其中1例死亡,1例次全栓塞;死亡病例多次手术,动静脉瘘供血动脉较多、流量大,血管走行较为迂曲、复杂,主要由脑膜垂体干、海绵窦下动脉、枕动脉、脑膜中动脉等多支动脉供血,操作难度高,术中导致血管破裂出血而死亡;次全栓塞病人的DAVF供血动脉较长且迂曲程度较大,未完全栓塞瘘口。另外,“危险吻合”是术中需关注的重点,若操作不当,可引起栓塞剂返流并栓塞重要动脉<sup>[10]</sup>。ONYX栓塞剂可有效避免这些问题。ONYX胶相当于一个塞子,会防止胶的过度弥散,具有很好的安全性和有效性,明显提高完全闭塞率,还可有效避免损伤颅神经和“危险吻合”<sup>[11,12]</sup>。本文3例双侧眼动脉-筛前动脉供血,存在“危险吻合”,但引流静脉过于迂曲、供血动脉直径较大,最终选取TAE,术中应用ONYX胶联合弹簧圈栓塞,避免了栓塞剂返流,手术进展顺利。TAE治疗的42例术后6月随访,1例死亡,2例复发(考虑栓塞瘘口不完全而形成的再发瘘及ONYX胶弥散不佳)。

TVE的手术指征:**①DAVF供血动脉较细、明显迂曲,使操作难度明显升高;****②供血动脉存在“危险吻合”;****③DAVF位于海绵窦区;****④DAVF由单一静脉引流。**经静脉入路操作简单,能够提高栓塞效果,减轻供血动脉内的压力,且“危险吻合”多发生于海绵窦区DAVF,TVE也可避免“危险吻合”的风险。多数



图1 颅前窝底硬脑膜动静脉瘘经动脉入路栓塞治疗前后影像

A. 术前DSA显示瘘口在颅前窝底(↑示),由双侧眼动脉、左侧额极动脉、筛前动脉供血,经额底静脉向上矢状窦引流;B. 术后即刻DSA显示瘘口完全栓塞

**Figure 1 Pre- and post-operative images of a patient with a dural arteriovenous fistula at the anterior cranial fossa treated by embolization via arterial approach**

A: The preoperative DSA indicates that the fistula is located at the anterior cranial fossa (indicated by ↑), with blood supply from bilateral ophthalmic arteries, the left frontal pole artery, and the anterior ethmoidal artery, and drainage to the superior sagittal sinus via the frontal basal vein. B: The immediate postoperative DSA demonstrates that the fistula is completely embolized.

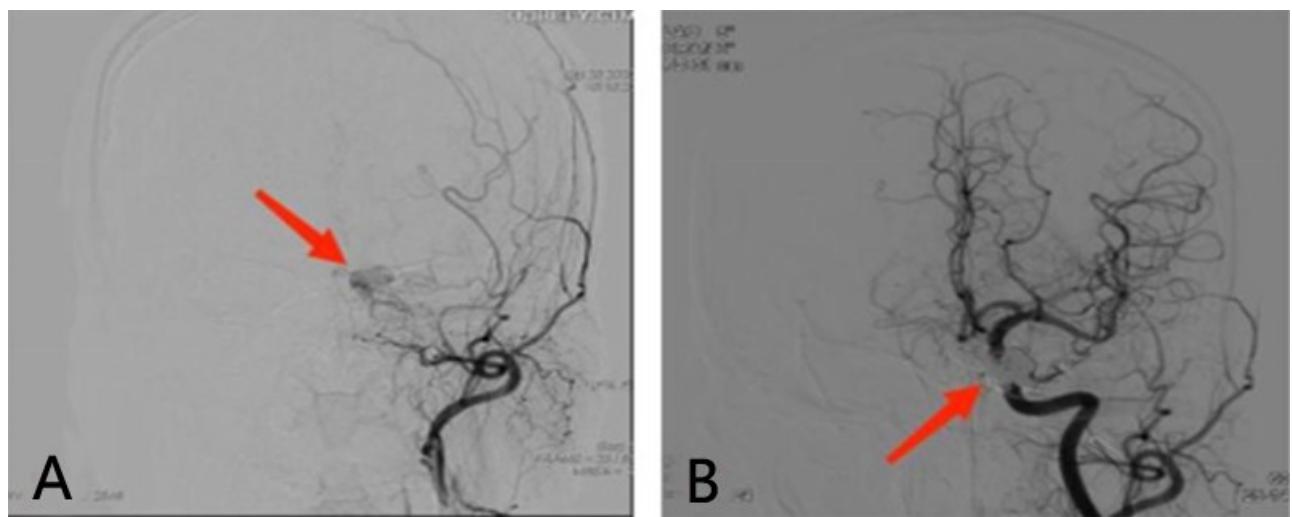


图2 左侧海绵窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘颈静脉入路栓塞前后影像

A. 术前DSA显示病变位于左侧海绵窦区,由颌内动脉分支供血;B. 术后即刻DSA见瘘口完全栓塞

**Figure 2 Pre- and post-operative DSA images of a patient with a dural arteriovenous fistula in the left cavernous sinus region treated by embolization via venous approach**

A: Preoperative DSA shows that the lesion is located in the left cavernous sinus region and is supplied by the branches of the internal maxillary artery. B: Immediate postoperative DSA indicates that the fistula is completely embolized.

海绵窦区DAVF的瘘管血流是逆流的,流入岩上窦或岩下窦至眼静脉,造成突眼及视物模糊等不适<sup>[13]</sup>。因为岩下窦是最安全和最短的路径,所以经静脉通路首选岩下窦;其次是面静脉-眼上静脉入路。本文5例采用TVE治疗,瘘口均位于海绵窦区,手术操作顺利,术后即刻造影均显示完全栓塞。

另外,有研究表明TVE治疗效果要优于TAE<sup>[14]</sup>。但DAVF病人颅内静脉管壁较薄,张力也较小,

易发生颅内出血、脑梗塞,还可能损伤颅内神经(如外展神经麻痹)等<sup>[15,16]</sup>。本文TVE治疗的5例中,2例复发并伴有头痛不适,考虑与瘘口栓塞不致密及供血动脉返胶不佳有关,建议再次手术治疗,但病人因经济原因,考虑保守观察;1例无特殊不适,1例出现复视,1仍感视物模糊(原因可能与引流静脉长期高压引起的静脉回流障碍相关)。一些海绵窦区DAVF的供血动脉直径稍大,可经动脉达到完全栓塞。

塞<sup>[13]</sup>。目前,TVE治疗还存在潜在的其他并发症,如静脉阻塞导致神经功能恶化、血管穿孔和静脉闭塞出血等<sup>[17]</sup>。

总之,血管内栓塞是治疗DAVF的有效方法,手术方式需根据病人具体情况选择,如供血动脉数目及走行、病变位置以及引流静脉的血管情况等。

**【伦理学声明】:**本研究方案于2023年1月12日经宜昌市中心人民医院医学伦理委员会审批,批号为2022-130-01。

**【利益冲突声明】:**本文不存在任何利益冲突。

**【作者贡献声明】:**高亚强负责撰写文章;汪雷、马金阳、符常涛参与文章修改;胡海军负责审校。

### 【参考文献】

- [1] KOCH M J, STAPLETON C J, GUNIGANTI R, et al. Outcome following hemorrhage from cranial dural arteriovenous fistulae: analysis of the Multicenter International CONDOR Registry [J]. Stroke, 2021, 52(10): e610–e613.
- [2] SATOMI J, VAN DIJK JM, TERBRUGGE KG, et al. Benign cranial dural arteriovenous fistulas: outcome of conservative management based on the natural history of the lesion [J]. J Neurosurg, 2002, 97(4): 767–770.
- [3] BAHARVAHADAT H, OOI YC, KIM WJ, et al. Updates in the management of cranial dural arteriovenous fistula [J]. Stroke Vasc Neurol, 2020, 5(1): 50–58.
- [4] TAKAI K, SHOJIMA M, IMAI H, et al. Microsurgical and endovascular treatments of spinal extradural arteriovenous fistulas with or without intradural venous drainage [J]. World Neurosurg, 2018, 111: e819–e829.
- [5] GUO H, YIN Q, LIU P, et al. Focus on the target: angiographic features of the fistulous point and prognosis of transvenous embolization of cavernous sinus dural arteriovenous fistula [J]. Interv Neuroradiol, 2018, 24(2): 197–205.
- [6] ZIPFEL GJ, SHAH MN, REFAI D, et al. Cranial dural arteriovenous fistulas: modification of angiographic classification scales based on new natural history data [J]. Neurosurg Focus, 2009, 26(5): E14.
- [7] NEGRO A, SOMMA F, PISCITELLI V, et al. Intracranial hemorrhage from dural arteriovenous fistulas: what can we find with CT angiography [J]. Tomography, 2021, 7(4): 804–814.
- [8] XU K, YANG X, LI C, et al. Current status of endovascular treatment for dural arteriovenous fistula of the transverse-sigmoid sinus: a literature review [J]. Int J Med Sci, 2018, 15(14): 1600–1610.
- [9] VOLLMER DF, HERWEH C, SCHONENBERGER S, et al. The influence of angioarchitectural features on the success of endovascular embolization of cranial dural arteriovenous fistulas with Onyx [J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2019, 40(12): 2130–2136.
- [10] XU JF, ZENG LY, WU GQ, et al. New progress in the treatment of dural arteriovenous fistula with intravascular intervention [J]. Chin Electr J Interv Radiol, 2016, 4(3): 172–177.  
徐剑峰,曾令勇,吴贵强,等.血管内介入治疗硬脑膜动静脉瘘的新进展[J].中华介入放射学电子杂志,2016,4(3):172–177.
- [11] NATARAJAN SK, GHODKE B, KIM LJ, et al. Multimodality treatment of intracranial dural arteriovenous fistulas in the Onyx era: a single center experience [J]. World Neurosurg, 2010, 73(4): 365–379.
- [12] OH SH, CHOI JH, KIM BS, et al. Treatment outcomes according to various treatment modalities for intracranial dural arteriovenous fistulas in the Onyx era: a 10-year single-center experience [J]. World Neurosurg, 2019, 126: e825–e834.
- [13] LUO CB, CHANG FC, TENG MM, et al. Aggressive cavernous sinus dural arteriovenous fistula: angioarchitecture analysis and embolization by various approaches [J]. J Chin Med Assoc, 2016, 79(3): 152–158.
- [14] LI W, WANG Z, YU ZQ, et al. Embolization of dural arteriovenous fistula in cavernous sinus area by rapid injection via arterial approach [J]. Chin J Neurosurg, 2018, 34(11): 1128–1132.  
李吻,王中,虞正权,等.经动脉入路快速注胶栓塞海绵窦区硬脑膜动静脉瘘[J].中华神经外科杂志,2018,34(11):1128–1132.
- [15] SHI ZS, LOH Y, GONZALEZ N, et al. Flow control techniques for Onyx embolization of intracranial dural arteriovenous fistulae [J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2013, 5(4): 311–316.
- [16] ALBUQUERQUE FC, DUCRUET AF, CROWLEY RW, et al. Transvenous to arterial Onyx embolization [J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2014, 6(4): 281–285.
- [17] BHATIA KD, LEE H, KORTMAN H, et al. Endovascular management of intracranial dural AVFs: transvenous approach [J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2022, 43(4): 510–516.

(2023-09-05收稿,2023-12-29修回)