

. 专家论坛 .

血管内止血带的命名及其在战创血管伤救治中的
创新应用

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【摘要】手术时,为了减少血管病变或血供丰富病变的出血,先解剖出病变上游供血动脉,在供血动脉外用橡皮带或软布带阻断血流、控制出血,然后进行手术。这个控制血流的橡皮或软布“带”称为止血带,因在血管外使用,可称“血管外止血带”。当血管病变或血供丰富的肿瘤病变位置深在或邻近颅底、躯干大血管,术中无法解剖出病变上游血管,不能用“血管外止血带”阻断血流时,我们经皮穿刺股动脉,在电视监视下,将 5F 或 2F 双腔球囊导管送至病变上游动脉,再用造影剂充盈球囊以完全阻断血流,可以代替“血管外止血带”,称为“血管内止血带”。本文总结“血管内止血带”在战创血管伤救治中的应用经验,以共临床参考。

【关键词】战创血管伤;血管内止血带;临床应用

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Nomenclature and innovative applications of intravascular tourniquets in the treatment of vascular injuries resulting from combat or trauma

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【Abstract】During surgery, to minimize bleeding from vascular lesions or those with abundant blood supply, the upstream feeding artery of the lesion is dissected initially. Subsequently, blood flow is blocked and bleeding is controlled by applying a rubber band or soft cloth band outside the feeding artery before commencing the operation. This rubber or soft cloth band utilized for controlling blood flow is termed a tourniquet. Since it is employed outside the blood vessel, it can be designated as an "extravascular tourniquet". When the vascular lesion or tumor lesion with rich blood supply is situated deeply or in proximity to the base of the skull or major blood vessels of the trunk, and the upstream blood vessel of the lesion cannot be dissected during the operation, rendering the "extravascular tourniquet" inapplicable for blocking blood flow, we perform a percutaneous puncture of the femoral artery and send a 5F or 2F double-lumen balloon catheter to the upstream artery of the lesion under TV surveillance. Then, the balloon is filled with contrast agent to completely obstruct the blood flow, which can substitute the "extravascular tourniquet" and is referred to as an "intravascular tourniquet". This paper summarizes the application experience of the "intravascular tourniquet" in the treatment of vascular injuries resulting from combat or trauma for clinical reference.

【Key words】Vascular injuries in warfare; Intravascular tourniquet; Clinical application

1 何谓“血管外止血带”?

手术时,为了减少血管病变或血供丰富病变的出血,通常需要先解剖、分离病变上游供血动脉,再在供血动脉外用一橡皮带或软布带阻断血流、控制

出血,然后进行手术。这个控制血流的橡皮或软布带就称为止血带,因在血管外使用,可称“血管外止血带”。

2 何谓“血管内止血带”?

当血管病变或血供丰富的肿瘤病变位置深在,或邻近颅底、躯干大血管,术中无法解剖出病变上游血管,不能用“血管外止血带”控制、阻断血流时,我们经皮穿刺股动脉入路、在电视监视下将 5F 或 2F 双腔球囊导管送至病变上游动脉,再用造影剂充盈球囊以完全阻断血流,代替“血管外止血带”,称为“血

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管内止血带”。

3 “血管内止血带”的命名

无论是平时,还是战时,血管损伤出血都是危及伤员生命的严重损伤。血管损伤晚期并发的创伤性假性动脉瘤与动静脉瘘是战创血管损伤晚期出血的主要原因,也是手术治疗的难题,有些无法进行开放手术。如果这类血管伤发生在四肢,甚至需截肢保命。

1987 年盛夏,武汉某水利电力大学机二系二年级学生杨某,男,22 岁,因拉单杠做引体向上后右锁骨上窝出现一包块并逐渐增大,有搏动,先至某医院就诊后转入我院骨科。入院体格检查发现右锁骨上窝有一婴儿头大小的包块(约 10 cm×10 cm×10 cm),可触及搏动,皮肤颜色呈微紫色,右侧颈、肩、上肢严重水肿、肿胀,右手呈鹰爪状,右手指为蜘蛛指(疑为先天性马凡氏综合征)。DSA 检查确诊为右侧腋动脉假性动脉瘤(马凡氏综合征血管并发症——假动脉瘤形成;图 1A、1B)。立即在全麻下行右侧腋动脉假性动脉瘤切除与血管重建术。拟手术切断右侧锁骨,暴露右侧锁骨下动脉,在血管外用止血带控制右腋动脉上游血管(右锁骨下动脉)的血流,保证术中切除假性动脉瘤和血运重建时不发生致命性大出血。由于右侧颈、肩、上肢严重水肿肿胀,术中解剖右侧锁骨下动脉时出血较多,无法暴露右侧锁骨下动脉,不能使用血管外止血带控制出血,无法保证手术安全。根据救治原则“首先既保命又保肢、次则保命截肢”,考虑做右上肢截肢术以保全病人生命。马廉亭在充分分析、评估病人的病情后,率先提出并实施把带气囊双腔 6F 导管经股动脉入路插入至右侧锁骨下动脉,充盈球囊暂时阻断血流代替血管外止血带,我们称之为“血管内止血带”。在这种新方法保证不出血、生命安全的情况下,顺利完成假性动脉瘤无血解剖、分离、切除与人工血管移植、血运重建手术(图 1C、1D)。术后 8 d 右侧肩胛下动脉又发生动静脉瘘,同样在血管内止血带辅助保护下完成了瘘栓塞术。这在 10 年后被外国学者命名为“复合手术”的新方法既救了这位年轻大学生的生命,又保留了有可能被截去的右上肢。术后 5 年随访,病人健在,右上肢血循环良好,仅右臂丛神经因巨大假性动脉瘤压迫时间久、右鹰爪手未完全恢复(图 1E、1F)。这是世界首例使用“血管内止血带”辅助开放手术的“复合手术”救治的病人。我们将双腔球囊导管命名为“血管内止血带”。

4 “血管内止血带”的类型

- 4.1 颅外“血管内止血带”见图 2。
- 4.2 颅内“血管内止血带”即 Scepter 颅内用双腔球囊微导管。见图 3。

5 “血管内止血带”的临床应用

- 5.1 应用概况 从“血管内止血带”的发明至今,我们应用此项新技术救治 35 例不能使用“血管外止血带”的颅颈部与邻近躯干大血管损伤出血、合并假性动脉瘤与动静脉瘘,全部成功,无手术死亡,未因使用“血管内止血带”加重残疾。
- 2013 年,应用此技术治疗 1 例左锁骨下动脉先天性迷走动脉巨大多发动静瘘,完全治愈,恢复原高空作业工作。见图 4。
- 5.2 病例介绍
 - 5.2.1 左椎动脉巨大假性动脉瘤破裂出血 见图 5。
 - 5.2.2 战创血管损伤及晚期并发症 见图 6。

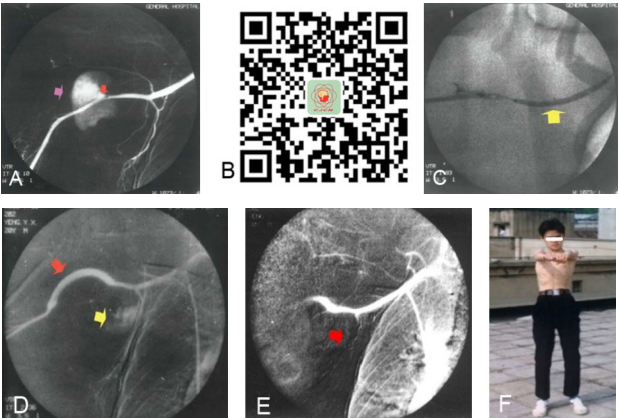


图 1 血管内止血带辅助开放手术(复合手术)治疗马凡氏综合征血管并发症——右侧腋动脉巨大假性动脉瘤
A. 术前 DSA, ↑ 示假性动脉瘤;B. 术前 DSA 动态影像;C. 术中 X 线透视,↑ 示阻断血流的气囊导管;D. 术后 DSA,红色 ↑ 示移植的尼龙血管,重建血流良好;E. 术后 5 年 DSA 随访,显示尼龙血管闭塞,侧支循环形成,右上肢无缺血;F. 术后 5 年随访大体照,右上肢除手呈轻微鹰爪手外,其余功能正常

Figure 1 Intravascular tourniquet- assisted surgery (hybrid surgery) for the vascular complications of Marfan syndrome—a giant pseudoaneurysm of the right axillary artery
A: Preoperative DSA, ↑ indicates the pseudoaneurysm. B: Video of preoperative DSA. C: Intraoperative X- ray fluoroscopy, ↑ indicates the balloon catheter blocking the blood flow. D: Postoperative DSA, the red ↑ indicates the transplanted nylon vessel, with good reconstructed blood flow. E: 5-year DSA follow-up shows that the nylon vessel is occluded, collateral circulation is formed, and there is no ischemia in the right upper limb. F: 5-year postoperative follow-up shows that the functions are normal in the right upper limb except for the hand presenting a mild claw hand.

5.2.3 肝、脾、肾、颌面、脊柱、骨盆严重损伤并发内出血 肝、脾、肾等内脏及颌面、脊柱、骨盆严重损伤合并内出血,甚至伴失血性休克时,可在电视监视下将双腔球囊导管送入相应供血动脉(肝、脾、肾、颈外、肋间、腰、髂内、髂外动脉),充盈球囊阻断血流进行止血,争取时间,再行相应开放手术。见图7。

5.2.4 颅内、肝、脾、肾等内脏及颌面、脊柱、骨盆等部位血供丰富肿瘤或血管病变 在电视监视下将双腔球囊导管送入相应供血动脉(肝、脾、肾、颈外、肋间、腰、髂内、髂外动脉),充盈球囊阻断血流,控制出血,再行相应手术,可在无血供条件下切除病灶。

6 “血管内止血带”的适应证

“血管内止血带”使用的实践证明,这类“血管内止血带”辅助开放手术的“复合手术”是值得推广应用的。其适应证如下:①适用于平、战时不能用“血管外止血带”暂时止血的血管损伤及肝、脾、肾、颌面、脊柱、骨盆等损伤出血;②适用于平、战时颅颈部及邻近躯干部位血管损伤晚期并发假性动脉瘤与动

静脉瘘而载瘤(瘘)动脉又无法使用血管外止血带控制出血辅助开放手术(复合手术);③适用于平时颅内、内脏、颌面、脊柱、骨盆等部位血供丰富肿瘤与血管病变辅助阻断血流行复合手术治疗;④颅内高血流动静脉瘘介入栓塞时,如软脑膜动静脉窦、Galen静脉瘤,为防止栓塞材料误入静脉窦,可使用Scepter双腔球囊微导管辅助。

7 使用“血管内止血带”行复合手术的优点

把不能做的手术变能做的手术,把难度风险大的手术变成容易的手术,把需截肢保命手术变成保命又保肢的手术。

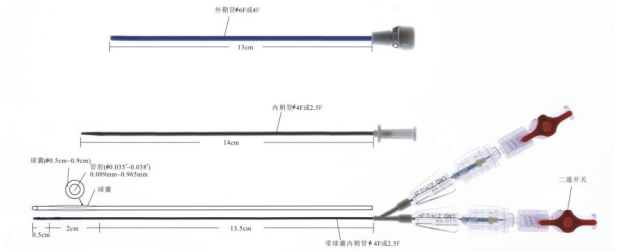


图2 在颅外血管中使用的“血管内止血带”
Figure 2 Intravascular tourniquet used in extracranial vessels

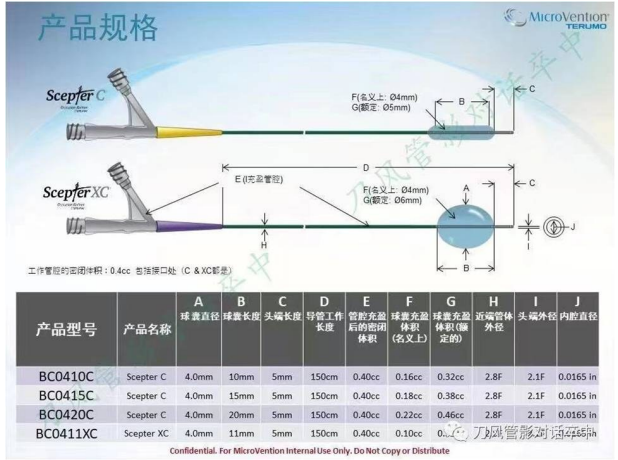


图3 在颅内血管中使用的“血管内止血带”:Scepter颅内用双腔球囊微导管
Figure 3 Intravascular tourniquet used in intracranial vessels: Scepter dual-lumen balloon microcatheter for intracranial vessels

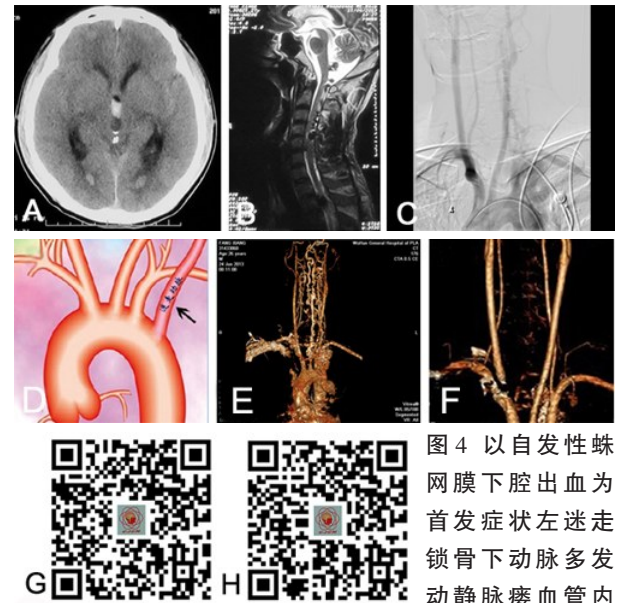
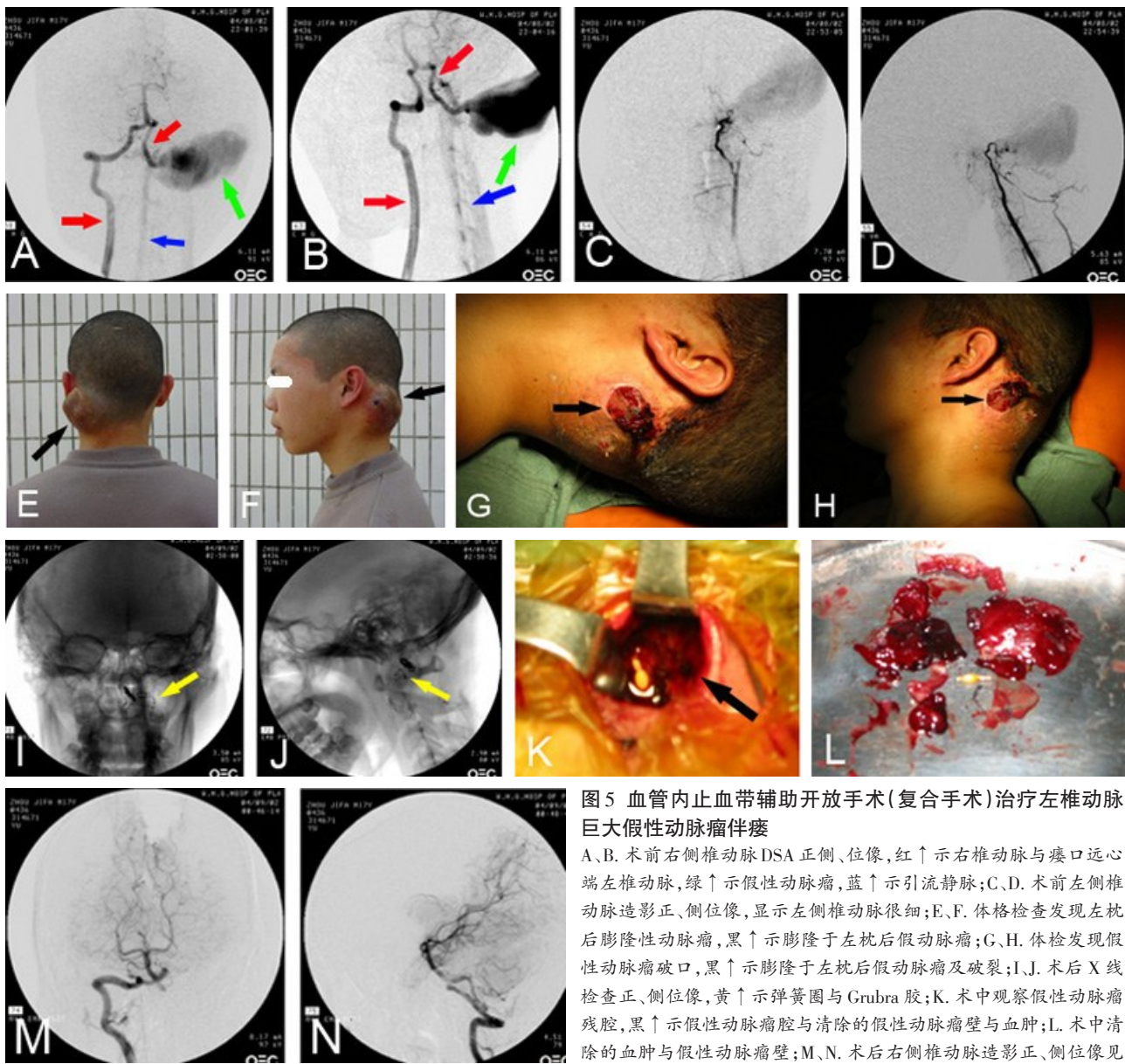


图4 以自发性蛛网膜下腔出血为首发症状左迷走锁骨下动脉多发动静脉瘘血管内介入治疗前后影像
A. 术头部CT示蛛网膜下腔出血和脑室出血;B. 术前MRI矢状位像显示颈2~3段椎管内虫蚀样血管流空影;C. 术前DSA显示降主动脉发一支异常迷走血管;D. 迷走血管与主动脉弓位置关系示意图(↑示迷走动脉);E-F. 术后CTA影像;G. 术前DSA动态影像;H. 术后DSA动态影像
Figure 4 Pre- and post-operative images of a patient with multiple arteriovenous fistulas of the left vagus subclavian artery with spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage as the initial symptom undergoing endovascular treatment
A: Preoperative head CT shows subarachnoid hemorrhage and ventricular hemorrhage. B: Preoperative MRI sagittal image shows worm-eaten-like vascular flow void shadows in the cervical 2–3 segment of the spinal canal. C: Preoperative DSA shows an abnormal vagus vessel arising from the descending aorta. D: Schematic diagram of the positional relationship between the vagus vessel and the aortic arch (↑ indicates the vagus artery). E–F: Postoperative CTA images. G: Preoperative DSA dynamic image. H: Postoperative DSA dynamic image.



瘘与假性动脉瘤消失,左椎动脉闭塞

Figure 5 Intravascular tourniquet-assisted open surgery (hybrid surgery) for a large pseudoaneurysm of the left vertebral artery with fistula

A–B: Preoperative axial and lateral images of the right vertebral artery angiography, the red ↑ indicates the right vertebral artery and the distal end of the fistula of the left vertebral artery, the green ↑ indicates the pseudoaneurysm, and the blue ↑ indicates the drainage vein. C–D: Preoperative axial and lateral images of the left vertebral artery angiography, showing a very thin left vertebral artery. E–F: Physical examination reveals a bulging pseudoaneurysm at the left occipital posterior, the black ↑ indicates the bulging pseudoaneurysm at the left occipital posterior. G–H: Physical examination reveals the rupture of the pseudoaneurysm, the black ↑ indicates the bulging pseudoaneurysm at the left occipital posterior and the rupture. I–J: Postoperative axial and lateral images of X-ray examination, the yellow ↑ indicates the spring coil and Grubra glue. K: Intraoperative observation of the residual cavity of the pseudoaneurysm, the black ↑ indicates the cavity of the pseudoaneurysm and the cleared pseudoaneurysm wall and hematoma. L: The hematoma and pseudoaneurysm wall cleared during the operation. M–N: Postoperative axial and lateral images of the right vertebral artery angiography show the disappearance of the fistula and pseudoaneurysm, and the occlusion of the left vertebral artery.

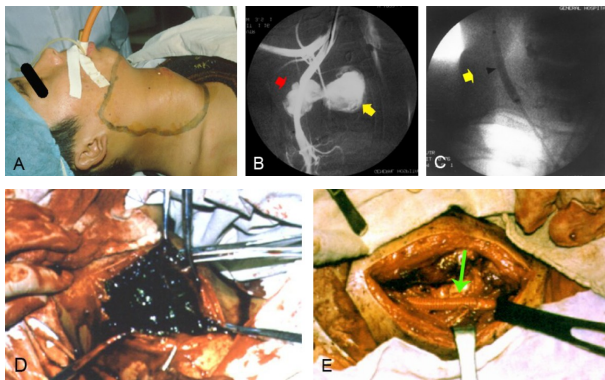


图6 血管内止血带辅助开放手术(复合手术)治疗左侧颈总动脉弹片伤致假性动脉瘤破裂形成第二个假性动脉瘤
A. 体格检查发现颈前膨隆;B. 术前DSA,红色↑示第一个假性动脉瘤,黄色↑示第二个假性动脉瘤;C. 术中透视,黄色↑示置入颈总动脉血管内止血带(球囊导管),阻断颈总动脉血流;D. 改用血管外止血带控制假性动脉瘤远、近心端血流后,切除假性动脉瘤;E. 术中用人工尼龙血管重建血流,绿色↑显示人工尼龙血管

Figure 6 Intravascular tourniquet-assisted open surgery (hybrid surgery) for the rupture of the pseudoaneurysm caused by a bullet fragment injury in the left common carotid artery resulting in the formation of a second pseudoaneurysm

A: Physical examination reveals anterior cervical protuberance. B: Preoperative DSA, the red ↑ indicates the first pseudoaneurysm, and the yellow ↑ indicates the second pseudoaneurysm. C: Intraoperative fluoroscopy, the yellow ↑ indicates the insertion of the intravascular tourniquet (balloon catheter) in the common carotid artery to block the blood flow. D: After using the extravascular tourniquet to control the blood flow at the proximal and distal ends of the pseudoaneurysm, the pseudoaneurysm was resected. E: Intraoperative reconstruction of blood flow using an artificial nylon vessel, the green ↑ indicates the artificial nylon vessel.

充盈球囊、阻断血流后,可在无血情况下行开放手术,术野无血,易于辨认病变与正常解剖毗邻关系,不易损伤重要血管、神经,减少并发症。

术中可以根据需要随时抽空球囊内造影剂、恢复血流,观察手术情况与有无出血;手术时间长时,可间断使用。

8 使用“血管止血带”的注意事项

“血管内止血带”一般是安全有效的。在我们的使用中,未发生任何不良反应与并发症。但应注意以下事项:①球囊充盈时间不超过2 h,但在颈外动脉应用时,注意病人颈总动脉内有无粥样硬化斑块,以防斑块脱落致颅内动脉栓塞而出现并发症;②球囊充盈压力不超1个大气压,以免造成血管内膜不

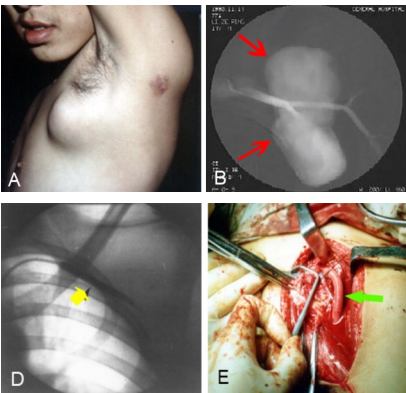


图7 血管内止血带辅助开放手术(复合手术)治疗左侧腋动脉动静脉瘘
A. 体格检查发现左腋下膨出、搏动性包块;B. 术前DSA,红色↑示动静脉瘘;C. 术前DSA动态像;D. 术中透视,黄色↑示血管内止血带置入腋动脉动静脉瘘处;E. 开放手术切除动静脉瘘后,用人工尼龙血管重建血流,绿色↑示人工尼龙血管

Figure 7 Intravascular tourniquet-assisted open surgery (hybrid surgery) for a patient with left axillary artery arteriovenous fistula

A: Physical examination finds a bulging and pulsatile mass in the left axilla. B: Preoperative DSA, the red ↑ indicates arteriovenous fistula. C: Preoperative DSA dynamic image. D: Intraoperative fluoroscopy, the yellow ↑ indicates the placement of the intravascular tourniquet in the arteriovenous fistula of the axillary artery. E: After surgical resection of the arteriovenous fistula, artificial nylon vessels are used for blood flow reconstruction, and the green ↑ indicates the artificial nylon vessel.

可逆损伤;③注意防止介入治疗的并发症,如股动脉穿刺部位出血、形成血肿,动脉血栓形成及斑块脱落致远端血管栓塞,误穿刺静脉又穿刺动脉形成动静脉瘘,穿刺点过高又穿透动脉后壁在盆腔部位可能会形成盆腔腹膜外血肿;④术后除严密观察原发病病的病情变化外,不要忘记介入技术可能引起的并发症观察与处理。

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