

· 临床研究 ·

经双侧额外侧入路显微手术同期处理颅内镜像动脉瘤

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【摘要】目的 探讨经双侧额外侧入路显微手术同期处理颅内镜像动脉瘤的手术方法、临床效果及手术并发症。**方法** 回顾分析18例前循环镜像动脉瘤患者的临床资料,均经双侧额外侧入路同期行动脉瘤夹闭术,Glasgow预后分级(GOS)评价手术疗效。**结果** 18例患者共发现36个动脉瘤,其中后交通动脉镜像动脉瘤9例(18个)、大脑中动脉镜像动脉瘤9例(18个)。术后GOS评分5分16例、4分2例,术后并发症包括交通性脑积水(1例)和肺部感染(1例),无死亡患者。术后6个月CTA显示动脉瘤夹闭完全、未复发,载瘤动脉血流通畅。**结论** 采用经双侧额外侧入路同期夹闭颅内镜像动脉瘤手术创伤小、术野合理、安全性高、手术疗效满意、预后良好,是微创神经外科手术的新尝试。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 额叶; 显微外科手术

Microsurgical one - stage treatment of intracranial mirror aneurysms via bilateral frontolateral approaches

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate surgical strategies, clinical effects and complications of microsurgical one - stage treatment of intracranial mirror aneurysms via bilateral frontolateral approaches. **Methods** Review clinical data of 18 cases with anterior circulation mirror aneurysms who underwent one-stage clipping via bilateral frontolateral approaches from July 2010 to July 2015 admitted to Department of Neurosurgery in Tianjin Huanhu Hospital. The operative efficacy was evaluated according to postoperative Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS). **Results** The 36 aneurysms in 18 patients were successfully clipped via bilateral frontolateral approaches at one-stage, including 18 posterior communicating artery (PCoA) mirror aneurysms in 9 cases and 18 middle cerebral artery (MCA) mirror aneurysms in 9 cases. GOS score of 5 was discovered in 16 cases, and 4 was discovered in 2 cases after operation. One case underwent ventriculoperitoneal shunting (VPS) due to communicating hydrocephalus, one case got postoperative pulmonary infection and no death occurred. Intracranial CTA at 6 months postoperatively showed aneurysms of 18 patients were clipped completely, the parent artery blood flow was smooth, and no recurrence was found. **Conclusions** Microsurgical one-stage clipping via bilateral frontolateral approaches for treating intracranial mirror aneurysms is a surgical method with small incision, fitting surgical field, high safety, satisfactory effect and good prognosis, which is a new minimally invasive neurosurgical technique.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysm; Frontal lobe; Microsurgery

颅内镜像动脉瘤(mirror aneurysms)为颅内多发性动脉瘤的特殊类型,系颅内两侧相同部位对称发生的动脉瘤^[1]。镜像动脉瘤好发于颈内动脉(ICA)系统,发生于椎-基底动脉系统者鲜见,两组以上对

称发生的动脉瘤即多发镜像动脉瘤则更为少见^[2]。天津市环湖医院神经外科2010年7月-2015年7月经双侧额外侧入路显微手术同期处理18例前循环镜像动脉瘤患者,效果满意,现总结报告如下。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 病例选择 (1)经数字减影血管造影术

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(DSA)证实的自发性蛛网膜下隙出血且存在两侧相同部位的对称性颅内动脉瘤。(2)经双侧额外侧入路显微手术同期行动脉瘤夹闭术。(3)手术前后影像学资料完善。(4)随访资料完善。(5)所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签属知情同意书。

2.一般资料 18例患者,男性7例,女性11例;年龄37~64岁,平均51.44岁;临床表现为剧烈头痛(16例)、突发意识障碍(9例)、脑膜刺激征(15例)、恶心呕吐(10例),均经头部CT检查证实为自发性蛛网膜下隙出血,经DSA检查明确其出血原因为前循环镜像动脉瘤;入院时Hunt-Hess分级I级1例、II级13例、III级3例和IV级1例;出血量Fisher分级为I级1例、II级5例、III级10例、IV级2例;分别于入院<24 h(4例)、24~48 h(11例)和48~72 h(3例)行颅内动脉瘤夹闭术。

二、治疗方法

1.经双侧额外侧入路行动脉瘤夹闭术 患者仰卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,头部居中并略向后仰,采用Sugita头架固定。常规消毒后沿发际缘标记双侧额颞叶弧形切口约7 cm,依次切开皮肤、皮下筋膜、约1 cm颞肌,推开骨膜,达皮肌瓣至眉弓侧,显露额骨颤突;于颤线上钻孔,铣刀裁切双侧2.50 cm×3.00 cm大小椭圆形骨瓣,骨窗前缘与前颅底齐;骨窗缘与骨瓣缘各钻孔4~5个,用于悬吊硬脑膜和手术结束时丝线固定骨瓣。所有患者均依据术前影像学检查结果和临床症状先夹闭出血侧动脉瘤而后夹闭对侧未破裂动脉瘤,术中经神经内镜、超声或吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)等观察血流是否通畅和血管狭窄程度,并及时调整动脉瘤夹位置;然后缝合硬脑膜、生理盐水冲洗、还纳复位骨瓣,不放置引流管,常规逐层缝合颞肌、皮下组织和头皮。

2.随访及疗效评价 本组18例患者均于术后6个月时根据Glasgow预后分级(GOS)进行疗效评价:恢复良好,术后恢复正常生活和工作能力,遗留轻度残疾(5分);轻残,虽有轻度残疾但有独立生活能力,并能够在保护下进行日常工作(4分);重残,神志清醒但丧失独立生活能力,需他人照料(3分);植物状态生存,维持最低意识反应状态(如随着睡眠-觉醒周期能睁开眼睛,2分);死亡(1分)。与此同时,所有患者均于术后6个月时行头部CTA检查以观察载瘤动脉管径、动脉瘤夹位置及是否有动脉瘤残留。

结 果

本组18例患者术中共发现36个动脉瘤,其中后交通动脉(PCoA)镜像动脉瘤9例(18个)、大脑中动脉(MCA)镜像动脉瘤9例(18个)。由于术中脑组织及神经血管组织牵拉轻微,术后无一例出现神经血管损伤并发症,由于手术时间短、出血量少,术中均未输血;而且术后第2天头部CT检查亦未发现颅内出血或缺血征象。18例患者中1例(例11)并发肺部感染而行抗炎治疗痊愈,1例(例17)因交通性脑积水于术后3周行脑室-腹腔分流术,此2例患者均预后良好,GOS评分5分;无一例手术死亡(表1,2)。所有患者术后随访6个月至5年,平均为45.37个月,GOS评分5分者16例、4分者2例;CTA检查显示所有动脉瘤均夹闭完全、无复发且载瘤动脉血流通畅。

典型病例

患者 女性,63岁,主因突发剧烈头痛4 h,于2014年4月21日入院。患者入院前4 h无明显诱因突发全头部剧烈胀痛并伴颈部疼痛,发作过程中无头晕、恶心呕吐、高热寒战、四肢麻木抽搐、意识障碍、肢体瘫痪、视力下降和复视、大小便失禁。就诊于当地医院(2014年4月21日),头部CT显示蛛网膜下隙出血,为求进一步治疗转入我院。既往冠心病、高血压和糖尿病史10余年,否认吸烟史和饮酒史、否认家族遗传性疾病史。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利,对答切题,四肢从嘱活动;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约2.50 mm,对光反射灵敏,双侧眼球活动自如,无眼震、复视,无眼睑下垂;鼻唇沟无变浅,伸舌居中,无口角歪斜,颈部略抵抗;四肢肌力5级,肌张力正常;双侧Babinski征阳性。头部CT显示蛛网膜下隙出血较前无明显变化(图1a)。予甘露醇250 ml/8 h静脉滴注脱水降低颅内压、尼莫地平10 mg/8 h静脉滴注抗脑血管痉挛,以及控制血压、血糖等治疗,并于入院24 h内在局部麻醉下行DSA检查,结果显示双侧后交通动脉动脉瘤(最大直径:左侧约5 mm、右侧约6 mm;图1b,1c)。因动脉瘤栓塞术风险较大,遂于2014年4月22日在全身麻醉下行经双侧额外侧入路镜像动脉瘤夹闭术。根据术中ICGA和神经内镜所显示载瘤动脉、瘤颈及瘤周穿支动脉等细微解剖结构,分别以FT720T和FT752T动脉瘤夹夹闭双侧动脉瘤,经

表1 18例镜像动脉瘤患者术前临床资料**Table 1.** Preoperative clinical data of 18 cases of mirror aneurysms

No	Sex	Age (year)	Location	Preoperative imaging	Preoperative Hunt-Hess (grade)	Preoperative Fisher (grade)	Max diameter of aneurysm (mm)	
							Left	Right
1	Male	45	MCA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅱ	6	6
2	Male	52	MCA	DSA	Ⅲ	Ⅲ	7	8
3	Male	56	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	5	6
4	Male	48	MCA	DSA	I	Ⅱ	8	10
5	Male	63	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	4	7
6	Male	45	MCA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅱ	5	11
7	Male	55	PCoA	DSA	Ⅳ	Ⅲ	6	4
8	Female	37	MCA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	12	15
9	Female	45	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	7	7
10	Female	53	MCA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅱ	5	6
11	Female	64	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅳ	6	8
12	Female	51	MCA	DSA	Ⅲ	Ⅲ	9	5
13	Female	63	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	I	5	6
14	Female	40	MCA	DSA	Ⅲ	Ⅲ	8	8
15	Female	56	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	5	4
16	Female	52	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅱ	9	7
17	Female	55	PCoA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅳ	13	8
18	Female	46	MCA	DSA	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	5	5

MCA, middle cerebral artery, 大脑中动脉; PCoA, posterior communicating artery, 后交通动脉; DSA, digital subtraction angiography, 数字减影血管造影术

ICGA、神经内镜和多普勒超声检查确认夹闭完全,且无载瘤动脉、穿支动脉等血管损伤,逐层缝合,结束手术,术中未出现动脉瘤破裂出血。术后继续予甘露醇、尼莫地平,并辅助赖氨酸3 g/d加入250 ml生理盐水或5%葡萄糖注射液中稀释后静脉滴注、奥拉西坦4 g/d加入100 ml生理盐水或5%葡萄糖注射液中稀释后静脉滴注改善脑循环代谢,并控制血压、血糖等治疗。术后病情平稳,头痛症状明显缓解,住院2周后出院。术后6个月行头部三维颅骨重建显示双侧经额外侧入路骨窗(图2a);头部CTA显示后交通动脉镜像动脉瘤夹闭完全、未复发,载瘤动脉血流通畅(图2b,2c)。术后12和18个月门诊随访时患者恢复良好,能够独立进行日常生活和工作,GOS评分5分。

讨 论

颅内镜像动脉瘤又称颅内镜影动脉瘤,是多发性动脉瘤的特殊类型,约占颅内多发性动脉瘤的40%^[1],女性多于男性,主要好发于大脑中动脉和后交通动脉,其他部位较少见^[3]。DSA、CTA和MRA

等影像学检查技术的不断进步,大大提高颅内镜像动脉瘤的阳性检出率^[4]。特别是三维DSA的应用,不但图像清晰、测量准确,还可以从任意角度观察脑血管和动脉瘤的三维形态和立体结构。

目前,动脉瘤夹闭术仍是治疗颅内镜像动脉瘤的有效方法之一^[5],但对其手术时机的选择尚无统一标准,尤其对多发性动脉瘤的夹闭时机(早期或限期处理、同期或择期处理)尚存争议,笔者认为应结合患者情况和影像学资料进行综合考虑。一般认为,Hunt-Hess分级I~Ⅲ级患者应早期行动脉瘤夹闭术;而Ⅳ级患者先行保守治疗,待生命体征趋于稳定后再择期夹闭动脉瘤^[6]。但与单发性颅内动脉瘤相比,镜像动脉瘤破裂发生率更高,随着影像学技术和显微手术的日益提高,更多学者主张明确诊断后尽早对多发性动脉瘤行动脉瘤夹闭术^[7]。早期手术的优点在于:(1)对已破裂出血的镜像动脉瘤早期夹闭,可降低动脉瘤再次破裂出血之病死率或病残率。(2)手术彻底打开颅底相关脑池,夹闭动脉瘤后生理盐水反复冲洗以清除蛛网膜下隙中的血性脑脊液,有利于脑脊液循环并减轻因出血导致

表2 18例镜像动脉瘤患者术中及术后临床资料**Table 2.** Intraoperative and postoperative clinical data of 18 cases of mirror aneurysms

No	Sex	Age (year)	Intraoperative rupture	Transfusion	Intraoperative aids	Postoperative GOS (score)	Recurrence	Postoperative complications
1	Male	45	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound	5	No	No
2	Male	52	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound	5	No	No
3	Male	56	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
4	Male	48	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
5	Male	63	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	4	No	No
6	Male	45	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
7	Male	55	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
8	Female	37	No	No	ICGA, endoscope	5	No	No
9	Female	45	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound	5	No	No
10	Female	53	Yes	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
11	Female	64	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound	5	No	Pulmonary infection
12	Female	51	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
13	Female	63	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
14	Female	40	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound	5	No	No
15	Female	56	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	4	No	No
16	Female	52	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No
17	Female	55	Yes	No	ICGA, ultrasound	5	No	Communicating hydrocephalus
18	Female	46	No	No	ICGA, ultrasound, endoscope	5	No	No

GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale, Glasgow 预后分级;ICGA, indocyanine green angiography, 吖啶菁绿荧光血管造影术

的脑血管痉挛;必要时行终板造瘘术,可防止交通性或梗阻性脑积水的发生。(3)早期手术还可避免脑水肿高峰期带来的手术困难,把握手术时机能够较好地利用脑组织自然空间显露动脉瘤,从而减少术中对脑组织的机械牵拉。本组18例患者中17例为Hunt-Hess分级I~Ⅲ级,仅1例Ⅳ级,均于发病72小时内,经额外侧入路同期夹闭双侧动脉瘤,手术效果良好。

经额外侧入路是经翼点入路的转化,利用小骨窗的“门镜效应”,通过改变显微镜投射角度达到与传统经翼点入路相同的术野显露效果,分离颈内动脉及其分支,完全显露载瘤动脉和动脉瘤^[8]。根据笔者临床体会,术中应注意:(1)固定头架时头部略向后仰,可使头部向两侧旋转,能达到经翼点入路的要求。(2)剪开双侧硬脑膜后优先处理责任动脉瘤侧,按常规手术步骤逐步深入分离、阻断载瘤动脉并夹闭动脉瘤。(3)对于形成颅内血肿或脑积水者,应先清除血肿和穿刺脑室释放脑脊液或行腰大池引流术使颅内压迅速降低,以充分显露术野,并提供足够的操作空间。近年来,有大量文献报道经一侧入路夹闭双侧动脉瘤的手术效果^[9],由于此方

法存在术野受限、手术路径较长、动脉瘤指向和载瘤动脉近心端控制困难等因素,若术中发生对侧动脉瘤破裂则止血和夹闭十分棘手^[6],特别是对侧动脉瘤指向外下侧者,经一侧入路处理双侧动脉瘤相对困难。笔者的体会是,优先处理责任动脉瘤,而后再处理未破裂动脉瘤,鉴于这一原则,术前对破裂动脉瘤侧别的判断则显得至关重要,决定优先夹闭的顺序。我们通常以首次CT和DSA显示的动脉瘤形态作为判断责任动脉瘤之标准:(1)CT提示蛛网膜积血不对称、凝血块较多的一侧为破裂动脉瘤。(2)动脉瘤形态对确认其是否破裂有较好的参考价值,尤其是分叶状或存在小阜的不规则动脉瘤。(3)DSA显示破裂动脉瘤载瘤动脉痉挛严重。(4)临床症状与体征。(5)弥漫性蛛网膜下隙出血或单侧多个动脉瘤且体积较大者多为破裂动脉瘤。

事实上仅部分出血性颅内动脉瘤可于术前确定责任动脉瘤,对于不能明确出血责任侧别时,选择同期处理双侧动脉瘤更为安全,因此经双侧额外侧入路手术为更佳的选择^[10]。本组患者均采用经双侧额外侧入路同期夹闭动脉瘤,其优点是:术中若出现对侧动脉瘤出血,仅需转动头架即可及时控

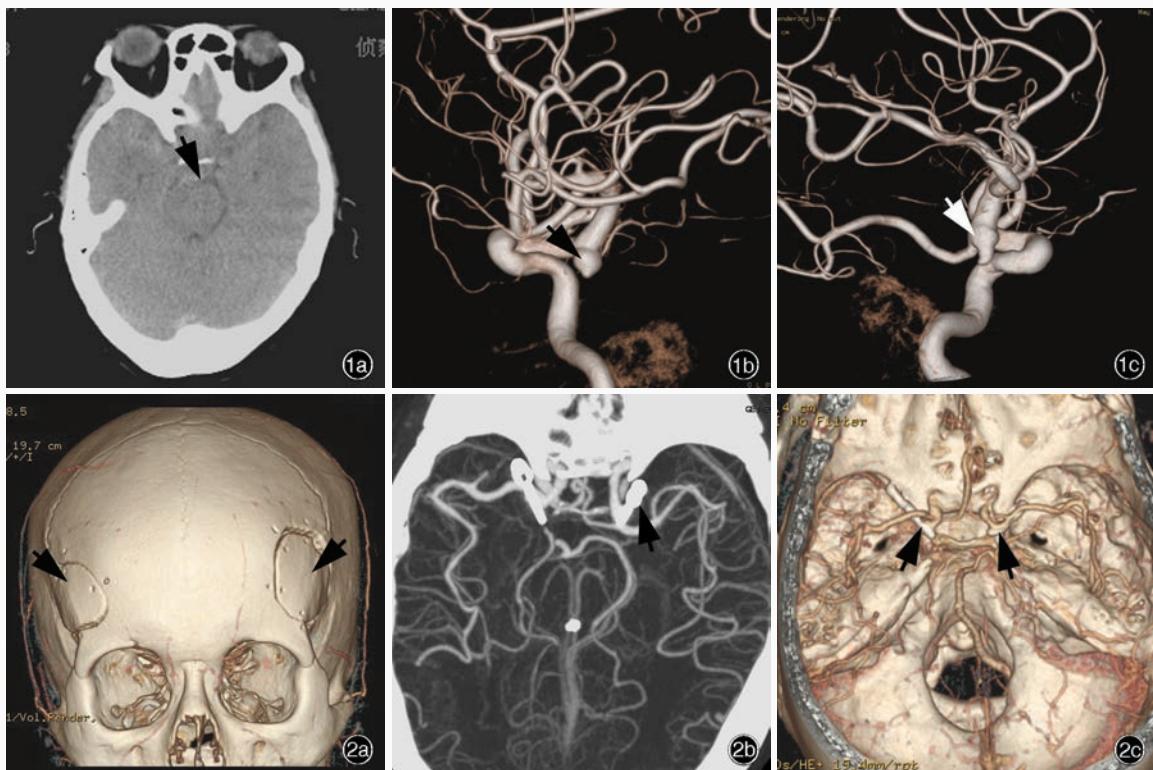


图1 术前头部影像学检查所见 1a 横断面CT显示蛛网膜下隙出血(箭头所示) 1b,1c 正位DSA容积重建图显示后交通动脉瘤像动脉瘤(箭头所示) **图2** 术后6个月头部影像学检查所见 2a 三维颅骨重建显示双侧经额外侧入路骨窗(箭头所示) 2b CTA最大密度投影图显示动脉瘤夹闭完全、无复发(箭头所示),载瘤动脉血流通畅 2c CTA容积重建图显示动脉瘤夹闭完全、无复发(箭头所示),载瘤动脉血流通畅

Figure 1 Preoperative brain imaging findings Axial CT showed subarachnoid hemorrhage (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Anteroposterior DSA volume reconstruction showed mirror aneurysms of posterior communicating artery (arrows indicate; Panel 1b, 1c). **Figure 2** Postoperative brain imaging findings 6 months after operation Three-dimensional skull reconstruction showed bone window via bilateral frontolateral approaches (arrows indicate, Panel 2a). CTA maximum intensity projection (Panel 2b) and CTA volume reconstruction (Panel 2c) showed mirror aneurysms were clipped completely with no recurrence (arrows indicate), and the parent artery blood flow was smooth.

制载瘤动脉。与传统术式相比,经双侧额外侧入路手术损伤小、手术时间短、术后并发症少^[10];沿发际缘切开长6~7 cm皮肤切口、切开约1 cm颞肌可有效减少面神经额支损伤,术后硬脑膜外血肿或颞肌萎缩发生率大大降低。该术式无需剔除蝶骨嵴和外侧裂投影线以下的颞骨鳞部,较少损伤脑膜中动脉;术中仅需转动头架即可完成左右侧别的更换,快速优先阻断和处理破裂动脉瘤。虽然为经双侧入路,与传统经翼点入路相比,可节省开关颅时间,手术时间和麻醉时间缩短且出血量减少;同时还可避免开放额窦,能有效降低术后严重颅内感染发生率^[10];与经眶上眉弓入路相比,手术效果相似,经额外侧入路术野及操作空间略大且外侧角度略佳,对处理后交通动脉瘤具有一定优势。

经额外侧入路夹闭动脉瘤为小骨窗手术,受显微镜投射角度限制,特别是动脉瘤向外生长者,所

应用的显微外科辅助工具极为重要。神经内镜具有近距离照明和局部放大作用,可使细微结构的显示更加清晰,解剖和分离过程能够有效减少穿支动脉损伤;还可弥补显微镜直视的缺点,夹闭前后从多个角度,特别是侧面和背面观察载瘤动脉、瘤颈和瘤周穿支动脉,了解动脉瘤局部解剖结构,从而避免或减少夹闭不全、瘤夹放置不满意或误夹等风险^[5]。本组18例患者均采用术中ICGA,其中17例辅助术中多普勒超声、12例应用神经内镜检查,使经额外侧入路动脉瘤夹闭术更加精确和安全,防止手术并发症的发生。

颅内镜像动脉瘤处理和预后较单一动脉瘤复杂,经双侧额外侧入路同期处理具有一定优势,但单一入路难以解决所有问题,存在局限性。对于存在严重脑肿胀、脑疝形成需施行外减压,巨大动脉瘤需行搭桥术,或设备和医师经验不具备等情况

时,不宜选择此入路。术前应进行充分评估并严格掌握手术适应证,方能减少手术次数,免除Ⅱ期手术导致的创伤,同时可减少住院时间和医疗费用,获得良好的手术效果。

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Comparison between the 2007 and the 2016 WHO classification of tumours of the central nervous system (Ⅱ)

The 2007 edition

- Lymphomas and haematopoietic neoplasms**
- Malignant lymphomas
- Plasmacytoma
- Granulocytic sarcoma

The 2016 edition

- Lymphomas**
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the CNS
- Immunodeficiency-associated CNS lymphomas
- AIDS-related diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
- EBV-positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS
- Lymphomatoid granulomatosis
- Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma
- Low-grade B-cell lymphoma of the CNS
- T-cell and NK/T-cell lymphomas of the CNS
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-positive
- Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative
- MALT lymphoma of the dura
- Histiocytic tumours**
- Langerhans cell histiocytosis
- Erdheim-Chester disease
- Rosai-Dorfman disease
- Juvenile xanthogranuloma
- Histiocytic sarcoma