

· 脑静脉系统疾病 ·

脑静脉窦内支架植入术中球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术的临床意义

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【摘要】目的 探讨脑静脉窦内支架植入术中于球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术以预测术后穿支静脉回流情况的临床价值。**方法** 共93例脑静脉窦内支架植入术患者(包括51例脑静脉窦狭窄合并颅内高压和42例源于脑静脉窦狭窄的搏动性耳鸣),63例直接行脑血管造影术测量横窦和乙状窦直径并根据测量结果选择支架,30例于球囊扩张状态下行狭窄侧颈动脉或椎动脉造影术以明确穿支静脉回流情况,回流缓慢者选择较脑静脉窦直径小1~2 mm的支架。**结果** 脑静脉窦内支架植入术成功率100%(93/93)。63例根据脑血管造影术测量的横窦和乙状窦直径而选择支架患者中45例选择9 mm×40 mm支架、15例选择8 mm×40 mm支架、3例选择7 mm×40 mm支架,支架平均直径(8.67 ± 0.68) mm;术后11例(17.46%)出现穿支静脉回流缓慢。余30例于球囊扩张状态下行颈动脉或椎动脉造影术而选择支架的患者中3例选择8 mm×40 mm支架、11例选择7 mm×40 mm支架、16例选择6 mm×40 mm支架,支架平均直径(7.57 ± 0.67) mm;术后仅1例(3.33%)出现穿支静脉回流缓慢。两组患者选择的支架直径($t = 15.632, P = 0.001$)和术后穿支静脉闭塞发生率(校正 $\chi^2 = 60.065, P = 0.001$)差异均有统计学意义。**结论** 脑静脉窦内支架植入术后穿支静脉闭塞是较为常见的并发症,术中于球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术可以有效预测穿支静脉闭塞的可能性,并为选择适宜直径的支架提供依据。

【关键词】 脑血管障碍; 脑静脉; 缩窄,病理性; 血管成形术; 支架; 脑血管造影术

Clinical significance of balloon dilatation angiography during cerebral venous sinus stenosis stenting

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical significance of balloon dilatation angiography during cerebral venous sinus stenosis stenting to predict the reflux of perforator veins after operation. **Methods** A total of 93 patients (including 51 with cerebral venous sinus stenosis and intracranial hypertension and 42 with intractable pulsatile tinnitus caused by cerebral venous sinus stenosis) who were treated by stent implantation were analyzed retrospectively. Among those patients, the diameter of transverse and sigmoid sinuses of 63 cases were measured based on angiography, and stent was selected according to the measurement result. The other 30 cases were given angiography on ipsilateral carotid artery or vertebral artery when the balloon was dilated in the venous sinus to confirm the reflux of perforator veins. If the venous reflux decreased in the angiography, stent with diameter 1–2 mm less than that of venous sinus could be selected. **Results** The success rate of stenting was 100% (93/93). In 63 cases, 45 cases were planted 9 mm×40 mm stents, 15 were planted 8 mm×40 mm stents, 3 were planted 7 mm×40 mm stents. The average diameter of stents was (8.67 ± 0.68) mm. There were 11 cases (17.46%) with slow perforator venous reflux after operation. In the other 30 cases, 3 cases were planted 8 mm×40 mm stents, 11 were planted 7 mm×40 mm stents, and 16 were planted 6 mm×40 mm stents. The average diameter of stents was (7.57 ± 0.67) mm. There was only one case (3.33%) with slow perforator venous reflux after operation.

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The difference of stent diameter between 2 groups was statistically significant ($t = 15.632$, $P = 0.001$). The occurrence rate of perforator vein occlusion after operation between 2 groups was significantly different (adjusted $\chi^2 = 60.065$, $P = 0.001$). **Conclusions** Perforator vein occlusion after cerebral venous sinus stenting is common complication. Balloon dilatation angiography could predict the possibility of perforator vein occlusion effectively. This method could choose the stent with appropriate diameter.

[Key words] Cerebrovascular disorders; Cerebral veins; Constriction, pathologic; Angioplasty; Stents; Cerebral angiography

随着神经介入材料和技术的进步,脑静脉窦内支架植入术已成为治疗脑静脉窦狭窄的最主要方法,横窦和乙状窦交界区是最常见的狭窄部位,由于脑静脉窦有众多穿支静脉汇入,包括Labbe's静脉、岩上窦、小脑前中央静脉、小脑下静脉等^[1-2],故支架植入术后穿支静脉闭塞是其常见并发症。如何预防穿支静脉闭塞并寻找预测方法是目前临床研究的热点^[3-4]。解放军总医院自2013年于脑静脉窦内支架植入术中球囊扩张状态下行同侧脑血管造影术,以明确球囊扩张状态下穿支静脉回流情况,由此预测支架植入术后穿支静脉闭塞风险,从而为存在较大穿支静脉闭塞风险的患者选择直径较小的支架,取得良好临床效果,现总结报告如下。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

选择2010年1月~2015年6月在解放军总医院行脑静脉窦内支架植入术的93例患者,其中51例经临床表现、腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查颅内压、眼底镜检查和数字减影血管造影术(DSA)等明确诊断为脑静脉窦狭窄伴颅内高压;42例出现脑静脉窦狭窄同侧与脉搏一致的搏动性耳鸣且确定源于脑静脉窦狭窄。男性34例,女性59例;年龄为21~65岁,平均为(48.52 ± 10.09)岁;病程为0.10~10.00年,中位病程为[4(1,6)]年。51例脑静脉窦狭窄伴颅内高压患者腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查压力 $280\sim600\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ ($1\text{ mm H}_2\text{O} = 9.81 \times 10^{-3}\text{ kPa}$, $80\sim180\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$)、平均(380.59 ± 45.35)mm H₂O,41例 $>400\sim600\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ 、9例 $>300\sim400\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ 、1例为 $280\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$;术前均行脑血管造影术,全脑循环时间均 $>13\sim25\text{ s}$,平均(16.12 ± 3.56)s,其中右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄37例(72.55%)、左侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄14例(27.45%)。42例源于脑静脉窦狭窄的搏动性耳鸣患者均无颅内压异常;术前均行脑血管造影术,全脑循环时间正常;右侧搏动性耳鸣31例

(73.81%),左侧11例(26.19%);耳鸣匹配检查响度 $30\sim60\text{ dB}$ 、平均(42 ± 16)dB,频率 $100\sim2000\text{ Hz}$ 、平均(981 ± 105)Hz。

二、研究方法

1. 手术适应证 对于脑静脉窦狭窄伴颅内高压的患者,术前除行脑血管造影术明确脑静脉窦狭窄部位和程度外,还应行脑静脉窦微导管测压,计算狭窄远近端压力梯度, $>100\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ 者行脑静脉窦内支架植入术。对源于脑静脉窦狭窄的搏动性耳鸣患者,经心理辅导后仍不能耐受持续性搏动性耳鸣可考虑行脑静脉窦内支架植入术。

2. 围手术期处理 术前予华法林口服抗凝治疗,剂量为 9 mg/d (第1天)、 6 mg/d (第2天),此后根据患者对药物的反应性以调整剂量;术后予华法林 $3\sim6\text{ mg/d}$,将国际标准化比值(INR)控制在 $2\sim3$ ^[5]。

3. 手术方法 患者仰卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,经股动脉置入4F造影管(美国Cordis公司)至狭窄侧颈动脉,系球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术备用。同时经股静脉将8F导引导管(美国Cordis公司)经同侧颈内静脉置入狭窄侧乙状窦远端,先以2.4F Renegade微导管(美国Cordis公司)置入上矢状窦内行脑静脉窦造影术,以明确狭窄部位和长度;沿Renegade微导管置入X-celerator 300 cm导丝(美国Medtronic公司)至上矢状窦内,撤出Renegade微导管;再沿微导丝置入 $6\text{ mm} \times 20\text{ mm}$ Aviator Plus扩张球囊(美国Cordis公司)。本组有63例患者直接行脑血管造影术测量脑静脉窦直径,并根据测量结果选择Protege自膨式支架(美国Medtronic公司)扩张狭窄静脉窦;余30例先行脑静脉窦扩张,扩张完全后将球囊置于横窦和乙状窦交界区穿支静脉汇入最明显处,并将球囊扩张至命名压,于球囊扩张状态下行同侧颈动脉或椎动脉造影术,以明确穿支静脉回流情况,如果发现穿支静脉部分回流缓慢,则选择比静脉窦直径小 $1\sim2\text{ mm}$ 的支架行脑静脉窦内支架植入术。最后置入2.4F Renegade微导

管并撤出微导丝,复查脑静脉窦造影术并测量狭窄远近端压力,同时复行狭窄侧颈动脉或椎动脉造影术,以观察脑静脉窦内支架植入术后狭窄改善情况,以及颞枕叶和小脑表面穿支静脉回流、横窦和乙状窦交界区静脉回流情况。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用校正 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组93例患者脑静脉窦内支架植入术均获得成功,手术成功率为100%;51例脑静脉窦狭窄合并颅内高压患者术后颅内压均降至正常水平,42例源于脑静脉窦狭窄的搏动性耳鸣患者术后耳鸣症状即刻消失。63例根据脑静脉窦直径选择支架患者中45例选择9 mm×40 mm支架、15例选择8 mm×40 mm支架、3例选择7 mm×40 mm支架,支架直径7~9 mm、平均(8.67 ± 0.68) mm;术后11例(17.46%)出现穿支静脉回流缓慢,其中9例表现为头晕、头痛症状,2例无特殊症状。30例于球囊扩张状态下行颈动脉或椎动脉造影术的患者中3例选择8 mm×40 mm支架、11例选择7 mm×40 mm支架、16例选择6 mm×40 mm支架,支架直径6~8 mm、平均(7.57 ± 0.67) mm;术后仅1例(3.33%)出现穿支静脉回流缓慢。两组患者所选择的支架直径比较,差异具有统计学意义($t = 15.632, P = 0.001$);术后穿支静脉闭塞发生率比较,差异亦具有统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2 = 60.065, P = 0.001$)。

典型病例

例1 女性,32岁,主因右侧搏动性耳鸣5年,于2010年8月15日入院。患者5年前先后出现右侧和左侧耳鸣,发作频率与心率一致,压迫同侧颈内静脉时耳鸣消失,症状进行性加重,无头痛、恶心、呕吐、视力下降。外院行全脑血管造影显示,右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄。为求进一步诊断与治疗,遂至我院就诊。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利,定向力、理解力和判断力正常,脑神经检查未见明显异常;双侧痛温觉、轻触觉正常,两点辨别觉、图形觉、位置觉和音叉振动觉正常;四肢肌容积均正常,无肌萎缩和肌束颤,四肢肌力5级,肌张力均正常;双手快复轮替动作、双侧指鼻试验、双侧跟-膝-胫试验稳准,Romberg征阴性,直线行走试验阴性,双侧病理反射未引出。听力测验耳鸣匹配检查响度35 dB,频率125 Hz。颈动脉和上矢状窦造影均显示右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄(图1a~1d)。临床诊断为脑静脉窦狭窄。遂于2010年8月20日行脑静脉窦球囊扩张并脑静脉窦内支架植入术,术中于球囊扩张状态下行右侧椎动脉造影显示,穿支静脉无明显对比剂滞留(图1e)。术后耳鸣症状消失,复查颈动脉造影显示,右侧横窦和乙状窦狭窄改善,静脉窦明显增粗,右侧Labbe's静脉回流缓慢(图1f,1g)。但出现持续性头晕、头痛,经滴壶静脉滴注前列地尔(10 μg/d)以及口服甲磺酸倍他司汀片(10 mg/次,2次/d)和银杏叶片(40 mg/次,2次/d)对症治疗3个月,症状缓解。

例2 女性,33岁,主因右侧搏动性耳鸣1年,于2015年10月18日入院。患者1年前无明显诱因出现右侧搏动性耳鸣,发作频率与心率一致,压迫同侧颈内静脉时耳鸣消失,运动、情绪激动或劳累后症状加重。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利,定向力、理解力和判断力正常,脑神经检查未见异常;双侧痛温觉、轻触觉正常,两点辨别觉、图形觉、位置觉和音叉振动觉正常;四肢肌容积均正常,无肌萎缩和肌束颤,四肢肌力5级,肌张力正常;双手快复轮替动作、双侧指鼻试验、双侧跟-膝-胫试验稳准,Romberg征阴性,直线行走试验阴性,双侧病理反射未引出。听力测验耳鸣匹配检查响度45 dB,频率250 Hz。颈动脉和上矢状窦造影显示,右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄(图2a~2c)。临床诊断为脑静脉窦狭窄。遂于2015年10月29日行脑静脉窦球囊扩张并脑静脉窦内支架植入术,术中于球囊扩张状态下行右侧椎动脉造影显示,穿支静脉无明显对比剂滞留(图2d)。术后耳鸣消失,复查颈动脉造影显示,右侧横窦和乙状窦狭窄改善,穿支静脉回流通畅(图2e,2f)。

讨 论

脑静脉窦内支架植入术是治疗脑静脉窦狭窄的最有效方法。由于脑静脉窦结构复杂,植入支架较为困难,需具备丰富临床经验的神经介入科医师方可完成,因此在国内外开展得并不广泛。脑静脉窦内支架植入术发展历程也较为短暂,Marks等^[6]

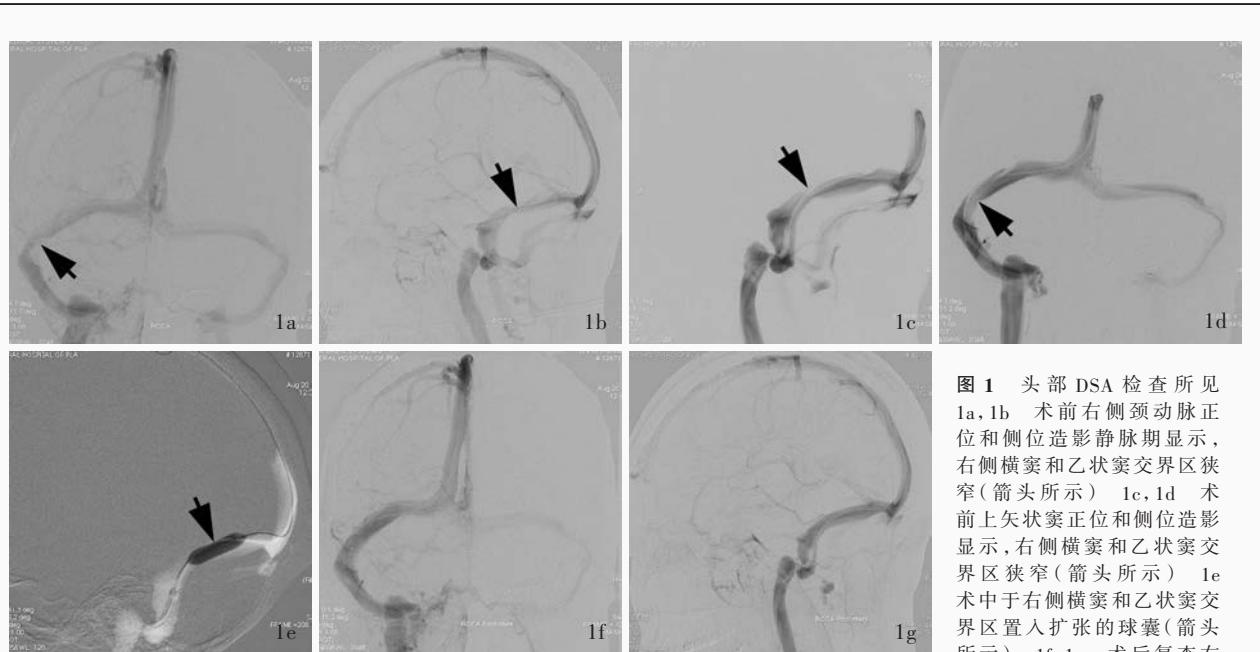


图 1 头部 DSA 检查所见
1a, 1b 术前右侧颈动脉正位和侧位造影静脉期显示, 右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄(箭头所示) 1c, 1d 术前上矢状窦正位和侧位造影显示, 右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区狭窄(箭头所示) 1e 术中于右侧横窦和乙状窦交界区置入扩张的球囊(箭头所示) 1f, 1g 术后复查右

侧颈动脉造影静脉期显示, 右侧横窦和乙状窦狭窄改善, 静脉窦明显增粗, 右侧 Labbe's 静脉回流缓慢

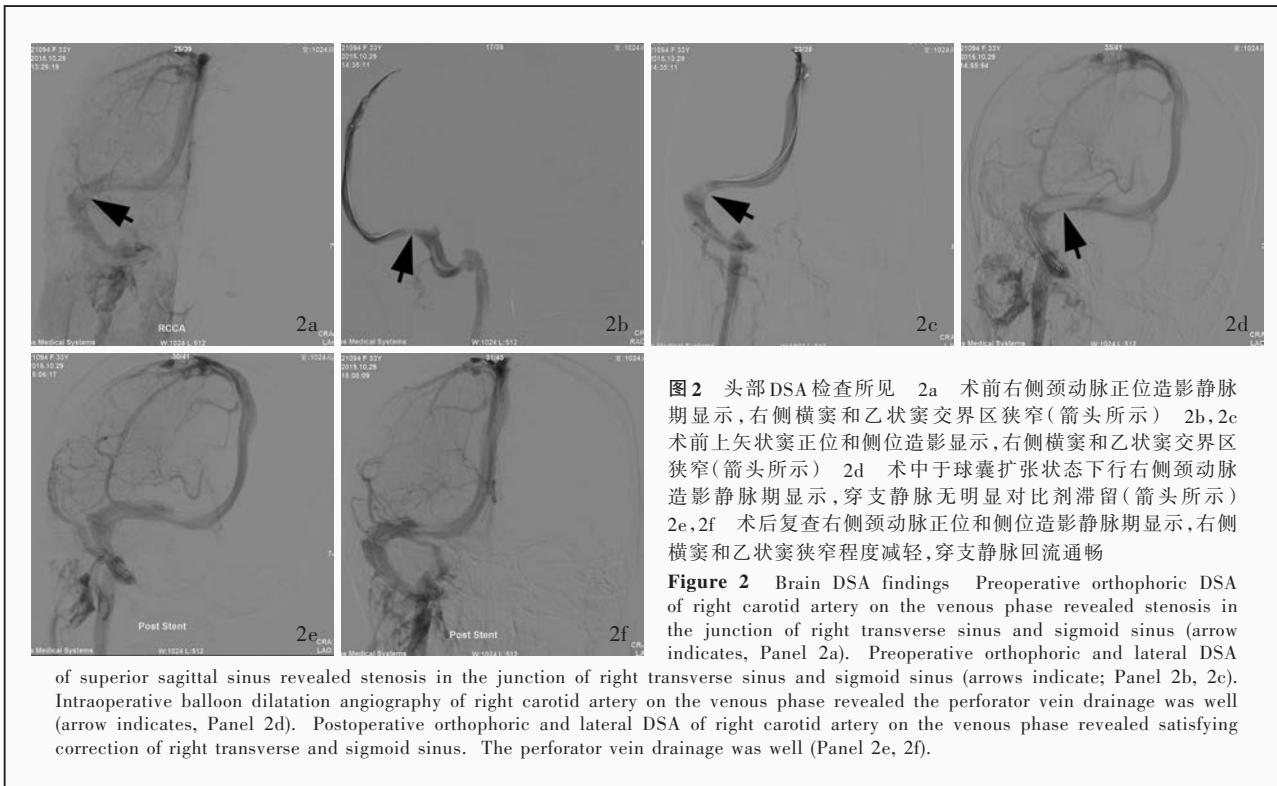
Figure 1 Brain DSA findings Preoperative orthophoric and lateral DSA of right carotid artery on the venous phase revealed stenosis in the junction of right transverse sinus and sigmoid sinus (arrows indicate; Panel 1a, 1b). Preoperative orthophoric and lateral DSA of superior sagittal sinus revealed stenosis in the junction of right transverse sinus and sigmoid sinus (arrows indicate; Panel 1c, 1d). During the operation, dilated balloon was placed in the junction of right transverse sinus and sigmoid sinus (arrow indicates, Panel 1e). Postoperative DSA of right carotid artery on the venous phase revealed satisfying correction of right transverse and sigmoid sinus. The venous sinus was obviously thickened, while right Labbe's vein had slow reflux (Panel 1f, 1g).

于1994年首次报告支架植入术治疗脑静脉窦狭窄。2002年, 李宝民等^[7]首次在国内采用支架植入术治疗脑静脉窦狭窄合并颅内高压患者, 并取得较好疗效。脑静脉窦内支架植入术最常见部位是横窦和乙状窦交界区, 考虑可能与此处蛛网膜颗粒增生较明显、易形成狭窄有关。临床需行脑静脉窦内支架植入术的患者主要包括两种症状, 一种是脑静脉窦狭窄合并颅内高压, 另一种是脑静脉窦狭窄合并搏动性耳鸣^[8]。

尽管神经介入材料和技术经过10余年的发展, 脑静脉窦内支架植入术已经成为临床治疗脑静脉窦狭窄较为成熟的方法, 但术后并发症仍始终困扰术者, 即支架植入部位的穿支静脉回流缓慢或闭塞。横窦和乙状窦交界区有众多穿支静脉, 主要负责颞叶、小脑和海绵窦的静脉回流, 其中, 负责颞叶静脉回流主要是 Labbe's 静脉、负责小脑静脉回流主要是小脑下静脉、负责海绵窦静脉回流主要是岩上窦, 一旦出现支架植入术后穿支静脉回流缓慢或闭塞, 即可引起相应的神经功能缺损症状与体征, 甚至发生颅内出血^[9-10]。因此, 预测和降低脑静脉窦内支架植入术后穿支静脉闭塞风险是提高手

术疗效的关键。

既往直接行脑血管造影术测量横窦和乙状窦直径并根据测量结果选择支架, 然而在实践工作中这种方法并不科学, 且易导致穿支静脉闭塞, 这是由于脑静脉窦横截面并非与动脉一样呈圆形, 而是呈三角形, 且这种三角形每一边的长度并不完全相等, 因此按照最长一边选择支架是不适宜的, 势必导致穿支静脉被直径较大的支架压迫^[11-12]。鉴于此, 解放军总医院自2013年开创性采用脑静脉窦内支架植入术中于球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术以评价穿支静脉闭塞的可能性, 如果在球囊扩张状态下存在穿支静脉回流不畅, 则选择较静脉窦直径小1~2 mm的支架^[13-15]。本研究结果显示, 术中于球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术而选择的支架直径较直接行脑血管造影术测量脑静脉窦直径而选择的支架小, 但两种方法获得相同疗效, 51例脑静脉窦狭窄合并颅内高压患者术后颅内压均降至正常水平, 42例源于脑静脉窦狭窄的搏动性耳鸣患者术后耳鸣症状均即刻消失; 术中于球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术的患者术后仅1例(3.33%)出现穿支静脉闭塞, 低于直接行脑血管造影术测量脑静脉



of superior sagittal sinus revealed stenosis in the junction of right transverse sinus and sigmoid sinus (arrow indicates, Panel 2d). Postoperative orthophasic and lateral DSA of right carotid artery on the venous phase revealed satisfying correction of right transverse and sigmoid sinus. The perforator vein drainage was well (Panel 2e, 2f).

窦直径而选择支架的患者(11例,17.46%)。

我们认为,静脉窦内支架植入术中于球囊扩张状态下行脑血管造影术虽然能够预测脑静脉窦穿支静脉闭塞,但仅为一种间接预测方法,更准确的方法是高分辨力脑静脉窦MRI检查,通过测量脑静脉窦三边长度并根据测量结果选择最适宜的支架。目前,脑静脉窦高分辨力MRI仍处于研究初期阶段,尚待影像科医师和临床医师的共同努力,才能最大限度地减少静脉窦内支架植入术并发症。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

继发于原发性甲状腺功能减退症的垂体增生

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Pituitary hyperplasia secondary to primary hypothyroidism

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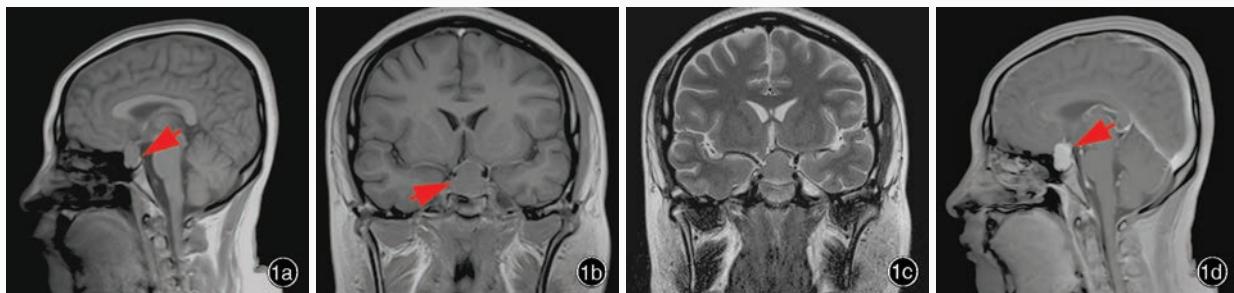


图1 女性,19岁,因月经失调、间断性溢乳1年伴视力减退9个月就诊。诊断为甲状腺功能减退症;鞍区占位性病变。予鞍区占位性病变探查术。术后病理学证实为垂体增生 1a 矢状位T₁WI显示,垂体弥漫性增大,呈均匀等信号,向上突入鞍上池,压迫视交叉;神经垂体略受压,呈高信号(箭头所示) 1b 冠状位T₁WI显示,鞍区病变呈“葫芦”状(箭头所示),鞍上部分宽度小于鞍内部分,双侧海绵窦未见受累 1c 冠状位T₂WI显示病灶呈均匀等信号 1d 矢状位增强T₁WI显示病变呈明显均匀强化(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 19-year-old female patient suffered from irregular menstruation and intermittent lactation for one year and progressive vision loss for 9 months. The admitting diagnosis was hypothyroidism and a space-occupying lesion in sellar region. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was pituitary hyperplasia. Sagittal T₁WI showed diffuse enlargement of the pituitary gland with homogeneous isointensity, extending into suprasellar cistern and compressing the optic chiasm. Neurohypophysis was mildly oppressed with hyperintensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Coronal T₁WI revealed a "calabash" mass located in sellar region (arrow indicates). The width of suprasellar part was shorter than that of intrasellar one. There was no involvement of bilateral cavernous sinuses (Panel 1b). Coronal T₂WI showed homogeneous isointensity of the lesion (Panel 1c). Sagittal contrast-enhanced T₁WI showed homogeneous enhancement of the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

原发性甲状腺功能减退症是多种原因引起甲状腺素合成、分泌或生物效应降低的内分泌系统疾病。部分可继发病理性垂体增生,严重者出现视力障碍、视野缺损和泌乳素升高相应症状,常以溢乳、月经紊乱为主诉。原发性甲状腺功能减退症血清甲状腺激素降低,负反馈性刺激下丘脑分泌促甲状腺激素释放激素,后者刺激腺垂体促甲状腺激素分泌细胞代偿性增生,促甲状腺激素分泌增加;促甲状腺激素释放激素同时对泌乳素分泌细胞有刺激作用,泌乳素分泌增加;垂体柄漏斗分泌的多巴胺是泌乳素的抑制因子,如果增生的垂体压迫垂体柄,亦刺激泌乳素分泌增加。增生的垂体在形态和信号上具有特征性MRI表现。形态上表现为垂体不同程度弥漫性增大,高度增加;病变向上呈对称性生长,垂体上缘膨隆呈半球形;增生明显者向上突入鞍上池(图1a),类似于垂体大腺瘤,病变鞍上部分位于中线处,直径小于鞍内部分,呈“葫芦”状,向上推挤视交叉,多不侵犯周围脑组织,亦不侵犯双侧海绵窦内侧壁(图1b);垂体柄多居中,无增粗。信号上增生的垂体与正常垂体相似,呈等T₁、等T₂或略长T₂均匀信号,无出血、囊性变和坏死(图1a~1c);增生的垂体无论位于鞍内还是突入鞍上,病变后方均为正常神经垂体。增强扫描呈均匀强化,无明显相对低信号影和延时强化区(图1d)。经甲状腺素替代治疗后,增生的垂体可恢复正常形态和高度。位于鞍膈内的垂体增生应注意与生理性垂体增生、垂体微腺瘤、淋巴细胞性垂体炎、鞍区囊肿、垂体脓肿和鞍区转移瘤相鉴别:生理性垂体增生主要见于新生儿期、青春期(男性和女性垂体高度上限分别为8和10mm)、妊娠期和围产期(孕后期和产后1周内垂体高度上限分别为10和12mm,此后逐渐恢复正常),垂体微腺瘤位于一侧垂体内,多有垂体上缘不对称性膨隆、垂体柄偏移、一侧鞍底下陷等间接征象,增强扫描表现为相对低增强区,可见延时强化。血清内分泌学指标对鉴别诊断十分重要。突入鞍上的垂体增生应注意与垂体大腺瘤相鉴别:垂体大腺瘤鞍上部分通常大于或等于鞍内部分,呈“叉腰征”;侵犯海绵窦、鞍底等周围结构;信号强度不均匀,常合并坏死、出血或囊性变。

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