

双侧自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘一例

车晶晶 陈旭 郭燕军 脱厚珍 王佳伟 李继梅

【关键词】 颈动脉海绵窦瘘；颈内动脉；病例报告

【Key words】 Carotid-cavernous sinus fistula; Carotid artery, internal; Case reports

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2012.02.026

Bilateral spontaneous carotid-cavernous fistula: a case report

CHE Jing-jing¹, CHEN Xu², GUO Yan-jun¹, TUO Hou-zhen¹, WANG Jia-wei¹, LI Ji-mei¹

¹Department of Neurology, ²Department of Neurosurgery, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100050, China

Corresponding author: GUO Yan-jun (Email: littleguo_1999@163.com)

病历摘要

患者 女性,63岁。主因持续性左额及左眼疼痛伴视物模糊5个月,于2011年5月3日入院。患者于入院前5个月无明显诱因出现头痛,以左侧额部为主,呈持续性胀痛伴左侧眼球胀痛,睁眼后症状加重,伴左眼视物模糊,继而出现流涕、鼻部胀痛,先后就诊于眼科、神经内科,予以抗血小板聚集及改善微循环等治疗,效果欠佳。3个月前自觉“鼻部发酸并左侧耳鸣”,如“脉搏”搏动样,就诊于耳鼻喉科,给予“维生素B₁₂”等药物治疗,耳鸣症状有所缓解;2个月前出现左眼“发红”,查体左侧结膜充血;20 d前眼科门诊复诊发现左眼外展活动受限,复视相检查显示左视时复视相大,左侧眼压升高,遂转入我院神经科。患者发病前无明显外伤史,无感冒、发热、腹泻及面部皮肤感染病史。既往有高血压病、糖尿病、血脂代谢异常、骨关节病等慢性疾病病史。个人史无特殊,已绝经,无长期应用雌激素等药物史。

入院后体格检查 神清、语利。双眼视力粗测下降,以左眼显著;左侧眼球明显突出、球结膜充血,右侧眼睑下垂,双侧睑裂不等(左:右=12 mm:5 mm);双侧瞳孔大小不等(左:右=2 mm:4 mm),

右眼对光反射迟钝;左眼外展不能,右眼外展不充分,露白4 mm,右眼内收及上下视不充分,未及眼震及复视,调节及辐辏反射差。双侧额部及鼻梁部针刺痛觉减退。左侧眼眶上方、左耳前方听诊可闻及与脉搏一致的连续性“吹风样”杂音。若压迫左侧颈总动脉,则眼部疼痛不适且杂音消失。其余神经系统及心、肺、腹部检查未见明显异常。

入院后诊断与治疗经过 入院后继续完善各项检查,动态视野监测显示左眼下方视野缺损。眼底检查视盘红,界清,视网膜静脉迂曲扩张,动、静脉比为1:2;眼底无出血、渗出;左侧眼压24 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),右侧17 mm Hg。眼震电图扫描:坐位呈复视,虚像位于实像下方,左侧严重;向右向左复视,且瞳孔不能转向;向上向下复视,虚像于实像上方。眶部CT及头部MRI、磁共振静脉血管造影术(MRV)显示,双侧海绵窦区域明显扩大,双侧眼上静脉迂曲扩张、增粗(图1~3),左侧内直肌较右侧增粗,左侧眼球较对侧突出(图4)。头部CT血管造影(CTA)检查显示,双侧海绵窦区域扩大,同时可见上下海绵间窦开放(图5,6)。初步诊断为:自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘(双侧可能性大)。进一步行脑血管造影检查(DSA)证实为双侧颈内动脉海绵窦瘘,瘘口位于C4段,但瘘口具体位置、大小及数目显示不清;双侧大脑中动脉及大脑前动脉仍显影,呈不完全性“偷流”现象,海绵间窦开放,双侧眼上静脉增粗、逆流,但不十分明显(图7)。之后患者转入外院行伽马刀治疗,随访6个月眼部症状较

作者单位:100050 首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院神经内科
(车晶晶、郭燕军、脱厚珍、王佳伟、李继梅),神经外科(陈旭)

通讯作者:郭燕军(Email:littleguo_1999@163.com)

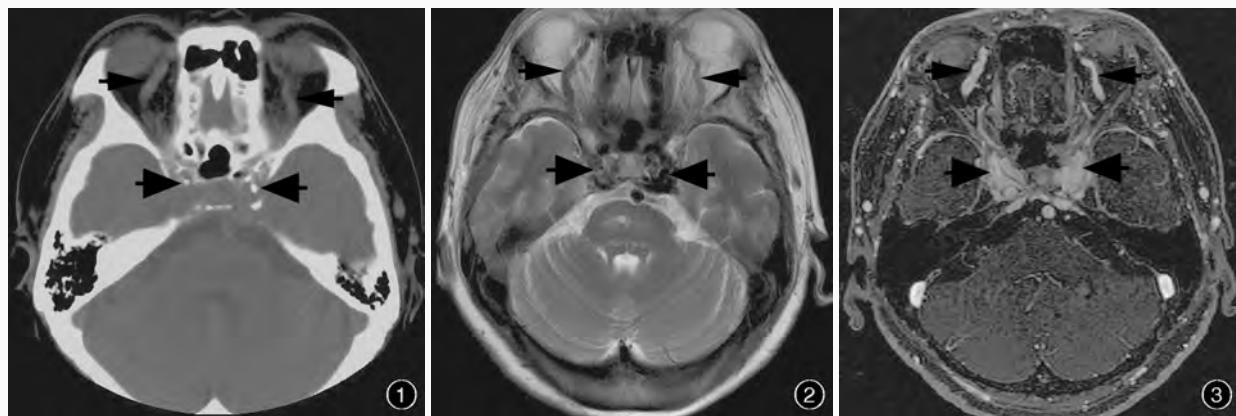


图1 眶部CT显示双侧海绵窦区域扩大(粗箭头所示),双侧眼上静脉迂曲扩张(细箭头所示) 图2 头部MRI(T₂WI)显示,双侧海绵窦区域扩大(粗箭头所示),双侧眼上静脉扩张迂曲(细箭头所示) 图3 头部MRV(原始图像)显示,双侧海绵窦区域扩大(粗箭头所示)及双侧眼上静脉迂曲扩张(细箭头所示)

Figure 1 CT scan showing diffuse distension of the cavernous sinus (thick arrows indicate) and enlargement and circuitry of the bilateral superior ophthalmic veins (thin arrows indicate) **Figure 2** MR coronal scan showing diffuse distension of the bilateral cavernous sinus (thick arrows indicate) and enlargement and circuitry of the bilateral superior ophthalmic veins (thin arrows indicate)

Figure 3 MR coronal scan showing focal bulging of the bilateral cavernous sinus (thick arrows indicate) and enlargement and circuitry of the bilateral superior ophthalmic veins (thin arrows indicate)

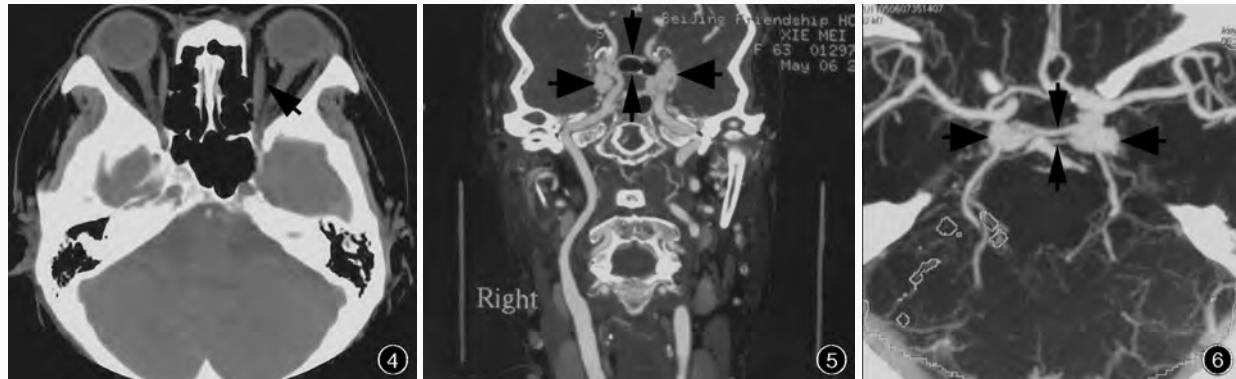


图4 眶部CT显示左侧内直肌较右侧增粗(箭头所示) 图5 头部CTA显示,双侧海绵窦区域异常团状血管影(粗箭头所示),上下海绵间窦开放(细箭头所示) 图6 头部CTA显示,双侧海绵窦区异常血管团(粗箭头所示),海绵间窦开放(细箭头所示)

Figure 4 CT scan showing thickening of the left medial rectus muscle compared to the right one (arrow indicates) **Figure 5** Cerebral CTA showing abnormal vascular mass in bilateral cavernous sinus area (thick arrows indicate) and the opening of anterior and posterior intercavernous sinus (thin arrows indicate) **Figure 6** Cerebral CTA showing abnormal vascular mass in bilateral cavernous sinus areas (thick arrows indicate) and the opening of intercavernous sinus (thin arrows indicate)

前好转,无复发。

讨 论

颈内动脉海绵窦瘤(CCF)是颈内动脉海绵窦段或其分支破裂,与海绵窦之间形成异常的动-静脉交通。由于双侧海绵窦藉上下海绵间窦相交通,一侧病变可出现双侧症状与体征,此为该病特点之一。临床除表现为双侧第Ⅲ、Ⅳ和Ⅵ对脑神经及第Ⅶ对脑神经眼支受累症状外,还会因异常动-静脉分流而出现眼部及耳部相应症状与体征,典型病例可呈现搏动性突眼,借助听诊器在眼眶前面、颞部及耳前

后部位可闻及血管杂音,有时亦可伴有耳鸣症状;另外,由于颈内动脉受压还可出现脑供血不足的表现。首发症状以眼部及耳部症状为主^[1-2]。

影像学检查具有重要诊断价值。眶部CT及MRI平扫可见眼上静脉扩张,海绵窦区扩大,眼外肌和视神经充血水肿、增粗,以及颅底骨折等影像。头部CTA对诊断颈内动脉海绵窦瘤较为敏感,可显示颈内动脉海绵窦段血管影增粗、边界不清或成团状^[1,3]。结合该例患者临床表现,头部MRV对明确诊断也有一定价值,显示海绵窦区扩大,眼上静脉扩张。然而,目前DSA仍为诊断颈内动脉海绵窦瘤的金标准,可以明确瘤口部位和大小、静脉引流方

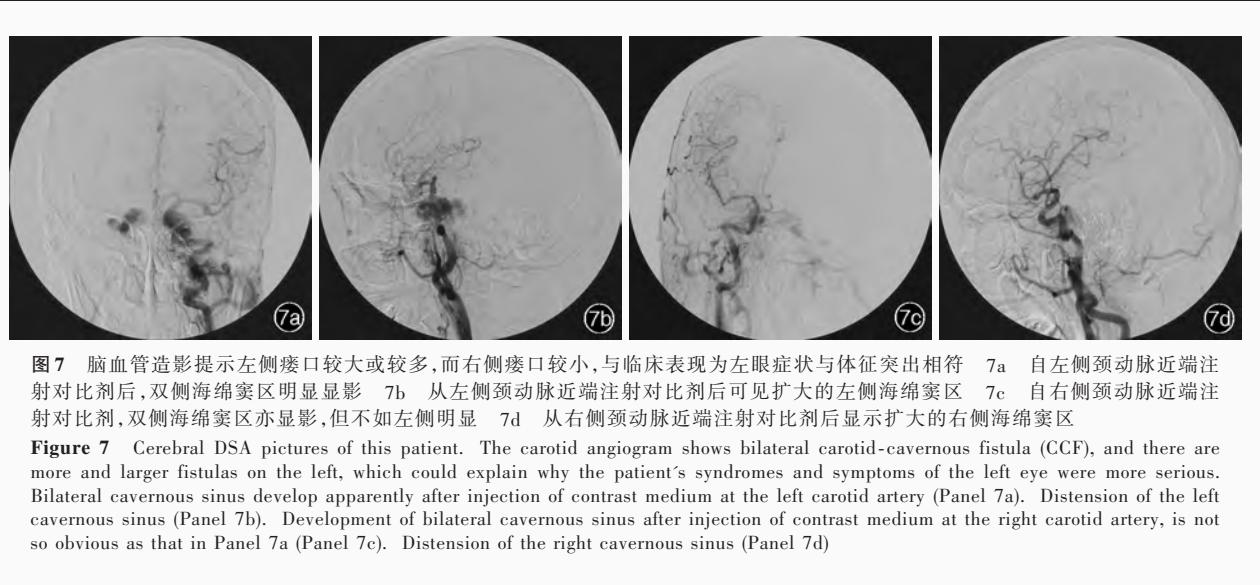


图7 脑血管造影提示左侧瘘口较大或较多,而右侧瘘口较小,与临床表现为左眼症状与体征突出相符 7a 自左侧颈动脉近端注射对比剂后,双侧海绵窦区明显显影 7b 从左侧颈动脉近端注射对比剂后可见扩大的左侧海绵窦区 7c 自右侧颈动脉近端注射对比剂,双侧海绵窦区亦显影,但不如左侧明显 7d 从右侧颈动脉近端注射对比剂后显示扩大的右侧海绵窦区

Figure 7 Cerebral DSA pictures of this patient. The carotid angiogram shows bilateral carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF), and there are more and larger fistulas on the left, which could explain why the patient's syndromes and symptoms of the left eye were more serious. Bilateral cavernous sinus develop apparently after injection of contrast medium at the left carotid artery (Panel 7a). Distension of the left cavernous sinus (Panel 7b). Development of bilateral cavernous sinus after injection of contrast medium at the right carotid artery, is not so obvious as that in Panel 7a (Panel 7c). Distension of the right cavernous sinus (Panel 7d)

向、脑循环代偿情况,以及“盗血”程度和颅外动脉供血情况等,从而为血管内治疗提供充分的临床资料和术前准备^[3]。经颅多普勒超声(TCD)检查可为颈内动脉海绵窦瘘的早期诊断提供一些依据,且可作为检测神经介入治疗后海绵窦瘘是否完全闭塞及判断栓塞程度的重要无创检查手段。

临幊上,以外伤性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘(TCCF)多见,自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘(SCCF)较为少见。后者好发于中老年人,发病隐袭,进展缓慢,临床症状相对较轻,症状与体征多不典型,常以不明原因睑结膜充血或耳鸣、听力减退就诊于眼科或耳鼻喉科,因其还有一定的自愈倾向,给早期诊断带来一定困难。自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘的发病机制目前尚不十分清楚,已知原因有:(1)内分泌改变,据文献报道长期服用乙烯雌酚的患者可能发生自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘^[4]。(2)先天性血管发育异常,如先天性海绵窦区域的硬脑膜动-静脉畸形、动脉瘤等^[5-6]。近年来国外不少文献报道Ehlers-Danlos综合征(EDS)IV型(动脉型)可能会并发自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘^[6]。(3)动脉壁脆性及退行性变(如动脉粥样硬化),中老年人常伴有高血压病、糖尿病、脂质代谢异常等动脉粥样硬化的危险因素,血管壁脆性增加,在血压升高或同时伴有动脉瘤致管壁变薄时,血管破裂发生海绵窦瘘^[7-8]。该例患者为中老年女性,无雌激素药物治疗史、无Ehlers-Danlos综合征相关表现,既往有高血压病、糖尿病史,分析可能与动脉壁脆性增加、弹性下降有关。

当患者出现脑神经受压等临床表现时,应尽早

治疗。目前临幊较为常用的治疗方法包括外科手术、血管内栓塞治疗和放射治疗等,需综合各方面因素,选择相应的方法或多种方法联合应用^[9-10]。该例患者选择外科手术或行神经介入治疗无不适宜,但存在一定风险,最终选择了伽马刀放射治疗,随访6个月无复发或加重。

自发性双侧颈内动脉海绵窦瘘临幊较为少见,发病隐袭,多以眼部及耳部症状与体征作为首发临幊表现,早期诊断较为困难,临幊医师应提高警惕,加强对该病的认识,尽快完善相关影像学检查,明确定断,使患者能够尽早接受相应的、合理的治疗。

参 考 文 献

- [1] van Rooij WJ, Sluzewski M, Beute GN, et al. Ruptured cavernous sinus aneurysms causing carotid cavernous fistula: incidence, clinical presentation, treatment, and outcome. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2006, 27:185-189.
- [2] Ruff IM, Strozyk D, Rahman C, et al. Clinical reasoning: a 21-year-old woman with right eye swelling and bruising. Neurology, 2010, 75:2039-2044.
- [3] Korn BS, Zhang K. Images in clinical medicine: carotid-cavernous sinus fistula. N Engl J Med, 2011, 364:e15.
- [4] Yu J, Tang HR, Lü Q, et al. Spontaneous carotid-cavernous fistula causing central retinal vein occlusion: a case report. Zhongguo Shi Yong Yan Ke Za Zhi, 2004, 22:80. [于健, 唐海人, 吕全, 等. 自发性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘继发视网膜中央静脉阻塞1例. 中国实用眼科杂志, 2004, 22:80.]
- [5] De Blasi R, D'Urso PI, Colamaria A, et al. Spontaneous carotid-cavernous fistula supplied by the contralateral meningohypophyseal trunk: case report and literature review. J Neurosurg Sci, 2010, 54:45-48.
- [6] Khan A, Chaudhary N, Pandey AS. Direct puncture of the highest cervical segment of the internal carotid artery for treatment of an iatrogenic carotid cavernous fistula in a patient with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. J Neurointerv Surg, 2011. [Epub]

- ahead of print]
- [7] Oishi A, Miyamoto K, Yoshimura N. Etiology of carotid cavernous fistula in Japanese. *Jpn J Ophthalmol*, 2009, 53:40-43.
- [8] Ashraf O, Shahabuddin S, Bari ME, et al. Carotid cavernous fistula in a patient with coronary artery disease. *J Coll Physicians Surg Pak*, 2011, 21:106-108.
- [9] Barry RC, Wilkinson M, Ahmed RM, et al. Interventional treatment of carotid cavernous fistula. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2011, 18: 1072-1079.
- [10] Xu J, Qiao XY, Chen JY, et al. Exploration of the cause and treatment of recurrent traumatic carotid cavernous fistula after endovascular embolization. *Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2009, 9:50-54. [徐军, 乔秀媛, 陈建勇, 等. 外伤性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘栓塞术后复发原因及治疗. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2009, 9:50-54.]

(收稿日期:2012-03-07)

· 临床医学图像 ·

弥漫性轴索损伤

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2012.02.030

Diffuse axonal injury

HAN Tong

Department of Neuroradiology, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin 300060, China (Email: mrbold@163.com)

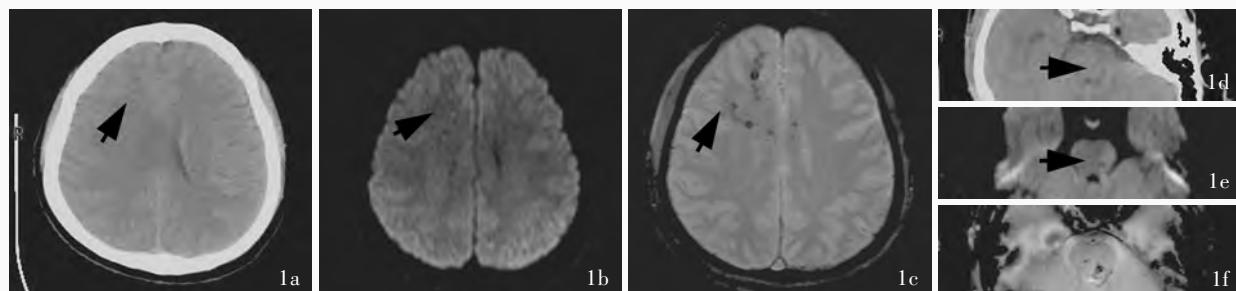


图1 患者 男性,31岁。颅脑创伤(车祸)后昏迷3 d,入院时Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分9分 1a CT平扫显示,右侧额叶皮质下多发点状高密度出血(箭头所示) 1b 横断面DWI显示,右侧额叶皮质下多发点状混杂信号影(箭头所示) 1c 横断面梯度回波成像显示,额叶及胼胝体多发异常低信号影(箭头所示),提示出血性弥漫性轴索损伤,病灶数量明显多于CT及DWI 1d CT平扫显示,脑桥背侧多发点状高密度出血(箭头所示) 1e 横断面DWI除点状低信号影外,还可见脑桥左侧及左侧小脑上脚异常高信号影(箭头所示),提示非出血性弥漫性轴索损伤 1f 横断面梯度回波成像显示,脑桥多发异常低信号影

Figure 1 A 31-year-old male suffered a traffic accident and had been in a coma for 3 d. His GCS score was 9. Axial plain CT scan shows multi-punctiform high density hemorrhage (arrow indicates) in subcortical white matter of right frontal lobe (Panel 1a). DWI shows abnormal multi-punctiform signal (arrow indicates) located in the subcortical white matter of the right frontal lobe (Panel 1b). Gradient echo image shows a great many of low intensity (arrow indicates) which suggested hemorrhagic DAI in the right frontal lobe, body of corpus callosum, the lesions are significantly more than CT and DWI findings (Panel 1c). Axial plain CT scan shows punctiform high density hemorrhage (arrow indicates) in tegmentum of pons (Panel 1d). High intensity lesions (arrow indicates) located in the left rim of pons and left superior cerebellar peduncle suggest nonhemorrhagic DAI (Panel 1e). Gradient echo image shows multifocal low intensity in pons (Panel 1f). The abnormal lesions acquired by GRE were much more than those in CT

弥漫性轴索损伤(DAI)属于闭合性原发弥漫性脑损伤。是由于头部成角、加(减)速运动或旋转性暴力出现弥漫性轴索扭曲、肿胀、断裂及皮髓质交界区穿行血管中断所致。好发于皮髓质交界区、胼胝体、尾状核、丘脑、内囊及中脑被盖的背外侧。其病理变化包括:(1)广泛性轴索损害,累及大脑、脑干和小脑的白质和大脑深部核质,包括中线旁皮质下白质、胼胝体、穹窿柱、内囊、基底节及丘脑、齿状核背侧小脑叶、皮质脊髓束、内侧丘脑系、内侧纵束等。(2)胼胝体局限性出血灶。(3)上脑干背外侧局限性出血灶,病变位于中脑和脑桥上部,单侧或双侧,常累及小脑上脚。CT可正常或显示部分出血性DAI的特征,包括胼胝体及周围、第三脑室周围和脑干小点片状高密度影。MRI对出血性和非出血性DAI的诊断敏感性均优于CT,典型征象包括:(1)对非出血性DAI以扩散加权成像(DWI)最为敏感,表现为圆形、椭圆形或线条状高信号影。(2)对出血性损伤灶以梯度回波序列(GRE)或磁敏感加权成像(SWI)等T₂*序列最为敏感,呈明显低信号。急性期为点状长T₁、长T₂信号;亚急性期T₁WI和T₂WI均呈高信号。(3)随访显示弥漫性脑萎缩、脑室代偿性扩大。陈旧性出血性DAI可见含铁血黄素沉积。诊断须结合外伤病史。非出血性DAI要与脱髓鞘病变、小转移瘤、小血管病变导致的腔隙性梗死相鉴别;出血性DAI要与高血压、血管壁淀粉样变性或隐匿性血管畸形所致微出血鉴别。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科韩彤供稿)