

以脑干、小脑半球肿胀为特征的硬脑膜动-静脉瘘一例

沈发秀 钟洪芬 段建钢

【关键词】 动静脉瘘； 硬膜； 脑水肿； 脑干； 小脑； 磁共振成像； 病例报告

【Key words】 Arteriovenous fistula; Dura mater; Brain edema; Brain stem; Cerebellum; Magnetic resonance imaging; Case reports

Dural arteriovenous fistula with swelling of brainstem and cerebellum: one case report

SHEN Fa-xiu¹, ZHONG Hong-fen¹, DUAN Jian-gang²

¹Department of Neurology, ²Department of Emergency, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100053, China

Corresponding author: DUAN Jian-gang (Email: djjg333@163.com)

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患者 男性,62岁。因头痛、恶心1年,加重伴行走不稳2月,于2019年4月2日入院。患者于1年前出现弥漫性头部胀痛,但可耐受,伴恶心,偶有呕吐,询问病史无明显诱因,自述2016年底曾因车祸致头部损伤,故2019年2月28日于当地院就诊时考虑其头痛发作为车祸伤后遗症,未做进一步检查及治疗。近2个月来头痛症状加重,以前额部胀痛明显,经常夜间痛醒并伴恶心想吐,日间头部昏沉,行走不稳似醉酒;病程中无耳鸣、肢体无力或感觉异常等症状与体征。由于头痛症状影响正常生活与工作,于2019年3月26日再次至当地医院就诊,头部MRI检查显示右侧小脑半球及延髓高信号,增强扫描呈明显弥漫性强化表现;MRV显示右侧横窦和乙状窦陈旧性血栓(图1)。临床拟诊:脑肿瘤原因待查;静脉窦陈旧性血栓形成。予甘露醇(具体剂量不详)脱水降低颅内压,头痛症状虽明显减轻,但行走不稳、恶心等无明显改善,为求进一步诊断与治疗,遂至我院就诊,门诊以“颅内病变待查,静脉窦血栓形成”收入院。自发病以来,患者精神、睡眠差,饮食尚可,大小便正常,体重无明显变化。既往高血

压4年,2型糖尿病10余年,平素规律服用替米沙坦(40 mg/次,2次/d)和二甲双胍(250 mg/次,2次/d),血压、血糖水平控制尚可。

诊断与治疗经过 体格检查:体温36.7℃,心率70次/min,呼吸20次/min,血压为134/89 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。神志清楚,语言流利,高级皮质功能正常,脑神经无异常。四肢肌力、肌张力均正常,双侧指鼻试验、跟-膝-胫试验欠精准,余神经系统查体未见明显异常。实验室检查:血、尿、便常规,红细胞沉降率,生化全项、同型半胱氨酸、血浆D-二聚体,甲状腺功能全项、抗核抗体(ANA)谱、抗心磷脂抗体(ACA)、抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体(ANCA)、蛋白C/蛋白S/抗凝血酶Ⅲ,乙肝五项[乙型肝炎病毒表面抗体(HbsAb)、乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原(HbsAg)、乙型肝炎E抗体(HbeAb)、乙型肝炎E抗原(HbeAg)、乙型肝炎核心抗体(HbcAb)],以及副肿瘤综合征相关抗体均于正常参考值范围,糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)7%(4%~6%)。腰椎穿刺脑脊液无色、透明,初压为310 mm H₂O(1 mm H₂O=9.81×10⁻³ kPa),80~180 mm H₂O,常规、生化、免疫球蛋白、寡克隆区带,TORCH-IgM/IgG 10项、副肿瘤综合征抗体、自身免疫性脑炎相关抗体、脑脊液细胞病理学等项指标均无异常。影像学检查:入院次日(2019年4月3日)头部MRI平扫显示右侧小脑、脑桥及延髓高信号,右侧小脑半球多发血管流空影;疑似存在上矢状窦、右侧横窦陈旧性血栓(图2),拟

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作者单位:100053 北京,首都医科大学宣武医院神经内科(沈发秀、钟洪芬),急诊科(段建钢)

通讯作者:段建钢,Email:djjg333@163.com

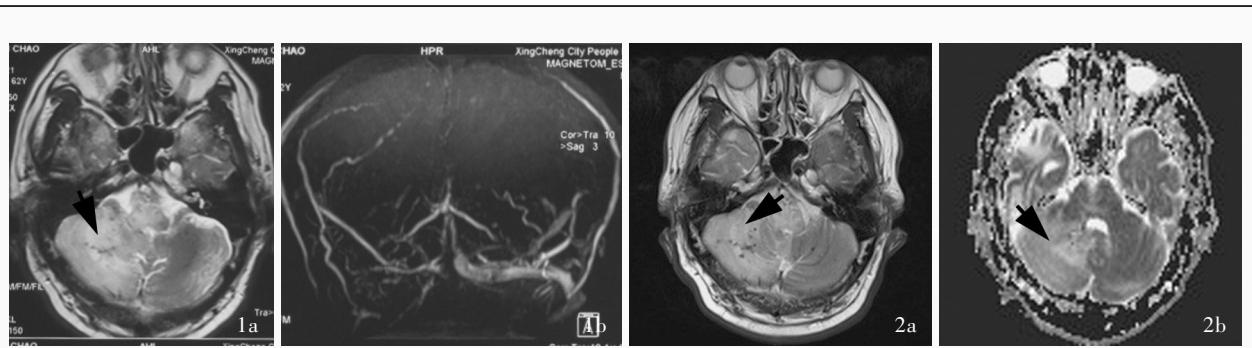


图1 外院头部影像学检查所见(2019年3月26日) 1a 横断面T₂WI显示,右侧小脑半球、脑桥、延髓肿胀,呈片状异常高信号,双侧小脑异常流空信号,以右侧显著(箭头所示) 1b 横断面MRV显示右侧横窦、乙状窦未见流空影 **图2** 头部影像学检查所见(2019年4月3日) 2a 横断面T₂WI显示,右侧小脑半球、脑桥、延髓肿胀,呈片状异常高信号,双侧小脑异常流空信号,以右侧显著(箭头所示) 2b 横断面ADC显示,右侧小脑半球、脑桥、延髓均呈高信号(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Head MRI findings (March 26, 2019) Axial T₂WI showed the right cerebellar hemisphere, pons and medulla oblongata were swelling and appeared abnormal high signals, and abnormal flow void signal was observed in bilateral cerebellum, especially on the right side (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Axial MRV showed the absence of flow void in right transverse sinus and the sigmoid sinus (Panel 1b). **Figure 2** Head MRI findings (April 3, 2019) Axial T₂WI showed the right cerebellar hemisphere, pons and medulla oblongata were swelling and appeared abnormal high signals, and abnormal flow void signal was observed in bilateral cerebellum, especially on the right side (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Axial ADC map revealed a hyperintense lesion in the right cerebellar hemisphere, pons and medulla oblongata (arrow indicates, Panel 2b).

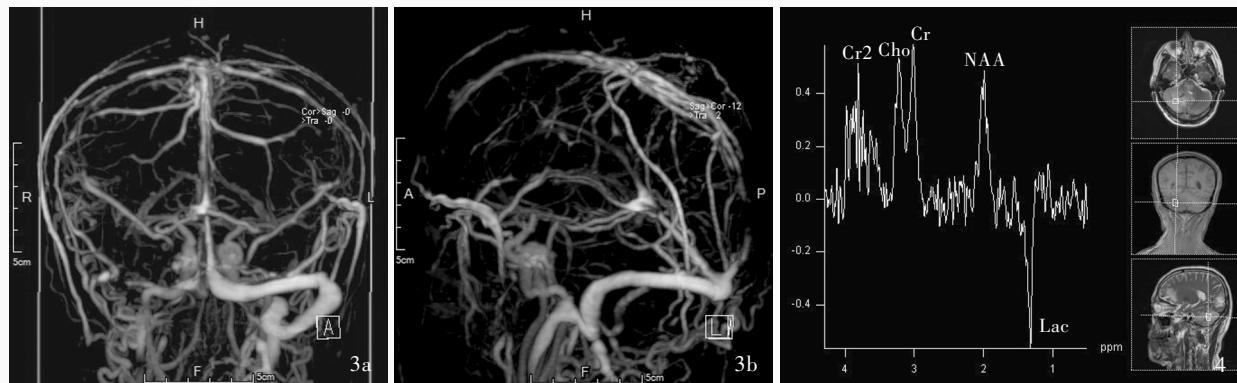


图3 头部增强MRV检查(2019年4月3日)显示,上矢状窦后1/3显影不良,右侧横窦、乙状窦未显影 3a 正位像 3b 侧位像

图4 头部MRS(回波时间135 ms)检查(2019年4月3日),右侧小脑半球病灶区胆碱未见明显增高,N-乙酰天冬氨酸轻度降低,可见倒置的乳酸峰(1.33 ppm处)

Figure 3 Head enhanced MRV findings (April 3, 2019) revealed the superior sagittal sinus posterior 1/3 was poorly showed and the right transverse sinus and the sigmoid sinus were not development. Anteroposterior enhanced MRA (Panel 3a). Lateral enhanced MRA (Panel 3b). **Figure 4** Head MRS (echo time = 135) findings (April 3, 2019) MRS showed Cho did not increase significantly and NAA decreased slightly, inverted Lac peak was seen at approximately 1.33 ppm in the focal area of the right cerebellar hemisphere.

诊硬脑膜动-静脉瘘;并可见双侧额叶、右侧枕叶软化灶(既往外伤遗留)。头颈静脉增强MRV显示,右侧横窦、乙状窦陈旧性血栓;双侧额顶颞部头皮静脉扩张;双侧枕、椎静脉丛曲张(图3)。磁共振波谱(MRS)分析右侧小脑半球病灶区可见倒置乳酸(Lac)峰(图4)。磁共振黑血血栓成像(MRBFI),上矢状窦、右侧横窦腔内呈条状充盈缺损,且明显强化(图5)。入院第3天(2019年4月4日)于局部麻醉下行DSA检查,颈外动脉造影显示双侧枕动脉粗大迂曲,直接向窦汇引流(图6),颈内及椎-基底动脉系统未见异常,遂确诊为硬脑膜动-静脉瘘(双侧枕动脉向窦汇引流)。静脉窦血栓治疗原则以抗凝

为主,予以低分子量肝素0.40 ml/12 h连续肌肉注射2天,因行DSA检查停药。2019年4月18日于全身麻醉下行血管内右侧动-静脉瘘栓塞术(图7),术后头痛及行走不稳症状明显改善,2019年4月21日复查头部MRI可见右侧小脑半球水肿程度改善(图8)。出院后嘱患者适当下地活动,并于6个月后复查DSA,2019年11月15日再次于我院行DSA检查未见动-静脉瘘复发。

讨 论

硬脑膜动-静脉瘘系指硬脑膜动脉与静脉、静脉窦及皮质静脉之间的异常动-静脉吻合,约占全部颅

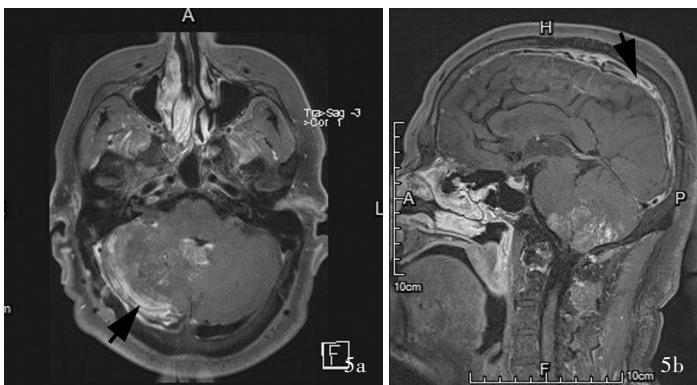


图5 头部增强MRBTI检查所见(2019年4月3日),右侧横窦、上矢状窦腔内可见条状充盈缺损,缺损周围组织明显强化(箭头所示)

5a 横断面 5b 矢状位

Figure 5 Head enhanced MRBTI findings (April 3, 2019) showed strip-like filling defect in the right transverse sinus and the superior sagittal sinus, which were obviously strengthened in the defect surrounding (arrows indicate). Axial position (Panel 5a). Sagittal position (Panel 5b).

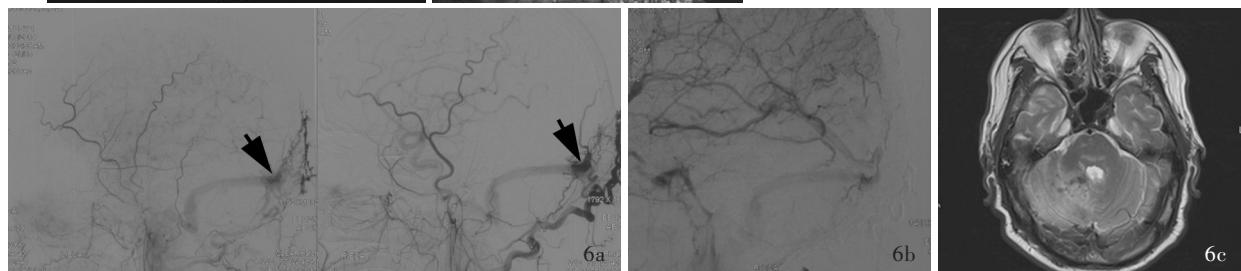
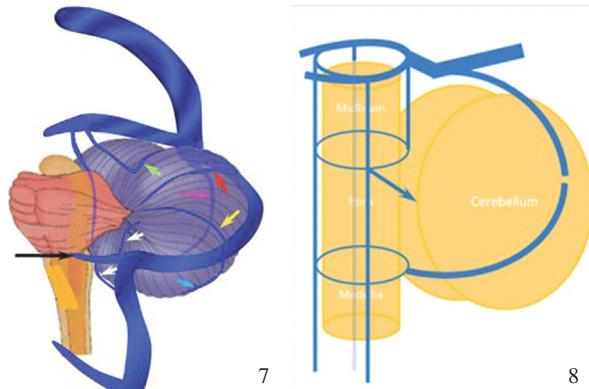


图6 栓塞手术前后影像学所见 6a 术前侧位双侧颈外动脉DSA发现(2019年4月4日)硬脑膜动-静脉瘘,动脉初期左侧(左图)和右侧(右图)枕动脉向窦汇引流(箭头所示) 6b 术后右颈总动脉动脉末期DSA显示(2019年4月18日)硬脑膜动-静脉瘘完全闭塞 6c 术后横断面T₂WI(2019年4月21日)可见右侧小脑半球水肿程度明显减轻

Figure 6 Head images finding before and after embolization. Pre-embolization lateral position DSA (April 4, 2019) showed bilateral dural arteriovenous fistulas. In initial arterial phase, left (left figure) and right (right figure) occipital arteries drained to bilateral torcular herophili (arrows indicate, Panel 6a). Post-embolization DSA (April 18, 2019) showed no dural arteriovenous fistula in right common carotid artery angiogram in end-arterial phase (Panel 6b). Post-embolization axial T₂WI (April 21, 2019) showed abnormal high signals in the right cerebellar hemisphere, which range was significantly less than before (Panel 6c).

图7 正常小脑表面静脉引流模式图 小脑上静脉(红色箭头所示)通常汇入近端横窦,更外侧的小脑上表面静脉(黄色箭头所示)通常汇入横窦或近端乙状窦,小脑前叶静脉(白色箭头所示)通常汇入岩上窦、岩下窦或乙状窦,下表面静脉(蓝色箭头所示)通常从底部流入横窦或乙状窦(引自neuroangio.org) 图8 正常脑干表面静脉引流模式图 引流大部分脑干(尤其脑桥、延髓)静脉的为岩静脉,回流至岩上窦和岩下窦,岩上窦汇入乙状窦(引自neuroangio.org)

Figure 7 Normal cerebellar surface venous drainage pattern diagram. A mesial superior surface vein (red arrow) will usually drain into the mesial portion of the proximal transverse sinus. A more lateral superior surface vein (yellow arrow) tends to drain into the lateral aspect of the transverse sinus or proximal sigmoid. Anterior lobe veins (white arrows) will typically open into the superior petrosal sinus, inferior petrosal sinus, or sigmoid sinus. Inferior surface (blue arrow) usually drains from the bottom into the transverse or sigmoid sinus (from neuroangio.org). **Figure 8** Normal brain stem surface venous drainage pattern diagram. Most of the brain (especially pons and medulla) veins are drained into the petrosal vein, they drain to superior petrosal sinus and inferior petrosal sinus respectively. The superior petrosal sinus flow into sigmoid sinus finally (from neuroangio.org).



内血管畸形的10%~15%^[1]。越来越多的证据表明,硬脑膜动-静脉瘘与静脉血栓及颅脑创伤之间存在关联性^[2-6],外伤导致颅内血管结构破坏,引起硬脑膜动-静脉瘘^[4-5,7],抑或先引起脑静脉系统血栓(CVT)形成。

脑水肿是硬脑膜动-静脉瘘的常见影像学特点,水肿部位可出现在一侧大脑半球或单个脑叶,伴癫痫发作者以额颞叶水肿多见,而丘脑、小脑、脑干等部位相对少见^[2-3,8]。本文病例首次MRI检查即表现为脑桥、延髓、小脑水肿和这些脑区弥漫性强化,也有文献报道窦汇处硬脑膜动-静脉瘘患者可表现为以脑干和小脑半球水肿为主征的影像学特点^[3]。脑水肿的发生机制可能与瘘口部位血液返流导致的血流动力学改变有关,血流动力学改变使引流的静脉窦和皮质静脉的血液正常流向异常、血液淤滞,继而引起局部静脉性脑水肿^[9-11],T₂WI呈现的血管

脑水肿是硬脑膜动-静脉瘘的常见影像学特点,水肿部位可出现在一侧大脑半球或单个脑叶,伴癫痫发作者以额颞叶水肿多见,而丘脑、小脑、脑干等

流空影则提示存在血管畸形,但仅见于约37%的硬脑膜动-静脉瘘患者^[12]。该患者为老年男性,呈亚急性发病,渐进性加重,颅脑创伤1年后出现头痛症状,与头部外伤引起的右侧横窦、乙状窦血栓有关,随着头痛症状加重逐渐出现行走不稳,表明血栓邻近区域硬脑膜动-静脉瘘形成并伴相邻小脑、脑干肿胀。本文患者硬脑膜动-静脉瘘和脑静脉系统血栓同时存在,推测这两种疾病的进程均可能与脑干、小脑损伤存在一定的病理生理学关系^[13-15]。有两种情况可能诱发脑静脉系统血栓形成,一是静脉回流受阻,二是硬脑膜动-静脉瘘部位湍流;前者是由于右侧横窦或乙状窦内血栓形成导致的静脉高压,使硬脑膜动-静脉分流开放、静脉回流受阻或血流淤滞,进而诱发缺血性改变、硬脑膜动-静脉瘘形成,而硬脑膜动-静脉瘘部位的湍流则可能是脑静脉系统血栓形成的另一原因。笔者认为,该患者枕动脉-窦汇动-静脉瘘对已经形成血栓的右侧横窦、乙状窦回流的影响可能较小,而且单纯侧窦血栓主要表现为颅内高压,故脑干、小脑水肿可能与硬脑膜动-静脉瘘的相关性更大。虽然既往也有颅后窝处硬脑膜动-静脉瘘通过小脑表面静脉引流导致脑干、小脑水肿的文献报道^[16],但本文病例的不同之处在于,右侧硬脑膜动-静脉瘘同时合并右侧侧窦血栓形成,其发生机制可能与右侧硬脑膜动-静脉瘘致左侧侧窦内压力升高,使脑干、小脑静脉血通过侧支循环经左侧横窦回心代偿引流通路不畅,最终引起右侧小脑半球、脑干水肿(图7,8)。

硬脑膜动-静脉瘘无特异性影像学特征,可与多种临床常见疾病的影像学表现相互重叠,使诊断困难。因此,静脉窦血栓应注意与静脉窦变异(单侧横窦发育不良或缺如)、巨大蛛网膜颗粒、外伤或蛛网膜下腔出血导致的假性“三角征”等相鉴别^[17-18]。除静脉窦血栓外,该患者小脑、脑干水肿,以及弥漫性强化效应还易与脑肿瘤的影像学表现相混淆,一般认为,N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)波波峰降低可能与脑肿瘤、脑梗死、脑炎等导致的神经元损伤或缺失性病变相关;胆碱(Cho)波波峰增高则提示细胞膜更新加速、细胞密度增大,为肿瘤细胞增值引起;而乳酸波为无氧代谢产物,在缺血、缺氧或高代谢状态如恶性肿瘤时其信号强度明显增加。本文病例经MRS检查并未发现明显的肿瘤相关波形,故可排除脑肿瘤。当然,MRS还包括其他物质的波峰,且颅内病变性质不同,即便性质相同均为恶性肿瘤

时,不同分级波谱形态也可能不尽相同,仍需具体问题具体分析^[19-20]。本文病例在排除脑梗死、脑肿瘤等常见病因后,则考虑导致其颅内病变的少见原因,如动-静脉畸形,最终经DSA明确诊断。目前关于硬脑膜动-静脉瘘MRS特点的文献报道较少,曾有美国学者报告,硬脑膜动-静脉瘘患者存在乳酸峰升高的表现^[2],本文病例即可见同样的MRS特征:右侧小脑乳酸峰明显升高,这种改变可能与局部脑组织水肿、缺血缺氧导致的无氧代谢增加有关。

硬脑膜动-静脉瘘的治疗包括血管内栓塞和手术切除两种方法。血管内治疗一般为首选方案,技术成熟、预后良好。大多数病例术后颅内水肿可逐渐消退甚至完全消失^[2-3],提示静脉性水肿甚至静脉性脑梗死部分可逆,但有些合并脑静脉系统血栓形成的患者手术对其脑水肿无改善作用^[8]。由此可见,对于合并脑静脉系统血栓形成的硬脑膜动-静脉瘘患者,不仅要关注其血管畸形的治疗,更应施行积极的抗凝治疗。本文病例于右侧硬脑膜动-静脉瘘栓塞术后次日头痛症状即明显减轻,恶心、行走不稳等症状亦随之好转。

综上所述,影像学以脑干、小脑半球肿胀伴强化为特征表现的硬脑膜动-静脉瘘容易误诊或漏诊,详尽询问病史、全面体格检查和无创性影像学检查可为临床医师提供多项诊断线索,而DSA则是确诊的“金标准”。

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【点评】 本文病例最初因头部MRI显示小脑和脑桥病变而疑诊脑肿瘤和静脉窦血栓,后经进一步的影像学检查,特别是MRBTI和DSA检查方确诊为右侧窦硬脑膜动-静脉瘘和陈旧性静脉窦血栓。该患者初期拟诊为肿瘤病变的原因在于,其右侧小脑和脑干病变与不典型的脑肿瘤病变或炎性病变相似,一般很难考虑到系硬脑膜动-静脉瘘使该处静脉回流障碍或静脉异常引流,导致右侧小脑和脑干静脉性高压并造成水肿所致;且该部位硬脑膜动-静脉瘘也较少造成颅后窝的小脑和脑干静脉回流障碍,而更多是引起颅前窝后部顶枕叶或上矢状窦静脉回流障碍,从而导致相应的临床症状。该例患者既往静脉窦血栓的病理过程即为硬脑膜动-静脉瘘产生的原因,引起右侧小脑、脑桥和延髓水肿的原因是该部位颅后窝小脑和脑干静脉引流入右侧静脉窦的静脉路径与右侧窦硬脑膜上的动脉因静脉窦血栓的炎性过程刺激后发生异常沟通,逐渐增粗的异常引流造成右侧小脑和脑干引流障碍,进而导致小脑和脑干水肿。该例患者右侧小脑和脑干引流静脉异常沟通于动-静脉瘘栓塞后消除,故随访期间MRI检查可见右侧小脑和脑干水肿明显好转,亦证实上述理论的可靠性。该患者及时通过MRI和DSA检查确诊硬脑膜动-静脉瘘,排除脑肿瘤的诊断,避免了脑组织活检等创伤较大的检查,后经硬脑膜动-静脉瘘栓塞治疗,小脑和脑干水肿明显改善;同时,也提示我们要注意静脉窦血栓的后期恢复过程中可能出现硬脑膜动-静脉瘘等改变。

(首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经介入中心 莫大鹏教授)