

低流量血管搭桥术治疗慢性症状性大脑中动脉闭塞疗效分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨低流量血管搭桥术治疗慢性症状性大脑中动脉闭塞的有效性和安全性。**方法** 纳入 2016 年 1 月至 2019 年 12 月在天津市环湖医院治疗的共 28 例慢性症状性大脑中动脉闭塞患者,均采用颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉(STA-MCA)搭桥术,术后采用改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评估患者神经功能预后,复查 DSA 或 CTA 评估桥血管通畅情况,并复查 PWI 评估脑灌注改善情况。**结果** 本研究 28 例患者均顺利完成 STA-MCA 搭桥术,手术成功率为 100%,桥血管通畅率达 100%。术后 12 个月患者神经功能较术前改善并且差异具有统计学意义(mRS 评分 1.43 ± 0.57 对 2.14 ± 0.36 ; $t = 6.301, P = 0.000$),患侧脑血流量和脑血容量较术前明显增加、平均通过时间和达峰时间明显降低。术后平均随访(39.41 ± 9.39)个月,无新发脑缺血事件,桥血管通畅。**结论** 低流量血管搭桥术治疗慢性症状性大脑中动脉闭塞安全、有效。

【关键词】 动脉闭塞性疾病; 大脑中动脉; 脑血管重建术; 颞动脉; 脑血管造影术

Clinical analysis of low flow bypass in the treatment of chronic symptomatic middle cerebral artery occlusion

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the efficacy and safety of low flow bypass in the treatment of chronic symptomatic middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). **Methods** A total of 28 patients with chronic symptomatic MCAO who were treated in Tianjin Huanhu Hospital from January 2016 to December 2019 underwent superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery (STA-MCA) bypass, and the prognosis of neurological function was assessed by modified Rankin Scale (mRS). DSA or CTA were reexamined to evaluate the patency of the anastomotic site of the bridging vessels, and PWI was reexamined to evaluate improvement of cerebral perfusion. **Results** All 28 patients underwent STA-MCA bypass successfully, the success rate of operation was 100%, and the patency rate of bridge vessels was 100%. The postoperative neurological function was improved compared with that before operation, and the difference was statistically significant (mRS score 1.43 ± 0.57 vs. 2.14 ± 0.36 ; $t = 6.301, P = 0.000$). Twelve months after operation, the cerebral blood flow (CBF) and cerebral blood volume (CBV) of the affected side were significantly increased, and the mean transit time (MTT) and time to peak (TTP) were significantly decreased compared with those before operation. The mean postoperative follow-up was (39.41 ± 9.39) months. No new ischemic events occurred, and the bridge vessels were patchy. **Conclusions** Low flow bypass is safe and effective in the treatment of chronic symptomatic MCAO.

【Key words】 Arterial occlusive diseases; Middle cerebral artery; Cerebral revascularization;

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脑卒中业已成为我国居民首位死因^[1]。与欧美人群相比,亚洲人群颅内动脉狭窄或闭塞发生率更高^[2]。颅内动脉缺血性病变更以大脑中动脉(MCA)最为常见^[3]。血管慢性闭塞过程中,大部分患者可形成侧支代偿,如果代偿的血流不充分,可出现短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)甚至缺血性卒中,颅内外血管搭桥术可以改善缺血区灌注^[4,5]。但随着2003年颈动脉闭塞外科研究(COSS)结果的公布,血管搭桥术的疗效存在巨大争议^[6]。本研究回顾分析近4年天津市环湖医院采用颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉(STA-MCA)搭桥术治疗的28例慢性症状性大脑中动脉闭塞(MCAO)患者的临床资料,评价手术疗效和安全性,探讨低流量血管搭桥术治疗此类疾病的可行性并总结相关手术经验。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)经CTA或DSA证实大脑中动脉闭塞。(2)均经内科最佳药物治疗(双联抗血小板、他汀类药物调脂、降压、降糖)无效,存在脑缺血症状。(3)术前评估患侧低灌注。(4)大脑中动脉闭塞致短暂性脑缺血发作或缺血性卒中,或者慢性脑低灌注(CCH)引起的症状。(5)所有患者或其家属均对手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)大脑中动脉炎、大脑中动脉夹层、烟雾病等其他闭塞性病变。(2)既往接受其他血管外科手术或随访期间接受其他神经外科手术。

3. 一般资料 选择2016年1月至2019年12月在天津市环湖医院神经外科行STA-MCA搭桥术的慢性症状性大脑中动脉闭塞患者共28例,其中,男性18例,女性10例;年龄38~76岁,平均(56.79±8.17)岁;临床主要表现为反复缺血性卒中发作占75%(21/28),反复短暂性脑缺血发作占17.86%(3/28),肢体无力占57.14%(16/28),言语不清占32.14%(9/28),头晕占25%(7/28),头痛占3.57%(1/28);既往有高血压占96.43%(27/28)、糖尿病占46.43%(13/28)、高脂血症占25%(7/28)、冠心病占7.14%(2/28),吸烟史占42.86%(12/28)。

二、研究方法

1. 术前评估 (1)术前DSA检查:①评估大脑中动脉的闭塞部位,分为M1段近端和远端、M2段。②评估侧支代偿^[7],1级,代偿的血流缓慢充盈缺血部位周围,伴一些持续的灌注缺陷;2级,代偿的血流快速充盈缺血部位周围,伴部分灌注缺陷;3级,代偿的血流在静脉晚期完全充盈缺血部位;4级,代偿的血流快速并完全充盈缺血部位。③评估颞浅动脉走行、分支及血流。(2)术前灌注成像(PWI):评估脑血流动力学改变。(3)术前血管超声描记颞浅动脉走行。(4)术前临床评估:采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评估脑卒中后神经功能,0,完全无症状;1,尽管有症状,但无明显功能障碍,可完成所有日常工作和生活;2,轻残,无需他人照料;3,中残,部分需他人照料;4,中至重残,无法独立行走,需他人照料;5,重残,卧床,大小便失禁,完全依赖他人照料。

2. STA-MCA搭桥术 患者仰卧位,头偏向对侧,矢状位与地面平行,气管插管全身麻醉,常规经翼点入路开颅,手术显微镜下根据术前血管超声描记的颞浅动脉走行,分离其额支和顶支,并以罂粟碱盐水棉条湿敷分离出的供体血管。筋膜间入路开颅,“十”字剪开硬脑膜,分离显露侧裂区附近的大脑中动脉M3~M4段,于大脑中动脉M3~M4段筛选直径较粗(>1mm)的血管,选择部位应与颞浅动脉远端直径相仿。阻断夹临时阻断受体血管后,分别将颞浅动脉额支和顶支与大脑中动脉M3~M4段端侧吻合,以10-0缝合线间断缝合8~12针,以针距疏密调整血管方向,开放阻断夹确认吻合口通畅(图1)。为保证供血量和供血范围,静脉注射对比剂吲哚菁绿,于红外光显微镜下观察术野内血管对比剂充盈情况,确定桥血管是否通畅。确认吻合血管无压迫和反折,适当磨除部分骨瓣以确保对桥血管无压迫,逐层关颅。术后维持血压平稳,收缩压控制在120~140mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa)。术后3d复查DSA观察桥血管通畅情况。术后7d复查头部CT观察有无颅内出血或脑缺血症状(图2)。

3. 预后评估 本组患者采取门诊和电话随访。分别于术后3、12和24个月采用mRS量表评估神经

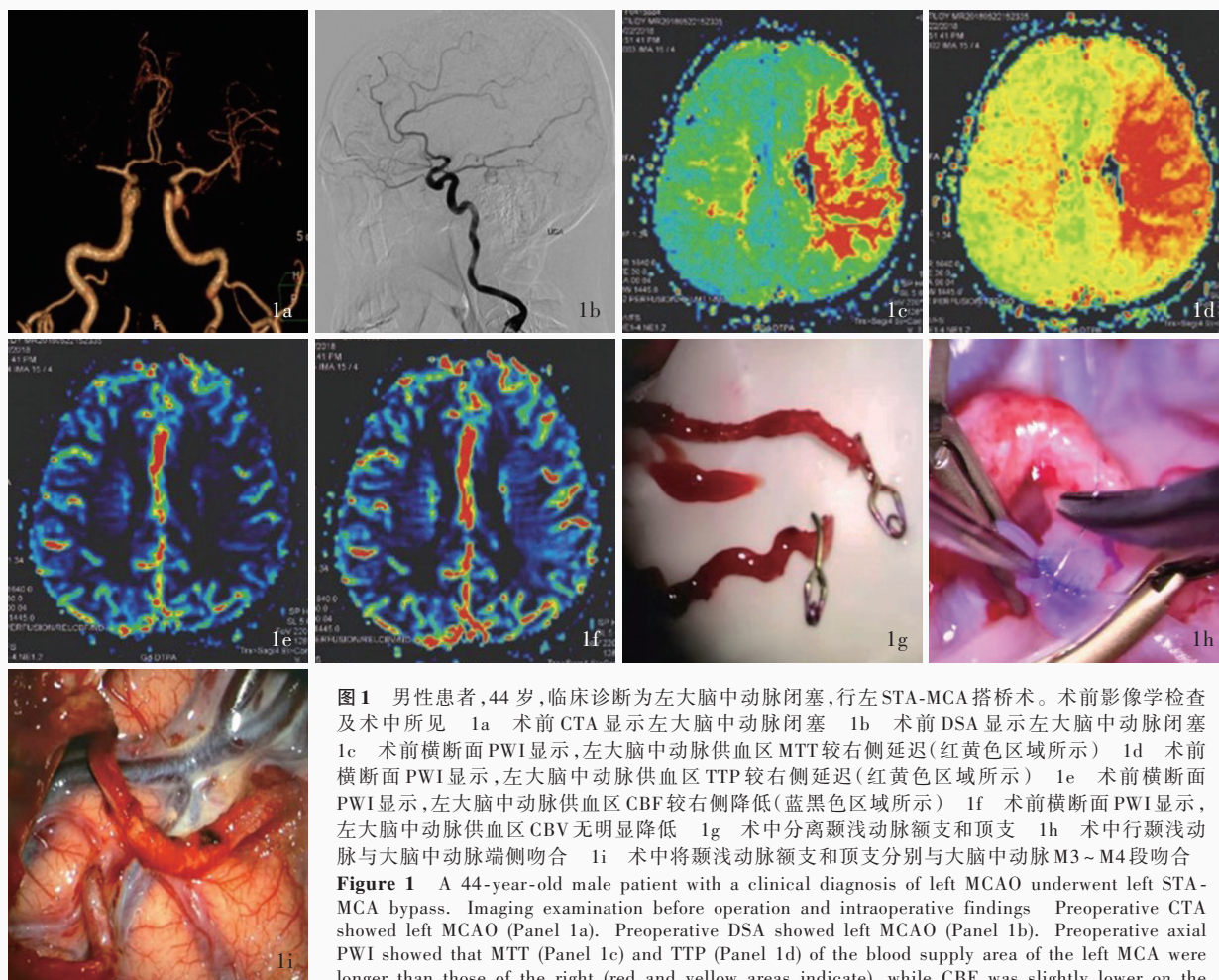


图1 男性患者,44岁,临床诊断为左大脑中动脉闭塞,行左STA-MCA搭桥术。术前影像学检查及术中所见 1a 术前CTA显示左大脑中动脉闭塞 1b 术前DSA显示左大脑中动脉闭塞 1c 术前横断面PWI显示,左大脑中动脉供血区MTT较右侧延迟(红黄色区域所示) 1d 术前横断面PWI显示,左大脑中动脉供血区TTP较右侧延迟(红黄色区域所示) 1e 术前横断面PWI显示,左大脑中动脉供血区CBF较右侧降低(蓝黑色区域所示) 1f 术前横断面PWI显示,左大脑中动脉供血区CBV无明显降低 1g 术中分离颞浅动脉额支和顶支 1h 术中行颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉端侧吻合 1i 术中将颞浅动脉额支和顶支分别与大脑中动脉M3~M4段吻合

Figure 1 A 44-year-old male patient with a clinical diagnosis of left MCAO underwent left STA-MCA bypass. Imaging examination before operation and intraoperative findings Preoperative CTA showed left MCAO (Panel 1a). Preoperative DSA showed left MCAO (Panel 1b). Preoperative axial PWI showed that MTT (Panel 1c) and TTP (Panel 1d) of the blood supply area of the left MCA were longer than those of the right (red and yellow areas indicate), while CBF was slightly lower on the left side than those of the right (blue and black areas indicate, Panel 1e), and CBV was not obviously decreased (Panel 1f). The frontal and parietal branches of STA were separated intraoperatively (Panel 1g). The STA was anastomosed with the MCA end-to-side during the operation (Panel 1h). The frontal and parietal branches of STA were anastomosed with the M3-M4 branch of MCA respectively (Panel 1i).

功能预后。术后12个月复查DSA或CTA以评估桥血管通畅情况,复查PWI以评估脑灌注改善情况。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±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28例患者均顺利完成STA-MCA搭桥术,手术成功率为100%。术中吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)以及术后3d复查DSA均显示桥血管通畅率达100%。术后7d内复查CT未见新发脑缺血或颅内出血。

28例患者中24例术前mRS评分 ≤ 2 ,4例mRS评分为3;术后无一例临床症状加重,术后12个月

有4例mRS评分为3的患者改善至2;与术前相比,术后12个月mRS评分减少且差异有统计学意义(1.43 ± 0.57 对 2.14 ± 0.36 ; $t = 6.301, P = 0.000$),表明STA-MCA搭桥术可有效改善神经功能预后。术后12个月复查PWI显示患侧脑血流量(CBF)和脑血容量(CBV)较术前明显增加,平均通过时间(MTT)和达峰时间(TTP)明显降低(图2),表明STA-MCA搭桥术可以有效改善脑灌注。

本组患者术后随访18~48个月,平均(39.41 ± 9.39)个月,随访期间均无新发脑缺血事件。术后12个月复查DSA或CTA显示桥血管通畅。

讨 论

自1969年Yasargil教授首次完成STA-MCA搭桥术后,该术式不断发展并广泛应用于缺血性脑血

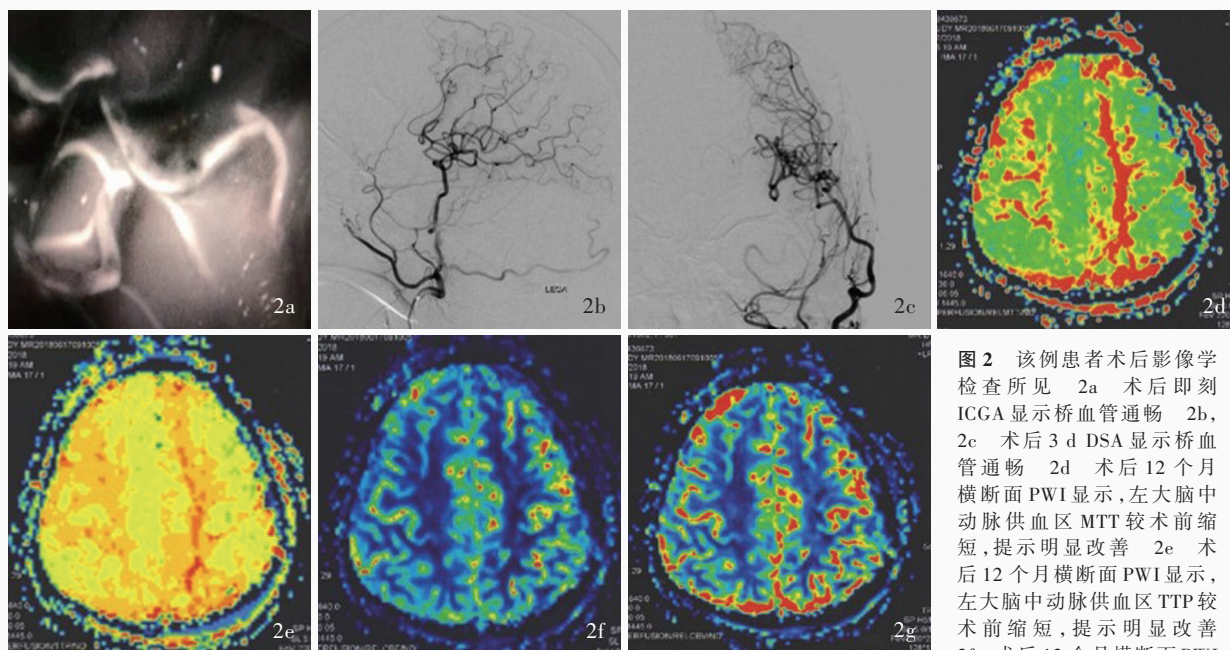


图 2 该例患者术后影像学检查所见 2a 术后即刻 ICGA 显示桥血管通畅 2b, 2c 术后 3 d DSA 显示桥血管通畅 2d 术后 12 个月横断面 PWI 显示, 左大脑中动脉供血区 MTT 较术前缩短, 提示明显改善 2e 术后 12 个月横断面 PWI 显示, 左大脑中动脉供血区 TTP 较术前缩短, 提示明显改善 2f 术后 12 个月横断面 PWI

显示, 左大脑中动脉供血区 CBF 较术前升高 2g 术后 12 个月横断面 PWI 显示, 左大脑中动脉供血区 CBV 较术前升高

Figure 2 Imaging examination of the patient after operation Immediately after the operation, ICGA showed that the bridge vessels were unobstructed (Panel 2a). DSA showed patency of bridging vessels 3 d after surgery (Panel 2b, 2c). Axial PWI 12 months after operation showed the MTT (Panel 2d) and TTP (Panel 2e) in the blood supply area of left MCA were shortened than those before the operation, while the CBF (Panel 2f) and CBV (Panel 2g) were higher than those before the operation, suggesting significant improvement.

管病的治疗^[8-9]。20世纪70~80年代,多项小样本回顾性病例研究均证实其有效性和安全性^[9],但其中混杂大量烟雾病、后循环缺血性卒中病例,均一性较差。1985年,Barnett等进行的随机对照临床试验采用STA-MCA搭桥术治疗症状性颈内动脉狭窄或闭塞患者,结果显示该术式并不能降低缺血性卒中的发生率^[10]。随即有学者质疑该项研究结论,认为其未评估脑血流动力学改变。基于此,COSS研究以PET测得的氧摄取分数(OEF)升高评估脑血流动力学障碍,结果显示,血管搭桥组与药物治疗组治疗后缺血性卒中发生率差异无统计学意义[22.68%(22/97)对24.49%(24/98), $P=0.590$],但仍可发现血管搭桥术可以改善脑血流动力学,从而减少缺血性卒中复发^[11]。该项研究在研究对象、神经外科医师资质,以及围手术期并发症发生率等方面均存有争议^[9,12],因此关于血管搭桥术在缺血性脑血管病中的有效性尚待进一步探讨。

慢性大脑中动脉闭塞是缺血性卒中重要但少见的病因,其主要作用机制为闭塞远端栓塞和血流动力学障碍^[13]。慢性大脑中动脉闭塞患者反复出现缺血性卒中的原因主要为侧支代偿不良和脑低

灌注,同时后者引起的慢性大脑中动脉闭塞患者发生缺血性卒中的风险明显增加^[14]。重度脑血流动力学障碍患者通常药物治疗效果欠佳^[5],尽管不断优化治疗方案,仍有少数患者效果较差^[15]。COSS研究也并未涉及内科保守治疗无效患者的血管搭桥术疗效^[15]。本研究纳入药物治疗无效的慢性大脑中动脉闭塞患者,均顺利完成STA-MCA搭桥术,桥血管通畅率达100%;术后12个月神经功能较术前改善且差异有统计学意义(mRS评分 1.43 ± 0.57 对 2.14 ± 0.36 ; $t=6.301$, $P=0.000$),因此初步认为,对药物治疗无效的慢性大脑中动脉闭塞,STA-MCA搭桥术是有效的。

提高慢性大脑中闭塞血管搭桥术的疗效,关键在于准确判断血流灌注情况,主要的检测方法有PET/CT、CT灌注成像(CTP)、PWI、氩气CT和SPECT。目前,PET/CT乙酰唑胺负荷试验和静息试验是检测脑血管储备能力的“金标准”,但昂贵的价格限制其临床应用和推广^[16]。同时由于我国尚未批准乙酰唑胺静脉注射,所以限制SPECT的临床应用^[17]。CTP可以定性或定量评估脑灌注情况,但成像层面有限、颅后窝骨伪影较大、存在容积效应均

影响检测结果的精确性,因此我们研究团队主要采用 PWI 以判断脑灌注情况。PWI 可以无创性成像并且参数较多,包括动态磁敏感对比增强灌注成像(DSC-PWI)、动态对比增强 MRI(DCE-MRI)和动脉自旋标记(ASL),其中 DSC-PWI 在颈内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄致闭塞的评估方面与 PET/CT 具有较好的一致性^[18]。本研究 STA-MCA 搭桥术后 PWI 显示低灌注区范围缩小、程度减轻,同时 MTT 和 TTP 较术前降低,CBF 和 CBV 较术前升高,均提示该术式可以增加脑灌注。

除术前准确判断脑灌注情况外,还需要不断积累血管搭桥术经验。Sekhar 和 Kalavakonda^[19]也提出,血管吻合技术是需要在实验室里不断练习的,且新手术者与有经验术者的手术疗效也是有差异的。血管吻合的关键在于血管直径、吻合深度和血压三方面^[20]。(1)血管直径:颞浅动脉较粗,但如果颞浅动脉直径 < 1 mm,血管吻合易失败。对于较细的供体动脉,术前可将吻合口修剪成斜面,增加吻合部位面积,同时端侧吻合口受体动脉可修剪成近似三角形的切面,尽量保证供体与受体动脉吻合口切面直径接近。STA-MCA 搭桥术是低流量搭桥,目的在于补充脑血流量。本研究预定血流方向是朝远心端,故术中采取调整吻合血管方向的方法,通过增加或减少针距和针数控制血流方向。(2)吻合深度:考虑是补充脑血流量,本研究的吻合深度不超过受体动脉直径的 1/2。(3)血压:术后的血压控制极为关键,术后过高的血压可引起过度灌注或吻合口渗血,因此,常规严格监测生命体征,维持血压平稳,收缩压维持在 120~140 mm Hg。

综上所述,对于药物治疗无效的慢性大脑中动脉闭塞患者,STA-MCA 搭桥术是重要补充治疗手段,术前应结合多种评估手段,根据脑灌注情况选择适宜的治疗方案,熟练的血管吻合技术是保证手术成功、有效和安全的基础。本研究病例数较少,缺乏对照组,存在一定局限性,后续尚待多中心大样本随机对照试验进一步验证结论。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

基底动脉 basilar artery(BA)	faciobrachial dystonic seizures(FBDS)
基于体素的形态学分析 voxel-based morphometry(VBM)	脑桥小脑角 cerebellopontine angle(CPA)
Chiari畸形 Chiari malformation(CM)	脑血流量 cerebral blood flow(CBF)
脊髓空洞症 syringomyelia(SM)	脑血流速度 cerebral blood flow velocity(CBFV)
简易智能状态检查量表 Mini-Mental State Examination(MMSE)	脑血容量 cerebral blood volume(CBV)
经颅多普勒超声 transcranial Doppler ultrasonography(TCD)	内侧颞叶癫痫 mesial temporal lobe epilepsy(mTLE)
颈动脉闭塞外科研究 Carotid Occlusion Surgery Study(COSS)	内嗅皮质 entorhinal cortex(EC)
颈动脉夹层 carotid artery dissection(CAD)	颞浅动脉-大脑后动脉P2段 superficial temporal artery-posterior cerebral artery P2 segment(STA-PCA P2)
颈内动脉 internal carotid artery(ICA)	颞浅动脉-大脑前动脉 superficial temporal artery-anterior cerebral artery (STA-ACA)
颈外动脉 external carotid artery(ECA)	颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉 superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery (STA-MCA)
颈总动脉 common carotid artery(CCA)	颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉M2段 superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery M2 segment(STA-MCA M2)
局部脑血流量 regional cerebral blood flow(rCBF)	颞叶癫痫 temporal lobe epilepsy(TLE)
抗癫痫药物 antiepileptic drugs(AEDs)	皮质-皮质间诱发电位 cortico-cortical evoked potential(CCEP)
抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)	平均动脉压 mean arterial pressure(MAP)
抗利尿激素 antidiuretic hormone(ADH)	平均通过时间 mean transmit time(MTT)
抗利尿激素分泌不当综合征 syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)	前额叶背外侧皮质 dorsolateral prefrontal cortex(DLPFC)
抗心磷脂抗体 anti-cardiolipin antibody(ACA)	前交通动脉 anterior communicating artery(ACoA)
空腹血糖 fasting blood glucose(FBG)	前交通动脉复合体 anterior communicating artery complex(ACoAC)
立体定向脑电图 stereo-electroencephalogram(SEEG)	前庭神经鞘瘤 vestibular schwannoma(VS)
颅后窝减压术联合硬膜成形术 posterior fossa decompression with duraplasty(PFDD)	腔隙性梗死 lacunar infarct(LACI)
颅内脑电图 intracranial electroencephalogram(IEEG)	切割流量 cut flow(CF)
慢性脑低灌注 chronic cerebral hypoperfusion(CCH)	切割流量指数 cut flow index(CFI)
美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)	球囊闭塞试验 Balloon Occlusion Test(BOT)
美国介入放射学学会 Society of Interventional Radiology(SIR)	全面性强直-阵挛发作 generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)
美国介入和治疗性神经放射学学会 American Society of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology (ASITN)	桡动脉 radial artery(RA)
面-臂肌张力障碍发作	