

# 颌内动脉-桡动脉-脑动脉搭桥术治疗脑血管病临床疗效分析

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**【摘要】** 目的 回顾分析以颌内动脉(IMA)为供血动脉、移植短段桡动脉(RA)的中流量搭桥术治疗脑血管病的疗效。方法与结果 5例患者均为2018年8月至2021年4月在中国医科大学附属第一医院行IMA-RA-脑动脉搭桥术(IMAB)的脑血管病病例,其中解离性动脉瘤3例(右大脑中动脉M2段1例、左大脑中动脉M1段1例、右大脑后动脉P2段1例),椎基底动脉系统缺血2例(双侧椎动脉闭塞1例、基底动脉重度狭窄1例)。分别行IMA-RA-M2(2例)和IMA-RA-P2(3例)搭桥术,术中吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术和多普勒超声显示桡动脉血流通畅4例、闭塞1例(经重新吻合桥血管血流通畅)。术后1周,5例移植桡动脉保持通畅,其中4例测量桡动脉血流量分别为123、51、77和69 ml/min,改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分较术前升高1分1例、降低1分3例、无变化1例;其中1例M1段解离性动脉瘤患者,血管搭桥术并旷置动脉瘤后发生基底节区梗死。术后5~26个月,随访的4例移植桡动脉仍保持通畅,其中2例血流量分别达66和89 ml/min;随访至术后8~40个月,5例神经功能缺损均不同程度改善,mRS评分为零2例、1分2例、2分1例。结论 IMAB手术可为脑组织提供中等流量的血供,长期随访桡动脉通畅性良好、血流量稳定,可有效降低脑缺血风险。

**【关键词】** 脑血管障碍; 脑血管重建术; 颌内动脉(非MeSH词); 桡动脉; 脑血管循环

## The clinical effect analysis of internal maxillary artery-radial artery-cerebral artery bypass for the treatment of cerebral vascular disease

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of cerebral vascular disease treated by transplantations of the short-segment radial artery (RA) using the internal maxillary artery (IMA) as the feeding artery. **Methods and Results** The clinical data of 5 cases with cerebral vascular disease treated by IMA-RA-cerebral artery bypass (IMAB) from August 2018 to April 2021 in the First Hospital of China Medical University were retrospectively analyzed. There were 3 cases of dissecting aneurysms [one case of right middle cerebral artery (MCA) M2 segment, one case of left MCA M1 segment, one case of right posterior cerebral artery (PCA) P2 segment], and 2 cases of vertebral basilar artery ischemia [one case of bilateral vertebral artery (VA) occlusion, one case of severe basilar artery (BA) stenosis]. Two patients underwent the IMA-RA-M2 bypass, and 3 patients underwent the IMA-RA-P2 bypass. Intraoperative indocyanine green angiography (ICGA) and Doppler ultrasonography confirmed patency of the RA in 4 cases and occluded RA in one case (the anastomosis of IMA-RA was opened, the intima of IMA was dissociated from the media, and RA was unobstructed after resuture). One patient developed basal ganglia infarction after the surgery. The RA blood flow was measured by ultrasound 123, 51, 77, 69 ml/min in 4 patients at

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one week after the surgery. One patient had a RA blood flow of 89 ml/min on 6 months after the surgery (69 ml/min on one week after the surgery), and one patient had a RA blood flow of 66 ml/min 26 months after the surgery (51 ml/min on one week after the surgery). One patient with dissociated M1 segment aneurysm with ischemic onset developed ischemic infarction in basal ganglia region after open aneurysm and bypass, and modified Rankin Scale (mRS) increased by one point on one week after surgery. mRS score of 3 patients decreased by one point and one patient had no change; after 8–40 months of follow-up, all patients recovered well, with mRS score of 0 in 2 cases, one in 2 cases, and 2 in one case.

**Conclusions** The IMAB can provide moderate flow of blood supply to brain tissue, and the RA has good patency and stable flow during long-term follow-up. This operation can be used to treat patients with cerebral vascular disease of choosy and reduce the risk of cerebral ischemia effectively.

**【Key words】** Cerebrovascular disorders; Cerebral revascularization; Internal maxillary artery (not in *MeSH*); Radial artery; Cerebrovascular circulation

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

目前,神经外科常用的脑血管搭桥术是以颞浅动脉(STA)为供血动脉的一代血管搭桥术,主要用于治疗烟雾病(MMD)或药物治疗期间复发的动脉粥样硬化闭塞性脑血管病等。近年来,STA-脑动脉序贯双搭桥术<sup>[1]</sup>和STA-大脑前动脉(ACA)搭桥术等脑血管搭桥术式虽取得较大进展<sup>[2]</sup>,但是其适应证仍仅局限于对颞浅动脉供血潜能的开发利用,而对一些需行高流量脑血管重建术的病例则需移植桡动脉(RA)或大隐静脉(GSV)。目前临床常用的颈动脉-RA/GSV-脑动脉搭桥术是二代血管搭桥术,为高流量搭桥术,但是该术式存在移植血管较长术后易扭曲,或皮下隧道穿行处移植血管受压闭塞等并发症。为规避上述风险,自2010年逐渐尝试应用颌内动脉(IMA)-RA-脑动脉搭桥术(IMAB)治疗脑血管病<sup>[3-4]</sup>,由于以颌内动脉作为供血动脉可以明显缩短移植血管长度,因此完全适用于需行中高流量搭桥术的患者<sup>[5]</sup>,并且远期疗效良好、安全性较高。本研究拟对中国医科大学附属第一医院神经外科近年开展IMAB手术的初步临床经验进行回顾总结,以期加深对该术式的认知,促进其在临床的推广应用。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

选择2018年8月至2021年4月在中国医科大学附属第一医院神经外科住院且行IMAB手术治疗的脑血管病患者共5例,包括大脑中动脉(MCA)主干(M1段或M2段)或大脑后动脉(PCA)主干(P1段或P2段)解离性动脉瘤破裂出血或缺血,双侧椎动脉(VA)颅内段(V4段)闭塞、基底动脉(BA)重度狭

窄或闭塞,以及药物治疗期间复发后循环缺血,并可耐受全身麻醉手术的病例。男性4例,女性1例;年龄47~63岁,中位年龄为59(51,59)岁。(1)出血型发病者2例:均为解离性动脉瘤破裂致蛛网膜下腔出血(例2、例3),1例于右大脑中动脉M2段动脉瘤确诊1年后破裂出血(例2)、1例为右大脑后动脉P2段动脉瘤确诊4年后破裂出血(例3)。(2)缺血型发病者3例:1例以左大脑中动脉M1段解离性动脉瘤性脑缺血发病(例4);2例椎基底动脉系统缺血(例1、例5),包括双侧椎动脉闭塞(例1)和基底动脉重度狭窄(例5)。(3)手术时间:脑缺血患者于发病后2~4个月接受手术,蛛网膜下腔出血患者分别于发病13和18天手术。(4)术前神经功能评分:改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分为1~4分,中位评分为2(2,3)分。本组5例患者一般资料详见表1。

### 二、手术方法

1. 移植动脉的选择和获取 缺血型患者于术前口服抗血小板药阿司匹林100 mg/d,治疗 $\geq$ 1周。所有患者均于术前行双上肢Allen试验评估桡动脉和尺动脉经过掌弓血管吻合交通情况,选择经Allen试验验证的桡动脉作为移植动脉;若双侧上肢均通过Allen试验,则选择术侧桡动脉作为移植动脉,以便更好地观察手术相关并发症。患者仰卧位、全身麻醉,开颅同时行前臂“S”形切口,于桡侧腕屈肌和肱桡肌之间确认桡动脉及其两侧伴行的桡静脉,显微镜下分离桡动脉,静脉注射肝素 $2 \times 10^3$  U,血管吊带提起桡动脉,迷你钛结扎夹(Horizon结扎钉,美国Teleflex公司)夹闭并切断桡动脉细小分支,保留两侧伴行的桡静脉。亚甲蓝标记桡动脉血流方向,血管吻合前先结扎并切断桡动脉,获取10~15 cm的

**表 1** 5例脑血管病患者发病特点及手术资料回顾

**Table 1.** Case information and curative effects of 5 patients with cerebral vascular disease treated by IMAB

序号	性别	年龄(岁)	发病特点	临床诊断	手术时间	术式	围手术期神经功能与疗效评价		
							mRS评分	RA 血流量	RA 通畅性
1	男性	59	频繁发作后循环缺血	双侧VA闭塞	2018年8月	右IMA-RA-P2搭桥术	术前2分,术后1周1分,40个月为零	术后1周123 ml/min	术中及术后1周均保持通畅
2	男性	51	颅内动脉瘤破裂出血	右MCA-M2段上干解离血栓性动脉瘤	2019年9月	右IMA-RA-M2上干搭桥术;右MCA-M2段上干动脉瘤旷置切除术	术前1分,术后1周为零,27个月1分(左下肢麻木)	术后1周51 ml/min,26个月66 ml/min	术中、术后1周至26个月始终通畅
3	女性	47	颅内动脉瘤破裂出血	右PCA-P2段解离性动脉瘤	2020年1月	右IMA-RA-P2搭桥术、右PCA-P2段动脉瘤远心端夹闭	术前4分,术后1周3分,23个月为零	未测量	术中IMA-RA端侧吻合口闭塞,切除解离的内膜,重新吻合,至术后9个月始终通畅
4	男性	63	右下肢无力	左MCA-M1段解离性巨大型动脉瘤	2020年6月	左IMA-RA-M2搭桥术;左MCA-M1段末端解离性动脉瘤旷置	术前3分,术后1周4分,18个月2分(右侧肌力IV级)	术后1周77 ml/min	至术后5个月吻合口始终通畅
5	男性	59	频繁发作后循环缺血	BA中段重度狭窄	2021年4月	右IMA-RA-P2搭桥术	术前2分,术后1周2分,8个月(头晕发作2次)1分	术后1周69 ml/min,6个月89 ml/min	至术后6个月吻合口始终通畅

mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良 Rankin 量表; RA, radial artery, 桡动脉; VA, vertebral artery, 椎动脉; MCA, middle cerebral artery, 大脑中动脉; PCA, posterior cerebral artery, 大脑后动脉; BA, basilar artery, 基底动脉; IMA-RA-P2, internal maxillary artery-radial artery-posterior cerebral artery P2 segment, 颌内动脉-桡动脉-大脑后动脉 P2 段; IMA-RA-M2, internal maxillary artery-radial artery-middle cerebral artery M2 segment, 颌内动脉-桡动脉-大脑中动脉 M2 段

血管以备移植。

2. IMA-RA-M2/P2搭桥术 显露颌内动脉和大脑中动脉 M2 段或者大脑后动脉 P2 段,于显微镜下进行血管吻合。经额颞眶颧入路,获得额颞眶颧一体骨瓣,锐性分离外侧裂,显露 M2 段;或者经颞下入路,显露 P2 段。CTA 导航并于术中多普勒超声辅助下,颞下窝定位并显露颌内动脉翼肌段,获取桡动脉,于 M2 段或 P2 段下方植入带 1 mm 间隔白色网格的绿色乳胶血管垫片,以迷你临时动脉夹(德国 B.BRAUN 公司)夹闭阻断受体动脉两端,纵行切开受体动脉,切口长度为动脉直径的 2~3 倍,间断肝素生理盐水冲洗术区;9-0 Monosof 血管缝线(美国 Medtronic 公司)两定点连续缝合法行 RA-MCA/PCA 端侧吻合。再根据颌内动脉位置修剪桡动脉长度,并于颌内动脉下方植入带 1 mm 间隔白色网格的绿色乳胶血管垫片,迷你临时动脉夹(德国 B.BRAUN 公司)夹闭阻断颌内动脉两端、纵行切开颌内动脉,切口长度约为动脉直径的 2~3 倍,间断肝素生理盐水冲洗术区;8-0 Prolene 血管缝线(美国 Johnson & Johnson 公司)两定点连续缝合法行 IMA-RA 端侧吻合;最后,钛结扎夹(Horizon 结扎钉,美国 Teleflex 公司)夹闭阻断吻合口远心端颌内动脉,将吻合口处颌内动脉血流全部引入颅内。血管吻合完成后,通过吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)和多普勒超声确认移植桡动脉血流是否通畅,若桡动脉血流欠通畅,则需切开桡动脉中段以确认吻合口阻塞部位,

同时切断吻合口缝线,确认桥血管阻塞原因。解除阻塞原因后,重新缝合吻合口和桡动脉中段切口,再次经 ICGA 和多普勒超声确认桥血管血流是否通畅。对于解离性动脉瘤患者,术中需以合适的动脉瘤夹(德国 B.BRAUN 公司)夹闭载瘤动脉,旷置动脉瘤,再切开动脉瘤,分离并切除瘤内血栓,并于显微镜下确认瘤内血流是否被完全阻断。术后所有患者均予阿司匹林 100 mg/d 行抗血小板治疗。

3. 疗效评价 (1)桡动脉血流通畅性:术后 1 周和 6 个月通过 CTA 或 DSA 确认移植的桡动脉血流通畅性,出院后随访若有必要也需通过影像学检查评价桥血管及吻合口血流情况。(2)桡动脉血流量:术后 1 周和 6 个月采用血管超声测量桡动脉血流量[桡动脉血流量(ml/min) = 桡动脉平均流速速度(cm/s) × 60(s/min) × 桡动脉截面积(mm<sup>2</sup>) / 100],影像学检查仍是随访所用的主要评价手段。(3)术后并发症:分别于术后第 1 天和 1 周行头部 CT 检查,确认是否出现缺血性或出血性并发症。(4)预后评价:分别于术后 1 周和 6 个月采用 mRS 量表评价患者恢复情况,0 分,完全无症状;1 分,尽管有症状,但无明显功能障碍,可完成所有日常职责和活动;2 分,轻残,无法完成病前所有活动,但无需帮助,可照顾自己的事务;3 分,中残,要求一些帮助,但行走无需帮助;4 分,重残,无法独立行走,无他人帮助无法满足自身需要;5 分,严重残疾,卧床、大小便失禁、要求持续护理和关注。此后每年随访 1 次。



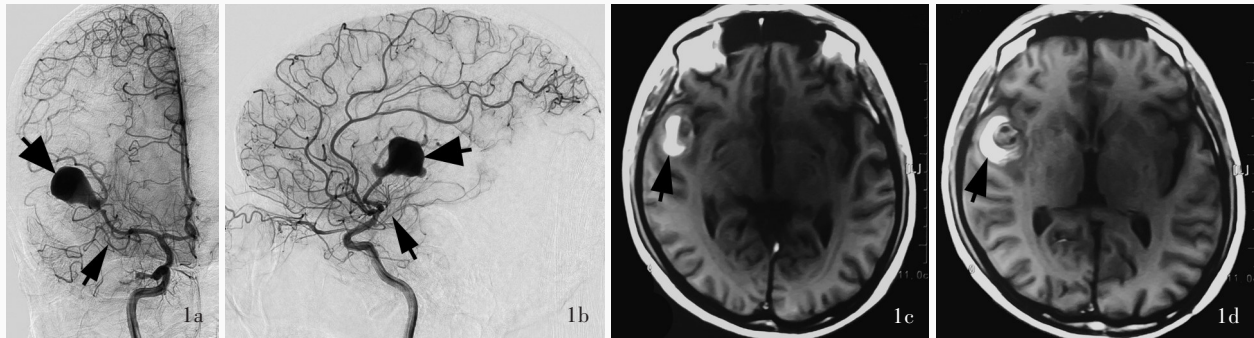


图1 例2患者术前影像学所见 1a,1b 右颈内动脉正侧位DSA显示,右大脑中动脉M2段上干解离性动脉瘤(粗箭头所示)、下干闭塞(细箭头所示) 1c,1d 横断面T<sub>1</sub>WI显示,右大脑中动脉动脉瘤内血栓呈高信号(箭头所示)

**Figure 1** Preoperative imaging of Caes 2 An anterior-posterior view (Panel 1a) and a lateral view (Panel 1b) of the right ICA DSA showed a right MCA M2 upper trunk dissecting aneurysm (thick arrow indicates) and the occlusion of M2 lower trunk (thin arrow indicates). Axial T<sub>1</sub>WI showed a high signal of thrombus in the right MCA aneurysm (arrows indicate; Panel 1c, 1d).

## 结 果

### 一、手术成功率

本组5例患者均顺利完成手术,行IMA-RA-M2搭桥术(图1~4)者2例(例2、例4)、IMA-RA-P2搭桥术(图5~7)3例(例1、例3、例5)。

1. 术中处理 3例解离性动脉瘤患者中2例为大脑中动脉动脉瘤(例2、例4),1例出血型、1例缺血型,均于术中旷置动脉瘤;1例大脑后动脉动脉瘤(例3)破裂出血者,夹闭动脉瘤远心端大脑后动脉。余2例缺血型病例,1例双侧椎动脉闭塞(例1)、1例基底动脉重度狭窄(例5),均行血管搭桥术;后者(例5)术中桡动脉与P2段端侧吻合后将桡动脉连接压力换能器,获得极为珍贵的大脑后动脉压力数据,为30/25 mm Hg(平均动脉压27 mm Hg),此时患者血压为138/58 mm Hg(平均动脉压为82 mm Hg)。

2. 术中桥血管血流通畅性评价 术中经ICGA和多普勒超声确认4例桡动脉血流通畅;1例桡动脉闭塞(例3),切开桡动脉中段发现IMA-RA端侧吻合口闭塞,切开IMA-RA吻合口缝线可见颌内动脉内膜与中膜之间解离、局部血栓形成,遂切除解离的内膜、8-0 Prolene血管缝线重新缝合IMA-RA端侧吻合口和桡动脉中段切口,再次经ICGA和多普勒超声确认桡动脉血流通畅。

### 二、疗效评价

1. 术后影像学评估桥血管血流通畅性 脑血管搭桥术后1周CTA或DSA显示5例桡动脉血流均保持通畅;有4例(例2、例3、例4、例5)术后随访5~26个月,移植桡动脉仍保持通畅。

2. 术后血管超声评价桥血管血流量 本组5例患者中4例(例1、例2、例4、例5)于术后1周行桡动脉血流量检测,以M2为受体动脉者桡动脉血流量分别为51 ml/min(例2)和77 ml/min(例4),以P2为受体动脉者桡动脉血流量分别为123 ml/min(例1)和69 ml/min(例5)。其中,例2术后26个月随访时,血管超声显示桡动脉血流量为66 ml/min;例5术后6个月时,桡动脉血流量为89 ml/min。

3. 预后评价 术后1周时,行动脉瘤旷置并血管搭桥术的患者中1例发生基底节区缺血性脑梗死(例4),mRS评分由术前3分升至4分;3例与术前神经功能缺损程度相比有所改善,mRS评分分别由术前的2、1和4分降至1分、零和3分(例1、例2、例3),余1例手术前后无变化(例5)。本组病例共随访8~40个月,远期疗效良好,其中mRS评分为零者2例(例1、例3)、1分者2例(例2、例5)、2分者1例(例4,表1)。

## 讨 论

本组5例脑血管病患者中3例为解离性动脉瘤,其中包括M1段1例(例4)、M2段1例(例2)以及P2段1例(例3),2例于确诊后随访期间动脉瘤破裂出血、1例为脑缺血急性发作,均需要通过手术预防破裂的动脉瘤再出血或缺血,以及因阻断M2段或P2段引起的大面积缺血;其中1例(例4)是以缺血发病的M1末段解离性动脉瘤,在行血管搭桥术的同时旷置解离性动脉瘤,既要防止动脉瘤破裂出血还需要通过高流量搭桥术预防因阻断M1段引起的大面积脑缺血。其余2例分别为双侧椎动脉闭塞

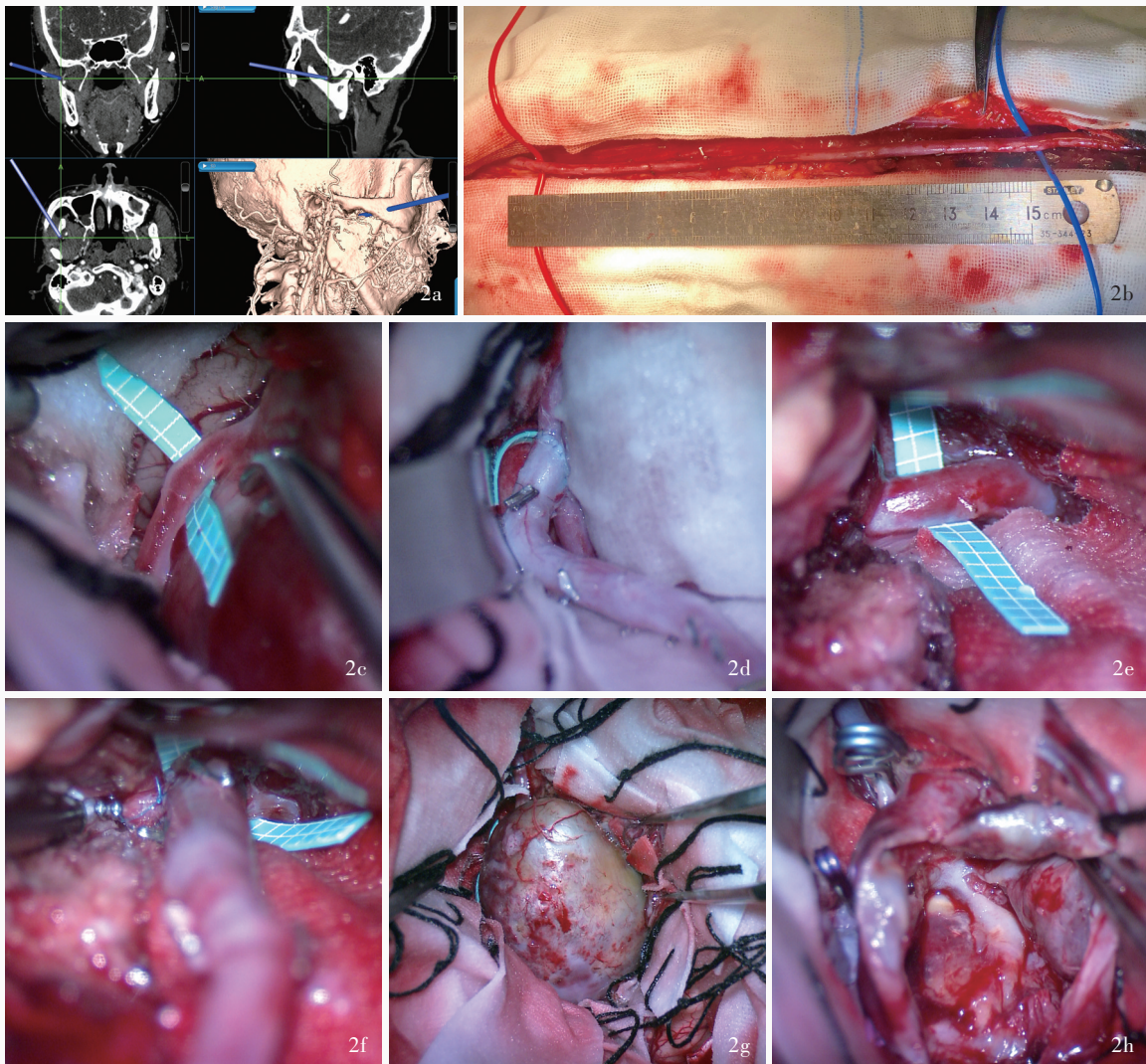


图2 例2患者右IMA-RA-M2上干搭桥术、右M2段上动脉瘤旷置切除术中所见 2a 3D重建CTA导航定位右颌内动脉翼肌段 2b 显露桡动脉,迷你钛结扎夹夹闭并切断细小分支,保留两侧伴行的桡静脉 2c 显露右大脑中动脉M2段上干 2d 行RA-M2上干端侧吻合 2e 显露右颌内动脉翼肌段 2f 行IMA-RA端侧吻合,钛结扎夹阻断吻合口远心端颌内动脉 2g 显露右大脑中动脉巨大型(30 mm)血栓性动脉瘤 2h 切除动脉瘤内血栓,动脉瘤夹旷置动脉瘤

**Figure 2** Right IMA-RA-M2 bypass, trapping and removal of right M2 upper trunk dissecting aneurysm intraoperative view of Case 2 3D reconstruction CTA navigation assisted to locate the pterygoid segment of the right IMA (Panel 2a). The RA was exposed and the small branches of the RA were cut off with mini-titanium ligation clips, and the radial veins accompanying both sides were retained (Panel 2b). The right MCA M2 superior trunk was exposed (Panel 2c). End-to-side anastomosis of the RA-M2 superior trunk were performed (Panel 2d). The pterygoid segment of the right IMA was exposed (Panel 2e). End-to-side anastomosis of IMA-RA was performed. The distal IMA at the anastomotic site was ligated with two titanium ligation clips (Panel 2f). A giant thrombotic aneurysm of right MCA (diameter 30 mm) was exposed (Panel 2g). Resection of thrombus in aneurysm, trapping of aneurysm with clips (Panel 2h).

(例1)或基底动脉中段重度狭窄(例5),在药物治疗期间后循环缺血频繁发作,呈进展性缺血性卒中,血管搭桥术不仅可以为基底动脉或基底动脉中上段及其分支补充供血,还可预防后循环缺血的复发。鉴于上述原因,本组病例不宜行以颞浅动脉为供血动脉的低流量搭桥术,而是中等流量的颅外-颅内搭桥术的最佳适应证,尤其是以颌内动脉作为供血动脉、移植桡动脉的术式作为首选,如此方可为

受体动脉(M2段或P2段)提供充足血供。本组5例患者IMAB手术均获成功,提示该术式疗效和安全性俱佳。

脑血管搭桥术能否取得成功与以下因素有关:其一,供体动脉与受体动脉之间存在一定的压力差,这种压力差既是桥血管血流的唯一驱动力,亦是正确选择血管搭桥术术式的基石;其二,供体动脉、受体动脉与移植血管之间的直径匹配度决定桥



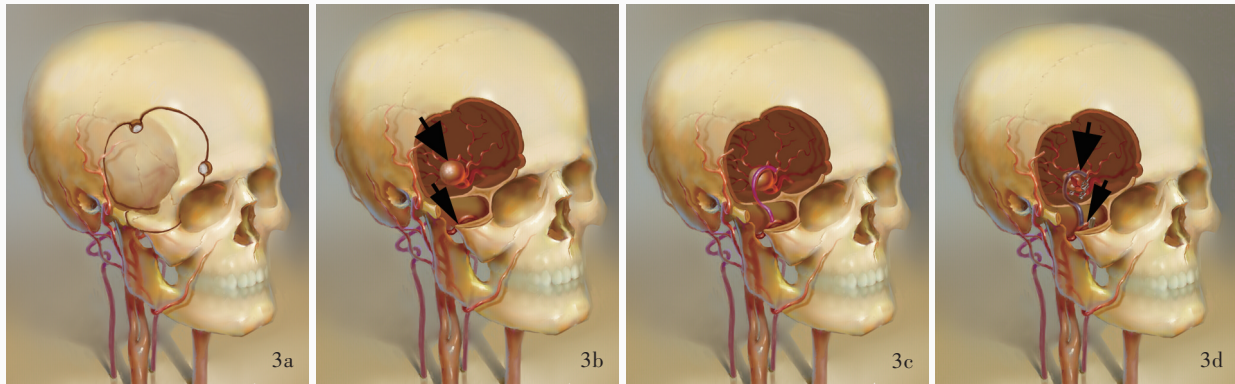


图3 例2患者右IMA-RA-M2上干搭桥术、右M2段上干动脉瘤旷置切除术的三维图示 3a 经右侧额颞眶颧入路 3b 显露外侧裂内动脉瘤(粗箭头所示)和颞下窝颌内动脉翼肌段(细箭头所示) 3c 行右IMA-RA-M2上干搭桥术 3d 动脉瘤夹旷置动脉瘤(粗箭头所示),钛结扎夹夹闭阻断端吻合口远心端颌内动脉(细箭头所示)

**Figure 3** 3D painting of "realistic style" of Case 2 right IMA-RA-M2 bypass, trapping and removal of right M2 upper trunk dissecting aneurysm Right frontotemporal orbitozygomatic approach (Panel 3a). Exposing the aneurysm in the sylvian fissure (thick arrow indicates) and the pterygoid segment of IMA in the inferior temporal fossa (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Right IMA-RA-M2 bypass grafting (Panel 3c). Trapping the aneurysm with clips (thick arrow indicates), and ligating the distal IMA at the anastomotic site with titanium ligation clips (thin arrow indicates, Panel 3d).

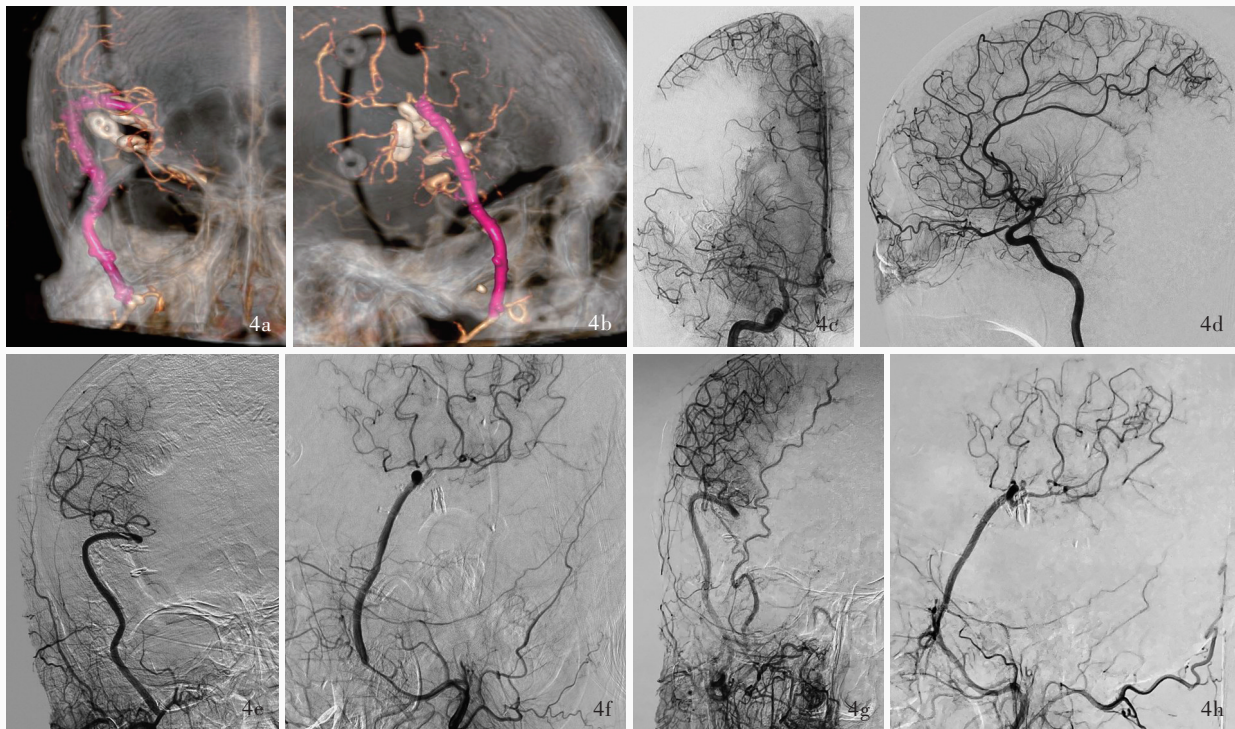
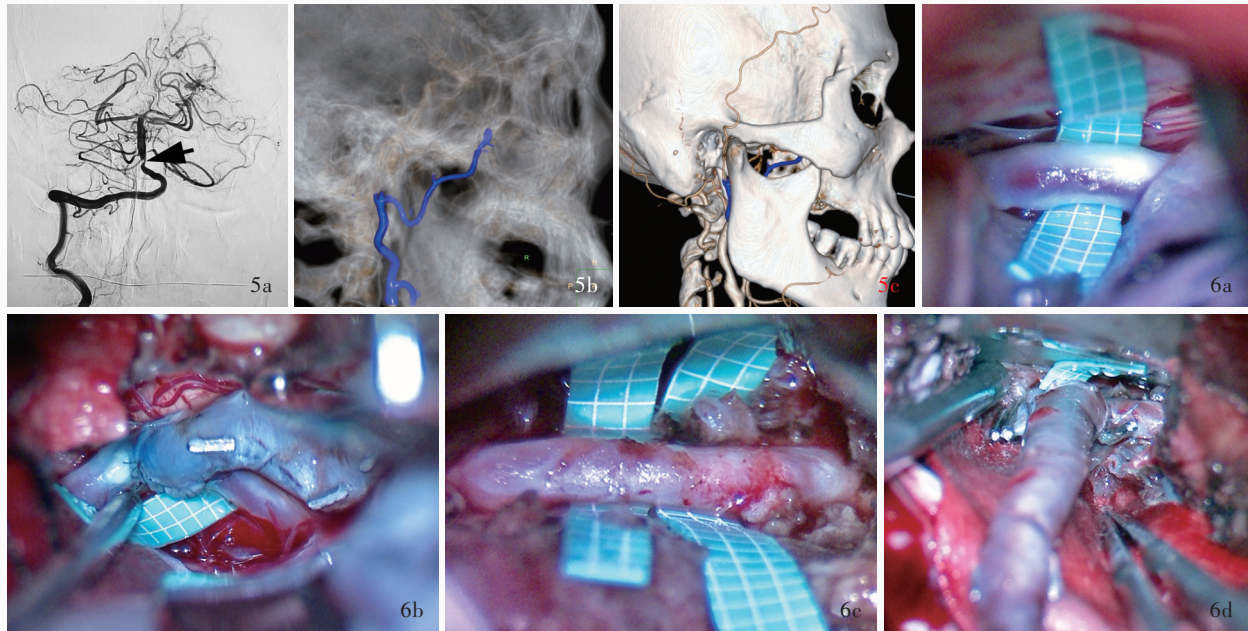


图4 例2患者术后及随访时影像学所见 4a,4b 术后正侧位3D-CTA显示,桡动脉通畅,连接在右颌内动脉翼肌段与大脑中动脉M2段之间 4c,4d 术后1周右颈内动脉正侧位DSA显示右大脑中动脉动脉瘤未显影 4e,4f 术后1周右颈外动脉正侧位DSA显示桡动脉通畅 4g,4h 术后26个月右颈外动脉正侧位DSA显示桡动脉仍然保持通畅

**Figure 4** Postoperative and follow up imaging of Case 2 3D-CTA anterior-posterior view (Panel 4a) and lateral view (Panel 4b) showed that the RA was patent and connected between pterygoid segment of the right IMA and M2 segment of the MCA. An anterior-posterior view (Panel 4c) and a lateral view (Panel 4d) of the right IMA DSA on one week after surgery showed that the right MCA disappeared. An anterior-posterior view (Panel 4e) and a lateral view (Panel 4f) of the right ECA DSA on one week after surgery showed patency of the RA. An anterior-posterior view (Panel 4g) and a lateral view (Panel 4h) of the right ECA DSA on 26 months after the operation showed patency of the RA.

血管的基础血流量和流量储备能力范围;其三,术后受体动脉供血区体积决定桥血管血流量的上限。在IMAB手术应用于临床前,已有大量解剖学研究

证实颌内动脉作为脑血管搭桥术供体动脉的可行性<sup>[6-8]</sup>,颌内动脉翼肌段直径为2.40~3.46 mm、翼腭段为2.30~3.20 mm,而桡动脉近心端直径为(2.50±



**图5** 例5患者术前影像学检查所见 5a 右椎动脉正位DSA显示基底动脉中段重度狭窄(箭头所示) 5b,5c 侧位及3D重建CTA显示右颌内动脉走行,以及颧弓及下颌骨位置关系 **图6** 例5患者右IMA-RA-P2搭桥术中所见 6a 经右侧颞下入路显露右大脑后动脉P2段,动脉壁呈黄白色硬化 6b 行RA-PCA端侧吻合,测量大脑后动脉压力为30/25 mm Hg(平均27 mm Hg),血压为138/58 mm Hg(平均82 mm Hg) 6c 显露右侧颞下窝颌内动脉翼肌段 6d 行IMA-RA端侧吻合,钛结扎夹阻断吻合口远心端颌内动脉

**Figure 5** Preoperative imaging of Case 5 An anterior-posterior view of the right VA DSA showed severe stenosis in the mid-basilar artery (arrow indicates, Panel 5a). Lateral CTA (Panel 5b) and 3D reconstruction CTA (Panel 5c) showed the position of the right IMA course, the zygomatic arch and mandible. The pterygoid segment of the right IMA (horizontal segment) was planned as a feeding artery. **Figure 6** IMA-RA-P2 bypass intraoperative view of Case 5 The right PCA P2 segment (yellow-white sclerosis of the artery wall) was exposed by the subtemporal approach (Panel 6a). The RA-PCA end-to-side anastomosis were performed (Panel 6b). The PCA pressure was measured as 30/25 mm Hg (mean 27 mm Hg), and the patient's blood pressure was 138/58 mm Hg (mean 82 mm Hg). The pterygoid segment of the IMA in the right inferior temporal fossa was exposed (Panel 6c). The right IMA-RA end-to-side anastomosis were performed, and ligated the distal IMA at the anastomotic site with two titanium ligation clips (Panel 6d).

0.25) mm、远心端为(2.35 ± 0.20) mm, M2段直径为(2.30 ± 0.30) mm, P2段直径为(2.20 ± 0.20) mm<sup>[8-10]</sup>;上述动脉管径良好的匹配度是脑血管搭桥术获得成功的重要前提。

Zaitao Yu研究团队报告,行IMA-RA-MCA搭桥术时移植桡动脉的血流量为(77.80 ± 2.47) ml/min、IMA-RA-PCA搭桥术时为(104.80 ± 4.77) ml/min<sup>[5]</sup>;石祥恩研究团队报告的血流量与其相近,为57 ~ 210 ml/min[(107.50 ± 37.86) ml/min]<sup>[11]</sup>;治疗颅内巨大型动脉瘤时,移植桡动脉的血流量为79.70 ml(37.20 ~ 133 ml/min)<sup>[12]</sup>,而治疗颈内动脉或大脑中动脉闭塞时,移植桡动脉的血流量为(81.36 ± 30.41) ml/min<sup>[13]</sup>。本组有1例(例4)术前前臂静息状态下桡动脉血流量为11 ml/min,IMA-RA-MCA搭桥术后1周桡动脉血流量为77 ml/min,说明桡动脉移植至颌内动脉与脑动脉之间,其血流储备能力被释放出来;而IMA-RA-PCA搭桥术后1周桡动脉血

流量分别为123 ml/min(例1)和69 ml/min(例5),至术后6个月时增至89 ml/min(例5),提示桡动脉的血流储备能力较强,是良好的备选移植血管。移植桡动脉的血流量可受多种因素的影响,如受体动脉供血区范围、受体动脉阻力、颌内动脉与受体动脉之间压力差。本组有2例受体动脉为M2段的患者(例2、例4),血管搭桥术后桡动脉仅供应M2段供血区,无需逆流供应M1段或大脑前动脉,故术后1周时桡动脉血流量分别为51和77 ml/min;而受体动脉为P2段的患者(例1、例5),术后桡动脉除需供应P2远心端枕叶组织外,还需逆流供应双侧大脑后动脉、小脑上动脉(SCA)、基底动脉,因此桡动脉血流量较大,为123和69 ml/min,而且其中双侧椎动脉闭塞患者(例1)移植桡动脉供血区体积更大,故血流量亦明显高于基底动脉重度狭窄患者(例5)。

IMA-RA搭桥术既可行端端吻合<sup>[11-12,14]</sup>亦可行端侧吻合,本研究常规使用端侧吻合可获得更大的



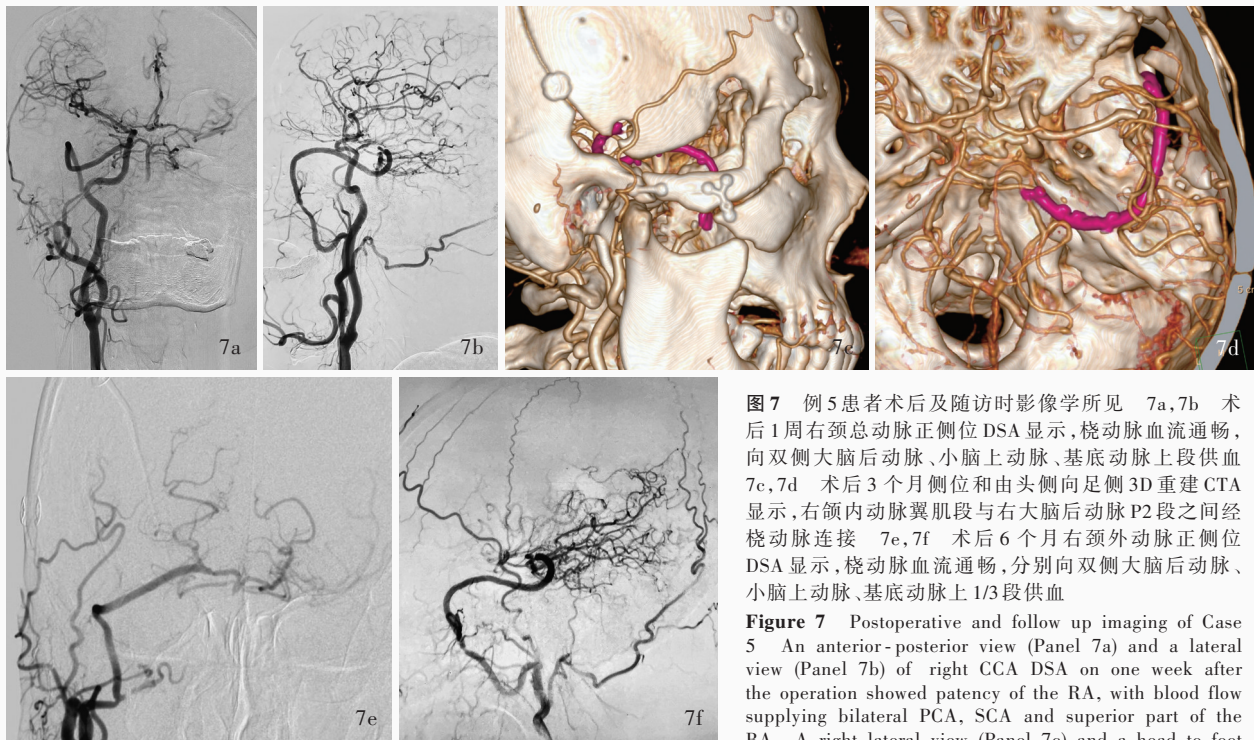


图7 例5患者术后及随访时影像学所见 7a,7b 术后1周右颈总动脉正侧位DSA显示,桡动脉血流通畅,向双侧大脑后动脉、小脑上动脉、基底动脉上段供血 7c,7d 术后3个月侧位和由头侧向足侧3D重建CTA显示,右颌内动脉翼肌段与右大脑后动脉P2段之间经桡动脉连接 7e,7f 术后6个月右颈外动脉正侧位DSA显示,桡动脉血流通畅,分别向双侧大脑后动脉、小脑上动脉、基底动脉上1/3段供血

view (Panel 7d) of 3D reconstruction CTA on 3 months after surgery, showed the connection between the pterygoid segment of the right IMA and P2 segment of the right PCA via the RA. An anterior-posterior view (Panel 7e) and a lateral view (Panel 7f) of the right ECA DSA on 6 months after the operation, showed that the RA was patent, with blood flow supplying bilateral PCA, SCA and superior 1/3 part of the BA.

吻合口面积,降低吻合口狭窄风险。完成端侧吻合后,以钛结扎夹阻断吻合口远心端颌内动脉,操作方法简便易行,并可将吻合口处颌内动脉血流全部引入颅内,有利于充分利用颌内动脉的血流;完成血管吻合后,需采用ICGA或多普勒超声确认吻合口是否通畅,但应注意桥血管搏动性并不能说明吻合口通畅。本组有1例(例3)血管吻合后桥血管搏动性良好,但ICGA却显示右IMA-RA吻合口闭塞,清除吻合口血栓、切除颌内动脉解离内膜后,重新缝合吻合口,再次复查ICGA方见吻合口通畅性良好,且术后9个月DSA检查IMA-RA-PCA血管桥仍保持通畅,可见移植桡动脉血流充分供应右大脑后动脉。

IMAB手术虽疗效确切且安全性较高,但存在颌内动脉、大脑后动脉显露困难,以及中深部/深部显微血管吻合质量控制困难等技术问题,使其临床应用受限。颌内动脉位于颞下窝,是颈外动脉的主要分支,但颞下窝通常属于颌面外科术区,神经外科医师不熟悉其解剖结构可能是颌内动脉显露困难的原因之一。颌内动脉分为下颌段、翼肌

段、翼腭段共3段,其中下颌段为起始段,直径粗、流量大,但其解剖位置位于下颌骨内侧面,难以显露,目前尚未见应用下颌段进行脑血管搭桥术的报道,解剖学研究和临床实践通常将翼肌段或翼腭段作为供体动脉<sup>[8-10,15]</sup>,且翼肌段较翼腭段粗,分支动脉更少;此外,90.89%的亚洲人群颌内动脉均属于外侧型<sup>[10]</sup>,比内侧型易于显露。目前临床常用的显露颌内动脉的手术入路<sup>[16]</sup>包括经额颞眶颧入路、额颞入路+切除颞弓<sup>[11-14,17]</sup>、前外侧中颅窝入路<sup>[10]</sup>、硬膜外经外侧三角入路<sup>[18]</sup>、前内侧颞下窝入路<sup>[15]</sup>等。本组5例患者均采用经额颞眶颧入路,切开皮肤后将颞肌向外下牵拉,通过CTA导航和多普勒超声定位颞下窝颌内动脉翼肌段。若术前DSA和CTA确认翼肌段呈水平走行,术中解剖和显微血管吻合操作相对容易;若翼肌段由后下向前上方斜行,术中解剖颌内动脉和显微血管吻合操作则要深一些,即使如此亦不推荐将分支较多的翼腭段作为供体动脉。经额颞眶颧入路显露颌内动脉翼肌段,术野充分,便于向深部和内侧解剖颌内动脉,以及游离较长的颌内动脉。如果采用经颞下入路显露大脑后动脉,



由于颞弓和颞肌遮挡,颞叶抬起的幅度有限,且可能牵拉损伤 Labbe 静脉,造成 P2 段显微吻合操作空间狭小。采用经额颞眶颞入路,无颞弓遮挡,将颞肌和皮瓣向外下牵拉,咬除部分中颅窝骨质,可以获得由外下侧观察 P2 段的视野,无需过多抬起颞叶,可大大减少牵拉损伤 Labbe 静脉的风险。如果术中 Labbe 静脉影响深部显微吻合操作,可以临时阻断后切断 Labbe 静脉,待完成大脑后动脉和桡动脉端侧吻合后,再端端吻合被切断的 Labbe 静脉断端。外侧裂内 M2 段的显微血管吻合操作属于中深部显微操作,需使用 21 cm 的枪状显微器械;环池内 P2 段的显微血管吻合操作属于深部显微操作,需使用 23~25 cm 的枪状显微器械,通过直、弯、侧弯多种尖端角度的器械配合,以降低深部显微血管吻合操作的难度。显微血管吻合的方法包括间断缝合、两定点连续缝合和单定点连续缝合,本研究采用两定点连续缝合<sup>[1-2]</sup>,使打结操作明显减少,在连续缝合单侧血管壁后,适度收紧缝线、打结,确认缝合无误再缝合另一侧血管壁;大脑中动脉/大脑后动脉下方植入带 1 mm 间隔白色网格的绿色乳胶血管垫片,有助于控制显微缝合的针距和缘距,提高显微血管吻合质量。

本研究仅选择 5 例符合纳入条件的脑血管病患者,由于随访时间较短,存在一定的局限性,后续将进一步严格掌握手术适应证、增加手术量、延长随访时间,以观察手术疗效。总之,IMAB 手术可以为脑组织提供中等流量的血供,长期随访显示以桡动脉作为移植血管血流通畅性良好且血流量稳定,可有效降低脑缺血的风险。

利益冲突 无

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