

颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术治疗烟雾病疗效分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉(STA-MCA)搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术治疗烟雾病的有效性和安全性。**方法** 纳入 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月在天津市环湖医院行 STA-MCA 搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术的 18 例烟雾病患者,术后 7 天和 6 个月观察临床症状改善、手术切口愈合和并发症情况,PWI 和 DSA 评估手术前后脑血流动力学改变以及桥血管吻合口通畅和侧支代偿情况。**结果** 18 例患者均顺利完成手术,13 例症状明显改善、4 例无变化、1 例构音障碍加重;5 例术后发生脑过度灌注综合征、1 例发生缺血性卒中,以及 2 例遗留肢体活动不利、1 例行行走不稳、1 例记忆力减退;手术切口均愈合良好;脑血流量和脑血容量改善、平均通过时间和达峰时间轻度延迟,桥血管吻合口通畅。**结论** STA-MCA 搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术可以有效改善脑血流动力学,提高大脑中动脉供血区血流量和灌注,降低缺血性卒中发生率,同时可以保持颞肌正常解剖和功能,提高患者术后舒适度。

【关键词】 脑底异常血管网病; 脑血管重建术; 颞动脉; 大脑中动脉; 外科皮瓣; 血流动力学

Clinical analysis of superficial temporal artery - middle cerebral artery bypass combined with temporoparietal fascia in the treatment of moyamoya disease

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the efficacy and safety of superficial temporal artery (STA)-middle cerebral artery (MCA) bypass combined with temporoparietal fascia flap in the treatment of moyamoya disease (MMD). **Methods** Retrospective analysis was performed on 18 patients with MMD who were treated with STA-MCA bypass combined with temporoparietal fascia flap in Tianjin Huanhu Hospital from January 2018 to January 2020. The improvement of clinical symptoms, incision healing and complications were observed 7 days or 6 months after operation. DSA and PWI were used to evaluate the changes of cerebral hemodynamics, patency of bridge anastomosis and collateral compensation in pre- and post-operation. **Results** During the postoperative and follow-up period, 13 cases showed significant improvement in clinical symptoms, 4 cases showed no obvious improvement, one case was worse than before operation, 5 cases had cerebral hyperperfusion syndrome (CHS), one case had ischemic stroke, 2 cases had residual limb movement disadvantage, one case had unsteady walking, and one case had memory loss. All the patients had good wound healing during the postoperative and follow-up period. All operative incisions healed well, cerebral blood flow (CBF) and cerebral blood volume (CBV) were improved, mean transit time (MTT) and time to peak (TTP) were slightly delayed, and blood flow at the bridge anastomosis was unobvious.

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Conclusions STA-MCA bypass combined temporoparietal fascia flap can effectively improve cerebral hemodynamics, increase blood flow in MCA blood supply area and intracranial cerebral perfusion, reduce the incidence of ischemic stroke, maintain the normal anatomical position and the function of the temporalis muscle, and improve postoperative comfort of patients.

【Key words】 Moyamoya disease; Cerebral revascularization; Temporal arteries; Middle cerebral artery; Surgical flaps; Hemodynamics

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

烟雾病(MMD)系一种原因不明,以双侧颈内动脉(ICA)末端、大脑中动脉(MCA)和大脑前动脉(ACA)起始部慢性进行性狭窄或闭塞,最终形成脑底异常血管网为特征的少见脑血管病^[1]。成人烟雾病最常见的首发症状为血管脆性增加导致的脑出血和脑缺血事件^[2],保守治疗如抗血小板治疗并不能降低缺血性卒中的发生率^[3],因此目前仍以脑血管重建术为有效治疗方法,可以较快恢复缺血区供血、改善临床症状和预后。带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣(TPF)是一种高度血管化皮瓣,包含丰富的血管网,可以作为游离或复合皮瓣,复合皮瓣可以为眶底、上颌和腭骨重建提供选择且旋转角度较大,具有形态和功能多样性,故临床应用范围较其他皮瓣更为广泛。既往对烟雾病的治疗大多在脑血管搭桥术的基础上以联合脑-颞肌贴敷术为主^[4],尚未见有关联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术的报道。天津市环湖医院近年采用颞浅动脉(STA)-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术治疗18例烟雾病患者,笔者拟对该术式的临床有效性和安全性进行评价,以期为该术式的临床应用提供借鉴。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)参照2012年日本烟雾病(Willis环自发性闭塞)诊断与治疗指南^[2]所制定标准,经DSA或MRA证实符合烟雾病特征。(2)临床表现有短暂性脑缺血发作、缺血性卒中和(或)脑出血等明确症状或体征。(3)存在其他中枢神经系统症状,如语言障碍、反应迟缓、记忆力下降等认知功能障碍。(4)存在脑血流动力学损害。(5)患者及其家属对手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。(6)排除类烟雾病、合并大面积脑梗死或大量脑出血、伴随严重神经功能障碍,以及合并严重心肺功能障碍及

其他基础疾病而无法耐受手术的患者。

2. 一般资料 选择2018年1月至2020年1月在我院神经外科住院治疗的烟雾病患者共18例,男性8例,女性10例;年龄21~54岁,平均为(41.06±10.32)岁;既往有高血压10例,2型糖尿病1例,高血压伴2型糖尿病3例,体健4例;以缺血性卒中发病为14例,出血性卒中发病4例;首发症状包括言语不清(7/18)、肢体无力(5/18)、肢体麻木(2/18)、视物模糊(2/18)、头痛(2/18)、头晕(1/18)、突发意识障碍(1/18)、短暂性失语(1/18)和行走不稳(1/18)。

二、治疗方法

1. STA-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术 术前在血管超声引导下于头面部皮肤描记颞浅动脉额支和顶支走行。患者仰卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,头偏向对侧;沿颞浅动脉走行做额颞耳前颞弓上方弧形切口,长度约8cm,分离颞浅动脉主干及顶支。皮瓣自上内侧骨膜开始,逐渐过渡至颞顶筋膜然后向下外侧延伸,自颞深筋膜表层剥离出约6cm×8cm大小的带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣(图1a),切除皮瓣,使其在颞浅动脉方向保留一个蒂,并易于旋转,将皮瓣自颞部向颞弓区推移,操作过程中注意保护面神经分支,以生理盐水纱布保持湿润;剪断颞浅动脉顶支远端,肝素化罂粟碱盐水冲洗管腔,临时阻断远端备用。继续切开颞肌,气钻钻颅,铣刀铣开颅骨,硬脑膜悬吊,弧形切开,注意保护脑膜中动脉的主要分支;手术显微镜下分离外侧裂和颞侧脑沟,显露大脑中动脉M3段与M4段交界处,两端临时阻断,纵形切开,将亚甲蓝涂抹于供体动脉断端和受体动脉表面切口处,肝素化罂粟碱盐水再次冲洗管腔,行颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉端侧吻合(图1b),吻合口无出血,术中吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)确认桥血管吻合口通畅(图1c),术区充分止血,反复生理盐水冲洗,将颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷于

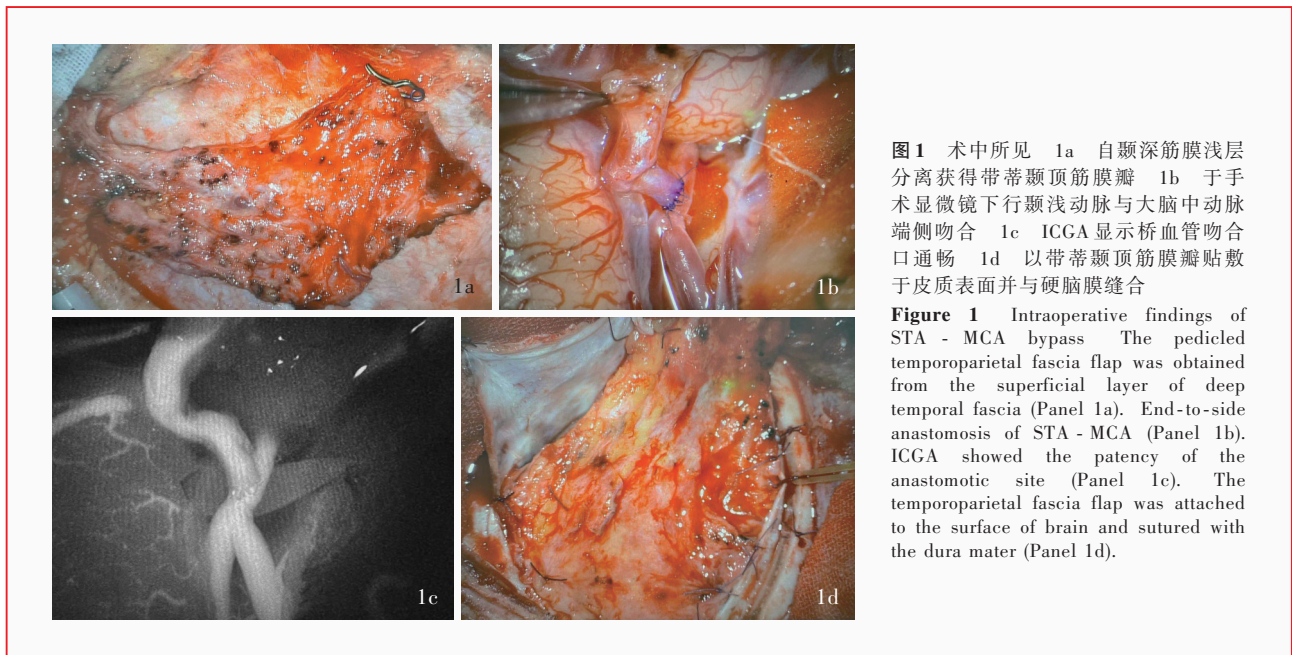


图1 术中所见 1a 自颞深筋膜浅层分离获得带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣 1b 于手术显微镜下行颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉端侧吻合 1c ICGA显示桥血管吻合口通畅 1d 以带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷于皮质表面并与硬脑膜缝合

Figure 1 Intraoperative findings of STA - MCA bypass The pedicled temporoparietal fascia flap was obtained from the superficial layer of deep temporal fascia (Panel 1a). End-to-side anastomosis of STA - MCA (Panel 1b). ICGA showed the patency of the anastomotic site (Panel 1c). The temporoparietal fascia flap was attached to the surface of brain and sutured with the dura mater (Panel 1d).

皮质表面,周围与硬脑膜缝合(图1d),逐层关颅。术中严格控制血压 $< 140/90$ mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。

2. 预后评价 (1)短期预后:术后7天观察患者临床症状与体征改善、手术切口愈合(包括切口渗液或感染、延迟愈合或不愈合等)、手术相关并发症[包括短暂性脑缺血发作、新发缺血性或出血性卒中、脑过度灌注综合征(CHS)等];灌注成像(PWI)评估术后脑血流动力学改变;DSA观察桥血管吻合口通畅和侧支代偿情况,以桥血管吻合口通畅、侧支循环形成良好为血管重建成功。(2)长期预后:术后6个月随访时,观察临床症状与体征改善、手术切口愈合、手术相关并发症和后遗症(包括肢体活动不利、行走不稳、记忆力下降等);PWI评估脑血流动力学改变;DSA观察桥血管吻合口通畅和侧支代偿情况。此后每6个月电话随访1次。

结 果

本组18例患者均顺利完成STA-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术,手术成功率为100%,术中ICGA显示所有患者桥血管吻合口均通畅。术后7天,临床症状无明显改善;手术切口愈合良好,未见明显渗液或感染;无一例出现短暂性脑缺血发作、新发缺血性或出血性卒中、脑过度灌注综合征等手术相关并发症;PWI显示脑血流量(CBF)和脑血容量(CBV)均不同程度改善,平均通过时间(MTT)以及达峰时间(TTP)轻度延迟;DSA显示桥

血管吻合口通畅,大脑中动脉远端充盈良好(图2a~2f)。术后共计随访6~23个月,平均为(13.39 ± 6.05)个月,术后6个月随访时,13例症状明显改善、4例无变化、1例构音障碍加重;手术切口均愈合良好。5例术后短期发生脑过度灌注综合征,出现兴奋、欣快、情绪高涨、言语增多等症状,经积极控制血压 $< 140/90$ mm Hg,随访期间上述症状均不同程度改善;1例新发缺血性卒中病例经保守治疗逐渐恢复。18例中2例遗留肢体活动不利,1例行走不稳,1例记忆力减退;CBF和CBV改善不明显、MTT和TTP轻度延迟,但桥血管吻合口始终保持通畅,且已建立较好的侧支循环(图2g,2h)。

讨 论

烟雾病是临床罕见的脑血管病,亚洲人群发病率相对较高,以女性居多,高峰发病年龄为5~14和45~54岁^[5];病因和发病机制尚不明确,发病类型主要为出血型和缺血型,出血型成人多于儿童、缺血型以儿童为主^[2],缺血性卒中是其重要特征。脑血管造影是诊断烟雾病的“金标准”,同时辅以PWI评估脑血流动力学改变。脑血流动力学损害和反复发作的脑缺血症状是烟雾病外科治疗的主要适应证^[2]。烟雾病是一种进展性疾病,虽然2015年的一项前瞻性临床试验AMORE(Asymptomatic Moyamoya Registry)公布其治疗适应证^[6],但对于无症状性烟雾病至今仍缺乏随机对照试验评估抗血小板药物等保守治疗对病程的影响,也有文献报道

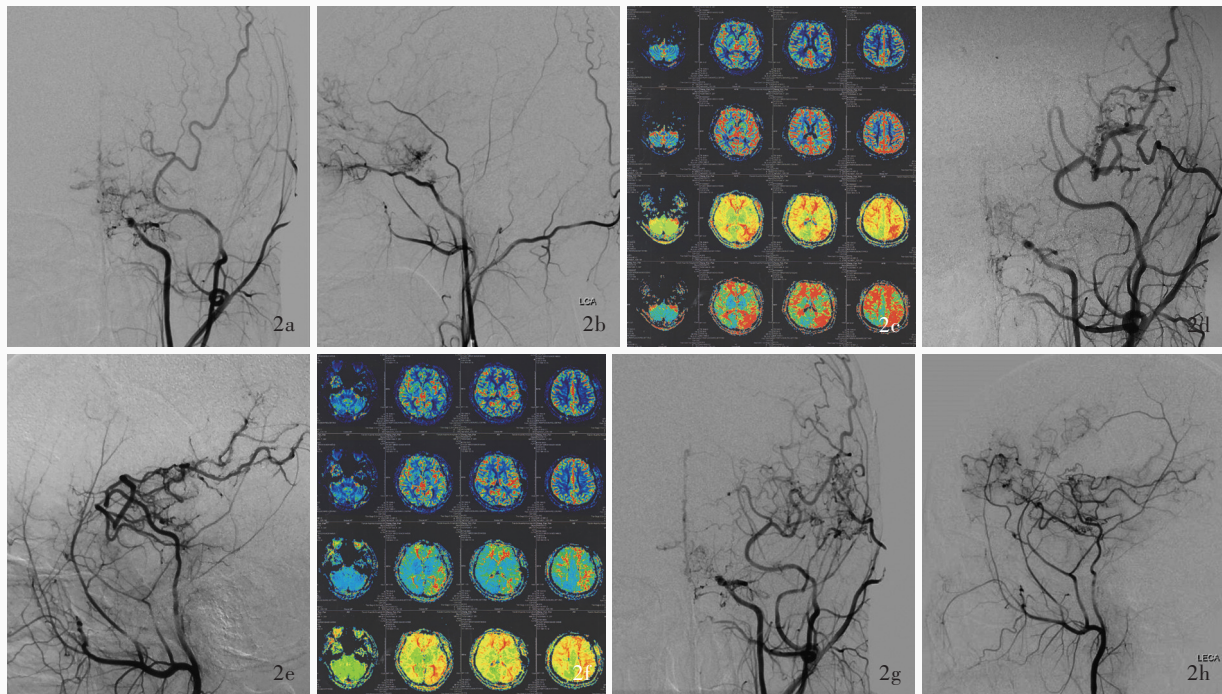


图2 女性患者,28岁。因烟雾病反复头痛,于2019年3月1日入院接受手术治疗。手术前后影像学观察所见 2a,2b 术前正侧位 DSA 显示,左颈内动脉末端狭窄、闭塞,脑底呈不规则异常烟雾状血管影 2c 术前 PWI 显示,左侧额颞顶枕部 MTT 和 TTP 延迟,CBF 和 CBV 轻度降低,呈低灌注改变 2d,2e 术后7天正侧位 DSA 显示,左颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉远端吻合口通畅,大脑中动脉远端充盈良好 2f 术后7天 PWI 显示,左侧额颞顶枕部 MTT 和 TTP 轻度延迟,CBF 和 CBV 改善 2g,2h 术后6个月正侧位 DSA 显示,桥血管吻合口仍保持通畅,侧支循环形成,烟雾状血管减少

Figure 2 A 28-year-old female was admitted to the hospital due to headache caused by MMD on March 1, 2019, and underwent left STA-MCA bypass combined with temporoparietal fascia flap. Pre- and post-operative imaging findings Preoperative DSA anterior (Panel 2a) and lateral view (Panel 2b) showed the end of left ICA was narrow and occluded, with irregular and abnormal smoky vascular shadow at the skull base. Preoperative PWI showed delayed MTT and TTP, decreased CBF and CBV in left frontotemporal-parietaloccipital region, showing hypoperfusion changes (Panel 2c). Seven days after surgery, DSA anterior view (Panel 2d) and lateral view (Panel 2e) showed the anastomosis between left STA and distal MCA was patency, and the distal MCA was well filled. Seven days after surgery, PWI showed slightly prolonged MTT and TTP in the left frontotemporal parietal occipital region, CBF and CBV were improved compared with those before surgery (Panel 2f). Six months after surgery, DSA anterior view (Panel 2g) and lateral view (Panel 2h) showed an unobstructed anastomosis of bridging vessels, formation of collateral circulation, and reduction of smoky vessels.

烟雾病并无有效治疗药物^[7],因此,脑血管重建术是目前最为有效的治疗方法,通过改善脑血流量以预防缺血性卒中的发生^[8]。脑血管重建术在以缺血性卒中发病的烟雾病患者中的疗效已为临床实践所证实^[9];对于以出血性卒中发病的患者,最新研究证据同样支持积极开展脑血管重建术以降低再出血风险^[10]。

脑血管重建术式主要包括:(1)直接血管重建,系血管之间的直接吻合。其中以 STA-MCA 搭桥术为经典术式,可改善大脑中动脉供血区缺血,同时通过软脑膜血管吻合向大脑前动脉区域供血^[11-12]。除此之外,还有 STA-ACA、STA-大脑后动脉(PCA)、枕动脉(OA)-PCA 等血管重建方式^[13]。如果颞浅动脉不宜作为供血动脉或 STA-MCA 搭桥术失败,亦可采取 STA-桡动脉(RA)搭桥术^[14]。(2)间接血管重

建,不依赖直接的血管吻合,而是利用血管生成机制通过带蒂移植物在脑表面形成新生血管。脑组织和血管的高度可塑性和血管生成潜能是成功进行间接血管重建的必要条件。间接血管重建主要包括脑-颞肌贴敷术(EMS)、脑-颞肌-动脉贴敷术(EMAS)、脑-硬膜-动脉贴敷术(EDAS)、脑-硬膜-动脉-颞肌贴敷术(EDAMS)、颅骨多点钻孔术(MBH)等,均以恢复大脑中动脉区域供血为主。然而由于脑血管缺乏重塑性,老年动脉粥样硬化性疾病患者不宜采用间接血管重建。(3)联合血管重建,即直接联合间接血管重建。目前仅联合血管重建可以改善血管储备能力^[15],且表现出更好的术后血管重建效果和更明显的脑血流改善^[16]。本组 18 例患者均采用 STA-MCA 搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术的联合血管重建,手术操作相对简单,患者术后无

特殊不适,绝大多数患者远期吻合口远端侧支循环形成良好,烟雾状血管不同程度减少;本组仅1例言语不清症状较术前有所加重,可能与其合并高血压、糖尿病等基础疾病造成术后侧支循环形成不良有关。

颞顶筋膜瓣亦称颞浅筋膜(STF),是一层薄薄的结缔组织,位于毛囊和皮下纤维脂肪组织下方。在颞上线水平,颞顶筋膜瓣是帽状腱膜的延续,前后分别附着于额肌和枕肌,通过一层疏松结缔组织与颞深筋膜(DTF)相连,由颞浅动脉供血和颞浅静脉(STV)引流。颞顶筋膜瓣作为一种高度血管化皮瓣,主要以游离和(或)复合皮瓣形式应用于头颈部整形和血运重建等,因其可靠性和多功能性,应用范围逐步扩大^[17]。基于颞顶筋膜瓣良好的解剖关系,获取省时、省力,用于联合血管重建较传统的脑-颞肌贴敷术联合血管重建具有潜在的优点^[18]:(1)颞顶筋膜瓣是面积较大的血管筋膜瓣,无需像脑-硬膜-动脉贴敷术一样将硬脑膜翻转。(2)脑皮质表面覆盖范围大,皮瓣与软脑膜直接接触,为促进血管新生提供了更为有利的条件,且无明显占位效应。(3)与牺牲整个颞肌的脑-颞肌贴敷术相比,带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术可降低颞肌在颅内的潜在压迫,亦可避免颞肌消除肌电活动诱发癫痫发作的风险,并提供更好的美容和治疗效果,既不损伤肌肉,也不增加不必要的颅内容积^[19]。(4)带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣保留颞浅静脉,有利于防止皮瓣静脉充盈和肿胀,从而在确保颞浅动脉充足流入量的同时,确保其充足的流出量。获取颞顶筋膜瓣后,还有一层相对较薄的头皮可供闭合。解剖颞顶筋膜瓣最常见的并发症为手术切口邻近毛囊损伤而导致脱发,而本组18例患者随访期间均未见毛发缺损情况。

烟雾病脑血管重建术后并发症主要包括缺血性卒中和脑过度灌注综合征,术中避免高碳酸血症和(或)低碳酸血症可减少缺血性并发症的发生^[2]。Hayashi等^[20]发现一种分水岭推移现象,易发生于儿童烟雾病患者血管直接吻合部位邻近皮质,颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉吻合的逆行血流与来自大脑中动脉近端的顺行血流相冲突,导致大脑中动脉分支供血区皮质脑血流量短暂性降低。除上述原因外,STA-MCA搭桥术联合脑-颞肌贴敷术中肿胀的颞肌瓣可对脑组织产生机械性压迫,术后急性期可引发脑缺血^[21],使局部脑血流量下降。脑过度灌注综合征是烟雾病直接血管重建最严重的并发症之一,尤

其是成人患者,以血压依赖性方式引起短暂性局灶性神经功能缺损^[22],围手术期控制血压可以降低其发生风险。大多数情况下,脑过度灌注综合征的预后良好,但也可导致术后迟发性颅内出血。本组有5例患者术后7~10天出现脑过度灌注综合征,表现为兴奋、欣快、情绪高涨、言语增多等,推测是由于术后血压控制欠佳导致的脑血流量增加,经积极控制血压使其降至140/90 mm Hg以下,各种兴奋性症状均不同程度改善。

综上所述,STA-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术治疗烟雾病安全、有效,可以改善大脑中动脉供血区脑血流量、建立良好的颅内新生血管和侧支代偿,同时可避免脑-颞肌贴敷术可能造成的压迫等不良后果,保持颞肌正常解剖位置和功能,除通过颞浅动脉直接增加脑血流量外,还将高度血管化的颞顶筋膜瓣与大脑表面直接接触,大面积提供可补充侧支代偿的新生血管。虽然本组18例患者采用STA-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术治疗烟雾病,症状和脑血流动力学改善、侧支循环形成良好,但仍存在许多不足,如随访结果不完善、缺乏定量评估等,今后将扩大样本量并对STA-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术进行长期随访,开展大型病例对照研究,以确定STA-MCA搭桥术联合带蒂颞顶筋膜瓣贴敷术在烟雾病治疗中的价值。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

单纯皮质静脉血栓形成

isolated cortical vein thrombosis(ICVT)

G蛋白耦联受体 G-protein-coupled receptor(GPCR)

动脉自旋标记 arterial spin labeling(ASL)

端粒酶逆转录酶 telomerase reverse transcriptase(TERT)

短串联重复序列 short tandem repeat(STR)

短暂性脑缺血发作 transient ischemic attack(TIA)

短暂性神经功能障碍

transient neurological dysfunction(TND)

翻转角 flip angle(FA)

C-反应蛋白 C-reactive protein(CRP)

肥厚型心肌病 hypertrophic cardiomyopathy(HCM)

肺动脉高压 pulmonary hypertension(PH)

肺动脉平均压 mean pulmonary artery pressure(PAPm)

肺动脉收缩压

pulmonary artery systolic pressure(PASP)

改良 Rankin 量表 modified Rankin Scale(mRS)

干扰素调节因子3 interferon regulator factor 3(IRF3)

灌注成像 perfusion-weighted imaging(PWI)

CT灌注成像 CT perfusion imaging(CTP)

核DNA nuclear DNA(nDNA)

核因子-κB nuclear factor-κB(NF-κB)

颌内动脉 internal maxillary artery(IMA)

颌内动脉-大脑后动脉P2段

internal maxillary artery-posterior cerebral artery P2 segment (IMA-P2)

颌内动脉-桡动脉-大脑后动脉P2段

internal maxillary artery-radial artery-posterior cerebral artery P2 segment(IMA-RA-P2)

颌内动脉-桡动脉-大脑中动脉M2段

internal maxillary artery-radial artery-middle cerebral artery M2 segment(IMA-RA-M2)

后交通动脉 posterior communicating artery(PCoA)