

双极电凝分离血管:脑血管重建术中制备供体动脉的新技术

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【摘要】目的 报告双极电凝模式用于脑血管重建术分离供体动脉的体验,探讨其与传统分离技术的差异。**方法与结果** 手术器械包括呈双极输出的高频电刀[电凝功率60~70 W(分离)或4~8 W(止血)]、短双极电凝镊(体长12 cm、尖端直径<0.50 mm并涂抹超强抗粘涂层)和短微型吸引器头(长15 cm、直径0.50 mm)。标记颞浅动脉走行,依据术式划定切口(以不损伤颞浅动脉根部为宜);固定皮瓣,电凝镊(功率70 W)尖端由动脉根部分离、离断浅层和周围组织,显露动脉,以食指末端反复核对血管搏动性和走行;缝线打结并离断动脉末端,预留一段较长缝线。术者一手持蚊式钳夹缝线,轻拉予血管抬离皮瓣的张力,另一手继续以电凝镊分离血管深面组织、离断沿途小分支,操作过程中电凝镊不得触碰血管;全程保持动脉湿润,维持舒张状态,血管痉挛者可以法舒地尔湿棉片包裹供体动脉,使其快速扩张。**结论** 完整分离供体动脉、保证桥血管血流通畅是脑血管重建术获得成功的首要条件,与传统分离技术相比,双极电凝模式采用头端尖锐的高功率短双极电凝镊,不仅分离效率高、安全性良好、对皮瓣损伤小,且所获桥血管有效长度更长、顺应性更佳。为避免电凝镊产生的热能波及损伤目标动脉,分离过程中镊尖务必与血管保持安全距离,可留有少量软组织附着于血管;若供体动脉或其小分支断端出血,可调整电凝功率至6 W,镊尖轻触出血点止血。双极电凝分离血管对术者技术水平要求较高,需反复练习方可进行实际操作。

【关键词】 电凝术; 脑血管重建术; 颞动脉

The vessels separation by bipolar cautery: a new application in cerebral revascularization

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[Abstract] **Objective** To report the first application of bipolar coagulation in separating donor vessels of surgical revascularization and explore the differences with traditional separated techniques.

Methods and Results Instruments included high-frequency electrosurgical electric knife with bipolar mode [electric coagulation energy 60–70 W (separation) or 4–8 W (hemostasis)], short bipolar forceps (body length was 12 cm and its tips was coated with strong anti-stick coating, of which diameter was <0.50 mm) and a short microaspirator tip (its length was 15 cm with 0.50 mm diameter). Initially, the shape of superficial temporal artery (STA) was marked and an incision was made based on surgical types from damaging the root of STA. Following with the fixed flap, bipolar tweezers were employed to separate the artery with 70 W of electric energy. And in this procedure, the arterial pulse and walking was verified by fingers. Afterwards, the surgeon separated donor arteries from the deep connective tissue by short bipolar forceps with lifting vessels away from the flap on the other hand. Of notes, bipolar forceps should avoid direct contact with vessels and the maintain of moist arterial staus also requires in the whole process. In addition, cotton tablets which were soaked with fasudil could wrap the donors for rapid angiogenesis just in case of strong vasospasm. **Conclusions** The quality of donor vessels is a primary factor determining the

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success of cerebral revascularization. In contrast with the traditional separated techniques, short tweezers were applied in the separation of donor vessels with sharp tips, favorable safety, little damages, high power of electrocoagulation and efficiency. Besides, the length of arteries harvested by bipolar coagulation was longer than that by monopolar coagulation, so did with the vascular compliance. Precise coagulation should be applied at a certain distance from targeted blood vessels and a proper amount of soft tissues could be attached to vessels. Once donor arteries or these branches were bleeding, bipolar tips could be employed in the hemorrhagic sites with 6 W of the electric coagulation power softly. Meanwhile, the techniques in the separation of blood vessels by bipolar forceps required high surgical abilities which called for practices.

【Key words】 Electrocoagulation; Cerebral revascularization; Temporal arteries

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血运重建技术在处理脑血管病和切除某些累及颅内大动脉的复杂颅底肿瘤中应用广泛^[1],其中以颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉(STA-MCA)搭桥术最为常用,主要用于烟雾病(MMD)、颈内动脉闭塞性疾病和复杂中动脉(1~10 mm)动脉瘤等的治疗^[2]。完整分离颞浅动脉以及保障桥血管血流通畅是成功实施STA-MCA搭桥术的首要条件^[3],目前国内学者大多采用锐性或单极电凝分离血管。双极电凝分离技术源自日本且临床应用十分普及^[4],并且已证实双极电凝分离颞浅动脉的效果明显优于单极电凝^[5],但在其他国家或地区应用较少。浙江大学附属第二医院神经外科于2016年9月在联合血管搭桥术治疗烟雾病中应用双极电凝分离技术,并经临床实践证实该项技术较传统分离技术具有分离效率高、安全性好、血管软组织附着少、供体皮瓣损伤小等优势^[6],现将临床试用结果总结报告如下。

器械与方法

一、主要器械

1. 高频电刀 美敦力柯惠(Covidien Valleylab)高频电刀(型号:Force FXTM - 8C)购自美国Medtronic公司,采用双极输出的精准双极模式,分离血管时电凝功率为60~70 W、止血时电凝功率为4~8 W。

2. 短双极电凝镊 由常州市延陵电子设备有限公司生产,双极电凝镊镊体长度约为12 cm,较正常双极电凝镊短,头部锐利,尖端直径<0.50 mm,涂有超强抗粘涂层(图1);分离血管时电凝功率为60~70 W、止血时电凝功率为4~8 W。

3. 短微型吸引器头 为2柄6头吸引管,由浙江省杭州萧山医疗器械厂生产。吸引器头短且小,长

度约15 cm、直径约0.50 mm,且与短双极电凝镊相匹配(图1)。

二、手术方法

1. 体表标记血管走行 患者仰卧位、气管插管全身麻醉后头偏向一侧,自耳前标记颞浅动脉主干、额支、顶支走行,术中血压维持120~140 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。

2. 手术切口 不同术式切口略有差异,行单一直接血管搭桥术时,术者手持手术刀沿体表标记的颞浅动脉上缘,根据其走行做一长度约10 cm的“折刀”形切口;行联合血管搭桥术时,依据颞浅动脉走行做额颞部弧形切口,切口大小取决于颞肌背面走行的神经、血管,以不损伤颞浅动脉根部为原则。

3. 显露血管 充分止血后以布巾钳固定皮瓣,换短双极电凝镊,调整电凝功率至70 W;自颞浅动脉根部以镊尖分离供体动脉浅表软组织,并电凝离断动脉周围结缔组织,显露供体动脉(图2)。在显露血管的过程中,术者需依据颞浅动脉搏动性以食指末端反复核对血管走行。

4. 游离血管 以4-0缝线打结并电凝离断颞浅动脉顶支末端,预留一段较长缝线。术者一手持蚊式止血钳夹缝线末端,轻拉缝线予以动脉抬离皮瓣的张力,另一手继续以短双极电凝镊电凝分离血管深面结缔组织,并沿途烧灼离断小分支,避免出血。如果出现供体动脉小分支断端出血,调整电凝功率至6 W,短双极电凝镊尖轻触出血点,及时止血。充分游离颞浅动脉额支和顶支分叉部,避免因角度造成管腔狭窄。若分别直接吻合颞浅动脉顶支和额支与大脑皮质动脉,可同样采用上述方法分离颞浅动脉额支。

5. 预防血管痉挛 在显露和分离颞浅动脉顶支

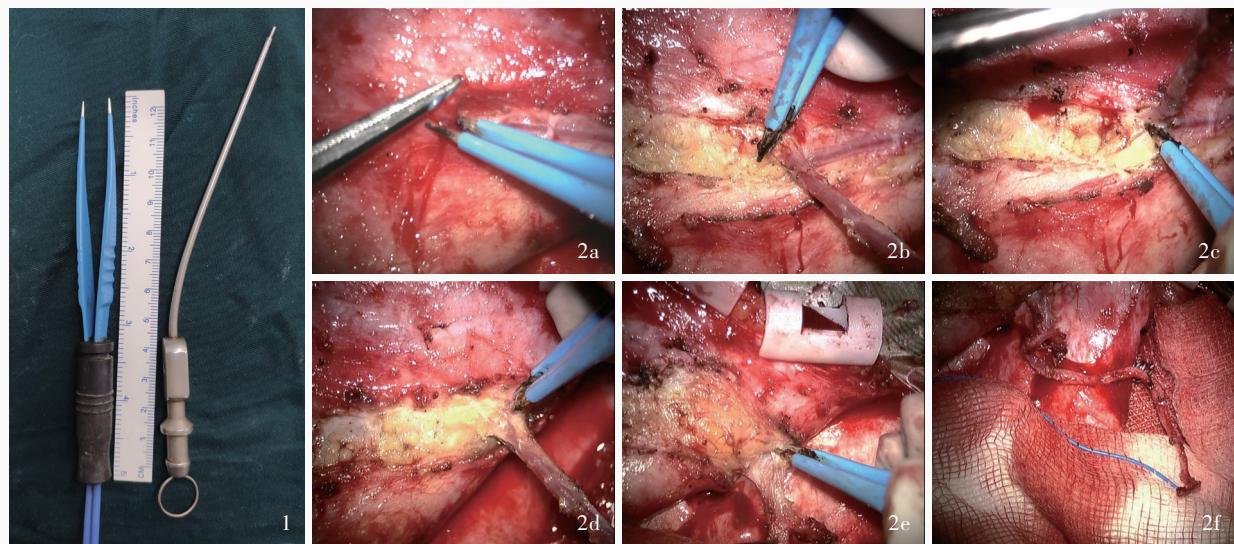


图1 短双极电凝镊和短微型吸引器头 **图2** 手术显微镜下双极电凝分离颞浅动脉顶支 **2a** 简单分离颞浅动脉顶支浅层结缔组织与两侧软组织 **2b** 向上提起供体动脉,电凝分离血管背侧结缔组织 **2c** 向上提起供体动脉,电凝分离血管侧下方结缔组织 **2d** 向下提起供血动脉,电凝分离血管上方结缔组织 **2e** 分离颞浅动脉根部 **2f** 可见完整的游离颞浅动脉顶支

Figure 1 Short bipolar forceps and aspirator head. **Figure 2** The procedure of harvesting STA with bipolar cautery. The surrounding tissue of STA was divided and coagulated with the bipolar forceps (Panel 2a). Bipolar forceps cauterized the dorsal connective tissue of the donor artery (Panel 2b). After the donor artery was lifted upward, the connective tissue beneath the side of STA was separated with bipolar coagulation (Panel 2c). The vessel was skeletonized by bipolar coagulation after the detachment of the tissue attached to STA (Panel 2d). The separation of the proximal STA (Panel 2e). The completely detached parietal branch of STA (Panel 2f).

的过程中,应避免电凝状态下短双极电凝镊接触血管,并留取少量软组织附着血管。血管吻合前以含罂粟碱的生理盐水保持供体动脉湿润,维持舒张状态。如果血管痉挛明显,可以血管扩张药舒地尔浸湿的棉片包裹供体动脉至血管完全舒张。

典型病例

例1 男性,55岁。因反复头晕1年余,2018年12月27日入院。患者1年前出现反复发作性头晕,平均发作1~2次/月,休息后改善,无明显头痛、肢体乏力或抽搐等症状与体征;1个月前突发意识障碍,发作时不伴头痛、呕吐等症状,自行苏醒后仍有明显头晕,无言语不利、流涎等症状,未曾就医。患者入院时对答流利,四肢肌力正常,无其他阳性体征和既往病史,否认吸烟史。入院后头部MRI检查可见左侧额叶脑梗死软化灶(图3a);DSA显示双侧大脑中动脉及大脑前动脉狭窄、脑底异常血管网表现,提示烟雾病(图3b,3c),行STA-MCA搭桥术联合脑-硬膜-颤肌贴敷术(EDMS)。患者平卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,头稍向右偏,常规做额顶部弧形切口,长度约20 cm,同时避免损伤颞浅动脉根部,分离皮下组织和颤肌、固定皮瓣,短双极电凝镊分离

颞浅动脉,调整电凝功率为70 W,术中分离血管约16分钟;确定与颞浅动脉管径相适应的大脑中动脉M4段皮质动脉后动脉瘤夹临时阻断目标动脉两端,竖行剪开皮质动脉并根据剪开的口径将颞浅动脉断端剪成相适应的“鱼嘴”状斜口,以10-0缝线吻合后松开动脉瘤夹,即刻行吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)显示吻合口血流通畅(图3d);遂以少量速即纱包裹血管吻合口,翻转硬脑膜并将其与颤肌缝合;骨瓣下缘制备宽1.00~1.50 cm的骨窗供颞浅动脉穿行,钛链、钛钉固定骨瓣,留置皮下引流管,分层缝合,结束手术。术后10天恢复良好出院,期间未出现术后并发症。术后2周复诊,术区无头皮发黑和破溃现象,伤口恢复良好。术后10个月随访,DSA显示吻合口血流通畅(图3e,3f)。

例2 男性,53岁。因右侧肢体麻木无力7月余,于2021年1月28日入院。患者6个月前突发言语不利,右侧肢体麻木、乏力,外院头部CT提示左侧半卵圆中心急性梗死,予阿司匹林、氯吡格雷抗凝(具体剂量不详)、补液等对症支持治疗后症状逐渐缓解,为进一步治疗至我院就诊。入院时对答切题,四肢肌力正常,浅、深感觉无明显异常,其余体征均阴性。既往高血压病史10余年,未规律服药;

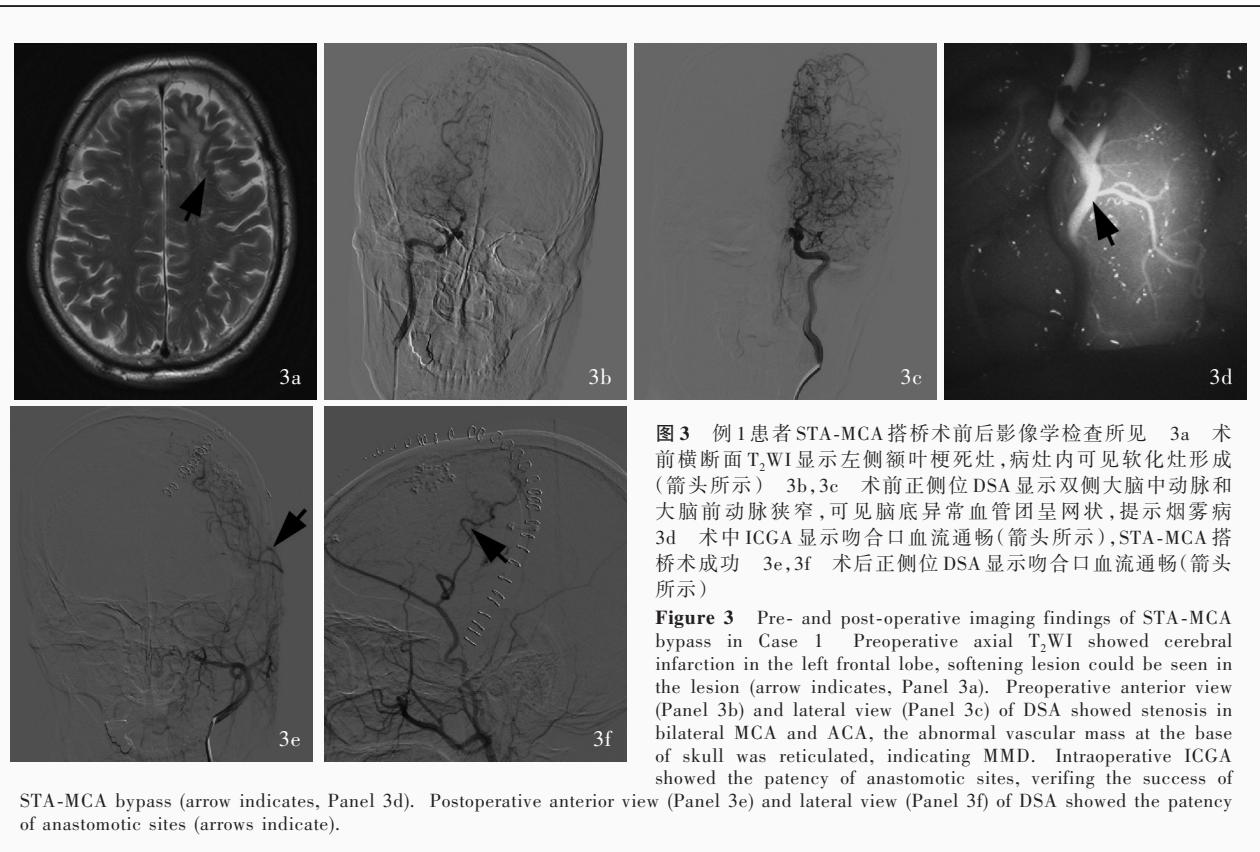


图3 例1患者STA-MCA搭桥术前后影像学检查所见 3a 术前横断面T₂WI显示左侧额叶梗死灶,病灶内可见软化灶形成(箭头所示) 3b,3c 术前正侧位DSA显示双侧大脑中动脉和大脑前动脉狭窄,可见脑底异常血管团呈网状,提示烟雾病 3d 术中ICGA显示吻合口血流通畅(箭头所示),STA-MCA搭桥术成功 3e,3f 术后正侧位DSA显示吻合口血流通畅(箭头所示)

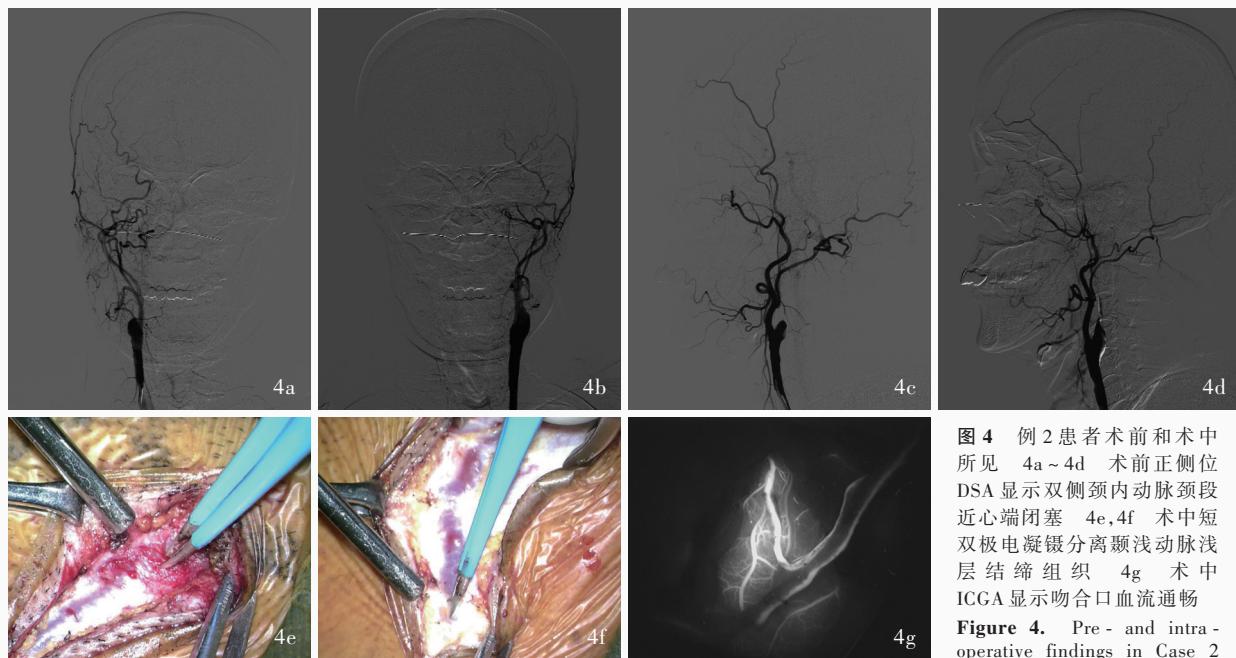
Figure 3 Pre- and post-operative imaging findings of STA-MCA bypass in Case 1. Preoperative axial T₂WI showed cerebral infarction in the left frontal lobe, softening lesion could be seen in the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Preoperative anterior view (Panel 3b) and lateral view (Panel 3c) of DSA showed stenosis in bilateral MCA and ACA, the abnormal vascular mass at the base of skull was reticulated, indicating MMD. Intraoperative ICGA showed the patency of anastomotic sites, verifying the success of

吸烟40余年(20支/d),发病前已戒烟。入院后DSA显示双侧颈内动脉闭塞(图4a~4d),临床诊断为双侧颈内动脉闭塞,行STA-MCA搭桥术。患者平卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,头偏向右侧,体表标记患侧颞浅动脉走行,做沿其顶支走行的“折刀”形切口,长度约3 cm,调整电凝功率为20 W,短双极电凝头皮止血;然后调整电凝功率至70 W,分离颞浅动脉浅层结缔组织(图4e,4f),直至分离全程颞浅动脉;最后分离颞浅动脉深面粘附的结缔组织,游离供体动脉,术中分离血管约23分钟。确定与颞浅动脉管径相适应的大脑中动脉M4段皮质动脉后,采取与例1相同的血管吻合方法,端侧吻合颞浅动脉顶支与M4段,即刻ICGA显示吻合口血流通畅(图4g)。遂以少量速即纱包裹血管吻合口,缝合硬脑膜,骨瓣下缘制备小骨窗供颞浅动脉穿行,钛链、钛钉固定骨瓣,留置皮下引流管,分层缝合,结束手术。术后切口愈合良好,未出现明显的皮肤发黑现象,无手术并发症。患者共住院12天,出院时身体恢复良好。

讨 论

既往30年间,随着介入技术的发展,使得血运

重建技术的适应证更为局限,但对于复杂脑血管病和烟雾病,脑血管搭桥术仍是首选治疗方法^[7-9],而STA-MCA搭桥术则是其中最为经典的术式,通过颞浅动脉与大脑中动脉皮质分支相吻合的方式实现侧支代偿^[10-11]。血管吻合前获得完整通畅的供体动脉是影响脑血管搭桥术成败和术后能否实现侧支代偿的关键步骤^[12-13]。常见的血管分离方法包括锐性分离、单极和双极电凝分离。锐性分离是最为传统的外科手术分离技术,但止血效果和安全性均较差,且分离时间较长。单极电凝分离主要依赖其产生的热能可高效分离组织,较锐性分离安全^[14],是目前国内脑血管搭桥术采用的主要血管分离技术,但电凝产生的大量热能易损伤血管,引起血管痉挛和闭塞,故常在距离目标血管较远处进行单极电凝分离,由于分离后血管周围软组织残留较多,常使所获取血管的有效长度不尽如人意;残留的软组织除使修剪血管费时费力,还可导致供体动脉存在扭力,摆放困难,影响血管吻合;此外,采用单极电凝分离技术因分离出较多的软组织,对头皮影响较大,加之局部较明显的热损伤,易造成头皮切口愈合不良^[15],以及血管痉挛甚至闭塞等并发症,从而影响手术成功率^[16]。双极电凝分离系低功率下烧



(Panel 4a, 4b) and lateral view (Panel 4c, 4d) of DSA showed bilateral ICA occlusion. The separation of the superficial connective tissue with bipolar forceps (Panel 4e, 4f). Intraoperative ICGA showed the patency of anastomotic sites (Panel 4g).

灼组织,封闭血管止血;高功率下烧灼碳化,实现切割分离^[17]。传统观点认为,双极电凝一次性分离的组织有限且需较长时间电凝后方可完成分离,分离率较低^[18],但在分离颞浅动脉的过程中,皮瓣内包裹血管的组织较少,且以疏松结缔组织为主^[19],为双极电凝分离提供可行性。双极电凝分离操作简便,可同时进行解剖、电凝和分离,术者无需反复更换手术器械,且可右手持双极电凝镊、左手持吸引器,止血迅速可靠。双极电凝分离颞浅动脉时,仅镊尖放电,产生的热量相对较少^[20],使伤口最小化,软组织附着更少,分离的血管更长、更柔软,便于术者自由摆放血管,选择适宜的搭桥部位,不影响血管吻合。此外,传统单极电凝需先切断分支,再辅以双极止血,易导致术野不清晰,而双极电凝切断分支通常不引起出血,可保证清晰的术野。

在分离血管器械的选择上,建议以头端尖锐的短双极电凝镊为宜,这是由于:(1)颞浅动脉周围附有帽状腱膜和结缔组织,尖锐的双极头端辅以一定力度可以插入动脉周围软组织,在颞浅动脉与周围组织之间形成间隙,从而容纳镊体进入,达到初步分离血管的目的。(2)短双极电凝镊镊体由硬度较大的材料制成,握持部位宽、力臂短,上提和钳夹组织有力,稳定性良好。(3)在面积确定的情况下,热

能越大、切割作用越强。头端尖锐的短双极电凝镊有助于电凝切割、分离血管,但产生的较高热能易造成组织黏附,降低分离效率,因此,在短双极电凝镊镊尖涂抹超强抗粘涂层可以达到减少组织黏附的作用。

为提高血管分离率并降低血管痉挛和闭塞发生率,双极电凝分离血管过程中应注意以下事项:(1)双极电凝分离血管对术者技术要求较高,需反复练习。(2)与单极电凝相比,双极电凝可靠近颞浅动脉分离血管,但存在距离过近损伤血管致闭塞的可能。因此,电凝分离过程中应注意保护血管,保证双极电凝镊镊尖距血管有少许距离的同时,精准切割周围软组织。(3)建议先从颞浅动脉近端分离浅层组织(包括帽状腱膜),完全显露血管走行后再从远端逆向分离血管深部结缔组织,供体动脉可予以一定张力,便于寻找血管周围间隙。

综上所述,血运重建技术有多种血管分离方法,本研究团队推荐双极电凝分离血管,具有以下优点:(1)分离效率高。双极电凝一方面可快速分离血管,另一方面可缩短因更换器械止血而产生的额外时间。(2)安全性佳。双极电凝镊镊尖局部放电可避免损伤供体动脉。(3)供体动脉较长,顺应性良好。双极电凝可靠近血管分离,使软组织附着

图4 例2患者术前和术中所见 4a~4d 术前正侧位DSA显示双侧颈内动脉颈段近心端闭塞 4e,4f 术中短双极电凝镊分离颞浅动脉浅层结缔组织 4g 术中ICGA显示吻合口血流通畅

Figure 4. Pre- and intra-operative findings in Case 2
Preoperative anterior view

少,分离所得的供体动脉较长、较柔软。(4)皮瓣影响小。双极电凝对皮肤的热损伤较小,且分离的软组织较少,可降低术后对皮肤的不良影响。

利益冲突 无

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【点评】近年来,越来越多的医疗中心开展脑血管重建术以治疗烟雾病或烟雾综合征。良好的供体动脉制备是直接血管重建术取得成功不可或缺的重要环节。对于初学者而言,如何快速、高效、便捷、安全地完成供体动脉的解剖与分离,是其所面对的重要挑战。目前对烟雾病脑血管搭桥术供体动脉的制备主要在两个环节上存在不同处理方式:一是手术切口的选择,主要根据术者临床经验和习惯,采取类似翼点入路的“马蹄”形或“问号”形额颞部切口,翻起皮瓣后自其深面解剖分离颞浅动脉;或沿颞浅动脉走行设计切口,直接切开头皮、显露其下的颞浅动脉至足够长度。另一则是制备供体动脉所使用的器械和分离颞浅动脉的方法不同。传统脑血管重建术解剖和游离颞浅动脉的步骤包括切开头皮、松解血管周围组织、电凝烧灼、切断颞浅动脉细小分支并止血,其间需不停更换器械,不仅耗时且程序繁琐,仅低功率单极(尤其是针状单极)电凝颞浅动脉分离效率略高于其他器械,为此日本学者提出一种新的分离方法,即将长柄电凝镊改进为材质硬韧、头端尖锐、精细的短直型双极电凝镊,最大功率可达70 W,分离颞浅动脉时通过较高功率可同时完成对双极所夹持组织的止血和烧灼离断,既减少了反复更换器械的繁复程序,且可用于显微镜下更好地实现对供体动脉的解剖与分离,分离效率高、安全性良好。与传统分离方式相比,短双极电凝分离模式分离供体动脉更为快捷、高效,具有对供体动脉干扰小、对周围组织保护好、根

据开颅后受体动脉情况选择处理方式(切断搭桥或保持通畅用于贴敷)等众多优势。本文作者近年在烟雾病脑血管重建术中应用短双极电凝技术分离颞浅动脉取得了很好的临床经验,值得总结推广。

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【点评】 脑血管搭桥术目前已成为治疗缺血性脑血管病、颅内复杂动脉瘤和烟雾病的有效方法,而分离颞浅动脉、枕动脉等颅外动脉是手术成功的首要和必要条件。术中常规使用的剪刀、止血钳、双极电凝镊等器械常因术中出血多、干扰术野而无法操作;采用单极电凝镊分离供体动脉时,若组织烧灼严重、出血较多则需改用双极电凝镊。这种单、双极电凝镊交替使用操作起来十分繁杂,使手术时间延长;而精细度较高的短双极电凝分离模

式可同时兼顾电凝和电切两种作用,而且对脑组织的损伤仅局限在电凝镊头端,可以快速、有效、准确地分离供体动脉,不失为一种好的解剖、分离方法,值得在临床推广应用。目前,国内许多医疗中心如南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院神经外科已在缺血型烟雾病脑血管重建术中采用这种分离方法,但在操作过程中应注意以下事项:(1)于显微镜下完成短双极电凝分离。(2)术中供体动脉与周围软组织之间需保持一定张力,可以避免烧灼动脉主体、辨别动脉分支,如此也有利于灼烧切断动脉周围组织。(3)对于直径>1 mm的供体动脉分支,建议以细丝线结扎,较单纯电凝更加牢固。(4)短双极电凝镊尖端直径应精细到0.30 mm左右,但是不宜超过0.50 mm,并要有一定的硬度。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

脑-颞肌贴敷术	encephalo-myo-synangiosis(EMS)
脑血管反应性	cerebrovascular reactivity(CVR)
脑血流量	cerebral blood flow(CBF)
脑血流自动调节	cerebral autoregulation(CA)
脑-硬膜-动脉-颞肌贴敷术	encephalo-duro-arterio-myo-synangiosis(EDAMS)
脑-硬膜-动脉贴敷术	encephalo-duro-arterio-synangiosis(EDAS)
脑-硬膜-颞肌贴敷术	encephalo-duro-myo-synangiosis(EDMS)
Alberta脑卒中计划早期CT评分	Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score(ASPECTS)
黏液样胶质神经元肿瘤	myxoid glioneuronal tumor(MGT)
颞顶筋膜瓣	temporoparietal fascial flap(TPF)
颞浅动脉	superficial temporal artery(STA)
颞浅动脉-大脑后动脉P2段	superficial temporal artery-posterior cerebral artery P2 segment(STA-P2)
颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉	superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery (STA-MCA)
颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉M2段	superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery M2 segment(STA-M2)
颞浅筋膜	superficial temporal fascia(STF)
颞浅静脉	superficial temporal vein(STV)

颞深筋膜	deep temporal fascia(DTF)
纽约心脏协会	New York Heart Association(NYHA)
胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤	dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor(DNT)
胚胎型大脑后动脉	fetal posterior cerebral artery(fPCA)
平均动脉压	mean arterial pressure(MAP)
破碎红纤维	ragged red fiber(RRF)
全面性强直-阵挛发作	generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)
桡动脉	radial artery(RA)
热休克蛋白	heat shock protein(HSP)
人巨细胞病毒	human cytomegalovirus(HCMV)
人胚肾细胞293T	human embryonic kidney cell 293T(HEK293T)
上颌动脉-桡动脉-大脑中动脉	maxillary artery-radial artery-middle cerebral artery (MA-RA-MCA)
上皮间质转化	epithelial mesenchymal transition(EMT)
上皮膜抗原	epithelial membrane antigen(EMA)
少突胶质细胞转录因子2	oligodendrocytes transcription factor-2(Olig-2)
收缩期峰值流速	peak systolic velocity(PSV)
受试者工作特征曲线	receiver operating characteristic curve(ROC曲线)
舒张期末流速	end diastolic velocity(EDV)