

· 小儿神经外科 ·

儿童脑动静脉畸形治疗方式及预后分析

韩国庆 蒲珂 黄志发 尚彦国 李庆国

【摘要】目的 分析并总结儿童脑动静脉畸形最佳治疗方式,以及相关疗效及预后。**方法** 回顾分析天津市环湖医院神经外科2011年10月至2022年9月收治的47例儿童(<18岁)脑动静脉畸形患者的临床资料,通过Spetzler-Martin分级和畸形血管团致密度分型评价显微外科手术、伽马刀放射治疗或多模式治疗方式的风险,了解畸形血管团供血动脉和引流静脉结构、走行;以手术全切除率、患儿预后和影像学随访结果作为疗效评价指标。**结果** 共计74.47%(35/47)患儿接受显微外科手术治疗,脑出血<1周手术者28.57%(10/35)、>1周者71.43%(25/35);12.77%(6/47)密切随访;6.38%(3/47)伽马刀放射治疗;6.38%(3/47)采取多模式治疗[显微外科手术+栓塞术和(或)伽马刀放射治疗]。Spetzler-Martin分级I~III级(低级别)患儿占80.85%(38/47),76.32%(29/38)行显微外科手术,多模式治疗占2.63%(1/38)和伽马刀放射治疗占5.26%(2/38),15.79%(6/38)密切随访;手术全切除I级9/9例、II级13/14例、III级6/9例;术后共随访5年,21.05%(8/38)预后不良、2.63%(1/38)复发。Spetzler-Martin分级IV~V级(高级别)9例,显微外科手术6例、多模式治疗2例、伽马刀放射治疗1例;手术全切除IV级4/8例、V级1/1例,有5例预后不良,无复发病例。畸形血管团致密度分型致密型患儿手术全切除17/17例、弥散型66.67%(16/24);术后预后不良者致密型3/18例、弥散型34.48%(10/29)。**结论** 目前针对儿童脑动静脉畸形的治疗仍提倡积极的显微外科手术治疗,以脑出血时间超过1周手术为宜;术前充分评价手术风险、畸形血管团致密程度,有利于选择最佳治疗方案,提高病灶全切除率,改善患儿预后。

【关键词】 颅内动静脉畸形; 显微外科手术; 栓塞; 放射外科手术; 脑血管造影术; 儿童

Different treatment methods and prognostic analysis of cerebral arteriovenous malformation in children

HAN Guo-qing, PU Ke, HUANG Zhi-fa, SHANG Yan-guo, LI Qing-guo

Department of Neurosurgery, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300350, China

Corresponding author: LI Qing-guo (Email: lqg369@126.com)

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the optimal clinical therapy effects and prognostic factors of cerebral arteriovenous malformation (CAVM) in children following different treatment methods. **Methods** The clinical data of 47 children (<18 years old) with CAVM who were admitted to Tianjin Huanhu Hospital from October 2011 to September 2022 were collected, and the multimodality treatment and prognostic factors of different grades were analyzed. Spetzler - Martin grading system and vascular nest dispersion classification were used to evaluate the risk and angiogenesis of CAVM, different treatment modalities such as microsurgery, gamma knife radiosurgery, and multi-mode therapy were used to evaluate the total resection rate, prognosis, and imaging follow-up results. **Results** 1) Treatment plan: among the total 47 children in this group, 35 (74.47%) received simple microsurgery, of which 10 (28.57%) suffered surgery within one week of hemorrhage, and 25 (71.43%) suffered surgery over one week; 6 (12.77%) received conservative treatment; 3 (6.38%) received gamma knife radiosurgery; 3 (6.38%) received multimodal therapy (microsurgery + interventional embolism/gamma knife radiosurgery). 2) Spetzler - Martin grading and prognosis: among the 38 patients (80.85%) of Spetzler - Martin grade I - III, 29 (76.32%) underwent microsurgery, one (2.63%) received multimodal therapy, and 2 (5.26%) received gamma knife radiosurgery. The total surgical resection rate was 9/9 in grade I, 13/14 in grade II and 6/9 in grade III. Eight patients (21.05%) had a poor prognosis during 5 years followed-up period. There was one (2.63%) recurrence on

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2023.05.008

基金项目:天津市科技计划项目(项目编号:21JCZDJC00460)

作者单位:300350 天津大学环湖医院神经外科

通讯作者:李庆国,Email:lqg369@126.com

imaging follow-up. Among 9 patients whose Spetzler-Martin grade were between IV and V, 6 patients underwent microsurgery, 2 patients received multimodal therapy, and one received gamma knife radiosurgery. Total surgical resection rate was 4/8 in grade IV and 1/1 in grade V, and prognosis was poor in 5 cases. 3) Diffusion classification and prognosis of malformed vascular mass: the total resection rate of dense type was 17/17, and that of diffuse type was 66.67% (16/24). The incidence of poor prognosis was 3/18 for dense type and 34.48% (10/29) for diffuse type. **Conclusions** Microsurgery resection is a relatively safe and effective method for the treatment of CAVM in children. The operation was recommended to be performed at least one week after acute hemorrhage if possible. A preoperative evaluation of surgical risks and the density of abnormal vascular clusters can assist in selecting the best treatment plan, thus could increase the total resection rate of lesions and improve the prognosis.

【Key words】 Intracranial arteriovenous malformations; Microsurgery; Embolism; Radiosurgery; Cerebral angiography; Child

This study was supported by Tianjin Science and Technology Planning Project (No. 21JCZDJC00460).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑动静脉畸形(CAVM)是颅内血管畸形的常见类型^[1],以动脉与静脉之间缺乏毛细血管连接直接相通形成短路为病理特点,导致动脉与静脉循环之间形成高流量分流;临床表现为自发性脑出血、癫痫发作或局灶性神经功能缺损^[2-3],而畸形血管破裂是患儿自发性脑实质出血的主要原因^[4]。儿童脑动静脉畸形的临床特征与成人具有较大差异,如癫痫发作类型的年龄依赖性、较高的脑出血发生率和栓塞后复发风险^[5]。其治疗方案与成人相似,主要包括显微外科手术、栓塞术或立体定向放射外科(SRS)^[6-7],略有差别的是,对儿童患者的治疗要求更精细的操作和更高的手术技巧,治疗目标是消除畸形血管团防止其破裂出血,减少可能引起的严重神经系统并发症。目前,越来越多的学者提倡显微外科手术、栓塞术和立体定向放射外科联合的多模式治疗方案,尤其是针对Spetzler-Martin分级为高级别的患儿,多模式治疗更加安全、有效且治愈率更高^[8-9]。然而,目前对影像学分级不同的脑动静脉畸形的治疗尚无规范化共识或指南,各项研究之间缺乏一致性,大多基于术者个人经验。鉴于此,笔者拟对2011年10月至2022年9月天津大学环湖医院神经外科收治的18岁以下(<https://www.unicef.org/>)脑动静脉畸形患儿的临床资料进行回顾,拟分析不同影像学分级的治疗效果与预后,总结显微外科手术治疗高级别脑动静脉畸形患儿的操作技巧,以提高诊断与治疗水平。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)脑动静脉畸形诊断符

合Novakovic等^[1]的标准,并经影像学检查(MRI、CTA、MRA或DSA)证实。(2)就诊时年龄<18岁。(3)手术前后影像学资料完整,可判断病变残留或切除程度。(4)存在以下情况者不纳入本研究范畴:合并脑动静脉瘤、脑海绵状血管瘤(CCM)、毛细血管扩张症或存在其他系统遗传性疾病的脑动静脉畸形;以及各项影像学检查不能明确证实为脑动静脉畸形的可疑隐性或微小型脑动静脉畸形。

2. 一般资料 选择2011年10月至2022年9月在我院神经外科住院治疗的脑动静脉畸形患儿共47例,男性26例、女性21例,男女比例为1.24:1;年龄2~16岁,平均(10.72±3.23)岁。首发症状以突发头痛(24例)、意识障碍(4例)、肢体无力或感觉异常(2例)、癫痫发作(2例)为主,部分患儿同时有两种及以上症状(15例);术前Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分13~15分36例、9~12分6例、≤8分5例。有既往手术史7例,包括显微外科手术部分切除(4例)、单纯畸形血管团栓塞术(1例)、急诊血肿清除术联合去骨瓣减压术(1例)或栓塞术联合伽马刀治疗(1例)。畸形血管团位于幕上42例、幕下者5例;受累部位为顶叶(20例)、颞叶(15例)、额叶(12例)、枕叶(12例)、小脑(5例)和幕上深部(基底节和丘脑,3例),其中多部位受累者16例;呈自发性脑出血影像者42例(89.36%);畸形血管团直径为1.27~7.00 cm、平均为(3.65±1.33) cm;供血动脉分别为颈内动脉系统(30例)、椎基底动脉系统(11例)或联合供血(6例);引流静脉为表浅静脉(上矢状窦、横窦、乙状窦等)者33例、深静脉(直窦、大脑大静脉)者14例;畸形血管团位于或邻近脑功能区者19例、非脑功能区毗邻者28例。

二、治疗方法

1. 手术治疗风险以及畸形血管团结构评价

(1) Spetzler-Martin 分级^[10]: 基于术前 MRI 和 DSA 对畸形血管团复杂程度和手术风险进行评价, 并根据畸形血管团直径(< 3 cm 计 1 分、3~6 cm 计 2 分、> 6 cm 计 3 分)、相邻脑组织是否为重要的脑功能区(是 1 分、否 0 分), 以及有无深部引流静脉(有 1 分、无 0 分)进行评分, 共计 5 分, 与之相对应, 畸形血管团可分为 I ~ V 级, 级别越高、治疗风险越高。(2) 畸形血管团致密度分型^[11]: 根据术前 MRI 和 DSA 进行分型, 以评价畸形血管团的结构情况。DSA 显示血管紧密缠结、MRI 病灶内脑组织较少, 且正常脑组织与畸形血管团之间边界清晰, 为致密型; DSA 和 MRI 显示畸形血管团内血管稀疏, 边界模糊、参差不齐、不规则, 并有脑实质混杂其中, 为弥散型。

2. 治疗方案 (1)栓塞术: 适用于绝大多数脑动静脉畸形且可分次治疗^[6]。患儿仰卧位, 气管插管全身麻醉, 常规 Seldinger 法穿刺右股动脉, 置入 4~6F 导管鞘(美国 Johnson & Johnson 公司), 4F/5F 造影导管(美国 Johnson & Johnson 公司)分别进入双侧颈内动脉、双侧椎动脉, 确定主要供血动脉后, 导引导管置入供血动脉上级主干, 微导丝引导 Marathon 微导管(美国 EV3 公司)经供血动脉到达畸形血管团, 经微导管造影确认后缓慢注入 Onyx 胶(美国 MTI 公司), 显示畸形血管团缩小或完全消失撤出微导管及导引导管、拔出动脉鞘, 压迫止血, 加压包扎。(2)显微外科手术: 主要针对 Spetzler-Martin 分级呈低级别(I ~ III 级)或部分高级别(IV ~ V 级)脑动静脉畸形^[7-8], 根据术前 MRI 或 DSA 定位选择手术体位, 位于幕上额颞顶岛叶者, 采取仰卧位; 畸形团累及顶枕叶、小脑者, 选择侧俯卧位。年龄>3 岁者可采用 Sugita 头架(日本 Mizuho 医科工业株式会社)配合 5 枚儿童头钉固定头部, 反之则单纯使用头枕固定头部, 消毒铺巾, 在畸形血管团投射的体表部位作相应手术切口, 切口范围以充分显露术区为原则。于显微镜下观察畸形血管团的整体结构, 识别畸形血管团与脑组织之间界限, 判断供血动脉及引流静脉, 根据术前 DSA 所示分离供血动脉, 了解其走行及供应畸形血管团的分支, 术中遵循先控制离断供血动脉、再分离畸形血管团、最后离断引流静脉的原则, 存在多支引流静脉并影响畸形血管团分离者, 可先离断次要引流静脉。伴颅内血肿者, 可以通过清除远离畸形血管团的血肿以获得手术

空间, 对于已采取栓塞术的供血动脉可先电凝确认无血流后予以切断。(3)立体定向放射外科治疗: 唯有 5 岁以上患儿方可作为备选方案^[12], 以伽马刀治疗为例, 经 DSA 定位后, 于准备室局麻下固定头部定位框架, 后至磁共振室行定位 MRI 扫描。之后进入造影室, 0.2% 利多卡因局麻, Seldinger 法穿刺右股动脉, 置入 4~6F 动脉鞘, 4F/5F 造影导管确定畸形血管团位置, 确定位于有效治疗区后传输 DSA 及 MRI 定位影像至 GammaPlan 工作站(瑞典 Elekta 公司), 确认病变范围, 选择小的畸形血管团(< 4 cm³)进行伽马刀照射, 边缘照射剂量为 18 Gy, 50% 等剂量线; 经伽马刀放射治疗可使畸形血管团闭塞, 治疗有效率约为 80%^[12]。(4)多模式治疗: 对于复杂且 Spetzler-Martin 分级较高(IV ~ V 级)的脑动静脉畸形, 可于术前先行栓塞术, 部分闭塞畸形血管团, 然后再行显微外科手术切除病灶, 残留病灶可通过术后进一步放疗达到完全消除畸形血管团的目的。在这种联合治疗方式中, 较为提倡在复合手术室同时进行显微外科手术与栓塞术联合治疗的手术方式^[13-14], 既可减少麻醉次数和住院时间, 同时也可降低畸形血管团残留率, 提高治愈率^[15]。

3. 观察指标 (1)显微外科手术时机的选择: 主要记录手术距离脑出血所间隔的时间。(2)手术全切率(治愈率): 显微外科手术、栓塞术及多模态治疗后 2 周内复查 DSA 未见血管畸形残留即为全切除; 伽马刀放射治疗治愈为随访期内未见血管畸形团残留。(3)围手术期相关并发症: 主要包括出血、癫痫发作、偏瘫、失语等。(4)预后评价: 术后 6 个月采用改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)进行预后评估, mRS 评分<2 分为预后良好、≥2 分为预后不良。(5)影像学随访: 分别于术后 6 个月、1 和 2 年进行 MRI 增强扫描、CTA 或 DSA 检查以观察血管畸形团是否残留或复发, 如发现残留即行 DSA 检查评估是否需进一步处理。随访时间一般截至术后 5 年。

结 果

本组有 74.47%(35/47) 患儿接受单纯显微外科手术治疗, 自发性脑出血<1 周手术者 10 例, 重度昏迷(GCS 评分≤8 分)6/10 例, 手术全切除 6/10 例; 自发性脑出血>1 周手术者 25 例, 手术全切除率 96% (24/25); 术后共随访 3~72 个月、中位值 29.00 (15.50, 45.50) 个月, 预后不良者 28.57%(10/35), 包括偏瘫(7 例)、癫痫发作(1 例)、小脑缄默(1 例)、深

表1 不同Spetzler-Martin分级和畸形血管团致密度分型患儿手术疗效与预后

Table 1. Treatment options, total resection rate, poor prognosis, follow-up time, and recurrence for different Spetzler-Martin classification and densitometric typing of malformed vascular masses

组别	例数	治疗方案[例(%)]				全切除率*	随访时间(月)	预后不良[例(%)]	复发
		外科手术	伽马刀	多模式	密切随访				
Spetzler-Martin分级									
低级别(I~III级)	38	29(76.32)	2(5.26)	1(2.63)	6(15.79)		7~72	8(21.05)	1例
I级	9	9	0	0	0	9/9		2	无
II级	18	13	1	0	4	13/14		4	1例(术后6年复发)
III级	11	7	1	1	2	6/9		2	无
高级别(IV~V级)	9	6(6/9)	1(1/9)	2(2/9)	0(0/9)		3~43	5(5/9)	0例
IV级	8	6	0	2	0	4/8		4	无
V级	1	0	1	0	0	1/1		1	无
畸形血管团致密度分型									
弥散型	29	19(65.52)	2(6.90)	3(10.34)	5(17.24)	14/19、0/2、2/3	3~70	10(34.48)	1例(术后6年复发)
致密型	18	16(16/18)	1(1/18)	0(0/18)	1(1/18)	16/16、1/1	8~72	3(3/18)	无

* The six children who were closely followed up were not counted,密切随访的6例患儿不计算在内

昏迷后死亡(1例);影像学随访仅1例[2.86%(1/35)]部分切除者因畸形血管团反复出血于术后6年复发。另有12.77%(6/47)患儿未予治疗,密切随访,随访期间未见颅内出血事件发生,影像学检查畸形血管团无改变。计6.38%(3/47)患儿接受伽马刀放射治疗,治愈1/3例、预后不良(偏瘫)1/3例、另1例术后部分残留。6.38%(3/47)采取多模式治疗[显微外科手术+栓塞术和(或)伽马刀放射治疗],畸形血管团全切除者2/3例,2/3例预后不良(术后长期昏迷1例、偏瘫1例),余1例预后良好,随访期间未见复发。

据Spetzler-Martin分级(表1),47例患儿中I级9例、II级18例、III级11例、IV级8例、V级1例,低级别的38例患儿分别接受显微外科手术[29例(76.32%)]、多模式治疗[1例(2.63%)]、伽马刀放射治疗[2例(5.26%,图1)]、密切随访[6例(15.79%)];畸形血管团全切除率为73.68%(28/38),预后良好率78.95%(30/38)、预后不良率21.05%(8/38);仅1例Spetzler-Martin分级为低级别(II级)患儿,术后6年因畸形血管团反复出血影像学随访显示复发,复发率为2.63%(1/38)。高级别的9例患儿分别接受显微外科手术6例、多模式治疗2例、伽马刀放射治疗1例;畸形血管团全切除率为5/9,预后良好率为4/9、预后不良率为5/9。不同Spetzler-Martin分级患儿术后并发症包括偏瘫8例、癫痫发作1例、小脑缄默1例(图2)和左耳听力下降

1例[多模式栓塞术后(图3)],另有2例长期昏迷患儿,其中1例因循环衰竭死亡。

畸形血管团致密度分型(表1),弥散型61.70%(29/47)、致密型38.30%(18/47);接受显微外科手术治疗者74.47%(35/47)、伽马刀放射治疗6.38%(3/47)、多模式治疗6.38%(3/47)、密切随访12.77%(6/47)。其中,33例患儿畸形血管团全切除,全切除率70.21%(33/47),预后良好率72.34%(34/47)、预后不良率约27.66%(13/47)。不同分型组患儿术后并发症:弥散型偏瘫7例、左耳听力下降1例(多模式栓塞术后)、长期昏迷1例、死亡1例;致密型偏瘫1例、癫痫发作1例、小脑缄默1例。影像学随访,弥散型有1例(3.45%)患儿主因畸形血管团反复出血于术后6年复发;致密型随访期间未见畸形血管团残留病例。

讨 论

脑动静脉畸形是胚胎期脑血管发育异常的先天性疾病,典型者病灶主要由供血动脉、引流静脉及位于二者之间的畸形血管团构成^[16]。由于儿童生理特点与成人不同,故其临床表现、血管结构、治疗方法、疗效及预后等均与成人存在一定差异^[17],而且出血相关并发症和病死率亦高于成人^[4,18]。儿童脑动静脉畸形每年脑出血发生率约为4%^[19],是儿童自发性脑出血的常见原因(30%~80%),出血后病死率可达21%^[20]。因其较高的自发性脑出血

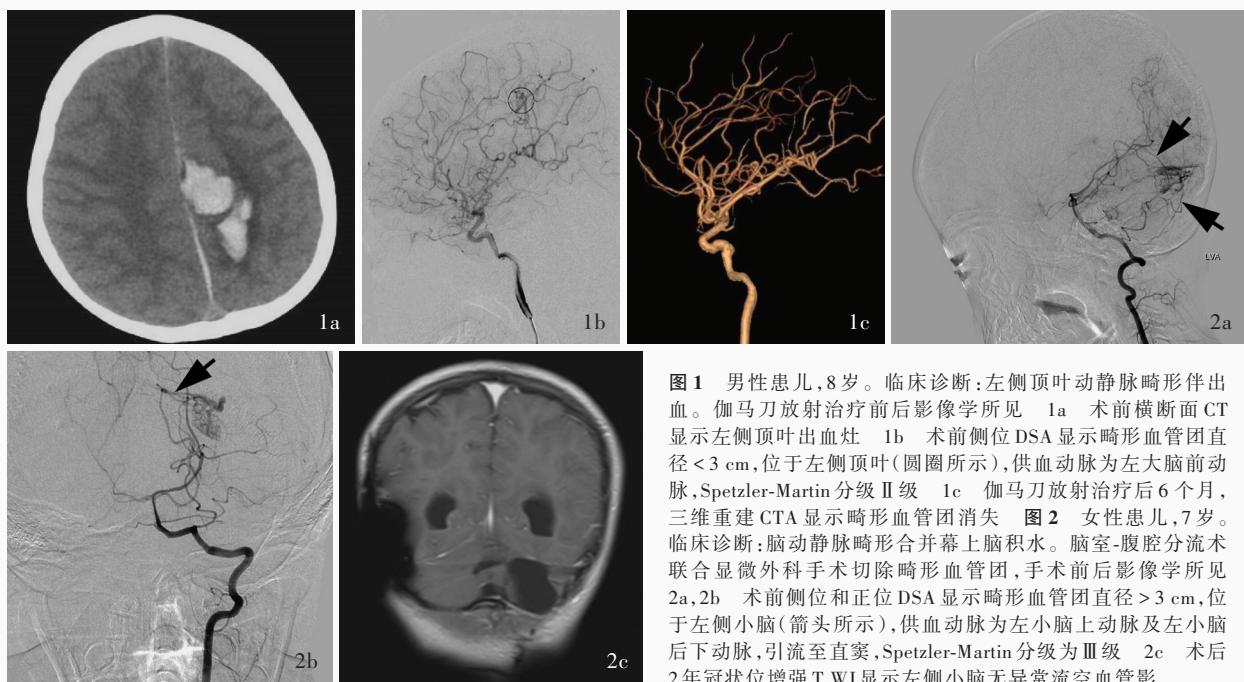


Figure 1 One 8-year-old boy diagnosed with left parietal arteriovenous malformation combined cerebral hemorrhage. Imaging findings before and after gamma knife radiosurgery. Preoperative axial CT showed hemorrhage in the left parietal lobe (Panel 1a). Lateral DSA showed the CAVM was with a maximum diameter of less than 3 cm, located in the left parietal lobe (circle indicates), supplied by the left anterior cerebral artery. The CAVM was Spetzler-Martin grade II (Panel 1b). 3D reconstruction CTA showed the CAVM was disappeared at 6 months after gamma knife radiosurgery (Panel 1c). **Figure 2** One 7-year-old girl diagnosed with CAVM combined with supratentorial hydrocephalus and suffered ventriculoperitoneal shunt and vascular malformation craniotomy. Imaging findings before and after surgery. Preoperative lateral (Panel 2a) and anteroposterior (Panel 2b) DSA showed the CAVM was with a maximum diameter of over 3 cm, located in the left cerebellar (arrows indicate), supplied by the left superior cerebellar and posterior inferior cerebellar arteries, and drained to the straight sinus. The CAVM was Spetzler-Martin grade III. Coronal enhanced T₁WI showed no abnormal flow-void vascular shadow was seen in the left cerebellum (Panel 2c).

风险及破裂出血后较高的病死率和病残率,多数学者建议对儿童脑动静脉畸形患者进行积极的外科手术治疗^[21]。本研究47例儿童脑动静脉畸形患儿中35例行显微外科手术切除,全切除率为85.71%(30/35)、预后不良者为28.57%(10/35),1例死亡者为右侧额顶叶巨大型脑动静脉畸形,Spetzler-Martin分级为IV级,术中处理豆纹动脉深部供血动脉时因失血过多,虽经大量输血术后终因深昏迷循环衰竭死亡,提示手术操作仍需进一步精细和解剖清楚,充分了解畸形血管团结构。整体而言,显微外科手术治疗儿童脑动静脉畸形业已达到较高的全切除率和较低的预后不良率,积极行显微外科手术治疗效果良好且安全性较高。

由于急诊脑动静脉畸形手术缺乏精确的术前评估,且因血肿致脑肿胀和解剖结构不清晰等因素影响,术中极易发生难以控制的大出血、误伤“过路”动脉引起缺血性卒中等严重后果^[22]。提示手术时机的选择至关重要,结合本研究结果,笔者认为,

在患儿身体条件允许的情况下,应尽可能避开急性脑肿胀期处理脑动静脉畸形,可选择出血1周后行手术治疗。本组患儿脑出血发生率达89.36%(42/47),出血1周内手术者10例,因大量出血致重度昏迷者(GCS评分<8分)6例,手术全切除6/10例;出血1周以上手术者25例,手术全切除率96%(24/25),保守治疗6例、伽马刀放射治疗2例。除因畸形血管团破裂导致的急性大出血需急诊手术外,大部分显微外科手术的治疗时机均应选择在脑血肿吸收期,经充分的风险评估和术前准备可以获得清晰的术野,达到更高的全切除率。

Spetzler-Martin分级可预测显微外科和立体定向放射外科手术后脑动静脉畸形预后,高级别(IV~V级)脑动静脉畸形患儿的手术难度、手术风险及不良预后均明显高于低级别(I~III级)^[12]。一般认为,低级别且位置表浅的脑动静脉畸形以显微外科手术切除畸形血管团为首选,既可有效防止再出血,而且复发风险低(0~12%),全切除率可达80%



图3 男性患儿,12岁。临床诊断:右侧小脑动静脉畸形。三次栓塞术联合显微外科手术切除畸形血管团,手术前后影像学所见
3a,3b 术前侧位和正位DSA显示右侧小脑巨大型动静脉畸形,畸形血管团直径>6cm,位于右侧小脑邻近脑干,供血动脉为左小脑上动脉、左小脑前下动脉、左小脑后下动脉、左颈内动脉,Spetzler-Martin分级为V级 3c 第一次栓塞术后(2018年5月)侧位DSA显示畸形血管团残留(箭头所示) 3d 第二次栓塞术后(2019年2月)侧位DSA显示畸形血管团仍残留(箭头所示) 3e 第三次栓塞术后(2021年3月)三维重建DSA显示畸形血管团复发(箭头所示) 3f 显微外科手术前(2021年7月)横断面增强T₁WI显示右侧小脑异常血管流空影伴强化(箭头所示),考虑巨大型动静脉畸形 3g 三维重建DSA显示巨大型动静脉畸形(箭头所示) 3h 术后1年侧位DSA显示畸形血管团消失

Figure 3 One 12-year-old boy diagnosed with right cerebellum arteriovenous malformation after three times interventional embolization followed by microsurgical resection. Imaging findings before and after surgery Preoperative lateral (Panel 3a) and anteroposterior (Panel 3b) DSA findings showed the giant CAVM was with a maximum diameter of over 6 cm, located in the right cerebellum, supplied by the left superior cerebellar artery, anterior inferior cerebellar artery, posterior inferior cerebellar artery, and internal carotid artery. The CAVM was Spetzler-Martin grade V. Lateral DSA after the first interventional embolization in May 2018 (Panel 3c) and the second interventional embolization in February 2019 (Panel 3d) showed residual CAVM (arrows indicate). 3D reconstruction DSA after the third interventional embolization in March 2021 showed recurrence of the CAVM (arrow indicates, Panel 3e). Axial enhanced T₁WI before microsurgery (Panel 3f) and 3D reconstruction DSA (Panel 3g) in July 2021 showed anomalous vessels in the right cerebellum left flow-void with enhancement (arrows indicate), considering giant CAVM. 3D reconstruction DSA showed CAVM was disappeared at one year after surgery (Panel 3h).

以上^[23];而低级别但位置较深或位于功能区者则以立体定向放射外科治疗为宜,尤其是体积较小(<14.13 cm³)、畸形血管团致密度分型为致密型的病变治愈率可达81%,再出血风险仅5%^[24]。值得注意的是,立体定向放射外科治疗后畸形血管团闭塞时间需2~4年,期间发生脑出血的风险仅略低于治疗前^[12],加之放疗对神经系统发育的不良影响,使得患儿家属选择立体定向放射外科治疗的意愿较低。目前,对高级别儿童脑动静脉畸形的管理模式尚未取得规范化共识,而直径较大的畸形血管团常累及脑深部组织或功能区,难以达到安全切除病灶的目的^[5],因此多数学者主张采取多模式、跨学科治疗手段^[8],即神经外科、放射外科、儿科等多学科协同参与^[25-26]。治疗方案包括术前部分血管栓塞术、DSA复合手术显微镜下切除、术后辅以伽马刀放射治疗

等多种模式,其中术前栓塞术可减少术中畸形血管团的张力和出血可能,使手术难度降低、安全性提高^[27],但栓塞术仅为一种姑息性治疗方案,其完全栓塞率较低且栓塞相关不良事件发生率较高,故较少单独使用^[28]。DSA复合手术室可为颅内出血治疗提供一站式服务,减少患儿术中转运,对于不能确定病变是否全切除时有一定帮助,能够提高一次性全麻手术的切除率^[26,29]。本研究Spetzler-Martin分级I~III级的38例患儿中,采用显微外科手术者29例、多模式治疗1例、伽马刀放射治疗2例;全切除为I级9/9例、II级13/14例、III级6/9例;术后随访8例预后不良,大多为术前即有癫痫或偏瘫(7例)患儿,仅1例术后发生小脑缄默,经治疗症状有所改善。本研究Spetzler-Martin分级IV~V级的9例患儿中,采用显微外科手术者6例、多模式治疗2例、

伽马刀放射治疗1例；手术全切除Ⅳ级4/8例、V级1/1例；5例Ⅳ级患儿术后预后不良，1例术后因循环衰竭死亡，1例Ⅴ级患儿手术全切除，影像学随访无复发。本研究47例患儿总体预后良好，采用手术治疗的患儿95.12%（39/41）无新发神经功能缺损，1例术后新发神经功能缺损患儿术前Spetzler-Martin分级为Ⅴ级，于外院三次栓塞术后出现一侧听力下降，分析与小脑前下动脉栓塞术后导致一侧内听动脉闭塞有关；另1例术后5天死亡。总结本研究团队的临床经验，目前显微外科手术仍是治疗不同Spetzler-Martin分级儿童脑动静脉畸形的首选外科方案，通过术前精准的Spetzler-Martin分级、术中精细操作，可获得既安全、成功率又高的全切除率。结果显示，畸形血管团呈弥散型的脑动静脉畸形患儿较致密型患儿手术难度更高，大多预后不良^[17]。本研究也关注到畸形血管团弥散度分型对患儿预后的影响，本组患儿致密型全切除者17/17例、弥散型66.67%（16/24），预后不良者致密型3/18例、弥散型34.48%（10/29），提示弥散型脑动静脉畸形患儿预后更差。本研究仅为一项回顾性描述性研究，且纳入的病例数较少，未就不同Spetzler-Martin分级或畸形血管团弥散度分型患儿的相关指标进行统计分析，今后将进一步扩大样本量加以验证。笔者认为，除Spetzler-Martin分级和畸形血管团呈弥散型分型外，深穿支动脉供血^[30]、畸形血管团位于幕下、发病年龄较小^[21]等也是导致患儿预后不良或疾病复发的重要因素，因此手术风险精准评估至关重要。

结合文献及本研究团队临床经验，笔者对儿童脑动静脉畸形显微外科治疗围手术期注意事项略做总结，供神经外科同道参考：(1)术中急性失血是手术过程中的重大风险，且儿童对失血的耐受程度明显低于成人，因此术前应充分备血，切开皮肤后即可同步缓慢输血，并做好及时供血准备^[31]。(2)术前应详细阅读MRI和DSA影像以了解畸形血管团范围、供血动脉和引流静脉位置、走行路径，尤其是与手术风险增加有关的深穿支动脉供血情况，如脉络膜前动脉、豆纹动脉等^[30]，术中需逐一标记上述血管并依次夹闭或电凝离断。(3)术中需充分显露畸形血管团，尤其对供血动脉和引流静脉的显露务必充分，从硬脑膜处理到血管处理均要柔和、精细、沉着、耐心，充分游离供血动脉和引流静脉。(4)术中沿脑表面逐步分离表浅引流静脉、蛛网膜下腔，探明畸形血管团位置，然后沿着畸形血管团周围胶

质层分离切除边界，尽量避免进入血管团内部，在逐一电凝离断畸形血管团周围的供血动脉后方可离断引流静脉，最后完整切除病灶。

综上所述，目前仍提倡以积极的显微外科手术作为儿童脑动静脉畸形的首选治疗方案，手术时机以脑出血发病1周以上为宜，术前需充分评价手术风险和血管致密程度，详细了解供血动脉、引流静脉、畸形血管团致密程度及类型、有无深穿支动脉供血等重要资料，术中操作务必精细、规范操作，对于结构复杂或病灶位于重要脑功能区的患儿可采用多模式治疗方案，以降低单纯手术风险和并发症，提高全切除率、改善预后。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- [1] Novakovic RL, Lazzaro MA, Castonguay AC, Zaidat OO. The diagnosis and management of brain arteriovenous malformations [J]. Neurologic Clinics, 2013, 31:749-763.
- [2] Lawton MT, Rutledge WC, Kim H, Staph C, Whitehead KJ, Li DY, Krings T, terBrugge K, Kondziolka D, Morgan MK, Moon K, Spetzler RF. Brain arteriovenous malformations [J]. Nat Rev Dis Primers, 2015, 1:15008.
- [3] Ming X, Qiuyue W, Yujun L, Guanghai M, Xiancheng C, Hongzhi X. Risk factors of seizure presentation in brain arteriovenous malformation patients and seizure outcomes after single-modality treatments [J]. Int J Neurosci, 2023, 133:356-364.
- [4] El - Ghanem M, Kass - Hout T, Kass - Hout O, Alderazi YJ, Amuluru K, Al - Mufti F, Prestigiacomo CJ, Gandhi CD. Arteriovenous malformations in the pediatric population: review of the existing literature [J]. Interv Neurol, 2016, 5:218-225.
- [5] Darsaut TE, Guzman R, Marcellus ML, Edwards MS, Tian L, Do HM, Chang SD, Levy RP, Adler JR, Marks MP, Steinberg GK. Management of pediatric intracranial arteriovenous malformations: experience with multimodality therapy [J]. Neurosurgery, 2011, 69:540-556.
- [6] Nerva JD, Kim LJ, Barber J, Rockhill JK, Hallam DK, Ghodke BV, Sekhar LN. Outcomes of multimodality therapy in pediatric patients with ruptured and unruptured brain arteriovenous malformations [J]. Neurosurgery, 2016, 78:695-707.
- [7] Pezeshkpour P, Dmytriw AA, Phan K, Shroff MM, Dirks P, Kulkarni AV, Muthusami P. Treatment strategies and related outcomes for brain arteriovenous malformations in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. AJR Am J Roentgenol, 2020, 215:472-487.
- [8] Winkler EA, Lu A, Morshed RA, Yue JK, Rutledge WC, Burkhardt JK, Patel AB, Ammanuel SG, Braunstein S, Fox CK, Fullerton HJ, Kim H, Cooke D, Heits SW, Lawton MT, Abla AA, Gupta N. Bringing high-grade arteriovenous malformations under control: clinical outcomes following multimodality treatment in children [J]. J Neurosurg Pediatr, 2020, 26:82-91.
- [9] Jiang Z, Zhang X, Wan X, Wei M, Liu Y, Ding C, Wan Y. Efficacy and safety of combined endovascular embolization and stereotactic radiosurgery for patients with intracranial arteriovenous malformations: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Biomed Res Int, 2021:6686167.

- [10] Spetzler RF, Martin NA. A proposed grading system for arteriovenous malformations[J]. *J Neurosurg*, 1986, 65:476-483.
- [11] Lawton MT, Kim H, McCulloch CE, Mikhak B, Young WL. A supplementary grading scale for selecting patients with brain arteriovenous malformations for surgery[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2010, 66:702-713.
- [12] Solomon RA, Connolly ES Jr. Arteriovenous malformations of the brain[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2017, 377:498.
- [13] Zhao DH, Xue R, Sun XR. Quality improvement of nursing on patients with complex cerebral arteriovenous malformation undergoing hybrid surgery: a prospective single-center study[J]. *Chin Neurosurg J*, 2021, 7:23.
- [14] Catapano JS, Frisoli FA, Nguyen CL, Wilkinson DA, Majmundar N, Cole TS, Baranoski JF, Whiting AC, Kim H, Ducruet AF, Albuquerque FC, Cooke DL, Spetzler RF, Lawton MT. Spetzler - Martin grade III arteriovenous malformations: a multicenter propensity - adjusted analysis of the effects of preoperative embolization[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2021, 88:996-1002.
- [15] Jiang Y, Zeng C, Zhang Y, Xu X, Qiu H, Jiang W. Multimodality treatment of brain arteriovenous malformations with one - staged hybrid operation: clinical characteristics and long-term prognosis[J]. *Dis Markers*, 2022;2559004.
- [16] Gauden AJ, McRobb LS, Lee VS, Subramanian S, Moutrie V, Zhao Z, Stoodley MA. Occlusion of animal model arteriovenous malformations using vascular targeting [J]. *Transl Stroke Res*, 2020, 11:689-699.
- [17] Ravindra VM, Bollo RJ, Eli IM, Griaudze J, Lanpher A, Klein J, Zhu H, Brockmeyer DL, Kestle JRW, Couldwell WT, Scott RM, Smith E. A study of pediatric cerebral arteriovenous malformations: clinical presentation, radiological features, and long-term functional and educational outcomes with predictors of sustained neurological deficits[J]. *J Neurosurg Pediatr*, 2019, 24:1-8.
- [18] Al - Smadi AS, Ansari SA, Shokuhfar T, Malani A, Sattar S, Hurley MC, Potts MB, Jahromi BS, Alden TD, Dipatri AJ Jr, Shaibani A. Safety and outcome of combined endovascular and surgical management of low grade cerebral arteriovenous malformations in children compared to surgery alone[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2019, 116:8-13.
- [19] Burkhardt W, Schneider D, Hahn G, Konstantelos D, Maas HG, Rudiger M. Non-invasive estimation of brain-volume in infants [J]. *Early Hum Dev*, 2019, 132:52-57.
- [20] Sheng HS, Shen F, Zhang N, Lin FC, Li DD, Cai M, Jiang GQ, Lin J. Titanium mesh cranioplasty in pediatric patients after decompressive craniectomy: appropriate timing for pre-schoolers and early school age children [J]. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg*, 2019, 47:1096-1103.
- [21] Hak JF, Boulouis G, Kerleroux B, Benichi S, Stricker S, Gariel F, Garzelli L, Meyer P, Kossorotoff M, Boddaert N, Vidal V, Girard N, Dangouloff - Ros V, Brunelle F, Fullerton H, Hetts SW, Blauwblomme T, Naggar O. Pediatric brain arteriovenous malformation recurrence: a cohort study, systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2022, 14:611-617.
- [22] Aboukais R, Marinho P, Baroncini M, Bourgeois P, Leclerc X, Vinchon M, Lejeune JP. Ruptured cerebral arteriovenous malformations: outcomes analysis after microsurgery [J]. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*, 2015, 138:137-142.
- [23] Bristol RE, Albuquerque FC, Spetzler RF, Rekate HL, McDougall CG, Zabramski JM. Surgical management of arteriovenous malformations in children[J]. *J Neurosurg*, 2006, 105:88-93.
- [24] Reynolds N, Blond S, Gauvrit JY, Touzet G, Coche B, Pruvost JP, Dhellemmes P. Role of radiosurgery in the management of cerebral arteriovenous malformations in the pediatric age group: data from a 100-patient series[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2007, 60:268-276.
- [25] Kato Y, Dong VH, Chaddad F, Takizawa K, Izumo T, Fukuda H, Hara T, Kikuta K, Nakai Y, Endo T, Kurita H, Xu B, Benes V, Christian R, Pavesi G, Hodaie M, Sharma RK, Agarwal H, Mohan K, Liew BS. Expert consensus on the management of brain arteriovenous malformations[J]. *Asian J Neurosurg*, 2019, 14:1074-1081.
- [26] Lim JX, Cheong TM, Ng LP, Seow WT, Chua FHZ, Kirolos RW, Low DCY, Low SYY. Pediatric cerebral arteriovenous malformation: outcomes from a Singapore children's hospital[J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*, 2022, 31:106283.
- [27] Alexander MD, Hippe DS, Cooke DL, Hallam DK, Hetts SW, Kim H, Lawton MT, Sekhar LN, Kim LJ, Ghodke BV. Targeted embolization of aneurysms associated with brain arteriovenous malformations at high risk for surgical resection: a case-control study[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2018, 82:343-349.
- [28] Iwatate K, Kikuchi Y, Sato S, Bakht M, Hyodo A. A ruptured Spetzler and Martin grade V arteriovenous malformation in a child treated with radiotherapy followed by embolization: a case report and literature review[J]. *Cureus*, 2021, 13:e16605.
- [29] Chen Y, Li R, Ma L, Meng X, Yan D, Wang H, Ye X, Jin H, Li Y, Gao D, Sun S, Liu A, Wang S, Chen X, Zhao Y. Long-term outcomes of brainstem arteriovenous malformations after different management modalities: a single-centre experience[J]. *Stroke Vasc Neurol*, 2021, 6:65-73.
- [30] Du R, Keyoung HM, Dowd CF, Young WL, Lawton MT. The effects of diffuseness and deep perforating artery supply on outcomes after microsurgical resection of brain arteriovenous malformations[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2007, 60:638-646.
- [31] Gross BA, Storey A, Orbach DB, Scott RM, Smith ER. Microsurgical treatment of arteriovenous malformations in pediatric patients: the Boston Children's Hospital experience [J]. *J Neurosurg Pediatr*, 2015, 15:71-77.

(收稿日期:2022-04-19)

(本文编辑:袁云)