

经桡动脉入路颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术四例

史美燕 张贤军 王宪伟 张勇 王乃东

【摘要】目的 报道4例经桡动脉入路行颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术的缺血性卒中病例并总结其治疗经验。**方法与结果** 回顾分析2022年青岛大学附属医院采用经桡动脉入路行颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术的4例缺血性卒中患者的诊断与治疗过程,狭窄分别位于左颈内动脉起始部、右椎动脉起始部、左椎动脉V4段、左椎动脉V4段与基底动脉起始部交界处,经桡动脉入路颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术顺利,术后狭窄均再通,术中及术后无一例出现并发症。**结论** 经桡动脉入路颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术治疗缺血性卒中安全、有效。

【关键词】 缺血性卒中; 桡动脉; 脑动脉; 血管成形术; 支架

Intracranial arterial stenosis stenting via radial artery approach: four cases report

SHI Mei-yan, ZHANG Xian-jun, WANG Xian-wei, ZHANG Yong, WANG Nai-dong

Department of Neurointervention, The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, Qingdao 266003, Shandong, China

Corresponding authors: ZHANG Yong (Email: bravezhang@126.com);

WANG Nai-dong (Email: wangnaidong163@163.com)

【Abstract】Objective To report 4 cases of intracranial arterial stenosis stenting via radial artery approach and summarize the experience of treatment. **Methods and Results** The clinical data and treatment process of 4 patients with ischemic stroke treated by intracranial arterial stenosis stenting via radial artery approach in The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University were reviewed in 2022. The stenoses were located in the initial segment of left internal carotid artery (ICA), the initial segment of right vertebral artery (VA), the V4 segment of left VA, and the junction of V4 segment of left VA and the basilar artery, respectively. All the 4 patients underwent transradial approach stenting for ICA stenosis. The surgery was successful and the stenoses were recanalized. No adverse reactions were observed during and after the surgery. **Conclusions** Intracranial arterial stenosis stenting via radial artery approach is safe and effective in the treatment of ischemic stroke.

【Key words】 Ischemic stroke; Radial artery; Cerebral arteries; Angioplasty; Stents

This study was supported by Jining New and Old Kinetic Energy Conversion Plan Project in Shandong (No. 2019SMNS010).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

颅内动脉狭窄是缺血性卒中的主要危险因素,国内60岁以上人群颅内动脉狭窄的发生率约为30%^[1]。经皮血管内支架成形术(PTAS)是颅内动

脉狭窄的主要治疗方法,经股动脉入路是最主要路径,但术后需卧床24小时,患者不适感较强,易发生排便困难、假性动脉瘤、下肢深静脉血栓(DVT)、腹膜后血肿甚至休克等,加之部分老年患者常合并双侧髂动脉迂曲和(或)动脉粥样硬化,导致股动脉、髂动脉和腹主动脉重度狭窄或闭塞,入路过程相对困难^[2]。研究发现,与经股动脉入路相比,经桡动脉入路治疗急性冠脉综合征(ACS)可显著降低术中出血和严重并发症风险^[3]。基于此,青岛大学附属医院采用经桡动脉入路颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术治疗4例缺血性卒中患者,效果满意,现总结如下。

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2024.05.013

基金项目:山东省济宁市新旧动能转换计划项目(项目编号:2019SMNS010)

作者单位:266003 青岛大学附属医院神经介入科[史美燕、王宪伟(现在山东省济宁市汶上县人民医院神经内科,邮政编码:272501)]

通讯作者:张勇,Email:bravezhang@126.com;
王乃东,Email:wangnaidong163@163.com

临床资料

例 1 男性,66岁。因左侧肢体无力1个月,于2022年2月18日入院。患者入院前1个月清晨醒后无明显诱因出现左侧肢体无力,可持物但无法行走,伴反应迟钝、言语不清,当地医院头部CT显示右侧额叶低密度影,但未见出血,临床考虑“脑梗死”,予阿司匹林100 mg/d和瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d口服,但症状进行性加重,左侧肢体无力加重,左手无法持物,反应迟钝加重,为求进一步诊断与治疗至我院门诊就诊,头部CT显示右侧额叶梗死,遂以“脑卒中”收入我院神经介入科。患者既往有高血压病史10年,血压最高水平为180/100 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa),规律服用硝苯地平30 mg/d,血压控制在140~150/80 mm Hg。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,构音障碍;伸舌偏左,左侧鼻唇沟浅;左上肢近端肌力为4级、远端3级,左下肢肌力5级,右侧肢体肌力5级,左侧肢体肌张力减低、右侧正常;左侧Babinski征阳性。实验室检查各项指标均于正常值范围。影像学检查:头部MRI显示右侧额叶梗死灶(图1a);CTA显示右颈内动脉(ICA)和右大脑前动脉(ACA)闭塞(图1b),左颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄(图1c)。最终诊断为右侧额叶梗死;左颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,右颈内动脉闭塞;高血压(3级)。予以阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d和硝苯地平30 mg/d口服,治疗7天后病情稳定,于2月24日行全脑血管造影+左颈内动脉支架成形术。患者仰卧位,局部麻醉,Seldinger技术穿刺右股动脉,穿刺后置入导丝困难,经穿刺针鞘注入对比剂后可见右股动脉闭塞(图2a);穿刺左股动脉,置入6F血管鞘(日本Terumo株式会社),造影显示左股动脉闭塞(图2b),因双侧股动脉闭塞,终止手术。待患者病情稳定后,于3月1日经右桡动脉入路行左颈内动脉支架成形术。患者平卧位,以2%利多卡因行右桡动脉周围局部麻醉,Seldinger技术穿刺成功后(图2c)置入6F血管鞘,经导管鞘置入4F SIM2导管(美国Cordis公司)至主动脉弓上,分别插入头臂干、左颈总动脉、左锁骨下动脉,造影显示右颈内动脉颅内段狭窄,右大脑前动脉A1段闭塞,左颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,左侧A1段供血双侧A2段(图2d);将6F Envoy导引导管头端置于左颈总动脉,DSA路径图引导下将Embosild NAV⁶保护伞(7.20 mm,美国Abbott公司)通过狭窄病变后,于

左颈内动脉C2段释放,以Ultra-soft SV球囊(4 mm×30 mm和5 mm×20 mm,上海波科国际医疗贸易有限公司)依次扩张后,于狭窄病变处植入1枚Precise Pro RXTM自膨式支架(8 mm×40 mm,美国Cordis公司),造影显示血管再通,血流明显改善(图2e),残留狭窄率<30%,脑梗死溶栓血流分级(TICI)3级;回收保护装置后可见保护伞内少量脱落栓子,患者自觉无明显不适感,退出导管,手术顺利。术后即刻症状缓解,复查CT无再灌注损伤和新发梗死灶。继续服用阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d和硝苯地平30 mg/d。患者共住院14天,出院后每月门诊复诊,左侧肢体无力症状明显好转;术后3个月颈动脉超声未见支架内再狭窄。

例 2 男性,74岁。患者因头晕2天,于2022年11月17日入院。入院前2天无明显诱因出现阵发性头晕,无头痛,无恶心、呕吐,无饮水呛咳、吞咽困难,无肢体抽搐、意识障碍,急诊至我院就诊,头部CT显示右侧枕叶和小脑半球低密度影,颈动脉超声显示右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(约90%),急诊以“脑梗死;右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄”收入院。患者既往脑卒中病史2年,规律服用阿司匹林100 mg/d和阿托伐他汀20 mg/d,遗留言语不清。入院后体格检查仅言语不清。实验室检查各项指标均于正常值范围。影像学检查:头部CTA显示右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(图3a)。临床诊断为缺血性卒中,予阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d和阿托伐他汀20 mg/d口服。并于11月25日行局部麻醉下经右桡动脉入路全脑血管造影+右椎动脉狭窄支架成形术,经右桡动脉穿刺置入6F血管鞘(美国Cook公司),5F SIM2导管(美国Cordis公司)置入右颈总动脉,造影可见右颈内动脉起始部轻度狭窄,右颈内动脉颅内段、右大脑中动脉(MCA)显影尚可,右大脑前动脉经前交通动脉向左大脑前动脉供血;左锁骨下动脉造影可见左锁骨下动脉起始部斑块形成,左椎动脉闭塞,左颈内动脉起始部、颅内段和左大脑中动脉显影尚可;右锁骨下动脉造影可见右锁骨下动脉远端斑块形成,右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(图3b),右椎动脉颅内段、双侧大脑后动脉(PCA)显影浅淡。将6F Envoy DA导引导管(美国Cordis公司)头端置于右锁骨下动脉,于DSA路径图引导下置入0.014 in Pilot 50微导丝(长度为190 cm,美国Abbott公司),微导丝通过右椎动脉狭窄处,以

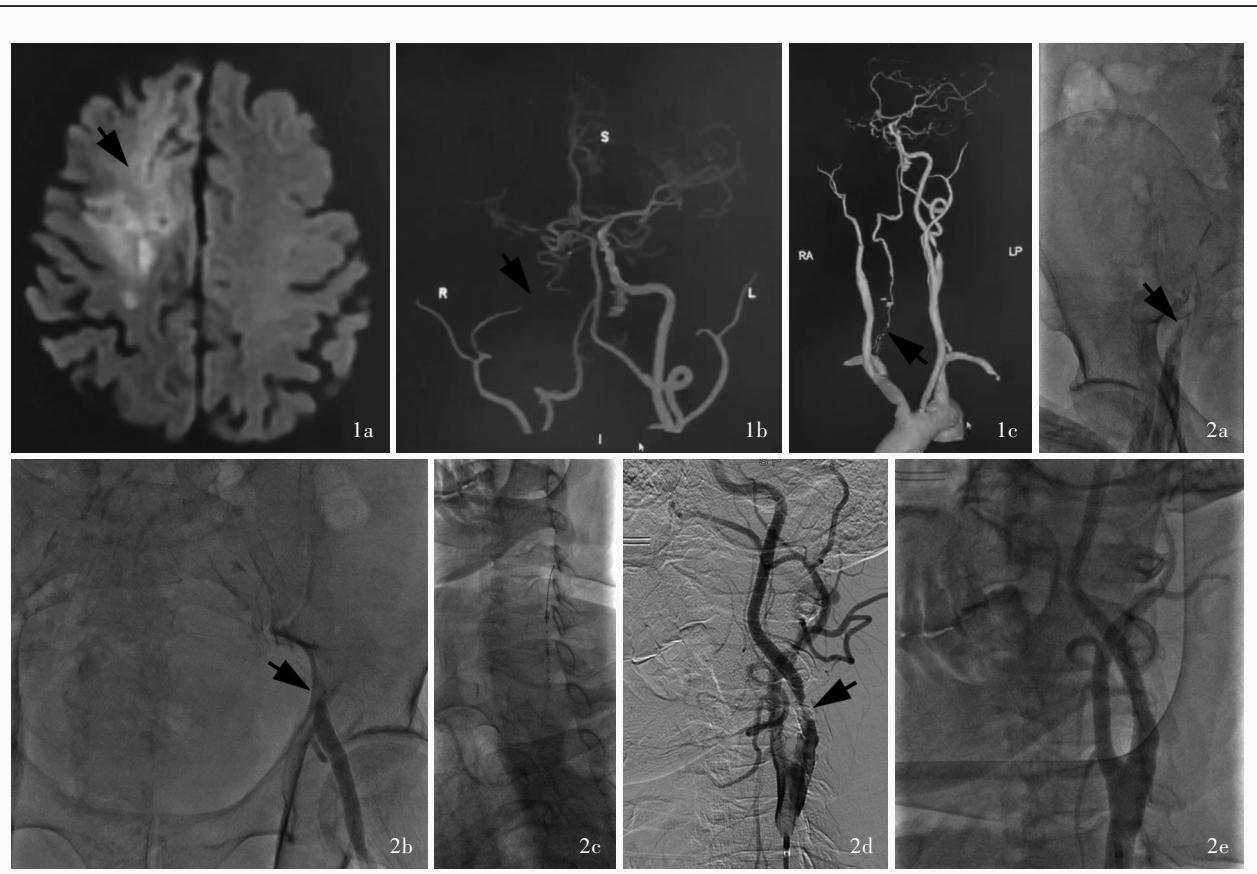


图1 入院时头部影像学检查所见 1a 横断面DWI显示右侧额叶梗死灶(箭头所示) 1b CTA显示右颈内动脉、右大脑前动脉及以远分支闭塞(箭头所示) 1c CTA显示左颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) **图2** 左颈内动脉支架成形术前后DSA检查所见 2a 术前正位DSA显示右股动脉闭塞(箭头所示) 2b 术前正位DSA显示左股动脉闭塞(箭头所示) 2c 经右桡动脉入路 2d 术前侧位DSA显示左颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) 2e 术后侧位DSA显示左颈内动脉起始部再通

Figure 1 Head imaging findings on admission. Axial DWI showed infarct focus in right frontal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). CTA showed occlusion in the right ICA, right ACA and distal branches (arrow indicates, Panel 1b) and severe stenosis in the initial segment of left ICA (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). **Figure 2** DSA findings before and after left ICA stenting surgery. Preoperative anteroposterior DSA showed right femoral artery occlusion (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Preoperative anteroposterior DSA showed left femoral artery occlusion (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Right radial artery approach (Panel 2c). Preoperative lateral DSA showed severe stenosis in the initial segment of left ICA (arrow indicates, Panel 2d). Postoperative lateral DSA showed recanalization in the left ICA (Panel 2e).

NC Empira球囊($3.25\text{ mm} \times 10.00\text{ mm}$,美国Cordis公司)扩张狭窄处(图3c),造影提示狭窄病变血流改善;2分钟后管腔回缩,遂沿微导丝植入Bridge球囊扩张式药物支架($4\text{ mm} \times 13\text{ mm}$,上海微创神通医疗科技有限公司),造影显示右椎动脉管腔明显改善,支架形态良好,残留狭窄率 $<10\%$,TICI分级3级(图3d)。术后继续服用阿司匹林 100 mg/d 、氯吡格雷 75 mg/d 和瑞舒伐他汀 10 mg/d ,头晕症状缓解。患者共住院10天,出院后每月门诊复诊,未再出现头晕症状;术后3个月颈动脉超声显示支架形态良好,血流通畅。

例3 男性,68岁。主因头晕2个月、言语不清1个月,加重2天,于2022年7月14日入院。患者入院前2个月无诱因出现阵发性头晕,持续3~5 min

后自行缓解,发作频率5~10次/周,伴恶心,无头痛、呕吐,当地医院行头部CT检查显示腔隙性梗死,考虑“头晕;腔隙性梗死”,予舒血宁注射液 15 mg/d 静脉滴注和盐酸氟桂利嗪 5 mg/d 口服10天,效果欠佳,头晕未缓解。1个月前出现言语不清,未予重视;2天前自觉头晕、言语不清加重,伴行走不稳,遂至我院就诊,门诊以“头晕”收入院。患者既往有高血压病史10年,血压最高达 $180/100\text{ mm Hg}$,规律服用硝苯地平 30 mg/d ,自述血压控制良好;脑出血病史10年,遗留右下肢无力。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,言语不清,高级智能粗测正常;四肢肌力5级,肌张力正常;双侧感觉系统正常,双侧跟-膝-胫试验欠精准,Romberg征阳性;洼田饮水试验1级,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分4分,日常生



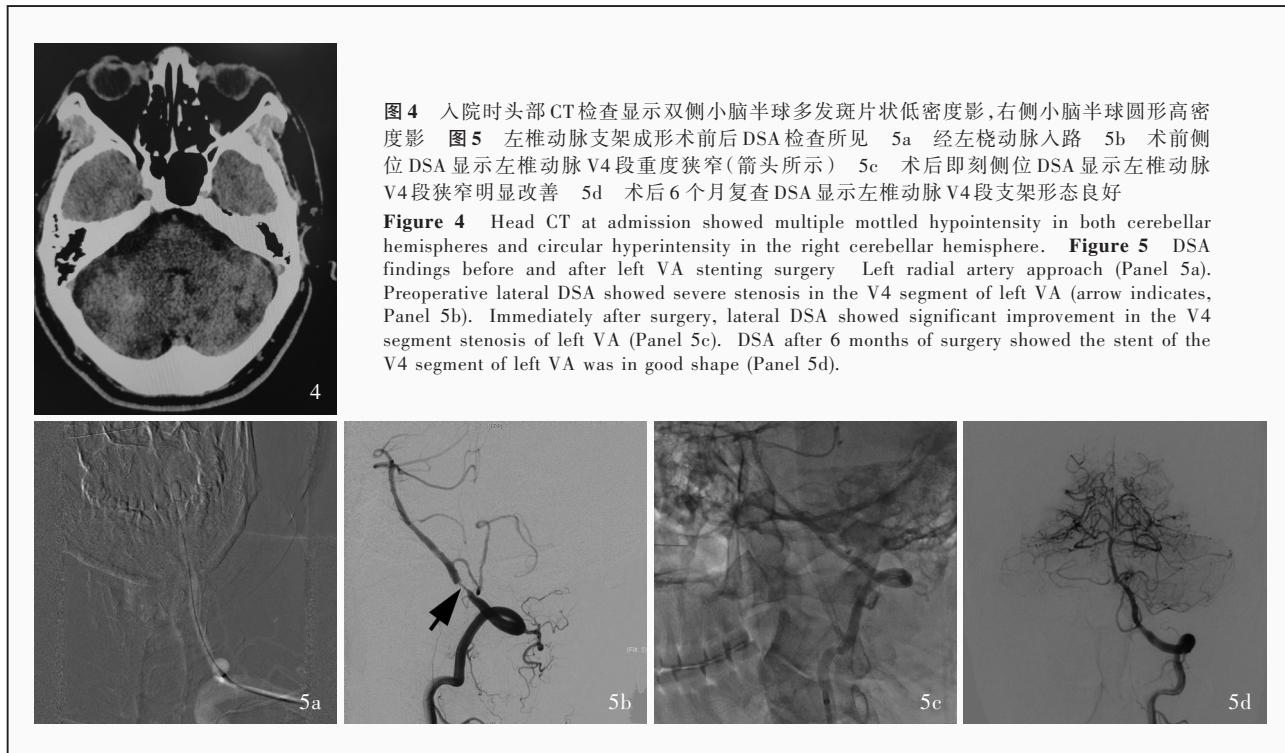
图3 右椎动脉支架成形术前后DSA检查所见 3a 术前CTA显示右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) 3b 术前正位DSA显示右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) 3c 球囊扩张狭窄处(箭头所示) 3d 术后即刻正位DSA显示右椎动脉起始部再通

Figure 3 DSA findings before and after right VA stenting surgery. Preoperative CTA showed severe stenosis at the beginning of right VA (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Preoperative anteroposterior DSA showed severe stenosis in the initial segment of right VA (arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Intraoperative balloon dilation of the stenosis site (arrow indicates, Panel 3c). Postoperative immediate anteroposterior DSA showed recanalization in the initial segment of right VA (Panel 3d).

活活动能力量表(ADL)评分60分。实验室检查各项指标均于正常值范围。影像学检查:头部CT显示双侧小脑半球多发斑片状低密度影,右侧小脑半球圆形高密度影(图4);头部MRI显示双侧枕叶及小脑半球腔隙性梗死灶,右侧小脑半球海绵状血管瘤,脑桥、双侧放射冠、基底节区、左侧丘脑软化灶,脑白质内多发血管源性脱髓鞘改变;SWI序列可见右侧小脑半球海绵状血管瘤,左侧基底节区、左侧丘脑含铁血黄素沉积;CTA显示左椎动脉V4段重度狭窄。最终诊断为头晕;双侧枕叶及小脑半球梗死;左椎动脉V4段重度狭窄;高血压(3级)。予以阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d和硝苯地平30 mg/d口服,并于7月21日行全身麻醉下经左桡动脉入路左椎动脉支架成形术。患者平卧位,经左桡动脉置入6F血管鞘(日本Terumo株式会社,图5a)和6F Envoy DA导引导管(美国Cordis公司),在0.035 in泥鳅导丝(长度为150 cm,日本Terumo株式会社)引导下置于左锁骨下动脉近左椎动脉起始部,造影示左椎动脉V4段末端重度狭窄(约90%,图5b);在泥鳅导丝引导下将导引导管置于左椎动脉V2段末端,将0.014 in Runthrough微导丝(长度180 cm,日本Terumo株式会社)通过左椎动脉V4段狭窄处,置于左大脑后动脉P2段,再将Sprinter Legend球囊(2 mm×15 mm,美国Medtronic公司)通过左椎动脉V4段狭窄病变并扩张,撤出球囊,造影显示左椎动脉V4段狭窄较前有所改善,通过微导丝植入Bridge支架(3 mm×10 mm)小心通过狭窄段,定位准确后,释放Bridge

球囊扩张式支架(上海微创神通医疗科技有限公司),造影显示左椎动脉V4段血流通畅(图5c),基底动脉、双侧大脑后动脉显影良好。术后无新发神经系统症状,术后次日复查头部MRI未见新发梗死灶,继续服用阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d和硝苯地平30 mg/d。患者共住院14天,出院时NIHSS评分为零,无头痛和肢体活动障碍;术后6个月复查脑血管造影,支架形态良好,血流通畅(图5d)。

例4 男性,63岁。因右侧肢体麻木2周,于2022年7月11日入院。患者入院前2周无明显诱因出现右侧肢体麻木、无力,上肢可抬举、持物,行走不稳,自觉言语不清,理解力正常,曾出现1次右侧视野缺损,持续3~5 min后自行缓解,外院行头部CT检查显示脑梗死,予以阿司匹林100 mg/d和阿托伐他汀20 mg/d口服以及血塞通注射液400 mg/d静脉滴注,效果欠佳,症状仍持续存在,遂至我院就诊,门诊以“脑梗死”收入院。患者既往有高血压病史4年,血压最高达160/90 mm Hg,规律服用缬沙坦80 mg/d,血压控制可;冠心病病史4年,未予以治疗;2型糖尿病病史10年,早、晚餐前1小时皮下注射精蛋白重组人胰岛素注射液6 U,未规律监测血糖,控制情况不详。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,言语不清;右侧肢体肌力5⁻级、左侧正常,四肢肌张力正常,感觉系统和共济运动正常;洼田饮水试验1级,NIHSS评分为零,ADL评分100分,改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分1分。实验室检查各项指标均于正常值范围。下肢血管超声显示,双下肢动脉粥样硬化伴



多发斑块形成,下肢静脉未见异常。头部MRI和MRA显示,脑干及小脑半球软化灶,椎基底动脉粥样硬化伴多发狭窄;CTA显示,左椎动脉V4段多发斑块形成,左椎动脉V4段与基底动脉起始部交界处重度狭窄(约70%),右颈内动脉走行明显迂曲(图6)。临床诊断为脑卒中;基底动脉重度狭窄;冠心病;高血压(2级);2型糖尿病。遂予以阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、阿托伐他汀20 mg/d和缬沙坦80 mg/d口服以及早、晚餐前1小时精蛋白重组人胰岛素注射液6 U皮下注射,并于2022年7月19日行全身麻醉下经左桡动脉入路基底动脉支架成形术。患者平卧位,经左桡动脉入路,DSA显示左椎动脉颅外段显影可,基底动脉起始部局部重度狭窄(图7a),基底动脉中末段、双侧大脑后动脉显影可;将SM*DAC-5S115型远端通路导管(上海心玮医疗科技股份有限公司)头端置于左椎动脉V2段末端,于DSA路径图引导下置入0.014 in Synchro2微导丝(长度为200 cm,美国Stryker公司)和Excelsior SL-10微导管(长度150 cm,美国Stryker公司),将微导丝通过狭窄段置于左大脑后动脉,再将微导管通过狭窄段,回撤微导丝,更换为0.018 in V-18导丝(长度300 cm,美国Boston Scientific公司),回撤微导管,在V-18导丝辅助下将Sprinter球囊(2.50 mm×15.00 mm,美国Medtronic公司)通过左椎动脉狭窄

图4 入院时头部CT检查显示双侧小脑半球多发斑片状低密度影,右侧小脑半球圆形高密度影 **图5** 左椎动脉支架成形术前后DSA检查所见 5a 经左桡动脉入路 5b 术前侧位DSA显示左椎动脉V4段重度狭窄(箭头所示) 5c 术后即刻侧位DSA显示左椎动脉V4段狭窄明显改善 5d 术后6个月复查DSA显示左椎动脉V4段支架形态良好

Figure 4 Head CT at admission showed multiple mottled hypointensities in both cerebellar hemispheres and circular hyperintensity in the right cerebellar hemisphere. **Figure 5** DSA findings before and after left VA stenting surgery. Left radial artery approach (Panel 5a). Preoperative lateral DSA showed severe stenosis in the V4 segment of left VA (arrow indicates, Panel 5b). Immediately after surgery, lateral DSA showed significant improvement in the V4 segment stenosis of left VA (Panel 5c). DSA after 6 months of surgery showed the stent of the V4 segment of left VA was in good shape (Panel 5d).

段并扩张,复查DSA显示狭窄段血流改善(图7b),再将Prowler 27微导管(美国Cordis公司)沿V-18导丝通过狭窄段,回撤导丝,沿微导管植入Enterprise支架(4 mm×23 mm,美国Cordis公司),DSA显示支架覆盖左椎动脉V4段末端及基底动脉起始部血流通畅,残留狭窄率<10%,TICI分级3级(图7c)。术后无新发神经系统症状,继续予阿司匹林100 mg/d、氯吡格雷75 mg/d、阿托伐他汀20 mg/d以及缬沙坦80 mg/d口服。患者共住院12天,出院时肢体感觉障碍显著改善,无头晕、肢体活动障碍,NIHSS评分为零;术后3个月门诊复查头部CTA显示支架形态良好,未见支架内再狭窄。

讨 论

血管内治疗最常采用经股动脉入路,但术后需卧床制动,患者腰痛不适感较强,且排便困难、假性动脉瘤、下肢深静脉血栓、腹膜后血肿甚至休克等并发症发生率较高,一定程度上限制其临床应用^[4]。有文献报道可经桡动脉入路行脑血管造影^[5]及颅内动脉支架成形术^[6-7]。经桡动脉入路血管内治疗率先应用于冠状动脉,由于解剖结构不同,脑血管位于主动脉弓上方,冠状动脉位于主动脉弓下方,导管进入头臂干后可正向进入冠状动脉,但导管自头臂干出来后需反向成角方可进入脑血管,即经桡动

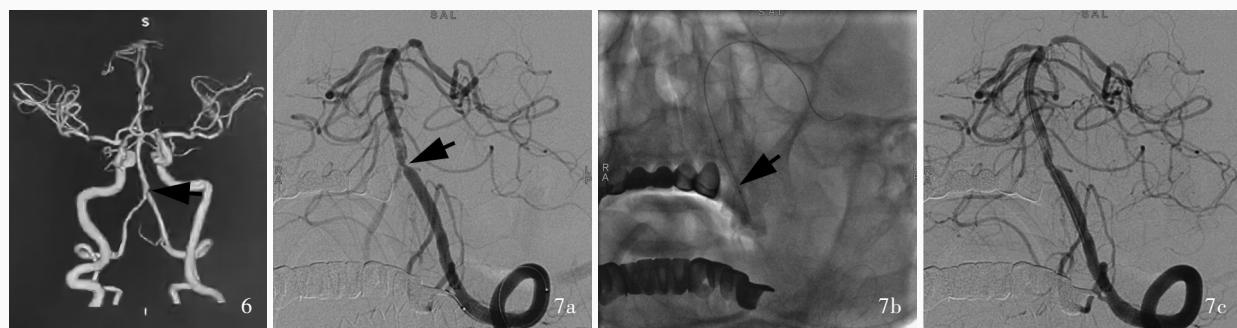


图6 入院时CTA显示左椎动脉V4段与基底动脉起始部交界处重度狭窄(箭头所示) 所见 **图7** 基底动脉支架成形术前后DSA检查 7a 术前正位DSA显示基底动脉起始部重度狭窄(箭头所示) 7b 球囊扩张狭窄病变(箭头所示) 7c 术后正位DSA显示,左椎动脉V4段末端及基底动脉起始部血流通畅

Figure 6 CTA at admission showed severe stenosis in the junction of the V4 segment of left VA and basilar artery initiation (arrow indicates). **Figure 7** DSA findings before and after basilar artery stenting surgery. Preoperative anteroposterior DSA showed severe stenosis in the initial segment of basilar artery (arrow indicates, Panel 7a). Balloon dilation of the stenotic lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 7b). Postoperative anteroposterior DSA showed the terminal segment of the V4 segment of left VA and the initial segment of basilar artery had smooth blood flow (Panel 7c).

脉入路行血管内治疗需反向超选进入主动脉弓上方的脑血管方可完成^[8],故应用于脑血管具有一定局限性。一项纳入21项临床研究计1342例经桡动脉入路血管内治疗患者的系统综述显示,64例(4.77%)患者因桡动脉纤细和发育异常、严重桡动脉痉挛和疼痛、前臂血肿等原因更换为经股动脉入路,57例(4.25%)因导引导管无法到位或不稳定而未能完成手术^[7]。虽然经股动脉入路和经桡动脉入路的临床疗效相似,但经桡动脉入路存在较高的失败率,因此经桡动脉入路血管内治疗历经10余年的静默期^[9]。随着经桡动脉入路血管内治疗经验的不断积累,对该入路方式的认知也不断更新,越来越多的研究者开始重新关注经桡动脉入路血管内治疗。由于股动脉粗大,导丝和导管在血管内操作相对简便,急症患者或对鞘管内腔需求较大的操作仍首选经股动脉入路^[10]。因解剖结构不同,桡动脉较细,穿刺成功率较低,反复穿刺易致桡动脉痉挛,且较粗的颈动脉支架不易通过,易发生桡动脉闭塞等。经桡动脉入路操作宜轻柔,在X线辅助下进行,避免血管痉挛、导管缠绕打结及误入分支血管或穿破血管壁。部分经桡动脉入路患者成襻难度较大,对术者技术要求较高^[11-17]。虽然有研究表明,经桡动脉入路与经股动脉入路行全脑血管造影的脑血管并发症发生率无显著差异,但经桡动脉入路局部血管并发症发生率(约2%)低于经股动脉入路(5%~10%)^[18-19]。

本文回顾分析青岛大学附属医院神经介入科2022年完成的4例颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术,包括

1例颈内动脉起始部支架成形术及3例椎基底动脉不同节段支架成形术。其中例1为右颈内动脉闭塞、左颈内动脉起始部重度狭窄,具备手术指征,需开通左颈内动脉以增加代偿,但造影显示双侧股动脉闭塞,因此选择6F导引导管经桡动脉入路行颈动脉支架成形术,手术效果较好。早期经桡动脉入路通常用于存在股动脉穿刺禁忌证或并发症风险较高者,主要包括双侧股动脉局部损伤、感染,先天发育、手术、外伤等原因导致双下肢解剖结构异常,存在腹股沟疝等情况^[11-15]。李建明等^[20]认为,无桡动脉穿刺禁忌证的患者均可行经桡动脉入路脑血管造影检查。经桡动脉入路禁忌证主要包括桡动脉细小、Allen试验阴性、穿刺侧上肢动脉闭塞、伴有上肢动静脉瘘的透析患者等^[19];越来越多的研究表明,经桡动脉入路治疗椎基底动脉狭窄的成功率超过95%,无严重手术相关并发症,术后极少数患者可出现短暂性脑缺血发作,但6小时后可完全恢复正常^[21]。本文有3例患者行椎基底动脉不同节段支架成形术,例2为右椎动脉起始部重度狭窄,局部麻醉下经右桡动脉入路,通路建立相对容易,操作简单,手术仅用时17分钟,过程顺利,术后患者恢复较快。术前需触摸桡动脉波动情况,若波动较弱可完善上肢动脉超声以明确桡动脉直径,对于桡动脉直径<1.90 mm的患者不建议使用6F导引导管。杨云振等^[22]为探究穿刺途径对全脑血管造影的影响,共纳入80例患者,分别经桡动脉、股动脉入路(每组各40例),结果显示,经桡动脉入路患者并发症发生率[2.50%(1/40)对17.50%(7/40)]少于,穿刺时间

(1.61 ± 0.15) min 对 (3.07 ± 0.28) min]、暴露于X线时间 [(4.84 ± 0.28) min 对 (5.28 ± 0.46) min]、止血时间 [(1.26 ± 0.83) min 对 (18.53 ± 7.16) min]、手术时间 [(29.42 ± 6.52) min 对 (41.21 ± 9.36) min] 和术后恢复时间 [(5.53 ± 2.13) min 对 (22.08 ± 3.27) min] 短于经股动脉入路(均 $P < 0.05$)，提示经桡动脉入路行全脑血管造影安全有效。与常规经股动脉入路血管内介入治疗相比，经桡动脉入路穿刺时间、手术操作时间短，术后恢复快，操作便捷，尤其是对于经股动脉插管右椎动脉困难，髂股动脉狭窄闭塞或严重迂曲等，经桡动脉入路可作为首选^[18]。

经桡动脉入路行脑血管造影检查时，为提高导管超选成功率，需术前评估主动脉弓及弓上分支血管的几何形态^[11-19]。有研究发现，主动脉弓分型越高、右锁骨下动脉高度越高、无名动脉与左颈总动脉夹角越窄、无名动脉与左颈总动脉距离越宽、右锁骨下动脉血管成角和左颈总动脉血管成角越迂曲，导管越不易超选颅内动脉^[23]。本文例3左椎动脉V4段重度狭窄，例4左椎动脉V4段与基底动脉起始部交界处重度狭窄，二者均在全身麻醉下经左桡动脉入路行支架成形术，手术顺利完成，患者预后较好，随访3~6个月均未出现支架内再狭窄。通常情况下，经桡动脉入路行脑血管造影的患者，术后即刻可下床活动，恢复时间短，可避免股动脉相关并发症，同时为患者节省股动脉闭合器等耗材费用；但对于经桡动脉入路行血管内治疗的患者，其血流量变化较大，仍建议卧床观察，尤其是颈动脉支架成形术后血压尚不稳定或全身麻醉患者^[24]。对于因桡动脉穿刺造成血肿或痉挛的患者，远端桡动脉入路(dTRA)可以作为替代选择^[25]。远端桡动脉入路可使患者穿刺侧手(常规为右手)呈休息位，可减轻患者不适，同时远端桡动脉相对粗大，易于压迫，出血风险小，术者也可避免腰部疲劳^[26-27]。Aminian等^[26]的研究发现，远端桡动脉入路患者术中转行其他入路的比例高于经桡动脉入路患者，分析原因主要为远端桡动脉入路桡动脉痉挛等并发症发生率较高。对于桡动脉闭塞患者，可以尝试远端桡动脉入路进行血栓抽吸或球囊扩张等操作予以开通^[24, 28-35]。临床研究显示，老年或肥胖的颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术患者，经桡动脉入路同样较为适用^[36]。桡动脉侧支吻合丰富，手部由尺动脉、桡动脉双重供血，极少发生缺血症状，且桡动脉走行表浅，易于压迫，术后便于医护人员观察，感染风险

低；患者术后恢复快，轻症患者可于术后当天出院，可缩短住院时间，降低费用。目前经桡动脉入路行血管内治疗的耗材较多^[37-41]，本文4例患者均采用6F导引导管，如需更大管径的8F导引导管则需选择经股动脉入路或经肱动脉入路，如动脉瘤支架辅助栓塞、机械取栓等^[26, 42]。目前尚无针对经桡动脉入路血管内治疗的专用耗材，经股动脉入路所用的导引导管用于经桡动脉入路时，支撑力有所降低。导引导管管径越小，动脉损伤及动脉痉挛发生风险越小；而管腔越大，支架、球囊及造影导管等的通过性越好^[43]。

综上所述，本文报告4例经桡动脉入路行颅内动脉狭窄支架成形术病例，手术顺利，狭窄部位均成功再通。具有良好同轴性和支撑力的导引导管是经桡动脉入路血管内治疗成功的关键，未来随着经桡动脉入路血管内治疗技术的不断成熟，手术所需耗材不断发展，经桡动脉入路血管内治疗可能拥有更广阔的应用前景。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- [1] Wong LK. Global burden of intracranial atherosclerosis [J]. Int J Stroke, 2006, 1:158-159.
- [2] Bi SN. Comparison of the effect and postoperative complications of percutaneous coronary intervention via radial artery and femoral artery in the treatment of coronary heart disease [J]. Shi Jie Zui Xin Yi Xue Xin Xi Wen Zhai (Lian Xu Xing Dian Zi Qi Kan), 2019, 19:58-59. [毕泗宁. 经桡动脉和股动脉行冠状动脉介入治疗冠心病的效果及术后并发症比较[J]. 世界最新医学信息文摘(连续型电子期刊), 2019, 19:58-59.]
- [3] Vorobcsuk A, Kónyi A, Aradi D, Horváth IG, Ungi I, Louvard Y, Komócsi A. Transradial versus transfemoral percutaneous coronary intervention in acute myocardial infarction: systematic overview and meta-analysis [J]. Am Heart J, 2009, 158:814-821.
- [4] Chen XS, Wang Y, Jiang WB, Pang SN. Combined coronary and renal artery angiography through transradial approach [J]. Xin Nao Xue Guan Bing Fang Zhi, 2011, 11:423-424. [陈晓曙, 王毅, 姜文兵, 庞素念. 经桡动脉同时行冠状动脉和肾动脉造影的可行性探讨[J]. 心脑血管病防治, 2011, 11:423-424.]
- [5] Wu CJ, Hung WC, Chen SM, Yang CH, Chen CJ, Cheng CI, Chen YH, Yip HK. Feasibility and safety of transradial artery approach for selective cerebral angiography [J]. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv, 2005, 66:21-26.
- [6] Yip HK, Youssef AA, Chang WN, Lu CH, Yang CH, Chen SM, Wu CJ. Feasibility and safety of transradial arterial approach for simultaneous right and left vertebral artery angiographic studies and stenting [J]. Cardiovasc Interv Radiol, 2007, 30: 840-846.
- [7] Patel T, Shah S, Malhotra H, Radadia R, Shah L, Shah S. Transradial approach for stenting of vertebrobasilar stenosis: a feasibility study [J]. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv, 2009, 74:925-931.
- [8] Joshi KC, Beer-Furlan A, Crowley RW, Chen M, Munich SA. Transradial approach for neurointerventions: a systematic review

- of the literature[J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2020, 12:886-892.
- [9] Kumar N, Bhagavan S, Balasetti V, Hamid T, Qureshi AI. A comparison of transradial and transfemoral approaches for performance of carotid angioplasty and stent placement [J]. *Stroke*, 2021, 52(Suppl_1):P516.
- [10] Tian J, Wang LX, Wang GG, Grollier G. Coronary angiography transradial approach in the geriatric patients[J]. *Zhongguo Lao Nian Xue Za Zhi*, 2003, 23:563-565.[田军, 王丽霞, 王光公, Grollier G. 老年冠心病患者冠状动脉造影——经桡动脉通路与经股动脉通路对比研究[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2003, 23:563-565.]
- [11] Zussman BM, Tonetti DA, Stone J, Brown M, Desai SM, Gross BA, Jadhav A, Jovin TG, Jankowitz BT. A prospective study of the transradial approach for diagnostic cerebral arteriography [J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2019, 11:1045-1049.
- [12] Phillips TJ, Crockett MT, Selkirk GD, Kabra R, Chiu AHY, Singh T, Phatouros C, McAuliffe W. Transradial versus transfemoral access for anterior circulation mechanical thrombectomy: analysis of 375 consecutive cases [J]. *Stroke Vasc Neurol*, 2021, 6:207-213.
- [13] McDonagh JR, Seth M, LaLonde TA, Khandewal AK, Wohns DH, Dixon SR, Gurm HS. Radial PCI and the obesity paradox: insights from Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan Cardiovascular Consortium (BMC2) [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2016, 87:211-219.
- [14] Kwok CS, Kontopantelis E, Kinnaird T, Potts J, Rashid M, Shoib A, Nolan J, Bagur R, de Belder MA, Ludman P, Mamas MA; British Cardiovascular Intervention Society (BCIS) and National Institute of Cardiovascular Outcomes Research (NICOR). Retroperitoneal hemorrhage after percutaneous coronary intervention: incidence, determinants, and outcomes as recorded by the British Cardiovascular Intervention Society [J]. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv*, 2018, 11:e005866.
- [15] Khanna O, Sweid A, Mouchtouris N, Shivashankar K, Xu V, Velagapudi L, Stricsek G, Amillay A, Texakalidis P, Gooch MR, Tjoumakaris S, Rosenwasser RH, Jabbour PM. Radial artery catheterization for neuroendovascular procedures [J]. *Stroke*, 2019, 50:2587-2590.
- [16] Snelling BM, Sur S, Shah SS, Khandelwal P, Caplan J, Haniff R, Starke RM, Yavagal DR, Peterson EC. Transradial cerebral angiography: techniques and outcomes [J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2018, 10:874-881.
- [17] Fischman AM, Swinburne NC, Patel RS. A technical guide describing the use of transradial access technique for endovascular interventions [J]. *Tech Vasc Interv Radiol*, 2015, 18:58-65.
- [18] Liao ZX, Fang ZF. Efficacy and safety of percutaneous coronary intervention through radial artery approaches for elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome [J]. *Zhongguo Yi Yao Dao Bao*, 2017, 14:67-70.[廖志雄, 方臻飞. 经桡动脉冠状动脉介入治疗用于高龄急性冠脉综合征患者的疗效和安全性[J]. 中国医药导报, 2017, 14:67-70.]
- [19] Sun Z, Lin CH, Liu XZ. Selective cerebral angiography by transradial arterial approach [J]. *Jie Ru Fang She Xue Za Zhi*, 2006, 15:315-318.[孙哲, 林成海, 刘相钦. 经桡动脉穿刺选择性全脑血管造影术[J]. 介入放射学杂志, 2006, 15:315-318.]
- [20] Li JM, Jia GZ, Yin H, Wang XJ. Comparative analysis on radial artery and femoral artery approaches for cerebral angiography [J]. *Jie Ru Fang She Xue Za Zhi*, 2008, 17:587-589.[李建明, 贾广志, 尹华, 王学静. 经桡动脉和股动脉途径行脑血管造影的对比分析[J]. 介入放射学杂志, 2008, 17:587-589.]
- [21] Kayan Y, Meyers PM, Prestigiacomo CJ, Kan P, Fraser JF; Society of NeuroInterventional Surgery. Current endovascular strategies for posterior circulation large vessel occlusion stroke: report of the Society of NeuroInterventional Surgery Standards and Guidelines Committee [J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2019, 11: 1055-1062.
- [22] Yang YZ, Ma XL, Xia JX, Liu DL, Bai YL. Clinical comparative study of whole brain angiography via radial artery and femoral artery [J]. *Ningxia Yi Xue Za Zhi*, 2021, 43:168-170.[杨云振, 马晓莉, 夏建学, 刘带林, 白雅林. 经桡动脉与经股动脉途径全脑血管造影术临床对比研究[J]. 宁夏医学杂志, 2021, 43:168-170.]
- [23] Choi SW, Kim S, Kim H, Kim SR, Park IS. Anatomical predictors of difficult left internal carotid artery navigation in transradial access for neurointervention [J]. *J Neurosurg*, 2022, 139:157-164.
- [24] Kong J, Zhan DQ. Observation on effect of total cerebral angiography through femoral artery approach and radial artery approach [J]. *Zhongguo Shi Yong Yi Yao*, 2020, 15:26-28.[孔杰, 占大权. 经股动脉入路和经桡动脉入路行全脑血管造影术的应用效果观察[J]. 中国实用医药, 2020, 15:26-28.]
- [25] Jiang JQ, Jiang WP, Luan XT. Application of distal radial artery puncture in coronary angiography [J]. *Lin Chuang Xin Shen Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2023, 29:93-97.[蒋建青, 江卫萍, 栾献亭. 经远端桡动脉穿刺在冠状动脉造影中的应用[J]. 临床心身疾病杂志, 2023, 29:93-97.]
- [26] Aminian A, Sgueglia GA, Wiemer M, Gasparini GL, Kefer J, Ruzsa Z, van Leeuwen MAH, Vandeloob B, Ungureanu C, Kedev S, Iglesias JF, Leibundgut G, Ratib K, Bernat I, Barriocanal I, Borovicanin V, Saito S. Distal versus conventional radial access for coronary angiography and intervention: design and rationale of DISCO RADIAL study [J]. *Am Heart J*, 2022, 244:19-30.
- [27] Neurological Intervention Branch, Chinese Stroke Association. Chinese expert consensus on endovascular treatment of symptomatic intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis 2022 [J]. *Zhongguo Zu Zhong Za Zhi*, 2022, 17:863-888.[中国卒中学会神经介入分会. 症状性颅内动脉粥样硬化性狭窄血管内治疗中国专家共识2022[J]. 中国卒中杂志, 2022, 17:863-888.]
- [28] Majmundar N, Wilkinson DA, Catapano JS, Cole TS, Baranoski JF, Ducruet AF, Albuquerque FC. Reaccessing an occluded radial artery for neuroendovascular procedures: techniques and complication avoidance [J]. *J Neurointerv Surg*, 2021, 13:942-945.
- [29] Alkhawam H, Windish S, Abo-Salem E. Distal radial artery access among cases with radial artery occlusion for primary percutaneous intervention [J]. *Future Cardiol*, 2019, 15:169-173.
- [30] Li YZ, Liu Y. Effect analysis of intervention via radial artery in the treatment of elderly patients with coronary heart disease [J]. *Zhongguo Ji Xu Yi Xue Jiao Yu*, 2021, 13:127-131.[李亚洲, 刘园. 经桡动脉途径介入治疗老年冠心病患者的效果分析[J]. 中国继续医学教育, 2021, 13:127-131.]
- [31] Li F, Xiao JQ, Cai GJ. Recent developments in percutaneous coronary intervention via distal radial artery access [J]. *Zhongguo Quan Ke Yi Xue*, 2021, 24:748-752.[李峰, 肖建强, 蔡高军. 经远端桡动脉路径行冠状动脉介入诊疗的发展历程及研究进展[J]. 中国全科医学, 2021, 24:748-752.]
- [32] Cao J, Cai ZZ, Chen Y. Application study of interventional treatment of coronary heart disease via distal radial artery [J]. *Shanghai Yi Yao*, 2021, 42:64-66.[曹峻, 蔡珍芝, 陈颖. 经远端桡动脉途径介入治疗冠心病的临床效果[J]. 上海医药, 2021, 42:64-66.]
- [33] Cai M, Han H, Wang L, Sun HY. Risk factors of early radial artery occlusion in patients undergoing transradial coronary angiography [J]. *Xin Fei Xue Guan Bing Za Zhi*, 2021, 40:553-557.[蔡漾, 韩昊, 汪蕾, 孙华毅. 经桡动脉冠状动脉造影患者

- 早期桡动脉闭塞相关危险因素分析[J]. 心肺血管病杂志, 2021, 40:553-557.]
- [34] Qu AL, Ren YQ, Guo RW, Ma MF, Li L, Zhai XJ. Study of radial artery occlusion after percutaneous coronary intervention through the radial artery [J]. Zhongguo Jie Ru Xin Zang Bing Xue Za Zhi, 2020, 28:347-350.[瞿奥林,任艳琴,郭任维,马明峰,李莉,瞿晓娟.经桡动脉入径冠状动脉介入治疗术后桡动脉闭塞的研究[J].中国介入心脏病学杂志,2020,28:347-350.]
- [35] Sun YJ, Ding J, Zhang XJ, Wang ND, Zhang Y. Study on the effect of location of intracranial arterial stenosis on the safety of stenting [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2017, 17:806-811.[孙玉杰,丁健,张贤军,王乃东,张勇.颅内动脉狭窄部位对支架成形术安全性影响研究[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2017,17:806-811.]
- [36] Zhang Y, Zeng XW. How to get the best benefit from endovascular thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2017, 17:777-780.[张勇,曾现伟.提高急性缺血性卒中血管内机械取栓临床获益的几项关键问题[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2017,17:777-780.]
- [37] Wang WX, Wang GS, Xue Z, Sun ZH, Ma L. Early changes of cerebral hemodynamics and perioperative events after carotid endarterectomy and carotid artery stenting in patients with unilateral symptomatic carotid artery stenosis [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2021, 21:1103-1110.[王文鑫,王革生,薛哲,孙正辉,马林.单侧症状性颈动脉狭窄颈动脉内膜切除术或颈动脉支架成形术早期脑血流动力学变化及围手术期事件[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2021,21:1103-1110.]
- [38] Li GW, Sun YJ, Liu TH, Zhang Y. LVIS stent-assisted coil embolization for pseudoaneurysm after middle cerebral artery stenting: one case report [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2019, 19:771-774.[李广文,孙玉杰,刘彤晖,张勇.LVIS支架辅助弹簧圈栓塞治疗大脑中动脉支架成形术后假性动脉瘤一例[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2019,19:771-774.]
- [39] Li YW. Clinical study of peripheral vascular intervention via radial artery approach [D]. Beijing: Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, 2021.[李亚威.经桡动脉入路行外周血管介入的临床研究[D].北京:中国医学科学院,2021.]
- [40] Zhang Y, Shi M, Liu P. The diversity of effects of cerebral endovascular treatment on cognitive function [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2019, 19:709-712.[张勇,史明,刘鹏.血管内治疗对认知功能影响的多重性[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2019,19:709-712.]
- [41] Zhang Y. Cerebral revascularization improves cognition [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2019, 19:707-708.[张勇.重建血运改善认知[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2019,19:707-708.]
- [42] Hoffman H, Bunch KM, Mikhailova T, Cote JR, Kumar AA, Masoud HE, Gould GC. Comparison of the safety, efficacy, and procedural characteristics associated with proximal and distal radial access for diagnostic cerebral angiography [J]. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis, 2022, 31:106204.
- [43] Li WM, Li JQ, Li Y. Progress in techniques and instruments for percutaneous coronary intervention through the radial artery [J]. Zhongguo Shi Yong Nei Ke Za Zhi, 2008, 28:63-65.[李为民,李俭强,李锐.经桡动脉途径冠状动脉介入治疗的技术和器械进展[J].中国实用内科杂志,2008,28:63-65.]

(收稿日期:2023-10-13)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)

·读者·作者·编者·

更正:应重视自主神经功能障碍在中枢性α-突触核蛋白病诊断与预后预测中的作用**Erratum to: Pay attention to the value of autonomic dysfunction in diagnosing and prognosis prediction of central α-synucleinopathy**

我刊2024年第24卷第3期刊出的“应重视自主神经功能障碍在中枢性α-突触核蛋白病诊断与预后预测中的作用”^[1]一文,由于编辑加工失当,致使部分内容的描述欠妥,在此特向该文作者王含教授致歉,并做出如下更正:第113页左栏第1~6行“α-突触核蛋白病(α-synucleinopathy)亦称中枢性α-突触核蛋白病,是一类神经系统变性疾病,其特征为不溶性α-突触核蛋白(α-Syn)在神经元和神经胶质细胞中异常积聚。其经典的中枢神经系统受累包括帕金森病(PD)、路易体痴呆(DLB)和多系统萎缩(MSA)三种疾病^[1]。”,改为“α-突触核蛋白病(α-synucleinopathy)是一类神经系统变性疾病,其特征为不溶性α-突触核蛋白(α-Syn)在神经元和神经胶质细胞中异常积聚。其经典的中枢神经系统受累包括帕金森病(PD)、路易体痴呆(DLB)和多系统萎缩(MSA)三种疾病,本文中统称中枢性α-突触核蛋白病^[1],以区别于外周受累为主的纯自主神经功能衰竭(PAF)。”。特此更正。

参考文献

- [1] Wang H, Wang YC, Zhang Z. Pay attention to the value of autonomic dysfunction in diagnosing and prognosis prediction of central α-synucleinopathy[J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2024, 24:113-119.[王含,王一淳,张哲.应重视自主神经功能障碍在中枢性α-突触核蛋白病诊断与预后预测中的作用[J].中国现代神经疾病杂志,2024,24:113-119.]