

肺动静脉畸形致急性脑梗死一例

解燕昭 韩凝 赵景茹 魏娜

【关键词】 动静脉畸形； 肺动脉； 肺静脉； 脑梗死； 病例报告

【Key words】 Arteriovenous malformations; Pulmonary artery; Pulmonary veins; Brain infarction; Case reports

Acute cerebral infarction caused by pulmonary arteriovenous malformation: one case report

XIE Yan-zhao¹, HAN Ning², ZHAO Jing-ru², WEI Na¹

¹Department of Neurology, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100070, China

²Department of Neurology, Hebei General Hospital, Shijiazhuang 050051, Hebei, China

Corresponding author: WEI Na (Email: clare_wn@163.com)

Conflicts of interest: none declared

患者 女性,70岁,主因突发性意识丧失伴右侧肢体无力、言语不能34小时,于2021年6月10日下午16:00收入首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院。患者入院前1天6:00突发意识丧失致跌倒,急诊至当地医院,体格检查无法配合,仅可见右侧肢体无自主活动,头部CT未见脑出血,发病后2小时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分20分,遂予rt-PA静脉溶栓(0.90 mg/kg),意识转清,NIHSS评分降至9分,右侧肢体肌力3级,有自主活动,但无法言语;发病后6小时再次出现意识障碍,复查头部CT仍无脑出血,遂转至我院急诊(6月9日17:00)。实验室检查(6月9日):血常规白细胞计数 $10.34 \times 10^9/L$ [(3.50~9.50) $\times 10^9/L$],中性粒细胞计数 $7.64 \times 10^9/L$ [(1.50~8.00) $\times 10^9/L$],凝血功能纤维蛋白降解产物 $29.10 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (<5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)、血浆D-二聚体 $13.80 \mu\text{g/ml}$ (<0.55 $\mu\text{g/ml}$),肝肾功能试验、血清钠、血清钾、血清氯、血糖均未见异常。头部MRI(6月10日)显示左大脑中动脉(MCA)供血区新发梗死灶(图1a),MRA未见颅内大动脉急性闭塞(图1b),检查过程中患者意识逐渐转清,急诊以“脑梗死”收入院。既往有高血压病史5年,未规律服用降压药物,血压维持于 $120/80 \text{ mm Hg}$ ($1 \text{ mm Hg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$);

晕厥史40年,常如厕后突发意识丧失(具体发作频率不详),持续3~5 min可自行缓解,未曾诊治;否认糖尿病史、吸烟史,余无特殊。

诊断与治疗经过 入院后体格检查:血压为 $187/100 \text{ mm Hg}$,意识清晰,混合性失语,双侧眼动正常,右侧鼻唇沟稍浅;右侧肢体肌力4级、左侧5级,肌张力正常,右侧Babinski征阳性,NIHSS评分4分,矛盾栓塞风险评分(RoPE)3分(无糖尿病史1分、无吸烟史1分、皮质梗死1分)。入院约2小时再次意识障碍伴烦躁,体格检查:血压 $211/118 \text{ mm Hg}$,昏睡状态,混合性失语,双眼向左凝视,右侧鼻唇沟稍浅,四肢肌张力正常,肌力、感觉系统和共济运动查体不合作,四肢腱反射正常,右侧Babinski征阳性,脑膜刺激征阴性。心电监护脉搏血氧饱和度98%。立即予以地西泮 5 mg 静脉注射,患者仍躁动不安,伴脉搏血氧饱和度降至90%,遂予以气管插管开放呼吸道,静脉泵入咪达唑仑 $0.06 \text{ mg}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{h})$ 镇静。影像学检查:头部CT(6月10日)显示左侧颞叶低密度影(图2);CTP显示左侧额顶枕叶片状异常灌注(图3);CTA未见颅内大动脉急性闭塞。双下肢静脉超声提示左下肢肌间静脉血栓。治疗方案调整为低分子量肝素 4100 IU/d 皮下注射、阿司匹林 100 mg/d 口服抗栓治疗,及左乙拉西坦 0.50 g/次 (2次/d)口服预防癫痫。入院第5天(6月14日)复查CT显示右侧颞叶新发梗死灶(图4),由于患者双侧大脑半球出现新发脑梗死灶,责任动脉分别为左大脑中动脉主干和右大脑中动脉下干,提示脑梗

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2024.05.015

作者单位:100070 首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经病学中心[解燕昭(现在河北省人民医院神经内科,邮政编码:050051),魏娜];050051 石家庄,河北省人民医院神经内科(韩凝,赵景茹)

通讯作者:魏娜,Email:clare_wn@163.com

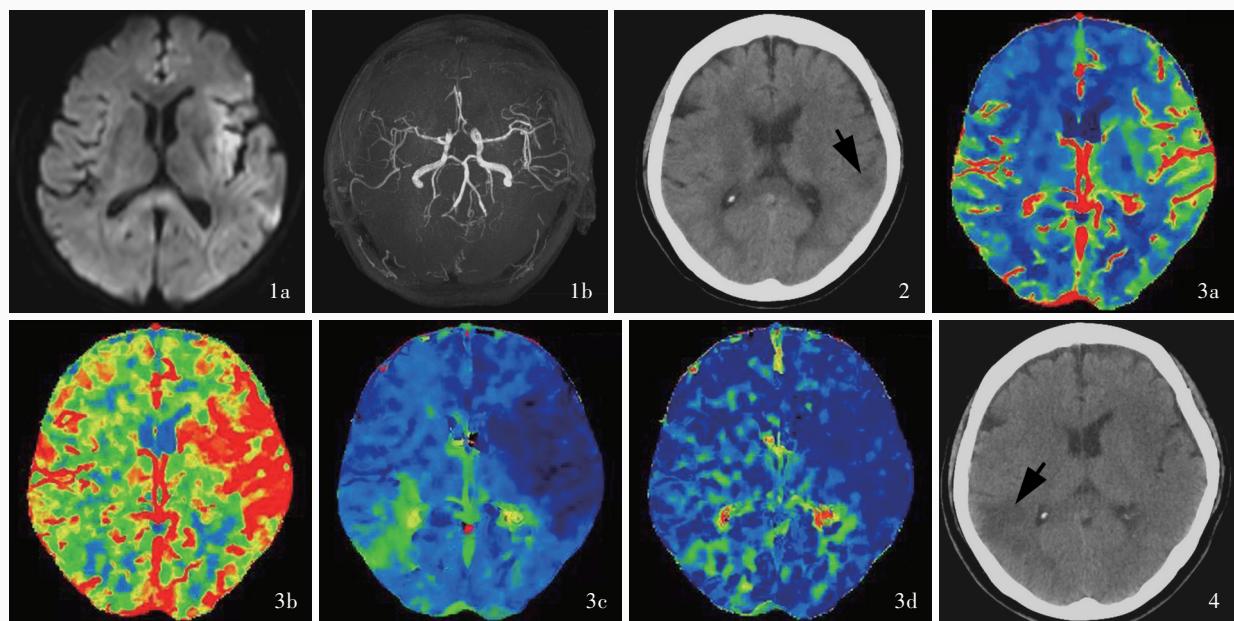


图1 头部影像学检查(6月10日)所见 1a 横断面DWI显示左侧颞叶、顶叶、岛叶高信号影 1b MRA显示颅内大动脉无明显狭窄或闭塞 **图2** 头部横断面CT(6月10日)显示左侧颞叶低密度影(箭头所示) **图3** 头部横断面CTP检查(6月10日)所见 3a 左侧额叶脑血容量增加(红色区域所示) 3b 左侧额叶脑血流量增加(红色区域所示) 3c 左侧额叶达峰时间缩短(蓝色区域所示) 3d 左侧额叶平均通过时间缩短(蓝色区域所示) **图4** 头部横断面CT(6月14日)显示右侧颞顶叶新发低密度影(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Head imaging findings on June 10. Axial DWI showed hyperintensity in the left temporal lobe, parietal lobe and insula (Panel 1a). MRA showed no significant stenosis or occlusion of intracranial large vessels (Panel 1b). **Figure 2** Head axial CT on June 10 showed hypointensity in left temporal lobe (arrow indicates). **Figure 3** Head axial CTP findings on June 10. The cerebral blood volume (CBV) increased in left frontal lobe (red areas indicate, Panel 3a). The cerebral blood flow (CBF) increased in left frontal lobe (red areas indicate, Panel 3b). The time to peak (TTP) of the left frontal lobe was shortened (blue areas indicate, Panel 3c). The mean transit time (MTT) of the left frontal lobe was shortened (blue areas indicate, Panel 3d). **Figure 4** Head axial CT on June 14 showed new hypointensity in right temporo-parietal lobe (arrow indicates).

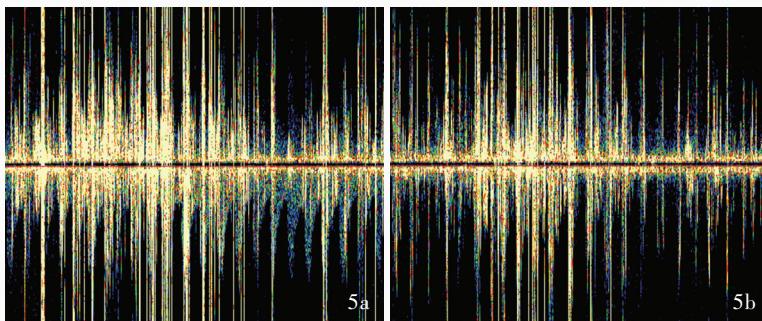


图5 TCD发泡试验显示,双侧颈内动脉虹吸段可见“雨帘”状微气泡信号
5a 左颈内动脉 5b 右颈内动脉

Figure 5 TCD foam test showed the “rain curtain” microbubble signals in the siphon section of both ICA. Left ICA (Panel 5a). Right ICA (Panel 5b).

死发病机制为栓塞;经颅多普勒超声(TCD)发泡试验监测双侧颈内动脉(ICA)虹吸段(双侧深度均为65 mm),平静呼吸时向左肘正中静脉注射激活的生理盐水12秒后可见双侧颈内动脉虹吸段“雨帘”状微气泡信号(图5);胸部CT提示双肺炎症,CT肺动脉造影(CTPA)提示左下肺血管束局限性增粗伴多发结节、肺动静脉畸形(图6)。入院后第8天(6月17日)采集患者肘静脉血5 ml行全外显子组测序(深圳华大医学检验实验室),未见遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症(HHT)致病基因。综合临床表现及

辅助检查结果,明确诊断为脑梗死。经治疗,患者意识逐渐转清,拔除气管插管,继续皮下注射低分子量肝素预防再次栓塞,同时予以苯磺酸氨氯地平5 mg/d口服降压、哌拉西林钠他唑巴坦钠4.50 g/次(3次/d)静脉滴注抗感染、泮托拉唑40 mg/d静脉滴注保护胃黏膜、谷胱甘肽1.80 g/d静脉滴注改善肝功能。入院第15天(6月24日)复查头部MRI提示右侧颞叶血肿(图7),遂停用低分子量肝素。患者共住院20天,出院时神志清楚,精神尚可,生命体征平稳。出院后继续服用苯磺酸氨氯地平和左乙拉

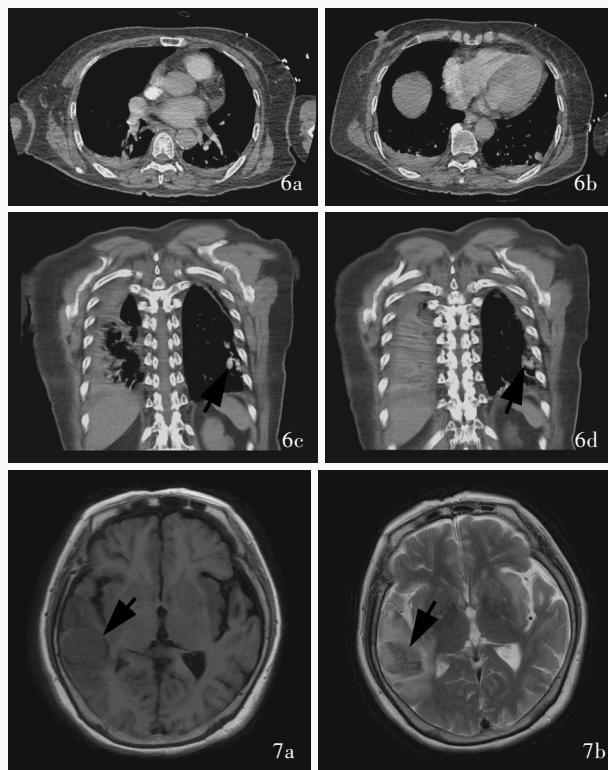


图6 CTPA检查(6月16日)所见 6a,6b 横断面CTPA显示左下肺多发类圆形结节强化血管团影,边界清晰,明显强化
6c,6d 冠状位CTPA显示,左下肺类圆形结节强化血管团影(箭头所示),左侧连接一增粗血管束,为输入动脉,右侧可见一细小迂曲血管影,为引流静脉

Figure 6 CTPA findings on June 16 Axial CTPA showed multiple clearly defined circular nodules in the left lower lung, which were significantly enhanced (Panel 6a, 6b). Coronal CTPA showed circular nodule enhanced vascular mass in the lower left lung (arrows indicate), a thickened vascular bundle was connected on the left as the input artery, and a small tortuous vascular shadow was seen on the right as the drainage vein (Panel 6c, 6d).

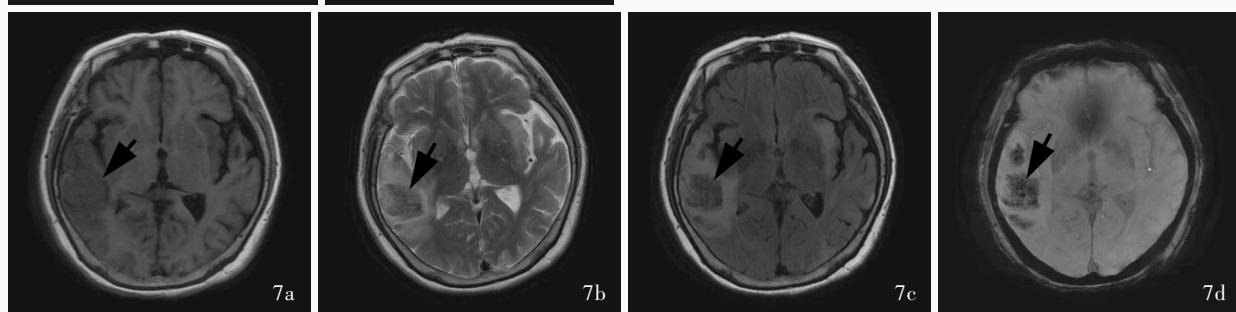


图7 头部MRI检查(6月24日)所见 7a 横断面T₁WI显示右侧颞叶低信号影,周围可见水肿(箭头所示) 7b 横断面T₂WI显示右侧颞叶混杂信号影,周围可见水肿(箭头所示) 7c 横断面FLAIR成像显示右侧颞叶混杂信号影,周围可见水肿(箭头所示) 7d 横断面SWI显示右侧颞叶肿胀,可见多发斑片样低信号影,周围可见水肿(箭头所示)

Figure 7 Head MRI findings on June 24 Axial T₁WI showed hypointensity in the right temporal lobe with surrounding edema (arrow indicates, Panel 7a). Axial T₂WI showed mixed hypointensity and hyperintensity in the right temporal lobe with surrounding edema (arrow indicates, Panel 7b). Axial FLAIR showed mixed hypointensity and hyperintensity in the right temporal lobe with surrounding edema (arrow indicates, Panel 7c). Axial SWI showed swelling of the right temporal lobe with multiple patchy hypointensity and surrounding edema (arrow indicates, Panel 7d).

西坦(剂量同前)。出院后3个月(9月28日)电话随访,改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分3分,遗留右侧肢体活动不利,辅助下可行走,部分生活自理。

讨 论

肺动静脉畸形是临床罕见的先天性肺血管发育异常,CT检出率约为0.038%^[1],解剖学特征为动脉与静脉直接相连,约85%患者肺部瘘管直接连接肺动脉^[2];少数患者伴复杂静脉瘘,肺部瘘管与多根动脉相连接,且病变范围累及多个肺段^[3]。多发肺动静脉畸形且直径>2 cm,或供血动脉直径>3 mm的肺动静脉畸形与神经系统并发症风险增加有关,单发肺动静脉畸形或直径<2 cm的肺动静脉畸形通常并不出现明显临床症状。肺动静脉畸形临床表现各异,其中最常见为呼吸系统症状,19%~59%患者伴神经系统并发症^[4],缺血性卒中、短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)、脑出血、癫痫发作或脑脓肿等神经系统并发症

疾病可能为首发临床症状。心外分流相关肺动静脉畸形是隐源性卒中的潜在危险因素,当肺动脉畸形处供血动脉直径>3 mm时,由于毛细血管网过滤功能丧失,肺内右至左分流,导致栓塞事件,神经系统症状严重程度与肺部瘘管大小和数量相关^[2,5]。

本文患者为70岁女性,既往有晕厥史40年,未予重视,发病后多次出现意识丧失,DWI提示左大脑中动脉供血区新发梗死灶,MRA未见颅内大动脉狭窄及急性闭塞,考虑发病后血栓自溶,DWI与MRA结果不匹配。据TOAST分型,病因为大动脉粥样硬化型(LAA型)和小动脉闭塞型(SAO型)^[6]。入院后患者再次出现意识丧失,头部CT未见出血,CTA未见颅内大动脉急性闭塞,CTP提示左侧额顶枕叶高灌注,考虑为血管再通后血压偏高,导致梗死部位呈高灌注,同时为预防高灌注后癫痫发作以及大面积脑梗死导致继发性癫痫等严重神经系统并发症,故予以抗癫痫治疗。患者病情危重,反复

出现意识丧失、肺部感染等症状,因此入院后积极完善各项检查以寻找病因。胸部CT显示右肺中叶炎性改变,CTPA显示左下肺血管束局限性增粗伴多发结节影,考虑肺动静脉畸形。TCD发泡试验提示右向左分流,提示体循环如左心房、左心室或主动脉中出现微泡,结合影像学提示双侧大脑半球均存在新发脑梗死,累及双侧大脑中动脉供血区,因此认为脑梗死发病机制为栓塞。根据解剖位置将右向左分流分为心内分流和心外分流^[7],其中心内右向左分流疾病包括卵圆孔未闭、房间隔缺损、室间隔缺损,心外右向左分流疾病包括肺动静脉畸形和动脉导管未闭,右向左分流常与隐源性卒中、偏头痛等有关^[8]。本文患者RoPE评分3分(无糖尿病史1分、无吸烟史1分、皮质梗死1分),RoPE评分为0~3分时卵圆孔未闭导致脑卒中的风险接近零,故卵圆孔未闭致脑梗死可能性较低^[9];胸部CT提示可疑肺动静脉畸形,因此患者为心外右向左分流,进一步行CTPA可见类圆形结节强化血管团影,其左侧连接一增粗的输入动脉、右侧可见一细小迂曲的引流静脉,证实为肺动静脉畸形。多数肺动静脉畸形与遗传性疾病有关,常见病因为遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症,系定位于第9号染色体的*Endoglin*基因变异或定位于第12号染色体的*ALK1*基因变异所致的常染色体显性遗传性疾病,前者导致HHT1型,后者则导致HHT2型^[10-11]。遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症的常见临床表现为鼻出血、皮肤黏膜毛细血管扩张,以及肺部、脑、脊髓、肝脏、胃肠动静脉畸形,其中,HHT1型患者肺动静脉畸形和脑动静脉畸形发生率更高。遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症的诊断标准为:(1)复发性或自发性反复鼻出血。(2)内脏受累,胃肠、肝脏、肺部或脑动静脉畸形。(3)口唇、指甲、鼻腔等部位皮肤黏膜毛细血管扩张。(4)有家族史或存在基因变异。若至少具备以上4项中3项即可明确诊断,仅具备2项则为疑似诊断^[12]。本文患者除影像学检查发现肺动静脉畸形外,无鼻出血史,口唇等部位皮肤黏膜未见毛细血管扩张,无家族史,且基因检测未见遗传性出血性毛细血管扩张症相关致病基因,故排除诊断,最终确定脑梗死发病机制为左侧小腿肌间静脉血栓脱落,栓子随血流进入肺动脉并在肺动静脉畸形处直接进入肺静脉,随后流至左心系统进入体循环,再随血流进入脑组织,引起脑梗死。

经胸超声心动图声学造影(cTTE)是诊断肺动

静脉畸形的重要方法,cTTE提示右向左分流时,若1~3个心动周期后探测到气泡,则考虑心内分流;若>5个心动周期后探测到气泡,则考虑肺动静脉畸形可能^[13]。TCD发泡试验监测11秒时探测到气泡,考虑心内分流;监测15秒时探测到气泡,则考虑肺动静脉畸形,该时间点与心率密切相关,15秒约为6个心动周期,由于肺动静脉畸形患者存在持续性右向左分流,而卵圆孔未闭未合并肺动脉高压患者为潜在型分流,平静呼吸时即可探测到气泡而无肺动脉高压,故考虑肺动静脉畸形^[14]。TCD发泡试验还可用于隐源性卒中危险因素的筛查,将空气与生理盐水完全混匀后经肘静脉注射,通过TCD监测颅内大动脉信号,平静呼吸时静脉注射10秒后观察是否有微泡信号,随后行Valsalva动作并再次注射空气与生理盐水混合物,观察10秒后是否有微泡信号。本文患者TCD发泡试验监测双侧颈内动脉虹吸段(双侧深度均为65 mm),平静呼吸时左肘正中静脉注射激活的生理盐水12秒后,双侧颈内动脉虹吸段均探测到“雨帘”状微气泡信号,但因患者病情较重,Valsalva动作不配合,故未行Valsalva动作,但平静呼吸时发泡试验呈强阳性,且静脉注射生理盐水后12秒监测到微泡信号,因此认为存在心外右向左分流。生理状态下,健康人同样存在一定程度的右向左分流,cTTE可以预测肺动静脉畸形的大小和干预必要性,cTTE发现≤30个微泡,则肺动静脉畸形相关中枢神经系统事件风险较低,而>100个微泡是脑脓肿和脑血管事件的独立预测因素^[15-16]。采用微泡生理盐水进行cTTE检查时,分流阳性但胸部和腹部CT并未发现动静脉畸形可辅助诊断仅显微镜才可观察到的病变。肺动脉DSA是诊断肺动静脉畸形的“金标准”,可以详细提供其体积、部位、数量等,但因其有创性且可能存在并发症,并不适用于病情较重或基础疾病较多的患者^[17-18]。胸部CT是诊断肺动静脉畸形的重要参考,多层螺旋CT增强扫描的敏感性较高,可发现较小病灶,且可准确显示复杂型肺动静脉畸形。肺动静脉畸形最常见的影像学表现是肺动脉周围明确界限的结节^[19-21]。肺部CTA可以较好显示肺动静脉畸形患者异常的血管结构,为血管内治疗提供依据。肺动静脉畸形影像学征象需与真性肺动脉瘤、结缔组织病、慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压、继发于结核或脓毒性栓塞的肺动脉假性动脉瘤、支气管病变或肿瘤等相鉴别。本文患者肺部CT及CTPA均提示肺动静脉畸形可

能性大,且以意识丧失等神经系统症状为首发症状,既往晕厥史40年,TCD发泡试验强阳性,平静呼吸时双侧颈内动脉虹吸段探测到“雨帘”状微气泡信号,肺动静脉畸形诊断明确,然而遗憾的是,由于患者病情较重,未能完善cTTE及肺动脉DSA。研究表明,肺动静脉畸形发生率随年龄的增长逐渐增加,其神经系统并发症发生率亦随之增加,因此应对肺动静脉畸形患者密切随访,积极预防并发症发生。肺动静脉畸形的治疗包括经皮导管介入治疗和传统手术切除,后者适用于单发较大病灶,且病灶位于单一肺叶,而介入治疗创伤小、对肺组织损伤小,但不适用多发弥漫性病变^[22]。本文患者因病情较重,一般状态较差,合并多系统疾病,暂不适宜上述治疗,可待患者病情好转后,再次评估以确定是否进一步治疗。

综上所述,本文报道1例肺动静脉畸形致脑梗死病例,发病率较低,是隐源性卒中的重要原因,早期识别及治疗对改善患者预后具有重要意义。

利益冲突 无

参考文献

- [1] Nakayama M, Nawa T, Chonan T, Endo K, Morikawa S, Bando M, Wada Y, Shioya T, Sugiyama Y, Fukai S. Prevalence of pulmonary arteriovenous malformations as estimated by low-dose thoracic CT screening [J]. Intern Med, 2012, 51: 1677-1681.
- [2] Majumdar S, McWilliams JP. Approach to pulmonary arteriovenous malformations: a comprehensive update [J]. J Clin Med, 2020, 9:1927.
- [3] Saboo SS, Chamathy M, Bhalla S, Park H, Suphin P, Kay F, Battaile J, Kalva SP. Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations: diagnosis [J]. Cardiovasc Diagn Ther, 2018, 8:325-337.
- [4] Cartin - Ceba R, Swanson KL, Krowka MJ. Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations [J]. Chest, 2013, 144:1033-1044.
- [5] Contegiacomo A, Del Ciello A, Rella R, Attempati N, Coppolino D, Larici AR, Di Stasi C, Marano G, Manfredi R. Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations: what the interventional radiologist needs to know [J]. Radiol Med, 2019, 124:973-988.
- [6] Adams HP Jr, Bendixen BH, Kappelle LJ, Biller J, Love BB, Gordon DL, Marsh EE 3rd. Classification of subtype of acute ischemic stroke, definitions for use in a multicenter clinical trial: TOAST, trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment [J]. Stroke, 1993, 24:35-41.
- [7] Kim SJ, Kim Y, Ahn KJ, Hwang SO. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation may cause paradoxical embolism [J]. Am J Emerg Med, 2020, 38:1701.e1-1701.e2.
- [8] Lan CW, Liu T, Wang QY. Value of TCD foam test combined with cardiac MRI in diagnosis of right-to-left shunt [J]. He'nan Yi Xue Yan Jiu, 2020, 29:702-705. [兰春伟, 刘涛, 王清勇. TCD发泡试验联合心脏MRI诊断右向左分流的价值 [J]. 河南医学研究, 2020, 29:702-705.]
- [9] Kent DM, Saver JL, Ruthazer R, Furlan AJ, Reisman M, Carroll JD, Smalling RW, Jüni P, Mattle HP, Meier B, Thaler DE. Risk of paradoxical embolism (RoPE)-estimated attributable fraction correlates with the benefit of patent foramen ovale closure: an analysis of 3 trials [J]. Stroke, 2020, 51:3119-3123.
- [10] Shovlin CL, Simeoni I, Downes K, Frazer ZC, Megy K, Bernabeu-Herrero ME, Shurr A, Brimley J, Patel D, Kell L, Stephens J, Turbin IG, Aldred MA, Penkett CJ, Ouwehand WH, Jovine L, Turro E. Mutational and phenotypic characterization of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia [J]. Blood, 2020, 136:1907-1918.
- [11] Topiwala KK, Patel SD, Nouh AM, Alberts MJ. Novel GDF2 gene mutation associated with pulmonary arteriovenous malformation [J]. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis, 2020, 29:105301.
- [12] Krishnas A, Al-Samkari H, Kuter DJ. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia: diagnosis and management from the hematologist's perspective [J]. Haematologica, 2018, 103:1433-1443.
- [13] Curnes NR, Hung ML, DePietro DM, Ferrari VA, Drivas TG, Chittams J, Quinn R, Trerotola SO. Comparison of transthoracic contrast echocardiography with high-resolution chest CT after embolization of pulmonary arteriovenous malformation [J]. J Vasc Interv Radiol, 2023, 34:1435-1440.
- [14] Wang DF, Xu J. Pulmonary arteriovenous fistula and ischemic stroke [J]. Zhongguo Zhi Zhong Za Zhi, 2019, 14:175-177. [王丹凤, 徐俊. 肺动静脉瘘与缺血性卒中 [J]. 中国卒中杂志, 2019, 14:175-177.]
- [15] Montrief T, Alerhand S, Denault A, Scott J. Point-of-care echocardiography for the evaluation of right-to-left cardiopulmonary shunts: a narrative review [J]. Can J Anaesth, 2020, 67:1824-1838.
- [16] Shimohira M, Kiyo SUE H, Osuga K, Gobara H, Kondo H, Nakazawa T, Matsui Y, Hamamoto K, Ishiguro T, Maruno M, Sugimoto K, Koganemaru M, Kitagawa A, Yamakado K. Location of embolization affects patency after coil embolization for pulmonary arteriovenous malformations: importance of time-resolved magnetic resonance angiography for diagnosis of patency [J]. Eur Radiol, 2021, 31:5409-5420.
- [17] Hsu CC, Kwan GN, Evans-Barns H, van Driel ML. Embolisation for pulmonary arteriovenous malformation [J]. Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2018, 1:CD008017.
- [18] Shimohira M, Kawai T, Hashizume T, Ohta K, Nakagawa M, Ozawa Y, Sakurai K, Shibamoto Y. Reperfusion rates of pulmonary arteriovenous malformations after coil embolization: evaluation with time-resolved MR angiography or pulmonary angiography [J]. J Vasc Interv Radiol, 2015, 26:856-864.e1.
- [19] Kramdhari H, Valakkad J, Ayyappan A. Diagnosis and endovascular management of pulmonary arteriovenous malformations [J]. Br J Radiol, 2021, 94:20200695.
- [20] Bernard S, Churchill TW, Namasivayam M, Bertrand PB. Agitated saline contrast echocardiography in the identification of intra- and extracardiac shunts: connecting the dots [J]. J Am Soc Echocardiogr, 2021, 34:1-12.
- [21] Hamamoto K, Chiba E, Oyama-Manabe N, Yuzawa H, Shinmoto H. Assessment of pulmonary arteriovenous malformation with ultra-short echo time magnetic resonance imaging [J]. Eur J Radiol, 2022, 147:110144.
- [22] Irie T, Ishibashi O, Kuramochi M, Ichimura H, Endo K. Retrospective single-arm cohort study of video-assisted thoracic surgery for treatment of idiopathic peripherally located simple type pulmonary arteriovenous malformation in 23 consecutive patients [J]. J Cardiothorac Surg, 2023, 18:213.

(收稿日期:2024-04-19)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)