

· 复杂颅内动脉瘤颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 ·

嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术在复杂颅内动脉瘤中的应用

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【摘要】 研究背景 复杂颅内动脉瘤是最难治疗的脑血管病之一,即使是经验丰富的脑血管病外科医师也面临巨大挑战。嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术具有独特的手术适应证和技术要点,但目前国内文献缺乏报道。**方法** 纳入解放军总医院第一医学中心 2015 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月采用嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术治疗的 6 例复杂颅内动脉瘤患者,采用脑血管造影评估术后桥血管通畅情况和动脉瘤显影情况,采用改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评估神经功能预后,记录病程中有无脑梗死、颅内出血、头皮不愈合、前臂神经功能障碍等手术相关并发症。**结果** 6 例患者均顺利完成手术,桥血管采用颞浅动脉者 5 例,桡动脉者 1 例;2 例桥血管嵌入载瘤动脉近端与远端之间,2 例桥血管桥接于远端供体动脉与受体动脉之间,1 例以“Y”形再造分叉,1 例近端再接于供体动脉,远端与分支端端吻合。术后复查脑血管造影显示动脉瘤均消失,桥血管均通畅;术后平均随访 23.67 个月,未见动脉瘤复发和桥血管闭塞,末次随访时平均 mRS 评分为 0.33 分。术后未发生手术相关并发症。**结论** 嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术是治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的有效方法,具有很强的灵活性、丰富的变型式和广泛的适应证等技术优势,可以为脑血管病外科医师提供更丰富、安全、有效的个体化治疗策略。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 脑血管重建术; 显微外科手术; 颞浅动脉; 桡动脉

Intracranial-intracranial bypass with interposition graft for the treatment of complex intracranial aneurysms

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[Abstract] **Background** Complex intracranial aneurysms are one of the most difficult cerebrovascular diseases to treat, and even experienced cerebrovascular surgeons face great challenges. Intracranial - intracranial bypass with interposition graft has its unique surgical indications and technical points, but there is a lack of research reports in the literature at home and abroad. **Methods** Six patients with complex intracranial aneurysms who were cured by intracranial - intracranial bypass with interposition graft from January 2015 to December 2023 in The First Medical Center of PLA General Hospital were enrolled, DSA was used to evaluate the patency of postoperative grafts and aneurysm development, modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was used to evaluate the neurological prognosis, and the procedure - related complications such as cerebral infarction, intracranial hemorrhage, scalp nonunion, and forearm nerve dysfunction were recorded. **Results** All 6 patients successfully completed intracranial - intracranial bypass with interposition graft, with superficial temporal artery (STA) in 5 cases and radial artery (RA) in one case. The grafts were embedded between the proximal and distal parent arteries in 2 cases, and the grafts were bridged between the distal donor and proximal donor in 2 cases, one case was reconstructed in a "Y" shape between the artery and the recipient artery, one case was reconnected proximally to the donor artery, and the distal end was anastomosed with the branch end - to - end. Postoperative DSA showed all aneurysms disappeared and the grafts were unobstructed. The average postoperative follow-up was 23.67 months, and there was no recurrence of aneurysms and grafts occlusion, and the mean mRS score was 0.33 at the last follow - up. There were no surgery - related complications after surgery. **Conclusions** Intracranial -

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intracranial bypass with interposition graft is an effective method for the treatment of complex intracranial aneurysms, which has the technical advantages of strong flexibility, abundant variants and wide range of indications, and can provide more abundant, safe and effective individualized treatment strategies for cerebrovascular surgeons.

[Key words] Intracranial aneurysm; Cerebral revascularization; Microsurgery; Temporal arteries; Radial artery

Conflicts of interest: none declared

过去数十年,神经外科显微技术和介入材料的发展,显著改善了颅内动脉瘤的治疗效果^[1]。但对于复杂颅内动脉瘤如巨大型动脉瘤、蛇形动脉瘤、夹层动脉瘤、血栓性动脉瘤、钙化动脉瘤,以及栓塞或夹闭后复发动脉瘤等,依然是最难治疗的脑血管病之一,即使是经验丰富的脑血管病外科医师也面临巨大挑战^[2]。该类型动脉瘤在选择治愈性手术方案时,若牺牲或永久阻断载瘤动脉或重要分支不可避免,脑血管搭桥术是最好的选择之一,可将动脉瘤完全排除在循环之外的同时维持正常的脑灌注,是实现复杂颅内动脉瘤治愈的手段^[3-4]。目前,脑血管搭桥术繁多,样式多变,但大体可分为颅外-颅内血管搭桥术、颅内-颅内血管搭桥术以及复合式血管搭桥术。其中,颅内-颅内血管搭桥术因其具有路径短、损伤小、颅骨缺损少,以及不易受外部损伤等技术优点,越来越受到脑血管病外科医师的青睐^[3,5]。嵌入桥接式搭桥作为颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的一种,具有其独特的手术适应证和技术要点,但目前国内文献仅有个案报道,缺乏系列研究^[6-7]。本研究旨在总结解放军总医院第一医学中心2015年1月至2023年12月采用嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术治疗的6例复杂颅内动脉瘤患者的临床资料,对相关术式的临床效果、手术策略和技术要点进行探讨,以为其临床应用提供技术指导。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

纳入2015年1月至2023年12月在解放军总医院第一医学中心神经外科医学部脑血管病外科住院治疗的复杂颅内动脉瘤患者共6例。所有患者术前均经头部DSA或CTA明确诊断为复杂颅内动脉瘤;经我院脑血管病外科介入治疗组和显微手术组医师讨论后,最终选择嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术作为优选治疗方案。男性2例,女性4例;年龄32~59岁,平均43.83岁;共计6个动脉瘤;2例(例

2、例3)因头痛检查发现,2例(例1、例5)动脉瘤夹闭术后常规复查DSA显示动脉瘤复发,1例(例4)表现为蛛网膜下腔出血(Hunt-Hess分级Ⅲ级)和头痛,1例(例6)因查体偶然发现;术前改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分为0~3分,平均为0.83分。动脉瘤特征及分布:大脑中动脉(MCA)M2段动脉瘤4例(例2、例3、例5、例6),M2-M3交界处动脉瘤1例(例4),大脑前动脉(ACA)A1段动脉瘤1例(例1);梭形动脉瘤5例(例1、例2、例4、例5、例6),囊状动脉瘤1例(例3);依据动脉瘤最大径划分为巨大型动脉瘤(最大径>25 mm)4例(例1、例2、例3、例5),大型动脉瘤(10~25 mm)2例(例4、例6)。6例患者的临床资料详见表1。

二、研究方法

1. 手术方法及围手术期管理 手术均在全身麻醉及电生理监测下进行,4例原发动脉瘤患者采取扩大额颞入路手术,2例夹闭后复发动脉瘤患者采取原切口手术入路。设计皮肤切口时,均采用多普勒超声定位同侧颞浅动脉(STA)主干及分支走行,避免损伤[1例(例1)夹闭后复发动脉瘤患者同侧颞浅动脉在初次手术时损伤,故从对侧直切口截取颞浅动脉]。术前根据供体动脉和受体动脉直径匹配和长度需求设计桥血管的选择,若采用颞浅动脉,可从皮瓣下游离其主干或分支;若采用桡动脉(RA),术前应进行Allen试验判断尺动脉对手部血供的代偿情况。桥血管取下后采用肝素生理盐水冲洗,然后置于罂粟碱生理盐水溶液中浸泡备用。术中临时阻断载瘤动脉行血管吻合时,适当升高血压至基础值以上20 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa);血管吻合采取间断缝合方式,过程中采用肝素生理盐水反复冲洗术野。血管吻合后,采用吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)或多普勒超声探查桥血管通畅情况。术中根据情况选择将动脉瘤切除或孤立,若动脉瘤易于完全游离和显露,可以考虑切除,否则进行孤立即可。所有患者术后行全身肝素化,于

表1 6例行嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的复杂颅内动脉瘤患者的临床特点及手术效果

Table 1. The clinical characteristics and surgical results of intracranial - intracranial bypass with interposition graft for the treatment of complex intracranial aneurysms in 6 cases

| 序号 | 性别 | 年龄(岁) | 动脉瘤位置 | 动脉瘤最大径(mm) | 动脉瘤形态 | 临床表现 | 手术及搭桥策略 | 并发症 | 随访时间(月) | 桥血管通畅 | 动脉瘤消除 | 术前/术后mRS(评分) |
|----|----|-------|------------|------------|-------|--------|------------------------------|-----|---------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | 男性 | 32 | 右ACA A1 | 28.51 | 梭形 | 复发 | 动脉瘤切除,右侧A1-STA-右侧A2 | 无 | 12 | 是 | 完全 | 0/0 |
| 2 | 女性 | 32 | 左MCA M2 | 34.30 | 梭形 | 头痛 | 动脉瘤切除,M2-STA-M2+STA-STA-M2 | 无 | 16 | 是 | 完全 | 1/1 |
| 3 | 女性 | 38 | 右MCA M2 | 26.51 | 囊状 | 头痛 | 动脉瘤切除,右侧M2-ATA+ATA-STA-右侧M2 | 无 | 36 | 是 | 完全 | 1/0 |
| 4 | 女性 | 56 | 左MCA M2-M3 | 14.05 | 梭形 | SAH、头痛 | 动脉瘤孤立,左侧M4-STA-左侧M4 | 无 | 24 | 是 | 完全 | 3/1 |
| 5 | 男性 | 59 | 右MCA M2 | 32.05 | 梭形 | 复发 | 动脉瘤孤立,右侧ATA-M2+右侧M4-STA-右侧M4 | 无 | 48 | 是 | 完全 | 0/0 |
| 6 | 女性 | 46 | 左MCA M2 | 16.53 | 梭形 | 无症状 | 动脉瘤切除,M2-RA-M2 | 无 | 6 | 是 | 完全 | 0/0 |

mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良 Rankin 量表; ACA, anterior cerebral artery, 大脑前动脉; MCA, middle cerebral artery, 大脑中动脉; SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage, 蛛网膜下腔出血; STA, superficial temporal artery, 颞浅动脉; ATA, anterior temporal artery, 颞前动脉; RA, radial artery, 桡动脉

术后第1天复查头部CT,若无新发颅内出血,可以考虑立刻予以阿司匹林100 mg/d口服抗血小板治疗至少6个月。

2.疗效及安全性评估 (1)疗效评估:①桥血管通畅情况。若术后无急性神经功能障碍,出院前常规复查脑血管造影;反之应紧急复查,以评估桥血管通畅和动脉瘤显影情况,此后术后6个月再次复查脑血管造影,并根据结果考虑后续是否继续复查脑血管造影或改为复查CTA。②神经功能状态。所有患者于术后6、12、24个月门诊随访时采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评估神经功能预后,该量表依据临床表现分为0~5分,0分,完全无症状;1分,尽管有症状,但无明显功能障碍,能完成所有日常工作和生活;2分,轻残,不能完成发病前所有活动,但无需帮助,生活可自理;3分,中残,需部分帮助,但能独立行走;4分,中重度残疾,不能独立行走,日常生活需他人帮助;5分,重残,日常生活完全依赖他人。此后采用电话随访,并将末次随访时mRS评分作为本研究患者神经功能的最终结果。(2)安全性评估:病程中记录有无脑梗死、颅内出血、头皮不愈合、前臂神经功能障碍等手术相关并发症。

结 果

本组6例患者均顺利完成手术,桥血管为颞浅动脉5例,桡动脉1例(例6)。搭桥形式上,桥血管嵌入载瘤动脉近端与远端之间2例(例1、例3,图1);桥接于远端供体动脉与受体动脉之间2例(例4、例5,图2);以“Y”形再造分叉1例(例2,图3);近端

再接于供体动脉,远端与分支端端吻合1例(例6)。搭桥完成后,动脉瘤完全切除者4例,孤立者2例(例4、例5)。术中即刻ICGA或多普勒超声证实桥血管均通畅。术后常规复查脑血管造影显示动脉瘤均消失,桥血管均通畅。术后随访6~48个月,平均23.67个月,未见动脉瘤复发和桥血管闭塞。3例头痛患者中1例(例3)术后症状消失(mRS评分为零)、1例(例2)症状无改善(mRS评分1分),1例(例4)术前有蛛网膜下腔出血,遗留轻微头痛(mRS评分1分);余3例患者随访期均无明显神经功能症状(mRS评分均为零);平均mRS评分为0.33分(表1)。病程中未见脑梗死、颅内出血、头皮不愈合、前臂神经功能障碍等手术相关并发症。

讨 论

自1970年Yasargil等^[8]首次报告采用STA-MCA搭桥术治愈1例大脑中动脉动脉瘤以来,脑血管搭桥术已经成为治疗颅内动脉瘤、颅内动脉狭窄、烟雾病等脑血管病的重要外科手段。经过迭代发展,目前已有多种技术可供选择^[9]。基于脑血管搭桥术的发展过程和不同搭桥方式的技术特点,Davies和Lawton^[9]将其分为7类,在国际上获得多数学者的认同:第1类为颅外-颅内直接血管搭桥术(extracranial-intracranial bypass),属于第一代低流量血管搭桥术;第2类为嵌入桥接式颅外-颅内血管搭桥术(extracranial - intracranial bypass with interposition graft),属于第二代中高流量血管搭桥术;第3~6类为颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,为第三代脑

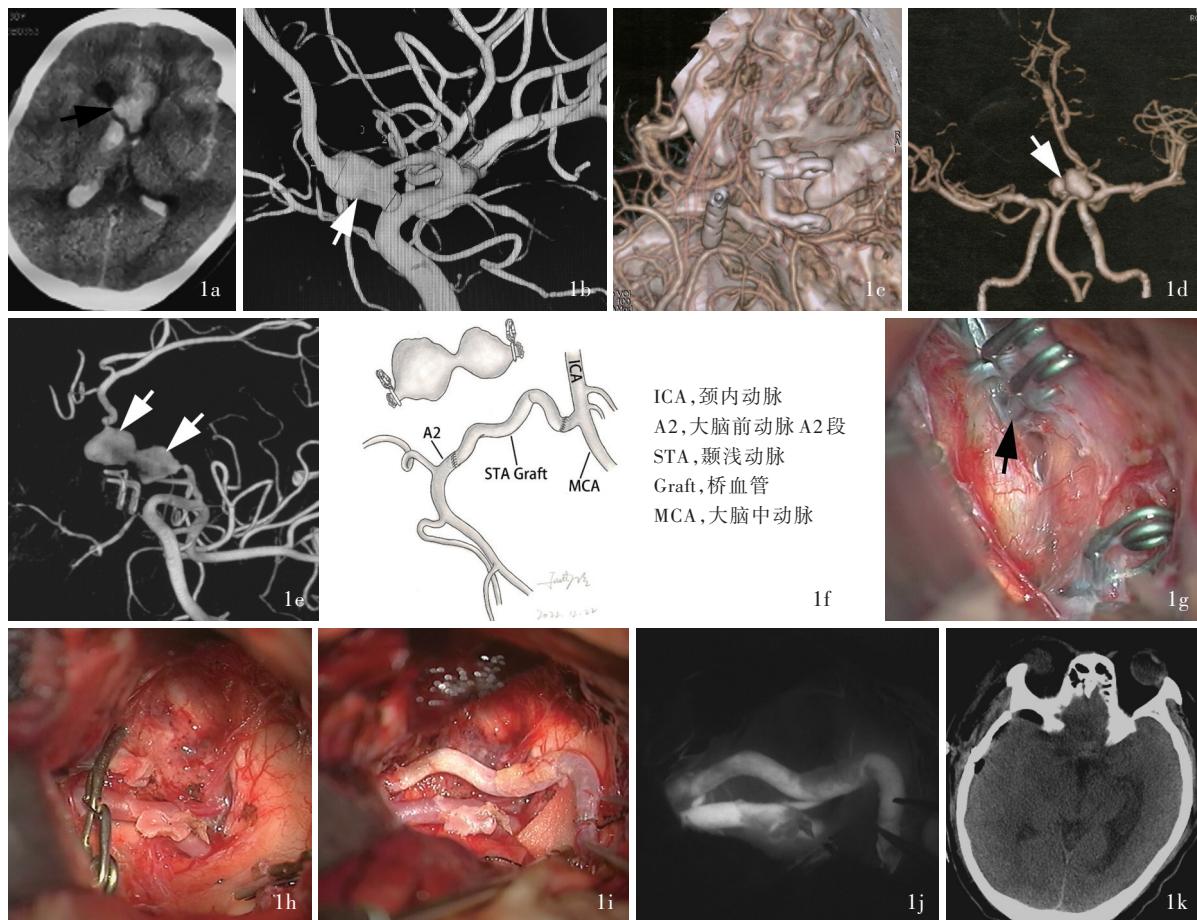


图1 例1患者两次手术前后影像学和术中所见及手术设计示意图 1a 首次术前(2017年7月4日)横断面CT显示蛛网膜下腔出血,颅内血肿形成(箭头所示),脑室内积血 1b 首次术前(2017年7月5日)DSA三维容积重建提示右大脑前动脉A1段梭形动脉瘤(箭头所示) 1c 当地医院行右侧翼点入路动脉瘤夹闭术,术后复查CTA三维容积重建显示夹闭满意,未见动脉瘤残颈 1d 2年后(2019年8月5日)复查CTA三维容积重建显示动脉瘤再次显影,提示动脉瘤复发(箭头所示) 1e DSA三维容积重建(2019年8月12日)进一步证实动脉瘤复发(箭头所示) 1f 设计手术方案为采用颞浅动脉行嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 1g 术中分离动脉瘤显示滑脱的动脉瘤夹(箭头所示) 1h 动脉瘤充分游离后,将其切除 1i 桥血管嵌入 1j 术中即刻ICGA显示桥血管通畅 1k 术后第1天横断面CT未见新发脑梗死和颅内出血

Figure 1 Imaging, intraoperative findings and schematic diagram of surgical design of Case 1 before and after two operations. Axial CT before initial operation (July 4, 2017) showed SAH and intracerebral hematoma formation (arrow indicates), and intraventricular hemorrhage (Panel 1a). Preoperative DSA 3D volume reconstruction (July 5, 2017) showed a fusiform aneurysm of the A1 segment of right ACA (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Clipping of the aneurysm via right pterional approach was performed in local hospital, and postoperative CTA 3D volume reconstruction showed satisfactory clipping (Panel 1c). Two years later (August 5, 2019), CTA 3D volume reconstruction showed aneurysm recurrence (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). DSA 3D volume reconstruction (August 12, 2019) further confirmed the aneurysm recurrence (arrows indicate, Panel 1e). Surgical design diagram showed that the operation plan was intracranial-intracranial bypass with STA as interposition graft (Panel 1f). Clips slippage could be confirmed during dissecting the aneurysm (arrow indicates, Panel 1g). After the aneurysm was fully dissected, it was resected (Panel 1h). The bypass with interposition graft was completed (Panel 1i). Intraoperative ICGA showed the patency of graft (Panel 1j). Axial CT on the first day after operation showed no new neurological dysfunction and infarction (Panel 1k).

血管搭桥术,国内学者对其称呼各异,笔者团队将第3~6类分别称为端侧转接式(reimplantation)、原位侧接式(in-situ bypass)、端端再接式(reanastomosis),以及嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术;第7类为以上各种方式的组合(combination bypasses)。研究显示,不同搭桥方式在近远期血管通畅率上并无显著差异^[5],但对于经验丰富的脑血

管病外科医师来说,第三代颅内-颅内血管搭桥术因其内在的技术优点,已成为治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的更优选择^[3]。

作为第三代脑血管搭桥术的一种,嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术形式多变,具有广泛的手术适应证。国际上,Dolenc^[10]最先报告2例嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术病例,术者采用颞浅动脉作为

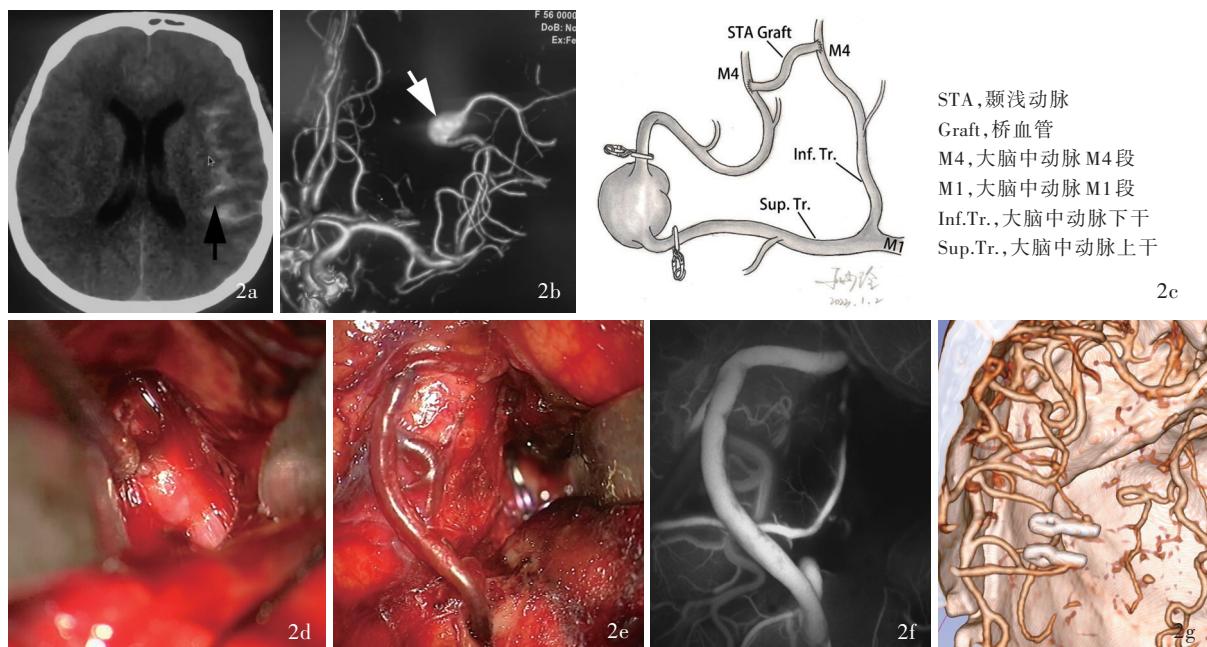


图2 例4患者手术前后影像学检查和术中所见以及手术设计示意图 2a 术前横断面CT显示蛛网膜下腔出血,以左侧侧裂为著(箭头所示) 2b 术前DSA三维容积重建显示左大脑中动脉M2-M3交界处梭形动脉瘤(箭头所示) 2c 设计手术方案为采用颞浅动脉行M4-M4桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,并行动脉瘤阻断 2d 术中可见夹层动脉瘤,位置较深 2e 采用颞浅动脉行M4-M4桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 2f 术中即刻ICGA显示桥血管通畅 2g 术后第4天复查CTA三维容积重建显示桥血管通畅,动脉瘤不显影

Figure 2 Imaging, intraoperative findings and schematic diagram of surgical design of Case 4 before and after operation. Axial CT before operation showed SAH, especially in the left lateral fissure (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). DSA 3D volume reconstruction showed a fusiform aneurysm at the junction of M2-M3 segment of left MCA (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Surgical design diagram showed that the operation plan was intracranial-intracranial bypass with STA as interposition graft (Panel 2c). The aneurysm was located in the recessus of operculum, and was a dissecting aneurysm (Panel 2d). Intracranial-intracranial bypass with STA as interposition graft between M4-M4 was performed (Panel 2e). Intraoperative ICGA showed patency of the graft (Panel 2f). Postoperative CTA 3D volume reconstruction on the fourth day after operation showed the graft was patent and the aneurysm was not visible (Panel 2g).

桥血管治疗大脑中动脉梭形动脉瘤,获得较为满意的手术效果。尽管后续研究多为个案报道,笔者团队总结其在复杂颅内动脉瘤中的应用主要包括以下3种形式:(1)嵌入(interposition)补缺作用。当动脉瘤切除后,载瘤动脉远端与近端之间存在空缺,通过取桥血管弥补空缺,可以实现类同正常生理状态的正向血流(图1)。(2)跳跃(jump)桥接作用。当载瘤动脉难以显露时,选择合适供体动脉,采用桥血管与载瘤动脉远端实现桥接,这样不仅使复杂问题简单化,也保证后续动脉瘤处理过程中更加安全(图2)。(3)转位(transposition)桥接作用。将载瘤动脉远端或分支转接至其他旁路血管但长度不够时,可以采用桥血管进行桥接,从而实现端侧转接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,当然,若桥血管远端采用侧侧吻合的方式,也可称为侧接桥接作用。由此可见,嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术具有很强的灵活性、丰富的变型式和广泛的适应证。

综合本研究结果,嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的优点具体主要体现在以下方面:(1)具有第三代脑血管搭桥术的一般技术优点,例如,无需颈部切口,桥血管更短,与供体和受体动脉匹配更好,桥血管不易受到颈部扭转或外伤影响等。(2)当桥血管起到上述补缺作用时,搭桥不损伤其他正常旁路血管,降低手术风险,同时消除直接端端吻合的张力,提高桥血管通畅率。(3)可以实现动脉瘤全切除,术后血流动力学特点类同正常生理状态,降低复发率。(4)桥血管的使用避免同时对供体和受体动脉进行临时阻断,降低脑缺血发生风险。(5)通过桥血管的桥接作用,使复杂问题简单化,使很多不可能的手术成为可能(图2)。(6)当原有搭桥方式不可行或失败时,可以快速在术区选取颞浅动脉作为桥血管,通过更改原有搭桥方式,以不变应万变,起到应急作用。因此,嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的掌握和应用,可以为脑血管病外科医师在治疗

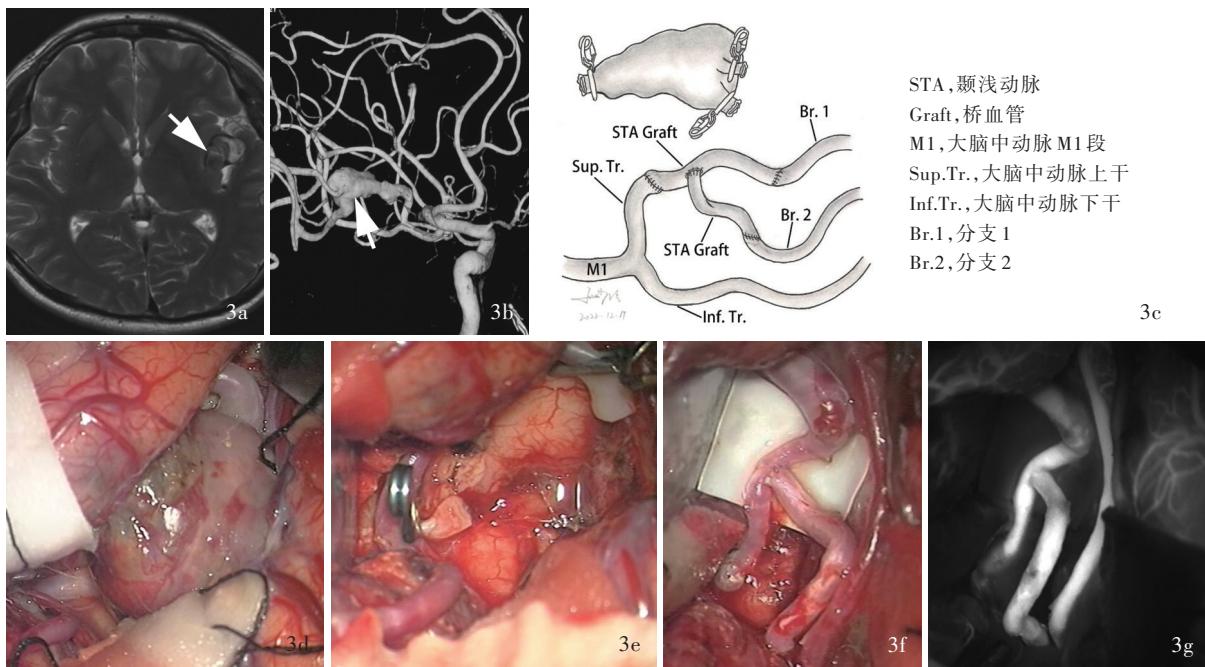


图3 例2患者手术前后影像学检查和术中所见以及手术设计示意图 3a 术前横断面T₂WI显示左侧侧裂内病变,伴异常血管流空影(箭头所示) 3b DSA三维容积重建显示左大脑中动脉M2段梭形动脉瘤,累及上干两分支(箭头所示) 3c 设计手术方案为采用颞浅动脉行“Y”形桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 3d 术中可见巨大型动脉瘤 3e,3f 先行动脉瘤切除,再采用颞浅动脉行“Y”形桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 3g 术中即刻ICGA显示桥血管通畅

Figure 3 Imaging, intraoperative findings and schematic diagram of surgical design of Case 2 before and after operation Axial T₂WI before operation showed a lesion in the left lateral fissure with abnormal vascular flow void (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). DSA 3D volume reconstruction showed a fusiform aneurysm involving two branches of the superior trunk in the M2 segment of left MCA (arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Surgical design diagram showed that the operation plan was intracranial-intracranial bypass with STA as interposition graft (Panel 3c). The aneurysms was a giant aneurysm (Panel 3d). The aneurysms was resected (Panel 3e). The STA was used as "Y" structure for the intracranial-intracranial bypass (Panel 3f). Intraoperative ICGA showed that the graft was patent (Panel 3g).

复杂颅内动脉瘤时,提供更为丰富、安全、有效的个体化治疗策略。

作为嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的核心要素,桥血管的选择至关重要,需综合考虑动脉瘤的大小和位置,手术入路,供体和受体动脉直径,血流量需求,桥血管直径、长度、通畅率等,此外还应考虑术者偏好。总体而言,常用的桥血管为桡动脉和颞浅动脉^[6]。桡动脉和颞浅动脉主干可用于颈内动脉分支主干如A1-A2、M1-M2和椎动脉主干分支P1-P2的搭桥,颞浅动脉分支用于以上血管远端以及其他较细主干分支如小脑后下动脉(PICA)、小脑上动脉(SCA)等的搭桥。除此之外,也有学者采用枕动脉(OA)、舌动脉(LA)、甲状腺上动脉(STHA)和旋股外侧动脉降支(DLCFA)等^[11-13],但均因分离困难、远离手术入路等不利因素,较少采用。大隐静脉(GSV)因其管径较粗,与颅内动脉匹配较差,管腔内存在静脉瓣,血流量较低时易闭塞等原因,一般不建议用于颅内-颅内血管搭桥。当然,对于采用

颈内动脉主干闭塞的方式处理复杂颅内动脉瘤或肿瘤性病变时,如果行嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,因大隐静脉血流量较大,与供体动脉直径匹配好,也是较为合适的选择。桥血管存在个体差异,其选择不能一概而论,可以通过术前DSA进行基本判断,同时做好备选预案。

无论何种搭桥方式,均为端端(end-to-end)、端侧(end-to-side)、侧侧(side-to-side)这3种显微吻合技术的展现。嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术结合不同的吻合技术,可以带来复杂精妙的手术设计,也体现了嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的优势。除本研究病例所应用的形式外,目前也有很多创新多变的搭桥方式的报道。Gelfenbeyn等^[14]报告1例A2-A3交界处累及胼周动脉与胼缘动脉分叉部的血栓性梭形动脉瘤,术者将动脉瘤切除,并保留分叉部正常血管壁,采用颞浅动脉主干作为桥血管,近端与A2段端端吻合,远端与血管壁缺口端侧吻合,实现同时供应两分支的效果。针对多支血管

从瘤体上发出的复杂动脉瘤, Lawton 和 Lang^[1]报告1种搭桥方式,采用桥血管近端与供体动脉吻合,远端分别与分支端端、端侧或侧侧吻合,从而实现对多支血管的搭桥,并将之归为第四代脑血管搭桥术,与本研究的方法类似(图3)。Dengler等^[15]取桡动脉作为桥血管,截取远端一小段吻合于剩余部分侧壁上,形成“Y”形桥血管,两端分别吻合于供体动脉和分支近端,3例患者均获得满意效果。国内佟小光教授团队将桡动脉折为“V”形,取桥血管中点与供体动脉端侧吻合,远端分别与分支端端吻合,巧妙地实现重建颅内血管分叉的效果^[16]。类似这些巧妙设计的报道日益增多,更进一步印证嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的独有优势。

嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术尚存局限性:(1)桥血管的取材可延长手术时间,也可带来取材处并发症,如神经损伤、前臂缺血挛缩、头皮不愈合甚至坏死等^[17-18]。(2)相较于其他颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,嵌入桥接式需要至少2个吻合口,这不仅延长手术操作时间,也增加桥血管血栓形成率,因此术中需用肝素反复冲洗吻合口和管腔,术后依情况尽早应用抗血小板药物。(3)桥血管痉挛可导致管腔狭窄,进而出现供血不足甚至闭塞可能,可通过采用注射器压力扩张血管、罂粟碱溶液浸泡等方法降低风险,并采用术中多普勒超声、ICGA进行探查,以便及时发现问题并进行处理。(4)技术操作难度较高,青年医师难以完成,因此需要大量的显微操作训练方能胜任。

综上所述,嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术是治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的有效方法,具有很强的灵活性、丰富的变型式和广泛的适应证等技术优势,可以为脑血管病外科医师提供更加丰富、安全、有效的个体化治疗策略。青年脑血管病外科医师应熟练掌握显微外科操作技术,不断积累手术经验,以确保手术成功。

利益冲突 无

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