

· 复杂颅内动脉瘤颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 ·

颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤长期疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的长期疗效。**方法** 纳入2015年1月至2023年12月由中国医科大学附属第一医院神经外科同一术者实施颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术的5例复杂颅内动脉瘤患者,2例累及大脑前动脉A2段,3例累及大脑中动脉M2段。术中采用吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)、术后采用CTA或DSA评估动脉瘤闭塞和血流重建情况;术后1周、3个月和末次随访时采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评估神经功能预后;术后第1天、1周和3个月行头部CT和(或)MRI检查,评估是否发生出血性或缺血性并发症。**结果** 本组5例复杂颅内动脉瘤均孤立确切,2例行A3-A3侧侧吻合术;3例行M2-M2侧侧吻合术,其中1例在M2-M2侧侧吻合术基础上获取桡动脉(RA)作为桥血管,联合M1-RA-M2嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术。术中经ICGA证实,5例侧侧吻合口和1例M1-RA-M2桥血管均通畅。术后随访时间为23(14,71)个月,5例术后1周和术后3个月CTA或DSA检查、3例术后9~12个月DSA检查均未见动脉瘤显影,5例侧侧吻合口和1例M1-RA-M2桥血管均通畅。术后1周mRS评分较术前升高0~3分(1例手术前后均为4分、1例增加2分、1例增加3分),2例未破裂患者术后1周mRS评分无变化(均为1分);术后3个月mRS评分均下降(0分2例、2分1例、3分2例);末次随访时1例失访,余4例mRS评分进一步下降(0分2例、1分1例、2分1例)。术后无脑出血或脑缺血事件发生。**结论** 颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术的短期和长期通畅性良好,长期疗效稳定,是复杂颅内动脉瘤手术治疗的可靠技术。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 大脑前动脉; 大脑中动脉; 脑血管重建术; 颅内-颅内(非MeSH词); 侧侧吻合(非MeSH词)

Long - term outcome of intracranial - intracranial side - to - side bypass for complex intracranial aneurysms

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the long-term outcome of intracranial-intracranial side-to-side bypass for complex intracranial aneurysms. **Methods** Five patients with complex intracranial aneurysms underwent intracranial-intracranial side-to-side bypass performed by the same surgeon at The First Hospital of China Medical University from January 2015 to December 2023 were included. Two cases involved the A2 segment of anterior cerebral artery (ACA) and 3 cases involved the M2 segment of middle cerebral artery (MCA). Indocyanine green angiography (ICGA) was used intraoperatively, and CTA or DSA was used postoperatively to evaluate aneurysm occlusion and blood flow reconstruction. The modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was used to evaluate the neurological prognosis at one week, 3 months and the last follow-up. CT/MRI examination was completed on the first day, one week and 3 months after operation to evaluate whether

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hemorrhagic or ischemic complications occurred. **Results** Five cases of complex intracranial aneurysms were all occluded accurately. Two cases underwent A3-A3 side-to-side anastomosis, and 3 cases underwent M2-M2 side-to-side anastomosis, among which one case added M1-radial artery (RA)-M2 intracranial-intracranial bypass with RA as graft on the basis of M2-M2 side-to-side anastomosis. During the operation, ICGA confirmed that the side-to-side anastomosis and M1-RA-M2 bypass were unobstructed in 5 cases. The postoperative follow-up time was 23 (14, 71) months. No aneurysm was found in cerebrovascular imaging examination one week and 3 months after operation in 5 patients, and 9 to 12 months after operation in 3 patients. Five side-to-side anastomosis stomas and one M1-RA-M2 graft were all unobstructed. At one week after operation, the mRS increased by 0-3 score compared with that before operation (4 score maintained unchanged before and after operation in one case, 2 score increased in one case, and 3 score increased in one case). In 2 unruptured cases, the mRS score was 1 score at one week after operation, and there was no change from that before operation. At 3 months after operation, the mRS scores of 5 cases were decreased (2 cases with 0 score, one case with 2 score, and 2 cases with 3 score); one case was lost at the last follow-up, and the mRS scores of other 4 cases decreased further (2 cases with 0 score, one case with 1 score, and one case with 2 score). No cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral ischemia occurred in the follow-up. **Conclusions** Intracranial-intracranial side-to-side bypass has good short-term and long-term patency and stable long-term clinical effect. It is a reliable technique for surgical treatment of complex intracranial aneurysms.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysm; Anterior cerebral artery; Middle cerebral artery; Cerebral revascularization; Intracranial-intracranial (not in MeSH); Side-to-side anastomosis (not in MeSH)

Conflicts of interest: none declared

颅内动脉瘤是危害生命的一类高发脑血管病。随着显微神经外科和血管内治疗技术的提高,其病残率及病死率已明显下降;但对于大型、解离性(夹层)或累及多个分支的复杂颅内动脉瘤,脑血管搭桥术在降低围手术期并发症和动脉瘤复发率方面,较传统治疗手段仍具明显优势^[1-3]。近年来,虽然血流导向装置在治疗未破裂复杂颅内动脉瘤方面取得了比较理想的疗效^[4-5],但其目前仍无法取代脑血管搭桥术的地位,尤其对于破裂动脉瘤^[6-8]。脑血管搭桥术治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的策略已有很多文献报道^[9-12],根据供体动脉部位,可以分为颅外-颅内血管搭桥术和颅内-颅内血管搭桥术。由于颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的供体动脉和受体动脉完全位于颅内,管径匹配度良好,且能够提供更加接近生理状态的脑血流,受到越来越多神经外科医师的关注^[12]。侧侧(side-to-side)吻合术是颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的一种血管吻合技术^[13],适用于供体动脉与受体动脉走行平行且位置相邻的情况。由于该项技术的实施需要一定客观条件,且对手术操作要求较高,目前国内外相关报道较少。鉴于此,本研究回顾总结中国医科大学附属第一医院近9年采用颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的部分经验,以期为进一步优化复杂颅内动脉瘤的治疗方案提供依据。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)经 DSA 确诊为前循环解离性动脉瘤或动脉畸形。(2)年龄 ≥ 16岁。(3)患者及其家属均对手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)合并其他系统疾病或精神疾病患者。(2)Hunt-Hess 分级 ≥ IV 级患者。(3)患者及其家属拒绝手术方案。

3. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择 2015 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月由中国医科大学附属第一医院神经外科同一术者实施手术的复杂颅内动脉瘤患者。通过检索手术名称,筛选出所有接受颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术治疗的 5 例患者(表 1)。男性 2 例,女性 3 例;年龄 16~59 岁,中位年龄 52(47, 57)岁。4 例(例 1、例 2、例 4、例 5)为解离性动脉瘤,1 例(例 3)为动脉畸形;2 例(例 1、例 2)累及大脑前动脉(ACA) A2 段,3 例(例 3、例 4、例 5)累及大脑中动脉(MCA) M2 段。4 例(例 1、例 2、例 3、例 5)合并其他部位动脉瘤,其中 3 例(例 1、例 2、例 5)伴自发性蛛网膜下腔出血病史,影像学检查及术中所见均证实出血与解离性动脉瘤破裂相关。2 例出血急性期患者(例 1 和例 5)Hunt-Hess 分级分别为Ⅲ和Ⅱ级、Fisher 分级Ⅳ和Ⅲ级,于发病后 1 周内完成

表1 5例行颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术治疗的复杂颅内动脉瘤患者的临床特点及手术方式

Table 1. Features, operative methods of 5 cases with complex intracranial aneurysms treated by intracranial-intracranial side-to-side bypass

| 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 (岁) | 动脉瘤 出血时间 | 术前 mRS (评分) | 动脉瘤部位 | 动脉瘤性质 | 合并其他部位动脉瘤 | 手术日期 | 手术入路 | 搭桥方式 |
|----|----|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|---|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 男性 | 57 | 1周 | 4 | 右 ACA A2段 | 解离性 | 右 ACA A2段近端及远端2个 小动脉瘤 | 2015年5月 | 双额经纵裂 | 侧侧吻合术(A3-A3) |
| 2 | 男性 | 52 | 6年 | 1 | 右 ACA A2段 | 解离性 | 右 ICA-PCoA 交界处微小动脉瘤; 右 MCA M1段解离性动脉瘤 | 2018年8月 | 双额经纵裂 + 右侧翼点 | 侧侧吻合术(A3-A3) |
| 3 | 女性 | 59 | 未破裂 | 1 | 左 MCA M2段上干 | 动脉畸形 | 右 ICA 颈动脉窝动脉瘤 | 2022年7月 | 左侧扩大翼点 | 侧侧吻合术(M2-M2) |
| 4 | 女性 | 16 | 未破裂 | 1 | 左 MCA M2段上干 | 解离性 | 无 | 2023年4月 | 左侧额颞颧侧 | 侧侧吻合术(M2-M2) |
| 5 | 女性 | 47 | 1周 | 1 | 右 MCA M2段上干和 下干 | 解离性 | 左 MCA M2段微小动脉瘤 | 2023年11月 | 右侧扩大翼点 | 侧侧吻合术(M2-M2)+ M1-RA-M2搭桥术 |

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; ICA, internal carotid artery, 颈内动脉; PCoA, posterior communicating artery, 后交通动脉; RA, radial artery, 桡动脉

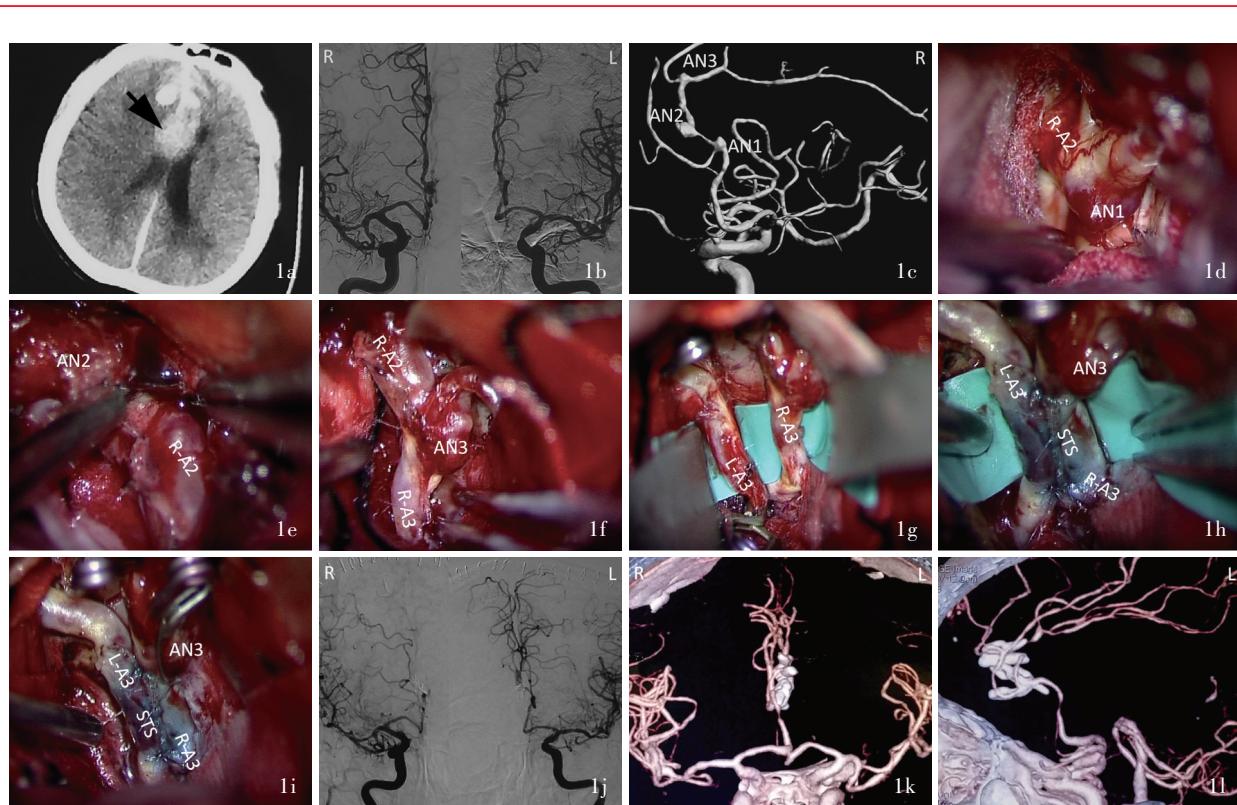
手术;1例出血慢性期患者(例2)于出血后6年来院治疗;2例无出血史患者(例3、例4)于发现动脉瘤后1个月内进行手术。术前改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分4分1例(例1),1分4例(例2、例3、例4、例5)。

二、研究方法

1. 手术方法 (1)术前设计:术前对所有入组患者头部CTA和(或)DSA结果进行细致分析,包括瘤体近端和远端部位、动脉瘤远端动脉及其分支走行、与远端动脉分支相邻伴行的正常动脉,以初步确定侧侧吻合的位置。如术前计划需要移植血管,在Allen试验通过的情况下,优先选择动脉瘤手术同侧的桡动脉(RA)、颞浅动脉(STA)作为备选,切开头皮时注意保留。多发动脉瘤病例根据动脉瘤侧别、部位、患者意愿及术中探查情况,同期行夹闭术或随访观察。(2)侧侧吻合术:①吻合前准备。术中探查动脉瘤近端及远端,确认孤立空间。游离动脉瘤远端动脉,确认其分支级别、部位及数量。受体动脉选择载瘤动脉远端分支中管径较粗、分支较少的动脉区段;供体动脉选择与受体动脉位置邻近、走行平行、管径相当、近端血流不受孤立动脉瘤影响的动脉区段。根据动脉瘤邻近穿支部位及数量、动脉壁硬化程度等,酌情调整侧侧吻合口位置。确认侧侧吻合口位置后,充分松解供体和受体动脉,形成≥15 mm的游离血管段,同时注意保护穿支。在侧侧吻合口底部,衬入印有1 mm×1 mm白色网格的绿色乳胶血管垫片。②侧侧吻合过程。应用迷你动脉夹(德国Aesculap AG公司)临时阻断侧侧吻合口供体和受体动脉近端和远端及吻合口相关穿支。分别切开供体和受体动脉侧壁,形成2~3倍于管径的直线切口。肝素生理盐水冲洗血管腔,亚

甲蓝对血管壁断面染色。应用9-0 Monosof血管缝线(美国Medtronic公司),两定点法连续缝合吻合口腹侧与背侧的血管壁。取下迷你动脉夹,恢复血流。若吻合口有渗血,以10-0 Monosof血管缝线(美国Medtronic公司)结节缝合止血。(3)围手术期抗血小板治疗:对于未破裂动脉瘤,术前给予抗血小板治疗,服用阿司匹林100 mg/d连续7 d后,行血小板聚集功能测定[花生四烯酸法(AA)],如血小板聚集率>20%,增加阿司匹林剂量100 mg/d,5~7 d后再次复查并根据血小板聚集率调整剂量(最终剂量≤300 mg/d);术后若无禁忌,终身服药。近期破裂动脉瘤患者术后启动抗血小板治疗,方案同未破裂动脉瘤。

2. 疗效及安全性评价 (1)动脉瘤闭塞和血流重建情况:术中解除载瘤动脉临时阻断后,采用吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)对动脉瘤闭塞情况和桥血管通畅性进行评估。术后采用CTA或DSA进行评估,首次评估在术后1个月内完成,随访期间根据需要进行评估。(2)神经功能评估:分别于术后1周、3个月和末次随访时采用mRS量表评估神经功能预后,0分,完全无症状;1分,尽管有症状,但无明显功能障碍,可完成所有日常职责和活动;2分,轻残,无法完成发病前所有活动,但无需帮助,可生活自理;3分,中残,需要他人一些帮助,但行走无需帮助;4分,重残,无法独立行走,无他人帮助无法自理;5分,严重残疾,卧床、大小便失禁,要求24 h护理。(3)安全性评估:于术后第1天、1周、3个月完成头部CT和(或)MRI检查,评估是否发生出血性或缺血性并发症;记录病程中死亡事件;将致残事件定义为(术后3个月及以上mRS评分-术前mRS评



R,右侧;L,左侧;AN,动脉瘤;A2,大脑前动脉A2段;A3,大脑前动脉A3段;STS,侧侧吻合口

图1 例1患者手术前后头部影像学检查及术中所见 1a 术前横断面CT显示纵裂血肿(箭头所示) 1b,1c 双侧正位DSA及右颈内动脉DSA三维容积重建显示,右大脑前动脉A2段和A3段共有3个动脉瘤,其中第2个为解离性动脉瘤 1d~1f 术中显露右大脑前动脉近端至远端的3个动脉瘤 1g 显露动脉瘤远端以远的右侧A3段及左侧A3段,二者动脉粥样硬化较严重 1h 双侧A3-A3侧侧吻合 1i 孤立右侧A2段解离性动脉瘤,并夹闭远端动脉瘤 1j~1l 术后1周双侧正位DSA、术后3个月正位和左侧位CTA三维容积重建显示A3-A3侧侧吻合口畅通,动脉瘤未显影

Figure 1 Imaging findings before and after surgery and intraoperative findings of Case 1. Preoperative axial CT showed longitudinal fissure hematoma (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Bilateral anteroposterior DSA (Panel 1b) and DSA 3D volume reconstruction (Panel 1c) showed 3 aneurysms on the A2 segment to A3 segment of right ACA, the second of which was a dissociation aneurysm. Three aneurysms from proximal to distal ends of right ACA were revealed under microscope (Panel 1d-1f). The left side A3 and the right side A3 distal to the distal aneurysm were revealed, and both of them were more atherosclerotic (Panel 1g). Bilateral A3 side-to-side anastomosis was completed (Panel 1h). Right A2 dissociated aneurysm was occluded and distal aneurysm was clipped (Panel 1i). Bilateral anteroposterior DSA one week after operation (Panel 1j), anteroposterior CTA 3D volume reconstruction (Panel 1k) and left lateral CTA 3D volume reconstruction (Panel 1l) 3 months after operation showed the A3-A3 side-to-side anastomotic stoma was unblocked, and the aneurysm was not shown.

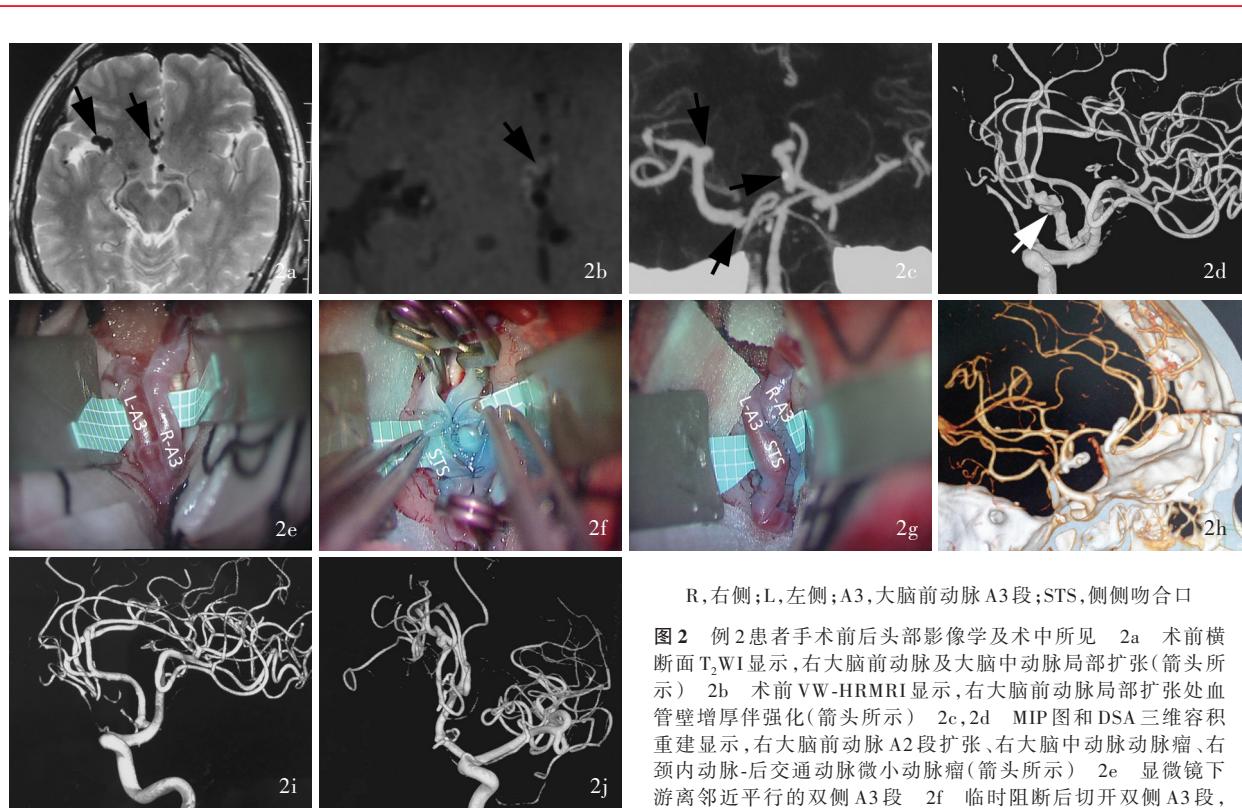
分)>2分。本研究将术后1个月内上述指标的结果定为短期预后,术后3个月及以上结果定为3个月及长期预后。

结 果

本组5例复杂颅内动脉瘤孤立确切,动脉瘤远端血流重建均采用颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术。2例(例1、例2)行A3-A3侧侧吻合(图1,2);3例(例3、例4、例5)行M2-M2侧侧吻合(图3~5),其中,例5在M2-M2侧侧吻合的基础上,获取桡动脉作为桥血管,联合M1-RA-M2嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术(图5,表1)。2例吻合口所在区段动脉粥样硬化严重,其中,例1患者位于A3-A3侧侧吻合口(图1g);例5位

于M1-RA端侧吻合口(图5g)。术中采用ICGA证实,5例侧侧吻合口以及例5桥血管均通畅。

4例多发动脉瘤患者中2例(例1、例2)同期手术处理其他部位动脉瘤,例1右大脑前动脉A2中段破裂解离性动脉瘤近端和远端分支处合并2个囊性动脉瘤,术中应用迷你动脉瘤夹予以夹闭;例2右大脑前动脉A2段破裂解离性动脉瘤合并右颈内动脉(ICA)-后交通动脉(PCoA)微小囊性动脉瘤和右大脑中动脉M1段未破裂解离性动脉瘤,前者术中予以夹闭,后者术中探查见瘤壁动脉粥样硬厚伴钙化,未予干预。例3和例5合并的其他部位动脉瘤均位于对侧,本次手术未干预,术后随访观察期间未见变化,未进一步干预。4例(例1、例2、例



R,右侧;L,左侧;A3,大脑前动脉A3段;STS,侧侧吻合口

图2 例2患者手术前后头部影像学及术中所见 2a 术前横断面T₂WI显示,右大脑前动脉及大脑中动脉局部扩张(箭头所示) 2b 术前VW-HRMRI显示,右大脑前动脉局部扩张处血管壁增厚伴强化(箭头所示) 2c,2d MIP图和DSA三维容积重建显示,右大脑前动脉A2段扩张、右大脑中动脉动脉瘤、右颈内动脉-后交通动脉微小动脉瘤(箭头所示) 2e 显微镜下游离邻近平行的双侧A3段 2f 临时阻断后切开双侧A3段,亚甲蓝染色,连续缝合侧侧吻合口腹侧面 2g 完成A3-A3侧侧吻合,解除临时阻断 2h~2j 术后1周右侧位CTA三维容积重建、术后3和9个月DSA三维容积重建显示,右侧A2段动脉瘤消失,左侧A3段通过侧侧吻合口向右侧A3段近端和远端供血

Figure 2 Imaging findings before and after surgery and intraoperative findings of Case 2. Preoperative axial T₂WI showed local dilatation of the right ACA and MCA (arrows indicate, Panel 2a). Preoperative VW-HRMRI showed local dilatation of the right ACA and thickening of the vessel wall with enhancement (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). MIP (Panel 2c) and DSA 3D volume reconstruction (Panel 2d) showed the A2 segment of right ACA dilatation, one aneurysm in right MCA, and one microaneurysm in right ICA - PCoA (arrows indicate). Free adjacent parallel bilateral A3 (Panel 2e). After temporary blockade, bilateral A3 were incised and stained by methylene blue, and then the ventral side of the side-to-side anastomosis was continuously sutured (Panel 2f). Complete A3-A3 side-to-side anastomosis and release temporary blockade (Panel 2g). Right lateral CTA 3D volume reconstruction one week after surgery (Panel 2h), DSA 3D volume reconstruction 3 months (Panel 2i) and 9 months (Panel 2j) after surgery showed the right A2 segment aneurysm disappeared, and the left A3 segment supplied blood to the proximal and distal ends of the right A3 segment through the side-to-side anastomosis.

3、例4)术后常规还纳颅骨骨瓣,1例(例5)术中行去骨瓣减压术。4例(例1、例3、例4、例5)术中留置侧脑室额角脑室外引流管。

术后随访时间为8~110个月,中位时间为23(14,71)个月。(1)动脉瘤闭塞和血流重建情况:5例患者于术后1周和术后3个月均完成CTA或DSA检查,3例(例2、例3、例4)术后9~12个月完成末次DSA检查,均提示动脉瘤未显影,5个侧侧吻合口和例5桥血管通畅。(2)神经功能评估:术后1周3例有出血史患者mRS评分较高,例1术前仍为4分,例2和例5较术前增加≥2分,分别为3和4分;2例无出血史患者术后1周均为1分。术后3个月,5例mRS评分均不同程度改善;3例有出血史患者中2例出血急性期患者(例1和例5)由术后1周的4分降至3分,1例出血慢性期患者(例2)由术后1周的3分降

至2分;2例无出血史患者(例3、例4)由术后1周的1分降至零。末次随访时,例1失访,2例有出血史患者(例2和例5)mRS评分进一步降至1和2分(表2)。(3)安全性评估:术后第1天复查头部CT,5例均无新发脑出血。2例(例2、例5)出现新发缺血灶,其中,例2提示孤立动脉瘤侧额叶内侧面形成脑缺血;例5术后当日出现左侧肢体肌力下降,复查CT显示右侧基底节区梗死面积较术前增大,考虑为M1段穿支痉挛性闭塞所致,术后1周再次复查CT,未见其他新发出血性或缺血性病变。术后3个月复查头部CT或MRI,5例患者均无新发出血性或缺血性病变。仅例5完成头部CT灌注成像(CTP)检查,显示右侧额叶平均通过时间(MTT)较对侧延迟2.9 s,达峰时间(TTP)较对侧延迟5.4 s,脑血容量(CBV)和脑血流量(CBF)较对侧无明显差别(图6)。至末次

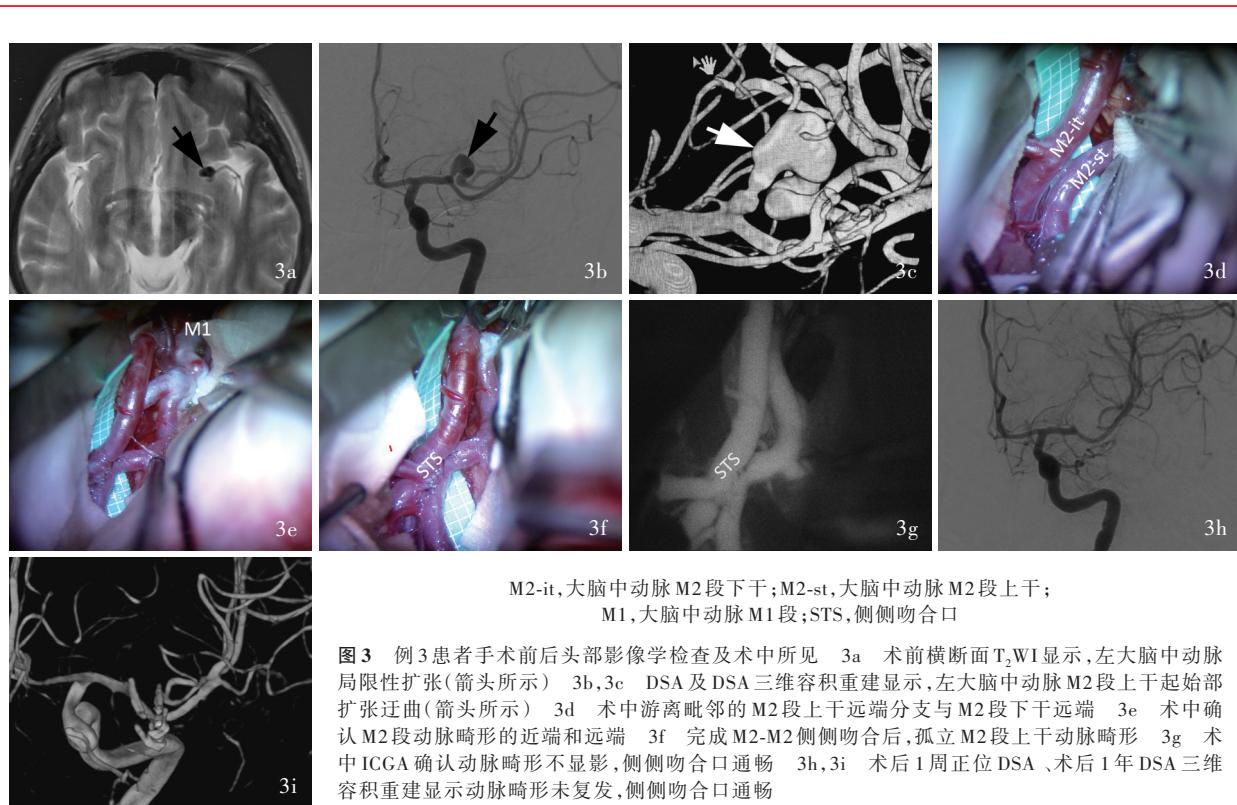


图3 例3患者手术前后头部影像学检查及术中所见 3a 术前横断面T₂WI显示,左大脑中动脉局限性扩张(箭头所示) 3b,3c DSA及DSA三维容积重建显示,左大脑中动脉M2段上干起始部扩张迂曲(箭头所示) 3d 术中游离毗邻的M2段上干远端分支与M2段下干远端 3e 术中确认M2段动脉畸形的近端和远端 3f 完成M2-M2侧侧吻合后,孤立M2段上干动脉畸形 3g 术中ICGA确认动脉畸形不显影,侧侧吻合口通畅 3h,3i 术后1周正位DSA、术后1年DSA三维容积重建显示动脉畸形未复发,侧侧吻合口通畅

Figure 3 Imaging findings before and after surgery and intraoperative findings of Case 3
Preoperative axial T₂WI showed aneurysmal dilatation of the left MCA (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). DSA (Panel 3b) and DSA 3D volume reconstruction (Panel 3c) showed tortuous dilatation of the arteries at the beginning of the superior trunk of left M2 segment of MCA (arrows indicate). Microscopically free adjacent distal branch of M2 segment superior trunk and distal segment of M2 segment inferior trunk (Panel 3d). Microscopic confirmation of the proximal and distal ends of the M2 segment arterial malformation (Panel 3e). The M2 segment superior trunk artery malformation was obstructed after M2-M2 side-to-side anastomosis (Panel 3f). Intraoperative ICGA showed that the arterial malformation disappeared, and the side-to-side anastomosis was unobstructed (Panel 3g). Anteroposterior DSA one week after surgery (Panel 3h) and DSA 3D volume reconstruction one year after surgery (Panel 3i) showed the arterial malformation did not recur, and the side-to-side anastomosis was unobstructed.

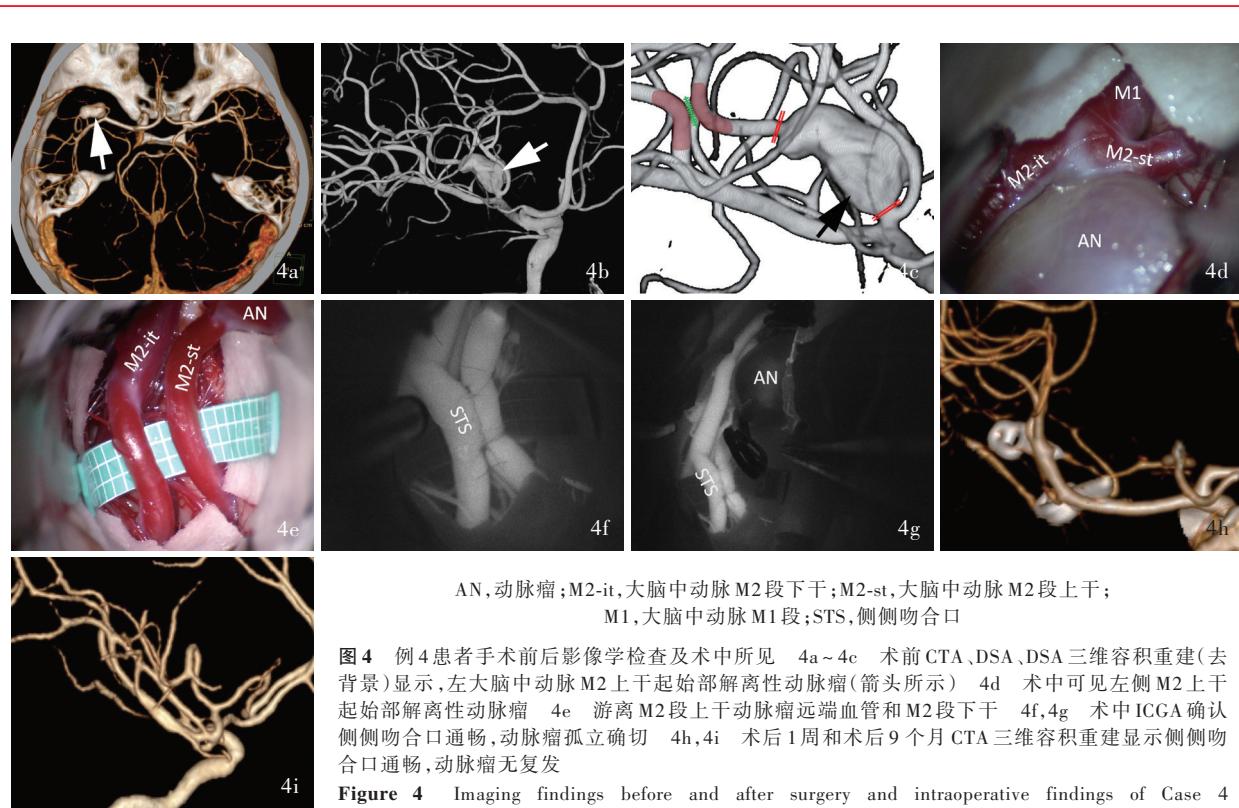
随访时,例1失访,余4例均未出现与动脉瘤手术相关的死亡及残疾事件。

讨 论

在神经介入技术兴盛时代,脑血管搭桥术仍被认为是复杂颅内动脉瘤不可替代的治疗方案^[2,14]。Lawton^[13]将脑血管搭桥术分为三代7种类型,前两代为颅外-颅内血管搭桥术,第三代为颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,其中,第一代选择颞浅动脉、枕动脉(OA)等头皮动脉作为供体动脉,血流量相对较低;第二代选择颈外动脉(ECA)、颈内动脉、颈总动脉(CCA)或领内动脉(IMA)等作为供体动脉,需移植桡动脉或大隐静脉(GSV),血流量相对较高。两代颅外-颅内血管搭桥术目前已广泛应用于复杂颅内动脉瘤的外科手术治疗中。针对大脑中动脉动脉瘤的颅外-颅内血流重建方案,无论是第一代的STA-MCA搭桥术^[15-16],还是第二代的ECA/IMA-RV-MCA搭桥

术^[17-19],均有较多文献证实其疗效。Peeters等^[16]对34例应用第一代颅外-颅内血管搭桥术治疗的大脑中动脉复杂动脉瘤患者进行平均73个月的随访,88.24%(30/34)患者症状稳定或改善,76.47%(26/34)患者Glasgow预后分级(GOS)评分≥4分。Zhang等^[17]采用大隐静脉作为桥血管的第二代颅外-颅内血管搭桥术治疗82例复杂颅内动脉瘤患者,并进行为期6个月的随访,桥血管通畅率达92.4%。而针对大脑前动脉动脉瘤颅外-颅内血流重建方案的报道较少,且多数需要移植游离的颞浅动脉、大隐静脉或桡动脉完成^[20]。

虽然颅外-颅内血管搭桥术治疗复杂颅内动脉瘤的总体疗效令人满意,但仍存在头皮缺血、脑脊液漏等风险。如果受体动脉位置较深,需要移植自体血管将增加额外创伤和吻合口数量。颅内-颅内血管搭桥术的诞生,为脑血管搭桥术提供了一种相对微创、简洁的方案。根据吻合方式可以分为五



AN, 动脉瘤; M2-it, 大脑中动脉M2段下干; M2-st, 大脑中动脉M2段上干;
M1, 大脑中动脉M1段; STS, 侧侧吻合口

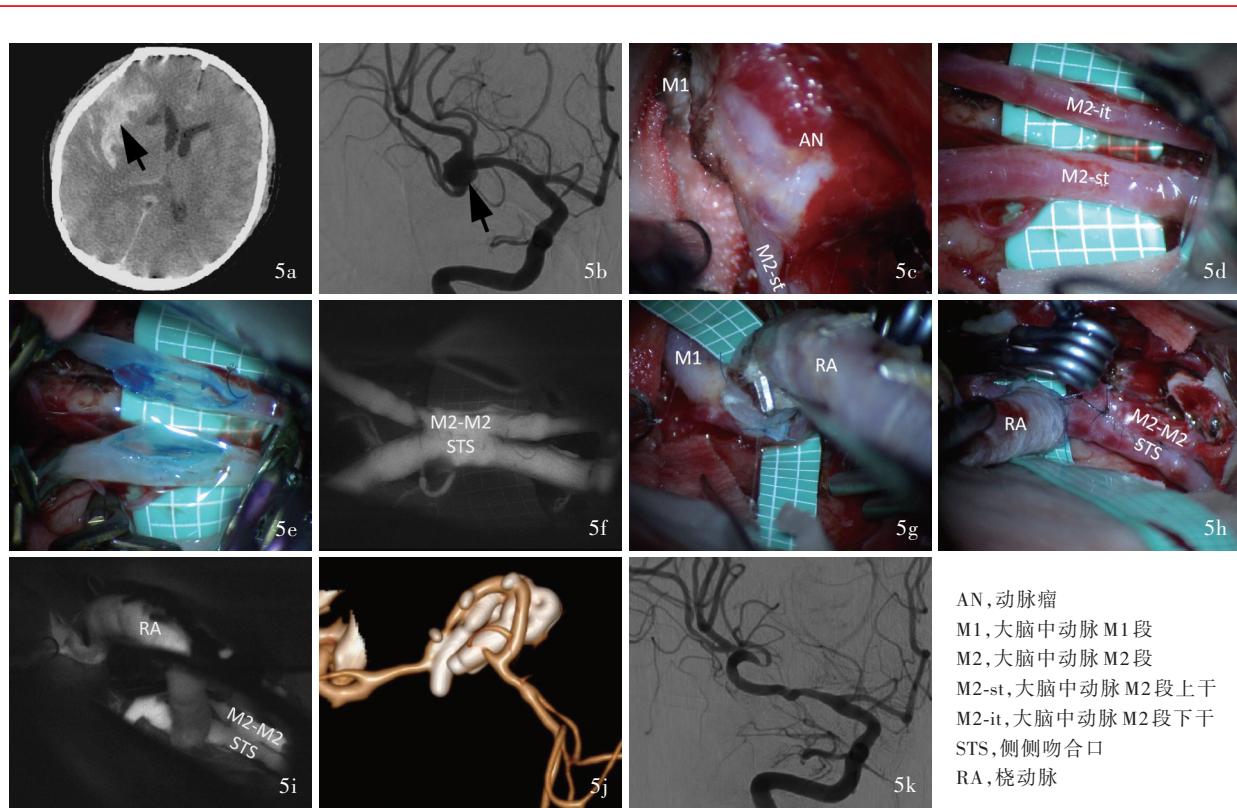
图4 例4患者手术前后影像学检查及术中所见 4a~4c 术前CTA、DSA、DSA三维容积重建(去背景)显示,左大脑中动脉M2上干起始部解离性动脉瘤(箭头所示) 4d 术中可见左侧M2上干起始部解离性动脉瘤 4e 游离M2段上干动脉瘤远端血管和M2段下干 4f,4g 术中ICGA确认侧侧吻合口通畅,动脉瘤孤立确切 4h,4i 术后1周和术后9个月CTA三维容积重建显示侧侧吻合口通畅,动脉瘤无复发

Figure 4 Imaging findings before and after surgery and intraoperative findings of Case 4
Preoperative CTA (Panel 4a), DSA (Panel 4b) and DSA 3D volume reconstruction (background was removed, Panel 4c) showed a dissociated aneurysm at the beginning of the superior trunk branch of M2 segment of left MCA (arrows indicate). A dissociated aneurysm was found at the beginning of the left superior trunk branch of M2 (Panel 4d). Microscopically free distal vessels of M2 segment superior trunk branch aneurysm and M2 segment inferior trunk branch vessels (Panel 4e). Intraoperative ICGA showed patency of side-to-side anastomotic stoma (Panel 4f), and the aneurysm was exactly obstructed (Panel 4g). CTA 3D volume reconstruction on one week (Panel 4h) and 9 months (Panel 4i) after surgery showed the side-to-side anastomosis was unobstructed, and no recurrence of aneurysm was observed.

类,包括端侧吻合的再植术、侧侧吻合的原位吻合术、端端吻合的再吻合术、移植游离血管的嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术,以及同时应用两种以上搭桥技术的联合术式^[13]。本研究纳入的5例颅内-颅内血管搭桥术病例均采用侧侧吻合技术,其中1例(例5)联合移植桡动脉的嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术。在血流通畅性及长期随访预后方面,总体疗效满意。

对于大脑前动脉复杂动脉瘤,采用侧侧吻合术治疗的病例报道已有很多。Abla和Lawton^[20]回顾2014年以前文献中采用脑血管搭桥术治疗的37例大脑前动脉动脉瘤病例,其中13例行侧侧吻合术。Lawton教授团队于1997–2013和2014–2018年分别完成10和13例大脑前动脉动脉瘤的颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,9例行侧侧吻合术、3例行端侧吻合术、2例行端端吻合术、3例行嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术、6例行联合术式;9例行侧侧吻合术患者中6例侧侧吻合口位于前交通动脉(位于双侧A3段之间4例、双侧胼缘动脉之间1例、双侧胼周动脉之间1例)、2例位

于A1段(位于双侧A3段之间1例,右侧A3段与左侧胼缘动脉之间1例)、1例位于A4段(位于双侧胼缘动脉之间)^[21]。Ravina等^[22]报告6例采用A3-A3侧侧吻合术治疗大脑前动脉假性动脉瘤病例,也是目前该术式单组病例数最多的报道,该6例动脉瘤分别位于A1-A2交界处(2例)、A2段近端(1例)、A3段近端(3例)。本研究2例大脑前动脉动脉瘤分别位于A3段近端和A2段近中段,侧侧吻合口均位于双侧A3段之间。结合上述病例不难看出,侧侧吻合术是目前大脑前动脉复杂动脉瘤血流重建最常用的技术。双侧A3段及其远端动脉之间的侧侧吻合可以满足大多数大脑前动脉动脉瘤血流重建的需要。在大脑中动脉动脉瘤的颅内-颅内血管搭桥术中,端端吻合、端侧吻合和侧侧吻合等均有成功经验^[23-24],但是更多病例选择移植游离血管嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术或联合术式^[23,25]。Tayebi Meybodi等^[23]对1998–2015年采用脑血管搭桥术治疗的30例大脑中动脉动脉瘤患者进行回顾分析,其中颅外-颅内血管



AN, 动脉瘤
M1, 大脑中动脉 M1 段
M2, 大脑中动脉 M2 段
M2-st, 大脑中动脉 M2 段上干
M2-it, 大脑中动脉 M2 段下干
STS, 侧侧吻合口
RA, 桡动脉

图 5 例 5 患者手术前后头部影像学检查及术中所见 5a 术前横断面 CT 显示, 右侧侧裂蛛网膜下腔出血(箭头所示)和右侧尾状核头部陈旧性梗死 5b 正位 DSA 显示右大脑中动脉 M2 段动脉瘤(箭头所示), 同时累及上干及下干 5c 术中可见右侧 M2 段动脉瘤, 同时累及上干及下干 5d 游离 M2 段上干和下干远端 5e 临时阻断吻合口上下游动脉及邻近穿支动脉, 纵向切开并进行亚甲蓝染色 5f 术中 ICGA 显示 M2 段上干-M2 段下干侧侧吻合口通畅, 邻近穿支动脉保留 5g, 5h 取 4 cm 自体桡动脉, 于 M1 末段和侧侧吻合口近端 M2 段上干分别行端侧吻合, 随后孤立动脉瘤 5i 术中 ICGA 确认 M1-RA-M2 上干桥血管和 M2 上干-M2 下干侧侧吻合口均通畅, M1 段远端穿支动脉保留 5j, 5k 术后 1 周 CTA 三维容积重建、术后 3 个月正位 DSA 显示, M1-RA-M2 上干桥血管和 M2 上干-M2 下干侧侧吻合口均通畅, 动脉瘤未显影

Figure 5 Imaging findings before and after surgery and intraoperative findings of Case 5. Preoperative axial CT showed SAH in the right lateral fissure (arrow indicates) and old infarction in the right caudate nucleus head (Panel 5a). Anteroposterior DSA showed the M2 segment of right MCA aneurysm involving both superior and inferior trunks (arrow indicates, Panel 5b). The M2 segment aneurysm involved both superior and inferior trunks (Panel 5c). Distal vessels of M2 segment upper and lower trunks were free (Panel 5d). After temporary occlusion to upstream and downstream arteries of anastomosis and adjacent perforator arteries, longitudinal incision and staining with methylene blue were performed (Panel 5e). Intraoperative ICGA showed the side-to-side anastomosis stoma of the M2 superior trunk to the M2 inferior trunk was patent, and the adjacent perforating vessels were preserved (Panel 5f). A 4 cm autologous RA was taken, with which end-to-side anastomosis were performed respectively at the end of M1 and at the proximal end of the previous side-to-side anastomosis stoma, and then trapping of aneurysm was performed (Panel 5g, 5h). Intraoperative ICGA reconfirmed that the M1-RA-M2 superior trunk bypass and the M2 superior trunk-M2 inferior trunk side-to-side anastomosis were unobstructed, and the distal perforating artery of M1 was preserved (Panel 5i). CTA 3D volume reconstruction one week after surgery (Panel 5j), anteroposterior DSA 3 months after surgery (Panel 5k) showed the M1-RA-M2 superior trunk bypass and the M2 superior trunk-M2 inferior trunk side-to-side anastomosis were unobstructed, and the aneurysm was undeveloped.

搭桥术 12 例(高流量血管搭桥术 4 例)、颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 13 例(端端吻合术 6 例、端侧吻合术 3 例、侧侧吻合术 1 例)和移植血管嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术 3 例)、联合术式 5 例。佟小光教授团体对 2015-2022 年采用脑血管搭桥术治疗的 29 例大脑中动脉动脉瘤病例进行回顾分析, 其中颅外-颅内血管搭桥术 7 例(高流量血管搭桥术 4 例)、颅内-颅内血管搭桥术 18 例(包括端端吻合术 1 例、移植血管嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术 15 例、端侧吻合术 2 例)、联合术式 4 例^[25]。本研究仅纳入 3 例大脑中动脉复杂动脉瘤

患者, 但已是目前应用侧侧吻合术治疗的单组病例数最多的文献报道, 其中, 2 例大脑中动脉分叉后动脉瘤, 动脉瘤远端的血运通过 1 个侧侧吻合口重建; 1 例大脑中动脉分叉部动脉瘤, 于动脉瘤远端的两支 M2 段之间行侧侧吻合, 同时联合 M1-RA-M2 上干搭桥术。结合上述病例, 我们认为, 大脑中动脉动脉瘤的颅内-颅内血管搭桥方案与孤立动脉瘤的部位相关, 对于大脑中动脉分叉后动脉瘤, 可选择端端再吻合术或端侧再植术(联合或不联合移植血管), 条件允许情况下, 侧侧吻合术更具优势; 如位

表2 5例行颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术治疗的复杂颅内动脉瘤患者的随访情况**Table 2.** Follow-up of 5 cases with complex intracranial aneurysms treated by intracranial-intracranial side-to-side bypass

| 序号 | 末次随访时间 | mRS(评分) | | | 动脉瘤闭塞(评估方法) | | | | 侧侧吻合口(评估方法) | | | |
|----|---------|---------|-------|------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | 术后1周 | 术后3个月 | 末次随访 | 术中 | 术后1个月 | 术后3个月 | 末次影像 | 术中 | 术后1个月 | 术后3个月 | 末次影像 |
| 1 | 术后110个月 | 4 | 3 | 失访 | 无残留 (切开) | 无显影 (DSA) | 无显影 (CTA) | — | 通畅 (充盈) | 通畅 (DSA) | 通畅 (CTA) | — |
| 2 | 术后71个月 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 无残留 (切开) | 无显影 (CTA) | 无显影 (DSA) | 术后9个月, 未显影(DSA) | 通畅 (充盈) | 通畅 (CTA) | 通畅 (DSA) | 术后9个月, 通畅(DSA) |
| 3 | 术后23个月 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 无残留 (ICGA) | 无显影 (DSA) | 无显影 (DSA) | 术后12个月, 未显影(DSA) | 通畅 (ICGA) | 通畅 (DSA) | 通畅 (DSA) | 术后12个月, 通畅(DSA) |
| 4 | 术后14个月 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 无残留 (ICGA) | 无显影 (CTA) | 无显影 (DSA) | 术后9个月, 未显影(DSA) | 通畅 (ICGA) | 通畅 (CTA) | 通畅 (DSA) | 术后9个月, 通畅(DSA) |
| 5 | 术后8个月 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 无残留 (ICGA) | 无显影 (CTA) | 无显影 (DSA) | — | 通畅 (ICGA) | 通畅 (CTA) | 通畅 (DSA) | — |

—, not applicable, 不适用。mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良 Rankin 量表; ICGA, indocyanine green angiography, 呋咯菁绿荧光血管造影术

于大脑中动脉分叉前或分叉部,则需行以 M1 段或 A1 段作为供体动脉的移植血管嵌入桥接式血管搭桥术。总体来说,大脑前动脉和大脑中动脉动脉瘤远端的血流重建方案,需权衡孤立动脉瘤部位、受累分支、供体与受体动脉位置关系等因素,进行个体化设计。

侧侧吻合术需要供体和受体动脉走行平行、位置邻近且管径相似。颅内满足以上条件的部位,主要位于动脉集中走行的纵裂(双侧 A2 段、A3 段和胼周动脉、胼缘动脉)、外侧裂(M2 段上干和下干及其各分支)、小脑延髓裂(双侧小脑后下动脉)和天幕裂孔前缘(小脑上动脉和大脑后动脉)。其中,双侧小脑后下动脉之间的侧侧吻合术是最早应用的颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,目前已经成为小脑后下动脉近端动脉瘤治疗的主要术式之一^[26]。小脑上动脉-大脑后动脉侧侧吻合也可用于二者近端动脉瘤的治疗,但是由于二者管径相差较大,且位置较深,吻合难度高,临床报道较少^[27]。在大脑前动脉和大脑中动脉动脉瘤远端的各级分支中,通常存在满足侧侧吻合条件的供体和受体动脉,因此也是侧侧吻合术的常见部位。本研究 5 例患者侧侧吻合口供体和受体动脉的入选条件即遵循上述原则,最终选择在双侧 A3 段之间、两支 M2 段或其主要分支之间进行侧侧吻合。

与大脑前动脉复杂动脉瘤相比,侧侧吻合术在大脑中动脉复杂动脉瘤血流重建方面的报道较少。一方面,大脑中动脉动脉瘤远端血流重建的方式较多,包括颅外-颅内血管搭桥术在内的其他术式的疗效均较为满意,加之侧侧吻合术又被认为是最难的搭桥技术^[28];另一方面,由于侧侧吻合过程中需要

同时阻断供体和受体动脉,对术中发生脑缺血事件的担忧,进一步减少其临床应用。然而,我们的体会并非如此:虽然侧侧吻合术需要使用血管内缝合技术,但是由于其能提供双向且充足血流,吻合口再狭窄和脑缺血的风险均较低;另外,未应用桥血管的端侧吻合病例术中也需要同时阻断两支动脉,而其术后 mRS 评分均未增加,且端侧吻合术阻断供体动脉的部位比侧侧吻合术更接近近端,临时阻断后的缺血范围更广^[23-24,29]。本研究 3 例大脑中动脉动脉瘤,随访期间侧侧吻合口通畅性良好,围手术期均未出现侧侧吻合口相关脑缺血事件。

豆纹动脉等深穿支动脉的闭塞,是大脑中动脉复杂动脉瘤围手术期脑缺血事件最常见的原因^[25]。深穿支动脉缺血的原因包括血管痉挛、血栓形成、手术夹闭和血流量不足。围手术期强化容量管理、抗血管痉挛和抗血小板治疗,有助于预防与治疗血管痉挛和血栓形成。术中通过充分显露瘤体、辨识穿支动脉、术中 ICGA 确认等手段,可以减少手术夹闭的可能。而如何维持深穿支的有效血流量,仍是目前脑血管搭桥术治疗大脑中动脉 M1 段分叉前及分叉部复杂动脉瘤的难点。有学者认为,累及豆纹动脉的大脑中动脉 M1 段动脉瘤,应采用高流量颅外-颅内血管搭桥术联合动脉瘤近端夹闭治疗,通过调整血流方向和流量,使动脉瘤逐渐缩小,直至动脉瘤内血栓形成^[25,29-30]。对于大脑中动脉分叉部复杂动脉瘤,M1 段末端孤立夹闭后的颅内-颅内血管搭桥术,可以 A1 段起始部作为供体动脉^[31]。在前两种动脉瘤孤立搭桥方案中,深穿支所在动脉的血流速度明显下降,长期通畅率仍不明确。以 M1 段末端作为供体动脉的搭桥方案,可以避免豆纹动脉

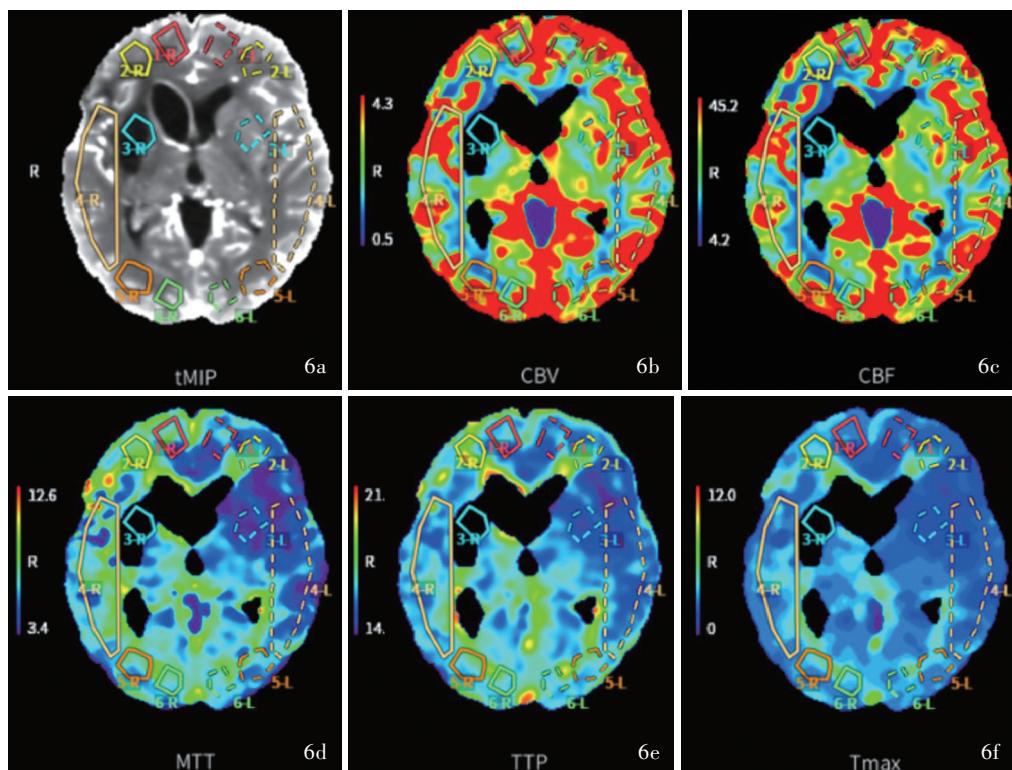


图 6 例 5 患者术后 3 个月头部 CTP 检查(基底节区层面)所见 6a 时间-强度曲线最大密度投影(tMIP)标记双侧脑灌注区域 6b CBV 图显示除右侧基底节区(3-R)外,两侧无明显差异 6c CBF 图显示除右侧基底节区(3-R)外,两侧无明显差异 6d 右侧额叶(2-R)MTT 为 8 s,较对侧延迟 < 3 s 6e 右侧额叶(2-R)TTP 较对侧延长约 5 s 6f 右侧额叶(2-R)对比剂到达所有组织的时间(Tmax)长于左侧,但仍 < 6 s

Figure 6 Brain CTP (basal ganglia level) findings 3 months after operation of Case 5. tMIP labelled the perfusion areas of brain tissue on both sides (Panel 6a). CBV showed no significant difference on both sides except for the right basal ganglia (3-R, Panel 6b). CBF showed no significant difference on both sides except for the right basal ganglia (3-R, Panel 6c). MTT of the right frontal lobe (2-R) was 8 s, which was less than 3 s later than the contralateral lobe (Panel 6d). TTP was approximately 5 s longer in the right frontal lobe (2-R) than in the contralateral lobe (Panel 6e). The time for contrast agent to reach all tissues (Tmax) in the right frontal lobe (2-R) was longer than that in the left side, but still < 6 s (Panel 6f).

血流量下降。因此本研究例 5 选择该方案,但是由于蛛网膜下腔出血后的脑血管痉挛造成豆纹动脉闭塞,导致术后 mRS 评分增加。未来需要更多病例,证实该方案的疗效。

颅内动脉粥样硬化是影响颅内-颅内血管搭桥术疗效的另一个难以回避的因素,术前评估较困难,高分辨率磁共振血管壁成像(VW-HRMRI)可辅助评估血管壁情况^[32],CTP 可辅助评估阻断载瘤动脉前后脑灌注情况^[33]。本研究例 1 和例 5 吻合口相关血管均存在不同程度粥样硬化,其中例 1 位于双侧 A3 段,例 5 位于 M1 段末端,这两例患者术前 DSA 均未见相关血管狭窄,虽然 VW-HRMRI 和 CTP 检查有助于发现动脉粥样硬化,但两项检查均需要增强扫描且扫描时间较长,需要平衡患者急性出血期状态和再破裂风险,因此,对出血急性期患者术前评估 VW-HRMRI 和头部 CTP 的必要性有待商榷。另

外,VW-HRMRI 对小动脉壁的评估能力还有待进一步证实,本研究例 2 术前 VW-HRMRI 显示大脑前动脉 A2 段解离性动脉瘤壁明显增厚伴强化,可疑存在动脉粥样硬化性改变,但术中显微镜下未见吻合口相关血管壁动脉粥样硬化形成;同时,例 1 和例 5 术后短期和长期随访结果提示,吻合口血管壁动脉粥样硬化形成并未直接影响桥血管通畅性和长期疗效。尽管如此,吻合口血管壁动脉粥样硬化形成可明显增加缝合难度,选择吻合血管时应尽可能避免。因此,如术前病情允许,通过 VW-HRMRI 和 CTP 了解动脉瘤近端和远端血管壁和下游脑组织血运情况,可能有助于指导临床决策的制定。因此认为,脑血管搭桥术的最终方案,仍需在权衡其他方案的利弊后确定。如果术前考虑动脉粥样硬化因素,本研究例 2 双侧 A3-A3 侧侧吻合术仍为首选方案,而例 5 亦可考虑第二代颅外-颅内血管搭桥术进

行血流重建,但仍存在前文讨论的豆纹动脉相关缺血风险。

综上所述,作为第三代脑血管搭桥术的核心技术,侧侧吻合术是复杂颅内动脉瘤血流重建的可靠手段。该技术能够提供充足的血流量、长期稳定的桥血管通畅性,从而提高复杂颅内动脉瘤治愈率、降低短期及长期脑缺血风险。该技术成功实施的关键,在于寻找走行平行且位置邻近的供体和受体动脉。鉴于本组病例数量较少,所得经验尚存一定局限性,期待未来更多病例的积累,进一步发掘颅内-颅内血管搭桥侧侧吻合术的潜力。

利益冲突 无

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中华医学会第二十七次全国神经病学学术会议通知

由中华医学会、中华医学会神经病学分会主办的中华医学会第二十七次全国神经病学学术会议拟定于 2024 年 9 月 19-22 日在河南省郑州市召开。

一年一度的全国神经病学学术会议是中华医学会神经病学分会的重点学术活动,也是展示我国神经病学领域最新研究成果、推动学科全面发展的重要平台。本次会议的内容包括:脑血管病、神经介入、神经影像、癫痫、认知障碍、肌肉病和周围神经病、神经电生理、变性疾病、感染性疾病、脱髓鞘疾病、免疫性疾病、遗传代谢性疾病、神经康复、神经内科中的情感障碍、头痛、睡眠障碍,以及相关神经系统疾病等各方面的临床与基础医学新进展。同时,还进行临床神经病理及肌肉病理讨论,特别是还将邀请经验丰富的神经内科临床一线专家参加“专家面对面”的现场临床病例分析研讨会,使与会者能够倾听到著名临床神经内科专家的病例分析思路。会议还将邀请国内外著名专家作主旨发言、专题报告和讲座,并开展论文交流、壁报展示、分组讨论等形式多样、内容丰富的学术活动。欢迎全国各地神经病学同道踊跃参加此次盛会,为我国神经病学的发展作出贡献。

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中国神经科学学会第十七届全国学术会议通知

由中国神经科学学会主办,苏州大学苏州医学院、苏州大学附属第一医院协办的中国神经科学学会第十七届全国学术会议拟定于 2024 年 9 月 26-29 日在江苏省苏州市召开。

本次会议内容包括:神经发育、神经发生和神经再生;通道、突触和神经元兴奋性;感官系统;神经环路和动物行为;动机、情绪和药物成瘾;学习和记忆;感知、认知和行为;神经胶质、神经免疫和代谢;整合生理学和脑-体相互作用;神经发育和神经精神疾病;神经退行性疾病、神经病学和神经损伤;计算神经科学、类脑智能和脑机接口等。会议将以大会报告、分会场专题报告、墙报交流、卫星会议、Workshop 等形式进行学术交流,欢迎中国神经科学学会会员以及从事神经科学研究的科技工作者和研究生踊跃参会,为我国神经科学的发展贡献力量。

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