

# 经鼻内镜联合血管内治疗在复杂颅底肿瘤手术中的应用

张强 翟翔 刘钢 佟小光 安兴伟 马越

**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨经鼻内镜联合血管内治疗在复杂颅底肿瘤手术中的应用价值。**方法** 回顾分析天津市环湖医院 2017 年 1 月至 2022 年 7 月 9 例内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术联合血管内治疗患者的临床资料,观察肿瘤切除程度;根据世界卫生组织实体瘤测量标准评估术后疗效;随访期采用 Glasgow 预后分级(GOS)评估术后神经功能预后;同时记录肿瘤复发或进展情况,以及血管内治疗相关并发症如出现假性动脉瘤、自发性脑出血、脑梗死等。**结果** 9 例患者中 4 例术前经 DSA 确认供体动脉或颈内动脉破裂,其中 1 例术前进行弹簧圈栓塞,1 例术中提前置入颈动脉导管鞘,1 例术中行颈内动脉弹簧圈栓塞成功止血,1 例术中行覆膜支架植入成功止血;4 例术中经 DSA 确认颈内动脉破裂;1 例术后即刻 DSA 确认颈内动脉破裂者行颈内动脉弹簧圈栓塞成功止血。肿瘤全切除率为 8/9。随访时间 32.00(25.00, 48.50) 个月,均未见肿瘤复发或进展。末次随访时 GOS 评分均为 4~5 分,均为神经功能预后良好。1 例经免疫治疗的复发性鼻咽癌患者颈内动脉岩骨段覆膜支架植入术后 3 个月支架远端再次出现假性动脉瘤,遂行颈外动脉-桡动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术成功止血,且术后无并发症;余 8 例未出现假性动脉瘤、自发性脑出血等并发症。所有患者术后均未出现脑梗死。**结论** 血管内治疗有助于内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术前评估颅底肿瘤与周围血管之间的关系,可以有效阻断供体动脉,减少术中出血量,有效治疗大血管破裂,也减少严重并发症的发生,疗效和安全性均较高。

**【关键词】** 颅底肿瘤; 内窥镜检查; 鼻; 颈内动脉; 破裂; 栓塞,治疗性; 支架

## Application of transnasal endoscopy combined with endovascular treatment in the operation of complex skull base tumors

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the application value of transnasal endoscopy combined with endovascular treatment in the operation of skull base tumors. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 9 patients who underwent endoscopic transnasal resection of skull base tumors and received endovascular treatment at Tianjin Huanhu Hospital from January 2017 to July 2022. To observe the tumor resection and evaluate the postoperative efficacy of nasopharyngeal carcinoma according to the World Health Organization (WHO) solid tumor measurement standards. During the follow-up period, Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) was used to assess postoperative neurological function recovery, and record tumor recurrence or progression. Complications related to endovascular treatment, such as pseudoaneurysm, spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction, were also recorded. **Results** Among 9 patients, there were 4 patients confirmed donor artery or internal carotid artery (ICA) rupture by DSA before operation, one case underwent spring coil embolization before operation, one case had a carotid catheter sheath inserted in advance during operation, one case had successful hemostasis with spring coil

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embolization during operation, one case had successful hemostasis with covered stent implantation during operation, 4 cases had ICA rupture confirmed by DSA during operation, and one case had successful hemostasis with spring coil embolization after DSA confirmation of ICA rupture. The total resection rate was 8/9. During a follow-up of 32.00 (25.00, 48.50) months, all patients did not experience tumor recurrence or progression. At the last follow-up, the GOS scores were 4-5, indicating good recovery of neurological function. A patient with recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma who underwent immunotherapy had a recurrent pseudoaneurysm at the distal end of the ICA covered with a stent implanted in the petrous segment. Three months after the stent implantation, the patient underwent external carotid artery-radial artery-middle cerebral artery bypass surgery to successfully stop the bleeding without any postoperative complications. The remaining 8 patients did not experience complications such as spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage or pseudoaneurysm. All patients did not experience complications such as cerebral infarction.

**Conclusions** Endovascular treatment is helpful in evaluating the relationship between skull base tumors and surrounding blood vessels before endoscopic transnasal resection of skull base tumors. It can effectively block the donor artery, reduce the probability of intraoperative bleeding, effectively treat the rupture of large blood vessels, and reduce the occurrence of serious complications. The efficacy and safety are both high.

**【Key words】** Skull base neoplasms; Endoscopy; Nose; Carotid artery, internal; Rupture; Embolization, therapeutic; Stents

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

随着鼻内镜技术的发展,手术范围逐渐从鼻腔、鼻窦向颅底区域延伸,疾病类型从炎症向肿瘤领域拓展。颅底肿瘤解剖关系复杂,所累及的血管、神经密集,手术风险较高,尤以内镜下经鼻入路颅底手术过程中颈内动脉(ICA)损伤最为凶险与棘手<sup>[1]</sup>。神经介入技术通过 DSA、覆膜支架植入术和弹簧圈栓塞术,在颅底肿瘤的诊断与治疗中体现出一定的临床价值,尤其对内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术中并发的致死性出血具有明确疗效,但术中应用血管内治疗的医疗中心及相关研究均较少。基于此,本研究回顾分析天津市环湖医院采用经鼻内镜联合血管内治疗的 9 例复杂颅底肿瘤手术围手术期发生大血管破裂患者的临床资料,总结经鼻内镜联合血管内治疗在颅底肿瘤手术中的应用价值。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)经 CT 或 MRI 等影像学检查证实病变位于颅底区域,并且为肿瘤性病变。(2)均行内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术。(3)因肿瘤累及血管或血运丰富,围手术期需行血管内治疗,且责任血管为大血管。(4)排除单纯开颅手术病例。(5)本研究涉及所有检查和治疗操作均符合赫尔辛基宣言,所有患者或其家属均对手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,收集

2017 年 1 月至 2022 年 7 月于天津市环湖医院耳鼻喉头颈外科和神经外科行内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术联合血管内治疗的共 9 例患者的临床资料,男性 7 例,女性 2 例;年龄为 9~54 岁,平均(36.89±16.16)岁;主要表现为头痛(3 例)、视力下降(3 例)、鼻腔大出血(2 例)、鼻腔异味(2 例)、反复鼻出血(2 例)、眼球外展受限(1 例)、复视(1 例)。肿瘤分类和累及部位:3 例复发性鼻咽癌患者肿瘤主要累及鼻咽顶、咽旁间隙、鞍旁、海绵窦;3 例侵袭性垂体腺瘤患者肿瘤主要累及鞍区、鞍旁、海绵窦、斜坡;1 例斜坡软组织肉瘤患者肿瘤累及颞骨岩斜区、蝶窦腔、双侧海绵窦、桥前池;2 例鼻咽血管纤维瘤患者肿瘤累及鼻咽顶、鼻腔和鼻窦、翼腭窝、颞下窝、左侧眶下裂、左侧眼眶后部。6 例患者采取内镜下经鼻入路手术方式;3 例同时联合显微镜下开颅手术。术前经 DSA 检查确认肿瘤供血动脉为上颌动脉 2 例,术前判断颈外动脉(ECA)分支上颌动脉破裂 1 例,术中判断颈外动脉分支上颌动脉破裂 1 例;术前颈内动脉破裂 2 例(破裂孔段 1 例、岩段 1 例);术中确认颈内动脉破裂 4 例(海绵窦段);术后确认颈内动脉破裂 1 例(海绵窦段)。

### 二、研究方法

1. 血管内治疗 采用 Seldinger 技术穿刺右股动脉成功后,置入 6F 血管鞘(美国 Cordis 公司),5F 单弯导管(美国 Boston Scientific 公司)分别行双侧颈内动脉、双侧椎动脉造影,观察颅内动脉走行、形态

及灌注情况;术中先行 Matas 试验<sup>[2]</sup>,以健侧拇指按压患侧颈总动脉数秒至数分钟后松开,若前交通动脉或后交通动脉未开放且均纤细,无法满足代偿血供,可不进行球囊闭塞试验(BOT);反之,前交通动脉和后交通动脉走行尚可,代偿血供丰富,可行 BOT 试验。BOT 试验阴性,加做降压试验,以客观评估颈内动脉能否闭塞<sup>[3-4]</sup>;BOT 试验阳性,采用 Transend 微导丝(美国 Stryker 公司)辅助 Willis 覆膜支架(上海微创软件股份有限公司)至患侧颈内动脉载瘤段,脑血管造影若见动脉瘤消失,颈内动脉载瘤段形态良好,颅内各分支显影良好,则结束手术。若动脉瘤仍显影或复查时可见动脉瘤复发,需行颅内-颅外血管搭桥动脉瘤孤立术<sup>[5-6]</sup>。

2. 术后疗效及安全性评估 (1) 肿瘤切除程度: 术后 3 d 内行头部 CT 和(或)MRI 增强扫描判断肿瘤切除程度。术中未见肿瘤组织残留,术后 MRI 检查亦未见肿瘤残留为全切除;若肿瘤与脑干、神经或血管粘连而残留少许肿瘤组织为次全切除;若术中于海绵窦残留部分肿瘤组织或残留肿瘤组织 $\leq 10\%$ 为大部切除;残留组织 $> 10\%$ 为部分切除。(2) 术后疗效评估: 术后 4 周时根据世界卫生组织(WHO)实体瘤测量标准进行评价<sup>[7]</sup>,完全缓解(CR),肿瘤经治疗后完全消失,消失时间不少于 4 周;部分缓解(PR),肿瘤体积缩小 $> 50\%$ ,维持 4 周以上;疾病稳定(SD)或无变化,肿瘤体积缩小 $\leq 50\%$ 或增大 $\leq 25\%$ ;疾病进展(PD),肿瘤体积增大 $> 25\%$ 。(3) 神经功能预后评估: 随访期采用 Glasgow 预后分级(GOS)评估术后神经功能预后,4~5 分为神经功能恢复良好、2~3 分为神经功能恢复差<sup>[8]</sup>、1 分为死亡,以末次随访时 GOS 评分作为本研究患者神经功能评估结果。(4) 并发症: 随访期间记录肿瘤复发或进展情况,血管内治疗相关并发症如假性动脉瘤、自发性脑出血、脑梗死等。

## 结 果

本组患者进行 DSA 检查者 9 例,进行 Matas 试验者 6 例,进行 BOT 试验者 6 例。术前经 DSA 确认肿瘤供血动脉为上颌动脉者 2 例,1 例鼻咽血管纤维瘤患者于术前进行弹簧圈栓塞;另 1 例鼻咽血管纤维瘤患者于术中提前置入颈动脉导管鞘。术前经 DSA 检查发现颈内动脉破裂者 2 例,1 例复发性鼻咽癌患者 Matas 试验、BOT 试验均阴性,颈内动脉弹簧圈栓塞止血成功;另 1 例复发性鼻咽癌患者 Matas 试

验阴性、BOT 试验阳性,予以覆膜支架植入止血成功。术中确认颈内动脉破裂者 4 例,其中 1 例复发性鼻咽癌患者 Matas 试验、BOT 试验均阴性,弹簧圈栓塞止血成功;1 例垂体腺瘤患者术中压迫止血成功,DSA 检查未见明显动脉瘤;1 例垂体腺瘤患者术中发现颈内动脉出血,Matas 试验阴性、BOT 试验阳性,联合显微镜行开颅夹闭破裂动脉瘤+脑血管搭桥术;1 例软骨肉瘤患者 Matas 试验、BOT 试验均阴性,术中夹闭出血动脉。术后即刻 DSA 确认颈内动脉破裂者为 1 例垂体腺瘤患者,Matas 试验、BOT 试验均阴性,颈内动脉弹簧圈栓塞止血成功。

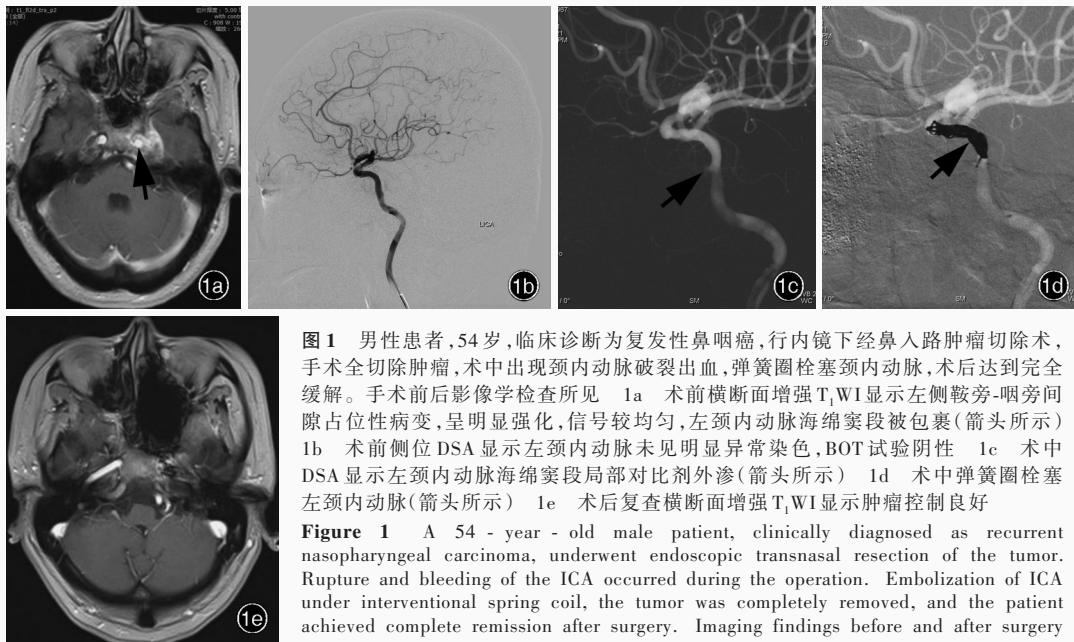
本组 3 例复发性鼻咽癌患者中 2 例肿瘤全切除且获得完全缓解(图 1),1 例复发性鼻咽癌患者次全切除亦获得完全缓解,该例患者由于放射治疗后肿瘤与周围组织粘连紧密,病变累及范围广泛,侵及优势侧颈内动脉与硬脑膜,颈内动脉受损破裂,只能进行覆膜支架植入止血,且因肿瘤累及颈内动脉岩骨段及破裂孔段,予以次全切除,术后辅以免疫治疗,达到完全缓解;3 例侵袭性垂体腺瘤、2 例鼻咽血管纤维瘤(图 2)、1 例斜坡软骨肉瘤患者全切除且获得完全缓解。手术全切除率为 8/9。通过积极的血管内治疗,所有患者术中及术后均未出现死亡或昏迷等严重后果,避免灾难性临床结局。

本组患者随访时间 4 个月至 5 年,中位时间为 32.00(25.00, 48.50) 个月,均未出现肿瘤复发或进展。所有病例末次随访时 GOS 评分为 4~5 分,均为神经功能恢复良好。1 例经免疫治疗的复发性鼻咽癌患者颈内动脉岩骨段覆膜支架植入处远端再次出现假性动脉瘤(术后 3 个月),遂行颈外动脉-桡动脉-大脑中动脉搭桥术成功止血,且术后无并发症;其余 8 例未出现假性动脉瘤、自发性脑出血等并发症。所有患者术后均未出现脑梗死。

## 讨 论

由于颅底解剖结构复杂,复杂颅底肿瘤在治疗之前可能已经累及重要血管、神经,内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除过程或放疗、新辅助治疗手段(如免疫治疗、靶向治疗)等诊疗过程中不可避免损伤颈内动脉或颈外动脉,并发大出血,进而影响对原发灶的后续治疗,同时可能出现因颈内动脉损伤导致脑缺血、脑梗死、偏瘫、偏盲、偏身感觉障碍等致死性、致残性并发症,故受累大血管的处理成为颅底肿瘤诊断与治疗过程中的核心问题<sup>[1,9]</sup>。通过





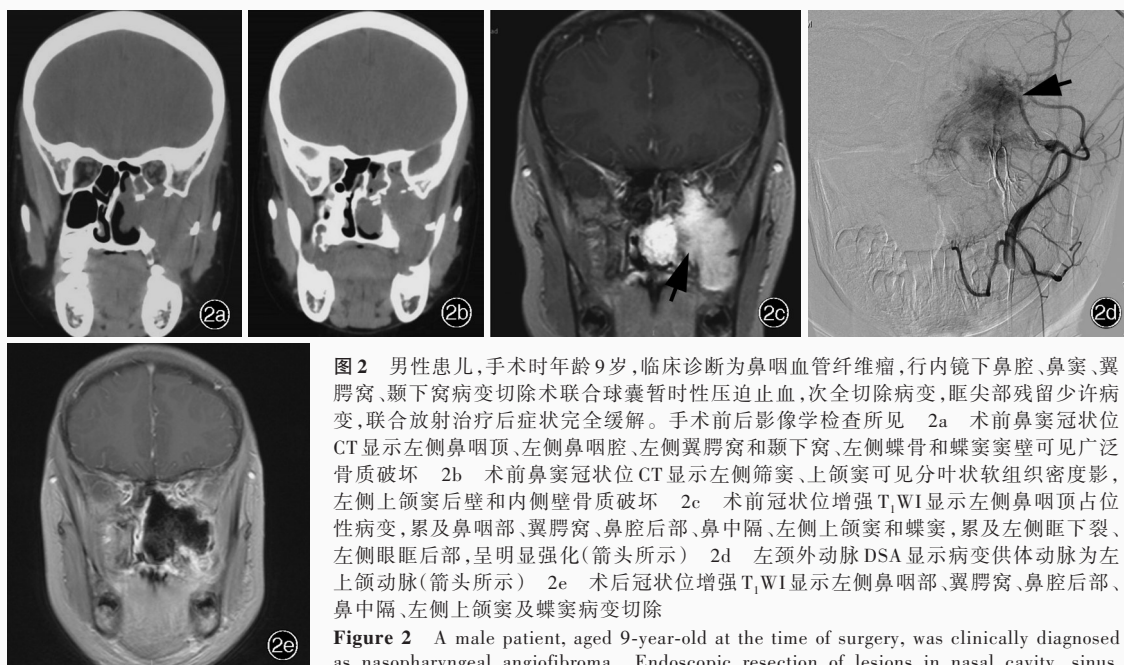
**图 1** 男性患者, 54 岁, 临床诊断为复发性鼻咽癌, 行内镜下经鼻入路肿瘤切除术, 手术全切除肿瘤, 术中出现颈内动脉破裂出血, 弹簧圈栓塞颈内动脉, 术后达到完全缓解。手术前后影像学检查所见 1a 术前横断面增强 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示左侧鞍旁-咽旁间隙占位性病变, 呈明显强化, 信号较均匀, 左颈内动脉海绵窦段被包裹(箭头所示) 1b 术前侧位 DSA 显示左颈内动脉未见明显异常染色, BOT 试验阴性 1c 术中 DSA 显示左颈内动脉海绵窦段局部对比剂外渗(箭头所示) 1d 术中弹簧圈栓塞左颈内动脉(箭头所示) 1e 术后复查横断面增强 T<sub>1</sub>WI 显示肿瘤控制良好

**Figure 1** A 54-year-old male patient, clinically diagnosed as recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma, underwent endoscopic transnasal resection of the tumor. Rupture and bleeding of the ICA occurred during the operation. Embolization of ICA under interventional spring coil, the tumor was completely removed, and the patient achieved complete remission after surgery. Imaging findings before and after surgery: Preoperative axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed space occupying lesions in the left parasellar-parapharyngeal space, which showed obvious enhancement and relatively uniform signal, the cavernous sinus segment of the left ICA was wrapped (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Preoperative lateral DSA showed no abnormal staining in the left ICA, and BOT test was negative (Panel 1b). Intraoperative DSA showed local contrast agent extravasation in the cavernous sinus segment of the left ICA (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Spring coil embolization of the left ICA during operation (arrow indicates, Panel 1d). Postoperative axial enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed that the tumor was well controlled (Panel 1e).

术前 CTA、MRI 平扫和增强扫描可以判断肿瘤血供以及肿瘤与血管之间关系, 如果存在血管被包绕的情况, 意味着内镜下切除过程中剥离肿瘤损伤血管的风险较高<sup>[10]</sup>, 提示术者应采用充分的术前血管评估措施将风险降至最低<sup>[11]</sup>, 故术前或放化疗前有必要进行 DSA 检查或 BOT 试验, DSA 检查有助于提前评估颈内动脉走行、形状和受侵袭程度<sup>[12]</sup>, 明确判断颈内动脉是否受侵袭并预判术中颈内动脉破裂概率; 术前行 BOT 试验明确脑血管侧支循环代偿情况, 判断颈内动脉能否闭塞, 为提前制定术中颈内动脉破裂止血方案奠定基础<sup>[3-4, 13-14]</sup>。本研究即根据 BOT 试验阴性结果行弹簧圈栓塞颈内动脉或内镜下动脉瘤夹夹闭颈内动脉; 若 BOT 试验为阳性, 可行覆膜支架植入术, 阻断破裂颈内动脉出血, 若覆膜支架远端再次复发动脉瘤, 可以进行脑血管搭桥术<sup>[5, 15-16]</sup>, 以为全切除肿瘤提供条件, 亦为鼻咽癌治疗过程中颈内动脉破裂大出血救治方案提供新的选择。包绕颈内动脉的鼻咽癌患者术前即进行 DSA 检查联合 BOT 试验评估颈内动脉能否闭塞。即便内镜下切除肿瘤过程中出现颈内动脉破裂, 术者也不会束手无策, 可同时在复合手术室进行血管

栓塞止血(图 1d), 避免二次麻醉和手术对血管造成的损伤, 也为后续新辅助治疗提供血管保障。

如果患者发生鼻腔大出血(单次出血量约为 400 ml)<sup>[17]</sup>, 且既往曾行内镜下经鼻入路肿瘤切除术, 应高度怀疑颈内动脉破裂出血, 首先紧急进行内镜下鼻腔填塞止血, 但填塞止血仅为暂时性策略, 还须进一步处理, DSA 较 CTA 可以动态、直观显示是否存在颈内动脉破裂出血及出血部位。一方面 DSA 是通过血管注入对比剂, 再进行采集图像曝光, 使脑血管系统显影, 图像分辨率高, 可以更准确对血管结构等进行评估, 对血管破裂的诊断更具敏感性和特异性<sup>[18-19]</sup>; 另一方面, 通过鼻腔填塞止血后, 血管暂时性封闭, 可能出现血流通畅<sup>[20]</sup>, 即使通过 CTA 检查也可能无法判断是否存在血管破裂, 只有在 DSA 检查的同时动态松解填塞物, 出现短暂性出血, 才能判断对比剂溢出情况。本研究 1 例复发性鼻咽癌患者, 放射治疗后并发间断鼻腔大出血, 经鼻内镜检查未能明确出血部位, CTA 检查未发现动脉瘤; 而因一次鼻腔大出血急诊入院后紧急经鼻腔填塞后, 进行 DSA 检查时抽取填塞物后出现对比剂外渗点, 明确出血部位, 栓塞止血成功。提示神



**图 2** 男性患儿,手术时年龄9岁,临床诊断为鼻咽血管纤维瘤,行内镜下鼻腔、鼻窦、翼腭窝、颞下窝病变切除术联合球囊暂时性压迫止血,次全切除病变,眶尖部残留少许病变,联合放射治疗后症状完全缓解。手术前后影像学检查所见 2a 术前鼻窦冠状位CT显示左侧鼻咽顶、左侧鼻咽腔、左侧翼腭窝和颞下窝、左侧蝶骨和蝶窦窦壁可见广泛骨质破坏 2b 术前鼻窦冠状位CT显示左侧筛窦、上颌窦可见分叶状软组织密度影,左侧上颌窦后壁和内侧壁骨质破坏 2c 术前冠状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示左侧鼻咽顶占位性病变,累及鼻咽部、翼腭窝、鼻腔后部、鼻中隔、左侧上颌窦和蝶窦,累及左侧眶下裂、左侧眼眶后部,呈明显强化(箭头所示) 2d 左颈外动脉DSA显示病变供血动脉为左上颌动脉(箭头所示) 2e 术后冠状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示左侧鼻咽部、翼腭窝、鼻腔后部、鼻中隔、左侧上颌窦及蝶窦病变切除

**Figure 2** A male patient, aged 9-year-old at the time of surgery, was clinically diagnosed as nasopharyngeal angiofibroma. Endoscopic resection of lesions in nasal cavity, sinus, pterygopalatine fossa and infratemporal fossa combined with temporary balloon compression for hemostasis was performed, subtotal resection was performed, and a few lesions remained at the orbital tip, and symptoms were completely relieved after combined radiotherapy. Imaging findings before and after surgery Preoperative coronal CT of the sinus showed extensive bone destruction in the left nasopharynx apex, left nasopharynx cavity, and infratemporal fossa and left sphenoid bone, and sphenoid sinus wall (Panel 2a). Preoperative coronal CT of the sinus showed lobulated soft tissue density shadows in the left ethmoid and maxillary sinuses, and bone destruction in the posterior and medial walls of the left maxillary sinus (Panel 2b). Preoperative coronal enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed a mass on the left side of the nasopharynx, involving the nasopharynx, pterygopalatine fossa, posterior nasal cavity, nasal septum, left maxillary sinus, and sphenoid sinus, as well as the left orbital hypospadias and posterior of left orbit with significant enhancement (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). DSA of the ECA showed the donor artery of the lesion was the left maxillary artery (arrow indicates, Panel 2d). Postoperative coronal enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed resection of lesions in the left nasopharynx, pterygopalatine fossa, posterior nasal cavity, nasal septum, left maxillary sinus, and sphenoid sinus (Panel 2e).

经介入检查可以辅助判断出血部位。DSA检查的优势还在于可以同时采用覆膜支架或弹簧圈栓塞止血<sup>[5]</sup>,避免发生颈内动脉破裂鼻腔大出血导致的死亡。本研究1例垂体腺瘤切除术后鼻腔大出血患者,为使异常血管(颈内动脉海绵窦段破裂出血)恢复正常状态,先尝试覆膜支架植入术,但并不能封闭破口,遂予以颈内动脉弹簧圈栓塞术,使颈内动脉闭塞后成功止血。提示血管内治疗在内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术中并发大血管破裂出血的治疗中颇具优势。本研究有1例侵袭性垂体腺瘤患者术中并发颈内动脉破裂,由于内镜下可见破口较小,予以肌肉、筋膜修复,术后即刻DSA检查未见对比剂外渗,未予处理,术后无鼻腔、术腔出血。对于这类动脉管壁近全层断裂的颈内动脉假性动脉瘤,不具有血管壁,并且缺少真正的动脉瘤颈,传统的外科夹闭手术难度较大,还存在较高的破裂风险,早发现、早处理至关重要,选择合适的血管内治疗方法,可以取得较好的效果<sup>[21]</sup>。

内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术中大量出血(单次出血量约400 ml)可影响肿瘤全切除率<sup>[22-23]</sup>,由于血管内治疗的“保驾护航”,使术者可以在内镜下全切除肿瘤,或者辅助足疗程免疫治疗或靶向治疗,以达到治愈或完全缓解,减少手术损伤及术后并发症,提高颅底肿瘤的治疗效果,延长患者生存期。本研究有1例9岁鼻咽血管纤维瘤患儿术前进行DSA检查发现肿瘤供血丰富,同侧颈内动脉、颈外动脉均供血,考虑肿瘤由颈内动脉和颈外动脉同时供血,不能同时栓塞,且该例患儿既往曾行上颌动脉栓塞术,故我们选择在复合手术室采用内镜下经鼻入路肿瘤切除术联合血管内治疗,术中利用球囊暂时阻塞左颈外动脉分支上颌动脉(图2d),明显减少术中出血量和对全身器官的伤害,缩短恢复时间;但该例患儿肿瘤累及眶下裂、眼眶后部,为避免损伤视力和影响眼球活动,残留部分肿瘤,术后辅以放射治疗,随访过程中无肿瘤进展。同时,本研究亦对1例17岁鼻咽血管纤维瘤患者术前进行供

体动脉栓塞,减少术中出血量,达到肿瘤全切除。

综上所述,血管内治疗在内镜下经鼻入路颅底肿瘤切除术中意义重大,不仅可以有效评估被颅底肿瘤包绕的大血管受累情况,也可以判断颅底肿瘤主要供体动脉,提前对供体动脉栓塞使肿瘤坏死、体积缩小,减少术中出血量,提高肿瘤全切除率;同时可以对破裂的大血管进行有效止血,在提高颅底肿瘤诊断与治疗效果的同时,也避免严重并发症的发生。但目前关于血管内治疗在颅底肿瘤中的应用较少,也缺乏相应的规范和指南。本文亦存在回顾性、病例少、病种复杂缺乏同质性等缺点,但在颅底肿瘤血管评价方面可为临床提供经验。随着样本量的积累和研究的进一步深入,血管内治疗在颅底肿瘤领域的应用价值必将引起相关领域如耳鼻咽喉头颈外科、神经外科、颅底外科中心医师的重视,以造福更多患者。

利益冲突 无

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## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(四)

特发性晚发性小脑共济失调

idiopathic late-onset cerebellar ataxia(ILOCA)

调强放射治疗 intensity modulated radiotherapy(IMRT)

同源重组 homologous recombination(HR)

Zeste 同源蛋白 2 增强子

enhancer of Zeste homolog 2(EZH2)

 $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白  $\alpha$ -synuclein( $\alpha$ -Syn)

完全缓解 complete response(CR)

微小RNA microRNA(miRNA)

无进展生存期 progression free survival(PFS)

无事件生存率 event-free survival(EFS)

细胞间黏附分子 intercellular adhesion molecular(ICAM)

细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 2A

cyclin-dependent kinase 2A(CDK2A)

细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制基因 2A

cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A(CDKN2A)

细胞周期素 D1 cyclin D1(CCND1)

纤维母细胞生长因子受体

fibroblast growth factor receptor(FGFR)

Bcl2/腺病毒 E1B 19kD 相互作用蛋白 3

Bcl2/adenovirus E1B 19kDa interacting protein 3(BNIP3)

小脑性缄默综合征 cerebellar mutism syndrome(CMS)

信号转导与转录激活因子 3

signal transducer and activator of transcription 3(STAT3)

信使RNA messenger RNA(mRNA)

形成菊形团的胶质神经元肿瘤

rosette-forming glioneuronal tumor(RGNT)

1 型神经纤维瘤病 neurofibroma 1(NF1)

血管内皮生长因子

vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF)

血小板源性生长因子受体

platelet-derived growth factor receptor(PDGFR)

以小脑共济失调为主要表现的多系统萎缩

multiple system atrophy with cerebellar-predominant (MSA-C)

异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1/2 isocitrate dehydrogenase 1/2(IDH1/2)

Glasgow 预后分级 Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS)

原代胶质瘤干细胞 primary glioma stem cells(pGSCs)

原肌球蛋白受体激酶 tropomyosin receptor kinase(TRK)

智力指数 Mental Index(MI)

肿瘤微环境 tumor microenvironment(TME)

总生存期 overall survival(OS)

组蛋白去甲基化酶 histone demethylase(HDM)

组蛋白去乙酰化酶 histone deacetylase(HDAC)