

·临床研究·

表现为鼻出血的创伤性颈动脉损伤的治疗体会

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【摘要】回顾分析5例头面部外伤后鼻出血的创伤性颈动脉损伤患者临床资料,均经全脑血管造影检查明确诊断。2例颌内动脉分支损伤,以聚乙烯醇颗粒及明胶海绵栓塞;1例颈内动脉海绵窦瘤并蝶窦腔内假性动脉瘤形成,球囊闭塞瘘口和颈内动脉,再于后交通动脉近心端手术夹闭颈内动脉;1例颈内动脉自床突段闭塞,采用球囊闭塞颈内动脉主干;1例颈内动脉海绵窦末段假性动脉瘤,采用弹簧圈结合液态胶栓塞。术后无一例鼻出血复发。头面部外伤后鼻出血严重或反复鼻出血者,应行CT血管造影或全脑血管造影检查,及时明确诊断,尽早治疗。

【关键词】颈动脉损伤; 鼻出血; 栓塞, 治疗性; 结扎术; 血管造影术, 数字减影

Treatment and experience of traumatic carotid artery injury with massive epistaxis

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【Abstract】 A retrospective analysis was made on 5 cases who had the traumatic carotid artery injury with massive epistaxis (from September 2007 to June 2011). All of them were finally diagnosed by digital subtraction angiography (DSA). Among them, 2 cases of traumatic pseudoaneurysm from internal maxillary artery were embolized with polyvinyl alcohol particles and gelatin sponge. One case was carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF) with traumatic pseudoaneurysm located in the sphenoid sinus. This patient's internal carotid artery (ICA) and fistula was blocked with balloon, and then ICA was clipped proximal to the posterior communicating artery. One case with injured ICA was treated with blocking by balloon. The pseudoaneurysm located in ICA cavernous segment of one case was embolized with coil and liquid glue. No recurrence was found after successful surgeries. Patients with massive epistaxis or recurrent epistaxis after craniofacial trauma should undergo CT angiography (CTA) or DSA examination so as to get proper diagnosis and treatment as early as possible.

【Key words】 Carotid artery injuries; Epistaxis; Embolization, therapeutic; Ligation; Angiography, digital subtraction

小型机动车为农村及城镇的主要交通工具,发生车祸伤时以头面部骨折常见。骨折后大多数患者意识清醒,因此常因面部骨折、颅底骨折损伤颈动脉及其分支而引起口鼻腔出血,或外伤后1~2周

再次鼻出血。自2007年9月~2011年6月我院神经外科共收治5例表现为鼻腔大出血或反复鼻出血的创伤性颈动脉损伤的车祸伤患者,现将其诊断与治疗经过报告如下。

资料与方法

一、一般资料

本组5例患者均为车祸伤,致伤原因分别为高空坠落物砸伤鼻面部(1例)、自摩托车坠落鼻面部着地(3例)、车祸致额面部撞击伤(1例);男性4例,

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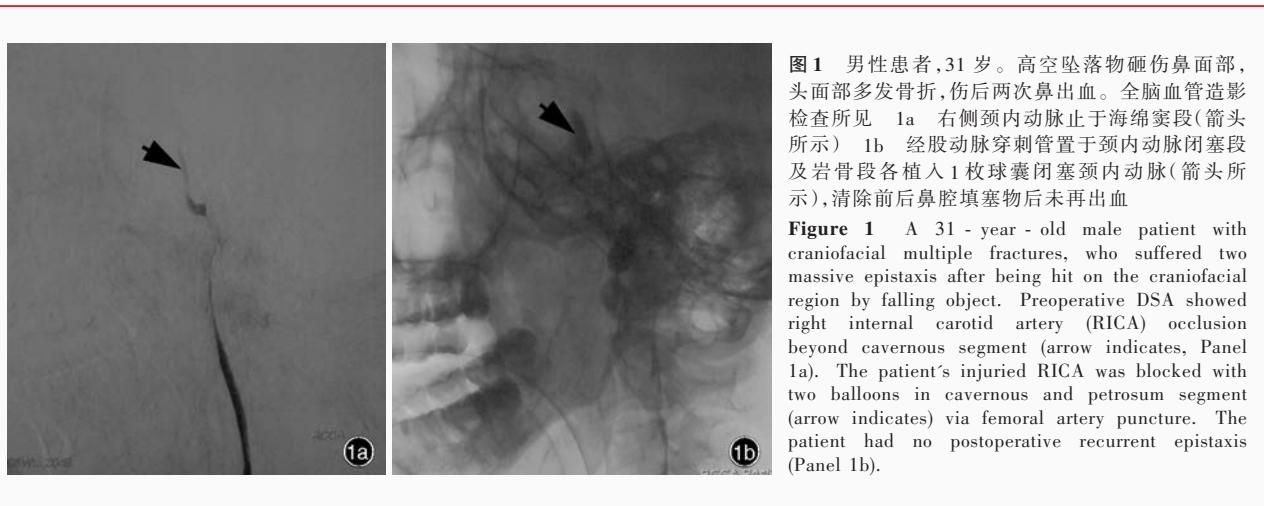


图1 男性患者,31岁。高空坠落物砸伤鼻面部,头面部多发骨折,伤后两次鼻出血。全脑血管造影检查所见 1a 右侧颈内动脉止于海绵窦段(箭头所示) 1b 经股动脉穿刺管置于颈内动脉闭塞段及岩骨段各植入1枚球囊闭塞颈内动脉(箭头所示),清除前后鼻腔填塞物后未再出血

Figure 1 A 31 - year - old male patient with craniofacial multiple fractures, who suffered two massive epistaxis after being hit on the craniofacial region by falling object. Preoperative DSA showed right internal carotid artery (RICA) occlusion beyond cavernous segment (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). The patient's injured RICA was blocked with two balloons in cavernous and petrosal segment (arrow indicates) via femoral artery puncture. The patient had no postoperative recurrent epistaxis (Panel 1b).

女性1例;年龄25~41岁,平均32.40岁;发病至明确诊断时间为3天至1个月,平均14.21 d。临床表现为不同程度挫裂伤致鼻面部肿胀或伤后即刻鼻出血,再次鼻出血分别发生于伤后第7天(1例)、第14天(3例)、第20天(1例)和1个月(1例);出血次数为2次(4例)或3次(1例)。入院后头部CT检查提示,眶、蝶、筛、颧骨不同程度骨折,蝶窦、筛窦呈低密度影。

二、治疗方法

1. 颈内动脉栓塞术 本组5例患者中2例系自摩托车坠落致鼻面部伤,入院后经单纯鼻腔填塞完全止血。于伤后第7和14天再次鼻出血,前鼻腔填塞止血并于局部麻醉下经股动脉穿刺置管行颈动脉造影检查,显示颈内动脉分支假性动脉瘤形成,遂以直径为500~900 μm的聚乙烯醇颗粒(PVA)及明胶海绵栓塞颈内动脉分支,清除鼻腔填塞物后未再出血,达到临床治愈。

2. 颈内动脉球囊栓塞术 (1)单纯颈内动脉栓塞术:1例高空坠落物致鼻面部伤后合并少量硬膜外血肿患者,伤后数小时发生右侧大脑半球梗死,行血肿清除及去骨瓣减压术。面部消肿后发现右侧眼睑下垂及视神经损伤,伤后1个月鼻腔大出血,行前后鼻孔填塞并于局部麻醉下经股动脉穿刺置管行右侧颈内动脉造影检查,显示右侧颈内动脉止于海绵窦段,床突段以远未显影,分别于血管闭塞处及近心端各植入1枚球囊(BAL2XRAY,法国Balt公司),双侧颈动脉及椎动脉造影未发现对比剂外渗后清除鼻腔填塞物,未再出血(图1)。(2)颈内动脉瘘口闭塞术:1例自摩托车坠落额面部撞击伤患者伤后严重鼻腔大出血,经导尿管后鼻腔填塞及油

纱前鼻腔填塞止血,5d后清除填塞物。伤后20d出现结膜充血、颅内杂音、进食呛咳并再次鼻腔大出血,前后鼻腔填塞后于局部麻醉下经股动脉穿刺置管行脑血管造影检查,显示右侧颈内动脉海绵窦段及蝶窦腔内假性动脉瘤形成;右侧颈内动脉血流经瘘口盗走,未见向颅内供血;右侧后交通动脉开放向右侧大脑中动脉及瘘口盗血。原计划栓塞瘘口,保留右侧颈内动脉,术中发现海绵窦分隔消失,球囊无法在瘘口与海绵窦分隔之间恰当停留,遂改行球囊闭塞瘘口和右侧颈内动脉。完全闭塞瘘口后左侧椎动脉造影显示,球囊部分覆盖右侧后交通动脉,其向右侧大脑中动脉盗血现象明显减弱,遂于颈内动脉近心端植入2枚球囊(BAL2XRAY,法国Balt公司)闭塞颈内动脉,左侧椎动脉造影显示,右侧后交通动脉完全开放,向右侧大脑中动脉和瘘口盗血,但盗血明显减少,假性动脉瘤瘤体仍显影,遂于全身麻醉下,经翼点入路于后交通动脉近心端夹闭颈内动脉,术后未再鼻出血(图2)。

3. 弹簧圈联合液态胶颈内动脉闭塞术 1例系车祸伤后鼻面部骨折并左下肢骨折,行单纯前鼻腔填塞止血及左下肢切开复位固定术。伤后第14天(出院时)再次鼻出血,前鼻腔填塞止血后行CT血管造影(CTA)检查疑似左侧颈内动脉海绵窦末段动脉瘤,进一步行全脑血管造影检查显示左侧颈内动脉海绵窦末段内侧壁动脉瘤形成,约6 mm×5 mm大小,瘤体形状不规则、瘤颈较小,静脉期瘤腔对比剂滞留,三维全脑血管造影可见部分瘤壁位于蝶窦腔,考虑假性动脉瘤。遂于全身麻醉下经股动脉穿刺,导引导管(Echelon-10,美国EV3公司)引导下植入3枚电解脱微弹簧圈(6 mm/20 cm、5 mm/15 cm和

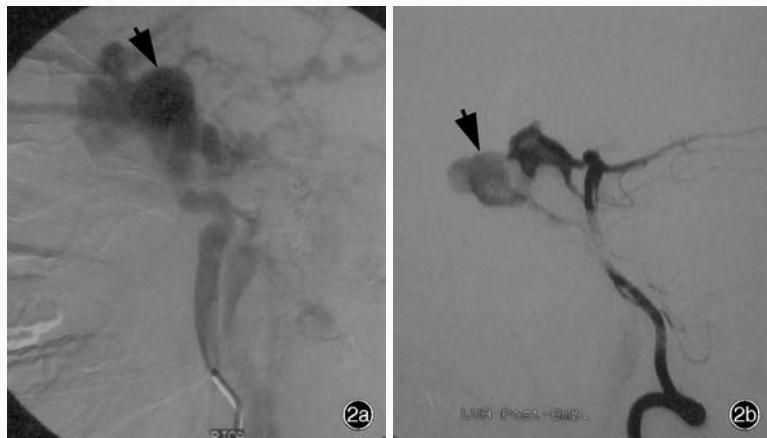


图2 男性患者,30岁。车祸伤致面部肿胀,伤后3次鼻出血。全脑血管造影检查所见
2a 右侧颈内动脉海绵窦瘘并蝶窦腔内假性动脉瘤形成(箭头所示) 2b 经股动脉穿刺置管
闭塞瘘口保留颈内动脉失败,分别于颈内动脉瘘口及岩骨段各放置1枚球囊闭塞颈内动脉,后
交通动脉仍向瘘口盗血,假性动脉瘤呈浅淡显影(箭头所示),遂经右侧翼点入路行后交通动脉
近心端颈内动脉夹闭术,术后未再鼻出血

Figure 2 A 30-year-old male patient, who suffered three massive epistaxis after being impacted on the craniofacial in traffic accident. Preoperative DSA showed right carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF) with the traumatic pseudoaneurysm which was located in the sphenoid sinus (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). After failure of blocking

3 mm/8 cm,美国MicroVention公司)。全脑血管造影显示瘤体增大,考虑单纯弹簧圈栓塞可能复发或再出血,于是以塑性球囊(Hyperglide,4 mm/10 mm,美国EV3公司)阻塞瘤颈后缓慢注射液态胶0.20 ml(Onyx-18,美国EV3公司),予以近全闭塞假性动脉瘤瘤体。

本组5例患者术后观察1周均未发生再出血,随访6~12个月病情无反复。由于经济原因术后均未接受脑血管造影随访复查。

讨 论

我国农村地区以摩托车和机动三轮车为主要交通工具,不遵守交通法规佩带头盔人群为车祸伤高发人群,伤后易损伤头面部使骨折风险增加。几乎所有发生头面部骨折的患者均导致鼻出血、单纯性鼻腔黏膜撕裂,伴颅底骨折损伤颈动脉或其分支动脉者可导致不同程度鼻腔大出血,甚至失血性休克,严重者可危及生命^[1-5]。

鼻咽部血供较为丰富,供血动脉包括眼动脉分支如筛前支、筛后支,颈内动脉分支翼管动脉、面动脉分支、咽升动脉、蝶腭动脉等,而且各动脉之间有丰富的吻合。头面部骨折后易损伤这些血管和组织结构,导致口鼻腔大出血。但与颈内动脉损伤相比,上述分支动脉出血相对较少,经血管栓塞术栓塞出血责任动脉、降低局部灌注压,可使血小板和凝血因子等充分发挥止血作用;栓塞材料包括聚乙烯醇颗粒、明胶海绵或弹簧圈^[1,3]。本组有2例患者系此类损伤,治疗方法相对简单。

创伤性颈动脉损伤在所有钝器伤中约占1%,其中41%~70%的颈部血管损伤是由摩托车车祸所致^[1-4]。颈内动脉经蝶窦外侧壁者占71%,尸头标本可见颈内动脉与蝶窦之间无骨质者占4%,颈内动脉海绵窦段外侧为海绵窦固有膜、内侧为蝶窦骨壁和蝶窦黏膜^[1,3,6],颈内动脉岩骨段、海绵窦段破裂后出血进入蝶窦,由于黏膜和血肿覆盖,以及鼻腔填塞即可止血,而后期由于血肿吸收、清除鼻腔填塞物后将可能发生再出血^[7-8]。

据文献报道,颈动脉损伤可分为5级^[9]:I级,血管腔形状不规则,狭窄程度<25%;II级,血管腔形状不规则,狭窄程度≥25%,伴腔内血栓形成或内膜漂浮;III级,创伤性动脉瘤,约占15%,病死率为11%;IV级,血管闭塞;V级,血管横断。创伤性颈动脉损伤时若外膜完整,内膜损伤主要表现为缺血性卒中,颈内动脉完全断裂、夹层形成并逐渐闭塞继而导致大面积梗死,若合并脑挫裂伤或硬膜外或硬膜下血肿,则形成脑疝的风险显著增加,特别是年轻人。此类患者脑组织萎缩不严重,可代偿空间小,本组有1例即于伤后数小时出现右侧瞳孔扩大,头部CT检查硬膜外血肿无进一步扩大,脑实质内无新发出血灶,去骨瓣减压血肿清除术中可见脑组织明显肿胀,考虑系颅底骨折损伤颈内动脉所致,脑血管造影检查证实为颈内动脉闭塞。结合文献考虑为颈动脉损伤IV级,血管闭塞。此类患者即使经全脑血管造影证实动脉血管已闭塞,亦应在闭塞血管段近心端以球囊加固,且需经对侧颈动脉和椎动脉造影确认前交通动脉、后交通动脉未向颈内

动脉损伤段盗血,然后方可清除鼻腔填塞物。

创伤性颈内动脉海绵窦瘘合并假性动脉瘤临床较为少见,曾有文献报道6例合并蝶窦假性动脉瘤患者,占同期收治的51例创伤性颈动脉-海绵窦瘘患者的11.76%^[3]。本组有1例患者属于此类,伤后3次鼻出血,考虑假性动脉瘤壁经吸收变薄,咳嗽或排便用力即可导致瘤壁再次破裂出血,血压下降使出血速度减慢,血肿形成更利于止血。此类患者颈内动脉瘘口较大^[2,10],既要闭塞瘘口又需保留颈内动脉,增加了手术难度。有研究显示,此类患者术前应行患侧颈动脉压迫训练,促进颅内血管代偿,必要时可行球囊闭塞试验^[6,10]。本组此类患者虽经闭塞瘘口,但行患侧椎动脉造影显示后交通动脉仍向瘘口盗血;考虑到这种情况下经后交通动脉向脑组织供血相应减少,且可引起失血性贫血,低灌注性缺血性卒中风险也会增加,遂改行经同侧翼点入路于后交通动脉近心端夹闭患侧颈内动脉。提示可采用球囊闭塞瘘口和颈内动脉的方法治疗创伤性颈动脉-海绵窦瘘患者,但须经对侧颈动脉和椎动脉造影确认瘘口不显影后方能解脱球囊,若介入治疗失败,可改行动脉夹闭术进行补救。有文献报道,假性动脉瘤单纯弹簧圈填塞易复发或发生再出血^[11-12]。因为假性动脉瘤瘤壁系由凝固的血栓形成,随着血栓的逐渐吸收,在血流的冲击下弹簧圈将逐渐移位,继而复发或再出血。弹簧圈结合液态胶(Onyx-18,美国EV3公司)可以达到“钢筋混凝土”效果,完全闭塞假性动脉瘤瘤体,降低再出血、再复发的可能^[10-11]。本组1例颈内动脉海绵窦末段假性动脉瘤患者,即采用弹簧圈联合液态胶栓塞动脉瘤治愈。因此对于假性动脉瘤颈较小的患者,静脉期瘤体内对比剂滞留越明显,其栓塞效果越佳。但是在栓塞治疗前应充分评价前后交通动脉血流开放情况,因为球囊辅助栓塞治疗过程中阻断血流时间越长,理论上瘤体内栓塞物固定越稳定^[12]。覆膜支架亦可成为处理此类假性动脉瘤的方式之一^[4]。

对于头面部创伤后鼻腔反复出血的患者,应考虑施行脑血管造影检查,以早期明确血管损伤程度及部位,以免误诊造成不良后果。颈动脉损伤相关临床症状包括出血性或缺血性,临床医师应提高对此类疾病的认识。

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