

DOI: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.05.037

栓塞治疗颅内动脉瘤的并发症及处理方法分析

王成谋 叶飞[△] 郑永强 上官守琴 汪健

(湖北医药学院附属人民医院神经内科 湖北 十堰 442000)

摘要 目的:分析栓塞治疗颅内动脉瘤过程中并发症的发生原因及处理方法。**方法:**回顾性分析微弹簧圈栓塞治疗的 97 例颅内动脉瘤患者的临床资料,包括性别、年龄、Hunt-Hess 分级,对住院患者进行术前整体状况评估。影像学检查主要记录动脉瘤的位置、瘤体长度和瘤颈宽度,测量其长宽比例。血管内介入手术治疗观察各种介入治疗方法以及相关并发症。**结果:**本组 97 例颅内动脉瘤患者中,男 44 例、女 53 例,男性平均年龄 51.3 岁,女性平均年龄 46.7 岁,男女共同平均年龄 48.7 岁。颈内动脉-后交通支及其附近动脉瘤 51 个,前交通动脉和大脑前动脉 29 个,大脑中动脉 11 个,椎-基底动脉系统 6 个,所用到的栓塞材料包括各种弹簧圈、颅内支架、不可脱球囊等。97 例中 15 例出现并发症(15.5%),动脉瘤破裂出血 4 例,术中发生血管痉挛 3 例,血栓形成或血栓性栓塞 5 例,3 例死亡。**结论:**栓塞治疗颅内动脉瘤过程中最主要并发症包括动脉瘤破裂、栓塞和血栓形成、血管痉挛等,术前评估、术中谨慎操作以及正确及时的处理能够降低栓塞治疗颅内动脉瘤的并发症。

关键词:颅内动脉瘤;栓塞;并发症

中图分类号:R739.41 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)05-933-04

Analysis of the Complications during Interventional Treatments of Intracranial Aneurysms and their Treatment

WANG Cheng-mou, YE Fei[△], ZHENG Yong-qiang, SHANGGUANG Shou-qin, WANG Jian

(Department of neurology Renmin Hospital, Hubei University of Medicine, Shiyan, Hubei, 442000, China,)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the reasons and treatments of complications during the intracranial aneurysm embolization.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of coiling embolized intracranial aneurysms, The clinical data included gender, age, Hunt and Hess grading scale, to assess the patients' condition before treating. The imaging reported the site, length, width and length/width ratio of aneurysms. Recording various methods of endovascular treatment and assistance, recording methods and associated complications in interventional treatment. **Results:** In clinical data of 97 patients with intracranial aneurysm, male 44 cases and female 53 cases, the average age of male is 51.3 years old and female is 46.7 years old, the average age of male and female is 48.7 years old. According to the classification of location, ICA(Internal Carotid Artery)-PcoA(Posterior Communicating Artery) 51 cases, AcoA(Anterior Communicating Artery) and ACA (Anterior Cerebral Artery) 29 cases, MCA(Middle Cerebral Artery) 11 cases, BA(Basilar artery)-VA(Vertebral artery) 6 cases; Embolism stuff includes various coils, intracranial stent, undetachable balloon. 15 of 97 cases complications (15.5 %), including aneurysm bleeding in 4 cases, intraoperation vasospasm 3 cases, thrombosis or thrombotic embolization 5 cases, died 3 cases. **Conclusion:** The main complications of coiling embolized intracranial aneurysms included aneurysm rupture, thrombogenesis and embolization, vasospasm, etc, preoperative assessment, prudent operation, correct and timely treatments could reduce the intraoperation complications and adverse consequences.

Key words: Intracranial aneurysm; Embolization; Complication

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R739.41 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)05-933-04

蛛网膜下腔出血的年发病率为 10.5/10 万^[1],颅内动脉瘤是造成自发性蛛网膜下腔出血的最常见原因,约为 85%左右,是一种严重威胁人类健康的疾病。近年来,动脉瘤的血管内介入治疗有了很大的发展,特别是电解可脱卸弹簧圈的运用,使介入治疗成为除夹闭手术之外的一项治疗动脉瘤的可靠手段。全世界许多治疗中心已经将介入治疗规范为颅内动脉瘤的首选治疗方法^[2],但是血管内介入治疗同样存在动脉瘤破裂、栓塞和血栓形成、血管痉挛等并发症。本研究旨在分析颅内动脉瘤血

管内治疗的常见并发症的发生原因及处理方式。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

对我院收治的 97 例颅内动脉瘤患者的治疗情况进行回顾性分析,介入治疗适应症:(1)囊状、夹层、梭形动脉瘤;(2)假性动脉瘤;(3)后循环动脉瘤;(4)颈内动脉岩骨段、海绵窦段动脉瘤;(5)Hunt-Hess 分级:0-3 级。记录介入栓塞方法及其相关并发症。本组男 44 例,女 53 例,年龄 36-75 岁,平均 48.7 岁。

1.2 介入治疗方法

采用 3D-DSA 血管造影机,在气管插管全凭静脉麻醉下进行,微导管塑形后在微导丝辅助下进入瘤体,在瘤颈至瘤

作者简介:王成谋(1980-),男,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:脑血管病, E-mail: wcm208@qq.com

[△]通讯作者:叶飞, E-mail: 13986889066@163.com

(收稿日期:2013-06-25 接受日期:2013-07-18)

底距离的中外 1/3 处固定微导管,根据瘤体与瘤颈大小,选用相应的微弹簧圈依次填入瘤腔,反复造影,直至动脉瘤不显影。对于窄颈囊状动脉瘤,直接行微弹簧圈栓塞;对于宽颈动脉瘤,采用球囊/支架/双导管等瘤颈辅助技术;后循环动脉瘤若不能通过弹簧圈填塞的夹层/梭形动脉瘤采用单纯支架置入或直接封闭载瘤动脉的方法。

患者术后均给予尼莫地平静脉滴注及“3H”治疗防止血管痉挛,并给予抗感染,适当脱水降颅内压等治疗。定期行腰穿释放脑脊液,出血量较大患者行持续蛛网膜下腔引流。

2 结果

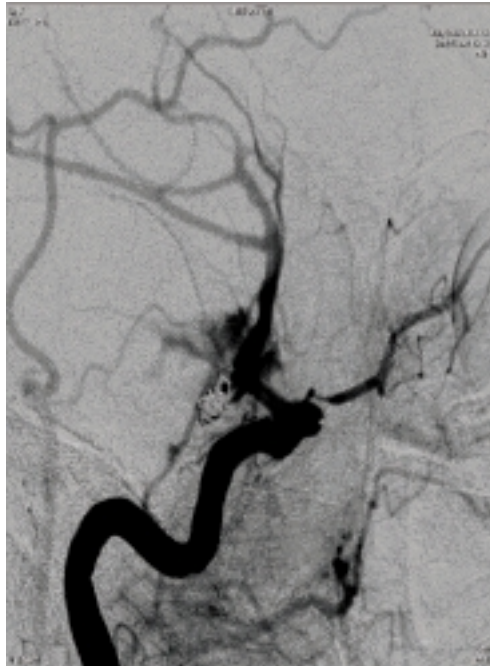


图 1 后交通动脉瘤栓塞过程中破裂,可见造影剂溢出

Fig.1 During the embolization of PcoA, the aneurysm ruptured and contrast agent leaked



图 2 左侧后交通动脉瘤支架辅助置入弹簧圈栓塞

Fig.2 Coiling embolization the left PcoA with stent assistance

3 讨论

动脉瘤栓塞治疗过程中最常见并发症是动脉瘤破裂、栓塞和血栓形成、血管痉挛等,其中血栓和栓塞是致残或致死的最主要原因。Park 等^[3]报道血管内治疗 180 例颅内动脉瘤患者,手术相关致残率和死亡率分别为 4.8%和 4.8%,在破裂性动脉瘤分别为 5.9%和 7.6%,在非破裂性动脉瘤分别为 1.4%和 1.4%,在重复治疗的动脉瘤分别为 10%和 0。

3.1 动脉瘤破裂

栓塞术中动脉瘤破裂出血是颅内动脉瘤栓塞治疗中最危险的并发症,介入栓塞过程中出现动脉瘤破裂的几率较小,其发生率国外报道为 2.4%-6%^[46],通常有以下原因:(1)自然破裂有破裂史的动脉瘤再次破裂出血的风险很高,在未经治疗的破裂动脉瘤,第 1 个 24h 内再次破裂出血的发生率为 3%-4%,第 1 个月内再次破裂出血的发生率为 1%-2%/天,3 个月以后,其再次破裂出血的发生率为 3%/年。(2)血压波动若载瘤动脉内血压剧烈波动,导致跨瘤壁压力在短时间内急骤改变,常诱发动脉瘤破裂。(3)抗凝药物使用 抗凝药物的使用使附着动脉瘤

97 例患者中,颈内动脉-后交通支及其附近动脉瘤 51 例,前交通动脉和大脑前动脉 29 例,大脑中动脉 11 例,椎-基底动脉系统 6 例。Hunt-Hess 分级:0 级 11 例,Ⅰ级 58 例,Ⅱ级 19 例,Ⅲ级 9 例。15 例出现并发症(15.5%),术中发生动脉瘤破裂出血 4 例,给予中和肝素,控制血压,继续填塞弹簧圈,术后蛛网膜下腔引流后,3 例患者存活,1 例死亡;严重血管痉挛 3 例,停止对血管刺激并局部注射罂粟碱,持续尼莫通泵入后,患者痉挛缓解;血栓形成或血栓栓塞 5 例,给予加强抗凝及局部动脉溶栓治疗后,4 例患者预后尚可,1 例死亡;血管夹层 2 例及导管折断 1 例,给予相应处理后患者均无严重不良后果;1 例弹簧圈逸出动脉瘤栓塞载瘤动脉,溢出弹簧圈未能取出,患者死亡。

破口的血栓溶解松动,诱发再次破裂出血^[7]。(4)微导管、微导丝刺破瘤壁 动脉硬化、路径迂曲,微导管、微导丝到位困难,蓄积张力过大,不能在进入瘤体之前释放张力,是造成微导管、微导丝刺破瘤壁的主要原因,其他原因如瘤体过小,操作空间过小,双导管技术都会增加瘤体破裂的风险。(5)过度栓塞 在操作过程中,送入微弹簧圈阻力较大时,追求致密栓塞以致撑破动脉瘤。(6)不全栓塞 动脉瘤的次全栓塞被认为是再破裂的重要危险因素^[8]。Sluzewski M^[9]报道动脉瘤栓塞后再破裂发生率在 1.4%以内,但前交通动脉瘤栓塞后再破裂死亡率高达到了 100%。

术中保持血压稳定,避免剧烈波动,动脉瘤处理前避免使用抗凝药物,避免过度栓塞以及谨慎的操作可减少动脉瘤破裂的风险,一旦动脉瘤破裂,需立即处理。术中证实动脉瘤破裂后(图 1),控制好血压,立即使用鱼精蛋白中和肝素,同时减少造影剂使用,以防过多造影剂外溢至蛛网膜下腔对脑组织造成损害,并快速使用微弹簧圈填塞动脉瘤减少出血,脱水降低颅内压,术后行头部 CT 扫描了解蛛网膜下腔积血情况,同时需多次腰穿或持续蛛网膜下腔引流,尽量排除血性脑脊液,必要时外科手术清除。



图3 支架置入后血栓形成阻塞左侧大脑中动脉

Fig.3 The left MCA thrombosis after embolization with stent assistance



图4 大脑前动脉和颈内动脉近端发生严重血管痉挛

Fig.4 Severe vasospasm occurred in the ACA and ICA

3.2 栓塞和血栓形成

动脉瘤栓塞术中发生脑梗死,其原因常为动脉硬化斑块脱落或动脉瘤内附壁血栓逸出,弹簧圈等栓塞材料的异常栓塞;因肝素化不全使导管内壁或导丝表面附着的水栓脱落;支架置入后支架内血栓形成发生脑梗死。

动脉瘤治疗过程中发生的异常栓塞可能有以下途径:(1)导管、导丝内血栓 导管导丝长时间血管内操作,血栓形成后随造影剂血流栓塞远端动脉,栓塞物多为新鲜血栓或小栓子。(2)动脉硬化斑块 动脉硬化斑块在导管导丝触碰下脱落造成远端血管栓塞,栓塞物为相对较硬的斑块,也可斑块和血栓的混合物。(3)球囊误脱、微弹簧圈逸出、支架移位、Onyx 胶溢出造成正常动脉的栓塞,此类栓塞与操作者的技能和熟练程度密切相关。(4)支架置入后出现急性或迟发性动脉闭塞,通常为支架内血栓形成。其他原因如造影剂的使用可能成为促使血管内皮血栓形成的因素之一^[10]。因此,严格的术前准备,术中持续肝素化,导管导丝的反复冲洗,熟悉各种材料的性能和安全使用,谨慎操作是防止栓塞和血栓形成的关键所在。

未破裂动脉瘤需要支架辅助治疗前必须使用抗凝剂,一般为术前三天开始使用氯吡格雷;而对于破裂动脉瘤需要支架辅助治疗的患者,术前使用抗凝剂,有诱发再次出血的可能,若术前不使用抗凝剂,易引发术中或术后支架内血栓形成^[11],造成脑梗死,目前多采用支架置入动脉瘤致密填塞后,使用三天低分子肝素和氯吡格雷 4-6 周,阿司匹林 6 月,预防支架内血栓形成,抗血小板药物的使用显著降低了辅助设备带来的缺血性事件的发生^[12]。本组患者中一例支架辅助栓塞宽颈动脉瘤(图2),术后由于严重的鼻衄未使用抗凝剂,一周后支架内血栓形成发生严重脑梗死(图3),患者死亡。在破裂动脉瘤中使用支架辅助明显增高了缺血性事件的发生,这可能与抗血栓药物的限制使用密切相关^[13]。

3.3 血管痉挛

脑血管痉挛是动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血严重的并发症之一,即使动脉瘤被成功处理后,其发病率仍高达 30%-70%,症状性血管痉挛发生率约为 30%左右^[14],是引起严重的缺血性脑损害,缺血性神经功能缺损的主要原因,与血管痉挛相关性致死和重残发生率大约在 10%-20%^[15,16]。

严重的蛛网膜下腔出血、导管或导丝对血管壁的刺激,注射高渗造影剂均可造成血管痉挛,其中以载瘤动脉痉挛最为常见,其它血管的痉挛也可发生。其他原因如高凝状态的微血栓形成,动脉瘤体内微血栓溢出或动脉瘤内新鲜血栓未完全机化随血流冲击,均可造成远端微血管的痉挛,虽然在影像学上无明显改变,但是患者存在神经功能缺损定位体征,可出现偏瘫、失语等神经功能缺损的症状。发生血管痉挛后(图4),停止对血管壁刺激痉挛仍然不能缓解者,可使用微导管在发生痉挛的血管附近注射罂粟碱或尼莫通,局部注射尼莫通后血管造影发现血管痉挛明显缓解^[17],用尼莫通或法舒地尔缓解血管痉挛。目前通过动脉内注射治疗血管痉挛的药物除了常用的罂粟碱外,尼莫地平 and 异搏定等药物的效果也比较确切^[18]。对于药物治疗失败的脑血管痉挛,球囊扩张成形术或联合使用药物动脉内注射也是一种常用的治疗方法,并能很好的逆转已经发生的神经功能缺损^[19]。

总之,在颅内动脉瘤血管内栓塞治疗的过程中,术前评估及准备、术中谨慎操作以及对并发症正确及时的处理能够有效减少并发症,改善患者预后。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Linn FH, Rinkel GJ, Algra A, et al. Incidence of subarachnoid hemorrhage: role of region, year, and rate of computed tomography: a meta-analysis[J]. Stroke, 1996, 27(4):625-629
- [2] Quadros RS, Gallas S, Noudel R, et al. Endovascular treatment of middle cerebral artery aneurysms as first option: a single center experience of 92 aneurysms[J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2007, 28(8):1567-1572
- [3] Park HK, Horowitz M, Jungreis C, et al. Periprocedural morbidity and

- mortality associated with endovascular treatment of intracranial aneurysms[J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2005, 26(3):506-514
- [4] Doerfler A, Wanke I, Egelhof T, et al. Aneurysmal rupture during embolization with Guglielmi detachable coils: causes, management, and outcome[J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2001, 22(10):1825-1832
- [5] Halbach VV, Higashida RT, Dowd CF, et al. Management of vascular perforations that occur during neurointerventional procedures[J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 1991, 12(2):319-327
- [6] Houkin K, Kuroda S, Takahashi A, et al. Intra-operative premature rupture of the cerebral aneurysms. Analysis of the causes and management[J]. Acta Neurochir (Wien), 1999, 141(12):1255-1263
- [7] Cho YD, Lee JY, Seo JH, et al. Early recurrent hemorrhage after coil embolization in ruptured intracranial aneurysms [J]. Neuroradiology, 2012, 54(7):719-726
- [8] Brilstra EH, Rinkel GJ, van der Graaf Y, et al. Treatment of intracranial aneurysms by embolization with coils: a systematic review[J]. Stroke, 1999, 30(2):470-476
- [9] Sluzewski M, van Rooij WJ. Early rebleeding after coiling of ruptured cerebral aneurysms: incidence, morbidity, and risk factors [J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 2005, 26(7):1739-1743
- [10] Corot C, Perrin JM, Belleville J, et al. Effect of iodinated contrast media on blood clotting[J]. Invest Radiol, 1989, 24(5):390-393
- [11] Fiorella D, Albuquerque FC, Han P, et al. Preliminary experience using the Neuroform stent for the treatment of cerebral aneurysms[J]. Neurosurgery, 2004, 54(1):6-16
- [12] Brooks NP, Turk AS, Niemann DB, et al. Frequency of thromboembolic events associated with endovascular aneurysm treatment: retrospective case series[J]. J Neurosurg, 2008, 108(6):1095-1100
- [13] Lessne ML, Shah P, Alexander MJ, et al. Thromboembolic complications after Neuroform stent-assisted treatment of cerebral aneurysms: the Duke Cerebrovascular Center experience in 235 patients with 274 stents[J]. Neurosurgery, 2011, 69(2):369-375
- [14] Goddard AJ, Raju PP, Gholkar A. Does the method of treatment of acutely ruptured intracranial aneurysms influence the incidence and duration of cerebral vasospasm and clinical outcome [J] J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry, 2004, 75(6):868-872
- [15] Broderick JP, Brott TG, Duldner JE, et al. Initial and recurrent bleeding are the major causes of death following subarachnoid hemorrhage[J]. Stroke, 1994, 25(7):1342-1347
- [16] Rinkel GJ, Feigin VL, Algra A, et al. Circulatory volume expansion therapy for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage [J]. Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2004, (4):CD000483
- [17] Kim SS, Park DH, Lim DJ, et al. Angiographic features and clinical outcomes of intra-arterial nimodipine injection in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage-induced vasospasm[J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2012, 52(3):172-178
- [18] Hui C, Lau KP. Efficacy of intra-arterial nimodipine in the treatment of cerebral vasospasm complicating subarachnoid haemorrhage [J]. Clin Radiol, 2005, 60(9):1030-1036
- [19] Rabinstein AA, Wijdicks EF. Cerebral Vasospasm in Subarachnoid Hemorrhage[J]. Curr Treat Options Neurol, 2005, 7(2):99-107

(上接第 939 页)

- [12] Bulletti C, Panzini I, Borini A, et al. Pelvic factor infertility: diagnosis and prognosis of various procedures [J]. Ann N Y Acad Sci, 2008, 11(27): 73-82
- [13] Godinjak Z, Idrizbegovic E. Should diagnostic hysteroscopy be a routine procedure during diagnostic laparoscopy in infertile women? [J]. Bosn J Basic Med Sci, 2008, 8(1): 44-47
- [14] Hahn HS, Chun YK, Kwon YI, et al. Concurrent endometrial carcinoma following hysterectomy for atypical endometrial hyperplasia[J]. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol, 2010, 150(1): 80-83
- [15] Boudhraa K, Jellouli MA, Kassaoui O, et al. Role of the hysteroscopy and laparoscopy in management of the female infertility: about 200 cases[J]. Tunis Med, 2009, 87 (1) : 55
- [16] Sakar MN, Gul T, Atay AE, et al. Comparison of hysterosalpingography and laparoscopy in the evaluation of infertile women [J]. Saudi Med J, 2008, 29(9): 1315-1318
- [17] Tsuji I, Ami K, Miyazaki A, et al. Benefit of diagnostic laparoscopy for patients with unexplained infertility and normal hysterosalpingography findings[J]. Tohoku J Exp Med, 2009, 219(1): 39-42
- [18] Burton PR, Brown WA, Laurie C, et al. Mechanisms of bolus clearance in patients with laparoscopic adjustable gastric bands [J]. Obes Surg, 2010, 20(9): 1265-1272
- [19] 金治娟, 余蕴秀, 宋建红, 等. 宫腔镜辅助下分段诊刮在子宫内膜癌检查中的应用评价 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2011, 11(11): 2132-2134
- Jin Zhi-juan, She Yun-xiu, Song Jian-hong, et al. Clinical evaluation of hysteroscopy assisted segment curettage in endometrial cancer[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2011, 11(11): 2132-2134