

# 经桡动脉路径行椎动脉支架成形术的临床研究

薛萌 陈丽薇 张星 刘世福 张惠霞 兀瑞俭

**【摘要】 目的** 探讨经桡动脉路径行椎动脉支架成形术的可行性与安全性。**方法** 对 18 例术前评估股动脉入路困难或不愿意术后卧床的患者经桡动脉路径行椎动脉支架成形术(桡动脉组),与同期 30 例经股动脉行椎动脉支架成形术(股动脉组)的穿刺成功率、X 线曝光时间、手术操作时间、手术成功率、术中出血量、术后血管并发症、术后卧床时间进行比较。**结果** 2 组穿刺成功率及手术成功率均为 100%,桡动脉组 X 线曝光时间、手术操作时间、术中出血量与股动脉组比较均无明显差异( $P>0.05$ );桡动脉组卧床时间、术后血管并发症发生率明显低于股动脉组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 经桡动脉入路行椎动脉支架成形术安全、可行,经桡动脉入路可作为经股动脉入路重要的补充术式。

**【关键词】** 椎动脉支架成形术 桡动脉 股动脉 缺血性脑卒中 椎基底动脉系统 椎动脉狭窄

**【中图分类号】** R741.05 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1007-0478(2020)04-0520-04

**【DOI】** 10.3969/j.issn.1007-0478.2020.04.024

**Clinical study of vertebral artery stenting angioplasty via transradial access** Xue Meng, Chen Liwen, Zhang Xing, et al. Department of Neurology, Huanghe Sanmenxia Hospital, Sanmenxia 472000

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the feasibility and safety of vertebral artery stenting angioplasty via transradial access. **Methods** Eighteen patients who had difficulty evaluating femoral artery approach before operation or who were unwilling to stay in bed after operation were treated with transradial artery route vertebral stenting (the transradial access group). There were 30 cases of vertebral artery stenting angioplasty via transfemoral access (the transfemoral access group) at the same time. The results of the puncturing, the X-ray exposure time, the duration of operation, the operative results, the amount of intraoperative blood loss, the incidence of postoperative vascular complications, the time of postoperative rest in bed time were compared between two groups. **Results** The success rate of puncture and operation was 100% in both groups. There was no significant difference in X-ray exposure time, operative time and intraoperative bleeding between radial artery group and femoral artery group ( $P>0.05$ ). The duration of bed rest and the incidence of postoperative vascular complications in the transradial access group were significantly lower than those in the transfemoral access group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** In performing stenting angioplasty for vertebral artery occlusion or stenosis, both transradial access and transfemoral access are safe, reliable. Transradial access can be used an important supplementary procedure of transfemoral access.

**【Key words】** Vertebral artery stenting angioplasty Radial artery Femoral artery Ischemic stroke Vertebral basilar artery system Vertebral artery stenosis

约 25%缺血性脑卒中发生在椎基底动脉系统,从锁骨下动脉发出的椎动脉开口处最易出现狭窄<sup>[1-2]</sup>。1996 年 FELDMAN 第 1 次报道应用椎动脉支架成形术治疗椎动脉狭窄。近年来此项技术得到普遍应用<sup>[3]</sup>。一直以来在脑血管病的诊治中股动脉入路为常规选择,但股动脉穿刺术后需 24 h 卧床,患侧下肢制动,易并发穿刺部位局部血肿、动静

脉瘘、假性动脉瘤,甚至腹膜后血肿等风险<sup>[4-5]</sup>,且在部分特殊患者中如双侧股动脉或髂动脉严重迂曲、狭窄甚至闭塞以及无法保持下肢制动等股动脉路径操作难度较大、风险较高,完成困难。因此,寻找另一安全、方便且有效的椎动脉支架植入术的路径非常必要。NAGAYOSHI 等<sup>[6]</sup>在 1997 年首次报道了在脑血管造影术中采用右侧桡动脉入路。经桡动脉(TRA)行脑血管造影取得成功许多研究者开始尝试经桡动脉入路进行脑血管病诊治<sup>[7-9]</sup>。本研究通过经桡动脉与股动脉不同入路的椎动脉支架植入

术以探讨椎动脉狭窄的有效治疗方案。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 收集 2015 年 10 月—2018 年 10 月黄河三门峡医院行椎动脉支架成形术患者 48 例,术前均行双侧桡动脉及双侧股动脉彩超检查,所有患者桡动脉无狭窄或闭塞,3 例有单侧股动脉狭窄或闭塞。将术前评估股动脉入路困难(股动脉狭窄或闭塞)或不愿意术后卧床欲经桡动脉路径行椎动脉支架成形术的 18 例患者归为桡动脉组。将同期 30 例经股动脉入路行椎动脉支架成形术患者归为股动脉组。桡动脉组男 12 例,女 6 例;年龄 48~76 岁,平均年龄( $58.2 \pm 5.58$ )岁。其中 3 例因股动脉入路术后制动困难,左侧椎动脉狭窄 10 例,其中 8 例为颅外段,2 例为颅内段。右侧椎动脉狭窄 8 例,其中 7 例为颅外段,1 例为颅内段。同期经股动脉入路行椎动脉支架成形术 30 例(股动脉组),男 19 例,女 11 例;年龄 46~78 岁,平均年龄( $61.0 \pm 6.83$ )岁;左侧椎动脉狭窄 20 例,其中 16 例为颅外段,4 例为颅内段。右侧椎动脉狭窄 10 例,均为颅外段。2 组患者均为椎动脉狭窄 $\geq 70\%$ 、需接受支架成形术且无支架植入禁忌证。2 组性别、年龄、血管狭窄分布等均无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 术前准备 术前完善各项血常规、生化、凝血功能、胸部 X 片、常规十二导心电图、心脏彩超、双侧桡动脉及双侧股动脉彩超检查等。术前常规口服阿司匹林肠溶片 100 mg/d,氯吡格雷片 75 mg/d 至少 3 d 以上。桡动脉组必须尺动脉代偿功能正常(即 Allen 试验阳性)。2 组术前均经头颅 MRI、头颈部 CTA、全脑血管造影进行充分的术前评估,符合手术适应证,排除脑血管支架植入术相关禁忌证。

1.2.2 手术过程 所有病例选用 Apollo 球囊扩张式支架系统,颅外段局部应用 2%利多卡因进行表皮麻醉,颅内段在麻醉师的配合下进行全身麻醉;2 组均采用 Seldinger 方法进行穿刺置鞘,桡动脉组行同侧桡动脉穿刺(左椎动脉支架植入,采用左侧桡动脉入路;右椎动脉支架植入则采用右侧桡动脉入路);股动脉组常规行右侧股动脉穿刺,不成功者换为对侧。分别置入 6F 桡动脉鞘或股动脉鞘;2 组成功穿刺后均常规全身肝素化,给予静脉肝素 700 U/kg,桡动脉组常规给予 200  $\mu$ g 硝酸甘油预防痉挛,在 0.035 inch 超滑导丝引导下送入 6F 导引导管;若超

选困难,联合 VTK 导管同轴上行;到达锁骨下动脉后对椎动脉进行造影并做路图,在路图引导下将导管头端置于病变近心端(图 1~2);若为颅内段狭窄经指引导管将 0.014 inch 微导丝上行至 V2 段远端;选用球囊对通过困难的狭窄部位进行扩张,固定微导丝后快速交换入 Apollo 球扩支架,将支架上行至狭窄部位,保证支架必须完全覆盖病变,确认支架位置后快速充盈球囊,释放支架后抽泄球囊,再次对椎动脉进行造影,观看狭窄是否解除,然后退出球囊,观察颅内外血管有无闭塞(图 3~4),依次退出导管,拔除穿刺鞘;桡动脉组用弹力绷带加压包扎穿刺部位;术后患者可立即下床活动,无需严格卧床;股动脉穿刺点选用缝合器进行缝合、包扎,严格卧床 2 h;术中严密观察患者意识水平、血压、脉搏以及氧饱和度变化;术后继续监测患者生命体征,术后第 2 d 常规给予穿刺部位彩超复查,观察有无穿刺点渗血、血肿、假性动脉瘤、动静脉漏、造影剂过敏、心律失常、栓塞事件等全身严重并发症。



图 1 右侧桡动脉入路 6F 导引导管造影提示右侧椎动脉 V2 段重度狭窄



图 2 左侧桡动脉入路 6F 导引导管造影提示左侧椎动脉起始部重度狭窄

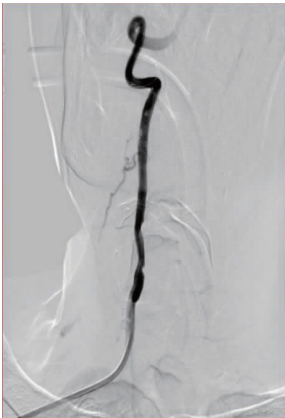


图3 支架植入后导引导管造影提示右侧椎动脉V2段狭窄解除,支架内血流通畅,支架植入成功

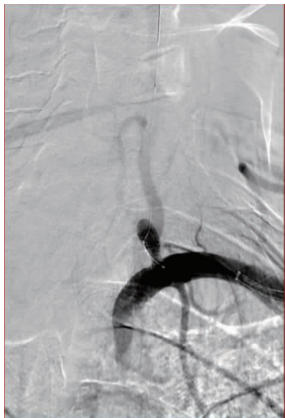


图4 支架植入后导引导管造影提示左侧椎动脉起始部狭窄解除,支架内血流通畅,支架植入成功

1.2.3 观察指标 术后记录相关数据,对比2组穿刺成功率、X线曝光时间、手术操作时间、手术成功率、术中出血量、术后血管并发症(动脉穿刺有关的血肿、局部皮肤出血、假性动脉瘤、动静脉漏及血管闭塞)、术后卧床时间。

1.2.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 16.0软件;计量资料采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用 $t$ 检验;2组率的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验和确切率法;以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2组穿刺成功率及手术成功率均为100%,桡动脉组X线曝光时间、手术操作时间、术中出血量与

股动脉组比较均无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ );桡动脉组术后卧床时间、术后血管并发症发生率明显低于股动脉组( $P < 0.05$ )。术后第2d复查彩超2组穿刺动脉均通畅,无闭塞。股动脉组1例穿刺部位假性动脉瘤,1例穿刺部位血肿,1例穿刺部位局部皮肤出血。出现假性动脉瘤患者在彩超指导下找到假性动脉瘤颈,将探头压迫瘤颈上方,至瘤颈无血流通通过,同时保持股动脉通畅,压迫30 min后局部加压包扎24 h,次日再次复查彩超发现假性动脉瘤消失。穿刺部位血肿及穿刺部位局部皮肤出血患者未做特殊处理,1周后逐步消失(表1)。

3 讨 论

股动脉直径较大,容易穿刺,8F的鞘管以及各种神经介入器材均可轻松纳入,路径也相对平直,同时能耐受较长时间的血管腔内操作<sup>[10-11]</sup>。神经介入的传统路径是股动脉入路,由于股动脉解剖位置较深,术后穿刺口压迫相对困难,容易出现局部血肿、假性动脉瘤、动静脉漏等,压迫时易发生迷走神经反射性缓慢心率和低血压等并发症,术后需要限制体位和活动,患者易出现排尿困难,长时间卧床有时易诱发下肢血栓形成,甚至肺栓塞等<sup>[12-14]</sup>。经桡动脉入路,周围无重要的神经和血管,不易产生严重并发症,且患者无需长时间卧床制动,并发下肢静脉血栓形成以及肺栓塞的概率降低,对医护人员来说术后护理任务会减轻<sup>[15]</sup>。美国一项单中心研究显示,10676例桡动脉穿刺点出血并发症发生率为0.4%,穿刺点出现严重血管并发症需要手术干预的发生率低至0.06%<sup>[16]</sup>。逐步有学者尝试桡动脉路径的脑血管造影及治疗的研究,在椎动脉支架成形术方面开始有少量报道。PATEL等<sup>[17]</sup>报道了47例椎基底动脉严重狭窄的患者经桡动脉路径进行支架植入,手术全部成功。FESSLER等<sup>[18]</sup>报道2例因升主动脉重度扩张而采用桡动脉入路行右椎动脉开口狭窄支架植入术的患者,手术成功,无相关并发症。DAOU等<sup>[19]</sup>研究报道,经桡动脉入路可以安全、有效地用于各种脑血管病变的诊治。

表1 2组各指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	<i>n</i>	X线曝光时间 (min)	手术操作时间 (min)	术中出血量 (mL)	卧床时间 (h)	术后血管并发症发生率(%)
桡动脉组	18	21.34 ± 3.21	42.82 ± 10.32	14.80 ± 3.21	0.56 ± 0.08*	0*
股动脉组	30	20.32 ± 3.26	44.30 ± 12.46	15.41 ± 4.19	2.88 ± 0.57	10.00

注:与股动脉组比较,\* $P$ 均 $< 0.05$

但桡动脉入路也有自身缺点如穿刺稍困难、易血管痉挛、血管闭塞、前臂张力性水肿、形成血栓等,多与桡动脉较纤细有关<sup>[20]</sup>。有研究显示,成人桡动脉内径男性为 $(3.1 \pm 0.6)$  mm,女性为 $(2.8 \pm 0.6)$  mm,7F 鞘管外径比28.5%的男性以及59.7%的女性桡动脉内径稍大,假如桡动脉内径与鞘管外径之比 $<1$ 时,操作侧的桡动脉术后血流明显减少<sup>[21]</sup>。因此,多选择 6F 动脉鞘管,轻柔输送导丝,避免暴力操作,术前推注硝酸甘油,必要时路途下引导上行,大多可避免上述并发症<sup>[22]</sup>。桡动脉穿刺时间的长短、成功率与术者的熟练程度有密切关系,椎动脉开口与锁骨下动脉水平段或升段成锐角的患者操作难度稍大,也与术者技术水平有关,均存在明显的学习曲线<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究结果表明,在椎动脉支架成形术路径方面桡动脉入路与股动脉入路的穿刺成功率、手术成功率、X 线曝光时间、手术操作时间、术中出血量无明显差异,但桡动脉入路的卧床时间、血管并发症发生率明显低于股动脉入路,与国内外大多数研究结果一致。

经桡动脉路径行椎动脉支架成形术安全、可行,是对股动脉路径的一种重要补充。本研究样本量较少,且为回顾性分析,还需积累大样本量进行前瞻性随机对照研究。

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Kim YJ, Lee JH, Choi JW, et al. Long-term outcome of vertebral artery origin stenosis in patients with acute ischemic stroke[J]. BMC Neurol, 2013, 13(11): 171.
- [2] Gordon Perue GL, Narayan R, Zangiabadi AH, et al. Prevalence of vertebral artery origin stenosis in a multirace-ethnic posterior circulation stroke cohort: Miami Stroke Registry (MIAMISR)[J]. Int J Stroke, 2015, 10(2): 185-187.
- [3] 张临洪, 徐武平, 经屏, 等. 经皮血管内球囊成形支架置入术治疗症状性椎动脉狭窄[J]. 卒中与神经疾病, 2006, 13(5): 290-293.
- [4] Coluccia V, Burzotta F, Trani CA, et al. Management of the access site after transradial percutaneous procedures: literature overview[J]. Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine, 2013, 14(10): 705-713.
- [5] Bertrand OF, B  lisle P, Joyal D, et al. Comparison of transradial and femoral approaches for percutaneous coronary interventions: a systematic review and hierarchical Bayesian meta-analysis[J]. Am Heart J, 2012, 163(4): 632-648.
- [6] Nagayoshi K, Ikeda M, Hirai N, et al. Usefulness of selective cerebral angiography by transradial approach[J]. Nippon Igaku Hoshaen Gakkai Zasshi, 2000, 60(8): 28-32.
- [7] Montorsi P, Galli S, Ravagnani PM, et al. Carotid artery stenting with proximal embolic protection via a transradial or transbrachial approach: pushing the boundaries of the technique while maintaining safety and efficacy[J]. J Endovasc Ther, 2016, 23(4): 549-560.
- [8] Satti SR, Vance AZ, Golwala SN, et al. Patient preference for

transradial access over transfemoral access for cerebrovascular procedures[J]. J Vasc Interv Neurol, 2017, 9(4): 1-5.

- [9] Snelling BM, Sur S, Shah SS, et al. Transradial access: lessons learned from cardiology[J]. J Neurointerv Surg, 2018, 10(5): 493-499.
- [10] Schussler JM, Vasudvan A, Von Bose LJ, et al. Comparative Efficacy of Transradial Versus Transfemoral Approach for Coronary Angiography and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention[J]. Am J Cardiol, 2016, 117(4): 482-488.
- [11] Mullin MK. Transradial approach versus transfemoral approach for coronary angiography and coronary angioplasty[J]. Crit Care Nurs Q, 2014, 37(2): 159-169.
- [12] Sciahbasia A, Calabro P, Sarandrea A, et al. Randomized comparison of operator radiation exposure comparing transradial and transfemoral approach for percutaneous coronary procedures: rationale and design of the minimizing adverse haemorrhagic events by TRansradial access site and systemic implementation of angioX-Radiation Dose study (RAD-MATRIX) [J]. Cardiovasc Revasc Med, 2014, 15(4): 209-213.
- [13] Ruzsa Z, Nemes B, Pinter L, et al. TCT-504 randomized comparison of transradial and transfemoral approach for carotid artery stenting[J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2013, 62(18): 153-154.
- [14] Ruzsa Z, Nemes B, Pinter L, et al. A randomised comparison of transradial and transfemoral approach for carotid artery stenting: RADCAR (RADial access for CARotid artery stenting) study[J]. EuroIntervention, 2014, 10(3): 381-391.
- [15] Abdelal E, Brousseau-Provencher C, Montminy S, et al. Risk score, causes, and clinical impact of failure of transradial approach for percutaneous coronary interventions[J]. JACC Cardiovasc Interv, 2013, 6(11): 1129-1137.
- [16] Burzotta F, Trani C, Mazzari MA, et al. Vascular complications and access crossover in 10,676 transradial percutaneous coronary procedures[J]. Am Heart J, 2012, 163(2): 230-238.
- [17] Patel T, Shah S, Malhotra H, et al. Transradial approach for stenting of vertebrobasilar stenosis: a feasibility study[J]. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2009, 74(6): 925-931.
- [18] Fessler RD, Wakhloo AK, Lanzino G, et al. Transradial approach for vertebral artery stenting: technical case report[J]. Neurosurgery, 2000, 46(6): 1524-1527; discussion 1527-8.
- [19] Daou B, Chalouhi N, Tjoumakaris S, et al. Alternative access for endovascular treatment of cerebrovascular diseases[J]. Clin Neurol Neurosurg, 2016, 145(6): 89-95.
- [20] Maciejewski D, Pieniazek P, Tekieli LA, et al. Transradial approach for carotid artery stenting in a patient with severe peripheral arterial disease[J]. Postępy w Kardiologii Interwencyjnej, 2014, 10(1): 47-49.
- [21] Saito S, Ikei H, Hosokawa G, et al. Influence of the ratio between radial artery inner diameter and sheath outer diameter on radial artery flow after transradial coronary intervention[J]. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv, 1999, 46(2): 173-178.
- [22] You W, Wu XQ, Ye F, et al. Advantages of transradial rotational atherectomy versus transfemoral approach in elderly patients with Hard-Handling calcified coronary lesions - A single center experience[J]. Acta Cardiologica Sinica, 2018, 34(6): 464-471.
- [23] Chen YY, Liu P, Wu YS, et al. Transradial vs transfemoral access in patients with hepatic malignancy and undergoing hepatic interventions A systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(52): e13926.