

· 临床论著 ·

大脑动脉环动脉瘤 640 层 CT 血管成像研究

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【摘要】 目的 通过对 CT 血管成像(CTA)与数字减影血管造影(DSA)两种检查手段比较来分析两者间有无差异,并分析 640 层螺旋 CTA 对大脑动脉环动脉瘤的诊断价值。**方法** 对 40 例脑动脉瘤患者均进行 CTA 与 DSA 检查,从瘤体个数、大小、形态、发生部位等方面分析两者间有无差异。**结果** (1)DSA 组共发现 58 个动脉瘤,其中多发 10 例,单发 30 例,16 个(27.6%) <3 mm,21 个(36.2%) $3\sim 5$ mm,15 个(25.9%) $5\sim 10$ mm,6 个(10.3%) >10 mm。CTA 组共发现 55 个动脉瘤,漏诊 3 个动脉瘤均为 <3 mm; $P>0.05$,两者间无统计学差异;配对样本 t 检验, P 值均 >0.05 ,说明两者检查方法间无统计学差异。 $r=0.53\sim 0.99$;说明随着瘤体体积的增大,相关关系逐渐增强,其中瘤体大小 >10 mm 两者间相关关系最强($r=0.99$)。(2)DSA 发现瘤体位于大脑前动脉 3 个(5.2%),颈内动脉 18 个(31.0%),大脑后动脉 3 个(5.2%),前交通动脉 20 个(34.5%),后交通动脉 14 个(24.1%),CTA 漏诊前交通动脉 2 个及颈内动脉 1 个; $P=0.061$,两者间诊断结果无统计学差异; $\kappa=0.770$, $P=0.000$,说明两种诊断方法的吻合度有统计学意义且较强。(3)DSA 发现瘤体为囊状 32 个(55.2%),梭形 18 个(31.0%),舟状及蜿蜒状各 4 个(6.9%),CTA 漏诊 1 个囊状及 2 个梭形瘤体, $P=0.072$,两者间诊断结果无统计学差异。 $\kappa=0.777$, $P=0.000$,说明两种诊断方法的吻合度有统计学意义且较强。(4)性别分布(复式条图)显示动脉瘤发生女性多于男性,男 12 例(30%),女 28 例(70%),年龄 $38\sim 72$ 岁,平均(54.28 ± 8.94)岁,表明老年人好发动脉瘤。 $P=0.919$,两者性别间分布无统计学差异。**结论** CTA 作为一种无创性检查手段,与 DSA 对比具有良好的一致性,可作为临床疑似病例的动脉瘤筛查并为指导临床手术方案的制订提供了可靠的影像学依据。

【关键词】 蛛网膜下腔出血; 颅内动脉瘤; 体层摄影术,X 线计算机; 血管造影术

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyse the difference between CTA and DSA, using 640-slice spiral CT to analyse the evaluation in diagnosis of cerebral arterial circle aneurysm. **Methods** A total of 40 cases of cerebral aneurysm patients were examined in both CTA and DSA. The number, size, shape and location of cerebral aneurysm were used for analysing the difference between CTA and DSA. **Results** (1) Fifty eight aneurysms were found in DSA group, 10 of which were multiple, 30 of which were solitary. The size of aneurysms were different, 16 of which were less than 3 millimeters (27.6%), 21 of which ranged from 3 to 5 millimeters (36.2%), 15 of which ranged from 5 to 10 millimeters (25.9%), 6 of which were larger than 10 millimeters (10.3%). 55 aneurysms were found in CTA group, 3 missed aneurysms of which were less than 3 millimeters. $\chi^2=0.231$, $P=0.671$ (2-tailed) >0.05 meant that no significant difference was found between the two groups. Paired samples test achieved: P (2-tailed) >0.05 . There was no significant difference between the two methods. With the increase of aneurysm size, the correlation of CTA and DSA was gradually enhanced ($r=0.53\sim 0.99$). The cases of aneurysms which size were larger than 10 millimeters showed the strongest correlation between the two methods ($r=0.99$). (2) In DSA group, there were 3 aneurysms located in anterior cerebral artery (5.2%), 18 in internal carotid artery (31.0%), 3 in posterior cerebral artery (5.2%), 20 in anterior communicating artery (34.5%), 14 in posterior communicating artery (24.1%). CTA missed 1 aneurysm located in internal carotid, 2 in anterior communicating artery. There was no significant difference in

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diagnosis results of CTA and DSA ($P=0.061$). There was statistically significant difference in goodness of fit of CTA and DSA ($\kappa=0.770, P=0.000$). (3) There were kinds of aneurysms shape were examined by DSA, 32 of which were saccular (55.2%), 18 of which were fusiform (31.0%), 4 of which were scaphoid and snaking across (6.9%). CTA missed 1 saccular and 2 fusiform aneurysms. There was no significant difference in diagnosis results of CTA and DSA ($P=0.072$). There was statistically significant difference in goodness of fit of CTA and DSA ($\kappa=0.777, P=0.000$). (4) The gender distribution (Double Bar chart) showed that female occurred aneurysms more than male, 12 male cases (30%) and 28 female cases (70%), age ranged from 38 to 72 years old [(54.28 ± 8.94) years old]. This indicated the aged was inclined to occur aneurysms. There was no gender distribution difference between CTA and DSA ($P=0.919$). **Conclusion** CTA as a non-invasive examination method, has good consistency compared with DSA, can provide reliable imagings for screening clinical suspected aneurysm cases and guiding the clinical operation scheme.

【Key words】 Subarachnoid hemorrhage; Intracranial aneurysm; Tomography, X-ray Computed; Angiography

蛛网膜下腔出血(subarachnoid hemorrhage, SAH)约占急性脑卒中的10%,占出血性脑卒中的20%,风险较高,而其最重要的成因之一即为动脉瘤,死亡率高达40%~60%,因而早期发现、诊断及治疗显得尤为重要^[1-2]。CT血管成像(CTA)作为一种无创性检查手段,日益广泛应用于临床^[3-9],本文通过对40例颅内动脉瘤患者CTA及数字减影血管造影(DSA)的回顾性分析,来探讨CTA对动脉瘤的诊断价值。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:选取2011年10月至2012年11月在我院就诊的40例蛛网膜下腔或颅内出血而临床疑似动脉瘤患者,均行CTA及DSA检查,其中男12例(30%),女28例(70%),年龄38~72岁,平均 (54.28 ± 8.94) 岁。有高血压病史25例,糖尿病史3例,头痛40例,蛛网膜下腔出血32例。入组标准:(1)临床疑似动脉瘤患者;(2)诊断医师对图像质量评估结论统一;(3)血管充盈好,显影清晰,血管壁光滑、无缺失,无颅骨干扰。剔除标准:(1)诊断医师对图像质量评估结论不统一;(2)血管充盈差,管壁模糊、欠清晰,减影后有颅骨干扰。

2. 检查方法:(1)检查准备:空腹,将20号规格静脉套管针置于右臂肘静脉,头部摆放端正,固定带固定头部,嘱平静呼吸,保持心情平静,眼睛与嘴闭合不动,扫描全过程保持静止。(2)检查机器:全部患者采用东芝公司320排640层CT。对比剂:碘佛醇,50 ml;33.9 g(每1 ml含320 mg碘)。(3)扫描方案:先行test bolus,找到动脉期峰值期间。注射方案:对比剂20 ml,流速4.5 ml/s,随后进入DSA扫描期,扫描时间由test bolus决定。注射方案:药量:350 mg/ml对比剂50 ml,注射流速:4.5 ml/s,随后注入30~40 ml生理盐水。

3. 评估标准:由2名有丰富经验的医师进行评估,

协商达成一致。

4. 统计学分析:应用SPSS 13.0统计学软件,瘤体个数为两独立样本率比较的 χ^2 检验,瘤体大小为配对样本 t 检验,瘤体发生部位及形态为配对计数资料的 χ^2 检验和 κ 系数检验,性别为两个独立样本率比较的 χ^2 检验, P 值 <0.05 为两者间有显著性差异。 $\kappa \geq 0.7$,表示吻合度较强; $0.4 \leq \kappa < 0.7$ 表示吻合度一般; $\kappa < 0.4$,表示吻合度较弱。 r 值越接近1表明两者间相关关系越强。

结果

DSA组共发现58个动脉瘤,其中多发10例(10/40,25%),单发30例(30/40,75%),16个(16/58,27.6%) <3 mm,21个(21/58,36.2%) $3 \sim 5$ mm,15个(15/58,25.9%) $5 \sim 10$ mm,6个(6/58,10.3%) >10 mm。CTA组共发现55个动脉瘤,漏诊3个动脉瘤均为 <3 mm动脉瘤(动脉瘤破裂)。两独立样本率比较的卡方检验: $\chi^2=0.231, P=0.671$ (双侧) >0.05 ,两者间无统计学差异。配对样本 t 检验, P 值均 >0.05 ,说明两者检查方法间无统计学差异。Pearson积矩相关系数 $r=0.53 \sim 0.99$;说明随着瘤体体积的增大,相关关系逐渐增强,其中瘤体大小 >10 mm两者间相关关系最强($r=0.99$)。见表1,2,图1。

DSA发现瘤体位于大脑前动脉3个(3/58,5.2%),颈内动脉18个(18/58,31.0%),大脑后动脉3个(3/58,5.2%),前交通动脉20个(20/58,34.5%),后交通动脉14个(14/58,24.1%),CTA漏诊前交通动脉2个及颈内动脉1个。McNemar检验结果为 $P=0.061$,两者间诊断结果无显著性差异。 $\kappa=0.770, P=0.000$,说明两种诊断方法的吻合度有统计学意义且较强。动脉瘤主要发生于颈内动脉、前后交通动脉,而大脑前动脉及后动脉较少。见表3,图2。

DSA 发现瘤体为囊状 32 个(32/58, 55.2%), 梭形 18 个(18/58, 31.0%), 舟状及蜿蜒状各 4 个(4/58, 6.9%), CTA 漏诊 1 个囊状及 2 个梭形瘤体, McNemar 检验结果为 $P=0.072$, 两者间诊断结果无统计学差异。 $\kappa=0.777, P=0.000$, 说明两种诊断方法的吻合度有统计学意义且较强。表 4, 图 3。动脉瘤形状以囊性及梭形动脉瘤为主, 舟状及蜿蜒状较少。见图 4~6。

表 1 CTA 与 DSA 动脉瘤发现个数比较(个)

检查方法	<3 mm	3~5 mm	5~10 mm	>10 mm
CTA	13	21	15	6
DSA	16	21	15	6

注: $\chi^2=0.231, v=1, P=0.671$ (双侧)

表 2 CTA 与 DSA 测量动脉瘤大小比较(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

检查方法	<3 mm	3~5 mm	5~10 mm	>10 mm
CTA	2.45 ± 0.26	3.97 ± 0.549	6.28 ± 1.43	14.27 ± 2.34
DSA	2.32 ± 0.39	4.05 ± 0.51	6.86 ± 0.35	14.333 ± 2.26
r 值	0.53	0.84	0.97	0.99
P1 值	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
t 值	1.33	1.24	0.47	0.43
v 值	12	20	14	5
P2 值	0.21	0.23	0.64	0.69

表 3 瘤体发生部位比较(个)

检查方法	大脑前动脉	颈内动脉	大脑后动脉	前交通动脉	后交通动脉
CTA	3	17	3	18	14
DSA	3	18	3	20	14

注: 两种方法诊断结果 McNemar 检验, $P=0.172$; 两种方法吻合度, $\kappa=0.874, P=0.000$

表 4 两种检查方法瘤体形态比较(个)

检查方法	囊状	梭形	舟状	蜿蜒状
CTA	31	16	4	4
DSA	32	18	4	4

注: 两种方法诊断结果 McNemar 检验, $P=0.072$; 两种方法吻合度, $\kappa=0.777, P=0.000$

表 5 两种检查方法性别比较[例, (%)]

检查方法	男性	女性	合计
DSA	12(30)	28(70)	40(100)
CTA	11(29)	27(71)	38(100)

注: 两个独立样本率比较的 χ^2 检验, $P=0.919$

DSA 检测出 58 个动脉瘤, 显示动脉瘤发生女性多于男性, 男 12 例(12/40, 30%), 女 28 例(28/40, 70%), 年龄 38~72 岁, 平均(54.28 ± 8.94) 岁, 表明老年人好发动脉瘤。CTA 检测出 55 个动脉瘤, 其中男 11

例(11/38, 29%), 女 27 例(27/38, 71%)。两个独立样本率比较的 χ^2 检验, $P=0.919$, 两者性别间分布无统计学差异。见表 5, 图 7。

讨 论

颅内动脉环(cerebral arterial circle), 又称 Willis 环, 是由双侧大脑前动脉起始段、双侧颈内动脉末端、双侧大脑后动脉及前、后交通动脉共同组成。负责前循环(颈动脉)和后循环(椎基底动脉)之间的通路。

1. 动脉瘤发生部位: 动脉瘤是发生于 Willis 环的常见病变, 95% 的动脉瘤位于 Willis 环前半部分, 位于 Willis 环后半部分则小于 5%^[1-11]。Li 等^[12] 认为大脑前交通动脉、后交通动脉及大脑中动脉为动脉瘤好发部位。Zhao 等^[13] 检查 357 个动脉瘤, 发现前交通动脉占 18.4%, 颈内动脉 22.8%, 后交通动脉 13.8%, 大脑中动脉 5.5%, 大脑后动脉 3.1%; Hochberg 等^[6] 研究认为动脉瘤位于前交通动脉(21/55, 38.2%), 后交通动脉(9/55, 16.4%), 大脑中动脉(17/55, 30.9%), 颈内动脉组(8/55, 14.5%)。本组病例中动脉瘤发生多少顺序为前交通动脉(20/58, 34.5%) > 颈内动脉(18/58, 31.0%) > 后交通动脉(14/58, 24.1%) > 大脑前后动脉(3/58, 5.2%), 与文献基本一致。

2. 动脉瘤形成影响因素: 动脉瘤形成相关的疾病包括先天性缺陷, 高血压, 动脉粥样硬化, 毒素, 感染, 药物, 或头部外伤等诸多因素^[10, 14], 当患者因创伤后蛛网膜下腔出血或虽没有出血但有明显头痛和动脉瘤阳性家族史等情况下, CTA 在对动脉瘤的诊断中具有明显优势^[1]。

颅内动脉瘤可以发生于任何年龄, 但儿童及青年发病较少, 主要以 40~60 岁多见。另外, 研究提示: 相对年轻可以增加其他危险因素引起颅内动脉瘤的概率。

性别是颅内动脉发生、发展的高危因素, 女性比男性更易患动脉瘤。相关报道表明: 女性直到 50 岁以后, 其动脉瘤的概率才明显增加, 绝经后女性发病率高于绝经前女性。这主要是由于荷尔蒙因素引起的, 即雌激素有利于抑制颅内动脉瘤的形成; 另外, 脑血管管壁内的胶原蛋白含量在绝经后明显减少, 进一步促进了动脉瘤的形成。von Vogelsang 等^[15] 对 468 例动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血患者随访 10 年并进行流行病学分析, 发现女性动脉瘤发生率明显高于男性, 特别是老年女性更容易发生动脉瘤破裂, 平均年龄 55.7 岁。Jeon 等^[16] 研究 3049 例患者中发现 137 例(5%) 动脉瘤, 男: 女 = 43: 94, 平均年龄 60.2 岁。其他学者也认为老年女性高发^[17-19], 但 Li 等^[12] 统计结果为动脉瘤男女比例

为0.975, 1. 与性别无关, 平均年龄28.72岁, 平均

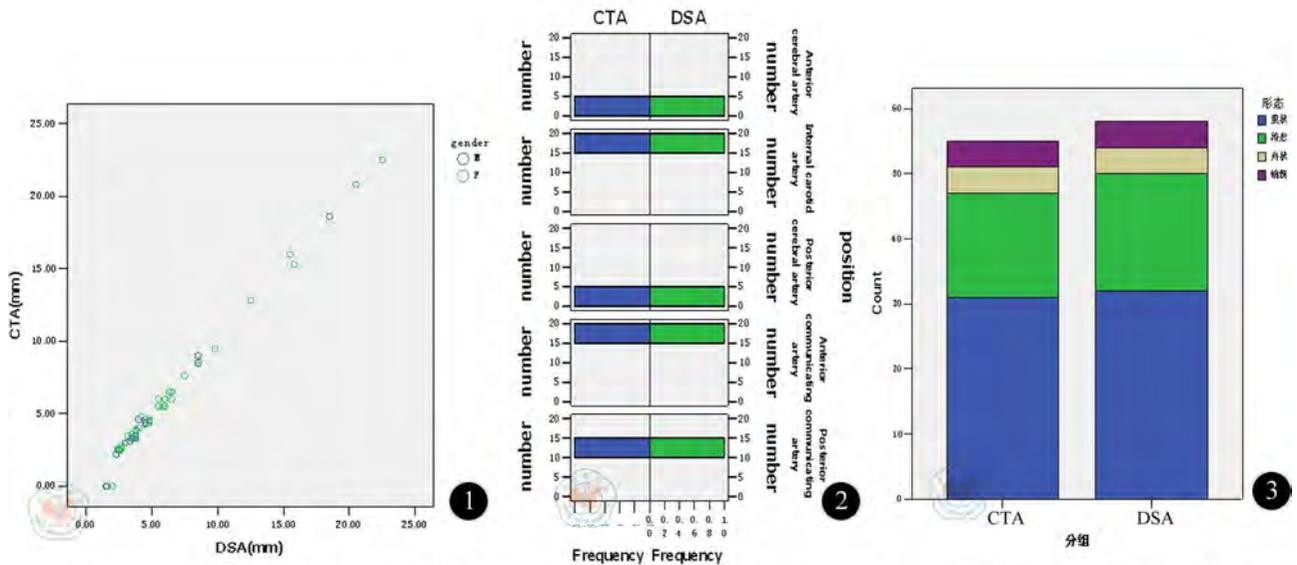


图1 CTA与DSA 测量瘤体大小简单型散点图。注: 双变量相关分析: $r=0.995, P=0.000$, 两者呈明显正相关关系 图2 CTA与DSA动脉瘤发生部位分群金字塔图 图3 不同组别动脉瘤形态分布

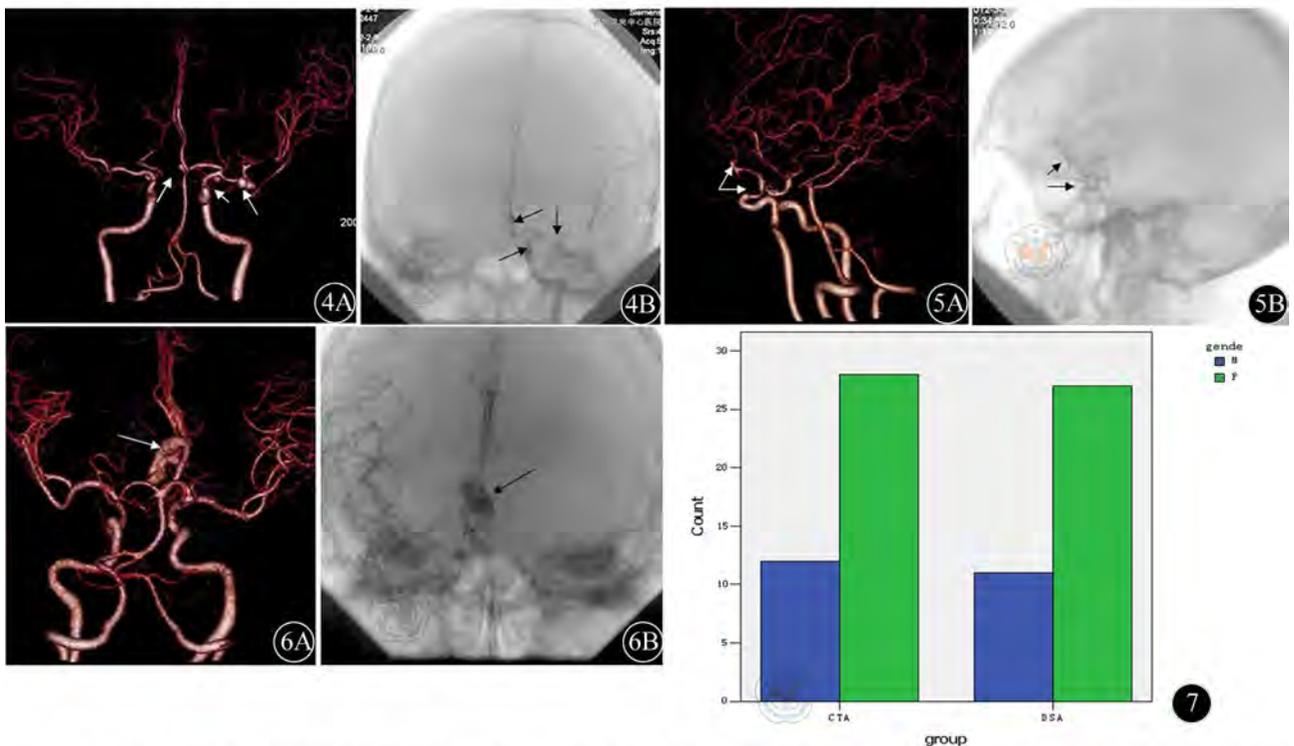


图4 4A: CTA示囊状及梭形动脉瘤(白箭); 4B: DSA图像具有良好对应性(黑箭) 图5 5A: CTA示颈内动脉舟状及囊状动脉瘤(白箭); 5B: DSA图像具有良好对应性(黑箭) 图6 6A: CTA示大脑前动脉蜿蜒状动脉瘤(白箭); 6B: DSA图像具有良好对应性(黑箭) 图7 不同组别性别分布

(54.28 ± 8.94)岁,表明老年人好发动脉瘤。女性:男性 = 7: 3, 女性 > 男性。与多数文献报道相符。

3. 动脉瘤大小:动脉瘤根据大小分为:(1)巨大动脉瘤 (> 25 mm); (2)大动脉瘤 (10 ~ 25 mm); (3)中动脉瘤 (5 ~ 10 mm); (4)小动脉瘤 (3 ~ 5 mm); (5)微小动脉瘤 (< 3 mm)。

McKinney 等^[1]对 28 例患者进行 CTA 检测,发现

41 个动脉瘤,发现 4 个 1 ~ 1.5 mm 的动脉瘤漏诊。El 等^[20]应用 CTA 检测 133 个动脉瘤,而 DSA 检测 134 个,CTA 漏诊 1 个大小为 2 mm 的动脉瘤。Golitz 等^[21]对 13 例患者 15 个未破裂囊性动脉瘤动脉瘤直径最大,颈部直径,动脉瘤高度,最大宽度,隆起高度等进行测量,发现这两种方法所有测量结果具有很强的相关性($P \leq 0.001$)。

多层螺旋CTA与DSA具有良好的一致性,但对于4 mm以下病灶可有漏诊^[1]。

本组病例中CTA漏检3个小于2 mm的动脉瘤,与文献报道相近,但CTA与DSA两者间比较无显著性差异,具有良好一致性。

4. 动脉瘤形态:动脉瘤根据形态分为5种类型:

(1)囊性动脉瘤:该类型动脉瘤最为常见,由于血流时易形成涡流,常引起血栓。(2)梭形动脉瘤:血管壁均匀扩张,较少发生附壁血栓。(3)圆柱状动脉瘤:开始血管突然呈滚筒状扩张,而后又突然过渡为正常血管,可发生附壁血栓。(4)舟状动脉瘤:血管壁呈一侧性扩张,另一侧则无改变,常见于夹层动脉瘤。(5)蜿蜒状动脉瘤:相近的血管段相继呈不对称性扩张,病变段血管呈蜿蜒状膨大,常见于血流方向经常改变的血管。以囊性动脉瘤多见。Golitz等^[21]在进行CTA与DSA比较中,发现13例患者的15个动脉瘤中均为囊性动脉瘤,其余诸多学者亦认为囊性动脉瘤多发^[22-23],本组病例中囊状动脉瘤32个(32/58,55.2%),超过其他三种形态总和,与文献报道相符。

5. CTA漏诊原因分析:(1)CT固有的容积效应,容易漏诊微小动脉瘤,本组漏诊3个动脉瘤均<3 mm。(2)CTA为三维立体图像,也是经过工作站后处理的图像,这将可能导致部分信息的丢失。(3)由于平扫同增强扫描相比,当两者密度差别较小时,在减影过程中部分信息将被减弱,此种情况常见于动脉壁钙化时。因此,除对CTA图像分析外,我们更应该重点观察原始图像,或对其进行曲面重建进行详细分析,避免漏诊。

6. CTA检查优势:(1)CTA具有安全、无创性、快速、易于推广等特点。(2)检查费用明显低于DSA检查。(3)可同时显示动脉瘤周围的组织、骨骼、血管等毗邻关系。(4)可作为动脉瘤术前模拟立体定位,指导手术方案制订。

CTA与DSA比较具有良好的一致性,且640层螺旋CTA可形成4D图像,可弥补空间分辨率的不足,可替代DSA作为临床疑似病例的筛选并可作为临床手术方案的制订提供可靠的影像学依据。

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