

短篇论著

CT诊断主动脉弓假性动脉瘤1例

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【摘要】本研究报告了一例主动脉弓假性动脉瘤的诊疗经过。1例男性老年患者因发热伴消瘦入院就诊,胸部CT平扫示主动脉弓多发钙化斑块形成,治疗两周后患者发热症状无明显改善,胸部CT平扫复查提示主动脉弓上软组织密度影,进一步主动脉CTA检查考虑为主动脉弓假性动脉瘤。血管造影检查确诊主动脉弓假性动脉瘤,结合患者病史及血培养阳性结果,考虑感染性假性动脉瘤,行动脉瘤覆膜支架腔内隔绝术后成功治愈。

【关键词】主动脉弓;动脉瘤,假性;覆膜支架腔内隔绝术

【中图分类号】R543.1+6

【文献标识码】D

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CT Diagnosis of Aortic Arch Pseudoaneurysm: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the diagnosis and treatment of a case of aortic arch pseudo-aneurysm in an elderly male patient who presented to the hospital with symptoms of fever and emaciation. The patient underwent a chest CT scan, which revealed the formation of multiple calcification plaques in the aortic arch. Despite receiving two weeks of treatment, the patient's fever symptoms did not improve significantly. Upon further review of the case, a soft tissue density shadow was identified on the aortic arch. Subsequently, an aortic artery CTA examination confirmed the diagnosis of aortic arch pseudo-aneurysm. Digital subtraction angiography was conducted to confirm the presence of a pseudo-aneurysm, and based on the patient's medical history and positive bacterial culture result, an infectious pseudo-aneurysm was suspected. The patient underwent successful endovascular covered stent-graft exclusion surgery.

Keywords: Aortic Arch; Aneurysm; Pseudo; Endovascular Covered Stent-Graft Exclusion Surgery

主动脉假性动脉瘤是一种罕见大血管疾病,患者常因其破裂导致失血性休克而快速死亡。早期诊断主动脉假性动脉瘤,及时的手术治疗,可以挽救患者生命。本研究我们通过CT诊断了一例主动脉弓假性动脉瘤,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

患者,男,78岁,因“发热伴消瘦半月”就诊,我院入院胸部CT平扫见主动脉弓多发钙化斑块形成(图1~图2),余未见明显异常,治疗两周后患者发热症状无明显好转,行胸部CT平扫复查示:主动脉弓上团块状软组织密度影,进一步查主动脉CTA:主动脉弓上缘见结节状窄基底凸起(图3~图4),与主动脉相通,周围见团片状等密度影,呈分隔样强化(图5)。实验室指标示:白细胞: $12.60 \times 10^9/L$,中细粒细胞占比:86.5%,降钙素原:0.73(ng/mL),血培养:肠道沙门菌(+)、痤疮丙酸杆菌(+),C反应蛋白:101(mg/l),白蛋白:34.60(g/l),D-二聚体:0.87(ng/mL),铁蛋白:1525(ng/mL)。结合临床、影像学及实验室指标,诊断考虑主动脉弓动脉瘤,感染性假性动脉瘤形成可能。患者遂接受DSA检查,证实为主动脉弓假性动脉瘤。介入行主动脉假性动脉瘤覆膜支架腔内隔绝术,手术顺利,术后主动脉弓结节状隆起血流消失(图6)。

2 讨论

主动脉假性动脉瘤是一种罕见的主动脉疾病,若伴有高血压及剧烈胸痛,需急诊手术以挽救生命^[1]。Razzouk等^[2]文献中17例升主动脉假性动脉瘤患者,手术死亡率为41%。主动脉假性动脉瘤指由于主动脉壁撕裂或穿破,流出的血液被周围较厚的组织包裹而形成血肿^[3]。Ioannidis等^[4]报告了假性动脉瘤破裂的病死亡率高达78%~94%。假性动脉瘤病因包括遗传性、免疫性疾病、外伤、手术、感染等。主动脉弓部位假性动脉瘤发生率相对较低。常见病因为细菌感染,运用聚合酶链反应(PCR)、二代测序技术(NGS)等检测手段可提高病原的检出率^[5-6]。主动脉假性动脉瘤术后移植物的感染风险,由于其合并感染,均高于其他病因所致的主动脉病变^[7]。目前,弹簧圈辅助支架闭塞假性动脉瘤得到大多数学者认可^[8-9],但随着病程进展,感染灶缩小可能导致弹簧圈及支架松动,术区易复发感染。本例患者因病灶位置靠近正常主动脉,破口局限,覆膜支架可以很好的固定在病灶前后端血管壁,故未选择弹簧圈辅助支架治疗。

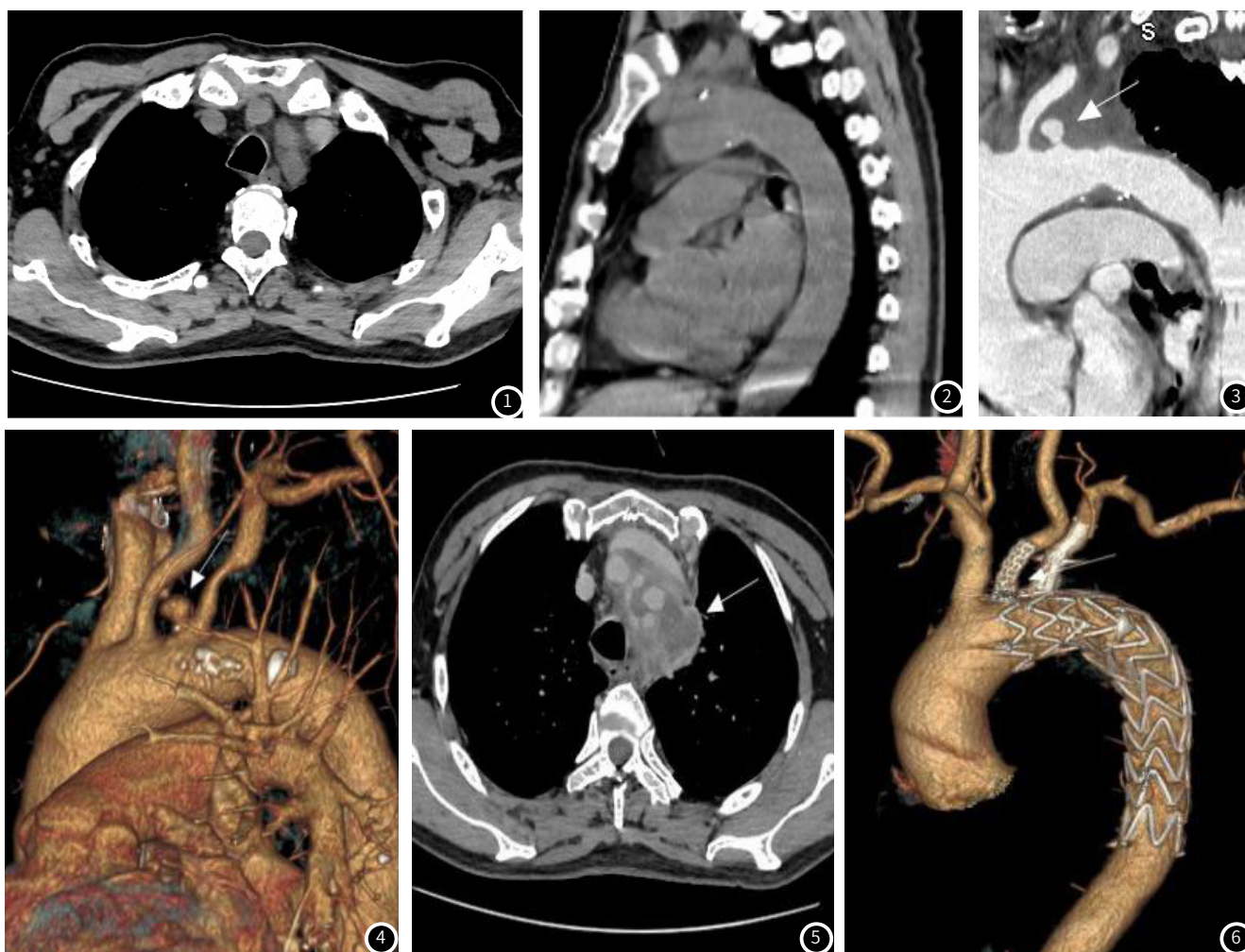
本例患者排除了系统性血管炎、免疫系统疾病、外伤、有创性检查及治疗史,且血细菌培养结果呈阳性,故首先考虑感染性主动脉弓假性动脉瘤可能。此外,本例患者合并主动脉弓粥样硬化,动脉搏动对病变管壁冲击,致管壁局部变薄甚至破裂,这也可能是假性动脉瘤的诱因。

感染性假性动脉瘤的CT图像可表现为边缘及分隔强化的囊性包块,但确诊主要依据病史、实验室检查及病理诊断。本例由于缺少病理结果,不能完全排除自发性假性动脉瘤。

李成东等^[10]研究表明3D-CTA评估主动脉病变患者EVAR术后疗效准确性较螺旋CT平扫有更好的临床应用潜力。梁汉欢等^[11]发现,采用多种图像重建技术分析,如曲面重组(CPR)、多平面重组(MPR)、最大密度投影(MIP)、容积再现(VR)等,可较准确的评估主动脉壁间血肿的病情进展。根据本例经验,CPR可准确测量动脉瘤体的宽度及高度,VR可以

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观察支架置入的位置，MIP可评估病灶及其周围的血管壁钙化斑块形成情况。结合临床实验室检查，加以运用多种图像重建技术，可以提高对主动脉假性动脉瘤诊断准确性。

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