

# 不同类型锁骨下动脉盗血综合征研究进展

张丽华 于德林

**【摘要】** 经典的锁骨下动脉盗血综合征是指由于锁骨下动脉近端或无名动脉狭窄或闭塞,导致同侧椎动脉血流反向,从而引起椎-基底动脉系统缺血、上肢动脉缺血所导致的一系列临床症状。此外,通过内乳动脉桥血管的锁骨下动脉盗血综合征以及血液透析用动-静脉瘘导致的类锁骨下动脉盗血综合征也值得引起关注。

**【关键词】** 锁骨下动脉窃血综合征; 综述

## Research progress on different types of subclavian steal syndrome

ZHANG Li-hua, YU De-lin

Department of Ultrasound, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital; Tianjin Key Laboratory of Cerebral Vascular and Neurodegenerative Diseases, Tianjin 300350, China

Corresponding author: YU De-lin (Email: 13752227609@163.com)

**【Abstract】** Classical subclavian steal syndrome (SSS) refers to a series of clinical symptoms, such as vertebral-basilar artery ischemia and upper extremity arterial ischemia caused by the stenosis or occlusion of the proximal subclavian artery or the innominate artery. In addition, SSS through the bridge of internal mammary artery and similar SSS caused by arterio-venous fistula in dialysis are also worthy of attention.

**【Key words】** Subclavian steal syndrome; Review

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锁骨下动脉盗血综合征(SSS)是指由于锁骨下动脉近端或无名动脉狭窄甚至闭塞,导致同侧椎动脉血流反向而引起椎-基底动脉和上肢动脉缺血所呈现的系列临床症状与体征。1960年,Contorni<sup>[1]</sup>首次报告其在脑血管造影时所发现的锁骨下动脉盗血现象;1961年,Reivich等<sup>[2]</sup>指出锁骨下动脉盗血现象可能与短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)存在关联性;同年,Fisher<sup>[3]</sup>将这种引起中枢神经系统症状与体征的盗血现象命名为锁骨下动脉盗血综合征。在锁骨下动脉盗血提出的最初阶段,对于临床高度怀疑的病例均采用脑血管造影以明确诊断<sup>[4]</sup>,由于诊断方法的选择偏倚,使得锁骨下动脉盗血综合征被误认为是一种临床罕见并呈症状性的综合征。然而,随着无创性影像学技术尤其是颈动脉彩色多普勒超声(CDUS)及经颅多普勒超声(TCD)检查技术的

临床应用,越来越多的无症状性“盗血”病例被发现、锁骨下动脉盗血综合征发病率逐年升高,因此,其自然病程也越来越受到广泛关注并加以研究。经椎动脉锁骨下动脉盗血是最经典的盗血途径,也是迄今研究最多的“盗血”类型,另外,冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血及用于透析的上肢动-静脉瘘造成的类锁骨下动脉盗血为少见类型,鉴于后两种类型对某些特殊患者具有重要临床意义并日益受到关注,本文拟对上述三种“盗血”类型进行概述。

### 一、椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征

1.解剖学与病理生理学 椎动脉是锁骨下动脉的第一大分支,起自其上后壁,进入C6横突孔并上行,出C1横突孔后经枕骨大孔入颅。当锁骨下动脉在发出椎动脉之前,即其近端或无名动脉存在狭窄或闭塞时,狭窄远段压力下降,虹吸作用则可导致同侧椎动脉血流反向流入锁骨下动脉,患侧椎动脉通过对侧椎动脉、基底动脉或其他侧支动脉参与上肢动脉供血<sup>[5]</sup>。

2.流行病学与病因 有关椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血的流行病学大样本临床研究较少,文献报道的

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作者单位:300350 天津市环湖医院超声科 天津市脑血管与神经变性重点实验室

通讯作者:于德林,Email: 13752227609@163.com

发生率为 0.6%~6.0%<sup>[6]</sup>。近年可检索到的大样本流行病学研究仅有 Labropoulos 等<sup>[7]</sup>报告的一项针对 7881 例症状性脑血管病患者进行的颈动脉颅外段超声检查,结果显示,椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血发生率为 6.52%(514/7881),其中 82.30%(423/514)发生在左侧<sup>[7]</sup>,该作者认为可能与左锁骨下动脉以直角起自主动脉弓,使其起始部血流湍流增加,从而加速锁骨下动脉-主动脉弓交界部位动脉粥样硬化的发生有关。动脉粥样硬化是椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血常见的主要原因<sup>[8]</sup>,其他少见病因包括主动脉夹层、大动脉炎、锁骨下动脉受压,以及解剖变异如孤立性无名动脉<sup>[9]</sup>或右位主动脉弓<sup>[10]</sup>。危险因素与其他动脉粥样硬化性疾病相似,包括吸烟、高脂血症、高血压、糖尿病、高龄,以及家族史。

3. 分型和盗血途径 (1)分型:Ⅰ型为隐匿型盗血,椎动脉血流方向正常,但收缩期血流速度突然下降,导致收缩期形成两峰,第一峰尖锐,第二峰圆钝,两峰之间即为切迹;依据切迹深度可进一步分为3种亚型,即切迹最低点速度>舒张末期血流速度、切迹最低点速度≤舒张末期血流速度和切迹最低点速度位于基线水平<sup>[11]</sup>。Ⅱ型为部分型盗血,收缩期血流频谱完全反向或部分反向,舒张期血流频谱恢复正向。Ⅲ型为完全型盗血,整个心动周期血流频谱均呈反向。(2)盗血途径:最常见的盗血途径为对侧椎动脉经由基底动脉、患侧椎动脉至患侧锁骨下动脉,以供应患侧锁骨下动脉远端。但需同时满足两个条件,一是对侧椎动脉正常,二是对侧锁骨下动脉无明显狭窄或闭塞。这种盗血通路可导致椎动脉颅内外段盗血程度相同或颅内段重于颅外段。当此通路代偿不充分时,可出现其他代偿通路,如基底动脉至患侧椎动脉或枕动脉至患侧椎动脉,二者约占全部盗血途径的 25%<sup>[12-13]</sup>。枕动脉至椎动脉通路可能造成颅内段盗血程度轻于颅外段。

4. 筛查与诊断 (1)主要临床表现:仅有少数椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血患者表现有椎-基底动脉系统缺血症状,如阵发性眩晕、头晕、复视、共济失调、构音困难、晕厥等,即使锁骨下动脉近端完全闭塞,亦鲜有严重上肢动脉缺血症状发生。有资料显示,双上肢脉压差与出现症状的可能性呈正相关,可以双上肢脉压差大小作为预测椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征严重程度的指标<sup>[14]</sup>;广泛性动脉粥样硬化性疾病与椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血共存可能对症状的产生及缺血性卒中的复发具有一定影响<sup>[15]</sup>。业已

证实,双上肢脉压差>20 mm Hg 是监测椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血的敏感指标<sup>[14]</sup>。Ibrahimagic 等<sup>[16]</sup>认为,双上肢皮温差可提示锁骨下动脉狭窄程度及盗血程度,其曾报告 1 例 80 岁男性病例,一侧锁骨下动脉盗血,同侧椎动脉血流完全反向,患侧上肢皮温降低,对双侧上肢 4 个相同位置进行皮温测试,发现双上肢锁骨上窝区、腋下区、肘窝区温差分别为 0.6、0.7 和 0.3 °C,而双侧手掌区温度则无明显差异。大多数患者受累侧桡动脉搏动减弱或无脉搏,听诊锁骨上窝可闻及沿锁骨下动脉走行且邻近皮肤表面闻及的局限性血管搏动时所产生的杂音。(2)筛查:颈动脉 CDUS 及 TCD 技术为筛查椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血的主要手段,不仅可以观察到锁骨下动脉盗血的严重程度,还能发现其他颈动脉病变。一般而言,袖带试验结合 TCD 可发现隐匿型盗血;而 CTA 或 MRA 则常用于进一步验证超声检查可疑为椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血者,因为对部分锁骨下动脉起始部位置较深、配合不佳者,通过超声波鉴别是锁骨下动脉狭窄或闭塞还是椎动脉起始部狭窄或闭塞导致的椎动脉频谱改变有一定困难<sup>[17]</sup>。(3)诊断:数字减影血管造影术(DSA)目前仍是诊断椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血病因的“金标准”。综合以上诊断方式,颈动脉 CDUS 及 TCD 对诊断隐匿型盗血和部分型盗血仍具有独特的优势,而 CTA、MRA 及 DSA 则对病因分析更具诊断价值。

5. 治疗原则 大多数椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血患者通常无症状,采用保守治疗为宜,以降低锁骨下动脉粥样硬化风险为主要治疗目的,如控制血压、血糖、血脂和戒烟,并于门诊定期复查颈动脉 CDUS<sup>[18]</sup>。对于严重症状性锁骨下动脉狭窄或闭塞患者则需施行外科手术,诸如旁路手术、球囊血管成形术和支架植入术均可取得较高的成功率和长期血管再通率<sup>[19]</sup>。2011 年,欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)公布的关于外周动脉疾病诊断与治疗指南推荐,经球囊血管成形术联合支架植入术作为锁骨下动脉和无名动脉狭窄或闭塞的一线治疗方式,而椎动脉旁路移植术仅推荐用于血管内治疗失败的低手术风险病例<sup>[20]</sup>。而 2011 年美国心脏病学协会基金会(ACCF)/美国心脏协会(AHA)公布的关于冠状动脉旁路移植术指南则支持,椎动脉旁路移植术和经球囊血管成形术联合支架植入术作为血运重建的一线选择<sup>[21]</sup>。颈动脉-锁骨下动脉旁路移植术早已成功用于孤立性锁骨下动脉狭窄或闭塞病变,其 10 年

血管开放率可高达95%<sup>[22]</sup>。因此,对于症状性锁骨下动脉盗血患者,椎动脉旁路手术依然被认为是一种低风险手术,但前提是颈动脉或主动脉不存在严重的动脉粥样硬化性病变。近年来,血管内治疗从根本上改变了症状性锁骨下动脉盗血患者的治疗方式,该种术式以更小的创伤达到与开放性手术即旁路移植术相近的结果<sup>[23]</sup>。

## 二、冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征

1. 背景 1974年,Harjola和Valle<sup>[24]</sup>首次提出“冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征(CSSS)”的概念,指继发于左锁骨下动脉狭窄或闭塞的冠状动脉旁路移植术后桥血管左内乳动脉(LIMA)血流逆流导致的心肌缺血。左内乳动脉因具有良好的血流通畅率而成为冠状动脉旁路移植术的首选桥血管,以左内乳动脉近端与左锁骨下动脉相连,而其远端则与病变的左前降支相吻合。严重左锁骨下动脉狭窄可导致左内乳动脉桥血管内血流逆流,从而产生冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征,临床表现为心绞痛、急性冠脉综合征(ACS)、心力衰竭或恶性室性心律失常<sup>[25-26]</sup>,因此冠状动脉旁路移植术前有必要行锁骨下动脉狭窄筛查,并于术后定期监测<sup>[27]</sup>。并非所有左锁骨下动脉狭窄均引起冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征,发生率仅为0.2%~6.8%<sup>[28]</sup>。

2. 筛查与诊断 (1) 筛查:2011年ACCF/AHA和2015年ESC/欧洲心胸外科协会(EACTS)制定的关于心肌血运重建指南中,均未将锁骨下动脉狭窄作为可能影响冠状动脉旁路移植术成功的潜在威胁,故未对以左内乳动脉作为桥血管的冠状动脉旁路移植术前及术后锁骨下动脉狭窄的筛查提供指导意见<sup>[21,29]</sup>。双上肢血压测量是筛查锁骨下动脉狭窄简单并有效的方法,但其可靠性较差<sup>[8]</sup>,有可能遗漏部分双侧锁骨下动脉狭窄程度相似的病例。无创性影像学检查方法是筛查和诊断锁骨下动脉狭窄的重要手段,尤其是对拟行冠状动脉旁路移植术者。根据ACCF等联合发布的关于颅外颈动脉和椎动脉疾病患者管理指南,推荐对于存在动脉粥样硬化危险因素、择期行冠状动脉旁路移植术的患者首选颈动脉超声作为筛查锁骨下动脉狭窄的检查方法<sup>[30]</sup>。超声检查是一种经济、无创的锁骨下动脉狭窄筛查方式,术前颈动脉超声检查可借助椎动脉血流频谱的间接表现,发现隐匿型、部分型或完全型锁骨下动脉盗血,进而追踪发现锁骨下动脉狭窄,然后通过二维灰阶图像、彩色及频谱多普勒进

一步评价锁骨下动脉狭窄程度或闭塞;但冠状动脉旁路移植术后,由于探头位置、血管弯曲,以及心脏的周期运动,限制了超声对左内乳动脉桥血管的血流方向及速度的评估<sup>[31]</sup>。(2) 诊断:CTA以其快速扫描、高空间分辨力成像而准确发现锁骨下动脉狭窄并对狭窄程度进行分级,与此同时,还可以较为清晰地显示血管周围软组织结构、分析斑块成分等;缺点是存在运动伪像、需注射对比剂和存在对比剂过敏等现象。MRI可通过多平面、多序列成像获得受测血管的解剖、功能和血流信息,临床常用于诊断冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征,联合对比增强MRA与相位对比成像尚可提供血管形态学结构,显示血流方向<sup>[32]</sup>。然而,血管造影依然是诊断锁骨下动脉狭窄的“金标准”,并且可与冠状动脉造影同时进行,但因其有创性和对比剂的肾毒性使其应用范围大大受限。Cua等<sup>[33]</sup>提出一种于冠状动脉旁路移植术前对锁骨下动脉狭窄程度进行系统筛选的方法,尤其是以原位内乳动脉作为桥血管时:测量患者双上肢血压,脉压差<15 mm Hg为低度可疑,无需进一步检查;双上肢脉压差≥15 mm Hg者,为中或高度可疑,需进一步行超声、CTA、MRA甚至血管造影检查,以明确是否存在锁骨下动脉狭窄。除术后每年定期复查,尚有必要进行双侧肱动脉压测量,以用于筛查术后出现的锁骨下动脉狭窄。

3. 治疗原则 对冠状动脉旁路移植术后或拟行手术治疗并以左内乳动脉作为桥血管,同时存在严重左锁骨下动脉狭窄的患者,需积极治疗<sup>[21]</sup>,具体治疗方式同椎动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征。结果显示,支架植入术对拟行冠状动脉旁路移植术的重度锁骨下动脉狭窄患者安全有效,术后并发症及支架内再狭窄率较低,随访1、2、5和10年锁骨下动脉支架通畅率分别为95.7%、93.8%、86.5%、75.2%<sup>[34]</sup>。

## 三、用于血液透析的动-静脉瘘致锁骨下动脉盗血综合征

无论是经典的锁骨下动脉盗血综合征还是冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征,均源于锁骨下动脉近心端狭窄或闭塞,而用于血液透析的动-静脉瘘则为一种特殊情况。目前,关于由动-静脉瘘致锁骨下动脉盗血综合征的报道较少,且多为个案。Maiodna等<sup>[35]</sup>曾报告1例69岁晚期肾功能衰竭女性患者,于左上肢动-静脉瘘透析3个月后出现渐进性共济失调、反复晕厥等椎-基底动脉系统缺血症状,脑血管造影显示双侧锁骨下动脉血流通畅,但左侧椎动脉

血流反向,袖带充气压迫动-静脉瘘,左侧椎动脉血流方向恢复正常,经手术结扎瘘口后上述症状消失。一项针对血液透析病例的研究共纳入55例存在血液透析通道、无锁骨下动脉狭窄、以内乳动脉为桥血管的冠状动脉旁路移植术患者,经椎动脉和内乳动脉血流频谱分析发现,有4例(7.27%)患者同侧椎动脉呈盗血频谱,55例患者同侧内乳动脉频谱正常,但同侧椎动脉、内乳动脉峰值流速和血流量均较对侧降低,且差异有统计学意义<sup>[31]</sup>。由此可见,动-静脉瘘对椎动脉和内乳动脉血流动力学有明显影响,因此对存在心脑血管症状与体征的血液透析患者,应警惕高流量动-静脉瘘可能为病因<sup>[33]</sup>。对于以左内乳动脉为桥血管的冠状动脉旁路移植术患者,若同时存在左锁骨下动脉近心端严重狭窄或闭塞,以及上肢透析用动-静脉瘘则情况更为复杂,需综合分析<sup>[36]</sup>。Tan等<sup>[37]</sup>报告1例67岁男性患者,分别接受3支大隐静脉和1支起自狭窄的左锁骨下动脉的左内乳动脉作为冠状动脉旁路移植术桥血管,因肾功能衰竭而行上肢动-静脉瘘血液透析,造瘘术后3天因不稳定型心绞痛入院,冠状动脉造影发现3支大隐静脉桥血管全部闭塞,原位冠状动脉严重狭窄和左锁骨下动脉近端重度狭窄,左内乳动脉桥血管血流逆流,经左锁骨下动脉支架植入术后狭窄部位血流随即改善,恢复血液透析,透析过程多次出现单相室性心律失常,考虑与动-静脉瘘有关,手术结扎动-静脉瘘,上述症状消失。为了更好地鉴别冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征与动-静脉瘘致左内乳动脉低灌注,有学者主张将后者命名为“继发于动-静脉瘘的冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉低灌注综合征”<sup>[37]</sup>。笔者认为,对于病情复杂的患者应全面分析病情,选择最佳治疗方案,以避免致残致死性心脏事件的发生。

总之,锁骨下动脉盗血为一良性病理过程,绝大多数情况不会引起临床症状,但对少数出现临床症状者应进行积极的干预治疗。而冠状动脉-锁骨下动脉盗血综合征患者,应于冠状动脉旁路移植术前进行同侧锁骨下动脉评价,即使术前锁骨下动脉血流通畅,术后也应密切监测锁骨下动脉血流情况,一旦出现心血管系统症状即应积极处理锁骨下动脉病变。血液透析高流量动-静脉瘘亦可致类锁骨下动脉盗血综合征的临床表现,尤其是合并左内乳动脉桥血管的冠状动脉旁路移植术并同时存在锁骨下动脉狭窄患者,需综合分析,及时消除病变。

利益冲突 无

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