

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.04.019

## CTA 联合 CEUS 在锁骨上皮瓣术前设计中的应用 \*

卡米力江·买买提明 库都斯·克依木 米尔阿迪力·阿布都卡迪尔 闫广鹏 许 辉<sup>△</sup>

(新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院颌面外科 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830001)

**摘要 目的:**探讨计算机断层扫描血管造影(CTA)联合对比增强超声(CEUS)在锁骨上皮瓣术前设计中的应用价值。**方法:**将 2016 年 1 月~2018 年 12 月本院收治的 15 例锁骨上皮瓣术前患者作为研究对象。所有患者术前进行 CTA 和 CEUS 联合检查以观察锁骨上动脉穿支解剖变异及走行,应用于锁骨上皮瓣术前的辅助设计,评估该方法的成功率和并发症的发生情况。**结果:**15 例患者的锁骨上动脉来源于颈横动脉,其中 5 例(33.33%)来自甲状颈干,10 例(66.67%)来自锁骨下动脉。CTA 检查中,10 例识别出右锁骨上动脉,血管平均长度为(38.25±11.08)mm,血管平均直径(1.52±0.45)mm;13 例确定了左锁骨上动脉,血管平均长度为(38.14±11.05)mm,血管平均直径(1.52±0.51)mm。CEUS 检查的 15 个皮瓣中,发现 27 个胸锁乳突肌的胸廓分支(TBSA),平均口径为(0.8±0.2)mm,平均收缩期峰值流速(PSV)为(11.95±2.08)cm/s。所有病例(100%)术中观察皮瓣血管数量、走行等情况与术前影像学相一致的手术结果。与造影剂有关的并发症发生率为 6.67%。所有患者均随访 1 年以上,无进一步并发症,手术效果满意。**结论:**将 CTA 和 CEUS 相结合用于锁骨上皮瓣术前的辅助设计,可互为补充,尤其适用于锁骨上皮瓣(SCF)存在血管解剖变异而且管径细小的皮瓣术前设计。

**关键词:**计算机断层扫描血管造影;对比增强超声;锁骨上皮瓣;造影剂

**中图分类号:**R782;R622;R814.42 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)04-694-04

## Application of CTA and CEUS for the Preoperative Design of Clavicle Flap\*

Camilijiang·Maimai Timing, Kudusi·Keyimu, Mieradili·AbuDukadier, YAN Guang-peng, XU Hui<sup>△</sup>

(Maxillofacial Surgery, People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830001, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the application value of computed tomography angiography (CTA) combined with contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) for the preoperative design of clavicle flaps. **Methods:** Fifteen patients with clavicle epithelium flap treated in our hospital from January 2016 to December 2018 were selected as the research object. All patients underwent a combined CTA and CEUS examination before surgery to observe the anatomical variation and travel of the supraclavicular artery perforator. It was applied to the auxiliary design of the clavicle flap before surgery, and the success rate and complications of this method were evaluated. **Results:** The supraclavicular artery of 15 patients originated from the transverse carotid artery, in which 5 cases (33.33%) came from the thyroid neck trunk and 10 cases (66.67%) came from the subclavian artery. In the CTA examination, 10 cases were identified the right superior clavicle artery, the average length of the blood vessel was (38.25±11.08) mm, and the average diameter of the vessel was (1.52±0.45) mm; 13 cases identified the left superior clavicle artery, and the average length of the vessel was (38.14±11.05) mm, and the average diameter of blood vessels was (1.52±0.51) mm. In CEUS examination, 27 thorax branches (TBSA) of the superior sternoclavicular artery were found in 15 skin flaps with an average caliber of (0.8±0.2) mm and an average peak systolic flow velocity (PSV) of (11.95±2.08) cm/s. In all cases (100%), the surgical results of the number of flap blood vessels and the shape of the flap were consistent with the preoperative imaging. The incidence of contrast-related complications was 6.67%. All patients were followed up for more than 1 year. No further complications were found and the results were satisfactory. **Conclusion:** The combination of CTA and CEUS for the preoperative design of clavicle epithelial flap, which can complement each other and is especially suitable for the clavicle epithelial flap (SCF) with small vascular anatomical variation and small diameter.

**Key words:** Computed tomography angiography; Contrast-enhanced ultrasound; Clavicle flap; Contrast agent

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R782; R622; R814.42 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2021)04-694-04

\* 基金项目:新疆维吾尔自治区卫生计生委青年医学科技人才专项科研项目(WJWY-201855)

作者简介:卡米力江·买买提明(1984-),男,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:颌面部肿瘤、创伤、颞颌关节疾病,

电话:13999858288, E-mail:kamilili19840517@163.com

<sup>△</sup> 通讯作者:许辉(1976-),男,博士研究生,主任医师,研究方向:颌面部肿瘤,电话:13899999640, E-mail:omsxuhui@139.com

(收稿日期:2020-05-06 接受日期:2020-05-30)

## 前言

头颈部因损伤及肿瘤手术所引起的软组织缺损,通常需要局部、区域或游离皮瓣来重建以恢复其功能及外观<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,头颈部术后组织缺损重建仍优先考虑运用游离皮瓣技术。游离皮瓣需要高水平的显微手术技巧和较高的对吻合区血管条件<sup>[2-4]</sup>。近年来,越来越多的医生将视线又转移到带蒂组织瓣。其中,锁骨上皮瓣(Supraclavicular Flap, SCF)逐渐成为头颈部手术缺损的一线选择,主要应用于头颈部肿瘤术后、皮肤烧伤挛缩、肿瘤放射损伤后头颈部皮肤组织缺损的重建<sup>[5-8]</sup>。锁骨上皮瓣区域的锁骨上动脉存在解剖变异可能是引起术后并发症的重要原因。因此,术前对锁骨上皮瓣的解剖进行精确描述将是减少手术并发症的关键步骤。

计算机断层扫描血管造影(computed tomography angiography, CTA)是一种可靠的无创、可靠的血管造影诊断技术<sup>[9]</sup>,其将CT扫描技术与传统血管造影技术相结合,以构建详细的人体血管可视化图像。对比增强超声(Contrast-enhanced Ultrasound, CEUS)又称为超声造影,用于探测位置浅、管径细的穿支血管<sup>[10-13]</sup>,可以准确地检测直径小于1.0 mm的血管,并区分动脉和静脉<sup>[14,15]</sup>。本研究通过对头颈部软组织缺损修复的患者术前行CTA和CEUS联合检查已观察锁骨上动脉穿支解剖变异及走行,应用于锁骨上皮瓣术前的辅助设计,评估该方法对提高锁骨上皮瓣的手术成功率,减少并发症的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

将2016年1月~2018年12月本院收治的15例锁骨上皮瓣术前患者作为研究对象,包括男性8例,女性7例;年龄22~71岁,平均年龄为(36.18±12.62)岁。纳入标准:①无手术禁忌,拟行头颈部软组织缺损修复者;②年龄大于18周岁;③资料完整;④自愿参加本研究并签署知情同意书,均愿意术前接受CTA和CEUS检查。排除标准:①术前检查示锁骨区域血管损伤者;②患有糖尿病、硬化性血管炎、动脉栓塞、血管瘤等基础代谢病变和血管病变者;③有动静脉手术史者。本研究经过本院伦理委员会审核批准。

### 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 CTA检查** 使用碘普罗胺注射液(优维显370)作为对比剂以5 mL/s的速率自注射入肘前静脉,用药总量为90~140 mL;对比剂注射完成后用生理盐水40 mL以5 mL/s速率注射冲管。使用64排CT扫描仪(Philips Brilliance)进行术前CTA检查,其参数如下:120 kVp, 250 mA, 0.891 间距, 512 次, 512 矩阵。将获取的体积数据用于在解剖区域重建切片宽度为1 mm、重建间隔为0.5 mm的图像<sup>[16,17]</sup>。

**1.2.2 CEUS检查** 使用了具有10 MHz~18 MHz线性探头和体积探头的GE Voluson E8超声设备。使用7.5 MHz彩色多普勒流量计,其彩色多普勒血流成像(CDFI)设置为最敏感且噪声最小的模式。根据患者的仰卧位解剖特征,CEUS结合3D重建技术,在锁骨上和锁骨下区域检测到锁骨上动脉(SCA)的三角肌和胸腔分支。识别这些血管的位置和走向,并标记在体表上。将造影剂溶于10 mL盐水中,并以1 mL/min的速度注入

尺静脉。基于六氟化硫微气泡的造影剂SonoVue可以提高血液回声并增强信噪比,从而改善血管图像。注射造影剂后点状信号转换为连续线,血管更加清晰可见,然后使用体积探头对血管网络进行了3D超声扫描和3D重建,清楚地显示血管走行、血管及其周围的解剖结构<sup>[18]</sup>。

### 1.3 皮瓣设计

所有患者术前行CTA和CEUS联合检查。根据检查结果,综合判断血管数目、管径、走行及血流等情况,筛选出优势血管,根据实际需求设计出带蒂皮瓣。所有患者均在第一阶段植入组织扩张器,以实现更大、更薄的皮瓣,并减少供体部位的发病率。在扩张器袋的外侧和三角肌槽的前方切一个切口,在皮下组织和胸膜筋膜之间进行分离。然后将矩形组织扩张器植入前胸腔。从术后2周开始,每周两次滴注水,持续4至8个月,直到估计的扩大皮肤大小超过组织缺损的大小为止。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 影像学检查结果

本研究中,15例患者的锁骨上动脉来源于颈横动脉,其中5例(33.33%)来自甲状颈干,有10例(66.67%)来自锁骨下动脉。CTA检查中,有10例识别出右锁骨上动脉,血管长度范围为26.4 mm~58.4 mm,平均长度为(38.25±11.08) mm,血管直径范围为0.8 mm~2.1 mm,平均直径(1.52±0.45) mm。有13例确定了左锁骨上动脉,血管长度范围为24.7 mm~66.3 mm,平均长度为(38.14±11.05) mm,血管直径范围为1.0 mm~2.0 mm,平均直径(1.52±0.51) mm。CEUS检查中,在15个皮瓣中发现27个胸锁骨TBSA,平均口径为(0.8±0.2) mm,PSV为(11.95±2.08) cm/s。

### 2.2 效果评价

术中观察皮瓣血管数量、走行等情况,所有病例(100%)均显示与术前影像学相一致的手术结果。术前标记位置与术中实际位置之间的距离最大为0.8 mm,未发现其他TBSA。术前定位皮瓣血管时,CTA和CEUS联合检查的特异性和阳性预测值为100%,敏感性为93.33%。除1例术中发现TBSA血管口径为0.6 mm,改用了其它皮瓣进行重建外,提示所有CEUS的测量误差均符合我们的术前计划,所有瓣均已成功收集。与造影剂有关的并发症包括1例患者的轻度胃肠道不适,在未经特殊治疗后1 d内康复。所有患者均随访1年以上,无进一步并发症,手术效果满意。

### 2.3 典型病例展示

患者,李某,女,72岁,因"下唇肿块、破裂、溃疡半年,加重1+月"入院。病理检查:鳞状细胞癌。术前根据CTA(如图1A)和CEUS(如图1B)结果,分析锁骨上皮瓣的动脉起源、分支、大致走行,以及对穿支数量、位置、口径、峰值流速等情况进行标记(如图1C),在锁骨上皮瓣术前设计出优选方案。

## 3 讨论

手术是治疗口腔颌面部肿瘤的主要手段之一,但其可造成颌面部组织大量缺失、继发畸形和功能丧失等损害,严重影响患者的生存质量<sup>[19]</sup>。随着科学技术的进步和恶性肿瘤治愈率的提高,在获得肿瘤治愈的同时,患者也迫切希望头颈部缺损

能得到有效地恢复,有完整的外形和完善的功能,以便以积极的心态参加术后的日常工作和社会活动。根据面部重建皮瓣选择中的“匹配,大尺寸且厚度较薄”的原则,SCF具有诸多优点:①该区域提供皮肤和软组织,其在皮肤颜色、纹理和厚度上与面部和颈部皮肤相匹配<sup>[20]</sup>;②使用软组织扩张,能够获取更

大、更薄的皮瓣,同时减少供体部位的发病率<sup>[21]</sup>;③旋转弧度更广,允许上至眼外侧、颊内侧、颞部、枕部,前至下颌骨和对侧颈部<sup>[22]</sup>;④供区隐蔽,缝合后的伤口可被衣服遮盖。因此,世界各国学者逐渐将 SCF 将其广泛应用于口腔颌面部软组织缺损、口咽部缺损、面颈部烧伤创面的修复。

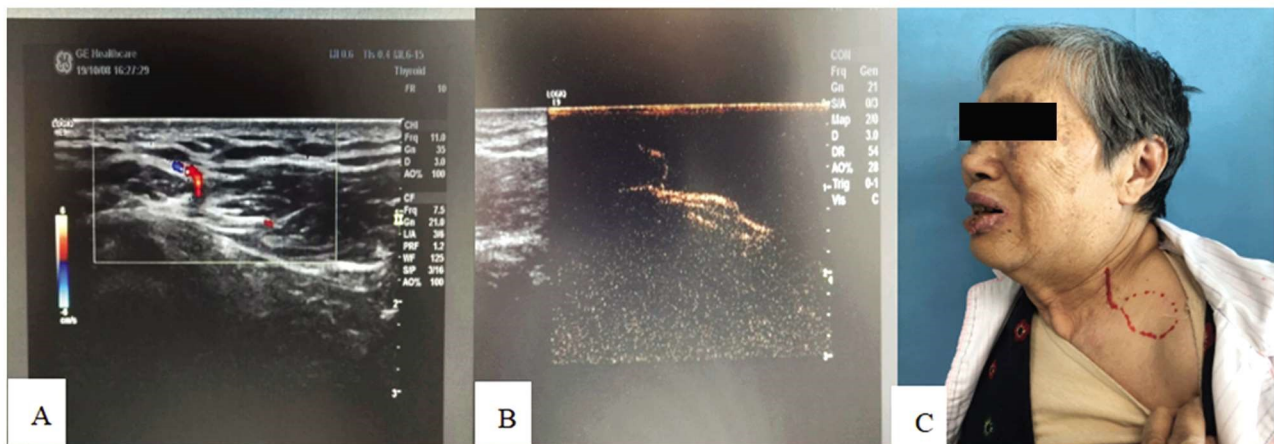


图1 典型病例 CTA、CEUS 检查结果及血管走行标记

(A 表示 CTA 检查结果;B 表示 CEUS 检查结果,C 表示血管走行标记及皮瓣设计)

Fig.1 CTA and CEUS examination results and vascular aberration marks of typical cases

(A indicates the result of CTA test; B indicates the result of CEUS test, C indicates the shape of the blood vessel and the design of the flap)

值得注意的是,SCA 起源于颈外动脉,由颈外静脉、胸锁乳突肌和锁骨形成三角形,进入锁骨上区域的皮下层,并从侧面和尾部分成三角肌分支和胸廓分支。三角肌分支延伸至肩峰区,而胸廓分支横穿锁骨至胸廓区域<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究中,15 例患者的锁骨上动脉来源于颈横动脉,后者有 5 例(33.33%)来自甲状腺干,有 10 例(66.67%)来自锁骨下动脉。Pallua<sup>[6]</sup>等人研究显示,锁骨上动脉(100%)均来自颈横动脉。但 Lamberty 等的研究显示锁骨上动脉 93%来自颈横动脉,7%来自肩胛上动脉<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,尽管锁骨上皮瓣具有其他带蒂皮瓣所不具备的优点,但锁骨上动脉的存在解剖变异,这可能是引起术后 SCF 并发症的重要原因。术前对锁骨上皮瓣的解剖进行精确描述将是减少手术并发症的关键。

CTA 是在行 X 射线图像检查前将造影剂注入静脉,因此与传统 CT 相比,CTA 的侵入性相对较小。在临床工作中,尤其是在头/颈肿瘤缺损远离椎弓根起源(例如额头、鼻翼)的情况下,术前 CTA 检查能在获取皮瓣前获得皮瓣下血管的位置、走行、直径等基本情况,从而使重建团队更有信心使用局部皮瓣进行重建缺损组织。本研究中,CTA 检查有 10 例识别出右锁骨上动脉,血管长度范围为 26.4~58.4 mm,平均长度为  $(38.25 \pm 11.08)$  mm,血管直径范围为 0.8~2.1 mm,平均直径  $(1.52 \pm 0.45)$  mm。有 13 例确定了左锁骨上动脉,血管长度范围为 24.7~66.3 mm,平均长度为  $(38.14 \pm 11.05)$  mm,血管直径范围为 1.0~2.0 mm,平均直径  $(1.52 \pm 0.51)$  mm。由于锁骨上动脉管径较细,平均直径约 1.1~1.5 mm,当使用 CTA 对 SCF 进行术前检查时仅能显示锁骨上动脉的起始部分的情况<sup>[25]</sup>,因此,CTA 适合对锁骨上动脉的起源及大致走行进行描述。而 CEUS 检查中,在 15 个皮瓣中发现 27 个胸锁骨上动脉的胸廓分支(TBSA),平均口径为  $(0.8 \pm 0.2)$  mm,平均收缩期峰值流速(PSV)

为  $(11.95 \pm 2.08)$  cm/s。锁骨上动脉穿支位置表浅,血管直径通常小于 1 mm,故有必要在术前使用 CEUS 进行探测血管情况。CEUS 优势明显,一是敏感性高,常规超声可探查到最小血管管径为 0.5 mm,在探查更细血管时,血流信号不稳定连续。而 CEUS 探查到的血管最细直径为 0.3 mm<sup>[26-29]</sup>。二是探测结果更详细、直观,可在术前准确而详细地检测到穿支血管的分布、走行、与主干的关系等情况,为皮瓣设计提供有用的信息<sup>[30]</sup>。此外,CEUS 具有经济、微创和避免患者暴露于放射线等其它优点。此外,本研究中有 1 例患者出现轻度胃肠道不适,在未经特殊治疗后 1 d 内康复。所有患者均随访 1 年以上,无进一步并发症,手术效果满意,过敏反应的风险非常小,据报道发生率不到 1%。

总言,将 CTA 和 CEUS 相结合用于锁骨上皮瓣术前的辅助设计可以充分利用二者的优点,并弥补相互的不足,尤其适用于 SCF 这种存在血管解剖变异而且管径细小的皮瓣术前设计。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Umberto Caliceti, Rossella Sgarzani, Riccardo Cipriani, et al. Single stage reconstruction of complex head and neck defects involving the skin with a single ALT flap: A ten year review[J]. JPRAS Open, 2019, 22(4): 55-64
- [2] Molteni Gabriele, Gazzini Luca, Plotegher Cristina, et al. Reconstruction of Complex Oromandibular Defects in Head and Neck Cancer: Role of the Chimeric Subscapular Free Flap [J]. J Craniofacial Surg, 2020, 2(24): 120-132
- [3] Fábio Muradás Girardi, Luiz Alberto Hauth, Aliende Lengler Abenroth. Platysma transverse myocutaneous flap: a 21 case series of an overlooked reconstructive method for facial skin defects[J]. Braz J Otorhinol, 2019, 9(19): 126-135
- [4] Cai Yong-Cong, Shui Chun-Yan, Li Chao, et al. Primary repair and re-

- construction of tumor defects in parotid masseter region: a report of 58 cases[J]. *Gland Surg*, 2019, 8(4): 354-361
- [5] Wong Shelley, Brennan Malia, Nishikawa Scott, et al. Supraclavicular Artery Island Flap in Head and Neck Reconstruction: A Case Series and Literature Review[J]. *Permanente J*, 2019, 23(27): 781-789
- [6] Suzuki Yushi, Shimizu Yusuke, Kasai Shogo, et al. Indocyanine green fluorescence videoangiography for reliable variations of supraclavicular artery flaps[J]. *Archives Plastic Surg*, 2019, 46(4): 318-323
- [7] Javadian R, Bouland C, Rodriguez A, et al. Head and neck reconstruction: The supraclavicular flap: technical note [J]. *Annales Chirurgie Plastique Esthetique*, 2019, 64(4): 374-379
- [8] Zhuming, Liu Xuekui. Clinical application of supraclavicular flap for head and neck reconstruction [J]. *Eur Archives Otorhino-Laryngol*, 2019, 276(8): 2319-2324
- [9] Watanabe J, Endo K, Tanaka Y, et al. Investigation of the Utility and Safety of Dynamic Computed Tomography with Vasodilators [J]. *Yonago Acta Med*, 24, 63(1): 47-54
- [10] Wang DC, Jang HJ, Kim TK. Characterization of Indeterminate Liver Lesions on CT and MRI With Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound: What Is the Evidence?[J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2020, 17(1): 1-10
- [11] Jia L, Bin H, Bing H. CEUS examination of the outcome of radiofrequency ablation of canine prostate lesions [J]. *Minim Invasive Ther Allied Technol*, 2020, 4(14): 1-7
- [12] Zhe Huang, XiaoBei Wu, ShanShan Li, et al. Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound Findings and Differential Diagnosis of Hepatic Epithelioid Angiomyolipoma Compared With Hepatocellular Carcinoma [J]. *Ultrasound Medicine Biology*, 2020, 29(20): 290-298
- [13] Schwarze V, Lindner F, Marschner C, et al. Single-center study: The diagnostic performance of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) for assessing focal splenic lesions compared to CT and MRI [J]. *Clin Hemorheol Micro*, 2019, 73(1): 1-6
- [14] Guo Yuanyuan, Qin Xiachuan, Chen Shaoxian, et al. Diagnosis efficacy of CEUS for hepatic inflammatory lesions [J]. *J Clin Laborat Analys*, 2020, 2(3): 223-229
- [15] Wang Xin, Li Ying, Ren Weidong, et al. Clinical diagnostic value of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography in the diagnosis of cardiac masses: A pilot study[J]. *Echocardiography*, 2020, 37(2): 231-238
- [16] Paul Marek A, Opyrchał Jakub, Witowski Jan, et al. The Use of a Three-Dimensional Printed Model for Surgical Excision of a Vascular Lesion in the Head and Neck[J]. *J Craniof Surg*, 2019, 30(6): 566-570
- [17] Roskopf Johannes, Braun Michael, Beer Meinrad, et al. Improving resolution of head and neck CTA using the small x-ray tube focal spot [J]. *Neuroradiology*, 2019, 61(8): 953-956
- [18] Zhu Yi-Cheng, Jiang Xiao-Zhen, Bai Qing-Ke, et al. Evaluating the Efficacy of Atorvastatin on Patients with Carotid Plaque by an Innovative Ultrasonography[J]. *J Stroke Cerebrovascul Diseases*, 2019, 28(3): 830-837
- [19] Zhang WB, Peng X, Yu Y, et al. Expert Consensus for the Treatment Algorithm for Navigation-assisted Reconstruction of Maxillofacial Deformities[J]. *Chin J Dent Res*, 2020, 23(1): 33-42
- [20] Kucur C, Durmus K, Ozer E. Supraclavicular artery island flap reconstruction of a contralateral partial laryngopharyngeal defect [J]. *Acta Otorhinolaryngologica Italica*, 2015, 35(2): 121-124
- [21] Razdan Shantanu N, Albornoz Claudia R, Ro Teresa, et al. Safety of the supraclavicular artery island flap in the setting of neck dissection and radiation therapy[J]. *J Reconstruct Micro*, 2015, 31(5): 378-383
- [22] Giordano L, Bondi S, Toma S, et al. Versatility of the supraclavicular pedicle flap in head and neck reconstruction[J]. *Acta otorhinolaryngologica Italica*, 2014, 34(6): 394-398
- [23] Vatansever Alper, Demiryurek Deniz, Erçakmak Burcu, et al. Redefining the morphometry of subclavian vessels for clavicle fracture treatments[J]. *Surg Radiologic Anatomy*, 2019, 41(4): 365-372
- [24] Jeon Anna, Seo Chang Min, Lee Je-Hun, et al. The distributed pattern of the neurovascular structures around clavicle to minimize structural injury in clinical field: anatomical study[J]. *Surg Radiologic Anatomy*, 2018, 40(11): 1261-1265
- [25] Adams Austin S, Wright Mary J, Johnston Sean, et al. The use of multislice CT angiography preoperative study for supraclavicular artery island flap harvesting [J]. *Annals Plastic Surg*, 2012, 69(3): 312-315
- [26] Kehrer Andreas, Mandlik Veronika, Taeger Christian, et al. Postoperative control of functional muscle flaps for facial palsy reconstruction: Ultrasound guided tissue monitoring using contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) and ultrasound elastography [J]. *Clin Hemorheol Microcircu*, 2017, 67(3-4): 435-444
- [27] Lamby P, Prantl L, Fellner C, et al. Post-operative monitoring of tissue transfers: advantages using contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) and contrast enhanced MRI (ceMRI) with dynamic perfusion analysis?[J]. *Clin Hemorheol Microcircu*, 2011, 48(1): 105-117
- [28] Yongfeng Zhao, Ping Zhou, Hong Peng, et al. Superb microvascular imaging compared with contrast-enhanced ultrasound to assess microvessels in thyroid nodules [J]. *J Med Ultrasonics*, 2020, 3(1): 110-123
- [29] Schaible J, Stroszczyński C, Beyer LP, Jung EM. Quantitative perfusion analysis of hepatocellular carcinoma using dynamic contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) to determine tumor microvascularization [J]. *Clin Hemorheol Microcircu*, 2019, 73(1): 95-104
- [30] Zhang D, Xin XJ, Mu J, et al. Comparative analysis of superb microvascular imaging and contrast-enhanced ultrasound in diagnosis of small renal masses [J]. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*, 2019, 99(23): 1778-1781