Non-standard situation during the reconstruction of carotid basen

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The article adduces the results of clinical and instrumental examination of 112 patients who underwent revascularised interventions on carotid bifurcation in the period from 2005 to 2013.

The aim of the study. We analyzed the results of surgical treatment of patients with hemodynamically significant stenosis or occlusion of the carotid arteries complicated by other (secondary) pathological changes in local vascular complications or consequences in the area of the artery to be reconstructed.

Materials and methods. We analyzed the results of clinical and instrumental examination of 112 patients who had revascularisation of carotid bifurcation in the period from 2005 to 2013. The average age of patients was 59.5 ± 9.02 years, most patients – male (65 [82.95 %]). The most detected comorbidities are: hypertension – 52 (74.62 %), obliterating atherosclerosis of lower limb arteries – 49 (62.5 %), ischemic heart disease – 28 (28.03 %), diabetes – 16 (19.32 %), nicotine addiction – 57 (65.15 %). In addition to clinical examination with determination of neurologic status, all patients underwent Doppler ultrasound using the device Philips EnVisor to determine the nature and amount of damage. During the suspicion of prolonged stenosis was performed selective arteriography (Siemens Multistar +) or spiral computed tomography (CT angiograph LightSpeed GE Medical Systems) in angiographic mode to detect distal limit of damage arteries. Patients with a stroke or a distinct clinical cerebral ischemia should undergo computed tomography.

Indications for surgical treatment by ultrasound scanning in patients of this group were stenosis of the internal carotid artery (ICA) over 70 % – in 48 (55.7 %) patients, more than 60 % stenosis with signs of degradation plaque – in 18 (29.5 %), limited ICA occlusion – in 9 (10.2 %), a combination of hemodynamically significant stenosis of the ICA with
abnormal tortuosity – in 8 (4.6 %). Most patients had clinical symptoms of chronic cerebral vascular insufficiency as dyscirculary encephalopathy of I and II degree – 58 patients (53.4 %), transient ischemic attacks – 24 (18.2 %) 28 (25.4 %) patients with ischemic stroke. Only 8 patients (9.0 %) had the asymptomatic disease. In order to determine the tolerance of the brain to the ischemia patients underwent transcranial Doppler during which was measured linear flow velocity in the middle cerebral artery at rest, at constricted ipsilateral common carotid arteries and with hypercapnia.

All patients were operated under general endotracheal anesthesia. Retrograde pressure in ICA was monitored intraoperatively. Systemic blood pressure during compression ICA was maintained by medication for blood pressure in retrograde ICA at a level below 50 mmHg. As a result of instrumental examination and intraoperative data audit of carotid arteries patients were divided into 6 groups:

Limited ICA stenosis (up to 2 cm) – 58 (59.9 %) patients;
prolonged ICA stenosis (more than 2 cm) – 47 (49.1 %);
ICA stenosis combined with pathological tortuosity
Universal CA – 2 (2.5 %);
ICA stenosis combined with pathological tortuosity
External CA – 2 (1.5 %);
ICA stenosis combined with pathological tortuosity
of the same ICA – plot below atherosclerotic stenosis 4 (2.5 %);
ICA occlusion with preservation of permeability of
the distal extracranial department – 4 (3.2 %).

Most patients from the first and second group (72 [62.0 %]) underwent carotid endarterectomy (64 – on classical technique with complete amputation of ICA at the bifurcation, endarterectomy of the distal direction and restoring permeability of the vessel at the bifurcation of continuous circular suture. In 17 (10.8 %) patients was made carotid endarterectomy with a U-shaped plastic of mouth ICA proposed by PA Paulikasom; in 33 (15.2 %) – the classic carotid endarterectomy with plastic of arteriotomic hole with patch of polytetrafluoroethylene PTFE. In 36 patients with prolonged damage of ICA was done classic carotid endarterectomy with plastic of arteriotomic hole (in 58 patients – PTFE), two patients with ICA diameter at the mouth to 1 cm carotid endarterectomy was performed with suturing arteriotomic cut with noninvasive continuous suture. In 8 (6.5 %) patients, when hemodynamically significant stenosis of the ICA combined with tortuosity of Common CA, External CA and / or actual pathological tortuosity of Inner CA by resection of the stenosed segment of the ICA and resection of pathologically tortuous previously detected segment CA with anastomosis formation (with plot of the bifurcation of the external carotid artery (ECA). Patients with limited ICA occlusion in 1 case was successfully done classical carotid endarterectomy with plastic of arteriotomic hole with PTFE-patch and in 2 case was performed carotid endarterectomy with eversion methodology.

Results of researches and their discussion. Clinical results: 101 (92.8 %) patients assessed as good, there was regression (more or less) of neurological symptoms. In 9 (5.7 %) patients neurological symptoms remained unchanged but within five years of observation was not seen serious ischemic neurological signs. In 1 patient was developed ischemic stroke intraoperatively and remained stable effects of hemiparesis. The cause of stroke in this patient probably was embolism of branches of the middle cerebral artery with atherosclerotic plaque fragments and parietal thrombus, which arisen at the stage of selection artery (in the audit destruction of artery was revealed on the surface of the wall plaque thrombotic layers). Hemorrhagic complications were observed in the early postoperative period in 7 (3.4 %) patients, in 4 of them the hemostasis achieved conservatively, in 2 cases the hematoma formed in the area of the wound that led to repeated surgery to evacuate the hematoma and hemostasis. Among these patients, in 3 patients diffuse bleeding of surrounding tissues was observed, in 1 – found bleeding in the area of punctures in PTFE-patch, which was stopped by imposing additional seams and using local hemostatics. All hemorrhagic complications developed at the height of arterial hypertension in the early postoperative period. Symptoms of damage of cranial nerves were observed in 11 patients (15.5 %), all of which were transient and disappeared within two months. These complications have developed in most cases (8 [11.6 %]) in patients with extended (more than 2 cm) damage of ICA and the existing pathological tortuosity (one or two of the above writing segments), which required its selection on a significant gap.

Long-term results (up to 5 years) were followed in 87 patients (64.4 %). Hemodynamic significant restenosis were found in 7 patients after eversion carotid endarterectomy, in 2 – after classical carotid endarterectomy with patch, in 1 – occlusion of the reconstructed segment (only 10 [18.8 %]). Complications in patients whose reconstruction was performed by resection of one or more segments of the CA in remote period was not seen.

Conclusions. 1. We consider reasonable the using of carotid endarterectomy eversion methods in limited
(up to 2 cm) ICA stenosis, when it is possible to completely remove plaque or securely fix intima distally and with a sufficient diameter BCA. The advantage of this technique is restoring of blood flow in the vessel without narrowing and turbulent flows in the lumen of the artery.

2. Using classical carotid endarterectomy with patch angioplasty is justified with: ICA injuries at considerable intervals; the presence of multiple calcified inclusions in artery wall; low tolerance of cerebrum to ischemia. Patch type is determined individually. The patients with hypertension is preffered to use PTFE patch.

3. During the combination of pathological sinuosity of one CA segment and functionally significant stenosis of the ICA the best variant of carotid bifurcation reconstruction is resection of secondary changed convulted part of common CA, external CA and initial part of ICA with stenosing segment and the formation of a new carotid bifurcation.

REFERENCES


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