

비파열 뇌동맥류의 수술적 치료

안재성 · 권 양 · 권병덕

= Abstract =

Surgical Management of Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysms

Jae Sung Ahn, M.D., Yang Kwon, M.D., Byung Duk Kwun, M.D.

Department of Neurological Surgery, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan, Seoul, Korea

Objective : The purpose of this report is to assess the morbidity and mortality associated with clipping of intracranial unruptured aneurysms.

Methods : At the authors' institution between May 1989 and December 1998, a total of 128 unruptured aneurysms in 110 patients were treated with surgical clippings. The medical records and neuroimaging studies of the patients were reviewed retrospectively.

Results : The main locations of the aneurysms were : middle cerebral artery 31%, internal carotid - posterior communicating artery 28%, anterior communicating artery 16%, paraclinoid 6.5%, internal carotid - anterior choroidal artery 7%, posterior circulation 7%. Forty three percent of the aneurysms were symptomatic and 57% asymptomatic. The overall outcome of the surgery was : Glasgow outcome scale(GOS) 86%, GOS 6%, GOS 4.3%, GOS 0% and GOS V(death) 3.5%.

The operative risk is higher for large to giant aneurysms, and for aneurysms in posterior circulations. Patients with non - giant aneurysm in anterior circulation showed no mortality, but morbidity of 8.2%, and in posterior circulation : 25% of mortality and 75% of morbidity. Patients with giant anterior circulation aneurysm have 22% of mortality and 22% of morbidity. For patients with giant posterior circulation aneurysm, mortality and morbidity were 25% and 25%, respectively.

The postoperative deaths were related to occlusion of the major parent artery in 3 cases(75%). The postoperative morbidity was related to occlusion of artery(9/13), intraoperative rupture(3/13), and cranial nerve injury(1/13).

Conclusion : This report documents 3.5% mortality and 13% of morbidity in the clipping surgery for unruptured intracranial aneurysms, and the relatively low risk of surgical clipping in non - giant and those located in anterior circulation. The natural history, especially risk of bleeding, of the unruptured intracranial aneurysms is still controversial. However, with respect to surgical results, unruptured non - giant aneurysm located in anterior circulation should be operated in patients with low risk.

KEY WORDS : Unruptured aneurysm · Surgical risk · Clipping surgery.

서 론

1/2

가

가

가

1 2% , 115 .
 20% 가 2), 1269 9.14% 50.7
 가 10mm (13 78 , median 52) , 4 : 6
 가 26)27) .
 가 50 , (symptomatic aneurysm)
 가 (na - (asymptomatic aneurysm)가 65
 tural history)
 21 가 13 ,
 가 8 21 , 3
 , transient ischemic attack(TIA)가 2 ,
 가 1 , 가 1 .
 65 ,

재료 및 방법

1989 5 1998 12 10
 110 , 가 37 , 가 5
 가 9 , 가 4 ,
 가 5 , 가 5 .
 (Table 1). 6 2 , 2
 Glasgow out - (Table 1).
 come scale .

결 과

110 128
 (Table 2).
 가 117 , 가 9
 가 35 , 가 33 , para-
 clinoid 가 18 ,
 가 17 , 가 8 ,
 가 6 . 가 1 ,
 1 , 1 ,
 가 2 , -
 가 1 ,
 1 ,
 가 2 .
 가 10mm (small aneurysm)
 가 75 , 10 24mm (large aneurysm)가 23
 (giant aneurysm, 25mm)가 5
 가 2 , 가 3 ,
 가 4 .
 Asymptomatic 65 , 1
 Multiple aneurysm 37 . 3
 Incidental 28
 (barbiturate)
 Stroke evaluation 9
 Head trauma 5
 Tumor 4 (Table 3, 4).
 Vascular malformations 5 98.7%(74/75) Glasgow
 Others 5 outcome scale(GOS) , , GOS 가

Table 1. Profile of 110 patients with unruptured aneurysms

Age(yrs) : 13-78(mean : 50.7, median : 52)	
Sex : Female : 70(64%)	
Classification	
Symptomatic	50
Ptosis	13
Headache	21
Seizure	3
Transient ischemic attack	2
Visual loss	8
Diplopia	2
Hemiparesis	1
Asymptomatic	65
Multiple aneurysm	37
Incidental	28
Stroke evaluation	9
Head trauma	5
Tumor	4
Vascular malformations	5
Others	5

Table 2. Summary of unruptured aneurysms in this series

Location and size of aneurysm		Cases
Location		
Anterior circulation		117
Internal cerebral artery(ICA)		
ICA-post. communicating artery		33
ICA-ant. choroidal artery		8
Paraclinoid		18
Distal		6
Ant. communicating & distal ant. cerebral artery		17
Middle cerebral artery		35
Posterior circulation		9
Posterior cerebral artery		2
Basilar artery		
Bifurcation		1
Superior cerebellar artery		1
Ant. inf. cerebellar artery		1
Vertebrobasilar junction		2
Vertebral artery		
Post. inf. cerebellar artery		1
Distal post. inf. cerebellar artery		1
Size		
Small(< 10mm)		87
Large(10 - 24mm)		26
Giant(≥ 25mm)		13

*ant : anterior, inf : inferior, post : posterior

Table 3. Operative results according to size of unruptured aneurysms

Size of aneurysm	Total No.	GOS*			
		1	2	3	4
Anterior circulation					
Small	75	73	1	1	
Large	23	19	2	2	
Giant	6	2	2		2
Posterior circulation					
Small	2		2		
Large	3	2			1
Giant	4		1	2	1

GOS* : Glasgow outcome scale

1 . 91%(21/23) GOS , 가
 67%(4/6)
 GOS , 1 (25%) 가 . 3 가
 2 GOS
 3 2 GOS
 1 GOS
 가 1 , GOS 가 2 1 .
 (surgical morbidity)

115 13 (11.3%) (Table 5).

(morbidity)

가 9 가 ,
 3 , 1 .
 3.9%(3/76), 5/22(22.7%) ,
 8.2%(8/98)
 22.2%(1/4) .
 50%(4/8) 가 25%(1/4)
 4 (3.5%) (Table
 6).
 , paraclinoid
 가 2 (22.2%)
 가
 1 (25%) 가 . 3 가
 ,
 1
 고 찰

Table 4. Operative results according to location of unruptured aneurysms

Location of aneurysm	Total No.	GOS*			
		1	2	3	4
Anterior circulation					
internal carotid artery(ICA)					
paraclinoid	18	15	1	1	1
post. comm. artery	30	26	3	1	
ant. choroidal artery	6	6			
distal ICA	6	6			
middle cerebral artery	32	30	1		1
ant. communicating & distal ACA	15	14		1	
Posterior circulation					
posterior cerebral artery					
basilar artery	2	1		1	
bifurcation	1		1		
superior cerebellar artery	1	1			
ant. inf. cerebellar artery	1				1
vertebrobasilar junction	2		1		1
vertebral artery					
post. inf. cerebellar artery	1	1			
post. inf. cerebellar artery	1	1			

*GOS : Glasgow outcome scale, post : posterior, comm : communicating, ant : anterior, ACA : anterior cerebral artery, inf : inferior

Table 5. Summary of complications

Complication	No. of cases (%)
Persistent cranial deficits	1
Rupture	3
Infarction	9

Table 6. Mortality cases

Age/sex	Location	Size (mm)	Cause of death
70/F	vertebral a.	giant	quadriparesis, ARDS*
56/M	MCA trifurcation	giant(70)	infarct
64/F	paraclinoid ICA	giant	infarct
57/F	vertebral-AICA	large	infarct

*ARDS : Acute respiratory distress syndrome, MCA : middle cerebral artery, ICA : internal carotid artery, AICA : anterior inferior cerebellar artery

가

가

가

1. 자연경과(Natural course)

(prevalance) 0.5%

1 2% , 20%

가 moto¹⁾ 가 54 5

11 (20.4%)

1.92% . Heisk-

anen⁷⁾ 10 11.5%, (fat-ality) 57% , Mount Brisman¹³⁾ 5

10% 가 40% 가

2. 크기(Size)

가

가 가 10mm 가 가 10mm (small aneurysm)

가

가 (critical size) 4 mm⁴⁾²⁵⁾, 5mm⁶⁾¹⁰⁾, 7mm¹⁶⁾, 10mm²⁶⁾²⁷⁾ 가

mm , Wiebers²⁶⁾²⁷⁾ 10

mm . Inagawa⁹⁾ 47 5.2 1

가 . Orz¹⁷⁾

1248 38% 가 6mm , Yasui²⁹⁾

25 5 가 5mm 가

Kassell Torner¹⁰⁾ 71% 10mm , 13% 5mm

3mm . Schievink²³⁾ 가

가

가 ⁵⁾²⁹⁾ Yasui ²⁹⁾ 25 가 , 4 3 가
 . 50% Wirth ²⁸⁾ 25
 가 mm 가
 가 (familial aneurysm) 10 mm 가 , Solomon ²⁴⁾ 25
 가 mm 21%
⁷⁾¹²⁾ ¹⁵⁾ 25mm

3. 모양

(multilobe)
 가 Wiebers ²⁷⁾ Asari Ohmoto¹⁾가

4. 환자의 나이

가 가 40 60 가 Rice
 65 ¹¹⁾ ¹⁹⁾ 0.6%, 3.6%
 65 ²¹⁾ Samson²²⁾ 가
 (conservative management) 9.6%, 37.9% ¹⁸⁾
 가
 , (complete occlusion)가 50%
 16 32%
 3%, 11% 가 ³⁾
⁹⁾¹⁸⁾³⁰⁾ 0.8%, 1.9%

¹⁸⁾ 가 65

가 ⁸⁾²⁰⁾²⁸⁾ 가
 (proximal control)가 가

결 론

가 (<25mm)
 , 8.2%,

가

- : 1999 6 28
- : 1999 12 1
- :

138 - 736 388 - 1

¹⁴⁾¹⁸⁾ : (02) 2224 - 3550, : (02) 476 - 6738
 E - mail : bdkwun@www.amc.seoul.kr

References

- 1) Asari S, Ohmoto T : *Natural history and risk factors of unruptured cerebral aneurysm. Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 95 : 205-214, 1993
- 2) Becker KJ : *Epidemiology and clinical presentation of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, in Le Roux PD, Winn HR (eds) : Neurosurgery Clinics of North America. Current management of cerebral aneurysms, part 1 : evaluation and perioperative care. Philadelphia : WB Saunders, 1998, pp435-444*
- 3) Connolly ES, Solomon RA : *Management of symptomatic and asymptomatic unruptured aneurysm, in Le Roux PD, Winn HR(eds) : Neurosurgery Clinics of North America. Current management of cerebral aneurysms, part 1 : evaluation and perioperative care. Philadelphia : WB Saunders, 1998, pp509-524*
- 4) Crompton MR : *Mechanism of growth and rupture in cerebral berry aneurysm. Br Med J* 1 : 1138-1142, 1966
- 5) Crowell RM, Moayeri N, Ogilvy CS, et al : *Incidental aneurysms, in Spetzler RF, Carter LP(eds) : Neurovascular surgery. New York : McGraw-Hill, 1996, pp851-873*
- 6) Ferguson GG, Peerless SJ, Drake CG : *Natural history of intracranial aneurysms(letters to editor). N Engl J Med* 99 : 305, 1981
- 7) Heikänen O : *Risk of bleeding from unruptured aneurysms in cases with multiple intracranial aneurysm. J Neurosurg* 55 : 524-526, 1981
- 8) Heikänen O : *Risks of surgery for unruptured intracranial aneurysms. J Neurosurg* 65 : 451-453, 1986
- 9) Inagawa T, Hada H, Katoh Y : *Unruptured intracranial aneurysms in elderly patients. Surg Neurol* 38 : 364-370, 1992
- 10) Kassell NF, Torner JC : *Size of intracranial aneurysms. Neurosurgery* 12 : 291-297, 1983
- 11) Locksley HB, Sahs AL, Knowles L : *Report on the cooperative study of intracranial aneurysms and subarachnoid hemorrhage. Section . General survey of cases in the central registry and description of the sample population. J Neurosurg* 24 : 922-932, 1966
- 12) Lozano AM, Leblanc R : *Familial intracranial aneurysms. J Neurosurg* 66 : 522-528, 1987
- 13) Mount LA, Brisman R : *Treatment of multiple aneurysm-symptomatic and asymptomatic. Clin Neurosurg* 21 : 166-170, 1974
- 14) Nah JH, Kim JH, Kim CJ, et al : *Surgical management of unruptured intracranial aneurysm. J Korean Neurosurg Soc* 25 : 593-601, 1996
- 15) Nakagawa T, Hashi K : *The incidence and treatment of asymptomatic, unruptured cerebral aneurysms. J Neurosurg* 80 : 440-446, 1994
- 16) Ojemann RG : *Management of the unruptured intracranial aneurysm. N Engl J Med* 304 : 725-726, 1981
- 17) Orz Y, Kobayashi M, Tanaka Y : *Aneurysm size : a prognostic factor for rupture. British J Neurosurg* 11 : 144-149, 1997
- 18) Raaymakers TM, Rinkel GJ, Limburg M, et al : *Mortality and morbidity of surgery for unruptured intracranial aneurysms. A meta-analysis. Stroke* 29 : 1531-1538, 1998
- 19) Rice BJ, Peerless SJ, Drake CG : *Surgical treatment of unruptured aneurysm of posterior circulation. J Neurosurg* 73 : 165-173, 1990
- 20) Rosenorn J, Eskesen V, Schmidt K : *Unruptured intracranial aneurysms : an assessment of the annual risk of rupture based on epidemiological and clinical data. British J of Neurosurg* 2 : 369-378, 1988
- 21) Samson DS, Batjer HH, Bowman G, et al : *A clinical study of the parameters and effects of temporary arterial occlusion in the management of the intracranial aneurysms. Neurosurgery* 34 : 22-29, 1994
- 22) Samson DS : *Surgery for unruptured intracranial aneurysms, in Wilkins PH, Rengachary SS(eds) : Neurosurgery, ed 2. New-York : McGraw-Hill, 1996, Vol. 2, pp2245-2254*
- 23) Schievink WI, Piepgras DG, Wirth FP : *Rupture of previously documented small asymptomatic saccular intracranial aneurysms. J Neurosurg* 76 : 1019-1024, 1992
- 24) Solomon RA, Fink ME, Pile-Spellman J : *Surgical management of unruptured intracranial aneurysms. J Neurosurg* 80 : 440-446, 1994
- 25) Suzuki J, Ohara H : *Clinicopathological study of cerebral aneurysm. Origin, rupture, repair, and growth. J Neurosurg* 48 : 505-514, 1978
- 26) Wiebers DO, Whisnant JP, Sundt TM, et al : *The significance of unruptured intracranial saccular aneurysm. J Neurosurg* 66 : 23-29, 1987
- 27) Wiebers DO, Whisnant JP, Forbes G, et al : *Unruptured intracranial aneurysms-risk of rupture and risks of surgical intervention. N Engl J Med* 339 : 1725-1733, 1998
- 28) Wirth FP, Laws Jr ER, Piepgras D, et al : *Surgical treatment of incidental intracranial aneurysms. Neurosurgery* 12 : 507-511, 1983
- 29) Yasui N, Magarisawa S, Suzuki A, et al : *Subarachnoid hemorrhage caused by previously diagnosed, previously ruptured intracranial aneurysms : A retrospective analysis of 25 cases. Neurosurgery* 39 : 1096-1100, 1996
- 30) Yoshimoto T, Mizoi K : *Importance of management of unruptured cerebral aneurysm. Surg Neurol* 47 : 522-526, 1997