

经耳后小切口入路手术治疗原发性三叉神经痛

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【摘要】 回顾分析 3000 例原发性三叉神经痛患者微血管减压术或三叉神经感觉支部分切断术疗效。其结果显示,临床治愈率达 98.66% (2863 例)、有效 0.55% (16 例)、无效 0.45% (13 例)、复发 0.35% (10 例);术后并发症主要为低颅压综合征(1215 例占 40.50%),以及脑水肿(42 例占 1.40%)、脑出血(6 例占 0.20%)和缺血性卒中(2 例占 0.07%)。微血管减压术仍是目前治疗原发性三叉神经痛有效且安全的首选手术方式,绝大多数患者术后疼痛症状可消除或缓解。

【关键词】 三叉神经痛; 乳突; 显微外科手术

Surgical treatment of primary trigeminal neuralgia through small incision behind the ear

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【Abstract】 A total of 3000 cases with primary trigeminal neuralgia were treated in our department from October 2005 to November 2013 by microvascular decompression or partial amputation of the sensory branch of trigeminal nerve. The clinical cure rate reached 98.66% (2863 cases), and the effective rate was 0.55% (16 cases), ineffective rate 0.45% (13 cases). The recurrence rate was about 0.35% (10 cases). The main postoperative complication was intracranial hypotension syndrome (40.50%, 1215 cases), which disappeared 2 or 3 d later. The other serious complications included encephaledema (1.40%, 42 cases), cerebral hemorrhage (0.20%, 6 cases) and ischemic stroke (0.07%, 2 cases). In conclusion, microvascular decompression is an effective and safe operation method in the treatment of primary trigeminal neuralgia, and most patients' pain can be eliminated or alleviated after surgery.

【Key words】 Trigeminal neuralgia; Mastoid; Microsurgery

山东省济宁市第一人民医院神经外科 2005 年 10 月-2013 年 11 月于全身麻醉下采用耳后小切口入路微血管减压术(MVD)或三叉神经感觉支部分切断术治疗难治性原发性三叉神经痛,取得较为满意的疗效,结果报告如下。

临床资料

一、一般资料

共 3000 例难治性原发性三叉神经痛患者,男性 1856 例,女性 1144 例;年龄 21~95 岁,平均 55 岁,其中年龄 >40 岁者 2612 例;病程 1.50 个月至 20 年,平均 7 年。右侧三叉神经痛 2117 例(70.857%)、左

侧 877 例(29.23%)、双侧 6 例(0.20%);三叉神经第一支疼痛者 63 例(2.10%),第二支疼痛 310 例(10.33%),第三支疼痛 412 例(13.73%),第一和二支疼痛 265 例(8.83%),第二和三支疼痛 1389 例(46.30%),第一、二和三支疼痛 561 例(18.10%);大多数患者存在扳机点,以上下唇和鼻翼部位多见。本组有 2 例表现为面部明显麻木感;其余均呈典型三叉神经痛发作症状,其中 600 例伴患侧面部不同程度麻木。所有患者术前均行三叉神经磁共振断层血管成像(MRTA)^[1],以明确有无明显血管压迫,排除颅内肿瘤等继发性病变,2912 例(97.7%)可见血管压迫三叉神经入根区;88 例(2.93%)未见血管压迫征象,但术中有 20 例发现血管压迫神经根。

二、手术方法

1. 操作步骤 本组 2005-2010 年接受治疗者采用平卧侧头位,沿乳突后缘行外耳门与枕骨隆突连

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线横切口,长度为 6~8 cm;2010 年至今接受治疗者则采用竖切口,上端位于颞弓与枕骨隆突连线之上 1~2 cm、下端位于乳突尖下 1~2 cm。术中充分显露术野,于星点下约 1 cm 处锥颅钻孔,扩大骨窗至 3 cm×3 cm 大小,骨窗上端和外侧分别显露横窦和乙状窦边缘,呈“⊥”形切开硬脑膜,缓慢释放脑脊液,导入显微镜,逐步探查脑桥小脑角,首先辨别第 VII 和 VIII 对脑神经和岩静脉;显微组织剪剪开桥池蛛网膜,释放脑脊液,进一步分离、剪开附着于三叉神经后根的蛛网膜,充分显露颅内段感觉根和入根区。寻找入根区血管,抬起并置入涤纶棉,对于无明确血管压迫或存在血管压迫但手术显微镜下神经根可见散在褐色斑点者(30 例),剪断部分感觉根。本组压迫三叉神经根的血管主要为小脑上动脉(56%,1642/2932),然后依次为小脑前下动脉(24.28%,712/2932)、岩静脉(8.77%,257/2932)、基底动脉(7.33%,215/2932)、无名血管(3.62%,106/2932)。术后严密缝合硬脑膜,必要时以医用胶黏附肌肉或筋膜覆盖,人工硬脑膜加固,骨蜡严密封堵开放的乳突气房、三角形钛质金属板修补骨窗。

2. 疗效判断 采用我院自行制定的手术疗效判断标准:治愈,术后即刻疼痛消失,若术后仍疼痛但 6 个月后症状消失则为迟发性治愈;有效,术后仍疼痛,但较术前明显减轻,术后 6 个月时疼痛症状仍存在;无效,术后疼痛症状无明显改善,术后 6 个月时疼痛症状仍未减轻;复发,术后疼痛减轻或消失,但术后 1 年疼痛程度同术前。

结 果

本组 3000 例患者中 2942 例术后即刻疼痛消失(包括三叉神经感觉支部分切断术 98 例)、40 例术后疼痛减轻、18 例疼痛症状无明显改善。有 2432 例患者接受为期 1 年的不同形式随访,随访率约为 81.07%。结果显示,术后疼痛减轻 40 例中 26 例疼痛完全消失;18 例术后疼痛症状无明显改善患者中 3 例疼痛消失、2 例疼痛减轻、13 例无效;10 例复发患者中 5 例于再次手术时未发现涤纶棉移位,1 例首次手术时遗漏责任血管,重新以涤纶棉行微血管减压,其余 4 例均行三叉神经感觉支部分切断术。疗效评价结果显示,治愈 2863 例(98.66%,包括迟发性治愈)、有效 16 例(0.55%)、无效 13 例(0.45%)、复发 10 例(0.35%)。术后常见并发症为低颅压综合征

(1215 例占 40.50%)、无菌性脑膜炎(363 例占 12.10%)、皮下积液(1048 例占 34.93%)、面部麻木(809 例占 26.97%)、脑脊液鼻漏(57 例占 1.90%)、颅内感染(152 例占 5.07%),死亡 2 例占 0.07%,其中有 1 例术中阻断岩静脉而致术后发生小脑和脑干肿胀、1 例襟状小脑上动脉扭曲成角致术后小脑半球出现大面积梗死灶。2 例死亡患者均经再次骨窗扩大和小脑半球部分切除以降低颅内压,但终因病情严重而死亡。本组患者术中发现岩静脉 1~5 支,其中 1367 例术中剪断岩静脉,单支剪断者 478 例;多支者不全剪断,尽量保留 1 支,为 889 例,剪断支数根据术中对手术操作的影响程度而定。

讨 论

微血管减压术是目前治疗原发性三叉神经痛有效且安全的首选手术方式,大多数患者术后疼痛症状可得到缓解,甚至完全消失^[2]。对本组 3000 例患者治疗经过进行总结,我们的体会是:(1)手术体位。患者体位以侧卧位、头部下垂约 15°并向健侧旋转 10°为宜。其优点是可以增加手术入路显露,由于切口主要位于头颅最高点,可避免气体进入幕上,缝合硬脑膜时易排出气体,避免气颅的发生。(2)手术切口。采用耳后垂直竖切口具有乙状窦和横窦显露良好、不易损伤枕大神经的优点,且便于骨窗修补。(3)骨窗设计。我们采用星点下约 1 cm 处钻第 1 骨孔,紧贴其后钻第 2 孔,均不完全钻透;再紧贴第 1 骨孔钻第 3 孔,此孔需钻透并以咬骨钳扩大骨窗,使之成为尖端向后的近似三角形。如此可使横窦和乙状窦轮廓化,从而避免骨窗形成之盲目化,减少手术创伤、缩短手术时间。

微血管减压术操作过程中应注意以下问题:(1)在不影响责任血管与脑干和三叉神经分离时,切勿过度游离蛛网膜以免加重局部粘连,丧失对血管的固定作用使血管发生再移位。(2)对于责任血管为动脉且呈长襟状者,切勿使血管明显扭曲,否则易引起脑组织严重缺血。(3)涤纶棉应制成长条状,与责任血管垂直放置,避免血管滑脱致再次压迫。将责任血管用周围蛛网膜包裹悬吊至硬脑膜上可避免滑脱^[3],但操作相对繁琐。(4)责任血管为静脉时,分离须轻柔,避免断裂而引起难以控制的出血。术中对岩静脉的处理需谨慎,岩静脉为重要回流静脉,应尽量保留,若岩静脉阻挡视线,可采取

岩静脉上入路。近年开展的鼻内镜下微血管减压术所需手术空间小,全景式视野无死角,有重要的临床应用价值^[4]。(5)坚持手术全程探查的理念,坚持对三叉神经根五区全程探查和减压,则不易遗漏血管压迫^[5]。(6)避免三叉神经与血管襻之间填入可吸收物质,Tenon 和 Ivalon 是较为理想的材料^[6]。

本组术后常见并发症为低颅压综合征,系由术中脑脊液释放量过大、速度过快所致。治疗措施为术后 2~3 天平卧,快速输液以加快脑脊液的补充和循环;少见并发症包括脑水肿(42 例占 1.40%)、脑出血(6 例占 0.20%)、缺血性卒中(2 例占 0.07%)等。

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5th Annual Meeting of the Intraoperative Imaging Society

Time: February 12-15, 2015

Venue: Oberoi Hotel, Gurgaon, India

Website: <http://www.iois2015.com/>

The organizing committee of the 5th Meeting of the Intraoperative Imaging Society (IOIS) welcomes to the India, the land of culture, heritage, food, world heritage monuments. The meeting is to be held at the Oberoi Hotel, Gurgaon, India on February 12-15, 2015. This is the first time that the meeting is coming out of Europe to an Asian Country.

The IOIS meeting is a platform for clinicians and scientists working in the field of intraoperative imaging to exchange experience and knowledge. Internationally recognized experts will present and discuss technological advances, clinical applications and socioeconomic aspects of intraoperative imaging. While core group has been comprised primarily of neurosurgeons, all other medical specialties are especially invited to participate as we evolve into a truly multidisciplinary society.

25th Annual Meeting of North American Skull Base Society

Time: February 20-22, 2015

Venue: Tampa Convention Center, Florida, USA

Email: info@nasbs.org

Website: <http://www.nasbs.org/>

The 25th Annual Meeting of North American Skull Base Society (NASBS) is fast approaching. This silver anniversary meeting will be held February 20-22, 2015 at the Tampa Convention Center in Tampa, Florida. The theme of this year's meeting is, "The Whole is Greater Than the Sum of the Parts." The multidisciplinary nature of the NASBS makes it unique among professional scientific organizations. The scientific program this year is meant to emphasize the rich interaction that occurs among the different specialties and how it greatly benefits patients battling difficult skull base pathologies. As in previous years, this year's meeting promises in-depth discussions via breakfast seminars, expert panel sessions, proffered papers and posters.