

小骨窗开颅治疗非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿

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【摘要】目的 比较跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术(小骨窗手术)与幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术(常规手术)清除非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿的手术效果。**方法** 共67例非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿患者分别采用两种手术方式清除血肿,比较两组患者术后窦旁血肿残留量、颅内压变化、静脉窦通畅情况、住院时间,以及术后6个月时Glasgow预后分级(GOS)评分。**结果** 与常规手术组相比,小骨窗手术组患者术后窦旁血肿残留量[(1.40 ± 1.60) ml对(3.50 ± 2.10) ml, $P = 0.000$]和住院时间[(13.40 ± 5.70) d对(17.30 ± 7.00) d, $P = 0.015$]减少,术后颅内压[1 d:(164.40 ± 33.30) mm H₂O对(198.60 ± 49.30) mm H₂O, $P = 0.002$; 3 d:(185.90 ± 47.80) mm H₂O对(226.30 ± 81.60) mm H₂O, $P = 0.017$; 7 d:(154.70 ± 52.50) mm H₂O对(198.30 ± 84.20) mm H₂O, $P = 0.014$)]降低,术后静脉窦通畅率提高(87.50%对65.70%, $P = 0.037$)。两组患者术后6个月GOS评分差异无统计学意义($Z = -0.114$, $P = 0.909$)。**结论** 跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术可有效清除非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿,尤其是窦旁血肿清除较彻底,可有效解除静脉窦受压、改善静脉窦回流障碍、降低颅内压,是清除非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿的可靠术式。

【关键词】 血肿,硬膜外,颅内; 颅骨切开术

The clinical efficacy of small - window craniotomy on non - progressive trans - sinus epidural hematoma

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of two surgical approaches, trans-sinus small-window craniotomy (TSSWCT) and combined supratentorial-infratentorial craniotomy (CSITCT), on non-progressive trans-sinus epidural hematoma. **Methods** There were 67 patients with non-progressive trans-sinus epidural hematoma who underwent TSSWCT or CSITCT. The postoperative residual hematoma, postoperative alteration of intracranial pressure (ICP), recanalization of affected cerebral venous sinuses, length of hospitalization, and 6-month Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) score of patients were retrospectively compared. **Results** Compared with patients in the CSITCT group ($N = 35$), those in the TSSWCT group ($N = 32$) had significantly reduced postoperative residual hematoma near the venous sinus [(1.40 ± 1.60) ml vs (3.50 ± 2.10) ml, $P = 0.000$], length of hospitalization [(13.40 ± 5.70) d vs (17.30 ± 7.00) d, $P = 0.015$], markedly down-regulated levels of intracranial pressure (ICP) at indicated postoperative time points [1 d: (164.40 ± 33.30) mm H₂O vs (198.60 ± 49.30) mm H₂O, $P = 0.002$; 3 d: (185.90 ± 47.80) mm H₂O vs (226.30 ± 81.60) mm H₂O, $P = 0.017$; 7 d: (154.70 ± 52.50) mm H₂O vs (198.30 ± 84.20) mm H₂O, $P = 0.014$], and distinctly improved recanalization of affected cerebral venous sinuses (87.50% vs 65.70%, $P = 0.037$). Moreover, the 6-month GOS scores were not statistically different between patients in 2 groups ($Z = -0.114$, $P = 0.909$). **Conclusions** Compared with CSITCT, TSSWCT is a reliable surgical approach in the treatment of non-progressive trans-sinus epidural hematoma which has strengthened capability of evacuating hematoma underlying affected venous sinuses, relieving the compressed venous sinus and attenuating the intracranial hypertension.

【Key words】 Hematoma, epidural, cranial; Craniotomy

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跨窦硬膜外血肿包括跨上矢状窦、横窦、乙状窦和窦汇4种类型,其共同的病理生理学结局是血肿本身的占位效应和静脉窦受压、损伤导致的静脉回流障碍,引起颅内压升高。此类患者大多需要及时手术清除血肿。幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术(CSITCT)在清除此类血肿时受静脉窦所留骨桥的限制较大,附窦血肿往往清除不彻底,残留极少量血肿,以及窦两侧硬脑膜悬吊过紧可以导致静脉窦回流障碍,引起颅内压升高^[1]。鉴于此,在本研究中,我们采用跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术(TSSWCT)以清除非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿,具有直接显露静脉窦、清除附窦血肿、修复可能的静脉窦损伤且无需紧密悬吊静脉窦优点,对静脉回流的改善效果较好,结果报告如下。

资料与方法

一、病例选择

1. 纳入标准 (1)非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿,近2次或以上头部CT和(或)MRI检查未见明显血肿扩大或新生血肿;或就诊时CT呈均匀高密度影。(2)局部无明显或仅轻度脑挫裂伤,暂无需行去骨瓣减压术。(3)血肿量 $\geq 20\text{ ml}$ 且压迫静脉窦。(4)血肿量 $<20\text{ ml}$ 但明显影响静脉窦回流,颅内压 $>300\text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$ ($1\text{ mm H}_2\text{O} = 9.81 \times 10^{-3}\text{ kPa}$)。(5)血肿量较大,虽对静脉窦回流无影响,但局部占位效应明显。(6)本研究获解放军第一七五医院临床试验伦理委员会批准,所有患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)合并严重循环、呼吸系统疾病和糖尿病病史。(2)合并其他脏器严重损伤。(3)血肿量虽较大但主要位于幕上,局部占位效应不明显且不影响静脉窦回流。(4)血肿量较小且不影响静脉回流、无明显占位效应。

二、手术方法

根据纳入与排除标准,患者按照随机数字表法随机接受跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术(小骨窗手术组)或幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术(常规手术组),两种术式均严格遵守医疗技术操作原则。术后根据CT所显示的窦上残留血肿量、颅内压恢复情况(术后第1、3、7天)、住院时间和出院时静脉窦通畅情况对两组患者治疗效果进行评价。

1. 小骨窗手术组 患者全身麻醉,电动环钻^[2]或电(气)动钻铣刀形成圆形或类圆形小骨窗。行

直切口,长5~7 cm,小骨窗长径3~5 cm。骨瓣以血肿最厚部位为中心,跨静脉窦,首先于血肿边缘钻孔,探针探查血肿边缘,铣开颅骨时切忌超过血肿边缘;形成骨窗后清除跨窦血肿,以明胶海绵压迫止血,如静脉窦破口 $>0.50\text{ cm}$ 可采用人工补片或肌片修补破口。窦旁血肿清除后适当悬吊硬脑膜,静脉窦两侧1 cm内不宜悬吊,近窦悬吊切忌过于紧密。血肿清除后回纳骨瓣并留置引流管。术后复查CT了解血肿清除情况、中线结构、环池结构,以及有无继发性出血和创伤性缺血、脑水肿等并发症。术后3 d内复查MRV或CTV以了解静脉窦通畅情况,腰椎穿刺测量颅内压或行颅内压监测(图1)。

2. 常规手术组 患者全身麻醉,取“L”或“U”形皮瓣手术切口,常规联合骨瓣开颅,根据血肿大小设计切口和骨窗,骨窗缘尽可能接近血肿边缘。于静脉窦处留取宽1~2 cm的骨桥,骨桥两侧各形成一小骨瓣或直接咬除颅骨,完全清除静脉窦周围血肿。常规悬吊血肿边缘硬脑膜,悬吊骨桥两侧硬脑膜,回纳骨瓣,若咬除的颅骨缺损较大,可同期修补,留置引流管。术后影像学检查和颅内压监测方法同小骨窗手术组(图2)。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验分析年龄、血肿量、血肿长径、Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分、术后窦旁血肿残留量、手术前后颅内压、住院时间等是否符合正态分布,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行两独立样本的t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示,行Wilcoxon秩和检验。受累静脉窦分布范围[横窦-乙状窦和(或)上矢状窦-窦汇]和术后静脉窦比例等计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;术后6个月Glasgow预后分级(GOS)行Wilcoxon秩和检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料

选择2011年1月~2013年6月在我院神经外科住院治疗的非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿患者共67例,男性46例,女性21例;年龄4~62岁,平均(37.75 ± 15.40)岁。

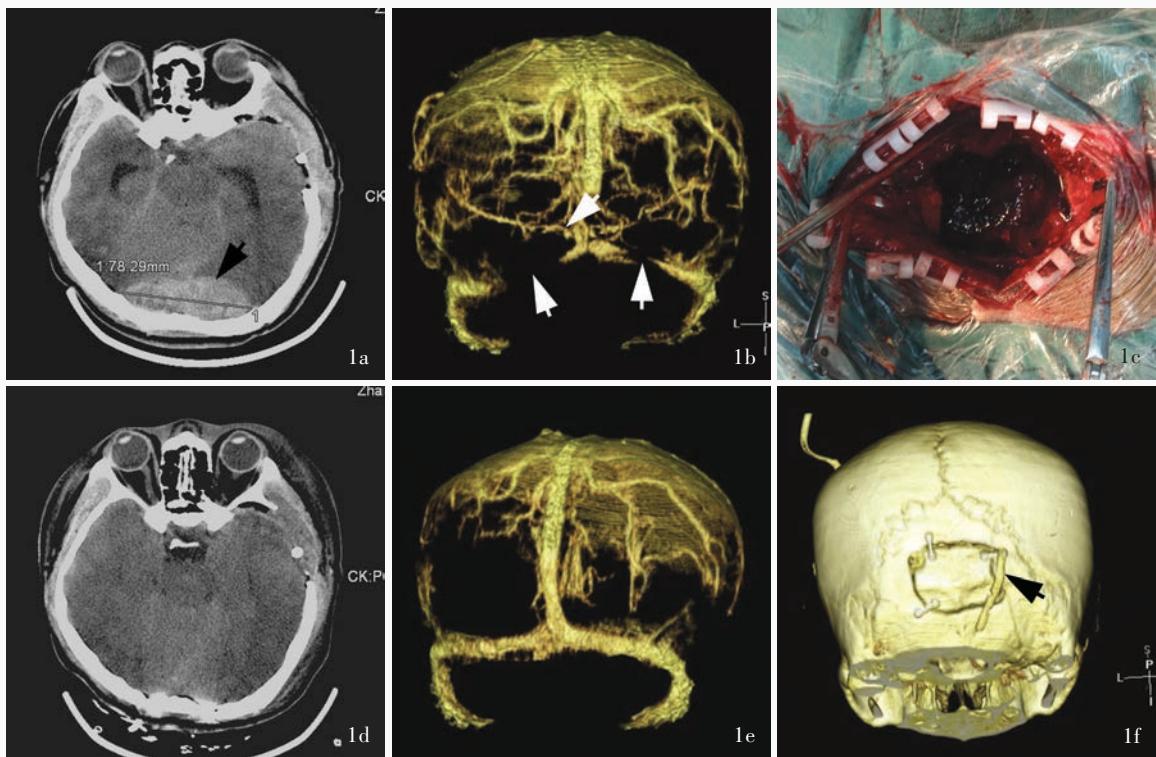


图1 跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术中和影像学检查所见 1a 术前横断面CT可见双侧横窦、窦汇跨窦硬膜外血肿(箭头所示) 1b 术前冠状位CTV检查双侧横窦近端和窦汇不显影(箭头所示) 1c 直切口近7 cm,电动铣刀形成直径约4 cm的跨窦小骨窗,清除硬膜外血肿和静脉窦血肿 1d 术后横断面CT显示血肿清除彻底、静脉窦无残留血肿 1e 术后冠状位CTV双侧横窦、窦汇显影良好 1f 颅骨三维CT重建可见跨窦骨瓣连接片固定良好(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Imaging and intraoperative findings of TSSWCT. Preoperative axial CT indicated an epidural hematoma located in bilateral transverse and confluence of sinuses (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Preoperative coronal CTV revealed nonvisualization of affected venous sinuses (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). After a 7 cm straightforward incision of scalp, a 4 cm small-window was produced by motor-operated hobbing, and the hematoma was evacuated as thoroughly as possible (Panel 1c). Postoperative axial CT suggested that the hematoma was evacuated thoroughly without any residue near the affected venous sinuses (Panel 1d). Postoperative coronal CTV suggested good recanalization of affected venous sinuses (Panel 1e). Three-dimensional skull CT reconstruction revealed good reposition of bone flap (arrow indicates, Panel 1f).

1. 小骨窗手术组 共32患者,男性21例,女性11例;年龄4~58岁,平均(35.30 ± 13.60)岁。所有患者均经头部CT和(或)MRI检查证实为硬膜外血肿,同时合并颅骨骨折,其中单纯急性硬膜外血肿17例、硬膜外血肿合并轻度脑挫裂伤(对冲伤或直接暴力损伤)15例。多田公式计算血肿量,血肿量(ml)= $\pi/6 \times \text{长径} \times \text{宽径} \times \text{层厚} \times \text{层数}$ 。

2. 常规手术组 共35例患者,男性25例,女性10例;年龄14~62岁,平均(40.00 ± 14.60)岁。所有患者均经头部CT和(或)MRI证实合并颅骨骨折,其中单纯急性硬膜外血肿16例、硬膜外血肿合并轻度脑挫裂伤(对冲伤或直接暴力损伤)19例。

对两组患者性别、年龄、血肿量、血肿长径、出血部位,以及手术前颅内压、GCS评分、静脉窦通畅情况进行比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表

1),均衡可比。

二、手术疗效评价

与常规手术组相比,小骨窗手术组患者术后跨窦血肿残留量($P = 0.000$)和住院时间($P = 0.015$)减少,术后颅内压降低($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)、静脉窦通畅率提高($P = 0.037$,表2)。

三、预后评价

采用GOS评分评价预后,分为恢复良好(5分)、中残(4分)、重残(3分)、植物状态生存(2分)和死亡(1分)。结果显示,术后6个月时小骨窗手术组恢复良好29例、中残3例,常规手术组恢复良好32例、中残3例,两组均无重残、植物状态生存和死亡病例,组间差异无统计学意义($P = 0.909$,表3),故尚不能认为常规手术组患者远期神经功能预后优于小骨窗手术组。

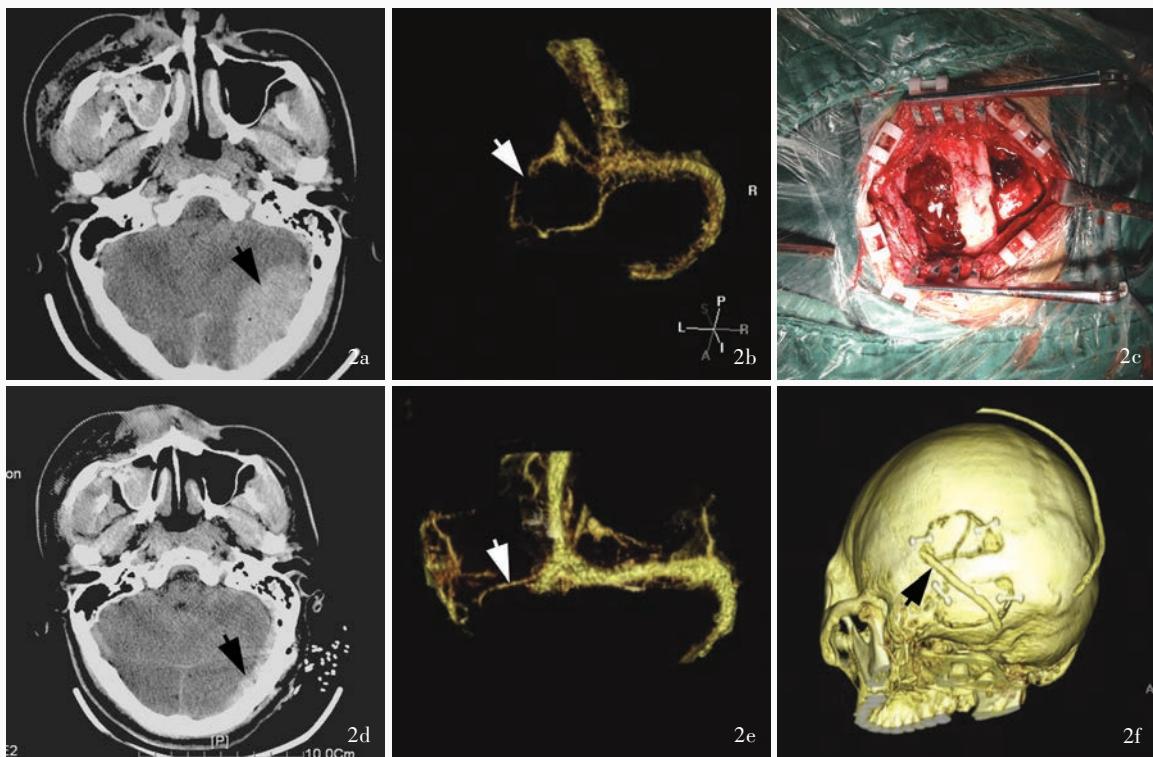


图2 幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术中和影像学检查所见 2a 术前横断面CT可见左侧横窦跨窦硬膜外血肿(箭头所示) 2b 冠状位CTV检查左侧横窦远端、乙状窦未显影(箭头所示) 2c “L”形切口近11 cm,电动铣刀形成幕上、幕下2 cm×3.50 cm和2 cm×4 cm骨窗,清除硬膜外血肿和静脉窦血肿 2d 术后横断面CT显示左侧横窦残留血肿(3.82 ml,箭头所示) 2e 术后冠状位CTV显示左侧横窦变细(箭头所示)、乙状窦显影较前略有改善 2f 颅骨三维CT重建可见幕上、幕下骨瓣连接片固定良好(箭头所示)

Figure 2 Imaging and intraoperative findings of CSITCT. Preoperative axial CT indicated an epidural hematoma located in left transverse sinus (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Coronal CTV revealed nonvisualization of left distal transverse and sigmoid sinus (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). After a 11 cm “L”-shaped incision of scalp, two surgical windows with the size of 2 cm × 3.50 cm and 2 cm × 4 cm were produced by motor-operated hobbing, and the hematoma was evacuated as thoroughly as possible (Panel 2c). Postoperative axial CT suggested that the hematoma was evacuated thoroughly with a little residual of hematoma (3.82 ml) underlying the affected venous sinuses (arrow indicates, Panel 2d). Postoperative coronal CTV suggested that left transverse sinus became thinner (arrow indicates) and sigmoid sinus visualization was slightly improved (Panel 2e). Three-dimensional skull CT reconstruction revealed good reposition of two surgical bone flaps (arrow indicates, Panel 2f).

讨 论

跨窦硬膜外血肿在临幊上并不少见,骑跨上矢状窦-窦汇者占所有硬膜外血肿的1.20%~8%^[3]、骑跨横窦-乙状窦者占4%~7%^[4],常伴不同程度颅骨骨折^[5],出血主要源于静脉窦和颅骨骨折^[6],与静脉窦外层撕裂或全层破裂出血^[7],以及颅骨板障出血有关。少数活动性出血患者病情可迅速进展,短时间内即可死亡;大多数患者由于静脉压降低,被血肿压迫后数小时出血可自行停止,转变为稳定型血肿,病情趋于相对稳定。但由于血肿长时间压迫静脉窦易发生静脉回流障碍,甚至静脉窦血栓形成^[8]致颅内压持续升高,严重者可出现双侧皮质静脉出血和进行性加重的脑水肿。颅内高压是静脉窦回

流障碍患者继发再次脑损伤的关键病理环节^[9],与此同时,颅内高压又进一步加重静脉窦回流障碍形成恶性循环^[10]。危重患者可以发生脑疝并伴脑灌注压不断降低,使脑组织出现不可逆性神经病理改变^[11]。因此对于急性跨窦硬膜外血肿患者,及时清除血肿、解除静脉窦受压尤为关键,使大多数患者获得良好预后^[12]。而采用幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术清除跨窦硬膜外血肿在静脉窦的位置留有骨桥,位于骨桥之下、静脉窦之上的血肿难以彻底清除,而且该术式不能充分显露静脉窦,一旦发生静脉窦出血往往需要通过悬吊骨桥两侧硬脑膜和填塞方法止血(这也是保留骨桥的原因之一),这种操作可能导致静脉窦残留血肿对静脉窦产生持续性压迫,进一步加重静脉窦回流障碍^[13]。由于跨窦硬膜外

表1 小骨窗手术组与常规手术组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between patients in TSSWCT and CSITCT groups

Item	CSITCT (N=35)	TSSWCT (N=32)	Statistical value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			0.263	0.609
Male	25 (71.43)	21 (65.63)		
Female	10 (28.57)	11 (34.37)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	40.00 \pm 14.60	35.30 \pm 13.60	-1.360	0.179
Preoperative ICP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm H ₂ O)	349.70 \pm 68.40	318.40 \pm 69.80	-1.853	0.068
Volume of EDH ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ml)	41.90 \pm 10.60	44.00 \pm 9.10	0.866	0.390
Length of EDH ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	7.40 \pm 0.80	7.20 \pm 0.40	-1.275	0.207
Pattern of EDH [case (%)]			0.367	0.545
Isolated EDH	16 (45.71)	17 (53.13)		
With concurrent cerebral contusion	19 (54.29)	15 (46.87)		
Affected venous sinus [case (%)]			0.252	0.616
Transverse-sigmoid sinus	26 (74.29)	22 (68.75)		
Superior sagittal and confluence of sinuses	9 (25.71)	10 (31.25)		
GCS ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	14.10 \pm 0.50	14.00 \pm 0.40	-0.898	0.372
Preoperative venous sinus [case (%)]			0.016	0.900
Unobstructed	4 (11.43)	3 (9.38)		
Obstructed	31 (88.57)	29 (90.62)		

χ^2 test for comparison of sex, pattern of EDH and affected venous sinus, adjusted χ^2 test for comparison of preoperative venous sinus, and t test for comparison of others. CSITCT, combined supratentorial-infratentorial craniotomy,幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术; TSSWCT, trans-sinus small - window craniotomy,跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术; ICP, intracranial pressure,颅内压; EDH, epidural hematoma,硬膜外血肿; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale, Glasgow昏迷量表

表2 小骨窗手术组与常规手术组患者手术疗效的比较**Table 2.** Clinical efficacy of the two surgical approaches

Item	CSITCT (N = 35)	TSSWCT (N = 32)	χ^2 or t value	P value
Postoperative residue ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ml)	3.50 \pm 2.10	1.46 \pm 0.84	-5.130	0.000
Postoperative ICP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm H ₂ O)				
1 d	198.60 \pm 49.30	164.40 \pm 33.30	-3.296	0.002
3 d	226.30 \pm 81.60	185.90 \pm 47.80	-2.443	0.017
7 d	198.30 \pm 84.20	154.70 \pm 52.50	-2.515	0.014
Hospital stay ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)	17.30 \pm 7.00	13.40 \pm 5.70	-2.486	0.015
Preoperative venous sinus [case (%)]			4.365	0.037
Unobstructed	23 (65.71)	28 (87.50)		
Obstructed	12 (34.29)	4 (12.50)		

χ^2 test for comparison of postoperative venous sinus, and t test for comparison of others. CSITCT, combined supratentorial-infratentorial craniotomy,幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术; TSSWCT, trans-sinus small - window craniotomy,跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术; ICP, intracranial pressure,颅内压

表3 小骨窗手术组与常规手术组患者术后6个月时GOS评分的比较[例(%)]***Table 3.** Comparison of 6-month GOS scores of patients in 2 surgical groups [case (%)]*

GOS (score)	CSITCT (N = 35)	TSSWCT (N = 32)
1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4	3 (8.57)	3 (9.38)
5	32 (91.43)	29 (90.62)

*Z = -0.114, P = 0.909。GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale, Glasgow预后分级; CSITCT, combined supratentorial-infratentorial craniotomy,幕上-幕下联合颅骨切开术; TSSWCT, trans - sinus small - window craniotomy,跨窦小骨窗颅骨切开术

血肿形成过程中已将静脉窦与颅骨分离,颅骨切开时在血肿范围内形成骨窗一般不会造成静脉窦损伤,因此,我们采用不留保骨桥、直接跨静脉窦、直切口小骨窗清除急性非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿。该术式风险较小,可以完全显露静脉窦,便于清除窦上血肿,彻底解除静脉窦受压,同时也方便止血且无需跨静脉窦悬吊。本研究结果显示,与常规手术组相比,小骨窗手术组患者窦旁血肿残留量和住院时间均明显减少,而且术后第1、3、7天时颅内压显著降低,静脉窦通畅率亦明显提高,使患者病痛减轻并缩短住院时间。

结合我们既往施行小骨窗颅骨切开术清除急性非跨窦硬膜外血肿的经验^[14],直切口小骨窗颅骨切开术治疗急性非进展性跨窦硬膜外血肿的手术

要点和注意事项应包括:(1)严格掌握手术适应证。(2)术前须行头部CT,以及CTV和(或)MRV检查静脉窦通畅与否及静脉窦剥离程度,同时标记血肿位置。(3)所铣骨窗以血肿最厚部位为中心,同时跨静脉窦,充分显露静脉窦。(4)静脉窦残留血肿不宜超过3 ml,一般3~4 ml的血肿即可使静脉窦严重受压,出现颅内高压症状^[1]。(5)常规硬脑膜悬吊尽可能接近血肿边缘,但静脉窦两侧1 cm内不宜悬吊。(6)清除静脉窦血肿后一般以明胶海绵压迫止血,如有破口可采用肌片修补,切忌电凝止血。

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第十二届中国脑血管病论坛通知

由北京市脑血管病中心、首都医科大学神经外科学院和神经介入研修学院、首都医科大学宣武医院、中国国际神经科学研究所(China-INI)、《中国脑血管病杂志》等联合主办的第十二届中国脑血管病论坛拟定于2015年4月25-26日在北京市召开。届时将邀请来自欧洲、美国、加拿大、日本、中国大陆和港澳台地区的顶级专家、学者进行交流和分享。本届论坛将继续秉承“辩者，言之信也”的理念，为全国同道提供一个畅所欲言、平等交流的平台。与会者将授予国家级继续医学教育学分。

中国脑血管病论坛是具有重要影响力的学术盛会，也是连接国际学术力量的重要枢纽。为中外神经科学精英架起了沟通的桥梁。其独树一帜的高峰对话和热点辩论不仅促进了本领域重要课题的交流探讨，更为中国神经科学界医师指引了先进的理念、尖端的技术和更实用的临床经验，使中国神经科学紧跟时代高速发展的步伐，积极更新观念，不断扩大临床视野、努力提高临床质量。

会议时间：2015年4月25-26日。提前注册截止时间：2014年4月1日。

会议地点：北京富力万丽酒店。

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中华医学会第十八次全国神经病学学术会议通知

由中华医学会、中华医学会神经病学分会主办，四川省医学会、四川省医学会神经病学分会承办的中华医学会第十八次全国神经病学学术会议拟定于2015年9月18-21日在四川省成都市娇子国际会展中心举办。诚邀全国神经科同道积极参会、踊跃投稿。

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