

难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物治疗失败相关因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 筛查难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的相关因素。方法 采用单因素和多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析筛查难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败(治疗 6 h 仍未终止发作)危险因素,计算最终治疗失败率。结果 单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,在性别、年龄、病因、急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估 II、癫痫持续状态类型、初始抗癫痫药物种类、初始治疗总时间、院前初始治疗时间、院后初始治疗时间、难治性癫痫持续状态类型和首选麻醉药物种类等影响因素中,仅初始治疗总时间为即刻治疗失败的独立危险因素($OR = 1.007, 95\%CI: 1.000 \sim 1.014; P = 0.047$)。难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败率为 50%(15/30),最终治疗失败率约 43.33%(13/30)且即刻治疗失败组高于即刻治疗成功组(10/15 对 3/15, $P = 0.025$)。结论 难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗的成败取决于初始治疗总时间,并与最终治疗成败密切相关。因此,在治疗原发疾病基础上,应尽早开始终止癫痫持续状态或难治性癫痫持续状态的抗癫痫药物治疗。

【关键词】 癫痫持续状态; 重症监护病房; 麻醉药; 治疗失败; 危险因素; 回归分析

Analysis on the factors associated with treatment failure of using anesthetics in refractory status epilepticus

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the related factors associated with immediate treatment failure of using anesthetics in refractory status epilepticus (RSE). **Methods** Thirty patients derived from Neurocritical Care Unit of Xuanwu Hospital from January 2004 to December 2013 were divided into 2 groups (acute treatment failure group and acute treatment success group) based on the treatment outcome 6 h after intravenous injection of anesthetics. Univariate and multivariate forward Logistic regression analyses were used to analyze and screen the risk factors associated with immediate treatment failure, and calculate the failure rate of final outcome. **Results** According to the results of univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analyses, among influencing factors such as sex, age, etiology, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II (APACHE II), type of status epilepticus (SE), type of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), total duration of primary treatment, duration of prehospital primary treatment, duration of posthospital primary treatment, type of RSE and primary choice of anesthetics, only total duration of primary treatment was the independent risk factor for immediate treatment failure ($OR = 1.007, 95\%CI: 1.000-1.014; P = 0.047$). The rate of immediate treatment failure of RSE by using anesthetics was 50% (15/30), and the rate of final treatment failure was 43.33% (13/30). The ratio of final treatment failure was much higher in acute treatment failure group than that in acute treatment success group (10/15 vs 3/15, $P = 0.025$). **Conclusions** The acute treatment result of RSE depends on the total duration of primary treatment, and determinates the final result of treatment. On the basis of treating primary disease, the therapy to terminate SE or RSE should be started as early as possible.

【Key words】 Status epilepticus; Intensive care units; Anesthetics; Treatment failure; Risk factors; Regression analysis

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2015.11.008

基金项目: 国家临床重点专科建设项目-神经内科; 国家临床重点专科建设项目-重症医学科; 国家高技术研究发展计划(863 计划)项目(项目编号: 2015AA020514)

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This study was supported by National Key Department of Neurology and Critical Care Medicine Funded by Chinese Health and Family Planning Commission, and National High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program, No. 2015AA020514).

难治性癫痫持续状态(RSE)系经足量苯二氮草类药物治疗后予另一种抗癫痫药物(AEDs)仍未终止的癫痫持续状态(SE)^[1-2],发生率占所有癫痫持续状态的22.60%~47.00%^[3-5],病死率为16.00%~40.90%^[6-7];出院时Glasgow预后分级(GOS)低、遗留癫痫发作是影响患者生活质量的主要原因^[1,8-9]。因此,难治性癫痫持续状态的治疗目标是快速终止发作、改善预后,通常选择麻醉药物以尽快终止发作。既往研究显示,麻醉药物(如戊巴比妥、咪达唑仑、丙泊酚)即刻治疗失败率(初始剂量治疗6小时发作仍未停止)约14.50%^[10],然而对失败原因的分析报道甚少,尤其是国内相关研究阙如。麻醉药物即刻治疗失败受多种因素的影响,除药物种类和使用方法外,还可能与病因和初始治疗时间等因素有关。本研究对影响难治性癫痫持续状态患者麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的相关因素进行分析,以期提高治疗成功率。

资料与方法

一、观察对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)符合癫痫持续状态的诊断标准,即发作持续时间 ≥ 5 min或发作频率 ≥ 2 次且发作间期未能完全恢复意识^[11]。(2)符合难治性癫痫持续状态的诊断标准,即经足量苯二氮草类药物治疗后予另一种抗癫痫药物仍未能终止的惊厥发作和(或)脑电图(EEG)痫样放电^[1-2]。(3)进入神经重症监护病房(NCU)后方予静脉注射麻醉药物(如咪达唑仑或丙泊酚)治疗。(4)患者或其家属知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)年龄 < 18 岁。(2)进入神经重症监护病房前已经接受静脉注射麻醉药物治疗。(3)治疗过程中未行脑电图监测。

3. 一般资料 选择2004年1月-2013年12月在首都医科大学宣武医院神经内科重症监护病房治疗的难治性癫痫持续状态患者共30例,男性11例,女性19例;年龄18~77岁、中位年龄30岁,其中青年患者(≤ 44 岁)占83.33%(25/30);病因以病毒性脑炎为主,约占83.33%(25/30),其次为缺氧缺血性

脑病(HIE)、急性播散性脑脊髓炎(ADEM)、颅脑创伤(TBI),各占3.33%(1/30)。急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估II(APACHE II)为12~28分、平均 (18.40 ± 3.94) 分,其中评分 ≥ 15 分者占86.67%(26/30)。癫痫持续状态类型中全面性惊厥性癫痫持续状态(GCSE)占93.33%(28/30)、非惊厥性癫痫持续状态(NCSE)占6.67%(2/30);难治性癫痫持续状态发作类型以全面性惊厥性癫痫持续状态为主占86.67%(26/30),其次为非惊厥性癫痫持续状态占13.33%(4/30)。初始抗癫痫药物种类 ≥ 2 种者16例(53.33%),初始治疗总时间9.50~932.50 h(中位值149.25 h),院前初始治疗时间0~915 h(中位值65.25 h),院后初始治疗时间4.50~162.00 h(中位值35 h)。麻醉药物首选咪达唑仑者占80%(24/30)、首选丙泊酚者占20%(6/30)。

二、分析方法

1. 一般资料采集 采集并记录30例患者性别、年龄、病因、APACHE II评分、癫痫持续状态类型、初始抗癫痫药物种类、初始治疗总时间、院前初始治疗时间、院后初始治疗时间、难治性癫痫持续状态类型和首选麻醉药物种类共11项一般资料。根据麻醉药物治疗后6 h内发作是否停止,分为即刻治疗成功组和即刻治疗失败组。难治性癫痫持续状态发作停止的判定标准为^[6]:临床不连续发作(发作频率 ≤ 1 次/h),脑电图显示演变的局灶性和(或)全面性痫样放电(发作频率 ≤ 1 次/h、持续时间为5秒至2分钟)或周期性痫样放电间期 > 1 s。

2. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。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,行秩和检验;计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,行Fisher确切概率法。麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的危险因素筛查行单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组30例患者麻醉药物即刻治疗成功或失败各15例,表1结果显示,两组患者一般资料比较,除

表 1 即刻治疗成功组与即刻治疗失败组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data between 2 groups

Item	Acute treatment success (N = 15)	Acute treatment failure (N = 15)	Statistical value	P value	Item	Acute treatment success (N = 15)	Acute treatment failure (N = 15)	Statistical value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			—	0.450	Duration of prehospital primary treatment [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), h]	48.00 (0.00, 121.00)	95.00 (28.00, 379.00)	-1.457	0.145
Male	4 (4/15)	7 (7/15)			Duration of posthospital primary treatment [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), h]	25.00 (10.50, 46.50)	66.50 (24.50, 103.50)	-1.950	0.051
Female	11 (11/15)	8 (8/15)			No. of AEDs [case (%)]			—	0.715
Age [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), year]	42.00 (23.00, 47.00)	25.00 (20.00, 32.00)	-2.036	0.042	2 kinds	8 (8/15)	6 (6/15)		
Etiology [case (%)]			—	0.330	>2 kinds	7 (7/15)	9 (9/15)		
Viral encephalitis	11 (11/15)	14 (14/15)			Type of RSE [case (%)]			—	0.598
Others	4 (4/15)*	1 (1/15)#			GCSE	14 (14/15)	12 (12/15)		
APACHE II ≥ 15 [case (%)]	12 (12/15)	14 (14/15)	—	0.598	NCSE	1 (1/15)	3 (3/15)		
Type of SE [case (%)]			—	0.483	Primary choice of anesthetics [case (%)]			—	0.169
GCSE	15 (15/15)	13 (13/15)			Midazolam	10 (10/15)	14 (14/15)		
NCSE	0 (0/15)	2 (2/15)			Propofol	5 (5/15)	1 (1/15)		
Total duration of primary treatment [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅), h]	84.00 (33.00, 168.00)	253.50 (105.00, 432.00)	-2.613	0.009					

—, Fisher exact test; rank sum test for comparison of age, total duration of primary treatment, duration of prehospital primary treatment and duration of posthospital primary treatment. *including one case of anoxic encephalopathy, one case of craniocerebral trauma, 2 cases of unknown reasons; #one case of acute disseminated encephalomyelitis. APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, 急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估 II; SE, status epilepticus, 癫痫持续状态; GCSE, generalized convulsive status epilepticus, 全面性惊厥性癫痫持续状态; NCSE, non-convulsive status epilepticus, 非惊厥性癫痫持续状态; AEDs, antiepileptic drugs, 抗癫痫药物; RSE, refractory status epilepticus, 难治性癫痫持续状态

表 2 难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败相关因素变量赋值表

Table 2. Assignment table for risk factors associated with acute failure of treating RSE

Item	Assignment (score)*	
	0	1
Sex	Female	Male
Etiology	Viral encephalitis	Others
APACHE II ≥ 15	Yes	No
No. of AEDs	2 kinds	>2 kinds
Type of RSE	GCSE	NCSE
Primary choice of anesthetics	Propofol	Midazolam

*assignment, 赋值。APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, 急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估 II; AEDs, antiepileptic drugs, 抗癫痫药物; RSE, refractory status epilepticus, 难治性癫痫持续状态; GCSE, generalized convulsive status epilepticus, 全面性惊厥性癫痫持续状态; NCSE, non-convulsive status epilepticus, 非惊厥性癫痫持续状态。The same for Table 3

表 3 难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3. Univariate Logistic regression analysis on risk factors associated with acute failure of treating RSE

Item	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i> value	<i>OR</i> value	<i>OR</i> 95%CI
Sex	-0.878	0.780	1.267	0.260	0.416	0.090-1.918
Age	-0.070	0.034	4.288	0.038	0.932	0.872-0.996
Etiology	1.627	1.188	1.875	0.171	5.091	0.496-52.285
APACHE II ≥ 15	1.253	1.220	1.055	0.304	3.500	0.320-38.232
No. of AEDs	-0.539	0.739	0.532	0.466	0.583	0.137-2.481
Total duration of primary treatment	0.007	0.003	3.933	0.047	1.007	1.000-1.014
Duration of prehospital primary treatment	0.005	0.003	2.889	0.089	1.005	0.999-1.011
Duration of posthospital primary treatment	0.013	0.009	2.227	0.123	1.013	0.996-1.030
Type of RSE	-1.253	1.220	1.055	0.286	0.286	0.026-3.121
Primary choice of anesthetics	-1.946	1.171	2.761	0.068	0.143	0.014-1.418

年龄 ($P = 0.042$) 和初始治疗总时间 ($P = 0.009$) 差异有统计学意义外, 其余各项指标差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

由表 2, 3 单因素 Logistic 回归分析可见, 年龄 ($P = 0.038$) 和初始治疗总时间 ($P = 0.047$) 为麻醉药

物即刻治疗失败的影响因素; 将上述 2 项自变量代入多因素 Logistic 回归方程, 表 4 结果显示, 仅初始治疗总时间为独立危险因素 ($OR = 1.007, 95\%CI: 1.000 \sim 1.014; P = 0.047$), 即初始治疗总时间每延长 1 h, 麻醉药物即刻治疗失败率增加 1.007 倍。最终

表 4 难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on risk factors associated with acute failure of treating RSE

Item	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i> value	<i>OR</i> value	<i>OR</i> 95%CI
Total duration of primary treatment	0.007	0.003	3.933	0.047	1.007	1.000-1.014
Constant	-1.271	0.682	3.470	0.062		

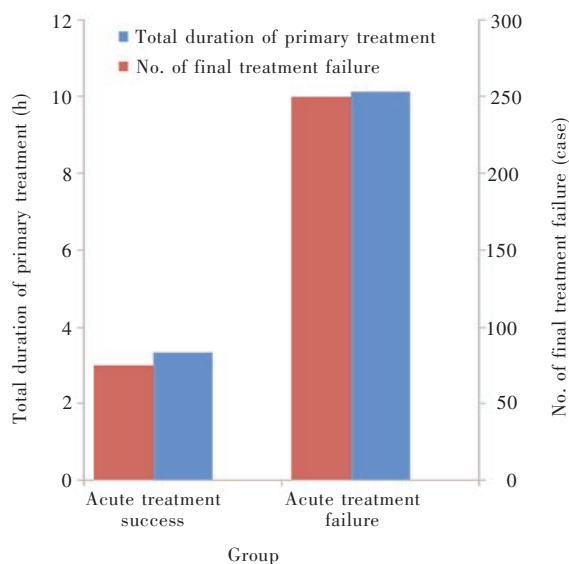


图 1 即刻治疗失败组患者初始治疗总时间和最终治疗失败率均高于即刻治疗成功组

Figure 1 Comparison of total duration of primary treatment and final treatment failure between 2 groups revealed the two indexes were significantly higher in acute treatment failure group than those in acute treatment success group.

治疗失败原因分析,本组 30 例患者中 13 例最终治疗失败占 43.33%,其中即刻治疗成功组 3/15 例,低于即刻治疗失败组的 10/15 例,组间差异具有统计学意义(Fisher 确切概率法: $P=0.025$;图 1)。

讨 论

本研究结果显示,难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败率为 50% (15/30);经单因素 Logistic 回归分析,年龄和初始治疗总时间为麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的主要影响因素,进一步行多因素 Logistic 回归分析,仅初始治疗总时间为即刻治疗失败的独立危险因素($OR=1.007$, 95% CI: 1.000 ~ 1.014; $P=0.047$),即初始治疗总时间每延长 1 小时、即刻治疗失败率增加 1.007 倍;本组 30 例难治性癫痫持续状态患者麻醉药物最终治疗失败率约 43.33% (13/30),其中即刻治疗失败组患者最终治疗失败率(10/15)明显高于即刻治疗成功组(3/15),差

异具有统计学意义($P=0.025$),提示即刻治疗失败可能是导致最终治疗失败的原因。本研究即刻治疗失败组中病毒性脑炎所占比例较高(14/15)。病毒性脑炎具有易致痫性和皮质致痫灶多灶性分布的病理生理学特点,可导致癫痫持续状态控制率下降和麻醉药物使用时间长^[8]。因此,对于病毒性脑炎患者在终止癫痫持续状态的同时须加强病因治疗。初始治疗总时间较长(149.25 小时)亦是本研究难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗失败的独立危险因素和最终治疗失败的主要原因。换言之,唯有即刻治疗成功才有可能提高最终治疗成功率。既往研究结果显示,未能快速终止癫痫持续状态和初始治疗(尤其是苯二氮草类药物)持续时间较长,可以引起神经元突触后膜 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)受体亚单位因胞膜内吞作用而迅速转移至细胞内,使抑制性动作电位产生减少^[12],与此同时,兴奋性谷氨酸受体自胞质内转移至轴突周围,使兴奋性动作电位产生增加^[13];二者共同作用导致难治性癫痫持续状态控制率下降。亦有研究显示,癫痫持续状态持续 30 分钟后即可出现神经元损伤、坏死和神经网络改变,从而造成长期预后不良^[11]。研究证实,癫痫持续状态持续时间小于 10 小时的患者可获得较好的预后或结局^[14]。因此,缩短初始治疗时间,与难治性癫痫持续状态即刻治疗成功率、最终治疗成功率和长期预后均密切相关。本研究麻醉药物即刻治疗失败组患者初始治疗总时间约为即刻治疗成功组的 3 倍、院前初始治疗时间约为 2 倍、院后初始治疗时间约为 2.50 倍,表明即刻治疗效果与初始治疗时间有关,而与癫痫持续状态类型和抗癫痫药物种类无关。因此,对于初始抗癫痫药物治疗无效的患者,应尽早静脉注射麻醉药物,以最大限度地缩短初始治疗时间^[15-16]。在中华医学会神经病学分会神经重症协作组 2014 年公布的《惊厥性癫痫持续状态监护与治疗(成人)中国专家共识》^[17]中,建议经足量苯二氮草类药物治疗后予另一种抗癫痫药物仍无法终止临床发作和(或)脑电图痫样放电时,即开始静脉注射麻醉药物治疗,尤其是急诊科和重症医学科医师,须强化 1~2 小时初始抗癫痫药物治疗失败后尽早开始麻醉药物治疗的时间窗理念。本研究静脉注射麻醉药物最终治疗失败率约为 43.33% (13/30),可考虑联合

其他治疗方法如低温^[18]和静脉注射氯胺酮^[19]等。

综上所述,难治性癫痫持续状态麻醉药物即刻治疗的成败取决于初始治疗时间,亦是最终治疗成败的重要影响因素。因此,在积极治疗原发病的基础上,应尽早开始终止癫痫持续状态或难治性癫痫持续状态的药物治疗,关键在于强化临床医师的治疗时间窗理念。本研究为单中心回顾性队列研究,样本量较小,更可靠的结论尚待多中心大样本临床试验证据。

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(收稿日期:2015-11-02)

《神经外科学》(第2版)出版

由天津医科大学总医院杨树源教授、张建宁教授主编的神经外科专著《神经外科学》(第2版)已于2015年5月由人民卫生出版社出版。该书由天津医科大学总医院和国内36所医学院校神经外科/中心共144名知名学者参与编写,在总结临床经验的基础上,广泛结合国内外文献,对神经外科各类手术的适应证、禁忌证、手术疗效和并发症等进行客观评述,并针对手术要点和难点进行翔实介绍。全书共11篇128章,420余万字,2500余幅插图。书中涵盖各种神经外科疾病的历史和现状、相关应用解剖学、病因、病理学、病理生理学、临床表现、治疗和预后等各方面,对各种神经外科疾病进行全面、系统的阐述。在注重临床诊断与治疗的基础上,适当增加分子生物学、分子遗传学、流行病学等的最新成果,以加深读者对神经外科疾病病因、发病机制、诊断、治疗与预后的理解和认识,此外还增加多模态神经导航、复合手术室、神经外科患者凝血病等新章节。

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