

## · 神经重症：癫痫持续状态 ·

# 儿童惊厥性癫痫持续状态临床研究

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**【摘要】** 对182例惊厥性癫痫持续状态患儿(包括难治性癫痫持续状态21例、非难治性癫痫持续状态161例)临床资料的回顾分析显示,既往癫痫发作史(54例)、颅内感染(49例)、复杂性热性惊厥(44例)为其主要病因。发作期予氯硝西泮(102例)、地西泮(54例)和咪达唑仑(46例)静脉注射,以及苯巴比妥肌肉注射(36例)、6.5%水合氯醛鼻饲或灌肠(32例)迅速终止发作。尤其是重症病毒性脑炎引起的难治性癫痫持续状态,预后差、病死率高。控制癫痫持续状态以减少脑等重要脏器损伤为治疗原则。

**【关键词】** 癫痫持续状态; 惊厥; 儿童

## Study on etiology and treatment of convulsive status epilepticus in children

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**【Abstract】** The clinical data of 182 children with convulsive status epilepticus (CSE) were analyzed. There were 21 cases with refractory status epilepticus (RSE) and 161 cases with non-refractory status epilepticus (non-RSE). Etiological factors mainly included epilepsy in 54 cases, intracranial infection in 49 cases, and complex febrile seizure in 44 cases. In the ictal stage, 102 cases were treated with clonazepam by intravenous injection, 54 cases with diazepam by intravenous injection, 46 cases with midazolam by intravenous injection, 36 cases with phenobarbital by muscular injection, and 32 cases with 6.5% chloral hydrate by nasal feeding or clyster. The etiology of CSE in children is various. Epilepsy, intracranial infection and complex febrile seizure are the main causes. Poor prognosis and high mortality often occur in RSE caused by severe viral encephalitis. So the fundamental principle of treatment is to control CSE quickly and avoid the damage of brain and other important organs.

**【Key words】** Status epilepticus; Convulsions; Child

惊厥性癫痫持续状态(CSE)为儿童中枢神经系统的常见急危重症,可以危及生命,应施以紧急处理。儿童惊厥性癫痫持续状态病因复杂多样,尽早控制发作可以减少脑损伤,积极寻找并治疗病因是治疗成功的关键。笔者对近年来天津市儿童医院神经内科明确诊断的182例惊厥性癫痫持续状态患儿的临床资料进行回顾分析,以探讨其病因和治疗方案。

## 临床资料

### 一、病例选择

#### 1. 诊断标准 (1)癫痫持续状态:单次发作持续

时间 $\geq 30$  min或反复发作时间 $\geq 30$  min,且发作间期未完全恢复意识<sup>[1]</sup>。2012年,美国神经重症学会(NCS)和英国国家卫生与临床优化研究所(NICE)建议发作持续时间 $\geq 5$  min即应进行抗癫痫药物(AEDs)治疗<sup>[2-3]</sup>。(2)惊厥性癫痫持续状态:为所有癫痫持续状态中发病最急、症状最重的类型,临床表现为持续性肢体强直、阵挛或强直-阵挛,伴意识丧失或严重意识障碍(包括意识模糊、昏迷)<sup>[1]</sup>。(3)难治性癫痫持续状态:指经一种苯二氮草类药物和一种其他一线抗癫痫药物充分治疗后癫痫持续状态仍无明显改善,发作持续时间 $\geq 60$  min<sup>[4-5]</sup>。(4)根据发作持续时间和治疗效果,分为难治性和非难治性癫痫持续状态。

2. 一般资料 选择2012年1月~2015年1月在天津市儿童医院神经内科住院治疗且诊断明确的惊厥性癫痫持续状态患儿共182例,其中难治性癫痫

痫持续状态21例,非难治性癫痫持续状态161例;男性98例,女性84例;年龄40天至13岁,中位年龄为17个月;病程1小时至10年,中位病程为9d;发作持续时间30分钟至26小时,中位值为44 min;其中,首次发作134例,既往有惊厥性癫痫持续状态发作史48例。

## 二、临床表现

1. 影像学 (1)CT:143例患儿入院后接受头部CT检查,其中52例呈异常影像,主要表现为脑室、脑外间隙增宽(40例),大脑皮质或皮质下低密度影(12例),脑发育畸形(5例),硬膜下、脑实质、脑室高密度影(4例),以及脑干、丘脑、基底节区异常密度影(2例)。(2)MRI和MRA:152例接受检查的患儿中66例异常,表现为脑室、脑外间隙增宽(40例),灰质或白质异常信号(24例),脑干、丘脑、基底节区异常信号(13例),可伴脑发育畸形(7例)或蛛网膜囊肿(9例)。

2. 脑电图 182例患儿均行脑电图检查,130例脑电活动异常,以背景慢活动为主(72例),包括波幅增高(56例)和波幅降低(16例);亦可见发作间期双侧不对称(22例)、发作间期痫样放电(52例)和发作期痫样放电(42例)。

3. 实验室指标 (1)血清学:172例行血清学检查的患儿中66例存在代谢性酸中毒(28例)、低钠血症(18例)、血糖水平降低(2例),以及血糖(12例)、丙氨酸转氨酶(12例)和肌酐(3例)水平升高。行基因检测的3例患儿均存在基因突变,分别为SCN1A基因突变(Dravet综合征)、TSC1基因突变(结节性硬化症)和MMACHC基因突变(甲基丙二酸血症);代谢病筛查2例均表现为尿液甲基丙二酸水平>正常参考值850倍。(2)脑脊液:102例患儿行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,42例异常,表现为压力升高(22例)、白细胞计数增加(40例)、蛋白定量升高(18例)和葡萄糖降低(6例)。病原学检查8例异常,分别为单纯疱疹病毒阳性7例、EB病毒阳性2例、巨细胞病毒阳性2例、支原体阳性2例,其DNA复制为 $(1.80 \sim 5.20) \times 10^3$ 拷贝/ml( $< 1 \times 10^3$ 拷贝/ml);细菌培养5例阳性,分别为肺炎链球菌3例、葡萄球菌1例和大肠埃希菌1例。

## 三、病因与诱发因素

本组182例患儿中难治性癫痫持续状态21例、非难治性癫痫持续状态161例(表1)。

1. 难治性癫痫持续状态 (1)颅内感染:11例,

表1 182例惊厥性癫痫持续状态患儿的病因[例(%)]

Table 1. Etiology of 182 children with convulsive status epilepticus [case (%)]

Etiology	RSE	Non-RSE	Total
Epilepsy	6 ( 3.30)	48 (26.37)	54 ( 29.67)
Intracranial infection	11 ( 6.04)	38 (20.88)	49 ( 26.92)
Complex febrile seizure	0 ( 0.00)	44 (24.18)	44 ( 24.18)
Toxic encephalopathy	1 ( 0.55)	7 ( 3.85)	8 ( 4.40)
Neurocutaneous syndrome	1 ( 0.55)	7 ( 3.85)	8 ( 4.40)
Brain malformation	0 ( 0.00)	7 ( 3.85)	7 ( 3.85)
Cerebrovascular disease	1 ( 0.55)	5 ( 2.75)	6 ( 3.30)
Inherited metabolic disease	1 ( 0.55)	2 ( 1.10)	3 ( 1.65)
Others	0 ( 0.00)	3 ( 1.65)	3 ( 1.65)
Total	21 (11.54)	161 (88.46)	182 (100.00)

RSE, refractory status epilepticus, 难治性癫痫持续状态

包括病毒性脑炎10例、肺炎链球菌性脑膜炎1例,前者中仅3例病原学检查证实为单纯疱疹病毒性脑炎、余7例未检出病毒;同时伴昏迷(5例)、运动障碍(5例)、脑疝形成(2例),或并发中枢性呼吸和循环衰竭(各6例)。(2)既往癫痫发作史:6例,其中1例为Dravet综合征;6例均表现为2~4种发作形式并存,服用2~5种抗癫痫药物,服药时间为6个月至10年,伴不同程度智力低下;其中4例因感染(呼吸道2例、消化系统1例、泌尿系统1例)、2例因自行减药或停药诱发,同时并发中枢性呼吸衰竭(4例)和中枢性循环衰竭(1例)。(3)感染性脑病:1例重症肺炎链球菌肺炎侵及颅内致癫痫持续状态,同时并发中枢性呼吸和循环衰竭。(4)Sturge-Weber综合征:仅1例,因软脑膜血管瘤致癫痫持续状态,伴有左侧肢体轻偏瘫。(5)晚发性维生素K缺乏性颅内出血:仅1例,并发中枢性呼吸衰竭和左侧肢体轻偏瘫。(6)代谢性脑病甲基丙二酸血症:1例,伴明显的精神和运动发育迟滞。

2. 非难治性癫痫持续状态 (1)癫痫:48例患儿中首次发作16例、既往有癫痫发作史32例。后者中18例表现为2~3种发作形式并存,包括2例Lennox-Gastaut综合征,16例曾出现2~6次癫痫持续状态。32例既往有癫痫发作史患儿均曾服用抗癫痫药物,其中16例同时服用2~3种抗癫痫药物,服药时间为2个月至7年。48例患儿中44例存在感染(24例,呼吸道13例、消化系统8例、泌尿系统3例)、自行减药或停药(14例)、劳累或睡眠不足(6例)等诱发因素,仅4例无明显诱因。48例患儿中14例伴典型精

神和运动发育迟滞或智力低下,包括出生时严重缺氧缺血性脑病4例、Lennox-Gastaut综合征2例;2例并发中枢性呼吸衰竭、1例并发中枢性循环衰竭。(2)颅内感染:38例,其中病毒性脑炎31例(单纯疱疹病毒感染4例、EB病毒感染2例、巨细胞病毒感染2例、23例未检出病毒)、化脓性脑膜炎5例(肺炎链球菌感染2例、葡萄球菌感染1例、大肠埃希菌感染1例、1例未培养出细菌)、支原体脑炎2例;其中8例伴意识障碍、3例伴运动障碍、4例并发中枢性呼吸衰竭、3例并发中枢性循环衰竭。(3)复杂性热性惊厥:44例,其中32例既往有1~8次热性惊厥发作史、22例有热性惊厥家族史、8例有癫痫家族史、6例既往有2~4次惊厥性癫痫持续状态发作史。(4)感染性脑病:7例中3例出现消化道感染(痢疾志贺菌1例、大肠埃希菌1例、1例未培养出细菌)、2例为重症肺炎(肺炎链球菌1例、1例未培养出细菌)、2例为尿道畸形合并泌尿系统大肠埃希菌感染。(5)神经-皮肤综合征:7例,包括Sturge-Weber综合征3例、结节性硬化症3例、神经纤维瘤病1例。(6)脑发育畸形:7例,包括巨脑回畸形3例、灰质异位症2例、脑裂畸形和脑积水各1例。(7)脑血管病:5例,包括晚发性维生素K缺乏性颅内出血3例、缺血性卒中和脑静脉畸形各1例。(8)遗传代谢病:2例,分别为甲基丙二酸血症和Menkes病。(9)病因不明:非难治性癫痫持续状态患儿中仅1例因头枕部外伤后出现意识障碍、惊厥性癫痫持续状态,头部CT检查未见颅内出血,病情好转,因患儿家长拒绝接受其他检查,故病因不明,推测外伤并非其直接原因。(10)异染性脑白质营养不良(MLD):仅1例。(11)非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)侵及中枢神经系统:仅1例。

#### 四、治疗与转归

1. 治疗原则 (1)发作期药物治疗:发作期患儿中102例予氯硝西泮(0.50~2.00 mg/次,1~3次/d)、54例予地西洋(2~10 mg/次,1~4次/d)和46例予咪达唑仑(1~9 mg/次,1~4次/d)静脉注射,36例予苯巴比妥(0.08~0.20 g/次,1~2次/d)肌肉注射(21例终止发作治疗、16例维持治疗),32例予以6.5%水合氯醛(5~15 ml/次,1~2次/d)鼻饲或灌肠。其中66例仅1种药物即终止发作、95例2种药物联合应用、21例难治性癫痫持续状态患儿以3~4种药物联合应用。后者中15例予咪达唑仑静脉注射未能完全控制发作,继续予0.10~0.40 mg/(kg·h)持续静脉滴注48~96 h;2例予丙戊酸钠15 mg/kg缓慢静脉注

射后再以1 mg/(kg·h)持续静脉滴注24 h。本组有98例患儿在上述治疗的同时服用抗癫痫药物治疗,包括托吡酯、左乙拉西坦、丙戊酸钠、奥卡西平、硝西泮,其中46例服用2种及以上抗癫痫药物。(2)辅助治疗:本组有18例患儿(其中12例为难治性癫痫持续状态)因中枢性呼吸衰竭予以呼吸机辅助通气,机械通气时间4小时至45天。12例并发中枢性循环衰竭,心率降至0~52次/min,予胸外按压、静脉注射肾上腺素0.50~1.00 mg/次,9例于5~15 min后心率恢复正常,3例死亡;5例血压降低,予多巴胺3~6 μg/(kg·min)静脉滴注,均于4小时至2天后血压恢复正常。根据病情需要,同时辅助吸氧、甘露醇和地塞米松减轻脑水肿,脑、肝、肾等脏器保护,维持水、电解质、酸碱平衡和血糖稳定,以及监测生命体征。(3)针对病因治疗:针对感染选择抗生素或抗病毒药物。

2. 转归 本组患儿住院时间为46小时至63天,平均( $12.42 \pm 3.51$ )d。出院时22例仍出现癫痫发作,发作频率1~8次/d;16例遗留不同程度肢体瘫痪、不自主运动、肌张力异常等运动障碍症状与体征;14例表现为言语功能倒退、反应迟钝、学习能力下降等认知功能障碍疾病与体征;4例频繁癫痫发作合并中枢性呼吸衰竭和昏迷患儿放弃治疗;3例难治性癫痫持续状态患儿因中枢性呼吸和循环衰竭死亡。

#### 讨 论

传统癫痫持续状态的发作持续时间定为30分钟<sup>[1]</sup>,研究显示,癫痫发作持续5~10分钟即可造成神经功能不可逆性损伤<sup>[6]</sup>;而且发作时间持续超过5分钟则不会自行停止<sup>[7]</sup>。基于此,美国神经重症学会和英国国家卫生与临床优化研究所于2012年将癫痫持续状态发作持续时间缩短至5分钟(即操作性定义),旨在强调早期处理的重要性<sup>[2-3]</sup>。癫痫持续状态是一种高病死率的儿童中枢神经系统急危重症,尤其是惊厥性癫痫持续状态,处理不当或不及时,可危及生命或遗留严重后遗症。一项来自美国的回顾性研究,对32年间的760 117次癫痫持续状态进行分析,结果显示,发病率呈逐年升高趋势,由3.50/10万升至12.50/10万;尤以<10岁儿童和>50岁成人发病率较高,分别为14.30/10万和28.40/10万<sup>[8]</sup>。

儿童癫痫持续状态的病因与成人有所不同,国

外儿童以持续性热性惊厥为常见病因<sup>[8-9]</sup>。一项单中心临床研究共分析395例患儿602次癫痫持续状态,提示热性惊厥是首次癫痫持续状态的最主要原因<sup>[10]</sup>。中枢神经系统感染则为另一重要病因,在发展中国家尤为突出<sup>[11-12]</sup>,且难治性癫痫持续状态发病率远高于非难治性癫痫持续状态<sup>[13]</sup>。本组182例患儿中既往有癫痫发作史54例、颅内感染49例、复杂性热性惊厥44例,三者占总病因的80.77%(147/182),提示这3种情况是儿童惊厥性癫痫持续状态的主要病因。其中,既往有癫痫发作史的54例患儿中24例存在2种及以上发作形式、22例服用2种及以上抗癫痫药物、20例伴不同程度智力低下,提示癫痫持续状态患儿临床特征复杂多样。此外,抗癫痫药物选择不当或剂量不充足、药物减量或停药过快也是诱发惊厥性癫痫持续状态的重要病因。本组21例难治性癫痫持续状态患儿中10例(47.62%)为病毒性脑炎,均伴意识障碍,其中6例并发中枢性呼吸和循环衰竭,3例死亡、2例放弃治疗、1例治愈,提示病毒性脑炎,尤其是重症脑炎同样是难治性癫痫持续状态的重要病因之一。

癫痫持续状态的治疗原则以快速终止临床发作和脑电图痫样放电、治疗并发症和预防复发为宗旨。目前,多个国家或机构已经公布或更新癫痫持续状态治疗指南<sup>[2-3,14-15]</sup>。2015年我国公布的《临床诊疗指南:癫痫病分册(2015修订版)》<sup>[16]</sup>和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》<sup>[17]</sup>,均将苯二氮卓类药物作为终止发作的一线抗癫痫药物,包括劳拉西泮、地西泮、咪达唑仑;一线抗癫痫药物不能控制发作时应添加二线药物,如静脉注射苯巴比妥、苯妥英钠、丙戊酸钠等;难治性癫痫持续状态则应添加咪达唑仑、戊巴比妥、硫喷妥钠等药物持续静脉滴注。然而值得注意的是,各项指南均较少推荐氯硝西泮,但该药较地西泮和咪达唑仑的抗惊厥作用更强、半衰期更长,因此临幊上以氯硝西泮治疗癫痫持续状态,且疗效确切<sup>[18-20]</sup>,由于其半衰期较长,反复使用时应注意呼吸抑制和循环障碍等严重不良反应。本研究182例患儿中102例子氯硝西泮静脉注射,其中52例发作停止,未见明显呼吸抑制和循环障碍等严重不良反应。晚近有文献报道,左乙拉西坦、生酮饮食亦可用于治疗儿童惊厥性癫痫持续状态<sup>[21-23]</sup>。临床实践中,终止发幊的同时,生命体征监测,中枢神经系统、呼吸系统、循环系统和肝肾功能保护、并发症预

防和治疗同样具有重要意义;尤其应注意中枢性呼吸和循环衰竭,及时予以呼吸机辅助通气和循环支持治疗。

除发幊持续时间外,病因也是决定预后的重要因素,尤其是难治性癫痫持续状态,应积极治疗病因。对本组患儿的病因分析提示,惊厥性癫痫持续状态病因复杂多样,因此实验室、神经影像学、神经电生理学检查尤为重要,必要时还应进一步行基因检测和代谢病筛查。伴难治性癫痫持续状态的重症脑炎患儿预后较差、病死率较高,应高度警惕其病情恶化。

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The American Clinical Neurophysiology Society (ACNS) Annual Meeting & Courses are designed to provide a solid review of the fundamentals and the latest scientific advances in both "central" and "peripheral" clinical neurophysiology. Presentations at the Annual Meeting & Courses are given by leading experts in the field and have value for health care professionals who utilize clinical neurophysiology. Sessions include symposia, workshops, courses and Special Interest Groups, featuring didactic lectures, expert panels, debates and interactive formats. Poster presentations at the Annual Meeting highlight the latest work conducted at clinical neurophysiology centers around the country.

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