

原发性和继发性三叉神经痛临床特征及手术效果分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨原发性和继发性三叉神经痛的临床特征及手术效果。**方法** 共 105 例三叉神经痛患者,包括原发性三叉神经痛 90 例和继发性三叉神经痛 15 例,前者行微血管减压术,后者行原发病变切除术和三叉神经脑池段探查术并微血管减压术,评价术后疗效并记录术后神经系统并发症(听力下降、症状性缺血性卒中、面神经损伤)。结果 90 例原发性三叉神经痛患者中 85 例行微血管减压术,均采取患侧枕下经乙状窦后入路(85 例,100%);81 例(95.29%)术中可见责任血管;84 例(98.82%)术后疼痛缓解;1 例(1.18%)术后出现神经系统并发症,为患侧听力下降。15 例继发性三叉神经痛患者均行原发病变切除术和三叉神经脑池段探查术并微血管减压术,12 例(12/15)采取枕下经乙状窦后入路,3 例(3/15)采取颞下经天幕入路;术中除切除原发病变外,同时探查三叉神经脑池段,3 例(3/15)可见责任血管;术后均疼痛缓解(15/15);7 例(7/15)术后出现神经系统并发症,分别为患侧听力下降 5 例、症状性缺血性卒中 1 例、面神经损伤 6 例;术后除 1 例(1/15)蛛网膜囊肿未行病理学检查外,余 14 例(14/15)病理诊断均与术前诊断相符,包括听神经瘤 5 例(5/15)、表皮样囊肿 4 例(4/15)、内皮型脑膜瘤(WHO I 级)2 例(2/15)和过渡型脑膜瘤(WHO I 级)2 例(2/15)、小脑动-静脉畸形 1 例(1/15)。原发性三叉神经痛患者首发症状发病年龄高于[(51.61 ± 12.21) 岁对(44.87 ± 11.87) 岁;t = 1.988,P = 0.049],术前听力下降比例低于[0(0/90) 对 7/15;校正χ² = 37.813,P = 0.000],枕下经乙状窦后入路比例高于[100%(85/85) 对 12/15;校正χ² = 11.327,P = 0.001],术中可见责任血管比例高于[95.29%(81/85) 对 3/15;校正χ² = 48.325,P = 0.000],术后并发症发生率低于[1.18%(1/85) 对 7/15;校正χ² = 29.934,P = 0.000]。继发性三叉神经痛患者。结论 原发性和继发性三叉神经痛临床表现存在一定差异,听力下降作为早期症状提示继发性三叉神经痛的原发病变,从而选择适宜手术入路,同时行三叉神经脑池段探查术并微血管减压术;术后疼痛缓解率较高,但继发性三叉神经痛患者术后易出现神经系统并发症。

【关键词】 三叉神经痛; 显微外科手术; 手术后并发症

Analysis on clinical features and surgical outcome of primary and secondary trigeminal neuralgia

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【Abstract】Objective To explore clinical features and surgical outcome of primary and secondary trigeminal neuralgia (TN). **Methods** A total of 105 cases of TN, including 90 primary and 15 secondary TN cases, were treated with microvascular decompression (MVD) or primary lesion resection and trigeminal nerve detection followed by necessary MVD, respectively. The postoperative effect and neurological complications (including hearing loss, symptomatic ischemic stroke and facial nerve injury) were evaluated. **Results** Of all 90 cases of primary TN, 85 cases underwent MVD via suboccipital retrosigmoid approach (85 cases, 100%), offending vessels were detected in 81 cases (95.29%), neuralgia was relieved in 84 cases (98.82%) after surgery, and neurological complications were detected in one case (1.18%) manifested as hearing loss. Of 15 cases of secondary TN, primary lesions were resected with surrounding vessels

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exploration [12 cases (12/15) through suboccipital retrosigmoid approach and 3 cases (3/15) through infratemporal tentorial approach]. Primary lesion resection and trigeminal nerve detection were applied followed by necessary MVD. Offending vessels were detected in 3 cases (3/15), all 15 cases (15/15) had neuralgia relieved, and 7 cases (7/15) had neurological complications in secondary TN, including hearing loss in 5 cases, symptomatic ischemic stroke in one case, and facial nerve injury in 6 cases. Postoperative pathological examination showed acoustic neuroma in 5 cases (5/15), epidermoid cyst in 4 cases (4/15), endothelioid meningioma (WHO I) in 2 cases (2/15), transitional meningioma (WHO I) in 2 cases (2/15) and cerebellar arteriovenous malformation in one case (1/15). One case (1/15) with arachnoid cyst did not perform pathological examination. In the primary TN cases, the age at initial symptom onset was older [(51.61 ± 12.21) years vs. (44.87 ± 11.87) years; $t = 1.988$, $P = 0.049$], the ratio of cases with preoperative hearing loss was lower [0 (0/90) vs. 7/15; adjusted $\chi^2 = 37.813$, $P = 0.000$], the ratio of surgeries through suboccipital retrosigmoid approach was higher [100% (85/85) vs. 12/15; adjusted $\chi^2 = 11.327$, $P = 0.001$], the ratio of offending vessels detected during surgery was higher [95.29% (81/85) vs. 3/15; adjusted $\chi^2 = 48.325$, $P = 0.000$], the ratio of postoperative complications was lower [1.18% (1/85) vs. 7/15; adjusted $\chi^2 = 29.934$, $P = 0.000$] than those in secondary TN cases, respectively. **Conclusions** Differences are noted in clinical features between primary and secondary TN. Hearing loss considering as early symptom may suggest primary lesion in secondary TN. Appropriate surgical approach should be selected for surgery according to specific lesions. During surgery, all surrounding vessels of cisternal segment of trigeminal nerve should be explored to achieve sufficient decompression of trigeminal nerve. The rate of pain relief after operation is high in both primary and secondary TN, while neurological complications may occur in secondary TN after surgery.

【Key words】 Trigeminal neuralgia; Microsurgery; Postoperative complications

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三叉神经痛系三叉神经分布区反复发作性、阵发性剧烈疼痛^[1],分为原发性和继发性三叉神经痛,二者病因不同,临床表现各异,治疗方法亦不同。原发性三叉神经痛通常系血管压迫三叉神经入脑桥区(REZ)所致,主要治疗方法包括药物治疗(如卡马西平、奥卡西平等)、局部神经阻滞术、射频热凝术和立体定向伽马刀放射治疗等,对于药物治疗效果欠佳且能耐受开颅手术的患者,微血管减压术(MVD)是首选外科治疗方法^[2];继发性三叉神经痛多继发于脑桥小脑角(CPA)区肿瘤、颅内血管畸形、脑膜炎等,应明确病因,再选择相应治疗方法。本研究回顾分析105例三叉神经痛患者的诊断与治疗经过,比较原发性和继发性三叉神经痛的临床特征和手术治疗效果。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)血管压迫三叉神经入脑桥区导致的原发性三叉神经痛,以及继发于脑桥小脑角区病变的继发性三叉神经痛^[1]。(2)有积极手术治疗的意愿。(3)全身状况可以耐受手术。(4)本研究经首都医科大学宣武医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,

所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签属知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)拒绝手术或经麻醉科医师评估无法耐受手术的患者。(2)妊娠期女性和<14岁儿童。

3. 一般资料 选择2016年1-12月在首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科住院治疗的三叉神经痛患者共105例,包括原发性三叉神经痛90例(85.71%,其中1例为双侧原发性三叉神经痛)和继发性三叉神经痛15例(14.29%,其中1例为一侧原发性三叉神经痛、一侧继发性三叉神经痛,但仅继发性三叉神经痛行手术治疗,故归入继发性三叉神经痛);男性43例,女性62例;年龄25~84岁,平均(57.93 ± 11.22)岁;首发症状发病年龄17~78岁,平均(50.65 ± 12.33)岁;疼痛发病年龄17~78岁,平均(50.96 ± 12.27)岁。

二、研究方法

1. 术前影像学检查 原发性三叉神经痛患者术前行头部MRI三维稳态构成干扰(3D-CISS)序列和三维时间飞跃(3D-TOF)MRA检查,以观察患侧三叉神经与周围血管的关系;继发性三叉神经痛患者术前行头部MRI平扫[包括T₁WI、T₂WI、FLAIR成像、扩散加权成像(DWI)]和增强扫描,以判断原发

病变部位和性质。

2. 手术治疗 所有患者均采用全身麻醉,常规监测体温(鼻咽温度)、心率、呼吸、桡动脉动脉压、心电图、呼气末二氧化碳浓度(PetCO₂)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂)和脑电双频指数(BIS),持续监测并记录血流动力学参数。(1)原发性三叉神经痛:除5例拒绝手术或术前评估无法耐受手术外,余85例均行微血管减压术,患侧对侧侧卧位,无需头架固定,采用常规患侧枕下经乙状窦后入路,“U”形剪开硬脑膜,充分释放脑脊液,锐性分离蛛网膜,充分解剖三叉神经感觉根自脑干至Meckel囊全程,显露三叉神经桥前池段全程,判断责任血管(与三叉神经关系密切甚至压迫三叉神经使其弯曲变形的血管即为责任血管),以Teflon垫片(上海契斯特医疗科技公司)将三叉神经与责任血管适当垫离。如果三叉神经与小脑幕之间蛛网膜粘连增厚,三叉神经成角、扭曲,则剪开蛛网膜,全程松解并游离三叉神经。将Meckel囊入口周围蛛网膜环绕三叉神经360°剪开,如果有静脉压迫,则以Teflon垫片将三叉神经与静脉垫离。再次检查三叉神经周围结构,防止遗漏责任病变。若术中未见责任血管(包括仅见蛛网膜明显粘连),则行三叉神经感觉根部分离断术。(2)继发性三叉神经痛:根据原发病变部位和性质选择手术入路,主要包括枕下经乙状窦后入路(如听神经瘤、表皮样囊肿、小脑动-静脉畸形)、颞下经天幕入路(如岩尖脑膜瘤等),术中全切除或大部切除肿瘤或者全切除血管畸形,同时探查三叉神经脑池段,对责任血管行微血管减压术。尼莫地平溶液(0.02%尼莫地平 生理盐水为1:6)轻柔冲洗小脑脑桥池,确定无出血后,严密缝合硬脑膜,并逐层缝合至皮肤。

3. 疗效评价 术后症状完全消失,为治愈;症状基本消失,偶有发作但无需药物治疗,为明显缓解;症状减轻,但仍需药物治疗,为部分缓解;症状无明显变化或加重,为无效。治愈、明显缓解和部分缓解均为术后疼痛缓解。

4. 安全性评价 记录术后并发症发生情况,包括听力下降、症状性缺血性卒中以及面神经损伤。(1)听力下降:分别于术前和术后2周内行纯音电测听,与术前健侧相比听力值升高>20 dB,为术前听力下降;与术前同侧相比听力值升高>20 dB,为术后听力下降。(2)症状性缺血性卒中:术后出现缺血性卒中表现,MRI和(或)CT明确新发梗死灶且与临

床表现对应。(3)面神经损伤:于术前和术后出院时采用House-Brackmann分级评价面神经功能,I级,正常;II级,轻度异常;III级,中度异常;IV级,中至重度异常;V级,重度异常;VI级,完全麻痹,无运动。与术前同侧相比House-Brackmann分级升高≥2级,为术后面神经损伤。

5. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组有1例入院诊断为原发性三叉神经痛患者,微血管减压术中可见三叉神经入脑桥区腹侧增粗的小脑上动脉和背侧扩张的脑桥中脑静脉,结合术前MRI显示的颅后窝异常血管信号,及时终止手术,行全脑血管造影术,明确诊断为颅内血管畸形,再次经原入路行颅内血管畸形切除术和微血管减压术^[3],修订诊断为继发性三叉神经痛。

90例原发性三叉神经痛患者,男性38例,女性52例;年龄25~84岁,平均(58.58 ± 11.42)岁;疼痛发病年龄17~78岁,平均(51.61 ± 12.21)岁;术前无一例听力下降;85例行微血管减压术,均采取患侧枕下经乙状窦后入路(85例,100%),其中,81例(95.29%)术中可见责任血管,84例(98.82%)术后疼痛缓解,1例(1.18%)术后出现神经系统并发症,为患侧听力下降。

15例继发性三叉神经痛患者,男性5例,女性10例;年龄39~71岁,平均(54.07 ± 9.41)岁;首发症状发病年龄31~67岁,平均(44.87 ± 11.87)岁;疼痛发病年龄31~69岁,平均(47.07 ± 12.30)岁;术前听力下降7例(7/15);术前原发病变为听神经瘤5例(5/15),表皮样囊肿4例(4/15),脑膜瘤4例(4/15),蛛网膜囊肿1例(1/15),1例术前误诊为原发性三叉神经痛、经全脑血管造影证实为小脑动-静脉畸形;均行原发病变切除术和三叉神经脑池段探查术并微血管减压术,12例(12/15)采取枕下经乙状窦后入路,3例(3/15)采取颞下经天幕入路;术中除切除原发病变外,同时行三叉神经脑池段探查术,3例(3/15)可见责任血管;术后均疼痛缓解(15/15);7例(7/15)术后出现神经系统并发症,分别为患侧听力下降5例、症状性缺血性卒中1例、面神经损伤6例;术

表1 原发性与继发性三叉神经痛患者一般资料的比较
Table 1. Comparison of general data between patients of primary and secondary TN

Item	Primary TN (N=90)	Secondary TN (N=15)	χ^2 or t value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			0.420	0.517
Male	38 (42.22)	5 (5/15)		
Female	52 (57.78)	10 (10/15)		
Age on admission ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	58.58 ± 11.42	54.07 ± 9.41	1.449	0.150
Age at initial symptom onset ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	51.61 ± 12.21	44.87 ± 11.87	1.988	0.049
Age of neuralgia onset ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	51.61 ± 12.21	47.07 ± 12.30	1.333	0.185
Hearing loss before surgery [case (%)]	0 (0.00)	7 (7/15)	37.813	0.000

χ^2 test for comparison of sex, adjusted χ^2 test for comparison of hearing loss before surgery, and two-independent-sample t test for comparison of others. TN, trigeminal neuralgia, 三叉神经痛

表2 原发性与继发性三叉神经痛患者手术疗效和安全性的比较[例(%)]

Table 2. Comparison of curative effect and safety of surgery between primary and secondary TN patients [case (%)]

Item	Primary TN (N=85)	Secondary TN (N=15)	Adjusted χ^2 value	P value
Suboccipital retrosigmoid approach	85 (100.00)	12 (12/15)	11.327	0.001
With offending vessels	81 (95.29)	3 (3/15)	48.325	0.000
Pain relief after surgery	84 (98.82)	15 (15/15)	0.000	1.000
Neurological complications	1 (1.18)	7 (7/15)	29.934	0.000

TN, trigeminal neuralgia, 三叉神经痛

后除1例(1/15)蛛网膜囊肿未获得组织标本行病理学检查外,其余14例(14/15)病理诊断均与术前诊断相符,包括听神经瘤5例(5/15)、表皮样囊肿4例(4/15)、内皮型脑膜瘤(WHO I级)2例(2/15)和过渡型脑膜瘤(WHO I级)2例(2/15)、小脑动-静脉畸形1例(1/15)。

原发性与继发性三叉神经痛患者一般资料比较,性别、年龄和疼痛发病年龄差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),而原发性三叉神经痛患者首发症状发病年龄高于($P = 0.049$)、术前听力下降比例低于($P = 0.000$)继发性三叉神经痛患者且差异有统计学意义(表1)。原发性与继发性三叉神经痛患者手术疗效和安全性比较,原发性三叉神经痛患者枕下经乙状窦后入路比例($P = 0.001$)和术中可见责任血管比例($P = 0.000$)高于、术后并发症发生率低于($P = 0.000$)继发性三叉神经痛患者且差异有统计学意义,而二者术后疼痛缓解率差异无统计学意义($P >$

0.05,表2)。

讨 论

三叉神经痛分为原发性和继发性两种类型^[2],前者通常系血管压迫三叉神经入脑桥区所致,后者多继发于脑桥小脑角区肿瘤、颅内血管畸形和脑膜炎等疾病;二者疼痛性质相似,主要表现为三叉神经3个分支(眼支、上颌支和下颌支)中1支或多支分布区反复发作性、阵发性剧烈疼痛,呈撕裂样、电击样、针刺样、刀割样或烧灼样,可伴患侧流泪、流涕、流涎或面部抽搐^[4];通常存在触发点,多位于上下唇、鼻翼、鼻唇沟、牙龈、颊部、口角等;多种动作可以诱发疼痛,包括咀嚼、进食、饮水、风吹、寒冷、刷牙、洗脸、说话等^[2,5]。本研究继发性三叉神经痛患者占所有三叉神经痛的14.29%(15/105),高于国内文献的报道(2.48%和6.3%)^[6-7],可能与所纳入对象均为住院患者、入院时即已明确诊断和我院收治较多颅底肿瘤患者有关。本研究85例行微血管减压术的原发性三叉神经痛患者中81例(95.29%)术中可见责任血管;继发性三叉神经痛继发于听神经瘤、表皮样囊肿、蛛网膜囊肿、脑膜瘤和小脑动-静脉畸形,行原发病变切除术的同时行三叉神经脑池段探查术,3/15例可见责任血管,虽然显著低于原发性三叉神经痛患者,但是如果仔细探查,遗留的责任血管可能导致术后疼痛不缓解,因此,对于继发性三叉神经痛患者,应在切除原发病变的同时,仔细探查三叉神经脑池段,防止遗留责任血管。

三叉神经痛多见于女性,本研究女性患者比例(59.05%, 62/105)高于男性(40.95%, 43/105),与既往文献报道相一致^[7];好发于中老年人群^[5],本研究原发性三叉神经痛患者年龄为(58.58 ± 11.42)岁、继发性三叉神经痛患者为(54.07 ± 9.41)岁,疼痛发病年龄分别为(51.61 ± 12.21)和(47.07 ± 12.30)岁,二者年龄和疼痛发病年龄差异无统计学意义;继发性三叉神经痛患者首发症状发病年龄[(44.87 ± 11.87)岁]低于原发性三叉神经痛患者[(51.61 ± 12.21)岁],且术前即存在患侧听力下降,二者差异有统计学意义,提示应关注患者首发症状,特别是早期脑神经损害症状,可以早期对继发性三叉神经痛患者进行相关检查,有助于尽早明确诊断、及时治疗。原发性和继发性三叉神经痛患者首发症状发病年龄存有差异与二者病因不同有关,前者年龄相关脑萎缩和动脉硬化、迂曲可能增加血管压迫三

叉神经的概率,从而导致三叉神经痛^[5],较广泛接受的发病机制是微血管压迫学说,即三叉神经入脑桥区神经纤维无髓鞘包裹或受压致髓鞘脱失,易受血管搏动的压迫而导致疼痛,其可能的分子机制与降钙素基因相关肽(CGRP)、P物质、钙离子通道、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)、谷氨酸和嘌呤类受体等表达变化有关^[8];后者多继发于脑桥小脑角区原发病变,如起源于或累及其他脑神经可能早期出现或伴随出现患侧听力下降、面肌痉挛等,本研究有7例(7/15)继发性三叉神经痛患者术前即存在患侧听力下降,且听力下降出现时间早于三叉神经痛出现时间,针对听力下降原因应选择相应检查方法,如头部MRI,以明确原发病变,早期诊断、及时治疗,可能有助于避免或减轻三叉神经痛。

亦有部分继发性三叉神经痛患者仅以三叉神经痛为主要表现^[5],本研究有9例(9/15)继发性三叉神经痛患者仅表现为三叉神经痛,应注意与原发性三叉神经痛相鉴别。本研究有1例入院诊断为原发性三叉神经痛患者,微血管减压术中见三叉神经入脑桥区腹侧增粗的小脑上动脉和背侧扩张的脑桥中脑静脉,结合术前MRI显示的颅后窝异常血管信号,及时终止手术,行全脑血管造影术,明确诊断为小脑动-静脉畸形,再次经原入路行颅内血管畸形切除术和微血管减压术^[3],修订诊断为继发性三叉神经痛,颅内血管畸形致继发性三叉神经痛临床罕见,但治疗原发病变后疼痛通常缓解^[9]。头部MRI平扫和增强扫描有助于发现占位性病变和异常血管信号,从而选择针对原发病变的治疗方法。对于原发性三叉神经痛,MRI对发现脑干和颅底脑神经相关病变具有良好的敏感性,可以提示三叉神经与周围血管的关系^[10],但特异性较差,常用检查序列包括3D-T₂WI、3D-CISSL序列、3D-T₁WI增强扫描和3D-TOF MRA^[1,11],以及扩散张量成像(DTI)和三维容积内插值屏气检查(3D-VIBE)等^[12-14],有助于判断三叉神经与周围动脉或静脉的关系。

三叉神经痛应注意与牙痛相鉴别,如牙髓炎和根尖周炎,体格检查、X线根尖片、头部和面部CT等可资鉴别,从而有效避免患者接受牙拔除术等有创性治疗,而这些治疗对三叉神经痛往往无效。此外,中老年患者出现出血、感染、疼痛肿胀的风险较高,且病程较长^[15],尤其对于继发性三叉神经痛患者,如果肿瘤增大或颅内血管畸形破裂出血,可能延误病情。

卡马西平是临床治疗三叉神经痛的最常用、效果最确切的药物,治疗有效率约>90%^[4],但易出现药物不良反应和耐药性,因此,对于药物治疗效果欠佳且能耐受开颅手术的原发性三叉神经痛患者,《中国显微血管减压术治疗三叉神经痛和舌咽神经痛专家共识(2015)》^[2]推荐,微血管减压术是首选外科治疗方法,可以采取枕下经乙状窦后入路,优于立体定向伽马刀放射治疗和射频热凝术等;对于继发性三叉神经痛,应明确原发病变,从而选择相应治疗方法^[5],手术入路根据原发病变部位和性质采取枕下经乙状窦后入路、颞下经天幕入路等。研究显示,微血管减压术治疗原发性三叉神经痛的早期有效率约为90%(治愈和明显缓解),疼痛缓解率>95%(治愈、明显缓解和部分缓解)^[16]。本研究微血管减压术治疗原发性三叉神经痛的疼痛缓解率为98.82%(84/85);继发性三叉神经痛患者切除原发病变的同时探查三叉神经脑池段,以明确有无责任血管并解除其对三叉神经的压迫,术后疼痛缓解率为15/15例;但有1例原发性三叉神经痛患者微血管减压术治疗无效,具体原因尚不清楚,是否与脑桥小脑角、颅中窝和颅后窝发育异常、触发点区神经末梢或皮肤感受器异常有关,未进一步随访研究^[17]。

术后并发症方面,本研究仅1例(1.18%)原发性三叉神经痛患者术后出现神经系统并发症,表现为听力下降,究其原因,术前考虑三叉神经痛合并舌咽神经痛,术中探查三叉神经和舌咽神经,未见舌咽神经周围明确责任血管,但可能对前庭蜗神经造成一定损害;7例(7/15)继发性三叉神经痛患者术后出现神经系统并发症,包括听力下降5例、症状性缺血性卒中1例、面神经损伤6例,继发性三叉神经痛患者术后神经系统并发症发生率高于原发性三叉神经痛患者,推测可能是由于三叉神经痛病因不同、治疗方法不同,因此,对于继发性三叉神经痛患者,应充分考虑术后可能出现神经系统并发症,术前完善相关检查、术中减少神经损伤、术后密切监测和治疗,以及促进神经功能康复^[18]。其他常见术后并发症还包括面部麻木、角膜感觉减退、视力下降等。

有文献报道,原发性三叉神经痛微血管减压术后年复发率为1%~5%,垫片移位、局部肉芽肿形成和新的血管环生成等均可能导致复发^[19],再次手术的指征仍存争议^[19-20]。一项针对肿瘤致继发性三叉神经痛的长期随访结果显示,6年随访治疗有效率

仍达86.4%，肿瘤全切除是术后预后良好的主要预测因素^[18]。本研究仅对原发性和继发性三叉神经痛术后短期疗效进行回顾分析，其长期疗效尚待进一步随访研究。

综上所述，原发性和继发性三叉神经痛临床表现存有一定差异，后者在三叉神经痛出现前即已发生听力下降；适宜的辅助检查有助于早期诊断、及时治疗；枕下经乙状窦后入路微血管减压术常规用于原发性三叉神经痛的手术治疗，而继发性三叉神经痛根据原发病变部位和性质选择适宜的手术入路；术中对三叉神经脑池段周围血管仔细探查并充分减压；术后原发性和继发性三叉神经痛疼痛缓解率较高，但后者术后更易出现神经系统并发症。

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