

# 一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术治疗基底节区出血

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术治疗基底节区出血的有效性和安全性。**方法** 2017年1月–2018年5月纳入58例出血量25.52~39.98 ml的基底节区出血患者,随机接受一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术(Locator组,29例)和头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术(CT+laser组,29例),计算眶耳线水平面、经双侧外耳孔冠状平面和正中矢状平面理论置管靶点与引流管末端实际位置的相对距离差值,记录手术时间、术中置管次数和术后尿激酶应用次数,测量残留血肿量并计算拔管前血肿残留比例,记录颅内血肿扩大和颅内感染发生率。**结果** Locator组患者眶耳线水平面( $t = -17.369, P = 0.000$ )、经双侧外耳孔冠状平面( $t = -18.381, P = 0.000$ )和正中矢状平面( $t = -13.540, P = 0.000$ )穿刺误差均低于CT+laser组,术中置管次数( $Z = -2.565, P = 0.010$ )和术后尿激酶应用次数( $Z = -2.434, P = 0.015$ )均少于CT+laser组。两组患者各观察时间点残留血肿量差异有统计学意义( $F = 528.850, P = 0.000$ ),而Locator组与CT+laser组患者残留血肿量差异无统计学意义( $F = 0.000, P = 0.991$ );进一步计算拔管前血肿残留比例,Locator组达优秀比例高于CT+laser组且差异有统计学意义( $Z = -3.660, P = 0.000$ )。两组颅内血肿扩大(校正 $\chi^2 = 0.186, P = 0.666$ )和颅内感染(校正 $\chi^2 = 0.518, P = 0.472$ )发生率差异无统计学意义。**结论** 一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术操作简便、安全,穿刺精度和引流效率较高。

**【关键词】** 脑出血; 基底神经节; 立体定位技术; 引流术

## Hematoma puncture and catheter drainage assisted by a disposable stereotaxic locator for treating basal ganglia hemorrhage

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the efficacy and safety of hematoma puncture and catheter drainage assisted by a disposable stereotaxic locator in the treatment of basal ganglia hemorrhage.  
**Methods** From January 2017 to May 2018, a total of 58 cases of basal ganglia hemorrhage with the hematoma volume of 25.52–39.98 ml were randomly divided into 2 groups: Locator group ( $N = 29$ ) underwent hematoma puncture and catheter drainage assisted by a disposable stereotaxic locator and CT + laser group ( $N = 29$ ) underwent hematoma puncture and catheter drainage assisted by CT positioning with the aid of a cross laser transmitter. Calculate the relative distance difference between preoperatively designed target and actual end on the horizontal plane of orbitomeatal line, coronal plane via bilateral porus acusticus externus and midsagittal plane. Record operation time, the numbers of intraoperative catheter placement and postoperative use of urokinase. Measure the volume of residual hematoma, calculate the proportion of residual hematoma before extubation. Record the occurrence rate of enlarged hematoma and intracranial infection. **Results** Locator group performed better than CT + laser group on puncture accuracy on the horizontal ( $t = -17.369, P = 0.000$ ), coronal ( $t = -18.381, P = 0.000$ ) and midsagittal plane ( $t = -13.540, P = 0.000$ ) respectively. Locator group accomplished the puncture with less numbers of catheter placement ( $Z = -2.565, P = 0.010$ ) and less use of urokinase after surgery ( $Z = -2.434, P = 0.015$ ) than CT + laser group. There was significant difference on the volume of residual hematoma among different timepoints in 2 groups ( $F = 528.850, P = 0.000$ ), while there was no significant difference on the volume of residual hematoma between 2 groups ( $F = 0.000, P = 0.991$ ). The proportion of patients in Locator group with excellent

treatment effect (defined as percentage of residual hematoma in initial hematoma volume before extubation  $\leq 15\%$ ) was significantly higher than that in CT + laser group ( $Z = -3.660, P = 0.000$ ). There were no significant differences on the occurrence rate of enlarged hematoma (adjusted  $\chi^2 = 0.186, P = 0.666$ ) and intracranial infection (adjusted  $\chi^2 = 0.518, P = 0.472$ ) between 2 groups. **Conclusions** The disposable stereotactic locator is simple to operate, and helps to improve the therapeutic effect of hematoma puncture and catheter drainage with much better accuracy of catheter placement, higher efficacy of drainage of hematoma and less incidence of complications.

**【Key words】** Cerebral hemorrhage; Basal ganglia; Stereotactic techniques; Drainage

基底节区出血占全部高血压脑出血的50%~60%，好发于中老年人群，发病率、病死率和病残率均较高<sup>[1]</sup>。对于出血量25~40 ml的患者，药物保守治疗可能加重脑水肿，导致脑疝形成<sup>[2]</sup>；而开颅血肿清除术本身并不能使患者获益<sup>[3~5]</sup>。近10余年来，血肿穿刺置管引流术联合局部血肿腔内注射纤溶药成为此种类型脑出血的首选治疗方案<sup>[6~8]</sup>，研究显示，影响手术效果的重要因素是引流管末端置入位置<sup>[9~11]</sup>。天津市环湖医院近1年余尝试在一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下行血肿穿刺置管引流术治疗基底节区出血，取得良好效果，并比较该定位方法与普通CT简易定位法对患者后续治疗的影响，现总结报告如下。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)既往有高血压病史或发病时血压升高并排除其他原因的自发性脑出血。(2)头部CT显示出血部位位于基底节区，出血量为25~40 ml。(3)年龄为18~75岁。(4)发病至手术时间 $\leq 72$  h。(5)入院时生命体征平稳，无发热，血压控制在160/90 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。(6)入院时Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分 $\geq 9$ 分。(7)无凝血功能障碍或既往6个月内未服用抗凝药。(8)无构成手术禁忌证的严重系统性疾病。(9)本研究经天津市环湖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署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)非高血压脑出血，如颅内动脉瘤或动-静脉畸形(AVM)破裂出血。(2)非基底节区出血。(3)发病至手术时间 $> 72$  h。(4)入院时生命体征不平稳，呼吸和心率不稳定，收缩压 $\geq 200$  mm Hg或经抗高血压治疗6 h血压未降至160/90 mm Hg。(5)呕吐合并误吸致低氧血症，脉搏血氧饱和度( $SpO_2$ ) $< 0.90$ 或者严重窒息。(6)合并冠心病，既往

6个月内有心肌缺血发作史或心脏支架植入史，仍服用阿司匹林或华法林等药物。(7)合并心房颤动、哮喘等易被手术诱发急性发作的慢性疾病。(8)肝肾功能障碍或长期酗酒。(9)过敏体质，对局部麻醉药过敏。

3. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准，选择2017年1月~2018年5月在天津市环湖医院神经外科住院治疗的基底节区出血患者58例，男性33例，女性25例；年龄为32.40~75.00岁，平均(56.76 $\pm$ 11.23)岁；发病至手术时间8~62 h，平均(19.23 $\pm$ 6.94) h；53例(91.38%)既往有明确高血压病史；所有患者均出现对侧肢体运动障碍(100%)，还表现为头痛伴或不伴恶心呕吐54例(93.10%)、构音障碍45例(77.59%)、言语障碍31例(53.45%)、凝视麻痹36例(62.07%)；入院时GCS评分9~11分，平均(10.02 $\pm$ 0.61)分。所有患者均于术前1 h行头部CT检查明确诊断为基底节区出血，出血部位位于左侧大脑半球31例(53.45%)、右侧大脑半球27例(46.55%)；根据多田公式计算出血量为25.52~39.98 ml，平均(31.76 $\pm$ 3.67) ml。采用随机数字表法随机分为一次性脑立体定位仪辅助组(Locator组，29例)以及头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器组(CT+laser组，29例)，两组患者一般资料比较，差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ，表1)，均衡可比。

### 二、研究方法

1. 血肿穿刺置管引流术 两组患者均于发病后12~72 h行血肿穿刺置管引流术。(1)一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术：患者仰卧位，穿刺点位于患侧眉弓上7.50~9.00 cm、中线旁开2.50 cm处；常规消毒，局部麻醉下安装一次性脑立体定位仪(广东迅高医用导管有限公司)，无菌敷料包裹定位器和术区后行头部薄层(层厚1.50 mm)CT扫描(荷兰Philips公司)，将DICOM数据导入脑立体定位仪配套软件完成三维重建，确定置管靶点坐

**表1** Locator组与CT+laser组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between Locator group and CT + laser group

Item	Locator (N=29)	CT + laser (N=29)	$\chi^2$ or t value	P value	Item	Locator (N=29)	CT + laser (N=29)	$\chi^2$ or t value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			0.070	0.791	Aphasia [case (%)]	15 (51.72)	16 (55.17)	0.069	0.792
Male	17 (58.62)	16 (55.17)			Gaze palsy [case (%)]	18 (62.07)	18 (62.07)	0.000	1.000
Female	12 (41.38)	13 (44.83)			GCS ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)	10.03 $\pm$ 0.68	10.00 $\pm$ 0.53	0.215	0.831
Age ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , year)	57.17 $\pm$ 11.06	56.34 $\pm$ 11.40	0.281	0.780	Bleeding site [case (%)]			0.069	0.792
Duration from onset to operation ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , h)	19.47 $\pm$ 7.36	19.02 $\pm$ 6.68	0.246	0.806	Left	15 (51.72)	16 (55.17)		
Hypertension [case (%)]	26 (89.66)	27 (93.10)	0.000	1.000	Right	14 (48.28)	13 (44.83)		
Headache with/without nausea or vomiting [case (%)]	28 (96.55)	26 (89.66)	0.269	0.604	Bleeding volume ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ml)	32.30 $\pm$ 3.75	31.22 $\pm$ 3.59	1.120	0.268
Dysarthria [case (%)]	23 (79.31)	22 (75.86)	0.099	0.753					

Two - independent - sample t test for comparison of age, duration from onset to operation, GCS and bleeding volume, adjusted  $\chi^2$  test for comparison of hypertension and headache with/without nausea or vomiting, and  $\chi^2$  test for comparison of others. GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale, Glasgow昏迷量表

标,计算穿刺角度和置管深度。术区重新消毒,局部麻醉后调节脑立体定位仪的单、双弓角度,沿穿刺方向切开头皮,以特制的长钻头(天津市津东希翼医疗器械厂)颅骨钻孔1个,直径约6 mm,颅锥透硬脑膜后置入引流管(26020型脑室外引流和监测导管,美国Medtronic公司,直径约4.90 mm)于相应深度(图1);连接20 ml注射器缓慢抽吸,首次引流量10~15 ml;取下脑立体定位仪,缝合固定引流管,连接引流瓶,无菌敷料加压包扎伤口。(2)头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术:于钻孔区及其同侧颞区贴心电图电极片作为标记,行薄层CT扫描,将DICOM数据导入3D-Slicer软件([www.slicer.org](http://www.slicer.org))完成颅骨和血肿的三维重建,于头皮描绘出血肿投影,确定置管靶点和穿刺路径;患者仰卧位,以“十”字激光发射器照射头部,将穿刺点和置管靶点置于同一平面并于头皮标记;常规消毒,局部麻醉后切开头皮并颅骨钻孔1个,直径约6 mm,颅锥透硬脑膜后,在标记的平面内置入引流管于相应深度(图2);其余手术操作同一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术。

2.术后处理 两组患者术后均予脱水降低颅内压、止血、抗高血压和营养神经等对症治疗。术后第1天复查CT,根据残留血肿量决定是否于血肿腔内注射尿激酶;留置引流管至少3 d,术后第3天再次复查CT,残留血肿量<15 ml时拔除引流管;拔管次日起隔日行腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,共3次,若脑脊液提示颅内感染征象,则立即行腰大池持续引流术和抗感染治疗,直至连续复查3次脑脊液结果正常。

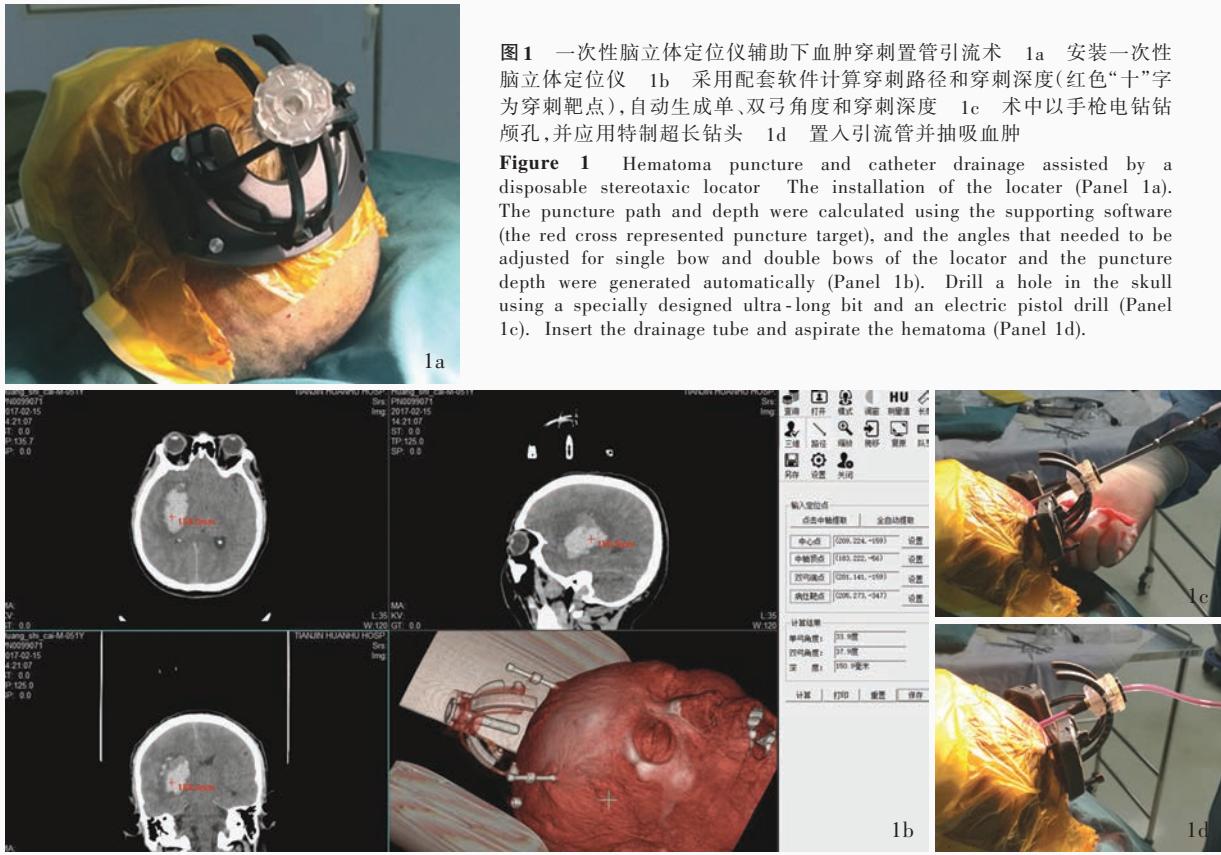
3.观察指标 (1)穿刺精度:分别计算眶耳线水平面、经双侧外耳孔冠状平面和正中矢状平面理论置管靶点与引流管末端实际位置的相对距离差值。(2)记录手术时间、术中置管次数和术后尿激酶应用次数。(3)残留血肿量和拔管前血肿残留比例:分别于术前、术后次日尿激酶应用前和拔管当日复查CT,根据多田公式计算残留血肿量;计算拔管前血肿残留比例,拔管前血肿残留比例(%)=拔管前残留血肿量/初始出血量×100%,≤15%为优秀,>15%~30%为良好,>30%为一般。(4)手术相关并发症:术后记录手术相关并发症发生率,包括颅内血肿扩大和颅内感染。颅内血肿扩大的判断标准:术后残留血肿量较术前增加1/3。颅内感染的判断标准:术后72 h内出现颈项强直,持续发热(体温≥38.5 °C),脑脊液白细胞/总细胞比例>1 300,葡萄糖低于正常参考值下限,细菌培养呈阳性。

### 三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 22.0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 $\chi^2$ 检验;等级资料采用秩和检验。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;两组患者残留血肿量的比较采用重复测量设计的方差分析。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

一、两种定位方法穿刺精度的比较  
Locator组患者在眶耳线水平面、经双侧外耳孔



**图1** 一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿穿刺置管引流术 1a 安装一次性脑立体定位仪 1b 采用配套软件计算穿刺路径和穿刺深度(红色“十”字为穿刺靶点),自动生成单、双弓角度和穿刺深度 1c 术中以手枪电钻钻颅孔,并应用特制超长钻头 1d 置入引流管并抽吸血肿

**Figure 1** Hematoma puncture and catheter drainage assisted by a disposable stereotaxic locator. The installation of the locator (Panel 1a). The puncture path and depth were calculated using the supporting software (the red cross represented puncture target), and the angles that needed to be adjusted for single bow and double bows of the locator and the puncture depth were generated automatically (Panel 1b). Drill a hole in the skull using a specially designed ultra-long bit and an electric pistol drill (Panel 1c). Insert the drainage tube and aspirate the hematoma (Panel 1d).

冠状平面和正中矢状平面的穿刺误差均低于CT+laser组且差异有统计学意义(均 $P=0.000$ ,表2),表明一次性脑立体定位仪辅助的穿刺精度更高。

## 二、两种定位方法手术时间、术中置管次数和术后尿激酶应用次数的比较

Locator组患者手术时间为 $(32.07 \pm 10.00)$  h, CT+laser组手术时间为 $(31.93 \pm 5.39)$  h,组间差异无统计学意义( $P=0.948$ );Locator组患者术中仅置管1次比例( $P=0.010$ )和术后尿激酶应用 $\leq 1$ 次比例( $P=0.015$ )均高于CT+laser组且差异有统计学意义,表明一次性脑立体定位仪辅助的治疗过程更简捷(表3)。

## 三、两种定位方法手术效果的对比

Locator组和CT+laser组患者术前、术后次日尿激酶应用前与拔管当日残留血肿量差异有统计学意义( $P=0.000$ ),而Locator组与CT+laser组患者残留血肿量差异无统计学意义( $P=0.991$ ),表明两种方法均可以有效清除颅内血肿,但并未显示出一次性脑立体定位仪辅助血肿穿刺置管引流术的疗效优于头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器辅助(表4)。

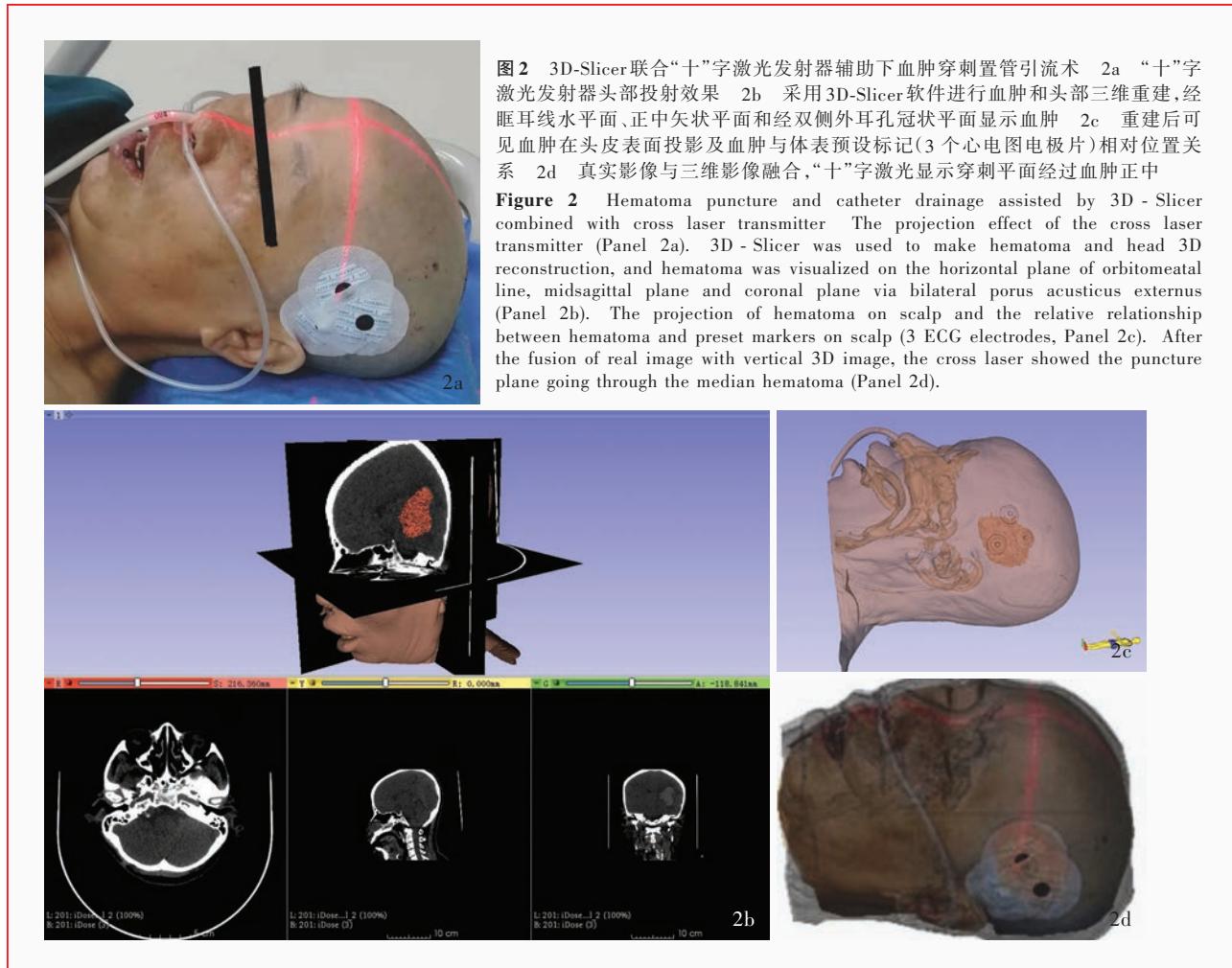
5)。进一步计算拔管前血肿残留比例,Locator组患者达优秀比例高于CT+laser组且差异有统计学意义( $P=0.000$ ),表明一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿清除效率优于头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器辅助(表6)。

## 四、两种定位方法手术相关并发症的比较

本组58例患者中6例(10.34%)颅内血肿扩大,Locator组2例(6.90%,2/29),CT+laser组4例(13.79%,4/29),组间差异无统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2=0.186$ , $P=0.666$ );2例(3.45%)出现颅内感染,均为CT+laser组(6.90%,2/29),组间差异亦无统计学意义(校正 $\chi^2=0.518$ , $P=0.472$ ),表明一次性脑立体定位仪辅助和头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器辅助血肿穿刺置管引流术的安全性相当。

## 讨 论

近年来,以血肿穿刺置管引流术为代表的血肿清除术越来越受到神经内外科医师的重视,成为高血压脑出血治疗的发展趋势<sup>[6-8]</sup>。多项研究结果显示,引流管末端置入位置是影响引流效果的重要因



素<sup>[9-11]</sup>,因此,术前精确定位血肿、术中精准引导引流管置入位置是决定手术治疗效果的关键。

目前,临床常用的颅内血肿定位和定向方法包括以下几种:(1)有框架立体定向系统。该系统定位精度较高,误差≤1 mm;但操作较繁琐,需在术前患者头部安装金属头架[如天津市环湖医院采用的Leksell头架(瑞典Elektta公司)],再行头部CT扫描,术中需保持头部固定不动,术者人工计算穿刺靶点和穿刺路径后安装头环,完成钻孔和置管操作。由于基底节区出血患者常合并单侧肢体运动障碍,所以对上述操作的配合较差,手术时需较多医务人员协助,同时患者多存在意识障碍,无法主动配合操作,甚至有时因为患者躁动明显,不得不改行全身麻醉以完成手术,既增加治疗成本又增加术后肺部感染风险<sup>[12]</sup>。(2)无框架立体定向导航系统。该系统目前主要是数字化仪系统[如天津市环湖医院采用的StealthStation™手术导航系统(美国Medtronic公司)],分为红外线数字化仪(也称光学

神经导航系统)和电磁化数字化仪。该系统利用术前采集的神经影像学资料,通过自身工作站和软件系统,实现三维重建模型和术中实时导航,定位精度较高,理论误差≤2 mm;但设备较昂贵,成本较高,且操作复杂,尤其应用电磁导航时,导航探针易受外界金属物品干扰,影响穿刺精度<sup>[12-13]</sup>。(3)利用CT平扫图像于体表画线的简易定位法。1985年,Kandel和Peresedov<sup>[14]</sup>采用CT引导下血肿穿刺置管引流术治疗32例脑出血患者,证实该方法安全、有效。30余年来,国内外在这一领域进行大量临床探索<sup>[14-17]</sup>,尤以中国神经外科医师的贡献最显著<sup>[17-21]</sup>,复旦大学附属中山医院徐汇医院孙树杰教授研究团队研发的方体定位和软通道引流术及相关手术设备就是其中的突出代表<sup>[21]</sup>,定位准确、操作简单(单人床旁即可完成)、易于临床推广,特别适用于基层医院,并经过多年临床应用,取得良好治疗效果;但其不足之处在于,置管时缺乏精确引导,受术者个人经验和操作技巧的影响较大,存在一定误

**表2** Locator组与CT+laser组患者穿刺精度的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm)**Table 2.** Comparison of the puncture accuracy between Locator group and CT+laser group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm)

Group	N	Horizontal plane	Coronal plane	Midsagittal plane
Locator	29	2.14 ± 0.64	2.83 ± 0.97	2.83 ± 0.80
CT + laser	29	8.14 ± 1.75	9.28 ± 1.62	8.52 ± 2.11
t value		-17.369	-18.381	-13.540
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000

**表4** Locator组与CT+laser组患者残留血肿量的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ml)**Table 4.** Comparison of the volume of residual hematoma between Locator group and CT+laser group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ml)

Group	N	Preoperation	Before the use of urokinase	On the day of extubation
Locator	29	32.30 ± 3.75	20.88 ± 8.93	4.78 ± 1.94
CT + laser	29	31.22 ± 3.59	20.67 ± 7.83	6.41 ± 2.17

**表6** Locator组与CT+laser组患者拔管前血肿残留比例的比较[例(%)]**Table 6.** Comparison of the proportion of residual hematoma before extubation between Locator and CT + laser groups [case (%)]

Group	N	Excellent	Good	Normal	Z value	P value
Locator	29	19 (65.52)	9 (31.03)	1 (3.45)	-3.660	0.000
CT + laser	29	5 (17.24)	20 (68.97)	4 (13.79)		

差。(4)3D-Slicer辅助定位法。3D-Slicer是一个免费的医学图像分析处理和三维可视化开源软件平台,获得美国国立卫生研究院(NIH)和全球开发者的支持。解放军总医院陈晓雷教授研究团队最早在国内应用3D-Slicer软件并进行教学普及,他们还针对这套软件开发出导航模块和电子陀螺仪,实现软件与硬件的结合,临床取得良好治疗效果<sup>[22-25]</sup>;但是,该软件无实时导航功能,单独应用可以实现血肿在头皮的精确投影;穿刺置管时仍依靠术者个人经验和操作技巧,存在一定误差<sup>[22-24]</sup>。

本研究CT+laser组患者术前采用3D-Slicer软件完成血肿建模和头皮投影标记,术中利用“十”字激光发射器辅助定向。激光具有良好的指向性,遇球面可自然延展<sup>[19]</sup>,保证穿刺靶点和置管靶点落于同一平面内,术者仅需调整引流管与矢状面的角度即可,故降低操作难度,提高准确性;即使如此,从最终结果看,引流管末端的实际位置在水平面、冠状平面和矢状平面上与理论置管靶点仍有较大误差,且这种误差明显高于Locator组。

**表3** Locator组与CT+laser组患者手术时间、术中置管次数和术后尿激酶应用次数的比较**Table 3.** Comparison of surgical data between Locator group and CT+laser group

Item	Locator (N=29)	CT+laser (N=29)	t or Z value	P value
Operation time ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , h)	32.07 ± 10.00	31.93 ± 5.39	0.065	0.948
Times of placing catheter during operation [case (%)]			-2.565	0.010
1	29 (100.00)	23 (79.31)		
2	0 (0.00)	6 (20.69)		
Times of urokinase injection after operation [case (%)]			-2.434	0.015
≤ 1	26 (89.66)	18 (62.07)		
≥ 2	3 (10.34)	11 (37.93)		

Two-independent-sample t test for comparison of operation time, and rank sum test for comparison of others

**表5** Locator组与CT+laser组患者残留血肿量的重复测量设计的方差分析表**Table 5.** ANOVA of repeated measurement design for residual hematoma volume between Locator group and CT+laser group

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
Treatment	0.006	1.000	0.006	0.000	0.991
Time	22 908.752	1.300	17 623.113	528.850	0.000
Treatment × time	40.518	1.300	31.169	0.935	0.361
Error between groups	2 481.993	56.000	44.321		
Error within group	2 425.810	72.796	33.323		

本研究Locator组采用一次性简易脑定位仪,相当于一个简化缩小版的立体定位头架,其安装操作范围较Leksell头架明显缩小、步骤明显简化,手术医师可以独立完成;而且由于定位仪直接固定于颅骨,计算的穿刺点和血肿靶点位置相对固定,术中患者的头部活动不会对穿刺方向和穿刺深度造成影响,从而保证穿刺精度,降低手术医师主观因素的干扰。此外,定位仪有配套的定位软件(Locator),安装头架、薄层CT扫描后,将DICOM数据导入配套软件,只需确定好置管靶点,软件即可自动生成穿刺方向和穿刺深度,既简化操作,又避免人工计算导致的误差。因此,这种简易定位仪的出现,使血肿穿刺置管引流术的操作完全程序化、简单化,神经外科医师仅需短期培训即可独立完成手术,使基层医院开展血肿穿刺置管引流术的门槛明显降低。

本研究结果显示,穿刺精度提高后可以带来以下好处:(1)减少术中置管次数。本研究Locator组29例患者均置管1次,CT+laser组29例患者中6例(20.69%)术中调整方向再次置管。置管次数的增

加理论上增加颅内血肿扩大和颅内感染风险,虽然本研究两组患者的手术相关并发症发生率差异无统计学意义,但考虑到样本量较小,尚待进一步扩大样本量的临床研究证实。术中是否调整置管方向,主要受首次血肿抽吸量的影响,在本研究中,当首次血肿抽吸量<10 ml时,Locator组选择不调整置管方向,而CT+laser组调整方向再次置管,这主要是因前者的穿刺精度更高,术后CT也证实这一点,Locator组引流管末端实际位置距离理论靶点更近。(2)降低术后尿激酶应用次数。Locator组患者术后仅应用≤1次尿激酶的比例高于CT+laser组。随着尿激酶应用次数的增加,颅内感染风险理论上升高,本研究结果显示,颅内感染均发生于术后尿激酶应用次数≥2次的患者,与之相符。(3)引流效果更佳。两组患者术后残留血肿量均较术前明显减少,表明两种定位方法均可以有效清除颅内血肿;尽管两组患者残留血肿量差异无统计学意义,但进一步计算拔管前血肿残留比例,Locator组达优秀比例高于CT+laser组,表明一次性脑立体定位仪辅助下血肿清除效率优于头部CT联合“十”字激光发射器辅助。研究显示,残留血肿量越少、预后越佳<sup>[26-27]</sup>。

综上所述,一次性脑立体定位仪辅助血肿穿刺置管引流术可以有效提高穿刺精度和引流效果,同时操作简便、安全,易于临床推广应用。

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## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(二)

高密度脂蛋白胆固醇

high-density lipoprotein cholesterol(HDL-C)

 $\gamma$ -谷氨酰转移酶  $\gamma$ -glutamyltransferase(GGT)

CT灌注成像 CT perfusion imaging(CTP)

国际标准化比值 international normalized ratio(INR)

国际脑出血外科手术试验

International Surgical Trial in Intracerebral Hemorrhage (STICH)

核因子- $\kappa$ B nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)

红细胞生成素 erythropoietin(EPO)

琥珀酸脱氢酶 succinate dehydrogenase(SDH)

还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸

nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide-reduced(NADH)

回波时间 echo time(TE)

活化部分凝血活酶时间

activated partial thromboplastin time(APTT)

活性氧 reactive oxygen species(ROS)

Glasgow昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)

肌酐 creatinine(Cr)

肌阵挛性癫痫伴破碎红纤维

myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-red fibers(MERRF)

Ras基因家族A蛋白

Ras homolog gene family member A(RhoA)

基质金属蛋白酶 matrix metalloproteinases(MMPs)

基质金属蛋白酶-3 matrix metalloproteinase-3(MMP-3)

基质金属蛋白酶-9 matrix metalloproteinase-9(MMP-9)

激励次数 number of excitation(NEX)

急性脑出血降压治疗研究

Antihypertensive Treatment in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage (ATACH) study

急性脑出血强化降压试验

Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial(INTERACT)

静脉铰链角 venous hinge angle(VHA)

聚合酶链反应 polymerase chain reaction(PCR)

扩大的血管周围间隙 enlarged perivascular spaces(EPVS)

[扩大的Virchow-Robin间隙 dilated Virchow-Robin spaces(dVRS)]

扩散加权成像 diffusion-weighted imaging(DWI)

Newcastle-Ottawa量表 Newcastle-Ottawa Scale(NOS)

颅脑创伤 traumatic brain injury(TBI)

颅内静脉窦血栓形成

cerebral venous sinus thrombosis(CVST)