

神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术治疗带状疱疹后神经痛疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术治疗带状疱疹后神经痛的疗效。方法 共 135 例带状疱疹后神经痛患者行神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术,分别于术前和术后 1、3、5、7、30 d 采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)和匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)评价疼痛缓解程度和睡眠质量改善情况,比较不同年龄组的治疗周期。结果 神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术治疗显效率为 95.56%(129/135),总有效率为 100%(135/135)。手术前后 VAS 评分($F = 46.891, P = 0.000$)和 PSQI 评分($F = 55.993, P = 0.000$)差异均有统计学意义,术后 1、3、5、7 和 30 d VAS 评分($t = 6.395, P = 0.012; t = 8.104, P = 0.000; t = 5.693, P = 0.013; t = 8.294, P = 0.000; t = 7.193, P = 0.007$)和 PSQI 评分($t = 7.142, P = 0.006; t = 3.959, P = 0.034; t = 7.142, P = 0.006; t = 3.959, P = 0.034; t = 8.104, P = 0.000$)均低于术前。平均治疗周期(15.97 ± 2.44) d,各年龄组患者治疗周期差异有统计学意义($F = 9.184, P = 0.001$), ≤ 30 岁组治疗周期最短($q = 4.593, P = 0.019; q = 5.693, P = 0.018; q = 4.583, P = 0.021; q = 7.204, P = 0.008; q = 5.593, P = 0.013$), > 70 岁组治疗周期最长($q = 5.593, P = 0.013; q = 8.104, P = 0.000; q = 7.142, P = 0.006; q = 5.693, P = 0.011; q = 4.298, P = 0.033$)。结论 神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术治疗带状疱疹后神经痛,在缓解疼痛的同时改善睡眠质量,有望成为临床治疗带状疱疹后神经痛的理想方法。

【关键词】 神经痛,带状疱疹后; 神经传导阻滞; 电刺激疗法; 脊髓

Analysis on curative effect of nerve block combined with spinal cord stimulation for postherpetic neuralgia

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the curative effect of nerve block combined with spinal cord stimulation (SCS) for postherpetic neuralgia (PHN). **Methods** A total of 135 patients with PHN were treated with nerve block combined with SCS. Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) was adapted to assess the degree of pain relief and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was applied to evaluate quality of sleep before treatment and 1, 3, 5, 7, 30 d after treatment. Treatment cycle was compared among different age subgroups. **Results** The effective rate of nerve block combined with SCS was 95.56% (129/135), and the total effective rate was 100% (135/135). There was significant difference on VAS ($F = 46.891, P = 0.000$) and PSQI ($F = 55.993, P = 0.000$) scores before and after treatment. The results showed that VAS score ($t = 6.395, P = 0.012; t = 8.104, P = 0.000; t = 5.693, P = 0.013; t = 8.294, P = 0.000; t = 7.193, P = 0.007$) and PSQI score ($t = 7.142, P = 0.006; t = 3.959, P = 0.034; t = 7.142, P = 0.006; t = 3.959, P = 0.034; t = 8.104, P = 0.000$) 1, 3, 5, 7 and 30 d after treatment were significantly lower than before treatment. The average treatment cycle was (15.97 ± 2.44) d, and there was significant difference on treatment cycle among different age subgroups ($F = 9.184, P = 0.001$). The treatment cycle in subgroup of ≤ 30 years was shortest ($q = 4.593, P = 0.019; q = 5.693, P = 0.018; q = 4.583, P = 0.021; q = 7.204, P = 0.008; q = 5.593, P = 0.013$), and

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the treatment cycle in subgroup of > 70 years was longest ($q = 5.593, P = 0.013; q = 8.104, P = 0.000; q = 7.142, P = 0.006; q = 5.693, P = 0.011; q = 4.298, P = 0.033$). **Conclusions** Nerve block combined with SCS in the treatment of PHN alleviates pain and improves the quality of sleep. It is expected to be an ideal method for clinical treatment of PHN.

【Key words】 Neuralgia, postherpetic; Nerve block; Electric stimulation therapy; Spinal cord

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带状疱疹系水痘-带状疱疹病毒(VZV)导致的以集簇性疱疹伴剧烈疼痛为主要临床症状的疾病,多发生于成人,好发于夏秋季节。在劳累和免疫力低下的情况下,感染水痘-带状疱疹病毒可以侵犯神经系统和皮肤,产生激烈的炎症反应^[1]。研究显示,带状疱疹发病率与年龄呈正相关($r = 0.533, P = 0.008$)^[2]。流行病学调查显示,带状疱疹在正常人群的发病率为 1.4%~4.8%,约 20% 患者遗留神经痛且随年龄的增长而增加^[3]。带状疱疹后神经痛(PHN)的治疗方法较为有限,主要包括抗病毒药综合治疗、神经传导阻滞(NB)、鞘内注射激素等^[4-6],但效果不甚理想,严重降低患者生活质量。本研究采用神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术(SCS)治疗带状疱疹后神经痛,评价其有效性并探讨不同年龄患者的治疗周期,以为临床预防与治疗带状疱疹后神经痛提供依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)均符合带状疱疹后神经痛的诊断标准^[1,3]。(2)抗病毒药(包括普瑞巴林等)综合治疗效果欠佳,无法控制疼痛[视觉模拟评分(VAS) > 4分]。(3)无脊柱畸形,病变节段脊椎MRI检查无明显异常。(4)本研究经湖北医药学院附属人民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)神经传导阻滞穿刺部位感染。(2)合并严重心、肺、肾功能障碍。(3)凝血功能障碍。(4)精神病和智力障碍^[6-7]。

3. 一般资料 选择 2015 年 5 月-2016 年 5 月在湖北医药学院附属人民医院诊断与治疗的急性带状疱疹后神经痛患者 135 例,男性 79 例,女性 56 例;年龄 23~81 岁,平均(54.21 ± 14.22)岁;病程 23~27 d,平均为(25.35 ± 2.81) d;疼痛部位位于头面部并沿枕大神经分布区皮肤表面向上放射至额部和

眼眶 55 例(40.74%),胸腰腹部 40 例(29.63%),上肢 20 例(14.81%),下肢 20 例(14.81%);78 例(57.78%)伴并发症,其中糖尿病 40 例(29.63%)、高血压 30 例(22.22%)、其他 18 例(13.33%);均采用神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术。

二、治疗方法

1. 神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术 神经传导阻滞根据疼痛部位并结合皮肤损害区域,选择相应外周神经进行穿刺阻滞。头面部通常选择枕大神经,穿刺阻滞部位为枢椎(C₂)横突内后方“入肌点”;胸腰腹部选择肋间神经,穿刺阻滞部位为椎旁;上肢选择臂丛神经,穿刺阻滞部位为肌间沟;下肢和骶部选择股神经,穿刺阻滞部位为腹股沟韧带中间下方约 1 cm。患者俯卧位,于 CT 引导下定位穿刺点,以质量分数为 1% 的利多卡因局部麻醉,选择 22G 硬膜外针垂直皮肤穿刺,出现突破感后停止,回抽无血液或脑脊液,即可注射局部麻醉药物(包括 2% 利多卡因 5 ml、复方倍他米松 3.50 mg、维生素 B₆ 200 mg、甲钴胺 1 mg 加入生理盐水中至 20 ml),糖尿病患者不予复方倍他米松。同时行脊髓电刺激术,采用美国 Medtronic 公司生产的 3986A 型脊髓电刺激仪,刺激电极置于疼痛部位对应脊髓节段后柱的相应部位,枕大神经受累者置于 C₂₋₃ 和 C₃₋₄ 椎间孔外缘,在数字减影血管造影术(DSA)引导下调整电极位置,使其充分覆盖脊髓节段背部,疼痛部位出现酥麻感确定为电极植入部位。刺激参数:温度 42 °C,脉宽 20 ms,频率 2 Hz,持续时间 120 s、间隔时间 15 s。

2. 疼痛缓解和睡眠质量改善评价 分别于术前以及术后 1、3、5、7 和 30 d 采用 VAS 量表和匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)评价疼痛缓解程度和睡眠质量改善情况。(1)VAS 量表:总评分 10 分,0 分,无疼痛;1~3 分,轻度疼痛,可忍受;4~6 分,疼痛影响睡眠,尚可忍受;7~10 分,逐渐强烈的疼痛,影响食欲和睡眠,难以忍受。(2)PSQI 量表:采用问卷式调查,由

表 1 神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术前后 VAS 和 PSQI 评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)**Table 1.** Comparison of VAS and PSQI scores before treatment and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

Time	N	VAS	PSQI
Before operation (1)	135	7.95 ± 1.78	16.37 ± 2.18
1 d after operation (2)	135	4.75 ± 3.15	11.29 ± 5.73
3 d after operation (3)	135	3.15 ± 1.04	9.29 ± 1.57
5 d after operation (4)	135	2.75 ± 0.35	8.47 ± 1.86
7 d after operation (5)	135	1.07 ± 0.24	6.24 ± 1.08
30 d after operation (6)	135	0.75 ± 0.12	5.29 ± 0.73
F value		46.891	55.993
P value		0.000	0.000

VAS, Visual Analogue Scale, 视觉模拟评分; PSQI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, 匹兹堡睡眠质量指数。The same for Table 2

表 2 神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术前后 VAS 和 PSQI 评分的两两比较**Table 2.** Paired comparison of VAS score and PSQI score before and after treatment

Paired comparison	VAS		PSQI	
	t value	P value	t value	P value
(1) (2)	6.395	0.012	7.142	0.006
(1) (3)	8.104	0.000	3.959	0.034
(1) (4)	5.693	0.013	7.142	0.006
(1) (5)	8.294	0.000	3.959	0.034
(1) (6)	7.193	0.007	8.104	0.000

19 项自评条目和 5 项他评条目组成, 包含主观睡眠质量、入睡时间、睡眠时间、睡眠效率、睡眠障碍、使用镇静催眠药和日间功能障碍共 7 项因子, 每项因子 0~3 分, 总评分 21 分, 评分越高、睡眠质量越差。

3. 疗效评价 治疗后疼痛缓解程度分为无效、显效和痊愈, 其中, 无效, 治疗后临床症状未缓解或仅轻度缓解, VAS 评分减少 < 50%; 显效, 治疗后临床症状中度缓解, VAS 评分减少 $\geq 50\% \sim 99\%$; 痊愈, 治疗后临床症状完全缓解。显效和治愈为有效, 并计算总有效率[总有效率(%) = (显效例数 + 痊愈例数) / 总例数 $\times 100\%$]。治疗过程中因故中断治疗未完成观察指标或因其他原因无法作出客观判断者, 视为淘汰病例。

4. 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 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用单方差分析, 两两比较行 LSD-t 或 SNK-q 检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术显效率 95.56%(129/135), 总有效率为 100%(135/135)。手术前后 VAS($P = 0.000$)和 PSQI($P = 0.000$)评分差异均有统计学意义, 其中, 术后 1、3、5、7 和 30 d VAS($P = 0.012, 0.000, 0.013, 0.000, 0.007$)和 PSQI($P = 0.006, 0.034, 0.006, 0.034, 0.000$)评分均低于术前, 表明神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术可以有效缓解疼痛和改善睡眠质量(表 1, 2)。

本组患者治疗周期为 9~22 d、平均(15.97 \pm 2.44) d, 根据年龄分组, 各年龄组患者治疗周期差异有统计学意义($P = 0.001$), 其中, ≤ 30 岁组治疗周期最短($P = 0.019, 0.018, 0.021, 0.008, 0.013$)、> 70 岁组治疗周期最长($P = 0.013, 0.000, 0.006, 0.011, 0.033$), 表明随着年龄的增长, 治疗周期不断延长(表 3, 4)。

讨 论

临床上由于老年人免疫功能较年轻人相对较低, 故发生带状疱疹后易出现神经痛且持续时间较长^[7-8]。临床治疗带状疱疹后神经痛的方法有多种, 如药物综合治疗、微创治疗等, 但主要以抗病毒药为主^[9]。研究显示, 明确诊断为带状疱疹后迅速予抗病毒药和激素等治疗, 可以使带状疱疹后神经痛发生率降低, 但超出“治疗时间窗”则无益于减少带状疱疹后神经痛发生率^[10-11]。虽然抗病毒药和激素等治疗带状疱疹效果较好, 但其不良反应和长期随访信息缺乏, 对预防带状疱疹后神经痛无明显作用。传统药物治疗并不能迅速准确控制疼痛, 同时长期应用药物可能引起其他不良反应甚至更复杂的情况^[12-13]。最新研究显示, 神经传导阻滞可以阻断皮损区末梢神经痛觉冲动向中枢传递, 从而阻断神经痛的恶性循环, 并利用对交感神经节的阻断, 使其受到损害, 从而抑制兴奋性较高的交感神经与非正常放电的神经纤维^[14-16]。但仍存在不足, 神经传导阻滞虽然创伤小且疗效显著, 但持续时间较短。脊髓电刺激术作为一种国际公认的治疗方法, 具有安全性高, 创伤小等优点, 同时其治疗具有可逆性。此外, 该方法还可以根据患者感受改变刺激参数, 从而真正实现个体化治疗, 这也是其他治疗方法不可比拟的优势^[17-18]。

通过对比各种治疗方法的优劣, 本研究将神经

表 3 各年龄组患者神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激治疗周期的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, d$)

Table 3. Comparison of treatment cycle among different age subgroups ($\bar{x} \pm s, d$)

Age (year)	N	Treatment cycle
≤ 30 (1)	4	10.37 ± 2.71
31-40 (2)	9	12.25 ± 3.45
41-50 (3)	13	14.49 ± 2.98
51-60 (4)	32	16.45 ± 2.13
61-70 (5)	36	18.19 ± 4.53
>70 (6)	41	18.39 ± 1.69
<i>F</i> value		9.184
<i>P</i> value		0.001

表 4 各年龄组患者神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激治疗周期的两两比较

Table 4. Paired comparison of treatment cycle among different age subgroups

Paired comparison	<i>q</i> value	<i>P</i> value	Paired comparison	<i>q</i> value	<i>P</i> value
(1) (2)	4.593	0.019	(2) (6)	8.104	0.000
(1) (3)	5.693	0.018	(3) (4)	4.955	0.031
(1) (4)	4.583	0.021	(3) (5)	5.095	0.022
(1) (5)	7.204	0.008	(3) (6)	7.142	0.006
(1) (6)	5.593	0.013	(4) (5)	3.959	0.034
(2) (3)	4.104	0.038	(4) (6)	5.693	0.011
(2) (4)	5.935	0.018	(5) (6)	4.298	0.033
(2) (5)	6.395	0.012			

传导阻滞与脊髓电刺激术相结合,评价其有效性,并通过比较各年龄组患者治疗周期调整刺激标准。结果显示,神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术的显效率为 95.56% (129/135),总有效率为 100% (135/135);手术前后 VAS 和 PSQI 评分差异均有统计学意义,术后 1、3、5、7 和 30 天 VAS 和 PSQI 评分均低于术前;治疗周期 9~22 天、平均 (15.97 ± 2.44) 天,各年龄组患者治疗周期差异有统计学意义,且随着年龄的增长,治疗周期延长。脊髓电刺激术可以有效降低神经性痛觉信号的传导通量,显著减小神经可塑性的变化和波动情况,从而抑制中枢敏化。此外,神经传导阻滞可以抑制周围神经中有害介质,防止外周敏化^[19-20]。

综上所述,神经传导阻滞联合脊髓电刺激术显著改善急性带状疱疹进展为带状疱疹后神经痛,有效缓解疼痛,改善睡眠质量,该联合治疗方案可能成为目前临床治疗带状疱疹后神经痛的理想方法,因此在一定程度上值得临床推广应用。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

间变性多形性黄色星形细胞瘤

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Anaplastic pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma

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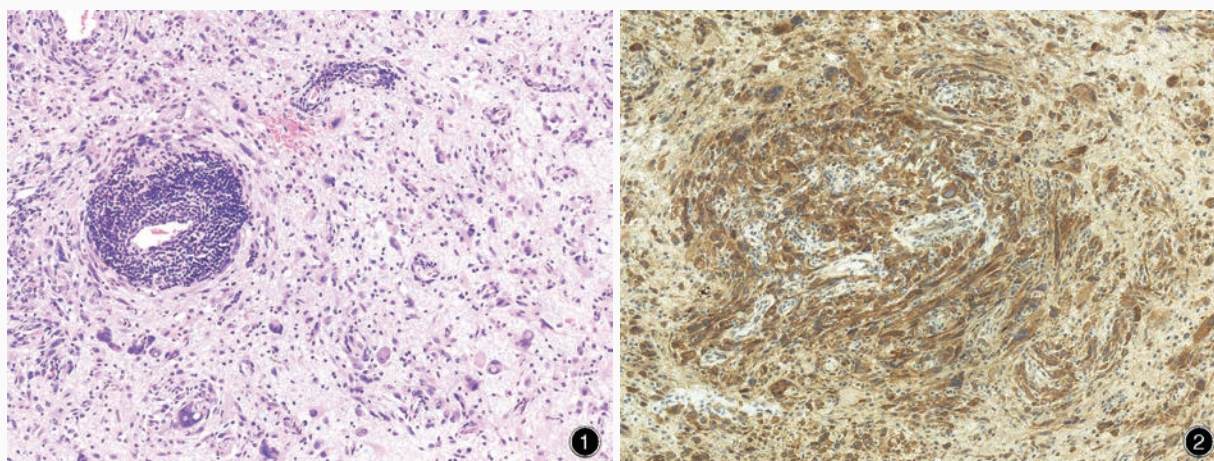


图1 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞核和胞质呈多形性和黄色瘤样,间质内可见散在淋巴细胞浸润 HE染色 ×100 图2 光学显微镜观察显示,肿瘤细胞胞质表达BRAF 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision二步法) ×100

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings revealed that both the nuclei and cytoplasm of tumor cells presented polymorphism and characteristics of xanthoma, with interstitial scattered lymphocytic infiltration. HE staining ×100 **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings revealed the cytoplasm of tumor cells was positive for BRAF. Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) ×100

2016年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版定义伴核分裂象 $\geq 5/10$ 个高倍视野(HPF)的多形性黄色星形细胞瘤为间变性多形性黄色星形细胞瘤。组织学形态可见坏死,但不伴核分裂象增加的坏死的临床意义不明。间变性多形性黄色星形细胞瘤BRAF基因突变率低于多形性黄色星形细胞瘤(WHO II级)。该肿瘤好发于儿童和青年,病变部位主要位于大脑表面,癫痫发作为常见临床症状。肿瘤组织由梭形成分以及单核细胞或多核瘤巨细胞相互混杂构成,瘤巨细胞核形态和染色相差较大(图1),常见核内包涵体;部分细胞排列紧密,形成所谓的上皮样细胞;多数细胞含有脂肪,脂肪小滴占据大部分胞体,从而将胞质和细胞器挤向周边。HE染色可见嗜伊红的颗粒小体和灶性聚集的反应性淋巴细胞(图1)。免疫组织化学染色,肿瘤细胞胞质表达胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)、突触素(Syn)和BRAF蛋白(图2)。

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