

内镜颅底解剖学临床应用要点

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【摘要】 自20世纪90年代神经外科医师和耳鼻咽喉头颈外科医师开始进行单纯经鼻内镜垂体瘤切除术以来,内镜技术改变了传统显微颅底外科的手术方式。随着内镜颅底外科近20年的发展,目前内镜技术可以提供术中深部脑组织的清晰图像,同时随着神经外科医师对内镜颅底解剖学理解的不断深入,扩大经鼻内镜颅底手术被提出,手术视野自枢椎至嗅沟,外侧达颞下窝和卵圆孔。总结内镜颅底解剖学在临床中的应用,有助于颅底重建技术的提高。

【关键词】 内窥镜; 颅底; 神经解剖学; 综述

Main points of clinical application of endoscopic skull base anatomy

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【Abstract】 A number of neurosurgeons and otorhinolaryngological surgeons began performing purely endoscopic pituitary surgery since 1990s, the traditional approach of microsurgical skull base surgery has been changed by endoscopic technology so far. With the development and improvement of endoscopic skull base surgery for nearly 20 years, endoscopy can provide detailed visualization of deep brain structures during surgery. At the same time, as the anatomy of skull base is more familiar to neurosurgeons, the concept of extended endoscopic skull base surgery is presented, allowing surgical exposures from axis to olfactory groove, and to infratemporal fossa and foramen ovale laterally. This article intends to summarize the clinical application of endoscopic related anatomy of skull base.

【Key words】 Endoscopes; Skull base; Neuroanatomy; Review

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1992年,法国耳鼻咽喉头颈外科 Roger Jankowski 医生率先采用内镜下经鼻蝶入路切除3例垂体病变,成为内镜颅底外科发展史上的标志性事件^[1]。内镜技术是一项直接利用鼻腔和鼻窦等天然解剖通道作为手术入路的实用外科技术,与传统显微外科技术相比,具有对脑组织和颅内重要神经血管无牵拉,术中可提供动态、放大、清晰图像,且无视野盲区等优点,是未来颅底外科的发展方向。近20年来,由于国内外神经外科医师和耳鼻咽喉头颈

外科医师均致力于内镜颅底解剖学和内镜器械的研究^[2],使内镜颅底外科得以迅速发展,笔者拟对内镜颅底解剖学知识在临床中的应用技巧进行总结,以为神经外科医师提供一些手术操作中的技术参考。

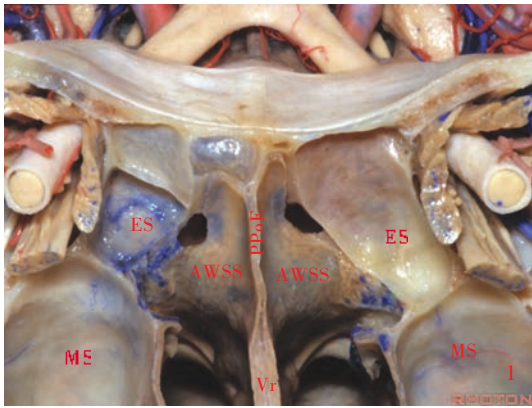
颅底是人体解剖结构最为复杂的区域之一。既往数十年间,显微外科通过多种手术入路,如经前方入路、经前外侧入路和经后外侧入路使颅底区域手术视野的显露更为充分,然而无论哪一种入路,术中均不可避免地牵拉脑组织和神经血管,不仅损伤脑组织、手术创伤大且破坏美观,甚至导致患者病残或病死。1998年,Cappabianca等^[3]提出一种新的手术入路,即经鼻蝶入路,术中通过鼻腔、蝶窦(SS)和筛窦(ES)等天然腔隙,更为充分、清晰地显露颅底中线结构。基于Pernecky等^[4]的“Keyhole

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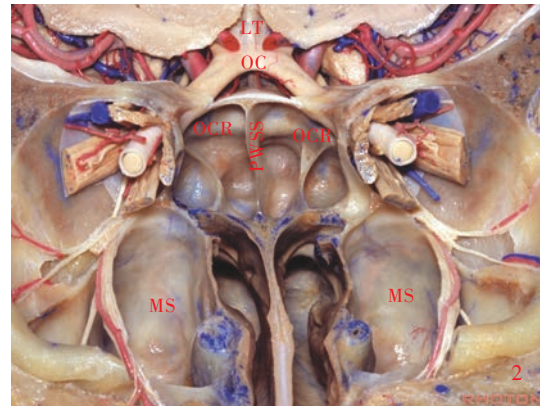
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ES, 筛窦; MS, 上颌窦; Vr, 犁骨; PPoE, 筛骨垂直板; AWSS, 蝶窦前壁



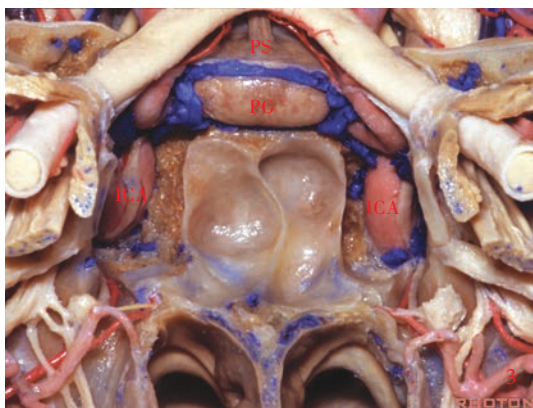
LT, 终板; OC, 视交叉; PWS, 蝶窦后壁; OCR, 视神经-颈内动脉隐窝; MS, 上颌窦

图1 经鼻入路切除中鼻甲、前组和后组筛窦、鼻中隔后上部后,可见以额窦为前界、眼眶内侧壁为外侧界、蝶骨平台为后界的矩形区域 图2 经鼻入路磨除蝶窦前壁后,可见视神经-颈内动脉隐窝位于蝶窦上外侧壁

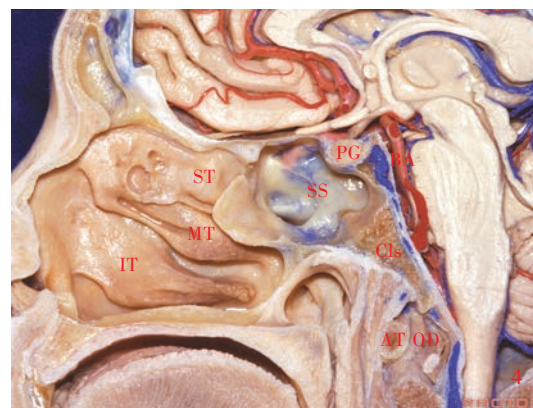
Figure 1 After the removal of middle turbinate, anterior and posterior ethmoid sinus and most superior part of posterior portion of nasal septum by the endonasal approach, a rectangular area become visible. This appears to be limited anteriorly by the frontal sinus, laterally by orbital walls and posteriorly by planum sphenoidale. Figure 2 After the removal of anterior wall of the sphenoid sinus by the transsphenoidal approach, the optic-carotid recess can be identified on superolateral walls of the sphenoid sinus.

理论”,蝶窦被认为是内镜颅底手术的关键孔,亦是扩大内镜颅底外科的重要解剖标记,通过磨除蝶窦前壁、上壁、下壁和后壁,到达鞍上、鞍前、鞍后和鞍旁区,手术视野扩大为自枢椎(C₂)至嗅球的全部区域,外侧可达卵圆孔。扩大经鼻蝶入路的手术视野主要是以蝶鞍为中心的颅底中线结构,划分为鞍前区、鞍区、鞍上区、鞍后区和鞍旁区。(1)鞍前区:即蝶鞍前方及其前下方区域,包括蝶窦,上、中、下鼻甲,鼻中隔,筛窦,鼻腔及视神经-颈内动脉隐窝(OCR)等结构,是经鼻蝶入路的必经路径。该通路中最先遇到的解剖结构是下鼻甲,其次是中鼻甲和鼻中隔,鼻腔外侧是筛窦,被中鼻甲分为前组和后组筛窦。手术切除中鼻甲、前组和后组筛窦、鼻中隔后上部后,可出现一个以额窦为前界、眼眶内侧壁为外侧界、蝶骨平台为后界的矩形区域(图1),充分显露该区域是进行扩大经鼻蝶入路手术的前提。2005年,Kassam等^[5-6]提出内镜下扩大经鼻蝶入路的手术原则,即切除单侧中鼻甲;将对侧中鼻甲向外侧移位;切除单侧或双侧后组筛窦;切除鼻中隔后部,从而为充分显露鞍上、鞍后和鞍旁区提供良好的解剖基础。术中磨除蝶窦前壁后,可见视神经-颈内动脉隐窝位于蝶窦上外侧壁(图2),视神经(OC)位于该隐窝上方和视神经隆突后方,该隐窝上缘和下缘分别对应颈内动脉(ICA)颅内段远环和近环,可以作为术中寻找视神经和颈内动脉的重要

解剖标记;磨除视神经-颈内动脉隐窝骨质,可以达到视神经减压之目的^[7],同时也是经鼻蝶入路进入鞍上和鞍旁区的重要入口^[8-9]。(2)鞍区:鞍区病变仍是目前内镜颅底手术应用最为广泛的适应证^[10],该区域以蝶窦后壁为前界、鞍背为后界、双侧海绵窦内侧壁为外侧界、鞍膈为上界、鞍底为下界,其内含有垂体,是内镜经鼻蝶入路垂体瘤切除术中最为常见的解剖结构。切除上鼻甲和磨除后组筛窦后,继续磨除蝶窦后壁,剪开鞍部硬脑膜,可见前方的腺垂体、后方的神经垂体和上方的垂体柄(PS),双侧颈内动脉海绵窦段分别位于蝶鞍两侧(图3)。经鼻蝶入路可以切除蝶鞍甚至部分鞍旁和鞍上病变。(3)鞍上区:即蝶鞍上方区域,磨除蝶骨平台后部和鞍结节上半部后即可显露。该区域以视交叉下缘与乳头体连线的水平面,以及视交叉后缘与鞍背的垂直面为界,分为4个区域,即视交叉上区、下区、后区和第三脑室区^[11](图4)。视交叉上区包含视交叉前缘、视神经内侧部、大脑前动脉(ACA)、前交通动脉、回返动脉、部分直回;视交叉下区包含垂体柄、垂体上动脉及其穿支、垂体上部、鞍背,其中,垂体上动脉供血视交叉和下丘脑底面;于垂体柄和颈内动脉之间向鞍背上方探查视交叉后区,其内可见基底动脉(BA)上1/3、脑桥、小脑上动脉、动眼神经、大脑后动脉(PCA)、乳头体、第三脑室底部;于灰结节水平切开并进入第三脑室区,其内可见丘脑



PS, 垂体柄; PG, 垂体; ICA, 颈内动脉



OD, 齿状突; AT, 寰椎; Cls, 斜坡; SS, 蝶窦; PG, 垂体; BA, 基底动脉; ST, 上鼻甲; MT, 中鼻甲; IT, 下鼻甲

图 3 经鼻入路磨除蝶窦后壁后, 可见蝶鞍和位于其内的垂体 **图 4** 经鼻入路磨除蝶骨平台后部和鞍结节上半部后, 可见鞍上区域, 该区域以视交叉下缘与乳头体连线的水平面, 以及视交叉后缘与鞍背的垂直面为界, 分为视交叉上区、下区、后区和第三脑室区

Figure 3 After the removal of posterior wall of sphenoid sinus by the transsphenoidal approach, sella is opened and the pituitary gland can be identified. **Figure 4** The removal of posterior portion of planum sphenoidale and upper half of tuberculum sellae by the transsphenoidal approach offers the possibility to explore suprasellar region. The entire suprasellar region can be divided in 4 areas by 2 ideal planes, one passing through the inferior surface of chiasm and mammillary bodies and another passing through the posterior margin of chiasm and the dorsum sellae: the supra-chiasmatic region, the subchiasmatic region, the retrochiasmatic region, and the third ventricular region.

和中间块、前方的室间孔、后方的乳头体隆起、中脑导水管开口。鞍上区主要用于第三脑室底造瘘术和部分第三脑室肿瘤切除术^[12]。(4)鞍后区:该区域上界为鞍背,下界为颅颈交界区(CVJ)。斜坡(Cls)以蝶窦底部为界线,可分为上方蝶窦部和下方鼻咽部^[13]。术中完整显露斜坡需磨除蝶窦下壁和犁骨(Vr),其外侧部至颈内动脉海绵窦段升支;磨除斜坡蝶窦部骨质后,显露颅底硬脑膜,打开硬脑膜,可见外展神经自内向外、自下向上走行进入海绵窦;显露斜坡鼻咽部需先分离鼻中隔黏膜瓣,可以用于术后颅底重建^[14];磨除蝶窦下壁和犁骨可以显露斜坡鼻咽部,在此水平磨除相应斜坡骨质需先沿蝶窦下壁向上定位翼管神经(VN)为外侧界,以免损伤颈内动脉岩骨段^[15-16](图5);磨除斜坡鼻咽部骨质,显露基底动脉下2/3、小脑前下动脉和脑干腹侧(图6),继续向下扩展,磨除枕骨髁前1/3以避免进入舌下神经管;切开鼻咽部黏膜后可见寰枕筋膜、头长肌、颈长肌、寰椎(C₁)和枢椎,磨除寰椎前弓,显露齿状突(OD),切除齿状突可见双侧椎动脉入颅处、脑桥延髓交界区、双侧小脑后下动脉起始部和后组脑神经。(5)鞍旁区:包括海绵窦、中颅窝底和颞下窝。术中磨除蝶窦下壁、内侧翼板(MPP)和斜坡,可显露颈内动脉岩骨段、破裂孔段和海绵窦段;经唇打开上颌窦(MS),磨除上颌窦后壁,经翼腭窝直达

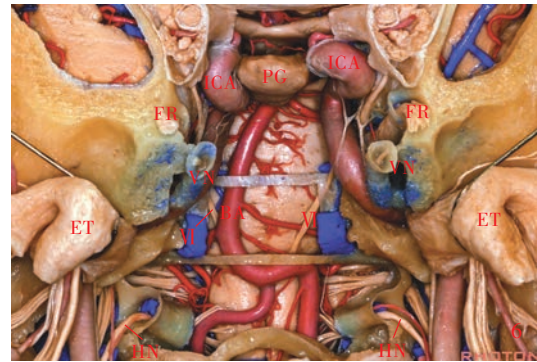
颞下窝,即显露中颅窝底,其外侧界为卵圆孔、后内侧面界为颈内动脉和圆孔(FR)^[17-19]。扩大经鼻蝶入路即经鼻、经上颌窦联合入路,可以显露岩骨尖和Meckel腔^[20-21]。

内镜技术的发展改变了许多神经外科传统手术方式,而耳鼻咽喉头颈外科医师拥有逾30年的内镜手术经验,因此,内镜颅底外科的发展离不开多学科合作。一方面,神经外科医师习惯显微镜下的三维手术视野,而内镜技术需要神经外科医师学习如何在二维手术视野下进行操作^[22],这就需要与耳鼻咽喉头颈外科医师分享他们丰富的临床经验;另一方面,神经外科医师对颅内和颅底解剖结构更为熟悉,可以为耳鼻咽喉头颈外科医师开展内镜颅底手术提供有效的帮助。内镜技术被认为是未来颅底外科的发展方向,但其仍有诸多不足,如手术技术、内镜器械等,更为重要的是颅底重建技术的提高。内镜技术的进步离不开多学科的协作与经验的分享。

随着内镜器械不断进步,术中操作会更加灵活,且可提供多角度清晰放大的视野,不仅可减少病变残留,而且可于术中直视下保护重要神经血管。具有面积大、可生长、无排异特点的带蒂鼻中隔黏膜瓣和中鼻甲黏膜瓣可作为内镜手术后颅底重建的重要材料,这为扩大经鼻内镜颅底手术提供



FR, 圆孔; VN, 翼管神经; MPP, 内侧翼板; NC, 鼻腔



PG, 垂体; ICA, 颈内动脉; FR, 圆孔; VN, 翼管神经; VI, 外展神经; ET, 咽鼓管; HN, 舌下神经

图 5 经鼻入路磨除蝶窦下壁和犁骨可以显露斜坡鼻咽部, 在此水平磨除相应斜坡骨质需先沿蝶窦下壁向上定位翼管神经, 作为其外侧界, 以免损伤颈内动脉岩骨段 **图 6** 经鼻入路磨除斜坡鼻咽部骨质, 显露基底动脉下 2/3、小脑前下动脉和脑干腹侧

Figure 5 The vomer and inferior wall of sphenoid sinus have to be removed completely to permit the exposure of rhinopharyngeal part of clivus. The vidian nerve should be identified along the inferior wall of sphenoid sinus while removing the bone in this area, to avoid the risk of intrapetrous carotid artery injury. **Figure 6** The removal of rhinopharyngeal part of clivus by the transsphenoidal approach permits the exposure of lower two thirds of basilar artery, anterior inferior cerebellar artery and ventral aspect of brain stem.

了有力基础, 使得神经外科医师及耳鼻咽喉头颈外科医师可以向着更广阔的颅底进行更深入的探索。尽管内镜技术和器械目前仍存在局限性, 但随着技术的不断进步及器械的不断改进, 其仍是未来颅底外科的发展方向。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

美国食品与药品管理局

Food and Drug Administration(FDA)

美国医学遗传学和基因组学会

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG)

蒙特利尔认知评价量表

Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)

脑深部电刺激术 deep brain stimulation(DBS)

内-中膜厚度 intima-media thickness(IMT)

尿素氮 blood urea nitrogen(BUN)

帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)

曲线下面积 area under the curve(AUC)

全外显子组测序 whole exome sequencing(WES)

人类免疫缺陷病毒 human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)

 β -人绒毛膜促性腺激素 β -human chorionic gonadotropin(β -hCG)

肉芽肿性多血管炎 granulomatosis with polyangiitis(GPA)

[韦格纳肉芽肿 Wegener's granulomatosis(WG)]

三维磁化准备快速梯度回波

three-dimensional magnetization-prepared rapid gradient echo(3D-MPRAGE)

三维时间飞跃 three-dimensional time-of-flight(3D-TOF)

筛窦 ethmoid sinus(ES)

筛骨垂直板 perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone(PPoE)

上颌窦 maxillary sinus(MS)

射频消融术 radiofrequency ablation(RFA)

生长激素 growth hormone(GH)

视交叉 optic chiasma(OC)

收缩期峰值流速 peak systolic velocity(PSV)

受试者工作特征曲线

receiver operating characteristic curve(ROC曲线)

舒张期末流速 end diastolic velocity(EDV)

数字减影血管造影术 digital subtraction angiography(DSA)

水通道蛋白4 aquaporin 4(AQP4)

特发性震颤 essential tremor(ET)

特发性震颤评价量表 Essential Tremor Rating Scale(ETRS)

特发性震颤生活质量评分

Quality of Life in Essential Tremor Questionnaire(QUEST)

体重指数 body mass index(BMI)

同时非增强血管造影和斑块内出血成像序列

simultaneous non-contrast angiography and intraplaque hemorrhage(SNAP)

同型半胱氨酸 homocysteine(Hcy)

稀疏颗粒型生长激素腺瘤

sparsely granulated somatotroph adenoma(SGSA)

小脑后下动脉 posterior inferior cerebellar artery(PICA)

小脑前下动脉 anterior inferior cerebellar artery(AICA)

小脑上动脉 superior cerebellar artery(SCA)

信噪比 signal-to-noise ratio(SNR)

I型神经纤维瘤病 neurofibromatosis type 1(NF1)

血管内皮生长因子

vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF)

亚历山大病 Alexander's disease(AxD)

圆孔 foramen rotundum(FR)

质子密度加权成像 proton density weighted imaging(PDWI)

终板 lamina terminalis(LT)

椎动脉 vertebral artery(VA)

总胆固醇 total cholesterol(TC)