

· 人工智能·脑出血 ·

神经内镜下幕上高血压脑出血清除术临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨神经内镜下血肿清除术在幕上高血压脑出血治疗中的应用价值。**方法** 选择2017年1月至2018年12月收治的56例幕上高血压脑出血患者,术前采用3D-Slicer软件+手机软件定位血肿,于内镜下行血肿清除术,术后CT观察血肿清除率、再出血、继发性脑水肿和吸入性肺炎等相关并发症,Glasgow预后分级评价预后、Barthel指数(BI)评价日常生活活动能力。**结果** 术后CT显示血肿清除率>85%,无一例出现继发性脑积水;6例(10.71%)并发肺部感染、1例(1.79%)发生再出血。术后8个月时,恢复良好11例(19.64%)、轻残27例(48.21%)、重残15例(26.79%)、植物状态生存3例(5.36%),无死亡病例;BI评分>60分30例(53.57%)、40~60分8例(14.29%)、20~40分15例(26.79%)、0分3例(5.36%)。**结论** 神经内镜下血肿清除术治疗幕上高血压脑出血操作简便、可复制性强、创伤小、并发症发生率低、所需设备易获得,适合在基层医院推广应用。

【关键词】 颅内出血,高血压性; 内窥镜检查; 神经外科手术

Clinical study of evacuation of hematoma in supratentorial hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage under neuroendoscopy

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the value of neuroendoscopic approach for hematoma evacuation in the treatment of supratentorial hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage. **Methods** From January 2017 to December 2018, a total of 56 patients with supratentorial hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage were studied. Using of 3D-Slicer software and mobile phone software to locate the hematoma site. Hematoma evacuation was performed under neuroendoscopic approach. After operation, hematoma clearance rate and rebleeding, secondary cerebral edema and the related complications such as aspiration pneumonia were observed by CT. Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) was used to evaluate prognosis, Barthel Index (BI) was used to evaluate activities of daily living, and the incidence of complications such as pulmonary infection and rebleeding was recorded. **Results** All of the 56 patients successfully completed the neuroendoscopic approach operation. Hematoma clearance rate was > 85%. There was no secondary hydrocephalus occurred. Six patients (10.71%) developed pulmonary infection, one patient (1.79%) occurred rebleeding. After an average follow-up of 8 months, 11 cases (19.64%) recovered well; 27 cases (48.21%) lightly disabled; 15 cases (26.79%) severely disabled; and 3 cases (5.36%) were living in vegetative state; and there were no death. In BI scores, 30 cases > 60, 8 cases were 40~60, 15 cases were 20~40, 3 cases were 0. **Conclusions** The neuroendoscopic surgery approach for treatment of supratentorial cerebral hemorrhage is simple, easy to operate with less damage and lower incidence of complications. The required equipments are simple and more suitable for basic-level hospital.

【Key words】 Intracranial hemorrhage, hypertensive; Endoscopy; Neurosurgical procedures

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据资料统计,我国出血性卒中的发病率约为159/10万,其中80%为高血压脑出血,常见出血部位为基底节区,其次为皮质和丘脑,较少发生于脑干、小脑,合并脑室内出血者多预后不良^[1]。临幊上对于幕上高血压脑出血>30 ml且伴有明显临床症状的患者,大多采用外科手术治疗,传统手术方式以开颅去骨瓣减压术联合血肿清除术、血肿穿刺引流术或小骨窗开颅血肿清除术等为主。近年来,随着神经内镜技术的发展和操作水平的不断提高,内镜下采用“锁孔(keyhole)”理念治疗脑出血越来越受到神经外科医师的青睐^[2]。“锁孔”系指透明套管经小孔道到达出血灶,血肿清除后撤出套管,脑组织自然回缩闭合孔道。天津市第五中心医院神经外科近年来采用神经内镜下血肿清除术治疗56例幕上高血压脑出血患者,临床效果满意,现总结报告如下并探讨该手术方式的临床应用价值。

对象与方法

一、观察对象

1. 诊断标准 高血压脑出血的诊断具备以下条件^[3-5]:(1)既往有明确高血压病史。(2)出血部位包括基底节区、脑室或丘脑(排除脑干和小脑)等典型高血压脑出血区域。(3)经数字减影血管造影术(DSA)或CTA检查排除颅内动-静脉畸形(AVM)、颅内动脉瘤等导致的继发性脑出血。(4)疾病早期(出血<72 h)或晚期(血肿消失3周后)经MRI增强扫描排除颅内肿瘤或海绵状血管瘤。

2. 纳入与排除标准 (1)均符合高血压脑出血的诊断标准。(2)出血部位位于幕上,包括基底节区、脑室、丘脑、大脑皮质或皮质下。(3)出血量30~100 ml,对于出血量>60 ml且年龄<60岁的患者,术前应告知有再次施行开颅去骨瓣减压术可能。(4)入院时Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分5~12分。(5)术前经脑干薄层CT扫描排除脑干、小脑出血病例,以及脑疝形成、瞳孔散大、凝血功能障碍或存在其他手术禁忌证病例^[6-9]。(6)本研究经天津市第五中心医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,手术前患者及其家属对手术风险知情并签署知情同意书。

3. 一般资料 选择2017年1月至2018年12月在我院神经外科行内镜下血肿清除术的幕上高血压脑出血患者共56例,男性35例,女性21例;年龄41~70岁,平均58.70岁;病程10~45 d,平均14 d;入院时GCS评分5~12分,平均8分。术前头部CT、

脑干薄层CT和CTA显示,出血部位分别位于基底节区(38例占67.86%)、丘脑(11例占19.64%)、脑室(7例占12.50%);出血量30~84 ml,平均60.62 ml。

二、治疗方法

1. 计算机软件与手术设备 3D-Slicer 4.9.0计算机软件(www.slicer.org)由美国哈佛大学SPL智能生产实验室研发,手机软件包括Fused软件(iPhone手机)和sina软件(Android系统手机,video.medtion.com/sina.apk)。内镜导引器购自北京缙铖医疗科技有限公司(包括3种型号:直径1.60 cm,工作长度4.50、6.50和9 cm),内镜为德国Karl Storz公司产品(直径3 mm)。

2. 术前血肿定位 (1)CT定位:根据冠状缝、颞上线、顶结节、外耳道、外耳道上缘、侧裂、额骨角突等解剖标志,于头皮贴敷电极片后复查CT,根据头部CT显示的血肿位置,对血肿体表投影进行调整。(2)3D-Slicer软件+手机软件进一步定位血肿体表投影:通过3D-Slicer 4.9.0软件对CT和MRI图像进行三维重建,分别采用Fused软件(iPhone手机iOS系统)或图片合成器(Android系统)将颅骨和头部皮肤肌肉软组织与血肿相融合,即血肿在头皮的体表投影,再通过sina软件(Android系统,video.medtion.com/sina.apk)完成增强现实融合^[10-11]。

3. 手术方法 确定出血灶后,根据出血部位设计手术切口。(1)切口:基底节区、脑室内和丘脑出血破入脑室者(以脑室内血肿为主,丘脑实质内少量血肿)选择额叶切口,以冠状缝前1.50 cm、中线旁开3 cm处作为穿刺点;丘脑出血破入脑室者(以丘脑实质内血肿为主,脑室内少量血肿),选择Keen's点切口,取耳廓最高点向上、向后各3 cm处为穿刺点;近皮质出血者以皮质切口为宜,根据就近原则作为大脑皮质穿刺点^[12-14]。(2)操作方法:以基底节区脑出血为例,冠状缝前1.50 cm、中线旁开3 cm处作为穿刺点,行长约5 cm的直切口或弧形切口,铣刀成形颅骨骨瓣,尖刀放射状切开硬脑膜,双极电凝止血,避开皮质血管电凝局部皮质组织数毫米并稍切开。根据血肿量选择工作长度适宜的内镜导引器,根据3D-Slicer软件所计算的血肿中心穿刺方向和穿刺深度进行穿刺,当穿刺套管进入血肿后有明显突破感,拔除套管内芯并留置薄壁透明外套管后即可见外套管腔内充填暗红色血液,留置的外套管可以作为内镜手术的微创手术通道。术者手持0°和30°内镜和吸引器,经留置的外套管进入血肿

腔,于内镜直视下清除血肿,对于液态和质地较软的凝血块,可通过吸引器直接吸除,而质地较硬、难以吸除的凝血块,可通过取瘤钳清除。于内镜下确定血肿大部清除后,对局部活动性出血点双极电凝止血,确认所有角度血肿腔壁止血彻底后覆盖止血纱。于内镜直视下经外套管留置引流管,撤出外套管,脑组织自然回缩闭合孔道,回纳骨瓣,最后缝合皮肤^[15]。

4. 围手术期管理 术后引流管留置时间<3 d,通常无需局部注射尿激酶。对于脑出血伴脑室铸型、脑积水者,可于术中留置脑室外引流管,大多数患者彻底清除血肿后脑组织松弛,无需去骨瓣减压。术前予头孢呋辛1.50 g静脉滴注,术后无需予以抗生素预防感染;术后维持血压<140/80 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa);留置鼻饲管,预防误吸,术后24 h内行胃肠营养;术后监测颅内压,72 h后予甘露醇150 ml/12 h静脉滴注5~7 d脱水降低颅内压;术后7 d开始康复治疗。

5. 预后评价 分别于术后6 h、72 h、7 d和14 d复查头部CT,观察血肿残留情况、有无再出血或继发性脑水肿。术后6 h行胸部CT检查,观察误吸或是否发生吸入性肺炎,出现发热症状疑诊肺部感染者,进一步行痰培养和药敏试验,7 d后复查。术后2周即开始门诊或电话随访,每4周1次,直至术后24个月。采用Glasgow预后分级(GOS)评价患者预后,5分,恢复良好;4分,轻残;3分,重残;2分,植物状态生存;1分,死亡。Barthel指数(BI)评价日常生活活动能力,总评分100分,评分>60分,轻度功能障碍,部分日常生活和活动能够独立完成,部分需他人帮助;40~60分,中度功能障碍,需他人帮助方能完成日常生活和活动;20~40分,重度功能障碍,大部分日常生活和活动不能独立完成,需他人帮助;<20分,残疾,日常生活和活动完全依赖他人。

结 果

本组56例患者均顺利完成手术,术后头部CT显示血肿清除率>85%,无一例出现继发性脑积水(图1~3)。术后6例(10.71%)发生肺部感染,予哌拉西林舒巴坦4.50 g/次(3次/d)和头孢哌酮舒巴坦3 g/次(2次/d)静脉滴注,治疗7~10 d而愈;1例(1.79%)发生再出血,行开颅去骨瓣减压术+血肿清除术。

本组患者术后随访2周至24个月,平均8个

月;GOS评分2~5分、平均3.80分,其中,恢复良好11例(19.64%)、轻残27例(48.21%)、重残15例(26.79%)、植物状态生存3例(5.36%),无死亡病例;BI评分0~100分、平均66.17分,其中>60分30例(53.57%)、40~60分8例(14.29%)、20~40分15例(26.79%)、0分3例(5.36%)。

讨 论

幕上高血压脑出血对周围脑组织的损害主要包括两方面:(1)血肿占位效应压迫周围脑组织造成的微循环障碍,使周围脑组织缺血、缺氧。(2)血液降解产物诱发细胞毒性脑水肿,同时,丘脑损伤导致的水、电解质和酸碱平衡紊乱等进一步加重脑组织损害。传统的开颅去骨瓣减压术+血肿清除术虽然清除血肿较彻底,但对血肿周围脑组织损伤较大,病死率高达30%以上,且病残率亦较高^[16-17]。因此,早期、快速和微创清除血肿是治疗脑出血的关键。

脑出血合并脑室铸型的患者,因脑脊液通路受阻而引起急性梗阻性脑积水,单纯脑室外引流术不仅可能发生引流管梗阻和颅内感染等并发症,而且由于血肿在脑室内存留时间过长,易造成脑室系统粘连致梗阻性脑积水。此类患者快速清除脑室内血肿,缓解急性脑室扩张,使颅内压降至正常水平,多可获得良好预后^[18]。

于内镜下行血肿清除术虽然创伤较小,但是由于自带的吸引管过细,吸除血肿困难,血肿清除率通常<50%;同时,由于手术视野狭小,无法准确观察血肿与正常脑组织的界限,术中难以掌握尺度而易导致手术损伤。本研究采用硬通道(透明套管)作为血肿清除术通道,以空气作为介质成像而无需冲洗装置,故允许较粗的吸引管(直径1.60 cm)吸除血肿,使血肿清除率显著增加;而且,手术视野清晰,可以较好地观察血肿与正常脑组织界限,从而减少手术损伤。即使有活动性出血,双极电凝止血也并不困难,术中能够清除绝大部分血肿,且手术损伤较小,颅内压降低明显,使急性脑积水得以缓解。本组56例患者术后平均随访8个月,GOS评分为3.80分,与传统开颅去骨瓣减压术+血肿清除术和血肿穿刺引流术相比,具有较明显优势^[19]。

随着微创神经外科技术的发展,如何在最大限度降低手术创伤的同时提高手术疗效成为神经外科的发展趋势。神经内镜手术通过小孔道透明

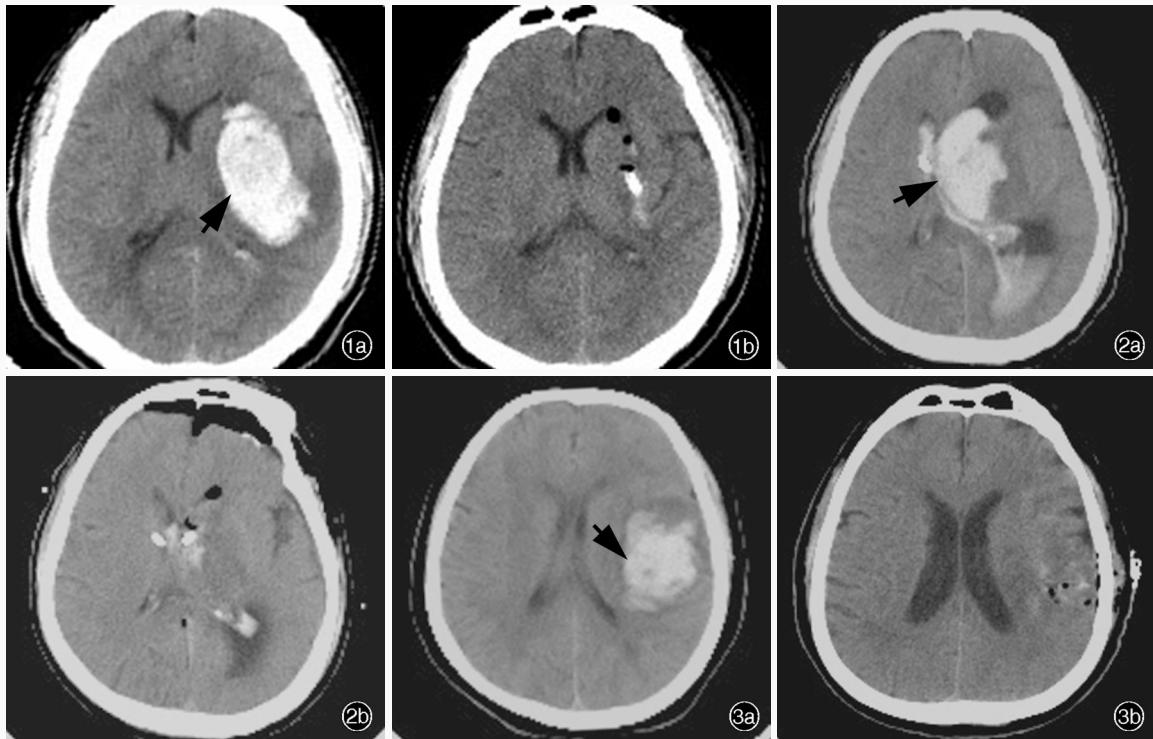


图1 男性患者,40岁。临床诊断为左侧基底节区出血,内镜下经左侧额叶入路行血肿清除术。手术前后头部CT检查所见 1a 术前横断面CT显示左侧基底节区急性期血肿,血肿未破入脑室(箭头所示),中线结构右偏 1b 术后横断面CT显示术区留置引流管,血肿清除率约98.12%,无继发性脑积水,术区水肿不明显,中线结构正常 **图2** 男性患者,56岁。临床诊断为左侧丘脑出血破入脑室,内镜下经左侧额叶入路行血肿清除术。手术前后头部CT检查所见 2a 术前横断面CT显示左侧丘脑急性期血肿,破入脑室(箭头所示) 2b 术后横断面CT显示左侧侧脑室留置引流管,血肿清除率为85.30% **图3** 女性患者,52岁。临床诊断为左侧颞叶皮质下出血,内镜下经左侧颞叶皮质入路行血肿清除术。手术前后头部CT检查所见 3a 术前横断面CT显示左侧颞叶急性期血肿(箭头所示) 3b 术后横断面CT显示血肿清除率为95.10%,术区水肿不明显

Figure 1 A 40-year-old male patient diagnosed as cerebral hemorrhage in left basal ganglia. Endoscopic neurosurgery was performed by the left frontal keyhole approach. Head CT examination findings before and after the operation. Preoperative axial CT showed that cerebral hemorrhage in the left basal ganglia was not broken into the ventricle (arrow indicates), the midline was skewed to the right (Panel 1a). Postoperation axial CT showed hematoma evacuation, the drainage tube was placed in the operation area, the clearance rate was about 98.12%, no secondary hydrocephalus, edema in the operation area was not obvious, and the midline structure was normal (Panel 1b). **Figure 2** A 56-year-old male patient diagnosed as left thalamic hemorrhage broke into the ventricle. Neuroendoscopy removed the hematoma by the left frontal keyhole. CT findings before and after surgery. Preoperative CT showed that left thalamic hemorrhage broke into the ventricle (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Postoperation axial CT showed cerebral ventricle and thalamic hemorrhage clearance, the clearance rate was 85.30%, one pipe was placed in left lateral ventricle during operation (Panel 2b). **Figure 3** A 52-year-old female patient diagnosed as left subcortical hemorrhage of the temporal lobe, no vascular malformation and aneurysm were detected by preoperative CTA, and hematoma evacuation was performed under neuroendoscopy by left keyhole approach. CT findings before and after surgery. Preoperative axial CT showed hemorrhage of left lateral temporal lobe (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Postoperative axial CT showed that the left temporal lobe hematoma was removed, the clearance rate was 95.10%, the edema in the operation area was not obvious (Panel 3b).

套管到达出血灶,清除血肿后撤出套管,脑组织自然回缩闭合孔道。采用该项技术治疗脑出血可以通过较小的骨瓣($3\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm}$)清除颅内血肿,不仅能够快速降低颅内压、改善神经功能,而且可使手术时间显著缩短;与此同时,采用 30° 内镜还可以获得脑深部血肿腔侧面的良好照明与显露,减少观察死角,便于直视下进行各角度操作,进一步提高血肿清除率;此外,由于神经内镜手术创伤小,术中出血量显著减少,通常无需输血,术后及时还纳骨瓣

可预防术后脑组织膨出、颅内感染和脑脊液漏等并发症的发生,且无需因去大骨瓣而再次行颅骨修补术,在降低手术费用的同时减轻患者生理和心理负担。本研究术前采用3D-Slicer软件+手机软件(iPhone手机为Fused软件,Android系统手机为sina软件)准确定位血肿,指导术中穿刺方向并计算血肿清除率,较常规解剖标志定位的方法具有较大优势。手术设备方面,神经内镜观察镜可单独购买,成像系统可与院内其他腔镜(如鼻窥镜、腹腔镜、宫

腔镜、关节镜、膀胱镜等)共用,尤其适用于不具备神经导航系统或不能单独购买整套内镜系统的基层医院应用^[20-21]。

采用锁孔理念于神经内镜下治疗幕上高血压脑出血,尽管创伤较小、疗效较好,但是对于出血量较大的患者,能否有效降低颅内压等迄今尚无定论。本研究结果令人鼓舞,但是仍需具有一定临床经验的医师进行详细的术前评估,以及经过专业培训的医师进行内镜下操作。由于本研究样本量较小,该手术方法的远期疗效及其与传统手术方法疗效的比较尚待进一步深入研究。

利益冲突 无

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