

脑室铸型神经内镜手术疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的 总结神经内镜用于脑室铸型血肿清除的技术要点和疗效。**方法** 纳入2019年1月至2021年5月在河南大学淮河医院行神经内镜下血肿清除术的36例脑出血患者,全脑室铸型12例、第三脑室和单侧侧脑室铸型15例、第三脑室和双侧侧脑室铸型9例。术中重型全脑室铸型患者平行矢状缝做小弧形切口(冠状缝前2/3、后1/3处),使切口位置较常规额角穿刺切口后移1~2 cm;以10 ml注射器自制内镜工作通道,精准定位,避免套筒方向及深度不断改变而损伤脑组织。据日常生活活动能力量表(ADL)和Glasgow预后分级(GOS)评价术后3个月时生活质量及预后。**结果** 平均手术时间1.50 h,32例血肿清除率>90%、4例>80%~90%,CT显示无残留血肿、脑室系统恢复正常解剖形态,行腰大池持续引流28例、腰椎穿刺引流8例。术后14 d Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分(11.63 ± 2.47)分,高于术前(9.82 ± 1.68)分($t = 3.162, P = 0.021$),睁眼和运动功能明显改善。住院期间无死亡病例,术后3个月2例(5.56%)死于肺部感染,生存患者生活质量良好者占94.12%(32/34, ADL评分Ⅱ级18例、Ⅲ级14例),不良者5.88%(2/34, ADL评分Ⅳ级);预后良好94.12%(32/34, GOS评分5分18例、4分14例),预后不良5.88%(2/34, GOS评分3分)。**结论** 神经内镜直视下可迅速清除脑室铸型血肿,缓解脑室压力,缩短患者恢复期,提高术后生活质量,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 脑出血; 脑室; 引流术; 神经内窥镜检查

Effect analysis of neuroendoscopy surgery for ventricular casting

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【Abstract】 Objective To summarize the technical points and curative effects of neuroendoscopy in the removal of ventricular casting hematoma. **Methods** A total of 36 patients with ventricular casting who underwent neuroendoscopy hematoma evacuation in Huaihe Hospital of He'nan University from January 2019 to May 2021 were included. Among them, 12 cases were whole ventricle casting, 15 cases were third ventricle and unilateral lateral ventricle casting, and 9 cases were the third ventricle and bilateral lateral ventricle casting. A small arc-shaped incision was made parallel to the sagittal suture in the case of heavy whole ventricle casting, which made the incision anterior 2/3 and posterior 1/3 of the coronal suture. Compared with the conventional frontal angle puncture incision, the incision was moved back by 1~2 cm. A 10 ml syringe was used to create a self-made endoscope working channel, precise positioning to avoid damage to brain tissue due to continuous changes in the direction and depth of the sleeve. At 3 months after surgery, the quality of daily life and prognosis of the patients were evaluated according to the Activities of Daily Living Scale (ADL) and Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS). **Results** The average surgery time was 1.50 h. The hematoma clearance rate was > 90% in 32 cases and > 80%~90% in 4 cases. CT showed no residual hematoma, and the ventricular system returned to normal anatomical shape. Continuous lumbar drainage after surgery was undergone in 28 cases, while lumbar puncture and drainage was undergone in 8 cases. On the 14th day after surgery, the GCS score was 11.63 ± 2.47 , which was higher than the preoperative score of 9.82 ± 1.68 ($t = 3.162, P = 0.021$), with significant improvement in eye opening and motor function. There were no deaths during hospitalization, and 2 patients died of pulmonary infection at 3 months after the surgery. Among the survival patients, 94.12% (32/34, 18 cases of ADL grade II and 14 cases of grade III, or 18 cases of GOS score 5 and 14 cases of GOS score 4) had good quality of life,

5.88% (2/34, ADL grade IV or GOS score 3) were not good. **Conclusions** Under the direct vision of neuroendoscopy, the ventricular casting hematoma can be quickly removed, which relieved the pressure of the ventricle, shorten the recovery period of patients, and improved the quality of life after surgery. It is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Cerebral hemorrhage; Cerebral ventricles; Drainage; Neuroendoscopy

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑室铸型系指原发性或继发性脑室出血后脑室内积血形成铸型血肿,其中以继发性脑室出血较为常见,通常呈急性发作,易诱发急性非交通性脑积水或脑疝形成,病情危重,预后不良^[1-2]。传统手术方式主要采取侧脑室钻孔引流术并术后辅以尿激酶冲洗,但血肿清除缓慢,且术后发生脑积水或颅内感染风险较高。因此,采取适宜的手术方式及时清除血肿,对挽救患者生命、最大限度减少后遗症至关重要^[3]。近年来,随着神经内镜技术的进步与发展,微创概念广泛应用于临床实践,为脑室铸型的治疗提供新的手术方式^[4],河南大学淮河医院近3年采用神经内镜下血肿清除术共治疗36例脑室铸型患者,血肿清除效果良好,结果报告如下。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)符合2015年美国心脏协会(AHA)/美国卒中协会(ASA)《自发性脑出血管理指南》^[5]诊断标准,并经头部CT证实为单侧或双侧侧脑室、第三脑室、第四脑室重型铸型(Ⅲ~Ⅴ型)^[6]。(2)基底节区出血(<30 ml)破入侧脑室致重型铸型。(3)脑实质出血(<30 ml)破入侧脑室后再进入第三脑室致重型铸型并诱发脑积水。(4)发病至入院时间<24 h。(5)入院时Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分≥8分。(6)手术方式为神经内镜下血肿清除术。

2. 排除标准 (1)小脑或脑干出血致第四脑室重型铸型。(2)脑实质血肿量>30 ml且脑室轻型铸型(I~II型),第三和第四脑室通畅。(3)瘤卒中或脑动静脉畸形破裂致脑室铸型。(4)合并慢性严重基础疾病致重要脏器功能衰竭。(5)长期服用抗凝药致凝血功能异常。(6)脑死亡。(7)保守治疗或其他手术方式清除血肿。

3. 一般资料 选择2019年1月至2021年5月在我院神经外科行神经内镜下血肿清除术的脑室铸型患者共计36例,男性25例,女性11例;年龄30~

85岁,平均57岁。发病至入院时间1~10 h,平均为5 h;入院时GCS评分为8~12分,平均为10分;意识障碍呈嗜睡状态18例、浅昏迷6例、中度昏迷12例,伴呕吐21例,双侧瞳孔缩小、双眼对光反射迟钝或消失12例,四肢疼痛刺激屈曲8例。其中,基底节区出血经尾状核头部破入脑室18例、基底节区出血经丘脑破入脑室8例、额叶出血破入脑室3例和自发性脑室出血7例;全脑室铸型12例(基底节区出血10例、自发性脑室出血2例)、第三脑室和单侧侧脑室铸型15例(基底节区出血10例、自发性脑室出血3例、额叶出血2例)、第三脑室和双侧侧脑室铸型9例(基底节区出血6例、自发性脑室出血2例、额叶出血1例);脑室内血肿量10~20 ml,平均15 ml;其中26例诱发脑积水。

二、手术方法

1. 神经内镜下血肿清除术 所有患者入院后均经头部CTA确认无血管畸形,神经内镜下行侧脑室或第三脑室血肿清除术。患者仰卧位,气管插管全身麻醉,采取额中回入路,于中线旁4 cm处做平行矢状缝的5 cm小弧形切口,起自冠状缝前2 cm、止于冠状缝后1 cm,切口位置较常规额角穿刺切口后移1~2 cm,去骨瓣开颅,大小约3 cm×3 cm,“十”字形剪开硬脑膜,14号脑穿针穿刺定位血肿,以10 ml注射器自制内镜工作通道,注射器头端以半弧形尿管充盈成球状作为工作通道前端,根据术前CT测得的头皮至侧脑室血肿距离将注射器置入脑室后,拔除尿管,留置工作通道,置入0°内镜(德国STORZ内窥镜),于内镜直视下轻柔吸除侧脑室血肿,再进入第三脑室并轻柔吸除血肿。若血肿清除过程中遇到活动性动脉出血,可采用“筷子方法”,即左手同时把持内镜和吸引器、右手双极电凝止血,或助手把持内镜、术者双手双极电凝精准止血;脑室内少量静脉渗血无需电灼,以止血纱布压迫即可(图1)。双侧侧脑室重型铸型患者,可行透明隔造瘘,清除双侧侧脑室和第三脑室血肿,并于内镜直视下留置

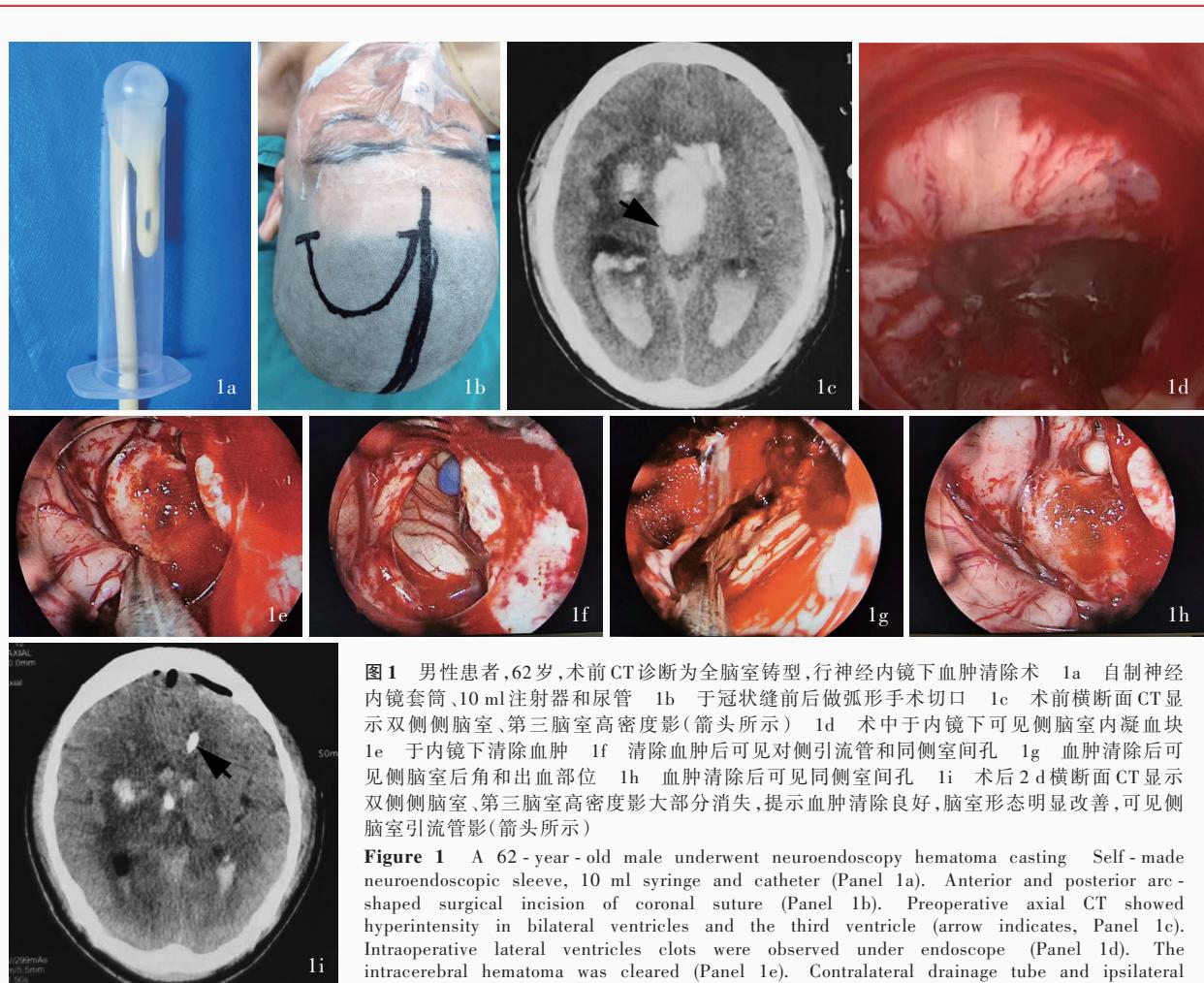


图1 男性患者,62岁,术前CT诊断为全脑室铸型,行神经内镜下血肿清除术 1a 自制神经内镜套筒、10 ml注射器和尿管 1b 于冠状缝前后做弧形手术切口 1c 术前横断面CT显示双侧侧脑室、第三脑室高密度影(箭头所示) 1d 术中于内镜下可见侧脑室内凝血块 1e 于内镜下清除血肿 1f 清除血肿后可见对侧引流管和同侧室间孔 1g 血肿清除后可见侧脑室后角和出血部位 1h 血肿清除后可见同侧室间孔 1i 术后2 d横断面CT显示双侧侧脑室、第三脑室高密度影大部分消失,提示血肿清除良好,脑室形态明显改善,可见侧脑室引流管影(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 62 - year - old male underwent neuroendoscopy hematoma casting. Self - made neuroendoscopic sleeve, 10 ml syringe and catheter (Panel 1a). Anterior and posterior arc - shaped surgical incision of coronal suture (Panel 1b). Preoperative axial CT showed hyperintensity in bilateral ventricles and the third ventricle (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Intraoperative lateral ventricles clots were observed under endoscope (Panel 1d). The intracerebral hematoma was cleared (Panel 1e). Contralateral drainage tube and ipsilateral interventricular foramen were visible after the intracerebral hematoma was cleared (Panel 1f). The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle and the location of the hemorrhage were removed after hematoma removal (Panel 1g). Ipsilateral interventricular foramen could be seen after the intracerebral hematoma was cleared (Panel 1h). Axial CT at 2 days after surgery showed the hyperintensity of the lateral ventricle and the third ventricle disappeared, indicating the hematoma was well cleared, the ventricular casting was significantly improved, and the drainage tube shadow of the lateral ventricle were visible (arrow indicates, Panel 1i).

第三脑室引流管。

2. 围手术期管理 为避免发生交通性脑积水,术后24 h内行腰椎穿刺脑脊液引流术或腰大池引流术;术后1周内拔除引流管,以免发生颅内感染。同时辅以控制血压、抗感染、抗癫痫发作、保护胃黏膜、维持电解质平衡、改善营养代谢等综合治疗;术前存在肢体功能障碍的患者于术后10 d开始针灸,并辅助康复锻炼。

3. 疗效与预后评价 (1)疗效评价:记录手术时间和住院时间;术后6 h采用3D Slicer软件重建血肿并计算血肿清除率[血肿清除率(%)=(术后血肿体积-术前血肿体积)/术前血肿体积×100%];术后14 d采用GCS量表评价患者意识状态(包括睁眼、语言和运动功能)^[7]。(2)安全性评价:记录颅内

再出血、颅内感染、肺部感染、消化道出血和迟发性交通性脑积水等手术相关并发症发生率。(3)预后评价:患者出院后通过电话或门诊随访至术后3个月。出院时和术后3个月时采用日常生活活动能力量表(ADL)^[8]评价日常生活活动能力,Ⅰ级,日常生活活动能力完全恢复;Ⅱ级,可独立完成日常生活,部分恢复社会活动;Ⅲ级,部分日常生活需他人帮助;Ⅳ级,卧床,意识清醒,日常生活完全需他人帮助;Ⅴ级,植物生存状态。术后3个月时以Glasgow预后分级(GOS)评价预后^[9],1分,死亡;2分,植物生存状态,仅有最小反应(如随睡眼-觉醒周期可睁开眼);3分,重残,日常生活需他人照料;4分,轻残,独立生活,可在保护下工作;5分,恢复良好,尽管遗留轻度缺陷但可恢复正常生活。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。正态性检验采用Shapiro-Wilk检验, 呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用配对t检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组36例患者手术时间为1~2 h, 平均1.50 h。12例全脑室铸型患者中有8例血肿清除率>90%、余4例>80%~90%;术中均留置脑室外引流管, 术后第2天予以尿激酶 50×10^3 U(2次/d)连续冲洗引流管2~3 d, 行腰大池持续引流10例、腰椎穿刺引流2例;术后7 d CT显示12例患者残留血肿均完全消失, 脑室系统恢复正常形态。24例第三脑室和侧脑室铸型患者中有16例血肿清除率>95%、8例>90%~95%;10例术中留置脑室外引流管行术后腰大池引流, 8例术后予尿激酶 50×10^3 U(2次/d)冲洗引流管2~3 d、2例未行尿激酶冲洗;余14例术中未留置脑室外引流管, 术后第2天行腰大池引流8例、腰椎穿刺引流6例;24例患者分别于术后3 d(18例)或5 d(6例)行CT检查, 显示残留血肿消失, 脑室系统恢复正常形态。术后14 d所有患者意识水平均明显改善, GCS评分(11.63 ± 2.47)分, 高于术前的(9.82 ± 1.68)分($t = 3.162, P = 0.021$), 尤以睁眼和运动功能改善显著。共8例患者出现术后并发症, 分别为颅内再出血2例(均发生于尿激酶冲洗后)、颅内感染4例(脑室外引流2例、腰大池引流2例), 均行保守治疗, 痊愈出院。

本组患者住院8~14 d, 平均11 d, 无死亡病例。出院时ADL评分Ⅱ级18例、Ⅲ级8例、Ⅳ级10例。至术后3个月随访时, 2例发生肺部感染, 死亡;3例发生交通性脑积水, 行脑室-腹腔分流术后恢复良好;2例出现脑室扩大但无临床症状, 动态随访;生存的34例患者ADL评分Ⅱ级18例、Ⅲ级14例、Ⅳ级2例, 10例出院时卧床患者(ADL评分Ⅳ级)中6例可在他人辅助下行走(ADL评分Ⅲ级)、2例仍卧床、2例死亡(肺部感染);GOS评分为5分(恢复良好)者18例、4分(轻残)者14例、3分(重残)者2例。

讨 论

重型脑室铸型的传统治疗方法为单纯脑室外引流术^[10], 但该术式仅适用于处理急性脑积水和颅内高压, 无法快速、彻底清除脑室内血肿, 患者预后

较差^[11-12]。研究表明, 早期、快速、有效清除血肿, 畅通脑脊液循环, 消除血肿对周围脑组织的压迫是提高治愈率、降低病死率的关键^[13]。随着神经内镜技术的发展, 内镜下可以有效清除脑室内血肿, 畅通脑脊液循环, 目前已成为重型脑室铸型新型治疗方法^[14-17]。临床研究业已证实, 于神经内镜直视下行血肿清除术, 可快速、彻底清除严重脑室铸型血肿, 并重新开通脑脊液循环, 术后辅以尿激酶连续冲洗引流管, 大多数患者预后良好^[9, 19-22]。本研究采用神经内镜下血肿清除术共治疗36例重型脑室铸型患者, 疗效满意, 总结经验, 笔者认为与以下因素有关。(1)制作内镜工作通道辅助手术:根据手术需要, 我们自制一内镜工作通道, 将10 ml注射器头端圆切面切割平整, 16FR成人尿管置入注射器头端, 注水充盈, 形成圆球形(图1a), 并根据术前CT测得的血肿至头皮距离确定注射器进入脑实质的深度, 透明套筒, 便于查看四周凝血块, 原位旋转套筒, 避免因套筒深度不断改变而损伤脑组织, 术中更为实用。(2)改良手术切口、便于内镜下无遮挡操作:重型全脑室铸型, 尤其是重型第三脑室铸型患者平行于矢状缝做长约5 cm的小弧形切口, 使切口位于冠状缝前2/3、后1/3, 较常规侧脑室额角穿刺切口整体后移1~2 cm, 该部位为室间孔在头皮的投影。经传统切口进入侧脑室额角, 因穹窿柱的阻挡, 无法于直视下进入第三脑室, 而经过改良的切口可在内镜直视下经室间孔进入第三脑室并精准清除血肿和留置引流管, 便于术后尿激酶冲洗引流管, 促进第四脑室铸型的溶解。(3)解剖关系清晰、脑组织损伤小:内镜下可清晰显示血肿与脑室壁、脉络丛和血管的关系, 保护血管, 减少手术对脑组织的损伤^[23]。进入侧脑室后原位吸除血肿时应轻柔操作, 因脑室壁的光滑性, 在吸引器的可控吸力压力差下, 额角和三角区血肿自动滑向吸引器处, 达到快速清除侧脑室血肿之目的。(4)内镜下直视手术可最大限度清除血肿:第四脑室铸型直接压迫脑干、第三脑室铸型诱发的急性非交通性脑积水是全脑室铸型所导致的最严重的危害, 于内镜下可直视侧脑室全景, 并最大限度清除侧脑室血肿, 再于直视下进入第三脑室并清除血肿, 同时留置引流管, 术后尿激酶冲洗可直达第四脑室, 促进铸型溶解、快速处理非交通性脑积水、解除脑干压迫, 降低颅内压, 提高治愈率。(5)止血效果良好:脑室天然空腔为内镜下操作提供空间, 术者可在内镜直视下安全、快捷清

除血肿,静脉性出血可以棉片、止血纱布压迫止血;活动性动脉出血可双极电凝烧灼止血,以减少术后再出血^[24]。对于丘脑或尾状核头部出血破入脑室,可压迫出血点,或左手同时把持内镜和吸引器、右手双极电凝止血,或助手把持内镜、术者双手双极电凝精准止血;大凝血块可以取瘤钳夹碎后吸引器吸出,清除大部分血肿后脑室无明显出血;侧脑室颞角血肿位置较深,清除大部分血肿后缓解压迫,但不强求完全清除,否则可能造成术野外渗血,导致术后再出血^[25]。(6)透明隔造瘘、预防术后脑积水:清除脑室血肿后,可于内镜直视下在室间孔上方和透明隔静脉前方行透明隔造瘘,吸引器经瘘口清除对侧脑室血肿,可显著降低术后脑积水的风险。(7)血压管理:术中稳定控制血压极其重要,尤其是清除血肿和止血过程中应尽可能将血压控制在正常值范围,避免血压过度波动或躁动^[26];术后应用镇静药和降压药,使血压维持于60~90/120~140 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),降低术后再出血风险。

本组36例患者均顺利完成神经内镜下血肿清除术,平均手术时间1.50小时,12例全脑室铸型患者中8例血肿清除率>90%、4例>80%~90%,24例第三脑室和侧脑室铸型患者中16例血肿清除率>95%、8例>90%~95%,术中留置脑室外引流管,经尿激酶冲洗后,术后CT检查显示残留血肿消失,脑室系统恢复正常形态,术后腰大池持续引流脑脊液18例、腰椎穿刺引流脑脊液18例,意识均明显改善,住院期间发生颅内再出血2例、颅内感染4例和迟发性交通性脑积水3例。平均住院11天,住院期间无死亡病例,随访至术后3个月,2例死于肺部感染,34例生存患者中日常生活活动能力良好者32例(ADL评分Ⅱ级18例、Ⅲ级14例)、不良(ADL评分Ⅳ级)2例,预后良好32例(GOS分级5分18例、4分14例)、预后不良(GOS评分3分)2例。

本研究结果提示,内镜直视下可最大限度清除血肿,缩短手术和住院时间,提高手术效果,加速脑脊液循环恢复,缓解颅内压,促进神经功能恢复,提高患者生活质量。神经内镜的应用可减少留置脑室外引流管的机会,缩短置管时间(5天)和尿激酶冲洗时间(2~3天),减少术后颅内感染风险;内镜直视下准确止血可降低再出血风险^[27]。然而神经内镜技术的掌握需要较长的学习曲线^[28],应进行尸体标本的模拟操作,专业神经内镜技术的学习,以

熟悉脑室的应用解剖,熟练掌握内镜下操作技巧,否则盲目开展神经内镜技术可造成不可预测的医源性损伤,甚至给患者造成不可逆性损伤。

脑室铸型的治疗无论采用何种手术方式,均应以迅速清除血肿、解除脑干压迫、降低颅内压、恢复神经功能为目的。神经内镜技术可在直视下快速清除血肿,缓解脑室压力,缩短患者恢复期,提高术后生活质量,值得临床推广应用。本研究样本量较小,且未设立对照,仅为基层医院的初步探索,今后尚待扩大样本量,设计更加合理的随机对照临床试验进一步验证。

利益冲突 无

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