

· 听神经瘤 ·

听神经瘤乙状窦后入路手术后听力保留影响因素分析

王博 严敏君 毕智勇 杨智君 王兴朝 刘丕楠

【摘要】目的 筛查乙状窦后入路听神经瘤切除术后听力保留的相关影响因素。**方法** 纳入2018年1月至2021年1月在首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院行乙状窦后入路手术的317例听神经瘤患者,术前影像学检查评估肿瘤大小(Koos分级)、是否侵袭内听道底部和是否发生囊性变,美国耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学会(AAO-HNS)听力分级评估手术前后听力,单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析筛查乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失相关危险因素。**结果** 共35例患者实现术后听力保留(AAO-HNS分级A级和B级),整体听力保留率约为11.04%(35/317),均为术前听力正常患者。听力损失组年龄>45岁($\chi^2=45.648, P=0.000$)、Koos分级3~4级($\chi^2=41.692, P=0.000$)、肿瘤侵袭内听道底部($\chi^2=30.252, P=0.000$)、肿瘤囊性变($\chi^2=23.888, P=0.000$)和术前听力异常($\chi^2=78.317, P=0.000$)比例均高于听力保留组。Logistic回归分析,年龄>45岁($OR=36.211, 95\%CI: 5.006 \sim 261.918; P=0.000$)、Koos分级3~4级($OR=21.215, 95\%CI: 2.867 \sim 156.963; P=0.003$)、肿瘤侵袭内听道底部($OR=13.746, 95\%CI: 3.005 \sim 62.880; P=0.001$)和肿瘤囊性变($OR=8.336, 95\%CI: 1.943 \sim 35.770; P=0.004$)是乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素。**结论** 对于有听力保留需求的听神经瘤患者,乙状窦后入路手术安全、有效,年龄较小、肿瘤体积较小、肿瘤未侵袭内听道底部和无囊性变的患者更有可能实现术后听力保留。

【关键词】 神经瘤, 听; 小脑脑桥角; 显微外科手术; 听力丧失, 功能性; 危险因素; Logistic模型

Influencing analysis of hearing preservation after retrosigmoid approach surgery for vestibular schwannoma

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the influencing factors of hearing preservation after retrosigmoid approach surgery for vestibular schwannoma. **Methods** A total of 317 patients with vestibular schwannoma treated by retrosigmoid approach surgery in Beijing Tiantan Hospital from January 2018 to January 2021 were included. Tumor size (Koos grade), whether the tumor invaded the bottom of the internal auditory canal, and whether the tumor had cystic changes were evaluated by preoperative imaging examination. Hearing function was evaluated by the American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (AAO-HNS) hearing classification before and after surgery. Univariate and multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis were used to investigate the related risk factors of hearing loss after retrosigmoid approach surgery. **Results** Among 317 patients, 35 cases (11.04%) had postoperative hearing preservation (AAO-HNS A and B) and all of them had normal preoperative hearing. The rates of age > 45 years old ($\chi^2 = 45.648, P = 0.000$), Koos grade 3~4 ($\chi^2 = 41.692, P = 0.000$), invasion the bottom of internal auditory canal ($\chi^2 = 30.252, P = 0.000$), cystic changes ($\chi^2 = 23.888, P = 0.000$) and preoperative hearing abnormality ($\chi^2 = 78.317, P = 0.000$) in hearing loss group were higher than those in hearing preservation group. Logistic regression analysis showed the age > 45 years old ($OR = 36.211, 95\%CI: 5.006 \sim 261.918; P = 0.000$), Koos

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2022.12.008

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grade 3~4 ($OR = 21.215$, 95%CI: 2.867~156.963; $P = 0.003$), invasion the bottom of internal auditory canal ($OR = 13.746$, 95%CI: 3.005~62.880; $P = 0.001$) and cystic changes in tumor ($OR = 8.336$, 95%CI: 1.943~35.770; $P = 0.004$) were the risk factors of hearing loss after retrosigmoid approach surgery. **Conclusions** Retrosigmoid approach surgery is a safe and effective surgical approach for patients with vestibular schwannoma to achieve hearing preservation. Younger patients, with smaller tumors, and without invasion the bottom of internal auditory canal and without cystic changes in tumors are more likely to have postoperative hearing preservation.

[Key words] Neuroma, acoustic; Cerebellopontine angle; Microsurgery; Hearing loss, functional; Risk factors; Logistic models

Conflicts of interest: none declared

听神经瘤起源于毗邻蜗神经的前庭神经髓鞘施万细胞,约占颅内肿瘤的8%,是成人脑桥小脑角(CPA)区最常见肿瘤^[1]。近年来,随着高分辨率磁共振成像(HRMRI)技术在临床的普及,听神经瘤早期检出率显著增加,治疗方法主要为手术切除、立体定向放射治疗(SRT)和观察随访。随着手术技术的提高和围手术期管理的完善,病残率和病死率显著降低,目前研究聚焦于听神经瘤手术后听力的保留。既往有多项研究对不同体积、不同入路手术后听力保留的临床和影像学影响因素进行探讨,但研究结果不尽相同^[1~4]。本研究以首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院近年采取乙状窦后入路手术的听神经瘤患者为研究对象,回顾分析其听力保留率并筛查相关影响因素,以探讨听神经瘤手术后听力损失的危险因素。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)头部MRI提示脑桥小脑角区占位性病变。(2)经乙状窦后入路手术,术中证实病变源自前庭神经,术后病理证实为神经鞘瘤。(3)年龄18~70岁。(4)排除肿瘤复发、Ⅱ型神经纤维瘤病(NF2)、术前曾行放射治疗、失访或临床资料不完整等情况。(5)所有患者及其家属均对手术方案和检查项目知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 一般资料 选择2018年1月至2021年1月在我院神经外科肿瘤七病区行乙状窦后入路手术的听神经瘤患者共317例,男性156例,女性161例;年龄31~75岁,平均为(50.50 ± 10.10)岁,其中≤45岁63例(20.45%)、>45岁254例(80.13%)。

二、研究方法

1. 术前影像学检查 (1)CT:术前1周行颞骨薄层CT扫描,观察内听道扩张程度和颞骨岩部气化程

度。(2)MRI:术前1周行头部MRI扫描,测量横断面增强T₂WI图像上脑桥小脑脚区肿瘤最大径,根据Koos分级^[5]进行肿瘤分级分类:1级,肿瘤局限于内听道;2级,肿瘤直径≤2 cm,侵犯脑桥小脑角;3级,肿瘤直径>2~3 cm,占据脑桥小脑角池但不伴脑干移位;4级,巨大肿瘤,直径>3 cm,伴脑干移位。横断面T₂WI观察肿瘤是否侵袭内听道底部,内听道底部存在脑脊液裂隙信号定义为肿瘤侵袭内听道底部,无脑脊液裂隙信号者定义为肿瘤未侵袭内听道底部(图1)。横断面增强T₁WI观察肿瘤是否发生囊性变,囊性变范围>肿瘤体积的30%定义为伴肿瘤囊性变,囊性变范围<肿瘤体积的30%定义为无囊性变(图2)。

2. 经乙状窦后入路听神经瘤切除术 患者侧俯卧位,Mayfield头架固定,气管插管全身麻醉,安置电生理监测电极。取耳后直切口,切口上端与耳廓上缘平齐、下端与乳突尖平齐,钻孔打开骨窗,骨窗上方达横窦下缘、外侧达乙状窦内侧缘,充分显露横窦-乙状窦夹角(TSSJ),并根据肿瘤大小适当调整切口和骨窗大小。于手术显微镜下弧形剪开并悬吊硬脑膜,缓慢释放小脑延髓侧池脑脊液,使小脑自然塌陷至颅内压降低,调整自动牵开器显露肿瘤,先行瘤内减压,待压力充分下降后,经术中电生理监测确认脑池段面神经和前庭蜗神经走行,然后严格按照瘤周膜性结构边界分离肿瘤,避免损伤迷路动脉、面神经和前庭蜗神经。根据术前CT显示的听神经瘤侵袭内听道程度磨开内听道,再次确定内听道端面神经和前庭蜗神经位置,待脑桥小脑角池张力下降满意后,判断脑干端与内听道端之间的神经走行,尽可能保护重要神经和血管。术中辅以电生理监测,包括脑干听觉诱发电位(BAEP)、耳蜗电图(EcochG)和前庭蜗神经复合动作电位(CAP)^[6~7],定位神经位置和走行、预警手术对神经的损害以及

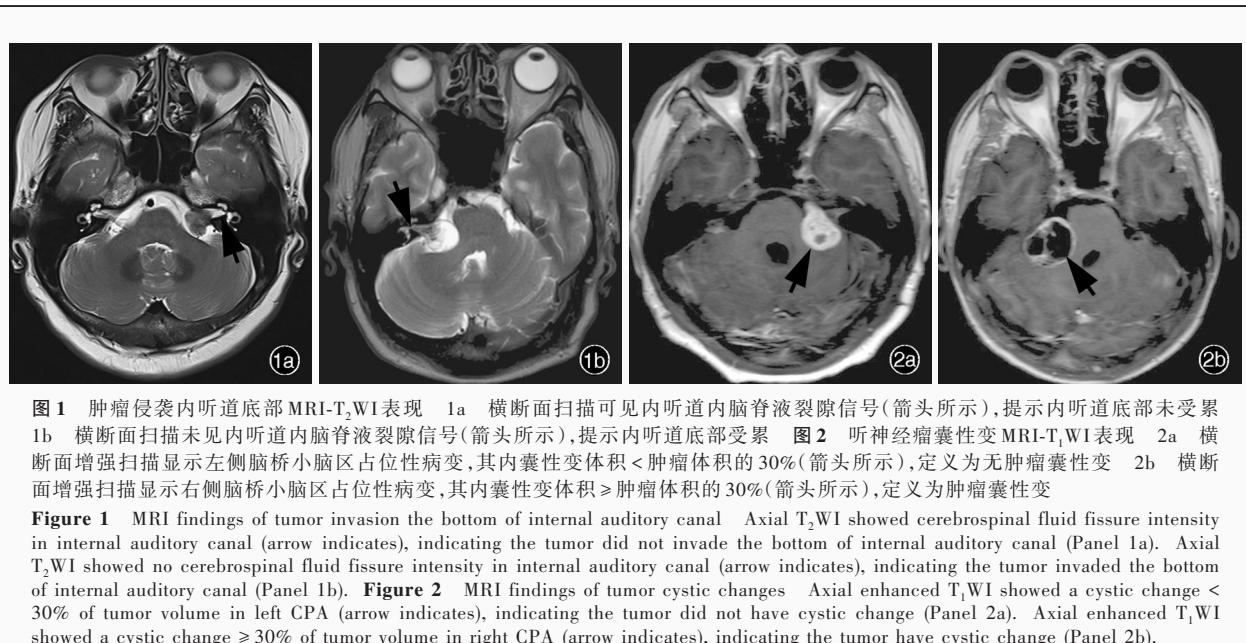


图1 肿瘤侵袭内听道底部MRI-T₂WI表现 1a 横断面扫描可见内听道内脑脊液裂隙信号(箭头所示),提示内听道底部未受累 1b 横断面扫描未见内听道内脑脊液裂隙信号(箭头所示),提示内听道底部受累 **图2** 听神经瘤囊性变MRI-T₁WI表现 2a 横断面增强扫描显示左侧脑桥小脑区占位性病变,其内囊性变体积<肿瘤体积的30%(箭头所示),定义为无肿瘤囊性变 2b 横断面增强扫描显示右侧脑桥小脑区占位性病变,其内囊性变体积>肿瘤体积的30%(箭头所示),定义为肿瘤囊性变

Figure 1 MRI findings of tumor invasion the bottom of internal auditory canal Axial T₂WI showed cerebrospinal fluid fissure intensity in internal auditory canal (arrow indicates), indicating the tumor did not invade the bottom of internal auditory canal (Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed no cerebrospinal fluid fissure intensity in internal auditory canal (arrow indicates), indicating the tumor invaded the bottom of internal auditory canal (Panel 1b). **Figure 2** MRI findings of tumor cystic changes Axial enhanced T₁WI showed a cystic change < 30% of tumor volume in left CPA (arrow indicates), indicating the tumor did not have cystic change (Panel 2a). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed a cystic change ≥ 30% of tumor volume in right CPA (arrow indicates), indicating the tumor have cystic change (Panel 2b).

预测术后神经功能恢复情况,术中监测脑干听觉诱发电位Ⅰ、Ⅲ和V波,V波的保留通常提示术后听力的保留,术中出现V波潜伏期延长或波幅下降时,术者应调整或停止操作直至V波恢复正常,应注意的是,脑干听觉诱发电位不是实时的,其时效性较差,术中若出现该电位异常可能已造成不可逆性神经损伤^[8];前庭蜗神经复合动作电位可以直接记录来自蜗神经的动作电位,实时反映术中神经功能^[9],可有效减少术中操作对蜗神经的损伤。术后3个月复查MRI增强扫描,观察有无肿瘤残留、瘤周水肿或炎症反应。

3. 听力分级 分别于术前1周和术后3个月时采用美国耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学会(AAO-HNS)听力分级中的纯音听阈均值(PTA)和言语识别率(SDS)评估听力^[10]:A级(听力良好),PTA≤30 dB且SDS≥70%;B级(有实用听力),PTA>30~50 dB且SDS≥50%;C级(有可测听力),PTA>50 dB且SDS≥50%;D级(无可测听力),SDS<50%。A级和B级为听力正常(术前)或听力保留(术后),C级和D级为听力异常(术前)或听力损失(术后)。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 26.0和GraphPad Prism 9.0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。听神经瘤手术后听力损失相关危险因素的筛查采用单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析($\alpha_{\text{入}}=0.05$, $\alpha_{\text{出}}=0.10$)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

根据术前影像学检查结果,本组317例患者Koos分级1~2级者108例(34.07%)、3~4级209例(65.93%),其中166例(52.37%)内听道底部受累、193例(60.88%)肿瘤发生囊性变。根据AAO-HNS听力分级,术前听力正常(A级和B级)106例(33.44%)、异常(C级和D级)211例(66.56%);术后听力保留(A级和B级)者35例(11.04%)、听力损失(C级和D级)282例(88.96%)。据术后听力是否保留分为听力保留组(35例)和听力损失组(282例),两组患者临床资料比较,听力损失组年龄>45岁、Koos分级3~4级、内听道底部受累、肿瘤囊性变和术前听力异常比例均高于听力保留组(均 $P=0.000$),而两组性别差异无统计学意义($P=0.781$,表1)。

单因素Logistic回归分析显示,年龄>45岁($P=0.000$)、Koos分级3~4级($P=0.000$)、内听道底部受累($P=0.000$)、肿瘤囊性变($P=0.000$)均是听神经瘤手术后听力损失的影响因素(表2,3)。根据纳入与剔除标准,将上述影响因素和临床普遍认为的潜在影响因素——术前听力纳入多因素Logistic回归方程,结果显示,年龄>45岁($OR=36.211$,95%CI:5.006~261.918; $P=0.000$)、Koos分级3~4级($OR=21.215$,95%CI:2.867~156.963; $P=0.003$)、内听道底部受累($OR=13.746$,95%CI:3.005~62.880; $P=$

**表1 听力损失组与听力保留组患者临床资料的比较
[例(%)]**

Table 1. Comparison of clinical data between the hearing loss group and the hearing preservation group [case (%)]

观察指标	听力保留组 (n = 35)	听力损失组 (n = 282)	χ^2 值	P值
性别			0.077	0.781
男性	18(51.43)	138(48.94)		
女性	17(48.57)	144(51.06)		
年龄			45.648	0.000
≤45岁	22(62.86)	41(14.54)		
>45岁	13(37.14)	241(85.46)		
肿瘤大小(Koos分级)			41.692	0.000
1~2级	29(82.86)	79(28.01)		
3~4级	6(17.14)	203(71.99)		
内听道底部受累	3(8.57)	163(57.80)	30.252	0.000
肿瘤囊性变	8(22.86)	185(65.60)	23.888	0.000
术前听力(AAO-HNS分级)			78.317	0.000
A级和B级	35(100.00)	71(25.18)		
C级和D级	0(0.00)	211(74.82)		

AAO-HNS, American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, 美国耳鼻咽喉头颈外科学会。The same for Table 2

0.001) 和肿瘤囊性变 ($OR = 8.336$, 95%CI: 1.943 ~ 35.770; $P = 0.004$) 等因素是听神经瘤经乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素(表4)。

讨 论

听神经瘤是一种生长缓慢的颅底肿瘤,早期症状通常是单侧听力下降、耳鸣和头晕,肿瘤生长速度和患者听力变化程度存在显著差异^[1,11]。听神经瘤的治疗综合显微外科手术切除、立体定向放射治疗和观察随访等多种方法,既往仅对体积较大、术前听力较差的肿瘤推荐手术切除,而体积较小的肿瘤可考虑观察随访或立体定向放射治疗,但在随访过程中约5%的患者即使影像学检查显示肿瘤无明显增长,仍可能出现听力恶化^[12]。随着手术技术的改进以及电生理监测技术的普及,术后听力保留率逐步提高,可达8%~72.5%^[2,13]。越来越多的体积较小的肿瘤也积极选择听力保留手术,可选择的手术入路为乙状窦后入路和中颅窝入路,中颅窝入路手术虽可实现良好的内听道外侧壁显露,但术中因面神经的遮挡,对脑桥小脑角的显露不够充分,可处理的肿瘤下极不超过面神经,适用于完全局限于内听道的肿瘤^[14];可向不同方向扩展的乙状窦后入路则可显露全部后颅窝区域,术中无需牵拉颞叶,

但对内听道底部的显露略有不足,术中显露面神经较晚,极易损伤面神经^[4]。神经内镜技术可以弥补经乙状窦后入路对内听道底部显露欠佳的缺点,两种入路手术后听力保留率无明显差异^[15]。本研究大多数患者肿瘤体积较大[Koos分级3~4级占65.93%(209/317)],内听道底部受累[52.37%(166/317)],肿瘤发生囊性变[60.88%(193/317)],故均选择乙状窦后入路手术,术后整体听力保留率为11.04%(35/317),进一步筛查该入路手术的听力影响因素,Logistic回归分析显示,年龄较大(>45岁)、肿瘤体积较大(Koos分级3~4级)、肿瘤累及内听道底部和肿瘤囊性变是乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素。

既往研究显示,仅术前听力正常患者方可可能实现术后听力保留^[16-17]。本研究有106例(33.44%)患者术前听力正常(AAO-HNS分级A级和B级),其中35例(11.04%)实现术后听力保留,211例(66.56%)术前听力异常(AAO-HNS分级C级和D级)患者无一例术后听力保留。本研究听力损失组患者术前听力异常比例均高于听力保留组,但进一步的Logistic回归分析并未得出术前听力异常是术后听力损失的危险因素。本研究约11/17例术前有可测听力(C级)的患者术后仍保留可测听力,为听力重建提供了希望,因此,对于术前有可测听力的患者亦应尝试施行听力保留手术。

肿瘤体积越大,蜗神经因受压迫导致的粘连、扭曲、变形和移位越严重^[18],特别是位于脑桥小脑角池段的蜗神经,因无骨性结构限制,有时完全呈现膜性结构,术中难以确认和保护蜗神经。既往认为,听神经瘤手术后听力保留率与肿瘤体积呈负相关,直径<1cm的听神经瘤术后听力保留率显著高于直径>4cm者($P = 0.000$)^[19],本研究亦得出相似结论,听力损失组患者肿瘤体积较大(Koos分级3~4级)者比例高于听力保留组[71.99%(203/282)对17.14%(6/35), $P = 0.000$];进一步行Logistic回归分析显示,肿瘤体积较大是乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素。然而,即使是肿瘤体积较大的患者也应尝试施行听力保留手术,力争实现蜗神经的解剖保留,以为后续植入人工耳蜗提供基础。

囊性听神经瘤是听神经瘤的特殊亚型,生长速度更快,生长方式和生物学行为难以预测^[20]。术中分离呈膜性结构的蜗神经与肿瘤囊壁具有较大挑战,故难以实现蜗神经的解剖和功能保留^[21]。本研

表2 听神经瘤术后听力损失相关影响因素变量赋值表**Table 2.** Variable assignment of influencing factors of hearing loss after vestibular schwannoma surgery

变量	赋值	
	0	1
术后听力	听力保留	听力损失
性别	男性	女性
年龄(岁)	≤45	>45
肿瘤大小(Koos分级)	1~2级	3~4级
内听道底部受累	否	是
肿瘤囊性变	否	是
术前听力(AAO-HNS分级)	A级和B级	C级和D级

表3 听神经瘤乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失相关影响因素的单因素Logistic回归分析**Table 3.** Univariate Logistic regression analysis of related influencing factors of hearing loss after retrosigmoid approach surgery for vestibular schwannoma

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P值	OR值	OR 95%CI
女性	0.100	0.359	0.077	0.781	1.105	0.547~2.231
年龄>45岁	2.297	0.388	34.971	0.000	9.947	4.646~21.300
Koos分级3~4级	2.519	0.468	29.016	0.000	12.420	4.966~31.061
内听道底部受累	2.682	0.616	18.970	0.000	14.611	4.371~48.840
肿瘤囊性变	1.862	0.422	19.506	0.000	6.437	2.817~14.708
术前听力异常	20.496	2766.998	0.000	0.994	796 360 835.590	0.000~+∞

表4 听神经瘤乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失相关影响因素的多因素前进法Logistic回归分析**Table 4.** Multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis of related influencing factors of hearing loss after retrosigmoid approach surgery for vestibular schwannoma

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P值	OR值	OR 95%CI
年龄>45岁	3.589	1.010	12.641	0.000	36.211	5.006~261.918
Koos分级3~4级	3.055	1.021	8.950	0.003	21.215	2.867~156.963
内听道底部受累	2.621	0.776	11.413	0.001	13.746	3.005~62.880
肿瘤囊性变	2.121	0.743	8.144	0.004	8.336	1.943~35.770
术前听力异常	19.054	2249.723	0.000	0.993	188 296 188.780	0.000~+∞
常数项	-26.574	2249.724	0.000	0.991		

究结果显示,听力损失组肿瘤囊性变比例高于听力保留组[65.60%(185/282)对22.86%(8/35), $P=0.000$],进一步行Logistic回归分析显示,肿瘤囊性变是乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素。

内听道全长尤其是底部狭窄,其底部的横嵴和垂直嵴限制其移位,一旦肿瘤侵袭内听道底部,术中分离过程中极易损伤蜗神经或迷路动脉。既往关于肿瘤侵袭内听道底部与术后听力保留率之间关系的研究结果不尽一致^[14]。本研究将内听道底部存在脑脊液裂隙信号定义为肿瘤侵袭内听道底部,听力损失组患者内听道底部受累比例高于听力保留组[57.80%(163/282)对8.57%(3/35), $P=0.000$],进一步行Logistic回归分析显示,肿瘤侵袭内听道底部是乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素,提示横断面T₂WI显示内听道底部脑脊液裂隙信号预示术后听力保留率良好。

既往关于年龄对听神经瘤手术后听力影响的结论不尽一致^[22~23]。本研究将年龄作为分类变量(≤ 45 岁和 >45 岁),发现听力损失组年龄 >45 岁比例

高于听力保留组[85.46%(241/282)对37.14%(13/35), $P=0.000$],进一步行Logistic回归分析显示,年龄 >45 岁是乙状窦后入路手术后听力损失的危险因素。

综上所述,对于有听力保留需求的听神经瘤患者,乙状窦后入路手术是安全、有效的手术方式,年龄较小、肿瘤体积较小、肿瘤未侵袭内听道底部和无囊性变的患者更有可能实现术后听力保留。然而本研究为单中心小样本研究,且手术患者多术前听力异常,综合考虑患者意愿和临床医师建议后绝大多数采取肿瘤全切除手术,故未将肿瘤切除程度作为潜在影响因素进行分析,今后尚待扩大样本量,纳入更多影响因素,进一步筛选影响乙状窦后入路手术后听力的相关因素。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2022-12-05)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)

下期内容预告 本刊2023年第1期报道专题为医工结合,重点内容包括:医疗人工智能:知识引导与数据挖掘联合驱动;深度学习在脑小血管病影像学标志物中研究进展;机器学习在脑卒中诊断与治疗中应用进展;脑卒中上肢康复机器人研究进展;下肢外骨骼机器人对不同时期脑卒中患者步行能力影响研究进展;癫痫网络与致痫生物学标志物研究进展;动脉自旋标记在阿尔茨海默病中研究进展;基于视频信息的帕金森病人工智能辅助诊疗现状及未来;颅脑创伤后意识障碍脑电图评估方法研究进展;机器人辅助神经介入手术研究进展;手术协作机器人在神经外科应用进展