

脑胶质瘤清醒麻醉术中癫痫发作对术后情绪及肌力的影响

邹鹏 罗鹏 张昊皋子 刘剑 程光 蒋晓帆

【摘要】目的 探讨清醒麻醉下切除脑功能区胶质瘤术中癫痫发作对术后情绪和肌力的影响。**方法** 纳入2020年9月至2022年9月空军军医大学附属西京医院诊断与治疗的90例胶质瘤患者,分别予以全身麻醉(GA组,30例)和清醒麻醉(60例),其中清醒麻醉患者术中无癫痫发作30例(AA组)、术中癫痫发作30例(AA+IE组)。术前和术后1周采用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)和肌力划分法评估焦虑、抑郁情绪和肌力变化。**结果** 3组术后1周HAMD评分($F=9.985, P=0.000$)和肌力($F=4.472, P=0.014$)差异有统计学意义,其中AA组($q=3.177, P=0.014$)和AA+IE组($q=9.468, P=0.000$)HAMD评分高于GA组,AA+IE组亦高于AA组($q=6.290, P=0.003$);AA组($q=9.172, P=0.006$)和AA+IE组($q=5.310, P=0.000$)肌力高于GA组,但AA+IE组肌力低于AA组($q=3.862, P=0.007$)。**结论** 清醒麻醉可加重术后抑郁情绪,但可改善肌力,且术中癫痫发作使术后抑郁情绪恶化、肌力改善作用降低,因此应提前制定合理预防与治疗方案,减少术中癫痫发生率。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 清醒镇静; 癫痫; 神经外科手术

Effect of intraoperative epileptic seizure on postoperative mood and muscle strength during awake anesthesia for glioma

ZOU Peng, LUO Peng, ZHANG Hao-fu-zi, LIU Jian, CHENG Guang, JIANG Xiao-fan

Department of Neurosurgery, Xijing Hospital, Air Force Military Medical University of Chinese PLA, Xi'an 710032, Shannxi, China

Corresponding author: LUO Peng (Email: 1246569208@qq.com)

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of intraoperative epileptic seizure on postoperative mood and muscle strength during awake anesthesia (AA) for the resection of gliomas. **Methods** A total of 90 patients with glioma admitted to Xijing Hospital, Air Force Military Medical University of Chinese PLA from September 2020 to September 2022 were collected and divided into general anesthesia group (GA group, $n = 30$), awake anesthesia without intraoperative epileptic seizure group (AA group, $n = 30$), and awake anesthesia with intraoperative epileptic seizure group (AA + IE group, $n = 30$) according to the anesthesia method and the presence of intraoperative epileptic seizure. Patients' mood and muscle strength changes were assessed preoperatively and one week postoperatively by using Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAMA), Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD) and muscle strength division method. **Results** The differences in HAMD score ($F = 9.985, P = 0.000$) and muscle strength ($F = 4.472, P = 0.014$) at one week postoperatively were statistically significant among 3 groups. HAMD score was increased in AA group ($q = 3.177, P = 0.014$) and AA + IE group ($q = 9.468, P = 0.000$) when compared with GA group. HAMD scores was increased in AA + IE group ($q = 6.290, P = 0.003$) when compared with AA group. Postoperative muscle strength of AA group ($q = 9.172, P = 0.006$) and AA + IE group ($q = 5.310, P = 0.000$) was increased when compared with GA group. Muscle strength of AA + IE group was decreased compared with AA group ($q = 3.862, P = 0.007$). **Conclusions** Awake anesthesia can aggravate postoperative depression, but improve muscle strength. Intraoperative epileptic seizure can aggravate postoperative depression and decrease muscle strength. A reasonable preventive treatment plan needs to be developed in advance to reduce the

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2023.05.013

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:82171458)

作者单位:710032 西安,空军军医大学附属西京医院神经外科

通讯作者:罗鹏,Email:1246569208@qq.com

incidence of intraoperative epileptic seizure.

【Key words】 Glioma; Conscious sedation; Epilepsy; Neurosurgical procedures

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 82171458).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑功能区胶质瘤手术采用清醒麻醉(AA)是目前较流行的麻醉方式,通过术中皮质电刺激及神经电生理监测定位脑功能区,可有效预防神经功能缺损^[1]。然而,在患者完全清醒情况下切除肿瘤,一方面造成患者心理极度恐惧、过多疼痛体验^[2];另一方面长时间皮质牵拉等操作可导致大脑神经元异常放电,诱发术中癫痫发作^[3],而术中癫痫发作可导致创伤后应激障碍(PTSD)^[4],但对术后情绪和肌力的影响尚未见诸报道。本研究回顾分析空军军医大学附属西京医院2020年9月至2022年9月诊断与治疗的90例胶质瘤患者临床资料,对比分析全身麻醉(GA)与清醒麻醉术中癫痫发作对术后情绪和肌力的影响,以为临床综合改善胶质瘤患者预后提供参考。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 诊断标准 (1)脑胶质瘤的诊断参照《脑胶质瘤诊疗指南(2022版)》^[5],并经术后病理学检查证实。(2)癫痫的诊断参照2020年《中国基因性全面性癫痫临床诊治实践指南》^[6],术中癫痫发作需同时出现临床发作和脑电图痫样放电,临床发作包括全面性强直-阵挛发作(GTCS)和局灶性发作,脑电图痫样放电表现为棘波、尖波、棘慢复合波或爆发性节律波。

2. 纳入与排除标准 (1)年龄≥18岁。(2)术前MRI显示,Broca区、Wernicke区等语音功能区以及中央前回、中央后回等运动功能区单一占位性病变。(3)术前Karnofsky功能状态评分(KPS)≥60分。(4)均为未行放化疗的首次开颅手术。(5)参照美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)标准,麻醉风险≤Ⅱ级。(6)凡存在以下情况者不纳入本研究范畴:预期生存期<3个月;存在严重的其他器官功能障碍、精神心理疾病或认知功能障碍;术前曾在重症监护病房(ICU)接受治疗或非择期手术;术中因疼痛难忍或配合欠佳等原因临时更改麻醉方式;妊娠期或哺乳期女性;正参与其他研究的患者。(7)本研究所有患者及

其家属均对麻醉方式和手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。

3.一般资料 纳入2020年9月至2022年9月在我院神经外科住院治疗的脑功能区胶质瘤患者共90例,术中分别予以全身麻醉(30例)和清醒麻醉(60例)。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 (1)基本资料:详细记录患者性别、年龄;术前主要症状如言语困难[改良波士顿诊断性失语症检查(mBDAE)评分<93.8分^[7]],肢体活动障碍(肌力≤4级),高颅压(头疼、恶心、呕吐等),癫痫发作;术前KPS评分。(2)影像学检查:术前行头部MRI检查明确肿瘤侧别、部位和体积,其中,肿瘤体积采用椭球体模型容积公式, $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc / 3$ (a、b、c分别为矢状位、冠状位和横断面肿瘤最大径)^[8]。(3)病理分级:参照2021年世界卫生组织(WHO)中枢神经系统肿瘤分类(第五版)^[9]进行肿瘤组织学分级。

2. 麻醉方式 (1)全身麻醉:以丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼麻醉诱导后,采用静脉注射联合呼吸道吸入异氟醚复合麻醉方式,麻醉深度监护仪显示脑电双频指数(BIS)为45~60表明麻醉理想,遂行气管插管,经中心静脉导管建立静脉通路,静脉泵入七氟醚、丙泊酚、瑞芬太尼,维持患者生命体征稳定。常规开颅,通过术中神经导航、超声精准定位肿瘤,以超声吸引器(CUSA)分次全切除肿瘤,术毕逐渐停用麻醉药物,直至患者苏醒,拔除气管插管。(2)清醒麻醉:以布比卡因、利多卡因和肾上腺素混合液阻断侧眶上神经、枕小神经、枕大神经、耳颞神经,予鼻导管吸氧,静脉泵入瑞芬太尼、右旋美托嘧啶,使患者处于麻醉镇静状态。常规开颅,脑棉片以体积分数1%利多卡因溶液浸泡后贴敷硬脑膜约5 min,阻断硬脑膜表面末梢神经,相同方式切除肿瘤,术中唤醒患者行皮质电刺激和神经电生理监测,密切观察患者语音和运动功能。若观察到癫痫发作或脑电图痫样放电,则立即停止皮质电刺激,以冰生理盐水浸泡、冲洗大脑表面,再以4 ml/h速度维持静脉泵

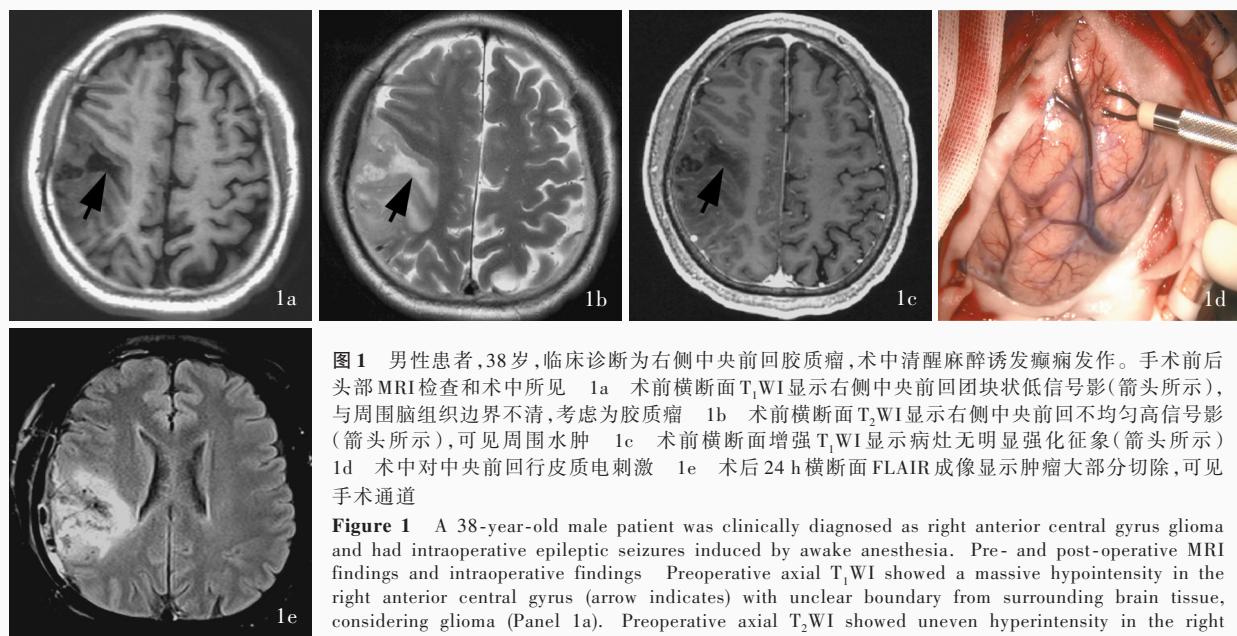


图1 男性患者,38岁,临床诊断为右侧中央前回胶质瘤,术中清醒麻醉诱发癫痫发作。手术前后头部MRI检查和术中所见 1a 术前横断面T₁WI显示右侧中央前回团块状低信号影(箭头所示),与周围脑组织边界不清,考虑为胶质瘤 1b 术前横断面T₂WI显示右侧中央前回不均匀高信号影(箭头所示),可见周围水肿 1c 术前横断面增强T₁WI显示病灶无明显强化征象(箭头所示) 1d 术中对中央前回行皮质电刺激 1e 术后24 h横断面FLAIR成像显示肿瘤大部分切除,可见手术通道

Figure 1 A 38-year-old male patient was clinically diagnosed as right anterior central gyrus glioma and had intraoperative epileptic seizures induced by awake anesthesia. Pre- and post-operative MRI findings and intraoperative findings. Preoperative axial T₁WI showed a massive hypointensity in the right anterior central gyrus (arrow indicates) with unclear boundary from surrounding brain tissue, considering glioma (Panel 1a). Preoperative axial T₂WI showed uneven hyperintensity in the right anterior central gyrus (arrow indicates) with peripheral edema (Panel 1b). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed no significant enhancement of the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Intraoperative cortical electrical stimulation was used to stimulate the anterior central gyrus (Panel 1d). Postoperative axial FLAIR at 24 h showed most of the tumor was excised and a surgical channel was visible (Panel 1e).

入丙戊酸钠1200 mg+生理盐水50 ml,必要时静脉泵入地西泮或丙泊酚,直至癫痫发作终止同时伴脑电图痫样放电消失。若术中癫痫发作严重,控制欠佳,则改为全身麻醉(图1)。

3. 情绪和肌力评估 分别于术前和术后1周评估患者情绪和肌力。(1)焦虑和抑郁情绪:采用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)和汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评价焦虑和抑郁严重程度。HAMA量表包括躯体性焦虑和精神性焦虑共两方面14项内容,以焦虑严重程度(0~4分)乘以项目(1~14项)表示,总评分为56分,评分越高、焦虑情绪越严重。HAMD量表包括焦虑躯体化、体重、认识功能障碍、日夜变化、阻滞、睡眠障碍和绝望感共7方面17项内容,9项评分以抑郁严重程度(0~4分)乘以项目(1~9项)表示(共36分)、8项评分以抑郁严重程度(0~2分)乘以项目(1~8项)表示(共16分),总评分52分,评分越高、抑郁情绪越严重。(2)肌力:采用国际公认的0~5级肌力划分法评价肌力,0级,完全瘫痪;1级,肌肉可表现出轻微收缩;2级,肌肉可在水平方向移动,但无法抵抗重力;3级,肢体可轻度对抗重力,但无法抵抗阻力;4级,肢体可对抗部分阻力;5级,肌力正常。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 26.0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χ²检验。正态性检验需符合总体偏度系数和总体峰度系数均为零,服从正态分布。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析;3组患者手术前后HAMA、HAMD评分和肌力的比较采用前后测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行SNK-q检验。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组共90例患者,男性46例,女性44例;年龄38~66岁,平均(51.16 ± 7.27)岁;术前主要临床症状为言语困难28例(31.11%),肢体活动障碍21例(23.33%),高颅压24例(26.67%),癫痫发作17例(18.89%);术前KPS评分为69~83分,平均为(76.59 ± 3.72)分;肿瘤发生于左侧大脑半球48例(53.33%),右侧大脑半球42例(46.67%);肿瘤位于运动区33例(36.67%),语言区31例(34.44%),语言区+运动区26例(28.89%);肿瘤体积≤40 cm³ 45例(50%),>40 cm³ 45例(50%);肿瘤病理分级为低级别(WHO 1~2级)46例(51.11%),高级别(WHO 3~4级)44例(48.89%)。根据麻醉方式和术中有无癫痫发作,分为全身麻醉组(GA组,30例)、清醒麻醉

表1 3组患者临床资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical data among 3 groups

观察指标	GA组 (n=30)	AA组 (n=30)	AA+IE组 (n=30)	χ^2 或F值	P值	观察指标	GA组 (n=30)	AA组 (n=30)	AA+IE组 (n=30)	χ^2 或F值	P值
性别[例(%)]				1.156	0.561	右侧	16(53.33)	15(50.00)	11(36.67)		
男性	13(43.33)	16(53.33)	17(56.67)			肿瘤部位[例(%)]				2.179	0.703
女性	17(56.67)	14(46.67)	13(43.33)			运动区	11(36.67)	13(43.33)	9(30.00)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	49.93 ± 7.10	52.40 ± 8.50	51.17 ± 6.03	0.861	0.426	语言区	12(40.00)	9(30.00)	10(33.33)		
术前主要临床症状[例(%)]				3.002	0.809	运动区+语言区	7(23.33)	8(26.67)	11(36.67)		
言语困难	10(33.33)	8(26.67)	10(33.33)			肿瘤体积[例(%)]				3.467	0.177
肢体活动障碍	7(23.33)	9(30.00)	5(16.67)			≤ 40 cm ³	16(53.33)	11(36.67)	18(60.00)		
高颅压	6(20.00)	9(30.00)	9(30.00)			> 40 cm ³	14(46.67)	19(63.33)	12(40.00)		
癫痫发作	7(23.33)	4(13.33)	6(20.00)			病理分级[例(%)]				2.490	0.288
术前KPS($\bar{x} \pm s$,评分)	76.37 ± 4.20	76.77 ± 3.24	76.63 ± 3.78	0.088	0.916	低级别	16(53.33)	12(40.00)	18(60.00)		
肿瘤侧别[例(%)]				1.875	0.392	高级别	14(46.67)	18(60.00)	12(40.00)		
左侧	14(46.67)	15(50.00)	19(63.33)								

One-way ANOVA for comparison of age and preoperative KPS score, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 年龄和术前KPS评分的比较采用单因素方差分析,其余指标的比较采用 χ^2 检验。GA, general anesthesia, 全身麻醉; AA, awake anesthesia, 清醒麻醉; IE, intraoperative epilepsy, 术中癫痫发作; KPS, Karnofsky Performance Status, Karnofsky功能状态评分

术中无癫痫发作组(AA组,30例)、清醒麻醉术中癫痫发作组(AA+IE组,30例)。3组患者性别、年龄、术前主要临床症状、术前KPS评分、肿瘤侧别、肿瘤部位、肿瘤体积和病理分级差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1),均衡可比。

3组患者术后1周仅HAMD评分($P = 0.000$)和肌力($P = 0.014$)差异有统计学意义(表2,3),进一步两两比较,AA组($P = 0.014$)和AA+IE组($P = 0.000$)HAMD评分高于GA组,AA+IE组亦高于AA组($P = 0.003$),AA组($P = 0.006$)和AA+IE组($P = 0.000$)肌力高于GA组,但AA+IE组肌力低于AA组($P = 0.007$,表4);而HAMA评分差异无统计学意义($P = 0.058$;表2,3)。表明清醒麻醉可加重术后抑郁情绪,尤以术中癫痫发作者抑郁情绪更严重;可改善术后肌力,但术中癫痫发作使肌力改善作用降低;而无论是清醒麻醉还是术中癫痫发作均对焦虑情绪无明显影响。

讨 论

脑胶质瘤患者采取清醒麻醉并术中唤醒,同时辅以皮质电刺激和神经电生理监测,可准确定位肿瘤和脑功能区,在患者完全清醒状态下最大范围安全切除肿瘤,术后有效保留语音和运动功能^[10]。清醒麻醉因其对脑功能区的保护作用成为目前较流行的麻醉方式,但术中癫痫发作用风险较高^[11]。目

前,关于清醒麻醉术中癫痫发作的影响因素,国内外研究较少。国外研究显示,术中癫痫发作可显著增加胶质瘤患者术后癫痫发作频率,加重脑组织缺氧,导致语言和运动障碍,延长住院时间,最终导致患者预后不良^[12]。亦有研究显示,术中癫痫发作可导致胶质瘤患者术后心境障碍,增加焦虑、抑郁情绪,但对术后肌力无明显影响,术后肌力主要与肿瘤病理分级和切除程度有关^[13]。国内有个案报道,胶质瘤患者清醒麻醉术中唤醒后予以皮质电刺激定位脑功能区,可诱发癫痫发作和脑电图痫样放电,给患者身心造成极大影响^[14]。本研究结果显示,清醒麻醉和术中癫痫发作均可加重胶质瘤患者术后抑郁情绪,但并不影响焦虑情绪;此外,清醒麻醉可明显改善术后肌力,若术中出现癫痫发作则使肌力改善作用降低。究其原因,全身麻醉是在监测生命体征情况下实施镇静麻醉,患者完全不知悉术中情况;而清醒麻醉需术中唤醒,患者在完全清醒状态下切除肿瘤,对术中情况完全知晓,术后回忆时多为恐惧情绪,甚至能够感受到部分疼痛,对心理造成一定影响,影响术后情绪^[15];如果患者术中发生癫痫发作,术后不仅有恐惧情绪,而且可能失去治疗信心,降低治疗依从性,使抑郁情绪加重^[16]。本研究不同麻醉方式和术中是否发生癫痫发作均对患者焦虑情绪无明显影响,可能与我院护理团队以人为本的精细化、个体化护理缓解患者焦虑情绪

表2 3组患者手术前后HAMA、HAMD评分和肌力的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2. Comparison of HAMA, HAMD scores and muscle strength among 3 groups before and after surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	术前	术后1周
HAMA(评分)			
GA组(1)	30	21.93±3.22	23.20±3.41
AA组(2)	30	21.77±2.50	24.33±2.32
AA+IE组(3)	30	21.10±2.84	26.67±3.14
HAMD(评分)			
GA组(1)	30	23.70±2.38	20.10±2.64
AA组(2)	30	22.77±3.07	22.07±2.55
AA+IE组(3)	30	22.23±3.61	25.97±5.46
肌力(级)			
GA组(1)	30	4.10±0.88	3.30±0.99
AA组(2)	30	4.03±0.81	4.63±0.49
AA+IE组(3)	30	3.93±0.87	4.07±0.83

HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, 汉密尔顿焦虑量表;
HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, 汉密尔顿抑郁量表;
GA, general anesthesia, 全身麻醉; AA, awake anesthesia, 清醒麻醉;
IE, intraoperative epileptic seizure, 术中癫痫发作

有关^[17],与文献报道不尽一致,还可能与纳入样本的地域差异,以及经济、手术理念等因素的影响有关^[18]。与全身麻醉相比,清醒麻醉术中唤醒后行皮质电刺激和神经电生理监测,可精准定位肿瘤和脑功能区,保留术后语言和运动功能,亦改善术后肌力^[19];如果术中出现癫痫发作,可发生脑移位,影响神经导航系统对脑功能区的精准定位,此外,术中癫痫发作后患者语言区和功能区与肢体活动配合度降低,严重影响脑功能区定位^[20]。

目前关于脑功能区胶质瘤患者术中癫痫发作的研究较少,国内仅见个案报道,相比之下,本研究收集病例较多且经统计学分析获得可靠结论。但本研究亦存在不足之处:首先,本研究为回顾性研究,后续尚待扩大样本量进行前瞻性研究,通过病例对照分析深入研究;其次,本研究对术中癫痫发作的判定标准过于笼统,仅纳入临床可见癫痫发作患者,而未纳入神经电生理监测到痫样放电但无临床发作的患者,后续尚待对分组进行细化。

综上所述,清醒麻醉是切除脑功能区胶质瘤的重要辅助手段,但易引起术中癫痫发作。术中癫痫发作不仅影响术后抑郁情绪,而且影响术后肌力。未来将进一步探究术中癫痫发作临床特点及其对患者预后的影响,制定合理预防与治疗方案并减少

表3 3组患者手术前后HAMA、HAMD评分和肌力的前后测量设计的方差分析表

Table 3. ANOVA for premeasure-postmeasure design of HAMA, HAMD scores and muscle strength among the 3 groups before and after surgery

变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值
HAMA					
处理因素	53.233	2	26.617	2.951	0.058
测量时间	441.800	1	441.800	54.037	0.000
处理因素×测量时间	145.900	2	72.950	8.923	0.000
组间误差	784.767	87	9.020		
组内误差	711.300	87	8.176		
HAMD					
处理因素	158.811	2	79.406	9.985	0.000
测量时间	1.606	1	1.606	0.101	0.751
处理因素×测量时间	409.211	2	204.606	12.911	0.000
组间误差	691.883	87	7.953		
组内误差	1378.683	87	15.847		
肌力					
处理因素	10.344	2	5.172	4.472	0.014
测量时间	0.022	1	0.022	0.107	0.744
处理因素×测量时间	16.944	2	8.472	40.873	0.000
组间误差	100.633	87	1.157		
组内误差	18.033	87	0.207		

HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, 汉密尔顿焦虑量表;
HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, 汉密尔顿抑郁量表

表4 3组患者术后1周HAMD评分和肌力的两两比较

Table 4. Pairwise comparison of HAMD score and muscle strength among 3 groups at one week after surgery

组间两两比	HAMD		肌力	
	q值	P值	q值	P值
(1):(2)	3.177	0.014	9.172	0.006
(1):(3)	9.468	0.000	5.310	0.000
(2):(3)	6.290	0.003	3.862	0.007

HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, 汉密尔顿抑郁量表

术中癫痫发作,从而达到精准治疗、改善患者预后之目的^[21]。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- [1] Li L, Fang S, Li G, Zhang K, Huang R, Wang Y, Zhang C, Li Y, Zhang W, Zhang Z, Jin Q, Zhou D, Fan X, Jiang T. Glioma-related epilepsy in patients with diffuse high-grade glioma after the 2016 WHO update: seizure characteristics, risk factors, and clinical outcomes[J]. J Neurosurg, 2021, 136:67-75.
- [2] He C, Hu L, Chen C, Zheng Z, Jin B, Ding Y, Wang S, Ding MP, Zhu J, Wang S. Clinical characteristics of low-grade tumor-related epilepsy and its predictors for surgical outcome[J]. Ann Clin Transl Neurol, 2021, 8:1446-1455.

- [3] Wang JZ, Shao JS, Shi ZY, Zhang Y, Zhao DH. Risk factors for epilepsy prognosis in patients with supratentorial low-grade gliomas associated with epilepsy [J]. Zhongguo Lin Chuang Shen Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2020, 25:277-279. [王健召, 邵军师, 石志勇, 张莹, 赵东红. 合并癫痫的幕上低级别胶质瘤病人癫痫预后的因素分析[J]. 中国临床神经外科杂志, 2020, 25:277-279.]
- [4] Chen C, Li C, Chen M, Wang L, Zhu Y, Zhu Z. Coping and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms among Chinese youth in the peak and remission periods of COVID-19 [J]. Child Youth Serv Rev, 2022, 143:106690.
- [5] National Health Commission Medical Administration Administration; Brain Glioma Professional Committee, Chinese Anti-Cancer Association; Brain Glioma Professional Committee, Chinese Medical Doctor Association. Diagnosis and Treatment Guidelines for Glioma (2022 edition) [J]. Zhonghua Shen Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2022, 38:757-777. [国家卫生健康委员会医政医管局, 中国抗癌协会脑胶质瘤专业委员会, 中国医师协会脑胶质瘤专业委员会. 脑胶质瘤诊疗指南(2022版)[J]. 中华神经外科杂志, 2022, 38:757-777.]
- [6] Epileptic Disease Professional Committee, Neurology Branch, Chinese Medical Doctor Association. Guideline for clinical diagnoses and treatments of genetic generalized epilepsy [J]. Zhonghua Shen Jing Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2020, 19:973-976. [中国医师协会神经内科医师分会癫痫疾病专业委员会. 中国基因性全面性癫痫临床诊治实践指南[J]. 中华神经医学杂志, 2020, 19:973-976.]
- [7] Feng HX, Wang MX, Zhao HM, Hou XX, Xu B, Gui Q, Wu GH, Dong XF, Xu QR, Shen MQ, Shi QR, Cheng QZ, Xue SR. Effect of cognitive behavioral intervention on anxiety, depression, and quality of life in patients with epilepsy [J]. Am J Transl Res, 2022, 14:5077-5087.
- [8] Yang JX, Wang XH, Li DM, Wang YB, Dong Y, Wang HY. Effects of standard anterior temporal lobectomy combined with selective amygdalohippocampectomy on the prognosis of patients with low-grade glioma and epilepsy [J]. Hainan Yi Xue, 2022, 33:1681-1685. [杨继学, 王向辉, 李东明, 王迎兵, 董燕, 王海艳. 标准前颞叶联合海马、杏仁核切除对低级别胶质瘤合并癫痫患者预后的影响[J]. 海南医学, 2022, 33:1681-1685.]
- [9] Yang XJ, Yin HF, Li Z, Yu SZ. Chinese version of simplified table of 2021 WHO Classification of Tumors of the Central Nervous System (fifth edition) and translational interpretations [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2021, 21:746-750. [杨学军, 尹洪芳, 李智, 于士柱. 2021年世界卫生组织中枢神经系统肿瘤分类(第五版)简表中译版及说明[J]. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2021, 21:746-750.]
- [10] Pepper J, Cuthbert H, Scott T, Ughratdar I, Wykes V, Watts C, D'Urso P, Karabatsou K, Moor CC, Albanese E. Seizure outcome after surgery for insular high-grade glioma [J]. World Neurosurg, 2021, 154:e718-723.
- [11] Pan SP, Zheng XL, Zhang N, Lin XM, Li KJ, Xia XF, Zou CL, Zhang WY. A novel nomogram for predicting the risk of epilepsy occurrence after operative in gliomas patients without preoperative epilepsy history [J]. Epilepsy Res, 2021, 174:106641.
- [12] Abecassis ZA, Ayer AB, Templer JW, Yerneni K, Murthy NK, Tate MC. Analysis of risk factors and clinical sequelae of direct electrical cortical stimulation - induced seizures and afterdischarges in patients undergoing awake mapping [J]. J Neurosurg, 2020, 134:1610-1617.
- [13] Lettieri C, Ius T, Verriello L, Budai R, Isola M, Valente M, Skrap M, Gigli GL, Pauletti G. Risk factors for intraoperative seizures in glioma surgery: electrocorticography matters [J]. J Clin Neurophysiol, 2021. [Epub ahead of print]
- [14] Liang XY, Lian H, Li X, Jiang DF, Dan W. Epileptic seizure induced by direct cortical electrical stimulation during operation of functional glioma: one case report [J]. Zhongguo Shen Jing Jing Shen Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2021, 47:426-428. [梁新宜, 练欢, 李欣, 姜代芬, 但炜. 功能区胶质瘤术中直接皮层电刺激诱发癫痫发作1例[J]. 中国神经精神疾病杂志, 2021, 47:426-428.]
- [15] Bruhn H, Blystad I, Milos P, Malmström A, Dahle C, Vrethem M, Henriksson R, Lind J. Initial cognitive impairment predicts shorter survival of patients with glioblastoma [J]. Acta Neurol Scand, 2022, 145:94-101.
- [16] Ferreira Arruda R, Arruda IL, Silveira RM, Sarti TH, Guilhoto LM, Carrete Júnior H, Stavale JN, Peixoto-Santos JE, Silva Centeno R, Guarinha MS, Yacubian EMT. The challenge of epilepsy surgery and intraoperative neurophysiological monitoring in an underweight young infant [J]. Epileptic Disord, 2022, 24:1116-1119.
- [17] Wang Y, Liu Y, Liu Y, Sun P, Liu Y, Du J, Zeng G. Analysis of the risk factors of post-operative seizure in pediatric patients with hydrocephalus undergoing endoscopic third ventriculostomy [J]. Childs Nerv Syst, 2022, 38:2141-2148.
- [18] Wang S, Pan J, Zhao M, Wang X, Zhang C, Li T, Wang M, Wang J, Zhou J, Liu C, Sun Y, Zhu M, Qi X, Luan G, Guan Y. Characteristics, surgical outcomes, and influential factors of epilepsy in Sturge-Weber syndrome [J]. Brain, 2022, 145:3431-3443.
- [19] Thiong'o GM, Kulkarni A, Drake JM. Moderate procedural confidence improvement following hands-on practice using the hemispherectomy simulator [J]. Childs Nerv Syst, 2022, 38:1777-1782.
- [20] Wang YC, Lee CC, Takami H, Shen S, Chen KT, Wei KC, Wu MH, Worrell G, Chen PY. Awake craniotomies for epileptic gliomas: intraoperative and postoperative seizure control and prognostic factors [J]. J Neurooncol, 2019, 142:577-586.
- [21] Tomschik M, Shawarba J, Mercea PA, Dorfer C, Rössler K. Intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging in epilepsy surgery: systematic review of the literature and meta-analysis [J]. J Neurosurg Sci, 2022, 66:511-518.

(收稿日期:2023-03-02)

(本文编辑:袁云)