

脑电双频指数与自发性脑出血患者预后相关性分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨脑电双频指数(BIS)与自发性脑出血患者预后的相关性。**方法** 纳入2019年3月至2022年5月在天津市环湖医院手术治疗的64例自发性脑出血患者,术后均转入重症监护病房。采用Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)、快速序贯器官衰竭评分(qSOFA)、急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)及颅内压(ICP)监测评价疾病严重程度,记录术后人工呼吸道建立、有创性机械通气、颅内感染、肺部感染发生率,同时予持续脑电双频指数监测;采用Glasgow预后分级(GOS)和改良Rankin量表(mRS)评价预后,并记录住院时间。**结果** 根据首次BIS值分为高BIS组(BIS值 ≥ 60 ,30例)和低BIS组(BIS值 < 60 ,34例)。高BIS组GCS评分($t = 9.597, P = 0.000$)、人工呼吸道建立($\chi^2 = 12.818, P = 0.000$)和有创性机械通气($\chi^2 = 4.099, P = 0.043$)比例、GOS评分($t = 13.964, P = 0.000$)高于低BIS组,而qSOFA评分($t = -2.033, P = 0.000$)、APACHEⅡ评分($t = -7.426, P = 0.000$)、ICP值($t = -6.643, P = 0.000$)、mRS评分($t = 4.099, P = 0.000$)低于低BIS组。相关分析结果显示,自发性脑出血手术后BIS值与GCS评分($r = 0.704, P = 0.000$)和GOS评分($r = 0.633, P = 0.000$)呈正相关,与ICP值($r = -0.668, P = 0.000$)、qSOFA评分($r = -0.282, P = 0.025$)、APACHEⅡ评分($r = -0.646, P = 0.000$)和mRS评分($r = -0.508, P = 0.000$)呈负相关。**结论** 脑电双频指数监测对自发性脑出血术后患者预后评价具有良好应用价值。

【关键词】 脑出血; 脑电描记术; 颅内压; 预后

Correlation analysis between bispectral index and prognosis of patients with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the correlation between bispectral index (BIS) and the prognosis of patients with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (sICH). **Methods** Sixty-four patients with sICH admitted to intensive care unit after surgery in Tianjin Huanhu Hospital from March 2019 to May 2022 were enrolled. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA), Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation Ⅱ (APACHE Ⅱ) and intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring were used to evaluate the severity of disease. The incidence of postoperative artificial airway establishment, invasive mechanical ventilation, intracranial infection and pulmonary infection were recorded. At the same time, continuous BIS monitoring was performed. The Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) and modified Rankin Scale (mRS) were used to evaluate the prognosis, and the length of hospital stay was recorded. **Results** According to the first BIS value, the patients were divided into a high BIS group (BIS value ≥ 60 , n = 30) and low BIS group (BIS value < 60 , n = 34). In the high BIS group, GCS score ($t = 9.597, P = 0.000$), the proportion of artificial airway establishment ($\chi^2 = 12.818, P = 0.000$) and invasive mechanical ventilation ($\chi^2 = 4.099, P = 0.043$), and GOS score ($t = 13.964, P = 0.000$) were higher than those in the low BIS group, while qSOFA score ($t = -2.033, P = 0.000$), APACHE Ⅱ score ($t = -7.426, P = 0.000$), ICP value ($t = -6.643, P = 0.000$) and mRS score ($t = 4.099, P = 0.000$) were lower than those in the low BIS group. Correlation analysis showed that BIS value was positively correlated with GCS score ($r = 0.704, P = 0.000$) and GOS score ($r = 0.633, P = 0.000$), and was negatively correlated with ICP value ($r = -0.668, P = 0.000$), qSOFA score ($r = -0.282, P = 0.025$), APACHE Ⅱ score ($r = -0.646, P = 0.000$) and mRS score ($r = -0.508, P = 0.000$)

for patients with sICH after surgery. **Conclusions** BIS monitoring has good application value in evaluating the prognosis of patients with sICH after surgery.

【Key words】 Cerebral hemorrhage; Electroencephalography; Intracranial pressure; Prognosis

Conflicts of interest: none declared

自发性脑出血(sICH)系原发性非创伤性脑实质出血,占脑卒中的20%~30%,病残率和病死率均较高,特别是病死率高达30%~40%^[1]。实时监测和评估脑出血预后对提高患者生活质量具有重要意义,随着重症监护病房(ICU)多模式监测技术的发展,尤其是专科重症监护病房的跨学科联动,以无创血流动力学监测系统、近红外脑氧监测、脑电监测等为代表的床旁监测技术日趋丰富,动态脑电双频指数(BIS)及颅内压(ICP)持续监测已广泛应用于临床,尤其在神经重症领域,并展现出显著优势,应用价值较为突出^[2]。本研究以天津市环湖医院颅脑创伤与重症医学科近3年诊断与治疗的64例自发性脑出血手术后患者为研究对象,探讨动态脑电双频指数的临床应用效果,以为临床医师提供更丰富有效的诊断、治疗及预后评估手段。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)自发性脑出血的诊断参照《中国脑出血诊治指南(2019)》^[3]。(2)年龄均≥30岁。(3)均急诊入院手术治疗且术后转入重症监护病房。(4)采取单侧或双侧脑室外引流术(EVD)、血肿穿刺引流术+脑室外引流术、开颅血肿清除术+脑室外引流术。

2. 排除标准 (1)中枢神经系统肿瘤、颅脑创伤、脑血管畸形等导致的继发性脑出血。(2)术后再出血需再次手术。(3)合并严重并发症或多器官功能衰竭。(4)临床或随访资料不完整。

3. 一般资料 选择2019年3月至2022年5月在我院颅脑创伤与重症医学科住院治疗的自发性脑出血手术后患者共64例,男性41例,女性23例;年龄为30~79岁,平均为(59.34±11.29)岁;受教育程度为3~16年,平均为(9.12±3.21)年;病程为2~120 h,中位病程为8.50(5.00,12.00) h;入院时体温36.00~40.50℃,平均为(37.10±0.82)℃,心率61~138次/min、平均(92.42±17.91)次/min,收缩压97~227 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)、平均(166.95±

24.95) mm Hg;合并高血压52例(81.25%)、糖尿病16例(25%)、冠心病4例(6.25%)、高脂血症2例(3.13%),吸烟29例(45.31%)、饮酒27例(42.19%);出血部位位于基底节区-丘脑27例(42.19%),小脑12例(18.75%),脑室10例(15.63%,脑室铸型3例、单侧侧脑室2例、双侧侧脑室+第三脑室2例、第三脑室+第四脑室2例、第四脑室1例),脑叶8例(12.50%,额叶1例、额颞叶2例、颞叶1例、额颞顶叶2例、颞枕叶1例、顶枕叶1例),脑桥4例(6.25%),中脑3例(4.69%);手术方式分别为单侧脑室外引流术20例(31.25%),双侧脑室外引流术17例(26.56%),血肿穿刺引流术+脑室外引流术15例(23.44%),开颅血肿清除术+脑室外引流术12例(18.75%);术后应用镇痛药45例(70.31%),术后应用镇静药35例(54.69%)。

二、研究方法

1. 重症监护病房常规管理 所有患者术后均转入重症监护病房进行规范治疗,由同一位经过专业培训的神经外科医师采用Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)、快速序贯器官衰竭评分(qSOFA)和急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)量表评估疾病严重程度,并记录术后人工呼吸道建立、有创性机械通气、颅内感染和肺部感染发生率。(1)GCS量表^[4]:包括睁眼、言语和运动功能共三部分,睁眼分为自主睁眼(4分)、呼唤睁眼(3分)、刺痛睁眼(2分)、刺痛不睁眼(1分),言语可分为正常对答(5分)、答非所问(4分)、仅能说出单词(3分)、仅能发声(2分)、无反应(1分),运动分为自主活动(6分)、可定位刺痛部位(5分)、可躲避刺痛(4分)、刺痛仅屈曲(3分)、刺痛仅强直(2分)、刺痛无反应(1分),最高评分为15分,评分越高、意识状态越佳。(2)qSOFA评分^[5]:呼吸频率≥22次/min计1分、存在意识障碍计1分、收缩压≤100 mm Hg计1分,总评分3分,评分越高、死亡风险越高。(3)APACHEⅡ量表^[6]:包括急性生理指标评分、年龄和慢性健康状况三部分,总评分71分,评分越高、总体病情越严重。(4)颅内压监测:患者仰卧位,局麻或全麻下于眉弓上9 cm、中线旁

2.50 cm 处作体表切口, 经额角穿刺引流, 引流术中将 46118 型导管(美国 Medtronic 公司)植入脑室内, 术后转入重症监护病房即将导管连接一次性压力传感器(北京天地和协科技有限公司), 连接至迈瑞 BeneViewT5 床旁多导监护仪(深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司)的颅内压监测模块, 监护仪显示颅内压波形提示仪器连接成功, 再连接至通用压力监测系统(北京天地和协科技有限公司)的压力传感器, 校正后持续动态监测颅内压 3 d(死亡患者监测至死亡), 每次监测前均对压力传感器校零并夹闭引流管 3~5 min 以避免误读偏倚, 每小时记录一次 ICP 值, 取平均值。

2. 脑电双频指数监测 所有患者在进行规范治疗的同时予以持续动态脑电双频指数监测。采用 BeneView 监护仪(深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司), 以体积分数为 75% 的乙醇擦拭患者双侧颞部及前额部, 参照说明书将电极片固定于健侧颞部、额部和鼻根上方 5 cm 处, 紧压电极片以保证传导质量, 连接电极与传感器后进行阻抗试验, 监护仪显示 BIS 值和图形即提示仪器佩戴成功。于患者转入重症监护病房后 4 h 首次行脑电双频指数监测, BIS 值 ≥ 60 为高脑电双频指数, BIS 值 < 60 为低脑电双频指数; 连续监测 72 h, 每 4 小时记录 1 次 BIS 值, 监护仪同时能够显示信号质量指数(SQI)和肌电图波形, 选取 SQI 为 80%~100% 和肌电图波幅功率比 ≤ 45 的 BIS 值, 取平均值; 对于应用镇痛药和镇静药的患者, 每次监测脑电双频指数时暂停给药, 同时予一定刺激或进行唤醒计划, 记录 BIS 值。

3. 预后评价 本组所有患者均于入院后 28 d 采用 Glasgow 预后分级(GOS)和改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评价临床预后, 并记录住院时间。(1)GOS 量表^[7]: 评价临床预后, 5 分, 恢复良好, 可正常生活, 但遗留轻残; 4 分, 中残, 可独立生活或在保护下工作; 3 分, 重残, 无法独立生活, 需他人照料; 2 分, 植物状态生存, 仅存在眼部活动和睡眠周期; 1 分, 死亡。(2)mRS 量表^[8]: 评价神经功能预后, 0 分, 完全无症状; 1 分, 尽管有症状但无明显残疾, 可完成日常工作和生活; 2 分, 轻残, 无法完成病前所有工作和活动, 但可处理个人事务, 无需他人帮助; 3 分, 中残, 需他人帮助, 但可独立行走; 4 分, 重残, 无法独立行走, 日常生活需他人帮助; 5 分, 严重残疾, 卧床, 大小便失禁, 需持续护理, 日常生活完全依赖他人; 6 分, 死亡。

4. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 17.0 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、Fisher 确切概率法或 Mann-Whitney U 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用两独立样本的 t 检验; 呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示, 采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。BIS 值与疾病严重程度和预后指标的相关性采用 Pearson 相关分析和偏相关分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

根据首次监测的 BIS 值分为高脑电双频指数组(BIS 值 ≥ 60 , 高 BIS 组, 30 例)和低脑电双频指数组(BIS 值 < 60 , 低 BIS 组, 34 例)。两组一般资料比较, 差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$, 表 1), 均衡可比。

两组患者疾病严重程度、BIS 值及术后并发症比较, 高 BIS 组 GCS 评分高于低 BIS 组($P = 0.000$), qSOFA 评分($P = 0.000$)、APACHE II 评分($P = 0.000$)、ICP 值($P = 0.000$)、人工呼吸道建立比例($P = 0.000$)和有创性机械通气比例($P = 0.043$)低于低 BIS 组, 术后并发颅内感染($P = 1.000$)和严重肺部感染($P = 0.897$)比例组间差异无统计学意义(表 2)。

两组患者预后比较, 高 BIS 组 GOS 评分高于低 BIS 组($P = 0.000$), mRS 评分低于低 BIS 组($P = 0.000$), 而住院时间组间差异无统计学意义($P = 0.921$, 表 3)。

Pearson 相关分析显示, 自发性脑出血手术后 BIS 值与 GCS($r = 0.763, P = 0.000$)和 GOS($r = 0.691, P = 0.000$)评分呈正相关, 与 ICP 值($r = -0.756, P = 0.000$)、APACHE II 评分($r = -0.745, P = 0.000$)、mRS 评分($r = -0.583, P = 0.000$)、qSOFA 评分($r = -0.487, P = 0.000$)呈负相关; 进一步行偏相关分析显示, 自发性脑出血手术后 BIS 值与 GCS($r = 0.704, P = 0.000$)和 GOS($r = 0.633, P = 0.000$)评分呈正相关, 与 ICP 值($r = -0.668, P = 0.000$)、qSOFA 评分($r = -0.282, P = 0.025$)、APACHE II 评分($r = -0.646, P = 0.000$)和 mRS 评分($r = -0.508, P = 0.000$)呈负相关(表 4)。

讨 论

尽管目前对于自发性脑出血急性期管理和早期并发症预防有所改进, 部分患者经积极治疗后可维持生命体征平稳, 但常遗留意识障碍和严重神经

表1 高BIS组与低BIS组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between high BIS group and low BIS group

观察指标	高BIS组 (n=30)	低BIS组 (n=34)	统计量值	P值	观察指标	高BIS组 (n=30)	低BIS组 (n=34)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			0.013	0.909	出血部位[例(%)]			-0.854	0.393
男性	19(63.33)	22(64.71)			基底节区-丘脑	13(43.33)	14(41.18)		
女性	11(36.67)	12(35.29)			小脑	6(20.00)	6(17.65)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	58.43 ± 12.19	60.14 ± 10.55	1.072	0.549	脑室	5(16.67)	5(14.71)		
受教育程度($\bar{x} \pm s$,年)	9.33 ± 3.58	8.94 ± 2.88	0.171	0.524	脑叶	4(13.33)	4(11.76)		
病程[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, h]	9.50(7.50, 12.50)	7.00(5.00, 9.25)	-1.950	0.051	脑桥	1(3.33)	3(8.82)		
体温($\bar{x} \pm s$, °C)	36.98 ± 0.48	37.20 ± 1.02	4.073	0.270	中脑	1(3.33)	2(5.88)		
心率($\bar{x} \pm s$, 次/min)	89.90 ± 13.74	94.64 ± 20.87	2.103	0.294	手术方式[例(%)]			7.639	0.054
收缩压($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm Hg)	166.90 ± 19.30	167.00 ± 29.34	3.402	0.987	单侧EVD	14(46.67)	6(17.65)		
高血压[例(%)]	27(90.00)	25(73.53)	2.838	0.092	双侧EVD	8(26.67)	9(26.47)		
糖尿病[例(%)]	8(26.67)	8(23.53)	0.084	0.772	血肿穿刺引流术+EVD	4(13.33)	11(32.35)		
冠心病[例(%)]	2(6.67)	2(5.88)	0.000	1.000	开颅血肿清除术+EVD	4(13.33)	8(23.53)		
高脂血症[例(%)]	1(3.33)	1(2.94)	—	1.000	术后应用镇痛药[例(%)]	24(80.00)	21(61.76)	2.539	0.111
吸烟[例(%)]	13(43.33)	16(47.06)	0.089	0.765	术后应用镇静药[例(%)]	19(63.33)	16(47.06)	1.703	0.192
饮酒[例(%)]	13(43.33)	14(41.18)	0.030	0.862					

—, Fisher's exact test, Fisher确切概率法。Two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age, education, body temperature, heart rate and systolic pressure, Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of duration and bleeding site, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 年龄、受教育程度、体温、心率、收缩压的比较行两独立样本的*t*检验, 病程和出血部位的比较行Mann-Whitney *U*检验, 其余指标的比较行 χ^2 检验。BIS, bispectral index, 脑电双频指数; EVD, extra ventricular drainage, 脑室外引流术

功能缺损,生存者生活质量显著下降,给家庭和社会造成沉重负担^[9],因此采取针对性监测手段和合理预后评估,进而为神经重症科医师的治疗决策提供依据,其临床意义显得至关重要。

临床通常采用瞳孔变化、GCS量表和GOS量表评价患者病情变化及预后,但这些方式易受评价者主观因素的干扰。APACHE II量表包含的评估项目较多,涵盖急性生理学指标、GCS评分、年龄、既往史等因素,可反映急危重症患者实际病情,全面客观,但较为繁琐;qSOFA量表虽操作简便,易实施,但全面性较差,无法准确评价总体病情^[10];影像学检查客观准确,但成本较高,无法实现连续监测,具有滞后性,且重症患者通常全身有创管路较多,佩戴呼吸机、血流动力学监测和床旁血滤等设备,因此检查过程风险较高。脑电图在评估脑出血术后癫痫发作方面具有一定优势,但是直观性受限,无法量化,干扰因素较多^[11]。随着重症监护病房监测技术的不断革新,越来越多的技术用于病情评估以及预后预测,主要包括脑电双频指数、颅内压、床旁超声、脑氧代谢、脑血流量、无创血流动力学、电阻抗、连续床旁脑电监测等,同时更加强调个体化监测原则^[12]。颅内压监测是临床常用指标,成人正常ICP

值为7~15 mm Hg,当ICP值升至15~20 mm Hg时因脑组织顺应性,其颅内压仍处于可调节范围^[13];当ICP值>20 mm Hg时脑损伤急剧进展,病情恶化,意识障碍加重,预后较差,是急性脑出血患者高病死率和预后不良的重要预测因素^[14]。有研究显示,预后不良(GOS评分为1~3分)的自发性脑出血患者平均颅内压[(27.21 ± 7.87) mm Hg]对(13.42 ± 3.62) mm Hg, $P < 0.01$]和脑组织温度[(38.36 ± 0.65) °C对(36.98 ± 0.54) °C, $P < 0.01$]均高于预后良好(GOS评分4~5分)患者^[15];机器人辅助神经内镜联合颅内压监测的脑出血患者mRS评分低于单纯神经内镜治疗患者[(3.0 ± 1.0)分对(3.8 ± 0.8)分, $P = 0.011$]^[16]。颅内压升高是脑出血患者病死和病残的重要原因,早期发现并采取针对性措施对改善患者预后具有重要意义,目前对于脑出血患者颅内压管理和决策主要参考颅脑创伤的治疗原则^[17]。颅内压的最佳静息态阈值呈动态变化,单纯颅内压监测颅内高压具有一定局限性^[18]。

脑电双频指数监测设备通过对脑电图功率和频率进行双频分析,将复杂脑电信号进行数字化处理,转化成无量纲的数字,可实时反映大脑皮质和皮质下意识水平,以0~100表示,100为完全清醒、

表2 高BIS组与低BIS组患者疾病严重程度、BIS值及术后并发症的比较**Table 2.** Comparison of disease severity, BIS value and complications between high BIS group and low BIS group

观察指标	高BIS组 (n=30)	低BIS组 (n=34)	t或χ ² 值	P值
GCS(±s,评分)	10.03±2.61	5.00±1.25	9.597	0.000
qSOFA(±s,评分)	1.10±0.31	1.29±0.46	-2.003	0.050
APACHE II(±s,评分)	15.43±4.03	24.05±5.11	-7.426	0.000
ICP值(±s,mm Hg)	14.86±4.36	22.17±4.41	-6.643	0.000
并发颅内感染[例(%)]	2(6.67)	3(8.82)	0.000*	1.000
并发严重肺部感染[例(%)]	4(13.33)	6(17.65)	0.017*	0.897
人工呼吸道建立[例(%)]	14(46.67)	30(88.24)	12.818	0.000
有创性机械通气[例(%)]	4(13.33)	12(35.29)	4.099	0.043

*adjusted χ² value, 校正χ²值。Two-dependent-sample t value for comparison of GCS, qSOFA, APACHE II, ICP and BIS, and χ² test for comparison of others, GCS, qSOFA, APACHE II, ICP值和BIS值的比较采用两独立样本的t检验,其余指标的比较采用χ²检验。BIS, bispectral index, 脑电双频指数; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale, Glasgow昏迷量表; qSOFA, quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment, 快速序贯器官衰竭评分; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, 急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估II; ICP, intracranial pressure, 颅内压; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale, Glasgow预后分级; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良Rankin量表

表3 高BIS组与低BIS组患者预后的比较(±s)**Table 3.** Comparison of clinical prognosis between high BIS group and low BIS group (±s)

组别	例数	GOS(评分)	mRS(评分)	住院时间(d)
高BIS组	30	3.16±1.01	2.86±1.43	15.60±6.31
低BIS组	34	2.08±0.51	4.58±0.95	15.44±6.36
t值		13.964	4.099	0.100
P值		0.000	0.000	0.921

BIS, bispectral index, 脑电双频指数; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale, Glasgow预后分级; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良Rankin量表

85~100为正常状态、65~84为轻度镇静、40~64为麻醉状态、1~40为脑电爆发抑制、0为大脑皮质无电活动^[19],因其无创、动态、持续监测的特点,广泛应用于患者麻醉深度、意识状态、机械通气协调性、预后等方面监测^[20-22]。脑电双频指数作为一种反映脑电功率、频率、位相及谐波等变量的综合指标,BIS值<60提示大脑皮质电活动减少、意识水平下降^[23-24],因此本研究以60为分界值进行分组。Yan等^[25]发现,对于BIS值<60的颅脑创伤患者,其BIS值对评价镇静效果以及指导降低颅内压具有一定优势。由于脑电双频指数监测可重复性和连续性较高,在脑损伤评估和监测方面具有重要价值。Li等^[26]发现,颅脑创伤患者BIS值与GCS评分呈正相关关系($r=0.729, P<0.01$),提示BIS值越高、预后越

表4 自发性脑出血患者术后BIS值与疾病严重程度及预后的Pearson相关分析和偏相关分析**Table 4.** Pearson and partial correlation analyses between BIS value and disease severity and prognosis indicators

变量	Pearson相关分析		偏相关分析	
	r值	P值	r值	P值
GCS	0.763	0.000	0.704	0.000
qSOFA	-0.487	0.000	-0.282	0.025
APACHE II	-0.745	0.000	-0.646	0.000
ICP	-0.756	0.000	-0.668	0.000
GOS	0.691	0.000	0.633	0.000
mRS	-0.583	0.000	-0.508	0.000

GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale, Glasgow昏迷量表; qSOFA, quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment, 快速序贯器官衰竭评分; APACHE II, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II, 急性生理学和慢性健康状况评估II; ICP, intracranial pressure, 颅内压; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale, Glasgow预后分级; mRS, modified Rankin Scale, 改良Rankin量表

佳。赵丽姝等^[27]认为,BIS值与脓毒症相关性脑病(SAE)患者GCS评分呈正相关关系($r=0.754, P<0.05$),与APACHE II评分呈负相关关系($r=-0.657, P<0.05$)。本研究结果显示,BIS值与GCS和GOS评分呈正相关,与qSOFA、APACHE II、mRS评分呈负相关,提示BIS值越高、患者预后越佳。GOS量表和mRS量表是神经外科广泛应用的神经功能预后评价量表,简便且直观,评价项目涵盖意识状态和神经功能缺损^[28]。自发性脑出血患者通常存在意识障碍和神经功能缺损,并发症较多,多器官功能受累,尤以呼吸道并发症最常见,患者由于口咽分泌物增多和胃肠道反流,易出现吸入性肺炎、重症肺炎、急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)等肺部疾病,导致部分患者需建立人工呼吸道或有创性机械通气,本研究参考2020年《高血压性脑出血中国多学科诊治指南》^[29]标准,对34例(53.13%)患者建立人工呼吸道、16例(25%)行有创性机械通气,其中低BIS组人工呼吸道建立($P=0.000$)和有创性机械通气($P=0.043$)比例均高于高BIS组。研究显示,BIS值可用于评估重型颅脑创伤患者疾病严重程度和预后^[30],还可直接反映急性缺血性脑血管病患者意识障碍程度^[31];亦有研究显示,BIS值<40预测脑复苏后神经功能预后不良的灵敏度和特异度均>85%,且BIS值>60提示预后良好^[32-33]。BIS值和ICP值也表现出一定的关联性,颅内压的改变在一定程度上早于脑电双频指数,重型颅脑创伤患者脑损伤恶化时,

ICP值呈升高趋势,生命体征急剧波动,意识障碍加重,BIS值呈降低趋势;反之,病情平稳ICP值于正常水平波动时,BIS值逐渐升高^[34],由此可见,综合分析BIS值和ICP值的动态变化有助于判断大脑皮质及脑干缺血程度^[35]并及时调整治疗方案。临床实践中应根据BIS值的实时动态变化,同时结合GCS、qSOFA、APACHEⅡ等评分项目,以及有创性ICP值变化趋势和床旁超声连续评估、脑电持续监测等多模态手段综合评价脑出血手术后病情变化,进而指导治疗。

综上所述,自发性脑出血手术后早期进行脑电双频指数监测可直观、有效反映病情变化,及时指导临床治疗,进一步改善患者预后,提高生活质量。然而,本研究为单中心回顾性研究且样本量较小,尚待在前瞻性多中心大样本随机对照试验中进一步探讨脑电双频指数监测的临床应用价值;此外,人工智能(AI)正经历计算智能的上升阶段,医工体系的深度契合以及机器学习在神经科学和重症医学研究的兴起,势必对床旁医学监测技术提出挑战,未来需融合更多学科并融入更多人工智能技术进一步探究^[36-37]。

利益冲突 无

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