

闭合性颅脑创伤患者脑组织移位程度 CT 参数与颅内压升高相关分析

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【摘要】目的 探究闭合性颅脑创伤患者头部脑组织移位程度 CT 参数与颅内压水平的相关性。**方法** 选择 2018 年 1 月至 2021 年 3 月重庆市开州区人民医院收治的 84 例单侧闭合性颅脑创伤患者,均行头部 CT 检查并测量中线两侧 CT 值、中线两侧 CT 值比值和中线移位距离;Pearson 相关分析和偏相关分析探究闭合性颅脑创伤患者头部 CT 参数与颅内压的相关性;绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,评价 CT 参数对颅内压升高的预测效能。**结果** 相关分析显示,中线两侧 CT 值比值($r=0.478, P=0.000$)和中线移位距离($r=0.378, P=0.000$)与颅内压呈正相关。ROC 曲线显示,中线两侧 CT 值比值、中线移位距离及二者联合预测颅内压升高的曲线下面积为 0.79(95%CI: 0.687~0.889, $P=0.000$)、0.89(95%CI: 0.794~0.943, $P=0.000$)、0.91(95%CI: 0.845~0.970, $P=0.000$),灵敏度和特异度分别为 80.95% 和 73.81%、69.05% 和 90.48%、80.95% 和 85.71%,其中二者联合指标的预测效能优于中线两侧 CT 值比值($t=-2.964, P=0.003$)。**结论** 单侧闭合性颅脑创伤患者脑组织移位程度 CT 参数与颅内压水平密切相关,联合中线两侧 CT 值比值和中线移位距离预测颅脑创伤后颅内压升高的效能较高。

【关键词】 脑损伤,创伤性; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 颅内压; ROC 曲线

Correlation analysis of CT parameters of brain tissue displacement degree and increased intracranial pressure in patients with closed traumatic brain injury

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between the CT parameters of degree of brain tissue displacement and intracranial pressure (ICP) in patients with closed traumatic brain injury (TBI). **Methods** A total of 84 patients with closed TBI were chosen from January 2018 to March 2021 in The People's Hospital of Kaizhou District. Head CT examination was performed and CT values on both sides of the midline, the ratio of CT values on both sides of the midline and the midline shift distance were measured. Pearson and partial correlation analyses were used to investigate the correlation between head CT parameters and ICP in patients with closed TBI. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the predictive efficacy of CT parameters in increased ICP. **Results** Correlation analysis showed that the ratio of CT values on both sides of the midline ($r=0.478, P=0.000$) and midline shift distance ($r=0.378, P=0.000$) were positively correlated with ICP. ROC curve showed that the ratio of CT values on both sides of the midline, the midline shift distance and the combined index prediction of ICP were 0.79 (95%CI: 0.687–0.889, $P=0.000$), 0.89 (95%CI: 0.794–0.943, $P=0.000$) and 0.91 (95%CI: 0.845–0.970, $P=0.000$), the sensitivity and specificity were 80.95% and 73.81%, 69.05% and 90.48%, 80.95% and 85.71%, and the prediction efficiency of the combined index was better than the ratio of CT values on both sides of the midline ($t=-2.964, P=0.003$). **Conclusions** The CT parameters of brain tissue displacement degree in patients with unilateral closed TBI are closely related to the ICP, and the combination of the ratio of CT values on both sides of the midline and midline shift distance can predict ICP increase more effectively.

【Key words】 Brain injuries, traumatic; Tomography, spiral computed; Intracranial pressure; ROC curve

Conflicts of interest: none declared

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颅脑创伤(TBI)是临床常见的创伤性疾病,尤以闭合性颅脑创伤多见,由于此类患者硬脑膜完整,颅腔未与外界相通,尤其并发进展性颅内出血时,颅内压可发生急剧变化。中线移位是判断颅内压升高的敏感指标,中线移位 >10 mm的闭合性颅脑创伤患者病死风险高达80%^[1]。颅脑创伤患者头部CT显示的中线移位、基底池受压及脑室移位等征象与颅内压升高程度、疾病严重程度及预后密切相关^[2]。由于闭合性颅脑创伤后中线移位及颅内压升高缺乏特征性表现,病情变化不易察觉,易导致治疗延误^[3]。目前多采用经颅钻孔置入颅内压监测探头的方式直接监测颅内压,创伤较大且操作难度较高,易导致颅内出血、颅内感染等并发症^[4-5]。CT是颅脑创伤的主要无创性检查方法,可以评价疾病严重程度并为后续治疗提供依据,但通过CT参数评价颅内压变化尚缺乏客观的定量方法,主要依靠医师经验^[6-7]。鉴于此,本研究以重庆市开州区人民医院近3年诊断与治疗的单侧闭合性颅脑创伤患者作为研究对象,探究脑组织移位程度CT参数与颅内压的关系,以期提高闭合性颅脑损伤后颅内压升高的无创诊断准确性。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)各种原因导致的闭合性颅脑创伤,且经头部CT证实存在脑水肿。(2)创伤灶位于单侧。(3)创伤至入院时间 <12 h。(4)入院时Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分4~12分^[8]。

2. 排除标准 (1)合并严重多发伤。(2)合并颅内占位性病变。(3)既往曾行颅脑手术。(4)合并心、肺、肝、肾等重要脏器功能障碍。(5)存在CT检查禁忌证。(6)临床资料不完整。

3. 一般资料 选择2018年1月至2021年3月在重庆市开州区人民医院神经外科住院治疗的闭合性颅脑创伤患者共84例,男性52例,女性32例;年龄34~67岁,平均 (50.31 ± 13.72) 岁;创伤至入院时间2~8 h,平均 (4.75 ± 1.62) h;既往合并高血压占17.86%(15/84)、冠心病占4.76%(4/84)、糖尿病占9.52%(8/84)、高脂血症占15.48%(13/84),吸烟占44.05%(37/84)、饮酒占50%(42/84);致伤原因分别为交通事故伤40例(47.62%)、摔伤32例(38.10%)、高空坠落伤12例(14.29%);入院时GCS评分为9~12分,平均 (9.84 ± 1.51) 分;双侧对光反射正常48例

(57.14%),单侧对光反射消失20例(23.81%),双侧对光反射消失16例(19.05%);11例(13.10%)并发颅内出血,血肿量为11~20 ml,平均为 (13.60 ± 4.20) ml。

二、研究方法

1. 脑组织移位程度CT参数的获取 所有患者去骨瓣减压术前均采用美国GE公司生产的64层CT扫描仪行头部CT平扫,管电压120 kV,自动管电流调制,扫描视野(FOV)30 cm \times 30 cm,矩阵512 \times 512,层厚5 mm、层间距为5 mm,窗位40 HU、窗宽40 HU,扫描时间3 s,共28层,扫描范围自颅顶至下颌骨。以创伤侧脑室最宽层面为参考平面,测量大脑中线移位距离;采用DICOM 3.0软件截取该层面侧脑室前角距脑室1.00~1.50 cm处局部图像,获得中线两侧CT值并计算较大CT值/较小CT值比值^[2],比值越大、两侧差异性越大,代表创伤侧损伤程度越严重。

2. 颅内压监测 所有患者术中均经额角穿刺置入PSO-VT型颅内压监测探头(法国Sophysa公司)并经皮下潜行进入脑室,连接至法国Sophysa Pressio型床旁颅内压监护仪,持续动态监测7 d,每小时记录一次,取平均值。颅内压升高的判定标准为颅内压 >20 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)^[9]。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 22.0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Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验验证数据是否符合正态分布,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;闭合性颅脑创伤患者脑组织移位程度CT参数与颅内压的相关性采用Pearson相关分析和偏相关分析。以颅内压升高为因变量,头部CT参数为自变量,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(AUC)、灵敏度、特异度、Youden指数和截断值,评价各项CT参数对闭合性颅脑创伤患者颅内压升高的预测效能。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

头部CT显示,中线右侧CT值28~39 HU,平均 (34.31 ± 3.26) HU;中线左侧CT值27~39 HU,平均 (34.79 ± 3.40) HU;中线两侧CT值比值1.05~1.26,平均 1.09 ± 0.13 ;中线移位0.70~1.30 cm,平均为 (0.98 ± 0.21) cm。颅内压监测显示,颅内压为15~35 mm Hg,平均 (25.04 ± 8.40) mm Hg;24例

(28.57%) 出现颅内压升高 (> 20 mm Hg)。

Pearson 相关分析显示, 中线两侧 CT 值比值 ($r = 0.612, P = 0.000$) 和中线移位距离 ($r = 0.501, P = 0.000$) 与颅内压呈正相关。进一步行偏相关分析显示, 中线两侧 CT 值比值 ($r = 0.478, P = 0.000$) 和中线移位距离 ($r = 0.378, P = 0.000$) 仍与颅内压呈正相关 (表 1)。

以中线两侧 CT 值比值、中线移位距离及二者联合作为闭合性颅脑创伤患者颅内压升高的预测指标并绘制 ROC 曲线, 结果显示, 中线两侧 CT 值比值预测颅内压升高的曲线下面积为 0.79 (95%CI: 0.687 ~ 0.889, $P = 0.000$), 灵敏度为 80.95%、特异度 73.81%, Youden 指数为 0.548, 所对应的截断值为 1.06; 中线移位距离的曲线下面积为 0.89 (95%CI: 0.794 ~ 0.943, $P = 0.000$), 灵敏度为 69.05%、特异度为 90.48%, Youden 指数为 0.595, 所对应的截断值为 1 cm; 二者联合下的曲线下面积为 0.91 (95%CI: 0.845 ~ 0.970, $P = 0.000$), 灵敏度为 80.95%、特异度 85.71%, Youden 指数为 0.667, 所对应的截断值为 0.575 (图 1)。联合指标预测闭合性颅脑创伤患者颅内压升高的效能优于中线两侧 CT 值比值 ($P = 0.003$; 表 2, 3)。

讨 论

闭合性颅脑创伤主要包括脑挫裂伤、颅内血肿、脑干出血、脑震荡等多种亚型, 多见于建筑业和交通业的职业人群^[10]。临床主要表现为意识障碍、生命体征不稳定、瞳孔变化, 严重者可伴休克, 如不及时治疗, 其后果无法逆转。治疗多采用去骨瓣减压术, 可显著降低颅内压, 及时挽救患者生命^[10]。颅脑创伤后颅内压异常升高被认为是导致继发性脑损伤的主要病理生理学机制, 且与预后不良密切相关^[11]。本研究基于头部 CT 检查对闭合性颅脑创伤严重程度进行量化, 并进一步探讨脑组织移位程度 CT 参数与颅内压的相关性。

单侧颅脑创伤患者头部受外力冲击发生形变后, 无论是创伤侧还是应力传导至对侧引发的对冲伤, 均可导致脑水肿、脑挫裂伤及颅内血肿等占位效应明显的改变, 从而引起中线移位, 头部 CT 可清晰显示中线移位情况^[12]。颅脑创伤后颅内血肿、脑肿胀、脑水肿等是导致颅内压升高的主要原因, 患者颅内压升高后脑血流量减少, 并出现脑灌注, 导致脑组织缺血缺氧, 进一步加重脑损伤, 持续性

表 1 闭合性颅脑创伤患者头部 CT 参数与颅内压的相关分析

Table 1. Correlation analyses between CT parameters and ICP in patients with closed TBI

观察指标	Pearson 相关分析		偏相关分析	
	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值
中线右侧 CT 值	0.135	0.098	0.123	0.122
中线左侧 CT 值	0.128	0.107	0.114	0.134
中线两侧 CT 值比值	0.612	0.000	0.478	0.000
中线移位距离	0.501	0.000	0.378	0.000

颅内压升高还可能引起脑疝等严重并发症^[13]。国内一项研究发现, Helsinki CT 评分与颅脑创伤患者术后颅内压呈正相关关系, Helsinki CT 评分是一种基于 CT 参数的评价颅脑创伤严重程度的方法, 提示颅脑创伤患者头部 CT 参数对颅内压预测具有重要价值^[14]。中线两侧 CT 值比值可以一定程度反映颅脑创伤后两侧脑组织形变及脑水肿程度差异, 该比值越大、两侧差异性越大, 即创伤侧损伤程度越严重、脑水肿及脑血容量增加越明显、远期预后不良风险较高^[15-16]。

研究表明, 闭合性颅脑创伤患者侧脑室前角距脑室 1.00 ~ 1.50 cm 处脑水肿反应最为显著, 且与颅内压升高密切相关, 可能与该处脑组织位于大脑半球与间脑之间、白质结构相对疏松有关^[17-18]。中线移位程度的计算需测量实际大脑中线与理想大脑中线间偏移程度, 受视觉影响较大^[19-20], 同时中线两侧 CT 值与大脑中线划分有关, 但将 CT 值转换为两侧 CT 值比值通常可减轻大脑结构映射的影响, 降低误差^[21-22]。因此, 本研究采集侧脑室前角距脑室 1.00 ~ 1.50 cm 处局部图像, 获得中线两侧 CT 值并计算中线两侧 CT 值比值。既往对于颅脑创伤患者头部 CT 检查与颅内压关系的研究多集中于 CT 影像学征象与颅内压关系方面, 即根据 CT 检查所见的基底池受压、中线移位及脑室受压等征象, 对颅脑创伤患者病情严重程度进行综合评估, 较少对 CT 检查进行量化分析^[1-2]。本研究联合中线两侧 CT 值比值和中线移位程度两项指标, 结果显示, 联合指标预测颅脑创伤后颅内高压的效能优于单纯中线两侧 CT 值比值。

综上所述, 单侧闭合性颅脑创伤患者脑组织移位程度 CT 参数与颅内压密切相关, 联合中线两侧 CT 值比值和中线移位程度预测颅脑创伤后颅内高

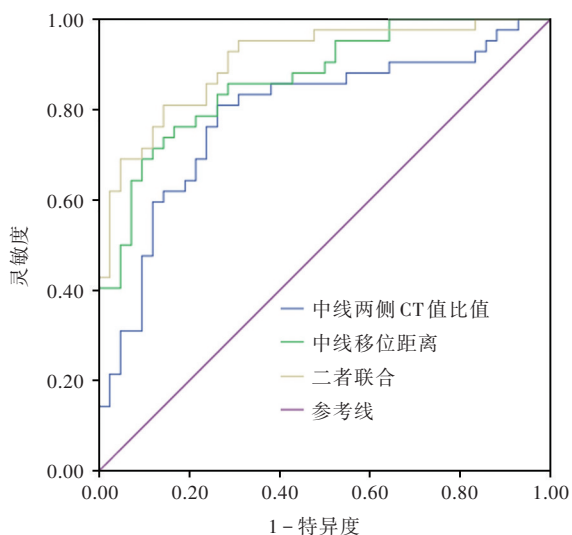


图1 中线两侧CT值比值、中线移位距离及二者联合预测闭合性颅脑创伤患者颅内压升高的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of the ratio of CT values on both sides of the midline, the midline shift distance and the combination of both to predict the ICP increase in patients with closed TBI.

表2 不同CT参数对闭合性颅脑创伤患者颅内压升高预测效能的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2. Comparison of different CT parameters in predicting ICP increase in patients with closed TBI ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

观察指标	AUC	F值	P值
中线两侧CT值比值(1)	0.79 ± 0.05		
中线移位距离(2)	0.89 ± 0.04	11.321	0.000
联合指标(3)	0.91 ± 0.03		

AUC, area under the curve, 曲线下面积

表3 不同CT参数对闭合性颅脑创伤患者颅内压升高预测效能的两两比较

Table 3. Pairwise comparison of different CT parameters in predicting ICP increase in patients with closed TBI

组间两两比	t值	P值
(1) : (2)	-1.362	0.173
(1) : (3)	-2.964	0.003
(2) : (3)	-1.619	0.105

压的效能较高。然而,本研究为单中心研究且样本量较小,可能存在选择偏倚,未来尚待扩大样本量、纳入多中心患者进一步验证该结论。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- 稳态分布容积 steady state volume of distribution(V_{ss})
- 无特定病原体 specific pathogen free(SPF)
- 西班牙临床微生物学和传染病学学会
Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology(SEIMC)
- 系统性炎症反应指数
systemic inflammatory response index(SIRI)
- 细环病毒 Torque teno virus(TTV)
- 新德里金属 β -内酰胺酶 1
New Delhi metallo- β -lactamase 1(NDM-1)
- 信号转导与转录激活因子 3
signal transducer and activator of transcription 3(STAT3)
- 选择性 5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor(SSRI)
- 亚历山大病 Alexander's disease(AxD)
- 亚专科培训认证委员会
the Committee for Accreditation of Subspecialty Training (CAST)
- 氧化修饰低密度脂蛋白
oxidized low-density lipoprotein(ox-LDL)
- 腰大池-腹腔分流术 lumboperitoneal shunt(LPS)
- 药代动力学 pharmacokinetics(PK)
- 药效学 pharmacodynamics(PD)
- 液压冲击损伤 fluid percussion injury(FPI)
- 医院获得性肺炎 hospital-acquired pneumonia(HAP)
- N-乙酰天冬氨酸 N-acetyl-aspartate(NAA)
- 英国抗生素化疗/医疗感染学会
British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy(BSAC)
- cAMP 应答元件结合蛋白
cAMP response element binding protein(CREB)
- Glasgow 预后分级 Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS)
- 早期目标指导治疗 early goal-directed therapy(EGDT)
- Barthel 指数 Barthel Index(BI)
- 脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2
lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2(Lp-PLA2)
- 中央室分布容积 central volume of distribution(V_c)
- 终末期分布容积 end-stage volume of distribution(V_β)
- 重物坠落损伤 weight drop injury(WDI)
- 重症监护病房 intensive care unit(ICU)
- 重症监护与急诊医学
Critical Care and Emergency Neurology(CCEN)
- 周边室分布容积 peripheral volume of distribution(V_p)
- 蛛网膜下腔出血 subarachnoid hemorrhage(SAH)
- 自发性脑出血 spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage(sICH)
- 总清除率 total clearance rate(CL_t)
- 最大似然估计法 maximum likelihood estimation(MLE)
- 最低抑菌浓度 minimum inhibitory concentration(MIC)