

耳后磨骨槽技术在脑深部电刺激术中的应用

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【摘要】 脑深部电刺激术已广泛应用于帕金森病、特发性震颤、肌张力障碍、难治性癫痫等神经精神疾病,操作步骤复杂,临床应用易引起一定的并发症如颅内出血、感染等手术并发症,电极断裂、电极移位等硬件并发症,以及感觉异常、肌肉痉挛等刺激并发症,其中电极断裂、皮肤破溃感染是常见并发症且主要位于耳后。首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院于 2012 年将耳后磨骨槽技术应用于临床,显著降低耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染的风险。本文重点介绍耳后磨骨槽技术及其临床应用注意事项,供同道参考借鉴。

【关键词】 深部脑刺激法; 耳后磨骨槽技术(非 MeSH 词); 手术后并发症; 综述

Application of retroauricular bone grinding groove technology in deep brain stimulation

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【Abstract】 Deep brain stimulation (DBS) has been widely used for Parkinson's disease, essential tremor, dystonia, drug-resistant epilepsy and other diseases. The operation procedure of this surgical method is complicated, and it also has certain complications in clinical application, including surgical complications such as intracranial hemorrhage and infection, hardware complications such as lead fracture and displacement, and stimulation complications such as paresthesia and muscle spasm, in which lead fracture and erosion and infection of the skin behind the ear are common and troublesome complications. In clinical practice, we found that lead fracture and erosion and infection of the skin were mainly located behind the ear. Since 2012, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University had applied the retroauricular bone grinding groove technology in DBS, which significantly reduced the incidence of lead fracture and erosion and infection of the skin. Therefore, the retroauricular bone grinding groove technology can effectively solve the above problems. This paper mainly introduces the retroauricular bone grinding groove technology and the clinical application attention matters, providing references for colleagues.

【Key words】 Deep brain stimulation; Retroauricular bone grinding groove technology (not in MeSH); Postoperative complications; Review

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脑深部电刺激术(DBS)自 1998 年引入国内,迄今已有 20 余年,广泛应用于帕金森病、特发性震颤、肌张力障碍、意识障碍、抽动障碍、强迫症、难治性

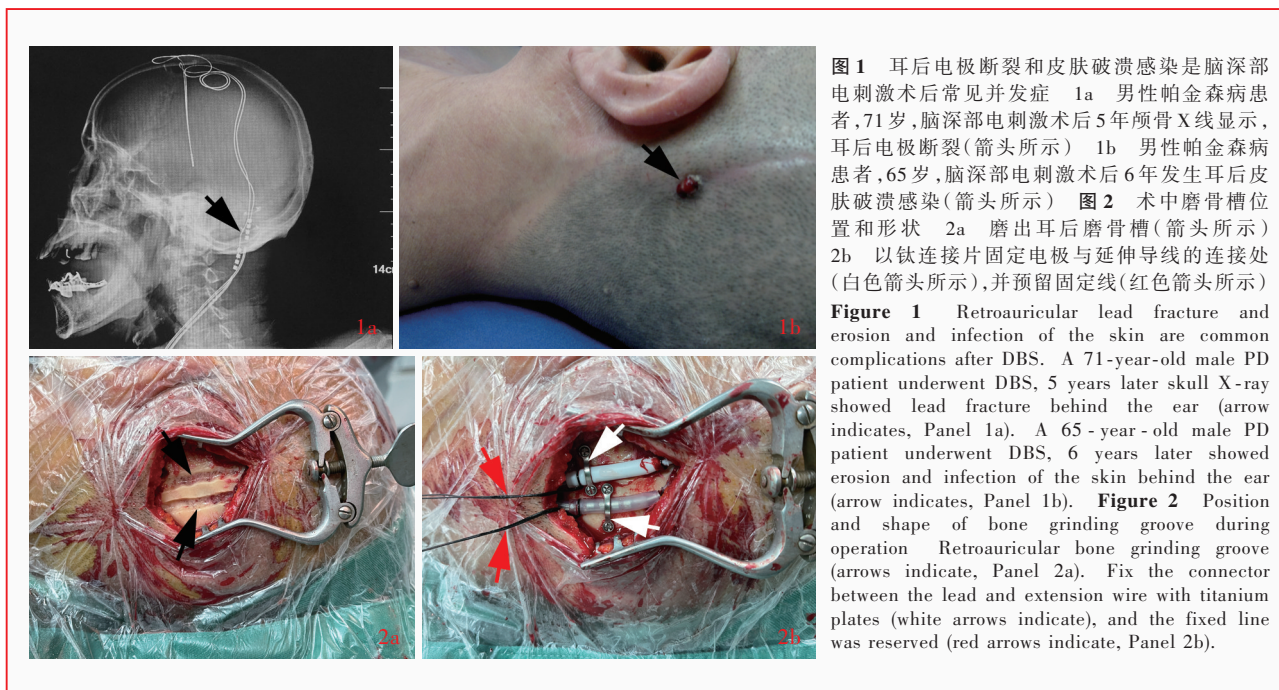
癫痫等神经精神疾病。该术式操作步骤复杂,易引起一定的并发症,包括手术并发症如颅内出血、感染,硬件并发症如电极断裂、电极移位,以及刺激并发症如感觉异常、肌肉痉挛等,其中,耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染是常见且棘手的并发症^[1-3]。文献报道,电极断裂发生率达 1%~15%,皮肤感染发生率为 1.3%~6.1%^[4]。临床实践中电极断裂主要位于耳后^[3],耳后皮肤亦是术后感染的高发部位。耳后磨骨槽技术是首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院

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在临床应用的技术,可以有效解决上述问题,未应用该项技术前,耳后皮肤破溃感染发生率约为4.46%(5/112),自2012年3月耳后磨骨槽技术应用于脑深部电刺激术,耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染的发生率显著降低,75例患者中无一例出现耳后皮肤破损^[5]。2020和2021年,耳后磨骨槽技术分别写入《中国帕金森病脑深部电刺激疗法专家共识(第二版)》^[1]和《原发性震颤脑深部电刺激术治疗中国专家共识》^[6],目前已成为多个功能神经外科中心的标准术式之一。本文重点介绍耳后磨骨槽技术及其临床应用注意事项,供同道参考借鉴。

脑深部电刺激术中电极经延伸导线与脉冲发生器连接,电极和延伸导线在耳后连接,传统上由不可吸收的丝线固定于筋膜组织,但该方法存在一定缺陷:首先,患者颈部活动时延伸导线受到牵拉,使固定丝线长期受到张力作用,连接处易移位,电极受应力牵拉,易断裂(图1a);其次,由于连接处隆起于骨面,皮肤张力较高,尤其是睡眠时耳后皮肤易受压迫,加之患者多为老年人,皮肤薄、弹性差,因此易出现皮肤破溃感染(图1b)。耳后磨骨槽技术利用磨钻在耳后平行磨2个可容纳电极和延伸导线连接处的骨槽,将接头固定于骨槽内,再以钛连接片固定于骨面,显著降低连接处隆起程度,减少耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染发生率。该项技术改进初期,仅单侧磨骨槽,即仅将一侧的接头置于

骨槽内,另一侧仍按照传统方法处理,发现未置于骨槽内的电极仍有耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染的风险,因此后续进一步改进为双侧磨骨槽(图2a),极大地降低了耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染的发生率。该项技术应用于临床后,有功能神经外科中心对其进行改进,磨1个稍宽的骨槽,将2个接头并排置入骨槽内,再以四孔或多孔钛连接片固定。耳后磨骨槽技术适用于经顶部入路的脑深部电刺激术,尤其适用于全身或颈部肌张力障碍患者以及耳后皮肤薄(皮下组织少)患者,这是由于全身或颈部肌张力障碍患者因头部不自主扭动,对延伸导线的牵拉更明显,如果固定不牢固,电极连接处易向下滑脱,导致电极断裂;耳后皮肤薄(皮下组织少)患者,磨骨槽可以减轻局部隆起,减少皮肤破损的风险。关于耳后连接处所使用的固定材料,即可以两孔钛连接片对每个接头分别固定(图2b);也可以四孔或多孔钛连接片或盖孔板固定连接处,此时双侧接头磨1个骨槽,同时容纳2个接头并排置入骨槽内。

耳后磨骨槽技术在临床应用中应注意以下事项:(1)对于颅骨较薄患者,骨槽不宜过深,以免损伤硬脑膜或脑组织,引起颅内出血。(2)固定既要牢固,也要防止过度压迫,防止电极受压断裂;根据固定牢固程度,每个接头以1~2个钛连接片固定或以1个较大钛连接片同时固定2个接头。(3)固定位置

尽量靠近延伸导线侧,以便固定更加牢固。(4)为防止固定不牢固,也可以预留固定线(图 2b)以协助固定于筋膜组织,防止连接处向下滑脱、电极断裂。(5)因连接处固定牢固,部分患者有延伸导线部位“紧张”感,可以在锁骨下制作 1 个袢,使延伸导线有一定的活动度,防止形成“弓弦”,减轻张力作用。(6)将耳后直切口改为弧形或“L”形切口,使连接处避开切口位置,减少耳后皮肤破损的风险。

随着脑深部电刺激术在国内的迅速发展,未来数年内我国每年手术量将超万例^[7],但其并发症仍是困扰手术疗效的重要内容。未来应探究不同硬件故障与性别、年龄、疾病类型等变量之间的相关性,并研发新设备,以减少术后并发症的发生^[8-9]。首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院采用的耳后磨骨槽技术有助于减少耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染等并发症,在其临床应用过程中,各功能神经外科中心改进为适用于本中心的一系列固定方法,在减少耳后电极断裂和皮肤破溃感染方面做了大量工作,取得可喜成果。耳后磨骨槽技术作为一种成熟的手术技术,可供全国功能神经外科中心在选择固定方法时参考应用。

利益冲突 无

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下期内容预告 本刊 2024 年第 8 期报道专题为颅内-颅内血管搭桥术治疗动脉瘤,重点内容包括:脑动脉瘤与脑血管重建术;脑血管重建术发展史;颅内-颅内血管搭桥术在复杂脑动脉瘤治疗中的应用及相关技术进展;血流导向时代颅内全区域脑血管搭桥术治疗脑动脉瘤的应用;颅内-颅内血管搭桥术治疗基底动脉动脉瘤疗效观察;颅内-颅内血管搭桥术治疗复杂脑动脉瘤;嵌入桥接式颅内-颅内血管搭桥术治疗颅内复杂动脉瘤;颅内-颅内动脉侧侧吻合治疗复杂脑动脉瘤长期疗效观察