

· 临床研究 ·

高级别动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血伴脑内血肿 临床预后分析

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【摘要】目的 对比分析伴不同脑内血肿量的高级别动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)患者的临床预后。**方法** 纳入 2013 年 9 月至 2020 年 12 月在江苏省苏北人民医院住院治疗的 211 例高级别 aSAH 患者,根据脑内血肿量分为无血肿组(105 例)、血肿量 < 50 ml 组(69 例)和血肿量 ≥ 50 ml 组(37 例),均行动脉瘤夹闭术或动脉瘤栓塞术,术后 6 个月采用改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评估临床预后并记录并发症发生率。**结果** 共 211 例患者中 139 例(65.88%)行动脉瘤夹闭术,72 例(34.12%)行动脉瘤栓塞术,除 3 例动脉瘤夹闭术患者因术中恶性脑膨出行去骨瓣减压术外,其余 208 例均成功夹闭或栓塞动脉瘤,术后无一例发生动脉瘤再次破裂出血。预后良好 58 例(27.49%)、预后不良 59 例(27.96%)、死亡 94 例(44.55%),3 组患者临床预后差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.424, P = 0.024$),仅血肿量 ≥ 50 ml 组临床预后差于无血肿组($Z = -2.655, P = 0.008$)。总体并发症发生率为 95.73%(202/211),无血肿组为 95.24%(100/105)、血肿量 < 50 ml 组为 95.65%(66/69)、血肿量 ≥ 50 ml 组为 97.30%(36/37),3 组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.284, P = 0.867$)。**结论** 伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者预后较差,特别是血肿量 ≥ 50 ml 患者,术后病死率较高。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 蛛网膜下腔出血; 血肿; 预后

Prognostic analysis of patients with high-grade aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage complicated with acute intracranial hematoma

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[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the clinical prognosis of high-grade aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH) patients with different amounts of hematoma. **Methods** A total of 211 patients with high-grade aSAH hospitalized in Norther Jiangsu People's Hospital from September 2013 to December 2020 were included. According to the intracerebral hematoma volume, they were divided into non-hematoma group ($n = 105$), hematoma volume < 50 ml group ($n = 69$) and hematoma volume ≥ 50 ml group ($n = 37$). All of them underwent aneurysm clipping or embolization. The modified Rankin Scale (mRS) was used to evaluate the clinical prognosis 6 months after surgery. **Results** Among 211 cases, 139 (65.87%) underwent aneurysm clipping and 72 (34.12%) underwent aneurysm embolization. Except for 3 patients who failed to successfully clamp and underwent decompression with bone flap due to intraoperative malignant encephaloceles, the remaining 208 patients were successfully clipped, and no aneurysms ruptured and bled again after surgery. There were 58 patients (27.49%) with good prognosis, 59 patients (27.96%) with poor prognosis, and 94 patients (44.55%) with death. The difference in neurological function prognosis among the 3 groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.424, P = 0.024$). Among them, the mortality rate in

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2024.07.011

基金项目:江苏省扬州市社会发展基金资助项目(项目编号:YZ2021089)
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hematoma volume ≥ 50 ml group was higher than that in non-hematoma group ($Z = -2.655, P = 0.008$). The incidence of complication was 95.73% (202/211) in all patients, including 95.24% (100/105) in non-hematoma group, 95.65% (66/69) in hematoma volume < 50 ml group, and 97.30% (36/37) in hematoma volume ≥ 50 ml group. The difference in complication among the 3 groups was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.284, P = 0.867$). **Conclusions** The prognosis of high-grade aSAH patients with intracerebral hematoma is poorer, especially in high-grade aSAH patients with hematoma volume ≥ 50 ml, and have a higher mortality rate.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysm; Subarachnoid hemorrhage; Hematoma; Prognosis

This study was supported by Yangzhou Social Development Fund Supported Project in Jiangsu (No. YZ2021089).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)系颅内动脉瘤破裂导致的自发性蛛网膜下腔出血^[1], 目前普遍采用Hunt-Hess分级评估自发性蛛网膜下腔出血严重程度和预后,Hunt-Hess分级IV~V级定义为高级别aSAH^[2]。高级别aSAH患者蛛网膜下腔出血、原发性脑组织损伤严重,重度血管痉挛、吸入性肺炎等并发症发生率高,临床预后差^[3-6]。脑内血肿是颅内血肿的一种亚型,系脑血管破裂出血达一定体积时形成的局部脑组织占位效应。高级别aSAH伴脑内血肿患者可出现血肿对脑组织的直接挤压损伤和颅内高压^[7-9],其临床特征及预后与不伴脑内血肿患者存在较大差异。本研究以江苏省苏北人民医院近8年诊断与治疗的高级别aSAH患者为研究对象,对比分析不同脑内血肿量对预后的影响,以期为临床治疗方案的选择提供理论依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)经头部CT证实蛛网膜下腔出血。(2)经CTA或DSA证实蛛网膜下腔出血为颅内动脉瘤破裂所致。(3)术前Hunt-Hess分级IV~V级。(4)年龄18~75岁。(5)首次发病。(6)均于发病后72 h内行动脉瘤夹闭术或动脉瘤栓塞术。

2. 排除标准 (1)其他类型颅内出血。(2)非动脉瘤破裂导致的蛛网膜下腔出血。(3)颅内假性动脉瘤或创伤性动脉瘤。(4)合并其他神经精神疾病。(5)明显脑室出血并导致急性梗阻性脑积水。(6)既往曾施行颅脑手术。(7)合并重要脏器功能衰竭。(8)临床资料不完整。

3. 一般资料 选择2013年9月至2020年12月在我院神经外科行动脉瘤夹闭术或动脉瘤栓塞术

的高级别aSAH患者共211例,其中,男性83例,女性128例;年龄32~75岁,平均(59.91 ± 9.92)岁;发病至手术时间2~72 h,中位时间16(8,26)h;既往合并高血压占58.29%(123/211)、糖尿病占16.59%(35/211),吸烟占35.07%(74/211)、饮酒占29.38%(62/211);入院时Hunt-Hess分级IV级125例(59.24%),V级86例(40.76%);动脉瘤最大径为2.50~22.00 mm,中位值为5.60(4.30,7.60) mm;根据CTA或者DSA检查所示,动脉瘤位于前循环者196例(92.89%),后循环15例(7.11%);改良Fisher分级1级9例(4.27%),2级19例(9.00%),3级94例(44.55%),4级89例(42.18%);其中69例(32.70%)合并脑积水。根据多田公式^[10]计算脑内血肿量,并分为无血肿组(105例)、血肿量 < 50 ml组(69例)和血肿量 ≥ 50 ml组(37例),3组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05,表1),均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 手术方法 根据颅内动脉瘤形态和部位并结合患者及其家属意愿,选择动脉瘤夹闭术或动脉瘤栓塞术,伴脑内血肿需行开颅血肿清除术、动脉瘤形态不规则、大脑中动脉动脉瘤,首选动脉瘤夹闭术;动脉瘤形态规则且可单纯栓塞、后循环动脉瘤、前床突遮挡的前循环动脉瘤,优先选择动脉瘤栓塞术。(1)动脉瘤夹闭术:前循环动脉瘤多采取扩大翼点入路或额颞大骨瓣开颅;后循环动脉瘤采取枕下正中入路或颞下入路。伴脑内血肿量 > 30 ml者先清除部分血肿,若颅内压仍较高或伴脑积水,可行侧脑室穿刺引流术,若因重度脑水肿侧脑室穿刺引流脑脊液后仍无法显露动脉瘤,可切除颅底部分额叶组织以获取充足的手术操作空间。术中仔细分离载瘤动脉和动脉瘤颈,根据动脉瘤颈形态选

表1 3组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data among 3 groups

观察指标	无血肿组 (n=105)	血肿量<50 ml组 (n=69)	血肿量≥50 ml组 (n=37)	χ^2 或F值	P值
性别[例(%)]				0.055	0.973
男性	42(40.00)	27(39.13)	14(37.84)		
女性	63(60.00)	42(60.87)	23(62.16)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	59.61±9.44	60.28±10.72	60.08±9.68	0.136	0.873
发病至手术时间 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), h$]	19.00(7.50, 30.50)	15.00(7.50, 23.50)	13.00(7.50, 20.00)	1.695	0.428
高血压[例(%)]	55(52.38)	41(59.42)	27(72.97)	4.802	0.091
糖尿病[例(%)]	20(19.05)	11(15.94)	4(10.81)	1.366	0.505
吸烟[例(%)]	38(36.19)	27(39.13)	9(24.32)	2.434	0.296
饮酒[例(%)]	33(31.43)	21(30.43)	8(21.62)	1.323	0.516
Hunt-Hess分级[例(%)]				3.600	0.165
IV级	67(63.81)	41(59.42)	17(45.95)		
V级	38(36.19)	28(40.58)	20(54.05)		
动脉瘤最大径 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), mm$]	5.50(4.25, 6.85)	6.00(4.30, 7.50)	6.30(5.00, 7.50)	5.512	0.064
动脉瘤部位[例(%)]				3.743	0.154
前循环	95(90.48)	64(92.75)	37(100.00)		
后循环	10(9.52)	5(7.25)	0(0.00)		
改良 Fisher 分级[例(%)]				0.485	0.785
1级	5(4.76)	3(4.35)	1(2.70)		
2级	7(6.67)	9(13.04)	3(8.11)		
3级	48(45.71)	29(42.03)	17(45.95)		
4级	45(42.86)	28(40.58)	16(43.24)		
合并脑积水[例(%)]	38(36.19)	24(34.78)	7(18.92)	3.892	0.143

One way ANOVA for comparison of age, and Kruskal-Wallis H test for comparison of others, 年龄的比较行单因素方差分析, 其余指标的比较行 Kruskal-Wallis H 检验

择适宜的动脉瘤夹予以夹闭,于显微镜下检查动脉瘤夹闭情况。术中行吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术(ICGA)或DSA进一步明确动脉瘤夹闭后有无瘤颈残留以及载瘤动脉和瘤周血管是否通畅。(2)动脉瘤栓塞术:根据术前DSA明确动脉瘤形态及其责任动脉,采取不同技术予以栓塞,长条形动脉瘤采取双微导管技术栓塞,宽颈动脉瘤采取球囊或支架辅助栓塞。对于合并重度脑积水的患者,脑血管造影前留置脑室外引流管,术前关闭引流管,待动脉瘤栓塞成功后开放;对于需开颅清除脑内血肿或单纯去骨瓣减压的患者,待动脉瘤栓塞成功后再行相关手术,若此时动脉瘤为宽颈动脉瘤,先进行“姑息性”栓塞,再择期行支架辅助栓塞。

2. 疗效与安全性评价 记录术后1个月肺部感染、颅内感染、脑梗死、颅内出血(非动脉瘤破裂)、消化道出血等并发症发生率。术后6个月采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)^[11]评估临床预后,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,无法完成发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,植物状态生存,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。0~2分为预后良好,3~5分为预后不良。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件对数据进行处理与分析。计数资料采用相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis H检验,两两比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。正态性检验采用Q-Q图或Shapiro-Wilk检验,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;呈非正态分布的计量资料采用中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,行Kruskal-Wallis H检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

表2 3组患者临床预后的比较[例(%)]

Table 2. Comparison of patients' clinical prognosis among 3 groups [case (%)]

组别	例数	预后良好	预后不良	死亡
无血肿组	105	40(38.10)	22(20.95)	43(40.95)
血肿量<50 ml组	69	16(23.19)	22(31.88)	31(44.93)
血肿量≥50 ml组	37	2(5.41)	15(40.54)	20(54.05)

$\chi^2 = 7.424, P = 0.024$

表3 3组患者临床预后的两两比较

Table 3. Pairwise comparison of patients' clinical prognosis among 3 groups

组间两两比	Z值	P值
无血肿组: 血肿量<50 ml组	-1.343	0.179
无血肿组: 血肿量≥50 ml组	-2.655	0.008
血肿量<50 ml组: 血肿量≥50 ml组	-1.550	0.121

结 果

本组211例患者中139例(65.87%)行动脉瘤夹闭术,72例(34.12%)行动脉瘤栓塞术,术后均无动脉瘤再次破裂出血。行动脉瘤夹闭术的患者除3例因术中恶性脑膨出行去骨瓣减压术,其余136例均成功夹闭动脉瘤;行动脉瘤栓塞术的患者均成功栓塞动脉瘤。无血肿组预后良好40例(38.10%)、预后不良22例(20.95%)、死亡43例(40.95%),血肿量<50 ml组预后良好16例(23.19%)、预后不良22例(31.88%)、死亡31例(44.93%),血肿量≥50 ml组预后良好2例(5.41%)、预后不良15例(40.54%)、死亡20例(54.05%),3组患者临床预后差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.024$,表2),仅血肿量≥50 ml组临床预后差于无血肿组($P = 0.008$,表3)。无血肿组术后发生肺部感染69例、脑梗死5例、肺部感染合并脑梗死17例、肺部感染合并颅内感染4例、肺部感染合并颅内出血2例、肺部感染合并消化道出血2例、消化道出血合并颅内出血1例,术后并发症发生率为95.24%(100/105);血肿量<50 ml组术后发生肺部感染49例、脑梗死7例、肺部感染合并脑梗死3例、肺部感染合并颅内感染4例、肺部感染合并颅内出血1例、颅内感染合并脑梗死1例、消化道出血合并颅内出血1例,术后并发症发生率为95.65%(66/69);血肿量≥50 ml组术后发生肺部感染19例、脑梗死2例、颅内出血1例、肺部感染合并脑梗死9例、肺部感染合并颅内出血2例、肺部感染合并颅内感

染3例,并发症发生率为97.30%(36/37);3组患者并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.284, P = 0.867$)。

讨 论

流行病学调查显示,17%~21%的aSAH患者伴脑内血肿^[12-13],高达44.8%的高级别aSAH患者伴脑内血肿^[14]。伴脑内血肿的高级别aSAH患者脑组织损伤严重,脑水肿、脑梗死、动脉瘤再出血、脑积水、脑血管痉挛、肺炎等并发症可加重疾病负担,增加死亡风险。伴脑内血肿的高级别aSAH患者预后较差,保守治疗病死率高达80%以上^[15],手术治疗后仍有43%~60%的患者预后较差^[16-17],究其原因如下^[5,18]:(1)脑内血肿对脑组织具有挤压作用,可引起脑组织位移。(2)血肿分解产生的血红蛋白、铁离子等具有较强的细胞毒性,可造成神经细胞不可逆性损伤。(3)脑水肿、血肿压迫血管床,可导致脑组织缺血、缺氧。国内学者采用动脉瘤栓塞术治疗127例高级别颅内动脉瘤患者,发现预后不良患者脑内血肿比例高于预后良好患者[81.25%(39/48)对43.04%(34/79), $P < 0.05$],且伴脑内血肿是高级别颅内动脉瘤预后不良的危险因素($OR = 3.267, 95\%CI: 1.376 \sim 8.797, P = 0.018$)^[19]。国外学者同样认为入院时伴脑内血肿的高级别aSAH患者更易预后不良^[20]。本研究211例高级别aSAH患者中有106例(50.24%)伴脑内血肿,其预后良好率明显低于不伴脑内血肿患者[16.98%(18/106)对38.10%(40/105); $\chi^2 = 11.798, P = 0.001$],与既往研究结果相一致^[19-20]。脑内血肿量是高级别aSAH患者预后的重要预测因素^[21]。国内一项回顾性研究显示,血肿量≥48.58 ml是颅内动脉瘤破裂伴脑内血肿患者动脉瘤夹闭术后预后不良的危险因素($OR = 2.608, 95\%CI: 1.427 \sim 5.183, P = 0.004$)^[22]。国外一项纳入126例伴脑内血肿的aSAH患者的研究显示,血肿量<50 ml患者预后良好率显著高于血肿量>50 ml患者[31.58%(24/76)对12%(6/50), $P = 0.001$]^[23]。脑内血肿量≥53 ml预测高级别aSAH患者预后不良的灵敏度为92%,特异度为97%^[24]。国内研究同样发现,脑内血肿量≤50 ml的高级别aSAH患者预后优于脑内血肿量>50 ml患者^[25]。因此,本研究以50 ml作为脑内血肿量的分界值。

高级别aSAH患者动脉瘤再次破裂出血的概率约为10%,约73%的再出血患者住院期间死亡^[26]。

对于伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者,保守治疗无法降低动脉瘤再次破裂出血风险以及缓解脑内血肿对脑组织的持续压迫损伤;手术治疗可以有效防止高级别 aSAH 再次破裂出血,及时清除血肿,减轻其引起的脑水肿,降低颅内压,改善脑循环,并且可以同期去除骨瓣,扩大颅内容积,代偿血肿清除不完全和血管痉挛导致的颅内高压,降低病死率^[27]。因此考虑本研究纳入患者的病情严重程度,均予手术治疗,选择动脉瘤夹闭术或动脉瘤栓塞术。国外研究显示,伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者手术治疗病死率显著低于保守治疗($P < 0.01$)^[28-29]。本研究 106 例伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者中仅 18 例(16.98%)预后良好,且其中 16 例血肿量 $\leq 50 \text{ ml}$,究其原因可能是由于颅内空间有限,较大血肿量易造成颅内压升高,导致脑灌注压降低,脑组织缺血、缺氧,加重脑肿胀,形成恶性循环,即使采取手术降低颅内压,但动脉瘤破裂出血造成的直接脑组织损伤已无法逆转^[30]。本研究 106 例伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者经积极手术治疗后,55 例(51.89%)术后 6 个月随访时生存,其中血肿量 $\geq 50 \text{ ml}$ 组有 17 例;这 55 例生存患者中 37 例(67.27%)为重残或植物状态生存,其中血肿量 $\geq 50 \text{ ml}$ 组有 15 例,提示临床医师应术前详细告知家属此类患者预后不良风险极高,避免医患矛盾。

综上所述,伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者预后较差,特别是血肿量 $\geq 50 \text{ ml}$ 患者,术后病死率较高。然而,本研究样本量较小,可能存在选择偏倚;此外,本组患者采用动脉瘤夹闭术及动脉瘤栓塞术两种术式,统计分析时未对术式进行分层分析。未来尚待扩大样本量、延长随访时间、纳入更多实验室及影像学指标,进一步评估血肿量对伴脑内血肿的高级别 aSAH 患者预后的影响。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2023-08-20)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)

中华医学会第二十七次全国神经病学学术会议通知

由中华医学学会、中华医学学会神经病学分会主办的中华医学会第二十七次全国神经病学学术会议拟定于2024年9月19-22日在河南省郑州市召开。

一年一度的全国神经病学学术会议是中华医学会神经病学分会的重点学术活动,也是展示我国神经病学领域最新研究成果、推动学科全面发展的重要平台。本次会议的内容包括:脑血管病、神经介入、神经影像、癫痫、认知障碍、肌肉病和周围神经病、神经电生理、变性疾病、感染性疾病、脱髓鞘疾病、免疫性疾病、遗传代谢性疾病、神经康复、神经内科中的情感障碍、头痛、睡眠障碍,以及相关神经系统疾病等各方面的临床与基础医学新进展。同时,还进行临床神经病理及肌肉病理讨论,特别是还将邀请经验丰富的神经内科临床一线专家参加“专家面对面”的现场临床病例分析研讨会,使与会者能够倾听到著名临床神经内科专家的病例分析思路。会议还将邀请国内外著名专家作主旨发言、专题报告和讲座,并开展论文交流、壁报展示、分组讨论等形式多样、内容丰富的学术活动。欢迎全国各地神经病学同道踊跃参加此次盛会,为我国神经病学的发展作出贡献。

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