

· 病例报告 ·

出血性瘤卒中脑疝致缺血性卒中一例

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【关键词】 星形细胞瘤； 卒中； 病例报告

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One case of ischemic stroke caused by cerebral hernia due to hemorrhagic apoplexy

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患者 女性,68岁。主因突发右侧肢体无力、神志不清3d,于2013年5月20日入院。患者入院前3d(5月18日)家务劳动时突感左侧头痛,呈持续性剧烈胀痛,伴右侧肢体无力、跛行,但神志清楚。次日即出现嗜睡,不能站立、行走,头痛症状进一步加重并伴非喷射性呕吐胃内容物1次,遂来我院就诊,经头部CT检查后以“左额叶瘤卒中待查”入院。既往无高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病史,发病前6个月出现记忆力减退、反应迟缓。无脑卒中及肿瘤家族史。

体格检查 血压130/80 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa),呼吸16次/min,心率72次/min、律齐。呈昏睡状态,Glasgow昏迷量表(GCS)评分12分(E3V3M6);瞳孔等大、等圆,约2 mm,对光反射迟钝,左侧眼底视乳头水肿。右侧肢体肌力3级,Babinski征阳性。头部CT检查显示,左额叶出血,考虑瘤卒中;中线结构向右侧移位2 cm,脑疝形成(图1)。

诊断与治疗经过 血液、尿液实验室检查均于正常值范围,胸部X线、腹部彩色超声、心电图等辅助检查未发现明显异常。入院诊断:左额叶瘤卒中?脑疝形成。予脱水[甘露醇125 ml(1次/6 h)和甘油果糖250 ml(2次/d)]、抗纤溶[氨基己酸12 g(1次/d)]及对症治疗,并建议转神经外科施行手术治疗,家属拒绝转科,暂留神经内科治疗。入院次

日呈浅昏迷,GCS评分6分(E1V1M4),左侧瞳孔直径2.50 mm、右侧2 mm,对光反射迟钝;右侧肢体肌力0级。CT检查提示左额叶出血,中线结构向右侧移位2.20 cm,脑疝形成(图2)。增强MRI扫描提示左额叶胶质瘤并破裂出血(图3)。家属仍然拒绝接受手术治疗,遂增加脱水药物剂量[甘露醇250 ml(1次/6 h)、甘油果糖250 ml(2次/d)]。入院第3天呈中至重度昏迷,GCS评分4分(E1V1M2),左侧瞳孔直径3.50 mm、右侧2.50 mm,对光反射消失,血压140/80 mm Hg,呼吸14次/min,心率80次/min、律齐。再次CT检查提示左侧颞枕叶梗死(图4)。鉴于脑疝进一步加重,转入神经外科行颅内血肿清除、肿瘤部分切除及去骨瓣减压术。术后加用尼莫地平(0.50 mg/h)和丹参川芎10 ml(1次/d)扩血管和活血化淤治疗。病情明显改善,呈浅昏迷,GCS评分6分(E2V1M3),双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,约2 mm;右侧肢体肌力0级。手术切除组织标本行病理检查,证实为星形细胞瘤(WHOⅣ级,图5)。

讨 论

脑疝并发缺血性卒中多见于重型脑组织损伤相关疾病,瘤卒中占脑出血的1%~11%^[1],并发缺血性卒中鲜见。脑疝形成后是否并发梗死取决于脑组织缺血、缺氧程度和持续时间^[2]。该例患者既往无高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病及房颤病史,脑疝形成后第4天头部CT检查提示左侧颞枕叶大面积梗死,其发病机制可能为:(1)左额叶胶质瘤并破裂出血继发脑水肿,占位效应明显,小脑幕切迹疝形

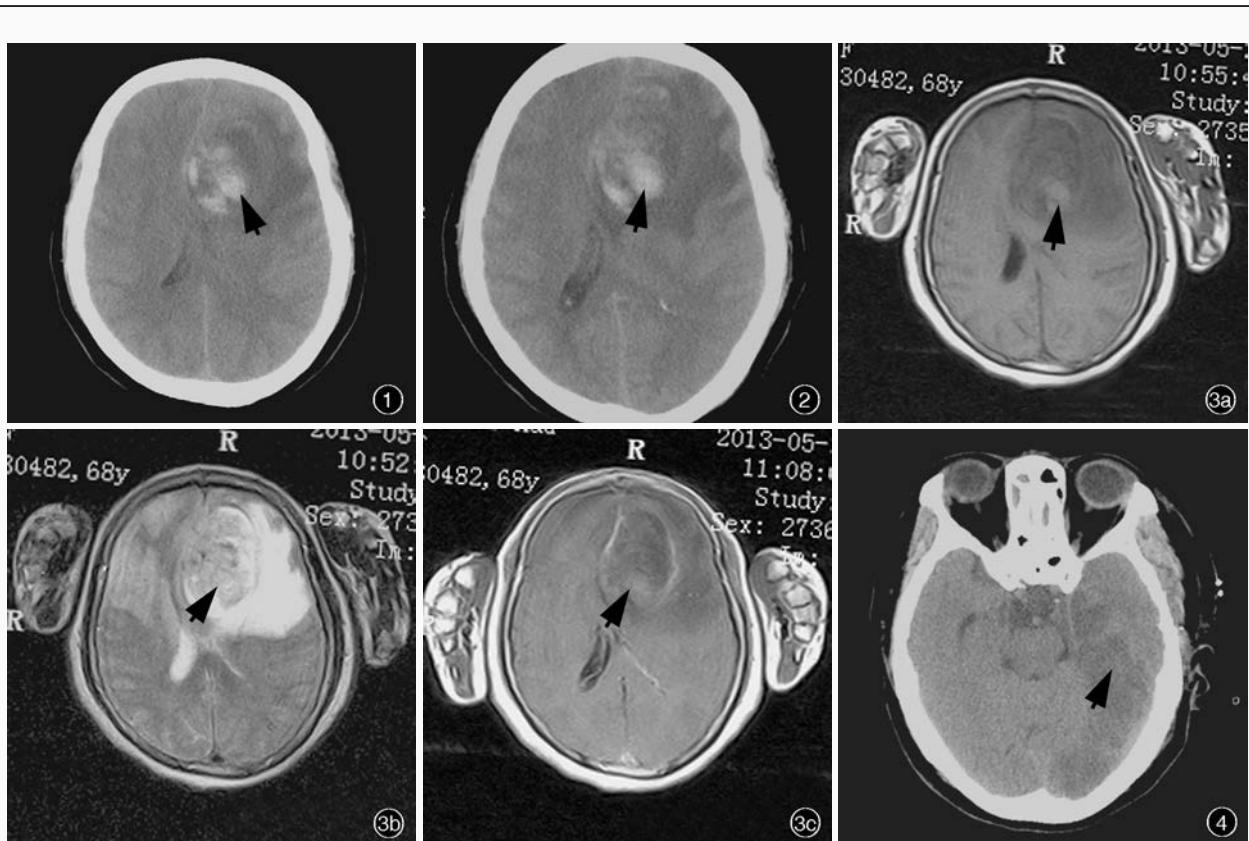


图1 头部CT检查显示,左侧额叶团块状稍高密度影,边缘不清(箭头所示),病灶周围大片状低密度影,左侧侧脑室明显受压,中线结构向右侧移位2 cm。**图2** 头部CT检查显示,左侧额叶团块状稍高密度影,边缘不清(箭头所示),病灶周围大片状低密度影,左侧侧脑室明显受压,中线结构向右侧移位2.20 cm。**图3** 入院后头部MRI检查所见。3a 横断面T₁WI显示,左侧额叶病灶占位效应明显,呈不均匀低信号,其内呈斑片状高信号(箭头所示),病灶周围不规则低信号,左侧侧脑室受压,中线结构向右侧移位。3b 横断面T₂WI显示,病灶呈不均匀高信号,其内混杂斑片状低信号(箭头所示),病灶周围呈不规则高信号。3c 横断面增强T₁WI显示病灶不均匀强化,边缘呈环状强化,病灶中心可见不规则斑片状强化(箭头所示),病灶周围水肿区未强化。**图4** 头部CT扫描可见左侧颞枕叶大片状低密度影,边缘模糊(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Cranial CT showed slightly high-density block with unclear edge in left frontal lobe (arrow indicates), and large low-density mass can be seen around the lesion. Left lateral ventricle was compressed significantly, and the midline shifted to right for 2 cm.

Figure 2 Cranial CT showed slightly high-density block with unclear edge in left frontal lobe (arrow indicates), and large low-density mass can be seen around the lesion. Left lateral ventricle was compressed significantly, and the midline shifted to right for 2.20 cm.

Figure 3 Cranial MRI findings. Axial T₁WI showed heterogeneous low signal of the lesion in left frontal lobe, in which patchy hyperintense could be seen (arrow indicates) and around which irregular low signal could be found. The lesion showed significant mass effect, and left lateral ventricle was compressed with midline shifting to right (Panel 3a). Axial T₂WI showed irregular high signal of the lesion mixed with patchy hypointense (arrow indicates), and irregular patchy high signal could be seen (Panel 3b). Axial enhanced T₁WI revealed heterogeneous enhancement of the lesion. The edge of the lesion showed circular enhancement, and irregular patchy enhancement area could be seen in the center of the lesion (arrow indicates). Edema area around the lesion was not enhanced (Panel 3c). **Figure 4** Cranial CT showed large low-density lesions with blurred edges in left temporal occipital lobe (arrow indicates).

成。大脑后动脉自基底动脉发出后绕过大脑脚至小脑幕切迹上,脑组织的机械性移位可发生于小脑天幕游离缘,而致大脑后动脉扭曲、受压而狭窄、痉挛,其病程超过80小时,从而导致相应供血区域颞枕叶内侧缺血,发生缺血性卒中^[3-5]。而且,脑血流量与脑组织灌注压成正比、与血管阻力成反比,脑疝形成后血管阻力持续增加使脑血流灌注不足,进一步加重缺血、缺氧症状^[6],加速梗死灶形成。(2)医原性因素。为防止血肿扩大,使用抗纤溶药物;由于不能及时施行手术治疗,为纠正脑疝予以强力脱

水药物;不能进食造成液体补充不足等。上述因素均可能使血液处于高凝状态,促使血小板聚集而致血栓形成^[7]。

由于颅内原发疾病症状与体征表现明显,易掩盖缺血性卒中的临床表现,因此脑疝并发缺血性卒中发病隐匿,发病早期极易被忽视而延误治疗,应引起医务人员的警惕并予高度重视。因此,在病情允许情况下,对于意识程度不断恶化、病情反复并出现新的神经系统体征或生命体征不稳定等临床表现的患者,应及时行头部CT检查以明确诊断^[8]。

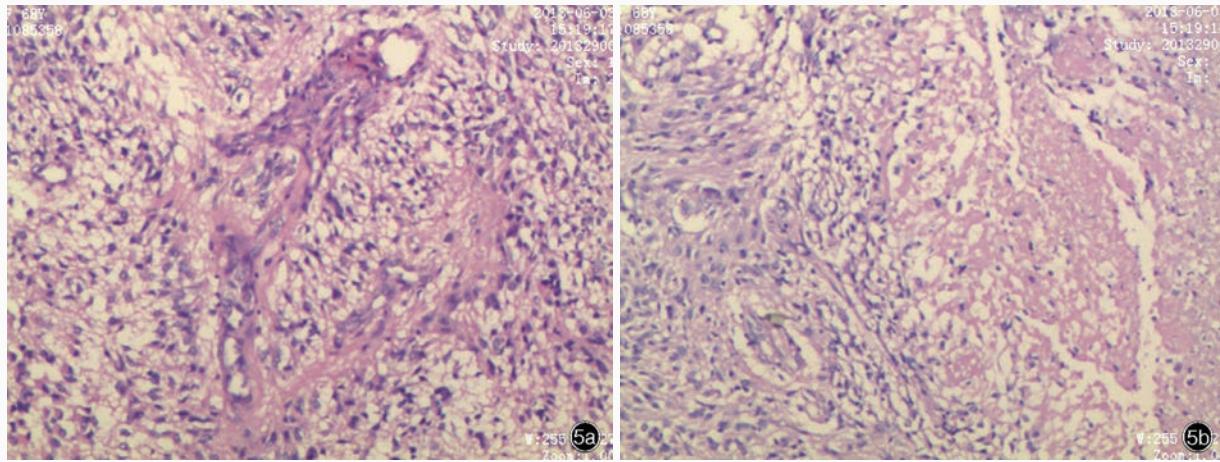


图5 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 ×100 5a 可见形态不一、边界不清、密集分布的异形细胞，核分裂象可见，血管内皮呈实性增生 5b 可见形态不一、边界不清、密集分布的异形细胞，核分裂象可见，部分组织坏死

Figure 5 Optical microscopy findings. HE staining ×100 Ill-defined and densely distributed atypical cells with various size and shape could be found. Nuclear division and vascular endothelial hyperplasia could also be seen (Panel 5a). Ill-defined and densely distributed atypical cells with various size and shape could be found. Nuclear division and part of tissue necrosis could also be seen (Panel 5b).

总结对该例患者的治疗经验：对于出现脑疝早期表现、中线结构移位明显、基底池和环池受压患者，除非有明确的手术禁忌证，均应尽早施行手术治疗，积极降低颅内压，纠正脑疝，同时须避免过度应用脱水药物，防止脑疝形成并发缺血性卒中，使病情进一步恶化^[9]。

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