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# 开颅手术引发颅内感染的危险因素及临床治疗效果分析\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨开颅手术引发颅内感染的危险因素及临床治疗效果。**方法:**回顾性选择2018年1月至2022年12月来我院行开颅手术的患者661例患者的病例资料,收集开颅手术患者的临床资料,确定开颅手术引发颅内感染的发生情况,使用单因素、二分类 Logistic 回顾分析确定开颅手术术后颅内感染的危险因素,分析颅内感染者的病原菌分布及构成比、开颅手术术后颅内感染患者的治疗效果。**结果:**661例开颅手术患者术后颅内感染发生率为5.75%。38例开颅手术术后颅内感染患者中,革兰阳性菌30例,占比81.58%(31/38),革兰阴性菌者8例,占比18.42%(7/38),其中占比最多的是葡萄球菌,占比78.95%(30/38)。Logistic 回顾分析表明:保护因素为术前预防性应用抗生素,危险因素为手术时间 $\geq 4$  h、白蛋白水平 $\leq 36$  g/L、术后脑脊液漏、留置引流管、幕下手术( $P < 0.05$ )。38例患者中治愈出院者33例,5例出院时临床症状消失。所有患者出院后门诊或电话随访3~6个月,均无炎症复发。**结论:**开颅手术术后颅内感染发生率为5.75%,保护因素为术前预防性应用抗生素,危险因素为手术时间 $\geq 4$  h、白蛋白水平 $\leq 36$  g/L、术后脑脊液漏、留置引流管、幕下手术,开颅手术术后颅内感染中葡萄球菌占比最多,通过给予积极治疗,对于已确诊的开颅手术术后颅内感染患者,及早诊断并给予足量的敏感抗生素治疗疗效显著。

**关键词:**开颅术;颅内感染;危险因素;抗生素;葡萄球菌

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## Analysis of the Risk Factors and Clinical Treatment Effect of Intracranial Infection Caused by Craniotomy\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the risk factors of intracranial infection caused by craniotomy and the clinical therapeutic effect. **Methods:** The case data of 661 patients who underwent craniotomy in our hospital from January 2018 to December 2022 were retrospectively selected. Clinical data of patients undergoing craniotomy were collected to determine the occurrence of intracranial infection caused by craniotomy. The risk factors of intracranial infection after craniotomy were determined by univariate and binary Logistic retrospective analysis. To analyze the distribution and composition of pathogenic bacteria in intracranial infected patients and the therapeutic effect of intracranial infected patients after craniotomy. **Results:** The incidence of postoperative intracranial infection was 5.75% in 661 patients with craniotomy. Among 38 patients with intracranial infection after craniotomy, there were 30 cases of gram-positive bacteria, accounting for 81.58% (31/38), 8 cases of gram-negative bacteria, accounting for 18.42%(7/38), and *staphylococcus*, accounting for 78.95%(30/38), accounted for the largest proportion. The protective factors were preoperative prophylactic antibiotics, and the risk factors were operative time 4 h, albumin level 36 g/L, postoperative cerebrospinal fluid leakage, indwelling drainage tube, and infratentorial surgery ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among the 38 patients, 33 were cured and 5 had no clinical symptoms at discharge. All patients were followed up by outpatient or telephone for 3-6 months after discharge, and there was no recurrence of inflammation. **Conclusion:** After craniotomy postoperative incidence of intracranial infection is 5.75%, protective factors for preoperative prophylactic antibiotics, risk factors for operation time 4 h, albumin level 36 g/L, postoperative cerebrospinal fluid leakage, indwelling drainage tube, screen operation, craniotomy postoperative intracranial infection accounted for the most, by giving active treatment, for confirmed craniotomy postoperative intracranial patients infection, early diagnosis and give sufficient amount of sensitive antibiotics treatment.

**Key words:** Craniotomy; Intracranial infection; Risk factors; Antibiotics; *Staphylococcus*

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### 前言

在21世纪后,医学影像学技术不断迭代、优化,使得许多

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的神经外科疾病获得诊断及治疗,其在术者精湛手术操作下,辅以各种检查手段、精密仪器、药物治疗,大大提高了治疗效果,因患者数量较大,术后并发症数量也随之升高<sup>[12]</sup>。颅内感染是术后常见并发症,影响手术疗效及预后;且高热也会对患者产生二次损伤,不仅对患者的脑组织出现二次击打,也会使患者的身体其他部位出现损伤反应<sup>[3-5]</sup>。有研究发现,开颅手术术后,患者的感染率在 1.8%~8.9%,严重影响患者预后<sup>[6,7]</sup>。因此为了改善行开颅手术患者的预后,本文回顾性分析了 661 例开颅手术术后颅内感染患者状况,了解其危险因素,进而降低颅内感染,给开颅手术术后颅内感染患者选择合适的治疗方案提供依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 病例资料

回顾性选择 2018 年 1 月至 2022 年 12 月来我院行开颅手术的患者 661 例患者的病例资料。纳入标准:所有患者在治疗期间均急诊或择期行开颅手术(胶质瘤、垂体瘤、胶质瘤、脑膜瘤、颅咽管瘤等行开颅手术的患者,动脉畸形瘤切除术、颅内动脉瘤夹闭术等脑血管疾病者,高血压脑出血后行脑血肿清除术者,三叉神经微血管减压术、癫痫病灶切除术等手术者),同时后续治疗在我院神经外科治疗,术后的生存期超过 1 个月,临床资料完整。排除标准:年龄 <18 岁者、术前证实为脑脓肿者、术后病理证实为炎症或脓肿者、术后 3 d 内因死亡或其他因素出院者。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 收集开颅手术患者的临床资料** 年龄、性别、合并疾病、术前预防性应用抗生素、术后进 ICU、手术部位等 21 个指标作为自变量,将开颅手术是否出现术后颅内感染作为因变量。

术后颅内感染的诊断标准:脑脊液的细菌培养结果阳性,临床中细菌检出率不高,可能是因患者的脑脊液中细菌浓度较低、应用抗生素引起的,临床中需结合临床体征、症状、生化检查等结果进行综合评估分析,以做出诊断<sup>[8]</sup>。

(1)患者的临床体征、表现:术后体温持续大于 38.5℃,术后体温降低至正常,之后体温再次升高至 38.5℃;术后未出现因其他因素引起的头痛加重、颈项强直、恶心呕吐、病理征阳性、意识变差等颅内感染的体征、症状。

(2)生化检验:①糖含量 <2.25 mmol/L、氯化物 <120 mmol/L、蛋白含量 >0.45 g/L;②外周血白细胞 >10×10<sup>9</sup>/L;③细菌培养阳性,且连续两次均为同一菌株,若具备③可确诊,若脑脊液培养细菌为阴性时,则需结合其他条件。

**1.2.2 开颅手术术后颅内感染的治疗** 患者高度怀疑颅内感染后,行药敏试验+脑脊液细菌培养,静脉滴注大剂量广谱抗生素,再依据患者药敏实验调整所用抗菌。

### 1.3 观察指标

- (1)开颅手术术后颅内感染的单因素分析;
- (2)确定颅内感染者的病原菌分布及构成比;
- (3)对颅内感染的自变量因素进行赋值;
- (4)使用二分类 Logistic 回顾分析确定开颅手术术后颅内感染的危险因素。
- (5)分析开颅手术术后颅内感染患者的治疗效果 治疗后

患者的生命体征稳定,体温恢复正常>1周,3次细菌培养为阴,连续3次生化、脑脊液正常>1周,脑脊液瘘口消失,全身情况好转,伤口甲级愈合,MRI、CT显示颅内感染灶消失,满足以上所有条件为治愈<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 1.4 统计学方法

将所有指标内容绘制为表格,筛选所有患者的临床原始资料,根据纳入、排除标准将符合标准的患者资料填入相应的表格。使用 IBM SPSS23.0 统计学软件,用频数或百分比表示计数资料,卡方检验分析,用  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,t 检验分析。使用单因素分析开颅手术术后颅内感染的单因素,之后纳入 Logistic 回归分析, $P < 0.05$  差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 开颅手术术后颅内感染的单因素分析

661 例开颅手术患者术后颅内感染发生率为 5.75% (38/661)。单因素分析发现:术前预防性应用抗生素、手术次数、白蛋白水平、手术切口等级、手术时期、手术时间、术后苏醒情况、输血量、出血量、留置引流管、术后脑脊液漏、术后应用激素、手术部位等均有差异( $P < 0.05$ )。

### 2.2 颅内感染者的病原菌分布及构成比

38 例开颅手术术后颅内感染患者中,革兰阳性菌 31 例,占比 81.58%(31/38),革兰阴性菌者 7 例,占比 18.42%(7/38),其中占比最多的是葡萄球菌,占比 78.95%(30/38)。

### 2.3 开颅手术术后颅内感染危险因素的二分类 Logistic 回顾分析

二分类 Logistic 回顾分析发现,开颅手术术后颅内感染的保护因素是术前预防性应用抗生素( $P < 0.05$ ),危险因素为手术时间  $\geq 4$  h、白蛋白水平  $\leq 36$  g/L、术后脑脊液漏、留置引流管、幕下手术( $P < 0.05$ )。

### 2.4 开颅手术术后颅内感染患者的治疗效果

38 例患者中,33 例治愈出院者,5 例患者出院时临床症状消失,无颈抵抗,体温正常,脑脊液检查发现有核细胞,范围在 (20~30)×10<sup>6</sup>。所有患者出院后门诊或电话随访 3~6 个月,均无炎症复发。

## 3 讨论

神经外科开颅术后常见的并发症是颅内感染,在神经外科高度发展的今天,颅内感染是极大影响开颅手术患者预后的一个重要因素,也是困扰神经外科医师的一大难题<sup>[10,11]</sup>。而因颅脑功能及其解剖的重要性,颅内感染与其他外科感染有诸多不同,一旦发生,病情往往较严重,对于术后颅内感染的发生率各地报道差异较大<sup>[12,13]</sup>,国外研究发现术后颅内感染的发生率在 0.3%~8%间<sup>[14]</sup>,国内报道颅内感染发生率在 1.8%~8.9%间<sup>[15]</sup>。开颅手术术后患者若并发颅内感染,病情较重,治疗困难,会大大延长患者的治疗时间,加重患者经济负担,也会对手术疗效产生严重影响,临床中因术后颅内感染引发的医疗纠纷屡见不鲜<sup>[16,17]</sup>。因此为了提高颅内感染患者的治疗效果,减少、预防颅内感染的发生有重要意义。因此本研究分析了开颅手术引发颅内感染的危险因素及临床治疗效果,以为降低开颅手术术后颅内感染的发生及治疗提供依据。

表 1 单因素分析  
Table 1 Univariate analysis

Factors		Infectious(n=38)	Non-infectious( n=623 )	$\chi^2$	<i>P</i>
Gender	Male	21	333	0.047	0.828
	Female	17	290		
Year( Age )	≥60	16	261	0.001	0.980
	<60	22	362		
Combined diabetes	Yes	8	79	1.796	0.180
	No	30	547		
Combined hypertension	Yes	18	260	0.467	0.495
	No	20	363		
Albumin level( g/L )	≤36	17	95	22.130	0.000
	>36	21	528		
Number of operations ( times )	≥2	8	57	4.460	0.035
	1	30	566		
Operative period	Emergency treatment	11	89	5.996	0.014
	Elective operation	27	534		
Grade of surgical incision	I	28	553	6.304	0.012
	II	10	70		
Mode of anesthesia	General anesthesia	38	602	0.454	0.500
	Local anesthesia	0	21		
Operation time( h )	≥4	31	312	14.234	0.000
	<4	7	311		
Postoperative recovery	Revival	24	521	10.372	0.001
	Stun	14	102		
Amount of bleeding( mL )	≥400	9	50	8.962	0.003
	<400	29	573		
Blood transfusion volume ( mL )	≥400	8	49	6.320	0.012
	<400	30	574		
Indwelling drainage tube	Yes	18	198	3.955	0.047
	No	20	425		
Preoperative prophylactic use of antibiotics	Yes	8	434	38.200	0.000
	No	30	189		
Postoperative hormone	Yes	11	343	9.815	0.002
	No	27	280		
The ventricle was opened intraoperatively	Yes	13	289	2.414	0.143
	No	25	334		
Postoperative cerebrospinal fluid leakage	Yes	17	153	7.633	0.006
	No	21	470		
Implant artificial material	Yes	8	121	0.061	0.806
	No	30	502		
Postoperative admission to ICU	Yes	32	543	0.076	0.782
	No	6	80		
Surgical site	Subtentorial	11	301	5.390	0.020
	Supratentorial	27	322		

表 2 颅内感染者的病原菌分布及构成比(n%)

Table 2 Distribution and composition ratio of pathogenic bacteria in intracranial infected persons(n%)

Pathogenic bacteria species	The number of plants	Proportion
Gram-negative bacteria	7	
Acinetobacter baumannii	3	7.89(3/38)
Moraxella osloensis	1	2.63(1/38)
Burkholderia cepacia	1	2.63(1/38)
Klebsiella pneumoniae	2	5.26(2/38)
Gram-positive bacteria	31	
Staphylococcus hominis	15	42.87(15/38)
Staphylococcus haemolyticus	5	13.17(5/38)
Staphylococcus epidermidis	10	26.32(10/38)
Microbacterium	1	2.63(1/38)

表 3 二分类 Logistic 回顾分析

Table 3 Retrospective analysis of the dichotomy Logistic

Independent variable	$\beta$	SE	Wals	df	Sig	Exp( B )
Albumin level	-0.943	0.371	6.398	1	0.012	3.881
Number of operations	0.613	0.544	1.311	1	0.253	1.781
Operative period	-0.060	0.465	0.014	1	0.875	0.354
Grade of surgical incision	0.521	0.621	0.699	1	0.405	1.634
Operation time	-1.435	0.434	10.345	1	0.001	4.424
Postoperative recovery	-0.478	0.410	1.367	1	0.223	0.608
Amount of bleeding	0.834	0.709	1.409	1	0.231	2.351
Blood transfusion volume	-0.456	0.702	0.441	1	0.489	0.621
Indwelling drainage tube	-1.371	0.668	4.231	1	0.035	2.008
Preoperative prophylactic use of antibiotics	1.423	0.487	8.834	1	0.004	0.241
Postoperative hormone	1.045	0.551	3.765	1	0.052	2.976
Postoperative cerebrospinal fluid leakage	-0.789	0.321	5.897	1	0.016	3.489
Undercurtain surgery	-4.783	0.754	38.450	1	0.000	0.008

本文结果表明,661 例开颅手术患者术后颅内感染者 38 例,术后颅内感染发生率为 5.75%,与张朝阳等研究相当<sup>[18]</sup>。38 例开颅手术术后颅内感染患者中革兰阳性菌占比最多的是葡萄球菌,术后患者的机体免疫力降低,同时葡萄球菌多在人皮肤表面定植,因此容易造成葡萄球菌感染<sup>[18]</sup>。

二分类 Logistic 回顾分析发现,开颅手术术后颅内感染的保护因素是术前预防性应用抗生素,颅内感染危险因素为手术时间大于等于 4 h、白蛋白水平小于等于 36 g/L、术后脑脊液漏、留置引流管、幕下手术。(1)白蛋白水平  $\leq 36$  g/L:白蛋白可作用于维持代谢物转运、血液渗透压等,当白蛋白水平  $\leq 36$  g/L 时,表明患者的术前营养状况不良,正常营养储备、供给是保持机体免疫功能完整的一个重要因素,若机体术前营养不良,会导致吞噬功能产生问题,进而造成自然杀伤细胞杀伤力降低,同时导致免疫应答物长期障碍,极大增加了患者术后并发症的发生,因此睡前需对患者进行营养风险筛查,评估其营养状态,

围术期维持机体基本情况稳定,保证微量元素、氨基酸及能量供给,满足手术损耗,减轻手术预后的不良因素<sup>[19-21]</sup>。(2)手术时间  $\geq 4$  h:中枢神经系统控制机体的运动、感觉、思维、语言、认知等生理功能,中枢射你经一旦受损,会造成不可逆损害,因此开颅手术对术者操作要求严格,此外因颅腔的空间狭窄,手术难度大,因此开颅手术时间多较长,而手术时间较长,会大大增加患者术后颅内感染的机会,因此需提高术者的手术技巧,以缩短开颅手术时间,降低术后颅内感染的发生<sup>[22-24]</sup>。(3)留置引流管:开颅术后留置引流管包括腰大池引流装置、脑室引流管、硬膜下引流管、术区引流管等,留置引流管后,颅腔可经引流管与外界相通,若操作不严格,将会导致细菌进入颅内,增加感染的发生几率。因此为了降低术后颅内感染发生率,需严格把握引流管的使用原则及适应证,严格遵守无菌操作原则,术后及早拔出引流管<sup>[25-27]</sup>。(4)术后脑脊液漏:术后脑脊液多见于神经外科术后,外伤导致颅骨骨折时也会撕破蛛网膜与硬脑膜,使

得脑脊液流出,使得颅腔与外界相通,细菌极易通过脑脊液进入颅内,引起颅内感染。因此开颅术中需严密缝合头皮、硬脑膜,并固定好颅骨;术后需要依据患者实际情况降低颅内压;若有患者已出现脑脊液漏,需要卧床休息,必要时可引流降低颅内压<sup>[28,29]</sup>。(5)幕下手术:颅内结构包括幕上、幕下,幕下时后颅窝,主要结构为脑干和小脑,脑干位置深,有多层肌肉、厚实颅骨保护,若该部位出现肿瘤病变,手术难度大大增加,手术暴露时间延长,术后容易出现脑脊液漏,因此幕下手术容易增加术后颅内感染的几率。因此对于幕下手术的术者,需提高手术熟练度,保证手术质量的同时缩短手术时间,术后避免脑脊液漏。(6)术前预防性应用抗生素:其可使手术时机体血液中存在有效的抗菌浓度,从而预防感染,而随着抗生素广泛应用,耐药菌株增多,预防性使用抗生素增加了机体耐药菌的产生机会,而在80年代末,临床医师基本达成共识,开颅手术预防性应用抗生素利大于弊,因此其是开颅手术术后颅内感染的保护因素<sup>[30]</sup>。

38例患者中治愈出院者33例,5例患者出院时临床症状消失。所有患者出院后门诊或电话随访3~6个月,均无炎症复发。表明早期给予积极干预,可明显改善开颅手术术后颅内感染者的预后。

总之,开颅手术术后颅内感染发生率为5.75%,其保护因素为术前预防性应用抗生素,危险因素为手术时间 $\geq 4$ h、白蛋白水平 $\leq 36$ g/L、术后脑脊液漏、留置引流管、幕下手术,开颅手术术后颅内感染中葡萄球菌占比最多,通过给予积极治疗,对于已确诊的开颅手术术后颅内感染患者,及早诊断并给予足量的敏感抗生素治疗疗效显著。

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中于神经束周围,因此,术后镇痛作用明显<sup>[25]</sup>。另观察两组用药安全性可知,改良超声引导"三叶草法"定位不增加不良反应发生率,具有较好的安全性。

综上所述,与超声引导"三叉戟"LPB 技术应用于单侧下肢手术患者相比,改良超声引导"三叶草法"定位可提高一次神经阻滞成功率,减少调整穿刺针方向次数,缩短定位时间、穿刺时间,改善麻醉优良率,减轻术后疼痛,且不增加不良反应发生率。

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