

显微镜下经外侧裂清除高血压壳核血肿的手术体会

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摘要 目的:探讨显微镜下经外侧裂-岛叶入路治疗30例高血压壳核出血的手术体会。方法:选择高血压壳核出血患者30例,采取经翼点-外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术治疗高血压壳核出血的方法,观察记录上述患者手术一般资料及手技体会、手术治疗临床效果及术后第6个月患者的恢复情况。结果:上述患者平均输血量 $93.3 \pm 45.6\text{ml}$,平均手术时间 $2.5 \pm 0.4\text{小时}$,平均住院时间 $23.1 \pm 3.3\text{天}$;血肿清除量>90%者18例,80%~70%者10例,<70%者2例;术后第6个月评价上述患者的ADL,一级7例(23.3%),二级13例(43.3%),三级8例(26.7%),四级2例(6.7%),四级0例(0.0%)。临床疗效满意病例20例(66.7%)。结论:经外侧裂显微手术治疗壳核出血具有手术时间短、患者创伤小、术后恢复快的优点,值得临床推广。

关键词: 显微手术 高血压脑出血 壳核出血 临床分析

中图分类号 R651.1 文献标识码 A 文章编号:1673-6273(2012)05-945-03

The Clinical Observation of Treating 30 Patients with the Hypertensive Putamen Hemorrhage by the Microsurgery

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the clinical effect of microsurgery in treating 30 patients with the hypertensive putamen hemorrhage. **Method:** Collect 30 patients with the hypertensive putamen hemorrhage, they were all treated by the microsurgery, then comparing the general surgery situation, the clinical effect after the surgical treatment and the patient's recovery after six months. **Result:** The average amount of blood transfusion was $93.3 \pm 45.6\text{ml}$, the average operative time was $2.5 \pm 0.4\text{ hours}$, the average hospital stay was $23.1 \pm 3.3\text{ days}$; hematoma volume > 90% in 18 cases, 80% to 70% in 10 patients, < 70% in 2 cases; grade 7 cases (23.3%), grade 13 cases (43.3%), grade 8 cases (26.7%), grade 2 cases (6.7%), grade 0 cases (0.0%), 20 patients' clinical effect were satisfactory (66.7%). **Conclusion:** The microsurgical treatment in lateral fissure putamen hemorrhage was with the shorter operative time, the small patient trauma, the rapid postoperative recovery, it was worth to be widely implemented.

Key words: Microsurgery; Hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage; Putamen hemorrhage; Clinical analysis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R651.1 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2012)05-945-03

高血压脑出血(Hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage,HICH)是神经外科的常见急症,其发病突然,起病急骤,预后差,病死率、致残率均较高。手术治疗目的主要在于清除血肿,降低颅内压,使受压神经有恢复的可能,同时防止和减轻出血后一系列继发病理变化^[1-2]。外科手术治疗有助于改善患者的生存率,积极有效的手术治疗,可令死亡率降低到0~22%^[3-4]。其中壳核血肿在临幊上较为常见,占HICH的40%左右,出血后并发症较多,手术方法多种多样,如何降低高血压壳核出血病死率,缩短病程,用最小的创伤换取最大的疗效,一直是临幊上探讨的重点^[5-6]。我们开展了30例经翼点入路显微清除壳核血肿的手术,旨在探讨高血压壳核出血的手术方法及手技体会,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2009年10月~2011年10月,在我科住院治疗的高

血压壳核出血患者30例,上述患者均符合高血压脑出血的诊断标准^[7],同时经CT检查证实出血部位位于壳核,其中壳核内囊型9例、壳核局限型15例、壳核脑室型6例;上述患者均有高血压病史,就诊时临幊表现为呕吐、头痛、偏瘫等症状;患者均为初次住院治疗,无严重器质性病变、基础性疾病和血液系统疾病,其中男19例,女11例,年龄47~72岁,平均为60.7±9.6岁;发病时间4~11小时,平均为5.6±4.3小时;根据多田法计算法,患者此次出血量为35~85ml,平均为52.3±9.4ml;就诊时格拉斯哥评分(GCS)为6~12分,其中6~8分2例、9~10分16例、11~12分12例;以上患者或其家属,治疗配合,治疗依从性满意。

1.2 手术方法

患者在全身麻醉下取平卧位,头部抬高30°,并向血肿对侧倾斜45°,标记翼点使其居最高位,手术切口平颧弓,术中尽量磨除外侧蝶骨峭,充分显露外侧裂,切开硬脑膜后,置入手术显微镜,开放外侧裂池,分离内层蛛网膜及蛛网膜小梁,暴露大脑中动脉分支,电凝岛叶约1cm后,到达血肿腔,于手术显微镜下清除血肿,同时寻找出血点并加以电凝,注意检查止血效果。止血满意后,连续缝合硬膜,依脑压情况决定骨瓣去留。

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(收稿日期 2011-09-06 接受日期 2011-09-30)

术后血肿腔内不放置引流管。

1.3 临床观察内容及评价标准

观察并记录上述患者手术治疗的一般情况,包括:手术时间、术中输血量和平均住院时间;记录患者手术治疗后的相关临床效果,术后第6个月,根据日常生活能力(Activities of Daily Living ADL)标准^[9]评价上述患者术后的恢复情况:(1)级:完全恢复日常生活;(2)级:部分恢复日常生活或可独立进行家庭生活;(3)级:家庭生活需人帮助,可拄杖行走;(4)级:卧床不起,但保持意识;(5)级:植物生存状态。级+级病例,合计为临床疗效满意病例。

2 结果及分析

2.1 手术治疗的一般情况

上述患者术中输血量82.5~163.7ml,平均输血量93.3±45.6ml;手术时间1.6~3.0小时,平均手术时间2.5±0.4小时;患者住院时间19~27天,平均住院时间23.1±3.3天。

2.2 手术治疗后的相关临床效果

以上患者术后均存活,术后6h复查头颅CT,血肿清除量>90%者18例,血肿清除量80%~70%者10例,血肿清除量<70%者2例,术后无再次开颅手术患者;术后第2周,对患者格拉斯哥评分(GCS)进行测评,上述患者GCS评分均不同程度的得到提高,GCS评分提高1分的患者2例,提高2分的患者9例,提高3分的患者16例,提高4分及以上的患者3例。

2.3 术后第6个月后恢复情况

术后第6个月随访并评价上述患者的ADL,ADL一级7例(23.3%),ADL二级13例(43.3%),ADL三级8例(26.7%),ADL四级2例(6.7%),ADL五级0例(0.0%);临床疗效满意病例20例(66.7%)。

3 讨论

壳核是最常见的HICH发生部位,约占30%~50%。壳核出血多由豆纹动脉破裂所致,血肿易波及内囊、丘脑皮质放射、丘脑及视放射,引起不同程度的“三偏”症状^[9]。

壳核血肿的病理损伤机制是:(1)血肿本身的机械压迫及血肿自身释放的毒性物质如凝血酶、血红蛋白等对周围组织的直接损伤;(2)脑出血后发生一系列血流代谢的改变;(3)继发性脑水肿;(4)脑出血后细胞凋亡;(5)补体途径参与出血后的损伤^[10]。因此,尽快清除血肿、降低颅内压和解除神经元的压迫,是治疗壳核出血的关键^[11]。

经翼点-外侧裂-岛叶显微手术治疗壳核出血的优点^[12-14]:(1)到达血肿腔距离短,打开外侧裂在岛叶皮质内0.5~1.5cm即可到达血肿腔;(2)最大限度减少脑组织的损伤,由于脑脊液的释放,充分松弛脑组织,避免了脑组织的牵拉性损伤,且不损伤额颞叶皮质,对语言中枢及视束等重要功能区无附加损伤;(3)外侧裂入路可以同时咬除蝶骨嵴进行侧裂血管减压,防止因静脉回流不畅加重脑水肿;(4)暴露充分,调整显微镜方向配合头位变化,能够清除不同方向的血肿并彻底止血,减少渗血和再出血。有学者认为^[15]经侧裂入路更能体现微创原则,外侧裂为自然间隙,大多较易分离,而后切开岛叶皮质少许即达血肿,比之颞中回入路具有路径短、脑损伤小等特点。尤其是左

侧优势半球血肿,可避免语言中枢的损伤。

手术技巧及体会 (1)手术切口要低,要尽可能咬低和磨除蝶骨嵴外侧部分,这样可使外侧裂得以充分显露。(2)一定要耐心打开外侧裂池,注意用棉片对外侧裂血管加以保护。同时缓缓放出脑脊液,以期脑压的进一步降低。(3)使用自动拉钩牵开外侧裂,避免造成额颞叶挫伤。杨晓明等^[16]认为,术中不可强行牵开侧裂暴露岛叶,因为打开侧裂1.5~2.0cm宽,由于血肿张力的作用,使岛叶向外膨隆,足以达到血肿腔,随着血肿的清除,脑组织张力下降,牵拉侧裂更容易。(4)使用带侧孔的吸引器头,以便调整负压,避免吸引损伤血肿腔壁。应先吸除视野内的血肿远侧部位的血块,而随着减压的作用更多的血肿会向视野区移动,部分不能自动塌挤到视野内的血肿,应调节显微镜方向和角度进行手术,以争取达到尽可能清除血肿目的。(5)使用滴水双极电凝,往往最后不易被吸出的血块即为责任血管所在,显微镜下较易辨认,止血也更为彻底。

王晓亮等^[17]认为,在手术器械和手术技能具备的情况下,以下患者不宜采取经外侧裂显微手术治疗:(1)伴有严重的心肺功能不全或凝血功能障碍;(2)患者入院时GCS评分<6分,伴有双侧瞳孔散大;(3)入院后患者病情急剧进展或恶化;(4)CT提示为壳核区以外的脑出血;(5)双侧壳核区脑出血。

作者通过对经外侧裂显微手术治疗壳核出血的临床效果观察认为,经外侧裂显微手术治疗壳核出血,具有手术时间短、患者创伤小、术后恢复快的优点,其临床疗效确切,值得广泛推广实行。

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