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动态脑电图与常规脑电图应用于病毒性脑炎诊断的效果分析

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摘要 目的:探讨动态脑电图与常规脑电图应用于病毒性脑炎的应用价值。**方法:**选取 150 例病毒性脑炎患者,随机分为两组,每组各 75 例,常规脑电图(REEG)组采用常规脑电图检查,动态脑电图(AEEG)组采用动态脑电图检查;观察并记录脑电图异常率,不同程度病情脑电图异常率的例数,评价动态脑电图与常规脑电图对病毒性脑炎的检测灵敏度和准确度。**结果:**AEEG 组检出的脑电图异常率明显高于 REEG 组($P<0.05$)。不同程度病情脑电图检出的患者比例,两组相比,差异没有统计学意义($F=-0.085$, $P>0.05$)。REEG 组中,轻度与中度病毒性脑炎检出率相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$),中度与重度病毒性脑炎检出率相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$),重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于轻度($P<0.05$)。AEEG 组中,轻度与中度病毒性脑炎检出率相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$),重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于中度和轻度($P<0.05$),AEEG 组重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于 REEG 组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**动态脑电图作为一种无创性检查,对于病毒性脑炎具有极好的检出率,灵敏度高,适用于病毒性脑膜炎的早期辅助诊断。

关键词: 常规脑电图; 动态脑电图; 病毒性脑炎; 检出率; 异常放电

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Application Value of Ambulatory EEG and Routine EEG in Diagnosis of Viral Encephalitis

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the application value of ambulatory electroencephalogram (AEEG), and routine electroencephalogram (REEG) in the diagnosis of viral encephalitis. **Methods:** 150 patients with viral encephalitis were selected and randomly divided into two groups. The REEG group (75 cases) was given routine EEG to diagnose, and the AEEG group (75 cases) was given ambulatory EEG to diagnose. The application value of ambulatory EEG and routine EEG in diagnosis of viral encephalitis was evaluated by the abnormal rate of EEG, the number of cases with abnormal EEG in diagnosis of viral encephalitis in different degree. **Results:** The abnormal rate of EEG of the AEEG group was higher than that of the REEG group ($P<0.05$). The proportion of patients through EEG had no statistical significance in the diagnosis of viral encephalitis in different degree between two groups ($F=-0.085$, $P>0.05$). In REEG group, there were no statistical significance in the detection rate of the mild and moderate viral encephalitis ($P>0.05$), and there were no statistical significance in the detection rate of moderate and severe viral encephalitis ($P>0.05$), but the detection rate for the severe viral encephalitis was higher than that of mild viral encephalitis ($P<0.05$). In AEEG group, there were no statistical significance in the detection rate of the mild and moderate viral encephalitis ($P>0.05$), but the detection rate for the severe viral encephalitis was higher than that of mild and moderate viral encephalitis ($P<0.05$). The detection rate of severe viral encephalitis in AEEG group was higher than that of the REEG group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The ambulatory EEG was a non-invasive examination with excellent detection rate and high sensitivity on the detection of viral encephalitis, so it is suitable for the early diagnosis of viral encephalitis.

Key words: Routine EEG; Ambulatory EEG; Viral encephalitis; Detection rate; Abnormal discharge

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前言

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病毒性脑炎是神经内科常见病之一,各年龄阶段均可发病,多见于儿童,早期诊断困难,易被误诊为分裂症或情感障碍等精神类疾病,延误最佳治疗时机。该病病死率高,常伴有严重的后遗症^[1-3]。CT、MRI、病毒免疫学及影像学方式对病毒性脑炎的检测灵敏度不高,检出的阳性率低。相比之下,脑电图能反映

大脑细胞电活动度,是一种较为客观、准确的脑损伤诊断指标^[4,5]。为了探讨动态脑电图和常规脑电图对病毒性脑炎的诊断价值,降低临床漏诊率和误诊率,我院自2012年4月-2015年5月,选取了150例病毒性脑炎患者,分别采用常规脑电图和动态脑电图进行诊断,现将报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2012年4月-2015年5月来我院脑电图科室就诊并诊断为病毒性脑膜炎的患者150例。入选标准:^a 均符合病毒性脑炎的诊断标准^[6],脑实质局部受损;^b 脑脊液有或无炎症性改变,检查不到结核菌感染的迹象;^c 经本院伦理委员会同意,术前患者签署书面知情同意书。排除标准:神经系统病变、细菌型脑炎患者。

150例患者随机分为常规脑电图(REEG)组和动态脑电图(AEEG)组,REEG组(75例)采用常规脑电图进行检查,其中,男34例,女41例,平均年龄 33.54 ± 12.28 (20-43)岁;AEEG组(75例)采用动态脑电图进行检查,其中,男34例,女41例,平均年龄 32.18 ± 13.17 (19-45)岁;两组一般资料相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方案

REEG组:采用16导常规脑电图仪(北京中科新拓仪器有限公司,型号:nt9200-16 d)按照国际通用10/20系统放置脑电极,对75例患者进行单、双极标记,每次30 min,部分患者可行闪光诱发、过度换气及睁眼闭眼实验,对其脑电图进行记录。

AEEG组:采用动态脑电图仪(北京太阳电子科技有限公司,型号:SOLAR1848),按照国际通用10/20系统放置脑电极,对75例患者进行单级标记,8个导联24 h实时记录与监测。

1.3 观察指标

^a 脑电图异常率:观察并记录两组病毒性脑炎患者检出的例数;^b 不同程度病情脑电图异常率:观察并记录不同程度病毒性脑炎患者检出的例数。脑电图评判标准,轻度异常:节律正常,少量或短阵性低至中等波幅慢波活动;中度异常:节律偏缓,中等波幅慢波增多,阵发性或持续性高波幅δ波和θ波,偶可见尖波、棘波;重度异常:弥漫性高波幅δ波和θ波,可出现尖波、棘波。随着脑部症状加深,脑电频率减缓,弥漫性中等、高等慢波阵发性出现或尖波、棘波出现频率增加。

1.4 统计方法

所有数据采用SPSS 17.0软件进行分析,将调查统计的内容作为变量,计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,t检验,计数资料 χ^2 检验,等级资料秩和检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 脑电图异常率的比较

REEG组脑电图检查正常者36例,异常者39例,异常率52.0%;AEEG组中脑电图检查正常者11例,异常者64例,异常率85.3%,AEEG组检出的脑电图异常率明显高于REEG组($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 不同程度病情脑电图异常率的比较

不同程度病情脑电图检出的患者比例,两组相比,差异没有统计学意义($F=0.085, P>0.05$)。REEG组中,轻度与中度病毒性脑炎检出率相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$),中度与重度病毒性脑炎检出率相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于轻度($P<0.05$)。AEEG组中,轻度与中度病毒性脑炎检出率相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$),重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于中度和轻度($P<0.05$),AEEG组重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于REEG组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组不同程度病情检出率比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of detection rate of different degrees of illness between two groups [n(%)]

Groups	N	Mild abnormality	Moderately abnormal	Severe abnormality	Total abnormal rate
REEG group	75	8(10.7)	12(16.0)	19(25.3) ^a	52.0%
AEEG group	75	14(18.7)	19(25.3)	31(41.3) ^{ab}	85.3% ^c

Note: compared with the detection rate of mild abnormality, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the detection rate of moderately abnormality, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with the REEG group, ^c $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

病毒性脑炎是一种由病毒侵袭脑实质而引起的炎症,属神经内科常见病。早期临床表现无明显症状,诊断困难,常延误患者治疗^[7,9]。病毒性脑炎损害脑实质,可使脑功能发生障碍,神经传导速度减慢,钝化神经元,使脑电活动严重失常,放电频率发生改变^[10,11]。当病情发展到重度病毒性脑炎时,即使治愈,也需要较长恢复期,并且常常遗留神经系统后遗症,因此,早期诊断与治疗病毒性脑炎对于预后具有重要的临床意义^[12-14]。

从既往研究结果来看,影像学对脑电图检查的阳性率不高,相比之下,脑电图能反映大脑细胞电活动度,是一种较为客观、准确的脑损伤诊断指标^[15]。脑电图是临床常用的一种电生理检查,具有无创、安全性高、可重复特点。常规脑电图和动态

脑电图是临床常用的用于病毒性脑炎辅助诊断的两种手段^[16,17]。常规脑电图对病毒性脑炎患者的检出阳性率较高,能够及时发现中度或重度异常,对辅助诊断具有重要的临床意义,然而动态脑电图比常规脑电图更容易检测到脑损伤的异常放电^[18,19]。这是因为常规脑电图监测时间短,有时不能及时捕捉到病毒性脑炎患者间断性的异常放电,相比之下,动态脑电图能够观测患者24 h脑电图变化,能够有效避免漏检的发生^[20]。

本研究中,REEG组脑电图检查正常者36例,异常者39例,异常率52.0%,AEEG组中脑电图检查正常者11例,异常者64例,异常率85.3%,AEEG组检出的脑电图异常率明显高于REEG组($P<0.05$)。说明病毒性脑炎异常脑电波活动为阵发性,动态脑电图是长时间、连续性的监测,因此具有更多的捕捉异常脑电活动的机会。王爱芹等^[21]报道的采用常规脑电图对病

毒性脑炎患者的阳性检出率为 55.3 %,采用动态脑电图对病毒性脑炎患者的检出率为 78.8 %,与本研究报道的结果相似。REEG 组中,对重度患者的检出率较高,明显高于轻度患者,略高于中度患者;AEEG 组中,对重度患者的检出率也较高,明显高于轻度和中度患者;此外,AEEG 组重度病毒性脑炎检出率明显高于 REEG 组($P<0.05$)。说明两种脑电图对不同程度病情脑膜炎的检出率具有明显区别。常规脑电图不能较好地区分重度与中度,中度与轻度病毒性脑炎,而动态脑电图可以较好地将重度病毒性脑炎与轻度、中度病毒性脑炎区分开来,检测率较高,体现了动态脑电图对于病情的诊断具有较高的准确度和灵敏性。

综上所述,动态脑电图作为一种无创性检查,对于病毒性脑炎具有极好的检出率,灵敏度高,适用于病毒性脑膜炎的早期辅助诊断。

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