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神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术对垂体瘤患者血清 E, NE, R 及 AT II 的影响及其临床疗效 *

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摘要 目的: 研究神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术对垂体瘤的临床观察及对肾上腺素 (epinephrine, E)、去甲肾上腺素 (Norepinephrine, NE)、肾素 (Renin, R)、血管紧张素 (Angiotensin, AT II) 的影响。**方法:** 收集 2015 年 3 月 -2017 年 3 月我院收治的 60 例垂体瘤患者, 随机分为实验组和对照组, 每组 30 例, 实验组采用神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术治疗, 对照组采用经口鼻下鼻中隔垂体瘤切除术治疗。观察并比较两组治疗疗效, 手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间, 血清 E、NE、R 及 AT II 水平, 激素下降程度、肿瘤残留、肿瘤体积减少程度、复发率及不良反应。**结果:** 实验组总有效率显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间均显著小于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); E、NE、R、AT II 水平显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 激素下降程度、肿瘤残留、肿瘤体积减少程度、复发率显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 不良反应总发生率显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论:** 神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术对垂体瘤的疗效显著, 可减少应激反应, 提高肿瘤全切除率, 可减少术后并发症, 利于患者预后。

关键词: 神经内镜辅助; 经鼻蝶窦入路术; 垂体瘤; 应激反应

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Effects of Transnasal Endoscopic Endonasal Transsphenoidal Approach on Serum Levels of E, NE, R and AT II in Patients with Hypophysoma and Its Clinical Efficacy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effect of endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach in treatment of hypophysoma and its effects on serum levels of E (epinephrine), NE (Norepinephrine), R (Renin) and AT II (Angiotensin). **Methods:** 60 patients with hypophysoma who received therapy from March 2015 to March 2017 in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the experimental group and the control group, with 30 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with transnasal endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach, while the patients in the experimental group were treated with resection of pituitary adenoma by nasal septum. Then the curative effect, operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospitalization, serum levels of E, NE, R and AT II, the degree of hormone decline, tumor residue, tumor volume reduction, recurrence rate and the adverse reactions in the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$); The operation time, blood loss and the length of stay of the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$); The serum levels of E, NE, R and AT II of the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$); The degree of hormone decrease, tumor residue, tumor volume decrease and recurrence rate of the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$); The incidence of adverse reactions of the experimental group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** Transnasal endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach has better efficacy of hypophysoma, which can reduce the stress reaction and postoperative complications, improve the total resection rate of the tumor, and remarkably improve the curative effect.

Key words: Neuroendoscope; Transsphenoidal approach; Hypophysoma; Stress reaction

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前言

垂体瘤是临床常见的良性肿瘤疾病, 其生长较为缓慢, 但当其压迫了周围的组织时, 会出现视野改变、肢端肥大等临床

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症状,还可使女性患者出现溢乳、月经紊乱的情况^[1]。激素的异常表达以及肿瘤的占位数是导致以上症状的主要因素,还会造成其他其器官的损伤,对人体的生长发育带来极大的影响^[2]。目前手术切除是临床治疗垂体瘤的主要治疗方法,但传统开放入路手术会对患者造成较大的创伤,术后会引发较多的并发症,且无法彻底清除肿瘤^[3,4]。神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术具有创伤小、并发症少的优势,可缩短手术时间,可通过在内镜的辅助下更加清楚的清除肿瘤,不会造成正常组织的损伤^[5]。本研究旨在探讨神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术对垂体瘤患者激素水平的影响及其临床疗效,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集我院的 60 例垂体瘤患者。纳入标准^[6]:经 CT 扫描确认存在垂体瘤患者;心肝肾功能无异常者;配合研究者;出现肢端肥大、溢乳、月经紊乱;无凝血障碍;视野视线出现改变;排除患有其他恶性肿瘤疾病。随机将患者分为两组,其中对照组 17 例男,13 例女,年龄 31~70 岁,平均年龄(40.87±3.20)岁,病程 0.49~4.12 年,平均(3.01±0.32)年,肿瘤大小(24.97±4.08)mm,其中 10 例促肾上腺皮质激素腺瘤,8 例泌乳素腺瘤,7 例生长激素腺瘤,5 例无功能腺瘤;实验组 16 例男,14 例女,年龄 30~70 岁,平均年龄(41.06±3.18)岁,病程 0.50~4.15 年,平均(3.08±0.30)年,肿瘤大小(25.02±4.10)mm,其中 11 例促肾上腺皮质激素腺瘤,7 例泌乳素腺瘤,6 例生长激素腺瘤,6 例无功能腺瘤;比较两组性别等无差异(P>0.05),存在可比性。

1.2 方法

两组患者均采用气管插管全身麻醉后,取仰卧位,头部向后仰 20~30° 将其鼻毛剪出并清洁。实验组采用神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术治疗,常规右侧鼻腔入路,通过内镜辅助下将其探头置入鼻腔内,将鼻内的分泌物采用吸引器吸收干净,将纱条放置于 1%肾上腺素浸润,然后填塞于患者鼻腔内 10

min 后凿开蝶窦鞍部,充分显露鞍底硬膜,然后进行鞍内穿刺,观察无出血情况后作十字切开硬脑膜,以先鞍内后两侧、再后上方、前上方顺序切除肿瘤,采用内镜检查是否存在残留肿瘤。术后将其上、中鼻道内填塞碘仿纱条 2~3 d,常规使用抗生素。

对照组采用经口鼻下鼻中隔垂体瘤切除术治疗,将鼻内的分泌物采用吸引器吸收干净,将浸润了 1%肾上腺素的纱条填于患者鼻腔和上齿龈沟交界处 10 min,然后于两侧尖牙间距离齿唇沟 0.5 cm 处切开粘膜,将骨质及梨状孔下缘分离并暴露,分离鼻中隔直至蝶窦前壁,将部分骨质咬出后置入鼻窥器,清除肿瘤顺序同实验组,术后缝合切口,常规使用抗生素。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 手术指标 观察两组手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间。

1.3.2 应激指标检测 采集患者在术中的外周血 5 mL,离心分离血清后,检测患者的 E、NE、R、AT II 水平。

1.3.3 肿瘤体积 肿瘤残留 = 脑垂体体积 > 正常值;肿瘤体积缩小程度 = (术前体积 - 术后体积) / 术前体积。

1.3.4 临床疗效 临床症状完全消失、CT 检查肿瘤完全消失为治愈;明显改善,肿瘤大小减少至少 50%为有效^[7]。临床症状无变化,肿瘤大小减少 < 20%为无效。

1.3.5 不良反应 观察两组术后脑脊液漏、一次性尿崩症等不良反应情况,术后 1 年复发率情况。

1.4 统计学分析

选择 SPSS18.0 行数据统计,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较用 t 检验,计数资料用[(例)%]表示,用 χ^2 检验比较,P<0.05 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗疗效情况对比

实验组总有效率(93.33%)显著高于对照组(63.33%),差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 1。

表 1 两组治疗疗效情况对比[(n)%]

Table 1 Comparison of the therapeutic effect between the two groups[(n)%]

Groups	Cure	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Experimental group(n=30)	21(70.00)	7(23.33)	2(6.66)	28(93.33) [#]
Control group(n=30)	13(43.33)	6(20.00)	11(36.66)	19(63.33)

Note: compared with control group, [#]P<0.05.

2.2 两组手术指标对比

实验组手术时间短于对照组、术中出血量少于对照组、住

院时间短于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 2。

表 2 两组手术指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the operation indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Operation time(min)	Intraoperative blood loss(mL)	Hospital stay(d)
Experimental group(n=30)	80.86± 10.21 [#]	52.30± 5.69 [#]	6.08± 1.21 [#]
Control group(n=30)	132.49± 15.92	114.87± 15.39	11.87± 2.49

Note: compared with control group, [#]P<0.05.

2.3 两组治疗后应激反应对比

两组治疗前 E、NE、R、AT II 水平无差异(P>0.05),治疗

后,两组 E、NE、R、AT II 水平均升高,实验组 E、NE、R、AT II 水平显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗后应激反应对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the stress reaction between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups		E(ng/mL)	NE(ng/mL)	R(pg/mL)	AT II (pg/mL)
Experimental group(n=45)	Before treatment	51.27± 6.21	69.37± 10.62	0.82± 0.23	19.26± 3.03
	After treatment	97.76± 11.32* [#]	102.31± 14.27* [#]	2.34± 0.67* [#]	28.01± 5.46* [#]
Control group(n=45)	Before treatment	50.32± 5.93	70.48± 10.56	0.80± 0.20	20.16± 3.01
	After treatment	158.39± 17.97*	180.76± 19.65*	4.98± 0.80*	48.08± 7.02*

Note: compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; compared with control group, [#]P<0.05.

2.4 两组复发率、激素和肿瘤改善情况对比

肿瘤复发率低于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 两组复发率、激素和肿瘤改善情况对比($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)Table 4 Comparison of the recurrence rate, hormone and tumor improvement between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Groups	Hormone decline	Tumor residue	Tumor volume reduction	Recurrence rate
Experimental group(n=30)	91.08± 9.78 [#]	2(6.66) [#]	97.02± 11.32 [#]	2(6.66) [#]
Control group(n=30)	45.38± 8.31	10(33.33)	60.37± 8.93	11(36.66)

Note: compared with control group, [#]P<0.05.

2.5 两组不良反应情况对比

实验组脑脊液漏、一次性尿崩症、电解质紊乱、鼻中隔穿孔等并发症的发生率为 16.66%; 对照组脑脊液漏、一次性尿崩

症、垂体功能低下、电解质紊乱、鼻中隔穿孔等并发症的发生率为 46.66%。实验组患者并发症发生率低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 5。

表 5 两组不良反应情况对比[(n)%]

Table 5 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups[(n)%]

Groups	Leakage of cerebrospinal	Single diabetes insipidus	Hypopituitarism	Electrolyte disturbance	Perforation of nasal septum	Total incidence rate
Experimental group(n=30)	2(6.66)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	5(16.66) [#]
Control group(n=30)	5(16.66)	3(9.99)	2(6.66)	2(6.66)	2(6.66)	14(46.66)

Note: compared with control group, [#]P<0.05.

3 讨论

垂体为人体重要的内分泌腺,可促进大量激素的释放,可对不同靶器官进行同时作用,发挥重要的功能^[8]。目前对于垂体瘤的发病机制还尚不明确,但临床认为^[9],精神、环境、代谢障碍、下丘脑激素分泌异常等均为其发病因素^[10]。国内外研究表明,激素分泌及激素水平下降能够影响患者下丘脑、视神经及脑干功能。因此,早期对患者进行内分泌检测,有利于给予正确的治疗方法。手术治疗、药物治疗、化疗治疗等方法均可对垂体瘤进行治疗,但以往研究认为^[11],药物及化疗会使患者出现一系列的并发症,对治疗效果造成影响,因此临床以手术为主要治疗方法。手术类型较多且疗效不一,正确的手术类型对于治疗疗效具有重要的意义^[12]。由于人体垂体位置较深,传统开放入路手术无法充分暴露视野,可导致肿瘤切除不彻底,且其造成的创伤较大,加上周围的血管及神经丰富,极容易在清除肿瘤的过程中造成周围组织的损伤,增加术后的并发症,对术后恢复造成影响,无法达到预期的效果^[13]。

随着神经外科的不断发展,微创手术也越来越成熟^[14]。神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术能解决传统开放入路手术的缺陷,能够缩短手术时间,且具有创伤小、并发症少、复发率低

的优势,有利于患者的预后^[15,16]。国内外研究发现^[17],神经内镜辅助还具有以下几点优势:能够充分暴露手术视野,利于彻底清除肿瘤,还可对较为隐匿的区域进行观察,避免对周围组织造成损伤。肿瘤切除后可通过内镜检查是否存在残留的肿瘤,利于及时清理,可减少复发率。在切除肿瘤时若出现脑脊液渗漏发生可及时处理^[18,19]。对于有过手术史的患者也可达到同样的治疗效果^[20]。以往大量研究表明^[21],神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术在操作时可保护患者鼻腔内的正常结构,减少激素,可缩短手术时间以及术中的出血量。本研究显示,采用神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术治疗的患者激素下降程度、肿瘤残留、肿瘤体积减少程度、复发率以及治疗疗效显著优于采用传统开放入路手术治疗的患者。说明了神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术能够更进一步抑制激素的分泌,增加了肿瘤的全切除率,显著地提高了治疗疗效^[22]。且本研究通过观察两组手术指标及不良反应发生率后发现,神经内镜辅助下手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间以及术后的不良反应更低。说明神经内镜辅助可缩短手术时间,减少并发症,有利于患者术后恢复及预后,更安全可靠。

国内外研究表明,E、NE、R、AT II 是常见的应激反应指标,可充分反应患者术后体内应激状况^[23]。E、NE 属于儿茶酚胺,E 是一种激素和神经递质,可使心跳和血流加速,扩张血管,

NE 由肾上腺髓质合成和分泌。肾素与血管紧张素是相连的作用系统,可促进肾上腺素增高^[24]。本研究显示,两组患者术后 E、NE、R、AT II 水平均较治疗前升高,但采用神经内镜辅助治疗的患者 E、NE、R、AT II 水平升高程度显著低于采用传统开放入路手术治疗的患者。说明神经内镜辅助可有效缓解应激状态,从而减少并发症,有利于术后恢复。值得注意的是,在操作中应注意避免对丘脑造成二次伤害。若出现活动性出血,可采用内镜专用枪式双极电凝镊进行止血;保证清晰的视野是治疗的关键,液体环境下少量的血液即可严重影响视野,需在常规环境下进行操作。神经内镜手术的治疗效果与医生的操作熟练程度有密切的关系,对医生具有较高的要求。

综上所述,神经内镜辅助下经鼻蝶窦入路术对垂体瘤的疗效显著,可减少应激反应,提高肿瘤全切除率,可减少术后并发症,利于患者预后,显著提高了治疗疗效。

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