

. 脊柱脊髓疾病专题 .

骶管终丝脊膜囊肿合并脊髓拴系综合征的
诊断和治疗

谢京城 王振宇 陈晓东

【摘要】目的 总结骶管内终丝脊膜囊肿的临床特点、影像学特征和治疗经验。方法 回顾性分析 2010 年 7 月至 2014 年 3 月显微手术及病理证实的 11 例骶管内终丝脊膜囊肿患者的临床资料。结果 鞍区疼痛、双下肢麻木无力、大小便功能障碍为主要临床表现。MRI 检查显示骶管内长 T₁、长 T₂ 囊性信号,囊内可见终丝信号,囊壁无强化,11 例均合并脊髓低位。手术行囊壁切除,终丝切断,脊髓拴系松解。手术将囊壁全切或次切切除,术后患者鞍区疼痛消失,双下肢无力及大小便功能障碍逐渐恢复,视觉模拟疼痛评分从术前的(5.23±1.42)分降到术后的(2.03±1.32)分;运动障碍者手术后肌力提高 1~2 级;JOA 括约肌评分从(2.10±0.98)分上升到(2.75±0.53)分。无手术并发症。随访 3 个月~3.8 年,平均 1.35 年,所有患者神经功能完好,随访期间未见囊肿复发。结论 骶管内终丝脊膜囊肿罕见,临床上以局部疼痛及脊髓牵拉神经功能障碍为表现。在 MRI 表现为囊肿内脑脊液信号,囊内可见终丝结构,脊髓圆锥低位。手术应在显微镜下剥离囊壁,切断终丝行脊髓拴系松解。

【关键词】脊膜囊肿;脊髓拴系综合征;骶管终丝;显微手术

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Diagnosis and surgical treatment of sacral spinal meningeal cysts of fila terminale complicated with tethered spinal cord syndrome

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【Abstract】Objective To summarize the clinical manifestation, imaging characteristics of sacral spinal meningeal cysts of fila terminale (SSMCFT) and the experience in the surgical treatment of them. Method The cinical data of 11 patients with SSMCFT complicated with tethered spinal cord syndrome receiving surgical treatment from July, 2010 to March, 2014 were analyzed retrospectively. The main clinical manifestations included the local pain, weakness of the lower extremities and bowl and bladder dysfunctions in the patients with SSMCFT. MRI showed that the cyst located at the sacral spines. The lower T₁ and higher T₂ signals were found on MRI. There were fila terminale within the cyst which tethered the spinal cord. The cystic walls were removed and the involved fila terminale were cut off, and the tethered spinal cords were relaxed during the operation in all the patients. Results of 11 patients with SSMCFT, 7 received total cystic walls resection and 4 subtotal. The local pain disappeared and the motive function of the involved lower limbs or bowel and bladder functions were gradually improved after the operation. No post-operative complications occurred in all the patients. The period of follow-up ranged from 3 months to 3.8 years (average, 1.35 years). The neurological function returned to normal and the cysts did not recur in all the patients during the following-up period. Conclusion SSMCFT are uncommon. The main clinical manifestations include the chronic local pain and lower extremities weakness or bowel and bladder dysfunction. MRI is helpful to the diagnosis of SSMCFT complicated with tethered spinal cord syndrome. The curative effect of the surgery including removal of the walls of the cysts and relaxation of the tethered spinal cord on SSMCFT complicated with tethered spinal cord syndrome is satisfactory.

【Key words】Spinal meningeal cyst; Tethered cord syndrome; Microsurgery; Prognosis

椎管内脊膜囊肿的病因尚不清楚,普遍接受的病因为先天性硬膜憩室或先天性硬膜缺陷所致蛛网膜疝出。自从 MRI 在临床上广泛应用以来,椎管内脊膜囊肿发现率可达到 4.6%,其中 20% 患者会出现

囊肿压迫症状^[1-5]。椎管内脊膜囊肿的分类和命名至今未能统一,目前普遍接受的是 Nabors 脊膜囊肿分型^[1]。椎管内脊膜囊肿常发生于骶椎管内^[4,5],而骶管内终丝囊肿少见。2010 年 7 月至 2014 年 3 月本院收治骶管终丝脊膜囊肿 11 例,本文对其临床表现、影像学特点、治疗及预后进行探讨。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 骶管终丝脊膜囊肿 11 例,其中男 1

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例,女10例;年龄14~61岁,平均37.5岁;病程10 d~10.5年。

1.2 临床表现 慢性腰骶背区疼痛8例,其中沿受累神经根分布区扩散的慢性自发性疼痛3例;进行性双下肢麻木、无力6例。11例中伴有大小便功能障碍6例,术前神经系统体查发现肌力下降5例,下肢肌肉萎缩2例,跟腱反射减弱5例、消失4例,下肢病理征阴性。

1.3 影像学检查 11例均行X线检查,均有骶管管腔扩大、骨质受压变薄等表现;3例合并隐性脊柱裂。术前MRI检查均为骶管内单发病灶,其中腰₅~S₂水平2例、骶₁₋₃水平3例、位于骶₂₋₃水平3例、骶₂₋₄水平3例。MRI平扫示囊肿在T₁加权像上呈低信号,T₂加权像上呈高信号,增强后囊壁无强化。囊腔内可见因脂肪浸润增粗的终丝结构,同时合并脊髓圆锥低位(图1)。其中1例合并小脑扁桃体下疝。

1.4 手术方法 气管内插管,采用静脉-吸入复合麻醉进行手术,患者采用俯卧位,腰骶部处于最高点。行病变节段骶管后壁切除术,显露脊膜囊肿,在显微镜下先分离囊肿背侧与椎管内壁粘连,由两侧逐渐向腹侧分离,自囊壁背侧切开,展开囊壁;然后沿囊肿头端正常脊膜背侧中线剪开,显露硬膜囊下的内终丝结构,发现内终丝突破硬膜囊的漏口,然后将囊壁切除,将终丝分离切除(图2),向头端松解脊髓拴系,直到马尾神经松弛于椎管内腹侧。在硬膜囊末端瘘口处予5-0血管吻合线缝合,重建完整的硬膜囊。术后嘱患者俯卧7 d,切口区域予以沙袋压迫。

1.5 术后临床效果评价 ①以视觉模拟疼痛评分评价疼痛改变;②采用关键肌肉力量0~5级评分评价下肢运动功能;③用日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association,JOA)括约肌功能评分^[6]评价膀胱功能(0分:尿闭或尿失禁;1分,排尿不尽感,排尿费力,排尿时延长,尿痛;2分:排尿延迟,尿频;3分:正常)。④手术后随访时采用McCormick分级标准^[7]评价患者脊髓功能状态。⑤随访时复查MRI及X线检查,评价囊肿有无复发及脊柱曲度。

2 结果

2.1 手术结果 手术时间1.5~2.6 h,平均1.6 h;术中出血量50~210 ml,平均95 ml。囊壁全切除7例,次全切除4例;11例均将终丝分离切除,将瘘口严密缝合。术后病理学检查显示:囊壁为纤维结缔组织,呈囊壁样结构,少部分见内衬扁平上皮,符合脊膜囊肿,终丝结构经病理证实。无手术并发症发生。

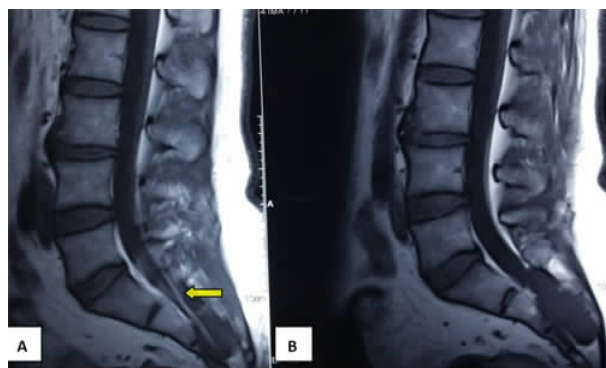


图1 骶₂₋₄节段终丝脊膜囊肿合并脊髓低位MRI影像
A. T₁加权像显示由于脂肪浸润增粗的内终丝突破硬膜囊进入脊膜囊肿(↑示),脊髓圆锥被牵拉低,位于腰₃水平,骶管周围骨质破坏;B. 显示骶管囊肿形态,同时见因脂肪浸润增粗的终丝结构,脊髓圆锥及马尾神经被牵张于椎管背侧

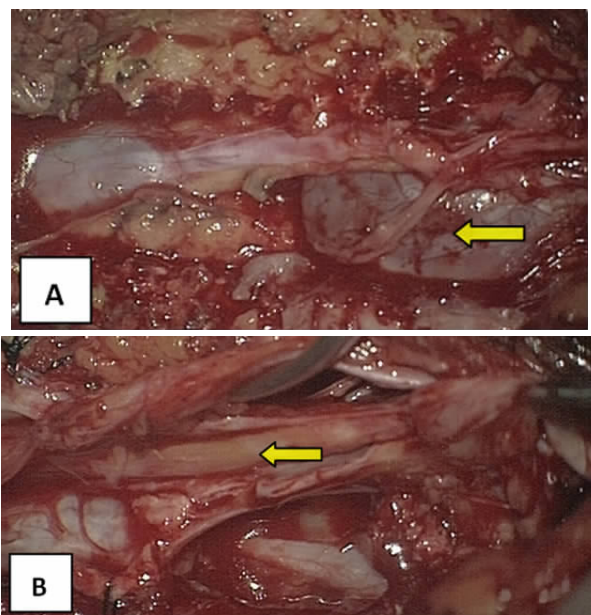


图2 骶管内终丝脊膜囊肿术中显微镜下所见
A. 切开骶管后壁,显示正常脊膜囊、脊膜囊肿(↑示);B. 沿囊肿壁与周围组织剥离,剪开正常脊膜囊末端,显露因脂肪浸润增粗的终丝、内终丝突破硬膜形成的脑脊液漏口(↑示),尾端的脊膜囊肿

2.2 近期临床疗效 ①术前8例疼痛患者手术后疼痛缓解或消失,视觉模拟疼痛评分从术前的(5.23±1.42)分降到术后的(2.03±1.32)分。②6例运动障碍患者手术后肌力提高1~2级。③6例括约肌功能障碍患者JOA括约肌评分从(2.10±0.98)分上升到(2.75±0.53)分。

2.3 随访情况 随访3个月~3.8年,平均1.35年。随访期间,脊髓功能状态按McCormick分级标准,均达到Ⅰ级。末次随访期间行MRI检查证实囊肿无复

发,脊髓松弛于椎管内,脊柱序列及曲度完好(图3)。

3 讨论

椎管内脊膜囊肿多认为是先天性的,也有部分是后天获得的,先天性硬脊膜缺损是脊膜囊肿形成的诱因。Nabors 等^[1]将椎管内脊膜囊肿分为 3 型。Nabors I 型为不含有脊神经根纤维的硬膜外脊膜囊肿,包括两个亚型: I A 型,硬膜外脊膜囊肿,常发生于中下段胸椎脊髓背侧,单发性病变; I B 型,骶管脊膜膨出,多位于骶₁₋₃,常为多发性。Nabors II 型为含有脊神经根纤维的脊膜囊肿,是包含神经根的脊膜囊肿,又称 Tarlov 神经束膜囊肿,一般位于骶管内,也可累及颈椎、胸椎或腰椎神经根。Nabors III 型,脊髓硬膜内脊膜囊肿,位于硬膜囊中,可发生于胸段脊髓,也可见于颈段或腰段。发生于骶管内的脊膜囊肿统称为骶管囊肿,包括 Nabors I B 型及 Nabors II 型 Tarlov 囊肿。关于骶管囊肿的手术指证及手术方式仍存在争议,但显微镜下囊壁切除,修补脑脊液漏口仍是最可靠的术式^[1-5]。

骶管内囊肿以神经束膜囊肿多见,其次为无神经结构的单纯囊肿,而终丝囊肿少见。正常脊髓圆锥过渡为内终丝,内终丝于骶₂水平脊膜囊末端突破脊膜过渡为外终丝,外终丝包鞘形成囊肿,即为终丝脊膜囊肿。终丝脊膜囊肿病因及发病机制尚不清楚,自 MRI 在临床广泛应用以来,其发现率显著提高。研究表明,正常人脊髓圆锥位置位于腰₁水平^[8],本组 11 例合并脊髓低位,即脊髓圆锥低于腰₂水平,其中 8 例合并慢性腰腿痛、下肢肌力下降、大小便功能异常等脊髓拴系综合征症状,推知此类囊肿与脊髓拴系综合征重叠出现。

临床上要作出正确的诊断关键在于认识本病的特点:①骶管内脊膜囊肿病程长,由于其内部囊液间断性、搏动性压迫周围结构,症状波动性进展,随着囊肿内压逐渐升高,压迫症状逐渐加重^[3-5]。临床上可出现神经根激惹引发的鞍区痛,可有中间缓解期。②多数因终丝牵张致脊髓拴系症状,临床表现主要为慢性腰背部疼痛、双下肢无力、肌肉萎缩、脊髓圆锥受牵拉出现大小便功能障碍等^[9]。本组 8 例合并鞍区痛,6 例合并下肢无力,6 例合并大小便功能障碍。③由于囊肿缓慢压迫导致椎管扩大,X 线检查表现为骶管扩大、脊柱裂等。MRI 检查是骶管内终丝脊膜囊肿首选的检查方法,囊肿呈长条状囊袋形,囊液信号与脑脊液信号相似,T₁加权像上呈低信号,T₂加权像上呈高信号,囊壁无强化,囊肿内或

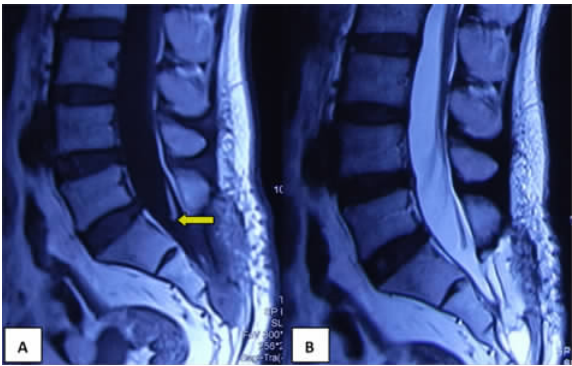


图3 骶管内终丝脊膜囊肿术后 MRI 复查

A. T₁加权像;B. T₂加权像;显示脊膜囊肿消失,内终丝断端游离(↑示),马尾神经松弛于椎管腹侧,相应节段骶管后壁骨性缺如,脊柱生理曲度完好

囊壁可见终丝呈线形脂肪条带影,脊髓圆锥低于腰₂水平;增强扫描囊壁及囊液无增强。由于其 MRI 特征性表现,一般无需与其他病变相鉴别。

基于以上临床及影像学特点,手术指征明确,手术方法是囊肿切除、终丝切断、脊髓拴系松解及硬膜缺损修补。手术要点:①骶管后壁切除范围不宜过大,通过 1.5 cm 宽的骶管后壁切开即可显露及操作;②从囊肿背侧向其腹侧剥离,自尾端向头端正常脊膜囊剥离,找到囊肿与正常脊膜囊分界,由于囊壁周围存在重要的骶神经根,注意轻柔操作;③沿正常脊膜背侧中线剪开,显露蛛网膜下腔中内终丝结构,顺行找到内终丝突破硬膜囊处,此处即为脑脊液瘘口;④将囊肿壁剥离切除,将内终丝仔细剥离,电凝切断,将囊肿内终丝切除;⑤逆行向头端剥离切除内终丝,缓解脊髓牵拉因素^[10];⑥以 5-0 血管吻合线缝合脊膜末端瘘口,重建完整硬膜囊;⑦术后嘱患者俯卧 5~7 d,以保证瘘口愈合。

本组 11 例患者术后获得满意疗效,在平均 1.35 年的随访中,神经功能完好,由于囊壁切除及漏口修补满意,术后无囊肿复发病例;由于手术对脊柱稳定性的认识及保护,脊柱的生理曲度被保留完好。

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