

## · 论著 ·

# 丙戊酸钠相关性高血氨脑病1例报告并文献复习

邓其盼 宋 健 姚国杰 徐国政 马廉亭

**【摘要】** 目的 报告1例罕见的丙戊酸钠相关性高血氨脑病患者,探讨颅脑术后患者血丙戊酸钠药物浓度监测的价值。方法 回顾性分析1例左侧颞叶肿瘤切除术后预防性应用丙戊酸钠致高血氨脑病患者的临床资料,包括临床表现、实验室检查、影像学检查,分析意识障碍原因。结果 患者为31岁女性,体重偏轻,以发作性四肢抽搐起病,行左侧颞叶肿瘤切除术后,患者1周内逐渐出现谵妄及意识障碍,并伴肢体抽动、肢体偏瘫,加量丙戊酸钠及脱水剂甘露醇不缓解,复查头颅CT及MRI未见明显脑干病变、大面积脑梗死、脑内弥漫性病变及再出血,检测血氨及血丙戊酸钠浓度示轻中度增高,明确病因后,停用丙戊酸钠,患者意识逐渐恢复,肢体瘫痪逐渐恢复,预后良好。结论 对应用丙戊酸钠术后预防癫痫的病人,在用药过程中注意监测血丙戊酸钠与血氨浓度,减少不良反应发生。

**【关键词】** 颅脑术后;高血氨脑病;血丙戊酸钠浓度;血氨浓度

**【文章编号】** 1009-153X(2016)01-0030-04   **【文献标志码】** A   **【中国图书资料分类号】** R 651.1<sup>1</sup>

## Valproate-induced hyperammonemic encephalopathy: case report and literatures review

DENG Qi-pan, SONG Jian, YAO Guo-jie, XU Guo-zhen, MA Lian-ting. Department of Neurosurgery, Wuhan General Hospital, Guangzhou Command, PLA, Wuhan 430070, China

**【Abstract】 Objective** To discuss the value of monitoring serum concentrations of sodium valproate (SVP) to prevention and diagnosis of valproate-induced hyperammonemic encephalopathy (VIHAE) in the patient in whom SVP was used in order to prevent epilepsy after craniotomy. **Methods** The clinical data of a patient with VIHAE, who received intravenous infusion of SVP in order to prevent epilepsy after the removal of left temporal tumor, were analyzed retrospectively, including the clinical symptoms and signs, and data of laboratory examination and neurological imaging. The causes of disturbance of consciousness were analyzed. **Results** A 31 year old underweight woman with left temporal tumor was intravenously infused by SVP in order to prevent postoperative epilepsy immediately after the resection of the tumors. The mental symptoms, disturbance of consciousness, paroxysmal twitch, and hemiplegic paralysis gradually appeared 3 days after the surgery in the patient. The brainstem lesions and large area brain infarction or intracranial diffuse hemorrhage were not found by CT and MR reexaminations. The biochemical examination showed that blood ammonia and the serum concentration of SVP were moderately elevated, therefore VIHAE was definitely diagnosed as. The use of SVP was stopped immediately after the diagnosis was definitely made and then the above-mentioned symptoms gradually disappeared. **Conclusion** Monitoring the level of ammonia and serum concentrations of SVP should be recommended in the patients to whom SVP is administered for prevention of epilepsy after the craniotomy.

**【Key words】** Hyperammonemic encephalopathy; Sodium valproate; Blood ammonia; Postoperative epilepsy

丙戊酸钠(sodium valproate, SVP)相关性高血氨脑病(valproate-induced hyperammonemic encephalopathy, VHE)是颅脑术后少见的、严重的但又可逆的一种不良反应,通常伴血氨升高而不伴肝功能损害<sup>[1-5]</sup>,临床表现为嗜睡、一过性昏迷、波动性意识障碍、瞳孔散大、头痛、恶心、呕吐、过度换气、扑翼样震颤、共济失调、谵妄、癫痫发作、易激惹、可逆性肢体偏瘫和听力损害等<sup>[6]</sup>;随SVP药量减少或停止,上述症状可迅速恢复。由于受到患者年龄、性别、体重、药物

剂型、药物间相互作用、医师用药习惯等多种因素影响,不同患者的SVP耐受剂量不同。少数患者在低剂量SVP治疗时即表现明显的临床中毒症状,因此监测SVP血药浓度可及时指导临床用药,提高安全性,减少不良反应<sup>[7]</sup>。本文报道VHE病例1例,并结合相关文献分析如下。

## 1 病例资料

患者,女,31岁,身高155 cm,体重39.5 kg,体质指数为16.4。因发作性四肢抽搐1个月于2014年11月4日入院。患者1个月前无明显诱因出现四肢抽搐,伴意识障碍、眼球上翻,持续约5 min后自行好转,不伴大小便失禁。类似症状发作2次。既往曾

于2014年8月因卵巢囊肿行微创手术,否认其他特殊病史。入院时体格检查:体型偏瘦,营养一般,血压118/76 mmHg。神志清楚,言语清晰,定向力、记忆力、判断力正常;未见神经系统异常体征。血常规、肝肾功能、心肌酶谱、血糖、血脂、凝血功能、尿常规、输血前三项、乙肝标志物、大便常规均未见明显异常。胸部X线、心电图检查未见明显异常。11月4日,我院头颅MRI平扫+增强示左侧颞叶见不规则结节状明显不均匀强化灶,左侧脑室颞脚明显扩大(图1A~D)。11月7日,神经导航下行开颅肿瘤切除+致痫灶切除术,术后病理结果示毛细血管性血管母细胞瘤,WHO I级。术后患者清醒,无明显神经功能障碍。术后当天复查头颅CT示肿瘤全切除,未见明显水肿致脑干受压(图1E)。给予SVP(400 mg,静脉滴注,1次/12 h)+甘露醇(250 ml,快速静脉滴注,1次/8 h),同时予以营养脑细胞、止血、预防血管痉挛、护胃、补液等对症支持治疗。术后3 d,患者嗜睡,GCS评分14分,反复出现恶心、呕吐,考虑麻醉反应或术后脑干受刺激,加强脱水治疗后症状仍无改善,并出现谵妄、烦躁不安、扑翼样震颤、共济失调,意识障碍进行性加重。复查头颅CT示术后改变未见明显异常(图1F)。术后4 d,患者意识障碍加重,出现昏迷、鼾式呼吸、过度通气、间断性四肢抽搐,静脉注射安定不缓解。紧急行气管切开术+呼吸机辅助呼吸,体格检查示生命体征平稳,GCS评分5分,双侧瞳孔等大等圆、直径约3 mm、对光反射灵敏,强痛刺激右侧肢体反应较差,四肢肌张力低,四肢腱反射低。复查头颅MRI平扫示颅脑术后改变,未见明显脑干水肿受压及新鲜低密度灶及周围大面积弥漫性病灶(图1G~I),加大甘露醇剂量(250 ml,静脉滴注,1次/6 h)+SVP(400 mg,静脉注射,1次/8 h),口服抗精神症状药物利培酮(1 mg,1次/d)。但患者意识障碍、过度通气、烦躁及间断性抽搐无改善。术后9 d,动态脑电图示异常脑电图,全程低电压,未见痫样放电(图1J)。动脉血气分析示过度通气致呼吸性碱中毒。SVP血药浓度检测结果为148.44 μg/ml,血氨偏高(61 μmol/L)。排除颅脑术后导致患者昏迷结构性因素,如压迫脑干、直接损伤脑干或者弥漫性大脑半球损伤,考虑代谢性因素SVP药物中毒。停用SVP 2 d后,患者逐渐清醒并安静,可以交流,定向力、注意力、记忆力好转,右侧肢体肌力逐渐恢复,未再抽搐。复查SVP血药浓度及血氨浓度均下降至正常水平。患者病情逐渐好转出院,未再出现癫痫发作。

## 2 讨论

继发性癫痫是颅脑手术如严重脑挫裂伤去骨瓣减压术、高血压脑出血血肿清除术、动脉瘤栓塞术、肿瘤切除术等术后常见并发症,因此颅脑术后预防性使用抗癫痫药物很重要。目前,临幊上治疗癫痫发作的药物主要有地西泮、苯妥英钠和SVP等,然而地西泮存在呼吸抑制和镇静等作用,一般不作为颅脑术后预防用药;苯妥英钠不良反应多,口服剂量不易控制;SVP对患者术后影响小,对治疗各型癫痫如小发作、肌阵挛性癫痫、局限性发作、大发作和混合型癫痫均有效<sup>[8]</sup>,常作为神经外科术后预防癫痫发作的首选药物<sup>[9]</sup>。

本例患者为左颞叶肿瘤切除术后预防性常规剂量应用SVP所致VHE。考虑虽用药量在正常允许范围,但由于个体差异,患者体重偏轻,术后麻醉反应出现恶心呕吐,均是导致SVP血药浓度相对升高危险因素。常见危险因素本例包含:①体重偏轻;②术后高代谢;③早期脱水药使用致体液失衡,血液浓缩;④合并使用抗精神病药物;⑤预防性使用抗癫痫药物未按体重使用;⑥尿素循环障碍;⑦肝功能异常等<sup>[10,11]</sup>。通常,神经外科医师对此经验不足,VHE初期未能及时明确诊断,常误诊为术后非惊厥性癫痫持续状态而加大SVP剂量,最终加重病情。

VHE临床少见,虽致命但可逆,轻度血SVP、血氨浓度升高,临床可无症状<sup>[12]</sup>。神经外科、神经内科应用抗癫痫药出现VHE易误诊,当出现抽搐症状时,易盲目认为药量不足而加量,进一步加重脑损害。神经内科患者采用保守治疗,一般神志清楚,出现脑病易诊断;而神经外科病人,出现脑昏迷时,正是病情变化如继发性癫痫、脑干梗死、脑干受压水肿等的高峰期,加上个体差异致常规剂量不能耐受,更易误诊。SVP有效治疗浓度是50~100 μg/ml,血氨正常范围9~55 μmol/L,个体差异较大<sup>[13]</sup>。在50~100 μg/ml的范围内,随着浓度的增加,SVP抗癫痫作用也随之增强。但是当血药浓度超过100 μg/ml,其抗癫痫作用并不增强,不良反应的概率反而增加<sup>[14]</sup>。约半数患者常规剂量SVP血药浓度测定值不在50~100 μg/ml之内。因此,对预防性抗癫痫患者进行SVP血药浓度检测和相关血氨检测很有意义的,以便及时调整患者抗癫痫药物剂量,尽量坚持单一用药原则,个体化治疗,减少不良反应的发生。

总之,颅脑术后预防性使用SVP抗癫痫治疗,术后1周是患者病情变化高峰期,若出现病情演变所

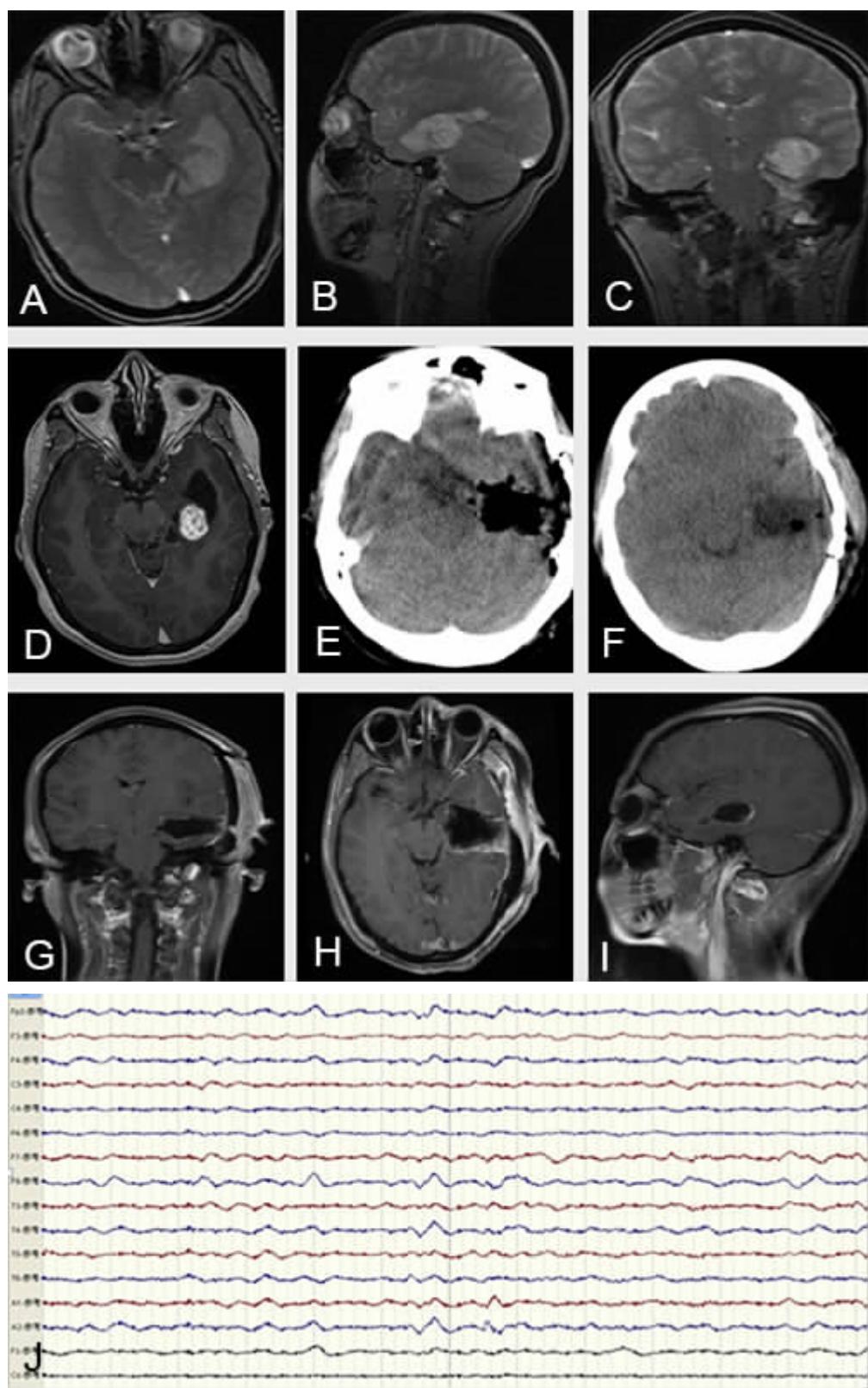


图1 血管母细胞瘤切除术后继发丙戊酸钠相关性高血氨脑病患者影像

A~C. 术前冠状位、矢状位、轴位MRI平扫,示左侧颞叶不规则结节状病灶;D. 术前头部MRI增强影像示病灶明显不均匀强化;E. 术后当天复查头部CT示原肿瘤基本切除;F. 术后3 d复查头部CT未见明显水肿致脑干受压;G~I. 术后4 d复查头部MRI冠状位、矢状位、轴位影像示原肿瘤基本切除,中线居中,未见明显脑干病变;J. 发作期脑电图示NREM I、II、III、IV期消失,无正常睡眠周期,全导电压低于20 μV,未见痫样放电

致症状如意识障碍、抽搐、谵妄等，易盲目认为药量不足而加量，使脑损害进一步加重。神经外科医师需提高用药安全意识，常规定期监测SVP血药浓度，施行个体化治疗。若患者早期出现胃肠道症状，如恶心、呕吐；中晚期出现精神症状，如谵妄、扑翼样震颤、过度通气以及意识改变等，及时监测SVP血药浓度、血氨和血气分析等，排除药物过量所致代谢性脑病，及时减量或停药，达到早预防，早诊断，早治疗，控制病情进展，避免患者脑损害加重。

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(2015-11-20收稿)

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(2015-07-13收稿, 2015-10-09修回)