

## · 论著 ·

# 伽玛刀治疗下丘脑错构瘤(附10例分析)

任文庆 孙君昭 田增民 张剑宁

**【摘要】**目的 观察伽玛刀治疗下丘脑错构瘤的效果。方法 回顾性分析近10年我院伽玛刀治疗的10例下丘脑错构瘤的临床资料。全部采用伽玛刀治疗,周边剂量10~17 Gy,平均13.3 Gy;等剂量曲线采用40%~55%。结果 随访2~10年,平均7.3年。有癫痫表现的9例,Engel分级I级3例,II级4例,III级1例,IV级1例,治疗有效率为88.89%。性早熟2例,伽玛刀治疗无效。无并发症。**结论**伽玛刀治疗是缓解下丘脑错构瘤癫痫症状的有效方法。

**【关键词】**下丘脑错构瘤;立体定向神经外科;伽玛刀;疗效

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## Clinical analysis of hypothalamus hamartomas treated by gamma knife (report of 10 cases)

REN Wen-qing, SUN Jun-zhao, TIAN Zeng-min, ZHANG Jian-ning. Institute of Neurosurgery, Navy General Hospital, PLA, Beijing 100048, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To observe the therapeutic effect of gamma knife on hypothalamus hamartomas. **Methods** Of 10 patients (mean age, 14.3 years) treated in our hospital in the recent 10 years, 6 were females and 4 males. The course of disease ranged from 1 to 22 years (mean, 7.6 years). Of the 10 patients, 8 had epilepsy, 1 sexual precocity and 1 sexual precocity and convulsive epilepsy. MRI showed that there was a mass with  $T_1$ WI,  $T_2$ WI equal signal over the interpeduncular cistern, the third ventricle or the pituitary stalk and the lesion was not enhanced. All the patients were treated with gamma knife. The marginal dose ranged from 10 to 17 Gy (mean, 13.3 Gy) and the prescription isodose was 40%~55%. **Results** All the patients were followed up from 2 to 17 years (mean, 7.3 years). The curative effects on the epilepsy were assessed after the treatment in 9 patients with epilepsy according Engel grade. Of 9 patients, 3 belonged in grade I, 4 in grade II, 1 in grade III, and 1 in grade IV. The effective (Engel grades I ~ III) rate was 88.89% (8/9). There was no significant effect of gamma knife on the sexual precocity induced by hypothalamus hamartoma. No complications were found in all the patients. **Conclusion** Gamma knife is an effective method to treat epilepsy induced by hypothalamus hamartoma.

**【Key words】** Hypothalamus hamartomas; Stereotactic neurosurgery; Gamma knife; Epilepsy; Curative effect

下丘脑错构瘤(hypothalamic hamartom, HH)是一种先天性脑发育畸形,常表现为痴笑样癫痫、性早熟等,治疗方法包括药物治疗、手术、内镜下离断、射频消融、间质内放疗、伽玛刀治疗等<sup>[1,2]</sup>。本文报道10例伽玛刀治疗的HH。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 10例中,男6例,女4例;年龄5~33岁,平均14.3岁;病程1~22年,平均7.6年。单纯性早熟1例,性早熟合并癫痫1例,单纯癫痫8例。MRI显示下丘脑旁等信号病变(大小3.18~0.34 cm<sup>3</sup>,与垂体柄及视路的距离>0.2 cm),增强后无强化。

1.2 设备与方法 采用OUR旋转式伽玛刀、GE1.5 T核磁共振、In2del Plan v1.59规划软件。安装Leksell

头架,进行头颅MRI扫描,核磁定位采用 $T_1$ 像,轴位、冠状位,层厚3 mm,无间距扫描。全部病例行伽玛刀治疗,周边剂量10~17 Gy,等剂量曲线采用40%~55%。

1.3 疗效判定 性早熟有效(停药或者用药量减少)或者无效(仍需要药物控制)。癫痫疗效判断标准:按国际癫痫学会外科手术疗效分类法(Engel效果分级)分级,I~III级为有效。

## 2 结果

有癫痫表现的9例,Engel分级I级3例,II级4例,III级1例,IV级1例;治疗有效率为88.89%。性早熟2例,伽玛刀治疗无效。无并发症。

## 3 讨论

错构瘤合并痴笑样癫痫药物治疗效果欠佳,手术治疗可以很大程度上缓解癫痫症状,但并发症发生率高。Harvey等<sup>[3]</sup>报道手术治疗的29例HH,其中

22例癫痫均得到不同程度缓解,术后出现短暂记忆力下降4例,高钠血症5例,高甲状腺素血症5例。

伽玛刀治疗错构瘤效果较满意,适应证广,并发症少,还能逆转病人的癫痫性脑病<sup>[4]</sup>。Régis等<sup>[5]</sup>报道伽玛刀治疗的HH 10例,病灶周边中位剂量是15.25 Gy(12~20 Gy),所有癫痫症状均得到缓解,未见副作用;而且,癫痫控制效果和治疗剂量具有关联性。2006年,Régis等<sup>[6]</sup>报道对直径5~26 mm病灶的周边剂量采用中位剂量是17 Gy(12~26 Gy),未出现副作用。另有文献报道采用伽玛刀治疗HH合并癫痫的周边剂量为14~20 Gy,也证明了伽玛刀治疗的有效性及安全性<sup>[7,8]</sup>。本文病例伽玛刀治疗周边剂量为10~15 Gy,40%~50%等剂量曲线,癫痫缓解率为88.89%,未见明显副作用。

HH与垂体柄、视路位置关系密切。伽玛刀治疗采用颅脑固定定位,放射线高度聚焦,靶区外放射剂量的衰减梯度非常陡峭,采用单次大剂量照射也不容易伤害病灶周边组织。基于本文病例病灶体积以及病灶与下丘脑-垂体柄-视路的距离,我们规划了合适的放射剂量以及等剂量曲线,既保证病灶中心接受高剂量照射,又保证垂体柄、视路接受照射剂量小于9 Gy,治疗后均未见副作用。

尽管有文献报道伽玛刀治疗后MRI显示HH体积变化明显,但病灶的致密性与接受足够的照射剂量是治疗成功的关键<sup>[9]</sup>。也有报道称1例HH合并癫痫的6岁小女孩,行伽玛刀治疗后,癫痫得到控制,12个月后复查MRI示病灶消失<sup>[10]</sup>。本文病例影像随访结果发现,病灶治疗后均有不同程度缩小。

Kerrigan等<sup>[11]</sup>比较10例伽玛刀治疗(周边剂量16 Gy,50%等剂量曲线)与19例手术切除治疗的HH的病理特征,发现前者活细胞数量明显少于后者,这可能是伽玛刀治疗HH相关性癫痫的基础。

另外,本文病例伽玛刀治疗后,性早熟症状仍然需要药物控制。有研究表明,HH合并的性早熟药物治疗比手术治疗更有效<sup>[12]</sup>。

最后,需要指出的是,伽玛刀治疗后要6~12个月才能达到预期疗效,还可能发生放射性坏死和致瘤变等。本文病例伽玛刀治疗后3~12个月出现疗效,未见癌变病例。另外,放射剂量的有效性及安全性尚有一定争议。

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