

· 论著 ·

多模态神经导航系统在颅底脊索瘤神经内镜下手术中的应用

赵君爽 王鑫 陈炼 李龙 周锦鹏 景治涛

【摘要】目的 探讨多模态神经导航系统在颅底脊索瘤神经内镜下切除术中的临床应用效果。方法 回顾性分析2009年1月至2019年1月神经内镜下手术切除的124例颅底脊索瘤的临床资料。76例在多模态神经导航系统辅助下手术(多模态组),48例无术中影像学引导下手术(对照组)。结果 术后1个月内复查MRI判断肿瘤切除程度:多模态组肿瘤全切除58例(76.32%),部分切除18例(23.68%);对照组肿瘤全切除25例(52.08%),部分切除23例(47.92%)。多模态组肿瘤全切除率明显高于对照组($P<0.01$)。多模态组术后并发症发生率(10.53%,8/76)明显低于对照组(29.17%,14/48; $P<0.01$)。结论 多模态神经导航系统通过多图像融合和三维重建,实时引导指示术中病变与邻近神经血管结构的空间关系,能显著提高颅底脊索瘤的全切除率,降低术后并发症发生率。

【关键词】 颅底脊索瘤; 手术; 神经内镜; 多模态神经导航系统; 三维重建

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Clinical application of multimodal neuronavigation system to neuroendoscope-assisted neurosurgery for skull base chordomas

ZHAO Jun-shuang, WANG Xin, CHEN Lian, LI Long, ZHOU Jin-peng, JING Zhi-tao. Department of Neurosurgery, The First Affiliated Hospital, Chinese Medical University, Shenyang 110001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical application of multimodal neuronavigation system (MMNS) to neuroendoscope-assisted neurosurgery for skull base chordomas and its curative effects. **Methods** The clinical data of 124 patients with skull base chordomas, of whom, 76 (MMNS group) underwent neuroendoscope-assisted neurosurgery with the help of MMNS and 48 (control group) without the help of MMNS from January, 2009 to January, 2019, were analyzed retrospectively. The surgical outcomes and postoperative complications were compared between the two groups. **Results** The tumors were completely resected in 25 patients (52.08%) of the control group and in 58 patients (76.32%) of MMNS group. The rate of the total removal of the chordomas was significantly higher in MMNS group than that in the control group ($P<0.01$). The postoperative complications occurred in 8 patients (10.53%) of MMNS group and 14 patients (29.17%) of the control group. The rate of the occurrence of the postoperative complications was significantly higher in the control group than that in MMNS group ($P<0.01$). **Conclusions** MMNS with multi-image fusion and three-dimensional reconstruction may show the spatial relationship between the lesion and adjacent neurovascular structure in real-time, and it is very helpful to the increase in rate of the total resection of skull base chordomas and the decrease in the postoperative complications.

【Key words】 Skull base chrodoms; Multimodal neuronavigation system; Neuroendoscope; Neurosurgery; Three-dimensional reconstruction

颅底脊索瘤是一种比较罕见的原发性颅内肿瘤,呈缓慢、侵袭性生长^[1,2]。由于脊索瘤对放、化疗均不敏感,目前认为手术是主要治疗方法,而且肿瘤切除程度与病人预后显著相关^[3]。由于脊索瘤常破坏颅骨和侵袭周围神经血管结构;无论何种手术入路,术野通常受限,不能达到理想的暴露,手术完全切除肿瘤比较困难,术后并发症发生风险仍然很高

^[4,5]。目前,多模态神经导航系统作为一种精准的术中实时引导系统在临床应用中赢得了广泛认可^[6],可提供实时图像用以记录肿瘤边缘并确定术野的位置,同时也提供在手术空间进行三维图像重建的可能性^[7],能够呈现术中颅内解剖结构的多平面视图,用于定位被包裹和移位的血管结构以及破坏性骨性标志物^[8]。本文探讨多模态神经导航系统在颅底脊索瘤神经内镜下切除术中的临床应用效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2009年1月至2019年1月神经内镜下手术切除的124例颅底脊索瘤的临床

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作者单位:110001 沈阳,中国医科大学附属第一医院神经外科(赵君爽、王鑫、陈炼、李龙、周锦鹏、景治涛)

通讯作者:景治涛,E-mail:jingzhitao@hotmail.com

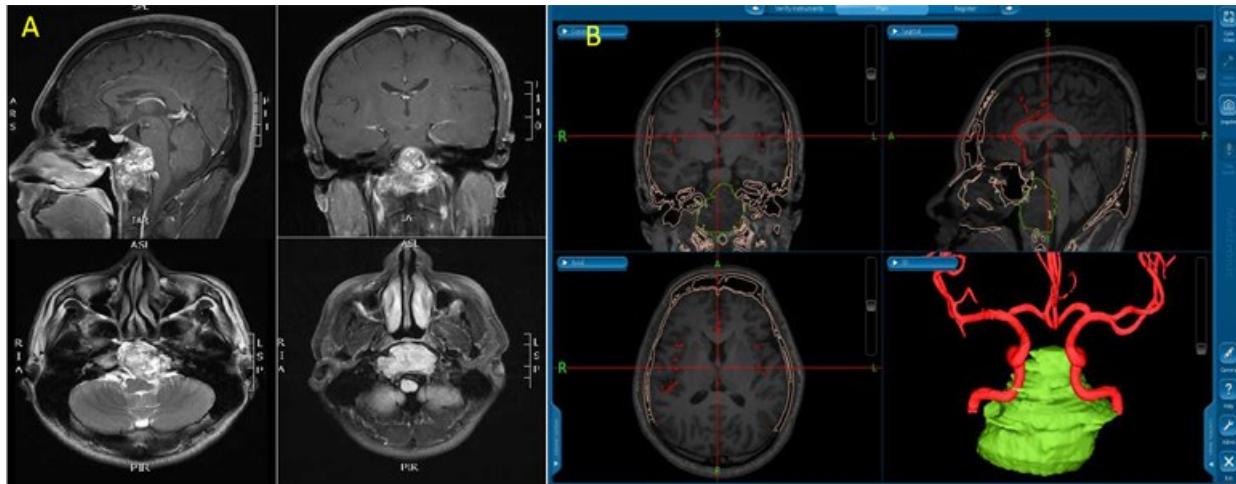


图1 斜坡脊索瘤应用多模态神经导航系统进行手术规划影像

A. 术前MRI;B. 术中多模态神经导航系统图像融合及三维重建

资料。124例中,男68例,女56例;年龄22~68岁。头痛23例,复视21例,视力下降或视野缺损18例,鼻塞、呼吸困难17例,眼肌麻痹14例,吞咽困难12例,嗅觉减退9例,面部麻木7例;3例体检发现。

1.2 手术方法 124例术前均行CT、MRI平扫与增强检查,其中48例在无术中影像学指导下采用神经内镜手术(对照组),76例在多模态神经导航系统辅助下行神经内镜手术(多模态组)。多模态组术前将影像数据转移到多模态神经导航系统,并进行图像融合和三维重建,帮助术者制定手术计划(图1)。术中结合MRA、SWI、多普勒超声和神经导航技术对血管结构进行定位,其中最重要的是基底动脉和颈内动脉。神经电生理监测用来预防重要颅神经损伤。术中进行颅底重建,以减少脑脊液渗漏的发生率。对照组则根据术者的经验、体表解剖结构、手工测量等方法对肿瘤进行定位和评估周边结构,设计手术入路,其它具体的手术操作原则和方法同多模态组一致。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 21.0软件进行分析;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肿瘤切除程度 术后1个月内复查MRI判断肿瘤切除程度。多模态组肿瘤全切除58例(76.32%),部分切除18例(23.68%);对照组肿瘤全切除25例(52.08%),部分切除23例(47.92%)。多模态组肿瘤全切除率明显高于对照组($P<0.01$)。41例部分切除术后均行放疗。

2.2 并发症 多模态组术后出现出血1例,视力下降2例,神经功能障碍2例,脑脊液漏3例;对照组术后出

现出血3例,神经功能障碍5例,脑脊液漏4例,肺部感染2例。多模态组术后并发症发生率(10.53%,8/76)明显低于对照组(29.17%,14/48; $P<0.01$)。

3 讨论

颅底脊索瘤虽然是低度恶性肿瘤,但对放、化疗抵抗,复发风险高,预后差^[9]。手术仍是目前治疗颅底脊索瘤的主要方法。随着现代神经外科技术的进步,神经内镜成为颅底肿瘤治疗的微创技术,直观地观察颅底解剖的详细结构,并改进手术操作方式和难度^[10];然而,颅底复杂的解剖结构和病灶周围重要的神经血管使手术受到明显限制,这是颅底脊索瘤并发症发生率和死亡率高的主要原因^[9]。因此,需要术中实时影像指导来识别、鉴别这些重要的颅内结构,以实现颅底脊索瘤的安全切除。

多模态神经导航系统作为一种新型的图像导航工具,在现代神经外科手术中被广泛应用^[11]。它为颅内重要结构提供精确的术中定位,界定肿瘤边缘,对颅底病变的手术切除具有重要的指导意义^[12]。为了安全地切除颅底脊索瘤,术中进行三维重建可以获得肿瘤和正常组织的更多细节^[13]。术中多模态神经导航系统可以直观地观察切口及其与周围结构的重要关系,特别是那些被侵蚀、扭曲的解剖标志和神经血管结构^[14]。本文多模态组肿瘤全切除率和术后并发症发生率均明显优于对照组。这提示多模态神经导航系统通过多图像融合和三维重建技术为肿瘤切除提供实时影像指导,可显著提高颅底脊索瘤切除的安全性。然而,脑组织移位和定位错误的潜在可能性会降低多模态神经导航系统的整体准确性,因此,术中采用多普勒超声鉴别肿瘤的主要供血血管

管和瘤周的正常血管,可进一步提供手术安全^[15,16]。术中神经电生理监测也是颅底脊索瘤切除有用的手段,可以早期预警并发症的出现,避免重要神经损伤^[17,18]。

多模态神经导航系统的多图像融合和三维重建技术越来越多地应用于定位特定的解剖和神经血管结构,并提供其空间信息^[19]。该系统以其在颅内结构可视化方面的优势,成为制定最佳手术计划和定位肿瘤手术区域的有力工具。它可以揭示病灶的确切位置以及病灶与周围重要结构之间的界限,以减少术中损伤和术后并发症^[20]。虽然多模态神经导航系统的敏感性和特异度需要进一步评估,然而,不可否认的是,神经内镜联合多模态神经导航系统在颅底脊索瘤的手术治疗中是有益的,可以显著提高肿瘤全切率,减少术后并发症发生率。

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