

## · 论著 ·

## 新型冠状病毒肺炎高风险地区出血性卒中的治疗对策

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)高风险地区神经外科开展出血性卒中救治的方法及防控对策。方法 回顾性分析2020年1月22日至2020年3月31日中国人民解放军中部战区总医院神经外科收治的51例出血性卒中的隔离防护、诊治措施和结果。结果 所有出血性卒中病人入院时均视为COVID-19高危疑似感染者,采取三级防护,隔离区单间病房或ICU负压病房收治,待两次核酸检测后在负压手术间进行手术。51例中,2例确诊COVID-19,外科处理后转入感染科隔离病房治疗。自发性蛛网膜下腔出血20例中,颅内动脉瘤介入手术12例、开颅夹闭术4例;烟雾病3例对症治疗,1例颅后窝动静脉瘘行OYNX和GRUB胶介入栓塞治疗。31例高血压性脑出血中,22例行开颅血肿清除术或立体定向血肿穿刺引流术;9例血肿较小行保守治疗。未发生COVID-19交叉感染。出院时改良Rankin量表评分0分13例,1分6例,2分5例,3分18例,4分5例,5分3例;6分(死亡)1例。高等级安全防护和病毒排查导致手术时间平均拖延2~5 d,颅内动脉瘤及血管畸形再次破裂率及介入手术中脑血管痉挛发生率增高。结论 COVID-19高风险地区,神经外科收治出血性脑卒中时,严格按三级防护措施处理病人是防止COVID-19交叉感染的关键。但等待核酸检测可能会影响出血性脑卒中救治时机和疗效,进一步优化COVID-19核酸检测时间是当务之急。

**【关键词】**出血性脑卒中;新型冠状病毒肺炎;介入治疗;显微手术

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### Treatment strategies for hemorrhagic stroke in high-risk areas of Corona Virus Disease 2019

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**【Abstract】** Objective To explore the treatment methods of the hemorrhagic stroke in high-risk areas of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and preventive measures for COVID-19 cross-infection. Methods The clinical data of 53 patients with hemorrhagic stroke admitted to our hospital from January 22, 2020 to March 31, 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. Results All the patients were treated as high-risk suspected COVID-19 infection on admission. When the nucleic acid tests were negative twice, the operation was performed under tertiary protection in the negative pressure operation room. Of these 51 patients, 2 were diagnosed as COVID-19, and then transferred to the isolation ward of the infectious department after surgical treatment. Of 20 patients with spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage, 12 patients with intracranial aneurysms received endovascular intervention, 4 patients with intracranial aneurysms received clipping, 3 patients with moyamoya disease received conservative treatment, and 1 patient with arteriovenous fistula in the posterior fossa received embolization with OYNX and GRUB glue. Of 31 patients with hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage, 22 patients received craniotomy or stereotactic hematoma drainage, 9 with small hematoma received conservative treatment. No cross-infection of COVID-19 occurred. At discharge, 13 patients had modified Rankin scale (mRS) score of 0, 6 had mRS score of 1, 5 had mRS score of 2, 18 had mRS score of 3, 5 had mRS score of 4, 3 had mRS score of 5, and 1 had mRS score of 6. Conclusion In the high-risk areas of COVID-19, the treatment should be performed in the patients with hemorrhagic stroke according to three-level protective measures, which is the key to preventing COVID-19 cross-infection. However, waiting for nucleic acid testing may affect the surgical timing and efficacy of treatment of hemorrhagic stroke, and further optimization of COVID-19 nucleic acid testing is a top priority.

**【Key words】**Hemorrhagic stroke; Corona Virus Disease 2019; Endovascular intervention; Microsurgery

新型冠状病毒肺炎(Coronal Virus Disease 2019, COVID-19)是由严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒2型(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2)引起的传染病,SARS-CoV-2是以前

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从未在人体中发现的冠状病毒新毒株<sup>[1,2]</sup>。普通型COVID-19临床表现为发热、干咳、乏力、气促等,重型COVID-19可导致严重急性呼吸综合征、肾衰竭,多脏器功能衰竭甚至死亡。如何在COVID-19高风险地区做好出血性卒中病人的救治,是神经外科面临的严峻问题。本文回顾性分析我院在疫情期间处理出血性脑卒中所采取的应对措施和治疗方法,以供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 2020年1月22日~2020年3月31日,我院神经外科共收治病人100例,头部CT扫描并诊断为出血性脑卒中51例,其中男32例,女19例;年龄18~85岁;自发性蛛网膜下腔出血20例,高血压性脑出血31例。

20例蛛网膜下腔出血中,颅内破裂动脉瘤16例(动脉瘤位于前交通动脉4例、后交通动脉5例、大脑中动脉5例、基底动脉1例、小脑后下动脉1例),颅后窝硬脑膜动静脉瘘1例,出血型烟雾病3例。31例高血压性脑出血中,基底节区出血13例,丘脑出血6例,脑干出血2例,小脑出血2例,额颞顶枕叶出血8例。

51例入院均行血常规、生化、胸部透视及心电图等检查,以及肺部CT、SARS-CoV-2核酸检测。

1.2 治疗方法 按照国家卫生健康委员会脑卒中防治工程专家委员会神经病学专业防控新型冠状病毒感染专家共识(第一版)的要求<sup>[3]</sup>,入院前均认定为COVID-19高危疑似病人,从急诊接诊开始采取三级防护,完善COVID-19临床症状排查及病毒核酸检测后收治入科。由于执行严格防护标准和病毒排查要求,科室收治床位紧张,直接导致出血性卒中病人等床入科时间、入院后等待手术时间明显延长,其中等待1 d有20例,2 d有12例,3 d有5例,4 d有3例,5 d有8例,≥6 d有3例;平均2~5 d。

入院后,每例病人至少行病毒核酸检测2~4次;其中49例病毒检测阴性,2例阳性(1例为85岁男性,左侧丘脑出血破入脑室,高血压病3级;另1例为49岁男性,左侧基底节区出血,高血压病3级;分别转入我院感染内科和定点专科医院隔离治疗)。

颅内动脉瘤介入治疗12例,术后即刻Raymond分级1级11例,2级1例;夹闭术治疗4例,1例后交通动脉动脉瘤,1例前交通动脉动脉瘤,2例大脑中动脉动脉瘤。3例烟雾病进行对症治疗。1例颅后窝动静脉瘘行OYNX和GRUB胶介入栓塞治疗。31例脑出血中,22例行开颅血肿清除术及立体定向血肿穿刺引流术;9例血肿较小行保守治疗。

## 2 结 果

出院时改良Rankin量表评分0分13例,1分6例,2分5例,3分18例,4分5例,5分3例;6分(死亡)1例(蛛网膜下腔出血病人,等待手术期间再次出血,导致枕骨大孔疝,心跳呼吸停止,经复苏后持

续昏迷,DSA诊断为颅后窝硬脑膜动静脉瘘,积极介入栓塞后,行开颅血肿清除+去骨瓣减压术,术后3 d因脑干功能衰竭死亡)。

## 3 讨 论

COVID-19是一种传染性很强的疾病。医院是诊治病人的前沿阵地,如何加强医生和护理人员的防护,避免病人及医务人员发生院内交叉传染显得尤为重要,也是亟待解决的问题。根据国家卫生健康委员会神经病学专业防控新型冠状病毒感染专家共识(第一版)的要求,神经外科脑卒中绿色通道及急诊防控管理要求:  
①COVID-19高风险地区,神经科绿色通道和神经科急诊医护人员防护装备应为三级防护<sup>[4,5]</sup>;  
②神经科绿色通道及神经科急诊通道(包括诊室、CT/MRI室、介入手术室等)与急诊、发热门诊严格分开,确保与发热病人无任何交叉;  
③病人避免进入NICU,须在单间或负压病房进行治疗。我科根据医院感控科的要求,在疫情初期立即进行了严格的住院病人分类:  
①确诊病人,按第6版新冠肺炎诊疗指南规定确诊(含临床诊断);  
②低危病人,指既往14 d内无与确诊和疑似COVID-19密切接触史,而且无发热、呼吸道症状以及CT表现;  
③高危疑似病人,指除去以上两类人员外的其余科内住院病人。所有新入病人都按高危疑似病人处理,二次核酸检测阴性、无任何疑似病毒接触史和COVID-19临床症状的病人,才归入低危病人,降低防护标准。另外,严格执行“三区二通道”区域的划分及病人的分级防控;重点加强监护室和手术室的管理,对于高危病人及高危疑似病人的手术都安排负压ICU单元及负压手术间进行。

出血性卒中病人都为急重症,尽早明确诊断和规范化治疗可以明显降低病死率和致残率<sup>[6]</sup>,但是在疫情爆发期间,由于防护等级的要求,负压病房和负压手术室有限,许多出血性卒中病人不能及时收治入院,一部分病人需在急诊科等待1~3 d,入院后又需接受两次咽拭子核酸检测及血清学检查,等待检测结果和常规术前准备,手术较疫情之前平均又延迟1~3 d。因此,出血性卒中入院平均延后2~5 d,特别是对于蛛网膜下腔出血,动脉瘤或血管畸形再次破裂出血率增加,栓塞或夹闭时脑血管痉挛发生率增高,明显增加介入及夹闭术难度,增加并发症发生率、病死率及致残率。本文1例蛛网膜下腔出血在入院第三天,等待核酸检测结果期间再次出血,并出现脑疝形成,后虽经紧急椎颅引流术治疗,血管造影

明确诊断为颅后窝硬脑膜动静脉瘘，并致密栓塞动静脉瘘，积极行去骨瓣减压术，最终因脑干功能衰竭死亡。另有4例蛛网膜下腔出血手术时间在出血7 d后，脑血管造影均显示严重脑血管痉挛，其中1例出现与痉挛相关的术中动脉瘤破裂，虽经积极处理后仍遗留一侧肢体偏瘫，另外3例术后脑血管痉挛加重，出现剧烈头痛，短暂神经功能缺失。因此，严格病毒检测隔离和出血性卒中诊断治疗在时效序列中会有一定的冲突。如何努力在保证防护安全条件下尽可能加快出血性卒中的诊治是非常重要的。我们的建议是：①科室应尽可能地增加ICU负压病房和负压手术间；②提高病毒核酸检测的速度，优化门诊急诊，缓冲隔离病房收治流程，避免重复检查和拖延检查时间；③强调医护“时间就是大脑，时间就是生命”卒中绿色通道意识。在严格遵守治疗规范和专家共识的条件下，病毒检测和手术治疗并举，让病人在疫情爆发期间也能够得到最快速的诊断和治疗，减少术前再次出血率，提高救治成功率和手术疗效。

综上所述，COVID-19高风险地区神经外科严格的三级防护和术前准备可以很好控制病毒交叉感染，但由于收治入院流程复杂，负压病房和负压手术间的不足等原因使病人入院困难及待手术时间延长，增加了术前动脉瘤破裂率和术中脑血管痉挛的

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发生率，导致病人并发症率增高。严密隔离防护下简化流程可以让出血性卒中诊治更精准有效。

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