

· 论著 ·

早期颅骨成形术对重型颅脑损伤去骨瓣减压术后病人预后的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨早期颅骨成形术对重型颅脑损伤去骨瓣减压术病人预后的影响。方法 回顾性分析2017年7月~2019年6月收治的100例去骨瓣减压术治疗的重型脑损伤的临床资料。术后3~6个月行三维钛网颅骨成形术43例(对照组),术后5~8周行三维钛网颅骨成形术57例(观察组)。术前、术后48 h进行CT灌注成像检查检测缺损侧顶叶皮质和缺损处皮质血流量。术后12个月采用GOS评分评估预后,4~5分为预后良好,1~3分为预后不良。术前、术后12个月采用美国卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分评估神经功能,采用简易智力状况检查量表(MMSE)评估认知功能,采用Barthel指数评估日常生活能力。结果 术后48 h,两组顶叶皮质和缺损处皮质血流量均明显改善($P<0.05$),而且观察组明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。术后12个月,观察组预后良好率(85.96%,49/57)明显高于对照组(65.12%,28/43; $P<0.05$),观察组NIHSS评分明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),MMSE评分和Barthel指数明显高于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论 重型颅脑损伤去骨瓣减压术后病人,早期颅骨成形术有利于改善脑血流动力,促进神经功能恢复,改善病人预后。

【关键词】重型颅脑损伤;去骨瓣减压术;颅骨成形术;预后

【文章编号】1009-153X(2020)10-0689-03 **【文献标志码】**A **【中国图书资料分类号】**R 651.1⁵; R 651.1¹

Effect of early cranioplasty on prognoses of patients with severe traumatic brain injury after decompressive craniectomy

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of early cranioplasty on the prognoses of patients with severe traumatic brain injury(TBI) after decompressive craniectomy (DC). Methods A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of 100 patients with TBI underwent DC from July 2017 to June 2019. Forty-three patients received cranioplasty 3 to 6 months after the DC (control group), and 57 patients received cranioplasty 5 to 8 weeks after the DC (observation group). CT perfusion imaging was performed to measure the blood flow of the parietal cortex on the defect side and the cortex of the defect before and 48 hours after the cranioplasty. The GOS score was used to evaluate the prognosis 12 months after the cranioplasty, with good prognosis of 4~5 points. Before and 12 months after the cranioplasty, the National Institutes of Health stroke scale (NIHSS) scores were used to assess neurological function, the Mini Mental State Examination Scale (MMSE) was used to assess the cognitive function, and the Barthel index was used to assess the ability of daily living. Results Forty-eight hours after the cranioplasty, the blood flow of the parietal cortex and the defect in the observation group was significantly better than the control group ($P<0.05$). Twelve months after the cranioplasty, the good prognosis rate of the observation group (85.96%, 49/57) was significantly higher than that (65.12%, 28/43) of the control group ($P<0.05$), the NIHSS score of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), and the MMSE score and Barthel index of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion For severe TBI patients after DC, early cranioplasty is beneficial to improve cerebral blood flow, promote nerve function recovery, and improve patients' prognoses.

【Key words】 Cranioplasty; Decompressive craniectomy; Severe traumatic brain injury; Prognosis

去骨瓣减压术为有效降低重型颅脑损伤后颅内压增高的治疗方法,在临床中被普遍使用,大大降低病死率;但术后会形成颅骨缺损,影响脑皮质血流灌注以及脑脊液循环,对病人预后产生不良影响,所以术后需要颅骨成形术^[1,2]。传统观点认为早期颅骨成

形不利于治疗,会对未完全恢复病人造成二次伤害;但最近研究表明长期颅骨缺损会增加术后并发症发生率,阻碍病人康复^[3]。本文探讨早期颅骨成形术对重型颅脑损伤去骨瓣减压术后病人预后的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 纳入标准:①符合重型脑颅骨损伤标准^[4],且采用去骨瓣减压术治疗;②病例资料完整,按时复查及随访。排除标准:①严重肝肾功能不全;②

表1 两组颅骨成形术前后NIHSS评分、MMSE评分和Barthel指数比较(分)

组别	NIHSS评分		MMSE评分		Barthel指数	
	术前	术后12个月	术前	术后12个月	术前	术后12个月
观察组	43.51±2.89	21.53±3.85 [*]	18.48±4.32	25.07±4.63 [*]	65.47±7.41	80.58±7.89 [*]
对照组	42.87±2.31	23.59±3.73 ^{**}	17.95±5.01	22.58±5.89 ^{**}	67.14±8.02	76.43±8.12 ^{**}

注:与术前相应值比,* $P<0.05$;与对照组相应值比,** $P<0.05$; NIHSS. 美国卫生研究院卒中量表; MMSE. 简易智力状况检查量表

表2 两组颅骨成形术前后CT灌注成像检测脑血流量比较[ml/(kg·min)]

组别	顶叶皮质		缺损处皮质	
	术前	术后48 h	术前	术后48 h
观察组	452.37±86.47	682.15±106.82 [*]	529.16±127.05	843.19±105.80 [*]
对照组	468.44±94.36	592.33±101.43 ^{**}	543.81±103.40	735.96±113.65 ^{**}

注:与术前相应值比,* $P<0.05$;与对照组相应值比,** $P<0.05$

合并精神疾病;③有严重颅内感染;④临床资料不完整。

回顾性分析2017年7月~2019年6月收治的100例去骨瓣减压术治疗的重型脑损伤的临床资料,按去骨瓣减压术后颅骨成形术时机分为观察组(57例)和对照组(43例)。观察组男35例,女22岁;平均年龄(49.81±5.67)岁;交通事故伤45例,钝器伤12例;单侧颅骨缺损30例,双侧缺损27例。对照组男24例,女19例;平均年龄(51.36±6.45)岁;交通事故伤34例,钝器伤9例;单侧颅骨缺损25例,双侧缺损18例。两组病人一般资料无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法 对照组去骨瓣减压术后3~6个月行三维钛网颅骨成形术,观察组去骨瓣减压术后5~8周内行三维钛网颅骨成形术。术前头部CT检查和三维重建,根据检查结果对颅骨缺损部位进行数字化钛网塑形。手术沿原切口切开头皮,使骨窗边缘调整到2.5 cm左右,分离皮瓣,游离颞肌。放入塑形钛网,确定塑形钛网与损伤部位吻合满意后,用钛钉固定。丝线悬吊硬脑膜,皮瓣下埋置引流管,逐层缝合颞肌至头皮,常规利福平等抗菌药物治疗3~4 d。术后1 d复查头颅CT,若无明显积血等,拔除引流管。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 脑血流量 术前、术后48 h进行CT灌注成像检查检测缺损侧的顶叶皮质和缺损处皮质血流量。

1.3.2 预后评估 术后12个月采用GOS评分评估预后,4~5分为预后良好,1~3分为预后不良^[3]。

1.3.3 神经功能缺损 术前、术后12个月采用美国卫生研究院卒中量表(NIH stroke scale, NIHSS)评分评估神经功能^[5]。

1.3.4 认知状况 术前、术后12个月采用简易智力状

况检查量表(Mini Mental state examination, MMSE)评估认知功能。

1.3.5 日常生活活动能力 术前、术后12个月采用Barthel指数评估日常生活能力^[6]。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 22.0软件分析;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 描述,采用t检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组GOS评分比较 术后12个月,观察组预后良好率(85.96%, 49/57)明显高于对照组(65.12%, 28/43; $P<0.05$)。

2.2 两组NIHSS评分、MMSE评分、Barthel指数比较 两组术前NIHSS评分、MMSE评分及Barthel指数均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。术后12个月,观察组NIHSS评分明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),MMSE评分和Barthel指数明显高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.3 两组脑血流量比较 两组术前顶叶皮质和缺损处皮质血流量无统计学差异($P>0.05$);术后48 h,两组顶叶皮质和缺损处皮质血流量均明显改善($P<0.05$),而且观察组明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

3 讨论

去骨瓣减压术是治疗重型颅脑损伤的主要手术方法,但术后因颅骨缺损使脑组织没有骨骼有效保护,会发生萎缩,而且颅骨缺损也引起头部形状改变^[7,8]。研究发现,去骨瓣减压术后3周,进入脑水肿平衡和消退期,此时可实施颅骨成形术^[9]。郎立峰等^[10]行早期颅骨成形术发现可尽早恢复颅腔完整性,可

减少术中损伤,促进康复。本文结果显示,术后48 h,观察组脑灌注脑血流量明显优于对照组,术后12个月,观察组预后明显好于对照组。这说明早期颅骨成形术能有效改善脑组织血流灌注,促进神经功能恢复,改善病人预后。这与廖小辉等^[11]研究类似。分析原因:早期颅骨成形术,尽早恢复颅骨自身闭合与完整性,减少脑部组织静脉回流,改善血液循环,有利于局部脑灌注压调节,为后期神经功能恢复提供稳定良好内环境^[12]。

总之,对重型颅脑损伤去骨瓣减压术后病人,早期三维钛网颅骨成形术预后良好,有利于神经功能恢复,改善病人预后。

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(2020-06-23收稿,2020-07-10修回)

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(2020-07-20收稿,2020-09-02修回)