

## ·综述·

# 原发性面肌痉挛微血管减压术中电生理监测 异常情况的处置

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面肌痉挛(hemifacial spasm, HFS)是一种单侧面神经过度活跃的功能障碍综合征,是一种良性的、慢性的一侧面部的不自主运动,严重影响病人的日常生活<sup>[1]</sup>。目前认为,HFS大多由血管压迫面神经所导致<sup>[2-4]</sup>。微血管减压术(microvascular decompression, MVD)是一种治疗HFS的安全有效的方法<sup>[5,6]</sup>,治愈率在84%~97%,但有2.6%~18.3%的病人延迟缓解,1%~5.3%的病人复发<sup>[7-9]</sup>。HFS病人通常会产生一种异常肌肉反应(abnormal muscle response, AMR),即从面神经一个分支行电刺激,可以从另一支面神经所支配的肌肉记录到电信号。这种反应可用于HFS的神经电生理诊断<sup>[10-13]</sup>。值得注意的是,当责任血管被剥离开面神经的时候,AMR会立刻消失<sup>[13-15]</sup>。术中监测AMR可以有效提高MVD治愈率<sup>[16-18]</sup>,但是仍旧会有一些问题出现。本文就HFS病人MVD中可能出现的常见问题进行总结。

## 1 AMR波未出现

1.1 首先排除可能存在的麻醉问题 麻醉医生进行气管插管需要诱导麻醉,会使用一定剂量的肌松药。手术开始后,如果AMR波一直持续没有出现,需要考虑诱导麻醉时使用的肌松药是否代谢完全。其次,有的麻醉医生习惯使用静-吸复合麻醉,使用七氟醚,将MAC值控制在0.5以下。由于七氟醚也有一定程度的肌松效果,当诱导麻醉时的肌松药没有完全消耗而七氟醚又被使用的时候,可能会出现肌松效果的叠加。有文献表明,建议使用全静脉麻醉,可选用氯胺酮、异丙酚及依托咪酯等,可复合低

剂量或持续输注阿片类镇痛药<sup>[19]</sup>。因此,在麻醉开始前,可以与麻醉医生商讨是否可以使用全静脉麻醉。如果病人情况不适合使用全静脉麻醉,当打开骨瓣后,仍旧未出现AMR,可以与麻醉医生商量可否暂时降低七氟醚吸入或者使用肌松拮抗药,从而加快诱导AMR波的出现。

当AMR波没有出现时,先观察正常波出现情况。如果正常波出现,并且波幅逐渐升高,说明肌松状态在逐渐好转,持续观察AMR波出现的可能性高;如果正常波没有出现或者出现的不好,排除电极摆放问题后,应该及时与麻醉医生沟通,降低肌松效果干扰。判断病人的肌松效果,可以通过监测TOF值进行判断,也可以做面神经的运动诱发电位,通过对波幅的分析间接判断肌松状态。

1.2 监测多支面神经分支的AMR波 有时会出现一支AMR波不出现或者消失不完全,监测多支神经的AMR波能够更加有效地增加AMR的监测率<sup>[20]</sup>。当病人比较胖或者脸上皮肤非常松弛的时候,很难摸到脸部的骨性结构进行准确定位,在摆体位的时候,很可能使电极偏移,导致刺激位置偏远,从而刺激不到面神经。在这种情况下,更加需要多支面神经监测,在术前反复核查电极位置有没有偏移,并且可以适当加大刺激量以诱导AMR的出现。

1.3 建议与ZLR波相结合进行监测 HFS病人也会发生AMR波不出现的情况。有文献报道,糖尿病会影响AMR波的检出率<sup>[21]</sup>。当AMR波监测较为困难或者无法监测时,可以与ZLR波相结合进行监测。

ZLR波是面神经肌电图的一种波形,当责任血管的管壁被电流刺激时会诱发出ZLR波<sup>[9]</sup>。AMR是在面神经的一个分支刺激,在另一个分支支配的肌肉记录;而ZLR是在所有面神经支配的主要肌肉记录的顺向肌电图电位。当刺激桥小脑角区责任血管时,会诱发出ZLR波。有文献报道,在HFS病人

MVD中,AMR波和ZLR波相结合可以更加有效地进行监测<sup>[9,22,23]</sup>。

## 2 异常波未完全消失或仅有部分降低

部分HFS病人MVD中,会出现AMR波不完全消失的情况,此时,建议进行神经梳理,以避免错失真正的责任血管<sup>[24]</sup>。在神经梳理后,AMR波仍旧存在,但波幅降低50%以上时,手术效果是比较好的<sup>[24]</sup>。有文献报道,面神经长期压迫很有可能导致神经脱髓鞘病变<sup>[25,26]</sup>,从而导致神经敏感性增加,当责任血管被剥离开面神经时,有可能会出现AMR波降低但是不消失的情况。

HFS病人MVD中AMR波监测时,可在一定程度上判断责任血管对面神经的压迫情况。当病人责任血管的位置不容易剥离开或者垫片位置不理想时,可以通过AMR波幅评估责任血管的摆放位置、垫片的摆放位置以及摆放厚度,并进行调整,从而达到最好的神经减压效果。

## 3 术后当天不抽搐、但术后2~3 d又抽搐

临幊上,有些HFS病人MVD中AMR异常波完全消失,手术当天不再抽搐,但是术后2~3 d会又出现抽搐的情况。这种情况,大多数病人抽搐的情况会在1周左右缓解,甚至消失,考虑有可能是肌肉记忆等原因。也会有病人在手术当天不抽搐,但是术2~3 d开始抽搐,之后一直不消失,这种情况比较少,可能涉及到不完全治愈等问题。

以下情况有可能影响术后效果:①基底动脉延长扩张症病人,由于扩张的动脉压迫面神经导致的HFS,术中会发现责任血管压力很大,就算将责任血管垫开,对面神经的压迫也比较强;②有的责任血管非常硬,很难垫开,就算拉开也会自己弹回去,这也会影响手术效果;③有文献表明,术后效果不佳或复发,可能是新的责任血管压迫面神经<sup>[27]</sup>。

总之,AMR波可以指导MVD治疗HFS,但有一些不确定性,针对具体原因,制定相应处置措施,可进一步提高手术效果。

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(下转第711页)

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(上接第 706 页)

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