

· 论著 ·

颅后窝减压+硬脑膜劈裂术与颅后窝减压+硬脑膜成形术治疗Chiari畸形I型的疗效对比分析

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【摘要】目的 对比分析颅后窝减压+硬脑膜劈裂术(PFDDS)与颅后窝减压+硬脑膜成形术(PFDD)治疗Chiari畸形I型(CM-I)的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析2017年10月~2023年10月手术治疗的197例CM-I的临床资料。113例采用PFDD治疗,84例采用PFDDS治疗。术后6个月依据芝加哥Chiari畸形预后量表(CCOS)评分评估疗效,其中13~16分为预后良好;根据MRI复查结果评估脊髓空洞改善情况。**结果** 术后6个月,PFDDS组和PFDD组预后良好率分别为57.1%、54.9%,脊髓空洞改善率分别为78.5%、72.4%;两组预后良好率和脊髓空洞改善率均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。与PFDD组相比,PFDDS组手术时间和术中出血量明显减少($P<0.05$)、术后住院时间明显缩短($P<0.05$)。两组术后并发症发生率无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论** PFDDS和PFDD治疗CM-I的临床效果确切,但PFDDS可减少手术时间、术中出血量,缩短住院时间。

【关键词】 Chiari畸形I型; 颅后窝减压术; 硬脑膜劈裂术; 硬脑膜成形术; 疗效

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Clinical efficacy of surgery for patients with Chiari malformation type I : posterior fossa decompression with duraplasty versus posterior fossa decompression with dural splitting

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[Abstract] **Objective** To compare the clinical efficacy of posterior fossa decompression with duraplasty (PFDD) and posterior fossa decompression with dural splitting (PFDDS) for patients with Chiari malformation type I (CM-I). **Methods** The clinical data of 197 patients with CM-I who were treated with operation from October 2017 to October 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. One hundred and thirteen patients were treated with PFDD, and 84 patients were treated with PFDDS. The efficacy was evaluated by the Chicago Chiari outcome scale (CCOS) score at 6 months after the surgery, with a score of 13~16 as a good prognosis. The improvement of syringomyelia was evaluated according to the MRI at 6 months after the surgery. **Results** The good prognosis rates were 57.1% and 54.9% and the improvement rates of syringomyelia were 78.5% and 72.4% of PFDDS and PFDD groups, respectively. There were no significant differences in the rates of good prognosis and syringomyelia improvement between both groups ($P>0.05$). The operative time and the intraoperative blood loss in PFDDS group were significantly lower than those in PFDD group ($P<0.05$). The length of postoperative hospital stay in PFDDS group was significantly shorter than that in PFDD group ($P<0.05$). There were no significant difference in the incidence of postoperative complications between both groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions** PFDDS and PFDD are effective in the treatment of patients with CM-I, but PFDDS can reduce operative time and intraoperative blood loss, and shorten the length of postoperative hospital stay.

【Key words】 Chiari I malformation; Posterior fossa decompression; Dural splitting; Duraplasty; Clinical efficacy

Chiari畸形(Chiari malformation, CM),又称小脑扁桃体下疝畸形,是后脑的先天性畸形,是由于颅后窝发育不良、容积小,导致小脑扁桃体疝入枕大孔区,引起脑脊液循环不畅、脊髓空洞,从而导致一系

列症状的综合症候群,临床共分为四型,以I型(CM-I)为多见。症状性CM-I的治疗以手术为主,其中颅后窝减压+硬脑膜扩大成形术(posterior fossa decompression with duraplasty, PFDD)应用较为广泛,但术后脑脊液相关并发症发生率较高^[1]。目前,CM-I的手术方式仍存争议。本文对比分析PFDD与颅后窝减压+硬脑膜劈裂术(posterior fossa decompression with dural splitting, PFDDS)治疗CM-I的临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:首次手术治疗的CM-I;具有典型的临床症状;磁共振相位对比电影成像证实颅颈交界区脑脊液循环不畅。排除标准:伴有颅底凹陷、寰枕融合及扁平颅底等颅底畸形;伴有脑积水或其他颅内病变;伴有脊髓栓系。

1.2 研究对象 回顾性分析2017年10月~2023年10月手术治疗的197例CM-I的临床资料,其中113例采用PFDD治疗,84例采用PFDDS治疗。两组基线资料无统计学差异($P>0.05$,表1)。

1.3 手术方法

1.3.1 PFDDS组 全麻后,取俯卧位,头部用Mayfield头架固定。从枕外隆突至第一颈椎(C1)棘突,做正中皮肤切口。暴露枕骨鳞部及寰椎后弓,于枕骨形成 $3\text{ cm}\times2\text{ cm}$ 大小骨窗。使用高速钻头和骨钳磨开枕骨大孔及寰椎后弓上缘,宽约2.5 cm。仔细剥离并去除颅颈交界区、寰枕后膜和硬脑膜之间的粘连。在硬脑膜外层做垂直切口,然后用钝性解剖器从内层向外侧分离硬脑膜外层。避免使用双极电凝止血,以减少硬膜收缩的风险。少量出血使用泡沫凝胶或明胶海绵压迫止血。

1.3.2 PFDD组 全麻后,取俯卧位,头部用Mayfield头架固定。从枕骨外隆突至C1棘突行正中皮肤切口。枕骨大孔区域内的骨性结构充分暴露,以便显露小脑扁桃体。只有当扁桃体疝出范围达到C1水平时,才切除C1的后弓;否则,完整保留后弓。仔细剥离寰枕后膜与硬脑膜之间的粘连。在硬脑膜上做Y形切口以显露小脑扁桃体和颈髓。部分切除小脑扁桃体以减轻延髓和上颈髓的压迫。使用3-0尼龙间断缝线、硬脑膜生物补片扩大缝合硬脑膜。

表1 两组Chiari畸形I型病人的基线资料比较

临床资料	PFDDS组	PFDD组
性别(例,男/女)	23/61	36/7
年龄(岁)	37.3±9.76	38.7±9.11
临床表现(例)		
头晕头痛	12(14.3%)	13(11.5%)
颈背部不适	30(35.7%)	35(31.0%)
肢体麻木	61(72.6%)	79(70.0%)
步态异常	19(22.6%)	26(23.0%)
吞咽困难	8(9.5%)	11(9.7%)
脊髓空洞	79(94.0%)	105(92.9%)

注:PFDDS. 颅后窝减压+硬脑膜劈裂术;PFDD. 颅后窝减压+硬脑膜成形术

1.4 随访及疗效评价 术后6个月依据芝加哥Chiari畸形预后量表(Chicago Chiari outcome scale, CCOS)评分评估疗效^[2]:13~16分为预后良好,9~12为改善不明显,4~8分为预后较差。术后6个月复查颅颈交界区MRI评估脊髓空洞直径,较术前缩小50%以上判定为脊髓空洞改善(图1)。

1.5 统计学方法 使用SPSS 26.0软件分析;计数资料用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法检验;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,用t检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

术后6个月,PFDDS组和PFDD组预后良好率分别为57.1%、54.9%,脊髓空洞改善率分别为78.4%、72.4%;两组预后良好率和脊髓空洞改善率均无统计学差异($P>0.05$;表2)。

与PFDD组相比,PFDDS组手术时间和术中出血量明显减少($P<0.05$;表2)、术后住院时间明显缩短($P<0.05$;表2)。两组术后并发症(术后发热>3 d、颅内感染、切口感染和脑脊液漏)发生率无统计学差异($P>0.05$;表2)。

3 讨论

据报道,CM-I的患病率在0.5%~0.9%,30%~85%的病人存在脊髓空洞^[3]。CM-I可分为先天性和继发性,其中继发性CM-I可能是创伤、颅内肿瘤

表2 两组手术治疗结果的比较

评估指标	PFDDS组	PFDD组
手术时间(min)	204.2±5.6*	214.1±6.9
出血量(ml)	205.1±3.4*	216.6±3.0
CCOS评分(例)		
13~16分	48(57.1%)	62(54.9%)
9~12分	33(39.3%)	42(37.2%)
4~8分	3(3.6%)	9(8.0%)
术后并发症(例)		
术后发热>3 d	35(41.7%)	45(39.8%)
颅内感染	0	4(3.5%)
脑脊液漏	0	2(1.8%)
切口感染	3(3.6%)	6(5.3%)
术后住院时间(d)	9.4±2.1*	11.6±2.1
空洞改善(例)		
改善	62(78.5%)	76(72.4%)
无变化	17(21.5%)	29(27.6%)

注:与PFDD组相应值比,* $P<0.05$;PFDDS. 颅后窝减压+硬脑膜劈裂术;PFDD. 颅后窝减压+硬脑膜成形术;CCOS. 芝加哥Chiari畸形预后量表

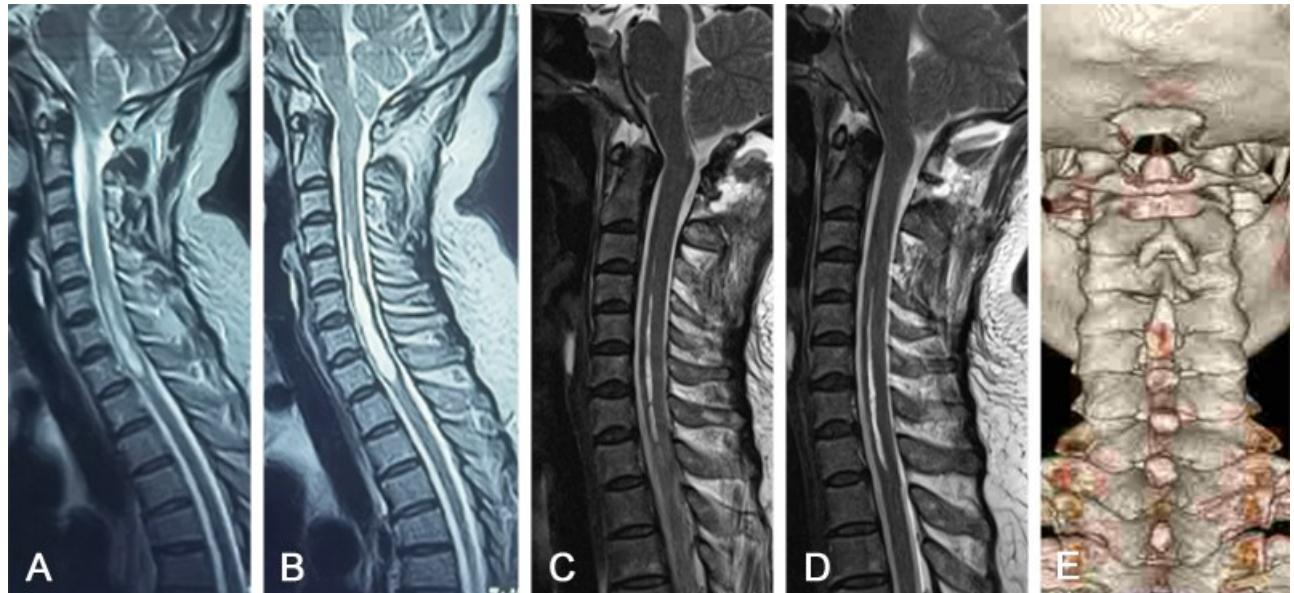


图 1 Chiari畸形 I型颅后窝减压+硬脑膜裂隙术治疗前后影像表现

A、B. 术前MRI显示小脑扁桃体疝入枕骨大孔, 颈4~胸1脊髓空洞形成; C、D. 术后6个月复查MRI显示小脑扁桃体恢复至枕骨大孔水平以上, 脊髓空洞较术前缩小; E. 术后3D-CT显示枕骨减压窗及C1椎体后弓上缘减压范围

等引起的慢性颅内压增高所致, 发生率不到1%。也有研究认为脑积水、脑膜炎、脑室-腹腔分流术/腰大池-腹腔分流术等也可引起CM-I。先天性CM-I的发病机制主要有以下几种理论:①枕骨软骨发育不良导致颅后窝狭小, 无法完全容纳小脑扁桃体, 使其疝出枕骨大孔;②生长发育过程中, 脊柱裂、脊髓栓系等导致小脑扁桃体存在较高的张力, 最终引起下疝;③Gole^[4]提出CM-I是中央寰枢椎不稳造成的, 脊髓空洞症、颈背疼痛与寰枢椎不稳有关。关于CM-I脊髓空洞的形成机制, 主要有以下几种观点:①脑脊液循环通路梗阻, 脑脊液搏动持续冲击脊髓中央管, 逐渐扩张而形成空洞;②频繁的咳嗽、喷嚏等动作使颅内静脉压骤然升高, 使脑脊液经开放的中央管扩张形成空洞;③脊髓脑脊液回流受阻, 导致脑脊液经过血管周围间隙、脊髓实质进入中央管, 产生空洞, 并且中央管内的液体向下运动, 导致空洞进一步扩大^[5]。

CM-I的手术方式一直存在争议。本文从五个方面对比分析PFDD和PFDDS的疗效, 包括预后良好率、脊髓空洞改善率、手术时间和术中出血量、术后住院时间、术后并发症情况;结果显示PFDDS组预后良好率为57.1%, PFDD组为54.9%;PFDDS组脊髓空洞改善率为78.4%, PFDD组为72.4%;两组预后良好率和脊髓空洞改善率均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。这些结果与Oklfied等^[6]报道相似。Isu等^[7]研究认为PFDDS足以缓解因枕骨大孔拥堵引起的脑

脊液循环障碍, 并为7例伴有脊髓空洞的CM-I行PFDDS, 其中6例术后临床症状获得改善。Chai等^[8]认为与单纯颅后窝减压术相比, PFDD后脊髓空洞改善率更高。Chauvet等^[9]研究认为, PFDDS保留的内层硬脑膜具有较好的适应扩捞性, 在脑脊液搏动的冲击下, 可适应性扩张, 从组织学角度支持了PFDDS的有效性。

本文PFDDS组手术时间、术中出血量较PFDD组明显减少($P<0.05$)。这与Pandey等^[10]研究结果一致。Chotai等^[11]荟萃分析结果也显示硬脑膜成形术延长手术时间。PFDDS手术时间短的原因可以从以下几个方面来解释:切口小, 不需要在硬脑膜上另缝补片, 而且无需硬膜下操作, 避免了脑脊液相关并发症。另外, 本文两组术后并发症包括术后发热>3 d、颅内感染、切口感染和脑脊液漏等发生率无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。Chen等^[12]认为PFDD的并发症发生率较高, 尤其是无菌性脑膜炎。Oral等^[13]认为无脊髓空洞的CM-I采用硬膜外减压术可获得良好的效果, 但硬脑膜成形术同样面临较长的住院时间和较高的并发症发生率的问题。Arslan等^[14]认为切除C1后弓可能导致颈椎稳定性下降。但康宏达等^[15]研究结果不支持这一结论。本文病例术后均佩戴3个月颈托, PFDDS组病例保留了C1后弓的下半部, 可避免因C1后弓缺失引起的颈椎不稳, 随访期间未发现颈椎不稳定。Xu等^[16]进行荟萃分析认为, PFDD与较长的手术时间和较高的脑脊液漏率有关, 但其治

愈率较高,仍应作为大多数CM-I 较好的治疗选择。

总之,为了寻求对CM-I 的完美干预方式,学者们尝试了各种不同的方法。为了减少并发症,CM-I 手术已经变得更具微创性。事实上,尽管一部分学者成功地进行了蛛网膜内操作,但也使病人暴露于更高的风险之中。此外,增加小脑扁桃体和蛛网膜操作似乎并没有带来进一步的改善结果。在症状改善率接近的前提下,PFDDS 无需敞开硬脑膜,在手术时间、术中出血量方面更具优势。因此,从微创的角度考虑,PFDDS 似乎是CM-I 手术的更好选择。本研究为单中心回顾性研究、样本量较小,有待大宗样本量、多中心、前瞻性研究进一步证实。

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