

· 论著 ·

硬膜外磨除前床突在Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型前床突脑膜瘤翼点入路手术中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨硬膜外前床突旁磨除在Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型前床突脑膜瘤(ACM)翼点入路手术中应用价值。方法 回顾性分析2011年12月至2021年3月经翼点入路显微手术治疗21例Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型ACM的临床资料。15例术中在硬膜外磨除前床突,6例未磨除前床突。结果 磨除前床突的15例中,10例(66.7%)肿瘤全切除,3例大部分切除,2例部分切除;12例(80.0%)术后视力改善,3例无明显变化。未磨除前床突的6例中,2例(33.3%)肿瘤全切除,1例大部分切除,3例部分切除;2例(33.3%)术后视力改善,4例无明显变化。磨除前床突病人肿瘤全切除率和术后视力改善率较未磨除前床突病人明显提高($P<0.05$)。术后新发暂时性动眼神经麻痹1例、癫痫发作1例、脑脊液漏1例。21例术后随访6~97个月,平均(37.4 ± 13.8)个月;2例肿瘤部分切除病人出现肿瘤进展;随访期间无死亡病例。**结论** Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型ACM与颈内动脉及其分支、视神经、海绵窦等重要神经血管结构的解剖关系紧密,手术难度大。术中硬膜外磨除前床突可增加手术空间,早期控制视神经和ICA,有助于提高肿瘤全切除率和视神经改善率。

【关键词】 前床突脑膜瘤;Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型;翼点入路;显微手术;硬膜外前床突旁磨除;疗效

【文章编号】 1009-153X(2023)08-0487-03 **【文献标志码】** A **【中国图书资料分类号】** R 739.41; R 651.1⁺

Application of epidural anterior clinoid grinding in surgery through pterygoid approach for patients with Al-Mefty type III anterior clinoid meningiomas

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the application value of epidural anterior clinoid grinding in surgery through pterygoid approach for patients with Al-Mefty type III anterior clinoid meningioma (ACM). **Methods** The clinical data of 21 patients with Al-Mefty type III ACM who underwent microsurgery through pterygoid approach from December 2011 to March 2021 were retrospectively analyzed. The anterior clinoid process was removed by epidural grinding in 15 patients and not in 6. **Results** Of the 15 patients with epidural anterior clinoid grinding, 10 patients (66.7%) had a total resection of the tumors, 3 greatly partial and 2 partial; 12 patients (80.0%) had visual acuity improvement and 3 did not. Of the 6 patients without grinding the anterior clinoid process, 2 patients (33.3%) had a total resection of the tumors, 1 greatly partial, and 3 partial; 2 patients (33.3%) had visual acuity improvement and 4 did not. The rates of total tumor resection and postoperative visual improvement of patients with anterior clinoid process removal were significantly higher than those without anterior clinoid process removal ($P<0.05$). Temporary oculomotor nerve palsy occurred in 1 patient, seizure in 1 and cerebrospinal fluid leakage in 1 after the operation. The 21 patients were followed up for 6~97 months, with an average of (37.4 ± 13.8) months. Tumor progression occurred in 2 patients with partial resection of the tumors. There were no deaths during the follow-up. **Conclusions** Al-Mefty type III ACM has close anatomical relationship with intracranial carotid artery (ICA) and its branches, optic nerve, cavernous sinus and other important neurovascular structures, and is difficult to totally resect. Intraoperative epidural grinding of anterior bed process can increase surgical space, control optic nerve and ICA in early stage, and help to improve the total tumor resection rate and optic nerve improvement rate.

【Key words】 Anterior clinoidal meningioma; Al-Mefty type III; Extradural clinoidectomy; Pterional approach; Microsurgery

前床突脑膜瘤(anterior clinoidal meningiomas, ACM)占蝶骨嵴脑膜瘤的34.0%~43.9%^[1],通常与颈内动脉(internal carotid artery, ICA)及其分支、视神

经等重要组织、结构关系紧密,手术难度大,肿瘤全切除率低,术后复发率高^[2]。切除前床突可以更好地显露前床突区的解剖结构,扩大手术空间,是提高ACM全切除率的重要方法^[3,4]。2011年12月至2021年3月经翼点入路显微手术治疗ACM共21例,其中15例术中在硬膜外磨除前床突,取得良好的效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 21例中,男5例,女16例;年龄26~76岁,平均(50.4 ± 13.2)岁;病程2~89个月,平均(23.5 ± 19.3)个月。肿瘤位于左侧9例、右侧12例。术前KPS评分60~100分,平均(89.3 ± 10.5)分。21例均以视力下降为首发症状,13例出现视野缺损,11例头痛、头晕,5例记忆障碍,3例视乳头水肿,2例眼球运动障碍,1例癫痫发作。21例均为Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型ACM^[5]。

1.2 影像学资料 17例术前行CT检查,显示肿瘤钙化4例,骨质增生10例。21例术前均进行头部MRI检查,显示肿瘤基底位于前床突,肿瘤最大径1.5~7.4 cm,平均(4.2 ± 1.8 cm)。

1.3 手术方法 术中根据前床突下内侧的受累情况以及视神经周围病变的情况决定是否磨除前床突,15例术中在硬膜外磨除前床突,6例术中未磨除前床突。采用传统翼点入路开颅手术,术中充分暴露ICA床旁段,有助于识别眼动脉的前环和分支。采用分块切除技术切除肿瘤。

1.4 术后评估 术后3 d、3个月、6个月复查头部MRI增强扫描,之后每年复查MRI,以评肿瘤复发情况。肿瘤切除程度采用Simpson分级标准评估^[6]。

2 结果

2.1 手术结果 磨除前床突的15例中,10例(66.7%)达到Simpson分级I~Ⅱ级(图1),3例Ⅲ级,2例Ⅳ级;12例(80.0%)术后视力改善,3例无明显变化。未磨除前床突的6例中,2例(33.3%)达到Simpson分级Ⅱ级,1例Ⅲ级,3例Ⅳ级;2例(33.3%)术后视力改善,4例无明显变化。磨除前床突病人肿瘤全切除率和术后视力改善率较未磨除前床突病人明显提高($P<0.05$)。术后新发暂时性动眼神经麻痹1例、癫痫发作1例、脑脊液漏1例。21例出院时KPS评分50~100分,平均(87.6 ± 7.8)分;术后6个月KPS评分60~100分,平均(91.3 ± 9.6)分。

2.2 随访结果 术后随访6~97个月,平均(37.4 ± 13.8)个月。2例Simpson分级Ⅳ级切除病人肿瘤进展。随访期间无死亡病例。

3 讨论

ACM的正确分型有助于指导手术,如制定手术计划、难度预测、风险估计和预后评估。Al-Mefty分类法是基于显微外科解剖学特征进行分类^[5],被广泛接受:其中I型ACM包裹ICA并直接附着在ICA的外膜上,与血管没有清晰的蛛网膜分离界面^[6],在这

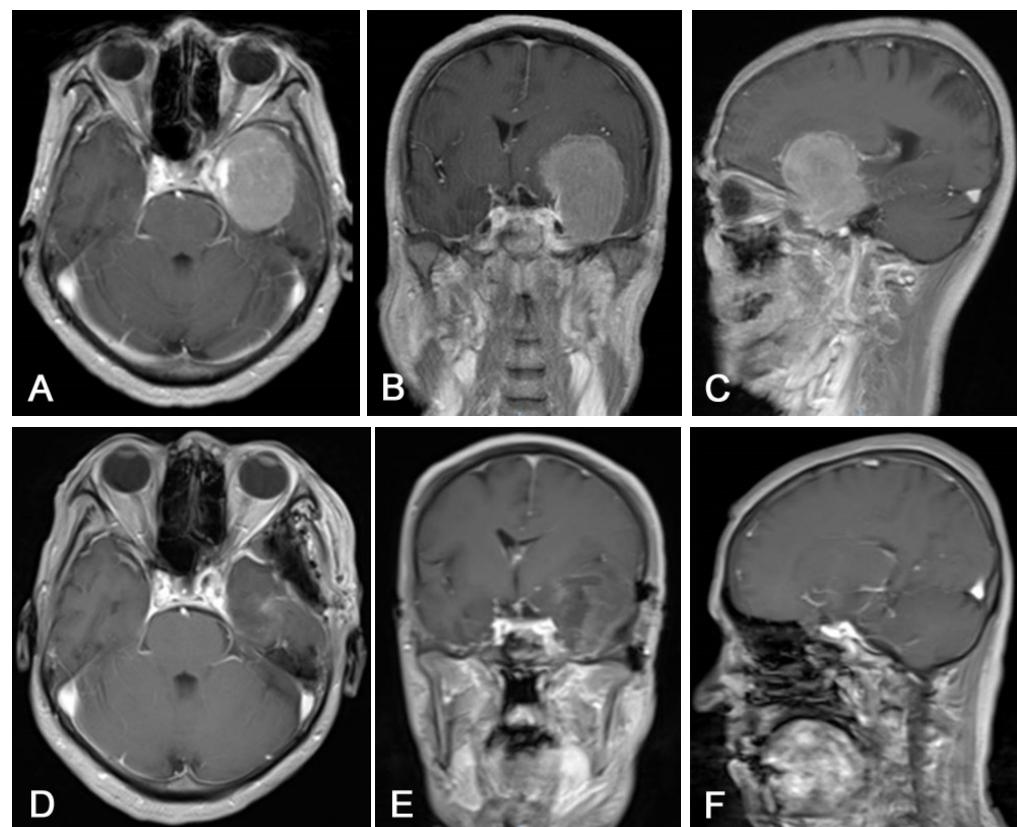


图1 左侧前床突脑膜瘤翼点入路手术前后MRI表现
A~C. 术前MRI轴位、冠状位、矢状位MRI,显示左侧前床突脑膜瘤;
D~F. 术后轴位、冠状位、矢状位MRI复查显示肿瘤全切除

种解剖条件下,从动脉中剥离肿瘤通常是不可行的;Ⅳ型ACM常侵犯海绵窦和/或包裹ICA和大脑中动脉,甚至侵犯动脉外膜,也难以实现全切除^[7];对于Ⅱ、Ⅲ型ACM,存在肿瘤和血管之间的蛛网膜层,为分离肿瘤提供了良好的界面,全切除相对更容易。不同的是,Ⅲ型ACM起源于视孔区域,向内侧延伸至鞍膈,使ICA的上斜坡段弯曲,从上方和/或下方推动视神经,然后延伸至鞍区。对于Ⅲ型ACM,动脉的广泛包裹和管腔狭窄是影响安全切除的不利因素^[8]。因此,去除前床突在复杂的ACM切除术中可以更好地观察,更清楚地暴露神经血管结构,可最大限度地减少残留病灶,同时减少不必要的脑组织回缩。这项技术最初由Dolenc介绍,并用于海绵窦病变手术治疗^[9]。

本文21例均为Ⅲ型ACM,其中15例术中磨除前床突,获得更广好的手术暴露,从而获得更高的肿瘤切除率,也增加了视力改善的机会。磨除前床突使ICA和视神经可以在手术的早期被识别和控制,从而早期实现肿瘤断流和视神经减压,这有助于降低视神经操作的次数和血管损伤的风险。当肿瘤出现眶内延伸时,建议打开视鞘,将视神经从肿瘤上分离并游离开来,以降低术中神经损伤的风险。有学者建议,硬膜外入路和磨除视神经管顶壁有助于降低视神经损伤风险^[10]。本文15例术中磨除前床突,术后80.0%的病人视力改善。根据我们的经验,Ⅲ型ACM(视神经受压)在早期会出现视力障碍,因此早期手术切除肿瘤可以提高视力恢复的几率,因为视神经损伤仍处于可逆阶段。并不是所有ACM均能达到Simpson分级I级切。肿瘤邻近神经血管结构或侵犯海绵窦是导致肿瘤只能达到Simpson分级Ⅲ、Ⅳ级切除的最重要原因之一。

术中磨除前床突的优点:一是可以早期减压,早期控制视神经和ICA,尽量实现安全切除肿瘤;此外,增加术野,增加肿瘤全切除的机会,同时也减少了大脑回缩。当然,磨除前床突可能导致多种并发症,例如高速钻头可能会损伤周围的结构,尤其是同侧视神经和动眼神经。此外,磨除前床突增加脑脊液泄漏风险。本文病例术后新发暂时性动眼神经麻痹1例、脑脊液漏1例。磨除前床突是一种精细的手术操作,需要经验丰富的医生才能安全地进行;因此,术前计划必须考虑与其执行相关的学习曲线。

总之,Al-Mefty分型Ⅲ型ACM与ICA及其分支、视神经、海绵窦等重要神经血管结构的解剖关系紧密,手术难度大。术中硬膜外磨除前床突,可增加手

术空间,早期控制视神经和ICA,提高肿瘤全切除率和视神经改善率。

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(2023-05-29收稿, 2023-06-07修回)