

· 论著 ·

术后早期脑电双频指数对高分级动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血病人意识恢复的预测价值

刘健伟 程 矫 甄 勇 何 亮 宋炳伟 耿 平 胡建兵

【摘要】目的探讨术后早期脑电双频指数(BIS)对高分级(Hunt-Hess分级VI~V级)动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aSAH)病人术后意识恢复的预测价值。**方法**选择2015年1月至2021年12月手术治疗的156例高分级aSAH,术后3 d记录BIS值,并计算BIS低值、高值、均值;术后随访6个月,根据GCS评分评估意识恢复情况,GCS评分 ≥ 13 分判定为意识恢复。**结果**156例中,术后6个月意识恢复76例;意识未恢复80例,其中昏迷45例,死亡35例。意识恢复组BIS低值、高值、均值较意识未恢复组均显著增高($P<0.01$)。ROC曲线分析显示,BIS低值、高值、均值预测意识恢复的曲线下面积分别为0.758(95% CI 0.682~0.834)、0.866(95% CI 0.808~0.924)、0.830(95% CI 0.765~0.895)。BIS低值 ≥ 41 预测意识恢复的敏感度为73.7%、特异度为67.5%,阳性预测值为68.3%,阴性预测值为73.0%;BIS高值 ≥ 55 预测意识恢复的敏感度为92.1%、特异度为75.0%,阳性预测值为77.8%,阴性预测值为90.9%;BIS均值 ≥ 47 预测意识恢复的敏感度为86.8%,特异度为73.8%,阳性预测值为75.9%,阴性预测值为85.5%。**结论**BIS能客观地反映脑电活动,可以预测高分级aSAH术后意识恢复情况,其中BIS高值预测准确性最高。

【关键词】高分级动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血;脑电双频指数;意识恢复;预测

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Value of early postoperative bispectral index in predicting consciousness recovery of patients with poor-grade aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage

LIU Jian-wei¹, CHENG Jiao², ZHEN Yong², HE Liang², SONG Bing-wen², GENG Ping¹, HU Jian-bing¹. 1. Department of Emergency, Northern Jiangsu People's Hospital, Yangzhou 225000, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, Northern Jiangsu People's Hospital, Yangzhou 225000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of early postoperative bispectral index (BIS) in predicting consciousness recovery of patients with poor-grade (Hunt-Hess grade VI~V) aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH). **Methods** A total of 156 patients with poor-grade aSAH who underwent surgery were selected from January 2015 to December 2021. BIS values were recorded within 3 days after the operation, and the low, high and mean values of BIS were calculated. Six months after the operation, consciousness status was assessed according to GCS score, with a GCS score ≥ 13 as consciousness recovery. **Results** Of these 156 patients, 76 patients (recovery group) regained consciousness 6 months after the operation and 80 patients (no recovery group) did not (45 unconscious, 35 death). The low, high and mean values of BIS in the recovery group were significantly higher than those in the no recovery group ($P<0.01$). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the curve of low, high and mean values of BIS for predicting consciousness recovery were 0.758 (95%CI 0.682~0.834), 0.866 (95%CI 0.808~0.924) and 0.830 (95%CI 0.765~0.895), respectively. For predicting consciousness recovery, the sensitivity and specificity of BIS low value ≥ 41 were respectively 73.7% and 67.5%, the positive and negative predictive values were respectively 68.3% and 73.0%; the sensitivity and specificity of BIS high value ≥ 55 were respectively 92.1% and 75.0%, the positive and negative predictive values were respectively 77.8% and 90.9%; the sensitivity and specificity of BIS mean value ≥ 47 were respectively 86.8% and 73.8%, the positive and negative predictive values were respectively 75.9% and 85.5%. **Conclusions** BIS can objectively reflect the electrical activity of the brain, and can predict the recovery of consciousness of patients with poor-grade aSAH after the operation, and the prediction accuracy of BIS high value is the highest.

【Key words】Poor-grade aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage; Bispectral index; Consciousness recovery

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作者单位:225000 江苏扬州,江苏省苏北人民医院急诊医学科(刘健伟、程 矫、甄 勇、耿 平、胡建兵),神经外科(程 矫、甄 勇、何 亮、宋炳伟)

通讯作者:宋炳伟,E-mail:1697124778@qq.com

脑电双频指数(bispectral index, BIS)是脑电图(electroencephalogram, EEG)的一种参数,包含更多的原始EEG的信息,并且排除了许多对EEG的干扰因素,不仅可以反映大脑清醒程度及镇静深度,还能反映大脑皮层的功能状态,体现脑代谢情况^[1,2];因

此,在评估昏迷病人的脑损伤程度及预测预后方面具有积极的意义和价值^[3~5]。本文探讨BIS预测高分级脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血(aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage,aSAH)病人术后意识恢复的准确性,为临床应用提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:①Hunt-Hess分级VI~V级aSAH术后昏迷病人;②术后早期(3 d内)行BIS监测;③无重要器官(心脏、肝脏、肺、肾脏)功能衰竭;④对于需要镇静的病人,仅应用代谢迅速、无蓄积作用的丙泊酚进行镇静,且监测前停用至少1 h;⑤年龄>18岁;⑥随访至少6个月(死亡除外)。排除标准:①术后7 d内死亡;②放弃治疗;③伴有癫痫;④合并严重的中枢神经系统感染;⑤既往有精神类疾病病史。

1.2 研究对象 2015年1月至2021年12月收治符合标准的aSAH病人156例,其中男57例,女99例;年龄29~79岁,平均(60.5±9.3)岁;术前Hunt-Hess分级VI级96例,V级60例。

1.3 BIS监测方法 BIS值记录人员均经相关培训并考核合格。病人额部皮肤用酒精擦拭,去除油脂,待干燥后再放置电极片,将正极放置在鼻根上5 cm的前额中央,参考电极放置在眉弓上方,负极放置在太阳穴平眼角处。当皮肤阻抗小于5 kΩ,信号质量指数≥80%,肌电图<40 dB时,进行取值^[6]。

术后早期(3 d内),每天上、下午进行BIS监测,每次监测持续时间至少1 h,每10 min记录一次BIS值,记录10 min内BIS最大值和最小值,计算出平均值。上午、下午最高和最低BIS值为记录的BIS最大值和最小值的平均值。收集上、下午最高BIS值,平均BIS值和最低BIS值,计算出每天的最高BIS值,平均BIS值和最低BIS值平均值,然后计算3 d内最高BIS值、平均BIS值及最低BIS值的平均值,用BIS高值、BIS均值及BIS低值表示。

1.4 意识的评估方法 术后6个月记录病人GCS评分判断病人意识是否恢复,GCS评分≥13分判定为意识恢复。

1.5 统计学方法 采用SPSS 23.0软件分析;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;ROC曲线分析BIS预测意识恢复的价值,计算曲线下面积(area under the curve,AUC),根据约登指数最大值确定相对应的临界值,计算BIS值的敏感度、特异度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值,评价BIS值预测病人意识恢复的能力,其中

AUC在0.5~0.7为识别能力较差,0.7~0.9为识别能力好,>0.9为识别能力非常好;约登指数=灵敏度+特异度-1,以约登指数最大时对应的BIS值为判断意识恢复的最佳分界值;用交叉表计算灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 意识恢复情况 156例中,术后6个月意识恢复76例;意识未恢复80例,其中昏迷45例,死亡35例。

2.2 BIS与意识恢复的关系 意识恢复组BIS低值、高值、均值较意识未恢复组均显著增高($P<0.01$,表1)。

2.3 BIS预测意识恢复的价值 ROC曲线分析显示,BIS低值、高值、均值预测意识恢复的AUC分别为0.758(95% CI 0.682~0.834)、0.866(95% CI 0.808~0.924)、0.830(95% CI 0.765~0.895;图1)。BIS低值约登指数为0.412,临界值为41,敏感度为73.7%,特异度为67.5%,阳性预测值为68.3%,阴性预测值为73.0%。BIS高值约登指数为0.671,临界值为55,敏感度为92.1%,特异度为75.0%,阳性预测值为77.8%,阴性预测值为90.9%。BIS均值约登指数为0.606,临界值为47,敏感度为86.8%,特异度为73.8%,阳性预测值为75.9%,阴性预测值为85.5%。

3 讨 论

目前,预测高分级aSAH病人术后意识恢复情况的方法有很多,如GCS评分、瞳孔情况、影像学表现等,这些方法受主观影响大,准确性不高。近年来,有学者开始用神经电生理监测来评估高分级aSAH病人的神经功能状态,判断意识恢复情况^[7,8]。常用的神经电生理监测方法有体感诱发电位、脑干听觉诱发电位、EEG和BIS。不同监测方式的原理不同,对疾病的预测价值也不同。EEG和BIS可以反映大脑皮质活动,而高分级aSAH病人往往存在比较严重的皮层损伤,皮层功能的恢复是意识恢复的先决条件,由此推测EEG和BIS在预测高分级aSAH病人术后意识恢复情况的价值相对较高。EEG的判读需要去测量分析脑电波的频率、幅度、形态、节律等,较为

表1 两组病人BIS值的比较

BIS值	意识恢复组(n=76)	意识未恢复组(n=80)
BIS低值	46.09±11.42	36.29±8.42
BIS高值	67.28±11.50	52.98±7.34
BIS均值	56.55±10.75	44.51±7.39

注:与意识未恢复组相应值比,* $P<0.05$;BIS. 脑电双频指数

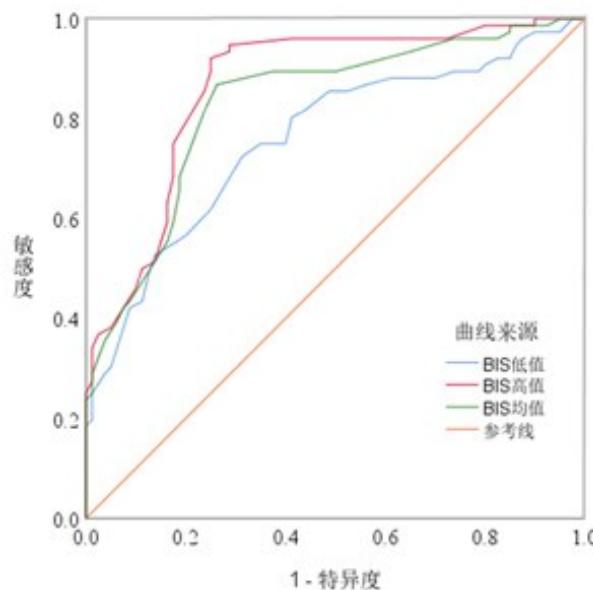


图1 ROC曲线分析脑电双频指数预测高分级动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血病人术后6个月意识恢复的价值

复杂,需要有丰富经验的专业人员进行判读,有误判可能,这在一定程度上影响了EEG的准确性及推广使用。BIS是在EEG基础上发展出来的,可以提供大脑皮层和皮层下区域相互作用的信息,避免了主观误判,是评估病人意识状态和镇静水平的敏感的、准确的客观指标之一^[5,9,10]。

BIS为EEG的功率和频率经过双频分析后得出的混合信息,对脑电参数进行加权,拟合成一个最佳数字,以具体的数值表示,范围在0~100,反映整体脑电活动程度,数值越小脑电活动越弱,0代表完全无脑电活动,100代表脑电活动活跃、意识清醒。2001年,Gilbert等^[11]发现BIS值可以评估重症病人的神经功能状态,神经功能越好,BIS值越高。Schnakers等^[12]在一项前瞻性多中心研究中进一步证实BIS值可以帮助判断昏迷病人的预后。Yang等^[13]对比BIS值、GCS运动评分及脑出血(intracerebral hemorrhage, ICH)评分对ICH术后意识恢复的预测价值,BIS值预测价值最高。也有学者应用BIS评估颅脑损伤病人的病情和预后^[14,15]。Hernández-Hernández等^[16]用BIS监测aSAH后脑缺血性损伤,认为其准确性要高于经颅多普勒超声。Shi等^[17]对84例严重脑损伤病人早期应用BIS监测,当临界值为43.6时,预测不良神经功能预后的特异性为74.4%,敏感性为85.4%,准确性较高。Dou等^[18]对208例脑损伤昏迷病人进行BIS监测,当BIS临界值为42.5时,预测昏迷病人清醒的灵敏度为90%、特异度为82%。BIS值能监测脑损伤程度,可以用于预测脑损

伤病人的预后^[10,19-22]。

本文应用BIS值预测高分级aSAH病人术后意识恢复情况,发现BIS高值的准确性最高,其次为BIS均值,BIS低值的准确性差、预测价值低。当BIS高值的临界值为55时,敏感度高达92.1%,特异度为75.0%,阳性预测值为77.8%,阴性预测值为90.9%。BIS低值在某种程度上高估了脑损伤,特别是BIS值波动比较大时,准确性较差。BIS均值计算相对复杂,且准确性不如BIS高值。BIS高值真实反映了大脑皮质神经元的活性,BIS高值越高,大脑皮层神经元的活性越好,神经损伤越小,预后越好。

综上所述,BIS监测具有直观、易于判读、可持续监测等优点,能够反映脑损伤的程度,预测高分级aSAH病人术后意识恢复情况。本文应用的3种BIS值中,BIS高值准确性最高,临界值为55,敏感度高,但特异度相对较低。然而,本文病例仅记录了术后3 d内BIS值,未对整个住院期间BIS值进行记录,而术后2~3周神经功能状态尚不稳定,BIS值波动大,无法确定早期BIS值预测的准确性,所以,需要大样本、多中心、前瞻性研究,并对病人进行住院全程监测,以进一步确定最佳监测时机、明确BIS值的预测能力。

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