

· 论著 ·

鞍区脑膜瘤不同手术入路疗效的对比分析

段勇刚 谭占国 袁波

【摘要】目的 探讨不同入路手术治疗鞍区脑膜瘤的效果。方法 2013年1月至2015年12月收治鞍区脑膜瘤120例,采用翼点入路手术治疗68例(翼点组),采用眶上外侧入路手术治疗52例(眶上外侧组)。结果 鞍上型脑膜瘤垂体受损、视力降低、视神经或视交叉受压、视野受损的发生率均明显高于鞍旁型脑膜瘤($P<0.05$)。翼点组手术时间、切口长度、术后住院时间均明显高于眶上外侧组($P<0.05$)。翼点组术后并发症总发生率(45.6%)与眶上外侧组(32.6%)无明显差异($P>0.05$)。结论 鞍上型脑膜瘤对视野、视力、垂体的影响程度高于鞍旁型,易压迫视神经;眶上外侧入路与翼点入路比,能减少手术时间,减少手术创伤。

【关键词】脑膜瘤;鞍区;临床特点;显微手术;眶上外侧入路;翼点入路

【文章编号】1009-153X(2017)04-0239-03 **【文献标志码】**A **【中国图书资料分类号】**R 739.41; R 651.1⁺

Curative effects of neurosurgery on suprasellar and parasellar meningiomas: supraorbital lateral approach versus pterional approach

DUAN Yong-gang, TAN Zhan-guo, YUAN Bo. Department of Neurosurgery, the First Affiliated Hospital, Luohe Medical College, Luohe 462300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical features of suprasellar and parasellar meningiomas and the curative effects of surgery via supraorbital lateral approach and surgery via pterional approach on them. Methods Of 120 patients with sellar region meningiomas, 52 (observed group) including 23 with suprasellar meningiomas and 29 with parasellar meningiomas underwent surgery via supraorbital lateral approach and 68 (control group) including 30 with suprasellar meningiomas and 38 with parasellar meningiomas underwent surgery via pterional approach. The clinical features of suprasellar and parasellar meningiomas were analyzed. All the patients were followed up for 3 months after the surgery, and the curative effects were compared between both the groups. Results Compared with the parasellar meningiomas, the suprasellar meningiomas had more significant effects on visual filed, eyesight and pituitary body function. The surgery duration, surgical incision and postoperative hospital stays were significantly longer in the control group than those in the observed group ($P<0.05$). There was insignificant difference in the incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Conclusions The effect of the suprasellar meningiomas on the functions of the optic nerve and pituitary body is more significant than that of the parasellar meningiomas. Compared with pterional approach, supraorbital lateral approach can decrease surgery duration and operation-side injury, and facilitate the postoperative recovery in the patients with sellar region meningiomas.

【Key words】 Suprasellar meningiomas; Parasellar meningiomas; Clinical features; Supraorbital lateral approach; Pterional approach

鞍区病变手术治疗难度较大,不良事件发生风险高,是颅底神经外科的难点^[1,2]。随着显微镜技术的发展与成熟,鞍区脑膜瘤手术治疗成功率明显提高,预后明显改善;而手术治疗过程中,正确选取入路是手术成功的关键。翼点入路作为鞍区病变的经典入路,适用于鞍区所有病变手术治疗,但手术操作较为复杂,术中易出血,易引发颞肌萎缩、皱额障碍等^[3,4]。眶上外侧入路具有操作简便、术野广、创伤小、术后并发症少、术后恢复快等优势,但鞍区病变

应用眶上外侧入路较少^[5,6]。本文探讨鞍区脑膜瘤临床特点,以及眶上外侧入路或翼点入路手术治疗的效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 2013年1月至2015年12月收治鞍区脑膜瘤120例,根据手术入路分为翼点组和眶上外侧组。翼点组68例,其中男32例,女36例;年龄18~75岁,平均(49.5 ± 13.4)岁;鞍上型脑膜瘤30例,鞍旁型脑膜瘤38例。眶上外侧组52例,其中男27例,女25例;年龄18~80岁,平均(51.6 ± 13.8)岁;鞍上型脑膜瘤23例,鞍旁型脑膜瘤29例。两组年龄、性别、肿瘤类型等差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 入选标准 纳入标准:①入院后头颅CTA、MRI平

扫与增强等检查显示为鞍上型或鞍旁型脑膜瘤,肿瘤直径为2.5~7.0 cm;②无手术禁忌证、精神疾病、意识障碍等情况;③对本研究均知情,且为自愿参加。排除标准:①自身存在血液系统疾病、精神障碍及重要脏器疾病;②对本研究不知情,且非自愿参加。

1.3 治疗方法 ①翼点组患者采用经典翼点入路行肿瘤切除术。②眶上外侧组采用眶上外侧入路行肿瘤切除术。两组术后随访3个月。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 20.0软件进行处理,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 临床特点 鞍上型脑膜瘤垂体受损、视力降低、视神经或视交叉受压、视野受损的发生率均明显高于鞍旁型脑膜瘤($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 手术结果 翼点组手术时间、切口长度、术后住院时间均明显高于眶上外侧组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 并发症发生率 翼点组术后发生颅内感染2例,颅内血肿3例,视神经损伤5例,尿崩症18例,脑脊液漏2例,动眼神经麻痹1例;眶上外侧组术后发生颅内血肿1例,视神经损伤2例,尿崩症14例。翼点组术后并发症总发生率(45.6%)与眶上外侧组(32.6%)无明显差异($P>0.05$)。

3 讨 论

鞍区脑膜瘤主要表现为头晕、头痛、视力减退、精神障碍及癫痫发作等。与鞍旁型脑膜瘤比较,鞍上型脑膜瘤对视野、视力、垂体的影响更显著,易压迫视神经。视力损害和供血动脉、视通路受到肿瘤直接压迫等有关,鞍上型脑膜瘤位置居中,通常可造成对称性视力损伤^[7]。鞍旁型脑膜瘤易出现癫痫,与肿瘤呈外侧扩张性生长致颞叶内侧面受压有关^[8]。

若鞍旁型脑膜瘤侵害海绵窦内结构,导致侧壁神经受累,可引起眼球活动障碍、额面部感觉异常及角膜反射障碍。本文采用眶上外侧入路和翼点入路手术治疗鞍区脑膜瘤,术后均出现颅内感染、颅内血肿及视神经损害等并发症,两者无明显差异,说明两种入路安全性相当。

翼点入路手术通过操作鞍上池、侧裂池等,增强额叶、颞叶的松解、退缩能力,从而在轻轻牵拉脑组织基础上充分暴露重要结构,直视下保护视神经、垂体柄及下丘脑等结构,并对鞍区内4个解剖间隙进行充分利用而实施手术,同时可促使鞍区、鞍旁、脚间窝、同侧前颅窝底、对侧前颅窝底、海绵窦、Willis环、同侧眼眶、基底动脉顶端等显露,在鞍区、鞍上病变手术内应用广泛^[9]。但翼点入路手术易对机体造成相对较大的创伤,且皮瓣较大,可对面神经上支造成损伤,手术操作复杂导致手术时间延长,术后易出现颞肌萎缩等并发症^[10]。眶上外侧入路手术治疗鞍区病变,对鞍结节、嗅沟及前床突等部位脑膜瘤具有良好的治疗效果,针对巨大动脉瘤累及蝶骨翼内侧、大体积肿瘤,术中可将切口延长1 cm使外侧裂池充分显露;但在鞍后区显示方面,翼点入路优于眶上外侧入路,可提高鞍后区位置显示,故与经典翼点入路比较,在鞍区手术内选用眶上外侧入路操作简便,可缩短手术时间、减少创伤^[11]。而翼点入路可提供更为宽大的操作空间,适用于鞍区、鞍旁存在复杂病变治疗,尤其是病变累及脚间池。眶上外侧入路可较少切断、剥离颞肌,手术切口小,开颅时间短,术中无需将外侧裂彻底分离,额叶牵拉较轻,常规情况无需咬除蝶骨脊,利于术后机体功能恢复。

综上所述,鞍上型脑膜瘤对视野、视力、垂体具有显著影响,易压迫视神经;鞍旁型脑膜瘤对机体视力、视野、垂体及视神经的影响低于鞍上型脑膜瘤。眶上外侧入路、翼点入路安全性、术后治疗效果相

表1 鞍上型、鞍旁型脑膜瘤临床特点分析(例)

脑膜瘤类型	垂体受损	视力降低	视神经或视交叉受压	视野受损
鞍上型(n=53)	25(47.2%)	35(66.0%)	43(81.1%)	33(62.3%)
鞍旁型(n=67)	5(7.5%)*	23(34.3%)*	24(35.8%)*	18(26.9%)*

注:与鞍上型相应值比,* $P<0.05$

表2 鞍区脑膜瘤不同入路手术相关指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

手术入路	手术时间(min)	手术切口(cm)	术后住院时间(d)
翼点入路(n=68)	185.2±37.3	16.8±3.2	20.7±9.4
眶上外侧入路(n=52)	152.6±41.5*	9.6±1.6*	15.2±3.1*

注:与翼点入路相应值比,* $P<0.05$

似,但眶上外侧入路操作简便,能减少手术时间,减少手术创伤。

【参考文献】

- [1] 张加初,刘玉光. 分泌型脑膜瘤临床研究进展[J]. 中华神经医学杂志,2014,13(3):312-314.
- [2] 谭源福,肖绍文,张超元,等. 经外侧额下入路切除鞍结节脑膜瘤[J]. 中华神经外科杂志,2014,30(5):475-476.
- [3] Liu Y, Li F, Wang C. Clinical features and surgical treatment of asymptomatic meningiomas [J]. Turk Neurosurg, 2015, 25(1): 121-125.
- [4] Jee TK, Jo KI, Seol HJ, et al. Clinical features and treatment outcome of chordoid meningiomas in a single institute [J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2014, 56(3): 194-199.
- [5] Wang SS, Ying JB, Wei LF, et al. Guidance value of intracranial venous circulation evaluation to parasagittal meningioma operation [J]. Int J Clin Exp Med, 2015, 8(8): 13508-13515.

(上接第238页)

总之,PCT可作为神经外科术后颅内感染的诊断指标,对颅内感染的早期诊断有一定的指导作用。

【参考文献】

- [1] Assicot M, Gengrel D, Carsin H, et al. High serum procalcitonin concentrations in patients with sepsis and infenction [J]. Lancet, 1993, 341(8844): 515-518.
- [2] Zent F, Viallon A, Assicot M, et al. Procalcitonin serum concentrations and severity of sepsis [J]. Clin Inter Care, 1994, 5(Suppl 2): 89-98.
- [3] Alkoli UM1, Abd Al-Monem N, Abd El-Azim AA, et al. Serum procalcitonin in viral and bacterial meningitis [J]. J Glob Infect Dis, 2011, 3(1): 14-18.
- [4] Al-Nawas B, Krammer I, Shah PM. Procalcitonin in diagnosis of severe infections [J]. Eur J Med Res, 1996, 1(7): 331-333.
- [5] Lorrot M, Morhn F, Coste J. Procalcitonin in pediatric emergencies: comparison with C-reactive protein, interleukin 6 and interferon alpha in the differentiation between bacteria and viral infenction [J]. Presse Med, 2000, 29(3): 128-134
- [6] Marc E, Ménager C, Moulin F, et al. Procalcitonin and viral

- [6] 殷义明,陈 罂,王 中. 眶上外侧入路在鞍区肿瘤显微手术中的评估[J]. 中华医学杂志,2014,94:1956-1959.
- [7] Shiwa T, Oki K, Yoneda M, et al. A patient with an extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma and germ-line SDHB mutation accompanied by an atypical meningioma [J]. Intern Med, 2015, 54(18): 2355-2360.
- [8] Shimizu S, Osawa S, Sekiguchi T, et al. Modified one-piece supraorbital approach for orbital tumors: widely preserved orbital roof in a self-fitting flap [J]. J Neurol Surg B Skull Base, 2015, 76(6): 459-463.
- [9] 刘玉光,张泽立,王宏伟,等. 头部原发性硬膜外脑膜瘤的临床特点[J]. 中华医学杂志,2014,94(9):692-694.
- [10] 王洪财,孙成丰,陈 海,等. 脑膜瘤自发性出血的临床特点及机制探讨[J]. 中华神经外科杂志,2015,31:337-340.
- [11] 李 兵,鲁晓杰,李江安,等. 神经内镜辅助眶上锁孔入路切除鞍结节脑膜瘤[J]. 中华显微外科杂志,2016,39(2): 184-186.

(2016-09-26收稿,2016-12-30修回)

meningitis: reduction of unnecessary antibiotics by measurement during an outbreak [J]. Arch Pediatr, 2002, 9(4): 358-364.

- [7] Hoen B. Differentiating bacterial from viral meningitis: contribution of nonmicrobiological laboratory tests [J]. Med Mal Infect, 2009, 39(7-8): 468-472.
- [8] 王 艳,王谷声,周世俊. 血清与脑脊液降钙素原检测在儿童中枢神经系统感染的应用[J]. 右江医学,2012,40(3):347-348.
- [9] Jereb M, Muzlovic I, Hojker S, et al. Predictive value of serum and cerebrospinal fluid procalcitonin levels for the diagnosis of bacterial meningitis [J]. Infection, 2001, 29(4): 209-212.
- [10] Laifer G, Wasner M, Sendi P, et al. Dynamics of serum procalcitonin in patients after major neurosurgery [J]. Clin Microbiol Infect, 2005, 11(8): 679-681.
- [11] Chung YG, Won YS, Kwon YJ, et al. Comparison of serum CRP and procalcitonin in patients after spine surgery [J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2011, 49(1): 43-48.
- [12] 周振军,孙新林,文 平. 探讨降钙素原在颅脑手术后颅内感染的诊断价值[J]. 中华神经医学杂志,2013,12(6):621-624.

(2017-02-16收稿)