

· 综述 ·

自发性脑实质出血继发脑室出血的治疗进展

孙树平 综述 石长斌 审校

【关键词】自发性脑出血；脑室出血；治疗

【文章编号】1009-153X(2021)11-0891-03

【文献标志码】A

【中国图书资料分类号】R 743.34

脑室出血(intraventricular hemorrhage, IVH)是指血液破入脑室系统,分为原发性和继发性两种。继发性IVH较为常见,多见于自发性脑实质出血、外伤、动脉瘤破裂、血管畸形破裂,约54%的自发性脑实质出血继发IVH^[1]。IVH有较高的病死率、致残率,治疗复杂,并发症多,预后极差^[2]。本文就自发性脑实质出血继发IVH的治疗进展进行综述。

1 病理生理变化

IVH后,早期血肿堵塞脑室通道,可致急性脑积水;异常存在的红细胞、裂解产物及其他血液成分(凝血级联的元素、免疫细胞)与脑神经功能进行性损害有关,但具体机制不详^[3]。此外,脑脊液(cerebral spinal fluid, CSF)分泌增加与吸收障碍也是出血后脑积水(post-hemorrhagic hydrocephalus, PHH)的重要发生机制^[4]。

2 临床评分系统

对于IVH病人,脑室内的初始血量与预后直接相关^[5],因此,多种量表被临床用于量化出血的严重程度。目前,临床常用的IVH评测方法有:①Graeb评分,总分12分,1~4为轻度,5~8为中度,9~12为重度;②修正Graeb评分,Morgan等^[6]在Graeb评分基础上进行改良,总分32分。CLEAR IVH(phase II)及VISTA研究显示修正Graeb评分优势在于能够预测IVH病人预后^[7]。

3 治疗

研究证实,IVH预后不良的主要因素包括:脑室扩张程度、颅内压增高程度以及脑室内血肿体积

等。控制这些因素是治疗的主要目标^[8-10]。

3.1 脑室外引流术(external ventricular drainage, EVD) EVD是最早应用于IVH的急救与治疗的手术方式,操作简单,可快速引流脑脊液,缓解脑疝、颅内压增高;亦可在后续治疗中,持续引流血性脑脊液,清除脑室内血肿;还可逆向脑内注药、监测颅内压,从而指导治疗,因此,其在IVH的治疗中一直占有重要的地位^[11,12]。

文献报道标准测量和徒手定位置管的成功率无明显差异^[13]。影响EVD效果的主要因素是堵管事件^[14]。Ramayya等^[15]发现引流管脑室端位于患侧侧脑室或脑室间孔附近可减少堵管事件。还有文献报道引流管管径与堵管事件发生率呈负明显相关;快速移除引流管可减少住院时间,但对脑室-腹腔分流术风险没有明显影响;持续引流较间断引流可增加并发症的风险,如脑室引流管堵塞、脑室炎等^[16]。

研究显示,单侧与双侧引流的血肿清除率无明显差异,但双侧引流可增加颅内感染发生率^[17,18]。然而,文献报道双侧引流较单侧引流可明显提高血肿清除率,尤其是脑室内血肿体积>40 ml时^[18,19]。此外,张伟等^[20]报道双侧置管灌洗可明显加速血肿清除并降低颅内感染发生率。

3.2 神经内镜治疗 近年来,神经内镜在脑出血、微血管减压等方面应用广泛,且效果显著^[21,22]。神经内镜可在直视下清除血肿,还可经透明隔造瘘^[23]。相较于EVD,神经内镜治疗可明显降低病死率,提高血肿清除率,减少并发症发生率,尤其减少颅内感染发生率;加速脑脊液正常化,减少住院时间和远期永久分流率^[24]。神经内镜的优势^[25-28]:①快速清除血肿,降低颅内压,减少血液及其降解产物对脑组织毒性作用;②电凝脉络丛,减少脑脊液产生;③脑室壁血管少的特性,较适合行内镜手术;④EVD中可将管口放置适当位置;⑤可直接行第三脑室底造口,预防远期梗阻性脑积水。

神经内镜的难点包含以下几点:很难清除紧密粘附于脑室壁的血凝块;封闭系统的连续灌注可导致病理性颅内压增高;手术时间因操作空间狭小而延长;解剖学定位问题以及止血的潜在困难。

3.3 腰大池引流术 腰大池引流术从腰椎低位更低压力处引流,与EVD的脑脊液流动方向完全相反,优势在于:操作简单,可减少腰椎穿刺术负损伤;穿刺管较脑室引流管细,脑脊液流出缓慢,相对较安全;作为EVD的序贯治疗,可减少脑室置管时间,减少EVD的并发症;持续引流脑室内残余血块的降解产物,减少血性脑脊液对脑组织的炎性刺激;创造低压环境,促使蛛网膜下腔的陈旧红细胞向腰池方向移动,减轻陈旧红细胞对蛛网膜颗粒、腔隙的堵塞以及炎性刺激,促进脑脊液的吸收^[29]。

3.4 药物辅助治疗

3.4.1 纤溶药物 脑室纤溶药物的应用是安全、有效的^[30,31]。①CLEAR(phase III)试验发现^[6,32]:当IVH>20 ml,使用脑室内纤溶药物(intraventricular fibrinolysis, IVF)可改善病人预后;②亚组分析发现发病48 h内IVF治疗亦可以改善病人预后;③大剂量阿替普酶并不能明显改善血肿清除率,增加无症状出血及血肿周边水肿等并发症。此外,关于尿激酶与阿替普酶的使用,目前仍然存在争议。有研究报道尿激酶及阿替普酶均能有效地溶解脑室内积血,但尿激酶诱发脑室内炎性反应较小^[33]。

3.4.2 其他新型药物 动物实验发现:①肝素可以减轻脑出血后白质损伤,减少白质束内细胞凋亡^[34];②辛伐他汀可加速血肿吸收、减小脑室体积,减轻铁蓄积、增加室管膜纤毛细胞的存活,上调小胶质细胞CD36表达,促进小胶质细胞对红细胞的吞噬^[35];③间充质干细胞可抑制炎性反应,诱导脑出血后神经发生和改善病人神经功能^[36]。此外,研究发现炎症,除对脑神经的毒性作用外,还可通过激活脉络丛上皮TLR4受体和刺激NKCC1活性,诱导脑脊液高分泌(与红凝块降解的血红蛋白和血红素相关),从而促进出血后脑积水的形成。

综上所述,IVH病死率、致残率高。EVD是重要的治疗方法;但神经内镜可更快、更彻底的清除脑室内血肿,还可减轻血液代谢产物对神经功能的迟发性损害,改善病人预后。

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(2019-07-09 收稿, 2021-08-03 修回)