

## ·综述·

## 颅骨成形术对颅骨缺损病人神经功能影响的研究进展

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去骨瓣减压术是治疗恶性颅内压增高的有效措施,但术后会出现各种并发症,术后遗留的神经功能障碍及颅骨缺损造成的心理问题也对病人产生不良影响。颅骨成形术可增强脑葡萄糖代谢、脑血管储备能力、体位性血流调节和脑脊液循环,缓解颅骨缺损相关并发症<sup>[1]</sup>。本文主要概述颅骨成形术对颅骨缺损病人脑神经功能的影响。

### 1 颅骨缺损后主要的临床表现

去骨瓣减压术为挽救性手术,可降低病死率,但术后对病人神经功能产生严重的影响。术后常见的症状包括头晕、耳鸣、疲乏、缺损部位疼痛、反常性脑疝,以及癫痫发作、头痛、肢体麻木或瘫痪、感觉运动障碍、言语障碍、视觉障碍、认知障碍和精神障碍<sup>[2]</sup>。Mah 和 Kass<sup>[3]</sup>指出去骨瓣减压术后病人通常表现出神经功能缺损伴皮肤凹陷,称之为皮瓣下沉综合征。其发病机制可能涉及许多因素,包括大气压力、脑血流量、脑脊液流量、脑血管压力反应性、脑组织氧合与代谢等。

1.1 颅骨缺损对脑血流动力学的影响 颅骨缺损后,外源性大气压力作用于减压区,使硬脑膜及蛛网膜受压迫,刺激底层皮质组织,导致神经功能障碍;而静脉回流受阻及皮质瘢痕形成,又内源性增加大脑皮层和蛛网膜下腔的压力,从而使颅骨缺损区域的脑血流量降低,导致脑微循环缺血、缺氧,影响脑细胞的新陈代谢,最终出现神经功能损害<sup>[4]</sup>。Kemmling 等<sup>[5]</sup>研究表明颅骨缺损侧血流灌注明显减少。Beuriat 等<sup>[6]</sup>发现颅骨缺损侧脑组织的局部脑血流量

显著降低。蔡俊红等<sup>[7]</sup>发现颅骨缺损侧脑血容量及脑血流量明显降低。

1.2 颅骨缺损对脑脊液流体力学的影响 完整的颅骨形成密闭的空间,颅腔内容积相对恒定,而脑脊液和血液具有流动性,对颅内压的调节具有决定性作用。颅内压增高时,通过减少脑脊液分泌及增强吸收以缓解颅内压增高,继之再压缩脑血容量;去骨瓣减压术后,缺损部位失去了颅骨的支撑及保护作用,颅腔与大气相通,打破了颅腔内的生理平衡,使颅内压改变,从而改变脑脊液循环通路<sup>[8]</sup>。Halani 等<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现去骨瓣减压术后流经颅骨缺损侧的脑脊液减少,可能是去骨瓣后脑组织缺乏颅骨保护,直接受大气压力的影响,这种压力梯度对脑实质造成压迫,导致皮瓣、硬脑膜及蛛网膜黏连,导致脑脊液流出过多、吸收减少及代谢紊乱。颅骨缺损后颅内压出现波形不稳甚至波形变平,这种变化与颅内脑脊液分布和吸收紊乱有关,将导致脑积水的发生<sup>[10]</sup>。

1.3 颅骨缺损对神经电生理的影响 颅骨缺损使脑组织微循环障碍,导致脑细胞代谢紊乱,细胞充血水肿,血管通透性增高,脑血管损害,继而脑血流和脑代谢持续下降,脑细胞功能失代偿引起神经电生理改变,脑异常放电,增加癫痫的发生率<sup>[11]</sup>。Mader 等<sup>[12]</sup>从颅骨缺损病人脑电图中观察到增强或高幅度的节律活动,β节律可能类似于癫痫样棘波,被称为“裂口节律”。Lau 等<sup>[13]</sup>对颅骨缺损病人行脑电图检查后,观察到颅骨缺损可引起显著的信号和振幅变化。

### 2 颅骨成形术后临床表现的改善

颅骨成形术可改善体位性血流、脑血管储备能力、脑代谢,以及改善脑脊液流量。Ashayeri 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究指出95%的皮瓣下沉综合征病人脑电图出现异常改变,60%的病人在颅骨成形术后出现脑电图改善,其中以阵发性异常放电改善显著。Di Rienzo 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究表明,一些皮瓣下沉综合征的症状在颅骨成形术

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后可完全恢复,比例在34.6%~78%。Aloraidi等<sup>[16]</sup>系统综述显示,早期颅骨成形术不仅运动功能得到改善,同时认知功能等其他参数也出现改善。

**2.1 颅骨成形术对脑血流动力学的影响** Woo等<sup>[17]</sup>发现颅骨成形术后脑血流量平均增加25 ml/(100 g·min),术后脑血流量平均增加86%,半数区域脑血流量增加了两倍以上。Wen等<sup>[18]</sup>研究表明颅骨成形术后缺损侧与对侧脑血流量的差值缩小。Song等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现颅骨成形术后双侧大脑中动脉的血流速度均增加。Halani等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现颅骨成形术后缺损侧脑血流量恢复到同侧正常数值。Kemmling等<sup>[5]</sup>报道颅骨成形术后缺损侧灌注改善,脑血流量和脑血容量增加,平均通过时间减少。

**2.2 颅骨成形术对脑脊液流体动力学的影响** 颅骨完整时,颅内容物与大气不相通,从而产生一定的压力梯度,蛛网膜颗粒作为依赖压力的单向瓣膜,通过动脉搏动产生的压力变化吸收脑脊液,颅腔、脊髓腔内脑脊液循环通过血管搏动维持,血管内、间质和脑室内液体交换也受脉动压力影响。去骨瓣减压使颅骨由封闭转为开放,导致搏动性脑脊液流体力学的障碍;颅骨成形术使缺损区闭合,恢复脉动压力变化,改善脑脊液循环。Ozoner等<sup>[20]</sup>研究表明,去骨瓣减压术可导致脑脊液循环动力学的改变,脑脊液在脑室、颅内蛛网膜下腔异常积聚,导致脑积水,颅骨成形术会降低脑积水的风险。

**2.3 颅骨成形术对神经电生理的影响** 龙潮新等<sup>[4]</sup>研究发现25例病人中,9例颅骨成形术后异常脑电图得到改善,同时颅骨缺损重建可减轻头皮对大脑皮质的直接压迫,解除瘢痕粘连,这些改变可影响大脑皮质的电生理活动,降低癫痫的发生率,避免神经功能的进一步受损。张逵等<sup>[21]</sup>对60例颅骨缺损病人在颅骨成形术前后行定量脑电图检查,比较δ、θ、α频段相对功率值,发现颅骨成形术1个月δ波减弱、α波得到了强化,表明脑功能出现改善。

### 3 总结与展望

颅骨缺损后因颅内压改变、脑血流改变、脑脊液循环改变及脑电活动改变等造成继发神经损伤,导致神经功能障碍甚至心理、精神障碍。这种神经功能损害具有可逆性,在颅骨成形术后可得到改善。最近研究发现认知功能障碍也极大影响病人的预后,但目前对认知功能的研究较少,其原因可能为缺乏相关的筛查,仅10%的颅骨缺损病人接受了认知功能测量<sup>[22]</sup>。有研究也指出S100B蛋白及神经丝轻

链蛋白等脑损伤生物标志物与病人神经精神症状、功能障碍相关,但在颅骨缺损病人中研究甚少,且在颅骨成形术后无相关对比评价。因此,需进一步研究颅骨成形术后病人神经功能恢复的机制,并加强认知功能的筛查与评估,以更好地探讨颅骨成形术与神经功能变化的关系。

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