

## · 论著 ·

# 脑膜瘤术后抗凝治疗与颅内出血和血栓栓塞并发症的关系

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**【摘要】目的**探讨脑膜瘤术后抗凝治疗(AC)与颅内出血(PH)和血栓栓塞(TE)并发症的关系。**方法**回顾性分析2016年1月至2022年12月手术治疗的271例脑膜瘤的临床资料。主要终点为颅内出血和血栓栓塞(包括肠系膜栓塞、肺栓塞、深静脉血栓形成、脑梗塞、心肌梗塞);次要终点为术后30 d死亡,采用改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分评估临床预后。**结果**11例(4.05%)术后发生血栓栓塞,中位时间为术后11.17(IQR:3.71~16.79)d;其中7例为肺栓塞,4例为深静脉血栓形成。16例(5.90%)术后发生颅内出血,中位时间为术后18.50(IQR:4~64)h,其中13例发生在术后24 h内,3例在服用抗凝剂后CT扫描发现出血。多因素logistic回归分析显示抗凝治疗启动时间延迟脑膜瘤术发生血栓栓塞、颅内出血的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。11例血栓栓塞中,8例(72.73%)mRS评分3~6分,16例颅内出血中,7例(43.75%)mRS评分3~6分。4例死亡,其中2例死于肺栓塞,1例颅内出血并脓毒性休克病人放弃治疗后死亡,1例颅内出血死于不明原因的脑梗死。**结论**脑膜瘤术后延迟抗凝治疗会增加颅内出血、血栓栓塞的风险。而血栓栓塞对预后的影响大于颅内出血,因此建议脑膜瘤术后早期启动预防性抗凝治疗。

**【关键词】**脑膜瘤;显微手术;抗凝治疗;术后出血;术后血栓栓塞

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**Relationship between postoperative anticoagulant treatment and postoperative intracranial hemorrhage and thromboembolic events in patients with meningiomas**

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate the relationship between postoperative anticoagulant therapy (AC) and postoperative intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) and thromboembolic events (TE) in patients with meningiomas. **Methods** The clinical data of 271 patients with meningiomas underwent microsurgery from January 2016 to December 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. The primary end points were postoperative ICH and TE (including mesenteric embolism, pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis, cerebral infarction, myocardial infarction). The secondary endpoint was death at 30 days after surgery, and the clinical outcome was assessed using the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score. **Results** Eleven patients (4.05%; 7 pulmonary embolism and 4 deep vein thrombosis) suffered from TE, and the median time of occurrence was 11.17 (IQR: 3.71~16.79) days. ICH occurred in 16 patients (5.90%); the median time was 18.50 (IQR: 4~64) h after surgery; 13 patients occurred within 24 h after surgery and 3 were found bleeding by CT scan after AC therapy. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that delayed AC therapy was an independent risk factor for ICH and TE ( $P<0.05$ ). Of 11 patients with TE, 8 patients (72.73%) had a mRS score of 3~6. Of 16 patients with ICH, 7 patients (43.75%) had a mRS score of 3~6. Four patients died, of whom 2 died of pulmonary embolism, 1 died of ICH and septic shock after abandoning treatment, and 1 died of cerebral infarction of unknown cause. **Conclusions** Delayed AC therapy may increase the risk of ICH and TE in patients with meningiomas after operation. TE has a greater impact than ICH on prognosis of patients with meningiomas, so it is recommended to start preventive AC therapy early after surgery.

**【Key words】**Meningiomas; Microsurgery; Anticoagulant therapy; Postoperative intracranial hemorrhage; Thromboembolic events

在颅脑手术围手术期管理中,预防性抗凝治疗的必要性和颅内出血风险是必须要慎重权衡的问题<sup>[1~3]</sup>。目前,需要颅脑损伤病人择期手术期间连续、不

连续或桥接抗凝治疗和抗血小板治疗的方案尚未达成统一意见<sup>[4~6]</sup>。本文探讨脑膜瘤围手术期抗凝治疗与术后颅内出血和并发症的关系。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 病例选择标准** 纳入标准:①术前检查无明显手术禁忌症且符合脑膜瘤切除术指征;②术后病理证

实为脑膜瘤;③既往无颅内出血和血栓栓塞病史。排除标准:①围手术期抗凝治疗方案数据缺失;②年龄≤18周岁;③缺少30 d随访数据。

**1.2 研究对象** 回顾性分析2016年1月至2022年12月手术治疗的271例脑膜瘤的临床资料,其中男80例,女191例;年龄25~86岁,平均(60.74±13.43)岁。肿瘤部位:大脑凸面131例,颅底52例,大脑镰旁41例,小脑30例,脑桥小脑角17例。肿瘤大小: $\leq 4$  cm有186例,>4 cm有85例。

**1.3 治疗方法** ①手术治疗:气管插管全麻,根据肿瘤部位选择合适的手术入路。术中使用超声刀切除肿瘤,总原则是保证手术安全前提下全切除肿瘤。②抗凝治疗:根据文献[7]报道的方法、已知的危险因素和合并疾病进行抗凝治疗,药物包括普通肝素、华法林、阿哌沙班、低分子肝素等。术后24 h内常规CT扫描,出现新发神经功能缺损时立即CT扫描,只要CT没有显示出血迹象,开始预防性抗凝治疗。围手术期出血的病人在CT复查确定没有出血增加的迹象3~5 d后进行抗凝治疗。术前口服抗凝药治疗,至少中断3周。

**1.4 观察指标** 主要终点为颅内出血和血栓栓塞(包括肠系膜栓塞、肺栓塞、深静脉血栓形成、脑梗塞、心肌梗塞);次要终点为术后30 d死亡,采用改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin scale, mRS)评分评估临床预后。颅内出血根据剧烈头痛、呕吐、神经功能障碍等临床症状,结合脑部CT或MRI等影像学检查及脑血管检查进行诊断。经超声检查、静脉造影、CTA、肺动脉造影或核素肺通气/灌注显像等联合凝血指标进行诊断。

**1.5 统计学分析** 使用SPSS 26.0软件分析;定量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,使用t检验;定性资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;使用多因素logistic回归模型分析危险因素; $P<0.05$ 认为差异具有统计意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 术后颅内出血和并发症的发生率** 术后随访30 d,11例(4.05%)发生血栓栓塞并发症,中位时间为术后11.17(3.71~16.79)d;其中7例为肺栓塞,4例为深静脉血栓形成;4例术后24 h内开始抗凝治疗。16例(5.90%)术后发生颅内出血,中位时间为术后18.50(IQR:4~64)h,其中13例发生在术后24 h内,3例在服用抗凝剂后CT扫描发现出血;9例再次手术。

**2.2 术后发生血栓栓塞的危险因素** 单因素分析显示,年龄、术前凝血功能障碍、国际标准化比值(interna-

tional normalized ratio, INR)、白细胞、收缩压和舒张压、手术时间抗凝治疗与术后有关( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。多因素logistic回归分析显示抗凝治疗启动时间延迟、峰值白细胞增高、谷值INR降低为脑膜瘤术后发生血栓栓塞的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

**2.3 术后发生颅内出血的危险因素** 单因素分析显示,使用激素、凝血功能障碍、峰值收缩压、峰值白细胞、峰值血肌酐、谷值INR、抗凝治疗与术后颅内出血有关( $P<0.05$ ,表1)。多因素logistic回归分析显示抗凝治疗启动延迟为脑膜瘤术后发生颅内出血的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ ,表2)。

**2.4 临床预后** 11例血栓栓塞中,8例(72.73%)mRS评分3~6分。16例颅内出血中,7例(43.75%)mRS评分3~6分。4例死亡,其中2例死于肺栓塞,1例颅内出血并脓毒性休克病人放弃治疗后死亡,1例颅内出血死于不明原因的脑梗死。

## 3 讨论

目前,脑膜瘤开颅手术预防性抗凝治疗的启动时间与术后颅内出血、血栓栓塞的关系尚不明确<sup>[8]</sup>。文献报道,术后24 h内使用抗凝药物是安全的<sup>[9]</sup>;而且,抗凝治疗可有效预防血栓栓塞并发症<sup>[10,11]</sup>。文献报道,脑膜瘤术后血栓栓塞发生率在3%~72%<sup>[12]</sup>。但脑膜瘤术后发生血栓栓塞的确切机制尚不清楚,有学者提出一些假设,包括手术干预刺激脑凝血酶表达、类固醇治疗以及肿瘤释放的激素和炎症因子增加<sup>[12]</sup>。Rizzo等<sup>[13]</sup>纳入665例脑膜瘤,术后78例发生血栓栓塞,其中26例在血栓栓塞发生后立即接受抗凝治疗,32例延迟23.5 d后接受抗凝治疗,其余20例未接受抗凝治疗,结果表明,26例血栓栓塞发生后立即接受抗凝治疗的病人中有2例出现症状性血栓栓塞,而20例未接受抗凝治疗的病人中有11例出现症状性血栓栓塞。这提示抗凝治疗可明显降低血栓栓塞发生率。本文结果表明,术后抗凝治疗启动越晚,血栓栓塞风险越高。但是本文血栓栓塞病人数量较少,可能不能提供良好的模型拟合。即便如此,术后抗凝治疗延迟对血栓栓塞风险的影响也是显著的。

De Melo Junior等<sup>[10]</sup>纳入53例颅脑术后发生血栓栓塞并在30 d内开始抗凝治疗的病人,发现接受华法林治疗的病人的颅内出血发生率更高,其中2例死亡,而直接口服抗凝剂治疗的病人或接受低分子肝素治疗的病人后遗症事件为零。而最近Rizzo等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明,接受阿哌沙班治疗血栓栓塞的病人只有一次颅内出血事件,在长期抗凝治疗的病人中,1

表1 脑膜瘤术后发生颅内出血和血栓栓塞并发症危险因素的单因素分析

危险因素	血栓栓塞		颅内出血	
	无(n=260)	有(n=11)	无(n=255)	有(n=16)
性别(例,男/女)	77/183	3/8	73/182	7/9
年龄(岁)	60.41±13.41	68.54±12.04*	60.66±13.41	62.0±14.14
体重指数(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.25±5.25	26.67±4.43	24.36±5.32	24.24±3.73
术前抗凝治疗(例)	36(13.85%)	2(18.18%)	34(13.33%)	4(25.0%)
吸烟史(例)	32(12.31%)	3(27.27%)	34(13.33%)	1(6.25%)
使用激素(例)	136(52.31%)	8(72.73%)	130(50.98%)	14(87.50%) <sup>#</sup>
凝血功能障碍(例)	12(4.61%)	2(18.18%)*	11(4.31%)	3(18.75%) <sup>#</sup>
峰值SBP(mmHg)	155.08±20.81	175.0±20.12*	154.84±20.85	172.50±18.71 <sup>#</sup>
峰值DBP(mmHg)	69.26±14.21	79.09±13.38*	69.35±14.38	74.69±12.04
峰值PLT(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	269.50(222.50~325.50)	276.00(251.50~405.50)	267.00(222.50~321.50)	267.00(222.50~321.50) <sup>#</sup>
峰值WBC(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	12.80(9.95~16.60)	16.60(15.65~19.35)*	12.80(9.90~16.50)	17.90(15.00~22.65) <sup>#</sup>
峰值SCr(μmol/L)	72.00(64.00~86.00)	90.00(67.00~102.50)	0.42(0.40~0.45)	93.50(76.50~117.50)
峰值HCT(%)	0.41(0.39~0.43)	0.42(0.41~0.44)	0.42(0.40~0.45)	0.42(0.40~0.45)
峰值APTT(s)	28.80(26.75~30.70)	29.40(26.75~78.70)	28.80(26.75~30.70)	29.50(26.65~32.00)
峰值血钠(mmol/L)	143.00(141.00~144.40)	144.00(140.25~147.00)	143.00(141.00~144.65)	142.00(141.15~145.15)
谷值INR	0.86(0.79~0.93)	0.70(0.65~0.77)*	0.86(0.79~0.93)	0.81(0.68~0.88) <sup>#</sup>
手术时间(min)	268.50(195.50~356.00)	373.00(297.50~485.50)*	269.00(193.50~358.00)	317.00(241.50~454.50)
AC启动时间(min)	29.00(27.00~50.50)	72.00(48.00~96.00)*	29.00(27.00~50.00)	61.00(26.00~87.00) <sup>#</sup>

注:与无血栓栓塞组相应值比,\* P<0.05;与无颅内出血组相应值比,# P<0.05;SBP. 收缩压;DBP. 舒张压;PLT. 血小板;WBC. 白细胞;SCr. 血肌酐;HCT. 红细胞比积;APTT. 活化部分凝血活酶时间;INR. 国际标准化比值;AC. 抗凝治疗

表2 脑膜瘤术后发生颅内出血和血栓栓塞并发症危险因素的多因素logistic回归分析

危险因素	血栓栓塞		颅内出血	
	比值比(95%置信区间)	P值	比值比(95%置信区间)	P值
年龄	1.040(0.972~1.112)	0.256	-	-
使用激素	-	-	3.939(0.710~21.861)	0.117
凝血功能障碍	5.445(0.692~42.842)	0.107	4.580(0.817~25.659)	0.084
峰值收缩压	1.009(0.966~1.054)	0.700	1.028(0.994~1.063)	0.107
峰值舒张压	1.022(0.982~1.063)	0.281	-	-
峰值白细胞	1.246(1.024~1.515)	0.028	1.026(0.943~1.117)	0.553
峰值血肌酐	-	-	1.015(1.001~1.031)	0.053
谷值国际标准化比值	0.936(0.891~0.982)	0.007	0.963(0.927~1.001)	0.056
手术时间	1.005(0.999~1.010)	0.078	-	-
抗凝治疗启动时间	1.024(1.009~1.040)	0.001	1.014(1.002~1.026)	0.019

例出现非创伤性硬膜外血肿,术后10 d恢复抗凝治疗。因此,我们认为脑膜瘤病人围手术期预防性肝素化治疗颅内出血是安全的。此外,Nittby等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现,大多数术后出血病人没有进行任何形式的抗凝治疗。本文16例颅内出血中,只有3例(18.75%)进行预防性抗凝治疗;多因素logistic回归分析显示术后抗凝治疗延迟是颅内出血的独立危险因素。

本文没有病人单纯由于术后出血而死亡,2例死

于肺栓塞,1例颅内出血并脓毒性休克病人放弃治疗后死亡,1例颅内出血死于不明原因的脑梗死。临幊上,颅内出血似乎比血栓栓塞更容易治疗,存活率也更高。脑膜瘤术发生颅内出血和血栓栓塞与多种因素有关,但本研究是一项单中心回顾性研究,纳入的样本量较少,时间跨度过大,年龄也不够均匀,且缺乏对照组,无法证实围手术期的抗凝治疗效果。因此为了进一步阐明脑膜瘤围手术期抗凝治疗的价

值,建议设计一项前瞻性随机研究,比较持续预防性抗凝治疗与现有方案对治疗结局的影响。

总之,脑膜瘤术后颅内出血主要是手术本身或疾病史的并发症,而不是药物预防的作用。尽管血栓栓塞和颅内出血都会影响病人的预后,但血栓栓塞对病人预后的影响更严重。

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