

· 论 著 ·

# 锥颅软通道引流术治疗儿童急性创伤性颅内血肿

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨 CT 定位辅助锥颅软通道引流术治疗儿童急性创伤性颅内血肿的疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析 2016 年 5 月至 2021 年 10 月收治的 42 例急性创伤性颅内血肿患儿的临床资料。**结果** 硬膜外血肿 26 例,血肿量( $25.5\pm 5.53$ )ml;脑挫裂伤并颅内血肿 12 例(单发 8 例,多发 4 例),血肿量( $20.25\pm 2.2$ )ml;基底节区血肿 4 例,血肿量( $20.75\pm 2.38$ )ml。行 CT 定位锥颅穿刺软通道引流术,引流 2~5 d,引流量 20~60 ml。42 例患儿均顺利出院,无颅内感染及迟发性出血等并发症,无癫痫发作。出院时,6 例患儿肢体轻瘫,康复治疗半年基本恢复正常生活、学习;其余 36 例疗效满意,认知力、理解力正常,肢体功能恢复好,生活自理能力好。**结论** 儿童对颅脑损伤开颅手术耐受力差,极易造成失血性休克、内环境紊乱,开颅风险高于成人。对伴有血肿的急性颅脑损伤患儿,行 CT 定位辅助锥颅穿刺软通道引流术,创伤小,恢复快,能够减少患儿的风险与痛苦,并可取得优良的疗效。

**【关键词】** 急性颅脑损伤;颅内血肿;锥颅引流术;儿童

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## Cranial puncture and drainage under CT guidance for acute traumatic intracranial hematomas in children

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the clinical efficacy of CT-guided cranial puncture and drainage for pediatric acute traumatic intracranial hematomas. **Methods** The clinical data of 42 children with acute traumatic intracranial hematomas treated from May 2016 to October 2021 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Twenty-six patients had epidural hematomas with a mean hematoma volume of ( $25.5\pm 5.53$ ) ml. Twelve patients had cerebral contusion and laceration complicated with intracerebral hematoma with a mean hematoma volume of ( $20.25\pm 2.2$ ) ml. Four patients had hematoma in basal ganglia with a mean hematoma volume of ( $20.75\pm 2.38$ ) ml. Cranial puncture and drainage under CT guidance was performed in all 42 children for 2~5 days with a drainage volume of 20~60 ml. All 42 patients were discharged from hospital without intracranial infection, delayed hemorrhage, seizure and other complications. On discharge, 6 patients had limb palsy, which was returned to normal after rehabilitation treatment for half a year, and the other 36 patients had satisfactory curative effect, normal cognition and understanding, good recovery of limb function, and good self-care ability. **Conclusions** Children have poor tolerance to craniotomy for traumatic brain injury, which is easy to cause hemorrhagic shock and internal environment disorder, and the risk of craniotomy is higher than that of adults. For children with acute traumatic brain injury accompanied by hematoma, Cranial puncture and drainage assisted with CT positioning is less traumatic, faster recovery, and can reduce the risk and pain of children, and can obtain excellent curative effect.

**【Key words】** Traumatic brain injury; Intracranial hematomas; Cranial puncture and drainage; Children

颅脑损伤是引起儿童死亡和残疾的常见原因。儿童的生理特性决定了其对颅脑损伤及手术治疗耐受性差<sup>[1]</sup>,微创治疗是符合其生理特性的选择。2016 年 5 月至 2021 年 10 月收治 42 例伴有颅内血肿的颅脑损伤患儿,经 CT 明确血肿部位、出血类型、出血量及脑挫裂伤程度等,选择锥颅软通道引流术治疗,取得优良的效果,现总结如下。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 42 例中,男性 30 例,女性 12 例;年龄 2~14 岁,平均( $8.0\pm 3.9$ )岁;入院 GCS 评分 8~14 分,其中浅昏迷 8 例,朦胧 12 例,嗜睡 22 例。交通事故伤 25 例,跌落伤 11 例,外物击伤 6 例。受伤至手术时间 6~50 h,平均( $17.95\pm 11.62$ )h。硬膜外血肿 26 例,血肿量( $25.5\pm 5.53$ )ml。脑挫裂伤并颅内血肿 12 例(单发 8 例,多发 4 例),血肿量( $20.25\pm 2.2$ )ml。基底节区血肿 4 例,血肿量( $20.75\pm 2.38$ )ml。

1.2 治疗方法 术前头皮上贴金属标记行 CT 定位,以确定穿刺点及穿刺方向。局麻下(必要时全麻),

使用锥颅钻钻破颅骨、硬膜,置入引流管,注意避开额窦,回抽可见暗红色液体流出,固定引流管于头皮。对脑内血肿,术中置入颅内压监测探头至脑膜下或脑室内行颅内压监测。术后常规行头部CT复查明确引流管位置及有无再出血情况(图1)。术后根据具体情况应用尿激酶,常规留置引流管2~5 d。

2 结果

42例患儿均顺利出院,无颅内感染及迟发性出血等并发症,无癫痫发作。出院时,6例患儿肢体轻瘫,康复治疗半年基本恢复正常生活、学习;其余36例疗效满意,认知力、理解力正常,肢体功能恢复好,生活自理能力好。

3 讨论

3.1 儿童颅脑损伤临床特点 儿童颅脑损伤常见原因有跌落、交通事故及外物击伤。其临床特点:①儿童头部软组织血供丰富,一旦损伤出血是致命性失血性休克的一个潜在原因<sup>[2,3]</sup>,尤其婴幼儿,即使颅内无明显出血,仅头皮出血也易产生失血性休克;②小儿颅骨较薄,富于弹性,伤后易变形,骨折多表现为局部“乒乓球”样凹陷性骨折<sup>[4]</sup>;③儿童蛛网膜下腔间隙大,脑脊液含量明显高于成人,受伤时脑组织移动度大,脑组织缓冲能力强,所以原发性损伤重,对冲

伤较轻<sup>[4]</sup>;④患儿原发性脑干损伤及弥漫性轴索损伤发生率高于成人,病情变化快,可出现乳酸过高及凝血功能障碍、血容量低等表现,多发生失血性休克<sup>[4]</sup>;⑤小儿颅脑损伤后癫痫发生率为10.1%,远高于成人<sup>[4]</sup>;⑥儿童颅骨薄、颅骨内板骨沟浅不易造成硬脑膜血管损伤,加之颅骨与硬脑膜贴附较紧,因此儿童硬脑膜外血肿发生几率较成年人低。

3.2 选择锥颅穿刺引流术的适应证 ①硬膜外血肿吸收十分缓慢,甚至有部分血肿无法吸收而机化<sup>[5]</sup>,脑组织长期受压,严重影响小儿脑组织发育。硬膜外血肿手术治疗效果好,可以放宽手术指征<sup>[6]</sup>,尤其是跨上矢状窦中后段与横窦部位的硬脑膜外血肿应积极行微创手术治疗,静脉窦长期受压会出现闭塞导致颅内压增高<sup>[7]</sup>。所以儿童硬膜外血肿自行吸收缓慢,头痛时间长,影响正常生活、学习,钻孔引流术创伤小、操作简单、恢复快,能使患儿尽早返回校园。②脑挫裂伤并明显占位效应血肿容易诱发癫痫,并且血肿循环至脑室可能导致脑积水,尤其是多发伤患儿,对全麻开颅手术耐受力差,极易造成失血性休克、内环境紊乱<sup>[3]</sup>,感染风险高。术后脑积水行脑室-腹腔分流术,多发挫伤可能需要多次手术,手术疤痕也会对患儿心理造成极大影响<sup>[8]</sup>。微创手术可以对单个及多个部位血肿进行定位穿刺,尤其对位于功能区的血肿,损伤小,操作简单,时间短,甚至有时在局麻下就可完成,能够尽早减轻颅内压,降低脑疝发生几率,改善病人意识状态及神经功能障碍,并且通过置入颅内压监测装置<sup>[1]</sup>,能够随时了解颅内压的变化,这对于监测病人病情变化是至关重要的。③大样本钻孔引流术研究发现,在引流血肿过程中,血肿周边的水肿也明显减轻,所以甘露醇用量会大大降低,能够减少电解质紊乱及肾功能损伤。

3.3 钻孔引流术后注意事项 ①术后常规行头部CT复查了解引流管位置是否理想、明确有无再出血情况。②监测病人生命体征,观察意识及瞳孔变化、颅内压及引流量,若意识障碍加深,颅内压过高、引流量大或有鲜红色液体流出应及时行头部CT复查,排除颅内再出血可能,必要时行开颅血肿清除术<sup>[4,9]</sup>。③重型颅脑损伤尤其是多发伤患儿,易发生多脏器功能障碍及内环境紊乱,应监测患儿肝肾功能、电解质、血乳酸、凝血功能及24 h出入量<sup>[10]</sup>,必要时请相关科室会诊协同治疗。

但是,锥颅穿刺引流术在儿童急性颅脑损伤中的应用有一定局限性,在脑疝形成的情况下,首选开颅血肿清除+去骨瓣减压术。我们选择浅昏迷至嗜

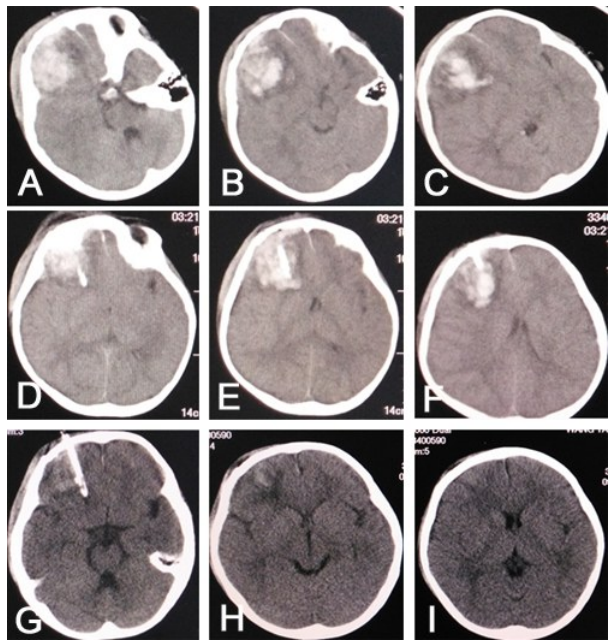


图1 儿童右侧额叶挫裂伤并血肿锥颅引流术治疗前后头颅CT  
A~C. 术前头部CT示右侧额叶挫伤并血肿;D~F. 伤后7 h锥颅引流术后复查头部CT;G~I. 术后4 d复查头部CT相视血肿基本清除,周围水肿减轻,脑室受压解除

睡、GCS 评分 8~14 分、非脑疝患儿,对伴硬膜外血肿、脑挫裂伤并血肿(单部位、多部位)及基底节区出血,在家属同意情况下进行微创手术,操作简单,住院时间短、费用低且治疗效果好,术后癫痫、颅内感染等并发症少。

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