

· 论著 ·

经鼻蝶入路神经内镜手术治疗症状性 Rathke 囊肿的疗效分析

蒲天佑 韩国强 刘窗溪 伍敏 张海旺 罗涛

【摘要】目的 探讨症状性 Rathke 囊肿的临床特征及经鼻蝶入路神经内镜手术治疗的疗效。方法 回顾性分析 2016 年 8 月至 2021 年 8 月神经内镜手术治疗的 53 例症状性 RCCs 的临床资料。结果 头痛、头晕 44 例, 视觉诱发电位异常 43 例, 视力下降 27 例, 视野缺损 23 例, 垂体激素功能紊乱 29 例。MRI 显示囊肿最大直径 10~38 mm, 平均(15.2±0.8)mm; 其中≤15 mm 有 36 例, >15 mm 有 17 例; 囊肿主体位于鞍内 25 例, 鞍内-鞍上 28 例。囊肿全切除 30 例, 大部分切除或仅行囊肿开窗引流 23 例。术后发生电解质紊乱 25 例, 垂体功能低下 14 例, 颅神经损伤 7 例, 脑脊液鼻漏 4 例。出院后随访 3~60 个月, 平均(13.5±5.6) 个月; 复发 6 例(11.3%), 复发时间 13~52 个月, 平均(21.5±4.9) 月; 2 例再次手术治疗, 4 例随访观察。结论 症状性 RCCs 的临床表现多种多样且缺乏特异性, MRI 是术前评估的主要方法。经鼻蝶入路神经内镜手术治疗的疗效良好。

【关键词】Rathke 囊肿; 影像学特点; 临床特征; 经鼻蝶入路; 神经内镜手术; 疗效

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Efficacy of endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal surgery for patients with symptomatic Rathke's cleft cysts

PU Tian-you, HAN Guo-qiang, LIU Chuang-xi, WU Min, ZHANG Hai-wang, LUO Tao. Department of Neurosurgery, Guizhou Provincial People's Hospital, Guiyang 550002, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics of symptomatic Rathke's cleft cysts (RCCs) and the outcomes of endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal surgery (EETS) for RCCs. Methods The clinical data of 53 patients with symptomatic RCCs who underwent EETS from August 2016 to August 2021 were analyzed retrospectively. Results Forty-four patients presented with headache and dizziness, 43 with abnormal visual evoked potentials, 27 with visual impairment, 23 with visual field defect, and 29 with pituitary hormone dysfunction. MRI showed that the maximum diameter of cysts ranged from 10 to 38 mm, with an average of (15.2±0.8) mm. The cysts' diameter ≤15 mm were found in 36 patients and >15 mm in 17 patients. The main bodies of cysts were located intrasellarly in 25 patients and intrasellar-suprasellarly in 28. The cysts were totally resected in 30 patients, and great partially or drainage in 23. Electrolyte disturbance occurred in 25 patients, hypopituitarism in 14, cranial nerve injury in 7 and cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhea in 4 after operation. The patients were followed up for 3~60 months after discharge, with an average of (13.5±5.6) months. Six patients (11.3%) recurred, and the recurrence time was 13~52 months, with an average of (21.5±4.9) months. Two patients were re-operated and four were followed up. Conclusions The clinical manifestations of symptomatic RCCs are varied and lack of specificity. MRI is the main method of preoperative evaluation. The efficacy of EETS is good for patients with symptomatic RCCs.

【Key words】Rathke's cleft cyst; Radiological features; Clinical features; Endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal surgery; Efficacy

Rathke 囊肿(Rathke's cleft cysts, RCCs)是胚胎时期 Rathke 囊残余的上皮组织发生的良性肿瘤, 常规尸检发现率在 12%~33%^[1]。RCCs 多位于鞍内, 也可向鞍上发展。RCCS 的临床表现缺乏特异性, 影像学表现也呈多样化。目前, RCCS 的手术方法仍存在

争议。本文探讨 RCCs 的临床特点与神经内镜手术的疗效, 为提供临床参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析 2016 年 8 月至 2021 年 8 月神经内镜手术治疗并经术后病理证实的 53 例 RCCs 的临床资料, 其中男 21 例, 女 32 例; 年龄 19~64 岁, 平均(37.9±15.6)岁。本研究方案经由贵州省人民医院伦理委员会审批(批号: 2023(年)228 号), 所纳入病人均签署知情同意书。

1.2 临床表现 头痛、头晕 44 例; 视力、视野异常 37 例, 其中视力<1.0 有 27 例(仅存光感 4 例), 视野缺损

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作者单位: 550002 贵阳, 贵州省人民医院神经外科(蒲天佑、韩国强、刘窗溪、伍敏、张海旺、罗涛)

通讯作者: 罗涛, E-mail: luotao@gz5055.com

23例(双眼视野缺损18例,单眼视野缺损5例);视觉诱发电位异常43例,其中重度异常9例,主要表现为双眼全野、半野刺激皮层电位分化欠佳,潜伏期延长。血清激素水平异常29例,其中生长激素水平降低10例,性腺激素水平降低9例,甲状腺功能减退6例,皮质醇水平降低6例,泌乳素水平轻度升高5例。

1.3 影像学表现 囊肿最大直径10~38 mm,平均(15.2 ± 0.8)mm。囊肿最大直径≤15 mm有36例,>15 mm有17例。囊肿主体位于鞍内25例,位于鞍内-鞍上28例。CT表现为高密度为主29例,等密度为主10例,低密度为主9例,混杂密度5例。MRI T₁WI高信号为主23例,等信号为主9例,低信号为主15例,混杂信号6例;T₂WI高信号为主33例,等信号为主9例,低信号为主7例,混杂信号4例;囊内结节状T₂WI呈低信号30例(图1);MRI增强后无强化28例,环形强化16例,结节状强化9例。

1.4 手术方法 所有病人均采用经鼻蝶入路神经内镜手术,术中采用德国Karlstorz神经内镜系统。术中不常规做鼻腔带蒂粘膜瓣,选取鞍底硬膜最薄处或张力最大处,切开鞍底硬膜,切开范围视张力大小而定。对囊内容物充分吸引、冲洗、刮除,囊壁采用吸引器进行剥离与牵拉,若发现剥离困难或界面明显出血时,双极电凝小功率灼烧游离的囊壁后停止处理,避免过度牵拉,剥离囊壁时避免损伤正常垂体、破坏鞍底硬膜完整。术中未发现脑脊液漏,行开窗引流,不行人工材料和脂肪组织的填入;若发现脑脊液漏或可疑脑脊液漏时,填塞人工硬膜,并行鼻腔带蒂粘膜修补。

2 结果

2.1 囊肿的切除情况 全切除(彻底清除囊内容物并切除囊壁>90%)30例(69.8%),大部分切除(彻底清除囊内容物并囊壁切除<90%或仅行囊肿开窗引流)23例(30.2%)。

2.2 术后并发症 电解质紊乱25例,其中低钠血症21例,高钠血症4例。垂体功能低下14例,予以激素替代治疗后好转。颅神经损伤7例,其中短暂性视力下降5例,动眼神经麻痹2例,均发生在术后1 d,给予减轻水肿、营养神经治疗后恢复正常。脑脊液漏4例,其中3例再次行手术修补,1例行腰大池引流。

2.3 随访结果 采用电话和门诊随访3~60个月,平均(13.5 ± 5.6)个月。复发6例(11.3%),复发时间13~52个月,平均(21.5 ± 4.9)月;2例出现症状,再次手术治

疗;4例无症状,随访观察。

3 讨论

3.1 临床特点 RCCs属于先天性上皮组织良性肿瘤,多数位于鞍内,也可向鞍上生长。因影像学检查的普及,多数RCCs在未出现临床症状时被发现。随着病程的进展,RCCs病人逐渐出现症状,其中以头痛、头晕、视力下降、垂体功能紊乱最为多见^[1]。RCCs的症状多与囊肿压迫周围结构、囊内容物的炎症刺激有关,其中视力下降与囊肿位置、大小有关,垂体功能紊乱是正常垂体、垂体柄受压产生的结果^[1,2],但这些症状缺乏特异性。

影像学检查是术前发现RCCs的主要手段。RCCs囊肿内成份多样导致CT密度与MRI信号多变,部分RCCs既不表现出液体信号,也不表现出蛋白信号,且随着病程的进展而变化^[3]。尽管RCCS的囊肿内结节状T₂WI低信号具有特征性^[4-6],但本文病例囊内结节发生率为56.5%。因此,部分RCCs与垂体腺瘤、颅咽管瘤鉴别困难。

本文多数RCCs为慢性病程,影像学主要表现为边缘光滑、呈圆形或椭圆形、可出现环形或结节状强化病灶。但有文献报道急性起病的RCCs,类似卒中,甚至癫痫样表现^[7,8],也可出现钙化,但钙化少、细小,而颅咽管瘤的钙化粗大、呈絮状、斑片状,常呈分叶、网状、结节状强化^[7,9,10]。临幊上,RCCs与颅咽管瘤鉴别困难,特别是乳头状颅咽管瘤,这可能与两者有共同的来源、组织学存在重叠有关^[11]。临幊发现,有部分病人组织学表现为RCCs,但检测出乳头状颅

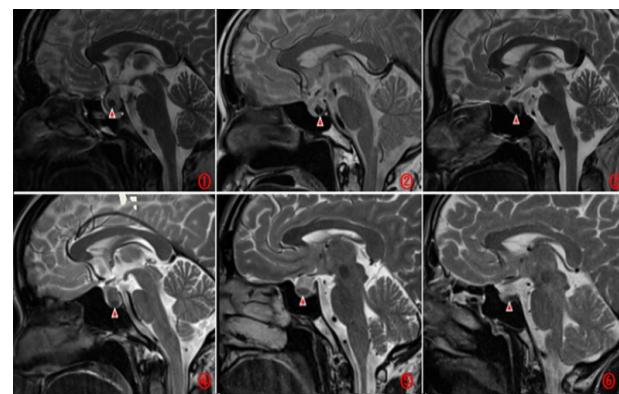


图1 Rathke囊肿的MRI表现

囊内结节呈T₂WI低信号,其余囊内容物可表现为低信号、等信号及高信号

Figure 1 MRI features of Rathke's cleft cysts

Intracystic nodules show hypointensity, while the remaining cyst contents can show hypointensity, isointensity, or hyperintensity on T₂WI.

咽管瘤特征性突变表达,从而提出 RCCs 化生可转变为乳头状颅咽管瘤的假设^[12-14]。

3.2 治疗 57%~69% 的 RCCs 通常无进展,15%~31.9%甚至缩小,仅 13.7%~28%有进展,所以对偶然发现无症状的 RCCs,可采取随访观察^[15-17];当出现症状时,应考虑手术。本文病例采用经鼻蝶入路神经内镜手术,效果较好,症状缓解率高,尽管存在一定的并发症,但多为短暂、轻微的并发症,多在出院前好转,并未留下明显功能障碍。我们的体会是术中清除囊内容物时应积极对囊内容物反复冲洗,尽可能吸除,必要时刮除,然后开窗引流,避免填塞,这是有效改善症状的关键;而囊壁的切除应相对保守,小心进行,不应该为了减少术后囊肿复发,过分强调囊壁的切除,因为囊壁常常粘连重、剥离困难,若术中发现囊壁界面明显出血,应小功率灼烧游离囊壁后停止处理,避免损伤正常垂体、破坏鞍底硬膜完整性,这是减少术后并发症的基础。因为术后脑脊液漏发生率相对较低,且为避免填塞导致囊内容物的再次蓄积,术中不常规做鼻腔带蒂粘膜瓣,不行人工材料和脂肪组织的填入,而行开窗引流。但若术中发现脑脊液漏或可疑脑脊液漏时,再行人工硬膜填塞,并行鼻腔带蒂粘膜修补。

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