

## · 个案报道 ·

# 内囊前肢毁损术治疗妄想性障碍 1 例

姜志锋 段蕾梅 黄 鑫 任永英 许建强

**【摘要】** 妄想性障碍临床相对少见。在妄想症状的影响下,病人常不认为自己有病,因此治疗依从性较差,成为临床治疗的难点。本文报道 1 例 18 年病史的 34 岁男性妄想性障碍,曾多次就诊于外院精神科,曾口服帕罗西汀、富马酸喹硫平、氯硝西洋等药物,均以“病人认为药物不对症、有副作用”等原因不能坚持服药,症状持续无缓解,社会功能严重受损致中学辍学,长期由家人照看。就诊我院后,经取得病人家属充分知情同意,行双侧内囊前肢毁损术,病人妄想、强迫症状完全消失,焦虑情绪及睡眠明显改善。

**【关键词】** 妄想性障碍;立体定向技术;内囊前肢毁损术

**【文章编号】** 1009-153X(2024)01-063-02    **【文献标志码】** B    **【中国图书资料分类号】** R 749.8; R 651.1<sup>1</sup>

### Lesioning to the forelimb axons of the internal capsule under guidance of stereotactic techniques for delusional disorder: a case report

JIANG Zhi-feng<sup>1,2</sup>, DUAN Lei-mei<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Xin<sup>1</sup>, REN Yong-ying<sup>1</sup>, XU Jian-qiang<sup>1</sup>. 1. Department of Neurosurgery, North China Medical and Health Group Fengfeng General Hospital, Handan 056200, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, Handan Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine, Handan 056005, China; 3. Mental Health Center, North China Medical and Health Group Fengfeng General Hospital, Handan 056200, China

**【Abstract】** Delusional disorder (DD) is relatively uncommon in clinic. Due to the influence of delusional symptoms, patients with DD often lack insight into their illness, resulting in poor treatment adherence and posing a challenge for clinicians. This paper presented a 34-year-old male patient with an 18-year history of DD. He has received multiple treatments at other psychiatric hospitals, including oral administration of paroxetine, quetiapine fumarate, clozapine, and other medications. However, he was unable to maintain medication compliance due to his belief that the drugs were ineffective for his symptoms and caused side effects. As a result, his symptoms persisted without relief and severely impaired his social functioning; consequently, he dropped out of middle school and relied on family care for long time. After admission to our hospital, we performed lesioning to the forelimb axons of the internal capsule under guidance of stereotactic techniques on the patient after obtaining full informed consent from the patient's family. The patient's delusions and obsessive-compulsive symptoms completely disappeared while experiencing significant improvements in anxiety levels and sleep quality after the operation.

**【Key words】** Delusional disorder; Stereotactic technique; Lesioning to the forelimb axons of the internal capsule

妄想性障碍是一组不明病因的、持续 3 个月以上的、以一种或一整套相互关联的妄想症状为主要表现的精神障碍,临床少见,国内无具体发病率报道,国外文献报道其终生发病率为 0.02%<sup>[1]</sup>。在妄想症状影响下,病人常不认为自己有病而拒绝服药,因此治疗依从性较差,临床治疗困难。本文报道 1 例 18 年病史的 34 岁男性妄想性障碍,行双侧内囊前肢毁损术,取得良好的效果。

### 1 病例资料

34 岁男性,因疑病妄想 18 年于 2020 年 11 月 25 日入院。病人表现为坚信自己患有油性皮肤病,并继发强迫性洗澡,洗澡时间明显长于常人,甚至长达 3~4 h,时常搓伤皮肤,多次就医不能改变其想法;还认为自己长着生殖器是一种病,会引起前列腺、肾脏疾病等,多次要求医生切除自己的生殖

器;伴睡眠障碍、情绪不稳等;在不涉及自己疾病时,其思维逻辑和行为基本正常。曾多次就诊于外院精神科,曾口服帕罗西汀、富马酸喹硫平、氯硝西洋等药物,均以“病人认为药物不对症、有副作用”等原因不能坚持服药,症状持续无缓解,社会功能严重受损致中学辍学,长期由家人照看。入院后,取得病人家属充分知情同意,行双侧内囊前肢毁损术。术前行 3.0 T MRI 扫描(T1-3D Mprage 序列,层厚 1 mm,0 间距),扫描数据导入 Leksell surgiplan 手术计划系统,直视下确定内囊前肢毁损靶点,制定射频电极入颅路径,完成手术预计划。手术当天,局麻下安装 Leksell-G 立体定向框架后行 CT 薄层扫描(层厚 1 mm),将数据导入手术计划系统,与预计计划数据做配准处理,获得靶点坐标值及射频电极入颅路径。全麻下,按手术计划行射频电极植入术,射频控温热凝器行射频热凝治疗(温度 75 ℃,时间 60 s)。术后复查 CT 显示毁损位置准确(图 1),病人妄想、强迫症状完全消失,焦虑情绪及睡眠明显改善。术后 18 个月随访,手术效果维持良好,自诉平时有心情低落,无自杀观念,个人日常活动不受影响,精神科复诊给予抗抑郁药物治疗。术后 24 个月随访,手术效果维持良好,阳性与阴性症状量表、YALE-BROWN 强迫量表中强迫行为评分和汉密尔顿焦虑量表评分均明显改善(表 1)。

doi:10.13798/j.issn.1009-153X.2024.01.017

基金项目:邯郸市科学技术研究与发展计划项目(19422083012-3)

作者单位:056200 河北邯郸,华北医疗健康集团峰峰总医院神经外科(姜志锋、黄 鑫、任永英、许建强),精神卫生中心(段蕾梅);056005 河北,邯郸市中西医结合医院功能神经外科(姜志锋)

通讯作者:许建强,E-mail:hd-xjq@163.com

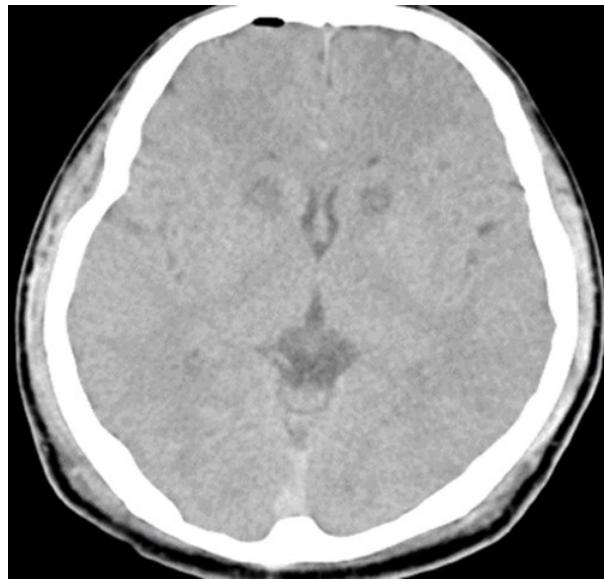


图 1 妄想性障碍内囊前肢毁损术后 CT 显示毁损位置准确

**Figure 1** CT performed after lesioning to the forelimb axons of the internal capsule under guidance of stereotactic techniques for a patient with delusional disorder showing accurate location of lesioning

## 2 讨论

妄想性障碍有钟情妄想、疑病妄想、被害妄想等,目前尚无药物治疗指南<sup>[2]</sup>,临床主要使用抗精神病药治疗。病人对妄想内容坚信不疑,因此常因治疗依从性差导致治疗失败。在药物治疗病人中,该病药物治疗良好反应率仅为32.3%<sup>[2]</sup>。

难治性精神障碍可考虑立体定向局灶性毁损术或深部脑刺激术(deep brain stimulation,DBS)<sup>[3]</sup>。内囊前肢是连接前额叶和前扣带回皮质与海马、杏仁核和丘脑的白质纤维汇合点,还与背外侧和腹外侧前额叶皮质紧密连接,其腹侧大部分纤维直接邻接伏隔核的尾侧,这些都是边缘系统的组成部分<sup>[4]</sup>。目前,内囊前肢毁损术和DBS已被用于难治性强迫症、重性抑郁、双相障碍及精神分裂症。Liu等<sup>[5]</sup>对100例行内囊前肢毁损术的精神分裂症病人随访2年,妄想症状改善率高达70%。潘宜新等<sup>[6]</sup>对10例行内囊前肢毁损术的精神分裂症病人随访3年,显示9例病人幻听、妄想症状完全或基本消失,1例稍有改善,且2例伴有的强迫症状也完全消失。本文病人病史18年,多次药物治疗无效,术前妄想症状及由此引起的强迫症状、睡眠障碍、情绪问题等使其社会功能严重受损,根据《精神外科临床指南(建议稿)》手术指征明确。

目前,精神疾病的外治疗方法有DBS和立体定向毁损术。与毁损术相比,DBS具有可逆性及可调节性,因此临床更有潜力。但DBS需在大脑中进行永久性设备植入,还包括后续管理、维护和更换装置等负担。目前的证据并未表明DBS优于毁损术。在获得药物、心理治疗和昂贵的DBS设备等困难时,或者DBS未能控制症状,可考虑毁损术<sup>[3]</sup>。但毁损术有不可逆性,因此,严格把握手术适应证、合理选择手术病人尤为重要,建议与精神科医师、伦理学家等合作。同时,因精神疾病病理机制复杂,外科手术只是一种缓解症状、改善

表 1 妄想性障碍内囊前肢毁损术前后症状评分的变化(分)

**Table 1** Changes in symptom scores of delusional disorder before and after lesioning to the forelimb axons of the internal capsule under guidance of stereotactic techniques (point)

评估指标	术前	术后24个月	差值(%)
PANSS			
妄想	7	1	6(100%)
关注身体健康	5	2	3(75%)
焦虑	5	1	4(100%)
判断和自知力缺乏	7	1	6(100%)
总分	24	5	19(95%)
HAMA	14	1	13(100%)
YALE-BROWN 强迫行为	16	0	16(100%)

注:PANSS. 阳性与阴性症状量表;YELE-BROWN. YALE-BROWN 强迫量表;HAMA. 汉密尔顿焦虑量表。(%)=差值/(术前评分-正常评分)

生活质量的治疗方法,而不是针对病因的根治性治疗方法,需长期随访病人的疗效,尤其如本文病人长期未参加社会活动,其社会功能术后短期内难以提升,需加强与精神科医师合作,制定个体化的药物、心理及精神康复训练等综合治疗措施,促其早日恢复正常社会功能。

## 【参考文献】

- [1] GONZÁLEZ-RODRÍGUEZ A, GUARDIA A, PALAO DJ, et al. Moderators and mediators of antipsychotic response in delusional disorder: further steps are needed [J]. World J Psychiatry, 2020, 10(4): 34–45.
- [2] MUÑOZ-NEGRO JE, GÓMEZ-SIERRA FJ, PERALTA V, et al. A systematic review of studies with clinician-rated scales on the pharmacological treatment of delusional disorder [J]. Int Clin Psychopharmacol, 2020, 35(3): 129–136.
- [3] NUTTIN B, WU H, MAYBERG H, et al. Consensus on guidelines for stereotactic neurosurgery for psychiatric disorders [J]. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry, 2014, 85(9): 1003–1008.
- [4] MITHANI K, DAVISON B, MENG Y, et al. The anterior limb of the internal capsule: anatomy, function, and dysfunction [J]. Behav Brain Res, 2020, 2020: 112588.
- [5] LIU W, HAO Q, ZHAN S, et al. Long-term follow-up of mri-guided bilateral anterior capsulotomy in patients with refractory schizophrenia [J]. Stereotact Funct Neurosurg, 2014, 92(3): 145–52.
- [6] PAN YX, ZHAN SK, LI DY, et al. MRI-guided anterior internal capsule lesioning for refractory schizophrenia [J]. Chin J Minim Invasive Neurosurg, 2011, 16(2): 66–68.  
潘宜新,占世坤,李殿友,等. MRI引导内囊前肢毁损治疗难治性精神分裂症[J]. 中国微创外科杂志,2011,16(2):66–68.