

出现眼部症状的听神经瘤的诊治分析 (附 16 例报道并文献复习)

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【摘要】目的 探讨听神经瘤出现视力改变的原因以及出现眼部症状的听神经瘤的临床特点、诊疗方法及其疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析 2014 年 1 月至 2023 年 4 月收治的有眼部症状的 16 例听神经瘤的临床资料。**结果** 16 中,年龄<40 岁有 9 例,大型或巨大肿瘤占 81.25%,术前均合并有脑积水。16 例均采取乙状窦后入路手术切除肿瘤;术前行脑室穿刺外引流术 5 例,行 Omay 囊置入术 3 例,术中行侧脑室-枕大池分流术 1 例,术后脑积水加重行脑室穿刺外引流术 2 例,术后脑积水未缓解行脑室-腹腔分流术 2 例。肿瘤全切除 13 例;次全切除 3 例,术后行伽玛刀治疗。16 例面神经均解剖保留,术后 2 周复查显示视力好转 8 例,无改善 3 例,恶化 5 例(3 例双目失明,2 例光感)。术后随访 6 个月,13 例肿瘤全切除者无复发、3 例次全切除者无进展;8 例视力好转者恢复正常,3 例视力无改善者有好转,5 例视力恶化者无改善(3 例双目失明,2 例光感)。**结论** 中青年大型听神经瘤合并脑积水易发生视力改变,容易误诊。确诊后,应尽早手术缓解脑积水,挽救视力,术后脑积水缓解率高。术前视神经萎缩者,术后视力恢复差。

【关键词】 听神经瘤;视力损害;脑积水;显微手术

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Diagnosis and treatment of acoustic neuromas presenting with ocular symptoms: report of 16 cases and literature review

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the causes of visual changes in patients with acoustic neuromas presenting with ocular symptoms and the clinical characteristics, diagnostic and therapeutic methods of these patients. **Methods** The clinical data of 16 patients with acoustic neuroma presenting with ocular symptoms admitted from January 2014 to April 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** All 16 patients had preoperative hydrocephalus. Nine patients were under 40 years old. Large or giant tumors accounted for 81.25%. All 16 patients underwent tumor resection via the retrosigmoid approach. Preoperatively, 5 cases underwent ventricular puncture and external drainage, 3 cases underwent Omay cyst implantation, and 1 case underwent lateral ventricle-cisterna magna shunt during the operation. Postoperatively, 2 cases with aggravated hydrocephalus underwent ventricular puncture and external drainage, and 2 cases with unrelieved hydrocephalus underwent ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Total tumor resection was achieved in 13 cases, and subtotal resection in 3 who were followed by gamma knife therapy. The facial nerve was anatomically preserved in all 16 cases. The reexamination 2 weeks after the operation revealed that vision improved in 8 cases, remained unchanged in 3 cases, and deteriorated in 5 cases (3 blind in both eyes, 2 light perception). During the 6-month postoperative follow-up, none of the 13 cases with total tumor resection had recurrence, and the 3 cases with subtotal resection showed no progression. The vision returned to normal in the 8 cases with improved vision 2 weeks after the operation. The vision improved in the 3 cases with unchanged vision 2 weeks after the operation. There was no improvement in the 5 cases with deteriorated vision 2 weeks after the operation. **Conclusions** Young and middle-aged patients with large acoustic neuromas associated with hydrocephalus are prone to visual changes and are easily misdiagnosed. After diagnosis, hydrocephalus should be relieved by surgery as soon as possible to salvage vision, and the remission rate of hydrocephalus after the operation is high. For patients with preoperative optic nerve atrophy, the recovery of vision after the operation is poor.

【Key words】 Acoustic neuromas; Hydrocephalus; Vision impairment; Microsurgery

听神经瘤也称为前庭神经鞘瘤,是桥小脑角区

最常见的良性肿瘤,占颅内肿瘤的 7%~12%,占桥小脑角区肿瘤的 80%~95%。虽然听神经瘤不涉及视路,但临床上仍可见到部分听神经瘤病人会出现视力变化。本文回顾性分析 2014 年 1 月至 2023 年 4 月收治的有眼部症状的 16 例听神经瘤的临床资料,总结其临床特点及诊疗策略。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 16例中,男性7例,女性9例;年龄21~66,平均(40.9±12.2)岁,其中<40岁9例,40~60岁6例,>60岁1例;病程0.5~12个月,平均(7.5±1.1)个月。

1.2 临床表现 仅有眼部症状8例,其他神经系统症状与眼部症状同时出现4例,先有其他神经系统症状再出现眼部症状4例。眼部症状:10例视物模糊,3例黑朦,1例眼前黑影,1例眼痛,1例眼花;视乳头水肿9例,视神经萎缩7例;术前视力<0.3有7例(其中双眼无光感1例,单眼无光感1例),0.3~0.6有5例,>0.6有4例。其他神经系统症状:5例听力下降、耳鸣,4例头痛、头晕。

1.3 影像学资料 16例术前均行颅脑MRI增强扫描,肿瘤多呈球形或橄榄形,实性或囊实性,多呈不均匀强化。肿瘤最大直径<30 mm有3例,30~40 mm有5例,>40 mm有8例。

1.4 治疗方法 所有病例均采用乙状窦后入路手术治疗。16例术前均合并有脑积水,术前行脑室穿刺外引流术5例,行Omayo囊置入术3例,术中行侧脑室-枕大池分流术1例,术后脑积水加重行脑室穿刺外引流术2例,术后脑积水未缓解行脑室-腹腔分流术2例。

2 结果

肿瘤全切除13例(图1);次全切除3例,术后行伽玛刀治疗。1例术后出现小脑多发出血,行开颅血肿清除+去骨瓣减压术,遗留小脑平衡功能障碍;1例术后出现右侧顶枕部硬膜外血肿,行开颅血肿清除术,术后出现额顶部硬膜外血肿,再次行开颅血肿清除+去骨瓣减压术,术后脑积水,昏迷,家属放弃治疗出院;1例术后3 h出现昏迷,考虑急性脑积水,予以脑室穿刺外引流术,术后意识无好转,当天出现双侧瞳孔散大,家属放弃治疗出院;1例术后出现右侧大脑半球急性多发梗死。16例面神经均解剖保留。术后2周内眼科检查(包括视力、视野、眼底检查)显示8例视力好转,3例无改善,5例视力继续下降(其中3例视力继续恶化至双目失明)。术后随访6个月,肿瘤全切除的无复发、次全切除的无进展。术后2例存在长期性面瘫并出现角膜炎;8例视力好转者恢复正常,3例视力无改善者有好转,5例视力加重者无改善。

3 讨论

颅脑病变是导致视觉功能障碍的重要原因之一。此类病人常常仅有眼部症状而首诊于眼科,易被忽视,延误治疗时机。颅内肿瘤引起视力下降的

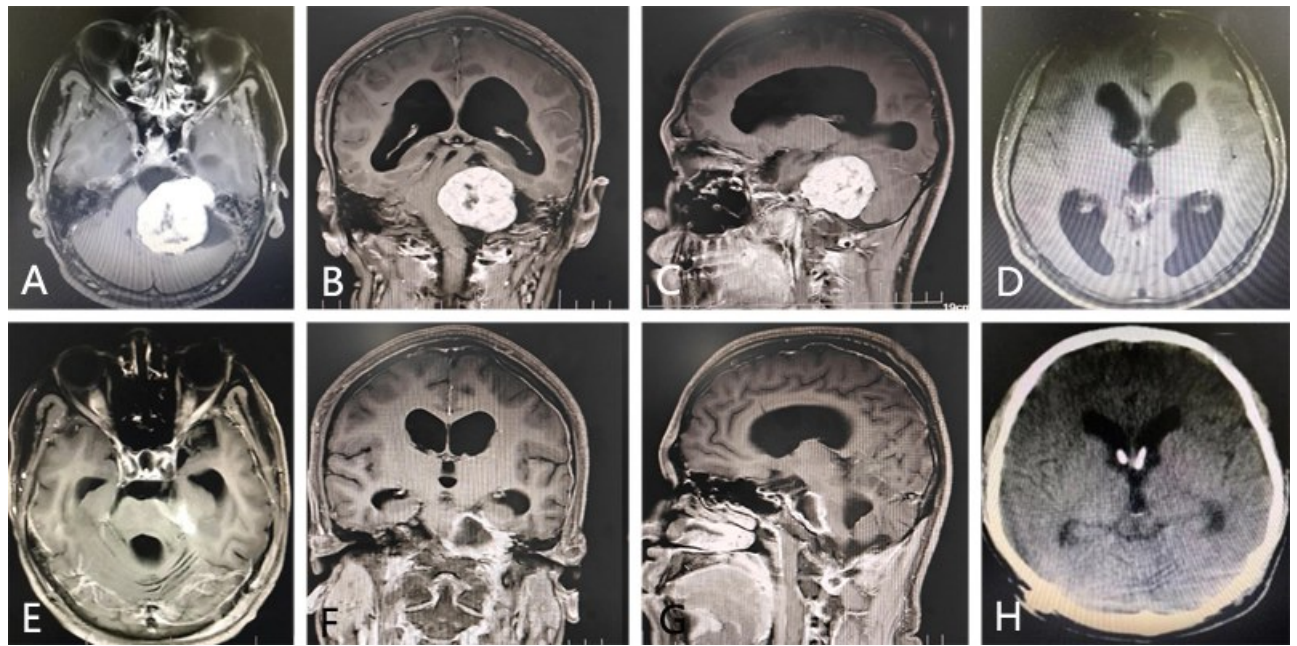


图1 左侧听神经瘤手术前后影像表现

A~D. 术前MRI增强示左侧桥小脑角区巨大肿瘤,伴脑积水;E~G. 术后MRI增强示肿瘤全切除;H. 术后CT示脑积水未缓解

Figure 1 Pre- and post-operative imaging manifestations of an acoustic neuroma in the left cerebellopontine angle region

A~D: Preoperative MR contrast-enhanced images reveal a tumor in the left cerebellopontine angle region, accompanied by hydrocephalus. E~G: Post-operative MR contrast-enhanced images demonstrate total tumor resection. H: Postoperative CT indicates that hydrocephalus remains unresolved.

原因包括:①肿瘤直接或间接压迫视束、视放射或视觉皮层;②肿瘤直接压迫供给视觉神经纤维的血运系统,导致血液供应不畅;③颅内占位效应引起的颅内压增高,间接推挤视路血管;④颅内占位使脑脊液循环经路受阻和静脉受压,导致血液回流障碍^[1]。听神经瘤可能出现的眼部表现包括眼球震颤、角膜反射减退和继发性颅内压增高导致的视乳头水肿、视神经萎缩;病人的主诉通常有视物模糊、一过性黑朦、眼花、视野缩小、眼部胀痛、视物疲劳、复视及幻视等。文献报道,有些病人被误诊为假性视神经乳头炎、视盘血管炎、青光眼、球后视神经炎、缺血性视神经病变等^[2]。听神经瘤可表现为仅有眼部症状,或同时或先后出现眼部症状,三者在确诊时间、手术效果、预后方面无明显差异,但出现眼部症状病人的肿瘤体积更大、脑积水概率更大。

听神经瘤引起视觉障碍的原因有以下几个方面:

一是脑积水。听神经瘤可能同时存在梗阻性和交通性两种类型脑积水。肿瘤压迫脑干及第四脑室,导致梗阻性脑积水,使脑脊液循环受阻,导致颅内压升高,出现头痛、恶心呕吐、视乳头水肿。大约 8% 的听神经瘤病人可能出现视乳头水肿并伴有相关视力变化^[3]。视盘水肿早期视力下降并不明显,易被忽视^[4]。随着视乳头水肿加重,累及黄斑出现渗出,视网膜外层的继发改变将使中心视力受损^[5]。如果颅内压增高持续存在,可使视神经萎缩,导致视野向心性缩小,视力下降,最终失明^[6]。另外,肿瘤的瘤内坏死,使肿瘤蛋白脱落至蛛网膜下腔,脑脊液异常的蛋白成分或蛋白水平升高,造成脑组织黏连及蛛网膜下腔炎症,导致脑脊液再吸收障碍,引起交通性脑积水^[7,8]。如术后梗阻解除,脑积水仍不能缓解,可能与术中蛋白质脱落增加、术后蛛网膜下腔积血等相关。本文 11 例视力障碍病人术前合并有不同程度的脑积水,术后 2 例仍存在脑积水。

二是与肿瘤的体积大小有关。有研究发现,导致视乳头水肿的肿瘤最大径往往 >4.5 cm^[9]。本文 81.25% 的病例为大型或巨大型肿瘤。

三是与病人年龄相关。年轻病人脑组织饱满,颅内代偿空间小,发生视觉障碍几率更大。本文 93.75% 的病例为中青年。

理论上,听神经瘤继发脑积水病人在术后脑积水缓解后视力会有所好转,但临床上仍有不少病人视力较术前下降,其常见原因:①可能与脑积水缓解后压力突然减低或术后蛛网膜炎、术后血性脑脊液

刺激影响视交叉局部血供等有关;②肿瘤与视路相邻,手术创伤及术后周围组织水肿等;③视神经萎缩,常见于术前脑积水时间较长或术后持续脑膜炎的病人;④面神经受累,听神经瘤与面神经关系密切,巨大听神经瘤术后往往出现面神经麻痹,术后并发暴露性角膜炎,严重者可角膜穿孔甚至视力丧失;⑤三叉神经受累,引起神经营养性角膜炎、角膜感觉丧失、角膜愈合能力下降等。本文 5 例术后视力进一步下降考虑与术前视力已仅有光感、视神经萎缩、脑积水缓解后压力突然减低等有关。

此类病人确诊后,应尽早手术解除梗阻,缓解脑积水,但应避免颅内压降低过快。术前可选择行脑室穿刺外引流、脑室 Omayo 囊置入或直接行侧脑室-腹腔分流术,来缓解脑积水。这几种方法各有优缺点:脑室外引流术的引流管留置时间短;脑室-腹腔分流术有术后堵管风险、费用较高的缺点,但大多数病人肿瘤切除后脑积水可缓解;脑室 Omayo 囊置入后接外引流管的感染风险低,创伤小,费用适中,值得推荐。另外,需关注术后交通性脑积水,应尽早行脑室-腹腔分流术。另外,要关注视力变化,术后及时复查视力,辅助激素、改善循环、神经营养、高压氧等综合治疗。

综上所述,中青年大型听神经瘤合并脑积水易发生视力改变,易误诊,早期正确诊断,及时治疗,可最大限度的挽救病人的视力甚至生命。

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(下转第 273 页)

综上所述,在硬膜下电极埋置术中使用人工硬脑膜修补替代自体硬脑膜原位缝合,在降低继发颅内出血、脑脊液漏方面具有明显的优势。

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