

## . 论 著 .

## “两线相交”法在侧颅钻孔引流术前定位钻孔窗的可行性和有效性

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨“两线相交”法在侧颅钻孔引流术前定位钻孔窗的可行性、有效性。**方法** 选取 20 例因头晕、头痛等原因做颅脑 CT 检查的志愿者,CT 检查前,在侧颅随机选取一个点,将回形针置于头发根部并最大限度接近皮肤,回形针的长轴与耳廓前缘平行,使用皮尺手工测量回形针内小 U 形结构底部至外眦(孔眦径)、耳屏前缘根部(孔耳径)的距离;CT 检查后,在后处理工作站测量孔眦径、孔耳径。验证方法:根据后处理工作站测量值制作相应长度的两根棉签,将两根棉签拿到志愿者侧颅获取颅上区的交点,计算交点与模拟钻孔窗的偏离。**结果** 手工皮尺测量孔眦径 8.20~11.20 cm,平均(9.36±0.86)cm;CT 测量孔眦径 8.10~11.40 cm,平均(9.39±0.90)cm;两者无统计学差异( $P=0.516$ )。手工皮尺测量孔耳径 7.30~9.30 cm,平均(8.50±0.53)cm;CT 测量孔耳径 7.60~9.40 cm,平均(8.51±0.51)cm;两者无统计学差异( $P=0.920$ )。验证结果:两棉签交点与实际模拟钻孔窗的偏离 0~0.40 cm,平均(0.18±0.11)cm。**结论** 利用“两线相交”定位侧颅钻孔窗便捷、准确,可为临床提供参考。

**【关键词】** 钻孔引流术;侧颅钻孔;两线相交法;钻孔定位;可行性;有效性

**【文章编号】** 1009-153X(2024)05-0250-03 **【文献标志码】** A **【中国图书资料分类号】** R 651.1<sup>†</sup>

## Feasibility and effectiveness of the "two-line intersection" approach in determining the burr hole before lateral cranial burr hole drainage

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the feasibility and effectiveness of the "two-line intersection" approach in determining the burr hole before lateral cranial burr hole drainage. **Methods** Twenty volunteers with symptoms such as dizziness and headache were selected for cranial CT examinations. Prior to the CT examination, a random point was chosen on the lateral skull, and a paper clip was placed at the hair root and as close to the skin as possible; then the distances from the bottom of the small U-shaped structure in the paper clip to the outer canthus (hole-canthus diameter) and the leading edge of the tragus (hole-ear diameter) were measured manually using a tape measure. After the CT examination, the diameters of the hole-canthus and the hole-ear were measured at the post-processing workstation. Verification method: Two cotton swabs of corresponding lengths were fabricated based on the measured values at the post-processing workstation; the two cotton swabs were then applied to the lateral cranial area of the volunteers to obtain the intersection point of the superior cranial area, and the deviation between this intersection point and the simulated drilling window was calculated. **Results** The diameter of the hole-canthus measured by manual tape ranged from 8.20 to 11.20 cm, with an average of (9.36±0.86) cm; the diameter of the hole-canthus measured by CT system ranged from 8.10 to 11.40 cm, with an average of (9.39±0.90) cm; there was no significant difference in the diameter of the hole-canthus measured by the manual tape and the CT system ( $P=0.516$ ). The hole-ear diameter measured by manual tape ranged from 7.30 to 9.30 cm, with an average of (8.50±0.53) cm; the diameter of the hole-ear measured by CT system ranged from 7.60 to 9.40 cm, with an average of (8.51±0.51) cm; there was no significant difference in the diameter of the hole-ear measured by the manual tape and the CT system ( $P=0.920$ ). Verification results: The deviation between the intersection point of the two cotton swabs and the actual simulated drilling window ranged from 0 to 0.40 cm, with an average of (0.18±0.11) cm. **Conclusion** The application of the "two-line intersection" for locating the lateral cranial drilling window is convenient and accurate, and can provide a reference for clinical practice.

**【Key words】** Burr hole drainage; Lateral cranial drilling; Two-line intersection method; Feasibility; Effectiveness

doi:10.13798/j.issn.1009-153X.2024.05.008

基金项目:广州市花都区基础与应用基础研究区院联合资助项目(23HDQYLH16;23HDQYLH17);广东省湛江市非资助科技攻关计划项目(2022B101)

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随着人口老龄化趋势的加剧,以及当代中青年人生存压力的日益增高,高血压性脑出血的发病率呈逐年上升趋势<sup>[1]</sup>。侧颅钻孔引流术是治疗自发性脑出血的常用方法<sup>[2]</sup>,但普遍存在手术时查找钻孔窗步骤繁琐的弊病<sup>[2-4]</sup>。本研究以外眦、耳屏作为基准点,在CT后处理工作站测量钻孔窗到两基准点的距离,制作相应长度棉签,手术时利用两棉签交点快速精准定位钻孔窗。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:因头晕、头痛等原因做颅脑CT检查,能配合扫描前、扫描后数据测量。排除标准:烦躁;有危急症需紧急救治;患精神病有潜在安全隐。

1.2 一般资料 选取符合标准的志愿者20例,其中男10例,女10例;年龄9~86岁,平均(53.45±19.30)岁。

1.3 CT检查前定位与测量 在侧颅随机选取一个点,将回形针置于头发根部并最大限度接近皮肤,回形针的长轴与耳廓前缘平行,使用医用胶布固定(图1A)。使用皮尺分别测量回形针内小U形结构底部至外眦、耳屏前缘根部的距离。

1.4 CT扫描方法 使用40排螺旋CT自颅顶至枕骨大孔扫描,电压120 kV,电流250 mAs,准直宽度11 mm,螺距0.75,旋转时间0.8 s,最小层厚0.55 mm。容积数据采取脑算法,层厚1 mm/层进行重建,重建后的数据发送至后处理工作站。

1.5 CT测量孔眦径、孔耳径 在联影后处理工作站使用三维浏览功能,调整VolRen的窗宽窗位直至清晰显示耳屏等体表软组织,直接在VolRen测量钻孔窗至外眦、耳屏前缘根部的距离,分别命名“孔眦径”、“孔耳径”(图1B)。

1.6 验证CT测量值 根据CT测量的“孔眦径”、“孔耳径”分别制作两根相应长度的棉签,拿到志愿者侧颅进行两线交点定位,测量棉签定位点与回形针内小U形结构底部的距离。

1.7 统计学分析 使用SPSS 24.0软件分析;定量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,进行配对样本 $t$ 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 孔眦径 手工皮尺测量8.20~11.20 cm,平均(9.36±0.86)cm;CT测量8.10~11.40 cm,平均(9.39±0.90)cm;两者无统计学差异( $t=0.685$ ;  $P=0.516$ )。

2.2 孔耳径 手工皮尺测量7.30~9.30 cm,平均(8.50±

0.53)cm;CT测量7.60~9.40 cm,平均(8.51±0.51)cm;两者无统计学差异( $t=0.126$ ;  $P=0.920$ )。

2.3 验证结果 两棉签交点与实际模拟钻孔窗的偏离0~0.40 cm,平均(0.18±0.11)cm。

3 讨论

3.1 借助精密仪器定位与传统手法定位比较 随着设备的更新及手术环境的改善,精密仪器越来越多地被应用于术前钻孔定位,并取得了确切效果。使用3D打印技术辅助慢性硬膜下血肿钻孔引流术,精准可靠,能准确计算出血量<sup>[3]</sup>;但也有明显弊端,需要使用电极片与相对复杂的软件操作<sup>[4]</sup>。使用立体定位结合神经导航辅助钻孔定位,精准度高,但设备昂贵、过程繁琐、需固定病人头部,并在CT机上定位,不利于在基层医疗单位开展使用。Kononov等<sup>[5]</sup>使用经皮立体定向装置定位,效果满意,但每例病人耗时5~15 min;而且,利用matlab软件定位辅助基底节区出血穿刺,计算过程复杂,而且还需将CT原始数据从PACS下载并导入软件内运行,步骤繁琐且耗时严重。使用《手术用体表标记贴》(专利号:ZL032762089)进行术前定位,准确度较高,但在实际使用中受诸多限制,主要是涉及专利产品费用,以及病人需大面积剃头。冀保卫等<sup>[6]</sup>根据头颅CT平扫轴

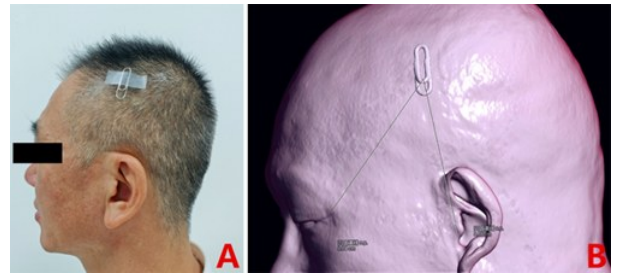


图1 “两线相交”法在侧颅钻孔引流术前定位钻孔的窗示意图

A. CT检查前,将回形针固定在志愿者侧颅,回形针内U形结构的底部为钻孔点,用皮尺测量其至外眦、耳屏前缘根部的距离;B. CT检查后,在CT后处理工作站测量孔眦径、孔耳径

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of positioning the burr hole before lateral cranial burr hole drainage by "two lines crossing" method

A: Before CT examination, the paper clip was fixed on the side cranium of the volunteers, the bottom of the U-shaped structure in the paper clip was the drilling point, and the distance from the U-shaped structure toto the outer canthus (hole-canthus diameter) and the leading edge of the tragus (hole-ear diameter) was measured with a tape measure. B: After CT examination, the diameter of the hole-canthus and the diameter of the hole-ear were measured at the CT post-processing workstation.

位相确定穿刺平面与穿刺点,使用软尺测量穿刺点到前额中线皮肤表面的距离,以及测量穿刺深度;这种操作准确率较高,但需要在 CT 检查床上进行定位标志,定位操作期间 CT 需停止其他检查业务。

传统手法定位要求简单,在 CT 后处理工作站甚至在胶片测量若干个数据,并借助体表标志进行定位,沿用多年且准确度符合临床要求,更适用于基层医院。Stuart 等<sup>[7]</sup>通过模型研究,使用安装在头皮的引导装置进行定位,效果并没有明显优于徒手借助体表解剖标志定位。Brenke 等<sup>[8]</sup>认为使用技术设备可以提高钻孔的准确性,但由于成本和工作量的原因,尚未取代体表解剖标志法。

**3.2 两线相交法与传统手法定位优劣对比** 传统手法定位无需高端仪器即可开展,但往往手工步骤较多,易致较大的误差,而且需要病人大面积剃头;此外,由于现在颅脑 CT 扫描多采用螺旋扫描方法,机器自动重建的轴位厚层图像并非平行于听眦线,既往基于听眦线数 CT 层数定位的误差会较明显。而两线相交法方法步骤极其简单,无需借助复杂装备,节省大量时间的同时,也避免传统定位方法在病人侧颅大面积剃发与画大量辅助线。对于需要接受侧颅开窗治疗脑出血病人,检查完 CT 后,临床医生在后处理工作站确定钻孔引流窗,在 VolRen 立体图像直接测量孔眦径、孔耳径,制作相应长度的棉签,然后拿到病人侧颅分别以外眦、耳屏为圆点,两线在颅上区域的交点即为钻孔窗,做好标志即可。

本研究在 20 例志愿者模拟侧颅钻孔定位,计算 CT 测量的孔眦径、孔耳径,测量结果与真实值的差异非常小,定位偏离仅约 0.2 cm,可为临床应用提供依据。

**3.3 本研究的不足** 将回形针置于侧颅时,由于模拟开窗点未进行局部剃发,回形针实际是处于“悬空”状态,即未紧贴头皮,未能完全模拟实际手术操作的情形。此外,使用皮尺手工测量存在较大的误差,在此前提下仍以手工测量值为金标准欠妥,本研究在测量数据环节缺少精密仪器辅助。

总之,利用“两线相交”定位侧颅钻孔窗便捷、准确,可为临床提供参考。

**【伦理学声明】:**本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,所有病人和/或家属均签署知情同意书。本研究方案于 2022 年 1 月 5 日经吴川市人民医院伦理委员会审批,批号为 202201003。

**【利益冲突声明】:**本文无利益冲突。

**【作者贡献声明】:**蓝海龙负责文章构思与设计、统计学处理、结果分析与解释、撰写论文;柏姐负责数据收集;肖叶玉负责监督管理、修订论文、基金支持。

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(2022-05-23 收稿, 2024-01-23 修回)