

## . 综 述 .

## 腰大池持续外引流术在脑出血治疗中的应用

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【摘要】脑出血有较高的发病率、致残率及病死率。脑出血后,及时清除积血、缓解出血对脑组织的继发性损害,及早预防并发症,具有重要的临床意义。腰大池置管持续外引流术(CLCFD)应用腰椎穿刺的方法向脊髓蛛网膜下腔置入引流管以持续引流脑脊液,具有微创、密闭、稳压、充分、持续微量引流等特点,能减少继发性损害、预防并发症。本文通过整理近年来的脑出血后 CLCFD 治疗脑室积血、蛛网膜下腔出血、颅内感染、脑脊液漏、脑积水等相关文献资料,探讨 CLCFD 在脑出血后相关并发症的预防治疗中的作用。

【关键词】脑出血;腰大池置管持续外引流术;临床应用

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#### Application of continued lumbar cerebrospinal fluid drainage in brain hemorrhage

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【Abstract】Brain hemorrhage has a relatively high incidence, disability rate, and fatality rate. After brain hemorrhage, timely elimination of accumulated blood, alleviation of the secondary damage to brain tissue caused by bleeding, and early prevention of complications have significant clinical implications. The continued lumbar cerebrospinal fluid drainage (CLCFD) employs the method of lumbar puncture to insert a drainage tube into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord for continuous drainage of cerebrospinal fluid. It features minimally invasive, closed, stable pressure, sufficient, continuous, and micro-drainage, and can reduce secondary damage and prevent complications. By collating the relevant literature on the treatment of intraventricular hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, intracranial infection, cerebrospinal fluid leakage, hydrocephalus, and other conditions after cerebral hemorrhage in recent years, this paper explores the role of CLCFD in the prevention and treatment of related complications after brain hemorrhage.

【Key words】Brain hemorrhage; Continued lumbar cerebrospinal fluid drainage; Clinical application

脑出血有较高的发病率、致残率及病死率,给社会和病人家庭带来巨大物质损失和精神负担<sup>[1]</sup>。脑出血发生后,及时清除积血、缓解出血对脑组织的继发性损害,及早预防相关并发症,具有重大的临床意义。腰大池置管持续外引流术(continued lumbar cerebrospinal fluid drainage, CLCFD)应用腰椎穿刺的方法向脊髓蛛网膜下腔置入引流管以持续引流脑脊液,是一种能减少继发性损害、预防相关并发症的有效治疗手段,具有微创、密闭、稳压、充分、持续微量引流等特点,理论和技术已比较成熟。本文通过整理近年来的脑出血后 CLCFD 治疗脑室积血、蛛网膜下腔出血、颅内感染、脑脊液漏、脑积水等相关文献资料,探讨 CLCFD 在脑出血后相关并发症的预防治疗中的作用。

#### 1 在脑出血后脑室内积血、脑积水的应用

脑出血后脑室内积血堵塞脑脊液循环通路,或

血肿直接压迫丘脑、脑干等重要结构,都会引起神经功能障碍。在积血吸收过程中,血肿会产生一系列细胞毒性物质,引起脑水肿、颅内压增高、静脉窦压力增高,血性脑脊液内红细胞还会堵塞蛛网膜颗粒,红细胞代谢产物如含铁血黄素、溶血磷脂酸等会引起蛛网膜纤维变性和脑室系统局部炎性粘连<sup>[2-5]</sup>,使脑脊液循环通路阻力增加、脑脊液循环吸收减慢,导致脑室扩张,引起室管膜损伤、膜下胶质增生、小瘢痕组织形成以及不同程度的脑实质细胞变性,使脑室顺应性下降,形成慢性脑积水,促进病情恶化。研究发现,早期对脑脊液的有效引流,可加快脑室内积血的清除,解除脑脊液循环阻塞,消除血肿对脑深部结构的破坏,廓清血性脑脊液,增加脑脊液循环流动性,保持正常脑室顺应性,改善颅内状态,在预防慢性脑积水和改善病人预后方面均有积极意义<sup>[6-8]</sup>。因血性脑脊液及其代谢物质被及早引流到体外,促进脉络丛产生的新的脑脊液将脑室系统充填,脑脊液转清时间缩短,为脑脊液吸收循环的代偿性改变赢得时间,减少了因脑室系统粘连或蛛网膜颗粒阻塞所致慢性脑积水的可能性。

## 2 在蛛网膜下腔出血中的应用

脑出血破入皮层表面或开颅术后形成蛛网膜下腔出血,可刺激脑血管发生脑血管痉挛(cerebral vasospasm, CVS),使动脉末梢区域血流灌注减少,出现迟发性缺血性神经功能障碍<sup>[9-11]</sup>。目前,关于 CVS 的病理生理机制尚未完全明确。研究报道 CVS 可能与蛛网膜下腔积血的刺激、血液中血管收缩物质的释放、红细胞降解产物的产生等因素有关<sup>[12]</sup>。早期进行 CLCFD,可持续、有效的引流出血性脑脊液和致痉挛物质,减轻对脑血管的刺激,有效预防缺血性脑梗死发生的几率<sup>[13,14]</sup>。Klimo 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究发现,蛛网膜下腔出血病人通过脑脊液引流可将 CVS 发生率从 51% 降到 17%,脑梗死发生率从 27% 降到 7%。彭华和邱俊<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现,动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血病人早期腰大池引流能有效降低 CVS 的发生率,促进神经功能恢复,明显改善病人预后。

## 3 在脑出血术后颅内感染中的应用

脑出血手术治疗后,有发生颅内感染的风险。由于腰大池距离皮肤表面的深度较侧脑室距头皮表面的深度大,其防御中枢神经系统感染的屏障基础强于侧脑室;而且,腰大池引流管放置时间可达 2 周以上<sup>[17]</sup>,能够达到充分引流目的。CLCFD 能有效治疗颅内感染的主要原因为<sup>[18-21]</sup>:①将炎性脑脊液引流至体外,促进脑脊液的再生成、循环和吸收,生成新的脑脊液对炎性脑脊液有冲洗置换作用,使炎性脑脊液浓度降低;②该方法方便鞘内注射抗生素,增加脑脊液内药物浓度;③可动态观察脑脊液性状,监测脑脊液常规、生化,必要时行可细菌培养,动态指导临床用药;④带走部分细菌、坏死组织及毒性产物,可在短期内减轻脑膜刺激症状及颅内感染症状。

## 4 在脑出血术后脑脊液漏中的应用

脑出血开颅术后可并发脑脊液漏,其最大危害是颅内感染和漏口经久不愈<sup>[22]</sup>。脑脊液漏持续时间与颅内感染发生率呈正相关,因此,在脑脊液漏早期选择能缩短病程的治疗方法显得尤其重要。早期行腰大池引流可降低颅内压,维持脑脊液压力和脑脊液量处于较低水平,降低漏口两侧压力差,进而减轻脑脊液对漏口的刺激,促进漏口周围肉芽组织生长,促进漏口愈合<sup>[23]</sup>。临床证实,大部分脑脊液漏通过 CLCFD 治疗能够治愈,避免了开颅行手术修补漏口,特别是对切口漏者,CLCFD 减轻了手术区域的

张力,更利于切口的愈合。

## 5 在脑出血术后硬膜下积液中的应用

腰大池置管将脑脊液从蛛网膜下腔引出后,蛛网膜下腔压力减小,脑脊液进入硬脑膜下腔的动力失去,利于硬膜下积液腔密闭消失;且脑脊液引出后蛛网膜与软脑膜紧贴,利于蛛网膜漏口处“活瓣”现象消失,促进硬脑膜和蛛网膜漏口间肉芽组织的生成,促进蛛网膜漏口愈合,进而有效防止硬膜下积液的形成<sup>[24]</sup>。

## 6 在脑出血去骨瓣减压术后脑膨出中的应用

脑出血去骨瓣减压术后,若颅内压仍高,可导致脑膨出。临床上,脑膨出有两类:一类是脑膨出伴同侧侧脑室扩大,可能是因脑脊液循环动力学改变或脑室压力增高所致,这类脑膨出若行缓慢持续的脑脊液外引流,能使膨出的脑组织还纳复位,骨窗压力减小<sup>[25]</sup>;另一类是因脑出血、脑肿胀等引起颅内压增高,导致脑组织从颅骨缺损处向外膨出,这类脑膨出无法行腰大池置管持续引流。

## 7 在缩短脑水肿持续时间、减少甘露醇用量中的应用

脑出血可导致脑水肿、颅内压增高,临床上多使用甘露醇脱水降颅内压治疗,但甘露醇仅对血脑屏障(blood-brain barrier, BBB)完整者有脱水降压作用,而对有 BBB 损害者,则无效。研究发现,甘露醇可使健侧脑组织含水量减少,病灶侧脑组织含水量增多,持续腰大池外引流治疗脑出血后中重度脑水肿的效果明显,其通过持续引流脑脊液,降低颅内压,缩短脑水肿持续时间、减少脱水剂用量,并能持续保持理想的颅内压力,维持较好的颅内环境,无明显循环障碍、肾功能不全及加重脑水肿等严重并发症,且不影响正常脑组织的生理代谢<sup>[26]</sup>。有学者行持续腰大池引流与甘露醇在治疗出血后中重度脑水肿的效果对比研究也证实,腰大池持续外引流治疗脑出血后中-重度脑水肿的疗效显著,降颅内压疗程明显缩短,甘露醇用量明显减少,甘露醇相关并发症也少,值得进一步推广使用。

## 8 在脑出血后血压控制中的应用

多数脑出血病人的血压波动较大,需卧床安静休息、控制血压,避免因血压波动引起颅内再次出血、血肿扩大,病情加重。常规腰椎穿刺术难免体位

搬动和对病人刺激,在反复多次行腰椎穿刺术过程中会引起病人出现明显血压波动,增加了颅内再出血的风险。腰大池持续外引流在一次置管成功后便可长期置管,无反复操作,可尽量减少对病人的刺激,利于对血压的控制,减少了因颅内再出血导致血肿扩大、须行开颅手术的风险;在单纯脑室内出血且出血量较少时,腰大池外引流能在一定程度上完全替代脑室外引流,避免脑室穿刺引流术对脑组织的再次损伤<sup>[27]</sup>。

9 CLCFD 相关并发症

在临床实践中,任何有创操作及治疗均有其不足之处,CLCFD 亦不例外。CLCFD 可能存在颅内感染、CVS、脑疝、再出血、低颅压综合征、硬膜下积液、堵管、断管等并发症<sup>[28]</sup>,一旦发生并发症,可能产生严重后果。并发症发生原因主要包括操作不当、置管不当、引流过度、病人依从性低等。临床工作中,应根据不同并发症的发生原因采取相应处理措施,包括提高操作技能、注意控制引流量和引流时间、提高病人依从性等,以降低并发症的发生率<sup>[29]</sup>。

10 展望

CLCFD 在临床应用中的有效性和安全性经过研究证实,在脑出血中取得较好的治疗或预防效果。尽管在治疗中还有并发症,但随着操作技术的更加成熟和材料质量的不断提高,通过对 CLCFD 置管时长、过程监测、远期并发症、预后等进行进一步分析探讨,相应并发症发生率会进一步下降,其应用范围会更加广泛,更能有效地减少脑出血相关并发症的发生、促进疾病的痊愈。

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