

论著·

自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术治疗高血压性脑出血

王建兵 黄喆 张亚飞

【摘要】目的 探讨自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术治疗高血压性脑出血的疗效。方法 回顾性分析2019年1月至2022年1月采用自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术治疗的52例高血压性脑出血的临床资料。结果 基底节区出血26例，丘脑出血12例，脑叶出血8例，原发性脑室出血6例；出血破人脑室11例；出血量20~70 ml，平均(51±12)ml。术后3 d复查头部CT显示清除率在85%以上；术后再出血4例，颅内感染2例，死亡2例，放弃治疗3例。47例出院后随访6~12个月，日常生活能力分级I级10例，II级13例，III级16例，IV级6例，V级2例。**结论**自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术治疗高血压性脑出血，血肿引流充分，可防治再出血，术后堵管、逆行性感染风险低，疗效良好。

【关键词】高血压性脑出血；穿刺引流术；自制双腔引流管；疗效

【文章编号】1009-153X(2024)09-0541-03 **【文献标志码】**A **【中国图书资料分类号】**R 743.34; R 651.1²

Clinical efficacy of puncture and drainage with self-made double-lumen drainage catheter for patients with hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage

WANG Jian-bing¹, HUANG Zhe², ZHANG Ya-fei¹. 1. Department of Neurosurgery, Hanzhong People's Hospital, Hanzhong 723000, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, Hanzhong Central Hospital, Hanzhong 723000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the therapeutic effectiveness of puncture and drainage with self-made double-lumen drainage catheters for patients with hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage (HICH). Methods The clinical data of 52 patients with HICH treated by puncture and drainage with self-made double-lumen drainage catheters from January 2019 to January 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. Results There were 26 cases of basal ganglia hemorrhage, 12 cases of thalamic hemorrhage, 8 cases of lobar hemorrhage, and 6 cases of primary intraventricular hemorrhage; 11 cases had secondary hemorrhage into the ventricles; the hemorrhage volume ranged from 20 to 70 ml, with an average of (51±12) ml. Head CT reexamination 3 days after the operation showed that the clearance rate was above 85%. There were 4 cases of postoperative rebleeding, 2 cases of intracranial infection, 2 cases of death, and 3 cases of treatment abandonment. Forty-seven cases were followed up for 6~12 months after discharge. The classification of activities of daily living was grade I in 10 cases, grade II in 13 cases, grade III in 16 cases, grade IV in 6 cases, and grade V in 2 cases. Conclusion Puncture and drainage with self-made double-lumen drainage catheters for patients with HICH has sufficient hematoma drainage, can prevent rebleeding, has a low risk of postoperative tube blockage and retrograde infection, and has a good therapeutic effectiveness.

【Key words】Hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage; Puncture drainage; Self-made double-lumen drainage catheter; Efficacy

高血压性脑出血病死率、致残率高，常规开颅血肿清除术虽然能够有效缓解病情，但创伤大，并发症多，近年来，穿刺引流术应用越来越多^[1]。传统穿刺引流术使用单腔引流管。2019年1月至2022年1月采用自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术治疗高血压性脑出血52例，效果满意，现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 52例中，男性32例，女性20例；年龄38~81岁，平均68岁；发病2 h内入院11例，3~7 h 21

例，7~24 h 12例，24~72 h 8例；神志恍惚4例，嗜睡8例，昏睡15例，浅昏迷17例，中昏迷8例；GCS评分13~15分12例，9~12分15例，6~8分25例。

1.2 影像学表现 基底节区出血26例，丘脑出血12例，脑叶出血8例，原发性脑室出血6例；出血破人脑室11例；出血量20~70 ml，平均(51±12)ml，其中20~40 ml 8例，41~60 ml 21例，61~70 ml 13例。

1.3 手术方法 以术前CT显示血肿最大平面中心点作为穿刺点，根据CT显示的血肿位置及形态设计穿刺路径及穿刺点^[2]。血肿位于基底节呈肾型者，可选择经额长轴穿刺^[3]；血肿呈类圆形，靠近皮层时，可选择最近路径穿刺，需避开功能区、侧裂等血管密集区；对于出血破人脑室者，必要时同时行侧脑室引流术。切开头皮4 cm，钻开颅骨，切开硬膜，利用导丝将提前自制好的双腔引流管（图1）置于血肿中心靶

点位置,抽除导丝,引流管外接注射器,缓慢抽出血肿量的1/3~1/2,观察其颜色,若为陈旧性血提示定位正确,另孔穿皮固定引流管。

1.4 术后处理 术后即刻复查头颅CT观察引流管的位置及残余的血肿量。将引流袋固定在床头,高度超出脑室平面,24 h引流量控制在内200 ml以内。若术后有出血,可将1 mg的肾上腺素加入250 ml盐水中缓慢静滴,冲洗液转清8 h后以尿激酶3万U经静脉输液针头的输液细管注射后夹管2 h候打开引流管,观察引流情况。若血肿量残余较多或者引流管置入脑室内者,可联合将10万U尿激酶使用输液泵缓慢泵入,每分钟20滴,一般血肿清除达85%以上可拔管。术后保持呼吸道通畅,用微量泵控制好血压,躁动着给予镇静,必要时早期行气管切开术。



图1 自制的双腔引流管

Figure 1 Self-made double-lumen drainage catheter

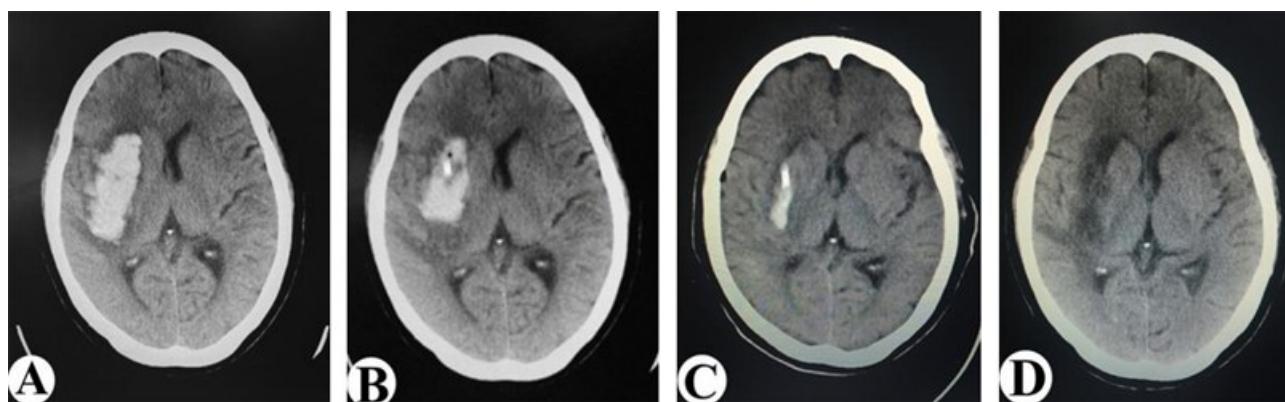


图1 右侧基底节区高血压性出血自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术前后影像

A. 术前CT示右侧基底节区出血,出血量约60 ml;B. 术后立即复查CT示引流管末端在血肿中心,血肿量减少了约40%;C. 术后3 d复查CT示血肿已大部分消失,仅有少量残留;D. 术后1周复查CT示血肿已完全消失,右侧基底节区轻度水肿

Figure 1 Images before and after puncture drainage with self-made double-lumen drainage catheter for a patient with hypertensive hemorrhage in the right basal ganglia

A: Preoperative CT shows hemorrhage in the right basal ganglia, with a hemorrhage volume of approximately 60 ml. B: Immediate postoperative CT re-examination shows that the end of the drainage catheter is in the center of the hematoma, and the hematoma volume has decreased by approximately 40%. C: CT re-examination 3 days after the operation shows that most of the hematoma has disappeared, with only a small amount remaining. D: CT re-examination 1 week after the operation shows that the hematoma has completely disappeared, and there is mild edema in the right basal ganglia.

2 结 果

52例中,3 d内拔管33例,3~5 d拔管15例,6~7 d拔管4例。术后3 d复查CT显示血肿清除率在85%以上(图1)。术后再出血4例,颅内感染3例,严重肺部感染死亡2例,放弃治疗自动出院3例。47例术后随访6~12个月,根据按照日常生活能力评分:Ⅰ级10例,Ⅱ级13例,Ⅲ级16例,Ⅳ级6例,Ⅴ级2例。

3 讨 论

对于大多数高血压性脑出血,当血肿超过20 ml且未明显形成脑疝时,推荐微创治疗是安全的,可以降低病死率^[4]。常规穿刺引流管为单腔引流管,其冲洗、注药和引流的工序为一个通道,容易堵管,且注药时易污染,注药后反复挤压还可导致引流管破裂或脱管、气体进入、逆行感染、引流不充分等情况。本文自制的双腔引流管,为两个工作通道,常规的引流管进行引流,输液针头细管进行注药及冲洗,三位一体。其优点表现为:①一个孔,既可以引流,又可以冲洗。冲洗端和引流端分开,可减少死腔及颅内积气,使引流管中的血凝块、碎脑屑不易在管中堆积,从而减少堵管几率;同时还可充分引流,在引流管中通畅性更佳。对于血肿破入脑室或者引流管置入脑室内时,使用输液泵持续冲洗,比单纯注射尿激酶效果更佳。为了充分冲洗血肿腔,在冲洗时反复

快速的挤压双腔管,使更多冲洗液通过多个侧孔进入血肿腔,能达到充分灌洗,也可行冲洗-停止-再冲洗,直到冲洗液颜色变淡后停止冲洗。②冲洗液可使血肿粘度下降,减轻血肿对周围脑组织的机械性损伤和血肿降解释放的毒素对脑组织的毒性损伤,有助于脑功能的保护及恢复^[5]。③可观察、防治术后再出血。采用双腔引流管冲洗引流过程中,可更直观观察术后出血情况,若穿刺术中或术后出血,可配合使用止血药物灌洗来止血,且不会增加颅内压。穿刺的弊端主要是不能在直视下止血,而术后再出血将直接影响手术效果。刘立迅和丁韶山^[6]对500例高血压性脑出血病人在CT监视下行穿刺,术后再出血发生率为9.6%。本文术后出血4例,1例中转开颅,3例经过使用肾上腺素灌洗后无继续出血,观察6 h后,通过尿激酶的冲洗溶解后得到有效救治。④使用双腔引流管不会因为反复注药引起颅内压增高。单腔引流管反复注药,如果引流不畅,会增加颅内压,且每次注药在常规引流管内残留一部分药物,影响溶解效果。⑤双腔引流管不需要反复打开三通向颅内注药,且双腔具有连通器的作用,可减少逆行性感染几率^[7]。蔡金炼等^[8]报道481例基底节区高血压性出血引流术后颅内感染的发生率为5.8%。本文病例术后颅内感染率为3.84%。

总之,使用自制双腔引流管穿刺引流术治疗高血压性脑出血,其材料易得,制作简单方便,只需要普通硅胶引流管和静脉输液管连接针头的细管制作成,具有清除血肿快、注射药物方便、引流充分、置管时间短、可防治再出血、减少堵管及逆行性感染风险等优势,疗效良好。

【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2018年11月5日经汉中市人民医院伦理委员会审批,批号20181105。

【利益冲突声明】:本文不存在任何利益冲突。

【作者贡献声明】:王建兵负责收集资料、分析数据、撰写论文及修改论文;黄喆提供技术指导、修改论文;张亚飞提供技术支撑、指导写作、修改论文及最后定稿。

【参考文献】

- [1] FAN XZ, YOU C. Status and trend of minimally invasive clearances of hematoma technique for hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage in China [J]. Chin J Neuromed, 2017, 16(9): 956-961.
 - [2] SUN SJ, ZOU RL, LIU X, et al. Aspiration of serious hypertensive intracerebral hematoma by minimally invasive tube insertion [J]. Chin J Emerg Med, 2002, 11(5): 295-297.
 - [3] WANG JB, SONG G, LIU YJ, et al. Transfrontal puncture and drainage for hypertensive basal ganglia hemorrhage [J]. Chin J Clin Neurol, 2020, 25(5): 310-311.
 - [4] Chinese Society of Neurology, Chinese Stroke Society. Chinese guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage 2019 [J]. Chin J Neuromed, 2019, 52(12): 994-1005.
 - [5] MADANGARLI N, BONSACK F, DASARI R, et al. Intracerebral hemorrhage: blood components and neurotoxicity [J]. Brain Sci, 2019, 9(11): 316.
 - [6] LIU LX, DIN SS. Analysis of risk factor so free bleeding in hypertension cerebral hemorrhage treated by cerebral paracentesis under CT monitoring [J]. Chin J Pract Nerv Dis, 2016, 19(16): 17-18.
 - [7] ZHUO J, YAN H. Analysis of curative effect of different doses of urokinase on minimally invasive surgery for hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage patients [J]. Chin Hosp Pharm J, 2014, 34(18): 1585-1588.
 - [8] CAI JL, CAI GF, CHEN SW, et al. Risk factors for intracranial infection of patients with hypertensive basal ganglia hemorrhage after minimally invasive puncture drainage [J]. Chin J Clin Neurosurg, 2022, 27(9): 733-735.
- 蔡金炼,蔡刚峰,陈少伟,等.高血压性基底节区出血引流术后颅内感染的危险因素[J].中国临床神经外科杂志,2022,27(9):733-735.

[1] FAN XZ, YOU C. Status and trend of minimally invasive clearances of hematoma technique for hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage in China [J]. Chin J Neuromed, 2017, 16(9): 956-961.