

· 论 著 ·

神经内镜手术与经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术治疗
自发性基底节区血肿的疗效

唐清明 侯黎明 汪棋笙 李华国

【摘要】目的 对比分析神经内镜手术和经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术治疗原发性基底节区血肿的疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析 2020 年 1 月至 2023 年 5 月手术治疗的 100 例原发性基底节区出血的临床资料。50 例采用神经内镜手术(观察组),50 例采用经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术(对照组)。**结果** 观察组与对照组血肿清除率无统计学差异[(97.0±3.5)% vs. (96.1±3.6)%; $P=0.195$],但是观察组手术时间[(73.36±14.41)min vs. (87.88±22.47)min; $P<0.001$]和术中出血量[(31.30±8.62)ml vs. (65.60±13.65)ml; $P<0.001$]明显减少。术前,观察组美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分[(18.94±5.45)分]、改良 Rankin 量表(mRS)评分[(4.02±0.92)分]与对照组[分别为(17.64±5.60)分、(4.08±0.83)分]无统计学差异($P>0.05$);术后 3 个月,观察组 NIHSS 评分[(9.92±4.51)分]和 mRS 评分[(2.28±1.07)分]较术前明显降低($P<0.05$),对照组 NIHSS 评分[(11.92±4.84)分]和 mRS 评分[(2.96±0.97)分]较术前明显降低($P<0.05$),但是观察组 NIHSS 评分和 mRS 评分明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 对于自发性基底节区血肿,神经内镜手术和经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术均具有良好的清除效果,明显改善病人的预后,但是神经内镜手术具有手术时间少、术中出血量少的优势。

【关键词】 自发性脑出血;基底节区血肿;神经内镜手术;显微手术;经外侧裂-岛叶入路;疗效

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Clinical efficacy of neuroendoscopic surgery and microsurgery via the lateral fissure-insular approach for spontaneous basal ganglia hematomas

TANG Qing-ming, HOU Li-ming, WANG Qi-sheng, LI Hua-guo. Department of Neurosurgery, Hejiang County People's Hospital, Luzhou 646200, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare and analyze the efficacy of neuroendoscopic surgery and microsurgery via the lateral fissure-insular approach for patients with primary basal ganglia hematomas. **Methods** The clinical data of 100 patients with primary basal ganglia hemorrhage who underwent surgical treatment from January 2020 to May 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. Among them, 50 cases were treated with neuroendoscopic surgery (observation group), and 50 cases were treated with microsurgery via the lateral fissure-insular approach (control group). **Results** There was no statistically significant difference in hematoma evacuation rate between the two groups [(97.0±3.5)% vs. (96.1±3.6)%; $P=0.195$]. However, the operation time of the observation group was significantly shorter than that of the control group [(73.36±14.41) min vs. (87.88±22.47) min; $P<0.001$], and the intraoperative blood loss was also significantly less [(31.30±8.62) ml vs. (65.60±13.65) ml; $P<0.001$]. Before surgery, there was no statistically significant difference in the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score [(18.94±5.45) points] and the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score [(4.02±0.92) points] of the observation group and those [(17.64±5.60) points and (4.08±0.83) points, respectively] of the control group ($P>0.05$). Three months postoperatively, the NIHSS score [(9.92±4.51) points] and the mRS score [(2.28±1.07) points] in the observation group were significantly decreased compared with those preoperatively ($P<0.05$), and the NIHSS score [(11.92±4.84) points] and the mRS score [(2.96±0.97) points] in the control group were also significantly decreased compared with those preoperatively ($P<0.05$); however, the NIHSS score and the mRS score in the observation group were significantly superior to those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** Both neuroendoscopic surgery and microsurgery via the lateral fissure-insular approach can effectively evacuate hematoma and improve the prognosis of patients with spontaneous basal ganglia hemorrhage, but neuroendoscopic surgery has significant advantages in shortening operation time and reducing intraoperative blood loss.

【Key words】 Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage; Basal ganglia hematoma; Neuroendoscopic surgery; Microsurgery; Lateral fissure-insular approach; Clinical efficacy

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作者单位:1646200 四川泸州,合江县人民医院神经外科(唐清明、侯黎明、汪棋笙、李华国)

通信作者:侯黎明,Email:550392881@qq.com

自发性脑出血(spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage, SICH)发病率、病死率以及致残率均较高,占脑卒中的 12%~29%^[1,2],好发于中老年且有基础疾病者,如高血压、糖尿病等人群。基底节区是 SICH 最常见的出血部位,术中血肿显露相对困难,止血较困

难^[4]。神经内镜手术清除脑内血肿有手术时间短、手术创伤小等优势^[3]。对基底节区血肿,借助神经导航、术中超声等技术,或与显微镜相结合,神经内镜手术可以更好地发挥其创伤小、时间短、清除血肿彻底等优势^[3,4,6-8]。简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术能充分发挥立体定向的准确性,可替代神经导航或3D Slicer等复杂定位手段,可以在基层医疗机构普及、推广。本研究以经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术为对照,探讨简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术联合神经内镜手术治疗原发性基底节区出血的疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:①年龄30~80岁;②诊断明确,CT示基底节区血肿且血肿规则;③发病到首次CT检查在24 h内(发病时间不详者,使用最后一次已知状况良好的时间);④幕上血肿体积25~80 ml;⑤术前GCS评分>5分;⑥无严重基础疾病,如肾功能衰竭、严重心脏器质性疾病(心功能≥Ⅲ级)、糖尿病酮症等。排除标准:①凝血功能异常存在出血倾向;②继发于动脉瘤、肿瘤、血管畸形等出血;④术前存在脑疝,GCS评分≤5分或瞳孔散大(一侧或双侧);⑤家属不同意手术。

1.2 研究对象 回顾性分析2020年1月至2023年5月手术治疗的100例自发性基底节区血肿的临床资料,其中50例采用神经内镜手术治疗(观察组),50例经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术治疗(对照组)。两组基线资料无统计学差异($P>0.05$;表1)。

1.3 手术方法

1.3.1 观察组 选择简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术联合

神经内镜手术治疗。①标记血肿中心、正中矢状面及距离(图1A);②血肿最大面轴位颞侧体表投影及过血肿中心点垂直矢状面颞侧投影点(记为血肿中心颞侧投影点G)(图1B、1C);③立体定向血肿穿刺路径为过穿刺点(A点-矢状面鼻根上11 cm中线旁开血肿中心点与矢状面距离)平行矢状面平面与过A、G点且垂直于矢状面平面相交线并画出患侧体表投影线(图1D);④取穿刺点为中心平行矢状面长4.5~5.5 cm切口。切开头皮、皮下组织、分离肌肉、切开帽状腱膜并骨膜下剥离(图1E),钻孔后铣刀取3 cm²骨瓣(图1F)。放射状切开硬脑膜,于皮层无血管分布区电凝切开约1.0 cm(图1G)。取脑室引流管沿穿刺路径进入血肿并回抽见暗黑色血凝块确认穿刺准确;再以小儿尿管沿穿刺路径缓慢置入穿刺相同深度并气囊充水2 ml后缓慢轻柔扩张内镜通道(图1H);神经内镜下置入镜鞘(图1I、1J),避免突然暴力牵拉损伤脑组织,待鞘完全置入血肿腔后取出内管,助手保护鞘不移位,术者持镜、吸引器及双极电凝。

1.3.2 对照组 采用经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术清除脑内血肿。

1.4 观测指标 术中出血量、手术时间、血肿清除率=(术前血肿量-术后残余血量)/术前血肿量×100%。术前、术后3个月采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、改良Rankin量表(modified Rankin Scale, mRS)评分评估疗效。

2 结果

观察组与对照组血肿清除率无统计学差异($P>$

表1 自发性基底节区血肿的基线资料
Table 1 Baseline data of spontaneous basal ganglia hemorrhage

基线资料	观察组(n=50)	对照组(n=50)	统计值	P值
性别(例)			$\chi^2=2.131$	0.144
男	26(52.00%)	28(56.00%)		
女	24(48.00%)	22(44.00%)		
合并高血压病(例)	41(82.00%)	43(86.00%)	$\chi^2=0.567$	0.451
合并糖尿病(例)	12(24.00%)	11(22.00%)	$\chi^2=1.719$	0.190
合并慢性支气管炎(例)	16(32.00%)	17(34.00%)	$\chi^2=0.079$	0.778
年龄(岁)	61.86±6.82	59.16±9.34	$t=1.719$	0.092
出血量(ml)	43.84±11.87	42.96±10.48	$t=0.423$	0.674
术前GCS评分(分)	10.00±2.63	10.88±2.50	$t=1.897$	0.064
术前NIHSS评分(分)	18.94±5.45	17.64±5.62	$t=1.196$	0.238
术前mRS评分(分)	4.02±0.92	4.08±0.83	$t=0.335$	0.739

注:观察组选择简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术联合神经内镜手术治疗;对照组采用经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术

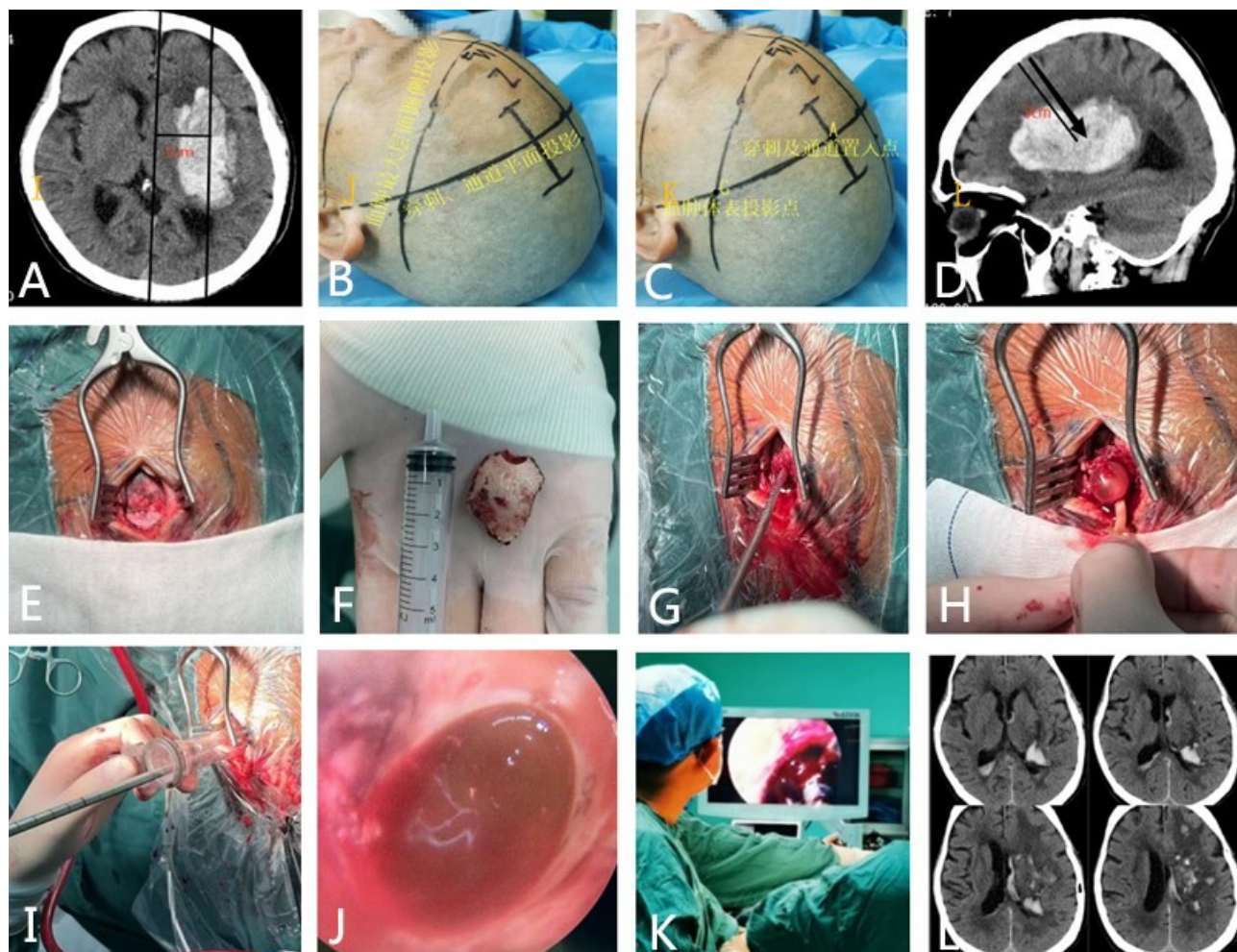


图1 右侧基底节区出血经额角(额中回)入路简易立体定向穿刺后神经内镜手术步骤及手术前后影像

A. 术前CT示基底节区血肿及血肿中心距离正中矢状面距离;B. 血肿最大层面、正中矢状面及穿刺平面体表投影示意图;C. 手术切口示意图, 平行正中矢状面以额角穿刺点为中心,长4~5 cm;D. 术前CT矢状位确定穿刺到达血肿中心深度;E. 术中肉眼观察切口及去骨瓣后状态;F. 术中骨瓣大小;G. 术中观察穿刺血肿中心,为过切口平行矢状面与穿刺平面相交线;H. 术中应用小儿尿管气囊(2 ml)均匀扩张内镜通道;I. 神经内镜引导下置入透明工作通道;J. 工作通道进入血肿中心;K. 神经内镜下血肿清除;L. 术后复查CT显示血肿清除满意

Figure 1 The steps of simple stereotactic puncture and neuroendoscopic surgery via the frontal horn (middle frontal gyrus) approach for right basal ganglia hemorrhage and preoperative and postoperative images

A: Preoperative CT reveals the hematoma in the basal ganglia and the distance from its center to the mid-sagittal plane. B: Schematic illustration of the body surface projections of the maximum hematoma level, mid-sagittal plane, and puncture plane. C: Surgical incision design diagram, parallel to the mid-sagittal plane, centered on the frontal horn puncture point, with a length of 4~5 cm. D: The preoperative CT sagittal image determines the puncture depth to reach the center of the hematoma. E: Intraoperative microscopic observation of the incision and the status after bone flap removal. F: Intraoperative documentation of the size of the bone flap. G: Intraoperative observation of the puncture reaching the center of the hematoma through the intersection line of the incision parallel to the sagittal plane and the puncture plane. H: Intraoperative application of a pediatric urinary catheter balloon (2 ml) for uniform expansion of the endoscopic channel. I: Insertion of a transparent working channel under the guidance of a neuroendoscope. J: The working channel successfully enters the center of the hematoma. K: Hematoma evacuation under the neuroendoscope. L: Postoperative CT re-examination shows satisfactory hematoma clearance.

0.05;表2),但是观察组手术时间和术中出血量明显减少($P<0.001$;表2)。

术前,两组NIHSS评分、mRS评分无统计学差异($P>0.05$;表3);术后3个月,两组NIHSS评分和mRS评分较术前均明显降低($P<0.05$;表3),而且观察组

均明显优于对照组($P<0.05$;表3)。

3 讨论

3.1 经脑室引流额角钻孔点的手术理论基础 在3D Slicer神经导航理念下,利用无框架立体定向技术对

表 2 自发性基底节区血肿的手术效果
Table 2 Surgical outcome of spontaneous basal ganglia hemorrhage

评估指标	观察组	对照组	统计值	P 值
手术时间(min)	73.36±14.41	87.88±22.47	t=4.237	<0.001
术中出血量(ml)	31.30±8.62	65.60±13.65	t=15.339	<0.001
血肿清除率	97.00%±3.50%	96.10%±3.60%	t=1.315	0.195

注:观察组选择患简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术联合神经内镜手术治疗;对照组采用经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术

表 3 自发性基底节区血肿的手术预后
Table 3 Surgical prognosis of spontaneous basal ganglia hemorrhage

组别	NIHSS 评分		mRS 评分	
	术前	术后 3 个月	术前	术后 3 个月
观察组	18.94±5.45	9.92±4.51 ^{*#}	4.02±0.92	2.28 ±1.07 ^{*#}
对照组	17.64 ±5.6	11.92±4.84 [*]	4.08±0.83	2.98±0.98 [*]

注:与术前相应值比,* P<0.05;与对照组相应值比,# P<0.05;观察组选择患简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术联合神经内镜手术治疗;对照组采用经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术

照术前头颅螺旋 CT 数据进行血肿定位并标准体表投影,选取脑室引流额角钻孔点附近为穿刺及内镜鞘管置入点,矢状面旁开 2.5~4.5 cm,经穿刺路径无框架立体定向穿刺进入血肿中心,轻柔回抽出暗黑色血凝块确定引流管穿刺进入血肿,尿管水囊充气 2 ml 轻柔缓慢扩张穿刺通道均能准确无误直达血肿中心。

3.2 手术路径 本研究神经内镜手术路径的选择以最大程度减少正常脑组织损伤为原则,遵循准确定位并穿刺血肿、避免损伤神经及血管,相较经冠状缝-额中回入路神经内镜手术^[9]及单纯经额中回神经内镜辅助开颅手术^[9],有定位准确、脑组织损伤程度小、进入血肿腔路径短、非功能区优势^[9],在立体定向血肿穿刺技术辅助下,明显增加穿刺准确性;而且,该手术入路是从顶部顺神经纤维束往下的视角,经过的区域是大脑前动脉和大脑中动脉供血区的分水岭,明显降低术中出血及术后再出血风险,该路径下血肿接触面积最大^[3,9,11]。经岛叶-外侧裂入路多与显微镜手术结合,是利用自然腔隙暴露术区^[12],但术者需要在细小操作空间下解剖外侧裂且还需保护侧裂血管,术中血管损伤可能增大,术后再出血风险增大,手术安全性降低。

3.3 简易立体定向穿刺 简易立体定向技术在框架立体定向基础上确定额角钻孔点平行正中矢状面及过穿刺点及血肿中心点垂直矢状面的相交线为穿刺唯一通道准确抵达血肿中心是血肿清除关键,同时确保了由血肿中心开始清除血肿,降低术中及术后再出血风险^[13-15]。该方法标记简单,操作简便^[14,15],

具有易行及基层推广价值。但需要较好的空间立体构建及长期实践经验累积,否则需借助相关投影线及他人从旁协助。

综上所述,对于自发性基底节区血肿,简易立体定向血肿穿刺技术联合神经内镜手术与经外侧裂-岛叶入路显微手术均具有良好的清除效果,明显改善病人的预后,但是神经内镜手术具有手术时间少、术中出血量少的优势。

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