

## • 短篇 •

## 幕上原发性颅脑肿瘤术中严重脑膨出 5 例分析\*

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨幕上原发性颅脑肿瘤患者行肿瘤切除手术中出现严重脑膨出情况, 就其临床表现、治疗、预后及发生机制进行分析。方法: 回顾性分析 5 例幕上脑肿瘤切除术中发生严重脑膨出患者的临床资料。并结合文献复习, 分析其临床表现、治疗方案、预后。结果: 5 例患者均表现为术中严重脑膨出, 术野消失, 无法继续原计划手术。2 例未行 CT 检查, 3 例患者 CT 检查提示远隔部位发生血肿, 其中双侧 1 例, 单侧 2 例。3 例患者均行血肿清除, 去骨瓣减压术; 3 例患者术后 1 月内死亡; 另外 2 例患者出院后随访 12 个月, 肿瘤未见复发。结论: 术中严重脑膨出是幕上脑肿瘤切除术中远隔部位出血常见临床表现, CT 有助于诊断; 积极的早期治疗可明显降低患者病死率、病残率, 改善预后。术中颅内压力骤降, 压力快速变化可能是其发生的机制。

**[关键词]** 颅脑肿瘤; 脑膨出; 远隔部位颅内出血; 急性硬膜外出血; 急性硬膜下出血; 幕上开颅术; 并发症

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颅脑肿瘤为神经外科常见疾病, 其中胶质瘤约占颅内肿瘤的 42%~50%, 年发病率约为 5/10 万; 脑膜瘤发病率占颅内肿瘤的 19.2%, 居颅脑肿瘤发病率第 2 位; 垂体瘤发病率占颅内肿瘤的 8.2%~14.7%, 居第 3 位。开颅手术切除肿瘤是治疗多数颅脑肿瘤的有效方法<sup>[1-2]</sup>。但是部分患者在就诊时由于肿瘤体积大, 或者脑水肿严重, 导致严重的颅内高压, 在行肿瘤切除术中发生急性脑膨出。这对于开颅手术而言是灾难性的, 严重影响手术效果和患者的预后。有研究显示颅脑肿瘤术中严重脑膨出最常见的原因是颅内出血, 尤其是术区远隔部位出血, 虽然其发生率较低, 但可导致患者严重的病残和高病死率<sup>[3-5]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析宜宾市第二人民医院 2016 年 5 月至 2020 年 5 月收治的 5 例原发性幕上颅脑肿瘤接受手术治疗, 术中发生严重脑膨出的病例临床资料, 以探讨发生术中严重脑膨出的临床表现、诊断、治疗及发生机制, 现报道如下。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾宜宾市第二人民医院 2016 年 5 月至 2020

年 5 月神经外科收治的 387 例接受开颅肿瘤切除手术的幕上原发性颅脑肿瘤患者资料, 术中发生严重脑膨出 5 例, 均为女性, 年龄范围 22 至 30 岁。术前 KPS 评分 3 例 80 分、1 例 70 分、1 例 40 分。5 例患者均无颅脑手术史, 术前检查排除凝血功能障碍。肿瘤全部位于幕上, 右侧 3 例、左侧 1 例、鞍区 1 例, 瘤平均体积( $66.2 \pm 36.3$ ) mL, 手术体位均为平卧位, 采用硅胶头圈固定头部, 未使用头架钉固定。术后病检脑膜瘤 2 例, 胶质瘤 3 例(表 1)。

### 1.2 病例资料

病例 1, 主诉“反复头痛 1 年, 加重伴视力下降 6 月”。头颅 MRI 见肿瘤巨大, 位于右侧额颞区, 占位效应明显(图 1)。经右侧额颞部反问号瓣入路切除肿瘤, 术中打开颅骨, 见硬脑膜张力高, 经静脉快速输入 20% 甘露醇注射液 250 mL 后切开硬膜, 见肿瘤呈实性、质韧、血供丰富, 在切除肿瘤过程中出血较多, 肿瘤尚未切除完毕见术野逐渐消失, 并见持续脑膨出。经加深麻醉、过度通气无效, 尝试穿刺侧脑室失败, 拟关颅行头颅 CT 检查, 在准备途中出现血压下降, 心率减慢, 遂终止手术将患者转入重症病房, 患者于术后第 7 天死亡, 未行尸体解剖, 术后病检: 脑膜瘤。

病例 2, 主诉“头痛 3 月, 加重 10 天”。患者不配合 MIR 检查, 故未行该检查, 仅行头颅 CT 血管造

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影术 (CT angiography, CTA) 检查。头颅 CTA: 左侧额颞叶肿瘤占位 (图 2)。经左侧扩大翼点入路切除肿瘤, 术中见肿瘤质地韧, 血供极丰富; 在切除肿瘤过程中出现术野消失, 脑组织逐渐膨出, 最高膨出骨窗约 4 厘米, 经加深麻醉, 过度换气等处理无效。拟

行急诊复查头颅 CT 了解脑膨出原因, 但患者很快出现双瞳散大, 血压下降, 心率增快, 生命体征极不平稳, 故未行 CT 检查, 将患者转入重症病房。患者于术后第 3 天死亡, 未行尸体解剖。术后病检: 胶质母细胞瘤 (WHO-IV 级)。

表 1 5 例患者一般资料

Table 1. General Information of 5 Patients

ID	Age	Gender	Side	Tumor location	Tumor volume (mL)	Midline shift	Pathological result	KPS score
1	28	Female	Right	Frontotemporal area	181	Left, 1.2cm	Meningioma, grade I	80
2	30	Female	Left	Frontotemporal lobe	25	Right, 0.8cm	Glioblastoma, grade IV	80
3	30	Female	Bilateral	Sellar region	50	No shift	Meningioma, grade I	40
4	22	Female	Right	Foramen of Monro	11	No shift	Central neurocytoma, grade II	80
5	28	Female	Right	Frontal lobe	64	Left, 0.6cm	Anaplastic astrocytoma, grade III	70

KPS: Karnofsky Performance Status.

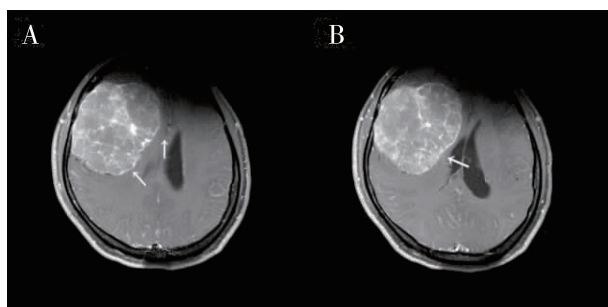


图 1 病例 1 患者术前头颅 MRI

Figure 1. Preoperative MRI of the Head (Case 1)

A. Preoperative MRI showed that the tumor was located in the right frontotemporal area (as indicated by the arrow), with huge volume and obvious space-occupying effect; B. Midlineshift to the left caused by the tumor (as indicated by the arrow).

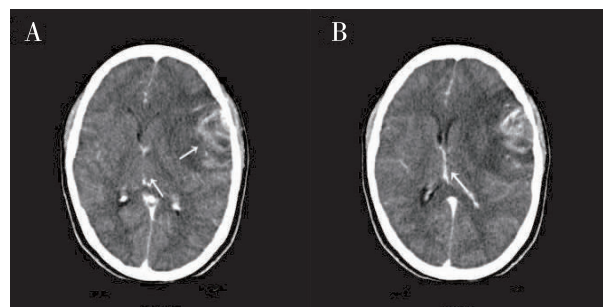


图 2 病例 2 患者术前头颅 CT

Figure 2. Preoperative CT of the Head (Case 2)

A. Preoperative CT showed that the tumor was located in the left frontotemporal lobe (as indicated by the arrow); B. Midline shift to the right (as indicated by the arrow).

病例 3, 主诉“反复头痛伴双眼视力进行性下降 8 月”。头颅 MRI 见鞍区均匀强化肿瘤占位, 周围脑水肿明显 (图 3A)。经冠状皮瓣额底入路切除肿瘤。在暴露肿瘤时出现术野消失, 双额叶脑膨出, 脑搏动减弱。因脑膨出明显, 关颅困难, 予以切除部分额叶去骨瓣减压后关颅并立即复查头颅 CT。CT 提示右侧额顶硬膜外血肿形成, 占位效应明显 (图 3B)。急诊清除右侧额顶硬膜外血肿。血肿清除后继续切除肿瘤, 肿瘤未切除完时再次发生脑膨出, 拟再次行 CT 检查时血压下降至约 80/40 mmHg, 使用多巴胺升压, 未做 CT 检查, 去骨瓣减压关颅后将患

者转入重症病房, 生命体征稍平稳后行头颅 CT 检查提示: 左侧颞顶部硬膜外血肿, 占位效应明显 (图 3C), 因家属不愿再次开颅手术, 选择行左侧颞顶部硬膜外血肿钻孔引流 (图 3D), 经引流管注入尿激酶 5 万 U, bid, 连续 3 天, 复查 CT 提示部分引流 (图 3d)。术后患者未清醒, 并发中枢性尿崩、颅内感染、下呼吸道感染, 术后第 20 天死亡, 未行尸解。术后病检: 脑膜瘤 (WHO-I 级)。

病例 4, 主诉“头痛伴呕吐 3 月, 加重 2 天”。头颅 MRI 见室间孔区不规则肿瘤占位, 脑积水明显 (图 4A)。经右侧额部马蹄形皮瓣入路, 经额中回

造瘘切除肿瘤,尚未全切除肿瘤时出现术野消失、脑膨出,紧急行左侧侧脑室引流脑脊液缓解脑膨出,无效。继而切除右侧额极,膨出脑组织仍未回缩,去骨瓣减压后紧急行头颅 CT。头颅 CT 提示:右侧颞顶及双侧枕区广泛硬膜下血肿(图 4B),遂急诊行开颅血肿清除术,术后复查 CT 见硬膜下血肿已清除

(见图 4C、D)。术后患者神志清楚,左侧肢体瘫痪,经康复治疗 6 月,左侧肢体肌力恢复至 4 级。术后病检:中枢性神经细胞瘤(WHO-II 级)。术后两周开始放疗,瘤床区 50~60Gy,常规分割,调强放射治疗 30 次,未口服替莫唑胺,随访 12 个月,肿瘤未见复发。

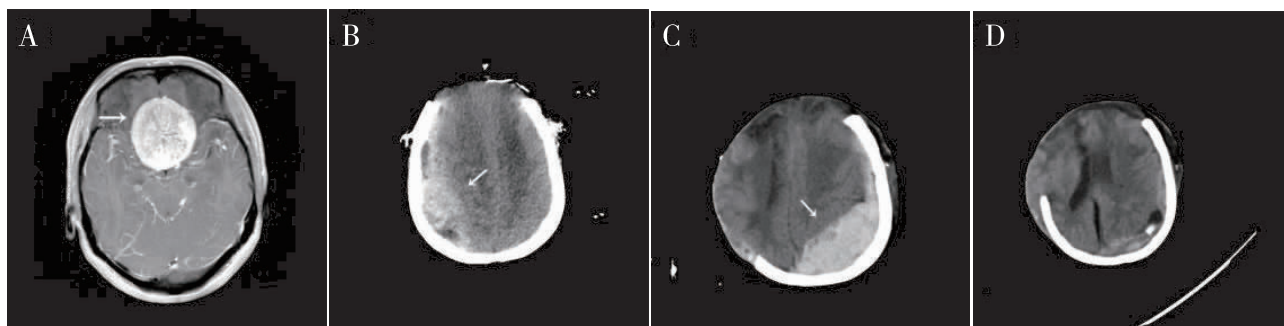


图 3 病例 3 患者术前 MRI 和术后 CT

Figure 3. Preoperative MRI and Postoperative CT of the Head (Case 3)

A. Preoperative MRI saw homogeneous enhancement in tumor-occupied sellar region (as indicated by the arrow) in which obvious edema was observed; B. CT indicated an epidural hematoma at the top of the right frontal area (as indicated by the arrow) when the first intraoperative encephalocele occurred; C. CT saw an epidural hematoma on the left temporal roof (as indicated by the arrow) when the second intraoperative encephalocele occurred; D. After trepanation and drainage, CT showed that the hematoma was partially drained.

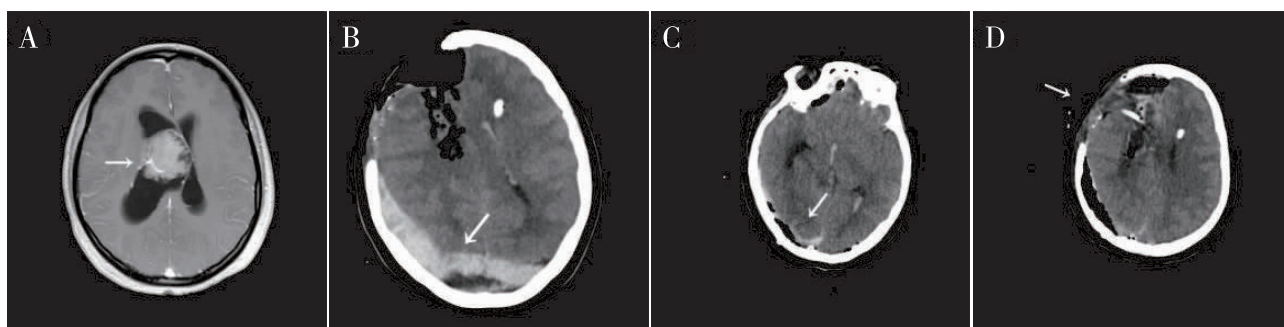


图 4 病例 4 患者术前 MRI 和术后 CT

Figure 4. Preoperative MRI and Postoperative CT of the Head (Case 4)

A. Preoperative MRI showed that the tumor was located in foramen of Monro (as indicated by the arrow); B. CT showed extensive subdural hematoma in the right temporal occipital and bilateral occipital regions (as indicated by the arrow) when intraoperative encephalocele occurred; C. CT saw hematoma removed after another operation (as indicated by the arrow); D. Encephalocele was not observed during decompression (as indicated by the arrow).

病例 5,主诉“突发晕厥 3 天”。头颅 MRI 见右侧额叶长 T1、长 T2 非均匀强化包块(图 5A)。经右侧额部马蹄形皮瓣入路切除肿瘤,切除肿瘤后见脑组织膨出,术野消失。去骨瓣减压后急诊头颅 CT 提示:远隔术区右侧颞顶部硬膜外血肿(图 5B、C),遂急诊行开颅血肿清除术,术后复查 CT 见硬膜外血肿清除(图 5D)。术后发生对侧肢体瘫痪,经康

复治疗恢复。术后病检:间变型星形细胞瘤(WHO-III 级),术后 1 周常规病检报告明确肿瘤性质后即开始同步放化疗,口服替莫唑胺 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,共 42 天。同步瘤床区 50~60 Gy,常规分割,调强放射治疗 30 次。同步放化疗结束后改为辅助化疗,共 6 个周期,口服替莫唑胺 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,1~5 天,每 28 天重复。随访 12 个月,肿瘤未见复发。

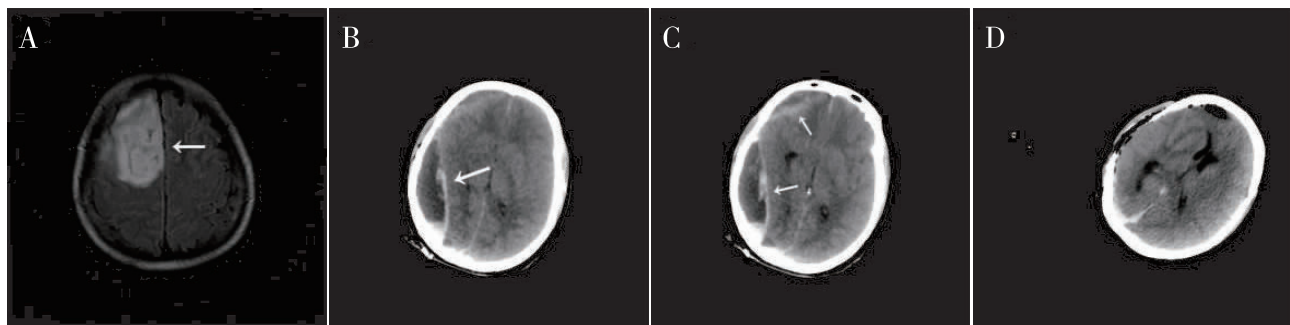


图 5 病例 5 患者术前 MRI 和术后 CT

Figure 5. Preoperative MRI and Postoperative CT of the Head (Case 5)

Preoperative MRI showed that the tumor was located in the right frontal lobe (as indicated by the arrow, Panel A); CT showed an epidural hematoma in the remote part of the operation area (as indicated by the arrow, Panel B and C) when interoperative encephalocele occurred; epidural hematoma removed after another operation (Panel D).

## 2 结果

5 例患者全部表现为术中脑膨出,术野消失,经过度换气、加深麻醉,2 例患者侧脑室引流脑脊液等处理无效,无法继续手术。2 例病情急剧恶化,出现

生命体征不稳,未行 CT 检查。3 例经 CT 证实为远隔部位出血,并再次手术清除血肿。全部 5 例急性脑膨出患者,3 例在 1 月内死亡,2 例存活,但遗留神经功能障碍(表 2)。

表 2 5 例患者术中表现及处理、预后

Table 2 Intraoperative manifestations, treatment and prognosis of 5 patients

ID	Intraoperative Manifestations	Time when encephalocele occurred	Countermeasures to encephalocele	Dilated pupils	Causes of encephalocele	Subsequent processes	Prognosis
1	Surgical field disappeared; the surgery could not continue due to encephalocele	When the tumor was being resected	Proposed to perform head CT after decompressive craniectomy; CT canceled for unstable vital signs	On both sides	Unknown	ICU transfer without CT	Died
2	Surgical field disappeared; the surgery could not continue due to encephalocele	When the tumor was being resected	Head CT after decompressive craniectomy	On both sides	Unknown	ICU transfer without CT examination	Died
3	Surgical field disappeared; the surgery could not continue due to encephalocele	When the tumor was exposed	Head CT after decompressive craniectomy	On both sides	Epidural hematoma formed in the remote part of the surgical area	Continue removing tumor after craniotomy for hematoma evacuation; encephalocele recurred during tumor removal; ICU transfer after decompressive craniectomy for unstable vital signs	Died
4	Surgical field disappeared; the surgery could not continue due to encephalocele	When the tumor was about to be removed	Head CT after decompressive craniectomy	No	Subdural hematoma in the remote part of the surgical area	ICU transfer after emergency hematoma evacuation	Survived
5	Surgical field disappeared; the surgery could not continue due to encephalocele	When the tumor had been removed	Head CT after decompressive craniectomy	No	Epidural hematoma formed in the remote part of the surgical area	ICU transfer after emergency hematoma evacuation	Survived

### 3 讨论

急性脑膨出是脑肿瘤术中发生的严重并发症,临床多表现为手术视野的缩小,并逐渐消失。持续脑组织膨出骨窗,同时因颅内压增高后库欣反应,表现为血压升高、心率减慢。后期因持续颅内高压出现脑疝,瞳孔散大,脑干功能障碍继而血压下降,最终死亡。特别是术区远隔部位的出血导致的严重脑膨出,可引起严重后果,死亡率极高<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

#### 3.1 造成硬膜外出血导致脑膨出发生的临床机制及影响因素

术中脑膨出发生机制复杂,有文献报道可能与颅内压的压力梯度骤然变化,血管调节功能改变有关<sup>[6]</sup>。罹患颅脑肿瘤的患者在开颅手术时颅内压突然降低,硬脑膜静脉透壁压升高,继而血管调节功能发生紊乱,可能会导致硬脑膜血管的破裂出血。正常人体硬脑膜和颅骨内板之间存在着粘附力,随着年龄的增长而增强。而年轻人硬脑膜的弹性更好,粘附力也相对较弱,当硬膜外血管破裂,更容易导致硬脑膜从颅骨内板剥离形成硬膜外血肿;血肿增大,形成占位效应导致脑膨出的发生<sup>[9-16]</sup>。出血部位可表现为单侧、双侧,甚至幕下手术后幕上出血。本组病例均 $\leq 30$ 岁,故而推测年轻患者可能更容易发生硬膜外血肿导致脑膨出。本文病例3发生脑膨出经CT证实为右侧额顶部硬膜外血肿形成导致,手术清除硬膜外血肿后,再次发生左侧额顶部硬膜外血肿;术中发生两次不同部位硬膜外血肿,因脑膨出后生命体征不稳,未能手术解除颅内高压,脑疝时间长,最终导致患者死亡。对于发生多次多部位的术区远隔部位出血,往往预后不良。Chung等<sup>[3]</sup>报道可能与安装头架钉位置和压力不适当,穿透颅骨内板,损伤硬脑膜血管,导致硬膜外出血有关。本文描述病例均未使用头架钉固定,排除头架钉因素。

#### 3.2 造成硬膜下血肿导致脑膨出发生的临床机制及影响因素

肿瘤体积大,压迫静脉导致回流障碍造成脑水肿,颅内压升高。在开颅手术过程中减压过快可能是导致远隔部位硬膜下出血造成严重脑膨出的原因之一。有研究指出可能与术中脑脊液快速丢失,颅内压分布不均导致大脑向骨窗一侧移位,牵拉导致桥静脉撕裂引起硬膜下出血,继而造成术中脑膨出的发生<sup>[17-19]</sup>。本文病例4患者肿瘤位于室间孔,手术入路需经侧脑室,释放脑脊液暴露肿瘤;推测系手术过程中压力降低过快,脑组织塌陷撕裂脑表面血

管造成出血。再次手术清除硬膜下血肿时术中见脑组织表面血管破裂,证实了该推测。

#### 3.3 诊断及治疗

术中一旦发生急性脑膨出,当一般的处理包括加深麻醉、过度换气、脑室穿刺引流脑脊液无法缓解时,首要任务是快速而准确地找到发生脑膨出的原因。及时的CT检查尤为重要,术中CT扫描是发现颅内问题的有效手段,但大多数单位无法配备术中CT。对于常规CT检查并不适合于所有患者的情况,有文献报道术中超声可以协助诊断<sup>[20]</sup>。一旦诊断为远隔部位出血,需尽快手术清除血肿解除压迫。及时的诊断和治疗对挽救患者生命和保留脑功能至关重要。本文病例1病例2由于经验和设备不足,未能明确发生严重脑膨出的原因,推测为术区远隔部位出血导致脑膨出可能性极大,最终因脑疝脑干功能衰竭导致患者死亡。病例4、病例5,由于前3例病例的经验积累,在脑膨出发生后,及时地完成了CT检查,明确系远隔部位出血导致术中脑膨出,抢在患者发生脑疝之前手术清除血肿减压。虽然术后发生一定程度的神经功能障碍,但最终挽救了患者的生命,通过后续康复,获得了满意的效果。

#### 3.4 经验及教训

颅脑肿瘤手术中发生术区远隔部位出血造成急性严重脑膨出临床上少见。脑膨出的原因目前尚无统一的解释,关于其发生机制的理论也较多。有相关研究表明在年轻患者中,应避免因过度或快速的脑脊液丢失而突然降低颅内压。结合我们的经验可术前静脉滴注甘露醇<sup>[21]</sup>,对于幕上肿瘤,无继发性小脑扁桃体下疝患者,可行腰椎穿刺适量引流脑脊液,缓慢降低颅压。但是在保障患者安全下释放脑脊液的量有待进一步的研究。在关颅缝合硬膜时创腔应注入生理盐水,避免脑组织过度塌陷。一旦发生脑膨出,应尽早诊断、尽早处理;处理病因是关键,及时地解除脑疝才能挽救患者生命和保留脑功能。

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