

·论著·

## 水平半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者 82 例 诊治分析

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**摘要 目的:**探讨水平半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕(HC-BPPV)患者的临床特征、诊断和治疗。**方法:**收集HC-BPPV患者82例,登记临床基线资料,分析HC-BPPV临床特征、诊断和治疗。**结果:**①本组患者以位置性眩晕就诊者62例(75.6%),以位置性头晕就诊者12例(14.6%),以走路不稳就诊者8例(9.8%)。②发病至就诊时间间隔:3 d内39例(47.6%),4~7 d 14例(17.1%),7~14 d 9例(11.0%),>14 d 20例(24.4%)。③诱因:劳累43例(52.4%),睡眠障碍31例(37.8%),情绪波动10例(12.2%),头外伤6例(7.3%),前驱感染3例(3.7%)。④发作持续时间:持续数秒钟16例(19.5%),持续数10 sec~1 min钟35例(42.7%),持续1~2 min 19例(23.2%),持续2~5 min 2例(2.4%),持续时间>5 min 10例(12.2%)。⑤前庭双温检查:28例患者存在一侧前庭功能减低,其中22例(78.6%)与受累半规管侧别一致。⑥行Roll试验出现短暂向地性位置性眼震(DCPN)46例(56.1%),持续背地性DCPN 30例(36.6%),持续向地性DCPN 6例(7.3%),其中右侧受累50例(61.0%),左侧受累32例(39.0%)。⑦短暂向地性DCPN、持续向地性DCPN与持续背地性DCPN患者手法复位即时痊愈率分别为86.5%(45/52)、0%、73.3%(18/30),1周痊愈率分别为92.3%(48/52)、33.3%(2/6)、80.0%(24/30)。**结论:**HC-BPPV患者手法复位治疗有效,其中短暂向地性和持续背地性HC-BPPV患者手法复位有效率较高,持续向地性DCPN可能存在非耳石机制。

**关键词** 良性阵发性位置性眩晕;水平半规管;诊断;治疗

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**Clinical Analysis of Diagnosis and Treatment of 82 Patients with Horizontal Canal Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo** LING Xia, LI Kang-zhi, SHEN Bo, SI Li-hong, YANG Xu. Peking University Aerospace School of College Medicine, Beijing 100049, China

**Abstract Objectives:** To explore the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of horizontal canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (HC-BPPV). **Methods:** A total of 82 consecutive HC-BPPV patients were enrolled. The clinical baseline data of the patients were registered to analyze the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of HC-BPPV patients. **Results:** ① Of the 82 HC-BPPV patients, 62 (75.6%) were positional vertigo, 12 (14.6%) were positional dizziness, and 8 (9.8%) were walking unsteady. ② Onset-to-visit intervals: 39 cases (47.6%) within 3 days, 14 cases (17.1%) in 4~7 days, 9 cases (11.0%) in 7~14 days, 20 cases over 14 days (24.4%). ③ Inducements: 43 cases (52.4%) had fatigue, 31 cases (37.8%) had sleep disorders, 10 cases (12.2%) had emotional agitation, 6 cases (7.3%) had head injuries, and 3 cases (3.7%) had precursor infection. ④ Attack duration: 16 patients (19.5%) lasted for several seconds, 35 patients (42.7%) lasted for 10 seconds to 1 minute, and 19 patients (23.2%) lasted for 1 to 2 minutes, 2 patients lasted for 2 to 5 minutes and 10 patients (12.2%) lasted for more than 5 minutes. ⑤ Vestibular function examination: 28 cases (35.0%) had unilateral peripheral vestibular dysfunction, 22 (78.6%) were consistent with the side of the affected semicircular canal. ⑥ In the Roll test, there were 46 cases (56.1%) had transient geotropic direction-changing positional nystagmus (DCPN), 6 cases (7.3%) had persistent geotropic DCPN, and 30 cases (36.6%) had persistent apogeotropic DCPN. Fifty cases (61.0%) were affected on the right side and 32 cases (39.0%) on the left side. ⑦ The instantaneous cure rates for patients with transient DCPN, continuous DCPN, and persistent DCPN was 86.5% (45/52), 0%, and 73.3% (18/30), respectively. The recovery rate was 92.3% (48/52), 33.3% (2/6), and 80.0% (24/30) respectively after 1 week. **Conclusion:** Repositioning maneuver is an effective way to treat patients with HC-BPPV, especially for the transient geotropic HC-BPPV and persistent apogeotropic HC-BPPV. Non-otolith mechanism may exist in persistent geotropic DCPN.

**Key words** benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; horizontal canal; diagnosis; treatment

良性阵发性位置性眩晕(benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, BPPV)是由特定头位改变引起的、短暂的发作性眩晕。

90%以上的位置性眩晕由BPPV引起<sup>[1]</sup>,是最常见的外周前庭疾病。根据解剖结构BPPV可分为后半规管型BPPV(posterior canal

BPPV, PC-BPPV)、水平半规管型 BPPV (horizontal canal BPPV, HC-BPPV)、前半规管型 BPPV (anterior canal BPPV, AC-BPPV) 和多管型 BPPV (multiple canal BPPV, MC-BPPV)<sup>[2]</sup>。以 PC-BPPV 和 HC-BPPV 较多见,很少累及前半规管<sup>[3]</sup>。HC-BPPV 的诊疗是临床上的一大难点,故本课题组对神经科门诊 HC-BPPV 患者的临床特征、诊断及治疗进行初步探讨。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

连续收集2016年3月至2018年1月我院神经科门诊就诊的HC-BPPV患者82例,男28例,女54例,男:女=1:1.93;年龄20~88岁,平均年龄(60.6±15.3)岁。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 临床资料收集** 详细询问病史,填写临床病历报告表,登记临床基线资料,包括性别、年龄、现病史(包括病程、发作时症状、发作持续时间、发作诱因、激发因素、伴随症状)、既往史(包括高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、冠心病、偏头痛、脑梗死、脑外伤、梅尼埃病、前庭神经元炎、中耳炎、骨质疏松、睡眠障碍)、入院查体(包括 Dix-Hallpike 试验、Roll 试验等)、辅助检查(包括眼动、前庭双温检查、头颅 MRI、头颅 CT 等)。所有入组患者均签署知情同意书。本研究已通过伦理委员会的审批。

**1.2.2 位置试验及不同类型 HC-BPPV 的诊断** 所有患者均在眼震视图下行 Roll 试验和 Dix-Hallpike 试验。Roll 试验:患者取仰卧位(头前倾约 30°),快速向一侧转头 90°,保持头位不变 1 min,观察有无眩晕和眼震出现;回至仰卧位,快速向对侧转头 90°,保持头位 1 min,观察有无眩晕和眼震出现;最后回到仰卧位。必要时可采用头体同轴的左右侧卧位代替转头位。Dix-Hallpike 试验:患者端坐于检查床上,检查者将患者头部向一侧转头 45°,同时嘱患者迅速躺下使头部向后悬垂于床平面下 30°,在此位置观察记录患者的眩晕和眼震,直至眼震消失后迅速回至坐位。然后以相同的方法检查对侧。Roll 试验诱发出的眼震为水平方向改变的位置性眼震 (direction-changing positional nystagmus, DCPN)。根据典型的眼震和临床表现对 HC-BPPV 进行诊断。

根据眼震的方向和持续时间将 HC-BPPV 分为短暂向地性 DCPN、持续向地性 DCPN 和持续背地性 DCPN。其中短暂向地性 DCPN:眼震持续时间 <1 min,具有疲劳性,提示为水平半规管管结石症;持

续向地性 DCPN:眼震持续时间 >1 min,无潜伏期和疲劳性,存在眼震消失平面,提示为轻嵴帽型;持续背地性 DCPN:眼震持续时间 >1 min,常无潜伏期和疲劳性,提示为水平半规管壶腹嵴顶结石症。

**1.2.3 治疗方法** 对于向地性 DCPN 患者均采用 Barbecue 法治疗,持续背地性 DCPN 采用 Gufoni 法、摇头法治疗。1 次复位治疗至少循环 2 次,治疗后观察即时和治疗后 1 周的疗效。具体步骤如下:Barbecue 法<sup>[4]</sup>:患者取仰卧位,头部前倾 30°,先将头部和身体向健侧转 90°;然后继续向健侧转 90°(此时为俯卧位);再继续向健侧转 90°;最后继续转 90° 回至仰卧位<sup>[5]</sup>。每个位置应保持一定时间,待眩晕和眼震明显减轻或消失后再变换体位<sup>[5]</sup>。Gufoni 法<sup>[6]</sup>:患者端坐于检查床中部,双腿自然下垂,嘱患者快速向患侧侧卧,保持此头位 1~2 min,待眩晕和眼震消失(或明显减弱)后,嘱患者向天花板方向快速转头 45°,保持此头位 1~2 min,待眩晕和眼震消失后,回至正坐位<sup>[5]</sup>。摇头法:左右摇头 15 sec,每秒 2 个回合<sup>[7]</sup>。

疗效评价根据我国良性阵发性眩晕治疗指南(2017)标准<sup>[8]</sup>:痊愈:位置性眩晕消失;改善:位置性眩晕和(或)位置性眼震减轻,但未消失;无效:位置性眩晕和(或)位置性眼震未减轻,甚至加剧。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床特征

就诊时主诉:位置性眩晕 62 例(75.6%),位置性头晕 12 例(14.6%),走路不稳 8 例(9.8%)。发病至就诊时间间隔:≤3 d 39 例(47.6%),4~7 d 14 例(17.1%),7~14 d 9 例(11.0%),>14 d 20 例(24.4%)。发病诱因:劳累 43 例(52.4%),睡眠障碍 31 例(37.8%),情绪波动 10 例(12.2%),头外伤 6 例(7.3%),前驱感染 3 例(3.7%)。发作持续时间:持续数秒钟 16 例(19.5%),持续数 10 sec~1 min 35 例(42.7%),持续 1~2 min 19 例(23.2%),持续 2~5 min 2 例(2.4%),持续>5 min 10 例(12.2%)。

### 2.2 相关病史

高血压 43 例(52.4%),高脂血症 49 例(59.8%),骨质疏松 24 例(29.3%),颈椎病 23 例(28.0%),冠心病 17 例(20.7%),糖尿病 16 例(19.5%),偏头痛 14 例(17.1%),自身免疫性疾病 7 例(8.5%),脑梗死 4 例(4.9%),突聋 4 例(4.9%),脑外伤 3 例(3.7%),前庭神经元炎 3 例(3.7%),梅尼埃病 2 例(2.4%)。

### 2.3 前庭功能受损侧别与受累半规管侧别的关系

80例患者完成前庭双温检查,其中前庭功能正常51例(63.8%);一侧前庭功能减低28例(35.0%),其中右侧前庭功能减低22例(27.5%),左侧前庭功能减低6例(7.5%);双侧前庭功能减低1例(1.3%)。28例一侧前庭功能减低的患者,其中22例(78.6%)与受累半规管的侧别一致,6例(21.4%)与受累半规管的侧别不一致。

#### 2.4 HC-BPPV类型分布

短暂向地性DCPN 46例(56.1%),持续向地性DCPN 6例(7.3%),持续背地性DCPN 30例(36.6%),其中右侧受累50例(61.0%),左侧受累32例(39.0%)。

#### 2.5 手法复位

52例短暂向地性DCPN患者给予Barbecue法复位治疗即时痊愈率为86.5%(45/52),1周后复查,痊愈率为92.3%(48/52),改善率为3.8%(2/52),无效率为3.8%(2/52)。6例持续向地性DCPN患者,行Barbecue法手法复位治疗即时痊愈率为0%。嘱患者自行Barbecue法复位治疗,2次/d,1周后复查,痊愈率为33.3%(2/6),改善率为16.7%(1/6),无效率为50.0%(3/6)。30例持续背地性DCPN患者,行Gufoni法复位治疗即时痊愈率为73.3%(18/30)。嘱患者自行摇头法和Gufoni法复位治疗,2次/d,1周后复查,痊愈率为80.0%(24/30),改善率为13.3%(4/30),无效率为6.7%(2/30)。

### 3 讨论

BPPV在老年人中较为多见,发病高峰在60岁左右<sup>[9, 10]</sup>。本研究结果与上述研究相符,平均发病年龄( $60.6\pm15.3$ )岁,推测与内耳的退行性变导致前庭功能障碍有关<sup>[11]</sup>。BPPV在女性中较为多见,男:女=1:2~3<sup>[9, 10]</sup>,有研究发现,雌激素替代治疗的更年期女性BPPV发病率显著减低,推测老年女性BPPV发病率较高可能与雌激素水平下降导致骨质疏松有关<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究中男:女=1:1.93,与上述研究结果基本一致。BPPV可累及单侧或双侧半规管<sup>[9]</sup>,本研究中右侧受累50例(61.0%),左侧受累32例(39.0%),右侧半规管受累多于左侧。von Brevern等<sup>[13]</sup>和Kim等<sup>[14]</sup>研究也发现BPPV以右侧多见,推测可能与大多数人习惯右侧卧位睡眠有关。

目前普遍认为BPPV的发病机制主要为嵴帽结石症学说<sup>[15]</sup>和管结石学说<sup>[15]</sup>。其中嵴帽结石症:主要表现为持续时间>1 min的背地性眼震,无潜伏期和疲劳性。管结石:主要表现为持续时间<1 min的向地性眼

震,具有一定的潜伏期和疲劳性。最常用的诊断方法是Roll试验(也称Pagnini-McClure试验),患者向左右两侧翻身时,可出现短暂的、水平向地/背地性眼震,眼震的方向和强度可有助于HC-BPPV的定侧和定性诊断。根据Ewald第二定律:对于水平半规管,当运动引起内淋巴液朝向壶腹流动时,可产生兴奋性反应(静纤毛向动纤毛方向偏曲,前庭毛细胞兴奋),反之则为抑制性反应。因此,对于管结石症,当患者向患侧转头时,耳石在重力作用下向壶腹端移动,带动内淋巴液流动,使壶腹嵴顶偏移朝向椭圆囊侧,受累半规管前庭传入电活动增加,产生兴奋性刺激,产生朝向患侧的眼震(向地性眼震),而向健侧转头时,耳石在重力作用下背离壶腹端移动,使内淋巴液背离壶腹流动,产生抑制性刺激(动纤毛向静纤毛方向偏曲,前庭毛细胞抑制),因此产生朝向健侧的眼震(向地性眼震)。研究表明,兴奋性眼震与抑制性眼震强度之比约为2:1<sup>[16]</sup>,因此对于管结石症患者,眼震较强侧为患侧。对于壶腹嵴顶结石症,由于耳石碎片黏附于半规管壶腹嵴,使其对重力的敏感性增加。当患者向患侧转头时,壶腹嵴顶在重力的作用下偏离椭圆囊侧,产生抑制性刺激,因此产生朝向健侧的眼震(背地性眼震),当患者向健侧转头时,壶腹嵴顶在重力的作用下偏向椭圆囊侧,产生兴奋性刺激,因此产生朝向患侧的眼震(背地性眼震)。由于兴奋性眼震与抑制性眼震强度之比约为2:1<sup>[16]</sup>,因此对于壶腹嵴顶结石症患者,眼震较弱侧为患侧。

但在临床实践中,尚存在一些持续时间>1 min的向地性眼震的患者,无潜伏期和疲劳性,用上述两种学说很难解释,很多学者提出了“轻嵴帽”学说<sup>[17-19]</sup>,认为其机制可能与各种因素导致嵴帽比重下降有关,患侧壶腹嵴帽比重低于内淋巴,在浮力牵拉下,使壶腹嵴发生偏移,产生持续向地性位置性眼震。推测可能原因为<sup>[20]</sup>①脱钙变轻的耳石颗粒粘附在壶腹嵴上<sup>[17, 21, 22]</sup>;②内淋巴液中水溶性大分子增多,内淋巴比重增加<sup>[18]</sup>;③内耳损伤,粘附在壶腹嵴上的炎性细胞漂浮<sup>[23]</sup>;④壶腹嵴帽的形态学改变<sup>[24]</sup>。轻嵴帽型BPPV的定侧主要依赖于Roll试验中诱发的向地性眼震的强度和零平面(眼震消失位)。零平面为当患者处于某种头位时,壶腹嵴纵轴正好与重力线平行,壶腹嵴无偏移,因而眼震消失。Kim等<sup>[25]</sup>对26例轻嵴帽患者研究发现,患者取坐位,将头部轻微前倾时,眼震消失(第一零位点)。患者取坐位,将头部后仰60°,向左或向右转头20°~30°时眼震消失(第二零位点),眼震消失时转头的侧别为患侧。患者向前俯曲90°,向左或向右转头20°~30°

时眼震消失(第三零位点),眼震消失时转头的侧别为患侧。此外,本研究发现,28例存在一侧前庭功能减低的患者中,其中22例(78.6%)与受累半规管的侧别一致。推测可能是半规管功能损伤与BPPV的发生具有病理上的同源性,因此,半规管损伤侧可能更易导致BPPV的发生。本研究结果与盖寅哲<sup>[26]</sup>和Domenech Campos等<sup>[27]</sup>的研究结果一致。因此,对伴有外周前庭功能受损的患者,当眼震不足以协助定侧时,可以结合患者的前庭评价的结果进行定侧诊断,从而更好地进行手法复位治疗。

对于向地性HC-BPPV,目前多采用Barbecue法进行复位治疗,既往研究表明,短暂向地性HC-BPPV复位疗效较佳,其有效率为69.1%<sup>[14]</sup>~91.4%<sup>[28]</sup>。本研究与上述研究结果基本一致,即时痊愈率为86.5%(45/52),一周后痊愈率为92.3%(48/52)。既往研究表明,持续向地性HC-BPPV手法复位疗效常欠佳,Kim等<sup>[25]</sup>对26例患者行改良Epley法、Barbecue法和药物治疗后,症状均未得到明显的改善。张林等<sup>[29]</sup>对16例持续向地性HC-BPPV行Barbecue方法复位1周,无1例痊愈,仅18.8%改善。1月后再次评估,痊愈率为75%,改善率为12.5%。本研究中,首次复位痊愈率为0%,嘱患者自行Barbecue复位治疗,每天2次,1周后复查,痊愈率为33.3%(2/6),改善率为16.7%(1/6)。以上可以看出,持续向地性HC-BPPV手法复位疗效不佳,有一定的自限性,其发病机制及治疗有待于进一步深入研究。对于持续背地性HC-BPPV,目前多采用摇头法<sup>[30]</sup>、乳突震动法<sup>[31,32]</sup>、Gufoni法<sup>[6]</sup>治疗。Kim HA等<sup>[33]</sup>研究表明,Gufoni对于治疗持续背地性HC-BPPV 1 h内有效率为47.1%,2 d内有效率为76.1%。一项随机对照研究表明,摇头法治疗持续背地性HC-BPPV的有效率优于改良Semont法,而与Gufoni的有效率相似<sup>[30]</sup>。本研究中,持续背地性HC-BPPV患者,行Gufoni法复位治疗即时痊愈率为73.3%(18/30)。1周痊愈率为80.0%(24/30),改善率为13.3%(4/30)。

综上所述,HC-BPPV的定侧可依赖于Roll试验中诱发出的眼震的强度和方向及半规管损伤的侧别进行诊断。HC-BPPV手法复位治疗有效,其中短暂向地性和持续背地性HC-BPPV患者手法复位有效率较高,而持续向地性HC-BPPV手法复位疗效欠佳。

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