

·论著·

立体定向微创技术治疗脑出血再出血风险的预测指标分析

刘悦¹,沈正奎²,李颖慧¹,张林山¹,毛远红²,王丽琨²

摘要 目的:分析立体定向微创技术治疗脑出血再出血风险的预测指标。**方法:**纳入发病72 h内入院并行立体定向微创手术治疗的脑出血患者295例,根据有无术后再出血分为再出血组68例及非再出血组227例;以有无再出血为因变量,以入院头颅CT值、血肿形态不规则、高血压病史为自变量进行二元Logistic回归分析,评估入院时CT平扫血肿形态及高血压病史与术后再出血之间的关系。**结果:**再出血组血肿形态不规则47例(69.1%),而非再出血组血肿不规则者仅69例(30.39%)。再出血组出院时神经功能评分明显高于非再出血组,拔管时残余血肿量也高于非再出血组。二元Logistic回归分析显示入院CT血肿形态不规则、入院CT值和高血压病史是术后再出血的独立预测因子。**结论:**入院CT值、血肿边界不规则、高血压病史是微创技术治疗脑出血后再出血的预测因素。

关键词 脑出血;再出血;Logistic模型;头颅CT值;血肿形态

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Factors for Predicting Postoperative Rebleeding after Minimally Invasive Stereotactic Surgery for Intracerebral Hemorrhage LIU Yue¹, SHEN Zheng-ku², LI Yin-hui¹, ZHANG Lin-shan¹, MAO Yuan-hong², WANG Li-kun¹. 1. Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang 550025, China; 2. The Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang 550000, China

Abstract Objective: To analyze the factors for predicting postoperative rebleeding in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) after minimally invasive stereotactic surgery. **Methods:** A total of 295 ICH patients who underwent minimally invasive stereotactic surgery within 72 hours of symptom onset were included in the present study. Patients were divided into the rebleeding group ($n=68$) and non-rebleeding group ($n=227$) according to the presence or absence of postoperative rebleeding. With rebleeding and non-rebleeding as dependent variables and initial cranial CT values upon hospitalization, irregular hematoma, and history of hypertension as independent variables, we used binary Logistic regression to assess the relationship between the presence of postoperative rebleeding and the shape of initial hematoma and hypertension history. **Results:** There were 47 patients (69.1%) with irregular hematoma in the rebleeding group while only 69 patients (30.39%) in the non-rebleeding group. The NIHSS score at discharge of the rebleeding group was significantly higher than that of the non-rebleeding group. Upon extubation, the rebleeding group displayed greater residual hematoma volume than the non-rebleeding group. Binary Logistic regression showed that irregular hematoma, initial CT values, and hypertension history were independent predictors of postoperative rebleeding. **Conclusion:** CT value at hospitalization, irregular hematoma, and history of hypertension are predictive factors for postoperative rebleeding in patients who underwent minimally invasive stereotactic surgery for the treatment of ICH.

Key words intracerebral hemorrhage; rebleeding; Logistic model; CT value; hematoma shape

作者单位

1. 贵州医科大学
贵阳 550025
2. 贵州医科大学
附属医院
贵阳 550000

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通讯作者

王丽琨
769070308@
qq.com

自发性脑出血是最严重卒中类型,全球脑出血患者死亡率达到30%~40%^[1]。对于出血量大、神经系统症状重者则多采取手术治疗,但无论采取何种手术方式,均存在不同程度的术后再出血。立体定向微创颅内血肿清除术创伤小,不仅能抽吸血肿,还可在血肿腔留置引流管利于术后引流,术后恢复效果不亚于甚至优于传统手术,术后再出

血发生率较低^[2,3]。但术后再出血依然是制约该手术效果的重要因素^[4]。

CT血管成像(computed tomography angiography, CTA)斑点征^[5,6]预测再出血有较高的特异性;但斑点征需要早期行CTA检查,且有禁忌症者不便行此检查;头颅CT平扫影像中的混合征、黑洞征也是预测术后再出血或临床预后的重要指标^[7,8],但很多血肿

扩大或发生术后再出血的患者并没有上述影像特征；因而寻找新预测因素对早期干预治疗有很大的临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2018年3月1日至2018年12月31日我院收治的自发性脑实质出血患者295例。纳入标准：年龄>18岁；经头颅CT检查确诊；发病至入院72 h内完成立体定向微创颅内血肿清除术。排除标准：动静脉畸形、脑动脉瘤、创伤性脑损伤、脑肿瘤、出血性脑梗死、蛛网膜下腔出血、硬膜下出血、硬膜外出血、脑干出血、既往有脑出血病史的患者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗及数据收集 对所有患者均严格按照脑出血指南的标准进行治疗^[9]。脑出血后常规24 h复查CT或病情变化时随时复查CT。统计数据包括糖尿病病史、高血压病史、吸烟史、饮酒史，并包括入院时的收缩压、舒张压、脉压、格拉斯哥昏迷量表(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)评分、入院美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分、出院NIHSS评分、发病至入院时间、发病至手术时间、血肿清除率、术后至拔管时间、拔管后残留血肿量、入院CT值、血肿形态、发病至入院头颅CT时间。该研究由贵州医科大学伦理委员会批准，所有研究协议和程序都按照赫尔辛基的宣言进行。

1.2.2 术后再出血定义及分组 术后再出血标准定义为术后每次复查CT与前次CT计算的血肿量比较，血肿体积增加≥5 mL或较前次血肿体积增加>1/3，满足任一条即判定为再出血^[4]。

1.2.3 影像学分析 患者入院后使用SIEMENS SOMATOM Sensation16排螺旋CT进行头颅检查，扫描层厚为3 mm，对血肿的位置进行评估记录。出血部位分为基底节、丘脑、小脑和脑叶。不规则血肿形态有花瓣形、多角形、柱形，见图1。按多田公式计算血肿的体积，血肿体积(mL)=血肿最大出血平面的最长直径(cm)×与最长直径垂直的最宽直径(cm)×血肿高度(cm)²^[10]。

1.3 统计学处理

将术后是否再出血列为因变量，将表1中所列相关因素作为自变量，采用SPSS17.0软件处理数据。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验；正态分布方差齐的计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示，组间比较采用独立样本均数t检验； $P<$

0.05为差异有统计学意义。以有无再出血为因变量，以高血压病史、入院头颅CT值、血肿形态不规则为自变量进一步进行二元Logistic回归分析，探讨脑出血术后再出血的独立预测指标， $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义，绘制ROC受试者工作特征曲线。

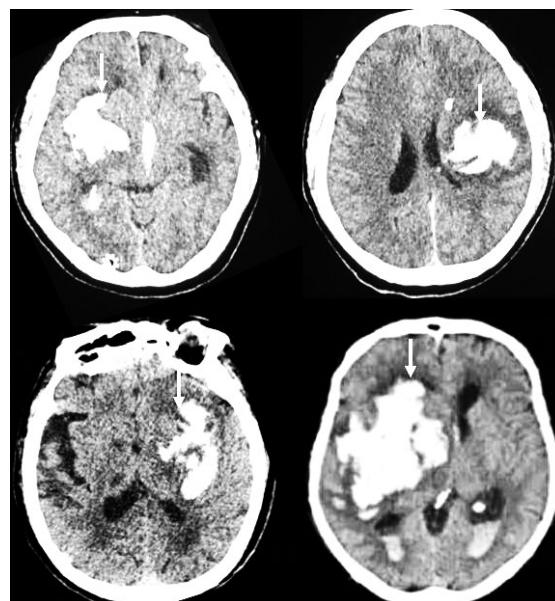


图1 不规则血肿形态的各种表现(花瓣形血肿)

2 结果

2.1 影响微创术后再出血的单因素分析

本研究纳入患者295例，其中男207例，女88例。295例脑出血患者微创术后再出血68例(23.1%)，纳入再出血组；无再出血227例(76.9%)，纳入非再出血组。2组血肿形态不规则(图1)、高血压病史和入院CT值与术后再出血的发生有显著相关性($P<0.05$)，而2组患者入院时NIHSS评分、发病至入院时间、发病至手术时间、微创手术后拔管时间、发病至入院检查头颅CT时间、性别、血肿清除率、糖尿病病史、饮酒史、吸烟史、收缩压、舒张压、脉压、血肿是否破入脑室比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，见表1。

2.2 影响微创术后再出血的二元Logistic回归分析

多因素二元Logistic回归分析结果显示，脑出血术后再出血主要与血肿形态不规则($OR=11.74$)、高血压病史($OR=9.6$)和入院CT值($OR=4.75$)有关($P=0.001$ 、 0.029 、 0.002)，见表2，图2；血肿边界不规则、无高血压病史和入院时头颅CT值低的患者容易发生术后再出血。

2.3 不规则血肿对术后再出血的影响

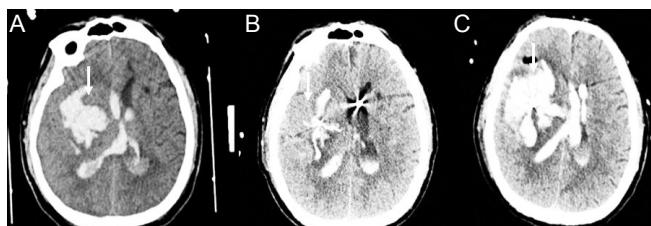
以预后为因变量，血肿是否规则为检验变量，通过ROC曲线分析，不规则血肿是患者术后再出血的预测因素($P<0.05$)，是判断患者预后不良的重要指标。

表1 2组基本资料比较

| 组别 | 例数 | 年龄/(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 男性/[例(%)] | 饮酒史/[例(%)] | 吸烟史/[例(%)] | 高血压史/[例(%)] |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 非再出血组 | 227 | 58.66±12.20 | 47(69.12) | 95(41.85) | 42(46.69) | 131(57.71) |
| 再出血组 | 68 | 60.26±13.56 | 160(70.48) | 29(42.65) | 31(45.59) | 30(44.12) |
| <i>t/χ²</i> 值 | | 0.926 | 0.047 | 0.014 | 0.026 | 3.899 |
| P值 | | 0.355 | 0.829 | 0.907 | 0.872 | 0.048 |
| 组别 | 收缩压/ (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 舒张压 / (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 糖尿病病史/ [例(%)] | 入院首次头颅 CT时间/(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 入院首次血肿 体积/(mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 血肿破入脑室/ [例(%)] |
| 非再出血组 | 170.74±29.79 | 99.32±17.84 | 2(3.96) | 13.28±17.95 | 27.93±19.12 | 76(33.48) |
| 再出血组 | 174.01±31.63 | 101.72±22.41 | 1(1.47) | 10.19±15.95 | 27.89±21.22 | 21(30.88) |
| <i>t/χ²</i> 值 | 0.785 | 0.916 | 0.994 | -1.227 | -0.015 | 0.160 |
| P值 | 0.433 | 0.361 | 0.319 | 0.203 | 0.989 | 0.689 |
| 组别 | 入院 NIHSS 评分/ (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 入院 CT 值/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$) | 发病至测定 CT 值 时间/(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 发病至手术时间/ (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 入院 GCS 评分/ (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | |
| 非再出血组 | 13.75±5.34 | 69.07±5.03 | 13.02±17.56 | 27.06±23.67 | 10.58±3.16 | |
| 再出血组 | 14.49±4.51 | 62.56±4.00 | 10.78±16.21 | 33.50±27.11 | 10.71±2.98 | |
| <i>t/χ²</i> 值 | 1.027 | -9.872 | -0.940 | 1.903 | 0.286 | |
| P值 | 0.305 | 0.004 | 0.348 | 0.058 | 0.765 | |
| 组别 | 血肿清除率/ (%, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 拔管残余血肿量/ (mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 拔管时间/ (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 血肿形态不规则/ [例(%)] | 出院 NIHSS 评分/ (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | |
| 非再出血组 | 49.36±18.24 | 3.16±2.62 | 126.72±55.68 | 69(30.39) | 11.78±9.18 | |
| 再出血组 | 50.85±19.36 | 9.99±15.07 | 125.04±84.96 | 47(69.12) | 17.06±12.35 | |
| <i>t/χ²</i> 值 | 1.507 | 6.529 | -0.916 | 32.881 | 4.675 | |
| P值 | 0.133 | <0.001 | 0.845 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |

表2 脑出血微创术后再出血的预测因素

| 变量 | OR值 | 95%CI | P值 |
|---------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 血肿不规则 | 11.740 | 1.648-6.271 | 0.001 |
| 高血压病史 | 9.631 | 0.178-0.677 | 0.002 |
| 入院 CT 值 | 4.750 | 1.007-1.143 | 0.029 |



注:(A)术前血肿不规则;(B)术后血肿明显缩小;(C)复查CT发现血肿明显扩大

图2 脑出血患者立体定向微创术后再出血头部CT影像

3 讨论

出血量大、神经系统症状重的脑出血病例,多采取手术治疗清除颅内血肿。立体定向微创脑内血肿清除术可极大程度提高患者的生存率,降低患者的病死率^[11,12]。其优点是:创伤小、操作相对简单、手术时间短、局麻即可、引流管位置可随时调整,血肿腔内使用

尿激酶并不增加术后再出血风险,联合尿激酶血肿腔内注射溶解血肿引流较彻底;不足之处在于不能在直视下操作、无法明确出血灶具体位置、术中出现二次出血不能及时结扎血管止血。与其他血肿清除术类似,微创术治疗脑出血后存在再出血的风险^[7],发生率各不相同^[13],本研究中微创术后再出血发生率为23.1%,与既往报道类似^[14,15]。

既往研究表明,CT混合征、黑洞征、早期手术等多种因素与血肿扩大或术后再出血密切相关^[1,7,16]。早期手术术后再出血率低于超早期及延迟期手术者,所以尽量选择早期手术。血肿量>60 mL、术中血肿抽吸清除过快可增加术后再出血风险^[17],控制好首次抽吸量及速度使患者颅内压保持平稳下降,以减少再出血危险性。长期使用抗血小板聚集药物、抗凝药物^[17]的脑出血患者,术后再出血风险明显增加;术前输注新鲜血小板制品能使服用抑制血小板聚集药物者的正常凝血功能不受较大影响。研究还认为,在液化治疗过程中调整穿刺针可增加再出血风险^[18,19];过度抽吸可导致血肿周围组织失去支撑,并在血肿腔内部产生负压,导致灶周血管再次破裂出血^[20]。长期的高血压尤其是血压控制不佳、波动幅度大者更易导致脑血管发生透明变

性和纤维素性坏死,造成血管壁弹力减弱而破裂出血,持续的高血压会导致血液持续经血管破口外渗导致术后再出血^[21]。病变血管病理基础未能进行彻底改变、不恰当的使用甘露醇等因素、术后患者情绪紧张、焦虑着急、便秘等均可导致再出血的发生。脑出血量大者,术后通常会留有较大的残腔,当大幅度翻动或有躁动时,脑组织会有一定程度的移位而产生过度牵拉效果,使血管撕裂而导致再出血^[22]。微创术后再出血的处理根据再出血量及神经系统症状体征是否有加重而区别对待,对于量大并且有症状恶化的再出血者可实施开颅血肿清除术,而量少无症状恶化者可选择继续液化治疗或留置引流观察。既往也有研究发现,微创术联合尿激酶治疗脑出血有良好的安全性,术后再出血率,特别是症状性术后再出血率较低,穿刺损伤率亦较低。本研究中,再出血发生率与既往相同,为术后病情稳定时突然加重或复查CT时发现血肿减少后又增加,可排除穿刺伤所致再出血;因入组时使用抗凝剂的患者已排除,故再出血与抗凝剂使用关系不大。

综上所述,微创术治疗脑出血也存在术后再出血的风险,发生术后再出血则临床预后较差;血肿边界规则、入院时头颅CT值低、无高血压病史是发生术后再出血的预测因素,对此类患者进行手术治疗需要采取预防再出血的有力措施。

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