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◇临床医学◇

蛛网膜下腔出血引起的脑脊液红细胞增高与脑积水的关系

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摘要:目的 探讨蛛网膜下腔出血引发的脑脊液中红细胞含量增高的程度与脑积水发生的关系。方法 收集2015年7月至2017年6月武汉科技大学附属天佑医院65例蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)病人的完整临床资料,病人于术后第2天行腰椎穿刺留取脑脊液,并测定病人脑脊液中红细胞数目,根据红细胞的测定数目是否超过 $15\ 000\times10^6/L$ 将病人分为两组,第一组病人脑脊液中红细胞数目 $\geq15\ 000\times10^6/L$,第二组病人脑脊液中红细胞数目 $<15\ 000\times10^6/L$ 。观察2周内病人有无脑积水的发生。结果两组病人一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。第一组病人脑积水发生率为65%,第二组病人脑积水发生率为36%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.206, P=0.022$)。结论 脑积水的发生率与脑脊液中红细胞的数目呈正相关。

关键词:蛛网膜下腔出血; 脑积水; 脊椎穿刺; 红细胞计数; 脑脊髓液; 脑脊液红细胞

Relationship between hydrocephalus and red blood cells levels in cerebrospinal fluid on patients with aneurismal subarachnoid hemorrhage

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Abstract; Objective To explore the increases of red blood cells levels in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) and study its relationship with hydrocephalus. **Methods** A total of 65 patients with confirmed subarachnoid hemorrhage, who were admitted to the Tianyou Hospital affiliated to Wuhan University of Science and Technology during the period from July 2015 to June 2017, were enrolled in this study. Lumbar puncture were performed and the cerebrospinal fluid specimens were collected on the following day after interventional embolization. The number of red blood cells in CSF of 65 patients with SAH diagnosed by clinical and accessory examinations was measured on the following day. The patients were divided into two groups according to the number of red blood cells. The red blood cells in first group was $\geq15\ 000\times10^6/L$, and in the second group was $<15\ 000\times10^6/L$. The relationship between the number of red blood cells and the occurrence of hydrocephalus after interventional embolization was observed in two weeks. The general information and clinical data between the two groups were compared and analyzed. **Results** The general data between two groups had no statistical significance ($P>0.05$). The incidence of hydrocephalus (65%) in the first group was higher than the incidence of hydrocephalus (36%) in the second group. Difference between the two groups has statistical significance ($\chi^2=5.206, P=0.022$). **Conclusion** The incidence of hydrocephalus was positively associated with the number of red blood cells in CSF.

Key words: Subarachnoid hemorrhage; Hydrocephalus; Spinal puncture; Erythrocyte count; Cerebro spinal fluid; RBC in CSF

蛛网膜下腔出血(subarachnoid hemorrhage, SAH)是神经外科常见的一种急症,其高死亡率及致残率常常给病人及其家庭带来严重的经济损失和精神伤害。目前临床的治疗方案并不能达到病人的预期效果^[1]。脑积水是蛛网膜下腔出血的常见并发症之一,其发生率在8%~36%^[2-3],且脑积水的发生常常对病人的预后有较直接的影响^[4-6]。而蛛网膜下

腔出血引发的脑脊液红细胞增高是引起脑积水的主要原因。有研究表明,对蛛网膜下腔出血病人的蛛网膜下腔积血清除较快时,病人的并发症发生概率相对较小,从而病人预后较好^[7-8]。综上,探讨蛛网膜下腔出血病人脑脊液中红细胞数目与脑积水发生的关系可能为临床此类病人预防脑积水的发生及治疗提供参考,有着重要的临床意义。本研究

选取65例蛛网膜下腔出血病人的资料,分析病人脑脊液中的红细胞数目与脑积水的发生率的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择武汉科技大学附属天佑医院2015年7月至2017年6月介入栓塞治疗的65例蛛网膜下腔出血病人,年龄范围24~75岁。在发病后第二天均行腰椎穿刺检查,留取脑脊液标本做生化检查及常规检查。病人知情同意,本研究符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

1.2 分组方法 根据检测脑脊液中红细胞数目分成两组。第一组脑脊液红细胞数目 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$,其中男23例,女17例,年龄(48.57 ± 11.23)岁。第二组红细胞数目 $< 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 。其中男14例,女11例,年龄(47.65 ± 10.17)岁。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

1.3 效果评价 术后进行2周的观察。头部CT脑积水的诊断标准:双侧脑室额角间距大于45 mm;或双侧尾状核内缘间距大于25 mm;或第三脑室宽度大于6 mm;或第四脑室宽段大于20 mm。根据CT结果判断病人是否发生脑积水。

1.4 统计学方法 应用SPSS 13.0软件对数据进行统计分析,计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

脑脊液中红细胞数目 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 的病人脑积水发生概率高于脑脊液中红细胞数目 $< 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 的病人($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组蛛网膜下腔出血病人脑积水发生情况比较

组别	总数	发生脑积水/例	未发生脑积水/例	脑积水发生率/%
第一组	40	26	14	65
第二组	25	9	16	36*

注:第一组脑脊液红细胞数目 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$,第二组红细胞数目 $< 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$;其中自由度(df)=1,与第一组比较, $\chi^2 = 5.206$, $P = 0.022$

3 讨论

脑积水是蛛网膜下腔出血病人常见的并发症,根据出现的时间早晚可分为急性脑积水和慢性脑积水^[9-10]。急性脑积水是指脑积水发生在蛛网膜下腔出血2周之内,由于脑脊液中红细胞含量增高引起的脑脊液循环受阻,使脑脊液不能参与有效循环进而影响其吸收引起,脑积水症状多在红细胞分解吸收后好转^[11-12]。慢性脑积水是指蛛网膜下腔出血2周后发生的脑积水,症状多不典型,脑积水的发生往往比较隐蔽,主要原因是由于红细胞的分解产物

引起蛛网膜下腔粘连,使蛛网膜下腔中的蛛网膜颗粒不能吸收脑脊液,但脑脊液的产生正常,引发脑积水^[13-15]。

当脑脊液中红细胞的含量增高时,脑脊液的循环通路受阻的概率增高,引发急性脑积水的概率也增高。脑脊液中红细胞的含量越高,红细胞分解产物含量越高,对软脑膜细胞的刺激更强,蛛网膜颗粒和蛛网膜下腔纤维化,引起蛛网膜下腔粘连,引发脑积水的概率增高。

同时脑脊液中红细胞的含量增高,对脑血管的刺激也会增强,易引起血管痉挛,导致病人剧烈头痛。我们在临床工作中观察发现,当病人脑脊液中红细胞含量 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 时,病人具有较明显的临床症状,且脑脊液性状更黏稠,在治疗蛛网膜下腔出血所致脑积水时,当脑脊液中红细胞含量 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 时,脑脊液引流系统更易堵塞,病人治疗时程较长,且更易发生如颅内感染等不良并发症。

综上所述,当蛛网膜下腔出血病人脑脊液中红细胞的含量 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 时,引发脑积水的概率越大。对于蛛网膜下腔出血脑脊液中红细胞数目 $\geq 15\ 000 \times 10^6/L$ 的病人,应给予重视,及早行对症治疗,尽快解除病人症状。

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