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微血管减压术联合感觉根部分切断术对原发性三叉神经痛患者疼痛评分、生活质量及睡眠状况的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨微血管减压术(MVD)联合感觉根部分切断术(PSR)对原发性三叉神经痛(TN)患者疼痛评分、生活质量及睡眠状况的影响。方法:回顾性分析 2015 年 2 月~2019 年 3 月期间我院收治的 80 例原发性 TN 患者的临床资料,根据手术方式的不同将患者分为对照组($n=40$,MVD 治疗)和研究组($n=40$,MVD 联合 PSR 治疗),比较两组患者疼痛评分、生活质量、围术期指标、睡眠状况、并发症发生情况以及复发率。结果:两组患者治疗后视觉疼痛模拟量表(VAS)评分均较治疗前下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗后生活质量量表(SF-36)各维度评分均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗后匹兹堡睡眠质量指数表(PSQI)各项目评分均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。研究组住院时间短于对照组,手术时间长于对照组($P<0.05$);两组术中出血量比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。研究组的并发症总发生率低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组随访期间复发率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:MVD 联合 PSR 治疗原发性 TN,虽然手术时间较长,但是在减轻患者疼痛、改善患者生活质量及睡眠状况等方面效果显著,能够降低并发症发生率。

关键词: 微血管减压术;感觉根部分切断术;原发性三叉神经痛;疼痛评分;生活质量;睡眠状况

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The Effect of Microvascular Decompression Combined with Partial Sensory Rhizotomy on Pain Score, Quality of Life and Sleep Status in Patients with Primary Trigeminal Neuralgia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of microvascular decompression (MVD) combined with partial sensory rhizotomy (PSR) on pain score, quality of life and sleep status in patients with primary trigeminal neuralgia (TN). **Methods:** The clinical data of 80 patients with primary TN who were admitted to our hospital from February 2015 to March 2019 were analyzed retrospectively. According to the different operation methods, the patients were divided into control group ($n=40$, MVD treatment) and study group ($n=40$, MVD combined with PSR treatment). The pain score, quality of life, perioperative indicators, sleep status, complications and recurrence rate of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The visual pain simulation scale (VAS) scores of the two groups after treatment were lower than before treatment, and those of the study group were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The scores of short form-36 (SF-36) of the two groups after treatment were higher than those before treatment, and the scores of the study group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The scores of all items in Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) of the two groups after treatment were higher than those before treatment, and the scores of the study group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The hospitalization time of the study group was shorter than that of the control group, and the operation time was longer than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in intraoperative blood loss between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The total incidence of complications of the study group was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in recurrence rate between the two groups during follow-up ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** MVD combined with PSR in the treatment of primary TN, although the operation time is longer, it has a significant effect in alleviating patients' pain, improving patients' quality of life and sleep status, and reducing the incidence of complications.

Key words: Microvascular decompression; Partial sensory rhizotomy; Primary trigeminal neuralgia; Pain score; Quality of life; Sleep status

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前言

三叉神经痛(Trigeminal neuralgia, TN)是临床常见的神经系统性疾病,以面部单侧三叉神经区反复疼痛为主要症状^[1]。临床将TN分为原发性和继发性两种,其中以原发性TN最为常见,即指可检查出临床症状,但未能检测出引起发病的器质性病变^[2]。据以往报道统计^[3],我国原发性TN的发病率高达52.2/10万,且人口老龄化的加剧,年轻群体的工作和生活压力的不断增加,该病的发病率呈逐年递增趋势。现临床有关原发性TN的治疗方法较多,微血管减压术(Microvascular decompression,MVD)是治疗原发性TN的首选外科术,效果良好,但该手术后复发可能性高^[4,5]。感觉根部分切断术(Partial sensory rhizotomy, PSR)也是治疗原发性TN的常用方法之一,可有效控制患者疼痛症状,但单用PSR会造成神经损伤,术后同样面临复发率高的问题^[6,7]。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨MVD联合PSR对原发性TN患者的影响,以期为临床该病的治疗提供数据支持。

1 资料与方法

1.1 基线资料

回顾性分析2015年2月~2019年3月期间我院收治的原发性TN患者80例的临床资料,纳入标准:(1)均经颅脑MR确诊为原发性TN;(2)符合手术指征者;(3)入院后经药物治疗无效或治疗效果差者。排除标准:(1)继发性TN者;(2)妊娠或哺乳期妇女者;(3)合并严重心肝肾等脏器功能障碍者;(4)颅脑血管畸形或颅脑肿瘤患者;(5)合并神经系统其它疾病者;(6)合并血液系统、免疫系统疾病者。根据手术方式的不同将患者分为对照组(n=40,MVD治疗)和研究组(n=40,MVD联合PSR治疗),其中对照组男23例,女17例,年龄38~62岁,平均(49.62±4.51)岁;病程1~5年,平均(2.93±0.62)年;疼痛位置:左侧22例,右侧18例;病变累及:位于I支5例,II支7例,III支6例,I、II支3例,II、III支4例,I、III支7例,I、II、III支8例。研究组男22例,女18例,年龄37~65岁,平均(50.06±0.58)岁;病程0.8~5年,平均(3.02±0.58)年;疼痛位置:右侧15例,左侧25例;病变累及:位于I支5例,II支9例,III支5例,I、II支6例,II、III支5例,I、III支4例,I、II、III支6例。两组一般资料对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 方法

对照组患者给予MVD治疗,具体操作如下:患者取侧卧

位,上半身适当抬高,行全麻。取耳后乳突枕处作一纵行切口,长约5~6cm,将枕骨和乳突充分暴露,随后于乳突处制作1.5cm×2.5cm的骨窗,切开硬膜,吸取脑脊液以降低颅内压,显微镜下观察,并打开蛛网膜下隙,判断三叉神经位置及受压血管,充分游离粘连的神经和血管,在神经与血管间放置Teflon垫片并将其固定。手术结束后止血、清理、闭颅、常规缝合皮肤。研究组患者给予MVD联合PSR治疗,其中MVD治疗同对照组,PSR治疗于闭颅前在三叉神经根后外侧1/5~1/3处切断感觉神经,并灼烧断端,手术过程中动作需轻柔,以免增加神经及血管的机械性损伤。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疼痛评分 于治疗前、治疗后采用视觉疼痛模拟量表(Visual pain simulation scale, VAS)^[8]评价患者疼痛情况,其中VAS评分0~10分,分数越高,疼痛感越强。

1.3.2 生活质量 于治疗前、治疗后采用生活质量量表(Short form-36, SF-36)^[9]评价两组患者生活质量。其中SF-36包括生理职能、社会功能、精神健康、躯体疼痛、生命活力、情感功能、总体健康、生活功能这8个维度,每个维度均为100分,分数越高,表示患者生活质量越好。

1.3.3 围术期指标 记录两组患者手术指标并作比较,包括住院时间、手术时间、术中出血量。

1.3.4 睡眠状况 于治疗前、治疗后采用匹兹堡睡眠质量指数表(Pittsburgh sleep quality index, PSQI)^[10]评价两组睡眠质量,PSQI包括睡眠时间、催眠药物、睡眠质量、入睡、日间功能睡眠效率、睡眠障碍这7个维度,分别赋值0~3分,总分21分,分数越高,睡眠质量越好。

1.3.5 并发症和复发情况 记录两组并发症发生情况。术后采用门诊复查的方式随访6个月,统计两组患者随访期间复发情况。

1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS25.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,实施t检验,计数资料以比或率表示,实施卡方检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 疼痛评分比较

两组治疗前VAS评分比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗后VAS评分均较治疗前下降,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表1。

表1 疼痛评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)

Table 1 Comparison of pain scores between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group(n=40)	6.16±1.39	2.54±0.81*
Study group(n=40)	6.08±1.24	1.23±0.47*
t	0.272	8.847
P	0.787	0.000

Note: compare with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 生活质量比较

两组治疗前SF-36各维度评分比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组

治疗后SF-36各维度评分均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表2。

表 2 生活质量比较(± s, 分)

Table 2 Comparison of quality of life(± s, scores)

Groups	Time	Physiological function	Social function	Mental health	Physical pain	Vitality	Emotional function	Overall health	Life function
Control group (n=40)	Before treatment	42.27± 7.25	49.28± 9.20	57.91± 8.35	55.32± 8.27	54.31± 9.28	47.89± 7.36	53.41± 8.29	57.14± 7.22
	After treatment	61.71± 6.32*	68.14± 7.25*	74.68± 8.79*	69.75± 7.94*	71.84± 8.22*	64.59± 8.25*	71.66± 6.35*	66.79± 6.31*
Study group (n=40)	Before treatment	43.17± 6.18	50.18± 8.32	58.52± 8.34	54.63± 7.29	53.71± 8.32	48.26± 9.34	54.02± 8.31	56.73± 9.26
	After treatment	76.53± 8.26**#	79.08± 8.21**#	81.52± 9.21**#	82.72± 8.29**#	84.86± 9.35**#	81.23± 7.27**#	82.65± 7.32**#	83.73± 7.28**#

Note: compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; compared with the control group, **P<0.05.

2.3 睡眠状况比较

治疗后 PSQI 各维度评分均较治疗前升高，且研究组高于对照

两组治疗前 PSQI 各项目评分比较无差异(P>0.05)；两组

组(P<0.05)；详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者睡眠状况比较(± s, 分)

Table 3 Comparison of sleep status between the two groups(± s, scores)

Groups	Time	Sleep time	Sleep	Sleep efficiency	Sleep quality	Sleep disorders	Hypnotics	Daytime function
Control group (n=40)	Before treatment	1.01± 0.23	1.36± 0.37	1.29± 0.31	1.52± 0.31	1.43± 0.44	1.09± 0.24	1.31± 0.29
	After treatment	1.75± 0.39*	1.92± 0.43*	1.87± 0.36*	2.08± 0.44*	1.92± 0.39*	1.98± 0.37*	1.87± 0.31*
Study group (n=40)	Before treatment	1.05± 0.36	1.43± 0.47	1.24± 0.36	1.45± 0.38	1.38± 0.36	1.13± 0.35	1.28± 0.31
	After treatment	2.24± 0.42**#	2.55± 0.41**#	2.31± 0.41**#	2.45± 0.42**#	2.57± 0.31**#	2.59± 0.36**#	2.43± 0.34**#

Note: compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; compared with the control group, **P<0.05.

2.4 两组患者围术期指标比较

两组术中出血量比较无统计学差异(P>0.05)；详见表 4。

研究组住院时间短于对照组，手术时间长于对照组(P<0.05)；

表 4 两组患者围术期指标比较(± s)

Table 4 Comparison of perioperative indexes between the two groups(± s)

Groups	Hospitalization time (d)	Operative time(min)	Intraoperative blood loss(mL)
Control group(n=40)	19.91± 1.19	161.54± 16.21	81.59± 5.25
Study group(n=40)	14.16± 1.24	184.49± 15.23	82.85± 6.27
t	21.160	8.928	0.974
P	0.000	0.000	0.333

2.5 并发症发生情况和复发率比较

35.00%(14/40)(P<0.05)；两组随访期间复发率比较差异无统

研究组的并发症总发生率 12.50%(5/40) 低于对照组

计学意义(P>0.05)；详见表 5。

表 5 两组患者并发症发生情况和复发率比较例(%)

Table 5 Comparison of complications between the two groups n(%)

Groups	Hearing loss	Facial paralysis	Facial numbness	Fever	Cerebrospinal fluid leakage	Total incidence rate	Recurrence rate
Control group(n=40)	4(10.00)	1(2.50)	4(10.00)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)	14(35.00)	6(15.00)
Study group(n=40)	1(2.50)	1(2.50)	0(0.00)	1(2.50)	2(5.00)	5(12.50)	2(5.00)
χ^2						5.591	2.222
P						0.018	0.136

3 讨论

原发性 TN 具有发病率高、易反复的特点,发病后患者说话、刷牙、洗脸、吹风、吃饭均会出现阵发性疼痛,病情严重者常常疼痛难忍,致使其负性情绪增加,产生巨大的精神心理压力,影响患者睡眠及生活质量^[11-13]。现阶段,临床有关原发性 TN 的发病原因和机制尚无明确定论,多数学者认为该病的发生与血管压迫息息相关,随着年龄的增长,血管壁弹性减退,致使血管和周围蛛网膜粘连,粘连成团的血管和周围蛛网膜逐渐靠近神经根,对神经根形成持续的机械性压迫,最终引起人体神经功能损伤,不利于人体的正常神经传导功能^[14-16]。因此,及时改善患者的疼痛症状,避免血管长期压迫神经对于改善原发性 TN 患者的预后具有积极的临床意义。现临床有关 TN 的治疗方式包括药物治疗和手术治疗,其中药物治疗虽能控制、缓解疼痛症状,但服药周期长,病情易反复,不良反应较大,效果不佳。随着病情的进展,患者不得不选择手术治疗^[17-19]。MVD 是治疗原发性 TN 的金标准术式,可直接作用于责任血管,解除粘连改善患者临床症状,但单纯性的 MVD 治疗远期效果不佳,疗效存在一定提升空间^[20,21]。PSR 可以有效缓解三叉神经痛患者的疼痛症状,但单用 PSR 对神经造成的损害较大,因此临床应用受限^[22,23]。

本次研究结果表明,两组治疗后生活质量、睡眠状况及疼痛评分等均有所改善,且研究组改善效果更佳,表明 MVD 联合 PSR 治疗原发性 TN,可进一步提高治疗效果。分析其原因,MVD 可针对 TN 患者病因展开治疗,其消除疼痛的路径主要通过消除神经、血管的压迫所得,此外,MVD 是直接针对三叉神经麦克尔囊至脑干神经根所压迫的责任血管,对机体三叉神经损害较轻,得以保留患者神经功能^[24-26]。联合 PSR 治疗后,一方面通过切除部分感觉根,彻底消除感觉根病变,另一方面将脑部责任血管归置在脑干区域,将压迫解除,通过 PSR 发挥协同互补的作用,对 TN 患者进行双重治疗,患者症状得到有效缓解,病痛折磨减轻,因疾病的好转而逐渐改善其负性情绪,提高其生活质量及睡眠质量^[27-29]。同时,本次研究结果还显示,研究组住院时间短于对照组,这可能是因为 MVD 联合 PSR 治疗原发性 TN,可有效缓解症状,完好保留三叉神经功能,促进患者恢复,同时由于研究组增加了 PSR 治疗,致使其手术时间相应延长^[30]。此外,研究组的并发症总发生率低于对照组,提示 MVD 联合 PSR 治疗可有效减少患者并发症发生率,这可能是因为 PSR 可保留感觉根、运动根的第一支,不易损坏患者的感觉功能,进而减少并发症发生率。而两组随访期间复发率比较无差异,可能是由于本次随访时间过短、研究样本量偏少致使复发率方面的影响差异不大,后续报道将扩大样本量、延长随访时间以获取更为准确的数据。此外,在本次联合手术操作过程中,仍有较多问题值得关注。MVD 实施的关键点在于明确责任血管,术中需仔细探查三叉神经根。责任血管确定好后的下一步即为对责任血管附件的蛛网膜展开锐性解剖游离,分离时所使用的垫片应合理选择,以免术后出现脱落而增加复发率。PSR 手术过程需在显微镜下进行,操作应仔细、轻柔,以减少二次损伤。

综上所述,MVD 联合 PSR 治疗原发性 TN,在改善患者疼痛、生活质量及睡眠状况等方面效果显著,可减少住院时间及

并发症发生率。

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