

· 临床研究 ·

椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛术后疗效的影响因素分析

杨春玲¹, 王晶², 朱学文³

1. 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院康复医学科, 江苏 南京 210008; 2. 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院神经外科, 江苏 南京 210008; 3. 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院麻醉手术科, 江苏 南京 210008

摘要: **目的** 探讨影响微血管减压术治疗椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛患者术后疗效的危险因素。**方法** 以2018年6月至2019年6月在南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院神经外科采用显微镜下微血管减压术治疗椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛的102例患者为对象,进行回顾性研究。根据术后随访是否痊愈分为痊愈组(84例)和未痊愈组(18例)。比较两组患者的相关临床资料,采用logistic回归分析与术后未痊愈相关的独立危险因素。**结果** 术后,2例患者无效,4例复发,12例缓解,84例痊愈,总有效率为94.1%;术前的后颅窝夹角、双侧椎动脉共同压迫面神经与术后未痊愈的发生相关($P < 0.05$)。Logistic回归分析结果显示,双侧椎动脉参与压迫($OR = 3.791, 95\% CI: 1.132 \sim 12.698, P = 0.031$)及术前的后颅窝夹角大($OR = 1.194, 95\% CI: 1.048 \sim 1.361, P = 0.008$)是术后未痊愈的独立危险因素。**结论** 椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛患者术后未痊愈的影响因素包括术前的后颅窝夹角大小和双侧椎动脉共同参与压迫面神经。

关键词: 面肌痉挛; 椎动脉; 显微血管减压术; 后颅窝夹角

中图分类号: R745.12 **文献标识码:** B **文章编号:** 1674-8182(2023)01-0109-04

Influencing factors for postoperative curative effect of vertebral artery-associated hemifacial spasm

YANG Chun-ling*, WANG Jing, ZHU Xue-wen

* Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210008, China

Corresponding author: WANG Jing, E-mail: 351868710@qq.com

Abstract: **Objective** To explore the risk factors for postoperative curative effect of microvascular decompression (MVD) in patients with vertebral artery-associated hemifacial spasm. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted on 102 patients with vertebral artery related facial spasm who were treated by MVD under microscope in the Neurosurgery Department of Drum Tower Hospital affiliated to Nanjing University Medical School from June 2018 to June 2019. According to whether the patients were cured or not, they were divided into recovered group (84 cases) and non-recovered group (18 cases). The clinical data of the two groups were compared, and the independent risk factors related to postoperative non recovery were analyzed by logistic regression. **Results** The postoperative effects included 2 cases of inefficacy, 4 cases of recurrence, 12 cases of remission and 84 cases of recovery, with a total effective rate of 94.1%. The preoperative posterior cranial fossa angle and co-compression of facial nerve by bilateral vertebral arteries were related to uncured after operation ($P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that bilateral vertebral artery compression ($OR = 3.791, 95\% CI 1.132-12.698, P = 0.031$) and preoperative larger posterior fossa angle ($OR = 1.194, 95\% CI 1.048-1.361, P = 0.008$) were independent risk factors for postoperative non-recovering. **Conclusion** The influencing factors of non-recovering postoperative hemifacial muscle spasm in patients with vertebral artery-associated hemifacial spasm include the size of the posterior cranial fossa angle before surgery and the joint involvement of bilateral vertebral arteries in compressing the facial nerve.

DOI: 10.13429/j.cnki.cjcr.2023.01.022

基金项目: 南京大学现代医院管理与发展研究所课题 (NDYG2021052)

通信作者: 王晶, E-mail: 351868710@qq.com

出版日期: 2023-01-20

Keywords: Hemifacial spasm; Vertebral artery; Microvascular decompression; Posterior cranial fossa angle

Fund program: Project of Modern Hospital Management and Development Research Institute of Nanjing University (NDYG2021052)

面肌痉挛是一种常见的颅神经疾病,发病时主要表现为单侧面部不自主的抽动,情绪激动或者紧张时临床症状加重,会导致患者严重的心理障碍^[1]。大部分研究认为颅内血管压迫面神经的出脑干区域(root exit zone, REZ)是其主要发病原因,少部分研究认为面神经颅内段任何部位受压都会引起面神经兴奋,进而导致面肌痉挛^[2-4]。最常见的压迫血管是小脑前下动脉和小脑后下动脉,其次是椎动脉。显微血管减压术(microvascular decompression, MVD)是治疗面肌痉挛最有效的方法,临床治愈率达85%~95%^[2-3,5]。尽管目前MVD临床治愈率较高,但仍存在术后未痊愈的发生,本研究通过对相关病例进行电话回访或门诊随访,对术前资料进行分析来探讨术后未痊愈的危险因素。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析2018年6月至2019年6月期间在南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院采用MVD治疗的椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛患者109例的临床资料。所有患者随访2年,最终入选102例,其中男48例,女54例;年龄(55.5±9.5)岁;病程4个月至20年;椎动脉左、右侧分别为77、25例,其中双侧椎动脉参与17例。

1.2 入选和剔除标准 纳入标准:(1)实施MVD治疗椎动脉相关性的面肌痉挛患者,定义椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛为椎动脉入颅后因位置变异,联合其分支血管或直接压迫面神经根部导致面肌痉挛症状;(2)智力正常,能够正常交流。剔除标准:(1)无法完成正常随访患者,电话号码空号或者停机;(2)拒绝配合完成随访者;(3)文化程度低,无法准确表达病情变化者。所有患者术前均行磁共振时间飞跃法断层(TOF-MRTA)扫描观察面神经与周围血管的关系,并排除动脉瘤、肿瘤及血管畸形等引起的继发性面肌痉挛。

1.3 后颅窝夹角测量 于T1W1上选取能同时显示责任血管与面神经根部的层面,将患侧的REZ与乙状窦后缘做一直线,再经REZ做一冠状水平直线,测量两线之间的夹角得出的数值即为后颅窝夹角。

1.4 手术方法 所有手术均为同一位高年资主任医师完成。全麻下采用枕下-乙状窦后入路,依次切开皮肤、肌肉,暴露颅骨,剪开蛛网膜释放脑脊液,等到颅内压降

低后,依次向上锐性分离后组颅神经、椎动脉及小脑绒球表面蛛网膜,使小脑与后组颅神经完全分离,进而探查面神经全程,暴露椎动脉后将Teflon垫片放置于面神经与椎动脉之间。减压结束后温生理盐水回填,严密缝合硬脑膜,骨瓣回纳,肌肉皮肤分层缝合。术中进行的电生理监测包括脑干听觉诱发电位和肌电图。

1.5 疗效评价 采用Cohen痉挛程度分级作为面肌痉挛强度分级,术后随访患者时将术前分级从II~IV级降至0级为痊愈;痉挛程度有下降,但分级未降至0级的患者判定为缓解;痉挛分级无降低为无效。术后复发为症状完全消失后再次出现面肌痉挛症状,未痊愈包括缓解、无效及复发患者,根据术后是否痊愈分为痊愈组和未痊愈组。总有效率=痊愈率+缓解率。

1.6 统计学方法 采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析。连续变量用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用成组 t 检验;分类变量资料用例表示,比较采用 χ^2 检验或 χ^2 检验校正法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效 102例患者中84例痊愈,12例缓解,2例术后无效,4例术后复发,术后总有效率为94.1%。因此痊愈组84例,未痊愈组18例。

2.2 一般资料及术中相关资料 单因素分析显示,双侧椎动脉同时参与压迫、术前的后颅窝夹角度数差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of general data of two groups of patients

项目	痊愈组 (n=84)	未痊愈组 (n=18)	t/χ^2 值	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	55.71±9.23	54.72±11.17	0.398	0.691
性别(男/女, 例)	40/44	8/10	0.060	0.807
高血压[例(%)]	39(46.42)	5(27.77)	2.102	0.147
糖尿病[例(%)]	10(11.90)	3(16.66)	0.026	0.873
饮酒史[例(%)]	32(38.09)	4(22.22)	1.635	0.201
吸烟史[例(%)]	21(25.00)	2(11.11)	0.940	0.333
椎动脉侧别(左/右, 例)	66/18	11/7	1.590	0.207
病程(年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.52±4.64	4.70±4.51	0.684	0.498
双椎同时参与[例(%)]	10(11.90)	7(38.88)	5.950	0.015
术前的后颅窝夹角 (°, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	33.54±5.28	36.83±4.09	2.485	0.017
术后并发症(例)			1.093	0.296
声嘶、饮水呛咳	3	3		
面瘫	2	1		
听力下降	7	1		

2.3 Logistic 回归分析 将单因素分析中有统计学意义的指标引入多因素 logistic 回归分析,结果显示,双侧椎动脉参与压迫($OR=3.791, 95\%CI: 1.132\sim 12.698, P=0.031$)及术后的后颅窝夹角大($OR=1.194, 95\%CI: 1.048\sim 1.361, P=0.008$)是术后未痊愈的独立危险因素。

3 讨论

研究表明面肌痉挛手术治疗有较高的近期及远期治愈率,但仍存在术后未痊愈的现象^[6-7]。目前术后未痊愈的原因尚不明确,可能与 Teflon 垫片使用过多、Teflon 垫片肉芽肿、蛛网膜粘连及减压不足等相关^[6]。MVD 术后未痊愈的发生率约 5.6%~12.5%^[6]。本研究未痊愈发生率高于文献,考虑入选患者均为椎动脉相关性的面肌痉挛,患者椎动脉暴露困难、走行不对称、动脉硬化、冗长或后颅窝狭小,导致手术操作困难,从而影响面神经根部减压效果;且既往文献研究也表明,此类患者术后未痊愈的发生率较高^[8-9]。

本研究结果提示后颅窝夹角是术后未痊愈的独立危险因素。既往有研究发现面肌痉挛患者的后颅窝容积与正常人相比更加狭小,而椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛患者的椎动脉多偏向一侧,导致偏向侧的后颅窝容积更加狭小^[8,10]。本中心王晶等^[11]既往通过测量后颅窝夹角发现,术中操作无空间组后颅窝夹角明显大于有空间组,致术中椎动脉移位操作困难,从而造成术中面神经减压操作极其困难;亦可因术中垫片放置位置欠佳从而导致术后垫片的移位从而影响手术效果。术前充分的影像学评估,了解后颅窝夹角的大小,从而制定相应的手术预案,有助于此问题的解决。本中心目前术前通过先评估患者后颅窝容积大小,根据椎动脉在后组颅神经处移动空间的大小,从而制定手术操作顺序及调整减压方式。对于后颅窝有空间的患者,术中采用“长架桥减压”方式,即从后组颅神经处便开始垫片减压;而对于后颅窝空间狭小的患者,则术中采用“短架桥减压”方式,即在分离出后组颅神经蛛网膜后,选择从舌咽神经上方开始垫片减压,两种术式最后都会在椎动脉远端再置入垫片减压,从而实现面神经根部的充分减压。

本研究结果发现双侧椎动脉共同参与压迫面神经是术后未痊愈的独立危险因素,考虑存在复合血管压迫的患者手术时解剖复杂程度及难度比单一血管压迫高,对面神经的干扰影响更大。研究报道椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛患者术后复发及并发症的发生率高,与术中解剖困难, Teflon 垫片放置固定效果差从而后

期出现垫片移位或脱落有关^[12-14]。对于此类患者术中面神经的充分显露、正确辨认 REZ 区及椎动脉分别减压可能降低术后未痊愈的发生率。

本研究中两组患者术后并发症总发生率差异无统计学意义。MVD 术中需要对颅神经进行操作,从而可能损伤相应神经或血管,导致术后会出现面瘫、听力损害、声嘶、饮水呛咳等颅神经疾病^[1,15-16]。虽然这类并发症大多可以自愈,但是会降低患者的手术满意度及生活质量^[16]。本中心术者具备丰富的临床经验,且术中采用了神经电生理实时监测来保障,所以术后并发症的发生率都低于文献报道^[17-18]。

本研究尚存在一些局限性:(1) 本研究为单中心回顾性研究,仅代表本院椎动脉相关性面肌痉挛患者未痊愈的发生情况。(2) 本研究仅收集 1 年的患者病例数,样本量尚不够大,可能影响对术后未痊愈高危因素的精准分析,需要深入进行样本量更大、设计更科学的研究。

综上所述,本研究提示,患者术前的后颅窝夹角大和双侧椎动脉共同参与压迫,是术后未痊愈的独立危险因素。

利益冲突 无

参考文献

- [1] Traylor KS, Sekula RF, Eubanks K, et al. Prevalence and severity of neurovascular compression in hemifacial spasm patients [J]. Brain, 2021, 144(5): 1482-1487.
- [2] Nugroho SW, Perkasa SAH, Gunawan K, et al. Predicting outcome of hemifacial spasm after microvascular decompression with intraoperative monitoring: a systematic review [J]. Heliyon, 2021, 7(2): e06115.
- [3] Holste K, Sahyouni R, Teton Z, et al. Spasm freedom following microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm: systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. World Neurosurg, 2020, 139: e383-e390.
- [4] Zalyalova ZA. Hemifacial spasm [J]. Zh Nevrol Psikhiatr Im S S Korsakova, 2020, 120(8): 140-147.
- [5] Mizobuchi Y, Nagahiro S, Kondo A, et al. Prospective, multicenter clinical study of microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm [J]. Neurosurgery, 2021, 88(4): 846-854.
- [6] Liu JY, Li F, Wu GY, et al. Long-term retrospective analysis of redo microvascular decompression in patients with hemifacial spasm [J]. Front Neurol, 2021, 12: 687945.
- [7] Sindou M, Mercier P. Microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm: outcome on spasm and complications. A review [J]. Neuro-Chirurgie, 2018, 64(2): 106-116.
- [8] Lee S, Joo KM, Park K. Challenging microvascular decompression surgery for hemifacial spasm [J]. World Neurosurg, 2021, 151: e94-e99.
- [9] Park CK, Lee SH, Park BJ. Surgical outcomes of revision microvas-

- cular decompression for persistent or recurrent hemifacial spasm after surgery: analysis of radiologic and intraoperative findings[J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2019, 131: e454-e459.
- [10] Zhao K, Wang JW, Liu WH, et al. Flat-shaped posterior cranial fossa was associated with poor outcomes of microvascular decompression for primary hemifacial spasm [J]. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)*, 2020, 162(11): 2801-2809.
- [11] 王晶,陆天宇,戴宇翔,等.显微血管减压术治疗椎动脉相关面肌痉挛的手术策略及临床疗效分析[J].*立体定向和功能性神经外科杂志*,2020,33(1):28-32.
- Wang J, Lu TY, Dai YX, et al. Surgical strategy and clinical effect of microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm associated with the vertebral artery[J]. *Chin J Stereotact Funct Neurosurg*, 2020, 33(1): 28-32.
- [12] Masuoka J, Matsushima T, Nakahara Y, et al. Outcome of microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm associated with the vertebral artery[J]. *Neurosurg Rev*, 2017, 40(2): 267-273.
- [13] Lee S, Han J, Park SK, et al. Involvement of the vertebral artery in hemifacial spasm: clinical features and surgical strategy [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2021, 11(1): 4915.
- [14] Zhang X, Xu L, Zhao H, et al. The effect of microvascular decompression on hemifacial spasm with atherosclerosis of vertebral artery [J]. *J Craniofac Surg*, 2017, 28(6): e579-e582.
- [15] Lee MH, Jee TK, Lee JA, et al. Postoperative complications of microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm: lessons from experience of 2 040 cases[J]. *Neurosurg Rev*, 2016, 39(1): 151-158.
- [16] Shu W, Zhu HW, Li YJ, et al. Clinical analysis of repeat microvascular decompression for recurrent hemifacial spasm[J]. *Acta Neurol Belg*, 2019, 119(3): 453-459.
- [17] 李艳贞,林艳,刘倩,等.微血管减压术治疗面肌痉挛术后相关并发症的临床分析[J].*现代生物医学进展*,2019,19(11):2086-2090.
- Li YZ, Lin Y, Liu Q, et al. Clinical analysis of postoperative complications after microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm [J]. *Prog Mod Biomed*, 2019, 19(11): 2086-2090.
- [18] 赵伟,唐辉,邵川,等.神经内镜下微血管减压术治疗面肌痉挛临床效果及面肌痉挛术后并发症发生危险因素分析[J].*临床误诊误治*,2019,32(2):78-82.
- Zhao W, Tang H, Shao C, et al. Clinical effect of microvascular decompression under neuroendoscopic view for hemifacial spasm and analysis of risk factors for postoperative complications[J]. *Clin Misdiagn Misther*, 2019, 32(2): 78-82.

收稿日期:2022-03-19 编辑:李方

(上接第 108 页)

- [12] Toyone T, Takahashi K, Kitahara H, et al. Visualisation of symptomatic nerve roots. Prospective study of contrast-enhanced MRI in patients with lumbar disc herniation [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*, 1993, 75(4): 529-533.
- [13] 李西海.基于中和思想初探慢性筋骨病的防治新策略[J].*中华中医药杂志*,2020,35(4):1651-1653.
- Li XH. Preliminary exploration of prevention and treatment new strategy of chronic musculoskeletal conditions by Zhonghe theory [J]. *Chin J Tradit Chin Med Pharm*, 2020, 35(4): 1651-1653.
- [14] 寇赵渐,赵明宇,张向东.手法治疗退行性腰椎滑脱的研究进展[J].*风湿病与关节炎*,2019,8(2):77-80.
- Kou ZX, Zhao MY, Zhang XD. Research progress of treating degenerative spondylolisthesis with manipulation [J]. *Rheum Arthritis*, 2019, 8(2): 77-80.
- [15] 姜峰,王运涛,吴小涛,等.性别对腰椎退行性滑脱发病机制及手术治疗的影响[J].*骨科*,2020,11(6):573-576.
- Jiang F, Wang YT, Wu XT, et al. Effect of gender on pathogenesis and surgical treatment of lumbar degenerative spondylolisthesis [J]. *Orthopaedics*, 2020, 11(6): 573-576.
- [16] 陈海龙,马俊杰,郑九琴,等.腰椎滑脱合并极外侧型椎间盘突出症的诊断与治疗[J].*中国中医骨伤科杂志*,2017,25(1):47-49.
- Chen HL, Ma JJ, Zheng JQ, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of lumbar spondylolisthesis with extreme lateral disc herniation [J]. *Chin J Tradit Med Traumatol Orthop*, 2017, 25(1): 47-49.
- [17] 张迪,张文明,周献伟,等.CLIF与TLIF治疗退变性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄症的疗效比较[J].*中国修复重建外科杂志*,2021,35(2):210-216.
- Zhang D, Zhang WM, Zhou XW, et al. Comparison of CLIF and TLIF in treatment of degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis combined with lumbar spinal stenosis [J]. *Chin J Reparative Reconstr Surg*, 2021, 35(2): 210-216.
- [18] 鲁齐林,李绪贵,竺义亮,等.L₄退变性滑脱术后复发L₅真性滑脱1例[J].*中国中医骨伤科杂志*,2017,25(7):65-66,69.
- Lu QL, Li XG, Zhu YL, et al. One case of L₅ true spondylolisthesis after L₄ degenerative spondylolisthesis [J]. *Chin J Tradit Med Traumatol Orthop*, 2017, 25(7): 65-66, 69.
- [19] 张荣,张向东,王庆丰,等.平乐正骨“筋滞骨错”理论指导下的腰痛腰腹联合诊疗思维[J].*中医正骨*,2019,31(12):51-53.
- Zhang R, Zhang XD, Wang QF, et al. Thought of waist-abdomen joint diagnosis and treatment of lumbago under the guidance of Jinzhi Gucuo theory of Pingle Zhenggu [J]. *J Tradit Chin Orthop Traumatol*, 2019, 31(12): 51-53.
- [20] 王智勇,宋永伟,李志强,等.综合疗法治疗神经根型颈椎病风寒湿证115例临床观察[J].*中医杂志*,2013,54(4):311-314.
- Wang ZY, Song YW, Li ZQ, et al. A clinical observation on combination therapy for 115 cases of nerve-root type cervical spondylosis with wind-cold-damp syndrome [J]. *J Tradit Chin Med*, 2013, 54(4): 311-314.
- [21] 盛有根.不同成角三维牵引对腰椎滑脱症疗效的影响[J].*浙江中西医结合杂志*,2017,27(10):867-869,916.
- Sheng YG. Effect of different angled three-dimensional traction on lumbar spondylolisthesis [J]. *Zhejiang J Integr Tradit Chin West Med*, 2017, 27(10): 867-869, 916.

收稿日期:2022-03-22 修回日期:2022-05-24 编辑:叶小舟