

近红外光谱技术在颅脑损伤监护中的临床应用

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摘要

继发性颅脑损伤引发的水肿、缺血、血管痉挛等会引起颅内压升高、脑血流量下降, 最终导致脑组织缺氧以及不良预后, 积极有效的脑氧饱和度监测有助于降低病死率及改善预后。近红外光谱技术是一项能够无创实时反映脑组织氧合的新兴技术, 利用近红外光原理反映出脑组织氧供和氧耗平衡信息。本文就近红外光谱技术在颅脑损伤患者中的研究进展进行综述。

关键词

颅脑损伤, 脑氧合监测, 近红外光谱技术, 临床应用

Clinical Application of Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) in Neurocritical Care of Patients with Brain Injury

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Abstract

Cerebral edema, ischemia and vasospasm caused by secondary brain injury can lead to increased intracranial pressure and decreased cerebral blood flow, leading to cerebral tissue hypoxia and poor prognosis. Active and effective cerebral oxygen saturation monitoring can help reduce the mortality rate and improve prognosis. Near-infrared spectroscopy is an emerging technology that can reflect the oxygenation of brain tissues non-invasively and continuously, reflecting the bal-

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ance of oxygen supply and oxygen consumption in brain tissues. This article reviews the progress of near-infrared spectroscopy in patients with brain injury.

Keywords

Brain Injury, Cerebral Oxygenation Monitoring, Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS), Clinical Application

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1. 引言

继发性颅脑损伤(secondary brain injury, SBI)主要发生在伤后数小时至数天, 主要包括水肿、水肿的形成、脑组织的缺血缺氧以及血管痉挛[1]。颅脑损伤患者因继发性损伤引起脑水肿或水肿形成, 颅内压(intracranial pressure, ICP)大幅升高, 最终会引起脑血流量(cerebral blood flow, CBF)及脑灌注压(cerebral perfusion pressure, CPP)降低, 导致脑组织缺血缺氧[2]。脑组织缺氧与颅脑损伤患者的不良预后相关[3], 因此, 对于颅脑损伤的患儿进行积极有效的脑氧饱和度的监测, 有助于帮助临床医生及时调整治疗方案, 降低病死率, 改善预后[4]。

近红外光谱技术(near-infrared spectroscopy, NIRS)是一项可以实现无创、动态、实时监测脑组织氧合情况的新兴手段, 自从 1977 年 Jobbis [5]首次发现并应用于临床后, 近年来已经越来越多地应用于先天性心脏病围术期监测[6]、重点人群麻醉监测[7]等, 并逐步扩展至颅脑损伤的重症监护中[3]。本文就相关研究进展进行综述。

2. NIRS 的原理

近红外光的波长在 700 纳米到 1000 纳米之间, 它可以穿透包括骨骼的人体组织。在此波长范围内, 氧合血红蛋白和脱氧血红蛋白等吸收光团的吸收贡献最大, 而水分子等其他物质的吸收贡献最小, 可最大限度避免其他物质的干扰。NIRS 技术基于 Beer-Lambert 公式和光散射理论, 根据氧合血红蛋白和脱氧血红蛋白吸收光谱的差异, 我们可以得到脑组织供氧和耗氧平衡的信息[8] [9]。NIRS 的主要输出参数之一是局部脑组织氧饱和度(regional cerebral oxygen saturation, rSO₂), 它反映脑组织混合血的氧饱和度情况, 包括 25%~30%的动脉、70%~75%的静脉成分[10]。目前认为 rSO₂ 的正常范围在 60%~75%之间[11], 不同研究给出的正常范围也存在少许差异[12], 且患者的年龄、肤色、环境光源、探头部位以及局部的其他吸收光团(例如头皮肿胀、硬膜外/下血肿等)均会影响测得的 rSO₂ 值。因此, 选择合适的探头位置并进行合理避光有助于获取准确的数值, 根据患者基线水平的趋势性监测似乎更为准确有效。目前在围术期监测中多以 rSO₂ 较基线水平下降 20%或绝对值低于 50%为干预阈值[13], 而在颅脑损伤患者中反映脑组织缺氧及进行干预的阈值尚无定论。

3. 其他脑氧合监测方法

1) 颈静脉球血氧饱和度(SjO₂)

颈静脉球血氧饱和度(jugular bulb oxygen saturation, SjO₂)监测是首个应用于临床的脑氧监测手段。将

导管置入至优势侧的颈静脉中(多为右侧), 通过对该处的静脉血进行血气分析得到静脉血氧饱和度, 反映出全脑的氧供(脑血流)和氧耗(脑代谢)信息, 主要包括间歇性血液采集或是利用光纤导管连续测量这两种方式[14]。正常 SjO_2 值的范围是 55%~75%, 过低的 SjO_2 提示灌注不足[15], 而过高的 SjO_2 可能意味着脑死亡[16]。但是作为一种有创的检测手段, 颈静脉球血氧饱和度监测存在穿刺失败、感染、血栓形成、医源性失血等风险; 此外, SjO_2 反映整体氧合情况, 对于局部缺血不灵敏[17]; 再者, SjO_2 反映单侧颈静脉情况, 颅脑损伤患者双侧颈静脉氧合存在一定差异, 可能会影响其临床应用。

2) 脑组织氧分压(PbtO₂)

脑组织氧分压(brain tissue oxygen tension, PbtO₂)测量是脑氧合监测中的金标准。通过在脑实质中植入与有创颅内压监测类似的探针, 通过不同类型的传感器, 实时获得探针附近区域的脑组织氧分压, 进而提供脑组织氧合的直接证据[18]。目前有 Licox 和 Neurovent-PTO 这两类系统可以用于监测脑组织氧分压, 前者采用 Clark 型电化学探头, 仅能监测 PbtO₂ 和温度, 敏感区域约 13 mm², 而后者采用荧光光纤传感器, 能够同时监测 PbtO₂、温度以及 ICP, 敏感区域约 22 mm², 二者具有相似的准确度[19]。正常脑组织 PbtO₂ 介于 20~35 mmHg, 而目前研究显示, 颅脑损伤患者的缺血阈值为 14 mmHg [20], PbtO₂ 小于 10 mmHg 则应被认定为严重脑缺氧[21]。由于 PbtO₂ 探头很小, 目前认为将其植入在缺血区时最具有临床价值[22]。但其作为一种有创操作, 仍存在出血、感染等风险, 且反映的是局部脑组织的氧合情况, 不能反映其余部位脑组织的氧合, 且探头位置不同也会影响到临床监测, 这些局限性限制了其在临床中的使用。

4. NIRS 在颅脑损伤患者中的研究进展

1) NIRS 参数与其他脑氧合监测参数的相关性

NIRS 作为新兴的非侵入性手段, 其衍生参数已被证实与 SjO_2 及 PbtO₂ 相关。Tateishi 等人[23]通过研究 9 名成人急性脑损伤患者脑血管对二氧化碳的反应性得出结论, 基于 NIRS 的脑氧合血红蛋白(HbO₂)变化的方向和幅度与 SjO_2 的变化相似。而 McLeod 等人[24]比较了 8 名重度颅脑损伤患者的 rSO₂ 和 SjO_2 , 通过改变吸氧浓度发现, rSO₂ 在改变吸氧浓度后的变化趋势与 SjO_2 的变化相似, 但在程度和反应速度上有所不同。Kirkpatrick 等人[25]通过比较 14 名闭合性头部损伤的相关参数证实了 NIRS 信号与 SjO_2 有明显相关性。Leal-Noval 等人[26]在 22 名处于稳定期的重度颅脑损伤患者的研究提示 rSO₂ 与 PbtO₂ 显著相关性, 且 rSO₂ 对重度缺氧的敏感度高于中度缺氧。Brawanski 等人[27]研究了颅脑损伤患者 rSO₂ 与 PbtO₂ 数据并进行统计学分析, 认为 rSO₂ 包含了与 PbtO₂ 包含相似的信息。Davie 等人[28]在 16 名创伤性颅脑损伤患者中的研究也证实了 rSO₂ 与侵入性测量的 PbtO₂ 之间的明确预测关系, 但作者认为由于缺乏可重复性, NIRS 尚不能取代有创的脑组织氧合监测手段。但也有研究认为[29], NIRS 衍生参数与 SjO_2 的相关性并不充分, 这可能与异常红外光信号污染、算法错误以及颅脑损伤的异质性等因素相关。

2) NIRS 参数与临床参数的相关性

Kampfl 等人[30]发现, 在外周血氧饱和度、氧分压、二氧化碳分压相似的情况下, ICP > 25 mmHg 的颅脑损伤患者的 rSO₂ 显著低于 ICP < 25 mmHg 的脑损伤患者。同样在另一项研究中, Dunham 等人[31]研究了 4 名创伤性颅脑损伤患者, 发现 rSO₂ 与 CPP 具有显著的相关性, 且研究认为, rSO₂ < 55% 可能与脑灌注不足有关。Davie 等人[32]在近期的一项观察性队列研究中将 rSO₂ 下降定义为 < 65%, 在成人重型颅脑损伤中, ICP 升高、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)下降与脑组织去氧合具有中度的相关性, 且 ICP > 20 mmHg 的患者发生 rSO₂ 下降的可能性是其他患者的 6 倍。Kirkpatrick 等人[25]研究了 14 名接受机械通气的闭合性头部损伤患者的 NIRS 衍生的氧合和脱氧血红蛋白发色团的信号变化与 ICP、CPP、外周血氧饱和度的相关性, 发现 NIRS 参数的改变其可能与 ICP 和 CPP 改变相关, 且相对 SjO_2 监测更加灵敏。此外, Taussky 等人[33]回顾性研究了 8 例颅脑损伤患者发现 rSO₂ 与 CT 灌注得出的 CBF 值呈线

性相关, 认为 NIRS 作为一种床旁工具, 可以直接评估脑氧合情况。

充足的脑组织氧合对于维持神经系统功能至关重要, 继发性颅脑损伤引发的颅高压及脑灌注压及脑血流量降低会导致脑组织缺血缺氧, 导致患者的不良预后, 上述研究均表明 NIRS 能够反映出颅脑损伤患者的颅内病理生理变化情况, 是一种可行的床旁监护手段。

3) NIRS 参数与临床结局的相关性

Vilké 等人[34]通过对 61 名创伤性颅脑损伤患者的研究发现, 相比于入院 GCS 评分、血糖、血红蛋白水平, NIRS 更加准确地区分院内死亡患者, 入 ICU 后 1 小时内的左右侧脑氧低于 68.0% 和 68.3% 时, 死亡风险会增加 17.7 倍和 5.1 倍。Jacob 等人[35]的前瞻性观察性研究纳入了 78 名重度颅脑损伤患者, 结果显示存活组的 rSO_2 均值在 60.74%~64.98% 之间, 而死亡组的均值则波动在 37.17%~52.17%, 而在 rSO_2 低于 50% 的患者中, 死亡或者持续植物状态的比例很高, 这表明降低的 rSO_2 与更差的神经系统结果或死亡显著相关。此外, Rivera-Lara 等人[36]针对 88 名脑损伤患者研究了基于 NIRS 的衍生参数脑血氧饱和度指数(cerebral oximetry index, COx)与短期及长期临床结局的关联, 发现平均 $COx \geq 0.05$ 与住院死亡率(OR = 2.9)、6 个月时死亡率(OR = 4.4)及 6 个月时严重残疾(OR = 4.4)相关, NIRS 在颅脑损伤患者的预后判断中发挥着重要作用。而在 Durnev 等人[37]对 15 名创伤性颅脑损伤患者的研究发现, rSO_2 紊乱与 MAP 降低有关, 且较基础值升高 $\geq 15\%$ 与遗留神经系统后遗症相关, rSO_2 反映供氧和耗氧的平衡, 升高可能意味着脑组织的代谢需求下降[29]。综上所述, NIRS 可反映颅脑损伤患者的预后情况, 但是目前的研究多为单中心的观察性研究, 后续研究还应包括干预性措施来判断对于 NIRS 参数的早期及时干预能否真正改善患者预后。

5. 总结

目前的研究显示 NIRS 作为一种无创实时床旁的监测工具, 在颅脑损伤患者的重症神经监护中具有一定的临床价值。但目前对于颅脑损伤患者的监护研究中多为单中心的观察性研究, 缺乏大样本量及干预性研究来证实其有效性; 此外, 不同的研究使用了不同的 NIRS 衍生参数, 目前缺乏统一的参考范围及干预阈值; 颅脑损伤作为一组异质性疾病, 对其进行连续动态监护可能更具临床价值。

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