

# 低颅压综合征伴脑静脉窦血栓及卵圆孔未闭 1例报告并文献复习

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## 摘要

自发性低颅压综合征是一组临床较罕见的神经系统疾病, 除了典型的直立性头痛表现, 还可能导致脑静脉窦血栓这一罕见并发症。本文报道1例35岁女性患者, 亚急性病程, 以直立性头痛发病, 补液保守治疗后复发, 影像学检查显示双侧大脑半球脑膜增厚强化、脑静脉窦血栓形成表现, 再次经补液、抗凝等保守治疗后头痛症状缓解、血栓减少, 随访3个月未再诉头痛。住院期间经右心声学造影检查提示卵圆孔未闭, 目前卵圆孔未闭与自发性低颅压综合征的关系尚不明确, 本文对两者之间可能的联系做出探讨。

## 关键词

低颅压综合征, 卵圆孔, 颅内, 静脉窦血栓形成

# Intracranial Hypotension Syndrome with Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis and Patent Foramen Ovale: A Case Report and Literature Review

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## Abstract

Spontaneous intracranial hypotension syndrome is a group of rare neurological diseases. In addition to typical orthostatic headache, it may also lead to the rare complication of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis. This paper reports a 35-year-old female patient with subacute course of orthostatic headache, which recurred after conservative treatment with fluid infusion. Imaging examination showed meningeal thickening and enhancement in bilateral cerebral hemispheres and cerebral venous sinus thrombosis. After conservative treatment with fluid infusion and anticoagulation again, the headache symptoms were relieved and thrombosis was reduced. During hospitalization, contrast echocardiography showed patent foramen ovale. At present, the relationship between patent foramen ovale and SIH is not clear, and the possible relationship between them is discussed in this paper.

## Keywords

**Intracranial Hypotension Syndrome, Foramen Ovale, Intracranial, Venous Sinus Thrombosis**

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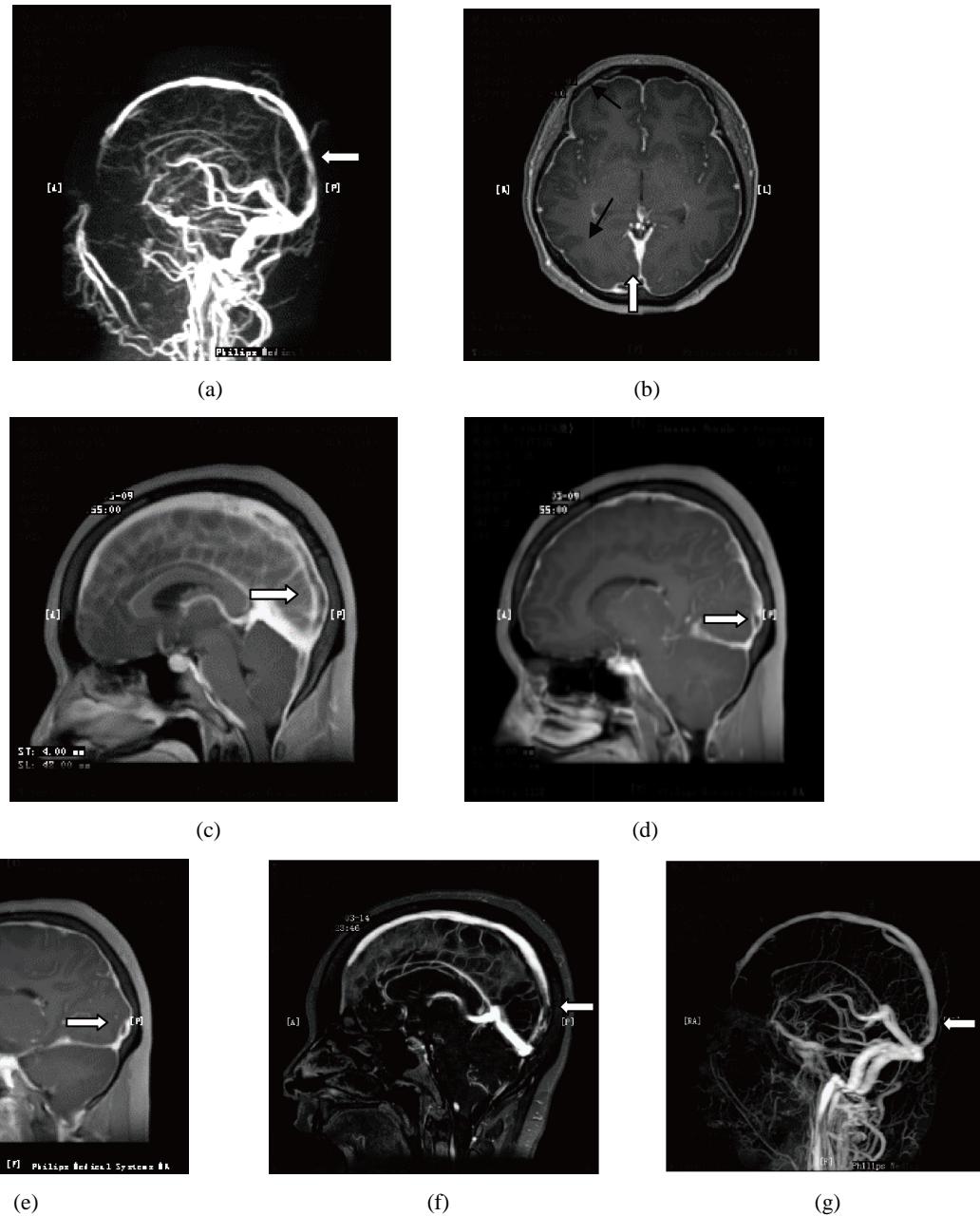
## 1. 引言

自发性低颅压综合征(spontaneous intracranial hypotension, SIH)是由于颅内低压,从而引起以直立性头痛为典型表现的一组综合征,表现为直立时头痛出现或加重,卧位后缓解。脑静脉窦血栓形成(cerebral venous thrombosis, CVT)是SIH的一种罕见并发症,其发病率大约1%~2%。卵圆孔未闭(patent foramen ovale, PFO)是胚胎时期房间隔未闭合而遗留的一个生理性通道,与偏头痛、缺血性脑卒中、心肌梗死、外周血管栓塞等疾病密切相关,且研究表明体位的变化可能与卵圆孔未闭有着一些联系[1][2][3][4][5]。SIH合并卵圆孔未闭罕见有人报道,我们报道1例同时合并CVT和卵圆孔未闭的SIH患者。

## 2. 临床资料

患者女,35岁,以“直立性头痛”于2022年3月5日入院。患者2周前无明显诱因出现间断头痛,主要表现为头顶部胀痛,立位时出现,卧位休息后明显缓解,伴恶心、呕吐,呕吐物为胃内容物,无畏寒发热,无肢体活动不灵、麻木及大小便失禁等,于当地医院行颅脑MRI未见明显异常,腰椎穿刺测脑脊液压力为60 mm H<sub>2</sub>O,脑脊液生化、常规、结核涂片等结果均为阴性,诊断考虑为“低颅压头痛”,经卧床、补液保守治疗好转出院。3天后头痛复发,症状同前,遂至我院。患者否认近期外伤、颅内感染及硬膜外麻醉史。入院查体:体温36.5℃,脉搏78次/min,呼吸18此/min,血压118/82 mmHg,神志清,心肺腹部及神经系统查体未见阳性体征。入院后给予补液保守治疗,患者自诉头痛较前减轻。头部静脉血管成像(MRV)显示上矢状窦(近窦汇处)显影浅淡(图1(a))。2022年3月9日颅脑MRI增强+MRA,显示右侧横窦、窦汇及上矢状窦异常信号影,脑膜增厚强化(图1(b)~(e))。诊断为“脑静脉窦血栓,低颅压综合征”。给予低分子肝素抗凝治疗。2022年3月14日行颅脑MRV增强扫描,显示右侧横窦及上矢状窦异常信号影,较前(2022-03-09)减低(图1(f),图1(g));右心声学造影:在右心房被造影剂充填后3~6

个心动周期内左心房出现造影剂回声。结合患者临床表现及影像学检查, 支持低颅压综合征合并静脉窦血栓、卵圆孔未闭的诊断, 建议复查腰椎穿刺, 但患者拒绝。2022-3-17 患者头痛较前明显好转, 要求出院, 嘱出院后继续口服利伐沙班片抗凝, 出院后, 电话随访 3 个月, 患者未再诉头痛。



**Figure 1.** Brain MRV and MRI findings. (a) Admission head MRV showed pale development of the superior sagittal sinus (arrow); (b) Brain MRI enhancement showed diffuse meningeal thickening and enhancement (thin arrow) (2022.3.9); (b)~(e) Brain MRI enhancement showed abnormal signal shadow in the right transverse sinus, sinus confluence and superior sagittal sinus (arrow) (2022.3.9); (f) (g) Head MRV enhancement showed decreased abnormal signal shadow in the right transverse sinus and superior sagittal sinus (arrow) (2022.3.14)

**图 1.** 颅脑 MRV 及 MRI 检查所见。(a) 入院头部 MRV 显示上矢状窦显影浅淡(箭头所示); (b) 颅脑 MRI 增强显示弥漫性脑膜增厚强化(细箭头所示)(2022.3.9); (b)~(e) 颅脑 MRI 增强显示右侧横窦、窦汇及上矢状窦异常信号影(箭头所示)(2022.3.9); (f) (g) 头部 MRV 增强显示右侧横窦及上矢状窦异常信号影较前减低(箭头所示)(2022.3.14)

### 3. 讨论

SIH 是一组病因不明的临床综合征, 主要发生在青年和中年患者, 据调查, SIH 的年发生率为 5/10 万, 其女性比男性更易患病, 男女比例约为 1:2 [6] [7] [8], 根据国际头痛疾病分类, SIH 患者大多急性表现为典型的直立性头痛, 站立时头痛加剧, 平躺后头痛减轻, 但临床表现多样, 包括其他的直立位症状, 如恶心、视力模糊、复视和前庭功能障碍的表现等, 随着时间的推移, 体位特征会变得不太明显, 超过三分之一的患者在病程较长的情况下出现非直立性头痛和非头痛的临床表现[9] [10]。该患者起病初就有典型的直立性头痛和低颅压表现, 且颅脑 MRI 增强显示双侧大脑半球脑膜增厚强化, 经过补液治疗后, 该患者的临床症状迅速改善, 这都支持 SIH 的诊断。此外, 在住院期间, 影像学发现该患者继发 CVT, 合并卵圆孔未闭, 经抗凝治疗后, 复查脑静脉窦血栓较前减少。

CVT 是一种较罕见的疾病, 年发病率约 0.5/10 万[11]。据报道, 关于 SIH 并发 CVT 的患病率约 1%~2% [12] [13], 但 SIH 如何导致 CVT 仍不清楚, 有学者认为有 3 种不同的生理病理学假说可导致 CVT。1) 根据 Monro-Kellie 学说[14], 脑脊液容量的缺失导致颅内静脉代偿性扩张, 扩张的静脉致流速降低、血液瘀滞、血栓形成。有文献报道在腰椎穿刺术后, 通过颅内直窦的静脉血流降低了 47% [15]。此外, 在 SIH 患者的影像检查发现, 其颅内静脉窦较其他人明显扩大, 同时使用动物模型也证明了其形态学改变[16] [17]。2) 颅内静脉窦代偿减少了脑脊液的吸收, 使静脉窦血液粘度增大, 可能导致血栓的形成[18]。3) 脑脊液对大脑有浮力作用, 由于低颅压, 脑脊液对大脑的浮力作用减弱, 这可能导致颅内静脉受到牵拉, 导致血管机械变形并伴有静脉瘀滞, 使血栓形成[19]。以上三种机制可能共同作用于 SIH 继发 CVT 形成。除以上假说, 也有学者认为是 CVT 先出现导致了颅内高压, 压力使脑脊膜薄弱处破损, 最终出现 SIH。然而根据以往的报道, 大多数患者 SIH 出现在 CVT 之前, 也有少数同时发生, 没有发现 CVT 先于 SIH 的报道[12], 本文患者在头痛初发时检查无 CVT, 复发后 MRV 检查发现上矢状窦血栓形成, 这也证明了 SIH 可能是 CVT 发生的原因之一。

在 SIH 继发 CVT 后, 大多数研究表明头痛的形式发生了改变, 通常由直立性头痛变为持续性头痛, 这被看做 CVT 出现的预测指标[20]-[25]。然而, 有临床研究表明头痛形式的变化并没有与 CVT 有着必然的联系, 全程都以直立性头痛为表现[22] [26] [27] [28]。本文患者有典型的直立性头痛, 经过补液治疗后头痛缓解, 出院几天后头痛复发, 症状同前, 这证实了以上观点。

SIH 的治疗一般是卧床、补液保守等治疗, 也可给予硬膜外血贴治疗[29], CVT 则通过抗凝治疗。本文患者入院后诊断为低颅压综合征继发静脉窦血栓, 考虑患者一般状况尚可且静脉窦血栓形成不久, 给予补液保守治疗及低分子肝素抗凝, 头痛症状较前明显好转, 复查静脉窦血栓较前减轻, 预后良好。

结果显示, PFO 与一些疾病密切相关, 如偏头痛、缺血性脑卒中、心肌梗死、外周血管栓塞等[1]。体位的变化可能与 PFO 有着一些联系, 在直立位时, 通过卵圆孔的微泡较侧卧位和仰卧位增多, PFO 的检出率最高, 这可能与重力作用以及膈肌位置的变化有关[2]。在 Valsalva 动作下, 胸内压突然下降, 腔静脉回流至右心房的血液增多, 这会进一步增加右向左分流[1]。有文献报道卵圆孔未闭所致的右向左分流会导致低氧血症, 其可能是偏头痛的病因之一[30] [31]。Katsuki 等[32] [33]报告了两例因 Valsalva 动作而诱发或加重头痛的患者, 他们都被诊断为低颅压综合征, 都有典型的直立性头痛, 遗憾的是这两位患者未进行卵圆孔检查, 不确定其是否合并卵圆孔未闭。不过我们有理由怀疑 PFO 与 SIH 可能存在一些潜在的联系, 我们推测卵圆孔未闭所致的低氧血症可能加重或诱发了低颅压综合征。Redon 等[34]发现一例 SIH 伴脑梗死的患者, 该患者以典型的直立性头痛起病, 1 个月后出现神经缺损症状, 症状与影像学明确脑梗死的诊断, 并且在 MRI 上发现 SIH 特征性表现(脑膜增厚强化), 经溶栓治疗脑梗死, 经硬膜外血贴治疗低颅压综合征后, 头痛症状完全缓解, 期间心脏彩色多普勒超声检查发现卵圆孔未闭。此外, 我国

最近也报道了 1 例 SIH 合并 PFO 的患者[35]，该患者以头痛来院，头痛于坐位和直立位时出现或加重，MRI 增强显示广泛弥漫性硬脑膜强化，腰椎穿刺显示脑脊液压力为 52 mm H<sub>2</sub>O，符合 SIH 的诊断，行对比增强经颅多普勒超声及经食管超声心动图，诊断为 PFO。该患者住院期间给与休息、补液等保守治疗，头痛症状较前减轻，但未见明显好转，遂行卵圆孔未闭封堵术，术后未见心房右向左分流，术后两日内患者头痛症状明显好转，随访 6 个月患者未再诉头痛。本文患者与以上两例患者一样，都诊断为 SIH 合并卵圆孔未闭，不同的是本文患者经过补液保守治疗后，该患者头痛明显好转，未进行卵圆孔封闭术治疗，然而在患者头痛初发时，经补液保守治疗后头痛复发，我们在入院时发现其有静脉窦血栓形成，怀疑该患者头痛复发与静脉窦血栓形成有关，是否卵圆孔未闭也在其中起到了一些作用？是否促进或者诱发了低颅压综合征的发生？目前关于 SIH 合并卵圆孔未闭的报道尚少，两者是否有潜在的联系还需更多的研究。

综上所述，CVT 是 SIH 的一种较罕见并发症，CVT 可能是 SIH 复发的因素之一，而头痛形式的变化与 CVT 并没有必然的联系。在临床医师的权衡利弊后，通过抗凝、补液等保守治疗可以完全缓解头痛及减少血栓的形成。卵圆孔未闭与 SIH 的关系尚不明确，但是我们推测右向左分流所致的低氧血症，可能是 SIH 患者头痛加重及复发的重要诱因，建议关注 SIH 患者是否合并卵圆孔未闭，尤其对于复发以及难治性 SIH 患者。

## 声 明

所有作者承诺本文章无相关利益冲突。

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