

大面积脑梗死合并门静脉积气患者的治疗体会

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【摘要】 急性脑梗死具有高发病率、高致残率、高病死率的特点,尤其是大面积脑梗死合并高血压、高血糖、肥胖等高危因素的患者病死率更高。在治疗大面积脑梗死的同时,特别要注意监测患者电解质平衡以及消化系统和其他各系统病情变化。现总结 1 例大面积脑梗死患者治疗过程中出现门静脉积气、肠梗阻等严重并发症的体会如下。

【关键词】 脑梗死,大面积; 高血糖; 电解质平衡; 门静脉积气

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【Abstract】 Acute cerebral infarction possesses the characteristics of high incidence, high disability rate and high mortality, especially in patients with large area cerebral infarction accompanied by a variety of chronic diseases, such as systemic hypertension, hyperglycemia, obesity, etc risk factors, their mortality will be much higher. Simultaneously, in the treatment of large area cerebral infarction, special attention should be paid on monitoring the disease situation changes of patients' electrolyte balance, digestive system and other systems; in this study, the experiences of treating a patient with large area cerebral infarction and occurrence of serious complications as portal vein pneumatosis, intestinal obstruction, etc in the course of disease were summarized.

【Key words】 Large area cerebral infarction; Hyperglycemia; Electrolyte balance; Portal venous pneumatosis

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脑血管疾病是威胁人类健康的主要原因之一,脑梗死的发病率约占脑血管疾病的 70%,病死率和致残率均较高^[1]。急性脑梗死是急诊科和神经内科比较常见的一种疾病,如果患者出现大面积脑梗死而且合并多种慢性疾病,就诊时又错过了溶栓时间窗,保守治疗过程中较容易出现电解质紊乱、消化功能障碍、感染等一系列严重并发症,所以治疗更加困难。现报告 1 例大面积脑梗死合并门静脉积气、肠梗阻等严重并发症患者的治疗体会如下。

1 病历简介

患者女性,60 岁。代主诉因意识障碍伴恶心呕吐 4 h 于 2015 年 7 月 4 日入院。入院时查体:血压 189/94 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.098 kPa),意识模糊,肥胖,呼吸尚平稳,两侧瞳孔直径 3.0 mm,双肺呼吸音稍粗,心率 85 次/min,律齐,腹平软,刺激左侧肢体活动差,左侧巴宾斯基征阳性,右侧肢体刺激活动尚可。患者有高血压和糖尿病史,一直口服药物治疗(具体不详)。急诊头颅 CT 未见明显异常。随机血糖 11.5 mmol/L。入院诊断:①脑梗死;②高血压(3 级,极高危);③糖尿病。入院后给予脱水、降颅压、清除自由基、稳定动脉粥样斑块、抗血小板聚集、预防应激性消化道溃疡、控制血压、血糖以及维持水、电解质和酸碱平衡。患者入院后出现意识障碍进行性加重,头颅磁共振成像(MRI)+磁共振血管成像(MRA)显示右侧额颞枕顶岛叶大面积急性脑

梗死,右侧大脑中动脉、前动脉闭塞,右侧大脑后动脉狭窄。7 月 6 日患者昏迷程度进一步加深,伴两侧瞳孔不等大,急诊复查头颅 CT 提示右侧大面积脑梗死,中线左移。脑外科会诊建议采用手术治疗,患者家属放弃手术,继续内科保守治疗。患者入院后出现肺部感染,给予抗菌药物治疗。同时患者逐渐出现血糖升高、电解质紊乱,血糖 7.8~40.69 mmol/L,电解质:血 Na⁺ 166.2 mmol/L、Cl⁻ 131 mmol/L,给予胰岛素,同时采用温开水 200 mL 鼻饲 q4 h。7 月 9 日 11:30 患者出现腹胀并伴有心率加快,急查腹部 CT 提示门静脉积气、肠系膜上静脉积气、肠梗阻;复查电解质:血 Na⁺ 162.6 mmol/L、Cl⁻ 128.8 mmol/L、血糖 23.6 mmol/L。患者病情出现持续性恶化,呼吸急促,血压下降,患者家属放弃治疗,出院后随访 2 h 死亡。

2 讨论

由各种原因导致颅内大血管闭塞所引起的缺血性卒中患者往往有很高的病死率和致残率,脑卒中发病的常见高危因素包括高血压、高血糖、肥胖等,同型半胱氨酸升高也是脑梗死的高危因素之一,且对脑梗死有较高的诊断价值^[2]。本例患者有糖尿病史,大面积脑梗死合并高血糖,而且血糖波动范围很大,均提示患者预后不良^[3]。目前对于脑梗死的治疗,如果在发病 4.5 h 时间窗内进行溶栓[常用药物有重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物(rt-PA)]能明显促进急性脑梗死

患者神经功能恢复,改善预后^[4]。但国外有文献报道,静脉溶栓对合并大血管闭塞或病情较重的患者效果不佳,其血管再通率低^[5]。高培龙等^[6]采用静脉溶栓桥接血管介入治疗急性颅内大动脉闭塞取得了良好的临床效果。王珩等^[7]提出大面积脑梗死容易合并急性胃黏膜病变(AGML),加剧了胃肠功能紊乱和肠黏膜功能屏障的破坏。

门静脉积气属于胃肠功能障碍的一种严重并发症,形成的原因主要有两种假说:①肠腔内压力增高,肠黏膜屏障受损,肠腔内气体经受损的肠黏膜进入毛细血管网回流至肠系膜静脉和门静脉导致缺血性肠病、肠梗阻;②肠腔内或腔内的产气荚膜杆菌进入门静脉系统,产生气体至肠系膜静脉/门静脉导致腹腔脓肿、结肠炎等^[8]。因腹部CT可提供更客观可靠的影像学资料,可作为诊断门静脉积气的首选检查手段^[9]。本例患者出现门静脉积气的原因分析可能为:患者有糖尿病和高血压病史,此次大面积脑梗死加剧了胃肠功能紊乱和肠黏膜功能屏障的破坏。同时在脱水降颅压的过程中,出现严重高渗性脱水及电解质紊乱,多种因素导致了胃肠道动力障碍,肠黏膜屏障受损,肠腔内气体进入肠系膜静脉/门静脉,最终出现了门静脉积气严重并发症。若出现严重的门静脉积气高度提示腹内器官存在缺血坏死,急诊手术结合有效抗感染是首选的治疗方案。

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