

· 应用神经解剖学 ·

颈动脉内膜切除术相关喉上神经外侧支显微解剖研究

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【摘要】目的 通过对尸头标本喉上神经外侧支的显微解剖,探讨颈动脉内膜切除术中喉上神经外侧支的保护方法。**方法** 解剖10具(20侧)尸头标本,平均年龄(54.43 ± 4.08)岁。于手术显微镜下找到颈动脉鞘,在其内部探查迷走神经主干,并向上分离至喉上神经起点;然后沿喉上神经向下分离,仔细辨认喉上神经走行至其分叉部,再向下分离喉上神经外侧支至咽下缩肌表面,穿入咽下缩肌之前测量外侧支厚度。分别分离二腹肌、颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉和甲状腺上动脉,显露以二腹肌后腹下缘为上界、颈外动脉内侧缘为外侧界、甲状腺上动脉上缘为下界的解剖三角区域,观察并统计喉上神经外侧支出现概率,测量喉上神经外侧支中点至乳突尖、下颌骨角和颈动脉分叉部间的距离。**结果** 共10具(20侧)喉上神经外侧支厚度为(0.93 ± 0.83)mm($0.72 \sim 1.15$ mm),其中1侧出现在解剖三角区域外,其余19侧均位于解剖三角区域内,出现概率为19/20;解剖三角区域内喉上神经外侧支中点位于下颌骨角后方(0.34 ± 0.96)cm(-1.62~2.43 cm)、下方(1.28 ± 0.93)cm(-1.33~3.42 cm),乳突尖前方(2.84 ± 1.09)cm(0.51~5.14 cm)、下方(4.51 ± 0.76)cm(2.82~6.39 cm),颈动脉分叉部前上方(1.64 ± 0.89)cm(0.57~3.78 cm, 19/20)。**结论** 在颈动脉内膜切除术中,以下颌骨角、乳突尖和颈动脉分叉部作为解剖标志,对于保护喉上神经外侧支具有重要临床意义。

【关键词】 颈动脉内膜切除术; 喉神经; 神经解剖学

Study on microsurgical anatomy of external branch of superior laryngeal nerve related to carotid endarterectomy

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To discuss how to protect external branch of superior laryngeal nerve (EBSLN) during carotid endarterectomy (CEA) by studying on microsurgical anatomy of EBSLN in cadaver head specimens. **Methods** Ten cadaver heads [20 sides, average age (54.43 ± 4.08) years old] were studied by microsurgical anatomy. Skin as well as platysma was incised under the surgical microscope. Then sternocleidomastoid was retracted laterally. The origin of superior laryngeal nerve was found along the vagus nerve superiorly after it was discovered in the carotid sheath. The segment of superior laryngeal nerve from origin to bifurcation was carefully detached along the trunk of superior laryngeal nerve. Then EBSLN from bifurcation to the surface of inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscle where the nerve piercing in it was detached, and the thickness of the nerve was measured. Digastric muscle, common carotid artery (CCA), internal carotid artery (ICA), external carotid artery (ECA) and superior thyroid artery (SThA) were isolated to expose the triangle bounded superiorly by stylohyoid muscle, posteriorly by ECA, and anteriorly by SThA. The occurrence rate of EBSLN in this triangle was observed and recorded. The distance of this nerve segment with mastoid tip (MT) and angle of mandible (AM) as well as the bifurcation of common carotid artery (bCCA) was also measured. **Results** Nineteen sides of EBSLN were observed in the triangle, except one side. The occurrence rate of EBSLN in this triangle is 19/20, and the thickness of the nerve was (0.93 ± 0.83) mm ($0.72 \sim 1.15$ mm). This nerve segment was (0.34 ± 0.96) cm (-1.62~2.43 cm)

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.01.004

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posterior and (1.28 ± 0.93) cm (-1.33~3.42 cm) inferior to AM; (2.84 ± 1.09) cm (0.51~5.14 cm) anterior and (4.51 ± 0.76) cm (2.82~6.39 cm) inferior to MT; (1.64 ± 0.89) cm (0.57~3.78 cm) anterosuperior to bCCA (19/20). **Conclusions** This triangle and other 3 anatomical landmarks (MT, AM and bCCA) are significant to find and protect EBSLN during CEA.

【Key words】 Endarterectomy, carotid; Laryngeal nerves; Neuroanatomy

颈动脉内膜切除术中喉上神经外侧支(EBSLN)损伤早已被国外文献所报道^[1],但国内尚无相关报道。近年来,随着我国颈动脉内膜切除术的普及,其相关并发症也逐渐为神经外科医师所重视。术中如何借助解剖标志有效保护喉上神经外侧支,对减少手术并发症至关重要。在本研究中,我们通过对喉上神经外侧支的显微解剖研究,阐明其与下颌骨角、乳突尖及颈动脉分叉部间的解剖位置关系,从而为颈动脉内膜切除术中寻找和保护喉上神经外侧支提供一些解剖学依据。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 标本来源 本研究选择成年男性国人尸头标本10具(共20侧),年龄43~70岁,平均(54.43±4.08)岁。

2. 仪器与设备 显微外科训练用OPMI Pico显微镜购自德国Zeiss公司。Canon Rebel数字照相机(100 mm大口径定焦镜头)为日本Canon公司产品。尸头灌注材料为美国Dow Croning公司生产的RT3110乳胶和DC-1催化剂混合物。

二、研究方法

1. 标本制备 采用RT3110乳胶对所有尸头标本双侧颈总动脉、椎动脉和颈总静脉进行灌注,使甲状腺上动脉、颈外动脉、颈内动脉和颈总动脉显示清晰。

2. 操作方法 手术显微镜下在颈动脉鞘内找到迷走神经主干,向上分离至喉上神经起点;然后向下分离,仔细辨认喉上神经走行至其分叉部,再向下分离喉上神经外侧支至咽下缩肌表面。操作时须注意切勿损伤甲状腺上动脉和喉上神经外侧支。分别分离二腹肌、颈总动脉、颈内动脉、颈外动脉和甲状腺上动脉,清楚地显露以二腹肌后腹下缘为上界、颈外动脉内侧缘为外侧界、甲状腺上动脉上缘为下界的三角形区域(图1)^[2],观察并统计喉上神经外侧支在该区域出现的概率。

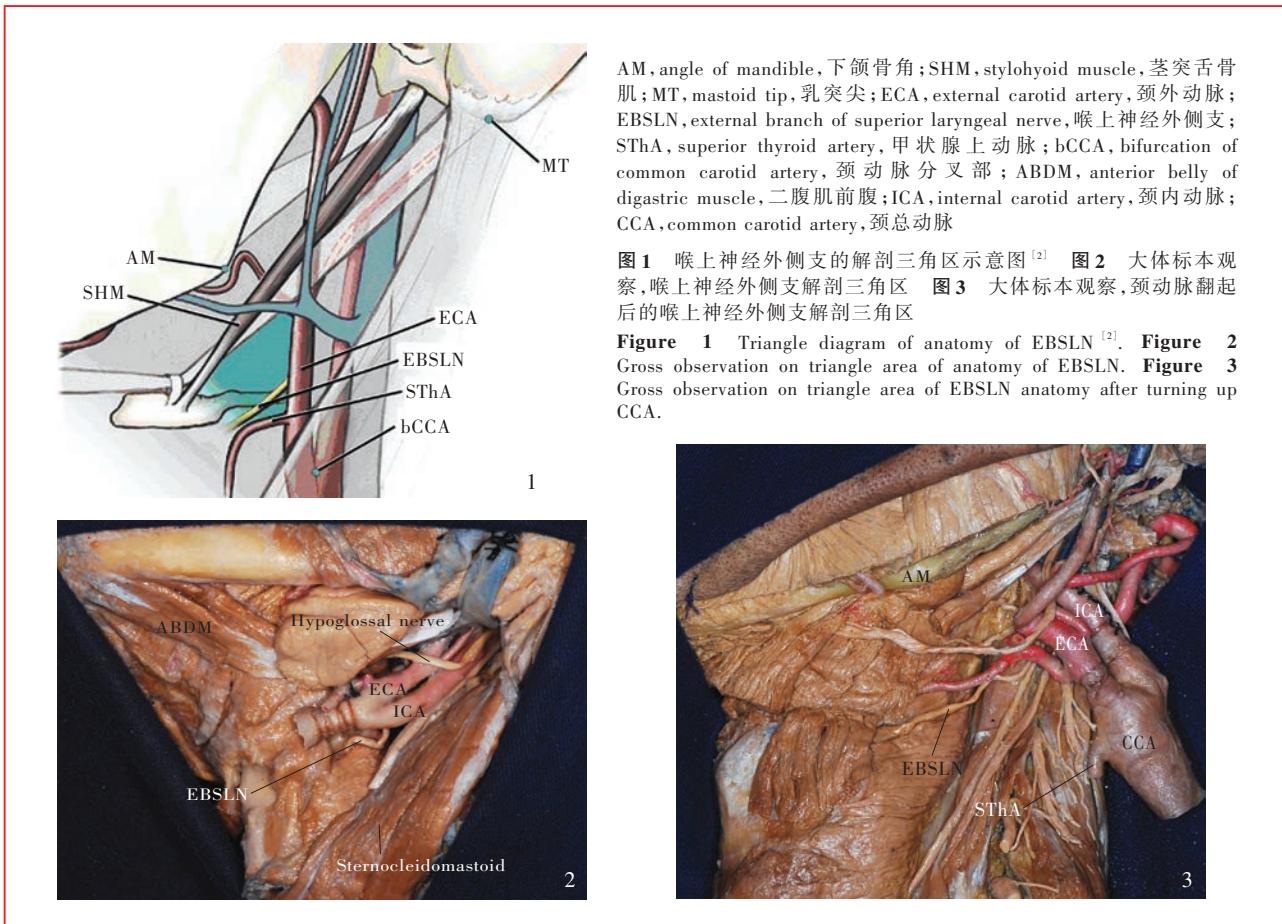
3. 数据测量 分别测量解剖三角区内喉上神经外侧支厚度及其中点至下颌骨角、乳突尖及颈动脉分叉部之距离,以下颌骨角下后方、乳突尖前下方及颈内动脉前方为正方向,相反则为负方向,以“-”表示;实验数据以均数±标准差(最小值~最大值)[$\bar{x} \pm s$ (min~max)]表示。

结 果

测量结果显示,本组10具(20侧)喉上神经均起自迷走神经之结状神经节,于颈交感干前方和颈内动脉后方向喉部方向下行;其中18侧喉上神经于舌骨上角水平分为2支(内侧支和外侧支),其余2侧喉上神经外侧支直接起自迷走神经主干,发生概率为2/20。喉上神经外侧支厚度为(0.93 ± 0.83)mm(0.72~1.15 mm),其中1侧喉上神经出现于解剖三角区外,其余19侧均出现在该解剖三角区内,出现概率为19/20。解剖三角区内喉上神经外侧支中点分别位于下颌骨角后方(0.34 ± 0.96)cm(-1.62~2.43 cm)、下方(1.28 ± 0.93)cm(-1.33~3.42 cm),乳突尖前方(2.84 ± 1.09)cm(0.51~5.14 cm)、下方(4.51 ± 0.76)cm(2.82~6.39 cm),颈动脉分叉部前上方(19/20)为(1.64 ± 0.89)cm(0.57~3.78 cm)。本组10具(20侧)喉上神经外侧支均于颈内动脉和颈外动脉后方行走,穿出颈动脉鞘后,走行于甲状腺上动脉后方、甲状软骨外侧,位于咽下缩肌表面,随后穿入并到达环甲肌(图2,3)。

讨 论

喉上神经起自迷走神经的结状神经节,其位置邻近颈静脉孔,于颈交感干前方和颈内动脉后方向喉部方向下行;至舌骨平面分为内侧支和外侧支。其中,内侧支穿过甲状舌骨膜入喉,分布于声门上部喉黏膜,属感觉神经,其损伤后声门上部喉黏膜感觉丧失,可因误吸而引起呛咳,但术后2~4周可自行缓解^[3-4]。Durham和Harrison^[5]指出,一般情况下,手术操作极少损伤喉上神经内侧支;与之相比,



喉上神经外侧支在手术操作过程中更易受损。

喉上神经外侧支自喉上神经分叉部下行,与甲状腺上动脉关系密切^[6]。Cernea等^[7]和Kierner等^[8]分别对喉上神经外侧支和甲状腺上动脉的关系进行分型,是建立在甲状腺相关手术术野基础上的,而对颈动脉内膜切除术术野而言,其位置较低,临床参考意义十分局限。鉴于此,与颈动脉内膜切除术术野相关的解剖标志,对于术中定位和鉴别喉上神经外侧支具有重要临床意义。下颌骨角、乳突尖和颈动脉分叉部均为颈动脉内膜切除术中极易寻找的解剖标志,以此三点作为参考点描述喉上神经外侧支的解剖位置关系,可方便其术中定位。在颈动脉内膜切除术中,喉上神经外侧支损伤主要发生在分离甲状腺上动脉并临时阻断时,因此我们建议:在手术中,大多数情况可以颈动脉分叉部上方2 cm作为标志界限,分离过程中切勿超过此界限,且须紧贴颈动脉外膜进行分离。对于颈动脉分叉部位置较高或较低者,可以下颌骨角后方0.50 cm或乳突尖下方4.50 cm作为标志,应避免跨过这一范围进行动脉分离。因喉上神经外侧支细小[(0.93±

0.83) mm(0.72~1.15 mm)],手术操作过程中极易损伤,须轻柔操作,经确认甲状腺上动脉周围有充分空隙,能够通过手术阻断夹时,方可行临时阻断。术中过度牵拉或牵拉位置过深也可能造成喉上神经损伤,故牵开器一端应放置在胸锁乳突肌内侧缘下方,位置可稍深,另一端切勿超过颈阔肌下缘,位置须浅,这样可有效避免因牵拉而造成喉上神经外侧支损伤。此外,在手术开始之前,将电极片放置于环甲肌,术中行喉上神经外侧支电生理学监测,也可以为术中分离时避免损伤喉上神经外侧支提供参考。最后,于局部麻醉下行颈动脉内膜切除术,术中分离甲状腺上动脉时,嘱患者配合发高音,以判断喉上神经外侧支功能状态,也是一种预防思路。

据Furlan等^[9]报告,颈动脉内膜切除术后喉上神经外侧支损伤发生率为1%~4.50%,目前国内尚无相关文献报道。天津市环湖医院神经外科自2007年至今共施行200余例颈动脉内膜切除术,其中4例患者术后出现喉上神经外侧支损伤症状,发病率2%。颈动脉内膜切除术后喉上神经外侧支

损伤未被重视的原因,可能与下列因素有关:(1)国内颈动脉内膜切除术尚未在临床普及,许多医疗中心尚未开展此项手术。(2)施行颈动脉内膜切除术的总体病例数较少,使喉上神经外侧支损伤未能引起足够的重视。(3)约有80%^[2]的患者喉上神经外侧支损伤后无明显临床症状,难以被发现或发现后未予重视。(4)术前和术后未行相关检查,难以明确诊断喉上神经外侧支损伤。

喉上神经外侧支作为唯一支配环甲肌运动的神经^[10-11],损伤后主要表现为环甲肌麻痹,以不能发高音、讲话频率范围变小、声音嘶哑或说话易疲劳,夜间发音易疲劳为典型主诉^[12-13]。间接喉镜观察,患侧声带弯曲并向右移位,声门后部向患侧旋转,导致一侧会厌皱襞延长、对侧缩短;患侧声带呈现“波浪”形外观,但是并非所有患者临床表现均十分明显,因此易被漏诊,使医原性喉上神经外侧支损伤发生率被低估,相关辅助检查尤为重要。喉肌肌电图是明确诊断喉上神经外侧支损伤的金标准,与监视器相连的电极片从中线位置在甲状软骨和环状软骨之间插入,并达环甲肌深面,经检测环甲肌电生理活动即可判断喉上神经外侧支功能。术后评价喉上神经外侧支的最佳时间,一般为术后3周至6个月^[14]。该项监测技术为有创性检查,且需经验丰富的耳鼻咽喉科医师进行操作。其他辅助检查手段还有喉镜、音频示波器和声门电生理学监测,亦可评价声带运动功能且均为无创性检测方法,对喉上神经外侧支损伤的筛查具有重要作用。但明确诊断喉上神经外侧支损伤仍需借助有创性喉肌肌电图。

近年来,随着颈动脉内膜切除术在我国的推广与普及,术后喉上神经外侧支损伤问题将越来越为神经外科医师所重视,尤其是歌唱家、教师等人群,喉上神经外侧支损伤对其职业的影响更大。尽管,许多术中检查方法诸如神经电生理学监测、导航等先进技术手段已在临床广泛应用,但喉上神经外侧支术中功能的保护仍需扎实的解剖学知识。本研究以下颌骨角、乳突尖和颈动脉分叉部作为颈动脉内膜切除术中的解剖标志,帮助定位及鉴别喉上神经外侧支。有学者认为,术中应分离喉上神经外侧支,使其显露清楚,以避免损伤该神经^[9];但也有学者指出,术中只要分离喉上神经外侧支即有可能造成损伤,因此不建议术中常规显露^[15]。笔者认为,术中分离喉上神经外侧支不仅会延长手术时间,而

且在视野显露清楚的同时也可能损伤该神经。以下颌骨角、乳突尖和颈动脉分叉部作为参考点,标记喉上神经外侧支走行范围,避免跨越这一范围进行动脉分离,不失为一种避免喉上神经外侧支损伤的思路。然而,无论常规显露与否,颈动脉内膜切除术中喉上神经外侧支的保护均需合适的解剖标志,以及丰富的实验数据,从而加深术者对喉上神经外侧支解剖学的认识,达到术中保护之目的。

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(收稿日期:2013-12-20)

· 临床医学图像 ·

淀粉样脑血管病

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.01.016

Cerebral amyloid angiopathy

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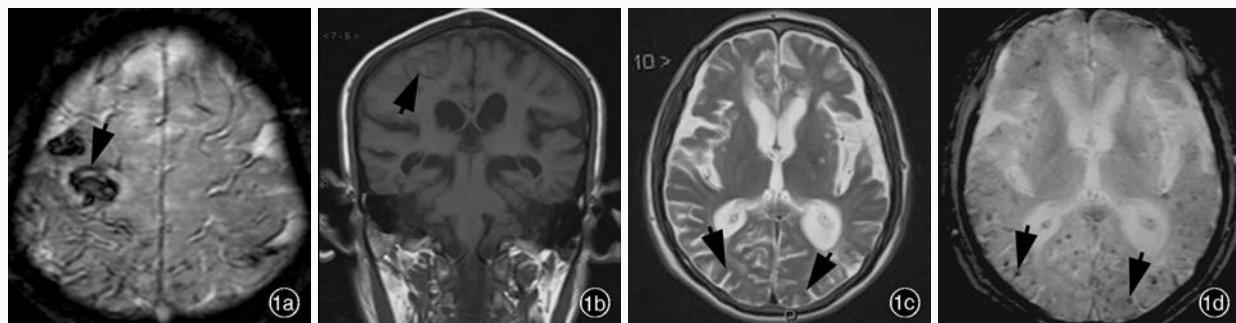


图1 男性患者,60岁。主因右侧肢体麻木、乏力3 d,于2013年8月10日就诊。头部MRI检查显示,右侧额叶皮质下急性血肿、双侧额顶叶蛛网膜下隙出血、顶枕叶弥漫性含铁血黄素沉积 1a 横断面GRE显示,右侧额叶皮质急性期血肿(箭头所示),双侧额顶叶脑沟内线样异常低信号 1b 冠状位T₁WI显示,右侧额叶皮质混杂信号(箭头所示),提示急性期血肿 1c 横断面T₂WI显示,双侧枕叶皮质-皮质下多发点状低信号影(箭头所示),提示含铁血黄素沉积 1d 横断面GRE显示,双侧顶枕叶多发点状低信号影(箭头所示),异常信号数目明显多于同层面之T₂WI;双侧基底节无异常低信号

Figure 1 A 60-year-old male patient had suffered from numbness and asthenia for 3 d and came to clinic. MRI showed right frontal intracerebral hematoma, bilateral frontal and parietal subarachnoid hemorrhage and hemosiderosis in bilateral parietal and occipital lobes. Axial GRE showed acute right frontal hematoma (arrow indicates) and abnormal hypointensity located in bilateral frontal and parietal cortical sulci (Panel 1a). Coronal T₁WI showed heterogeneous intensity signal located in right frontal cortex (arrow indicates), which was suggestive of acute hematoma (Panel 1b). Axial T₂WI appeared several cortical and subcortical punctiform hypointensities in bilateral occipital lobes (arrows indicate) which were identified as hemosiderosis (Panel 1c). Axial GRE revealed much more punctiform hypointensities located in bilateral parietal and occipital lobes (arrows indicate) than those in T₂WI of the same location. There was no abnormal low signal in bilateral basal ganglion (Panel 1d).

淀粉样脑血管病(CAA)是一种以大脑皮质、皮质下及软脑膜中、小血管壁内淀粉样物质(β -淀粉样蛋白)沉积为特征的颅内血管病变。多呈散发性,少数为常染色体显性遗传;平均发病年龄69.50岁,发病率随年龄的增长而逐渐升高。该病是血压正常老年人发生自发性脑叶出血的重要原因,常累及枕叶,额颞顶叶次之,深部白质、基底节和丘脑极少受累。影像学主要表现为皮质-皮质下大或微小出血灶、白质脱髓鞘改变和脑萎缩,可单独或同时出现。CT是迅速确定急性颅内出血的首选影像学方法。MRI可显示出不同时期的微小出血灶,T₂*序列[包括梯度回波序列(GRE)和磁敏感加权成像(SWI)]对急性和(或)慢性微小缺血十分敏感,微小出血灶位于皮质-皮质下,深部白质、基底节和脑干极少受累;同时可合并蛛网膜下隙出血、硬膜下出血或更少见的脑室内出血(图1)。单发性淀粉样脑血管病出血主要与颅内动脉瘤、脑血管畸形、中枢神经系统肿瘤所致出血相鉴别:淀粉样脑血管病所致血肿边缘不规则;颅内动脉瘤出血以单发多见,主要发生于Willis环区域;颅内动-静脉畸形所致出血其病灶内可见畸形血管影。多灶性淀粉样脑血管病出血还须与高血压性脑出血、隐匿性血管畸形(毛细血管扩张症和海绵状血管瘤)相鉴别:(1)淀粉样脑血管病和高血压性脑出血均好发于老年人,前者出血灶位于脑叶浅表区域,呈多发;后者亦可多发,但以基底节、丘脑或脑干多见。(2)毛细血管扩张症和海绵状血管瘤患者发病年龄小于淀粉样脑血管病,毛细血管扩张症出血灶呈直径<2 cm的低信号影,以脑桥和小脑好发;海绵状血管瘤可发生于脑内任何部位,单个病灶呈中心混杂高信号、周围低信号的“爆米花”样改变。淀粉样脑血管病所致白质脱髓鞘改变和脑萎缩均与淀粉样物质沉积引起的小血管缺血性改变相关。综上,急性和(或)慢性皮质-皮质下多发出血灶与脑白质病和脑萎缩,是明确诊断较为特异的影像学特征。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科韩形供稿)