

# 万古霉素静脉联合鞘内途径治疗 开颅术后颅内感染

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**【摘要】** 目的 探讨万古霉素静脉联合鞘内途径治疗开颅术后颅内感染的疗效与安全性。方法 回顾分析2013年6月1日至2015年6月1日南方医科大学南方医院神经外科行开颅手术后并发颅内感染的60例患者的临床资料。根据患者给药途径分为单纯静脉注射组(25例)和静脉联合鞘内注射组(35例)。两组患者均静脉滴注盐酸万古霉素500 kU, 6 h 1次,联合三/四代头孢菌素或美罗培南;静脉联合鞘内注射组在静脉滴注的基础上,经腰大池引流或腰椎穿刺(腰穿)释放脑脊液(CSF)后缓慢注入盐酸万古霉素20 mg,每日1次。比较两组患者的临床治愈率及并发症发生情况。结果 静脉联合鞘内注射组治愈率明显高于单纯静脉注射组(94.3%比76.0%,  $\chi^2=4.220$ ,  $P=0.040$ )。静脉联合鞘内注射组CSF中白细胞数下降速度明显快于单纯静脉注射组(趋于正常时间:8 d比13 d),且静脉联合鞘内注射组治愈时间也较单纯静脉注射组明显缩短( $d: 9.9 \pm 0.7$ 比 $13.4 \pm 1.1$ ,  $t=-2.716$ ,  $P=0.009$ )。3例患者鞘内给药后出现神经根刺激症状,给予对症处理、减慢给药速度后缓解;两组无一例患者出现昏迷、癫痫、死亡等严重并发症。结论 治疗开颅术后合并颅内感染患者时采用万古霉素静脉联合鞘内用药方法比单纯静脉用药方法更加安全有效。

**【关键词】** 万古霉素; 鞘内注射; 开颅术后; 颅内感染

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**Combined intravenous and intrathecal vancomycin in treatment of patients with intracranial infections after craniotomy** Bao Yun, Qiu Binghui, Zeng Hao, Mo Yiping, Zhang Nannan, Qi Songtao

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the efficacy and safety of combined intravenous and intrathecal vancomycin in treatment of patients with intracranial infection after craniotomy. **Methods** Clinical data of a total of 60 consecutive patients with intracranial infections after cranial operation admitted to Department of Neurosurgery of Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University from June 1st 2013 to June 1st 2015 were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into two groups: intravenous injection only ( $n=25$ ) and combined intravenous and intrathecal injection ( $n=35$ ). In both groups of patients intravenously given vancomycin hydrochloride 500 kU every 6 hours as well as third or fourth generation of cephalosporins or meropenem. In combined intravenous and intrathecal injection group, in addition to 20 mg vancomycin was slowly injected via lumbar puncture after release of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) once a day. The clinical efficacy and complications of the two groups were compared. **Results** The recovery rate in the combined intravenous and intrathecal injection group was significantly higher than that in the intravenous injection only group (94.3% vs. 76.0%,  $\chi^2=4.220$ ,  $P=0.040$ ). Lowering of white blood cell count in combined intravenous and intrathecal injection group was significantly earlier than that of the intravenous injection only group (time to become normal: 8 days vs. 13 days). The time of recovery in combined intravenous and intrathecal injection group was significantly shorter than that of the intravenous injection only group (days:  $9.9 \pm 0.7$  vs.  $13.4 \pm 1.1$ ,  $t=-2.716$ ,  $P=0.009$ ). There were 3 patients who experienced nerve root irritation symptoms in combined intravenous and intrathecal injection group. Symptomatic treatment was given and injection speed was slowed down for these patients. There were no severe complications, such as coma, epilepsy or death in both groups. **Conclusion** Combined intravenous and intrathecal injection of vancomycin could be a safe and effective therapy for intracranial infection after craniotomy.

**【Key words】** Vancomycin; Intrathecal injection; Post craniotomy; Intracranial infection

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颅内感染是开颅术后的严重并发症,也是所有神经外科医生所面临的难题。术后颅内感染影响了患者的预后,甚至会直接导致患者死亡<sup>[1]</sup>。革兰阳性(G<sup>+</sup>)球菌是术后颅内感染的主要致病菌<sup>[2]</sup>,万古霉素能有效清除此类细菌。但由于存在血脑屏障,万古霉素在脑脊液(CSF)中并不能达到有效的杀菌浓度,提高静脉给药剂量只能在一定程度上提高CSF浓度,且并发症明显增多。研究表明,鞘内注射万古霉素能有效解决上述问题<sup>[3]</sup>,但是鞘内注射的有效性及其安全性未得到充分评估。因此,本研究回顾性分析了本院神经外科使用万古霉素对60例术后颅内感染患者的治疗情况,现报道如下。

**1 资料与方法**

**1.1 研究对象:**选择2013年6月1日至2015年6月1日本院神经外科术后颅内感染患者。

**1.1.1 诊断标准:**开颅术后出现发热、头痛、脑膜刺激征等症状之一,行头颅CT检查排除腰椎穿刺(腰穿)禁忌证,行腰穿取CSF检查。

**1.1.1.1 确诊依据:**①CSF细菌涂片或培养阳性。②CSF常规+生化显示白细胞 $>1 \times 10^9/L$ ,以多核为主;糖定量 $<1.9 \text{ mmol/L}$ ,或糖定量/血糖比值 $<0.4$ 。符合上述2项中任何一项即可确诊颅内感染,并启动经验性抗感染治疗。

**1.1.1.2 可疑诊断:**①CSF细菌学检查阴性。②CSF常规+生化显示白细胞 $(0.1 \sim 1.0) \times 10^9/L$ ,以多核为主;糖定量 $<2.2 \text{ mmol/L}$ ,或糖定量/血糖比值 $<0.5$ 。可疑诊断病例根据病情严重程度动态观察或启动经验性抗感染治疗,治疗后如果CSF中白细胞数迅速下降至正常范围,则排除诊断;如CSF中白细胞数仍维持在 $0.1 \times 10^9/L$ 以上,则纳入诊断。

**1.1.2 纳入病例情况:**共60例纳入诊断,CSF培养阳性4例,其中耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)2例,耐甲氧西林表皮葡萄球菌(MRSE)2例,均对万古霉素敏感;54例患者经临床及CSF理化检查诊断为颅内感染。根据患者给药途径分为单纯静脉注射组和静脉联合鞘内注射组。

**1.1.3 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,经医院伦理委员会批准[批号:[2013]伦审字(83)号],所有治疗均获得过患者家属的知情同意。

**1.2 治疗方法**

**1.2.1 单纯静脉注射组:**静脉滴注(静滴)盐酸万古霉素(来可信,浙江医药股份有限公司新昌制药厂)500 kU、6 h 1次,同时加用三/四代头孢菌素或美罗

培南,并间断行腰穿监测CSF中白细胞数。

**1.2.2 静脉联合鞘内注射组:**静滴盐酸万古霉素和三/四代头孢菌素或美罗培南,腰大池引流或腰穿释放CSF后缓慢注入万古霉素20 mg,每日1次。

**1.3 颅内感染治愈标准:**症状、体征消失,CSF检查白细胞数、糖定量连续3次正常,细菌学检查阴性。

**1.4 并发症及不良反应评价:**治疗过程中监测药物的肝肾毒性、神经毒性和其他不良反应;记录并发症发生情况;分析患者治疗失败及死亡原因。

**1.5 统计学方法:**应用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用两样本t检验;计数资料以百分比表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

**2 结果**

**2.1 一般资料:**60例患者入选,其中男性38例,女性22例;年龄11~69岁,平均 $(40.5 \pm 16.9)$ 岁。原发疾病:颅内肿瘤34例,颅脑创伤5例,高血压脑出血4例,蛛网膜下腔出血7例,脑积水3例,蛛网膜囊肿3例,动静脉畸形1例,海绵状血管瘤2例,癫痫1例;术后出现感染平均时间为 $(6.4 \pm 0.8)$ d,平均治愈时间为 $(12.4 \pm 0.9)$ d。单纯静脉注射组25例,静脉联合鞘内注射组35例。

**2.2 两组白细胞变化(图1):**静脉联合鞘内注射组1~3 d CSF中白细胞数均明显高于单纯静脉注射组;8 d起静脉联合鞘内注射组CSF中白细胞数即趋于正常,而单纯静脉注射组13 d才开始趋于正常。说明静脉联合鞘内注射万古霉素的起效时间早于单纯静脉注射。

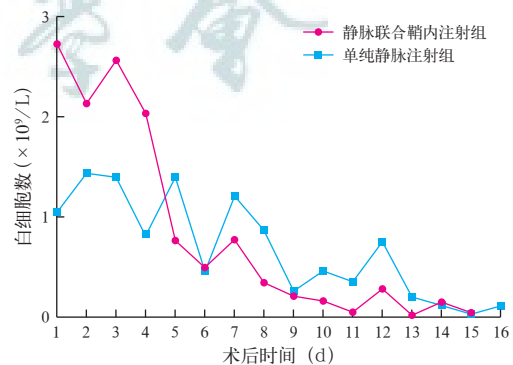


图1 开颅术后颅内感染患者万古霉素不同给药途径两组脑脊液(CSF)中白细胞数的变化

**2.3 临床疗效(表1):**静脉联合鞘内注射组35例,其中直接治愈33例,2例患者因个人原因转当地医院继续治疗;单纯静脉注射组25例,其中直接治愈

19例,6例治疗失败后10d转鞘内注射治愈;最终58例患者感染得到控制。静脉联合鞘内注射组治愈率明显高于单纯静脉注射组,且平均治愈时间较单纯静脉注射组明显缩短( $P<0.05$ 和 $P<0.01$ )。

表1 开颅术后颅内感染患者万古霉素不同给药途径两组治愈率和治愈时间的比较

组别	例数 (例)	治愈率 [% (例)]	治愈时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
单纯静脉注射组	25	76.0 (19)	13.4 $\pm$ 1.1
静脉联合鞘内注射组	35	94.3 (33)	9.9 $\pm$ 0.7
$\chi^2/t$ 值		4.220	-2.716
$P$ 值		0.040	0.009

**2.4 并发症:**3例患者鞘内给药后出现神经根刺激症状,给予对症处理、减慢给药速度后缓解。两组各出现2例腹泻患者,予对症治疗后缓解。所有患者无一例出现昏迷、癫痫、死亡等严重并发症。

### 3 讨论

神经外科开颅手术由于头皮及皮肤定植细菌植入、经鼻窦入路副鼻窦细菌植入、植入异物及导管时细菌定植等原因,均可导致术后合并颅内感染,其发生率为1%~15%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。重视围手术期颅内感染的预防,提高现代无菌技术以及改进抗菌药物,在一定程度上可减少术后颅内感染的发生;但颅内感染一旦发生,会加剧脑细胞损害,使神经功能预后变差,甚至导致患者死亡<sup>[6-7]</sup>。术后颅内感染是较为严重的并发症<sup>[8]</sup>,如何早期诊断和治疗颅内感染是神经外科医生面临的挑战。

颅内感染时由于CSF中细菌含量低、早期预防性使用抗菌药物、标本采集及送检不规范等,使CSF中培养出的细菌比例很低,约50%的细菌性颅内感染不是通过CSF培养确诊的<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,颅内感染的诊断更依赖于临床诊断,根据临床症状及CSF理化特性来鉴别颅内感染;治疗则依赖于经验性抗感染治疗。虽然CSF培养出的细菌比例较低,但根据感染发生的原因提示,术后颅内感染的致病菌往往以 $G^+$ 菌为主(葡萄球菌属),因此,术后颅内感染的抗菌药物选择往往是基于抗 $G^+$ 球菌的药物联合三/四代头孢菌素。研究表明, $G^+$ 菌对常用抗菌药物具有高度耐药性<sup>[10]</sup>;而万古霉素对 $G^+$ 菌的敏感性较高<sup>[11]</sup>,能有效治疗开颅术后颅内感染最常见的金黄色葡萄球菌和表皮葡萄球菌等 $G^+$ 球菌感

染<sup>[12-13]</sup>。基于万古霉素联合抗感染能有效治疗颅内感染,已得到美国抗感染协会(IDSA)和热病等抗感染指南的推荐;但指南同时指出,有效清除CSF中细菌需要抗菌药物在CSF中的浓度比该药物的最低抑菌浓度(MIC)至少高出数倍。

万古霉素穿过血脑屏障的能力较差,即使有炎症的情况下也只能部分透过,实际上其透过率也是无法预测的。单纯通过静脉给药,万古霉素在CSF中远远不能达到最佳抑菌浓度,因此单独静脉用药治愈颅内感染较为困难。本课题组在前期万古霉素局部用药后的药代/药效动力学研究中发现,单纯静脉使用万古霉素时CSF中药物谷浓度为 $(1.27 \pm 0.76)$ mg/L,对于MIC为1mg/L的细菌,CSF中药物浓度仅勉强达到MIC的1倍以上;但经鞘内给药后,药物谷浓度可达到 $(28.01 \pm 14.12)$ mg/L<sup>[14]</sup>。在本次研究中,静脉联合鞘内注射组通过腰穿将万古霉素直接注入蛛网膜下腔,随着CSF循环,促使药物弥散在CSF中,达到文献报告的有效CSF浓度<sup>[15]</sup>。同时本研究表明,鞘内注射万古霉素可以更快地清除CSF中的细菌,缩短病程,促进患者痊愈。因此,万古霉素鞘内注射能有效治疗颅内感染。

感染时CSF流动性差,影响了抗菌药物的弥散及治疗效果,腰穿释放CSF或持续腰大池引流可起到冲洗置换炎性CSF的作用<sup>[16]</sup>。引流出感染性CSF可以直接减少病原菌数量,减轻炎症反应,防止黏连和积脓等<sup>[17-18]</sup>。因此,除合理的抗菌药物外,CSF引流或释放炎性CSF是控制神经外科术后颅内感染必不可少的治疗手段<sup>[19-20]</sup>,并且可以降低颅内压,有效避免因鞘内注射导致的颅内压升高。

对于万古霉素的局部应用,也有部分学者持反对意见。其理由是由于脑室系统容积小,药物毒性反应大,因此易引发神经根刺激症状,蛛网膜下腔黏连,甚至抽搐、昏迷、死亡<sup>[21]</sup>。本组病例中所有患者均未出现抽搐、昏迷、死亡等严重并发症,仅有少部分患者出现神经根刺激症状,表现为双侧下肢麻木、疼痛等,通过减缓药物浓度和注射速度并对症治疗均有缓解,与国内外研究结果一致<sup>[22-23]</sup>。因此,万古霉素治疗颅内感染具有较高的安全性,未见局部用药严重并发症的发生。

综上,本研究结果提示,万古霉素静脉联合鞘内途径治疗开颅术后颅内感染患者,安全有效,能更快、更有效地清除细菌,缩短病程。但本研究病例数相对较少,尚需大样本的前瞻性研究进一步证实。

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