

DOI:10.11798/j.issn.1007-1520.202103019

· 甲状腺专栏 ·

# 甲状腺及甲状旁腺术中神经监测的研究现状

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**摘要:** 喉返神经及喉上神经的保护一直是甲状腺及甲状旁腺手术中的重点和难点,传统方式通常为视觉暴露或区域保护,但是颈部手术空间狭小,上述方法具有一定局限性。现阶段多借助于神经监测,该技术的使用有助于降低手术难度,缩短手术时间。甲状腺术中神经监测是神经电生理在临床中的良好应用,有助于更好地保护喉返神经及喉上神经。本文通过结合近年最新研究进展,从神经监测的原理、具体分类、腔镜手术应用及不良因素的规避等方面进行综述与探讨。

**关键词:** 头颈外科;甲状腺;术中神经监测;喉返神经;喉上神经

中图分类号:R653

## Application of intraoperative neuromonitoring technology during thyroid and parathyroid surgery

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**Abstract:** It has been important but difficult to protect the recurrent laryngeal and superior laryngeal nerve during thyroid and parathyroid surgery. Traditional measures as visual exposure and area protection adopted by surgeons were limited in application because of narrow operating space. As a good application of neuroelectrophysiology in clinic, the intraoperative neuromonitoring helps to reduce the operation difficulty and shorten the operation time as well as preferably protect the recurrent laryngeal and superior laryngeal nerve during thyroid and parathyroid surgery. Combined with the latest research progresses, this article reviews the principles, the specific classification, the application in laproscopic surgery and the circumvention of unfavorable factors of neuromonitoring.

**Keywords:** Head and neck surgery; Thyroid gland; Intraoperative neuromonitoring; Recurrent laryngeal nerve; Superior laryngeal nerve

喉返神经及喉上神经损伤是甲状腺及甲状旁腺手术的常见并发症,需要重点保护,术中牵拉、肿瘤压迫或侵犯、局部缺血、热损伤以及吸引器的不当使用都会导致神经受损,其中牵拉是最主要的损伤机制<sup>[1-4]</sup>。喉上神经受损时,喉黏膜感觉丧失,由于环甲肌瘫痪,声带松弛,导致音调降低,可分为暂时性音调降低和永久性音调降低。单侧喉返神经损伤后出现短期声音嘶哑,若为双侧损伤则使声带外展受限,常有严重呼吸困难,需作气管切开。术中常规解剖识别喉返神经是喉返神经保护的“金标准”,神经监测可辅助85%初学者顺利寻找喉返神经<sup>[5]</sup>。很多

研究表明神经监测是一个可以信赖的、可行性高的术中保护神经措施,对于喉上神经的保护也提供了极大的便利。

### 1 神经监测原理

神经监测的类型有气管插管监测和针刺电极监测。针刺电极是将双针电极通过环甲膜朝向头部方向插入,置于声带稍下方的黏膜下层来获得肌电信号。气管插管电极监测因其设置和使用的简易性,非侵入性及接触面积大的优点应用越来越广

基金项目:陕西省社会发展科技攻关项目(S2016YFSF0)。

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泛<sup>[6-7]</sup>。气管插管监测首先需要表面有特殊电极的气管插管与声带接触,因喉返神经含有运动神经纤维,通过探针直接刺激神经,电刺激使运动神经纤维去极化,产生的动作电位传递至其支配区的声带肌肉接头处,接头前膜去极化,对钙离子通透性增加,钙离子内流进入神经末梢,乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine, Ach)释放进入接头间隙,与 Ach 受体结合产生终板电位,气管插管前的监测线路会有所感应,神经监测仪就会发出连续的“嘟嘟”声,并产生完整的波形<sup>[8]</sup>。喉返神经走行变异较多,且直径较细,容易受损,而喉返神经发自迷走神经,迷走神经位置固定且直径较粗,所以暴露迷走神经相对较容易,因此在显露迷走神经前可以先暴露颈动脉鞘,再找寻迷走神经,使用 1 mA 电流刺激同侧迷走神经,获得迷走神经肌电信号,这首先可以排除仪器设备故障,其次结合术前喉镜结果可间接反映术前喉返神经功能良好。当喉返神经已完全暴露,且甲状腺手术基本结束时,再次刺激同侧迷走神经,获得肌电信号,并结合次日喉镜结果显示无声带麻痹,则可以证明术中神经保护良好<sup>[9]</sup>。

## 2 神经监测分类

甲状腺手术并发症中,喉返神经损伤占有很大比重,主要导致声带麻痹。甲状腺切除术中短暂性喉返神经损伤和永久性损伤的发生率分别为 2% ~ 11% 和 0.6% ~ 1.6%<sup>[10-13]</sup>。传统的神经保护措施大多是通过完全暴露喉返神经,但是结构完整不一定意味功能正常<sup>[14-15]</sup>。神经监测用于甲状腺手术,主要有间断性监测和连续性监测两种。

间断神经监测是目前最常用的监测方式,术前按照神经监测标准化操作步骤建立监测通路,术中常规手持单极 Prass 球头探针,运用四步法依次在甲状腺上下极之间气管食管沟周围探测,尤其是 Berry 韧带、Zuckermandl 结节这些解剖复杂区域,如果有神经走行,则显示器会报警,如果神经受损则会导致信号减弱,甚至出现警示声消失<sup>[5]</sup>。对于喉返神经分支与周围组织血管的辨认,神经监测为术者提供了极大的便利,甚至可以区分感觉支和运动支<sup>[16-19]</sup>。在术前探测神经信号的出现有助于识别喉不返神经,喉不返神经是由迷走神经颈段发出,直接进入喉。所以在气管食管沟处神经监测无法探测到信号,为了排除是因为神经受损而造成的信号消失,大多数外科医生选择在神经暴露之前,先使用监测探针

在两个部位检测是否存在信号空白点,即喉返神经常规显露位置和甲状腺下极水平迷走神经探测区,该位置位于喉返神经发出点近端,是非返性喉返神经发出点远端,术中监测时此两点无法探及神经信号,而甲状腺上极迷走神经水平可探及信号,显示神经功能良好,则高度提示喉不返神经的可能<sup>[9]</sup>。

间断神经监测不能在术中持续对神经进行测试,两次监测时间可能神经就处于受损的状态。连续神经监测的出现克服了间断监测的不足。连续性监测需要将一自动周期性刺激电极(automatic periodic stimulation electrode, APS)固定于同侧迷走神经上(游离 1 ~ 2 cm),APS 电极生成电流刺激同侧的迷走神经,电流通过迷走神经传递到同侧喉返神经,喉返神经支配的声带肌肉发生收缩,再通过气管内与声带靠近的电极接受信号,在肌电图上则有所显示,所以连续神经监测可以被描述为与手术同时进行的重复脉冲刺激<sup>[20]</sup>。连续神经监测的优势在于:①整个手术过程中实时监测整个迷走神经和同侧喉返神经功能完整状态;②可识别与早期神经损伤相关的肌电信号图,从而发现即将发生的神经损伤;③及时发现喉返神经损伤,立即停止致伤性手术操作,使其可能在术中恢复或是减轻损伤的严重程度,避免出现永久性神经损伤;④预判术中肌电信号缺失后神经功能能否恢复,手术结束前如果发现丢失的肌电信号恢复到初始值的 50%,则术后患者的声带功能可能恢复正常<sup>[21-23]</sup>。APS 电极在迷走神经连续发放刺激,刺激频率为 30 次/min,如果直接对喉返神经持续的刺激会造成神经以及声带的疲劳甚至损伤,而 APS 电极一般不会造成疲劳,同时术中也不影响间断神经监测的使用。有文献研究表明神经监测 1 ~ 2 mA 刺激强度,持续刺激频率不高于 30 次/min,连续刺激迷走神经不会引起心肺不良反应<sup>[15,24-27]</sup>。年龄较大且伴有晚期房室传导阻滞和/或佩戴心脏起搏器的患者,也可以安全进行术中连续神经监测<sup>[28]</sup>。已有文献表明连续神经监测相比间断神经监测,可以有效降低术后永久性声带麻痹发生率,差别具有统计学意义<sup>[29]</sup>。

## 3 神经监测用于保护喉上神经

对于甲状腺及甲状旁腺术后言语功能而言,仅保留喉返神经功能良好是不够的,只有在同时保留喉上神经尤其是喉上神经外支的情况下,嗓音才能得到最佳的恢复。喉上神经外支主要功能为在高音

时增加同侧声带张力<sup>[30-31]</sup>,喉上神经与甲状腺上动脉具有密切的解剖关系,有文献说明甲状腺术中喉上神经外支损伤率达58%<sup>[32-34]</sup>。但是甲状腺上极空间狭小且暴露困难,给肉眼识别并保护神经带来困难。2013年国际神经监测组织建议将喉返神经监测应用于喉上神经外支的识别<sup>[35]</sup>,这项辅助技术可以提高喉上神经外支的识别率,也可以进行术中的神经功能监测<sup>[36]</sup>。探针在接触有神经走形的组织时,会出现环甲肌的抽搐<sup>[37]</sup>,从而识别喉上神经。

#### 4 神经检测在机器人及腔镜手术中的应用

传统甲状腺及甲状旁腺手术都有一颈前切口,会遗留长度约6~8 cm手术瘢痕,为满足有美容要求的患者,腔镜辅助下甲状腺手术应运而生,同时相比传统开放术式,腔镜手术具有瘢痕隐匿、皮瓣游离创伤小及疼痛较轻等优势<sup>[38-41]</sup>。腔镜下神经监测目前所应用的电极探针主要有:①开放术式中所应用的手持探针;②通过穿刺孔进入的长探针;③连有电极线的内镜钳;④电极导线<sup>[42-44]</sup>。目前最为先进的是同时具有神经监测功能的眼镜钳,既可以达到监测的目的,同时也不用更换器械,频繁更换手术器械会延长手术时间,且增加器械误伤神经可能。相比于手持探针需要更高强度的电刺激(已在动物模型上验证迷走神经电流刺激需 $>5$  mA,重复发放刺激 $>10$  min),但此程度的电刺激无不良生理影响。在腔镜手术中根据手术者目的的不同也可以对神经监测电流进行调整,比如需要区分喉返神经与周围血管及组织,或是检测其完整性,则使用低水平电流(1 mA)较为适宜,若是寻找神经的位置,就需要加大电流(3 mA)。在国内外腔镜甲状腺手术中,神经监测已成为一种必备设施,对于缩短手术时间和保护神经完整性而言,相比不使用监测,差别具有统计学意义<sup>[45-47]</sup>。

腔镜手术的升华是达芬奇机器人手术系统,其精细的机械臂手术防震设计,为手术者进行精细神经显露和甲状旁腺保护提供方便和保障<sup>[48]</sup>。除了手术切口较小,瘢痕隐匿以外,还具有可提供三维高分辨率、放大较多数手术视野及内关节灵活的独特优点,克服了腔镜手术范围小、手眼协调差的缺点<sup>[49-51]</sup>,目前是腔镜手术中最为先进的手术系统<sup>[52-54]</sup>。但是国外文献研究表明对于声带麻痹这一重要并发症而言,相比开放术式机器人并没有明

显的降低其发生率<sup>[52,55]</sup>,达芬奇机器人手术系统目前也有许多方面限制了其广泛应用于临床,比如术中触觉反馈较差<sup>[52]</sup>,存在一定的视野盲区,手术时间长<sup>[56]</sup>。这无疑在术中对于显露喉返神经和保护其连续性造成了困难,此时神经监测的使用为手术提供了很多的便利<sup>[57]</sup>。同时内镜手术要求术者较多的依赖于视频显示器的反馈,国外已有学者证实神经监测的使用是对显示器反馈信息的有效补充<sup>[58]</sup>。手持探针法与传统颈部开放手术进行神经监测类似<sup>[59]</sup>,其余3种监测方式同样可用,只是由机械臂远程操控。术中使用神经监测除了和开放及腔镜手术相同的优点以外,还有助于加快患者低音响度的恢复,差别具有统计学意义,但对于低音频率及高音频率的恢复无统计学差异<sup>[60]</sup>。同时有文献证实神经监测可以帮助机器人术中更好地识别保护喉上神经<sup>[61]</sup>。总之,使用神经监测可以通过功能的存在来证实喉返神经的无损,用法及结果反馈简单明了,使用过程中也不会对术者继续手术操作造成影响,可以弥补机器人手术系统的不足,因此现阶段国内外均在机器人甲状腺手术中常规使用神经监测<sup>[57]</sup>。

#### 5 神经监测的影响因素

在使用神经监测时除了神经损伤造成波形异常以外,还有一些其他因素:①术中不合理使用肌松剂。肌松剂在进行麻醉诱导时用量过大,或是术中追加都会阻滞动作电位的传播,造成声带肌肉松弛时间的延长,会使相同术区接受电刺激后出现的电信号减弱甚至消失。但是完全不使用肌松剂是不现实的,例如在麻醉诱导中进行插管时,没有肌松剂的帮助,可视喉镜暴露声门不充分,为插管带来不便<sup>[62-65]</sup>。现阶段术前多使用罗库溴铵诱导,术中由顺式阿曲库铵维持,目前已有动物实验和临床研究表明应用舒更葡糖钠2 mg/kg可快速恢复罗库溴铵导致的神经肌肉抑制现象<sup>[66]</sup>,术中麻醉维持使用量0.05 mg/kg的顺式阿曲库铵既能满足麻醉肌松需要又不影响喉返神经监测<sup>[67]</sup>;②气管插管深度及插管表面电极与声带非最佳接触。气管插管表面的电极在手术开始前在可视喉镜的辅助下确定位置,信号良好,此时患者的体位为仰卧位,但在消毒铺巾前,为了方便甲状腺的暴露,术者都会进行垫肩,使颈部处于过伸位,还有甲状腺切除后气管前空间的微妙变化,都会导致电极接触不良。根据大多数的麻醉医生的经验,插管固定在患者右侧口角相比中间可以

更加有效的防止脱管及颜面部受压,可是固定时会导致插管顺时针旋转  $30^\circ$ ,那么表面电极就会有所移位,术者可以要求插管时以逆时针  $30^\circ$ 的角度插入并固定,就可以有效防止电极接触不良。最佳插管深度与患者身高有关,根据大量临床试验及统计学分析,最佳平均深度男性( $20.6 \pm 0.97$ )cm,女性( $19.6 \pm 1.0$ )cm,如果过深或是过浅都会影响监测信号的出现<sup>[6,68]</sup>;③儿童及青少年甲状腺手术。儿童的解剖结构相比成人体积较小,手术空间较小,对于术者要求较高,儿童甲状腺结节常为恶性,尤其直径 $\geq 1$ cm 孤立结节<sup>[69-70]</sup>。恶性结节需要进行中央区淋巴结清扫,这更是让同侧喉返神经受损的风险增加。但在儿童中使用神经监测,相比常规气管插管神经监测而言,更建议使用将双头电极通过环甲膜进行穿刺的方式进行神经监测,一方面针刺可以防止通过体位或是插管位置的变动而导致信号丢失,另一方面是儿童气管相比成人直径较细,目前气管内插管监测的最小型号为 6 号,最小型号常用于 14 岁及以上儿童,年幼及体型较小儿童无法使用。针刺电极则不受年龄及体型限制,同时费用较低,不受肌松药物剂量的干扰。对于成人而言术前未使用气管内插管监测的患者,如果术中需要,可以随时要求建立监测系统,所以对于儿童及部分成人而言,针刺电极优势更为显著。

## 6 总结

神经监测将电生理学良好应用于临床,利用肌电信号的变化来预估喉返神经及喉上神经是否受损及功能状态。但也有研究表明尽管神经监测是一个有效的术中保护神经措施,可以降低暂时性声带麻痹发生率,但是否降低永久性声带麻痹发生率尚存争议<sup>[71-72]</sup>,对于需要全切的患者,根据术中监测结果可及时提出有助于决定是否需要分阶段手术的指导意见。目前因为会增加额外的手术费用,并没有在国内甲状腺手术中得到普遍应用。但是为了提高手术的安全性及更加精细的操作,可以选择相对费用较低的环甲膜针刺电极神经监测。神经监测必将成为一些特殊甲状腺手术的常规辅助技术<sup>[72]</sup>。

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(收稿日期: 2020-04-30)

**本文引用格式:**杨郁偲, 汪世洋, 任婉丽, 等. 甲状腺及甲状旁腺术中神经监测的研究现状[J]. *中国耳鼻咽喉颅底外科杂志*, 2021, 27(1): 33–38. DOI:10.11798/j.issn.1007-1520.202103019

**Cite this article as:** YANG Fangli, WANG Shiyang, REN Wanli, et al. Application of intraoperative neuromonitoring technology during thyroid and parathyroid surgery [J]. *Chin J Otorhinolaryngol Skull Base Surg*, 2021, 27(1): 33–38. DOI:10.11798/j.issn.1007-1520.202103019