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个案与短篇

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高压氧治疗坐骨神经损伤1例

Report a case of sciatic-nerve injury treated by hyperbaric oxygen

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患者,男性,4岁。于2000年4月在当地一家诊所进行肌肉注射,违反配伍禁忌,将中西药针剂混合注射后几分钟出现右侧下肢麻木,行走困难,注射部位红肿疼痛。14 d后经重庆医科大学儿童医院检查:右侧下肢肌力明显减弱为Ⅲ-级,肌张力减弱,右大腿肌周径小于对侧0.5~1 cm,病理征阴性。B超示:右髋关节腔积液。EMG示:神经传导速度右胫腓神经波幅明显降低。经儿童医院治疗,给予营养神经,抗炎;并行右侧坐骨神经探查缓解术,术中见右坐骨神经被膜增厚与神经粘连压迫坐骨神经,局部筋膜增厚、水肿。来我科就诊时患儿跛行比较严重,基本以左侧下肢为支撑腿,拖动右腿行走,伤口疼痛较明显,足不能背屈,足跟行走困难,右下肢肌力为Ⅲ-级,肌张力较左侧低,膝腱反射差,肌肉轻度萎缩,右下肢坐骨神经臀点、跟点均有压痛,小腿外侧、足背感觉减弱。

治疗情况:根据患者当时病情,我们采取的治疗方案为:0.2 MPa面罩吸氧,加压15 min,稳压70 min,减压16 min,每日进行一次。第一个疗程第5次时患儿自述疼痛明显减轻,行走较以前有较大改观,故继续进行高压氧治疗,共做高压氧治疗30次,患儿右下肢功能基本恢复,可以正常行走、跑跳,右侧肌力恢复到V-,肌张力正常,腱反射正常存在。EMG示:神经传导速度及波幅正常。

讨论

急性坐骨神经损伤大多数为医源性,目前尚无统一的治疗方法。李之芳[1]报告高压氧治疗可促进神经轴突和髓鞘的修复。根据患儿情况,我们考虑属于急性周围神经损伤,单神经病,因周围神经纤维的再生能力比较强,患儿在受伤后及时的进行了手术缓解,故受损神经的胞体应该比较完整,功能较好,故可以再生。高压氧可以迅速纠正病损区域的缺氧状态,减少病损区域的淤血,加速对病灶的清除,使组织有氧氧化增强,无氧酵解减弱,细胞内和组织间水肿减轻,另外高压氧治疗可以加速受损神经的远段华勒变性、近段支芽生长速度,加速受损效应器、运动终板的修复,加速髓鞘的修复。从我们的治疗效果来看,效果满意,可见高压氧是一种治疗坐骨神经损伤的有效疗法。

关键词:高压氧;坐骨神经损伤
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