颅内压与脑循环动力学参数模型研究

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摘要 在对颅内血管床整体分析的基础上,应用血液动力学理论建立了一个描述颅内血液与脑 脊液血液动力学特性的集中参数模型.在此模型的基础上得到了状态方程并给出了求解方法.通 过对方程解的进一步分析得到颅内压与颈动脉血流量的关系,为临床无创检测颅内压提供了一个 辅助手段.理论计算结果与实验数据比较发现,颅内压与颈动脉流量脉动间的关系与实验是相吻 合的.

关键词 颅内压,脑循环,血液动力学,集中参数模型

引 言

无创检测颅内压一直是临床希望能够实现的手段. Mauro Ursino^[1,2]从分析脑脊液循环入 手建立了颅内压血液动力学模型,曾通过颅内注液的方法来研究颅内压与颈动脉流量间的关 系.

本文通过对颅内血管床的解剖结构和生理功能仔细分析,得出了颅内血液与脑脊液流动的 模型,根据此模型建立了集中参数等效电网络图,并给出了模型控制方程与求解方法.最后, 将理论结果和先前实验数据结果对比,发现两者吻合较好.

1 动力学参数模型

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根据生理学知识,我们知道由颅外动脉流入的血液经由颅内动脉进入微循环向整个脑组织 供血,然后被分布在颅内的各静脉吸收,其中少部分血液液体经脉络丛流入脑脊液腔,在蛛网 膜粒处汇人静脉,最后,汇入硬膜窦的血液流入颈静脉完成血液在颅内的循环.经过动脉及微 循环的血液压力已较低,此时的静脉血压只是略高于正常颅内压值.临床试验表明:即使是颅 内压增高时,静脉床的近组织端也不会塌陷,此处血管内压力总是略高于颅内压;静脉进入硬 膜窦部分又由于硬膜窦的刚性,管腔也不会有多少改变;然而在进入硬膜窦前1~2 mm 处静 脉确实会发生塌陷.于是我们将静脉分成三部分来考虑:近端,远端和硬膜窦,根据颅内血液 这一运动规律,我们建立一个脑血液与脑脊液循环的动力学模型,如图1所示.

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图 1 脑血液与脑脊液循环的动力学模型

Fig. 1 The hemodynamics model of cerebral blood and cerebrospinal fluid circulation

在图 1 的动力学模型基础上,考虑到脑内动脉血管的特征长度 L (< 20 cm) 与脉搏波长 L_p (> 250 cm) 之比是一小量,于是可建立其集中参数等效电网络图,如图 2 所示.



图 2 脑脊液与脑血液动力学集中参数模型等效电网络图

Fig. 2 The electrical equivalent diagram of the hemodynamics model for cerebral blood and cerebrospinal fluid circulation

图 2 中模型可分为 4 个部分:

1) 动脉系统: 颅外动脉仅考虑它的特性阻抗 Z_c 和顺应性 C_{ao}, 动脉系统的感抗可用一个 L_a 来表示, 颅内动脉顺应性 C_{ai}, 由于颅内动脉的阻力远小于微循环阻力, 可将两者合并用一 个微循环阻力 R_c 来表示. 颅内外动脉系统, 实际上是一个五单元的 Westerhoof 模型. 只是 C_{ai}在颅内, 它受颅内压的影响.

2) 静脉系统:在对模型进行分析时我们将颅内静脉分成 3 段: (a) 近端阻力恒定,记为 *R_v*;(b) 远端阻力在颅内高压时因静脉塌陷而改变,记为可调电阻 *R_{ve}(t)*,它的变化受静脉 压力和颅内压等的综合影响;(c) 硬膜窦阻力,记为 *R_{ds}*.静脉流容 *C_{ev}*主要表示静脉进入硬 膜窦前部分的顺应性,而硬膜窦我们认为近似刚性的.

3) 颅骨腔:组织血液进入脑脊液循环要遇到脑脊液产生阻力 R_f ,脑脊液在蛛网膜粒处被吸收将遇到吸收阻力 R_0 ,一般 $R_0 < R_f$,脑脊液腔的顺应性记为 C_{sf} .

4) 颅内压:脑脊液室的压力等于颅内压,由前讨论,当静脉内压低于颅内压时,静脉塌陷,于是在瘪塌段前缘静脉内压等于颅内压.

2 状态方程与求解

对于如图 2 所示的网络图,我们可用电路分析的方法建立其状态方程

$$D \frac{dx}{dt} = EX + \overline{b}$$
(1)

其中

$$X = (Q_{aa}, Q_{e}, Q_{ai}, Q_{cv})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

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$$\overline{\mathbf{b}} = \left(- C_{ao} \frac{\mathbf{d}(P_{a0} - P_{vs})}{\mathbf{d}t}, 0, P_{a0}$$
特征 $v_{s}, 0 \right)^{\mathrm{T}}$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} -C_{ao} \cdot Zc & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_{cv}R_0 & C_{cv}\frac{R_fR_v}{R_f + R_v} & -C_{cv}\frac{R_fR_v}{R_f + R_v} \\ 0 & \mathcal{D} & 0 & \mathcal{R}\mathcal{M} & L_a & \mathcal{R}\mathcal{J} & 0 \\ \hline \overline{\pi}, 0 & \overline{\pi}, 0 & \mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R} & C_{ai}R_c \left[1 + \frac{R_v}{R_f + R_v} & C_{ai}\frac{R_cR_f}{R_f + R_v} \right] \\ \hline R_{c} & \overline{\pi}, 0 & \overline{\pi}, 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -Zc & \mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}^0 + R_c & -\left[\frac{R_{c}R_{f}}{R_{ds}} + \frac{R_fR_v}{R_f + R_v} + R_c \left[1 + \frac{R_v}{R_F + R_v} & \frac{R_fR_v}{R_f + R_v} - \frac{R_fR_c}{R_f + R_v} \right] \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -\frac{R_v}{R_f + R_v} & \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_v} \end{bmatrix}$$

应用 Fourier 变换求解方程(1),设

$$x_{i}(t) = x_{i0} + \int_{j=1}^{k} \left(x_{ij} \cos\left(\frac{2jt}{t} + xe_{ij} \sin\left(\frac{2ajt}{T} - at\right) + it\right) \left(\frac{1}{t} + 1, 2, 3, 4\right) \right)$$
(2)

$$b_{i}(t) = b_{i0} + \int_{j=1}^{k} \left(b_{ij} \cos\left(\frac{2 jt}{T} t \, \text{i} t \, \text{c} \, b_{ij} \sin\left(\frac{2 sjt}{T} - ct\right) + \int_{0}^{k} (t - 1) \, s_{ij} \, s_{ij} \, s_{ij} \, s_{ij} \right)$$
(3)

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$$\mathbf{X}_{j} = (x_{1j}, ..., x_{ij}, ..., x_{4j})^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad (j = 1, 2, ..., k)$$
(4)

$$\mathbf{b}_{j} = (b_{1j}, \dots, b_{ij}, \dots, b_{4j})^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$
(5)

$$X_{j} = (x_{1j}, ..., x_{ij}, ..., x_{4j})^{T}$$
 $(j = 1, 2, ..., k)$ (6)

$$\mathbf{b}_{j} = (b_{1j}, \dots, b_{ij}, \dots, b_{4j})^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$
(7)

代入矩阵方程(1)中有

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{j} \\ X_{j} \end{bmatrix} = A_{j}^{-1} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} b_{j} \\ 28 \end{bmatrix} Zh \qquad an^{(8)}$$

这里 A_j^{-1} 为 A_j^1 的逆矩阵,其中

$$A_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-2}{T} j D & -E \\ & \alpha & in \quad (j = 0, 1, 2, ..., k) \\ -E & \frac{2}{T} D \end{bmatrix}$$

将表达式(8)代入表达式(2),(4),(6)中,既可求得方程(1)的解 x_i,在本文计算中 Fourier 展开项 k 取 20.

3 结 论

颅内压 *P_{ic}*与模型中许多参数的变化是相互影响 的.由实验及脑血流的研究:当 *P_{ic}*值正常或不十分 高时,颈动脉压 *P_{ao}*一般不会改变,但当 *P_{ic}*增高时, *P_{ao}*会随 *P_{ic}*的增高而有所增加.本文采用两组 *P_{ao}*波 形分别对应正常及异常状态,通过改变一个距颅腔 很近的且对 *P_{ic}*变化影响较大的阻力 *R_d*参数得到 *P_{ic}* 与颈动脉流量脉动 *Q_{ao}*的关系.理论得到的结果如 图 3 中的实线所示,与实验数据^[3](图 3 中 "°"所 表示)吻合得较好.

理论计算与实验对比表明,本模型的计算结果 与生理实际较吻合,说明本模型较好地反应了颅内 压与血液动力学特性间的关系,可应用此模型对脑 循环特别是颅内压的反问题进行进一步研究.



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THE HEMODY NAMICS MODEL OF CEREBRAL BLOOD AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID CIRCULATION

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Abstract The high intracranial pressure (ICP) caused by many disease is very harmful in clinic. The ICP monitoring of patients is one efficient way to control the cerebral hernia, but in the clinical application the ICP accurately monitoring is usually invasive. A noninvasive method for ICP monitoring is highly expected in clinical medicine.

According to the investigation of the cerebrovascular, cerebral blood and cerebrospinal fluid dynamics. A hemodynamics model which describes the characteristics of the blood and cerebrospinal fluid flow in the cerebral circulation is set up. In the model, the arterial system is regarded as an elastic tube, the microcirculation as a resistance, the venous system as a collapsible tube, the dura as a rigid tube and the skull as a rigid chamber. The cerebrospinal fluid flows from microvascular to the cranial cavity and returns to the blood venus system at arachnoid villis.

Based on the dynamic model, a mathematical model with lumped parameters is proposed. Considering the electrical equivalent diagram of the model, the governing equations and the method to calculate the dynamics parameters are presented. By further analyzing the results from the equation, a diagram of the mean ICP and the extracranial artery blood flow pulse amplitude ($Q_{ao} = Q_{ao} \max - Q_{ao} \min)$ is obtained. It may offer an auxiliary means for clinical diagnosis of the value of ICP. In this paper, the normal value of main vascular 's indexes are calculated directly by known geometry parameters, while other indexes are obtained indirectly. Overall comparisons between the experimental and the theoretical results in ICP as well as Q_{ao} are satisfactory.

The relationship between ICP and the cerebral blood flow parameters is built through four equations, so their solution may be useful in ICP noninvasive monitoring.

Key words intracranial pressure, cerebral circulation, hemodynamics, lumped dynamics' model