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学术论文

复杂临床病例—眼科医生实践中的人为性皮炎

Vitalii V. Potemkin^{1,2}, Olga A. Marchenko², Elena V. Goltsman², Liliya K. Anikina¹, Ekaterina K. Gladysheva¹

¹ Pavlov First St. Petersburg State Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russia;

² City Multidiscipline Hospital No. 2, Saint Petersburg, Russia

非自杀性自残发生在所有专业的医生实践中。本文将介绍一名接受手术治疗的人为性皮炎和眼睑闭合不全患者的临床病例。

关键词: 人为性皮炎; 非自杀性自残; 瘢痕性眼睑闭合不全。

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Research article

Pathomimia in a practice of an ophthalmologist

Vitalii V. Potemkin^{1, 2}, Olga A. Marchenko², Elena V. Goltsman², Liliya K. Anikina¹,
Ekaterina K. Gladysheva¹¹ Pavlov First St. Petersburg State Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russia;² City Multidiscipline Hospital No. 2, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Non-suicidal self-inflicted injuries are encountered in the practice of doctors of all specialties. Within the framework of this article, a case of surgical treatment of a female patient with pathomimia and lagophthalmos will be presented.

Keywords: pathomimia; non-suicidal self-inflicted injuries; cicatricial lagophthalmos.

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Научная статья

Патомимия в практике врача-офтальмолога – сложный клинический случай

В.В. Потемкин^{1, 2}, О.А. Марченко², Е.В. Гольцман², Л.К. Аникина¹, Е.К. Гладышева¹¹ Первый Санкт-Петербургский государственный медицинский университет им. акад. И.П. Павлова, Санкт-Петербург, Россия;² Городская многопрофильная больница № 2, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Несуицидальные самоповреждения встречаются в практике врачей всех специальностей. В рамках данной статьи будет представлен клинический случай хирургического лечения пациентки с патомимией и лагофталмом.

Ключевые слова: патомимия; несуицидальные самоповреждения; рубцовый лагофталм.

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前言

非自杀性自残是一种没有自杀意图的自我攻击[1,2]。这个问题的困难之处在于诊断,因为患者经常去找除精神病学家以外的专家治疗自残的后果。所有专科都会遇到这些情况,眼科医生也不例外。

眼睛自残包括多种形式:从眼后段到眼前段的表面损伤。例如,文献[16-20]中描述了眼球摘除[3-6]、损伤眼眶[7-11]、眼表面、眼前段[12-15]和后段[16-20]的病例。非自杀性自伤最常见的形式之一是皮肤创伤,即人为性皮炎[21]。本文将介绍一个非自杀性自伤眼睑皮肤和周围组织患者的临床病例。

临床病例

一名49岁的女性患者因疤痕性眼睑闭合不全通过急救被送入圣彼得堡市第二综合医院第五眼科室。入院时,以右眼睑不完全闭合、面部软组织的伤口久未愈合、伴有疼痛和持续的异物感为主诉(据说伤口边缘有注射美容填充物的硅胶残留物)。自行处理伤口,否认有任何创伤,但详细介绍了她如何通过按压伤口边缘来清除被认为是硅胶的颗粒,使其以透明液体的形式从伤口流出。

根据病史,从1990年,她在面部区域多次进行了各种美容注射。2004年,在一次隆鼻手术后,第一次出现了疼痛症状,并伴有组织坏死以及久不愈合的伤口。根据患者的病历,分析了患者的病史:2017年曾通过手术治疗左侧鼻唇沟上三分之一处长期不愈合的伤口;2019年曾通过手术治疗额头上长期不愈合的伤口;2019年曾拒绝手术治疗左侧鼻梁和鼻中隔长期穿透性软组织缺损。

该病例最具挑战性的方面之一是患者的精神状态。根据患者的诊疗记录,她曾多次接受过精神科医生的会诊,没有发现精神方面的病症。然而,在2019年的一次住院期间,病人接受了精神科医生的问诊,并被诊断为疑病妄想症。

与患者交谈时,发现患者在交谈时不断地触摸伤口,挤压伤口边缘,挤出分泌物,掀开皮瓣感觉不到疼痛。将肉眼可见的分泌物和颗粒物的伤口表面误认为是异物、填充物的残留物。患者的主诉是根据她对疾病的概念而系统化的,没有对她自己的状况进行批评。

客观检查时,在右侧的眼睑、眉毛和额头区域的皮肤表面,有一个6.0×4.0厘米、有上皮化迹象的慢性纤维肉芽肿伤口,以及3毫米的眼睑闭合不全(见图1)。伤口边缘光滑,呈锯齿状,有小量出血和血纤维蛋白。伤口两侧形成了口袋。伤口底部表现为苍白的肉芽组织,有轻微的接触性出血,没有分泌物,包括化脓性的。还应注意到面部存在多个不规则形状的移植皮瓣,以及由于左侧鼻唇沟、鼻梁和眼睑部位的软组织瘢痕造成的面部不对称(见图2)。

尽管有明确的证据表明患者有非自杀性自残的因素,但由于存在疤痕性眼睑闭合不全,所以必须进行手术治疗。在进行手术治疗之前,先进行眼眶螺旋CT扫描,以评估拟手术区域的组织状况,并排除硅胶的存在。关于在眼眶或周围组织中是否残留硅胶尚未得到证据。在上眼睑靠近伤口边缘的皮肤袋中检测到一个气泡(见图3, a, b)。值得注意的是,与空气不同,硅胶的密度要高得多,接近于骨密度。

行耳后游离皮瓣移植。第一步是切除伤口的皮肤边缘(见图4, a),去除底部和边缘的肉芽组织(见图4, b, c)。该材料被送去做组织学检查。

用手术刀在耳后区域分离出一块面积约为6.0×4.0厘米的全层皮肤移植,进行切除(见图5, a)及止血(见图5, b)。松动伤口边缘,用结节缝合(见图5, c)。

根据缺损的大小放置全层游离皮肤移植,用结节缝合固定,然后用连续缝合方法在周围调整伤口的边缘(见图6, a, b)。

术后应用压力绷带。对患者进行了为期一周的监测。出院时,皮瓣完全移植,边缘完全适应,没有观察到裂缝或坏死。耳朵后面的伤口也很完整,没有发炎的迹象。

在第14天的复诊中,伤口边缘已经适应,皮瓣已经完全植入,没有排斥迹象。术后缝合线已被拆除。

手术后一个月,患者再次来到科室,以皮肤穿透性伤口为主诉以及她所描述的边缘坏死病灶(见图7)。按患者的话说在术后伤口区域再次发现了硅胶残留物,并试图将其清除。鉴于存在眼睑闭合不全的情况,患者再次接受了与之前类似的手术治疗(见图7, 8)。

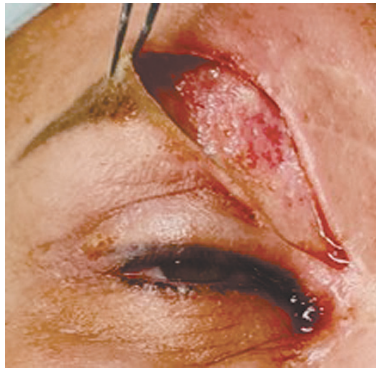


图.1. 手术治疗前的伤口外观, 伤口底部由肉芽组织组成, 边缘有深袋, 眼睑闭合不全3毫米

Fig. 1. Appearance of the wound before surgery, granulation tissue in the wound bed, profound pockets at the edges, incomplete eyelid closure (3 mm)



图.2. 多处移植皮瓣, 疤痕性鼻梁畸形

Fig. 2. Multiple transplanted skin flaps, cicatricial deformity of the bridge of the nose

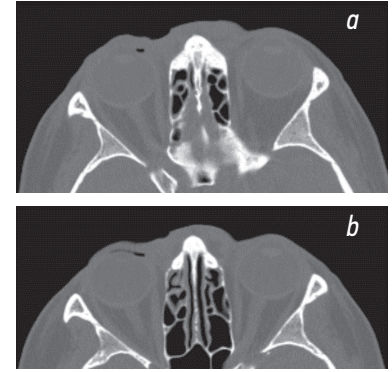


图.3. 眼眶的螺旋计算机断层扫描: *a, b*—右侧上眼睑区域的气泡

Fig. 3. Spiral computed tomogram of orbits. *a, b* – air bubble at the right of the upper eyelid area

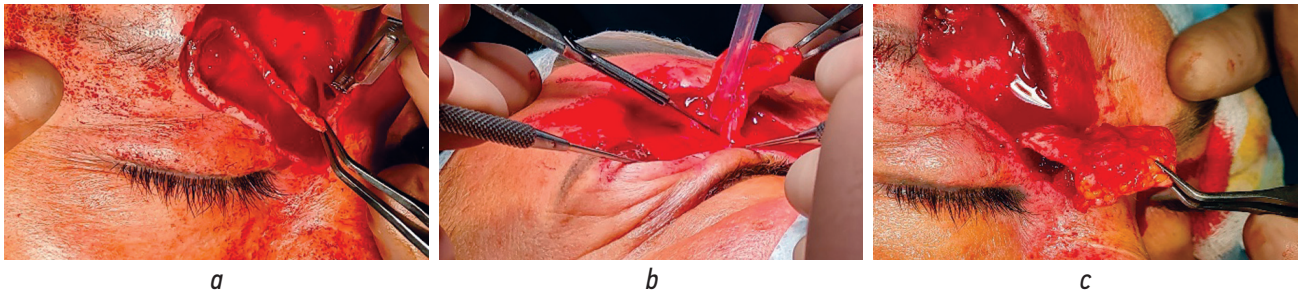


图.4. 手术步骤: 清理并修整伤口边缘 (*a*), 清除底部和边缘的肉芽组织 (*b, c*)

Fig. 4. Stages of surgery: renewal of the wound edges (*a*) and removal of granulation tissue from the bottom and from the edges (*b, c*)

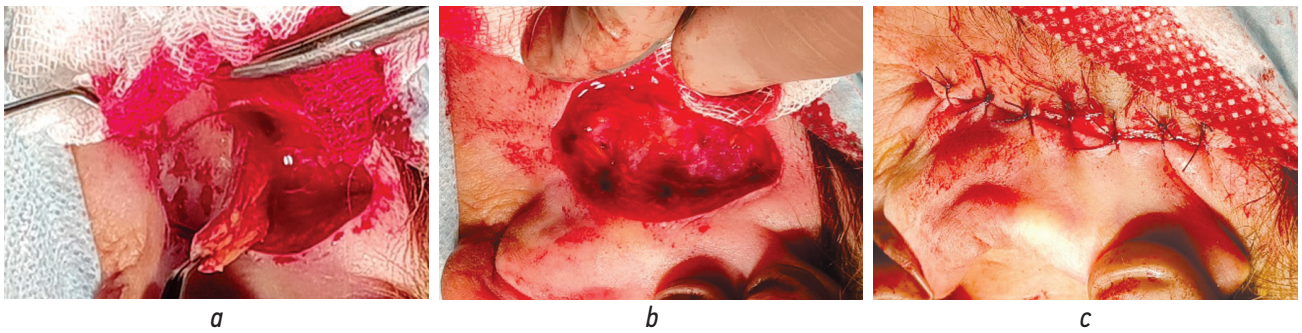


图.5. 手术步骤。耳后: 移除植皮 (*a*), 止血 (*b*), 伤口用结节缝合 (*c*)

Fig. 5. Stages of surgery. Behind-the-ear area: skin graft is removed (*a*), hemostasis (*b*), wound sutured with interrupted sutures (*c*)



图.6. 用游离皮瓣闭合缺损 (*a*), 用结节和连续缝合固定 (*b*)

Fig. 6. Defect closure with a free skin flap (*a*), fixation with interrupted and running sutures (*b*)



图.7. 术后一个月的伤口外观

Fig. 7. Appearance of the wound. One month after surgery

遗憾的是第二次干预的结果与前一次类似。第三次患者被拒绝手术治疗,因为不封闭的面积小于1毫米,而且没有角膜干燥的特征。

我们得出的主要结论是,如果不先用药物和/或治疗精神疾病,对非自杀性自残患者的手术治疗似乎并不十分有效。患者被再次转到精神神经科进行治疗。

结论

非自杀性自残会给患者带来临床上的重大痛苦,并给生活的各个方面造成问题,因此,及时提供专业的心理健康护理是此类患者治疗成功的必要条件。

附加信息

作者的贡献。所有作者都确认他们符合ICMJE的国际作者标准(所有作者都对文章的构思、研

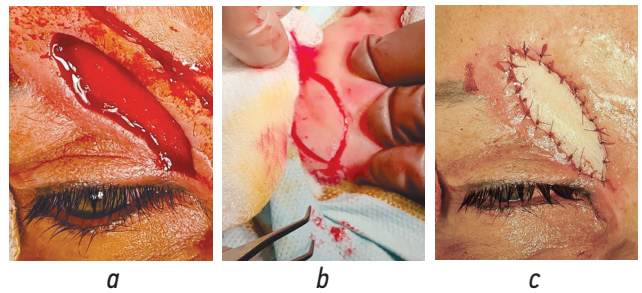


图8. 重复手术治疗: a—清除肉芽组织,清理并修整伤口边缘; b—从耳后取皮瓣; c—固定皮瓣

Fig. 8. Repeated surgical treatment: a – removal of granulation tissue and renewal of the wound edges; b – taking a skin flap from the behind-the-ear area; c – fixation of the skin flap

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AUTHORS' INFO

Vitalii V. Potemkin, Cand. Sci. (Med.),
Head of the Microsurgical Department (eyes) No. 5;
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7807-9036>;
eLibrary SPIN: 3132-9163; e-mail: potem@inbox.ru

Olga A. Marchenko, Ophthalmologist;
e-mail: oamarchenko@yandex.ru

Elena V. Goltsman, Ophthalmologist;
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2568-9305>;
e-mail: ageeva_elena@inbox.ru

***Liliya K. Anikina**, Postgraduate student; address: 6-8, L'va Tolstogo st., Saint Petersburg, 197022, Russia; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8794-0457>; e-mail: lily-sai@yandex.ru

Ekaterina K. Gladysheva, Resident of the Department of Ophthalmology; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9186-0994>; e-mail: gladysheva.e.k@ya.ru

* Corresponding author / Автор, ответственный за переписку

ОБ АВТОРАХ

Виталий Витальевич Потемкин, канд. мед. наук,
заведующий микрохирургическим отделением (глаза) № 5;
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7807-9036>;
eLibrary SPIN: 3132-9163; e-mail: potem@inbox.ru

Ольга Анатольевна Марченко, врач-офтальмолог;
e-mail: oamarchenko@yandex.ru

Елена Владимировна Гольцман,
врач-офтальмолог; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2568-9305>;
e-mail: ageeva_elena@inbox.ru

***Лилия Камилевна Аникина**, аспирант; адрес: Россия, 197022,
Санкт-Петербург, ул. Льва Толстого, д. 6–8; ORCID:
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8794-0457>; e-mail: lily-sai@yandex.ru

Екатерина Константиновна Гладышева, ординатор кафедры
офтальмологии; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9186-0994>;
e-mail: gladysheva.e.k@ya.ru