

出國報告（出國類別：開會）

2025 奧地利歐洲神經外科學會年會參加心得報告

服務機關：高雄榮民總醫院/外科部/神經外科

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摘要

歐洲神經外科學會（EANS）年度大會是歐洲神經外科界的主要會議，也是歐洲神經外科與各大洲神經外科學會之間的連結。EANS 大會每年在歐洲不同的城市輪流舉辦，為展示、討論當代神經外科領域原創、研究提供了一個平台。大會每年圍繞不同的主題舉辦，探討神經外科的各個面向。2025 年歐洲神經外科醫學會年會（European Association of Neurosurgical Societies, EANS 2025）於奧地利維也納 Messe Wien Exhibition Congress Center 盛大舉行，吸引全球神經外科領域的專家、研究人員與臨床醫師齊聚一堂。今年會議主題為「EMBRACING COLLABORATION IN NEUROSURGERY」，聚焦於人工智慧輔助與精準醫療在神經外科之應用及神經外科教育傳承。本人有幸被大會接受投稿得以參與此次盛會，除了解歐洲在腦腫瘤手術與導航技術的最新進展外，也從中獲得許多對臨床與研究具有啟發性的見解。

關鍵字（至少二組）。

EANS, 腦腫瘤手術, 人工智慧輔助與精準醫療

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一、目的

參加一年一度歐洲神經外科醫學會年會並以 E-poster 形式報告一罕見病例透過內視鏡顱底手術加上術後適當治療並有良好預後, 分享及吸收顱底病灶, 腦腫瘤手術及治療新知。

二、過程

歐洲神經外科學會 (EANS) 年度大會是歐洲神經外科界的主要會議, 也是歐洲神經外科與各大洲神經外科學會之間的連結。EANS 大會每年在歐洲不同的城市輪流舉辦, 為展示、討論當代神經外科領域原創、研究提供了一個平台。大會每年圍繞不同的主題舉辦, 探討神經外科的各個面向及其與服務對象的關係。2025 年歐洲神經外科醫學會年會 (European Association of Neurosurgical Societies, EANS 2025) 於奧地利維也納 Messe Wien Exhibition Congress Center 盛大舉行, 吸引全球神經外科領域的專家、研究人員與臨床醫師齊聚一堂, 有來自歐洲和世界各地約 2,000 名神經外科醫生參加。今年會議主題為「EMBRACING COLLABORATION IN NEUROSURGERY」, 聚焦於人工智慧輔助與精準醫療在神經外科之應用及神經外科教育傳承。本人有幸被大會接受投稿得以參與此次盛會, 除了解歐洲在腦腫瘤手術與導航技術的最新進展外, 也從中獲得許多對臨床與研究具有啟發性的見解。

在眾多主題中, 腦腫瘤手術相關議程尤為精彩。歐洲多位專家分享了影像導引與導航系統的最新整合成果, 特別是術中磁振影像 (intraoperative MRI, iMRI)、術中超音波 (iUS) 及即時影像融合 (real-time image fusion) 技術的應用, 能有效修正腦移位 (brain shift) 問題, 大幅提升導航準確度與腫瘤切除完整性。

多場專題亦探討「螢光導引手術 (fluorescence-guided surgery)」的臨床經驗, 透過 5-ALA 或 ICG 螢光顯影辨識腫瘤邊界, 搭配導航系統, 可在確保功能區域安全的前提下實現更高比例的全切除 (gross total resection)。歐洲多中心研究已證實此技術能顯著改善病患預後與生活品質, 未來在國內的臨床應用潛力值得關注。

此外, 人工智慧 (AI) 在術前影像分析與手術規劃的應用亦為會議焦點之一。多篇報告展示了利用深度學習模型進行自動分割與腫瘤體積預測的成果, 結合導航平台後能產生個人化的手術路徑。此一趨勢代表神經外科正朝向更高層次的「智慧化與精準化手術」邁進。

在會議期間, 我亦參與多場國際交流論壇, 深刻體會歐洲在多專科整合 (multidisciplinary team, MDT) 上的成熟運作模式。以腦腫瘤病患為例, 神經外科、放射腫瘤科及神經復健團隊之間有密切協作, 從術前評估、手術策略到術後功能重建皆具完整流程, 對病患整體照護品質有顯著助益。此外, 歐洲對年輕醫師的培訓制度亦令人印象深刻。利用模擬導航系統 (simulation-based navigation training) 進行手術預演, 可有效縮短學習曲線並降低臨床風險。這種結合理論、模擬與臨床實踐的訓練方式, 對我國醫師教育制度的發展具有相當參考價值。

三、心得及建議 (包括改進作法)

此次參與 EANS 2025，讓我對腦腫瘤手術導航的臨床應用與研究方向有更明確的思考。未來我計畫在臨床工作中持續觀察術中影像更新與導航精度間的關聯，並探索 AI 影像分析於術前腫瘤邊界預測的可行性。若能結合我院既有的影像平台與資料庫，建立跨科合作的臨床研究模式，相信可進一步提升病患安全與治療成效。

整體而言，本次 EANS 2025 維也納年會不僅拓展了我的國際視野，更深化了我對精準神經外科的專業理解。歐洲學者在導航技術、AI 應用及跨領域合作上的進步，為我日後的臨床實踐與研究提供了寶貴啟發。最後，誠摯感謝醫院及科部對本次出國參會的支持與協助，使我得以親身參與國際頂尖會議、吸收最新學術知識，並將所得經驗帶回臨床應用與教學推廣。未來我將持續精進，期盼能為我國神經外科發展貢獻一己之力。

附錄



會議舉辦地點: Messe Wien Exhibition Congress Center

04.03 SKULL BASE: Pituitary Tumors

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本人(葉致文醫師)在被大會接受的 E-poster 前的照片

Case Report

A Rare Primary Pituitary Abscess Caused by Cutibacterium AcnesChi-Man Yip[†]

Affiliation addresses are listed at the end of the article.

**ABSTRACT**

Introduction Pituitary abscess is a rare but potentially life-threatening condition with an incidence of 0.2 to 1.1% of operative pituitary lesions. Preoperative diagnosis is difficult because it shares many similarities with other pituitary lesions in terms of signs and symptoms and radiographic findings. The author would like to share a case of primary pituitary abscess due to *Cutibacterium acnes* infection, which is probably the first case reported in an adult patient.

Case Presentation A 60-year-old woman with having medical history of diabetes mellitus who suffered from severe headache, fever, chilliness, and vomiting in January 2024. She had been admitted to the Infectious Diseases Department; however, no definite infection source was found, but hypopituitarism was detected. Her brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed a rim-like enhanced sellar lesion with suprasellar extension. She underwent an endoscopic endonasal transphenoidal approach with the removal of the lesion and skull base reconstruction. During the surgery, pus-like material and some solid tissue, which was yellowish white in color, were found. The culture of the pus revealed the growth of *Cutibacterium acnes*, and the histological report of the solid tissue proved nonneoplastic pituitary gland tissue, admixed with fibrous tissue and marked chronic inflammation. She recovered well after surgery and completed antibiotic treatment.

Conclusion Preoperative diagnosis of pituitary abscess is difficult. The majority of pituitary abscesses are diagnosed during the operation or postoperatively. Prompt diagnosis and treatment of pituitary abscess yield a favorable prognosis. The mainstay of treatment is transphenoidal surgical resection in combination with antibiotic therapy.

Keywords: cutibacterium acnes, hypopituitarism, primary pituitary abscess, rim-like enhanced sellar lesion

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此一罕見病例亦被 Journal of Neurological Surgery Reports 接受並刊登