

# 老年主动脉夹层的外科治疗

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**【摘要】** 目的:探讨老年主动脉夹层的外科治疗策略、疗效及预后。 方法:回顾性分析本院外科治疗 35 例老年主动脉夹层患者的临床资料。患者年龄 60~77 岁,平均(64.9±4.6)岁;男性 28 例,女性 7 例;按 DeBakey 分型,I 型 14 例,II 型 1 例,III 型 20 例。 结果:全组死亡 3 例,死亡率 8.6%。行降主动脉腔内修复手术 18 例,杂交手术(即先行主动脉头臂血管转流术,同期行主动脉夹层腔内覆膜支架置入术)3 例,均无死亡。开胸手术 14 例,包括升主动脉置换术 2 例(同期行主动脉瓣置换 1 例),升主动脉+半弓置换 5 例(同期行主动脉瓣置换 2 例,冠状动脉旁路移植手术 1 例),升主动脉置换+支架象鼻术 2 例,升主动脉+全弓置换+支架象鼻术 3 例,降主动脉置换术 2 例,共死亡 3 例,死亡原因为急性肾功能衰竭、多脏器功能不全、心跳骤停及纵隔感染。 结论:老年主动脉夹层病情凶险,外科开胸手术治疗死亡率较高,采取杂交手术及微创腔内修复治疗,效果满意。

**【关键词】** 老年主动脉夹层;腔内修复;杂交手术;外科治疗

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1673-6583.2012.03.017

**Surgical treatment of aortic dissection in elderly patients** TANG Yang-feng, XU Ji-bin, TAN Meng-wei, SONG Zhi-gang, HAN Lin, LU Fang-lin, XU Zhi-yun, LIU Yang. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Changhai Hospital, the Second Military Medical College, Shanghai 200433, China

**【Abstract】 Objective:** To investigate surgical treatment approach, efficacy and prognosis for elderly patients with aortic dissection. **Methods:** Clinical data of 35 elderly patients suffered surgical treatment for aortic dissection were reviewed. Ages ranged from 60 to 77 years, with a mean age of (64.9±4.6) years. Of these patients, 28 were male and 7 were female. According to the DeBakey classification, type I accounted for 14 cases, type II for 1 case, type III for 20 case. **Results:** The overall in-hospital mortality rate was 8.6% (3/35). Transfemoral intraluminal graft implantation for the treatment of descending thoracic aortic dissection in 18 patients, hybrid operation in 3. There was no death. 14 patients received thoracotomy treatment including ascending aorta replacement for 2 cases combined with aortic valve replacement in 1 case, ascending and semi arch replacement for 5 cases (2 cases combined with aortic valve replacement and 1 case with coronary artery bypass graft), ascending aorta replacement and elephant trunk procedure for 2 cases, ascending aorta and total arch replacement with elephant trunk procedure for 3 cases, and descending aorta replacement for 2 cases. There were three deaths early after operation because of acute renal failure, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, cardical arrest and mediastinal infection. **Conclusion:** Surgical treatment for elderly patients with aortic dissection was catastrophic, however, the hybrid or intraluminal operation could provide satisfied results.

**【Key words】** Aortic dissection, Transfemoral intraluminal graft implantation, Hybrid operation, Surgical treatment

主动脉夹层(aortic dissection, AD)是一种极其

凶险的心血管疾病,有较高的病死率,尤其是对于老年患者,其病死率及外科治疗风险极高。本文回顾性分析本院 35 例年龄≥60 岁老年 AD 患者的临床资料,探讨其外科治疗策略,并评价其疗效及

预后。

## 1 对象及方法

2000年1月至2010年6月间本院手术治疗老年AD患者35例,年龄60~77岁,平均(64.9±4.6)岁;男性28例、女性7例;27例为急性AD,2例为亚急性AD,6例为慢性AD。83%的患者以急性胸部剧烈疼痛为首发症状,慢性AD患者病程中也有明确的胸痛病史。

经CT血管三维成像或血管磁共振检查而明确诊断,按DeBakey分型,I型14例、II型1例、III型20例(包括1例外伤性急性AD);其中有吸烟史8例,合并有原发性高血压病25例,冠状动脉病变1例,主动脉瓣关闭不全12例,肾功能不全3例,马凡综合征1例,主动脉瓣二叶畸形1例。手术方式:在全麻体外循环下行升主动脉置换术2例(同期行主动脉瓣置换1例),升主动脉+半弓置换5例(同期行主动脉瓣置换2例,冠状动脉旁路移植手术1例)。在深低温停循环下行升主动脉置换+支架象鼻术2例,升主动脉+全弓置换+支架象鼻术3例,降主动脉置换术2例。杂交手术3例,其中2例主动脉夹层破口位于左锁骨下动脉开口远端1.5 cm距离以内,故先行左颈动脉-左锁骨下动脉旁路,然后通过股动脉入路植入覆膜支架,隔绝病灶,同时封堵左锁骨下动脉。另1例为DeBakey I型主动脉夹层患者,内膜破口位于头臂干开口近端,且离左锁骨下动脉近端尚有足够的锚定区,故先行左锁骨下动脉-左颈动脉-右颈总动脉旁路,然后通过股动脉入路植入短支架,隔绝病灶,同时封堵头臂干和左颈总动脉;降主动脉夹层覆膜支架腔内隔绝术18例。

## 2 结果

本组患者术后死亡3例,均为开胸手术患者,死亡原因包括:急性肾功能衰竭、多脏器功能不全1例,心跳骤停1例,纵隔感染1例。其余患者术后恢复良好出院。随访1~2年,随访25例,失访7例,死亡2例(腹主动脉夹层破裂1例,脑出血1例),其余患者健康生存。

## 3 讨论

AD是一种以主动脉内膜撕裂为特征的严重疾病,病死率极高,在老年人群中发病率随年龄的增加而上升,男、女发病率之比约3.8:1<sup>[1]</sup>,本研究男女发病率为4:1。临床上对AD的误诊、漏诊率较高,很难正确估计其确切的发病率,据国外有关文

献报道其发病率约为0.05%~0.10%,且有逐年上升的趋势<sup>[2]</sup>。高血压是AD发生最重要的易患因素<sup>[3]</sup>,在本研究中高血压者占71.4%,其收缩压明显升高,加上动脉粥样硬化等因素的影响,使老年患者成为AD的高危人群。

老年AD症状复杂多样,本资料显示多数(83%)仍以剧烈胸痛为首发症状。对于持续性剧烈胸痛,心电图无特征性改变,或诊断心肌梗死但无典型动态演变及含用硝酸甘油后不缓解者应高度警惕AD的可能。目前血管CTA或MRA检查仍是确诊AD的主要手段,明确主动脉夹层的破口位置、范围、主动脉弓部三大分支血管情况、冠脉及肝肾等腹部脏器灌注表现,据此对于进行分类。本资料显示DeBakey III型AD是老年主动脉夹层的主要类型,占57.1%,此与文献报道一致。

AD的治疗主要有药物治疗、血管腔内介入治疗和传统的手术治疗。采取何种治疗的主要依据是患者AD的类型以及并发症情况。单纯药物保守治疗病死率较高,因而有必要采取适当的外科干预。对于DeBakey III型老年AD患者采取微创腔内修复治疗为主已成共识,但对于老年DeBakey I、II型AD,无论是急性期或慢性期,单纯外科开胸治疗风险仍较大。对于AD的开胸手术治疗方案,则根据AD的范围、破口的位置、主动脉瓣及左右冠脉的病情情况等而定。治疗原则是:封闭主动脉破口、消除假腔、重新恢复主动脉真腔血流、人工血管置换病变血管、重建主动脉分支血管的血流供应,必要时置换病变的主动脉瓣及行冠状动脉旁路移植术。对于老年患者该手术创伤较大,加上深低温停循环打击,其术后并发症及围手术期的死亡率较高,本资料显示死亡率高达21.4%(3/14)。因此,改善传统手术方法,尝试新的手术方式以提高AD手术的治愈率,降低围手术期的死亡率,已显得极为重要<sup>[4]</sup>。近年来,本中心积极尝试杂交(Hybrid)手术治疗,即先行主动脉头臂血管转流术,同期行腔内覆膜支架置入术。结合本中心经验及相关文献报道,该技术对于高龄、累及主动脉弓、手术风险大且自然病程短的患者,有显著的临床疗效<sup>[5,6]</sup>。当然对于如何决定杂交手术的指征,仍有待进一步研究<sup>[7]</sup>。

随着人口的老齡化,老年AD的发病率有逐年上升的趋势。对于此类患者及时的明确诊断,而采取合

适的外科治疗措施,仍能取得较满意的治疗效果。

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(收稿:2011-10-08 修回:2011-11-07)

(本文编辑:丁媛媛)

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(收稿:2011-12-28 修回:2012-03-20)

(本文编辑:丁媛媛)