

血栓抽吸治疗在急诊冠脉介入治疗中的应用

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【摘要】 目的:评价急性心肌梗死急诊经皮冠脉介入治疗(PCI)中应用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管对改善心肌组织再灌注及对患者临床预后的作用。方法:选择 2009 年 7 月至 2010 年 4 月符合急诊 PCI 介入指征的急性心肌梗死患者 58 例,其中使用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管 18 例作为血栓抽吸组,未使用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管 40 例作为对照组,比较两组的基线资料、造影结果和临床预后。结果:血栓抽吸组 TIMI3 级血流比例、ST 段回落率、无复流或慢血流现象发生率及出院前 EF 平均值均明显优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。结论:在急性心肌梗死急诊 PCI 中应用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管安全可行,有效地清除冠脉内血栓,改善心肌组织灌注,有可能改善术后心脏功能,并且不增加血管不良事件的发生率。

【关键词】 急性心肌梗死;经皮冠状动脉介入治疗;血栓抽吸;心肌再灌注

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【Abstract】 Objective: To assess the effect of ZEEK aspiration thrombectomy catheter in improving myocardial reperfusion and clinical prognosis in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) who underwent primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Methods: From Jul. 2009 to Apr. 2010, a total of 58 patients with STEMI undergoing primary PCI were enrolled in this study, and ZEEK aspiration thrombectomy catheters were used in 18 cases of them. Baseline characteristics, angiographic results and clinical prognoses were compared between the two groups. Results: ST-segment resolution, TIMI3 flow, rate of distal embolization, and average left ventricular ejection fraction before hospital discharge were significantly improved in ZEEK group compared to those in the control group. Conclusion: In AMI patients treated with primary PCI, the application of ZEEK aspiration thrombectomy catheter is safe and effective, which can lower thrombosis burden, improve distal myocardium perfusion and cardiac function after the procedure, and dose not increase the incidence of blood vessel event.

【Key words】 Acute myocardial infarction; Percutaneous coronary intervention; Thrombus aspirating; Myocardial reperfusion

经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)是目前治疗急性心肌梗死(AMI)最有效的方法^[1]。然而,对 ST 段抬高的 AMI 患者进行直接 PCI 时,可能导致大量的血栓或粥样硬化斑块脱落造成远端血管栓塞,出现无复流或慢血流现象,发生率可达 7%~10%^[2]。由于存在“无复流现象”,即使梗死相关动脉(IRA)血运完全重建,梗死区仍存在微循环缺血,严重影响患者左室功能恢复及临床预后^[3],成为制约急诊 PCI 效果的突出问题^[4-6]。随着介入器械的发展,新

的血栓去除装置不断被引入临床应用,ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管就是其中一种。该装置可直接抽吸悬浮血栓,操作简易、费用相对低廉,故临床应用较多。本研究的目的旨在探讨急性心肌梗死直接 PCI 术前应用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管对改善心肌组织再灌注及对患者临床预后的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择 2009 年 7 月至 2010 年 4 月在我科接受 PCI 治疗的 AMI 患者 58 例,其中男性 49 例,女性 9 例,年龄 29~78 岁,平均(58.24 ± 10.99)岁。PCI

治疗过程中应用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管的 18 例患者为血栓抽吸组, 只接受 PCI 治疗的 40 例患者为直接 PCI 组。入选标准:(1)具有典型的缺血性胸痛且症状持续 30 min 以上,含服硝酸甘油不缓解;(2)标准 12 导联心电图 ST 段相邻 2 个或 2 个以上导联抬高 ≥ 0.1 mV 并有心肌梗死变化;(3)血清心肌酶及心肌坏死标记物符合 AMI 变化;(4)发病时间 < 12 h;(5)无严重肝肾功能障碍、感染、血液系统疾病患者;(6)梗死相关动脉(IRA)近端无迂曲、无明显钙化, 直径 ≥ 3 mm, 冠状动脉造影提示存在大量血栓者。

1.2 血栓抽吸及 PCI 方法

患者术前口服阿司匹林和氯吡格雷各 300 mg, 经股动脉路径采用 Judkin's 法完成冠状动脉造影。血栓抽吸组在 PCI 术前应用吸栓导管(ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管, ZEON Medical 公司产品)抽吸血栓。沿 6F 指引导管送入 0.014 英寸指引导丝至病变远端, 沿该指引导丝送吸栓导管至血栓处, 用 50 ml 注射器反复抽吸至血栓影消失或明显减少, 抽吸后直接置入支架。直接 PCI 组即按常规手术步骤完成 PCI 手术。术后静注肝素 8000~10 000 IU, 术后口服阿司匹林 300 mg/d(12 周后改为 100 mg/d) 和氯吡格雷 75 mg/d(> 12 个月), 皮下注射低分子肝素 3~7 d。

1.3 观察指标

(1) 心肌梗死溶栓疗法血流分级(TIMI): 3 级为 3 个心动周期内血流到达冠状动脉远端; 2 级为超过 3 个心动周期血流到达冠状动脉远端; 1 级为血流不能使远端动脉血管床充分显影, 少量显影剂穿过狭窄病变部位; 0 级为造影剂不能通过病变部位;(2) 冠脉无复流: 血管造影显示靶血管开通后远端前向血流明显减慢(TIMI < 3 级)且已排除靶血管明显残余狭窄、冠脉夹层、栓塞、血栓或冠脉痉挛等;(3) ST 段回落率: 由 2 位专科医师独立分析心电图, 判读结果不一致时由第 3 位核实确定, 术前即刻和术后 90 min 完成标准 12 导联心电图, 所有患者都根据 J 点后 20 ms 计算 ST 段抬高的总和以及 ST 回落程度, ST 段回落 $> 70\%$ 定义为完全回落, 30%~70% 为部分回落, $< 30\%$ 为无回落;(4) 肌钙蛋白(TnI)峰值: 对症状发作时间明确的患者, 发病 12 h 取血测定结果为 TnI 峰值; 对发作时间不明确的患者每 4 h 取血 1 次, 筛查 TnI 峰值;(5) 出院前左室射血分数(二维法): 由 2 位专科医师进行 2 次

核查;(6) 主要心脏不良事件(MACE): 包括心源性死亡、急性心肌梗死或急诊血运重建等。

1.4 统计学处理

计量资料以均数加减标准差表示, 计数资料采用率或构成比表示。计量资料组间变量比较采用独立样本 t 检验、前后比较采用配对 t 检验, 计数资料比较采用卡方检验。所有数据用统计学软件 SPSS 17.0 处理, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 一般临床特征

两组患者在年龄、性别、血压、血脂、血红蛋白、肾功能、伴随疾病及入院时心功能分级等指标差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。所有患者在血栓抽吸和 PCI 之前 TIMI 血流均为 0~1 级。

2.2 造影资料

两组患者在病变血管支数、病变血管部位及血管直径、TIMI 血流、手术操作时间等指标差异均无统计学差异; 血栓抽吸组对比剂用量高于直接 PCI 组(见表 1)。

表 1 两组患者临床指标比较

	血栓抽吸组	直接 PCI 组	P 值
病变血管支数(n, %)			
单支病变	6(33.3)	10(25.0)	0.209
双支病变	4(22.2)	12(30.0)	0.214
三支病变	8(44.4)	18(45.0)	0.426
梗死相关血管(n, %)			
左前降支	10(55.6)	17(42.5)	0.158
左回旋支	2(11.1)	8(20.0)	0.230
右冠状动脉	6(33.3)	15(37.5)	0.325
梗死血管直径(mm)	3.2 ± 0.24	2.9 ± 0.16	0.136
TIMI 血流(n, %)			
0/1 级	12(66.7)	26(65.0)	0.419
2 级	6(33.3)	8(20.0)	0.145
3 级	0(0)	6(15.0)	0.063
手术操作时间(min)	63.8 ± 24.39	52.7 ± 23.06	0.071
对比剂用量(ml)	248.9 ± 20.37	215.7 ± 18.41	0.043

2.3 住院期间临床指标比较

血栓抽吸组术后 ST 段回落率、TIMI 3 级血流、出院前 EF 值高于直接 PCI 组, 无复流或慢血流发生率低于直接 PCI 组($P < 0.05$); 再灌注时间、TnI 峰值以及 MACE 等指标差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 见表 2)。

表 2 两组患者住院期间临床指标比较

	血栓抽吸组	直接 PCI 组	P 值
再灌注时间(h)	6.2 ± 3.84	5.9 ± 3.62	0.128
TIMI 3 级血流(n,%)	16(88.9)	30(77.5)	0.043
无复流或慢血流(n,%)	0(0)	5(12.5)	0.042
ST 段回落率(n,%)	63.2 ± 8.42	43.6 ± 12.67	0.045
TnI 峰值(μg/L)	1.07 ± 0.48	1.02 ± 0.39	0.407
出院前 EF 值(%)	54.2 ± 8.93	51.2 ± 8.12	0.039
MACE(n,%)	1(5.50)	6(15.0)	0.234

3 讨论

在对血栓负荷较重的冠状动脉行直接 PCI 治疗时,有可能因操作人为地使碎裂的血栓及粥样斑块残片冲刷至远端形成栓塞,导致冠状动脉血流或组织水平灌注不能恢复,造成无复流或慢复流现象。无复流现象的发生会严重影响 AMI 患者的预后,与心肌充分复流的患者相比,无复流患者恶性心律失常、左室功能不全的发生率和病死率增加 5~10 倍^[7]。血栓抽吸装置能抽吸出血栓或粥样斑块碎片,有效地预防冠脉远端栓塞而改善心肌灌注^[8,9]。TAPAS 研究结果显示:与单纯 PCI 组相比,血栓抽吸联合 PCI 组术后心肌呈色分级(blush 分级)3 级率和完全 ST 段回落率明显增加^[10]。DEAR-MI 研究结果也显示:直接 PCI 联合应用血栓抽吸装置可改善 AMI 患者心肌再灌注,降低 CK-MB 水平,减少远端栓塞及无复流发生^[11]。

目前应用于临床的血栓抽吸装置较多,包括 Diver CE、X-Sizer、Rescue 等,由于缺乏大规模的随机试验结果,且目前用于临床的血栓抽吸导管型号外径多样,使用方法也不完全相同,其有效性各家报道不一^[12-14]。使用大管径的导管和较高的负压多次反复抽吸有可能无益处,甚至造成严重并发症。ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管在整个抽吸过程持续抽吸冠脉内的血栓,无需阻断冠脉血流,并且因其使用手工方式可根据不同病变部位和情况灵活采用不同的负压抽吸,避免抽吸负压过大导致不良作用。本研究结果显示,血栓抽吸组 ST 段回落率、TIMI 3 级血流及出院前平均 EF 值均高于直接 PCI 组,表明 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管能明显改善心肌微循环再灌注,从而改善 AMI 患者近期心功能。研究还发现血栓抽吸组的无复流或慢血流发生率明显低于直接 PCI 组,这主要由于血栓抽吸能将部分血栓吸出体外,减轻了 IRA 内的血栓负荷。

另外,血栓抽吸组中有 2 例患者在介入操作过程中反复发作恶性心律失常,因此在冠脉前向血流达到

TIMI 2 级即停止操作转入 CCU 病房继续治疗,术后 2 周患者均顺利出院,提示这部分患者仍然可以通过血栓抽吸获益,但尚需大样本临床试验证实。尽管研究结果显示血栓抽吸能改善微循环指标,减少无复流现象的发生,但两组的 MACE 发生率无统计学差异,原因可能是观察时间较短,如果能观察出院后半年,甚至 1 年后的指标,有可能出现差异。

本研究结果提示,PCI 术中应用 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管操作简便,并不增加血管并发症风险,可有效地降低无复流或慢血流的发生率及血栓负荷,提高 PCI 成功率。但本研究样本数量有限,尚需要更大样本及更长时间的临床随访,以进一步证实和评价 ZEEK 血栓抽吸导管的临床应用价值。

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