

冠状动脉带膜支架的疗效

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【摘要】 目的: 观察冠状动脉带膜支架的疗效。 方法: 冠状动脉带膜支架术 13 例, 包括冠状动脉穿孔 11 例及冠状动脉瘤 2 例, 观察即刻临床效果。 术后双联抗血小板治疗至少 1 年, 随访急性心肌梗死、死亡等主要心血管事件, 并复查冠状动脉造影, 分析支架内再狭窄及支架内血栓形成发生率。 结果: 11 例冠状动脉穿孔的患者行带膜支架术后, 10 例即刻造影显示无明显造影剂外渗, 临床症状缓解; 1 例造影仍提示造影剂大量外渗, 紧急外科手术, 最终死亡。 2 例冠状动脉瘤的患者行带膜支架术后, 造影显示瘤体基本不显影。 术后随访 1 年, 未出现急性心肌梗死、死亡等主要心血管事件, 6~12 个月复查冠状动脉造影, 发现 1 例支架内再狭窄, 6 例支架处内膜增生, 未见支架内血栓形成。

结论: 带膜支架能有效地处理冠状动脉严重穿孔及部分冠状动脉瘤病变, 即刻及近期效果良好。

【关键词】 冠心病; 冠状动脉瘤; 支架; 冠状动脉造影术

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【Abstract】 Objective: To assess the effect of coronary stent grafts. Methods: Thirteen patients underwent stent grafts implantation, among them eleven cases had coronary artery perforation and the other two patients had coronary artery aneurysm. The immediate clinical effects were observed. Dual-antiplatelet therapy lasted for at least 1 year after operation. Major cardiovascular events including acute myocardial infarction and death were followed up. Coronary angiography was re-performed so that the rate of stent restenosis or thrombosis was studied. Results: Among the 11 cases with coronary artery perforation, immediate coronary angiography showed no obvious leakage of contrast medium in 10 cases when stent-grafts were implanted and their symptoms were alleviated. The other one was still in the condition of mass leakage of contrast medium which resulted in emergent surgery and ultimate death. Coronary angiography showed almost no aneurysms in the two cases of coronary artery aneurysms after implantation of stent-grafts. No major cardiovascular events were observed during the 1 year follow-up period. Coronary angiography at 6~12 months showed a stent restenosis in 1, intimal hyperplasia in 6 but no stent thrombosis. Conclusion: With good immediate and short-term effects, stent grafts are competent in deal with serious coronary artery perforations and some coronary artery aneurysms.

【Key words】 Coronary artery disease; Coronary aneurysm; Stents; Coronary angiography

冠状动脉穿孔是介入治疗的灾难性并发症之一, 常见原因包括病变严重钙化、扭曲、血管直径

小, 使用较硬或亲水涂层导引导丝、球囊过度扩张或破裂、高压支架扩张、旋切术、旋磨术和激光成形术等。冠状动脉穿孔在冠心病介入治疗中的发生率接近 2%^[1]。鱼精蛋白逆转抗凝治疗、延时普通或灌注球囊扩张等是常规的处理措施, 但对于严重

的穿孔病变,通常需要植入带膜支架或外科急诊手术^[2,3]。

冠状动脉瘤(coronary artery aneurysm, CAA)是冠状动脉的病理性扩张,直径大于邻近正常血管直径的1.5倍,常在冠状动脉造影术时偶然发现,发病率0.3%~4.9%^[4]。CAA能导致冠状动脉狭窄、夹层、血栓、闭塞等,引起临床缺血症状。根据瘤体大小不同等,可选择带膜支架术或外科手术治疗^[5]。

本文对13例因冠状动脉穿孔或CAA而行带膜支架术的病例进行回顾性分析,观察临床疗效。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例选择

2003年1月至2010年1月上海交通大学附属第一人民医院心内科在行冠状动脉介入治疗时,由于病变严重钙化、扭曲、慢性闭塞、合并心肌桥(见图1A)或球囊、支架选择不当、释放压力过高等原因,11例患者发生严重穿孔。造影剂从≥1 mm的孔道向心包侧喷射状外渗(见图1B),按照Ellis分型标准为Ⅲ型^[6]。予鱼精蛋白逆转抗凝、延时普通或灌注球囊扩张等常规处理效果不佳,出现心包填塞,血流动力学不稳定。2例患者为CAA,均在右冠状动脉(RCA),瘤体直径约7~9 mm,瘤颈约1~3 mm,同时动脉瘤两端合并80%~90%严重狭窄(见图2A)。13例靶病变直径均>2.75 mm。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 带膜支架植入 选用7F JL 4.0/EBU 3.5/JR 3.5指引导管及0.014"BMW/PILOT 50导丝,在穿孔病变处或CAA病变处植入带有聚四氟乙烯(polytetrafluoroethylene, PTFE)涂层的3.0×16 mm或3.5×16 mm JOSTENT GraftMaster

(Abbott Vascular Instruments Deutschland GmbH)。因使用很少,导管室只备这两个规格。释放压12~22 atm,部分予大一号耐高压球囊支架内补充扩张。复查造影,观察穿孔处造影剂是否继续外渗,瘤体是否显影。

1.2.2 术后随访 带膜支架术后常规拜阿司匹林或氯吡格雷双联抗血小板治疗至少1年,门诊随访是否有急性心肌梗死、死亡等主要心血管事件发生。根据临床症状,6~12个月后复查冠脉造影,观察有无支架内再狭窄、支架内血栓等。

2 结果

2.1 即刻效果

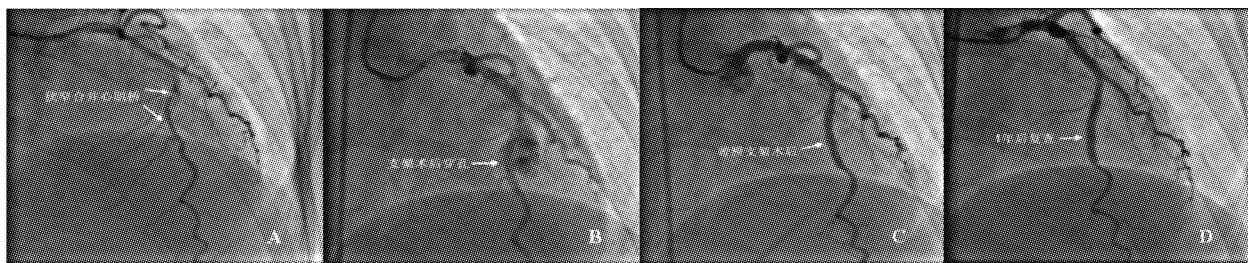
11例冠状动脉穿孔患者经带膜支架术后,即刻复查冠脉造影,10例未见原穿孔处造影剂继续外渗(见图1C),经心包穿刺引流、补液、升压等积极治疗后,病情逐渐稳定。1例冠脉造影仍提示造影剂喷射状外渗,再次植入带膜支架1枚,但效果不佳。请心外科紧急手术修补,术中见穿孔处破口约3 mm,支架突出于血管壁,该患者最终死亡。2例CAA患者带膜支架术后,瘤体处基本不显影(见图2B)。

2.2 主要心血管事件随访

通过电话询问、门急诊就诊等方式,对12例带膜支架术患者进行随访,无急性心肌梗死、猝死等主要心血管事件。

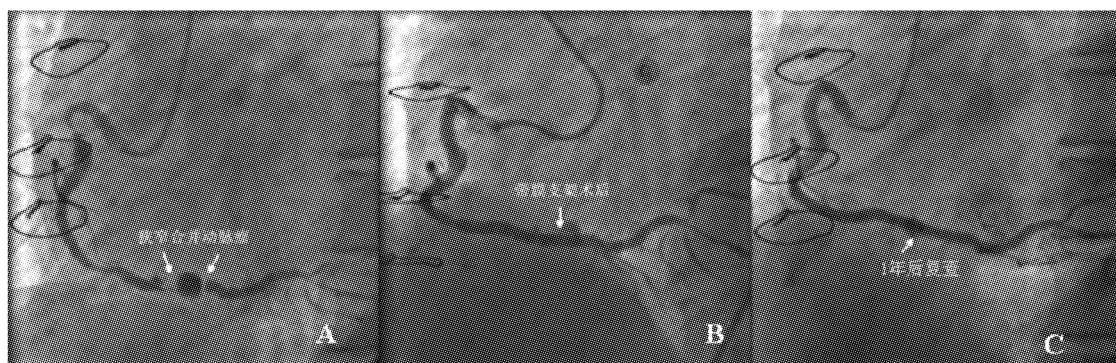
2.3 冠脉造影复查结果

根据临床症状,12例带膜支架术患者于术后6~12个月复查冠脉造影,未见支架内血栓,未见CAA显影(见图2C);1例冠状动脉穿孔患者支架内60%~80%再狭窄;6例支架处内膜增生(见图1D),狭窄20%~40%,其中冠状动脉穿孔患者5例,CAA患者1例。



注:A示左前降支中段狭窄合并心肌桥;B示支架术后出现EllisⅢ型穿孔;C示带膜支架术后无造影剂外渗;D示1年后复查,原支架内轻度内膜增生。

图1 1例冠状动脉穿孔患者带膜支架术前及术后冠脉造影图



注:A示右冠状动脉远段狭窄合并动脉瘤;B示带膜支架术后瘤体基本不显影;C示1年后复查,原支架内轻度内膜增生。

图 2 1 例冠状动脉瘤患者带膜支架术前及术后冠脉造影图

3 讨论

经皮冠状动脉介入治疗包括球囊扩张和冠状动脉内支架植入术,已广泛应用于临床。冠状动脉穿孔是一种较少但危及生命的严重并发症,短时间内即可造成急性心脏压塞甚至死亡,及时诊断和合理治疗是影响患者预后的关键^[7]。Ellis I型穿孔即造影剂在管腔外形成小溃疡,但没有造影剂外渗;II型穿孔即造影剂渗入到心肌或心包,但没有造影剂喷射状外渗,通常不需要处理或仅需鱼精蛋白中和肝素。III型穿孔患者均需包括鱼精蛋白中和肝素、近端球囊封堵、心包穿刺引流、植入带膜支架、急诊外科修补和冠脉旁路手术在内的积极处理。本文 11 例穿孔均为 III 型,在常规处理无效的情况下紧急植入带膜支架,成功 10 例。取得良好即刻效果的原因为:(1)术前仔细分析病变特点,对老年、女性、钙化、扭曲、合并心肌桥、慢性闭塞等易造成穿孔的危险因素已有充分的认识,做好应对准备;(2)术中及时发现穿孔,第一时间采取治疗措施;(3)带膜支架植入位置准确,高压释放,部分支架术后再予耐高压球囊补充扩张。1 例失败的原因为穿孔太大(达 3 mm),原支架的一端已突出于血管壁,但通过造影很难作出上述判断。在第一枚带膜支架植入后,如无效,则不应继续植入第二枚带膜支架,此时心外科手术修补可能是唯一的选择。该患者心源性休克时间太长,延误了抢救时机,最终导致死亡。

目前,冠状动脉瘤的治疗尚未有统一的标准。通常认为带膜支架可用于直径较小(5.8~10 mm)的 CAA^[1]。但如果以下情况建议外科手术:(1)CAA 靠近开口;(2)CAA 附近有较大的边支;(3)因

扭曲、钙化等原因,带膜支架不易到达 CAA;(4)Kawasaki 病引起的 CAA;(5)左主干 CAA 等^[8]。CAA 直径>10 mm,带膜支架再狭窄率高,主要心血管事件多,一般首选外科治疗。本研究随访 2 例 CAA 均在 RCA 第二转折后、后分叉前,瘤两端无明显分支,瘤体直径<10 mm,瘤颈 1~3 mm,RCA 无明显钙化、扭曲等,故适合带膜支架植入。由于病例选择合适,取得了预期的即刻效果。

国外一些临床研究发现,冠状动脉穿孔、CAA 带膜支架术后 1 年随访中,再狭窄发生率在 25%~50%^[8,9];急性心肌梗死等主要心血管事件发生率在 0%~58.3%^[9,10]。冠状动脉带膜支架总的亚急性或晚期支架内血栓发生率在 5%~22%^[10-12]。但以上研究样本量均较小,各中心数据差异较大。本研究随访的 12 例患者,1 年内仅有 1 例再狭窄(8.3%),无支架内血栓、无 AMI 和死亡等事件发生。与上述研究结果差异较大,原因可能为:(1)观察样本小,共 12 例患者;(2)仅有冠脉穿孔、CAA 病变,不包括夹层、桥血管、冠状动脉瘤、冠状动脉原发病变等;(3)冠脉穿孔由紫杉醇或雷帕霉素等药物涂层支架释放引起,而既往研究中穿孔由裸支架或单纯球囊扩张造成;(4)术后拜阿司匹林 100~300 mg/d、氯吡格雷 75 mg/d 双联抗血小板治疗至少 1 年,而既往研究中多使用 3~6 个月。

本观察初步发现对于一部分鱼精蛋白逆转抗凝、延时球囊扩张等常规方法不能奏效的 Ellis III 型穿孔和相对简单的 CAA 病变,冠状动脉带膜支架术是一种有效的治疗手段,即刻及近期效果良好,但远期疗效有待进一步随访。

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