

急性B型主动脉夹层分类差异对腔内修复术疗效及安全性的影响



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摘要:目的 探讨急性B型主动脉夹层分类差异对体外开窗腔内修复术(thoracic endovascular repair,TEVAR)的疗效及安全性的影响。**方法** 选取我院2013年3月—2015年3月收治的复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人37例设为复杂组,将同期非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人48例设为非复杂组,均采用TEVAR术治疗。比较两组30 d死亡率、围术期并发症发生率、二次干预率、动脉扩张率、假腔消失率、手术前后最大动脉直径水平及随访生存率等。**结果** 两组30 d死亡率、围术期并发症发生率、二次干预率、动脉扩张率及假腔消失率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);复杂组术后6个月和12个月最大动脉直径均显著高于术前($P < 0.05$);且复杂组术后同一时间点最大动脉直径均显著高于非复杂组($P < 0.05$);非复杂组手术前后最大动脉直径比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);同时两组随访生存率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** EVAR治疗复杂型和非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层在围术期并发症风险和随访生存率方面效果较为接近;但其用于非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人治疗更有助于促进动脉管腔重塑。

关键词:急性B型主动脉夹层;体外开窗腔内修复术;死亡率;生存率;动脉扩张率;假腔消失率

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Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Different Types of Acute Type B Aortic Dissection Undergoing Thoracic Endovascular Repair

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Abstract:**Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of different types of acute type B aortic dissection(ATBAD) undergoing thoracic endovascular repair(TEVAR).**Methods** Thirty-seven patients with complicated ATBAD from March 2013 to March 2015 were chosen as group A, and 48 patients with non-complicated ATBAD were as group B. The patients underwent TEVAR. The 30-day mortality, the incidence of perioperative complication, secondary intervention rate, arterial dilatation rate, and false lumen disappearance rate, and maximum arterial diameter before and after surgery, as well as survival rate of follow-up were compared between the two groups.**Results** There was no significant difference in the 30-day mortality, the incidence of perioperative complication, arterial dilatation rate, false lumen disappearance rate between two groups($P > 0.05$). The maximum arterial diameters at 6 and 12 months after surgery were significantly higher than that of preoperation($P < 0.05$), which was significantly higher in group A at the same time point than that in group B($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the maximum arterial diameter before and after surgery in group B($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the survival rate with follow-up between two groups($P > 0.05$).**Conclusion** TEVAR for different types of ATBAD is similar in the risk of perioperative complications and follow-up survival rate. TEVAR is more helpful to promote arterial lumen remodeling in patients with non-complicated ATBAD.

Keywords:acute type B aortic dissection;thoracic endovascular repair;mortality;survival rate;arterial dilatation rate;false lumen disappearance rate

主动脉夹层是临床最常见致命性主动脉疾病之一,流行病学报道显示,世界范围内年发病率为3/10万。以往学者研究认为,对于非复杂性急性B型主动脉夹层推荐行药物保守治疗,而对于合并主动脉破裂或多脏器缺血病人则应早期手术治疗^[1-2]。近年来体外开窗腔内修复术(thoracic endovascular repair,TEVAR)已成为复杂性急性B型主动脉夹层临床一线治疗方法

案,但其用于非复杂性急性B型主动脉夹层病人能否获得更佳临床收益尚存在一定争议。非复杂性急性B型主动脉夹层病人行腔内治疗在动脉重塑效果方面优于药物保守治疗,这为其手术治疗奠定了理论基础,但国内尚缺乏相关比较研究^[3-4]。本研究以我院2013年3月—2015年3月收治的复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层和非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人作为研究对象,均行TEVAR,比较两组30 d死亡率、围术期并发症发生率、二次干预率、动脉扩张率、假腔消失率,手术前后最大动脉直径水平及随访生存率等,探讨TEVAR治疗不同类型急性B型主动脉夹层临床疗效及安全性。

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差异。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 选取我院 2013 年 3 月—2015 年 3 月收治的复杂型急性 B 型主动脉夹层病人 37 例, 设为复

杂组, 将同期非复杂型急性 B 型主动脉夹层病人 48 例, 设为非复杂组。两组临床资料比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。详见表 1。

表 1 两组临床资料比较

组别	例数	男性 [例(%)]	年龄 (岁)	身高 (cm)	体重 (kg)	腹主动脉瘤病史 [例(%)]	吸烟 [例(%)]
复杂组	37	32(86.49)	50.48±8.74	168.37±9.28	75.61±3.28	1(2.70)	22(59.46)
非复杂组	48	39(81.25)	51.02±8.80	169.69±9.42	76.40±3.34	2(4.17)	29(60.42)
组别	发病至手术时间 (d)	夹层累及长度 (mm)	Debakey 分型 [例(%)]		第一破口位置 [例(%)]		
复杂组	8.32±1.13	411.17±84.33	Ⅲa	Ⅲb	胸降主动脉上 1/3	胸降主动脉中 1/3	
非复杂组	7.97±1.05	414.81±85.65	1(2.08)	47(97.92)	46(95.83)	2(4.17)	

注: 两组各项比较, $P > 0.05$

1.1.1 纳入标准 ①根据临床症状、影像学检查等确诊急性 B 型主动脉夹层^[5];②发病至手术时间<2 周;③左锁骨下动脉开口距第 1 破裂口距离>1.5 cm;④行 TEVAR 术治疗;⑤病人及家属知情同意。

1.1.2 排除标准 ①行弓上分支动脉重建术;②左锁骨下动脉术中全部覆盖;③单纯腹主动脉夹层;④主动脉穿透性溃疡;⑤结缔组织病及外伤性主动脉夹层;⑥凝血功能障碍;⑦妊娠哺乳期女性;⑧临床资料不全。

1.2 治疗方法 入选病人均行全身麻醉及气管插管, 常规股动脉切开后置入 5 F 猪尾导管, 造影确认送入真腔后再置入加硬导丝;沿导丝将覆膜支架送至降主动脉弓下裂口处,再行造影确认破口位置,计算主动脉弓直径,对于破口近端距左锁骨下动脉开口远端较近者应行椎动脉造影,对于右侧椎动脉具有优势或均衡者应尽量一期封堵左锁骨下动脉开口;覆膜支架直径选择需较接近近端破裂口处主动脉增加 10% 左右,人工血管长度需覆盖破裂口及附近肋间动脉分支(5 个左右)。待覆膜支架达到主动脉锚定区后,维持收缩压≤100 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)和心率≤90 次/min,释放支架进行破裂口封堵,确认破口封闭及无内漏后完成手术。

1.3 观察指标 ①记录 30 d 死亡例数,计算百分比;

②记录围术期并发症发生例数,包括住院期间(主动脉破裂和肾功能不全)和出院随访(Ia 内漏、支架远端再发夹层及逆行性 A 型夹层)两部分,计算百分比;③记录二次干预、动脉扩张及假腔消失例数,计算百分比;其中将最大动脉直径水平较术前增加超过 5 mm 判定为动脉扩张;假腔最大直径低于 2 mm,且 CT 血管造影(CTA)检查假腔内无对比剂显影判定为假腔消失;④最大动脉直径,分别于术前、术后 6 个月及术后 12 个月对腹腔干动脉起始下缘水平面最大动脉直径长度进行测量,计算平均值;⑤记录随访 12 个月生存率。

1.4 统计学处理 采用 SPSS20.0 软件进行数据分析。计量资料采用 t 检验,以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,以百分率(%)表示;检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 两组 30 d 死亡率比较 复杂组和非复杂组 30 d 死亡率分别为 5.41%、2.08%;两组 30 d 死亡率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 两组围术期并发症发生率比较 两组围术期并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。详见表 2。

表 2 两组围术期并发症发生率比较

组别	例数	住院期间并发症			出院随访并发症		
		主动脉破裂 (例)	肾功能不全 (例)	总发生率 (%)	Ia 内漏 (例)	支架远端再发 夹层(例)	逆行性 A 型 夹层(例)
复杂组	37	1	1	5.41	3	4	1
非复杂组	48	0	1	2.08	3	3	3

注: P 均>0.05

2.3 两组二次干预率、动脉扩张率及假腔消失率比较

两组二次干预率、动脉扩张率及假腔消失率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。详见表3。

表3 两组二次干预率、动脉扩张率及

组别	例数	假腔消失率比较		例(%)
		二次干预率	动脉扩张率	
复杂组	37	2(5.41)	18(48.65)	30(81.08)
非复杂组	48	3(6.25)	23(47.92)	40(83.33)

注: P 均 >0.05

2.4 两组手术前后最大动脉直径比较

复杂组术后6个月和12个月最大动脉直径均显著高于术前($P < 0.05$);且复杂组术后同一时间点最大动脉直径均显著高于非复杂组($P < 0.05$);非复杂组手术前后最大动脉直径比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。详见表4。

表4 两组手术前后最大动脉

组别	例数	直径比较($\bar{x} \pm s$) mm		
		术前	术后6个月	术后12个月
复杂组	37	30.05±3.69	33.54±4.26 ¹⁾²⁾	35.97±5.48 ¹⁾²⁾
非复杂组	48	28.68±3.41	29.50±3.29	30.44±3.76

与本组术前比较,1) $P < 0.05$;与非复杂组同时间比较,2) $P < 0.05$

2.5 两组随访生存率比较

复杂组和非复杂组随访生存率分别为91.89%、97.92%;两组随访生存率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

TEVAR是一种新型微创血管外科技术,其主要通过封堵血管主要破裂口,增加真腔供血量及控制假腔血流量而达到治疗的目的^[5]。对于复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人,采用TEVAR治疗应以避免动脉破裂,提高脏器灌注水平作为关键原则^[6-7]。国外专家诊疗共识认为,TEVAR应用可有效改善复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层症状体征,对于降低死亡率具有重要意义^[8]。本研究中,行TEVAR治疗复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人均可获得症状明显缓解,30d内死亡率为5.41%,随访生存率达91.89%,与以往报道^[9-10]基本一致。也有学者研究认为,与开放手术相比,TEVAR尽管可获得良好早期疗效,但中远期生存率基本一致,故对该手术稳定性提出疑问^[11-12];但以上报道为非随机对照研究,故TEVAR手术疗效评估还需进一步更大规模和长期随访认证。

非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人临床症状较轻,故行TEVAR治疗应将实现动脉重塑作为首要目

的^[13]。而行TEVAR治疗非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人总体生存率与复杂型相比并无增加,这为手术治疗提供了理论基础^[14-15]。受手术器械和操作技术制约,TEVAR实施过程中仅对第一破裂口进行封堵,而血流可经远端破口进入假腔,导致难以消失或血栓化,部分病人甚至出现动脉扩张^[16-17]。国外学者研究显示,主动脉夹层病人支架覆盖部位动脉重塑效果更佳,故术中应积极处理远端破口,无法及时处理者亦应给予严密随访及弹簧圈栓塞干预^[18-19];同时治疗过程中还需保证支架近端锚定长度足够,并在远端给予限制型裸支架应用,以有效降低la内漏、支架远端再发夹层风险,这对于促进动脉重塑具有重要意义^[20-21]。

已有研究证实,假腔消失或血栓形成后急性B型主动脉夹层病人远期生存率显著提高^[22-23]。但本研究结果显示,两组病人动脉扩张率及假腔消失率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),提示相较于复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层,TEVAR术治疗非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层在动脉扩张和假腔消失方面未见明显优势;但A组术后6个月和12个月最大动脉直径均显著高于术前($P < 0.05$);且复杂组术后同一时间点最大动脉直径均显著高于非复杂组($P < 0.05$),证实非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人接受TEVAR术后动脉直径水平明显增加;而动脉直径变化较动脉扩张或假腔消失在评价动脉重塑效果方面更为敏感^[24-25]。但本研究入选样本量较小,II类错误发生亦可能是导致在动脉扩张和假腔消失方面两者无明显差异的重要原因。

综上所述,TEVAR治疗不同类型急性B型主动脉夹层在围术期并发症风险和随访生存率方面较为接近,但其用于非复杂型急性B型主动脉夹层病人治疗更有助于促进动脉管腔重塑。但这一结果仍需进一步中远期随访证实,此外为保证TEVAR治疗临床收益最佳,应在主动脉夹层腔内治疗过程中远端破口进行积极处理,降低支架远端再发夹层发生概率,这对于延长病人生存时间和改善远期预后具有重要意义。

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