

· 临床研究 ·

老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生外周静脉置入中心静脉导管相关静脉血栓的危险因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生外周静脉置入中心静脉导管(PICC)相关静脉血栓(CRT)的危险因素, 并分析干预对策。**方法** 回顾性分析2015年1月至2023年1月于首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院治疗的2033例老年胃肠道肿瘤患者的临床资料。患者均行PICC置管, 将出现CRT的患者纳入血栓组($n=270$), 未出现CRT的患者纳入对照组($n=1763$)。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据处理。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用logistic回归分析影响老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生CRT的危险因素。**结果** 2033例患者中, 13.28%(270/2033)患者发生CRT。logistic回归分析结果显示, 深静脉血栓形成史($OR=4.778, 95\%CI 1.339 \sim 17.048$)、D二聚体 $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ ($OR=3.951, 95\%CI 1.401 \sim 11.143$)、总胆固醇 $\geq 6.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ ($OR=3.983, 95\%CI 1.582 \sim 10.026$)、体质量指数(BMI) $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ($OR=4.433, 95\%CI 1.336 \sim 14.710$)、导管尖端位于锁骨下静脉($OR=3.808, 95\%CI 1.316 \sim 11.016$)、同步放化疗($OR=5.307, 95\%CI 1.299 \sim 21.678$)及长期卧床($OR=4.749, 95\%CI 1.347 \sim 16.748$)是影响老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生CRT的独立危险因素。**结论** 老年胃肠道肿瘤患者PICC置管后, 需加强对深静脉血栓形成史、D二聚体 $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ 、总胆固醇 $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 、BMI $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 、导管尖端位于锁骨下静脉、同步放化疗、长期卧床等患者的监测及早期干预, 降低CRT形成风险。

【关键词】 老年人; 胃肠道肿瘤; 外周静脉置入中心静脉导管; 静脉血栓

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Risk factors of peripherally inserted central venous catheter related thrombosis in elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumors

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the risk factors for peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) related venous thrombosis (CRT) in elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumors, and analyze intervention measures. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 2 033 elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumors treated in our hospital from January 2015 to January 2023. All patients underwent PICC catheterization, and those with CRT were included in the thrombus group ($n=270$), while those without in the control group ($n=1 763$). SPSS statistics 20.0 was used for data processing. Student's t test or Chi-square test was employed for intergroup comparison depending on data type. Logistic regression analysis was applied to identify the risk factors for CRT in the patients.

Results Among the 2 033 patients, 13.28% (270/2 033) had CRT. Logistic regression analysis showed that history of deep vein thrombosis ($OR=4.778, 95\%CI 1.339 \sim 17.048$), D dimer $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ ($OR=3.951, 95\%CI 1.401 \sim 11.143$), total cholesterol $\geq 6.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ ($OR=3.983, 95\%CI 1.582 \sim 10.026$), body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ($OR=4.433, 95\%CI 1.336 \sim 14.710$), catheter tip located in the subclavicular vein ($OR=3.808, 95\%CI 1.316 \sim 11.016$), concurrent chemoradiotherapy ($OR=5.307, 95\%CI 1.299 \sim 21.678$) and long-term bedridden rest ($OR=4.749, 95\%CI 1.347 \sim 16.748$) were independent risk factors for CRT in elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumors. **Conclusion** After PICC catheterization in elderly patients with gastrointestinal tumors, monitoring and early intervention are necessary for the patients with history of deep vein thrombosis, D-dimer $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$, total cholesterol $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$, BMI $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, catheter tip located in subclavian vein, concurrent chemoradiotherapy and long-term bedridden rest, in order to reduce the risk of CRT.

【Key words】 aged; gastrointestinal tumor; peripherally inserted central catheter; venous thrombosis

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胃肠道肿瘤为常见消化道疾病,初期症状不明显,随着病情进展,患者腹痛腹胀加重,肿物破溃而出则会引起消化道出血,严重者会出现多器官功能衰竭、恶液质,危及患者生命^[1,2]。化疗是治疗胃肠道肿瘤的重要手段,但治疗周期较长,化疗中药物极易损伤血管内皮,在外渗后会引起组织坏死^[3],外周静脉置入中心静脉导管(*peripherally inserted central catheter, PICC*)可将药物输注在血流量较大、流速快的中心静脉中,具有操作简单、维护简单、对日常生活影响相对较小等优点,目前广泛运用于肿瘤患者的静脉治疗,但PICC置管会引起PICC相关性静脉血栓(*catheter related thrombosis, CRT*),增加了非计划拔管率,可能导致化疗和其他支持治疗中断,增加患者的住院时间和费用,造成治疗延长^[4,5]。本研究通过回顾性分析胃肠道肿瘤患者的临床资料,评估携带PICC患者中CRT的发生率及其危险因素,从而采取针对性的预防措施来降低PICC置管相关并发症的发生率。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2015年1月至2023年1月于首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院治疗的2033例老年胃肠道肿瘤患者的临床资料,患者均行PICC置管。纳入标准:(1)符合胃肠道恶性肿瘤相关诊断标准^[6]并经病理诊断确诊;(2)年龄≥60岁;(3)接受PICC置管;(4)均采用FOLFOX方案化疗。排除标准:(1)PICC置管≥1年;(2)没有PICC拔管记录;(3)一般资料不完整。在置管后1个月内检查发现纤维蛋白、红细胞及不等量的血小板和白细胞在静脉内聚集、形成凝块,发生在置管侧肢体及其相关静脉的血栓视为CRT^[7],将出现CRT的患者纳入血栓组(270例),未出现CRT的患者纳入对照组(1763例)。

1.2 数据采集

从电子病历中将下列数据采集:年龄、性别、穿刺次数、置管侧、吸烟史、穿刺部位、使用抗凝药物、高血压病史、糖尿病史、心律失常病史、冠心病史、并发静脉炎、血小板计数、手术史、带管时间、深静脉血栓形成史、D二聚体、总胆固醇、置管次数、体质质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、血管超声检查次数、置管长度、同步放化疗及长期卧床情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据处理。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用logistic回归分析CRT发生的危险因

素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

两组患者深静脉血栓形成史、D二聚体、糖尿病史、总胆固醇、置管次数、BMI、血管超声检查次数、置管长度、同步放化疗及长期卧床情况比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表1)。

2.2 多因素 logistic 回归分析发生 CRT 的危险因素

对单因素分析中有意义的变量按照表2进行赋值。logistic回归分析结果显示,深静脉血栓形成史、D二聚体 $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ 、总胆固醇 $\geq 6.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 、 $\text{BMI} \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 、导管尖端位于锁骨下静脉、同步放化疗及长期卧床是影响老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生CRT的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$;表3)。

3 讨 论

在胃肠道肿瘤患者放化疗治疗中,行PICC置管可减轻对患者内皮功能的刺激,但PICC置管会引起CRT,加重临床治疗难度,因此在临床治疗中加强对胃肠道肿瘤患者PICC置管的监测十分关键。

本研究中CRT发生率为13.28%,因此临床需加强对胃肠道肿瘤患者CRT的监测。logistic回归分析结果显示,深静脉血栓形成史、D二聚体 $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ 、总胆固醇 $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 、 $\text{BMI} \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 、导管尖端位于锁骨下静脉、同步放化疗及长期卧床是影响老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生CRT的独立危险因素,分析原因如下。(1)有深静脉血栓形成史的患者多数存在血液高凝状态或血管内皮功能损伤,体内纤维蛋白含量较高,会诱导血液出现高凝状态,进一步增加CRT发生风险^[8]。(2)D二聚体含量增高可增加机体纤溶活性,亦提示血液出现高凝,增加CRT发生风险^[9,10]。(3)总胆固醇 $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 提示血液黏度过高,极易引起血管狭窄、硬化,增加血栓形成风险^[11]。(4) $\text{BMI} \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$,提示机体存在肥胖,而肥胖会增加导管置入难度,出现反复穿刺的情况,进一步增加CRT的发生风险^[12,13]。(5)导管尖端未能达到上腔静脉,仅能在锁骨下静脉区域留置,导管尖端极易随着血流移动刺激血管内皮,进一步损伤血管内皮,增加CRT发生风险^[14]。(6)同步放化疗治疗会诱导内皮细胞活化,与PICC相关内皮细胞产生协同作用,局部激活凝血系统的级联反应,增加CRT发生风险^[15]。长期卧床患者会因肢体活动性差,血流缓慢,产生涡流而促进血栓形成。

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Control group (n = 1763)	Thrombus group (n = 270)	χ^2/t	P value
Age [n (%)]			2.330	0.127
≥75 years	659 (37.38)	114 (42.22)		
<75 years	1104 (62.62)	156 (57.78)		
Gender [n (%)]			0.080	0.777
Male	1236 (70.11)	187 (69.26)		
Female	527 (29.89)	83 (30.74)		
History of deep vein thrombosis [n (%)]	123 (6.98)	165 (61.11)	564.302	<0.001
D dimer [n (%)]			285.259	<0.001
≥5 mg/L	1428 (81.00)	89 (32.96)		
<5 mg/L	335 (19.00)	181 (67.04)		
Number of puncture [n (%)]			0.026	0.987
1	1410 (79.98)	215 (79.63)		
2	246 (13.95)	38 (14.07)		
3	107 (6.07)	17 (6.30)		
Catheterization side [n (%)]			0.471	0.493
Left limb	1304 (73.96)	205 (75.93)		
Right limb	459 (26.04)	65 (24.07)		
Smoking [n (%)]	856 (48.55)	127 (47.04)	0.216	0.642
Puncture site [n (%)]			0.676	0.411
Upper elbow	698 (39.59)	114 (42.22)		
Lower end of elbow	1065 (60.41)	156 (57.78)		
Diabetes mellitus [n (%)]	1129 (64.04)	155 (57.41)	4.425	0.035
Anticoagulant drugs use [n (%)]	941 (53.37)	139 (51.48)	0.337	0.562
Total cholesterol [n (%)]			4.783	0.029
≥6.7 mmol/L	677 (38.40)	85 (31.48)		
<6.7 mmol/L	1086 (64.60)	185 (68.52)		
Catheterization frequency [n (%)]			30.769	<0.001
≥2 times	1145 (64.95)	128 (47.41)		
<2 times	618 (35.05)	142 (52.59)		
BMI [n (%)]			21.770	<0.001
≥25 kg/m ²	567 (32.16)	49 (18.15)		
<25 kg/m ²	1196 (67.84)	221 (81.85)		
Combined hypertension [n (%)]	436 (24.73)	54 (20.00)	2.864	0.091
Arrhythmia [n (%)]	347 (19.68)	67 (24.81)	3.803	0.051
Coronary heart disease [n (%)]	644 (36.53)	96 (36.56)	0.096	0.757
Complicated phlebitis [n (%)]	699 (39.65)	103 (38.15)	0.221	0.639
Vascular ultrasound examination frequency [n (%)]			19.285	<0.001
≥3 times	617 (35.00)	58 (21.48)		
<3 times	1146 (65.00)	212 (78.52)		
Platelet count ($\times 10^9/L$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	233.54 ± 27.59	231.58 ± 31.55	1.067	0.287
Operation history [n (%)]	433 (24.56)	68 (25.19)	0.049	0.824
Catheter tip in subclavian vein [n (%)]	1184 (67.16)	212 (78.52)	14.045	<0.001
Concurrent chemoradiotherapy [n (%)]	798 (45.26)	71 (26.30)	34.419	<0.001
Catheterization time (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	42.36 ± 7.41	43.17 ± 5.36	1.728	0.084
Bedridden >72 h [n (%)]	617 (34.99)	118 (43.70)	7.689	0.006

BMI: body mass index.

表2 变量赋值方法

Table 2 Variable assignment

Variable	Assignment
History of deep vein thrombosis	Yes = 1; No = 0
D dimer	≥5 mg/L = 1; <5 mg/L = 0
Diabetes mellitus	Yes = 1; No = 0
Total cholesterol	≥6.7 mmol/L = 1; <6.7 mmol/L = 0
Catheterization frequency	≥2 times = 1; <2 times = 0
BMI	≥25 kg/m ² = 1; <25 kg/m ² = 0
Hyperlipidemia	Yes = 1; No = 0
Vascular ultrasound examination frequency	≥3 times = 1; <3 times = 0
Catheter tip in subclavian vein	Yes = 1; No = 0
Concurrent chemoradiotherapy	Yes = 1; No = 0
Bedridden	Yes = 1; No = 0

BMI: body mass index.

表3 多因素 logistic 回归分析患者发生 CRT 的危险因素

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of risk factors of CRT

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95% CI	P value
History of deep vein thrombosis	1.564	0.649	5.807	4.778	1.339–17.048	0.016
D dimer	1.374	0.529	6.746	3.951	1.401–11.143	0.010
Diabetes mellitus	1.289	0.711	3.287	3.629	0.901–14.622	0.071
Total cholesterol	1.382	0.471	8.609	3.983	1.582–10.026	0.004
Catheterization frequency	1.492	0.816	3.343	4.446	0.898–22.007	0.068
BMI	1.489	0.612	5.920	4.433	1.336–14.710	0.015
Vascular ultrasound examination frequency	1.347	0.941	2.049	3.846	0.608–24.321	0.153
Catheter tip in subclavian vein	1.337	0.542	6.085	3.808	1.316–11.016	0.014
Concurrent chemoradiotherapy	1.669	0.718	5.403	5.307	1.299–21.678	0.021
Bedridden	1.558	0.643	5.871	4.749	1.347–16.748	0.016

BMI: body mass index; CRT: catheter related thrombosis.

针对上述危险因素,对策如下。(1)对胃肠道肿瘤患者进行全面术前筛查及早期术后观察,筛选出具有深静脉血栓史、D二聚体 $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ 、总胆固醇 $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 、BMI $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 的患者,发现异常则及时干预,降低CRT发生风险。(2)有静脉血栓者,在治疗过程中适当使用阿司匹林药物,降低血液高凝状态,减少CRT发生风险,且还需加强对静脉血栓史者的健康教育,告知治疗成功病例,缓解患者对血栓的恐惧、不安,提高治疗依从性。(3)对胃肠道肿瘤患者治疗后增强早期锻炼,促进患者身体的恢复和提高免疫功能,从而增强患者对化疗放疗的耐受性,减少治疗相关的不良反应。锻炼可以改善患者的心肺功能和体力,提高身体的耐受力,减少治疗后的疲劳感和虚弱感,有助于患者更好地应对化疗放疗带来的身体负担。(4)化疗时,在药物稀释后采用合适的冲管液,避免药物在管壁结晶、沉淀引起导管堵塞,且在PICC置管中,需避免管道打折、受压、扭曲,降低CRT发生风险。(5)选择较细型号的导管,减少对血管内壁损伤,进一步降低CRT发生风险。

综上所述,深静脉血栓形成史、D二聚体 $\geq 5 \text{ mg/L}$ 、总胆固醇 $\geq 1.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 、BMI $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 、导管尖端位于锁骨下静脉、同步放化疗及长期卧床是影响老年胃肠道肿瘤患者发生CRT的独立危险因素,临床需对上述因素进行干预,降低CRT发生风险。

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