

## · 临床研究 ·

# 股总动脉内膜剥脱术后再狭窄的影响因素

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨股总动脉硬化闭塞症患者行股总动脉内膜剥脱术后发生再狭窄的相关影响因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2011年1月至2019年9月于首都医科大学宣武医院血管外科行股总动脉内膜剥脱术的136例患者为研究对象, 术后下肢动脉超声检查评估股总动脉再狭窄>70%纳入再狭窄组( $n=47$ ), 股总动脉再狭窄≤70%纳入通畅组( $n=89$ )。比较股总动脉通畅组和再狭窄组患者的临床资料, 使用Cox比例风险回归模型探索股总动脉内膜剥脱术后再狭窄的影响因素。采用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较分别采用 $t$ 检验及 $\chi^2$ 检验。**结果** 136例患者术后发生再狭窄47例(34.6%)。股总动脉通畅组和再狭窄组患者合并糖尿病、吸烟情况和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇比较, 差异均有统计学意义[30(63.8%)和35(39.3%), 29(61.7%)和29(32.6%),  $(1.79\pm0.58)$ 和 $(1.54\pm0.46)$  mmol/L, 均 $P<0.05$ ]。2组患者膝下流出道情况比较, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组患者均于术后1d各发生腹股沟血肿1例, 于术后3d各发生局部淋巴漏1例, 给予对症处理后均痊愈。Cox比例风险回归模型分析后显示: 合并糖尿病( $RR=2.339$ , 95%CI 1.273~4.296,  $P=0.006$ )、吸烟史( $RR=1.931$ , 95%CI 1.063~3.507,  $P=0.031$ )及膝下流出道情况( $RR=0.412$ , 95%CI 0.217~0.783,  $P=0.007$ )和股总动脉内膜剥脱术后发生再狭窄独立相关。**结论** 患者合并糖尿病、吸烟史是影响股总动脉内膜剥脱术预后的独立危险因素, 积极处理膝下流出道可能会降低股总动脉内膜剥脱术后再狭窄的发生率。

**【关键词】** 股总动脉内膜剥脱术; 危险因素; 糖尿病; 吸烟; 膝下流出道

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## Influencing factors of restenosis after common femoral artery endarterectomy

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the related factors influencing restenosis after common femoral artery endarterectomy (CFAE) in treatment of arteriosclerosis obliterans at common femoral artery (CFA). **Methods** A total of 136 patients with arteriosclerosis obliterans at CFA who underwent CFAE in our hospital from January 2011 to September 2019 were retrospectively subjected in this study. The patients with restenosis of common femoral artery > 70% were included in the restenosis group ( $n=47$ ), and those of restenosis ≤ 70% in the patency group ( $n=89$ ). The clinical data were compared between the 2 groups. Cox proportional hazards regression model was used to analyze the influencing factor for restenosis after endarterectomy. SPSS statistics 21.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between 2 groups was performed using student's  $t$  test or Chi-square test depending on data type.

**Results** Forty-seven of 136 patients (34.6%) suffered from restenosis. There were significant differences in proportions of diabetes and smoking history and level of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol between the patency group and the restenosis group [30 (63.8%) vs 35 (39.3%), 29 (61.7%) vs 29 (32.6%),  $(1.79\pm0.58)$  vs  $(1.54\pm0.46)$  mmol/L, all  $P<0.05$ ]. Obvious difference was seen in the situation of below-the-knee run-offs between the 2 groups ( $P<0.05$ ). In both groups, 1 case of inguinal hematoma occurred in 1 d after operation and 1 case of local lymphatic leakage occurred in 3 d after operation. All patients were cured after symptomatic treatment. Results of Cox proportional hazard model showed that diabetes mellitus ( $RR=2.339$ , 95%CI 1.273~4.296,  $P=0.006$ ), smoking history ( $RR=1.931$ , 95%CI 1.063~3.507,  $P=0.031$ ) and below-the-knee run-offs ( $RR=0.412$ , 95%CI 0.217~0.783,  $P=0.007$ ) were independently related with restenosis after CFAE. **Conclusion** Comorbidity of diabetes mellitus and smoking history are independent risk factors of restenosis in patients after CFAE. Initiative management of below-the-knee run-offs may reduce the incidence of restenosis.

**【Key words】** common femoral endarterectomy; risk factor; diabetes mellitus; smoking; below-the-knee run-offs

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尽管血管腔内治疗在下肢动脉粥样硬化性疾病中因操作简便及微创的优点得到了广泛应用,但在某些特殊解剖部位如股总动脉(common femoral artery,CFA)处病变的处理上仍存在争议。腔内治疗手段如股总动脉斑块切除、激光消融、药物涂层球囊扩张及自膨支架植入等虽然有文献支持其安全性和有效性,但尚无直接对照研究表明其在一期通畅率和免于靶血管再干预率方面优于传统手术,即股总动脉内膜剥脱术(common femoral artery endarterectomy,CFAE)<sup>[1]</sup>。因此,CFAE自20世纪50年代以来首次报道至今,仍被认为是CFA硬化闭塞性病变的标准治疗方法。同时,以CFAE切口作为手术入路,同期行近端髂动脉或远端股腘动脉腔内治疗,即杂交手术,也是处理多节段复杂下肢动脉病变的常用手段。但CFAE仍存在中远期通畅率较差、有较高的再干预率等问题<sup>[2]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨CFAE术后再狭窄的影响因素,为改善其预后提供思路。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2011年1月至2019年9月于首都医科大学宣武医院血管外科行CFAE手术的136例患者的临床资料。记录患者性别、年龄、体质指数(body mass index,BMI),合并高血压、糖尿病、吸烟史情况,以及纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen,FIB)、甘油三酯(triglyceride,TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol,TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol,HDL-C)及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol,LDL-C)等化验结果。

纳入患者均符合下肢动脉粥样硬化闭塞症的临床诊断标准,且存在CFA狭窄闭塞病变后行CFAE。排除合并严重感染、肝肾功能不全、恶性肿瘤、免疫系统疾病、凝血功能异常及血液病患者。

### 1.2 方法

全部患者均于术后3、6及12个月出现术后下肢间歇性跛行加重甚至静息痛等不适时,复查下肢动脉超声。下肢动脉超声检查结果由专业血管超声科医师进行操作并诊断。通过电话或门诊对患者进行随访,记录患者临床症状体征及CFA再狭窄程度。将CFAE术后区域和CFA近端无病变区收缩期峰值流速比值(peak systolic velocity ratio,PSVR)>2.4定义的再狭窄>70%的患者纳入狭窄组,PSVR≤2.4定义的再狭窄≤70%的患者则纳入通畅组<sup>[3]</sup>。记录再狭窄发生时间,并对通畅组及再狭窄组进行

数据分析。

记录手术侧别、术中同期行髂动脉或股浅动脉支架置入术、同期因股深动脉处存在重度狭窄闭塞病变行股深动脉成形术、缝合股动脉时使用补片(Braun公司,德国)以及术后30 d内并发症情况,以术前CT血管成像(CT angiography, CTA)评估膝下流出道情况,如行CFAE同期行腔内治疗则以术中造影结果评估膝下流出道情况。记录CFAE伤口并发症发生及转归情况。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,使用One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验及Levene's test检验验证正态分布及方差齐性情况,符合正态分布且方差相齐的组间均数采用t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。CFAE术后再狭窄影响因素的单因素分析和多因素分析均采用Cox比例风险回归模型(Enter法)。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 再狭窄组和通畅组患者的临床资料比较

再狭窄组患者47例,通畅组患者89例。2组患者的年龄、性别、合并高血压、BMI、FIB、TG、TCH、HDL-C、手术侧别、同期置入髂动脉支架、同期置入股浅动脉支架、股深动脉成形术及使用补片情况比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );但2组患者合并糖尿病、吸烟情况、LDL-C和膝下流出道比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

CFAE伤口并发症方面,再狭窄组及通畅组于术后1 d各发生腹股沟血肿1例,于术后3 d各发生局部淋巴漏1例,给予对症处理后均痊愈。

### 2.2 CFAE术后再狭窄影响因素的单因素Cox比例风险回归模型

单因素Cox比例风险回归模型结果显示,CFAE术后再狭窄与年龄、性别、合并高血压、BMI、FIB、TG、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、手术侧别、同期置入髂动脉支架、同期置入股浅动脉支架、股深动脉成形术及使用补片情况均无关( $P>0.05$ );而与合并糖尿病、吸烟史及膝下流出道条件相关( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

### 2.3 CFAE术后再狭窄影响因素的多因素Cox比例风险回归模型

结合单因素分析结果,将合并糖尿病、吸烟史及膝下流出道条件纳入多因素Cox比例风险回归模型。结果表明,合并糖尿病、吸烟史和膝下流出道情

况和CFAE术后发生再狭窄独立相关,其中合并糖尿病、吸烟史均是危险因素( $RR>1, P<0.05$ ),而膝

下流出道 $\geq 2$ 为保护因素( $RR<1, P<0.05$ ;表3)。三项危险因素的Kaplan-Meier曲线详见图1~3。

表1 2组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Restenosis group ( $n=47$ )	Patency group ( $n=89$ )	$t/\chi^2$	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	68.51±9.11	68.64±9.60	0.076	0.939
Gender(male/female, n)	38/9	78/11	1.130	0.288
Hypertension[ n(%) ]	23(48.9)	44(49.4)	1.161	0.057
Diabetes mellitus[ n(%) ]	30(63.8)	35(39.3)	12.225	0.000
Smoking[ n(%) ]	29(61.7)	29(32.6)	10.662	0.001
BMI( kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	24.89±2.89	24.54±3.28	0.608	0.544
Fib(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	3.81±1.09	3.56±1.02	1.303	0.195
TG( mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.64±0.63	1.90±1.00	-1.875	0.063
TC( mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	3.73±1.11	3.41±1.15	1.537	0.127
HDL-C( mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.35±0.34	1.31±0.30	0.610	0.543
LDL-C( mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.79±0.58	1.54±0.46	2.660	0.009
Side(left/right, n)	28/19	54(60.7)	0.016	0.901
Patch[ n(%) ]	21(44.7)	42(47.2)	0.078	0.780
Profound angioplasty[ n(%) ]	28(59.6)	54(60.7)	0.016	0.901
Iliac stenting[ n(%) ]	13(27.7)	24(27.0)	0.007	0.931
SFA stenting[ n(%) ]	23(48.9)	52(58.4)	0.868	0.351
Below-the-knee run-offs (≤1/≥2, n)	34/13	42/47	7.891	0.005

BMI: body mass index; Fib: fibrinogen; TG: triglyceride; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SFA: superficial femoral artery.

表2 CFAE术后再狭窄影响因素的单因素 Cox 比例风险回归模型分析

Table 2 Single factor Cox proportional hazards regression model results of influencing factors of restenosis after CFAE

Factor	B	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	RR	95%CI	P value
Age	-0.017	0.019	0.849	0.983	0.947~1.020	0.357
Gender	0.113	0.424	0.071	1.119	0.488~2.569	0.790
Hypertension	0.580	0.353	2.692	1.786	0.893~3.569	0.101
Diabetes mellitus	1.127	0.370	9.300	3.088	1.496~6.373	0.002
Smoking	0.708	0.346	4.180	2.030	1.030~4.003	0.041
BMI	0.236	0.144	2.693	1.267	0.955~1.680	0.101
Fib	-0.046	0.057	0.662	0.955	0.854~1.068	0.416
TG	-0.344	0.226	2.327	0.709	0.455~1.103	0.127
TC	0.226	0.162	1.953	1.253	0.913~1.720	0.162
HDL-C	-0.045	0.540	0.007	0.956	0.331~2.757	0.933
LDL-C	0.275	0.339	0.657	1.316	0.677~2.557	0.418
Side(right)	0.258	0.347	0.555	1.295	0.656~2.556	0.456
Patch	-0.048	0.537	0.008	0.953	0.333~2.729	0.928
Profound angioplasty	-0.177	0.459	0.150	0.837	0.341~2.058	0.699
Iliac stenting	-0.069	0.364	0.036	0.934	0.458~1.904	0.850
SFA stenting	0.299	0.335	0.798	1.348	0.700~2.598	0.372
Below-the-knee run-offs(≥2)	-0.942	0.397	5.633	2.416	0.179~0.849	0.018

CFAE: common femoral artery endarterectomy; BMI: body mass index; Fib: fibrinogen; TG: triglyceride; TC: total cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SFA: superficial femoral artery.

表3 CFAE术后再狭窄影响因素的多因素 Cox 比例风险回归模型结果

Table 3 Results of multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression model for influencing factors of restenosis after CFAE

Factor	B	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	RR	95%CI	P value
Diabetes mellitus	0.850	0.310	7.497	2.339	1.273~4.296	0.006
Smoking	0.658	0.305	4.662	1.931	1.063~3.507	0.031
Below-the-knee run-offs(≥2)	-0.886	0.327	7.319	0.412	0.217~0.783	0.007

CFAE: common femoral artery endarterectomy.

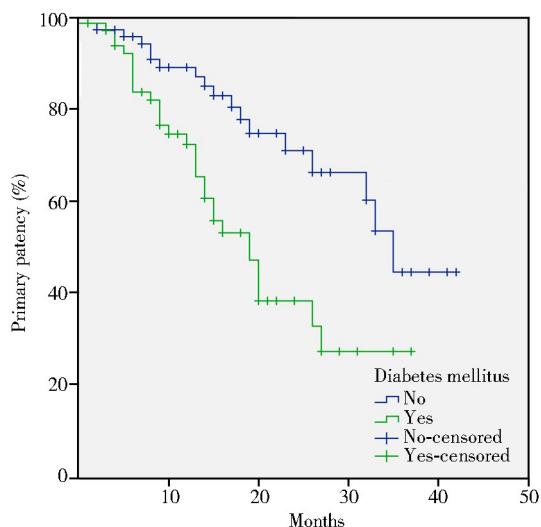


图1 合并糖尿病和未合并糖尿病患者的生存曲线

Figure 1 Survival curve of patients with or without diabetes mellitus

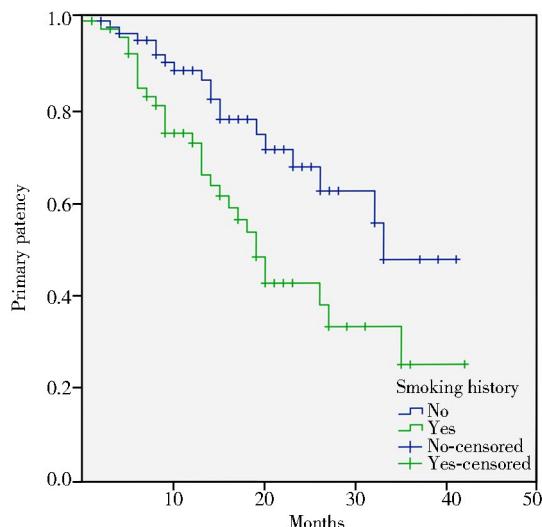


图2 吸烟和无吸烟史患者的生存曲线

Figure 2 Survival curve of patients with or without smoking history

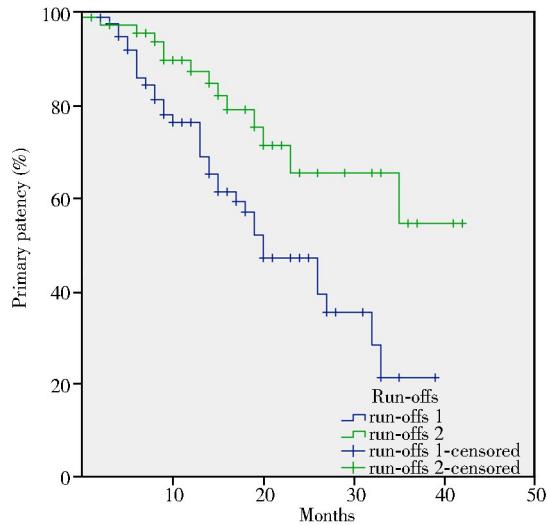


图3 不同膝下流出道条件下患者的生存曲线

Figure 3 Survival curve of patients with different below-the-knee run-offs

### 3 讨 论

CFA 因走行于走路活动的关节处,且该处病变多为弥漫性、钙化性病变,因此植入支架易发生折断,通畅率低,甚至发生急性动脉血栓形成<sup>[4]</sup>。近年来,尽管腔内治疗器械耗材如药物涂层球囊、斑块旋切装置以及激光消融导管在 CFA 病变处得到了更多的应用,但尚无证据表明腔内治疗在一期通畅率和免于靶血管再干预率方面优于传统的 CFAE 手术<sup>[1]</sup>。因此,传统的 CFAE 仍有其应用价值,可以去除管腔内的顽固动脉硬化病变。也可同期行股深动脉成形术作为流出道,对改善缺血症状、保肢和降低截肢平面也有着重要的意义<sup>[5]</sup>。同时,以 CFAE 术

后 CFA 作为入路,行近端髂动脉或远端股胭动脉腔内治疗,可以同期处理多节段复杂下肢动脉病变,即杂交手术。杂交手术在三种情况下优势明显:首先,当病变累及 CFA 及以下分叉处,同期行 CFAE 避免在膝关节区域处植入支架;其次,如患者血管病变复杂,无法通过单纯腔内治疗完成血管开通,且合并疾病多无法耐受传统开放手术的情况下,杂交手术可最大程度上降低手术创伤及围手术期并发症;另外,如血管闭塞考虑血栓性病变,可通过 CFA 切开的方式将血栓取出,降低后续腔内治疗的难度。国外文献报道,在长期通畅率和保肢率方面,杂交手术不劣于人工血管旁路移植手术<sup>[6]</sup>。

本组多因素分析结果表明,同期行髂动脉或浅动脉支架置入术、同期行股深动脉成形术及使用补片均不是 CFAE 术后再狭窄的影响因素。文献报道,CFAE 围手术期死亡率低,心脑血管和肾功能衰竭并发症相对少见<sup>[7]</sup>,最主要的并发症为伤口局部并发症,包括腹股沟淋巴瘘、腹股沟血肿及伤口感染等导致的伤口延迟愈合<sup>[8]</sup>。避免此类并发症的关键是术中操作仔细,增粗的淋巴管一定要严密结扎,出血点精细止血,伤口及时观察换药,围手术期合理应用抗生素等。本研究 136 例患者中,2 例于术后 1 d 发生了腹股沟血肿,2 例于术后 3 d 发生局部淋巴漏,给予对症处理后均痊愈。

以往文献<sup>[9]</sup>报道,近 1/3 的患者因 CFAE 术后再狭窄或闭塞再次出现临床症状甚至再次入院二次干预,尤其是术后 7~18 个月是发生再狭窄的高峰期,与本研究纳入的病例再狭窄率 34.7% (47/136) 相接近。再狭窄发生的机制主要包括血管内皮细胞损伤、平滑肌细胞增殖及迁移、血管重塑、血栓形成及弹性

回缩等因素<sup>[10]</sup>。但该术式在保肢率方面的作用仍得到了广泛肯定。我中心前期发表文章提示:103例患者CFAE术后发生再狭窄为36例(35.0%),与通畅组比较,再狭窄组患者合并糖尿病的比例高、吸烟率高、LDL-C水平高;Cox比例风险回归模型结果表明:合并糖尿病和LDL-C均是CFAE后再狭窄的危险因素<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究纳入包含近期更新病例,且纳入了膝下流出道情况后再次使用Cox比例风险回归模型,结果表明患者合并糖尿病、吸烟史以及膝下流出道条件与CFAE术后再狭窄独立相关。

吸烟和糖尿病与下肢动脉腔内治疗再狭窄独立相关,这一结果与以往报道结果相近且已得到广泛认同<sup>[12]</sup>。吸烟对血管疾病的影响机制主要包括:引起心律失常、血流动力学改变及血液凝固性增强;尼古丁导致心率及血压升高;导致动脉粥样硬化的脂类高表达,血管内皮损伤;还与其他危险因素协同作用增加局部缺血性症状<sup>[13]</sup>。糖尿病患者行下肢动脉腔内治疗易发生再狭窄的原因包括:血糖升高导致动脉粥样硬化范围更广泛,多节段狭窄闭塞使外周组织血液供应更差;糖尿病患者血管壁弹性降低,常伴多发、不稳定钙化斑块,易出现斑块破裂、血栓形成<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,糖尿病患者行血管重建后再狭窄率显著高于非糖尿病患者。但远端膝下流出道通畅情况是否影响股腘动脉支架通畅仍存在一定争议。Gur等<sup>[15]</sup>报道膝下良好的流出道情况并不能提高股腘动脉支架通畅率,仅能提高支架内再狭窄后再次行血管重建的成功率。而目前主流的观点认为,膝下流出道通畅情况是影响股腘动脉支架通畅性的独立危险因素<sup>[16,17]</sup>。类似的结论在本研究中同样得到了证实,提示更好的膝下流出道条件或术中积极处理膝下流出道能够提高股腘动脉腔内治疗(包括股总动脉内膜剥脱术)的通畅率。

本研究尚有以下不足:首先,本研究不是意向性治疗分析,主要是初步探讨影响CFAE术后再狭窄的危险因素;其次,这是一项回顾性研究,患者入组以及治疗方式上并没有随机化;最后,仍需要更大样本量的积累来减少抽样误差的影响。

综上,患者合并糖尿病、吸烟史是影响股总动脉内膜剥脱术预后的独立危险因素,积极处理膝下流出道可能会降低股总动脉内膜剥脱术后再狭窄的发生率。

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