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Hybrid 技术治疗冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄的临床疗效及安全性研究

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【摘要】目的 回顾性分析颈动脉支架术(CAS)和冠状动脉旁路移植术(CABG)同期或分期 Hybrid 技术治疗冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄的临床疗效及安全性。**方法** 入选 2008 年 7 月至 2014 年 9 月期间中国医学科学院阜外医院成人心脏外科收治的同期或分期实施 CAS 和 CABG 的冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄患者 274 例, 依据两种手术是否同期实施分为两组: 同期手术组(间隔≤7 d, n=35)和分期手术组(间隔>7 d, n=239)。对两组患者的临床资料及预后进行比较分析。**结果** 与同期手术组相比, 分期手术组患者的搭桥数量、颈动脉支架植入个数以及肾动脉支架植入个数显著增加, 而呼吸机辅助时间显著减少, 差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。中位随访时间为 45.6(28.1~65.4)个月, 随访期间仅 1 例患者发生脑卒中而死亡。两组患者围手术期不良事件发生率间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。截至随访终期, Cox 模型分析结果显示, 是否同期手术与患者复合终点事件发生率无明显相关性($OR=0.679, 95\% CI: 0.12 \sim 3.72; P=0.66$)。**结论** CAS 联合 CABG 是治疗冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄的一种安全、有效的微创策略。

【关键词】 冠状动脉旁路移植术; 颈动脉支架植入术; 颈动脉狭窄; 脑卒中

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Clinical efficiency and safety of hybrid revascularization for treatment of coronary artery disease in patients with concomitant severe carotid artery stenosis
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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the clinical efficiency and safety of hybrid revascularization, carotid artery stenting (CAS) with simultaneous or staging coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), for the patients with coronary artery disease and concomitant severe carotid artery stenosis. **Methods** From July 2008 to September 2014, a total of 274 patients with coronary artery disease and concomitant severe carotid artery stenosis who underwent CAS and CABG at the same time or within next 7 days (simultaneous operation group, n=35) or with an interval of more than 7 days (staging operation group, n=239) were recruited in this retrospective single-center study. Their clinical data and prognosis were compared and retrospectively analyzed. **Results** The average numbers of bypass grafts, implanted stents in the stenotic inner carotid artery and in the renal artery were significantly larger, but the duration of mechanical ventilation was obviously shorter in the staging than in the simultaneous operation groups ($P<0.05$). During the median follow-up for 45.6 months (ranging from 28.1 to 65.4 months), only 1 patient died after stroke. There was no significant difference in the incidences of peri-operative adverse events between the 2 groups ($P>0.05$). Till the end of follow-up, Cox model analysis showed that whether simultaneous surgery or not had no obvious correlation with the incidences of composite endpoints ($OR=0.679, 95\% CI: 0.12 \sim 3.72; P=0.66$). **Conclusion** CAS combined with CABG is a safe and effective micro-invasive measure for the patients with coexisting coronary artery disease and severe carotid artery stenosis.

[Key words] coronary artery bypass grafting; carotid artery stenting; carotid stenosis; stroke

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脑卒中是导致冠状动脉旁路移植术 (coronary artery bypass grafting, CABG) 围手术期死亡的主要原因之一, 而颈动脉严重狭窄是 CABG 患者围手术期脑卒中的重要危险因素^[1,2]。随着我国人口老龄化的加剧和 CABG 的快速普及, 合并颈动脉狭窄的 CABG 患者日益增加, 如何正确处理此类患者逐渐成为心脏外科的热点问题。本文回顾性分析中国医学科学院阜外医院成人心脏外科采用颈动脉支架置入术 (carotid artery stenting, CAS) 和 CABG 同期或分期 Hybrid 技术治疗冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄的临床经验, 现总结报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选 2008 年 7 月至 2014 年 9 月期间我院收治的同期或分期实施 CAS 和 CABG 的冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄患者 274 例, 其中男性 214 例, 女性 60 例, 年龄 46~83 (65.8 ± 7.3) 岁。CABG 手术指征: 符合 2004 年美国新修订的 CABG 指南中的 I 类适应证。CAS 手术指征: (1) 症状性颈动脉狭窄者, 颈动脉管腔直径减少 > 50%; (2) 无症状性颈动脉狭窄者, 颈动脉管腔直径减少 > 80%; (3) 颈动脉解剖适合行 CAS 者。其中心脏停跳 CABG 者 169 例, 非停跳 CABG 者 105 例。依据两种手术是否同期实施分为两组: 同期手术组 (间隔 ≤ 7 d, n = 35) 和分期手术组 (间隔 > 7 d, n = 239)。分期手术组患者 CAS 与 CABG 间隔时间为 (13.1 ± 7.3) d。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 CAS 同期手术组术前常规使用阿司匹林 (100 mg/d); 分期手术组术前 3 d 常规使用氯吡格雷 (75 mg/d) 和阿司匹林 (100 mg/d)。合并高血压患者适当减少降压药物使用剂量, 将血压约维持在 140/90 mmHg。手术由同一组经验丰富的介入医师在杂交手术室完成^[3]: 麻醉成功后局部消毒行股动

脉穿刺, 经动脉鞘管注射肝素 (1 mg/kg) 抗凝, 行主动脉弓以上的动脉及全脑血管造影, 明确病变部位、范围、程度及全脑循环情况, 拟定治疗方案; 于病变处置入颈动脉支架, 常规使用远端保护装置。CAS 技术成功的定义为支架成功张开, 造影确定介入治疗血管管腔残余狭窄 < 30%。所有患者在术前、术中和术后即刻的状况均由术者进行评估。

1.2.2 CABG 全部病例均于 CAS 后在体外循环或非体外循环下同期或分期行 CABG。常规将左乳内动脉作为冠状动脉前降支桥血管, 大隐静脉作为其他靶血管的旁路移植材料。如拟于 CAS 后 7 d 内实施, 则停用阿司匹林和氯吡格雷, 皮下注射低分子肝素至 CABG 前 12 h; 如拟于 CAS 后 7 d 后实施, 则继续使用阿司匹林和氯吡格雷, 在拟行 CABG 前 5 d 停用, 改为皮下注射低分子肝素至 CABG 前 12 h。术后当天, 胸液量连续 3 h < 50 mL/h 时, 常规静脉注射肝素 2 次 (20 mg/次), 间隔 6 h。术后 24 h, 如果确定胸腔引流管已无活动性出血, 则继续服用阿司匹林和氯吡格雷, 如无明显出血症状, 氯吡格雷一般服用至术后 ≥ 6 个月。

1.3 随访和终点事件的定义

由我院随访组门诊或电话进行随访。终点事件定义为脑卒中、死亡和心肌梗死。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS16.0 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。计数资料以百分率表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用 Cox 模型进行相关性分析。P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料

同期手术组中左主干病变者显著多于分期手术组 ($P < 0.05$; 表 1)。

表 1 基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

| Item | Synchronous operation group (n = 35) | Staging operation group (n = 239) | P value |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 67.9 ± 7.0 | 65.5 ± 7.3 | 0.07 |
| Male [n (%)] | 31 (88.6) | 184 (77.0) | 0.18 |
| Hypertension [n (%)] | 25 (71.4) | 186 (77.8) | 0.39 |
| Diabetes mellitus [n (%)] | 13 (37.1) | 85 (35.6) | 0.85 |
| Hypercholesterolemia [n (%)] | 21 (60.0) | 157 (65.7) | 0.57 |
| Smoker [n (%)] | 20 (57.1) | 127 (53.1) | 0.72 |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 58.2 ± 9.9 | 59.0 ± 8.8 | 0.65 |
| 3-vessel coronary artery disease [n (%)] | 5 (14.3) | 26 (10.9) | 0.46 |
| Left main coronary artery disease [n (%)] | 12 (34.3) | 59 (24.7) | <0.01 |

2.2 两组患者围手术期资料比较

与同期手术组相比,分期手术组患者的搭桥数量、颈动脉支架植入个数以及肾动脉支架植入个数显著增加,而呼吸机辅助时间显著减少,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

2.3 随访

两组患者均完成随访,中位随访时间为45.6(28.1~65.4)个月,随访期间仅1例患者发生脑卒中而死亡。

2.4 两组患者不良事件发生率比较

两组患者围手术期不良事件发生率间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表3)。随访终期,采用Cox模型进行分析,结果显示,是否同期手术与患者复合终点事件发生率无明显相关性($OR = 0.679$, 95% CI: 0.12~3.72; $P = 0.66$)。

3 讨论

脑卒中是CABG后的严重并发症之一,围手术期发生脑卒中预后极差,死亡率约高达50%。颈动脉严重狭窄是CABG患者围手术期脑卒中的重要危险因素,也是可干预的危险因素之一。在合并颈动脉严重狭窄的患者中,脑卒中发生率高达3%~11%,并且与颈动脉狭窄的程度呈正相关^[4]。因此,积极处理CABG患者的颈动脉严重狭窄问题越来越受到关注。

CAS是近年来治疗颈动脉狭窄的有效手段^[5,6]。2011年美国心脏病学会与美国心脏协会对CABG的指南中推荐:合并短暂性脑缺血发作(transient ischemic attack, TIA)或脑梗死、颈动脉狭窄5%~99%的患者可考虑颈动脉再血管化和CABG联合实施;手术时机和顺序视患者最重要的心、脑症状而定(C级证据, IIa级推荐)^[1]。2011年美国脑卒中协会/美国心脏病学会基金会/美国心脏协会等多学会颈动脉再血管化指南推荐:颈动脉狭窄>80%、合并6个月内TIA或同侧视网膜/脑梗死患者考虑颈动脉再血管化与CABG同期或分期实施(C级证据, I级推荐)^[7]。2014年欧洲心脏病协会心肌再血管化指南推荐:男性,6个月内TIA或脑梗死、颈动脉狭窄50%~69%或无症状、双侧颈动脉狭窄70%~99%或单侧颈动脉狭窄70%~99%+对侧颈动脉闭塞,需考虑颈动脉再血管化和CABG联合(C级证据, IIb级推荐)^[8]。在本研究中,不仅将症状性颈动脉狭窄和颈动脉管腔直径减少>50%纳入指征,同时将无症状性颈动脉狭窄和颈动脉管腔直径减少>80%也作为干预指征。274例患者回顾性分析发现,围手术期脑卒中事件发生率为2.6%,死亡、脑卒中和心肌梗死联合终点事件发生率为3.6%,随访期内仅1例患者发生脑卒中而死亡。该研究结果明显优于国外同类报道。Naylor等^[9]对1999~2008年11项CAS+CABG临

表2 两组患者围手术期资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative data between two groups

| Item | Synchronous operation group ($n = 35$) | Staging operation group ($n = 239$) | P value |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| On-pump CABG [$n(\%)$] | 15(42.9) | 90(37.7) | 0.58 |
| Number of bypass graft($\bar{x} \pm s$) | 3.06 ± 0.59 | 3.32 ± 0.70 | 0.03 |
| CABG + valve surgery [$n(\%)$] | 2(5.7) | 11(4.6) | 0.67 |
| Carotid artery stent($n, \bar{x} \pm s$) | 1.03 ± 0.17 | 1.26 ± 0.48 | 0.01 |
| Renal artery stent($n, \bar{x} \pm s$) | 0.06 ± 0.24 | 0.23 ± 0.48 | 0.03 |
| Vertebral artery stent($n, \bar{x} \pm s$) | 0.03 ± 0.17 | 0.11 ± 0.33 | 0.15 |
| Subclavian artery stent($n, \bar{x} \pm s$) | 0.03 ± 0.17 | 0.10 ± 0.31 | 0.15 |
| Iliac artery stent($n, \bar{x} \pm s$) | 0.00 ± 0.00 | 0.04 ± 0.20 | 0.22 |
| Mechanical ventilation duration(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 23.97 ± 19.02 | 17.10 ± 9.77 | <0.01 |
| Bleeding [$n(\%)$] | 1(2.9) | 4(1.7) | 0.50 |
| IABP [$n(\%)$] | 1(2.9) | 0(0.0) | 0.09 |

CABG: coronary artery bypass graft; IABP: intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation

表3 两组患者围术期不良事件发生率比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative adverse events between two groups

[$n(\%)$]

| Adverse event | Synchronous operation group ($n = 35$) | Staging operation group ($n = 239$) | P value |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Stroke | 2(5.7) | 5(2.1) | 0.22 |
| Myocardial infarction | 0(0.0) | 2(0.8) | 0.99 |
| Death | 0(0.0) | 3(1.3) | 0.99 |

床研究的荟萃分析发现,760例患者术后30 d内围手术期脑卒中事件发生率为4.2%,而死亡、脑卒中和心肌梗死联合终点事件发生率为9.4%;一项囊括2005~2015年23项CAS+CABG临床研究的荟萃分析发现,873例患者术后30 d死亡、脑卒中和心肌梗死联合终点事件发生率为8.5%^[10]。这与我中心近年来经验的积累、团队水平的提高以及先进技术(如CAS远端保护装置)的临床应用密切相关。

随着CAS技术的推广,合并颈动脉狭窄的CABG患者CAS时机问题备受国内外同行关注^[11,12]。在本研究中,35例CABG患者同期实施了CAS,主要指征包括:合并冠状动脉左主干病变或不稳定型心绞痛;合并双侧严重颈动脉狭窄或同时有颈动脉、肾动脉、锁骨下动脉、股动脉等严重狭窄;既往有心肌梗死病史、心功能不全、脑缺血症状的颈动脉狭窄患者。与分期手术组患者相比,同期手术组患者的总体结局相类似,联合终点事件发生率较高(5.7% vs 3.3%),但差异尚无统计学意义。同时,考虑同期CAS抗凝策略有可能增加外科手术出血的风险,我们更倾向于CAS和CABG分期实施。

我们的研究结果提示:CABG同期或分期实施CAS的Hybrid技术为冠心病合并严重颈动脉狭窄患者提供了一种安全有效、临床效果满意的微创治疗策略。但由于本研究属回顾性研究,样本量有限,远期效果还需进一步观察。

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