

经桡动脉途径介入术后的桡动脉作为桥血管 用于冠状动脉搭桥术可行性分析

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[关键词] 经桡动脉途径介入术; 桡动脉; 冠状动脉搭桥术; 通畅率; 桥血管

[摘要] **目的** 评估经桡动脉途径介入术后的桡动脉作为桥血管应用于冠状动脉搭桥术(CABG)的可行性。**方法** 回顾性分析 168 例应用桡动脉作为桥血管行 CABG 术患者的临床资料。根据使用是否经桡动脉途径介入术后的桡动脉作为桥血管,将 168 例患者分为介入组(76 例)、非介入组(92 例),比较两组患者的随访结果。**结果** 两组患者临床资料比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。与介入组比较,非介入组桡动脉桥血管通畅率显著增高,心肌缺血事件发生率显著降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组术侧前臂切口感染、拇指麻木、筋膜室综合征等桡动脉获取相关并发症发生率无显著差异($P>0.05$)。**结论** 选择非经桡动脉途径介入术后的桡动脉作为桥血管可提高桥血管通畅率并改善 CABG 术的临床效果。

[中图分类号] R654

[文献标识码] A

Feasibility analysis of radial artery as bridging vessel for coronary artery bypass grafting after transradial artery intervention

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[KEY WORDS] Transradial artery intervention; Radial artery; Coronary artery bypass grafting; Patency rate; Bridging vessel

[ABSTRACT] **Aim** To evaluate the feasibility of using radial artery as a bridging vessel for coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) after transradial artery intervention. **Methods** The clinical data of 168 patients with the use of radial artery as a bridging vessel for CABG were reviewed retrospectively. According to whether or not using radial artery as bridging vessel after transradial artery intervention, 168 patients were divided into intervention group (76 cases) and non-intervention group (92 cases). The follow-up results were compared between the two groups. **Results** There was no statistical difference in the clinical data between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Compared with the intervention group, the vascular patency rate of radial artery bridge was significantly increased and the incidence of myocardial ischemia was significantly reduced in the non-intervention group; The differences were statistically significant between the two groups ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of related complications of radial artery acquired in the two groups, such as operative side forearm incision infection, thumb numbness, osteofascial compartment syndrome, and so on ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** It is possible to improve the patency of bridging vessel and improve the clinical effect of CABG by selecting the radial artery as a bridging vessel without transradial artery intervention.

桡动脉因其较大隐静脉高的远期通畅率,作为乳内动脉之外的重要动脉桥血管材料应用于冠状动脉

搭桥(coronary artery bypass grafting,CABG)中逐渐增多^[1-3];另一方面,经桡动脉途径较经股动脉途径血管

[收稿日期] 2017-07-31

[修回日期] 2017-10-17

[基金项目] 国家临床重点专科建设项目经费资助(2011);河南省科技发展计划项目(132102310190)

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造影及介入治疗低的严重出血事件发生率等并发症而广泛应用于临床^[4-6]。然而,经桡动脉途径介入操作对原位桡动脉产生组织形态学和功能损害^[7],将该桡动脉作为桥血管应用于 CABG 是否影响其通畅率和临床效果,国内缺乏相关研究证据。本研究就经桡动脉途径介入操作后的桡动脉作为桥血管应用于 CABG 的可行性做一回顾性研究。本研究经过医院伦理委员会同意,所有入选患者知情同意。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

2010年1月至2016年6月在河南省人民医院以桡动脉作为桥血管之一接受 CABG 的患者 248 例,排除术前肾功能不全(血清肌酐 $>130 \mu\text{mol/L}$)、合并室壁瘤、体外循环下 CABG 及术中中转体外循环下 CABG 者。将随访资料完整的 168 例患者根据所用桡动脉桥血管是否既往行经桡动脉途径的介入操作分为介入组 76 例,非介入组 92 例。

1.2 桡动脉获取

桡动脉均由高年资主治医师及以上医师获取,首选非优势侧前臂,行术侧前臂改良 Allen 试验($<10 \text{ s}$ 为阴性),并行超声评估,排除桡动脉硬化、钙化、管腔狭窄等情况,且确认手掌弓动脉通畅后方可获取;尽量避免任何器械直接接触桡动脉,防止桡动脉痉挛,减少电刀使用,防止热损伤,并将桡动脉连同伴行静脉和部分脂肪组织一并游离,用无创血管夹暂时夹闭桡动脉中段,阻断其血流,观察手掌颜色变化,再次确认尺动脉对前臂供血良好;用特制无创针头向腔内注入肝素化罂粟碱液,并将此桡动脉置于其中备用。

1.3 冠状动脉搭桥术

均采用非体外循环下 CABG,半量肝素化(1.5 mg/kg),保持活化凝血时间 $250 \sim 300 \text{ s}$;选择在冠状动脉病变远端管腔内径 $>1.5 \text{ mm}$ 处进行吻合,所有患者均行左乳内动脉与前降支吻合,桡动脉吻合至狭窄程度 $>70\%$ 的左冠状动脉系统或狭窄程度 $>90\%$ 的右冠状动脉系统,必要时大隐静脉作为第 3 支桥血管,完成吻合后应充分排气后打结;序贯桥侧侧吻合时,桥血管的纵形切口长度不超过其血管的直径;吻合完毕检查各桥血管走形自然,无张力或扭曲,各吻合口无漏血;用鱼精蛋白按 $1 \sim 1.5:1$ 的比例中和肝素,调整活化凝血时间 $\leq 130 \text{ s}$,彻底止血;于左侧心包近心尖处“T”型开窗引流,再次止血,逐层关胸。

1.4 随访

对所有患者行 CABG 术后二级预防用药,合并糖尿病患者糖化血红蛋白目标值控制在 7% 以下,观察术侧前臂切口感染、拇指麻木及骨筋膜室综合征等桡动脉获取相关并发症及再发心绞痛症状、心电图提示 ST 段水平或下斜型压低 $\geq 1 \text{ mm}$ 伴或不伴 T 波倒置、超声提示局限性室壁运动异常、心肌酶学异常等术后再发心肌缺血事件。评估桥血管通畅性采用冠状动脉 CT 血管造影检查,结果判读采用 Fitzgibbon 分级: A 级:通畅或狭窄 $<50\%$,血流通过良好; B 级:狭窄 $\geq 50\%$ 但未闭塞,尚有血流通过; O 级:闭塞,完全或几乎无血流通过,其中 A 级视为桥血管通畅。

1.5 统计学分析

应用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行统计分析。计数资料以构成比($\%$)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验(若四格表任一格理论频数 $1 \leq T < 5$,则采用 Fisher 精确检验);计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床资料比较

介入组与非介入组两组患者一般资料比较,年龄、性别、糖尿病、高血压及高脂血症合并症、吸烟史、体重指数、既往心肌梗死病史、既往经皮冠状动脉介入术(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)史、射血分数、靶血管病变、远端吻合口数差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表 1)。

表 1. 两组临床资料比较

Table 1. Comparison of clinical data between the two groups

| 项 目 | 介入组 ($n=76$) | 非介入组 ($n=92$) | P 值 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 年龄(岁) | 54.6 ± 9.1 | 52.8 ± 11.5 | 0.11 |
| 男性[例(%)] | 62(81.6) | 76(82.6) | 0.86 |
| 糖尿病[例(%)] | 47(61.8) | 58(63.0) | 0.98 |
| 高血压[例(%)] | 51(67.1) | 59(64.1) | 0.08 |
| 高脂血症[例(%)] | 56(73.7) | 61(66.3) | 0.30 |
| 吸烟史[例(%)] | 48(63.2) | 69(75.0) | 0.09 |
| 体重指数(kg/m^2) | 22.3 ± 2.6 | 23.4 ± 3.0 | 0.12 |
| 既往心肌梗死[例(%)] | 28(36.8) | 32(34.8) | 0.78 |
| 既往 PCI[例(%)] | 45(59.2) | 48(52.2) | 0.36 |
| 射血分数(%) | 58 ± 11 | 56 ± 13 | 0.18 |
| 左主干病变[例(%)] | 25(32.9) | 31(33.7) | 0.91 |
| 3 支血管病变[例(%)] | 58(76.3) | 67(72.8) | 0.60 |
| 远端吻合口数(个) | 3.29 ± 0.82 | 3.18 ± 0.88 | 0.14 |

2.2 桡动脉桥血管通畅率比较

桡动脉桥血管近期(1年内)、中期(1~5年)、远期(5年以上)通畅率,非介入组均较介入组高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

表 2. 两组桡动脉桥血管通畅率比较[例(%)]

Table 2. Comparison of patency rate of radial artery bridge in the two groups [case(%)]

| 时 间 | 介入组(n=76) | 非介入组(n=92) | P 值 |
|-------|-----------|------------|------|
| 1 年内 | 64(84.2) | 88(95.6) | 0.01 |
| 1~5 年 | 58(76.3) | 84(91.3) | 0.01 |
| 5 年以上 | 51(67.1) | 80(86.9) | 0.00 |

2.3 桡动脉获取相关并发症及术后心肌缺血事件情况

与介入组比较,非介入组的前臂切口感染、拇指麻木、骨筋膜室综合征等桡动脉获取相关并发症发生率均无统计学差异($P>0.05$;表3),但 CABG 术后心肌缺血事件发生率介入组显著高于非介入组($P<0.05$;表3)。

表 3. 两组桡动脉获取相关并发症及 CABG 术后心肌缺血事件发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 3. Comparison of related complications of radial artery acquired and incidence of myocardial ischemia after CABG in the two groups [case(%)]

| 项 目 | 介入组(n=76) | 非介入组(n=92) | P 值 |
|---------|-----------|------------|------|
| 前臂切口感染 | 1(1.3) | 0(0.0) | 0.83 |
| 拇指麻木 | 3(3.9) | 4(4.3) | 0.61 |
| 骨筋膜室综合征 | 0(0.0) | 1(1.1) | 0.55 |
| 心肌缺血事件 | 8(10.5) | 2(2.1) | 0.02 |

3 讨 论

2014 年欧洲心脏病协会(ESC)和欧洲心胸外科协会(EACTS)关于心肌再血管化指南指出:对于预期寿命较长的冠心病患者应当优先考虑全动脉化冠状动脉血运重建(B 级证据)^[8]。桡动脉长度及管腔内径合适(中国人桡动脉长度 18.50 ± 2.85 cm,远端内径 2.45 ± 0.32 mm),容易获取,特别是对长期糖尿病、双侧大隐静脉曲张的年轻患者,桡动脉已成为临床常用的动脉桥血管材料^[9-10]。大量研究表明桡动脉远期通畅率及患者术后生存率较大隐静脉高,其作为动脉桥血管应用于 CABG 逐渐增加^[11-13]。同时,经桡动脉途径也逐渐取代经股动脉

途径的介入手术。然而,文献报道经桡动脉途径介入操作后桡动脉闭塞的发生率为 1%~10%^[14-16]。

既往关于桡动脉桥血管通畅率的研究均未说明所用桡动脉是否曾接受过经桡动脉途径介入操作^[17-18]。本研究桡动脉总的通畅率与以往报道^[19]无明显差异,然而非介入组近、中、远期通畅率均较介入组显著增高,两组桡动脉获取相关并发症无显著差异,这为桡动脉特别是未接受介入操作的桡动脉作为动脉桥血管用于 CABG 术以获得更高的桥血管通畅率和更好的临床效果提供了有力证据。

桡动脉用作 CABG 术的桥血管材料,我们有以下建议:(1)对于 GRACE 评分较高的患者进行多学科会诊,以兼顾介入操作入路的选择与行 CABG 且需要桡动脉作为桥血管的可能性,特别对于年轻患者(一般年龄小于 50 岁),若无禁忌症,建议优先选择经股动脉途径行冠状动脉造影或支架置入术;(2)无其他桥血管可供选择(双侧大隐静脉曲张、胰岛素依赖的糖尿病、二次 CABG 手术等)时,应用介入操作后的桡动脉作为桥血管应舍弃穿刺点以远部分,且如果条件允许,尽量在介入操作 4 周后获取桡动脉,因 4 周后闭塞桡动脉可自发再通^[20];(3)经桡动脉途径介入操作尽量选择直径型号较小的鞘管(鞘管-桡动脉内径比小于 1),介入操作后使用维拉帕米联合硝酸甘油预防桡动脉痉挛等以减小桡动脉内膜损伤及闭塞风险;(4)获取桡动脉前进行 Allen 试验、超声检查至关重要。

总之,获取桡动脉前综合评估至关重要,选择既往未接受介入操作的桡动脉作为桥血管可提高桡动脉桥血管通畅率并改善 CABG 术的临床效果。

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- (此文编辑 曾学清)