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经桡动脉和股动脉途径 PCI 治疗高龄冠心病患者的临床效果分析

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摘要 目的:评价经桡动脉和股动脉途径 PCI 治疗高龄冠心病患者近期和远期临床效果。**方法:**选取 2007 年 1 月至 2012 年 2 月在我院行 PCI 治疗且年龄 ≥ 80 岁的冠心病患者 237 例,按照患者入院 PCI 治疗途径分为经桡动脉途径组(I 组, $n=114$)和经股动脉途径组(II 组, $n=123$)。记录和比较两组患者的手术效果、术后卧床时间和住院时间、术后并发症和主要不良心血管事件的发生情况。**结果:**两组患者置入支架数、支架直径、支架长度、手术时间、对比剂用量、对比剂肾病和手术成功率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。I 组 11.4% 患者 PCI 过程中需更改介入路径,发生率显著高于 II 组($P<0.05$); I 组患者术后卧床时间和住院时间分别为 (4.8 ± 1.4) h 和 (1.7 ± 1.1) d,均显著短于 II 组患者($P<0.05$); I 组患者血管并发症、围术期 TIMI 小出血和围术期 TIMI 大出血的发生率均明显低于 II 组患者($P<0.05$);随访 12 个月和 24 个月时,两组患者主要不良心血管事件的发生率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**经桡动脉途径行 PCI 治疗高龄(≥ 80 岁)冠心病患者具有时间短、出血等并发症少的优势,近期效果优于股动脉径路,但远期临床效果与股动脉径路相当。

关键词: 高龄冠心病; 桡动脉; 股动脉; 经皮冠状动脉介入

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Analysis on the Clinical Effects of Transradial and Femoral Approaches for Percutaneous Coronary Interventions Treatment on Elderly Patients with Coronary Heart Disease

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the short-term and long-term clinical effect of transradial and femoral approaches for percutaneous coronary interventions treatment on elderly patients with coronary heart disease. **Methods:** 237 cases of patients with coronary heart disease who were aged ≥ 80 years for PCI treatment were selected from January 2007 to February 2012. All the cases were divided into transradial group (group I, $n=114$) and femoral group (II group, $n=123$). The surgical results, postoperative bedridden time and hospital stay, incidence of postoperative complications and major adverse cardiovascular events were recorded and compared between the two groups. **Results:** No significant difference was observed in the numbers of stent placement, stent diameters, stent lengths, operation times, the amount of contrast agents, contrast-induced nephropathies and surgical success rate between the two groups ($P>0.05$). 11.4% of patients in group I needed to change the involved path in the PCI process, the rate was much higher than that of group II ($P<0.05$). The bedridden time and hospital stay of group I were respectively (4.8 ± 1.4) h and (1.7 ± 1.1) d, which were obviously shorter than those of group II ($P<0.05$). The incidence rates of vascular complications, perioperative TIMI minor bleeding and perioperative TIMI major bleeding of group I were all significantly lower than those of group II ($P<0.05$). Followed up for 12 months and 24 months, no significant difference was found in the incidence rates of major adverse cardiovascular events between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Transradial PCI had the advantages of shorter hospital stay and lower incidence of bleeding and other complications in the treatment of elderly (≥ 80 years) patients with coronary heart disease. Its short-term efficacy was better than that of femoral PCI, but the long-term efficacy was equal to that of femoral PCI.

Key words: Elderly coronary heart disease; Radial artery; Femoral artery; Percutaneous coronary intervention

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前言

冠心病(coronary heart disease, CHD)是由于冠状动脉粥样

硬化引起血管阻塞而导致的心肌缺血性疾病,严重危害人群健康^[1]。随着我国居民生活方式的改变,该病的患病率逐年上升,并出现年轻化趋势,给患者家庭和社会带来沉重的负担^[2,3]。经皮冠状动脉介入(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)是目前治疗冠心病的重要手段,目的是利用导管技术解除冠状动脉梗阻或狭窄,使心肌恢复灌注^[4],经股动脉途径和经桡动脉途径

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是常用的两种治疗入径。研究表明经桡动脉途径较经股动脉途径具有并发症少、成本低、利于提高患者舒适度等优点,且安全性相当^[56]。但考虑到随年龄增长,外周血管易出现钙化或扭曲,不利于经桡动脉途径的开展,有研究指出^[7]年龄>75岁是造成PCI术后出血的重要因素,但亦有研究利用系统分析的方法指出老年人群采用经桡动脉径路较股动脉途径PCI治疗更安全有效^[8]。本研究回顾性分析和比较了经桡动脉和股动脉行PCI治疗的高龄(≥ 80 岁)冠心病患者的近期和远期临床效果,以期对高龄冠心病患者的临床治疗提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2007年1月至2012年2月在我院行PCI治疗且年龄 ≥ 80 岁的冠心病患者237例,其中,男性173例,女性64例;年龄80~86岁,平均年龄 82.4 ± 3.2 岁;排除不能长期耐受双联抗血小板治疗者、高危大出血者、合并有其他疾病预期寿命 < 2 年者以及重要脏器严重功能障碍者。按照患者入院PCI治疗途径分为经桡动脉途径组(I组)和经股动脉途径组(II组)。其中,I组114例,男性90例,女性24例,平均年龄 82.8 ± 2.9 岁,伴发疾病:糖尿病22例,高血压83例,血脂异常27例,急性心肌梗死29例,心功能不全30例;II组123例,男性84例,女性39例,平均年龄 82.1 ± 3.3 岁,伴发疾病:糖尿病25例,高血压89例,血脂异常30例,急性心肌梗死33例,心功能不全34例。两组患者的性别、年龄、伴发疾病等一般情况比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。所有患者术前均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

所有择期行PCI手术治疗的患者术前3d开始口服75mg/d氯吡格雷和100mg/d阿司匹林,对于需急诊手术治疗的患者术前24h内口服300~500mg氯吡格雷和300mg阿司

匹林。术中肝素化:普通肝素100U/kg经鞘管注入,对于手术操作时间 >1 h的患者按照2000U/h的剂量进行额外肝素补充。为防止桡动脉痉挛的发生,I组所有患者穿刺后,常规给予普通肝素和200 μ g硝酸甘油。手术过程中,根据患者的具体情况决定是否需要用血小板膜糖蛋白IIb/IIIa受体拮抗剂。术后1年,所有患者口服75mg/d氯吡格雷和100mg/d阿司匹林,并长期服用及他汀类药物。

1.3 评价方法

手术效果:血管残余狭窄 $<20\%$,靶血管远端前向血流TIMI 3级及以上,且不发生严重并发症者视为手术成功。记录两组患者术后并发症和主要不良心血管事件的发生情况;并发症主要包括血管并发症和支架后相关并发症,主要不良心血管事件主要包括靶血管血运重建、非致死性心肌梗死和各种原因所致的死亡等。所有患者术后进行门诊或电话随访24个月,分别于12个月和24个月时对所有患者复查冠状动脉造影情况。

1.4 统计学分析

利用SPSS17.0统计分析软件进行统计学处理,计量资料采用均值 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料采用率值表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者冠状动脉造影及PCI治疗情况

对两组患者进行冠状动脉造影,结果显示两组患者的病变部位、病变严重程度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);PCI治疗过程中,两组的置入支架数、支架直径、支架长度、手术时间、对比剂用量、对比剂肾病和手术成功率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),I组有13例(11.4%)患者在PCI过程中需更改介入路径,II组有2例(1.6%)需要更改介入路径,两组的百分率相比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组患者冠状动脉造影及PCI治疗情况的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the coronary angiography and PCI treatment between two groups

Projects	Group I (n=114)	Group II (n=123)	t/ χ^2	P
Left main artery disease	18 (15.8)	22 (17.9)	0.185	0.667
Bifurcated vessel disease	27 (23.7)	37 (30.1)	1.228	0.268
Chronic complete occlusion	19 (16.7)	22 (17.9)	0.062	0.804
Severe calcification	8 (7.0)	10 (8.1)	0.104	0.747
Complete revascularization	64 (56.1)	61 (49.6)	1.017	0.313
Change the intervention path	13 (11.4)	2 (1.6)	9.540	0.002
Numbers of stent implantation	1.3 $\pm$ 0.9	1.4 $\pm$ 0.8	0.008	0.497
Stent diameter (mm)	2.4 $\pm$ 1.1	2.3 $\pm$ 1.3	1.453	0.074
Stent length (mm)	28.4 $\pm$ 5.2	29.3 $\pm$ 6.0	1.459	0.073
The operation time (min)	37.8 $\pm$ 14.6	36.4 $\pm$ 15.7	1.393	0.082
The amount of contrast agent (ml)	138.9 $\pm$ 20.4	135.7 $\pm$ 23.5	0.772	0.221
Contrast-induced nephropathy	5 (4.4)	9 (7.3)	0.915	0.339
Successful surgery	103 (90.4)	114 (92.7)	0.416	0.519

2.2 两组患者PCI治疗情况和并发症的发生情况

I组患者术后卧床时间和住院时间分别为(4.8 $\pm$ 1.4)h和(1.7 $\pm$ 1.1)d,均短于II组患者,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

I组患者的血管并发症、围术期TIMI小出血和围术期TIMI

大出血发生率明显均低于II组患者,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者主要不良心血管事件的发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),详见表2。

表 2 两组患者 PCI 治疗情况和并发症发生情况的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the PCI treatment and the incidence of complications between the two groups

Group	n	Postoperative bed time (h)	Hospitalization time (d)	Complications			
				Vascular complications	Perioperative TIMI minor bleeding	Perioperative TIMI massive hemorrhage	Major adverse cardiovascular events
Group I	114	4.8± 1.4	1.7± 1.1	19 (16.7)	5 (4.4)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
Group II	123	18.3± 0.9	2.8± 1.2	34 (27.6)	19 (15.4)	7 (5.7)	6 (4.9)
t/x ²		83.354	7.837	4.105	7.954	4.204	1.770
P		0.000	0.000	0.043	0.005	0.040	0.183

2.3 两组患者随访 12 个月和 24 个月时主要不良心血管事件的发生情况

对两组患者进行随访,随访 12 个月和 24 个月时,两组患者主要不良心血管事件的发生率比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05),详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者随访 12 个月和 24 个月时主要不良心血管事件发生情况的比较(例,%)

Table 3 Comparison of the incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events on 12 months' and 24 months' follow-up visit between two groups (n, %)

Group	n	12 months	24 months
Group I	114	12 (10.5)	19 (16.7)
Group II	123	15 (12.2)	24 (19.5)
x ²		0.163	0.323
P		0.686	0.570

3 讨论

PCI 作为治疗冠心病行之有效的手段已广泛在临床开展,经桡动脉途径和经股动脉途径是临床常用的两种手术径路,经桡动脉径路以其优越性而越来越多的被临床所接受和开展^[9]。有研究指出^[10,11],经桡动脉径路 PCI 可以有效减少穿刺点的并发症,以及术后严重出血事件的发生,改善患者的近期预后。但目前多数研究是针对非高龄患者所进行,由于高龄患者桡动脉会发生生理和代谢方面的改变,对高龄患者实施经桡动脉 PCI 的有效性和安全性尚待进一步明确^[12]。

本研究回顾性分析了高龄患者(≥ 80 岁)经桡动脉径路行 PCI 的临床效果和安全性。本研究中,两组高龄患者的基本情况和病情严重程度以及 PCI 治疗基本情况比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05),排除了其他因素对高龄患者治疗效果的影响。经桡动脉径路行 PCI 的患者术后卧床时间和住院时间分别为(4.8± 1.4)h 和(1.7± 1.1)d,均短于经股动脉径路行 PCI 的患者,表明经桡动脉径路较经股动脉径路的创伤更小,能够显著缩短患者的治疗时间,与 MacHaalany 等^[13]研究结论相同。此外,经桡动脉径路行 PCI 的患者血管并发症、围术期 TIMI 小出血和围术期 TIMI 大出血的发生率均显著低于经股动脉径路行 PCI 的患者,表明经桡动脉径路可以有效减少高龄患者并发症和术后出血的发生,分析其原因^[14,15]可能是由于股动脉位置往往比较深,对于肥胖的老年患者由于常规穿刺点不容易暴露且拔管后难以进行按压止血,使局部发生大出血和皮下血肿的风险加大,甚至会有腹膜后血肿的可能,而且股动脉周围血管丰富,穿

刺失误有可能导致动静脉瘘发生;而对于偏瘦的老年患者由于局部皮下组织疏松,拔管后很容易造成假性动脉瘤的发生;桡动脉位置表浅,可以有效降低血管并发症的发生。本组研究研究显示,随访 12 个月和 24 个月时,两组患者主要不良心血管事件发生率差异均无统计学意义,说明经桡动脉径路与经股动脉径路对高龄患者实施 PCI 的远期效果相当,这与 Natsuaki 的^[16]报道结论一致。

此外,本研究结果显示,13 例(11.4%)经桡动脉径路行 PCI 的患者在 PCI 过程中需更改介入路径,而仅 2 例(1.6%)经股动脉径路行 PCI 的患者需要更改介入路径,发生率显著低于经桡动脉径路行 PCI 的患者。有研究指出^[17],导致经桡动脉径路失败的主要原因是桡动脉扭曲和痉挛,危险因素包括年龄、性别、高体重指数、高血压、高血脂、糖尿病和吸烟等。高龄患者的血管生理功能下降,加之往往伴有慢性病,增加了发生桡动脉痉挛的风险,这也提示临床医师一方面要充分了解高龄患者桡动脉径路的解剖情况,同时要选择合适的器械和操作方法,并充分评估患者术前情况,合适使用血管活性药物,以提高经桡动脉径路 PCI 治疗的成功率,有效避免由于桡动脉扭曲和痉挛而导致的操作失败^[18]。

综上所述,经桡动脉行 PCI 治疗高龄(≥ 80 岁)冠心病患者具有时间短、出血等并发症少的优势,有利于提高患者的舒适度,近期效果优于股动脉径路,而远期临床效果与股动脉径路相当。

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