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## 91例主动脉夹层动脉瘤的临床治疗体会

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**摘要 目的:**依据临床经验,熟练运用开放手术、腔内修复术及杂交手术方法治疗各类主动脉夹层动脉瘤。**方法:**收集2009年7月~2013年1月在我院手术治疗的主动脉夹层动脉瘤患者共91例,StanfordB型夹层动脉瘤36例(其中21例降主动脉瘤、9例腹主动脉及双髂动脉瘤行腔内覆膜支架隔绝术,6例行腹主动脉人工血管置换术),StanfordA型夹层动脉瘤55例(其中单纯Sun,s手术12例伴Bentall术6例,Bentall术伴部分主动脉弓人工血管置换36例,1例行II型的主干与分支动脉人工血管转流+介入腔内隔绝降主动脉及左半弓杂交术),分别以不同的手术方法给予治疗。**结果:**顺利治愈出院85例,死亡6例,4例因全弓置换术后出现难以控制的大出血、肠坏死、肾功能不全、少尿等并发症而死亡,2例死于Bentall术后严重多功能脏器急性衰竭,1例杂交手术术后出现高血压伴神经系统并发症,1例伴肺部感染及低心排综合征,给予对症治疗后效果不佳,有2例出现肾功能不全,经过透析治愈。腔内修复术后有神经系统的并发症2例,下肢的功能障碍2例,少量内漏4例,以上并发症均经对症治疗后痊愈。术后随访76例,时间3~12个月,除2例外于术后第9个月死亡、1例因脑梗塞、脑血管意外等与手术无关的疾病而死亡,2例因吻合口动脉瘤或动脉瘤破裂大出血死亡外,余患者生活状态良好,心功能在I~II级。**结论:**根据主动脉瘤疾病的临床特点和定位诊断,合理选择和运用治疗方法使手术操作变得更为迅速、安全和方便,同时能够取得良好的临床治疗效果。

**关键词:**腔内修复术;主动脉瘤;杂交手术**中图分类号:**R543.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)20-3869-04

## Clinical Experience of the Treatment of 91 Cases of Aortic Dissecting Aneurysm

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** According to the clinical experience, open surgery, endovascular aneurysm repair and hybrid operation technique in the clinical treatment of aortic dissecting aneurysm were skillfully used. **Methods:** From July 2009 to January 2013, we collected 91 patients with aortic dissection aneurysm who underwent surgical treatment in our hospital, 36 Stanford B dissecting aneurysm and 55 Stanford A dissecting aneurysm, which were treated through different methods. **Results:** 85 patients were successfully cured, 6 cases died, 4 cases with total arch replacement died of a series of complications such as uncontrollable bleeding, intestinal necrosis, renal insufficiency, and oliguria. 2 cases died of severe multi-function acute organ failure, 1 case of hybrid surgery appeared hypertension and neurological complications, 1 lung infection and low cardiac syndrome, the effect was not optimal. 2 cases with renal insufficiency were cured after dialysis treatment. 2 cases appeared neurological complications after endovascular aneurysm repair, 2 lower limb dysfunction, 4 cases had a little leakage. These complications were cured after symptomatic treatment. 76 cases were postoperatively followed-up for 3-12 months, 2 cases died at 9 months, 1 case died of cerebral infarction and cerebrovascular accident, 2 cases died of hemorrhage, other patients lived in good condition with the I - II level of cardiac function. **Conclusion:** According to the clinical characteristics of aortic aneurysm disease and localization diagnosis, reasonably select and use of methods to make the operation become faster, safer and more convenient, which could achieve good therapeutic effect at the same time.

**Key words:** Endovascular aneurysm repair; Aortic aneurysm; Hybrid procedure**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R543.1 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)20-3869-04

主动脉瘤是中老年人较常见的血管疾病,其发病急,病情凶险,死亡率高,严重威胁病人的生命安全。目前,传统的开放手术治疗方法在国内开展的比较广泛而且技术也较成熟,但随

着国外新技术的引进,特别是自1991年Parodi等<sup>[1]</sup>应用人工血管支架成功完成第1例腹主动脉瘤腔内治疗以来,EVAR技术受到广泛重视并在全世界范围内被推广,是20世纪90年代发展起来用以植入腔内附膜支架以达到消除对瘤壁的压强、降低动脉瘤破裂的发生率和主动脉重建为目的新的微创技术<sup>[2,3]</sup>,为患者有效地提供了一个微创替代传统开放式或混合式手术治疗的选择和早期结果<sup>[4]</sup>。与传统开放手术择期修复相比,EVAR技术能明显的降低患者30天的死亡率和持续减少动脉瘤相关

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的死亡率<sup>[5-7]</sup>,同时具有创伤小、病死率低<sup>[8]</sup>及有效减少操作时间,减少输血需求、恢复快等特点<sup>[9]</sup>。近年来,随着手术经验的积累、技术的改进,人们将传统开放手术与腔内修复术综合应用在临床治疗中,使主动脉瘤手术成功率明显提高。我科自2009年7月~2013年1月收集治疗的91例主动脉瘤的临床病例,根据动脉瘤的不同类别合理应用传统手术、腔内修复术及杂交手术治疗方法,取得较好的临床治疗效果,积累了一些临床经验,现总结如下:

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

本组病例91例,其中男性64例,女性27例;年龄24~85岁,平均58岁。体重42~86(56.2±5.3)kg。动脉瘤直径5.0~8.2(6.3±0.8)cm。Stanford A型55例,Stanford B型36例,合并有高血压17例、糖尿病4例、冠心病8例、心功能衰竭3例、慢性肾功能衰竭3例。

### 1.2 治疗方法

**1.2.1 开放手术治疗方法** 患者取仰卧位,全部采用气管内插管静吸复合麻醉,胸骨正中切口,在中低温体外循环(除18例深低温停循环下行主动脉弓置换术外)下施行手术,静脉引流管经右心房、右心耳或上、下腔静脉插入,主动脉插管根据辅助检查及术中观察升主动脉病变程度及瘤体范围而决定,建立体外循环。自右上肺静脉置入左心引流管,转机当鼻温降至26~28℃时,在靠近头臂干近心端处阻断升主动脉,于升主动脉前壁“工”字形切开瘤壁,冠状动脉开口处顺行灌注心脏停跳液,心包腔置冰屑降温。对主动脉瓣病变合并升主动脉瘤或夹层需行Bentall手术的,根据术中测量主动脉瓣环直径及无病变部位的主动脉直径,确定带瓣管道型号,吻合带瓣管道近端,完成主动脉瓣置换,后于人工血管与冠状动脉开口相对应处,用电灼器制备一直径约12mm圆形开口,环周连续缝合冠状动脉于人工血管,剪取适当长度人工血管,与升主动脉远端正正常血管处做环周连续缝合,伴远端有夹层者先在病变血管内、外衬垫片缝合加强主动脉壁,然后将其与人工血管连续缝合。人工血管与主动脉近心端缝闭前彻底排气,开放主动脉阻断钳。心脏复跳后,再次检查各吻合口处渗血情况,必要时添加缝合,修剪主动脉瘤壁,将其缝合在人工血管外面加强止血,最后依次完成拔管、逐层关胸。对于伴主动脉全弓及半弓置换的手术采取经右心耳插腔房管、锁骨下动脉插供血管,开口位置根据具体全、半弓置换而行正胸或侧胸切开,用主动脉阻断钳夹主动脉病

变的两端,当中心温度降至20℃时行深低温停循环选择性脑灌注,切除阻断钳之间病变的主动脉弓及受累分支血管,选择相应的人工血管依次进行吻合,余方法同上;本组对腹主动脉瘤进行人工血管置换术时,采用腹部正中切口,显露腹主动脉,分别于肾动脉下方正常动脉处阻断主动脉近端,病变远端分别阻断双侧髂动脉或腹主动脉干,然后切开瘤体,取相应人工血管,分别与近、远端动脉吻合(腹主动脉瘤时先结扎腰动脉,后重建肠系膜下动脉),后恢复血流,瘤壁包裹植入血管,关闭腹部切口。

**1.2.2 主动脉腔内治疗方法** 均全身麻醉,取腹股沟纵切口长约4~5cm,显露双侧股动脉及分支,并预置阻断带。穿刺一侧股动脉,置导管于胸腹主动脉上方进行造影,以确定瘤体大小、上下端情况、累及范围等。然后切开股动脉,置入携带合适支架的输送器,确定合适位置并释放支架。对防止分叉支架者,于对侧股动脉置入另一单支覆膜支架与主干短叉相接,至少重叠1.5cm。再次造影观察动脉瘤的旷置情况,见双肾动脉显露良好,胸、腹主动脉消失,无明显内漏,则退出输送装置并缝合股动脉关闭伤口。

**1.2.3 杂交方法** 是基于开放手术与腔内修复术的综合运用,本组1例按照分期行杂交手术,先完成一期的Ⅱ型主干与分支动脉人工血管转流,后进行二期的介入腔内隔绝降主动脉(方法同上)。

### 1.3 统计学处理

所有资料采用Stata 10.0统计软件进行处理,两组类型主动脉夹层动脉瘤组间资料的比较采用简单t检验。手术时间、输血量、住院时间等相关因素P值<0.05为差异有统计学意义,主动脉夹层动脉瘤治疗结果较满意。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 术后情况

91例患者中,治疗结果如表1示:其中顺利治愈出院85例,死亡6例,4例因全弓置换术后出现难以控制的大出血、肠坏死、肾功能不全、少尿等并发症而死亡,2例死于Bentall术后严重多功能脏器急性衰竭。1例杂交手术术后出现高血压伴神经系统并发症,1例伴肺部感染及低心排综合征,给予对症治疗后效果不佳,有2例出现肾功能不全,经过透析治愈。腔内修复术后有神经系统的并发症2例,下肢的功能障碍2例,少量内漏4例,以上并发症均经对症治疗后痊愈。

表1 治疗结果

Table 1 The treatment results

总例数 Total cases	成功率(%) Success rate (%)	手术时间(h) Total operating time (h)	住院天数(d) Hospitalization	伴随并发症 Accompanied complications	输血量(mL) Blood transfusion volume (mL)
StanfordA 55	89.1 %	4~7.5	13~36	4	800~1600
StanfordB 36	100%	1~2	7~19	8	0~950

### 2.2 随访结果

本组病例术后一年内通过电话或门诊复查随访76例,预

计以后每年跟踪随访一次,每个病例进行B超或CT检查。目前,除2例于术后第9个月死亡、1例因脑梗塞、脑血管意外等与手术无关的疾病而死亡,2例因吻合口动脉瘤或动脉瘤破裂大出血死亡外,余患者生活状态良好,心功能在I~II级。

### 3 讨论

主动脉瘤是一种较凶险的疾病,死亡率极高,一旦确诊,根据诊断结果要综合运用临床方法,给予及时治疗。选择合理手术方法是提高手术成功率的关键。腔内隔绝术是近几年发展起来的新技术、新方法,在临床治疗中已被广泛应用。许多研究都证实了其相比开放手术修复在围手术期的优越性<sup>[5,6,10-13]</sup>,随着技术的进步,临幊上不断有腔内支架治疗主动脉弓动脉瘤的可行性的报道<sup>[14,15]</sup>,因此其治疗范围也越来越广。

我科将传统手术与腔内支架治疗技术有力的结合,针对各类主动脉瘤病变给予综合诊治,效果较为满意。我们认为以下问题应加以注意:①首先,选择何种手术方案是手术成败的关键,这是目前尚存争议较大的地方,也是一个难点,但临幊尚无统一的标准。根据现状,依据不同的病理形态学改变和累及部位不同来合理选择手术方法:临幊上一般认为对于夹层动脉瘤合并升主动脉和降主动脉多个破口或同期累及主动脉根部病变,进行I型杂交手术;对于Stanford B型夹层动脉瘤的内膜开口在弓部,伴随逆向近端动脉瘤形成,行II型杂交手术<sup>[16]</sup>;Stanford B型降主动脉夹层动脉瘤、内膜破口距左锁骨下动脉开口1.5 cm以上多采用腔内隔绝术;对于Stanford A型夹层动脉瘤多采用开放手术治疗。但近年来也有运用杂交技术完成主动脉弓腔内隔绝术的临床报道<sup>[15]</sup>。依据我们现有的经验,在临幊上对高龄及其他因素使外科手术风险增加的患者,应尽量选择腔内修复治疗。目前,临幊上EVAR作为老年人和高手术风险患者治疗的首选,可明显减低围手术期死亡的风险<sup>[17]</sup>。这要求我们作为一名临床医师,必须要熟练掌握临床技能,同时具备对疾病综合因素判断的能力,在考虑开放性手术指针的基础上综合考虑近端瘤体的大小、瘤颈的长度、扭曲程度、硬化斑等具体情况<sup>[18]</sup>。②术后并发症的预防及处理:腔内隔绝术后常常见并发症有动脉损伤、颈部扩张、移植物迁移和I型内漏等<sup>[19,21]</sup>。为预防其并发症,首先要求操作者在导丝前进时应随时进行透視监视,避免盲目插入,且操作技能要熟练;其次,主动脉支架移植物选型是血管内介入治疗成功至关重要的一步,覆膜支架的径向力不足,可能造成内漏<sup>[22]</sup>,所以要选择合理型号以确保与主动脉壁之间的密封、防止移植物迁移。支架放入时要精确定位,放入后要再次造影观察支架与自体血管紧密贴合程度、有无向近端上移等,这是预防术后支架移位、内漏的有效措施,一旦内漏发生,可采用球囊扩张法给予积极处理,同时密切观察瘤体扩张状况,以防瘤体破裂,必要时紧急开放手术治疗;术后主动脉出血是开放手术治疗的一个严重的并发症,这就要求操作时必须切除不正常的主动脉壁,缝合时进针必须牢靠,进针均匀,采用毛毡片夹层缝合,止血要认真,可以有效地避免术后出血,一旦发生,合理应用止血药物治疗,必要时行二次开胸止血治疗。③近年来,随着腔内修复术使用的增加,适用范围也在不断的扩大,但目前主动脉瘤腔内修复治疗的患者数量仍然

偏低,以及随访期间仍然较短,虽然初步结果都非常优秀,但后期过程尚不清楚。由于术后缺乏长期随访的资料,预后结果有待观察,术后并发症处理技术尚不成熟,所以要达到确切、理想的结论,还需在较大的主动脉瘤患者群体中,并且在今后一个较长的随访期间研究评估,不断的总结经验。目前临幊上有报道延迟开放式的转换技术作为术后并发症及腔内修复失败后处理的理想手段,取得满意的初期和中期的结果,但技术上更具挑战性。同时,长期放射性监测是必需的<sup>[23]</sup>。腔内修复是一个安全和有效的技术并且有良好的中期业绩,与其开放手术修复相比虽有一定优势,长期随访就是需要确定这个优势是持续的<sup>[6]</sup>,当然也有一定不足之处,如EVAR术后2年主动脉瘤颈部尺寸的增加是显著大于开放修复术及EVAR的耐久性仍然是最关键的问题需加以解决<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,以上问题要求临床医师必须开展术后长期随访工作,观察术后恢复状况,积累经验,着重解决好以后临幊工作中面临的各种难题,不断提高当前腔内修复的临床技能。

总之,主动脉瘤的手术治疗是一个外科面临的重大挑战,在保证手术安全,效果好的前提下,结合患者的情况,根据不同情况采取相对应的手术治疗措施,无论是传统的开放手术还是微创的腔内隔绝术或两者的配合运用都是可供选择的方法,它们不是对立和彼此分割的,而是相辅相成,临幊上做到两者的结合既可极大地扩展腔内隔绝手术的范围,又避免了完全开放创伤的特点,进一步降低创伤,减轻患者痛苦,提高临床治愈率、有效改善远期效果。因此,要合理选择和运用治疗方法,全面衡量决策的有效性、安全性、经济可接受性等因素,努力使手术操作变得更为迅速、安全和方便,以期获得最佳治疗效果。

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