

· 临床研究 ·

超声引导下凝血酶注射治疗股动脉假性动脉瘤 36 例

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【摘要】 目的 探讨超声引导下凝血酶注射(UGTI)治疗医源性股动脉假性动脉瘤(PSA)的安全性和可行性。方法 2000年1月至2007年2月,对36例经皮股动脉路径行冠状动脉介入诊疗术后发生的股动脉PSA进行了UGTI,其中男21例,女15例,年龄34~82(63.5±10.8)岁。造影术后发生11例,支架置入术后发生25例。凝血酶注射成功后平卧4~6h,所有病例均在治疗后1~3d复查超声,30d临床随访。结果 36例患者,单囊腔PSA 32个,复合囊腔PSA 4个(≥2个腔),瘤腔平均为(2.98±1.30)cm×(1.84±0.75)cm,凝血酶注射剂量为250~1000(644.29±239.10)U,34例患者1次UGTI即刻闭合瘤腔,2例注射凝血酶500U后动脉与瘤腔通道血流明显减弱,在超声引导压迫下5min闭合。UGTI治疗PSA成功率为94.4%(34/36)。1例注射凝血酶1000U后虽然瘤腔闭合,但股浅动脉内血栓形成,行外科手术治疗。1例注射凝血酶500U后瘤腔闭合,但2min后出现寒颤、高热过敏反应,对症处理后好转。术后1d复发2例,1例超声引导压迫后瘤腔闭合,另1例再次注射凝血酶1000U成功闭合,30d临床随访无复发,UGTI治疗PSA复发率为5.6%(2/36)。结论 UGTI治疗股动脉PSA是一简单、安全、快速、耐受好的方法,可作为临床治疗PSA的首选方法。

【关键词】 动脉瘤;股动脉;凝血酶

Ultrasound-guided thrombin injection for the treatment of iatrogenic pseudoaneurysm of the femoral artery: analysis of 36 cases

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the feasibility and safety of ultrasound-guided percutaneous thrombin injection(UGTI) for the treatment of iatrogenic femoral pseudoaneurysm(PSA). Methods Thirty-six patients (21 male, 15 female, age range 34-82 years, mean 63.5 years) were found to have PSAs confirmed by untrasound between 1 and 17 days following femoral arterial puncture from January 2000 through February 2007. Of them, 11 were associated with diagnostic arteriography and 25 with stent implantation. UGTI was chosen for ablating femoral PSA. The patients had bed rest for 4 to 6 h after injection. Groin ultrasound reexamination was carried out on 1-3 d after injection and clinical follow-up examination was performed on 30d. Results Thirty-six patients were treated with UGTI. Of them, 32 had simple PSAs with one sac and 4 had complex PSAs with two sacs. The mean diameter of the aneurysm was(2.98±1.30)cm×(1.84±0.75)cm. Thrombin 250-1000 (644.29±239.10)U (500U/ml) was injected into the PSA under ultrasound-guidance. No sedation or anaesthesia was required during the procedure. Thirty-four cases were successfully treated with 1 injection. Incomplete thrombosis was achieved after the first injection of thrombin 500U in 2 cases. Ultrasound-guided compression to close the PSA was successful within 5 min without two or more injections. Primary success rate of UGTI for femoral PSA was 94.4%(34/36), thrombus formation in the superficial femoral artery occurred in 1 patient after successful closure of the PSA, so surgical embolectomy was performed. One patient showed acute allergy 2 min after thrombin injection, which was relieved by anti-allergic therapy. Relapse occurred in 2 patients at 24 h of follow-up. Of them, 1 was successfully managed by a second thrombin injection and the other was successfully treated with ultrasound-guided compression. There was no recurrence during 30d of clinical

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follow-up. Recurrence rate of UGTI for PSA was 5.6%. Conclusion UGTI is a safe, rapid, well-tolerated, inexpensive and effective noninvasive method for the treatment of iatrogenic femoral PSAs and should be considered as first-line therapy.

【Key words】 aneurysm; femoral artery; thrombin

随着抗凝及抗血小板药物的大量应用及冠状动脉介入诊疗新技术的不断开展,医源性股动脉假性动脉瘤(pseudoaneurysm, PSA)已成为经股动脉入路行有创检查和介入治疗的常见并发症。笔者应用超声引导下瘤腔内注射凝血酶(ultrasound-guidance thrombin injection, UGTI)治疗股动脉 PSA 36例,取得较好疗效,报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料 2000年1月至2007年2月,北京市通州区潞河医院共收治经皮股动脉行冠状动脉造影和介入治疗所致的医源性 PSA 患者36例,其中男21例,女15例,年龄34~82(平均 63.5 ± 10.8)岁。造影术后发生11例,支架置入术后发生25例,均为右侧股动脉 PSA。首选 UGTI 治疗29例,保守治疗或超声引导压迫失败7例。单囊腔 PSA 32个,复合囊腔 PSA 4个(≥ 2 个腔),瘤腔大小平均为 $(2.98 \pm 1.30)\text{cm} \times (1.84 \pm 0.75)\text{cm}$ 。PSA 与患侧股动脉间瘘道距离(长度)2.2~26mm,平均6.0mm,瘘口直径1.7~3.5mm,平均2.5mm,抗血小板药物和抗凝药物应用30例。病程1~17d,平均3d。所有患者无动脉瘤部位皮肤坏死、感染或局部压迫症状(神经病变,间歇跛行和严重肢体缺血)。

1.2 方法 术前仔细询问患者是否有凝血酶接触史或过敏史,并签署知情同意书,主要内容包括 UGTI 失败,需外科修复;动脉血栓形成;过敏反应。使用仪器为 GE LOGIQ 7, LOGIQ 9, Acuson 128XP/10 型彩色多普勒超声仪。灵活选用探头,采用高频线阵探头扫查,频率5~10 MHz。

药物配制: 将1支凝血酶(武汉海特生物制药股份有限公司,500U或1000U/支)加入生理盐水0.5 ml 或 1ml,使每毫升盐水含凝血酶500~1000U,用1ml注射器抽吸后备用。

采用高频线阵探头,将与内含10ml空气的20ml注射器连接的20G或22G针头在超声引导下缓慢刺入瘤腔,二维灰阶可清楚显示针尖在瘤腔的位置,针尖应尽量远离瘤颈部而位于瘤腔远端边缘,见回血后,去掉针柄,与装有凝血酶溶液注射器连接,向瘤腔内缓慢(3~5s)注入凝血酶溶液。彩色多

普勒实时观察瘤腔内血栓形成情况,若血栓形成良好,停止注射凝血酶溶液,拔出针头。

术后监测: 术后10min复查彩超,若无异常,无包扎返回病房,术肢制动6h即可下地活动,术后1~3d复查超声。

2 结果

凝血酶注射剂量为250~1000(644.29 \pm 239.10)U,34例患者一次性瘤腔内注射凝血酶即刻闭合瘤腔,2例注射凝血酶500U后股动脉与瘤颈部残存瘤腔,观察5min无变化,随即用超声探头压迫瘤腔,5min后瘤腔完全闭合。UGTI 治疗假性动脉瘤即刻成功率为94.4%(34/36)。UGTI 相关并发症:1例注射凝血酶1000U成功12h后患者出现腹股沟区疼痛伴患肢麻木,查体发现足背动脉搏动消失,复查超声示股浅动脉内血栓形成,用 r-tPA 静脉溶栓症状逐渐缓解,但因动脉内仍残存血栓而行外科手术。1例注射凝血酶500U成功2min后出现寒颤、高热过敏反应,经地塞米松等抗过敏治疗后1h完全恢复。术后1d复发2例,1例瘤腔部分开放,在超声引导压迫后成功闭合,另1例瘤腔完全开放,再次注射凝血酶1000U后成功闭合。30d随访无复发,UGTI 复发率为5.6%(2/36)。

3 讨论

1986年Cope等^[1]应用X线辅助凝血酶注射治疗假性动脉瘤,1997年以后UGTI 治疗股动脉 PSA 的报道增多^[2],国内从2002年起应用UGTI 治疗 PSA^[3~5]。

3.1 成功率 UGTI 治疗 PSA 的成功率为91%~100%^[6],成功率与是否应用抗凝药物、动脉瘤形成时间长短及瘤体大小有关^[7]。本组病例 UGTI 治疗 PSA 的即刻成功率为94.4%,且处理 PSA 时未停用抗凝和抗血小板药物,同上述报告一致。少数患者于凝血酶注射治疗后会有残存瘤腔,一般发生于原瘤体颈部。当残存瘤腔较小,可采用超声探头辅助加压疗法,有助于凝血酶扩散到残存瘤腔部位^[8]。本组病例中2例患者术后出现残存瘤腔,均经探头加压5min后残存瘤腔消失,1d后超声随访

无复发。

UGTI 治疗 PSA 所用凝血酶剂量 200~1510U 不等,本组病例 250~1000U,介于文献报道所用剂量之间。

3.2 并发症 UGTI 的总并发症发生率为 1.3%,其中栓塞发生率 0.5%,并发症的发生与操作者的经验明显相关。并发症包括动静脉血栓形成,肺栓塞,迷走反射,下肢深静脉血栓,穿刺部位红斑,局部脓肿,蓝趾,腿及臀部疼痛,过敏及动脉瘤破裂等^[6]。本组有 1 例凝血酶外溢至股动脉导致股浅动脉血栓形成,用 r-tPA 经静脉溶栓疗效差,而行外科修复。文献有关于凝血酶所致的动脉血栓形成用 rt-PA 直接动脉内溶栓治疗成功的报道^[9]。但该方法的有效性、安全性及是否适合其他部位的动脉 UGTI 时并发急性血栓形成尚待进一步评估。采用 UGTI 法中宜尽量降低凝血酶浓度和剂量,并加强术后远端动脉的观察,采用低浓度的凝血酶(200kU/L)有助于降低动脉血栓的发生。

凝血酶可引起 IgE 介导的 I 型过敏反应。本组病例中 1 例患者应用牛凝血酶后出现急性过敏反应,表现为发热、寒战,经对症处理好转。故建议对既往接触过凝血酶的患者,应当进行皮试或更换为人凝血酶。另外,局部应用凝血酶可以诱发不受因子 V 调节的凝血酶抗体的产生,该抗体能与人凝血蛋白发生交叉反应,导致严重的出血,应引起操作医师的高度重视^[10]。

3.3 复发率 UGTI 治疗 PSA 术后复发率为 0%~9%,平均 3.3%^[6],本组病例为 5.6%,PSA 复发后可以采用超声探头压迫或重复凝血酶注射,本组 1 例瘤腔在超声探头压迫下闭合,另 1 例采取凝血酶再次注射成功。

总之,UGTI 治疗 PSA 是一简单、快速、安全的方法,应作为临床治疗 PSA 的首选方法。

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