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•临床研究 Clinical research•

Embosphere 微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞治疗原发性肝癌破裂大出血 25 例疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨 Embosphere 微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞治疗原发性肝癌破裂大出血的疗效。

方法 对 25 例肝癌破裂大出血, 急症行 Embosphere 微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞治疗, 分析其疗效。结果 肝癌破裂大出血 25 例, 均为活动性大出血, Embosphere 微球联合碘油介入手术栓塞止血成功 24 例, 有效率为 96%。术后平均动脉压由术前的 $(63.5 \pm 16.8)\text{mmHg}$ 上升至 $(83.5 \pm 18.2)\text{mmHg}$, 与术前比较差异有统计学意义。术前 ALT $(141.3 \pm 77.8)\mu\text{mol/L}$, 术后 5 d $(170.1 \pm 98.6)\mu\text{mol/L}$, 术前总胆红素 $(21.3 \pm 7.1)\mu\text{mol/L}$, 术后 5 d 总胆红素 $(24.0 \pm 9.1)\mu\text{mol/L}$, 肝功能术前术后无差别。术后 1、3、6、12 个月生存率分别为 92% (23/25)、84% (21/25)、72% (18/25)、48% (12/25)。结论 Embosphere 微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞治疗原发性肝癌破裂大出血止血效果显著, 创伤小, 为后续治疗创造条件。

【关键词】 肝癌; 出血; 动脉栓塞; 微球

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Hepatic artery embolization with Embosphere microspheres and Lipiodol for the treatment of massive bleeding due to ruptured primary liver cancer: clinical results in 25 cases ZHU Guo-qing, YU Xi-xiang, XIAO Chi-jin, QIAO Bin-bin, SHI Zhen-jing, SHI Chang-sheng, ZHENG Bing-ru. Department of Interventional Radiology, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical College, Ruian, Zhejiang Province 325200, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate hepatic artery embolization (HAE) with Embosphere microspheres (as an embolic agent) and Lipiodol in treating massive bleeding due to ruptured primary liver cancer. **Methods** Emergency HAE with Embosphere microspheres and Lipiodol was performed

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in 25 patients with massive bleeding due to ruptured primary liver cancer. The clinical results were analyzed.

Results All the 25 cases had active massive bleeding due to ruptured primary liver cancer. After HAE with Embosphere microspheres and Lipiodol, successful hemostasis was obtained in 24 cases with an effective rate of 95%. After the treatment the mean arterial pressure rose from preoperative (63.5 ± 16.8) mmHg to postoperative (83.5 ± 18.2) mmHg, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The preoperative serum ALT and TBIL were (141.3 ± 77.8) u/L and (21.3 ± 7.1) μ mol/L respectively. Five days after HAE the serum ALT and TBIL were (170.1 ± 98.6) u/L and (24.0 ± 9.1) μ mol/L respectively. The differences were not significant ($P > 0.05$). The survival rates at one, 3, 6 and 12 months after HAE were 92% (23/25), 84% (21/25), 72% (18/25) and 48% (12/25) respectively. **Conclusion** For the treatment of massive bleeding due to ruptured primary liver cancer, HAE with Embosphere microspheres and Lipiodol is very effective and less invasive, and it is very helpful for the subsequent therapies. (J Intervent Radiol, 2014, 23: 156-158)

【Key words】 hepatic cancer; bleeding; arterial embolization; microsphere

原发性肝癌是我国常见的恶性肿瘤之一,肝癌破裂出血是其严重的并发症,占肝癌所有并发症发生率的3%~15%,预后差,病死率达60%~100%^[1,2]。大量出血患者药物止血效果差,肝动脉栓塞是目前肝癌破裂出血有效的治疗手段。现回顾分析我院25例肝癌破裂大出血患者采用Embosphere微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞术止血的治疗结果,报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 患者一般资料

选取我院2008年5月—2012年5月因肝癌破裂大出血而急诊入院接受Embosphere微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞术的患者25例,其中男16例,女9例,年龄(54 ± 11)岁。乙肝病毒标志物阳性19例(76%),伴肝硬化21例(88%),入院血红蛋白(69.4 ± 12.4)g/L,Child-Pugh肝功能A级9例,B级11例,C级5例;7例曾接受TACE治疗。发病时间 ≥ 6 h 10例,<6 h者15例。所有患者均以急性腹痛表现入院,血压明显下降,伴面色苍白、冷汗等休克症状。所有患者经急诊CT检查,并结合临床综合表现或腹穿进一步确诊。

1.2 方法

患者在输血、输液、抗休克等支持治疗的同时,采用Seldinger技术改良法,经右股动脉穿刺插管,采用4 F RH导管插入肝动脉造影,明确出血部位及肿瘤情况后超选择插管至靶动脉,造影证实后经导管注入碘化油乳剂(常用药物吡柔比星),见碘油沉积、血流减慢后改用碘化油吡柔比星联合Embosphere微球混合乳剂($350 \sim 710 \mu\text{m}$)做血管内栓塞。栓塞完毕后再作肝动脉造影显示出血完全停止及肿瘤染色影消失。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS13.0软件包进行分析,计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差表示,均数比较采用t检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 疗效

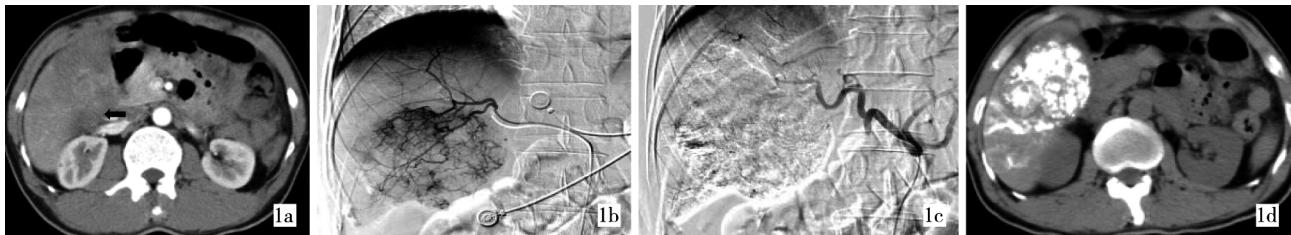
本组25例患者均为活动性出血,术前平均动脉压(63.5 ± 16.8)mmHg,术后平均动脉压(83.5 ± 18.2)mmHg,术后血压明显升高($P < 0.05$);术前丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)(141.3 ± 77.8)u/L,术后5 d(170.1 ± 98.6)u/L,术前术后ALT比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);术前总胆红素(21.3 ± 7.1) μ mol/L,术后5 d总胆红素(24.0 ± 9.1) μ mol/L,术前术后总胆红素比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);一次介入手术栓塞止血成功24例,有效率为96%。1例造影见肝动脉严重痉挛,无法超选择栓塞,经RH导管注入栓塞剂后沉积不佳,术后12 h患者休克症状加重后自动出院。

2.2 随访结果

随访期间1个月内再次行TACE治疗18例,2例行外科手术切除,16例连续进行2~6次TACE治疗,间隔时间1~5个月,其中3例患者联合射频消融治疗。1、3、6、12个月生存率分别为92%、84%、72%、48%。

3 讨论

肝癌破裂大出血是原发性肝癌致命性并发症,一些研究认为肝癌破裂大出血预后差,30 d病死率35%~67%^[3,4]。目前肝癌破裂机制尚未完全明确,可能与肿瘤快速生长、坏死以及肿瘤侵犯血管,导



1a 患者突发腹痛 1 h, 血压 85/40 mmHg, 急症行增强 CT 检查, 血管扭曲、紊乱及肿瘤染色
肝右叶下段肿块呈不均匀增强,
周边低密度灶提示积血
1b 肝动脉造影示大量新生血管,
肝右叶下段肿块呈不均匀增强,
周边低密度灶提示积血
1c Embosphere 微球联合碘油肝动脉栓塞后造影肿瘤血管及供血动脉良好
1d 术后 CT 扫描示肿瘤碘油沉积
脉未见显影

图 1 肝癌破裂出血栓塞治疗过程

致肝组织表面破裂出血^[5]。肝动脉(化疗)栓塞是目前治疗肝癌破裂首先治疗方法^[6]。我国肝癌患者往往合并肝硬化,肿瘤自发性破裂出血以及手术本身均可进一步加重肝功能损害。另外,碘化油栓塞具有细胞毒性,尤其是肝癌破裂患者的肿瘤血供丰富,单纯碘化油栓塞用量大,导致肝性脑病比例升高,造成 ALT 及胆红素升高,虽然出血暂时被控制,但术后迅速出现肝功能损害、黄疸、最终死于肝功能衰竭^[7-8],故保护肝功能对肝癌破裂大出血患者尤为重要。

我们既往治疗肝癌破裂出血常采用碘化油栓塞加明胶海绵栓塞,认为术后对肝功能损害较大,容易堵塞血管主干而影响后续治疗。另外,明胶海绵具有可吸收特点,容易出现血管再通而再发出血。本组采用 Embosphere 微球联合碘油栓塞治疗肝癌破裂大出血的有效率 96%,术后部分患者有腹痛、腹胀,发热,恶心、呕吐等症状,未见严重并发症。1 例造影见肝动脉严重痉挛,未有效止血,可能与患者发病至栓塞治疗时间过长,超过 24 h,失血量过大有关。术前和术后 5 d 肝功能比较差异无统计学意义。本研究碘化油用量最大未超过 15 ml,Embosphere 微球联合碘油栓塞治疗肝癌破裂大出血既可以增强止血效果,并减少大幅度降低碘化油的用量,减轻肝功能的损害,加快患者恢复,为下一步治疗提供条件。随访 1 个月内再次行 TACE 治疗 18 例,未出现大血管阻塞影响再次 TACE 疗效,2 例行外科手术切除。Embosphere 微球是包裹胶原蛋白的丙烯酸树脂微球,属永久型栓塞剂,其特点是微球形态均一,表面光滑,不易聚集,易通过微导管,即使直径大于微导管的微球也可以通过变形通过,能够到达所要栓塞的终末部位^[9-10]。本研究认为 Embosphere 微球与碘化油相比星针乳化效果可,不堵管,可操作性强,缩短操作时间,提高栓塞止血成功率及患者生存率。

Embosphere 微球联合碘油栓塞治疗肝癌破裂大出血安全、有效,创伤小,为后续治疗创造条件,值得临床应用。

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