

• 心脏介入 Cardiac intervention •

心肌梗死后室间隔穿孔临床特点及经导管封堵治疗预后分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析心肌梗死后室间隔穿孔(PI-VSD)患者临床特点,总结经导管介入封堵术治疗效果及预后。**方法** 回顾性分析 2009 年 11 月至 2013 年 10 月在上海长海医院确诊为 PI-VSD 患者的临床特征及预后。**结果** 10 例 PI-VSD 患者平均年龄(66.6 ± 8.51)岁,男女各有 5 例;伴发高血压病 6 例,2 型糖尿病 2 例,慢性肾功能不全 1 例;均有心功能不全表现。7 例患者穿孔时间明确,为 1~15 d 不等,中位时间 10 d;穿孔直径 3~19 mm。6 例患者成功完成介入封堵,其中 5 例随访期间存活,1 例因肺部感染死亡;4 例患者未介入封堵,其中 3 例因心源性休克死亡。介入封堵患者术前、术后平均美国纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)心功能水平分别为 3.17 ± 0.75 、 2.67 ± 0.82 ,平均左室射血分数分别为 $(52.0\pm 7.07)\%$ 、 $(61.0\pm 7.72)\%$,差异均无统计学意义($P=0.296$ 、 $P=0.062$)。**结论** PI-VSD 患者药物治疗预后仍较差,经导管介入封堵术治疗安全可行,有改善患者心功能趋势并降低死亡率,可成为除外科手术外另一选择。

【关键词】 急性心肌梗死;室间隔破裂;预后

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical features of patients with post-infarction ventricular septal defect (PIVSD), to summarize the therapeutic effect of transcatheter closure, and to analyze the prognosis. **Methods** A total of 10 patients with confirmed PIVSD, who were admitted to authors' hospital during the period from November 2009 to October 2013, were enrolled in this study. The clinical data, including the clinical features and prognosis, were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** The mean age of the 10 patients (5 males and 5 females) was (66.6 ± 8.51) years. Hypertension was accompanied in 6 patients, type II diabetes in 2 patients and chronic renal insufficiency in one patient; and signs of cardiac dysfunction were seen in all 10 patients. The onset time of ventricular septal perforation was clear in 7 patients, ranging from one to 15 days, with a median time of 10 days. The diameter of perforation was 3–19 mm. Successful interventional closure therapy was accomplished in 6 patients, among them 5 was survival during follow-up period and one died of pulmonary infection. Four patients did not receive interventional closure therapy, among them 3 died of cardiogenic shock. According to New York heart disease association criteria, the preoperative and postoperative heart function scores and the mean left ventricular ejection fraction in patients who received interventional closure therapy were (3.17 ± 0.75) and (2.67 ± 0.82) , $(52.0\pm 7.07)\%$ and $(61.0\pm 7.72)\%$ respectively. The differences were statistically significant ($P=0.452$ and $P=0.062$ respectively). **Conclusion** The prognosis of patients with PIVSD who receive medication treatment is poor. For the treatment of PIVSD, transcatheter closure is safe and reliable; this therapy can improve cardiac function and reduce mortality, and

it may become an alternative treatment option for surgery. (J Intervent Radiol, 2016, 25: 102-105)

【Key words】 acute myocardial infarction; ventricular septal rupture; prognosis

心肌梗死后室间隔穿孔(PI-VSD)是一种临床少见的致命性心肌梗死后并发症,在未行血运重建患者中发生率为1%~2%^[1-2],通常预后极差,住院期病死率可高达42.9%~47%^[3-4]。随着溶栓及介入治疗进展,PI-VSD发生率及病死率大幅降低^[5],但部分急性心肌梗死患者于血运重建后仍会发生。外科缝补术是传统有效的治疗手段,但术后病死率依然较高,大量残余分流及再破裂发生率可达10%~20%^[6-7]。同时,PI-VSD患者通常心功能较差,对外科手术创伤的耐受性也限制了手术开展,并对临床预后带来不利影响。近年来经导管心脏介入治疗技术的发展使PI-VSD治疗又多了一种选择。本文通过回顾分析2009年11月至2013年10月我院收治的PI-VSD患者临床特点,总结经导管介入治疗效果及预后。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

对上海长海医院心血管内科2009年11月至2013年10月收治的10例PI-VSD患者作回顾性研究。10例患者中男5例,女5例;年龄45~76岁,平均(66.6±8.5)岁。所有患者均符合世界卫生组织制定的急性心肌梗死诊断标准:①典型胸痛持续30 min以上;②相邻2个导联ST段抬高>1 mm;③心肌酶升高>正常值2倍。室间隔穿孔诊断标准:①体格检查胸骨左缘中下部可闻及响亮的全收缩期杂音;②超声心动图检查证实室间隔回声连续性中断,存在左向右分流,除外腱索断裂。

1.2 介入封堵方法

所有患者均接受双联抗血小板治疗及强心、利尿药物并加用血管活性药物,如多巴胺、硝酸酯类药物。介入封堵治疗:①股动脉穿刺后,猪尾导管至左室行左室造影,显示穿孔位置及大小;②去头猪尾导管或3 D导管和260 mm超滑导丝经穿孔口送至右室后到达肺动脉或上下腔静脉,沿股静脉送入圈套器抓取导丝后拉至体外,建立动静脉轨道;③沿导丝经股静脉送入输送鞘及肌部室间隔缺损封堵器(上海形状记忆合金公司),完成封堵;④重复左室造影,心脏彩色超声评估封堵器位置、形态及残余分流情况,释放封堵器。对部分患者同时行经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件对数据作统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料以百分率表示,单因素分析用 t 检验或 χ^2 检验及Fisher确切概率法, P 值<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

10例PI-VSD患者中伴发高血压病6例,2型糖尿病2例,慢性肾功能不全1例;均有心功能不全表现,其中Killip IV级5例,Ⅲ级4例,Ⅱ级1例;7例为单一穿孔,3例为多发穿孔,穿孔直径3~19 mm;穿孔位于心尖部5例,后间隔3例,下壁后壁2例;7例穿孔时间明确,为1~15 d,中位时间10 d,3例入院即发现心脏杂音,根据病史推测穿孔时间约在心肌梗死后1个月内。

成功介入封堵PI-VSD患者共6例,其中5例随访期间存活,1例因肺部感染死亡于术后34 d。封堵时间距穿孔时间为(22.5±8.3) d(10~32 d),封堵器直径16~22 mm。封堵术后并发溶血2例,均在1周内经治疗恢复,1例有大量残余分流,1年后尝试再封堵但失败。4例患者未行介入封堵,其中3例因发生心源性休克分别死亡于穿孔后1 d、6 d、32 d;存活1例心肌梗死后4个月就诊,穿孔大小3 mm,美国纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)心功能分级Ⅱ级,予以支架植入术后出院。

6例封堵治疗患者术前、术后平均NYHA心功能水平分别为3.17±0.75、2.67±0.82,平均左室射血分数(LVEF)分别为(52.0±7.1)%、(61.0±7.7)%,两者均有改善趋势,但差异均无统计学意义($P=0.296$ 、 $P=0.062$)(表1)。

3 讨论

PI-VSD是一种少见而凶险的并发症,常发生于急性心肌梗死后1周内^[8]。心肌梗死患者高龄、女性、前壁心肌梗死、未行再灌注治疗、无心绞痛或心肌梗死病史、伴发高血压及高脂血症、有吸烟史为高危因素^[4,8-10]。本组患者PI-VSD发作时间1~15 d,中位时间10 d,相关高危因素与文献报道所示特征相符。PI-VSD一旦发生,由于突发左向右分流,心功能常很快衰竭,心源性休克随之而来。内科保守治疗病死率通常极高,将近24%患者死于发病

表 1 PI-VSD 患者封堵治疗情况

患者	穿孔至封堵 时间/d	穿孔直径/mm	封堵器 直径/mm	术前 LVEF/%	术后 LVEF/%	术前 NYHA 分级	术后 NYHA 分级	PCI	并发症
1	32	15	16	60	69	Ⅲ	Ⅲ	+	溶血,1 周内恢复
2	19	9*	18	55	69	Ⅲ	Ⅱ	+	-
3	26	7	18	40	55	Ⅳ	Ⅳ	-	肺部感染,34 d 后死亡
4	10	7*	22	57	64	Ⅳ	Ⅲ	+	溶血,1 周后恢复
5	18	6	16	50	59	Ⅲ	Ⅱ	+	-
6	30	19	24	50	50	Ⅱ	I	+	-

注: * 表示多发穿孔,表中数值为其最大直径;LVEF;左室射血分数;NYHA;美国纽约心脏病协会;PCI;经皮冠状动脉介入治疗

后 24 h 内,46%死于 1 周内,67%~82%死于 2 个月内,仅 5%~7%患者能够存活超过 1 年^[11]。影响患者预后因素主要有:女性、未行或早期行外科手术治疗、后间隔穿孔、伴发肺部感染、存在其它脏器严重并发症^[12-13]。穿孔大小、多发穿孔及心源性休克也会影响预后^[8,14]。本组 4 例死亡患者均为女性,且均为心尖部穿孔,其中 3 例未行手术治疗,发生心源性休克,1 例术后并发肺部感染,与文献报道相符。

PI-VSD 病程进展极快,病死率极高,目前美国心脏病学院(ACC)/美国心脏协会(AHA)治疗指南建议:无论患者处于何种状态,均应予以积极外科手术干预,如穿孔修补术结合冠状动脉旁路移植术^[15]。但两项大型研究结果提示,外科手术后 PI-VSD 患者在院死亡率分别高达 42.9%($n=2\ 876$)^[3]和 47%($n=41\ 021$)^[4];而术后大量残余分流及再破裂发生率可达 10%~20%^[6-7]。近年介入封堵术成为 PI-VSD 治疗另一选择,可取得良好效果,或成为外科手术前的过渡方法。许多临床研究也证实,介入封堵术有效、安全,术后生存率优于外科治疗^[16-18]。

本组介入封堵患者 6 例,住院期间死亡率为 16.7%(1/6),术后心功能及 LVEF 值较术前呈改善趋势,但均无统计学意义,考虑可能与例数太少有关。

值得注意的是,无论是外科手术还是介入封堵术,手术时机选择仍至关重要,也是目前较有争议处。ACC/AHA 治疗指南建议立即手术,但有学者研究认为,穿孔边缘组织纤维化后较为坚固,有利于封堵器固定,故建议在穿孔后 2~4 周手术。有外科手术研究提示,急诊组(7 d 内手术)与择期组(7 d 后手术)患者手术死亡率分别为 54.1%和 18.4%^[4];介入封堵术研究提示,急诊组(14 d 内手术)与择期组患者死亡率分别为 66.7%和 6.1%^[19],表明择期手术患者生存率更高。然而由于病程发展快速,很多患者在早期不能存活。因此,我们建议手术时机选择应根据患者血流动力学状态,若患者血流动力学稳定或在药物和主动脉内球囊反搏(IABP)等支持下趋于稳定,介入封堵或外科手术可在 2~3 周后进

行;若患者血流动力学不稳定,则需立即外科手术。本组患者介入手术时机距穿孔时间为(22.5±8.34) d (10~32 d),死亡率低于外科手术。

综上所述,PI-VSD 病情危重,应及时发现和治理。一旦确诊,可在药物及 IABP 支持下,争取维持稳定的血流动力学 2~3 周后行介入封堵或外科治疗。介入封堵术治疗效果不亚于外科手术,预后较好,可以成为 PI-VSD 治疗另一选择。

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