

·血管介入 Vascular intervention·

同期胸主动脉腔内修复与肾动脉覆膜支架植入治疗 Stanford B 型主动脉夹层伴近肾动脉再破口 15 例

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【摘要】 目的 评价同期胸主动脉腔内修复术(TEVAR)与肾动脉覆膜支架植入术治疗 Stanford B 型主动脉夹层(AD)伴近肾动脉较大再破口的中期疗效。**方法** 2014 年 1 月至 2016 年 1 月间共对 15 例 Stanford B 型 AD 患者行同期 TEVAR 与肾动脉覆膜支架植入术。其中男 12 例,女 3 例;年龄 35~67 岁,平均(48.93±6.42)岁。术前完善胸主动脉 CTA 检查。局部麻醉联合静脉强化麻醉下行经股动脉置管 TEVAR 术,隔绝近端原发破口,同期行肾动脉覆膜支架移植术隔绝近肾动脉水平较大再破口。收集分析影像学 and 实验室检查资料,出院后随访 1~3 年,评估治疗效果。**结果** 所有患者均顺利完成手术,成功率为 100%。15 例共植入主动脉覆膜支架 18 枚,支架近端直径 28~42 mm,远端直径 24~42 mm,长度 150~230 mm;植入肾动脉覆膜支架 15 枚(右肾动脉 9 例,左肾动脉 6 例),支架直径 5~8 mm,长度 2.5~5 mm,其中 3 例予球囊后扩张。术前平均血清肌酐值为(82.41±12.32) mmol/L,术后 12 个月为(75.88±11.36) mmol/L。随访显示 3 例假腔完全重塑吸收,5 例完全血栓化,7 例部分血栓化,肾动脉覆膜支架通畅率 100%。**结论** 同期 TEVAR 与肾动脉覆膜支架植入术治疗 B 型 AD 伴近肾动脉较大再破口患者安全有效,部分患者可达到一期治愈。

【关键词】 主动脉夹层;再破口;肾动脉;覆膜支架

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the mid-term effect of simultaneous performance of thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) and renal artery (RA) covered stent implantation in treating Stanford type B aortic dissection (AD) complicated by large reentry adjacent to renal artery. **Methods** From January 2014 to January 2016, simultaneous performance of TEVAR and RA covered stent implantation was performed in 15 patients with AD of Stanford type B. The patients included 12 males and 3 females, with a mean age of (48.93±6.42) years old (ranging from 35 to 67 years old). CT angiography of aorta was performed before operation. Under local plus intravenous intensified anesthesia, TEVAR was carried out through femoral artery catheterization, and the proximal primary entry was isolated. At the same procedure, RA covered stent implantation was performed to occlude the large reentry adjacent to renal artery. The imaging and laboratory examination data were collected and analyzed. The patients were followed up for 1–3 years, and the curative effect was assessed. **Results** Successful operation was accomplished in all patients, the technical success rate was 100%. A total of 18 aortic covered stents were implanted in the 15 patients. The proximal diameter of

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the aortic covered stent was 28–42 mm, and the distal diameter was 24–42 mm, the length of the stent was 150–230 mm. A total of 15 RA covered stents were implanted in RA, including right RA ($n=9$) and left RA ($n=6$). The diameter of the RA covered stent was 5–8 mm, with a length of 2.5–5 mm. Balloon dilatation was adopted in 3 patients. The mean serum creatinine value was (82.41 ± 12.32) mmol/L before operation and (75.88 ± 11.36) mmol/L 12 months after operation. Follow-up examinations showed that complete remodeling of the false lumen was seen in 3 patients, complete thrombosis of the false lumen was observed in 5 patients, and partial thrombosis of the false lumen was detected in 7 patients. The patency rate of RA covered stent was 100%. **Conclusion** For the treatment of AD of Stanford type B complicated by large reentry adjacent to renal artery, simultaneous performance of TEVAR and RA covered stent implantation is safe and effective. Primary cure can be achieved in part of patients. (J Intervent Radiol, 2018, 27: 721-724)

【Key words】 aortic dissection; reentry; renal artery; covered stent

Stanford B 型主动脉夹层(AD)病情凶险,病死率高^[1]。胸主动脉腔内修复术(TEVAR)自 1999 年 Dake 等^[2]首次应用于治疗 B 型 AD 以来,已成为其首选方案。但 B 型 AD 多存在多个远端再破口,且远端再破口持续存在又是引起远期并发症的关键因素之一。受技术和器材所限,目前对远端再破口尚无有效处理方法。本中心采用 TEVAR 与肾动脉覆膜支架隔绝肾周水平再破口治疗 15 例 B 型 AD 患者,取得了满意效果。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

2014 年 1 月至 2016 年 1 月共对 15 例 Stanford B 型 AD 患者行 TEVAR 与肾动脉覆膜支架植入术。其中男 12 例,女 3 例;年龄 35~67 岁,平均 (48.93 ± 6.42) 岁;病程 1~54 d。术前完善胸主动脉 CTA 检查,根据 CTA 结果制定治疗计划。患者入选标准:B 型 AD 需介入治疗;肾动脉水平存在较大再破口;急性期或亚急性期。

术前完善胸主动脉 CTA 检查。局部麻醉联合静脉强化麻醉下,游离显露一侧股动脉,穿刺并置入 6 F 股动脉鞘或穿刺一侧股动脉,预埋 Perclose ProGlide 血管缝合器 2 枚并置入 24 F 股动脉鞘;组合铂金猪尾及泥鳅导丝分段行腹腔动脉、降主动脉及升主动脉 DSA 造影,明确夹层近端锚定区直径、原发破口位置、再破口位置及大小、再破口与腹腔动脉分支关系;依据造影结果选取主动脉支架,行经股动脉置管 TEVAR 术,隔绝近端原发破口;复查腹腔动脉造影及肾动脉造影,依据造影结果选取肾动脉覆膜支架,行肾动脉覆膜支架移植术隔绝肾动脉水平再破口。

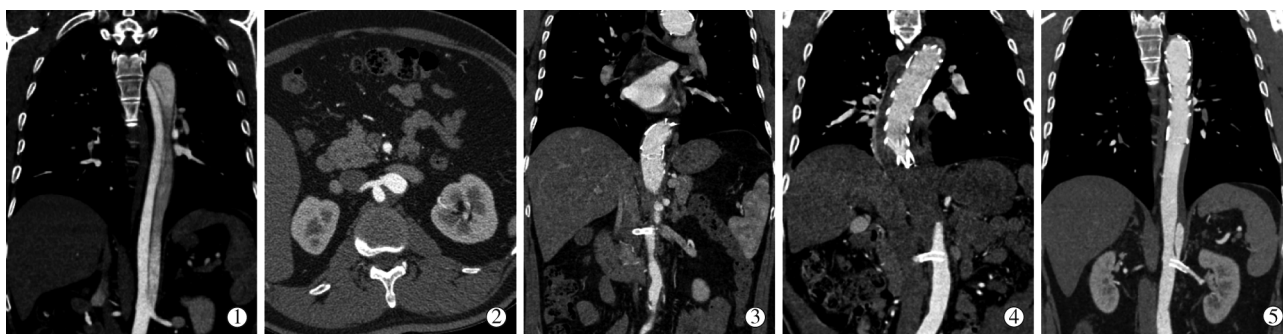
收集分析影像学及实验室资料,出院后随访 1~3 年,评估治疗效果。

2 结果

所有患者均成功完成手术。15 例中远端主要再破口邻近左肾动脉 6 例(图 1①),右肾动脉 9 例(图 1②)。共植入主动脉覆膜支架 18 枚,其中 3 例因第 1 枚支架以远真腔扩张不良或存在较大再破口再次植入 1 枚支架;支架近端直径 28~42 mm,远端直径 24~42 mm,长度 150~230 mm;共植入肾动脉覆膜支架 15 枚,支架直径 5~8 mm,长度 2.5~5 mm,其中 3 例予球囊后扩张;术前平均血清肌酐值为 (82.41 ± 12.32) mmol/L,术后 12 个月为 (75.88 ± 11.36) mmol/L。随访显示 3 例假腔完全重塑吸收(图 1③),5 例完全血栓化(图 1④),7 例部分血栓化(图 1⑤);肾动脉覆膜支架无再狭窄或闭塞,通畅率 100%。

3 讨论

AD 指主动脉管壁内膜在各种因素作用下出现破口,主动脉内快速流动的血液通过内膜破口进入中层,造成内膜与外膜分离,使主动脉分为两腔的一种病理状态^[3]。国外文献报道 AD 年发病率约为 3.5/10 万,发病多急骤,病情进展迅速,48 h 内死亡率高达 36%~71%^[4]。Stanford B 型 AD 患者病变未累及升主动脉,以往多以开放手术为主,但存在风险大、并发症多、预后差等缺点。Dake 等^[2]1999 年首次报道采用覆膜支架治疗降主动脉 AD,经过 10 余年不断发展,TEVAR 治疗 B 型 AD 已逐渐取代传统手术成为血管外科治疗新发展方向。本研究显示 TEVAR 手术成功率为 100%,随访期无一例死亡,提示 TEVAR 术治疗 B 型 AD 安全有效。隔绝近端原发破口只是 AD 处理的一个方面,并非影响预后的唯一因素,因为仅少数患者术后假腔能完全血栓化并逐渐机化吸收,主动脉完成良好重塑,达到真腔形态和内脏动脉供血完全恢复。有文献报道远端



①—患者术前主动脉 CTA MPR 重建示左肾动脉开口水平存在较大再破口;②—另一患者 CTA 横轴位图示右肾动脉开口水平存在较大再破口;③—同期 TEVAR 及右肾动脉覆膜支架植入术后 1 年—患者复查 CTA MPR 重建示降主动脉假腔完全重塑吸收,右肾动脉水平再破口隔绝完全,肾动脉覆膜支架通畅;④—术后 3 年另一患者复查 CTA MPR 重建示肾动脉水平以上主动脉假腔完全血栓化,右肾动脉水平再破口隔绝完全,肾动脉覆膜支架通畅;⑤—术后 1 年再一患者复查 CTA MPR 重建示肾动脉水平以上主动脉假腔大部血栓化,左肾动脉水平再破口大部隔绝,肾动脉覆膜支架通畅

图 1 不同 Stanford B 型 AD 患者同期 TEVAR 和肾动脉覆膜支架植入术前后影像

再破口持续存在是影响术后主动脉重塑过程的关键因素之一,可导致术后远端假腔长期不愈和其它并发症发生^[5-7]。有研究证实,在近端破口封闭、远端破口开放情况下,假腔内压力反而升高,支架远端假腔血流持续存在与远端动脉瘤样扩张直接相关,甚至会因假腔破裂而致死^[8]。肾动脉起自假腔是假腔持续扩张的一个独立危险因素^[9],因此 B 型 AD 远端再破口研究逐渐成为热点。AD 均存在远端破口,且多位于腹腔动脉分支附近,原因在于腹腔动脉开口存在影响夹层进一步向下撕裂,此处易出现内膜再次断裂,导致破口再发。肋间或腰动脉开口处也易有再破口。腹腔动脉处再破口因需要考虑腹腔分支动脉通畅性,不能简单地直接用主动脉覆膜支架覆盖解决。腹腔干主干较短,植入覆膜支架易遮挡其分支,而肠系膜上动脉多曲度较大,远期通畅率不明确,因此本研究仅入组单侧肾动脉水平存在较大破口病例。Behrendt 等^[10]研究认为当 AD 患者出现肾动脉累及时长期低灌注可引起其功能损伤,进而导致尿素、肌酐、尿酸水平升高。本组患者术前血清肌酐水平仍为正常,这可能是入组患者均为急性或亚急性 AD,发病急,症状重,通常在发病早期立即就诊的缘故,而肾动脉受累时肾脏虽为假腔或双腔供血,但其功能仍可处于代偿阶段,并未出现功能障碍,或肾脏相关损伤并未在血清标志物检测中体现出来。

目前文献中可见关于覆膜支架、分支支架、开窗支架、封堵器及裸支架联合弹簧圈应用于 AD 远端再破口的个案报道。随着技术发展和支架改进、覆膜支架种类不断增加、大锥度渐细支架应用,隔绝膈上甚至腹腔动脉开口水平以上再破口变得简

单易行。但对腹腔动脉分支周围再破口,单纯主动脉覆膜支架无法予以隔绝。开窗型和分支型覆膜支架可成功隔绝远端破口,同时重建内脏动脉^[11-12],但存在操作复杂、费用昂贵及远期疗效不确定等问题。Berger 等^[13]最早报道采用血管覆膜支架处理 1 例肾动脉水平再破口,随访 1 年显示可有效隔绝肾动脉水平再破口并维持肾动脉血供。目前国内尚无大样本远期随访报道。本组 15 例患者均成功完成手术,先予胸主动脉覆膜支架植入术(3 例因腹主动脉段真腔扩张不良、降主动脉远段存在再破口植入第 2 枚支架),撤出支架输送系统后复查腹腔动脉造影明确肾动脉水平破口位置、对比剂反流情况、假腔段宽度、受累肾动脉直径,再行肾动脉覆膜支架植入术。这样有助于明确主动脉覆膜支架植入后对腹主动脉段真假腔及内膜片的影响,并据此选择肾动脉支架长度,也可避免后术中推送和撤出主动脉覆膜支架输送系统时对肾动脉支架产生影响。后植入肾动脉支架要求切开游离股动脉或穿刺植入 24 F 股动脉鞘,以避免不必要失血。主动脉支架植入后腹腔动脉造影时,应加行内膜片切线位造影和受累肾动脉超选造影,肾动脉覆膜支架直径选择应以肾动脉直径为参照,放大率为 5%~10%,长度应保证主动脉真腔内保留 3~5 mm,保留过短易致使支架脱入假腔,保留过长易影响肾脏血供。本组患者术前血清肌酐均值为正常水平,术后 1 年复查肾脏肌酐清除率有所提升,但差异无统计学意义。尽管同期行肾动脉支架植入术增加了手术操作步骤、手术时间及对比剂用量,但随访期间无手术相关并发症发生,无患者死亡,提示同期肾动脉支架植入术不增加患者风险。随访期间 15 例患者中 8 例假腔完

全血栓化,其中 3 例主动脉完全重塑,患者大多达到一期治愈。

总之,对肾动脉水平存在较大再破口的 Stanford B 型 AD 患者,同期行 TEVAR 与肾动脉覆膜支架植入术既可有效隔绝肾动脉水平再破口,促进假腔血栓化、重塑,又可保证受累肾脏血供,是一种可行、安全有效的治疗方式。

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