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•病例报告 Case report•

经导管主动脉瓣植入术治疗极高危主动脉瓣重度返流 1 例

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【关键词】退行性瓣膜病; 主动脉瓣关闭不全; 主动脉瓣植入; 人工瓣膜

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Successful treatment of extremely high-risk severe aortic regurgitation with transcatheter aortic valve implantation: report of one case LIU Weili, FU Junhua, JIANG Lei, MENG Zhen, LI Yanchao. Interventional Operation Room, Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, Qingdao, Shandong Province 266003, China

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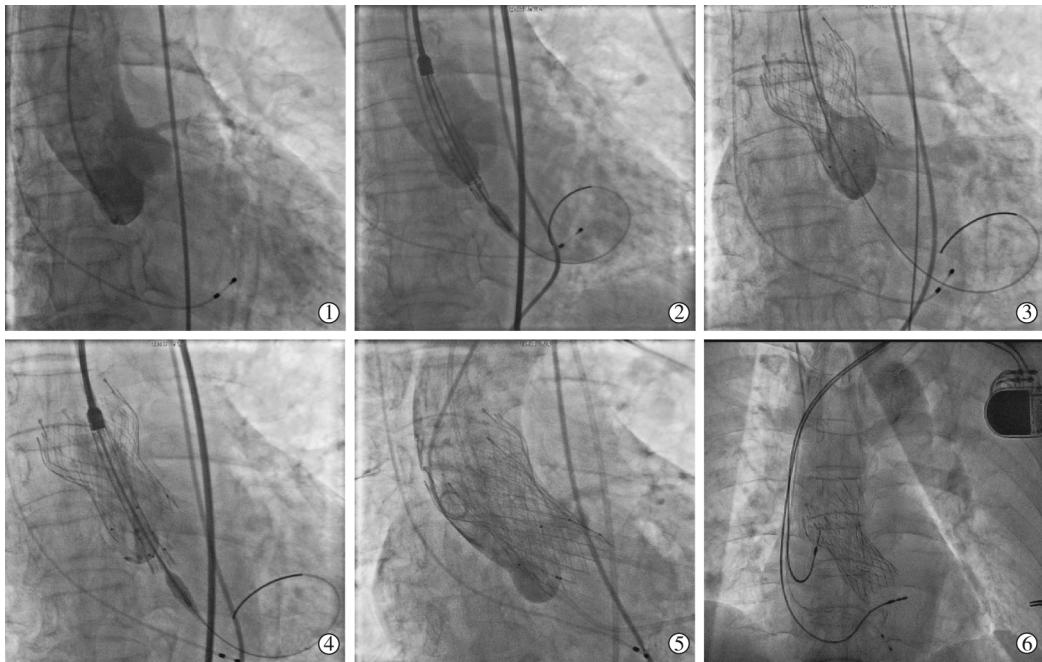
[Key words] transcatheter aortic valve implantation; aortic regurgitation; atrioventricular conduction block

临床资料

患者男,78岁。主因劳累后胸闷、憋气不适5年,加重1个月入院。既往高血压病史5年余,收缩压最高达190 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);糖尿病史;肝炎病史30年。入院查体:体温36.5℃,血压180/92 mmHg,心率60/min,心率齐,心音正常,主动脉瓣听诊区可闻及舒张期杂音,P2稍亢,伴分裂,股动脉枪击音(-)。实验室检查:血糖14.08 mmol/L,肌酐272 μmol/L。心脏彩超:退行性瓣膜病,主动脉瓣关闭不全并重度返流,左室扩大,左室射血分数(LVEF)47%,主动脉根部内径39 mm,主动脉瓣叶见钙化灶,舒张期见重度返流,二尖瓣轻度返流,三尖瓣中度返流,室间隔基底段心肌肥厚,肺动脉压力测定(PASP)54 mmHg。主动脉多层螺旋CT(MSCT)血管成像显示瓣环为椭圆形,瓣环周长78.1 mm,平均内径24.6 mm,瓣膜见点状钙化,乏氏窦直径38.1 mm×35.8 mm×34.7 mm,左冠高度15.6 mm,右冠高度17 mm,胸腹主动脉未见明显异常,双侧股动脉最小径≥8.6 mm。冠状动脉造影未见明显冠状动脉狭窄。美国心胸外科学会评分系统(STS)为8.84%。经心脏瓣膜团队(心外科、心内科、介入、影像、麻醉、护理)术前评估与讨论,认为外科手术风险极高危,决定选择经导管主动脉瓣植入术(transcatheter aortic valve implantation,TAVI)。

手术经过:患者平卧,静脉复合麻醉后,首先经右颈静脉植入

临时起搏导线至右心室;穿刺右侧桡动脉监测动脉压力。应用微穿刺法穿刺右侧股动脉,植入6 F股动脉鞘,切开左侧股动脉,植入GORE 20F动脉鞘,肝素1 mg/kg剂量肝素化。经右侧股动脉鞘导入145°猪尾导管至无冠状动脉窦底造影,见主动脉瓣重度返流(图1①)。经左侧猪尾导管交换已经进行塑形的超硬导丝至左心室,根据术前MSCT及术中测量数据,决定植入29#VenusA-Valve瓣膜(中国启明公司)。将瓣膜装配于19F输送鞘中备用。将DSA机架调整到MSCT测算的工作角度,经19F鞘管导入人工瓣膜至瓣环处,临时起搏器调整到心率140/min开始释放瓣膜,反复多次无冠窦底造影确定释放位置(图1②),当瓣膜释放到一般面积时,将无冠窦底的猪尾导管撤离,随后完全释放瓣膜。再次主动脉根部造影见植入的主动脉瓣向上移位(图1③)。由于造影与超声提示瓣周漏明显,决定再次植入1枚29#VenusA-Valve瓣膜,再次造影见主动脉瓣血流通畅,无明显瓣周漏及返流(图1④⑤),超声提示人工瓣膜工作正常。拔出鞘管,左侧股动脉5-0滑线双层缝合切口。右侧股动脉穿刺点应用闭合器封闭,右侧颈静脉保留临时起搏。嗣后心电图示心室起搏心率,关掉临时起搏器,显示为完全性房室传导阻滞,需要择期行永



①示主动脉瓣返流,左室舒张期可见返流的对比剂充盈;②示人工瓣膜输送到理想的瓣环平面;③第1个人工瓣膜向上移位;④第2个人工瓣膜输送到理想的释放位置;⑤第2个瓣膜释放后主动脉根部造影,示瓣膜位置合适;⑥双腔永久起搏器植入,替换临时起搏器。

图1 诊治过程图像

讨论

经导管主动脉瓣植入术(transcatheter aortic valve implantation,TAVI)是近年发展起来的用于治疗高龄、高危、无法耐受外科手术的主动脉瓣膜病变的微创手术。具有创伤小、恢

复快等优点,国外已广泛应用于临床^[1-4]。TAVI手术主要应用于主动脉瓣狭窄,在主动脉瓣返流中应用较少。2015年发表的《经导管主动脉瓣置换术中国专家共识》提出:外科手术高危、禁忌的单纯性主动脉瓣返流可能是TAVI的适应证,

国内、外已经少量开展,但缺少临床证据^[5]。本例患者术前评估需要更换瓣膜,为外科手术极高危,并且无 TAVI 禁忌证。所以手术团队决定尝试 TAVI 治疗。

目前国内常用的 TAVI 人工瓣膜包括 VenusA-Valve 瓣膜和 J-Valve 瓣膜(苏州杰成医疗)。与本手术中使用的 VenusA-Valve 瓣膜相比,J-Valve 瓣膜(苏州杰成医疗)更适用于治疗主动脉返流。但该瓣膜只能通过开胸经心尖途径植入,不能经外周血管植入^[6],而该患者 STS 评分达 8.84%,开胸手术死亡率较高,所以权衡利弊不适宜选用。TAVI 治疗主动脉瓣狭窄时,人工瓣膜可以在释放过程中与钙化的主动脉瓣叶牢固结合,人工瓣膜和输送装置不易因血流冲击而出现滑动,植入的成功率较高。但本例心脏彩超及 MSCT 提示主动脉瓣仅存在少量点状钙化,在 DSA 上未能清楚显示,导致透视下主动脉瓣不显影。主动脉瓣相对光滑,人工瓣膜植入时缺少定位标记及锚定点,易导致人工瓣膜植入位置不准确或发生人工瓣膜移位。术中一旦发生移位,均可导致严重并发症,位置下移可影响二尖瓣功能或因人工瓣膜展开不良而造成瓣周漏,位置上移有阻塞冠状动脉开口的危险,可进一步引起心力衰竭、心肌梗死^[7]。这就增加了 TAVI 治疗主动脉瓣返流的难度和风险^[8]。

本例术中第 1 个瓣膜定位、瓣膜前 1/2 释放均在理想范围,但由于患者瓣膜无钙化标记,稳定性不够,致使第 1 个瓣膜移位并发瓣周漏。为解决移位及瓣周漏,术者利用第 1 个移位的人工瓣膜作为定位参考,为第 2 个瓣膜提供定位,并同时能够增加第 2 个瓣膜的径向支撑力和稳定性^[9-10]。TAVI 术后并发症较多,包括瓣周漏,冠状动脉阻塞、房室传导阻滞、脑卒中,其中房室传导阻滞是最常见的并发症之一。Piazza 等^[11]发现,房室传导阻滞约 50%发生在术后 1 周内,80%发生在 1 个月内,还有些可发生在术后 1~6 个月内。Koekterk 等^[12]认为传导阻滞的发生可能与瓣膜支架深入左心室流出道(>8 mm)影响到传导束,引起结构性损伤等有直接关系。该患者术后当日突发三度完全房室传导阻滞,分析原因可能是瓣膜支架发生了向左心室流出道移位,影响心脏传导系统。所以择期进行永久起搏器植入术改善预后。

临幊上外科手术极高危主动脉瓣重度返流患者,预后较差,外科手术风险较高,TAVI 成为不适合外科手术患者的最佳选择。目前国内外应用经验有限,缺乏明确的临床证据和应用指证,且手术的难度和复杂度较大,需要继续积累、总结经验。

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