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## • 病例报告 Case report •

## 缝线介导的动脉缝合装置致股动脉闭塞 1 例

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【关键词】 血管缝合器,并发症,介入

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**Femoral artery occlusion caused by a suture-mediated closure device: report of one case HUANG***Xianjun, XIA Youchuan, YANG Qian, ZHOU Zhiming. Department of Neurology, Yijishan Hospital, Wannan Medical College, Wuhu, Anhui Province 241002, China**Corresponding author: ZHOU Zhiming, E-mail: neuro\_depar@hotmail.com (J Intervent Radiol, 2020, 29: 57-58)*

【Key words】 arterial puncture closing device; complication; intervention

股动脉是介入诊疗的常规入径之一。目前临幊上常用的股动脉穿刺止血的方法有人工压迫和动脉缝合器(APCD)缝合。

临幊应用的各种APCD在使用过程中均存在一定的血管并发症(2%~9%),如假性动脉瘤、皮下血肿、动静脉瘘或腹膜后出血等<sup>[1]</sup>。本文就1例脑血管介治疗后行缝

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线闭合装置缝合致股动脉闭塞病例报道,为临床合理使用 APCD 提供经验。

### 临床资料

患者女,72岁。既往有“高血压病”病史10余年,一直口服“硝苯地平缓释片及卡托普利”降压,血压控制可。本次因“头晕”在皖南医学院第二附属医院行脑血管CTA,提示左侧椎动脉开口斑块伴重度狭窄入我院行介入治疗。术中予以6F股动脉鞘,术后予以常规股动脉正位造影后予以缝线闭合装置缝合,缝合顺利。术后当晚患者反复主诉右侧

股动脉穿刺点处疼痛,但穿刺点处无包块、出血等,足背动脉搏动良好,予以止痛治疗后好转,故于术后第2天出院。

术后第10天患者因“右下肢间歇性跛行”再次就诊我院,急诊右下肢血管超声提示右侧髂外动脉血栓性闭塞,右下肢动脉血流减慢,故患者再次入住我院血管外科。入院后下肢血管CTA提示右侧髂外动脉下段局部闭塞(图1)。予以右侧股动脉内膜剥脱术,术中见:股动脉外侧壁有一长约2cm的质硬斑块,股动脉后内侧壁有血管缝线及线结,内膜组织推挤,动脉管腔完全闭塞。术后半月复查下肢CTA提示右侧髂外动脉、股动脉管腔通畅。



①为缝合之前股动脉正位造影片,黑色箭头处可见斑块;②为造影反转后的图像,白色箭头处可见斑块;  
③为缝合10d后下肢CTA,示右髂外动脉局部闭塞

图1 动脉缝合后10d患者现右下肢间歇性跛行

### 讨 论

关于APCD所致血管闭塞病例并不多见,国外仅见个案报道<sup>[2]</sup>,而且原因尚不明确。本文参阅文献并结合本例患者,总结原因有:①穿刺技术因素。一方面是穿刺方法的选择。目前临床常用的改良的Seldinger穿刺法可显著降低穿刺并发症;另一方面是穿刺内口的位置。有报道认为穿刺点位于股动脉分叉处或侧壁易发生血管闭塞并发症<sup>[2]</sup>。本例回顾性观察穿刺点,同样存在侧壁穿刺,术中可见血管缝线位于股动脉内后侧壁。②患者因素。首先,穿刺血管病变是导致缝合血管狭窄或闭塞的主要原因之一,如穿刺血管动脉硬化、夹层等。本例患者中,仔细回顾术前股动脉造影,我们可以看到股动脉外侧壁存在斑块,且术中大体及术后病理均证实。因此,Gemmete等<sup>[3]</sup>认为,缝合前股动脉斜位造影了解缝合部位血管,有助于减少并发症的发生。其次,患者合并糖尿病、肥胖或存在严重缺血性心脏病也与缝合血管狭窄或闭塞有关<sup>[4]</sup>。另外,对于存在血管内锚定的APCD,如Percloser proglide和Agio-seal缝合器,缝合血管直径可能也是导致缝合并发症原因之一<sup>[5]</sup>。③闭合装置(closing device)因素<sup>[5]</sup>。Percloser proglide缝合器是一种缝线闭合装置,缝合线不能吸收,这势必导致血管炎症发生或诱发血栓形成,从而引起缝合并发症。而金属夹闭合装置(star-close封合器),后壁抓取可能直接导致血管狭窄或闭塞。其他机制的APCD也有各自的优劣势<sup>[4]</sup>。④闭合技术(closing technique)因素。每种APCD均有各自的闭合原理,准确掌握闭合原理,并理

解缝合步骤是提高缝合成功率、减少并发症的不可或缺的因素<sup>[5]</sup>。目前关于各种APCD学习曲线暂无报道,期待有进一步的研究结果。

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