

• 综 述 General review •

准分子激光斑块消融术联合药物涂层球囊治疗股腘动脉支架内再狭窄研究进展

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【摘要】 随着股腘动脉粥样硬化闭塞症病变日益复杂, 支架植入适应证变得更加宽泛, 而股腘动脉支架植入后再狭窄风险高的问题亟待解决。目前临床常用的药物洗脱支架、普通球囊扩张、单纯药物涂层球囊(DCB)等术式治疗股腘动脉支架内再狭窄(FP-ISR)均未能取得良好的中远期预后。相比而言, 准分子激光斑块消融术(ELA)可机械性消融斑块, DCB 不仅能扩张管径支架, 还可利用药物抑制内膜增生, 在治疗 FP-ISR 方面均有独特优势。该文就 ELA 联合 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 在靶病变血运重建、手术成功率、术后再闭塞率及存在的问题等方面研究进展作一简要综述, 以突出此联合术式治疗 FP-ISR 的优势。

【关键词】 准分子激光斑块消融术; 支架内再狭窄; 药物涂层球囊; 股腘动脉

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Latest progress in excimer laser atherectomy combined with drug-coated balloon for in-stent restenosis of femoropopliteal artery WANG Hui, SU Zhixiang, GU Yongquan. Department of Vascular Surgery, Xuanwu Hospital of Capital Medical University; Institute of Vascular Surgery of Capital Medical University, Beijing 100053, China

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【Abstract】 With the lesions of femoropopliteal atherosclerotic occlusive disease becoming more and more complex, the indications of stent implantation have become much broader, meanwhile, the high risk of in-stent restenosis after femoropopliteal stent implantation has also become a clinical issue that needs to be solved urgently. At present, the common treatment methods for femoropopliteal in-stent restenosis (FP-ISR) include drug-eluting stent, plain balloon angioplasty, drug-coated balloon (DCB), etc. However, these therapeutic methods have failed to achieve a good mid-long-term prognosis. Comparing the various therapeutic methods, excimer laser atherectomy (ELA) can mechanically erode the plaques, DCB can not only dilate the vascular diameter but also inhibit the intimal hyperplasia through the slow release of drug, which is a distinctive advantage in the treatment of FP-ISR. This paper aims to make a comprehensive review about the combination use of ELA and DCB for the treatment of FP-ISR, focusing on the target diseased artery revascularization, success rate of operation, postoperative re-occlusion rate and current clinical problems, so as to highlight the advantages of ELA combined with DCB in treating FP-ISR. (J Intervent Radiol, 2022, 31: 507-510)

【Key words】 excimer laser atherectomy; in-stent restenosis; drug-coated balloon; femoral-popliteal artery

股腘动脉支架内再狭窄(femoropopliteal in-stent restenosis, FP-ISR)通常指支架植入术后影像学检查发现血管内径再次狭窄 $\geq 50\%$, 或超声检查发现靶病变部位(支架近端及远段边缘 5 mm 内)收缩期峰值流速比 ≥ 2.5 。近年来血管腔内治疗成为支架内再

狭窄首选, 但仍存在诸多问题: 常规经皮腔内血管成形术(PTA)后再狭窄风险高, 药物洗脱支架(drug-eluting stent, DES)应用有一定疗效, 但需将额外材料引入股浅动脉; 药物涂层球囊(drug coated balloon, DCB)血管成形术治疗 Tosaka I 型再狭窄病变虽有

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效,但对复杂病变缺乏长期耐受性,因此在较为复杂的 FP-ISR 病变(Tosaka II~III 型)治疗中血管腔内减容才是关键所在^[1]。目前常用的腔内减容技术包括定向斑块旋切术(directional atherectomy, DA)、准分子激光斑块消融术(excimer laser atherectomy, ELA)、血栓抽吸等,而 ELA 是治疗 FP-ISR 首选方法。本文就 ELA 联合 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 研究进展作一简要综述。

1 FP-ISR

由于 PTA 对股腘动脉病变疗效不佳,常采用支架植入术,但股腘动脉支架植入术后患者正常活动时产生的弯曲、扭转或压缩等机械力,常刺激支架内内膜增生导致 FP-ISR,因此 FP-ISR 发生有其独特的力学和生物学特点。常见机制有:①血管弹性回缩;②内膜增生;③在狭窄基础上常伴有血栓形成^[2]。Tosaka 等^[3]根据 FP-ISR 影像学特点,通过回顾性分析 133 例 FP-ISR 病例总结出相关分类方法:I 级,局限性狭窄(长度 ≤ 50 mm);II 级:弥漫性狭窄(长度 > 50 mm);III 级,完全闭塞。

目前国际上针对 FP-ISR 常用的腔内治疗方法有常规 PTA、DES、切割球囊、ELA 等^[4]。常规 PTA 术后复发性再狭窄风险高,特别是对于长段病变。DES 药物覆盖范围有限、支架断裂等问题限制其效用及成本效益,且支架再狭窄的主要问题是平滑肌细胞迁移和增殖,额外的金属还会进一步缩减管腔直径^[5]。Dick 等^[6]随机纳入 40 例病变为 (80 ± 68) mm 的 FP-ISR 患者,排除 1 例失随访,随机分为常规 PTA 组(22 例)和切割球囊组(17 例),结果切割球囊并未显示出优越性,随访 6 个月 PTA 组、切割球囊组再狭窄发生率分别为 65%(11/17, 95%CI:42~88)、73%(16/22, 95%CI:54~92)。然而 Schmidt 等^[7]报道 1 项 ELA 治疗 FP-ISR 多中心前瞻性注册研究,结果显示术后 6 个月、12 个月患者免于靶病变血运重建(target lesion revascularization, TLR)比率分别为 87.8%、64.4%,一期通畅率分别为 64.1%、37.8%。这表明 ELA 与其他治疗方法相比具有良好的安全性和有效性。

2 ELA 治疗

目前常用于 ELA 激光源是氯化氙准分子激光器,其可脉冲式发射出 308 nm 波长准分子激光,通过导管内交织的光纤传递;激光辐射包括光热能、光化学能和声机械能等 3 种作用机制;辐射产生的

激光大部分被含染色体组织,如血红蛋白、蛋白质和胆固醇吸收,从而导致动脉粥样硬化斑块内分子键断裂、原子电离而发生激光消融,碎化成直径 < 25 μm 微颗粒、二氧化碳和水,直接进入人体血液,并通过肾脏或呼吸排出体外,因此可安全消融溶解血管内血栓和斑块。此外,脉冲式准分子激光器为“冷激光器”,可通过准确消融组织避免连续激光热损伤导致的血栓形成和血管损伤,相对减少围手术期并发症,提高手术安全性^[8-10]。

Bosiers 等^[11]于 2005 年报道对严重肢体缺血患者试用 ELA 技术治疗,结果显示患者 6 个月保肢率高达 90.5%,且有 86% 患者免于严重肢体缺血,表明 ELA 治疗下肢狭窄/闭塞病变安全有效。Dippel 等^[12]报道 1 项多中心前瞻性随机对照试验研究(EXCITE ISR),将 250 例 FP-ISR 患者随机分为 ELA+PTA 组 $[n=169]$,病变长度为 (19.6 ± 12.0) cm,30.5% 患者为完全闭塞]和 PTA 组 $[n=81]$,病变长度为 (19.3 ± 11.9) cm,36.8% 患者为完全闭塞],结果显示 ELA+PTA 组与 PTA 组相比手术成功率更高(93.5%比 82.7%, $P=0.01$),手术并发症明显减少;ELA+PTA 组、PTA 组术后 6 个月免于 TLR 比例分别为 73.5%、51.8%($P<0.05$),ELA+PTA 组 TLR 相关风险降低 52%($HR=0.48$, 95%CI=0.31~0.74);30 d 主要不良事件发生率分别为 5.8%、20.5%($P<0.01$),可见 ELA 治疗 FP-ISR 病变的有效性。

ELA 与传统 PTA 相比有以下优点:①更容易通过慢性和钙化闭塞病变^[9,11,13-16],相对支架植入等技术可更好地达到腔内减容目的,获得更可观的管腔通畅率;②手术安全性相较于标准 PTA 较高,穿孔率(仅 2.2%)较罕见^[17-18];③对于严重肢体缺血、需截肢患者具有积极作用^[11];④对 FP-ISR 患者具有良好的中远期疗效^[19]。ELA 主要不足:①目前的激光导管不能在闭塞处形成足够宽的通道,仍需要辅助球囊扩张^[20-21];②费用成本较高^[14]。为弥补 ELA 不能获得可观管径的缺陷,ELA+DCB 便成为最佳的选择。

3 DCB 治疗

DCB 主要利用载体物质将药物固定在球囊表面,在转移至靶病灶并膨胀球囊时药物附载于动脉壁。DCB 包覆药物包括紫杉醇、佐他莫司和西罗莫司等,紫杉醇已成为公认的理想活性药物,可与微管不可逆转地结合,抑制细胞分裂,从而阻止新生内膜增殖和由此产生的再狭窄^[22-25]。

许多学者就 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 进行研究,探讨其疗效、安全性及可持续性。Tepe 等^[26]报道 1 项前瞻性多中心研究,按 1:1 随机纳入 88 例 FP-ISR 患者,对比 DCB 与普通球囊血管成形术(plain old balloon angioplasty, POBA)治疗差异性,结果显示术后 6 个月 DCB 组远期管腔丢失(late lumen loss, LLL)显著低于 POBA 组($P<0.01$),术后 12 个月 TLR 比率显著低于 POBA 组(14%比 49%, $P=0.01$),验证了 DCB 与 POBA 相比治疗 FP-ISR 的安全性和有效性。也有文献报道 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 患者同样安全有效,且近中期疗效明显优于 POBA^[27-28]。

DEBATE-ISR 研究纳入 88 例 FP-ISR 患者,其中 44 例接受 POBA 治疗,44 例接受 DCB 治疗,DCB 组、POBA 组病变长度相似,分别为(132 ± 86) mm、(137 ± 82) mm,不同 Tosaka 分型病变严重程度差异无统计学意义;随访结果显示,术后 1 年 DCB 组、POBA 组再狭窄发生率分别为 19.5%(8/41)、71.8%(28/39)($P<0.01$),DCB 组 13.6%(6/44)症状性复发性再狭窄接受 TLR 治疗,POBA 组 31.0%(13/42)接受重复干预($P=0.045$);术后 3 年 DCB 与 POBA 间疗效差异逐渐缩小^[29]。进一步证实 DCB 相较于 POBA 在 FP-ISR 治疗中的优势,但远期疗效有待进一步研究。

4 ELA 联合 DCB 治疗

临床上无论是单纯机械性扩张靶病变管径,还是药物辅助抑制血管内皮增殖,术后 FP-ISR 需再次手术干预比率均不乐观,这使得 ELA 联合 DCB 成为一种积极探索的治疗术式。Kokkinidis 等^[30]2018 年回顾性分析双中心采用 ELA 联合 DCB 和 ELA 联合 POBA 治疗 FP-ISR 患者,其中 ELA+DCB 组 62 例年龄为(68.5 ± 10.0)岁,ELA+POBA 组 50 例年龄为(72.5 ± 10.8)岁,两组病灶平均长度为 247 mm,总体手术成功率为 98%,差异均无统计学意义;相对于 ELA+POBA 组,ELA+DCB 组补救性支架植入率较低(31.7%比 58.0%, $P=0.006$),1 年免于 TLR 比率(72.5%比 50.5%, $P=0.043$)、未闭塞比率(86.7%比 56.9%, $P=0.003$)均较高,且在 ELA+DCB 组 Tosaka III 型患者中,免于 TLR 比率(87.1%对 57.1%, $P=0.028$)较高;通过多变量分析证实,ELA+DCB 组再闭塞风险降低($HR=0.08$,95% $CI=0.17\sim 0.38$, $P=0.002$)。此研究表明,ELA 联合 DCB 治疗复杂的 FP-ISR 病变,可显著降低 1 年 TLR 比率和再闭塞发生率,从而证明 ELA 联合 DCB 改善复杂的 FP-ISR 患者预后的有

效性。谷涌泉等^[31]、李杨等^[32]也率先在国内报道应用 ELA 联合 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR,并取得良好的临床效果。

ELA 联合 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 的获益机制可能是多因素的。ELA 可使闭塞支架内的新内膜组织疏松,有助于防止球囊血管成形术后新内膜组织回弹。许多再狭窄病变呈不均匀性,并含有明显血栓,ELA 可有效地汽化这些血栓^[17,33]。ELA 可重塑斑块,产生内皮微孔,使 DCB 所携药物在微孔处更容易穿透新生内膜组织,而且每次脉冲产生的动能和激光诱导的压力波也可重塑斑块,否则可在随后用 DCB 扩血管时限制支架扩张。因此,ELA 联合 DCB 具有良好的协同作用机制,成为 FP-ISR 治疗优势术式。

为防止 ELA 相关并发症,需要注意:①由于手术操作者不能精确控制消融深度或对比剂存在时使用激光会增加能量吸收,血流限制性夹层或动脉穿孔风险较高^[34];②动脉钙化斑块消融越成功,远端动脉栓塞发生率越高;③导引钢丝可能会使血管发生痉挛。

5 结语

ELA 联合 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 的安全性和有效性是肯定的。该技术既可弥补 ELA 术后再通血管不能获得足够管腔问题,也可通过 DCB 药物作用抑制再狭窄内皮增生;此外,ELA 使血管腔面变得平滑,热作用所致血管平滑肌细胞和胶原细胞变化可改变血管壁顺应性,从而弥补球囊扩张后血管壁和支架弹性回缩的缺陷。ELA 联合 DCB 治疗 FP-ISR 技术虽已得到认可,但并发症发生率、不能获得更可观的管径及费用较高等问题仍有待解决。

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