

## •综述 General review•

# 血管缝合器在股动脉大口径穿刺入路闭合中的临床应用

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**【摘要】** 血管缝合器(SMCD)是一类通过经皮装置在穿刺点周围置入缝线的血管闭合装置,可在经皮条件下达到最接近外科缝合的闭合效果。SMCD 经皮闭合对于股动脉大口径穿刺入路的微创化具有重要意义。目前 SMCD 预置缝线技术是股动脉大口径穿刺入路闭合方式中应用最广泛的技术。现有研究评估了 SMCD 及预置缝线技术的优缺点,以及闭合失败的危险因素,同时提出术中和术后减少出血的辅助方法。术后如何安全有效地对大口径穿刺入路进行经皮闭合也已成为 SMCD 临床应用的重要课题。本文旨在总结 SMCD 在股动脉大口径穿刺入路闭合中的应用现状,为今后相关技术的发展提供思路。

**【关键词】** 血管闭合装置;血管缝合器;股动脉;预置缝线技术

中图分类号:R543 文献标志码:B 文章编号:1008-794X(2023)-02-0196-05

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**【Abstract】** Suture-mediated closure device (SMCD) is a kind of vascular closure device that places stitches around the puncture point through a percutaneous device to achieve the closure of the puncture site under percutaneous conditions with almost the same effect as surgical suturing. For the closure of femoral artery large-bore access, percutaneous SMCD treatment, as a minimally-invasive technique, is of great significance. At present, the preclose technique of SMCD is the most widely used technology in closing the femoral artery large-bore access. In current related researches, the advantages and disadvantages of SMCD and preclose technique are evaluated, the risk factors for failure of vascular closure are discussed, and the auxiliary methods to reduce intraoperative and postoperative bleeding are proposed. Nowadays, how to safely and effectively perform the percutaneous closure of the femoral artery large-bore access has become an important topic in the clinical application of SMCD. This article aims to summarize the current clinical application status of SMCD in closing the femoral artery large-bore access so as to provide useful ideas for the development of related technologies in the future.

**【Key words】** vascular closure device; suture-mediated closure device; femoral artery; preclose technique

随着介入治疗应用范围扩大及相关器材发展,许多心脏、大血管等需要大口径输送系统(large-bore delivery system)的血管介入治疗也可通过股动脉大口径穿刺入路完成,如主动脉腔内修复

术(endovascular aortic repair, EVAR)/胸主动脉腔内修复术(thoracic endovascular aortic repair, TEVAR)、经导管主动脉瓣置换术(transcatheter aortic valve replacement, TAVR)等大口径血管介入手术,以及动

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2023.02.022

基金项目:江苏省研究生科研与实践创新计划项目(SJCX21-0079)

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脉-静脉体外膜肺氧合(veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, VA-ECMO)的股动脉入路。早期大口径血管介入手术需要外科切开暴露和缝合,血管闭合装置(vascular closure device, VCD)出现后经皮闭合大口径股动脉入路成为可能<sup>[1-3]</sup>。血管缝合器(suture-mediated closure device, SMCD)是一类通过经皮装置在穿刺点周围置入缝线的VCD。本文就SMCD在股动脉大口径穿刺入路闭合中的临床应用研究作一总结,为今后相关技术发展提供思路。

## 1 大口径穿刺入路常用SMCD

### 1.1 ProStar XL

ProStar XL出现于1998年,外鞘大小有6 F、8 F、10 F等3种,单把或双把可用于闭合8.5~24 F动脉穿刺入路。其主要结构是由4根镍钛合金针固定的2根聚酯纤维编织缝线,当介入手术结束经导丝引入ProStar XL,可在穿刺点周围留置交叉的2个线结,使用装置自带的推结器收紧2线结即可完成闭合<sup>[4]</sup>。与手术切开及人工压迫对比,应用ProStar XL能缩小腹股沟切口,缩短止血时间及手术时间,且不增加手术并发症发生率<sup>[5]</sup>。然而,应用ProStar XL经皮闭合是否成功与输送系统大小、肥胖、穿刺入路病变等有关<sup>[5-7]</sup>;此外,由于ProStar XL使用的是编织缝线,闭合过程中有缝线被周围组织缠绕、缝线断裂致闭合失败及术后感染的风险<sup>[5,8]</sup>。

### 1.2 ProGlide

ProGlide出现于2004年,外鞘大小为6 F,单把可用于闭合5~8 F动脉穿刺入路,双把及以上数量ProGlide通过预置缝线(preclose)技术可用于闭合最大26 F动脉<sup>[3,9]</sup>。ProGlide基本结构是2根镍钛合金针引导的3-0单股聚丙烯缝线,术后经0.035英寸导丝引入后置入单个线结<sup>[3,10]</sup>。对比ProStar XL,ProGlide有以下特点:①更小的输送系统(6 F比10 F),在置入缝线时对皮下组织的分离程度要求较低;②更简单的缝线置入机制,单次置入单根缝线,基本原理接近外科切开缝合,可控性更高;③单股聚丙烯缝线较编织缝线断裂及感染风险更低<sup>[8,10-11]</sup>。

## 2 预置缝线技术

预置缝线技术是指在引入大口径输送系统前即利用SMCD于穿刺入路周围预先置入缝线,术后拉紧预置缝线闭合血管,是目前常用于完全经皮通路的经股动脉大口径穿刺的股动脉入路闭合方

式。预置缝线技术的出现进一步推进了大口径血管介入手术微创化<sup>[5,12]</sup>。

### 2.1 预置缝线技术发展

预置缝线技术由Haas等<sup>[4]</sup>1999年首次报道,穿刺成功后即预置单把或双把ProStar XL,再重新置入0.038英寸导丝后行大口径血管内介入手术,术后收紧缝线;可用于闭合16~22 F穿刺点,有助于减少患者不适,缩短卧床和住院时间。Lee等<sup>[3]</sup>2007年介绍在EVAR、TEVAR术中使用双把ProGlide预置缝线技术闭合12~24 F股动脉穿刺入路。穿刺股动脉成功并用7 F血管鞘扩张穿刺部位,经导丝先后置入两把ProGlide,以穿刺点为中心分别向内侧和外侧旋转30°~45°,术后收紧缝线后解除压迫,确认止血效果良好再移除导丝,术后患者需卧床休息4~6 h<sup>[1,3]</sup>。

### 2.2 预置缝线技术优势

预置缝线技术主要优势在于能在经皮完成大口径血管介入手术的同时,达到近似外科切开缝合的闭合效果,既减少患者穿刺入路局部创伤,又不增加入路相关并发症发生率,利于缩短手术时间和住院时间<sup>[1,13]</sup>。预置缝线技术可能通过缩短住院时间减少住院费用,从而抵消SMCD费用<sup>[14]</sup>。预置缝线技术的入路相关并发症并非SMCD特异性。总体而言,预置缝线后出现入路相关并发症的基本类型与外科切开缝合相似<sup>[14]</sup>,但各类并发症构成比不同。SMCD应用术后血管损伤导致出血是最常见的不良事件,其次是血肿<sup>[15]</sup>,多由术中操作技术或穿刺部位损伤引起<sup>[3,13]</sup>,大部分经保守治疗或局部处理即可控制<sup>[16]</sup>,严重血肿发生率与外科切开相比较低<sup>[9]</sup>。预置缝线闭合后感染及淋巴漏/淋巴囊肿发生率较外科切开显著降低<sup>[1-2,17]</sup>,局部炎症较外科切开缝合轻<sup>[18]</sup>。预置缝线技术应用后缺血性并发症发生率不劣于外科切开缝合<sup>[2]</sup>。

### 2.3 预置缝线技术局限性

预置缝线技术成功一般指术后即刻达到完全止血,围术期未发生需外科手术或腔内治疗的入路并发症。预置缝线技术存在较明显的学习曲线,在ProStar XL应用中更加突出<sup>[5,8,19-20]</sup>。应用预置缝线技术闭合失败有出现严重出血和急性下肢缺血风险,此时可能需中转外科切开修复或血管腔内治疗<sup>[10]</sup>,因而引起入路创伤扩大、手术时间和住院时间延长、住院费用增加等<sup>[9,13,21]</sup>。预置缝线闭合时确认止血成功前应保留导丝,必要时可引入更多SMCD补救<sup>[5]</sup>。如增加SMCD无法达到止血效果,需通过外

科手术切开缝合止血<sup>[10]</sup>。考虑到预置缝线技术闭合失败中转外科切开修复需要全身麻醉、转入重症监护病房、输血等,应在无菌手术室环境下由有经验的外科医师施行大口径入路相关手术<sup>[7,14,17]</sup>。预置缝线技术和手术切开应作为互为补充的选项,根据不同病例情况个体化选择<sup>[16]</sup>。

#### 2.4 预置缝线技术失败相关危险因素

预置缝线技术实施中,优质的穿刺点对于成功闭合止血、防治并发症具有重要意义。优质的穿刺部位需有以下特征:①穿刺部位位于股总动脉中央;②穿刺部位前壁无明显钙化斑块<sup>[12,22]</sup>。应用 CT、超声评估或导引穿刺有助于确保准确穿入无病变的股总动脉,提高技术成功率并减少入路相关并发症发生<sup>[9]</sup>。SMCD 在靠近分叉处或直径较小的穿刺入路展开时易伤及血管后壁<sup>[9,22]</sup>。股动脉严重钙化及瘢痕腹股沟会增加 SMCD 导引针阻力或股动脉局部斑块破裂等,导致闭合失败<sup>[3,10,21]</sup>。肥胖患者腹股沟区皮下组织较厚,可能干扰 SMCD 正确进入动脉及推结过程<sup>[10,23]</sup>。目前大部分研究显示 18~20 F 及以上输送系统可能是预闭合失败的预测因素<sup>[11,24-25]</sup>,可能与输送系统导致预置缝线处血管壁过度撕裂或切割效应有关<sup>[26]</sup>。Hayashida 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究并定义鞘管与股动脉直径比(sheath to femoral artery ratio,SFAR),即输送系统外径(mm)与股动脉最小内径(mm)之比,据此作为经皮预置缝线技术闭合效果和血管并发症的预测因素。但 SFAR 对于预测预置缝线技术闭合失败的意义还待进一步研究。

### 3 SMCD 应用新进展

近期有研究提示,对于既往已接受股动脉人工血管置换的患者,应用 ProGlide 预置缝线技术依然可经皮闭合股动脉大口径穿刺入路<sup>[27]</sup>。在 ProGlide 预置缝线技术原有基础上还有其他相关辅助技术的报道。有研究将预置缝线尾端穿过透明硬管或 6 F 血管鞘,用止血钳保持张力并控制动脉入路穿刺点大小以减少出血,止血效果不佳还可通过加压管注入止血剂等<sup>[28-29]</sup>。Ott 等<sup>[30]</sup>报道双把 ProGlide 平行预置缝线技术,通过平移 ProGlide 达到类似血管外科单纯间断缝合的效果,血管并发症发生率较传统预置缝线技术低。Theivacumar 等<sup>[31]</sup>报道预置缝线技术闭合后出血的补救措施,如补片加固技术和牵引压迫技术,前者是将 ProGlide 缝线中较长的 2 根穿过小块聚四氟乙烯补片并利用缝线固定补片完成加固,后者是在补片加固后仍未止血情况下将缝

线穿过小块纱布在皮肤表面进一步加压。

术后 VA-ECMO 撤机时通常使用 ProGlide 闭合股动脉,此时可通过穿刺 VA-ECMO 导管或通过 Y 型连接阀将导丝和 ProGlide 引入股动脉,ProGlide 旋转方向同预置缝线技术<sup>[32-33]</sup>。Au 等<sup>[34]</sup>报道对 ProGlide 辅助撤机的 VA-ECMO 患者进行事后分析,结果显示床边经皮撤机成功率为 84%,其中 28.6%患者需要 3 把 ProGlide 才可止血,81%患者会经历血流动力学暂时性不稳,需增加血管活性药物剂量,9.5%患者出现动脉血栓形成。术后使用 ProGlide 闭合大口径入路最主要的风险是导引针无法准确定位于动脉壁<sup>[34-35]</sup>。Choi 等<sup>[36]</sup>报道大口径血管介入术后 ProGlide 闭合方法:利用 2 根 Amplatz 导丝相互牵引,将大口径穿刺入路拉成近直线后再分别经其中 1 根 Amplatz 导丝置入 ProGlide,以降低 ProGlide 导引针脱离动脉壁的风险,该方法用于 22 例患者的技术成功率为 100%。以上几种闭合方式均为回顾性小样本研究,其安全性和有效性仍需大样本前瞻性研究进一步验证。

### 4 展望

目前经皮股动脉大口径穿刺入路闭合的主要方式是应用 SMCD 预置缝线技术。相较于传统外科切开缝合技术,大口径穿刺血管介入手术中使用 SMCD 预置缝线技术可减少穿刺入路局部创伤及炎症,大大缩短手术时间和住院时间。然而对于无法经皮血管闭合和预置缝线技术闭合失败患者,手术切开仍是重要手段。临床实践中应结合患者实际情况选择合适的闭合方法,手术切开缝合和预置缝线技术可互为补充。通过多种不同方式使用 SMCD 预置缝线限制穿刺入路口径,有助于降低术后持续出血发生率。经股动脉大口径血管介入手术进一步微创化是目前主要趋势,这要求器械输送系统直径进一步缩小,同时进一步改进 SMCD。目前关于大口径穿刺入路经皮闭合并发症、预测因素评估标准、随访时间和方法等并不统一,应促进统一标准制定,充分评估 SMCD 在大口径穿刺入路应用中的安全性和有效性,尤其是远期安全性。

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- (收稿日期:2021-12-28)  
(本文编辑:边 皓)

## •病例报告 Case report•

# 对吻支架置入术治疗心脏黏液瘤脱落致急性腹主动脉闭塞并横纹肌溶解 1 例

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【关键词】 心脏黏液瘤; 急性主动脉闭塞性疾病; 横纹肌溶解综合征; 对吻支架置入术  
中图分类号:R732.1 文献标志码:D 文章编号:1008-794X(2023)-02-0201-04

**Kissing stent implantation for acute abdominal aortic occlusion with rhabdomyolysis caused by cardiac myxoma falling-off: report of one case** WEI Nan, HUANG Xueqing, WANG Lizhou, JIANG Tianpeng, ZHOU Shi. Department of Interventional Radiology, Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang, Guizhou Province 550004, China

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【Key words】 cardiac myxoma; acute aortic occlusive disease; rhabdomyolysis; kissing stent implantation

心脏黏液瘤是成人最常见的心脏良性肿瘤,约占原发性心脏肿瘤的 83%。最常发生于左心房(80%),15%~20%发生在右心房,4%发生在心室。大约 5%的患者患有多发性黏液瘤<sup>[1]</sup>。发病率在 0.0017%~0.19%,占有良性心脏肿瘤的近一半<sup>[2]</sup>。黏液瘤通常质地柔软,直径从 1~15 cm 不等,重量为 15~180 g。表面光滑、组织疏松且易脱落<sup>[3]</sup>。Lin 等<sup>[4]</sup>报道了 1 例 63 岁男性因为剧烈咳嗽,类似 Valsalva 的动作,导致胸腔压力突然增大后黏液瘤脱落致下肢动脉闭塞。多数左房黏液瘤的症状不典型,主要有血流动力学改变、全身症状和周围血管栓塞三联征<sup>[5]</sup>。在 30%~50%的黏液瘤患者中观察到栓塞症状。它们是由于组织碎片、肿瘤部分脱离或肿瘤表面覆盖的血栓脱落引起的。左侧来源的黏液瘤在收缩期使得左心室内压力增高,最容易栓塞脑动脉、视网膜动脉,

其次是下肢动脉、肾动脉和冠状动脉,极少数情况下甚至会栓塞腹主动脉,而右侧来源的黏液瘤多导致肺梗死<sup>[6]</sup>。此外,现有的研究表明黏液瘤的大小、位置和整体外观,以及平均血小板体积和血小板计数,与心脏黏液瘤患者的栓塞事件密切相关<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 1 临床资料

患者男性,47 岁,因“双下肢无力、麻木、疼痛 3 d”入院。3d 前患者无明显诱因下出现双下肢行走不能,诉膝关节到踝关节疼痛难以忍受,伴有腹泻、高热等症状。外院心电图结果“双下肢多发性周围神经损害(见阻滞现象)”。查体:体温 38℃,双下肢近端肌力 4 级,远端肌力 3 级。双下肢腓肠肌、胫前肌僵硬,双侧下肢皮肤紫癜,对称性袜套样针刺觉减