

•临床研究 Clinical research•

血管内超声评估冠状动脉钙化病变特征对 PCI 术后支架膨胀的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨血管内超声(IVUS)评估冠状动脉钙化病变特征对经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术后支架膨胀的影响。**方法** 271 例接受 PCI 术及 IVUS 检查患者,根据 IVUS 检查结果分为非钙化组($n=101$)、钙化组($n=170$),钙化组根据临床表型又分为急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)组($n=123$)、稳定型心绞痛(SAP)组($n=47$)。比较两组临床基线资料、血管造影和 IVUS 检查结果,分析支架膨胀不全的影响因素。**结果** 钙化组患者当前吸烟、多支血管病变比例高于非钙化组(均 $P<0.05$)。PCI 术中钙化组旋磨术(RA)、切割球囊(CB)应用比例明显高于非钙化组(均 $P<0.01$),非顺应性球囊(NCB)扩张压力高于非钙化组($P<0.01$),支架长度明显长于非钙化组($P<0.01$)。SAP 组斑块长度、斑块负荷、最大钙化弧度指标高于 ACS 组(均 $P<0.05$)。ACS 组血栓性病变比例高于 SAP 组,且靶血管存在明显正性重构($P=0.02$)。多因素 logistic 回归分析显示,最大浅层钙化弧度($OR=2.093, 95\%CI: 1.144 \sim 3.829, P=0.017$)和支架长度($OR=5.371, 95\%CI: 1.696 \sim 16.534, P=0.023$)与支架膨胀不全密切相关。**结论** 冠状动脉钙化病变的最大浅层钙化弧度和支架长度与支架膨胀不全密切相关。IVUS 对冠脉钙化病变特征判断、PCI 术中指导及支架膨胀评估有重要价值。

【关键词】 血管内超声；经皮冠状动脉介入治疗；冠状动脉钙化；旋磨术

中图分类号:R541.4 文献标志码:B 文章编号:1008-794X(2023)-04-354-05

The impact of coronary artery calcium characteristics assessed by intravascular ultrasound on the stent expansion after PCI HU Sigan, CHEN Tianping, CHEN Yao, LI Hui, KANG Pinfang, GAO Dasheng.

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the impact of coronary artery calcium characteristics assessed by intravascular ultrasound(IVUS) on the stent expansion after percutaneous coronary intervention(PCI). **Methods** A total of 271 patients, who underwent PCI treatment and IVUS examination, were enrolled in this study. According to IVUS examination results, the patients were divided into non-calcification group($n=101$) and calcification group($n=170$). Based on the clinical characteristics, the patients of calcification group were classified into acute coronary syndrome(ACS) group($n=123$) and stable angina pectoris(SAP) group($n=47$). The baseline clinical data, angiographic findings, and IVUS features were compared between the two groups, and the factors affecting the incomplete stent expansion were analyzed. **Results** The proportion of patients who had current smoking habits and multiple diseased vessels in the calcification group was higher than that in the non-calcification group($P<0.05$). During PCI, the proportions of using rotational atherectomy(RA) and using cutting balloon(CB) in the calcification group are higher than those in the non-calcification group (both $P<0.01$), besides, in the calcification group the expansion pressure of non-compliant balloon(NCB) was higher than that in the non-calcification group($P<0.01$), the stent length was remarkably longer than that in the non-calcification group ($P<0.01$). In SAP group, the plaque length, plaque burden and the maximum calcium arc were significantly higher than those in ACS group (all $P<0.05$). The proportion of thrombotic lesions in ACS group was higher than that

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2023.04.009

基金项目:安徽省高校自然科学研究重点项目(KJ2021A0818),蚌埠医学院科技发展基金(BYKF1889),安徽省高等学校省级质量工程项目(2020jyxm1211)

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in SAP group, and there were obvious positive remodeling findings in target vessel in ACS group ($P=0.02$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that the maximum arc of superficial calcium ($OR=2.093, 95\%CI=1.144-3.829, P=0.017$) and stent length ($OR=5.371, 95\%CI=1.696-16.534, P=0.023$) were closely related to the incomplete stent expansion. **Conclusion** The maximum superficial calcification arc of coronary artery calcified lesions and the stent length are closely related to the incomplete stent expansion. IVUS has important values in judging the characteristics of coronary calcified lesions, in guiding PCI manipulation, and in evaluating expansion condition of stent. (J Intervent Radiol, 2023, 32: 354-358)

[Key words] intravascular ultrasound; percutaneous coronary intervention; coronary calcification; rotational atherectomy

年龄老化、吸烟及糖尿病肾病与血管钙化密切相关^[1-2]。经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)患者血管严重钙化病变发生率约为5.9%^[3]。急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)研究中罪犯病变由钙化病变所引起占12.7%,以浅表钙化多见,最常累及前降支^[4]。腔内影像学可提供钙化病变范围及严重程度等重要信息,有利于制定适宜的处理策略,对于评估支架植入前病变预处理效果、可能并发症及指导支架植入有重要价值。钙化病变预处理方式可影响支架膨胀程度,相关影响因素有待深入探讨。本研究分析271例PCI患者定量冠状动脉造影(quantitative coronary angiography, QCA)、血管内超声(IVUS)相关指标,探讨钙化病变斑块特征、临床特点及支架植入术后支架膨胀不全的影响因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2017年1月至2021年5月在蚌埠医学院第一附属医院接受PCI术治疗的271例冠状动脉钙化病变患者。入组标准:①经IVUS及冠状动脉造影证实冠状动脉缺血相关狭窄>70%;②术中植入二代药物洗脱支架。排除标准:①冠状动脉造影资料质量差,不能行QCA分析;②IVUS资料缺失或不完全;③伴有严重心力衰竭、心源性休克、恶性肿瘤等,不能准确评判冠心病亚型;④QCA和IVUS数据判断存争议。根据IVUS检查结果将入组患者分为非钙化组、钙化组,钙化组根据临床表型分为ACS组、稳定型心绞痛(stable angina pectoris, SAP)组。分别比较两组IVUS指标。

1.2 PCI手术

采用Seldinger法穿刺股动脉或桡动脉,置入鞘管,注入普通肝素70~100U/kg,维持活化凝血时间(ACT)>250s;行IVUS检查,评价病变特征,制

定适宜的干预策略。若超声导管不能通过病变段,用1.5mm或2.0mm球囊扩张处理,再行IVUS检查;若超声导管仍不能通过且符合旋磨术(rotational atherectomy, RA)血管条件,则直接用Rotablator™冠状动脉内旋磨治疗仪(美国Boston科技公司),按标准化操作程序行RA,其旋磨头大小选择依据IVUS所测的参考血管直径,旋磨头-血管直径比为0.5~0.6。对于非钙化病变,采用预扩球囊或耐高压球囊行扩张治疗。对于需行RA治疗的钙化病变,RA术后再行IVUS观察病变形态并采集相关测量参数,若钙化弧度仍较大或呈环形钙化,予以切割球囊(cutting balloon, CB)处理;若钙化环被打断或钙化弧度上出现裂隙或薄弱区,予以非顺应性球囊(non compliant balloon, NCB)扩张;若经CB及NCB处理仍不能通过病变段,则用预扩球囊扩张后再次送入CB或NCB行扩张处理。CB或NCB扩张处理后再行IVUS检查,评价病变修饰情况。

1.3 IVUS检查

采用IVUS仪(美国Boston科技公司),分别于PCI术前、RA术后、球囊处理后、支架植入后采集靶血管最小管腔直径、最小管腔面积、狭窄程度及钙化弧度等指标,观察病变形态、成分构成、钙化厚度、钙化结节、钙化环裂隙、血管重构等信息;支架术后观察支架膨胀、贴壁情况,检测对称指数及残余狭窄程度等。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS软件包进行统计学处理。计量资料以均数±标准差表示,组间比较用独立样本t检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验。采用logistic回归进行多因素分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料比较

两组患者基线资料见表1。钙化组患者当前吸

烟比例高于非钙化组($P<0.05$),两组间年龄、性别、体重指数(BMI)、心肌梗死史、伴高血压、脑卒中史及生化实验室检查等指标差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

表 1 两组患者基线资料

参数	非钙化组 (n=101)	钙化组 (n=170)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
年龄(岁)	64.30±10.24	64.84±11.03	0.400	0.689
男性[n(%)]	75(74.26)	111(65.29)	2.365	0.124
腰臀比	0.94±0.12	0.92±0.18	0.993	0.322
腰围(cm)	95.36±3.97	94.75±3.37	1.347	0.179
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.97±4.21	24.16±5.12	0.315	0.753
心肌梗死史[n(%)]	6(5.94)	15(8.82)	0.737	0.391
当前吸烟[n(%)]	35(34.65)	81(47.65)	4.369	0.037
脑卒中史[n(%)]	26(25.74)	53(31.18)	0.906	0.341
伴高血压[n(%)]	68(67.33)	106(62.35)	0.682	0.409
伴糖尿病[n(%)]	26(25.74)	42(24.71)	0.036	0.849
高胆固醇血症[n(%)]	25(24.75)	36(21.18)	0.465	0.496
骨质疏松症[n(%)]	9(8.91)	16(9.41)	0.019	0.890
肾衰竭[n(%)]	8(7.92)	17(10.00)	0.327	0.567
血液透析[n(%)]	1(0.99)	3(1.76)	0.000	0.992
PCI 史[n(%)]	11(10.89)	23(13.53)	0.402	0.526
冠状动脉旁路移植史[n(%)]	0	1(0.59)	—	—
HGB(g/L)	132.24±23.29	126.45±32.56	1.565	0.119
PLT(10 ⁹ /L)	195.57±68.25	188.34±78.35	0.770	0.442
TC(mmol/L)	5.93±1.02	5.74±0.94	1.558	0.120
TG(mmol/L)	1.67±0.24	1.72±0.34	1.298	0.195
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.46±0.25	1.42±0.37	0.963	0.336
LDL-C(mmol/L)	3.42±0.37	3.37±0.26	1.303	0.194
Lp(a)(mg/L)	174.97±34.73	169.27±27.41	1.495	0.136
UA(μmol/L)	396.26±97.26	410.46±88.25	1.233	0.219
Cr(μmol/L)	126.45±36.14	135.73±44.18	1.785	0.075
hs-CRP(mmol/L)	5.53±1.12	5.41±0.93	0.951	0.343

2.2 冠状动脉造影结果

钙化组患者多支血管比例明显高于非钙化组($P<0.05$),两组间靶血管狭窄程度、慢性完全闭塞病变(CTO)、分叉病变比例比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 PCI 术中治疗情况

钙化组患者 RA、CB 应用比例明显高于非钙化组

表 2 两组冠状动脉造影结果比较

参数	非钙化组 (n=101)	钙化组 (n=170)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
罪犯血管[n(%)]				
前降支或对角支	67(66.34)	127(74.71)	2.182	0.140
回旋支、钝缘支或中间支	32(31.68)	52(30.59)	0.036	0.851
左主干	27(26.73)	33(19.41)	1.970	0.160
右冠状动脉、后降支、左室后支	59(58.42)	118(69.41)	3.381	0.066
多支病变[n(%)]	68(67.33)	138(81.18)	6.666	0.010
CTO[n(%)]	10(9.90)	16(9.41)	0.017	0.895
分叉病变[n(%)]	16(15.84)	31(18.24)	0.253	0.615
狭窄程度(%)	85.25±11.58	87.36±10.27	1.559	0.120

(均 $P<0.01$),NCB 扩张压高于非钙化组($P<0.01$),支架长度明显长于非钙化组($P<0.01$);支架植入术后非钙化组中支架内最小面积大于钙化组($P=0.01$),支架膨胀率高于钙化组($P=0.006$),见表 3。

表 3 PCI 术中治疗情况

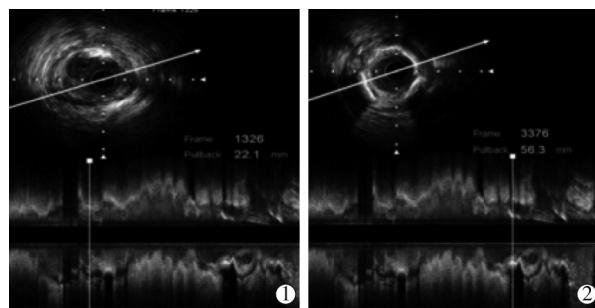
参数	非钙化组 (n=101)	钙化组 (n=170)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
RA[n(%)]	0	14(8.24)	8.771	0.003
CB[n(%)]	13(12.87)	95(55.88)	48.898	<0.01
耐高压球囊[n(%)]	98(97.03)	170(100)	2.753	0.097
NCB 扩张压(atm)	15.35±5.25	18.26±6.25	3.927	<0.01
支架内最小面积(mm ²)	7.65±1.51	6.97±2.36	2.596	0.010
支架长度(mm)	29.64±10.52	38.94±9.37	7.543	<0.01
膨胀率(%)	82.25±12.85	75.25±23.52	2.755	0.006

2.4 钙化组 IVUS 指标

钙化组中 SAP 组斑块长度、斑块负荷、最大钙化弧度指标高于 ACS 组(均 $P<0.05$),深层钙化比例高于 ACS 组($P=0.037$);ACS 组血栓性病变比例高于 SAP 组,且靶血管存在明显正性重构($P=0.02$),易损斑块中薄纤维帽斑块比例高于 SAP 组($P=0.024$),见表 4,图 1。

表 4 钙化组患者 ACS 与 SAP 临床表型 IVUS 检测结果

参数	ACS(n=123)	SAP(n=47)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
斑块长度(mm)	26.65±11.35	30.84±12.63	2.086	0.039
血管重构指数	1.03±0.14	0.96±0.24	2.357	0.020
最小管腔面积(mm ²)	3.43±1.87	3.33±1.32	0.336	0.737
斑块负荷(%)	82.32±10.25	86.65±9.54	2.510	0.013
最大钙化弧度(°)	197.37±101.36	236.95±118.59	2.170	0.031
血栓性病变[n(%)]	16(13.01)	0	5.310	0.021
钙化结节[n(%)]	19(15.45)	2(4.26)	0.054	0.047
钙化部位[n(%)]				
浅层	34(27.64)	8(17.02)	2.062	0.151
深层	39(31.71)	23(48.94)	4.357	0.037
混合	50(40.65)	16(34.04)	0.625	0.429
易损斑块[n(%)]				
最小管腔面积<40mm ²	98(79.67)	43(91.49)	3.355	0.067
薄纤维帽斑块	76(61.79)	20(42.55)	5.119	0.024



①ACS 患者多为钙化结节、浅层钙化并伴有血管正性重构;②SAP 患者多为弥漫性长钙化病变,混合性钙化并伴有负性重构

图 1 不同临床表型钙化病变特征

2.5 支架膨胀不良因素

多因素 logistic 回归分析显示,最大浅层钙化弧度($OR=2.093, 95\%CI: 1.144 \sim 3.829, P=0.017$)和支架长度($OR=5.371, 95\%CI: 1.696 \sim 16.534, P=0.023$)与支架膨胀不全密切相关。见图 2。

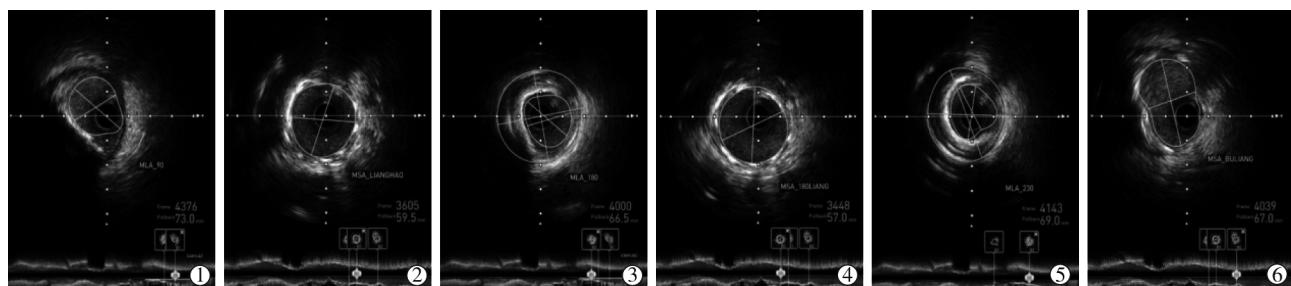
3 讨论

冠状动脉严重钙化在血管造影上被定义为注射对比剂前随着心脏运动的钙化阴影位于动脉壁两侧并持续存在,钙化长度 ≥ 15 mm,至少部分延伸至靶病变内,通过 IVUS 判断,至少一横截面上存在 $\geq 270^\circ$ 钙化弧度^[5]。相较于冠状动脉造影严重低估冠状动脉钙化程度,IVUS 和光学相干层析成像(OCT)可对钙化分布和严重程度做出准确检测与评估。Wang 等^[6]对 440 个病变分析显示,血管造影、IVUS、OCT 对钙化的检出比例分别为 40.2%、82.7%、76.8%。本研究中 IVUS 检出钙化比例明显高于血管造影,灵敏度较高,对于判断斑块分布、成分和特征具重要价值。血管钙化与年龄、慢性肾病、吸烟及糖尿病密切相关^[7]。本研究中钙化组当前吸烟患者比例明显高于非钙化组,与既往报道类似^[8]。吸烟可加速血管钙化,尤其是伴有糖尿病及糖尿病加肾脏损害患者,钙化发生率进一步增高^[9]。本研究中钙化组患者多支病变比例较非钙化组明显增多,提示血管钙化累及范围较广,系全身动脉血管床弥漫性硬化过程,但靶血管狭窄程度、CTO 病变、分叉病变比例较非钙化组差异无统计学意义,提示血管钙化多呈慢性稳定进展过程。

本研究发现 SAP 组患者病变长度、狭窄程度、最大钙化弧度均较 ACS 组严重,且血管受长期钙化斑块累及侵蚀存在明显负性重构,累及范围以深层钙化较多,浅层钙化表现为结节弥漫性钙化为主,而 ACS 患者病变节段血管出现明显正性重构,病变局部可观察到钙化结节。钙化结节是一种小结节样

钙化的爆发性堆积物,其上覆有厚钙化层和血栓,与 ACS 密切相关,钙化结节存在于约 4.2% 动脉粥样硬化病变中,OCT 对其有良好的显示作用^[10]。本研究中 SAP 组以弥漫性钙化、结节性钙化为主,这与 ACS 组影像学特征明显不同,ACS 组钙化结节发生率明显高于 SAP 组,薄纤维帽斑块数量也高于 SAP 组,这与既往研究一致^[11-14],提示 IVUS 检测有助于术前准确评估病变性质、斑块易损性及术中可能发生的并发症。

术前评估冠状动脉钙化特征有利于选择最适合的处理方式,提高手术成功率,改善远期预后。本研究基于 IVUS 检查结果,钙化组有 8.24% 患者接受 RA 治疗,同时 CB 应用比例明显高于非钙化组,NCB 扩张压亦高于非钙化组,但术后所获得支架内最小面积及支架膨胀率仍较非钙化组差。术中球囊扩张时易于向非钙化处偏移,如果钙化程度较重,尤其是环形钙化且厚度较大者,植入支架后易产生环形束缚,支架膨胀不良发生率明显增高,导致手术成功率降低,且术后急性血栓事件及再狭窄概率增高。RA 对斑块的销蚀作用是有限的,更多是对斑块表面修饰,从而使钙化环应力产生改变,因此 RA 后斑块上能观察到小裂隙和钙化薄弱区,这为后续球囊处理提供了便利,既利于 CB 和 NCB 通过钙化病变段,也利于球囊在裂隙区和薄弱区高压扩张情况下形成应力突破,从而打开钙化环或裂隙区增宽,但钙化弧仍未改善,表明 RA 后仅改变了钙化形态,并不会出现钙化体积明显销蚀,这与既往文献报道相似^[15-17]。本研究中观察到 IVUS 对钙化结节较为敏感,其表现为突出管腔的钙化凸起,经 RA 处理后有较为理想的修饰作用,有利于支架、球囊等器械通过,也对支架膨胀起到一定作用^[18-20]。多因素 logistic 回归分析显示,最大浅层钙化弧度和支架长度与支架膨胀不全密切相关,支架越长发生膨胀不全机会越大,提示在双联抗血小板药物选择和应用



①②浅层钙化弧度 90°,支架膨胀贴壁良好;③④浅层钙化弧度 180°,支架膨胀贴壁良好;⑤⑥浅层钙化弧度 230°,支架膨胀欠佳

图 2 最大浅层钙化弧度与支架膨胀不全密切相关

上要有所侧重。然而有研究采用 OCT 分析 PCI 治疗中 47 例患者 50 处中度钙化斑块的支架膨胀情况,结果显示最大钙化厚度为支架扩张的独立预测因子,预测支架术后膨胀率 80% 时的最大钙化厚度为 880 μm^[21]。也有研究分析认为,PCI 术后即刻支架膨胀不良与斑块长度及钙化弧度相关^[22]。因此,不能排除不同腔内影像学方法所测量数据存在差异,需要对不同腔内影像学检测方法进行更大样本的对比分析,以便进一步改进干预策略。

综上所述,PCI 治疗过程中识别钙化斑块是优化支架植入的关键,在 IVUS、OCT 等腔内影像学指导下应用 RA 术充分预处理钙化病变后再植入支架,有利于提高手术成功率,减少支架膨胀不全、支架内血栓和再狭窄发生。

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(收稿日期:2022-02-05)

(本文编辑:边 信)