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· 文献综述 ·

主动脉瘤腔内修复术后血红蛋白及凝血功能变化的研究进展

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摘要

主动脉瘤腔内修复(EVAR)术后可发生血红蛋白和(或)凝血功能的急性变化,并已经开始受到重视。但这种急性变化的病理机制以及对于EVAR术后的影响尚不明确。笔者对EVAR术后血红蛋白和凝血功能变化特点的研究进展进行综述。

关键词

动脉瘤;腔内治疗;血红蛋白类;血液凝固;综述文献
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Changes of hemoglobin and coagulation function after endovascular repair of aortic aneurysm

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Abstract

Acute changes in hemoglobin and (or) coagulation function may occur after endovascular repair of aortic aneurysm (EVAR), and these have already been given increased attention. However, the pathological mechanisms for these changes and their influence on EVAR outcome remain unclear. In this article, the authors address the characteristics of these postoperative changes and the research progress.

Key words

Aneurysm; Endovascular Therapy; Hemoglobins; Blood Coagulation; Review
CLC number: R654.3

主动脉瘤系主动脉的病理性扩张,包括胸主动脉瘤(thoracic aortic aneurysm, TAA)、胸腹主动脉瘤、腹主动脉瘤(abdominal aortic aneurysm, AAA)和主动脉夹层(aortic dissection, AD)^[1]。主动脉瘤腔内修复术(endovascular aortic repair, EVAR)后,不仅出现以白细胞、C反应蛋白升高及发热等为主要表现的炎性反应,而且还会出现凝血、纤溶系统及血红蛋白等变化,临床表现为凝血功能障碍、贫血等。这些血液成分的急剧变化和术

后肾功能衰竭、脑卒中、脓毒血症及机械通气功能障碍等事件密切相关,致死率高^[2-3]。现综述如下。

1 EVAR 围手术期贫血

血红蛋白(hemoglobin, HGB)被认为是诊断贫血的重要指标。在主动脉瘤行EVAR后,HGB和红细胞比积(hematocrit, HCT)同术前相比明显降低^[4-5]。文献^[6]报道认为主动脉瘤术前慢性贫血状态与瘤体慢性炎症反应有关,是术后中期病死率的预测因子。而Diehm等^[4]认为主动脉瘤术前贫血状态可能是不同原因所致,较难判断其成因,而且贫血与动脉瘤体最大径密切相关,并降

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低EVAR术后生存率。

长期以来,贫血被认为是慢性疾病的一种异常状态,并未被引起足够重视^[7]。随着对贫血认识的深入,在终末期肾病、慢性心衰及缺血性心脏病中被认为是高病死率的重要预测因素^[7-8]。目前,贫血的发病机制尚未完全清楚,但较为一致的看法是,促炎细胞因子在贫血的发生中发挥了重要作用^[9],而且促炎细胞因子和网状内皮细胞,包括单核细胞和巨噬细胞等,诱导机体铁代谢和红细胞生成的特征性改变^[7, 9],相应的病理类型被称为“炎性贫血”^[7]。其中,白细胞介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、海帕西啉(主要由肝细胞合成和分泌,是体内一种重要的铁代谢调节肽激素)及机体内铁含量过低可能是炎性贫血形成的相关因素^[7]。在炎症过程中,IL-6可能是触发性贫血发生的必需因子^[10],其可单独迅速地诱导海帕西啉合成,从而造成机体铁含量降低^[11]。这种现象在体外实验^[10]和IL-6敲除小鼠实验^[12]中得以证实。

尽管目前尚未检索到有关主动脉瘤EVAR术后血红蛋白及红细胞比积降低因素的文献,但结合我中心的临床观察,其降低的原因可能为术后炎性变化的间接反应,因为在EVAR术后,IL-6含量显著升高^[13-14],从而启动了术后炎性贫血的病理机制,这可能是导致术后炎性贫血的重要因素之一。

2 凝血及纤溶变化情况

2.1 主动脉瘤不同病理类型凝血及纤溶变化

在主动脉瘤EVAR治疗后,主动脉瘤和夹层真腔内血流动力学的变化机制并不相同。在主动脉瘤瘤腔隔绝后,瘤腔内血栓形成,与体循环血流隔绝^[15-16];而在AD行EVAR术后,假腔内的部分血栓仍然通过夹层再入口与体循环血流接触^[16]。但在术后早期,随着瘤腔或假腔的隔绝,均可导致血小板(platelet, PLT)和凝血因子等消耗、减少,纤溶激活。Shimazaki等^[17]通过前瞻性研究发现,在AD组和TAA组围手术期,PLT、纤维蛋白原、抗凝血酶III(antithrombin III, AT-III)、纤维蛋白溶酶原(plasminogen, PLG)、 α_2 -纤溶酶抑制剂、纤维蛋白降解产物E(Fibrin degradation product E, FDP-E)及D-二聚体(D-dimer, DD)等并没有显著性差异;在夹层组中,术后第1天

的 α_2 -纤溶酶抑制剂-纤溶酶复合物(α_2 -plasmin inhibitor-plasmin complex, α_2 -PIC)和凝血酶-抗凝血酶III复合物较TAA组显著升高,这种差异可能是由于不同病理类型的主动脉病变在EVAR术后产生不同的血流动力学机制所致。而Monaco等^[16]发现AD和胸、腹主动脉瘤相比,术后第1天PLT、AT-III和DD水平显著差异,在术后第5天和TAA相比,AT-III、DD水平无差异,而与AAA相比仍有显著差异。这提示主动脉的病理类型的凝血和纤溶变化存在差异。

Monaco等^[16]报道在TAA和AAA术后早期,其瘤腔直径大小与凝血和纤溶变化并无相关关系,而在AD中假腔直径与纤溶变化呈现显著的正相关关系。Shimazaki等^[17]亦有类似报道。这提示主动脉瘤的最大直径可能不能较好反映瘤腔内血栓量。

2.2 凝血及纤溶在腹主动脉瘤的变化特点

腹主动脉瘤在术前处于高凝状态。Parry等^[18]通过前瞻性观察表明小AAA患者术前循环血中凝血及纤溶活性标志物明显升高,包括凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物(thrombin-antithrombin, TAT)、凝血酶原片段1+2(prothrombin fragments 1 and 2, PF1+2)、DD等。但研究发现凝血及纤溶变化并未表现出同一性。Wallinder等^[19]报道,和正常对照组比较,在术前无论是小AAA还是大AAA中均未发现PF1+2有差异,但TAT和DD均明显升高。而在EVAR术后,机体的这种高凝状态进一步增强,纤维蛋白单体、纤维蛋白肽A、TAT、DD等较开放AAA手术明显升高^[20]。这可能是在EVAR手术过程中,导丝及导管等腔内器具反复在主动脉腔内操作,增加了与主动脉瘤壁附壁血栓的接触机会,导致附壁血栓的激活^[21],致其释放炎症和凝血相关因子;也有学者^[22]认为对比剂的应用直接影响血管内皮细胞、白细胞和PLT,从而可能影响凝血功能。

这种高凝状态在EVAR术后长时间持续存在。对于EVAR术后凝血系统变化的中长期术后随访结果,文献^[23]报道的发生规律仍有差异,原因尚不清楚,可能是由于在不同研究队列中其外周动脉疾病、性别分布及吸烟比例存在着差异,或样本量较小而出现的偏倚所致。Bailey等^[20]通过术后5个月随访发现,上述凝血指标仍高于开放手术患者,术后6个月时,DD恢复正常,而纤维蛋白原水平仍高于正常^[16]。而Abdelhamid等^[23-24]却发现

在未发生II型内漏的AAA患者在术后6月内TAT和PF1+2降低,在术后1年恢复正常。比较一致的观点是EVAR术后中长期仍处于高凝状态。针对这一现象,有学者^[20]认为EVAR术后,附壁血栓仍然存在,即使没有II型内漏现象出现,但瘤腔仍可能通过腰动脉或肠系膜血管和体循环交通。随着时间延长,被隔绝的动脉瘤腔发生重构^[25],血栓逐渐机化^[26],可能是凝血指标逐渐降低的原因之一。但Kakisis等^[27]发现腔内附壁血栓在EVAR术后并未有活性表现,而新发血栓和术后炎症反应综合征关系密切,这可能说明EVAR术后瘤腔内新发血栓,而不是陈旧的腔内附壁血栓对术后的凝血功能产生影响。

有研究^[28-29]表明,机体内TAT、PF1+2以及DD升高和心血管事件密切相关,但文献^[20]报道AAA患者行EVAR术后并未发现其相关性。所以凝血系统的变化在EVAR术后的变化规律及其远期影响仍需要大样本临床观察研究。

2.3 凝血及纤溶在主动脉夹层、胸主动脉瘤的变化特点

目前,AD和TAA术后凝血及纤溶改变报道较少。和AAA一样,在胸主动脉疾病包括AD和TAA中,行EVAR术后,同样存在凝血和纤溶系统的改变。PLT在术后第1天和第3天均显著降低,第7天恢复术前水平,而在术后14 d却显著升高。纤维蛋白原在术后3 d明显升高。ATIII在术后1 d显著降低,术后7 d恢复术前水平^[17]。

在纤溶改变的标志物中,PLG在术后1 d明显降低,而在术后7 d升高,至第14天显著升高。 α_2 纤溶酶抑制剂(凝血抑制剂)在术后1 d明显降低,而在术后3 d恢复至术前水平^[17]。 α_2 -PIC、FDP-E及DD在术后1 d升高。在AD中术后3 d, FDP-E和DD无显著升高^[17]。Monaco等^[16]亦报道,在AD和主动脉瘤中,PLG在EVAR术后即时和术后5 d显著降低,同时FDP和DD水平显著升高,至术后10 d趋向于正常。文献^[30]报道在AAA行EVAR后出现严重的消耗性凝血病(consumption coagulopathy),其影响因素可能为瘤腔内血栓形成导致大量凝血因子消耗,或肝硬化凝血功能障碍,或因入路血管严重扭曲,操作困难,耗时长,刺激内皮细胞,激发凝血瀑布反应等。但在AD及TAA中,并未发现消耗性凝血病的病理过程^[16-17],可能需要进一步大样本临床数据观察。

3 凝血、纤溶与炎症反应相互影响

炎症反应和凝血途径的激活在血管疾病的病理过程中相互影响,其可能通过组织因子途径、凝血酶和蛋白C系统及纤溶系统等,以及促炎细胞因子和炎症趋化因子等相互作用^[31-35]。在AAA中,术前瘤腔内附壁血栓内含有高浓度的IL-6^[14],并与循环中IL-6水平呈显著正相关关系^[34]。在开放和腔内手术后,IL-6水平均显著升高^[34, 36],两组没有差异^[34]。比较合理的解释是:开放手术中,巨大创伤及缺血再灌注损伤可能导致IL-6变化^[36];而在腔内手术中,由于瘤腔没有切除,被隔绝后,瘤腔内附壁血栓持续炎症反应,并与凝血和纤溶活性相互影响^[34],或是被隔绝瘤腔内新发血栓的炎症反应和凝血、纤溶相互作用所致。

目前针对主动脉瘤腔内修复术后的炎症反应与凝血纤溶反应,其相互影响机制的研究仅有零星报道。需进一步探讨其发生机制。

4 血小板的变化

Odegård等^[37]通过小样本AAA病例前瞻性研究发现,尽管PLT降低在开放手术中比腔内治疗更显著,但通过检测 β -血小板球蛋白(β -thromboglobulin, BTG)发现,PLT活性并没有显著差异;在腔内治疗术后,BTG浓度处于高表达,从而认为腔内治疗并不能降低粒细胞或血小板活性的表达。有研究^[38]表明,非离子型对比剂可诱导血小板脱颗粒^[39],而对粒细胞脱颗粒无影响^[38]。在AAA行EVAR治疗后,PLT降低与对比剂密切相关^[37]。Utoh等^[40]发现在肾下AAA治疗后,术后PLT的变化呈现双向性,并认为PLT变化与移植类型有关。Shimazaki等^[17]通过观察TAA和AD行腔内治疗后发现,两组PLT变化并无显著差异性;其变化规律亦呈双向性,即在EVAR术后第1天降低,至术后第7天恢复,而到第14天时却高于术前水平。

5 展望

主动脉瘤EVAR术后急性贫血和凝血功能的急剧变化可能会导致弥散性血管内凝血。目前仅有

零星关于EVAR术后急性贫血和凝血功能变化的危险因素相关报道^[41]。这仍需要较大样本观察其变化规律,为主动脉EVAR术后的不良临床预后提供理论依据。

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