



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.12.007  
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.12.007  
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2022, 31(12):1605-1611.

· 专题研究 ·

## 髂静脉支架置入术后支架闭塞的危险因素分析

吴鸿飞<sup>1</sup>, 肖占祥<sup>1</sup>, 曾昭凡<sup>1</sup>, 戚悠飞<sup>1</sup>, 张堃<sup>2</sup>

(海南省人民医院/海南医学院附属海南医院 1. 血管外科 2. 老年医学中心, 海南海口 570311)

### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 髂静脉支架置入术 (IVS) 能有效解除左下肢深静脉流出道梗阻、降低慢性静脉功能不全发生率, 然而, IVS 后支架闭塞仍然难以避免。因此, 本研究探讨下肢静脉疾病患者行 IVS 后支架闭塞的相关因素。

**方法:** 收集自 2015 年 3 月—2020 年 8 月由海南省人民医院血管外科收治的 183 行 IVS 患者的临床资料, 采用单因素、多因素 Logistic 回归分析筛选患者发生支架闭塞的危险因素, 以及采用受试者工作特征曲线 (ROC) 评估各因素的预测效能。

**结果:** 183 例患者被纳入研究, 其中非血栓性髂静脉压迫综合征患者 (NIVCS) 47 例、急性下肢深静脉血栓形成患者 (DVT) 92 例、血栓后综合征患者 (PTS) 44 例。NIVCS 患者、下肢 DVT 患者和 PTS 患者 IVS 术后 12 个月一期通畅率分别为 89.4%、81.5%、54.5%。单因素分析结果显示, 支架超过腹股沟韧带、支架未完全覆盖病变、支架术后侧支存在、流入道有血栓、放置多个支架、支架长度与发生支架闭塞发生明显有关 (均  $P < 0.05$ ); 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, 支架未完全覆盖病变 (95%  $CI = 1.144 \sim 5.477$ ,  $P = 0.022$ ), 支架术后侧支存在 ( $OR = 2.506$ , 95%  $CI = 1.155 \sim 5.431$ ,  $P = 0.020$ ) 为支架闭塞的独立危险因素。ROC 曲线结果显示, 支架未完全覆盖病变预测静脉支架闭塞发生的曲线下面积 (AUC) 为 0.623 (95%  $CI = 0.522 \sim 0.725$ ,  $P = 0.015$ ), 敏感度为 45.2%, 特异度为 79.4%; 支架术后有侧支存在的 AUC 为 0.607 (95%  $CI = 0.506 \sim 0.707$ ,  $P = 0.036$ ), 敏感度为 47.6%, 特异度为 73.8%。

**结论:** 支架未完全覆盖病变及支架术后有侧支存在患者 IVS 术后发生支架闭塞的可能性更大, 应加强随访, 酌情延长抗凝时间。同时, 随访期间发现有支架狭窄时应尽早外科干预, 降低支架闭塞发生率。

### 关键词

髂静脉; 支架; 移植物闭塞, 血管; 危险因素

中图分类号: R654.3

## Analysis of risk factors for stent occlusion after iliac vein stenting

WU Hongfei<sup>1</sup>, XIAO Zhanxiang<sup>1</sup>, ZENG Zhaofan<sup>1</sup>, QI Youfei<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Kun<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Vascular Surgery 2. Center for Geriatrics, Hainan General Hospital/Hainan Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University, Haikou 570311, China)

### Abstract

**Background and Aims:** Iliac vein stenting (IVS) can effectively relieve the venous outflow obstruction of the left lower extremity and reduce the incidence of chronic venous insufficiency. However, stent occlusion after IVS is still inevitable. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the factors for

收稿日期: 2021-08-31; 修订日期: 2022-06-14。

作者简介: 吴鸿飞, 海南省人民医院/海南医学院附属海南医院副主任医师, 主要从事大血管及外周血管疾病方面的研究。

通信作者: 张堃, Email: drzhangkun@163.com

stent occlusion in patients with lower extremity venous diseases after IVS.

**Methods:** The clinical data of 183 patients undergoing IVS in the Department of Vascular Surgery of Hainan General Hospital from March 2015 to August 2020 were collected. The risk factors for stent occlusion in patients were screened by univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis, and the predictive efficacy of each risk factor was evaluated using the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve.

**Results:** A total of 183 patients were included. Of the patients, 47 cases had non-thrombotic iliac vein compression syndrome (NIVCS), 92 cases had acute deep venous thrombosis of the lower extremity (DVT), and 44 cases had post-thrombotic syndrome (PTS). The primary patency rates of NIVCS patients, lower limb DVT patients and PTS patients at 12 months after IVS were 89.4%, 81.5%, and 54.5%, respectively. Results of univariate showed that stent across the inguinal ligament, incomplete coverage of the lesion, postoperative collaterals, inflow thrombus, multiple stent placement, and length of the stent were significantly associated with the occurrence of stent occlusion (all  $P < 0.05$ ); results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that incomplete coverage of the lesion ( $OR = 2.503$ , 95%  $CI = 1.144 - 5.477$ ,  $P = 0.022$ ) and presence of postoperative collaterals ( $OR = 2.506$ , 95%  $CI = 1.155 - 5.436$ ,  $P = 0.020$ ) were independent risk factors for stent occlusion. ROC curve showed that the area under the curve (AUC) for incomplete lesion coverage was 0.623 (95%  $CI = 0.522 - 0.725$ ,  $P = 0.015$ ), with a sensitivity of 45.2% and specificity of 79.4%. The AUC for the presence of postoperative collaterals was 0.607 (95%  $CI = 0.506 - 0.707$ ,  $P = 0.036$ ), with a sensitivity of 47.6% and specificity of 73.8%.

**Conclusion:** The possibility of stent occlusion after IVS is increased in patients with incomplete coverage of the lesion and the presence of postoperative collaterals, for whom, follow-up should be strengthened, and anticoagulation should be prolonged accordingly. Meanwhile, surgical intervention should be performed as soon as possible to reduce the incidence of stent occlusion when stent stenosis occurs during follow-up.

#### Key words

Iliac Vein; Stents; Graft Occlusion, Vascular; Risk Factors

CLC number: R654.3

May-Thurner 综合征是导致左侧髂股静脉流出道阻塞的重要原因,其特征是右侧髂总动脉和腰骶棘对左侧髂总静脉造成外在性压迫,可引起压迫性或粘连性静脉狭窄或闭塞以及继发性左下肢深静脉血栓形成(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)<sup>[1-4]</sup>。髂静脉支架置入术(ilial venous stenting, IVS)已经被证实为一种安全、微创且有效的治疗解除左下肢深静脉流出道梗阻、慢性静脉功能不全的方法<sup>[5-7]</sup>,它能有效缓解疼痛(86%~94%)和肿胀(66%~89%)等临床症状,提高静脉溃疡愈合(58%~89%)<sup>[8-9]</sup>。Raju等<sup>[5]</sup>报道,在3~5年的随访中,非血栓性髂静脉压迫综合征(nonthrombotic iliac vein compression syndrome, NIVCS)患者的IVS

累积通畅率为90%~100%,血栓后综合征(post-thrombotic syndrome, PTS)患者的IVS累积通畅率为74%~89%。

尽管IVS远期通畅率较高,但支架闭塞仍然是一个主要的并发症<sup>[10-11]</sup>。据文献报道,NIVCS和急性下肢DVT患者IVS后早期支架闭塞发生率(<30 d)分别为1.5%和15.0%<sup>[8]</sup>,中远期(3~5年)总体支架闭塞发生率为4%~5%<sup>[5]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析海南省人民医院血管外科收治并行IVS的NIVCS患者、急性下肢DVT患者和PTS患者的临床资料,随访结果显示IVS术后12个月总体一期通畅率为77.0%。为此,本研究旨在分析髂静脉支架闭塞的预后因素,为临床实践提供参考借鉴。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

收集海南省人民医院血管外科自2015年3月—2020年8月收治共183例,男83例,女100例。平均年龄( $51.8 \pm 12.9$ )岁。纳入标准:左下肢行IVS治疗;影像学诊断髂静脉闭塞或重度狭窄;随访时间>12个月。排除标准:未能按要求服用抗凝或抗血小板药物者;未能定期随访者。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,并与患者或家属签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 治疗方法

IVS: DVT患者接受导管接触性溶栓以获得良好血管条件。导丝顺利通过髂静脉病变,使用与病变血管直径匹配的球囊(Atlas,美国Bard; PowerFlex,美国Cordis)进行支架前扩张。确定髂静脉狭窄闭塞处,置入相应尺寸支架(Luminexx,美国Bard; Zilver,美国Cook; Wallstent,美国Boston Scientific)。髂总静脉及髂外静脉处一般选择12~16 mm直径的支架,股总静脉处为直径10~12 mm。支架近心端超出病变约0.5 cm,远心端超出约1 cm。释放支架后再进行球囊后扩张。病变较长则需要2个或更多支架覆盖,两个支架至少重叠2 cm。若病变位于下腔静脉和髂总静脉交界处,支架近端可进入下腔静脉1 cm以内<sup>[12-13]</sup>;若病变累及股总静脉,流入道血流明显受限,可跨髋关节置入支架。

口服华法林(国际标准化比值维持在2~3)或利伐沙班(前3周,15 mg/次,2次/d;3周后,20 mg/次,1次/d)抗凝治疗6个月<sup>[14-15]</sup>,支架置入者在抗凝基础上同时服用阿司匹林或氯吡格雷3个月<sup>[16-17]</sup>。

### 1.3 随访

术后3、6、9、12个月及以后每年1次门诊随访,多普勒超声了解支架通畅情况,超声结果由高级职称医师判定。

### 1.4 数据收集

根据随访期间支架通畅情况将患者分为支架闭塞组和支架通畅组。结合研究者的临床经验和参考相关文献<sup>[18-23]</sup>的研究内容,收集患者的各项临床资料可能导致支架闭塞的指标,具体包括年龄、性别、吸烟史、体质量指数(BMI)、糖尿病、高

血压、恶性肿瘤病史以及手术过程中支架超过腹股沟韧带、支架未完全覆盖病变、支架术后有侧支存在、流入道有血栓、放置多个支架、支架直径、支架长度、支架类型。

### 1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料用均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用 $t$ 检验或Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验;计数资料组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法。将上述单因素分析 $P < 0.05$ 的指标纳入多因素Logistic回归分析,采用后退消除法,从模型中筛选髂静脉支架闭塞的不良预后因素。采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评估各危险因素的预测价值。以双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 患者基本情况

183例患者被纳入研究,其中NIVCS患者47例、急性下肢DVT患者92例、PTS患者44例。随访时间13~41个月,平均( $19.2 \pm 8.8$ )个月。42例患者发生髂静脉支架闭塞,NIVCS患者、急性下肢DVT患者和PTS患者IVS术后12个月一期通畅率分别为89.4%、81.5%、54.5% (图1)。

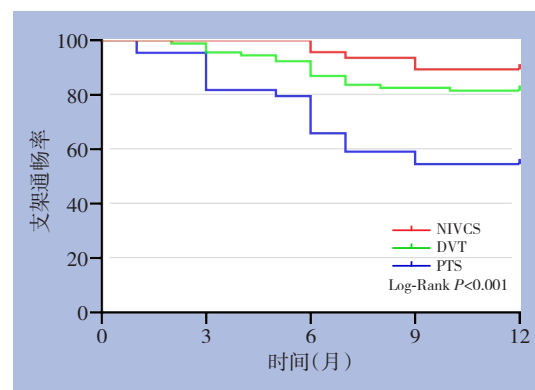


图1 IVS术后12个月一期通畅率

Figure 1 Primary patency rates at 12 months after IVS

### 2.2 影响髂静脉支架闭塞的单因素分析

单因素分析结果显示,支架超过腹股沟韧带、支架未完全覆盖病变、支架术后有侧支存在、流入道有血栓、放置多个支架以及支架长度与发生髂静脉支架闭塞明显有关(均 $P < 0.05$ ) (表1)。

表1 IVS术后发生支架闭塞的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of factors for stent occlusion after IVS

项目	支架通畅组 (n=141)	支架闭塞组 (n=42)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P
一般资料				
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	50.3±12.4	52.5±14.4	1.258	0.208
性别[n(%)]				
男	66(46.8)	17(40.5)	0.524	0.469
女	75(53.2)	25(59.5)		
吸烟史[n(%)]				
是	28(19.9)	10(23.8)	0.307	0.579
否	113(80.1)	32(76.2)		
BMI [kg/m <sup>2</sup> , n(%)]				
>24	10(7.1)	7(16.7)	2.476	0.116
≤24	131(92.9)	35(83.3)		
糖尿病史[n(%)]				
是	33(23.4)	6(14.3)	1.605	0.205
否	108(76.6)	36(85.7)		
高血压史[n(%)]				
是	25(17.7)	6(14.3)	0.273	0.601
否	116(82.3)	36(85.7)		
恶性肿瘤史[n(%)]				
是	3(2.1)	2(4.8)	0.144	0.704
否	138(97.9)	40(95.2)		
手术情况				
支架超过腹股沟韧带[n(%)]				
是	13(9.2)	12(28.6)	10.274	0.001
否	128(90.8)	30(71.4)		
支架未完全覆盖病变[n(%)]				
是	24(17.0)	19(45.2)	10.179	0.001
否	117(83.0)	23(54.8)		
支架术后侧支存在[n(%)]				
是	37(26.2)	20(47.6)	6.896	0.009
否	104(73.8)	22(52.4)		
流入道有血栓[n(%)]				
是	40(28.4)	21(50.0)	6.814	0.009
否	101(71.6)	21(50.0)		
放置多个支架[n(%)]				
是	31/110	16/26	4.400	0.036
否	31(22.0)	16(38.1)		
否	110(78.0)	26(61.9)		
支架直径(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	11.7±1.7	12.1±1.8	1.379	0.168
支架长度(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	8.6±2.2	9.4±2.3	2.014	0.044
支架类型[n(%)]				
雕刻	99(70.2)	23(54.8)	3.476	0.062
编织	42(29.8)	19(45.2)		

### 2.3 影响髂静脉支架闭塞的多因素分析

将支架超过腹股沟韧带、支架未完全覆盖病变、支架术后侧支存在、流入道有血栓、术中放

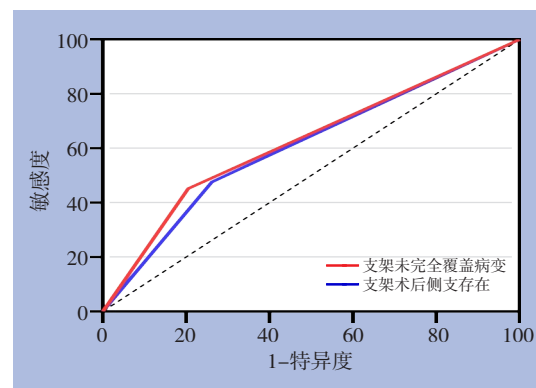
置多个支架以及支架长度6个指标纳入 Logistic 回归分析, 结果发现, 支架未完全覆盖病变、支架术后有侧支存在是髂静脉支架闭塞的独立危险因素 (均  $P < 0.05$ ) (表2)。

表2 IVS术后支架闭塞预后因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析  
Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of factors for stent occlusion after IVS

项目	系数(B)	SE	Wald	P	OR	95% CI
支架超过腹股沟韧带	1.087	0.655	2.756	0.097	2.966	0.822~10.708
支架未完全覆盖病变	0.918	0.399	5.277	0.022	2.503	1.144~5.477
支架术后侧支存在	0.919	0.395	5.408	0.020	2.506	1.155~5.436
流入道血栓	0.691	0.390	3.141	0.076	1.995	0.930~4.281
放置多个支架	0.231	0.534	0.188	0.665	1.260	0.442~3.590
支架长度	0.044	0.091	0.237	0.626	1.045	0.874~1.251
常数项	-2.769	0.844	10.76	0.001	0.063	—

### 2.4 预测效能分析

对上述多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果中的危险因素绘制 ROC 曲线, 结果显示: 支架未完全覆盖病变预测髂静脉支架闭塞发生的曲线下面积 (AUC) 为 0.623 (95% CI=0.522~0.725,  $P=0.015$ ), 敏感度为 45.2%, 特异度为 79.4%; 支架术后侧支存在预测髂静脉支架闭塞发生的 AUC 为 0.607 (95% CI=0.506~0.707,  $P=0.036$ ), 敏感度为 47.6%, 特异度为 73.8% (图2)。

图2 不良预后因素预测髂静脉支架闭塞发生的 ROC 线图  
Figure 2 The ROC curves of factors predicting the occurrence of iliac vein stent occlusion

## 3 讨论

美国心脏协会建议, 在溶栓或球囊扩张后考虑选择性置入支架, 以预防血栓复发和慢性静脉功能不全 (2B级) [24], 这表明静脉支架置入术对



慢性静脉疾病是安全有效的。IVS具有较高的长期通畅率,而支架术后最可怕的并发症是支架闭塞。Raju等<sup>[9,25]</sup>在随访3~5年的回顾性研究中报告了共有31例NIVCS患者(3%)发生髂支架闭塞,13%的PTS患者(137/1085)在IVS术后15个月内因支架闭塞需再次干预。本研究IVS术后12个月总体一期通畅率为77.0%,其中NIVCS患者为89.4%、急性下肢DVT患者为81.5%、PTS患者为54.5%,静脉支架闭塞的发生率高于相关文献报道,分析其原因可能为海南地区医保报销比例低,患者支付医疗费用能力差,患者就诊时病变血管相对更严重、更复杂。

导致髂静脉闭塞的不良预后因素较多,参考相关文献<sup>[16-18, 26-28]</sup>并结合本研究特点,将患者一般资料中的7项指标和手术情况中的8项指标纳入单因素分析,结果显示两组患者一般资料中所有指标比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );手术情况的8项指标中有6项指标比较差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),分别为支架横跨腹股沟韧带、支架未完全覆盖病变、支架术后侧支存在、流入道血栓、放置多个支架、支架长度。说明引起支架闭塞的因素更倾向于病变血管的严重程度和术者经验的差异,而非患者基本情况。目前支架类型主要有激光雕刻支架和编织型支架,尽管编织型支架具有更好的横向支撑力,然而两者支架闭塞率似乎无明显差异,本研究激光雕刻支架闭塞率为18.9%(23/122),编织型支架为31.1%(19/61),两者差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=3.476, P=0.062$ )。

有文献<sup>[29]</sup>报道,早期支架闭塞最常见的原因是支架未能完全覆盖病变血管。本研究多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示:支架未完全覆盖病变是髂静脉支架闭塞的不良预后因素( $P=0.022$ )。而支架未完全覆盖病变的单因素分析中支架闭塞组有19例(45.2%),支架通畅组有24例(17.0%),两者差异具有统计学意义( $P=0.001$ )。为了提高支架远期通畅率,对于髂总静脉汇合处病变患者,建议将支架向近端延伸至上腔静脉,以避免支架近端再狭窄<sup>[26]</sup>。笔者也采用此技术,并未观察到支架近端狭窄和对侧深静脉血栓形成发生。此外,Afsha等<sup>[18]</sup>建议为了获取更好的流入道,可适当延长支架长度,必要时范围可超过腹股沟韧带。随着研究报告不断更新,笔者也尝试将支架横跨腹股沟韧带,力求病变血管全覆盖。本研究23例患

者支架长度超过腹股沟韧带,没有发现任何支架断裂,尽管其中8例在随访期间发生支架闭塞,但患者的足靴区溃疡、肿胀均有不同程度改善。在这23例患者的随访中,14例(60.9%)出现支架内狭窄(in-stent restenosis, ISR)。上述的研究报道了高达25%的病例在IVS后出现ISR,然而在大多数支架直径较大的病例中,ISR往往是无症状的,并且仅在出现症状时才进行干预<sup>[26]</sup>。器具产品发展日新月异,静脉支架或许能提供更强的横向支撑力以及支架与静脉壁之间有更好的贴附,支架狭窄或闭塞的风险可能会降低。

支架术后有侧支存在是髂静脉支架闭塞的另一个不良预后因素( $P=0.020$ )。支架术后有侧支存在的单因素分析中支架闭塞组有20例(47.6%),支架通畅组有37例(26.2%),两组差异具有统计学意义( $P=0.009$ )。Huang等<sup>[30]</sup>对221例IVS患者发生支架闭塞的危险因素进行分析,同样得出支架术后有侧支存在是重要的不良预后因素( $OR=1.92, 95\% CI=1.12\sim 3.29, P=0.020$ )。支架术后仍显示丰富的侧支血管往往预示支架内血栓的可能性,因为侧支血管降低了支架内所要求的血液流量,大大增加血栓形成概率。对于一些侧支血管丰富的患者,可选择直径更大的支架来覆盖病变。

导致支架闭塞最主要的原因是支架血栓形成,使用抗栓药物似乎可以降低这种风险<sup>[31]</sup>。由于缺乏数据,抗凝药物的最佳选择、持续时间以及抗血小板药物的辅助作用仍存在争议。对于NIVCS患者,无论采取何种抗栓方案,支架通畅率均令人满意;对于急性下肢DVT患者,抗凝药物是基础,抗血小板治疗能否额外获益仍需数据总结;对于PTS患者,支架术后前6个月内,抗凝药物联合抗血小板药物来降低支架血栓风险似乎更合理<sup>[20]</sup>。

本研究亦存在一些不足之处:本研究为回顾性研究,样本量较少,其结果需多中心及前瞻性研究进一步论证;部分病史资料缺乏,导致一些可能引起髂静脉支架闭塞的临床指标最终未纳入分析,如结缔组织病、蛋白C/S缺乏等;随访期的临床资料不够完善,支架闭塞后Villalta评分、CIVID-2评分尚不清楚,这对本研究结论可能会造成一定的影响。

综上所述,本研究发现,支架未完全覆盖病变及支架术后有侧支存在在患者IVS术后发生支架闭塞的可能性更大,术前应充分评估,术中需提

高警惕、加强防治。对于出现上述因素的患者应注重随访,酌情延长抗凝时间,发现有支架闭塞倾向时应尽早外科干预,降低支架闭塞发生率。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

## 参考文献

- [1] 孙万里,温世奇,陈泉,等.重组人尿激酶原经导管溶栓治疗急性髂股深静脉血栓的疗效观察[J].中国普通外科杂志,2019,28(12):1507-1512. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.12.010.  
Sun WL, Wen SQ, Chen Q, et al. Efficacy observation of catheter-directed thrombolysis with recombinant human prourokinase in treatment of acute iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2019, 28(12):1507-1512. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.12.010.
- [2] Huang IKH, Pua U, Quek LHH, et al. Iliac vein pathology and short-term stenting outcomes in a South-East Asian population: a single-centre experience[J]. J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol, 2021, 65(1):46-53. doi: 10.1111/1754-9485.13117.
- [3] Rodrigues L, Bertanha M, El Dib R, et al. Association between deep vein thrombosis and stent patency in symptomatic iliac vein compression syndrome: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord, 2021, 9(1): 275-284. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2020.08.022.
- [4] Kearon C, Akl EA, Ornella J, et al. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: chest guideline and expert panel report[J]. Chest, 2016, 149(2):315-352. doi: 10.1016/j.chest.2015.11.026.
- [5] Raju S, Owen S Jr, Neglen P. The clinical impact of iliac venous stents in the management of chronic venous insufficiency[J]. J Vasc Surg, 2002, 35(1):8-15. doi: 10.1067/mva.2002.121054.
- [6] Williams ZF, Dillavou ED. A systematic review of venous stents for iliac and venacaval occlusive disease[J]. J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord, 2020, 8(1): 145-153. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2019.08.015.
- [7] 吴鸿飞,曾昭凡,戚悠飞,等.经小腿深静脉入路行CDT治疗急性混合型深静脉血栓形成的临床分析[J].中国普通外科杂志,2021,30(6):655-662. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.06.004.  
Wu HF, Zeng ZF, Qi YF, et al. Clinical analysis of catheter-directed thrombolysis via lower leg deep venous puncture approach for acute mixed deep vein thrombosis[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2021, 30(6): 655-662. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.06.004.
- [8] Neglén P, Hollis KC, Olivier J, et al. Stenting of the venous outflow in chronic venous disease: long-term stent-related outcome, clinical, and hemodynamic result[J]. J Vasc Surg, 2007, 46(5):979-990. doi: 10.1016/j.jvs.2007.06.046.
- [9] Raju S. Treatment of iliac-caval outflow obstruction[J]. Semin Vasc Surg, 2015, 28(1):47-53. doi: 10.1053/j.semvasc.2015.07.001.
- [10] Bendix SD, Nolan R, Banipal S, et al. Posterior tibial vein approach to catheter-directed thrombolysis for iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis[J]. J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord, 2019, 7(5): 629-634. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2019.01.064.
- [11] Engeseth M, Enden T, Andersen MH, et al. Does the Villalta scale capture the essence of postthrombotic syndrome? A qualitative study of patient experience and expert opinion[J]. J Thromb Haemost, 2019, 17(10):1707-1714. doi: 10.1111/jth.14557.
- [12] Mahnken AH, Thomson K, de Haan M, et al. CIRSE standards of practice guidelines on ilioacaval stenting[J]. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol, 2014, 37(4):889-897. doi: 10.1007/s00270-014-0875-4.
- [13] Kurklinsky AK, Bjarnason H, Friese JL, et al. Outcomes of venoplasty with stent placement for chronic thrombosis of the iliac and femoral veins: single-center experience[J]. J Vasc Interv Radiol, 2012, 23(8):1009-1015. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2012.04.019.
- [14] 中华医学会外科学分会血管外科学组.深静脉血栓形成的诊断和治疗指南(第二版)[J].中国血管外科杂志:电子版,2013,5(1):23-26. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7429.2013.01.009.  
Group of Vascular Surgery, Society of Surgery, Chinese Medical Association. Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of deep venous thrombosis (the second edition) [J]. Chinese Journal of Vascular Surgery: Electronic Version, 2013, 5(1): 23-26. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7429.2013.01.009.
- [15] 李长海,刘祥.吸栓后导管溶栓与单纯导管溶栓对急性混合型下肢深静脉血栓的疗效比较[J].中国普通外科杂志,2018,27(12):1525-1530. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.12.005.  
Li CH, Liu X. Efficacy comparison of thrombus aspiration plus catheter directed thrombolysis and catheter thrombolysis alone for acute mixed deep venous thrombosis of lower extremities[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2018, 27(12):1525-1530. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.12.005.
- [16] Taha MA, Busuttil A, Bootun R, et al. A systematic review on the use of deep venous stenting for acute venous thrombosis of the lower limb[J]. Phlebology, 2019, 34(2): 115-127. doi: 10.1177/0268355518772760.
- [17] Avgerinos ED, Saadeddin Z, Abou Ali AN, et al. Outcomes and predictors of failure of iliac vein stenting after catheter-directed thrombolysis for acute iliofemoral thrombosis[J]. J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord, 2019, 7(2): 153-161. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2018.08.014.
- [18] Aurshina A, Ascher E, Haggerty J, et al. Etiology of ilioacaval stent thrombosis[J]. J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphatic Disord, 2020, 8(2): 207-210. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2019.09.017.

- [19] Kim KY, Hwang HP, Han YM. Factors affecting recurrent deep vein thrombosis after pharmacomechanical thrombolysis and left iliac vein stent placement in patients with iliac vein compression syndrome[J]. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*, 2020, 31(4): 635–643. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2019.12.807.
- [20] Sebastian T, Spirk D, Engelberger RP, et al. Incidence of stent thrombosis after endovascular treatment of iliofemoral or caval veins in patients with the postthrombotic syndrome[J]. *Thromb Haemost*, 2019, 119(12): 2064–2073. doi: 10.1055/s-0039-1697955.
- [21] Cockett FB, Thomas ML. The iliac compression syndrome[J]. *Br J Surg*, 1965, 52(10):816–821. doi: 10.1002/bjs.1800521028.
- [22] Carr S, Chan K, Rosenberg J, et al. Correlation of the diameter of the left common iliac vein with the risk of lower-extremity deep venous thrombosis[J]. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*, 2012, 23(11): 1467–1472. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2012.07.030.
- [23] 刘飒华, 肖占祥, 戚悠飞, 等. DSA 引导下胫后/胫前静脉穿刺置管碎栓/溶栓治疗急性下肢深静脉血栓形成[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2017, 26(6): 758–763. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2017.06.014.
- Liu SH, Xiao ZX, Qi YF, et al. DSA-guided posterior/anterior tibial vein puncture and catheter-directed clot fragmentation/thrombolysis for acute lower extremity deep venous thrombosis[J]. *Chinese Journal of General Surgery*, 2017, 26(6): 758–763. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2017.06.014.
- [24] Kahn SR, Comerota AJ, Cushman M, et al. The postthrombotic syndrome: evidence-based prevention, diagnosis, and treatment strategies: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association[J]. *Circulation*, 2014, 130(18): 1636–1661. doi: 10.1161/CIR.000000000000130.
- [25] Raju S, Tackett P Jr, Neglen P. Reinterventions for nonocclusive iliofemoral venous stent malfunctions[J]. *J Vasc Surg*, 2009, 49(2): 511–518. doi: 10.1016/j.jvs.2008.08.003.
- [26] Neglén P, Raju S. In-stent recurrent stenosis in stents placed in the lower extremity venous outflow tract[J]. *J Vasc Surg*, 2004, 39(1): 181–187. doi: 10.1016/s0741-5214(03)01028-0.
- [27] Kibbe MR, Ujiki M, Goodwin AL, et al. Iliac vein compression in an asymptomatic patient population[J]. *J Vasc Surg*, 2004, 39(5): 937–943. doi: 10.1016/j.jvs.2003.12.032.
- [28] Yoon DY, Riaz A, Teter K, et al. Surveillance, anticoagulation, or filter in calf vein thrombosis[J]. *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord*, 2017, 5(1):25–32. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2016.08.007.
- [29] Neglén P, Tackett TP Jr, Raju S. Venous stenting across the inguinal ligament[J]. *J Vasc Surg*, 2008, 48(5): 1255–1261. doi: 10.1016/j.jvs.2008.06.035.
- [30] Huang C, Zhang WW, Liang HQ. A retrospective comparison of thrombectomy followed by stenting and thrombectomy alone for the management of deep vein thrombosis with May-Thurner syndrome[J]. *J Vasc Surg Venous Lymphat Disord*, 2021, 9(3): 635–642. doi: 10.1016/j.jvsv.2020.08.031.
- [31] Razavi MK, Jaff MR, Miller LE. Safety and effectiveness of stent placement for iliofemoral venous outflow obstruction: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv*, 2015, 8(10): e002772. doi: 10.1161/CIRCINTERVENTIONS.115.002772.

( 本文编辑 熊杨 )

本文引用格式:吴鸿飞,肖占祥,曾昭凡,等.髂静脉支架置入术后支架闭塞的危险因素分析[J].*中国普通外科杂志*, 2022, 31(12):1605–1611. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.12.007

Cite this article as: Wu HF, Xiao ZX, Zeng ZF, et al. Analysis of risk factors for stent occlusion after iliac vein stenting[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2022, 31(12):1605–1611. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.12.007