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· 专题研究 ·

开放手术治疗近肾腹主动脉闭塞的临床分析

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摘要

背景与目的: 近肾腹主动脉闭塞属于主髂动脉闭塞的极端情况, 治疗相对棘手。尽管腔内治疗适用于此类患者, 开放手术治疗仍有其适应证所在。本研究分析近肾腹主动脉闭塞患者行开放手术治疗的效果, 并总结经验及其治疗策略。

方法: 收集首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院血管外科2018年7月—2022年5月期间行开放手术治疗的10例近肾腹主动脉闭塞患者的临床资料。回顾性分析患者的一般资料、手术方式、手术时间、术中出血量、腹主动脉阻断方式、肾上腹主动脉阻断时间、手术并发症、症状缓解程度及随访结果。

结果: 10例患者手术均顺利完成。手术时间210~420 min, 中位手术时间为265 min; 术中出血200~1 200 mL, 中位出血量375 mL。3例行膈下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术, 其中1例同时行右膝上截肢术; 1例行膈下腹主动脉-双髂总动脉人工血管搭桥术, 同时重建肠系膜下动脉; 5例行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术; 1例行腋动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术并左颈动脉内膜剥脱术。膈下腹主动脉阻断4例, 肾上肾下序贯腹主动脉阻断1例, 肾下腹主动脉阻断4例。肾上腹主动脉阻断时间14~20 min, 中位阻断时间20 min。围手术期无心脑血管意外、死亡、肾功能障碍及人工血管感染发生。10例患者术后双下肢间歇性跛行或静息痛症状均消失, 双侧足背或胫后动脉搏动均可扪及。10例患者获随访4~40个月, 中位随访时间27个月, 随访期间桥血管均通畅、吻合口无狭窄、无下肢及肠道缺血表现。

结论: 近肾腹主动脉闭塞患者行开放手术治疗效果确切, 桥血管远期通畅率高, 需根据患者不同情况采取个体化的治疗方式。

关键词

动脉闭塞性疾病; 主动脉, 腹; 血管闭塞; 血管外科手术; 人工血管

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Clinical analysis of open surgery for juxtarenal abdominal aortic occlusion

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Juxtarenal abdominal aortic occlusion is an extreme condition of aortoiliac occlusive disease, and its treatment is often challenging. Although endovascular therapy is suitable for such patients, there are still some indications for open surgery. This study was performed to evaluate the

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efficacy of open surgery for juxtarenal abdominal aortic occlusion and summarize the experience and its treatment strategies.

Methods: The clinical data of 10 patients with juxtarenal abdominal aortic occlusion undergoing open surgery from July 2018 to May 2022 were collected. The general information, surgical procedures, operative time, intraoperative blood loss, methods for blockage of the blood flow through the abdominal aorta, duration of cross-clamping of the suprarenal abdominal aorta, surgical complications and degree of symptom relief as well as the follow-up results were retrospectively analyzed.

Results: Operation was successfully completed in all the 10 patients. The operative time was 210 to 420 min with a median operative time of 265 min; the intraoperative blood loss was 200 to 1 200 mL with a median blood loss of 375 mL. The prosthetic bypass from the subphrenic abdominal aorta to bilateral femoral arteries was established in 3 patients, of whom, one case underwent simultaneous amputation; the prosthetic bypass from the subphrenic abdominal aorta to bilateral common iliac arteries with inferior mesenteric artery reconstruction was used in one patient; the prosthetic bypass from the subrenal abdominal aorta to bilateral femoral arteries was created in 5 patients; the prosthetic bypass from the axillary artery to bilateral femoral arteries with carotid endarterectomy was performed in one patient. Subphrenic aortic cross-clamping was performed in 4 cases, sequential cross-clamping of the suprarenal and subrenal aorta was performed in 1 case, and subrenal aortic cross-clamping was performed in 4 cases. The time for subphrenic aortic cross-clamping was 14 to 20 min with a median time of 20 min. No cardiac-cerebrovascular accidents, operative death, renal dysfunction and prosthesis infection occurred during perioperative period. After operation, symptom of intermittent claudication or resting pain was relieved in all the 10 patients, and the pulses of bilateral dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial arteries were palpable. In the 10 patients, follow-up was conducted for 4 to 40 months with a median follow-up time of 27 months, during which time, all prosthetic grafts remained patent, and no anastomotic stenosis, lower limb ischemia and intestinal ischemia were noted.

Conclusion: Open surgery has demonstrable efficacy in the treatment of juxtarenal abdominal aortic occlusion, with a high long-term patency of the bridging vessels. Individualized treatment should be adopted according to different situations.

Key words

Arterial Occlusive Diseases; Aorta, Abdominal; Vascular Surgical Procedures; Blood Vessel Prosthesis

CLC number: R654.3

随着社会老龄化的进展，下肢动脉硬化闭塞症的发病率也越来越高。研究^[1]表明，70岁以上的老年人中，下肢动脉硬化闭塞症的发病率约为14%。而主髂动脉闭塞症（aortoiliac occlusive disease, AIOD）是该病最严重的一种表现形式，发病率也逐年升高，统计显示一般人群中发病率约为3.56%^[2]。当动脉闭塞平面接近肾动脉开口时，可称为近肾腹主动脉闭塞，此种情况约占AIOD的10%~12%^[3]。近肾腹主动脉闭塞因血管闭塞位置高、病变段较长、手术过程中易累及肾动脉，故

其治疗也相对棘手^[4]。随着腔内技术的发展和介入器材的创新，近肾腹主动脉闭塞大多可以通过腔内的途径进行治疗^[5]。但对于腔内治疗失败的、不适合腔内治疗的患者，开放手术重建仍为可靠的选择。同时由于其远期通畅率高，对于年轻患者也不失为首选的治疗方式。现对首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院行开放手术治疗的10例近肾腹主动脉闭塞患者的临床资料进行统计分析，探讨开放手术治疗此类疾病的效果和经验。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院血管外科2018年7月—2022年5月期间行开放手术治疗的近肾腹主动脉闭塞患者10例。其中,男8例,女2例;年龄48~72岁,中位年龄为64岁。10例患者均为动脉粥样硬化性病变,9例患者因双下肢间歇性跛行就诊发现,1例患者因右下肢静息痛伴右小腿坏疽就诊发现。6例患者为单纯主-髂动脉闭塞,2例患者为主-髂动脉闭塞合并股浅动脉狭窄或闭塞,1例患者为主-髂动脉闭塞合并左颈动脉重度狭窄,1例患者为主-髂动脉闭塞合并肠系膜上动脉长段闭塞。5例患者腹主动脉病变平面距离肾动脉<1 cm,1例患者肾动脉周围大量附壁血栓,4例患者肾动脉下有足够的空间可供阻断。踝/肱指数(ankle brachial index, ABI)为0.16~0.65(正常值范围0.9~1.3),中位ABI为0.54。Rutherford分级为3级者7例,2级者2例,6级者1例。伴随疾病情况为:高血压8例,糖尿病3例,冠心病2例,脑梗塞1例。1例患者既往曾行双髂动脉支架置入术,其余患者无手术史。患者入院后均完善血常规及生化全套等术前检验、心肺功能评估、腹主动脉及双下肢动脉CTA、双下肢动静脉彩超。2例患者完善免疫系统疾病筛查,包括血沉、C反应蛋白、自身抗体谱、补体全套、免疫球蛋白全套、狼疮抗凝物、抗心磷脂抗体。

所有患者及家属术前均充分了解此研究目的及内容,并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术指征的选择 3例患者腹主动脉病变平面距离肾动脉<1 cm,肾周阻断可能会引起肾动脉栓塞,选择行膈下腹主动脉-双髂/股动脉人工血管搭桥术;其中1例患者合并肠系膜上动脉长段闭塞,肠系膜下动脉代偿性扩张并Riolan弓形成,术中同时重建肠系膜下动脉。1例患者肾动脉周围大量附壁血栓,肾周阻断有可能引起肾动脉栓塞,患者肢体坏疽,为避免阻断肾动脉及肾功能障碍行膈下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术,因右股浅动脉闭塞合并右小腿坏疽,一期行右侧膝上截肢术。1例患者腹主动脉闭塞平面距离肾动脉<1 cm,通过肾上肾下腹主动脉序贯阻断法,行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术。1例患者同时合并左颈动脉重度狭窄并溃疡形成,患者一般情况尚可,行左颈动脉内膜剥脱同时行腋-双股动脉搭桥术。4例患者肾下有足够的可供阻断的空间,患者要求行开放手术,通过肾下阻断法,行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术。

1.2.2 膈下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术 常规开腹后,切断小网膜囊、肝圆韧带、肝镰状韧带,左冠状韧带、左三角韧带。切开膈肌脚,于腹腔干上解剖出膈下腹主动脉,注意保护食管及胰腺。解剖出双股总动脉,人工血管经胃后胰腺前、穿过横结肠系膜、经腹膜后引至双股总动脉处。全身肝素化后,常规行人工血管与自体血管的端-侧吻合搭桥术,膈下腹主动脉阻断时间控制在30 min以内,术后放置引流管(图1)。

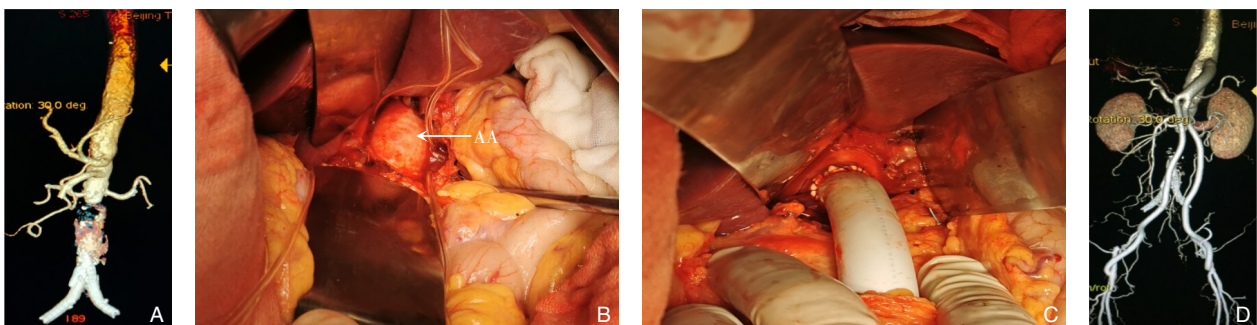


图1 膈下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术 A: 术前CTA; B: 术中示膈下腹主动脉; C: 术中示膈下腹主动脉与人工血管的吻合口; D: 术后CTA

Figure 1 Prosthetic bypass from the subphrenic abdominal aorta to bilateral femoral arteries A: Preoperative CTA; B: Intraoperative view of the subphrenic abdominal aorta; C: Anastomosis of the subphrenic abdominal aorta with the prosthesis; D: Postoperative CTA

1.2.3 肾上肾下序贯阻断法行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术 常规开腹后,沿后腹膜切开,解剖出肾下腹主动脉并套阻断带,沿腹主动脉进一步向上解剖,解剖出双肾动脉及肾上腹主动脉并套阻断带,注意保护左肾静脉、肠系膜下静脉、十二指肠、胰腺。全身肝素化后,阻断肾上腹主动脉、双肾动脉。将左肾静脉牵向上方,

切开肾下腹主动脉,取出肾下腹主动脉内的血栓,清理出足够用于肾下吻合的空间。4-0 血管缝线连续缝合部分腹主动脉切口,将阻断钳移至肾下腹主动脉,排出空气及血栓碎屑后,松开双肾动脉阻断。肾动脉阻断时间控制在 20 min 以内。常规行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术,术后放置引流管(图2)。

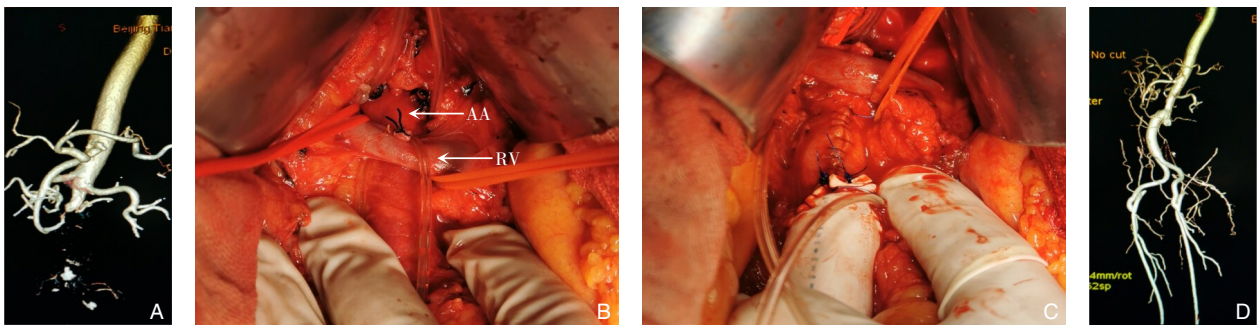


图2 肾上肾下序贯阻断法行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术 A: 术前CTA; B: 术中示肾上腹主动脉及左肾静脉; C: 术中示肾下腹主动脉与人工血管的吻合口; D: 术后CTA

Figure 2 Prosthetic bypass from the subrenal abdominal aorta to bilateral femoral arteries by sequential suprarenal and subrenal aortic cross-clamping A: Preoperative CTA; B: Intraoperative view of the suprarenal abdominal aorta and left renal vein; C: Anastomosis of the subrenal abdominal aorta with the prosthesis; D: Postoperative CTA

1.2.4 肾下阻断法行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术 常规开腹后,沿后腹膜切开,解剖出肾下腹主动脉并套阻断带,注意保护十二指肠。解剖出双股总动脉,全身肝素化后,常规行人工血管与自体血管的端-侧吻合搭桥术。人工血管经腹膜后引至双股总动脉处,注意保护输尿管。术后放置引流管。

门诊随访,术后3、6个月门诊复查腹主动脉CTA或彩超,此后每年复查1次。

1.2.5 腋动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术 常规解剖出右腋动脉、双股总动脉并套带。右侧腹部行小切口,选择专用的人工血管,用隧道器将人工血管引至各切口处。修剪人工血管,常规行人工血管-自体血管的端-侧吻合术。术后放置引流管。

2 结果

2.1 手术情况

10例患者的手术均顺利完成。手术时间210~420 min,中位手术时间为265 min。术中出血200~1 200 mL,中位出血量375 mL。1例患者因同期行右侧膝上截肢术,术中出血较多,术中输血260 mL。术中均未发生胃十二指肠、食管、胰腺、输尿管、左肾静脉及肠系膜下静脉的损伤。3例患者行膈下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术,其中1例患者同期行右膝上截肢术。1例患者行膈下腹主动脉-双髂总动脉人工血管搭桥术,同期行肠系膜下动脉重建术。5例患者行肾下腹主动脉-双股动脉人工血管搭桥术。1例患者行腋-双股动脉人工血管搭桥,同期行左颈动脉内膜剥脱术。其中膈下腹主动脉阻断4例,肾上肾下序贯腹主动脉阻断1例,肾下腹主动脉阻断4例。肾上腹主动脉阻断时间14~20 min,中位阻断时间20 min。10例患者的一般资料与手术情况见表1。

1.3 术前后处理及随访

术前常规行肠道准备并留置胃管,术后常规补液维持水电解质平衡,肠道排气后拔除胃管。解剖旁路术后的患者,由于桥血管血流量大且血流动力学更符合生理情况,故不给予抗凝治疗,仅常规服用阿司匹林和他汀类降脂药。解剖外旁路术后的及肠系膜下动脉重建的患者,由于桥血管血流量相对小且桥血管较长,一般给予抗凝治疗,通常服用阿司匹林、华法林和他汀类降脂药,维持国际标准化比值在2~3之间。术后采取电话及

表1 10例患者的一般资料与手术情况

Table 1 The general data and surgical variables of the 10 patients

病例	性别	年龄(岁)	症状	闭塞平面距肾动脉	肾周血栓	其他动脉病变	再次手术	手术方式	腹主动脉阻断部位	阻断时间(min)
1	男	63	间歇性跛行	<1 cm	有	无	是	膈下腹主-双股搭桥	膈下	18
2	男	65	静息痛、坏疽	>1 cm	大量	右股以下闭塞	否	膈下腹主-双股搭桥 右膝上截肢	膈下	20
3	男	69	间歇性跛行	<1 cm	有	无	否	肾下腹主-双股搭桥	肾上肾下序贯	14
4	男	60	间歇性跛行	>1 cm	无	无	否	肾下腹主-双股搭桥	肾下	未计
5	男	48	间歇性跛行	>1 cm	无	无	否	肾下腹主-双股搭桥	肾下	未计
6	男	72	间歇性跛行	<1 cm	有	左颈重度狭窄	否	腋-双股搭桥 左颈动脉内膜剥脱	无	未计
7	男	60	间歇性跛行	>1 cm	无	无	否	肾下腹主-双股搭桥	肾下	未计
8	女	68	间歇性跛行	>1 cm	无	无	否	肾下腹主-双股搭桥	肾下	未计
9	女	48	间歇性跛行	<1 cm	无	肠系膜上闭塞	否	膈下腹主-双髂搭桥 肠系膜下动脉重建	膈下	20
10	男	66	间歇性跛行	<1 cm	无	右股轻度狭窄	否	膈下腹主-双股搭桥	膈下	20

2.2 围手术期情况

10例患者术后均顺利拔除气管插管,返回普通病房。患者术后消化道功能均顺利恢复,3d左右肠道排气后拔除胃管。肠系膜下动脉重建患者无腹痛、便秘等肠道缺血症状。所有患者均于术后3~5d拔除腹腔引流管。围手术期无心脑血管意外及死亡的发生。无肠梗阻、肾功能障碍、肺部感染、腹腔淋巴瘘及人工血管感染的发生。肾动脉阻断的患者术后肾功能及尿量均正常。10例患者术后双下肢间歇性跛行或静息痛均消失,足背动脉或胫后动脉均可扪及,无“蓝趾”的发生。

2.3 随访情况

本组病例随访时间为4~40个月,中位随访时间为27个月。随访期间桥血管均通畅、吻合口无狭窄、无下肢缺血表现、无药物相关的出血发生。肠系膜下动脉重建患者,随访期间的饮食及排便均正常,无消化道缺血表现。

3 讨论

AIOD在男性患者中又称为Leriche综合征,最常表现为臀部、髋部和大腿的跛行,股动脉搏动减弱或消失以及勃起功能障碍^[6]。AIOD可分为3种类型,I型为病变局限于腹主动脉下段和髂总动脉;II型为病变累及腹主动脉下段、髂总动脉、髂外动脉;III型为病变延伸至股腘动脉^[7]。该病最常见的原因因为动脉粥样硬化,少部分由大动脉炎等

免疫系统疾病引起^[8-9],且本病好发于老年患者,故对于相对年轻的患者,特别是动脉粥样硬化性病变不典型者,需注意筛查免疫系统疾病。近肾腹主动脉闭塞同样也可表现为主髂动脉闭塞的3种类型,故该病多合并下肢动脉的狭窄或闭塞。研究^[10]表明约40%的近肾腹主动脉闭塞者同时伴有股动脉的病变。本组病例中亦有2例合并下肢血管病变,1例行截肢手术,另1例病变较轻给予保守治疗,基本能够反映出近肾腹主动脉闭塞者多合并下肢动脉病变的特点。

由于近肾腹主动脉闭塞的病变复杂性,故其治疗方式多样,包括开放手术、腔内手术以及复合手术。开放手术治疗近肾腹主动脉闭塞远期通畅率高且并发症少,是公认的金标准^[11],腔内治疗为主的年代下,开放手术治疗近肾腹主动脉闭塞仍有其适应证所在。如患者一般情况能耐受手术,开放手术重建更适用于以下情况:腔内治疗失败者、支架后闭塞者、肾周血栓负荷过大者、平肾腹主动脉闭塞者、血管钙化极其严重者、年轻患者,其他部位血管病变需同期行开放手术者等^[12-14]。本组患者中除4例要求行开放手术治疗者,其余患者均符合上述手术指征,手术均取得良好疗效。

近肾腹主动脉闭塞的开放手术治疗可选择解剖旁路重建和解剖外旁路重建,解剖旁路优于解剖外旁路术^[15]。研究^[16]表明,解剖旁路搭桥手术5年通畅率超过90%。本组病例虽样本量少且随访

时间较短,但目前桥血管均通畅且手术效果较好,能够反映出开放手术的优势所在。对于一般情况较差,不能耐受开腹手术者,可选择腋-双股动脉搭桥的解剖外旁路重建。对于同时需要行其他部位血管重建的患者,为缩短手术时间,也可选择行解剖外旁路重建。研究^[17-18]表明,腋-双股动脉搭桥的解剖外旁路仍有较高的远期通畅率,5年通畅率约为85%~90%,10年通畅率约为75%~80%。本组患者中1例高龄患者合并重度颈动脉狭窄,选择一期行腋-双股动脉搭桥和颈动脉内膜剥脱术。随着腔内技术的发展,目前介入治疗能解决大多数近肾腹主动脉闭塞患者^[19]。腔内治疗优势明显,如微创、住院时间短、恢复快、适合一般情况差且无法耐受开放手术者等^[20-21]。但腔内手术仍有其局限性所在,如远期通畅率不高、肾动脉栓塞风险、髂动脉破裂可能、溶栓过程中出血风险、远端动脉栓塞风险等^[22-23]。研究表明腔内手术治疗主髂动脉闭塞的5年通畅率约为70%^[24-25],明显低于开放手术的远期通畅率。且腔内治疗的成功率仅有约80%^[26-27],这部分腔内治疗失败的患者仍需接受后续的开放手术治疗。因此,对于一般情况较好且能够耐受手术的近肾腹主动脉闭塞者,选择开放手术治疗则更加有优势。

因近肾腹主动脉闭塞的病变位置高,治疗过程中有引起肾动脉栓塞的风险,故尤其需要关注肾动脉的保护^[28]。如腹主动脉闭塞平面距肾动脉超过1 cm,且肾周腹主动脉钙化不重者,则肾下有可供阻断的空间,可选择肾下阻断行血管重建。对于腹主动脉闭塞平面距肾动脉不足1 cm者,肾下阻断有导致肾动脉栓塞的风险,则需经膈下阻断或肾上肾下序贯阻断行血管重建。另外,膈下腹主动脉-双股动脉搭桥更适用于合并以下情况的患者:肾功能不全,肾动脉狭窄、肾动脉钙化较重、单肾患者、肾上腹主动脉钙化严重,肾上腹主动脉附壁血栓较多,肾下腹主动脉内曾放过支架等。尽管膈下腹主动脉位置深在且解剖复杂,但此处血管的动脉粥样硬化往往相对比较轻,更有利于血管的阻断和吻合,膈下腹主动脉手术的安全性仍较高^[29-31]。本组4例病变复杂的患者均经膈下腹主动脉行手术治疗,手术安全且效果可靠。因此,经膈下腹主动脉的手术可以更好地预防肾动脉栓塞,更适用于近肾腹主动脉闭塞的治疗。

总之,开放手术治疗近肾腹主动脉闭塞,手

术安全、效果确切、人工血管远期通畅率高。需根据患者的具体情况,个体化选择合适的手术方式。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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