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· 指南解读 ·

欧洲血管外科学会2023版《血管疾病抗血栓治疗临床实践指南》解读—下肢动脉硬化性疾病

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摘要

欧洲血管外科学会(ESVS)首次发布了2023版《血管疾病抗血栓治疗临床实践指南》,对下肢动脉硬化性疾病(LEAD)的抗血栓策略进行了详细的介绍和更新,并给出了21条具体的推荐。LEAD患病率和相关的公共卫生费用都在不断增加,抗血栓治疗是LEAD患者的治疗基石。因此,笔者根据指南的循证医学证据,结合临床实际,重点对LEAD的抗血栓策略进行解读,希望能够帮助医务工作者更好地理解 and 遵循指南。

关键词

闭塞性动脉硬化; 下肢; 诊疗指南

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Interpretation of the *European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS) 2023 Clinical Practice Guidelines for Antithrombotic Therapy in Vascular Diseases — atherosclerotic lower extremity arterial disease*

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Abstract

The European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS) has released the 2023 edition of the "Clinical Practice Guidelines on Antithrombotic Therapy for Vascular Diseases" for the first time. The guidelines provide a detailed introduction and updates on the antithrombotic strategies for atherosclerotic lower extremity arterial disease (LEAD), along with 21 specific recommendations. The prevalence of LEAD and its associated public health costs continue to rise, making antithrombotic therapy a cornerstone in treating LEAD patients. Therefore, the authors interpret the antithrombotic strategies for LEAD, focusing on evidence-based medicine from the guidelines and considering clinical practice, hoping to assist healthcare professionals in better understanding and adhering to the guidelines.

Key words

Arteriosclerosis Obliterans; Lower Extremity; Diagnostic and treatment guideline

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2023年3月,欧洲血管外科学会(European Society for Vascular Surgery, ESVS)首次发布了2023版《血管疾病抗血栓治疗临床实践指南》^[1](以下简称指南),近年来,动脉疾病的抗血栓治疗研究较多,已有研究^[2-6]总结并提供治疗路线图以优化动脉疾病患者的抗血栓管理。在多学科专家的参与下,该指南对下肢动脉硬化性疾病(atherosclerotic lower extremity arterial disease, LEAD)的抗血栓治疗策略进行了详细的介绍和更新,并按照欧洲心脏病协会证据分级系统(European

Society of Cardiology evidence grading system)(表1)给出了21条具体的建议。LEAD是全身血管动脉粥样硬化的常见表现,在人口老龄化加重,糖尿病、代谢综合征和吸烟流行率上升的情况下,其患病率和相关的公共卫生费用都在不断增加^[7-8]。抗血栓治疗是LEAD患者预防缺血性心血管和下肢不良事件及死亡的治疗基石^[9],本文根据指南中的循证医学证据,结合我国临床实际,对指南给出的推荐意见进行解读,希望能够帮助医务工作者更好地理解并遵循指南。

表1 欧洲心脏病学会证据分级系统的证据等级及推荐强度

Table 1 Evidence grades and recommendation strength of the European Society of Cardiology evidence grading system

证据等级	描述	推荐强度	定义
A	数据来源于多个随机试验或随机试验Meta分析结果	I	证据和/或一致意见认为某干预或操作有利、有效
B	数据来源于单一随机试验、大型非随机试验或非随机试验荟萃分析结果	II	认为某干预或操作有利/有效的证据相互矛盾或意见不一致:IIa更多证据/意见认为有利/有效;IIb较少证据/意见认为有利/有效
C	专家共识、回顾性研究、注册资料和/或小型研究	III	证据/一致意见认为某干预或操作无益、无效,甚至有害

1 无症状的LEAD

指南对无症状LEAD患者不建议服用阿司匹林来进行疾病预防(III A)。几项随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)研究无症状下肢动脉疾病(其中包括大量无症状LEAD患者)的抗血小板治疗,都没有显示出单药抗血小板治疗(single antiplatelet therapy, SAPT)阿司匹林较安慰剂有更好的效果^[10-11]。双重抗血小板治疗(dual antiplatelet therapy, DAPT)也没有更好的效果,虽然出血风险没有显著增加^[12]。

2 慢性症状性LEAD

相比于无症状的慢性LEAD患者,有症状的更可能发生缺血事件^[12],在大型RCT和Meta分析中已经清楚地证明与安慰剂或空白组相比,慢性症状性LEAD行抗血栓治疗有明显的益处^[13-14]。抗血栓治疗有两个主要目的:(1)降低严重心血管事件(如心肌梗死、卒中等)的风险^[15]。(2)降低急性下肢缺血(acute limb ischemia, ALI)、慢性严重下肢缺血(chronic limb threatening ischemia, CLTI)、非预期血运重建的风险^[16-17]。

指南建议慢性症状性LEAD患者进行SAPT,以进行二级心血管预防(I A),并且将氯吡格

雷(75 mg)作为首选药物(IIa B)。与以往建议^[18]不同的是,氯吡格雷作为首选药物的推荐等级从IIb上升为IIa。低剂量阿司匹林或氯吡格雷单药治疗是慢性症状性LEAD患者中最常用的抗血小板药物,它们可将心血管不良事件的相对风险降低20%以上^[12-13, 19]。使用75 mg氯吡格雷比325 mg阿司匹林在减少主要心血管不良事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)方面具有显著的优越性,并且氯吡格雷与阿司匹林的安全性相当^[20]。此外,氯吡格雷或替格瑞洛用于治疗慢性LEAD患者,两者的安全性相当,但氯吡格雷在降低MACE上优于替格瑞洛^[21],不过这项研究排除了氯吡格雷代谢不良的患者,因此这个结论可能不适用于未经过药物测试的人群。

西洛他唑可以提高间歇性跛行患者的步行距离^[22],然而没有高质量证据表明其可以减少不适合进行血运重建的慢性LEAD患者的MACE和主要肢体不良事件(major adverse limb events, MALE),指南没有对其提供明确的使用建议。沃拉帕沙也作为抗血小板药物在LEAD患者中使用,但是使用后易引起出血事件^[23]。

指南不建议慢性症状性LEAD的患者使用DAPT进行二级心血管预防(III B)。氯吡格雷+阿司匹林与单独使用阿司匹林在降低MACE方

面没有明显差异,但DAPT组的轻度出血发生率增加^[12, 24-26]。最近的一项系统综述^[27]也显示,DAPT没有减少LEAD组的复合终点事件(全因死亡率、心肌梗死和中风)。双嘧达莫也作为抗血小板药物使用,不过没有足够的证据可以针对LEAD患者得出一些明确结论^[28]。三重抗血小板治疗已被研究用于急性冠状动脉综合症的早期管理,但是目前未找到比较三重抗血小板治疗和DAPT治疗LEAD患者的试验。对于没有其他抗凝指征的慢性LEAD患者,指南不建议使用足剂量抗凝治疗以进行二级心血管预防(III A)。足量抗凝用于慢性LEAD患者,没有明显的益处,并且易导致大出血^[29-30]。阿司匹林+利伐沙班联合治疗能够有效降低MACE,但显著增加出血风险^[31-32]。

目前缺乏阿司匹林+利伐沙班与氯吡格雷比较的RCT研究,但是有网状Meta分析^[33]显示,在慢性LEAD患者中使用阿司匹林+利伐沙班与氯吡格雷相比在主要复合终点上没有优势。在这样的情况下,指南认为在慢性症状性LEAD患者中使用氯吡格雷或阿司匹林+利伐沙班,都是二级心血管预防的合理选择。

根据COMPASS^[34]和VOYAGER^[35]标准,慢性症状性LEAD出血风险不高(表2),缺血风险较高的患者,应考虑服用阿司匹林(75~100 mg, 1次/d)+利伐沙班(2.5 mg, 2次/d),以降低MACE和MALE的风险(IIa B)。在高风险人群中,即使出血并发症发生可能增加^[36-37],加强抗血栓治疗强度仍具有绝对益处(图1)。

表2 根据COMPASS和VOYAGER标准被定义为高出血风险的患者

Table 2 Patients defined as having high bleeding risk according to the COMPASS and VOYAGER criteria

COMPASS中定义的高出血风险人群	VOYAGER中定义的高出血风险人群
(1) 临床医生认定的高出血风险人群;	(1) 6个月内有重大活动性出血史;
(2) 1个月内发生卒中;	(2) 任何已知的与凝血障碍或出血风险相关的肝脏疾病。
(3) 出血性或腔隙性脑梗、伴有凝血功能障碍的肝脏疾病病史。	

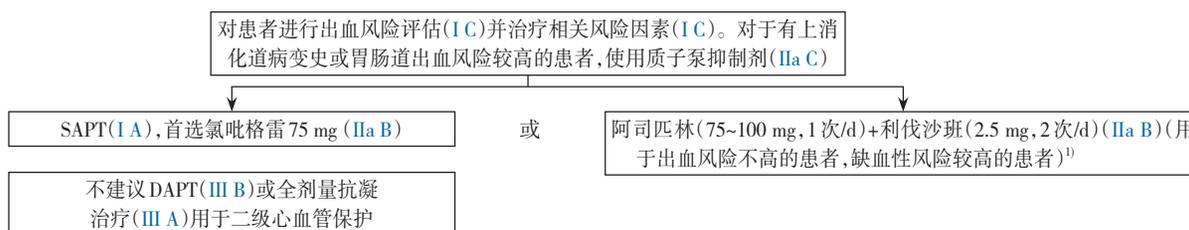


图1 慢性症状性LEAD患者的抗血栓治疗 注: 1) 出血高风险(满足1项即可): 临床医生认定的高出血风险人群; 1个月内发生卒中; 出血、腔隙性脑梗、伴有凝血功能障碍的肝脏疾病病史。缺血高风险(满足1项即可): 超过1个部位的有症状的动脉疾病; 慢性肾脏疾病、需要透析支持的肾功能衰竭; 糖尿病; 心力衰竭; 慢性肢体缺血; 慢性下肢动脉疾病的急性表现; 既往下肢截肢; 既往下肢血运重建

Figure 1 Antithrombotic therapy for patients with chronic symptomatic LEAD Note: 1) High bleeding risk (meeting one criterion is sufficient): individuals identified by the treating physician as having a high risk of bleeding; history of stroke within the past month; history of bleeding, lacunar cerebral infarction, or liver disease with coagulation dysfunction. High ischemic risk (meeting one criterion is sufficient): symptomatic arterial disease in more than one location; chronic kidney disease or renal failure requiring dialysis; diabetes; heart failure; chronic limb ischemia; acute manifestations of chronic lower extremity arterial disease; previous lower limb amputation; previous lower limb revascularization

指南建议慢性LEAD发生ALI患者立即静脉注射普通肝素(unfractionated heparin, UFH)或低分子量肝素(low molecular weight heparin, LMWH)(IC),对急诊行血运重建手术的ALI患者立即静脉注射UFH,以降低血栓进展的风险(IC)。VOYAGER研究^[37]的中位随访时间为28个月,564例LEAD患者中就有373例报告了ALI。虽然在这类人群中缺乏抗血栓策略利弊的直接证据,但当LEAD患者发生ALI时,MACE和MALE的风险特别高^[34-35],还

是要积极地进行抗血栓治疗。在治疗初期以治疗剂量静脉注射UFH或LMWH,是任何原因引起的ALI初始管理的重要组成部分。用量可以是非体质量依赖性(如,静脉注射5 000 IU UFH,继以维持剂量1 000~2 000 IU/h)或根据体质量计算治疗剂量。LMWH可以是1次/d(如,依诺肝素1.5 mg/kg)或2次/d(如,依诺肝素1.0 mg/kg)。后续如进行血运重建手术及相关治疗,需要注意这些患者具有较高的缺血风险(表3)。

表3 慢性症状性LEAD患者发生MACE或MALE的风险因素

Table 3 Risk factors for MACE or MALE in patients with chronic symptomatic LEAD

缺血性危险因素
(1) 超过1个部位的有症状的动脉疾病;
(2) 慢性肾脏疾病、需要透析支持的肾功能衰竭 ¹⁾ ;
(3) 糖尿病;
(4) 心力衰竭;
(5) 慢性肢体缺血;
(6) 慢性下肢动脉疾病的急性表现;
(7) 既往下肢截肢;
(8) 既往下肢血运重建。

注:满足1个因素就可以被归类为高风险;1)COMPASS和VOYAGER研究^[38]排除了需要透析支持的肾功能衰竭患者,因此阿司匹林+利伐沙班的绝对益处尚不十分确定

Note: Meeting one criterion can classify a patient as high risk; 1) The COMPASS and VOYAGER studies^[38] excluded patients with renal failure requiring dialysis, so the absolute benefit of aspirin plus rivaroxaban is still not well-established

3 LEAD围手术期的抗血栓治疗

3.1 术中

指南建议接受腔内治疗的患者单次静脉或动脉内注射UFH (50~100 IU/kg) 或LMWH (0.5 mg/kg) (I B), 接受开放手术的患者单次静脉或动脉内注射UFH (50~100 IU/kg), 以降低围手术期急性肢体事件的风险 (IIa C)。接受腔内或开放手术的患者术中监测活化部分凝血活酶时间 (activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、活化部分凝血酶原时间率或活化凝血时间以指导追加剂量或拮抗UFH (IIb C)。

使用LMWH (依诺肝素) 较UFH伴随更少的栓塞事件, 但是所研究的样本量很小^[39]。肝素在LEAD患者的腔内或开放手术中普遍使用, 但是缺乏高质量证据, 目前也没有可靠的证据支持监测术中凝血指标以指导肝素使用这种做法。指南编写委员会 (Guideline Writing Committee, GWC) 就术中凝血功能监测达成共识 (IIb), 认为这是一种常见的、但不是基于良好证据的手段。

此外, 接受腔内治疗的患者可考虑使用比伐卢定 (0.75 mg/kg) 作为肝素的替代品, 以降低围手术期急性肢体事件的风险 (IIb B)。在综合几个大型RCT的Meta分析^[40]中, 比伐卢定相比于普通肝素可减少行经皮冠状动脉介入手术患者的手术出血量。比伐卢定相比于UFH可减少周围血管腔内再介入的术后死亡 ($OR=0.58$, $95\% CI=0.40\sim 0.86$), MACE ($OR=0.65$, $95\% CI=0.51\sim 0.83$), 术后

心肌梗死 ($OR=0.73$, $95\% CI=0.55\sim 0.98$) 以及严重 ($OR=0.59$, $95\% CI=0.39\sim 0.91$) 和轻微血管并发症 ($OR=0.58$, $95\% CI=0.40\sim 0.84$)^[41], 不过该Meta分析综合的是质量较低的数据。

3.2 腔内治疗术后抗血栓治疗

接受腔内治疗且出血风险不高的LEAD患者可以考虑接受短期 (最短1个月, 最长6个月) DAPT (阿司匹林 75 mg+氯吡格雷 75 mg), 以降低MACE和MALE的风险 (IIb C)。与接受经皮冠状动脉介入治疗的患者相比, 外周血管腔内治疗后抗血栓策略的研究很少且异质性较大。在一项系统综述^[42]中, 发现在下肢血运重建术后接受克洛匹多+阿司匹林与仅接受阿司匹林治疗相比, 患者的截肢率降低 ($HR=0.68$, $95\% CI=0.46\sim 0.99$)。然而, 这个结果是基于CHARISMA^[24, 26]、CASPAR^[43]和MIRROR研究^[44]得出的, CHARISM和CASPAR研究包含了行旁路手术的患者, 而专门研究腔内治疗的是MIRROR研究。MIRROR研究^[44]仅招募了80例患者, 样本量不足以及一些其他的原因导致其证据质量太低。目前也还没有专门研究腔内血运重建术后长期使用DAPT (超过6个月) 疗效的RCT。随着经皮冠状动脉介入治疗大量证据的积累, 推荐在外周血管腔内治疗后使用DAPT也是合理的。不过由于缺乏针对LEAD患者的安全性和疗效数据, 其使用应受到一定限制, 患者在接受一段时间的DAPT后, 应被视为慢性症状性LEAD, 并按照前述的建议进行处理。图2显示了LEAD患者腔内治疗术后的抗血栓策略。

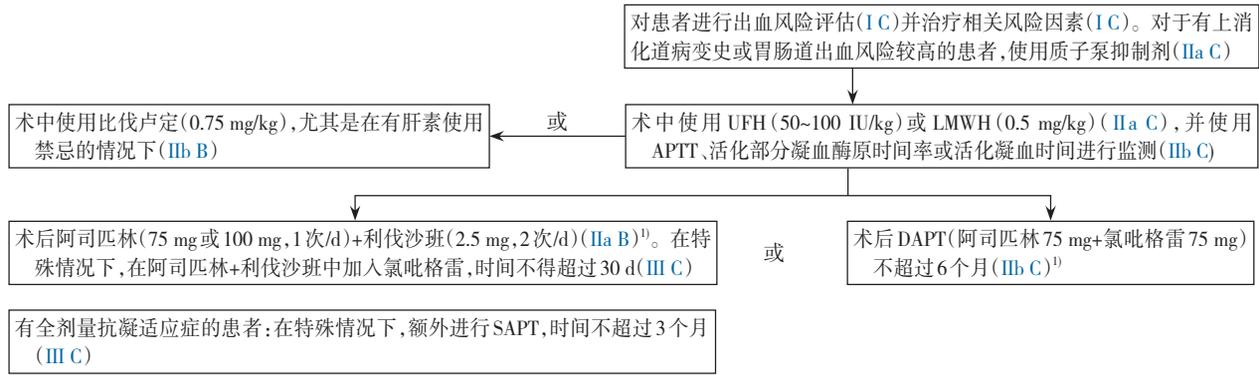


图2 LEAD患者腔内治疗后的抗血栓策略 注: 1) 出血高风险的定义使用VOYAGER方案

Figure 2 Antithrombotic Strategies After Endovascular Treatment in LEAD Patients Note: 1) The definition of high bleeding risk is based on the VOYAGER criteria

接受血管腔内治疗且出血风险不高的LEAD患者应考虑服用阿司匹林(75~100 mg, 1次/d)+利伐沙班(2.5 mg, 2次/d)以降低MACE和MALE的风险(IIa B),并且如果因为特殊原因在阿司匹林(75~100 mg, 1次/d)+利伐沙班(2.5 mg, 2次/d)的基础上添加氯吡格雷(75 mg),不建议添加超过30 d,因为出血风险可能超过获益(III C)。在VOYAGER研究^[37]中,66%的患者接受腔内手术,发现使用阿司匹林(100 mg, 1次/d)+利伐沙班(2.5 mg, 2次/d)联合治疗与单用阿司匹林相比,在随访期间(中位随访期为28个月)改善了主要综合疗效结果。阿司匹林+低剂量利伐沙班也可以降低再次手术干预的可能^[45]。氯吡格雷并不影响阿司匹林+利伐沙班较单用阿司匹林对于主要复合终点的有效性,但当其使用超过30 d时,它会增加大出血风险^[46]。另外要提到的是,一项小型多中心双盲RCT^[47]比较了腔内术后阿司匹林+依度沙班与阿司匹林+氯吡格雷的效果,6个月后再狭窄

和再闭塞发生率以及两组的大出血发生率差异无统计学意义。基于我国人口的一项前瞻性队列研究^[48]比较了腔内术后多种抗血小板方案的疗效,发现利伐沙班+西洛他唑可有效降低截肢率,但是证据强度较低。

3.3 旁路手术后抗血栓治疗

图3显示了LEAD患者下肢旁路术后的抗血栓策略。一项Cochrane综述^[49]研究股-腘或股-足踝旁路移植术后抗血小板治疗的效果,结果显示使用阿司匹林或阿司匹林+二噻达莫与安慰剂或无治疗相比,12个月的通畅率有明显益处(OR=0.42, 95% CI=0.22~0.83)。不过,病例数量较少可能使得副作用没有显现出来,还需要进行大样本高质量的RCT来评估旁路手术后抗血小板药物的疗效^[49]。当851例接受小腿以下旁路移植术的患者被随机分配到氯吡格雷+阿司匹林或安慰剂+阿司匹林组,总体人群中未发现两组的主要有效复合终点差异有统计学意义^[43]。

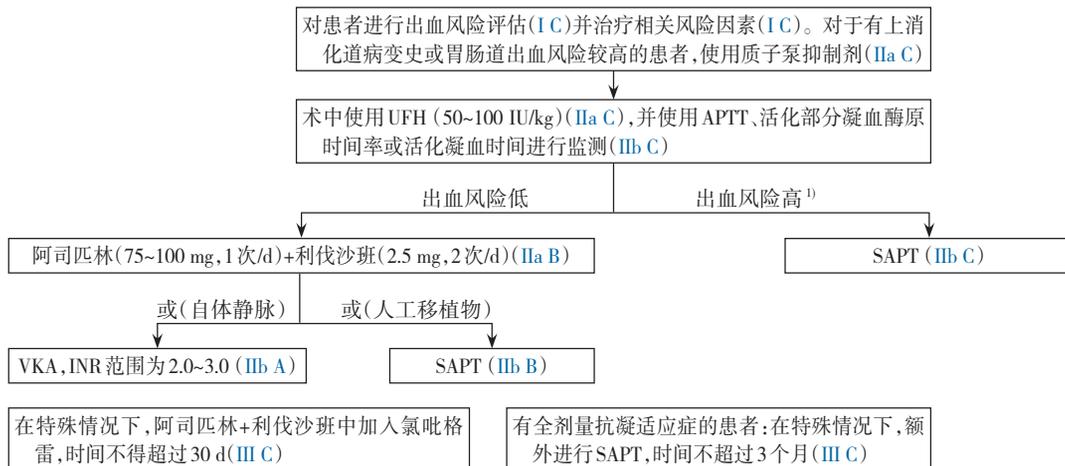


图3 LEAD患者下肢旁路术后的抗血栓策略 注: 1) 出血高风险的定义使用VOYAGER方案

Figure 3 Antithrombotic strategies after lower extremity bypass surgery in LEAD patients Note: 1) The definition of high bleeding risk is based on the VOYAGER criteria

腹股沟下自体静脉旁路手术治疗 LEAD 且出血风险不高的患者可以考虑使用维生素 K 拮抗剂 (vitamin K antagonist, VKA) 以改善移植物通畅性 (IIb A), 并且患者的国际标准化比值 (international normalised ratio, INR) 应为 2.0~3.0, 目标值为 2.5 (IIa C)。对于接受腹股沟下旁路移植术 (使用人工血管) 的 LEAD 患者, 可以考虑 SAPT 以改善移植物通畅性 (IIb B)。在 BOA 研究^[50] 中, 2 690 例接受腹股沟下旁路手术的患者随机分配到口服 VKA (INR 3.0~4.5) 或 80 mg 阿司匹林组, 主要结局事件由非致命性心肌梗死、非致命性缺血性卒中、重大截肢和心血管导致死亡组成。发现口服 VKA 有益于移植物通畅性 (静脉移植物: $HR=0.69$, $95\% CI=0.54\sim 0.88$), 但是经过平均 21 个月的随访后, 在使用人造移植物的患者中, 阿司匹林的移植物通畅性结果更好 ($HR=1.26$, $95\% CI=1.03\sim 1.55$)。BOA 研究^[50] 中 VKA 治疗的目标 INR 设置较高 (3.0~4.5), 而接受 VKA 治疗的患者只有约 50% 的时间处于此治疗范围内。尽管如此, 出血风险仍然很高, VKA 组的重要出血发生率是阿司匹林组的两倍。在 BOA 研究^[50] 进一步的亚组分析中, 也发现主要出血事件 ($n=101$) 与重大缺血性并发症有独立相关性, 进一步强调了这种不良事件危害。GWC 认为 INR 范围不应指定为这么高, 因此建议将水平设定为 2.0~3.0, 并以 2.5 为目标。华法林 (INR 1.4~2.8) +325 mg 阿司匹林与单独使用阿司匹林比较时, 前者伴随的患者整体病死率更高, 并有更多的出血事件, 但在接受 6 mm 人造移植物治疗的亚组中, 移植物通畅率更高^[51]。因此, 长期使用华法林+阿司匹林可能只适用于特定情况。在 341 例接受股-腓旁路手术的患者中比较华法林 (INR 2.0~2.5) +75 mg 氯吡格雷与 DAPT (100 mg 阿司匹林+75 mg 氯吡格雷), 主要研究终点为移植物通畅和无严重周围动脉缺血^[52]。发现 DAPT 在增加移植物通畅性和减少严重缺血上没有华法林+氯吡格雷的效果好, 但是华法林+氯吡格雷组的轻度出血发生率更高。

指南建议接受腹股沟以下动脉内膜切除术、使用自体静脉或人工血管进行旁路手术治疗 LEAD, 出血风险不高的患者应该考虑使用阿司匹林 (75~100 mg, 1 次/d) 联合利伐沙班 (2.5 mg, 2 次/d), 以降低 MACE 和 MALE 的风险 (IIa B)。如果因为特殊原因在阿司匹林 (75~100 mg, 3 次/d) +利伐

沙班 (2.5 mg, 2 次/d) 的基础上添加氯吡格雷 (75 mg), 用于使用自体静脉或人工血管进行腹股沟下旁路手术治疗 LEAD 的患者 (无高出血风险), 不建议添加超过 30 d, 因为出血风险可能超过获益 (III C)。出血高危的 LAED 患者使用自体静脉或人工血管行腹股沟下旁路手术的可考虑接受 SAPT, 以改善移植物通畅性 (IIb C)。前述的 VOYAGER 研究^[37] 还包括接受开放性旁路移植手术的患者, 依据治疗策略 (开放手术与腔内手术) 进行的亚组分析显示, 开放手术治疗后阿司匹林+利伐沙班组的重大出血发生率相对较低。尽管存在不同的出血定义, VOYAGER 研究中的总体出血率 (阿司匹林+利伐沙班组为 2.7%, 阿司匹林组为 1.9%) 比 BOA 研究低得多 (VKA 组为 9.5%, 阿司匹林组为 4.1%), 这使得阿司匹林+利伐沙班的推荐级别高于 VKA。但是缺点是此研究未按移植物类型进行分层研究。

4 总结及展望

作为 ESVS 首次发布的血管疾病抗血栓治疗临床实践指南, 对 LEAD 患者的抗血栓策略进行了全面的更新与总结。在指南制定过程中发现, 缺乏关于生活质量评估、经济效益分析和患者自我报告的研究, 这在未来的研究设计中需要得到重视。一些缺血/出血风险高的复杂情况需要多学科参与, 定期评估抗血栓药物的选择也非常重要。此外, 许多研究中 MACE 和 MALE 的定义不明确并且在不同的试验中有所不同, 限制了这些研究之间的对比。我国有关的临床研究还相当匮乏, 该指南也提出了一些建议, 包括: (1) 设计以患者为中心的抗血栓治疗试验; (2) 标准化抗血栓治疗 RCT 的复合终点事件如 MACE 和 MALE; (3) 加强实施更多的 RCT 研究。在未来, 希望能有基于我国人口的高质量证据来优化 LEAD 患者的抗血栓管理。

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