

doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.06.003

http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.06.003 Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2021, 30(6):648-654. ・专题研究・

可转换型腔静脉滤器临床应用的个体化及安全性评估

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摘要

背景与目的: 腔静脉滤器置入是预防下肢深静脉血栓形成患者发生肺栓塞最直接和最有效的手段,已被临床广泛应用。可转换型滤器用于预防肺栓塞的时限更加灵活,转换操作更加简单,但其临床应用的资料尚不足,因此,本研究通过单中心回顾性分析,综合评估可转换型腔静脉滤器的临床应用特点。 方法: 回顾性分析本中心行 DSA 引导下置入可转换型腔静脉滤器的 52 例患者资料。测量不同个体的下腔静脉直径,髂静脉分叉与低侧肾静脉开口距离,滤器释放时前跳距离,滤器释放后长度与宽度等指标,进一步明确置入安全距离。并收集滤器转换时间及转换术中情况,探讨复杂病例转换技巧。

结果: 经测量,52 例患者的髂静脉分叉与低侧肾静脉开口距离为(116.4±13.2) mm,远大于滤器释放后的平均长度(54.6±1.3) mm;滤器释放后的滤器平均宽度为(22.9±3.0) mm,略大于释放前下腔静脉平均直径(20.8±3.4) mm;19 例(36.5%)发生滤器释放后的前跳,平均前跳距离为(6.5±1.8) mm。释放后,滤器均无明显倾斜。在拟行转换的48 例患者中,42 例(87.5%)一次性成功解锁,平均耗时(4.5±0.8) min;其中39 例(81.3%)回收钩取出后,滤器未打开或未完全打开,均经猪尾导管搅拌后完全打开。在41 例超期转换病例中(>2 个月),37 例患者(90.2%)一次性转换成功,其中4 例患者(8.5%)有回收钩贴壁,经导丝成袢技术联合鹅颈抓捕技术辅助下成功转换。

结论:可转换型腔静脉滤器是一种安全有效、容易转换的滤器选择。在置入过程中应考虑前跳可能。 在超过推荐转换时限的患者,一次性转换成功率仍然较高。

关键词

静脉血栓形成; 肺栓塞; 腔静脉滤器

中图分类号: R654.3

Individualized clinical application and safety assessment of convertible vena cava filter implantation

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Vena cava filter implantation is the most direct and effective approach to prevent the occurrence of pulmonary embolism in patients with deep vein thrombosis of the lower limbs, and has been widely used in clinical practice. The convertible vena cava filter has more flexible time limits and simpler conversion operation in using for prevention of pulmonary embolism. However, the data of its clinical application are still

基金项目:湖北陈孝平科技发展基金会基金资助项目(CXPJJH11900002-011)。

收稿日期: 2020-06-12; 修订日期: 2020-12-15。

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limited. Therefore, this study was conducted to comprehensively assess the clinical application characteristics of convertible vena cava filters through a single-center retrospective analysis.

Methods: The clinical data of 52 patients undergoing convertible vena cava filter implantation under DSA guidance in our center were retrospectively analyzed. The parameters for each individual case were measured to identify the safe distance of placement, which included the diameter of inferior vena cava, the distance between the bifurcation of the iliac veins and the opening of the low-side renal vein, the length of forward motion during release, and the length and width of the filter after release. In addition, the conversion time and intra-operative situation during filter conversion were collected, and the conversion skills in complicated cases were discussed.

Results: After measurement, the mean distance between the bifurcation of the iliac veins and the opening of the low-side renal vein was (116.4±13.2) mm, which was far much longer than (54.6±1.3) mm of the mean length of filter after release. The mean width of filter after release was (22.9±3.0) mm, which was slightly greater than (20.8±3.4) mm of the mean diameter of the inferior vena cava. Forward motion during release occurred in 19 patients (36.5%), and the mean length of forward motion was (6.5±1.8) mm. There was no filter tilt occurred in all cases after release. In the 48 patients planned to perform filter conversion, filter was successfully unlocked in one session in 42 cases (87.5%) with anaverage time of (4.5±0.8) min, of whom, 39 cases (81.3%) with unopened or in completely opened after removal of the retrieval hook, the filters were completely opened by the assistance of pigtail catheter stirring. In the 41 patients undergoing overdue conversion (>2 months), filter conversion was finished in 37 cases (90.2%) in one attempt, of whom, 4 cases (8.5%) underwent the conversion by assistance of gooseneck snare catheter combined with guidewire looping technique, because of the vessel wall attachment of the retrieval hook.

Conclusion: Convertible vena cava filter is a safe and easy-conversion filter option. Forward motion phenomenon should be considered during filter release. In patients exceeding the time limit of conversion, the conversion rate in one session is still high.

Key words

Venous Thrombosis; Pulmonary Embolism; Vena Cava Filters

CLC number: R654.3

急性下肢深静脉血栓形成(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)是血管外科常见疾病之一。血 栓脱落继发肺栓塞(pulmonary embolism, PE) 是患者院内突发死亡及医疗纠纷发生的重要原因 之一[1-3]。对于存在高危肺栓塞风险患者,下腔静 脉滤器 (inferior vena cava filter, IVCF) 可以有 效预防肺栓塞的发生。虽然下下腔静脉滤器预防 肺栓塞的效果肯定,但目前临床对于滤器类型的 选择尚未统一[4-6]。根据需要的预防肺栓塞时限, 可分为永久滤器、临时滤器。根据可回收性或可 转换性,可分为不可回收滤器、可回收滤器、可 转换滤器[7-8]。可转换型滤器作为一种预防肺栓塞 时限更加灵活,转换操作更加简单,预防肺栓塞 效果肯定的新型下腔静脉滤器,逐渐更多的应用 于临床中,但专门针对可转换型腔静脉滤器临床 应用的资料尚不足[4]。可转换型腔静脉滤器置入的 安全性需要充分考虑个体化解剖因素。本研究回

顾性分析在本中心行可转换型腔静脉滤器置入的52例患者资料。通过测量不同个体的下腔静脉直径,髂静脉分叉与低侧肾静脉开口距离,滤器释放时前跳距离,滤器释放后长度与宽度等指标,进一步明确置入安全距离,同时为滤器置入过程中体表标记的设定提供客观参考。此外,该研究收集滤器置入后稳定性状态,转换成功率及转换后随访结果,全面评估可转换型腔静脉滤器的置入及转换技术。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2018年6月—2019年12月华中科技大学 同济医学院附属同济医院肝脏*血管外科中心因下 肢深静脉血栓形成,伴有滤器置入指征,要求行转 换型腔静脉滤器置入术患者52例,其中,男27例, 女25例;平均年龄(55±14)岁;血栓位于左下肢30例,右下肢18例,双下肢4例;血栓分型为中央型9例,混合型43例;合并有PE患者29例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 置入指征及步骤 [9-11] 置入指征包括: (1) 髂 静脉或股静脉内漂浮血栓,合并(或不合并) PE; (2) 有肺栓塞高危因素,需行骨科,盆腔,或 腹部大手术;(3)急性下肢深静脉血栓形成,拟行 导管溶栓者;(4)有深静脉血栓形成或肺栓塞,合 并抗凝禁忌者。置入步骤:术前先用彩超对下腔静 脉、健侧股静脉和髂静脉进行扫查,确认下腔静 脉直径、有无变异和血栓等异常情况,同时排除 腹腔占位性病变。术中局麻满意后,采用赛尔丁 格(Seldinger)穿刺技术将导丝经股静脉送入下 腔静脉内, 经猪尾导管造影显示下腔静脉情况(有 无下腔静脉血栓,扭曲,狭窄等),测量下腔静 脉直径(滤器张开处下腔静脉直径 <32 mm),并 用 C2 导管勾选双侧肾静脉并造影定位。数字减影 血管造影 (digital subtraction angiography, DSA) 引导下,更换9-F滤器植入导鞘,用输送杆将滤 器推向鞘管头端。确保滤器头部顶端位于肾静脉 开口最低处下方远心端 0.5~1 cm 处。最后固定滤 器,用一手牢牢抓住推送杆,另一只手握住导鞘, 在 DSA 透视下回退导鞘,释放滤器。退出导鞘至 髂总静脉分叉处,再次造影显示下腔静脉情况,确 认滤器的位置及张开情况。

1.2.2 转换指征及步骤 [12-13] 经规范抗凝后,复查下肢静脉及下腔静脉、髂静脉彩超,无血栓或无新鲜血栓,D-二聚体正常,患者低肺栓塞风险时,可考虑行下腔静脉滤器转换。经右侧颈内静脉穿刺造影检查滤器有无倾斜、移位,头端有无贴壁,以及滤器顶端有无捕获 1 cm 以上血栓。使用鹅颈抓捕器套住滤器回收钩,取出顶端滤器头,实现滤器转化。对于回收钩贴壁患者,可采用导丝成袢联合鹅颈抓捕器技术回收,采用 260 cm 软滑导丝,先置入鹅颈抓捕器至滤器内,再进入导丝,通过鹅颈抓捕器抓住导丝头端,使导丝成袢套取滤器头端,使回收钩脱离静脉壁,然后再次通过鹅颈抓捕器按常规方法回收。

1.3 数据收集

滤器置入前测量指标:患者平卧位,深吸气 后屏住呼吸,确定髂静脉分叉水平以及双侧肾静 脉水平,以髂静脉分叉与低侧肾静脉开口之间的下腔静脉段为目标血管,分别测量:(1)低侧肾静脉开口下方2、5、8cm直径。取三者平均值为下腔静脉直径;(2)髂静脉分叉与低侧肾静脉开口之间的下腔静脉段长度。滤器释放时,以滤器头端为指示,标记释放前与释放后的位置。释放后,测量滤器宽度与长度,并确认滤器位置是否合适,有无倾斜。

1.4 统计学处理

对本临床研究的所有数据采用SPSS 22.0进行分析,计量指标均以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料以例数(百分比)表示,部分计数资料同时列出数值范围。

2 结 果

2.1 髂静脉分叉及肾静脉开口的个体化评估

经测量,以腰椎节段水平为标志,髂静脉分叉的高度分布于L4下到L5下水平之间。其中,25例(48%)患者髂静脉分叉在L4下平面水平;17例(33%)患者髂静脉分叉在L5上平面水平;6例(11.5%)患者髂静脉分叉在L5中平面水平;4例(7.7%)患者髂静脉分叉在L5下平面水平。髂静脉分叉处,右髂静脉平均直径为(13.1±2.4)mm;左髂静脉直径为(14.0±3.9)mm。

对于肾静脉开口,其高度分布于L1上缘到L2 下缘水平之间。值得注意的是,2例(4%)患者的右 肾静脉开口高于左肾静脉。对于右肾静脉开口, 5例(9.6%)患者开口在L1上平面水平; 6 例 (11.5%) 患者开口在L1中平面水平; 23例(44.2%)患者开口在L1下平面水平; 16例(30.8%)患者开口在L2上平面水平; 1例(2%)患者开口在L2中平面水平; 1例(2%)患者开口在L2下平面水平。对于左 肾静脉开口,12例(23.1%)患者开口在L1上平 面水平; 14例(26.9%)患者开口在L1中平面水 平; 18例(34.6%)患者开口在L1下平面水平; 6例(11.5%)患者开口在L2上平面水平; 1例(2%)患者开口在L2中平面水平;1例(2%) 患者开口在L2下平面水平。肾静脉开口处,右肾 静脉平均直径为(10.6±2.2)mm;左肾静脉平均 直径为(13.1 ± 2.8) mm。

2.2 滤器安全释放距离评估

经测量, 髂静脉分叉到低侧肾静脉的平均长度为髂静脉分叉与低侧肾静脉开口距离为(116.4±13.2)mm,滤器释放后的平均长度为(54.6±1.3)mm。两端总安全距离范围为40.09~90.75mm,平均(61.8±13.6)mm。

2.3 滤器置入位置及稳定性评估

滤器释放过程中,17例(32.7%)患者发生前跳,平均前跳距离为(6.5±1.8)mm。对于发生明显前跳且安全距离短的患者,术后及时行双髂静脉,下腔静脉,双肾静脉造影,确保滤器位置未影响髂静脉及肾静脉回流(图1)。

滤器释放后的滤器平均宽度为(22.9±3.0) mm, 略大于下腔静脉平均直径(20.8±3.4) mm。对于 下腔静脉>26 mm(26.16~31.11) mm的8例患者随 访过程中,未发现滤器明显移位。

2.4 滤器转换成功率及技巧

在 拟 行 转 换 的 4 8 例 患 者 中 , 4 2 例 患 者 (87.5%) 一次 性 成 功 解 锁 , 平 均 耗 时 (4.5 ± 0.8) min。其中,39 例 患者(81.3%) 发 生滤器未展开或不完全展开,考虑滤器臂未均匀 弹开或绞索可能,或滤器头端已聚集的纤维素限

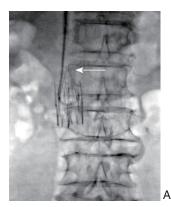
制滤器臂张开,给予猪尾导管予以调整后完全打开(图2)。在41例超期转换病例中(>2个月),37例患者(90.2%)一次性转换成功。4例患者(8.5%)有回收钩贴壁,单纯鹅颈抓捕技术不成功。经导丝成袢联合鹅颈抓捕技术辅助下成功转换(图3)。





图 1 滤器前跳 A: 滤器释放前,箭头所示滤器头端位于 L2 中水平; B: 滤器释放后,箭头所示滤器头端位于 L2 上水平

Figure 1 The forward motion of the filter A: Arrow showing the head of the filter at the middle of L2 level before release; B: Arrow showing the head of the filter at the L2 level after release





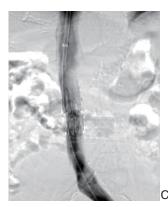
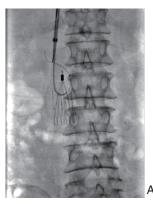


图 2 滤器开放不完全 A: 回收钩取出后,箭头显示滤器未开放; B: 经猪尾导管搅拌后,箭头显示滤器完全开放; C: 造影显示滤器转换效果良好

Figure 2 Incompletely opened filter A: Arrow showing the unopened filter after unlocking of the retrieval hook; B: Arrow showing the completely opened filter after pigtail catheter stirring; C: Radiography showing the good result of filter conversion



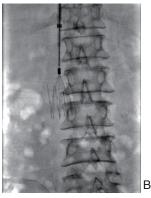


图 3 导丝成袢联合鹅颈抓捕技术 A: 鹅颈抓捕器辅助下引入导丝成袢,导丝穿过滤器头端,可体外牵拉使回收钩脱壁; B: 鹅颈抓捕器抓捕回收钩行滤器转化

Figure 3 Guidewire looping combined with gooseneck snare catheter technique A: Introducing the guidewire to form a loop under the assistance of gooseneck snare catheter, and stretching the guidewire that passing through the head of filter to detach the retrieval hook from the wall of inferior vena cava; B: Catching the retrieval hook using the gooseneck snare catheter to perform the filter conversion

3 讨论

下腔静脉滤器对预防下肢深静脉血栓导致的 致死性肺栓塞具有重要的临床意义。但由于缺乏 多中心、随机对照的研究,下腔静脉滤器的确切 置入指证仍存在争议[14-15]。在具体临床工作中,准 确判断一个血栓患者是否需要下腔静脉滤器的保 护仍存在挑战, 取决于临床医生对滤器使用的相 对指证或预防应用指证的把握。根据指南推荐, 下腔静脉滤器的绝对或基本使用指证包括[16-17]: (1) 存在抗凝禁忌或抗凝失败的深静脉血栓形成患 者;(2) 深静脉血栓形成患者已经发生大面积肺栓 塞,且存在再发肺栓塞的风险;(3)下腔静脉或髂 股静脉存在漂浮血栓;(4)深静脉血栓形成同时伴 有严重的心肺疾病或肺动脉高压; (5) 发生肝素 诱导的血小板减少症。无论何种下腔静脉滤器, 滤器长期存在体内具有以下缺点,并增加中远期 并发症风险[18-20]: (1) 滤器本身影响腔静脉血流动 力学,增加再发深静脉血栓概率;(2)滤器可造 成腔静脉壁炎性反应,导致血管壁增生,管腔狭 窄; (3) 滤器随时间延长, 可与血管壁紧密粘连, 导致滤器支脚或倒钩穿透下腔静脉壁, 尤其是目 前应用较多的锥形可回收滤器。对透壁的腔静脉 滤器,常需要手术方式取出^[21]。目前对于经治疗后,不再需要滤器保护的患者,推荐对滤器进行回收或转换^[22-23]。本组病例中,所有拟行滤器转换的患者均经影像学证实腘、股、髂、腔静脉内无游离漂浮的血栓和新鲜血栓。

滤器的置入位置位于低侧肾静脉开口以下、髂静脉分叉以上。精准的个体化测量对滤器置入的安全性至关重要。通常而言,右侧肾静脉开口低于左侧。但在该研究中,2例患者(4%)的右肾静脉开口高于左肾静脉。提示在滤器置入过程中,需常规行双侧肾静脉造影^[24-25]。总体而言,滤器释放后的平均长度为(54.6±1.3)mm。相比总放置长度,两端总安全距离范围为(61.8±13.6)mm。此外,滤器的前跳也影响滤器最终的置入位置。在该研究中,17例(32.7%)患者发生前跳,平均前跳距离为(6.5±1.8)mm。在滤器放置时需引起重视,以免影响低侧肾静脉回流。在具体临床操作中,本中心在定位低侧肾静脉后,常在低侧肾静脉水平下1.5 cm左右定位滤器头端后释放,以保证滤器释放后,头端距离低侧肾静脉开口0.5~1 cm。

相比可回收性腔静脉滤器,可转换型腔静脉 滤器具有以下优势[[26-28]: (1) 可转换型腔静脉滤器 为杆状支撑,与下腔静脉壁接触面相对较大,能 够更稳定的支撑于下腔静脉壁,减少移位与倾斜 的几率。在该研究中,滤器释放后,无滤器明显 倾斜>15;(2)可转换型腔静脉滤器的杆状支架式支 撑设计,减少了滤器刺入下腔静脉壁的可能性。 在该研究中,仅4例患者出现头端回收钩贴壁的现 象;(3)待无需滤器保护时,可转换型下腔静脉滤 器无需整体取出滤器,只需解锁头端回收钩即可 打开滤器成开放状态,不影响下腔静脉血流动力 学。相比整体滤器取出,具有操作简单的优点。 同时在超出推荐的回收转换期限的滤器置入患 者,滤器转换的成功率显著提高。滤器倾斜,组 织融合,回收钩贴壁,置入时间过长等原因,均 显著影响下腔静脉滤器回收或转换的成功率[29-30]。 在该研究中,90.2%的超期滤器置入患者可一次性 转换成功。在可转换滤器的转换过程中,本中心 发现有81.3%的滤器解锁后不能展开或展开不完 全,考虑由于滤器杆受聚集的纤维素限制所致, 但在猪尾导管搅拌后均可获得满意展开。针对回 收钩贴壁等复杂转换病例,借助导丝成攀联合鹅 颈抓捕技术均可成功解锁。

当然,本研究纳入的病例尚显不足。绝大部分病例尚在随访过程中,滤器开放后的远期效果尚未统计。但该研究显示可转换型腔静脉滤器是一种安全有效、容易转换的滤器选择,可更广泛的应用于拟行下腔静脉滤器保护的患者。另外,滤器转化后留置支架结构的长期安全性仍有待进一步的临床评估。

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(本文编辑 宋涛)

本文引用格式: 窦磊, 郑萍, 叶锐锐, 等. 可转换型腔静脉滤器临床应用的个体化及安全性评估[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2021, 30(6):648-654. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.06.003

Cite this article as: Dou L, Zheng P, Ye RR, et al. Individualized clinical application and safety assessment of convertible vena cava filter implantation[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2021, 30(6):648–654. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005–6947.2021.06.003