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· 专题研究 ·

## Debakey IIIb型主动脉夹层腔内修复术后腹主动脉重塑的影响因素分析

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 胸主动脉腔内修复术 (TEVAR) 是复杂型主动脉夹层的首选治疗方法, 近年来已得到广泛应用。TEVAR 通常只封闭原发破口, 而对夹层远端破口采取旷置处理, 但在长期随访中发现旷置远端破口可导致一系列并发症, 包括支架远端瘤样扩张、灌注不良导致内脏缺血及覆膜支架远端新发夹层等。此外, 近期研究发现 TEVAR 术后支架覆盖段的胸主动脉重塑效果较好, 但对于支架未覆盖的腹主动脉段重塑效果却不尽如人意, 甚至出现主动脉扩张或形成夹层动脉瘤, 需要再次干预。鉴于 TEVAR 术后腹主动脉重塑不良与患者预后密切相关, 本研究探讨急性期、亚急性期 Debakey IIIb 型主动脉夹层患者 TEVAR 术后腹主动脉重塑情况及潜在的影响因素, 为临床提供参考。

**方法:** 回顾性收集 2017 年 5 月—2023 年 5 月南昌大学第二附属医院血管外科行 TEVAR 的 Debakey IIIb 型主动脉夹层患者术前、术后 1 年的临床信息及影像学资料, 根据患者腹主动脉最大直径平面的动脉直径和真、假腔变化将患者分为未重塑组和重塑组, 分析 TEVAR 术后腹主动脉重塑的影响因素。

**结果:** 根据纳入与排除标准, 最终入选 105 例患者, 其中未重塑组 44 例, 重塑组 61 例。单因素分析结果显示, 两组患者在性别、手术距发病时间、既往史等方面差异均无统计学意义 (均  $P>0.05$ ); 未重塑组与重塑组在中位年龄 (62.50 岁 vs. 55.00 岁)、平均远端破口数量 (2.98 个 vs. 2.26 个)、累及左肾动脉比例 (38.64% vs. 19.67%) 方面差异有统计学意义 (均  $P<0.05$ )。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, 远端破口数量是影响 TEVAR 术后腹主动脉重塑的独立危险因素 ( $OR=0.589$ ,  $95\% CI=0.406-0.855$ ,  $P=0.005$ )。

**结论:** TEVAR 术后部分患者腹主动脉重塑不良, 远端破口数量是影响腹主动脉重塑的主要因素。对于远端破口较多者, 应密切随访观察患者的主动脉重塑情况, 必要时再次手术干预。

### 关键词

动脉瘤; 夹层; 主动脉; 支架; 血管重塑

中图分类号: R654.3

## Analysis of factors for abdominal aortic remodeling after endovascular repair of Debakey type IIIb aortic dissection

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### Abstract

**Background and Aims:** Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) has become the preferred

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treatment for complex aortic dissections and has been widely applied in recent years. TEVAR usually needs to cover the primary tear alone, leaving the distal tear uncovered. However, long-term follow-up has revealed that leaving the distal tear untreated can lead to a series of complications, such as aneurysmal dilatation at the distal end of stent-graft, inadequate perfusion causing visceral ischemia, and the development of new dissections at the distal end of the covered stent. Additionally, recent studies have demonstrated that the remodeling effect in the thoracic aortic segment with stent coverage is favorable after TEVAR, but the remodeling effect in the abdominal aortic segment without stent coverage is less satisfactory, potentially leading to aortic dilation or the development of dissecting aneurysms, requiring further intervention. Given the close relationship between poor abdominal aortic remodeling after TEVAR and the prognosis of patients, this study was performed to investigate the abdominal aortic remodeling following TEVAR in patients with acute or subacute DeBakey IIIb aortic dissection and the potential influencing factor, so as to provide a reference for clinical practice.

**Methods:** The preoperative and one-year postoperative information as well as imaging data of patients with DeBakey IIIb aortic dissection undergoing TEVAR surgery in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University from May 2017 to May 2023 were retrospectively collected. Patients were categorized into non-remodeling and remodeling groups according to the arterial diameter of the maximum diameter plane of the abdominal aorta and the changes in the true and false lumens. Factors influencing abdominal aortic remodeling after TEVAR were analyzed.

**Results:** Based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, 105 patients were finally selected, with 44 in the non-remodeling group and 61 in the remodeling group. Results of univariate analysis showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in terms of sex, time from symptom onset to surgery, and medical history (all  $P>0.05$ ); there were significant differences between the non-remodeling and remodeling groups in terms of median age (62.50 years vs. 55.00 years), average number of the distal tears (2.98 vs. 2.26), and the proportion of cases with left renal artery involvement (38.64% vs. 19.67%) (all  $P<0.05$ ). Results of Multivariate Logistic regression analysis revealed that the number of distal tears was an independent risk factor for abdominal aortic remodeling after TEVAR ( $OR=0.589$ , 95%  $CI=0.406\sim 0.855$ ,  $P=0.005$ ).

**Conclusion:** Following TEVAR, some patients exhibit inadequate remodeling of the abdominal aorta, and the primary factor influencing this is the number of distal tears. For those with a higher number of distal tears, close follow-up and observation of aortic remodeling are recommended, and surgical intervention may be necessary if needed.

#### Key words

Aneurysm, Dissecting; Aorta; Stents; Vascular Remodeling

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主动脉夹层是指各种致病因素导致主动脉内膜损伤，血液经过内膜破口进入主动脉壁中膜，并沿主动脉长轴撕裂，致使主动脉腔被分隔为真腔和假腔的双腔结构<sup>[1]</sup>。胸主动脉腔内修复术(thoracic endovascular aortic repair, TEVAR)因其侵袭性小、安全高效，已成为复杂型主动脉夹层的主要和首选治疗方式<sup>[2]</sup>。TEVAR治疗的目的是阻断主动脉近端破口的血流，降低假腔的压力，从而

促进假腔血栓化<sup>[3-4]</sup>。假腔血栓化程度与患者预后密切相关，假腔完全血栓化提示主动脉重塑良好，具有较好的预后。研究<sup>[5-6]</sup>发现，TEVAR术后支架覆盖段假腔完全血栓化情况明显优于支架未覆盖的远端胸主动脉和腹主动脉，支架未覆盖段主动脉假腔血栓化不佳，甚至出现主动脉扩张或形成夹层动脉瘤，需要再次干预。TEVAR术后主动脉重塑的影响因素尚不完全清楚，已报道的危险因

素包括夹层分型、治疗时机、支架移植物长度、术后内漏及残余破口等。然而,这些因素对腹主动脉重塑的影响程度有待进一步研究。因此,本研究通过回顾性分析DeBakey IIIb型主动脉夹层患者TEVAR术后主动脉重塑情况,探究影响TEVAR术后腹主动脉重塑的因素,为临床治疗提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2017年5月—2023年5月南昌大学第二附属医院血管外科诊治的DeBakey IIIb型主动脉夹层患者的临床信息。纳入标准:(1)经计算机断层扫描血管造影(computed tomography angiography, CTA)或增强CT诊断为DeBakey IIIb型主动脉夹层;(2)急性或亚急性接受TEVAR治疗;(3)术前主动脉CTA影像学资料完整,术后3个月至1年至少有1次主动脉CTA随访结果。排除标准:(1)主动脉壁间血肿、主动脉溃疡;(2)外伤性主动脉夹层;(3)合并马方综合征等结缔组织病;(4)夹层仅累及胸主动脉;(5)既往TEVAR手术史;(6)随访资料缺如者。本研究经南昌大学附属第二医院生物医学研究伦理委员会审批通过,并通过免除知情同意审查。

### 1.2 治疗方法

根据术前CTA明确原发破口的位置、主动脉弓解剖形态、内脏血供情况等。局部麻醉下,Seldinger技术穿刺股动脉,引入导管造影确认原发破口的位置及与左锁骨下动脉的关系,置入支架覆盖夹层的第一破口,再次造影评估支架的位置、有无内漏及远端内脏供血情况。如果近端锚定区不足15 mm,则采取单分支支架或TEVAR+烟囱/单开窗。部分烟囱及单开窗的患者予口服抗血小板药物。患者于术后第1、3、6、12个月进行胸腹部CTA检查,以后每年进行1次随访。

### 1.3 观察指标

收集患者的一般资料,包括性别、年龄、病程分期、烟酒史、以及是否合并高血压、糖尿病、心血管疾病、肾功能不全;记录术前和术后随访的胸腹部CTA影像学信息,包括破口的位置和数量、锚定区长度、夹层累及范围和真假腔情况、

分支血管受累情况、双侧髂动脉受累情况等;选取腹主动脉最大直径的横断面,垂直于主动脉中心线测量主动脉直径、真腔直径和假腔直径;比较患者术前和术后1年CTA的变化,满足下列条件任一者为腹主动脉重塑:(1)真腔直径增加 $\geq 5$  mm,且总直径无增加;(2)假腔直径减少 $\geq 5$  mm,且总直径无增加;(3)主动脉直径减小 $\geq 5$  mm。

### 1.4 统计学处理

使用SPSS 27.0软件进行统计分析。对符合正态分布且方差齐的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较使用独立样本 $t$ 检验;对不符合正态分布的计量资料,采用中位数(四分位数间距)[ $M$ ( $IQR$ )]进行描述,采用非参数检验进行组间比较。计数资料以频数(百分比)[ $n$ (%) ]表示,使用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法进行组间比较。将单因素分析中 $P < 0.1$ 的变量纳入多因素Logistic回归。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 纳入患者的基本临床特征

2017年5月—2023年5月,共264例患者于本中心接受了TEVAR,剔除术前影像学资料不全者10例、随访期内失访72例、双开窗39例及三开窗10例,最终纳入105例患者。其中44例患者腹主动脉未重塑(未重塑组),61例患者腹主动脉重塑(重塑组)。两组患者在性别、手术距发病时间、既往史等方面的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )(表1)。

### 2.2 主动脉影像特征

两组患者在锚定区长度、累及腹腔干、累及肠系膜上动脉、累及右肾动脉方面,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ );而在累及左肾动脉、远端破口数量方面,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ )(表2)。

### 2.3 与主动脉重塑相关的因素

纳入单因素分析中 $P \leq 0.1$ 的4个变量构建多因素Logistic回归模型,采用逐步回归法进行分析,结果发现,远端破口数量增加是TEVAR术后腹主动脉重塑的危险因素( $OR=0.589$ , 95%  $CI=0.406\sim 0.855$ ,  $P=0.005$ )(表3)。

表1 两组患者的临床特征比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics between the two groups

变量	未重塑组(n=44)	重塑组(n=61)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
性别[n(%)]				
男	35(79.55)	54(88.52)	1.596	0.207
女	9(20.45)	7(11.48)		
年龄[岁, M(IQR)]	62.50(19.25)	55.00(16.50)	1 030.500	0.043
手术距发病时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	17.25±12.28	16.44±9.62	0.378	0.706
既往史[n(%)]				
吸烟	19(43.18)	25(40.98)	0.051	0.822
饮酒	14(31.82)	20(32.79)	0.011	0.917
高血压	32(72.73)	37(60.66)	1.653	0.199
糖尿病	5(11.36)	2(3.28)	1.543	0.214
心血管疾病	9(20.45)	7(11.48)	1.596	0.207
肾功能不全	4(9.09)	5(8.20)	<0.001	>0.999

表2 两组患者的主动脉影像特征比较

Table 2 Comparison of aortic imaging features between the two groups

变量	未重塑组(n=44)	重塑组(n=61)	$t/\chi^2$	P
远端破口数量(个, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.98±1.17	2.26±1.15	3.106	0.003
锚定区长度(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	21.66±17.18	17.62±16.74	1.205	0.231
累及部位[n(%)]				
腹腔干动脉	24(54.55)	30(49.18)	0.295	0.587
肠系膜上动脉	21(47.73)	19(31.15)	2.980	0.084
左肾动脉	17(38.64)	12(19.67)	4.599	0.032
右肾动脉	14(31.82)	11(18.03)	2.678	0.102
内漏[n(%)]				
I型	7(15.91)	11(18.03)	0.738	0.686
II型	4(9.09)	3(4.92)		

表3 Debakey IIIb型主动脉夹层患者腹主动脉重塑影响因素的多因素分析

Table 3 Multivariate analysis of influencing factors of abdominal aortic remodeling in patients with Debakey IIIb aortic dissection

变量	B	SE	Wald	OR(95% CI)	P
年龄	-0.034	0.018	3.529	0.966(0.932~1.001)	0.060
远端破口数量	-0.529	0.190	7.743	0.589(0.406~0.855)	0.005
累及肠系膜上动脉	-0.255	0.502	0.257	0.775(0.290~2.075)	0.612
累及左肾动脉	-0.842	0.531	2.518	0.431(0.152~1.219)	0.113

### 3 讨论

TEVAR作为复杂型主动脉夹层的首选治疗方法,因其有效、微创、恢复快等优势,已广泛应用于Stanford B型主动脉夹层的治疗。然而,尽管TEVAR在治疗Stanford B型主动脉夹层中显示良好

的疗效,但支架未覆盖段主动脉重塑情况不佳。Leshnowar等<sup>[7]</sup>发现,急性复杂性Stanford B型主动脉夹层TEVAR术后,近端降主动脉假腔几乎在全部患者实现了完全血栓化;而在远端降主动脉及腹主动脉段,只有78%的患者实现了假腔完全血栓化。本研究通过回顾性分析105例Debakey IIIb型主动脉夹层患者TEVAR术后主动脉重塑情况,发现远端破口数量增加是TEVAR术后腹主动脉重塑的危险因素。

关于主动脉重塑的评价尚无统一标准,直径作为最容易测量的指标,广泛用于描述真、假腔的变化<sup>[8-9]</sup>。然而,对于某些特殊类型的夹层,测量真假腔直径会导致明显的测量偏差。因此,有学者<sup>[10]</sup>建议基于三维重建测量真、假腔体积,此测量方法可准确反映真、假腔的变化,但对图像处理要求较高且费时,在临床大范围推广受限。测量表面积是一种折中的方法,基于腔内结构的变化在体积和表面积之间存在一定程度的关联,通过测量表面积可间接反映真、假腔体积的变化。2020年美国血管外科/胸外科医学专业协会在主动脉夹层报告标准<sup>[11]</sup>建议,出现下列任一项即定义为阳性主动脉重塑:(1)假腔的最大直径或体积减小,并且总主动脉的直径或体积没有增长;(2)真腔的最大直径或体积扩大,并且总主动脉的直径或体积没有增长;(3)总主动脉的最大直径减小,而真假腔的直径相应变化。然而,上述报告标准未指出应该在哪个平面测量上述指标。以上各种测量指标各有优缺点,需根据临床和研究需要选择。本研究中,笔者选取腹主动脉最大直径的横

断面,垂直于主动脉中心线测量主动脉直径、真腔直径和假腔直径。将满足下列任一条件者:真腔直径增加 $\geq 5$  mm,且总直径无增加;假腔直径减少 $\geq 5$  mm,且总直径无增加;主动脉直径减小 $\geq 5$  mm,定义为重塑组。

文献中影响主动脉正性重塑的因素包括远端破口数量<sup>[12-13]</sup>、肾下腹主动脉存在大破口<sup>[12,14]</sup>、累及动脉分支数量<sup>[15-16]</sup>、假腔部分血栓化<sup>[17]</sup>等。Kim等<sup>[14]</sup>研究了慢性主动脉夹层TEVAR术后腹主动脉重塑情况,发现大的破口数量与假腔体积增长显著相关,而与真腔体积变化无关;同时,大破口的数量和小破口的存在与腹主动脉的总体积变化相关,表明破口的大小及数量均可影响主动脉重塑。Ge等<sup>[18]</sup>进行的一项多中心研究发现,在累及腹主动脉的B型主动脉夹层患者中,术前假腔灌注小分支数目较多的患者在随访期内更容易出现腹主动脉扩张,不利于主动脉重塑。Qin等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现,内脏动脉部分或完全假腔供血、多发破口以及腹主动脉段假腔的最大直径是TEVAR术后假腔不完全血栓化的危险因素。来自国际急性主动脉夹层注册处的研究<sup>[17]</sup>表明,相对于假腔完全血栓化者,假腔部分血栓化的患者不良事件风险增加。这可能是由于部分血栓化形成的血栓阻塞了远端破口,导致假腔中的血液流出受阻,形成“盲囊”,导致假腔内压力增加,血管壁张力升高,增加瘤样扩张、再夹层和破裂的风险。本研究结果显示,破口数量增加是TEVAR术后腹主动脉重塑的危险因素,这可能与TEVAR只处理原发破口,而对远端破口采取旷置处理有关。血液通过旷置的远端破口进入假腔,使假腔内持续有血流灌注,影响假腔血栓形成。另外,多个远端破口使得假腔内的压力存在差异,血流在假腔内的扩散和流动变得更加复杂,使得假腔难以完全血栓化。

CTA是主动脉夹层随访的首选影像学检查方法,可用于术后假腔血栓化的评估<sup>[3]</sup>。动脉期CTA假腔无造影剂充盈通常被认为是假腔血栓形成,而Mani等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现,这种判断方式可能会高估假腔血栓化的程度,因为动脉期假腔内造影剂充盈不足与近端破口封堵后假腔内血流速度减慢有关。研究<sup>[21]</sup>发现,与假腔完全通畅相比,假腔部分血栓形成的急性Stanford B型主动脉夹层患者预后更差。因此,建议通过CTA延迟扫描评估假腔的血流情况,以更准确地显示假腔血栓化情况。

此外,有学者<sup>[22]</sup>发现,支架释放后远端假腔充盈时间 $\geq 2$ 个心搏周期者具有更好的主动脉重塑效果,建议支架远端存在破口且假腔充盈时间 $< 2$ 个心搏周期者应同期处理远端破口。

TEVAR术后主动脉的正性重塑与患者的预后密切相关<sup>[23-24]</sup>,已提出多种策略促进夹层假腔血栓化。PETTICOAT技术<sup>[25]</sup>是在TEVAR支架远端植入裸支架来扩大真腔,并促进远端假腔血栓化,从而促进主动脉重塑。Melissano等<sup>[26]</sup>研究PETTICOAT技术治疗复杂B型主动脉夹层的效果发现,术后2年胸主动脉和腹主动脉真腔的体积增加,假腔的体积减小,提示PETTICOAT技术可促进TEVAR术后的主动脉重塑。此外,使用弹簧圈联合栓塞胶、Candy-Plug等方式阻断主动脉假腔血流的技术也被提出。弹簧圈联合栓塞胶技术是在假腔内置入弹簧圈和栓塞胶以诱导假腔血栓形成,从而促进主动脉重塑<sup>[27-28]</sup>。Kim<sup>[29]</sup>观察了25例接受假腔行弹簧圈、栓塞胶、覆膜支架治疗的DeBakey IIIb型主动脉夹层患者,随访结果显示,在左锁骨下动脉、肺动脉分叉和腹腔干三个水平面均观察到假腔明显缩小,真腔明显增加。Candy-Plug技术是在假腔内置入由覆膜支架改装成两端宽中间窄,类似糖果包装纸的血管塞,通过阻断假腔中的逆向反流,促进主动脉重塑<sup>[30]</sup>。Rohlfes等<sup>[31]</sup>报道了Candy-Plug技术在18例慢性主动脉夹层患者中促进假腔血栓化的早期结果,术后15例患者假腔完全血栓化,另外3例患者远端假腔中存在轻微对比剂增强,显示Candy-Plug是一个可行的促进慢性期主动脉夹层假腔血栓化和主动脉重塑的技术。

本研究仍有以下局限性。首先,这是一项单中心回顾性分析,可能存在选择偏倚;其次,由于对主动脉重塑的评价缺乏统一标准,本研究得出的结论可能与类似研究的结果有所偏差。因此,需要进一步开展前瞻性研究以探究影响TEVAR术后腹主动脉重塑的因素。

综上所述,破口数量是TEVAR术后腹主动脉的重塑的影响因素,破口数量增加不利于主动脉的重塑。对于破口较多者,应密切随访观察患者的主动脉重塑情况,必要时再次手术干预。

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