

• 主动脉夹层 •

A型主动脉夹层伴灌注不良手术效果分析^{*}

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[摘要] 目的:观察A型主动脉夹层(AAD)伴灌注不良(MPS)手术效果。方法:回顾分析接受手术治疗的160例AAD患者,其中45例合并MPS(MPS组),115例不伴有MPS(NMPS组)。MPS组中21例于AAD发生12 h内手术(早期组),24例于AAD发生12 h后手术治疗(延迟组)。观察各组MPS处理效果、术中情况及术后恢复情况。结果:早期组和延迟组患者在气管切开例数方面无明显差异,延迟组肾功能不全血滤治疗、肺部感染、永久性神经功能缺损(PND)和一过性神经功能缺损(TND)例数以及院内死亡发生例数较早期组增多(均P<0.05)。MPS和NMPS组患者在选择性顺行脑灌注(ACP)时间、双侧选择性顺行脑灌注(BACP)和单侧选择性顺行脑灌注(UACP)方式选择、术中探查弓部血管累及和中度以上主动脉瓣关闭不全(AR)例数上无明显差异。与MPS组比较,NMPS组患者手术时间、体外循环时间、心脏停搏时间较短(均P<0.05)。MPS和NMPS组再次开胸止血例数无明显差异。与MPS组比较,NMPS组患者ICU滞留时间较短,长期机械通气、肾功能不全血滤治疗、气管切开、肺部感染、PND和TND以及院内死亡例数较少(均P<0.05)。结论:AAD伴MPS手术操作复杂,术后并发症发生率和病死率高,相对而言,早期手术处理效果更佳。

[关键词] 主动脉夹层;选择性顺行脑灌注;灌注不良

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Operative effect for type A aortic dissection with malperfusion

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Abstract Objective: To investigate operative effect for type A aortic dissection (AAD) with malperfusion (MPS). **Method:** One hundred and sixty patients with AAD were retrospectively analyzed, including 45 cases with MPS (MPS group), 115 cases without MPS (NMPS group). In the MPS group, 21 cases underwent surgical operation within 12 h after AAD occurred (early group) and 24 cases were operated later than 12 h (delayed group). The operation effect, intraoperative condition and postoperative recovery in each group were observed. **Result:** There was no statistical difference between early group and delayed group in frequency of tracheotomy. Compared with early group, patients in delayed group had more frequent postoperative renal failure needing ultrafiltration, pulmonary infection, permanent neurologic deficit(PND)and temporary neurologic deficit(TND)and hospital death (all P<0.05). There was no statistical difference between MPS group and NMPS group in ACP time and frequency of BACP and UACP, AR and arch vessels involved. Compared with MPS group, patients in NMPS group had shorter operating time, cardiopulmonary bypass time and cardiac arrest time (all P<0.05). There was no difference between MPS group and NMPS group in frequency of re-operation for bleeding; Compared with MPS group, patients in NMPS group had shorter ICU time, less frequency of long ventilation, postoperative renal failure needing ultrafiltration, tracheotomy, pulmonary infection, PND and TND and hospital death(all P<0.05). **Conclusion:** Operation for AAD with MPS is complex, and the incidence of postoperative complications and mortality is high. Generally speaking, earlier operation produces better effects.

Key words type A aortic dissection; antegrade selective cerebral perfusion; malperfusion

A型主动脉夹层(type A aortic dissection, AAD)

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合并肢体或脏器等灌注不良(malperfusion,MPS)会导致相应供血区域缺血,肢体或脏器功能受限甚至局部坏死,增加病情的复杂程度,影响手术效果和恢复^[1-3]。根据报道,AAD合并MPS病死率可达25%~35%不等^[4-5]。为了解MPS对AAD患者手术效

组患者术后 PND 例数较多。

冠脉 MPS 需同期行 Bentall 手术或 CABG 术解除心肌缺血^[10]。本研究中 AAD 冠脉 MPS 共计 6 例, 均发生于右冠脉起始部, 全部使用自体大隐静脉行 CABG 术, 主要考虑大部分 AAD 患者为非马凡综合征, 主动脉无明显扩张, 在根部操作冠脉难度大, 血管侧的吻合口放置于四分叉人工血管分支处, 其优点在于术后方便主动脉根部暴露和止血。AAD 冠脉 MPS 还应注意术中心肌保护, 在灌注心肌停跳液时应注意观察冠脉充盈。

下半身 MPS 大多数在手术后恢复真腔供血后可以改善^[11]。本研究在伴下半身 MPS 患者中常规加用股动脉灌注, 在股动脉置管时应选择位于真腔的股动脉置管而不是动脉搏动强的一侧, 这样可能较早改善下半身 MPS。除此之外掌握手术时机也至关重要, 对于肠系膜 MPS, 如 AAD 患者腹胀、腹痛剧烈、腹肌紧张度极高, 则可能已失去手术指征; 轻度腹痛患者, 应充分结合 CTA 预判手术效果。虽然肾脏 MPS 发生率较高, 但由于肾脏代偿能力极强且为左右双侧分布, 很少需要外科处置。需要注意的是, 本研究中 1 例 20 岁 AAD 患者, 术前 CTA 腹主动脉真腔极小, 双侧肾脏及肾动脉均未显影, 手术后患者出现肾功能不全, 复查 CTA 肾脏 MPS 无改善, 后转相关科室治疗, 提示对于术前双侧肾动脉累及的 AAD 患者应警惕术后不可逆性肾功能衰竭。近年来也有文献报道, 杂交手术^[12]和介入开窗技术处理腹部急性 MPS 取得了较好的效果^[4,13]。肢体 MPS 应注意观察末端血运情况, 防止肢体坏死。本研究中, 3 例患者 AAD 术后出现筋膜间隙综合征, 其中 1 例切开减压, 2 例由于缺血时间较长被迫截肢。

总之, AAD 合并 MPS 是外科急症, 是对外科医生的极大挑战。应全面掌握病情, 精确诊断, 在器官衰竭和组织坏死前尽早给予外科干预, 同时还要多科室协作, 大胆细心, 方能得到理想的治疗效果^[5]。

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