

• 病例报告 •

主动脉内气囊反搏支持下 PCI 治疗梅毒并
冠状动脉双开口严重狭窄 1 例方海洋¹ 徐聪聪¹ 游志刚¹ 吴延庆¹ 程晓曙¹

[关键词] 梅毒性心血管病;急性心肌梗死;经皮冠状动脉介入治疗

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IABP combined with PCI in the treatment of syphilitic and
bilateral coronary severe stenosis: One case reportFANG Haiyang XU Congcong YOU ZhiGang WU Yanqing CHENG Xiaoshu
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Summary The clinical manifestation was acute chest pain with hemodynamic instability. Emergency ECG showed ST segment depression extensively except for avR lead. Emergency coronary angiography demonstrated severe bilateral coronary oatial stenosis but atherosclerotic plaque was not seen in coronary artery. Blood examination: Syphilis serology positive.**Key words** syphilitic cardiovascular disease; acute myocardial infarction; percutaneous coronary intervention

1 病例资料

患者,男,40岁。因胸痛4d,再发加重16h入院。否认高血压、糖尿病史;否认烟酒史。入院前4d无明显诱因突发左侧心前区闷痛不适,不向他处放射,持续约30min自行缓解,不伴出汗,无黑矇、晕厥,未诊治。16h前上班时突发胸痛,程度较前剧烈,伴左上臂放射痛,伴大汗,休息约30min后自行缓解,仍未重视。10h前胸痛再发,持续不能缓解,大汗,7h前就近至当地医院行心电图示“广泛导联ST段改变”(图1),考虑病情危重遂转入我院急诊科,入院时,全身湿冷,明显胸闷痛;体检:体温36℃,呼吸28次/min,脉搏156次/min,血压88/50mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa),两肺可闻及明显湿啰音,胸骨左缘第3肋间可闻及轻度舒张期杂音。心电图示:窦性心动过速,左心室高电压,前间壁异常Q波并V1~V3导联ST段抬高、V1~V4导联T波高尖;avR、V3_R~V5_R导联ST段抬高;I、II、III、avF、V4~V9导联ST段压低约0.1~0.5mV;I、II、III、avL、V5~V9导联T波倒置或负正双向(图2)。N端前脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)2866.3pg/ml;肌钙蛋白(cTn)I3.04ng/ml;入院诊断:急性非ST段抬高心肌梗死(NSTEMI)(KillipⅣ级,患者胸痛症状不缓解,有急诊冠状动脉(冠脉)介入(PCI)指征,送介入室行急诊PCI治疗,在主动脉内气囊反搏(IABP)支持下急诊造影示左主干(LM)开口呈“鸟嘴样”狭窄约95%,右

冠开口亦呈“鸟嘴样”狭窄约90%,回旋支、前降支、右冠中远段未见明显狭窄。因患者猝死风险极高,家属同意行PCI术,于LM成功植入Partner4.0mm×12.0mm支架,术后入CCU监护。术后当日心脏彩超示:射血分数(EF)35%,升主动脉内径(AAO)36mm,左室舒张末期内径(LVDd)58mm,左室收缩末期内径(LVDs)49mm,梅毒螺旋体抗体阳性,不加热血清反应试验阳性(1:2)。皮肤科诊断为“梅毒Ⅲ期”,考虑梅毒所致心血管病变,建议冠脉病变处理后予水剂青霉素进行抗梅毒治疗。入院第5天,患者心功能较前改善,于右冠植入Firebird23.5mm×18.0mm支架,于入院后第6天拔除IABP,患者冠脉造影结果及PCI术后图像见图3。复查心电图较前明显改善(图4),随访期间未再发胸部闷痛。心脏彩色超声提示心功能较前明显改善(EF50%)。



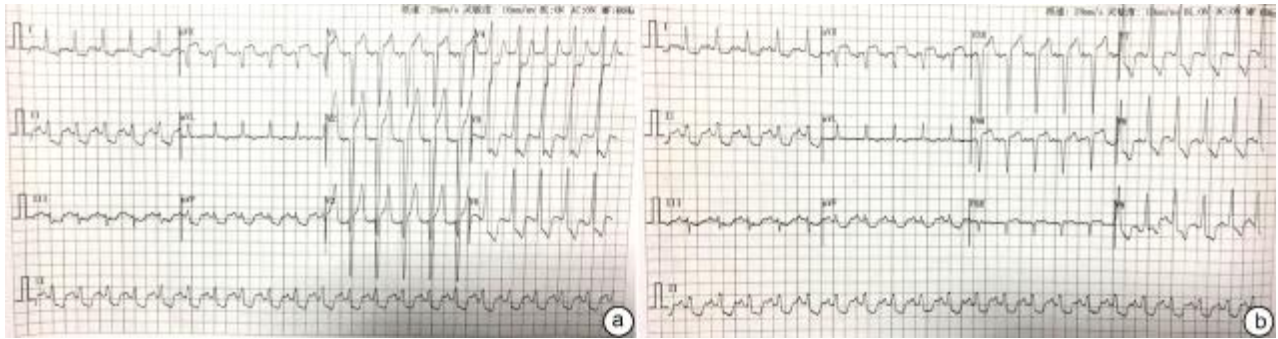
窦性心律;广泛导联ST-T改变。

图1 外院心电图

Figure 1 ECG from local hospital

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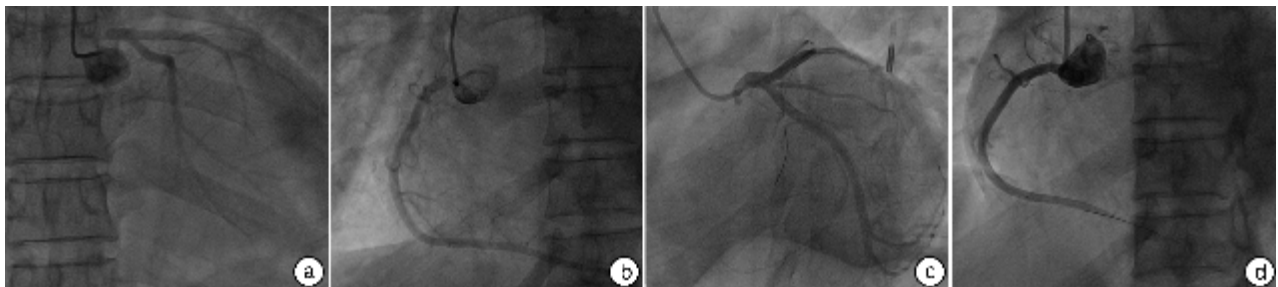
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窦性心动过速,左心室高电压,前间壁异常 Q 波并 V1~V3 导联 ST 段抬高、V1~V4 导联 T 波高尖;avR、V3_R~V5_R 导联 ST 段抬高; I、II、III、avF、V4~V9 导联 ST 段压低约 0.1~0.5 mV; I、II、III、avL、V5~V9 导联 T 波倒置或负正双向。

图 2 入院心电图

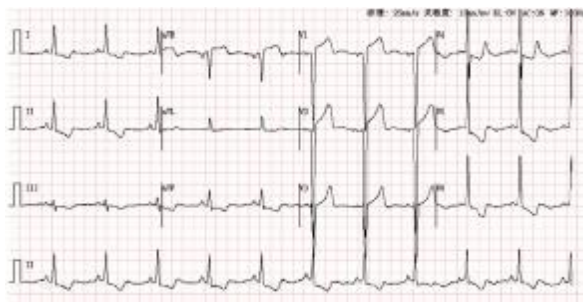
Figure 2 Emergency admission ECG



a:LM 开口“鸟嘴样”狭窄约 95%狭窄;b:右冠开口“鸟嘴样”90%狭窄;c:LM 成功植入 Partner 4 mm×12 mm 支架;d:RCA 开口植入 Firebird2 3.5 mm×18.0 mm 支架。

图 3 冠脉造影及 PCI 术后所见

Figure 3 Coronary arteriography and stent implantation



心电图较前明显改善。

图 4 介入术后第 6 天心电图

Figure 4 ECG on the sixth day of Coronary intervention

2 讨论

该患者以急性胸痛、心源性休克为表现入院,心电图提示 avR 导联 ST 段抬高,广泛导联 ST 段压低,考虑病变为左主干或三支病变,属于极高危患者,紧急行急诊 PCI 治疗为其 I 类适应证^[1]。在 IABP 支持下,冠脉造影提示仅左右冠开口严重狭窄,左右冠脉均未见粥样硬化斑块,患者也未见高血压、糖尿病、吸烟等动脉粥样硬化危险因素,结合梅毒血清学和心脏彩超,故考虑梅毒性心血管病。

梅毒性心血管病为晚期梅毒,临床症状和体征多出现在感染后 10~30 年且缺乏特异性,诊断比较困难,特别对于合并有心血管疾病危险因素老年患者,很难与动脉粥样硬化所致病变区分,同时还需要与长期放疗及肌纤维发育不良导致冠脉口病变鉴别,要结合病史和梅毒血清学试验^[2]。

本例是较为典型的 III 期梅毒累及心血管系统的病例,其经典表现为主动脉瓣返流或合并冠脉口狭窄,在我国引起主动脉瓣返流似乎更为多见,而容易忽视冠脉口狭窄。梅毒性心血管病的病变主要累及升主动脉,在血管中层产生炎症性病变和纤维瘢痕病变,病变累及主动脉瓣瓣叶附着处会引起主动脉关闭不全,累及冠脉开口也可引起冠脉口狭窄,临床上冠脉口狭窄和主动脉瓣关闭不全常同时存在,而导致冠脉的灌注压严重下降,可引起严重的心绞痛甚至急性心肌梗死^[3]。该患者梅毒抗体阳性,不加热试验阳性,但其具体感染的途径及时间无法查出。本例患者左右冠开口显著狭窄,并有明显的缺血证据,应该进行血运重建治疗,国内外均有采用支架治疗的报道,本例也采取 PCI 治疗,因同时合并有心源性休克,病情极其危重,故先植

入 IABP,急诊先处理左主干病变,待患者心功能改善后再予处理右冠病变,近期效果非常显著。对于该类患者在梅毒的治疗过程中可能会出现病损好转但迅速形成大量瘢痕组织导致冠脉闭塞,使症状反而加重,而预先处理好开口病变再行驱梅治疗不失为一种选择。以往冠脉开口病变一般行动脉内膜切除术或冠脉搭桥术,但随着 PCI 技术的成熟、器械的改进、药物进展,PCI 已成为该类患者有效的治疗方法之一^[4],术后短期预后报道不一,支架内再狭窄风险依然存在^[5]。因该类患者病理基础与动脉粥样硬化不同,其 PCI 术后双联抗血小板使用的时间多久合适、支架的选择等问题尚未解决,需更多临床研究证实。

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心肌致密化不全合并缺血性心肌病 1 例

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[关键词] 心肌致密化不全;缺血性心肌病;心力衰竭

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Noncompaction of the ventricular myocardium combined with ischemic cardiomyopathy: One case report

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Summary Noncompaction of the ventricular myocardium is a rare congenital heart disease and its main clinical manifestations are heart failure, thrombosis and arrhythmias. It can be diagnosed by echocardiogram and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. This patient was admitted to our hospital because of heart failure, and was diagnosed as ischemic cardiomyopathy by electrocardiogram, echocardiogram and coronary angiography. But the echocardiogram showed cardiac hypertrophy. After cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, we eventually found that the noncompaction of the ventricular myocardium was another important etiology.

Key words noncompaction of the ventricular myocardium; ischemic cardiomyopathy; heart failure

1 病例资料

患者,男,44岁。以“反复胸闷、气短4个月”为主诉。4个月前劳累后出现胸闷、气短,伴心悸,无

心前区疼痛、肩背部放射痛、出汗、咽部紧缩感,无黑矇、晕厥,无夜间阵发性呼吸困难、端坐呼吸,休息约半天后,上述症状渐缓解,未予重视。2个月前感冒后再次出现胸闷、气短,伴咳嗽,咳少量白色黏痰,无发热、恶心、呕吐等症状,遂于我院呼吸内科就诊,查血常规:白细胞计数 $11.72 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒

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