

• 综述 •

# 急诊冠状动脉旁路移植术的研究进展

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**[摘要]** 急诊冠状动脉旁路移植术(ECABG)目前仍是临床上对出现心源性休克的急性心肌梗死(AMI)、经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)失败或血管造影意外、左主干合并多支血管病变和解剖不适用于PCI情况下进行血运重建和挽救患者生命的选择方式。但目前关于ECABG的手术指征、手术时机和手术方式选择方面仍有争议。本文根据欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)联合欧洲心胸外科协会(EACTS)于2018年发布的心肌血运重建指南,结合最新的研究结果,对ECABG的手术指征、手术时机和手术方式选择的最新研究进展作一综述。

**[关键词]** 急诊冠状动脉旁路移植术;心肌梗死;手术

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## Advances in emergency coronary artery bypass grafting

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**Summary** Emergency coronary artery bypass grafting(ECABG) is an effective and major method for revascularization in patients with acute myocardial infarction(AMI) and cardiogenic shock, failed percutaneous coronary intervention(PCI), failure coronary angiography, multivessel disease, and coronary anatomy not suitable for PCI. However, there are still controversies about the surgical indications, timing of surgery, and surgical methods for ECABG. Based on the guidelines for myocardial revascularization issued by the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association of Cardiothoracic Surgery(EACTS) in 2018, combined with the latest research results, this review discusses the surgical indications, timing of surgery, and the choice of surgical methods of ECABG.

**Key words** emergency coronary artery bypass grafting; myocardial infarction; surgery

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目前随着导管的改进、血管介入技术和支架的发展,经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)已逐渐成为高风险血运重建的标准程序,全世界每年 PCI 手术量增加约 5%<sup>[1-3]</sup>。然而临床上仍有 10%~20%的急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)患者被认为不适合 PCI,并且近些年因介入手术失败而需转为急诊冠状动脉旁路移植术(emergency coronary artery bypass, ECABG)的比例有所增长<sup>[4-6]</sup>。ECABG 与常规冠状动脉旁路移植术(CABG)不同,主要针对高危患者并且要求在发生心肌梗死后最短时间内完成冠状动脉血运重建,其手术难度、院内死亡率和术后并发症的发生远远高于常规 CABG<sup>[6-9]</sup>,因此明确 ECABG 的手术指征、准确把握手术时机和手术方式对临床工作具有重要意义。

### 1 手术指征

明确 ECABG 的手术指征对提高患者治愈率、挽救患者生命和节省医疗开支具有重要临床价值。以下手术指征是基于 ESC/EACTS 于 2018 年发布的心肌血运重建指南<sup>[10]</sup>。

#### 1.1 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者的 ECABG

患有持续性或复发性心肌缺血、心源性休克、严重心力衰竭或其他高危特征的冠状动脉解剖不适合 PCI 的 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)患者,应采用 ECABG(证据等级: I 类 B 级);STEMI 患者同时需进行器质性缺陷的手术修复时(例如室间隔、乳头肌断裂或游离壁破裂),建议使用 ECABG(证据等级: I 类 B 级);对于血流动力学不稳定且需要 ECABG 的 STEMI 患者,推荐合理使用机械循环支持(证据等级: II a 类 C 级);对于没有心源性休克但不适合进行 PCI 或溶栓治疗的 STEMI 患者,可以考虑在症状发作 6 h 内行 ECABG(证据等级: II b 类 C 级)。

#### 1.2 非 ST 抬高型心肌梗死和不稳定型心绞痛患者的 ECABG

证实有严重的左主干狭窄( $\geq 50\%$ ),3 支血管病变合并左室功能不全[左室射血分数(LVEF) $\leq 50\%$ ],2 支血管病变伴左前降支近段严重狭窄或闭塞同时合并左室功能不全或证实有心肌缺血需行 ECABG(证据等级: I 类 A 级);有介入治疗禁忌或介入治疗失败,心绞痛持续发作,出现危及生命的恶性心律失常时建议 ECABG(证据等级: I 类 B 级);非 ST 抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)或不稳定型心绞痛(UA)患者同时需进行器质性缺陷的手术修复时(例如室间隔、乳头肌断裂或游离壁破裂),建议使用 ECABG(证据等级: I 类 B 级)。

#### 1.3 其他类型患者的 ECABG

冠状动脉造影显示血管内斑块严重破裂、不稳定及其他高危风险例如左主干病变,建议使用

ECABG(证据等级: I 类 B 级)。除心源性休克外, CABG 在 STEMI 急性期中的作用有限,但可能适用于 PCI 失败、不适用于 PCI 的冠状动脉解剖以及在手术修复机械缺陷(例如室间隔、乳头肌断裂或游离壁破裂)<sup>[11-12]</sup>。较早的一系列病例凸显了在 STEMI 后早期进行 CABG 的潜在的较高死亡风险,这或许与因心肺分流、主动脉交叉钳夹、心脏停搏和梗死扩大引起的心肌损伤恶化有关<sup>[13-16]</sup>。然而,如今对标准手术方法的改良,例如体外循环下不停跳 CABG、非体外循环下不停跳 CABG 或改良的体外循环机械辅助设备,可能会降低 ECABG 术后的早期病死率<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

### 2 手术时机

AMI 患者通过 CABG 进行冠状动脉血运重建的手术时机仍是一个极具争议的问题。有学者建议 AMI 发生后应尽早行 ECABG 完成冠状动脉血运重建,因为其认为 AMI 患者的存活率和心肌梗死的面积相关,若梗死面积持续增大,周围区域心肌不能维持血流动力学稳定而出现心源性休克,会明显增加住院病死率<sup>[19-20]</sup>。AMI 发生后早期行 CABG 可以避免梗死区域心肌进一步缺血损伤和周围非梗死区域发生急性反应导致的严重不稳定血流动力学状态。一项研究指出,心肌梗死发病 4 h 内接受 CABG 治疗的患者比 4 h 后接受 CABG 的患者梗死范围更小,这或许表明早期的血液再灌注可以减少心肌梗死面积,保护心功能。Hillis 等<sup>[21]</sup>研究表明,AMI 患者 6 h 内接受急诊 CABG 患者的病死率(3.8%)明显低于 6 h 后接受 CABG 患者的病死率(8%),之后的随访结果也表明,前者 5 年病死率明显低于后者,这一结果提示 AMI 患者或许能从早期行急诊 CABG 中获益。

但是也有学者主张 AMI 后延期手术,从而给予心肌恢复时间,并且避免缺血再灌注损伤短期内给心肌再次带来不可逆的损伤,进而减少急诊手术的术后病死率。在一项 Pi 等<sup>[22]</sup>所做的比较急性透壁性心肌梗死、急性非透壁性心肌梗死和非心肌梗死冠心病患者通过外科手术进行血运重建预后的回顾性研究中,急性透壁性心肌梗死患者等待 5~7 d 后行 CABG 的术后病死率与急性非透壁性心肌梗死等待 3~5 d 后手术相似,并且都与非急性心肌梗死的冠心病患者择期手术的术后病死率接近,没有统计学差异。因此其认为给予心肌恢复时间的等待策略是合理的。Davierwala 等<sup>[23]</sup>对 758 例非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)患者在不同时期进行 CABG 治疗的院内病死率分析后发现,心肌梗死 24 h 内(6.0%)、24~72 h(4.7%)和 21 d 内(5.1%)的术后院内病死率无明显差异。在 Arri 等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究中,AMI 患者在梗死后 48 h 内进行手术组的病死率为 7.7%,而在这段时间后接受

手术组患者病死率为 0%。这似乎也证实等待策略是有优势的。

还有学者认为,AMI 术后病死率与手术时机无明显关系。Tomoaki 等<sup>[25]</sup> 研究结果表明,AMI 患者入院后 24 h 内接受 CABG 的住院病死率与住院后择期手术相比无统计学差异(8.3% : 7.2%,  $P=0.60$ )。该研究发现,年龄增加、先前是否接受过 CABG、心肌梗死范围和有无卒中对 ECABG 术后病死率的影响似乎更明显。

### 3 手术方式的选择

传统的体外循环下 CABG 是外科冠状动脉血运重建的金标准。van Diepen 等<sup>[26]</sup> 对早期接受外科血运重建而非药物治疗的心源性休克患者的随机对照研究结果表明,相比于单纯药物治疗,24 h 内行 ECABG 进行血运重建患者术后 6 个月和 1 年时的生存率显著提高。Biancari 等<sup>[27]</sup> 的多中心研究表明,体外循环下 ECABG 预后良好,住院生存率高达 91.3%,术后 1、3 和 5 年生存率分别为 86.4%、81.6% 和 76.1%。后来逐渐发展的非体外循环下不停跳冠状动脉旁路移植术(OPCABG) 由于能避免心脏停搏和主动脉钳夹,减少体外循环和缺血再灌注所带来的炎症反应和保护残余心肌,所以理论上能为患者带来巨大收益<sup>[28]</sup>。Zhao 等<sup>[29]</sup> 研究 37 720 例外科手术左主干或 3 支冠状动脉病变的患者,发现 OPCABG 可以降低短期病死率,减少肾衰竭、心房颤动和出血事件的发生以及重症监护病房时长,该手术方式尤其适用于 AMI 合并严重主动脉病变的患者。但近期的研究发现 OPCABG 相比于传统体外循环下 CABG 存在较低的完全血运重建率和长期生存率等问题。Shroyer 等<sup>[30]</sup> 对 2203 例接受 OPCABG 或传统体外循环下 CABG 患者的术后 5 年生存情况进行比较后发现,OPCABG 组 5 年病死率为 15.2%,传统体外循环下 CABG 组为 11.9% ( $P=0.02$ )。OPCABG 组在 5 年内的主要不良心血管事件发生率(31.0%)高于传统体外循环下 CABG 组(27.1%) ( $P=0.046$ )。并且 OPCABG 手术过程中由于血流动力学不稳定而出现的计划外转为泵上也会明显增加手术死亡风险<sup>[31]</sup>。除上述两种手术方式之外,体外循环辅助下不停跳冠状动脉旁路移植(ON-BHCAB)似乎也有希望成为一种新的完全血运重建的选择<sup>[32]</sup>。Kim 等<sup>[16]</sup> 研究表明,在高危患者中,ON-BHCAB 可在降低早期病死率和术后并发症发生率的同时达到和传统 CABG 相似的长期生存情况。但绝大部分 ON-BHCAB 手术效果的研究是小样本的回顾性研究,目前尚无针对该手术方式在 AMI 早期进行血运重建效果的研究结果。总的来说,目前大多数医疗中心仍将传统体外循环下 CABG 作为 ECABG 的主要手术方式。OP-

CABG 和 ON-BHCAB 两种手术方式对紧急行冠状动脉血运重建的临床意义仍值得继续探究。

近几年有学者提出利用外科血运重建治疗左前降支动脉联合血管介入技术治疗其他靶血管的杂交 CABG 方式<sup>[33-34]</sup>。还有机器人辅助下 CABG 和通过小切口或专用设备进行的微创 CABG<sup>[28]</sup>。但是这些手术方式在急诊冠状动脉血运重建中的作用尚不明确,需要进一步研究。

ECABG 目前仍是临床上挽救 AMI 患者生命的重要方式之一,其手术指征、手术时机和手术方式的选择需要更多的临床实践和研究去探索。

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