

心血管外科

非体外循环冠状动脉旁路移植术治疗冠心病
合并血液透析患者的疗效分析*洪昊¹ 董念国¹ 吴龙¹ 蒋雄刚¹

[摘要] **目的:** 研究非体外循环冠状动脉旁路移植术(CABG)治疗冠心病合并血液透析患者的疗效。**方法:** 收集 2008 年 1 月—2020 年 1 月本中心收治的冠心病术前合并血液透析接受 CABG 治疗的病例资料。其中 68 例接受常规体外循环停跳 CABG 治疗(on-pump 组), 56 例接受非体外循环 CABG 治疗(off-pump 组)。对两组患者的住院和早期随访临床资料进行分析比较。**结果:** 与 off-pump 组比较, on-pump 组手术时间、术后呼吸机辅助、重症监护和住院时间均延长, 用血量和术后引流量增多, 肺部感染发生率上升(均 $P < 0.05$)。低心排、IABP 辅助和 30 d 病死率在两组之间差异无统计学意义。**结论:** 非体外循环 CABG 是冠心病合并血液透析患者安全有效的治疗方法, 可以减少手术创伤和并发症、缩短住院时间。

[关键词] 非体外循环; 冠状动脉旁路移植; 血液透析

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Outcomes of off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting surgery in patients with coronary heart disease and hemodialysis

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the outcomes of off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting surgery (CABG) in patients with coronary heart disease and hemodialysis. **Methods:** Coronary heart disease patients with hemodialysis who underwent CABG in our hospital from January 2008 to January 2020 were included, 68 patients underwent conventional CABG (on-pump group), and 56 patients underwent off-pump CABG (off-pump group). The clinical data of hospitalization and early follow-up outcomes of the two groups were analyzed and compared. **Results:** Compared with the off-pump group, the operation time, postoperative ventilator assistance, length of intensive care, and hospital stay were prolonged, blood consumption and postoperative drainage volume were increased, and the incidence of pulmonary infection was increased in the on-pump group (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in low cardiac output, IABP, and 30-day mortality between the two groups. **Conclusion:** Off-pump CABG is a safe and efficacious procedure that provides more benefits for patients with coronary heart disease combined with hemodialysis, which can reduce the surgical trauma, complications, and length of hospital stay.

Key words off-pump; coronary artery bypass grafting surgery; hemodialysis

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冠心病合并终末期肾脏疾病(ESRD)需要血液透析患者与非 ESRD 的患者相比,病死率高,长期生存率低^[1-3]。虽然通过冠状动脉旁路移植术(CABG)治疗可以改善这类患者的预后,但常规 CABG 中使用的体外循环(CPB)联合停跳液技术,仍然增加了术后发生相关并发症的风险。非体外循环 CABG 是另一种成熟的手术方式,该方式能否使这类患者进一步获益,是目前国内外研究中尚未明确的问题。因此,本研究对常规和非体外循环 CABG 两种治疗方式对冠心病合并血液透析患者的治疗效果进行分析比较。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

收集 2008 年 1 月—2020 年 1 月本中心冠心病术前合并血液透析患者接受 CABG 治疗的病例资料。所有患者术前均有慢性肾功能衰竭,且长期进行血液透析的病史。冠心病诊断依据症状、心电图和冠状动脉(冠脉)造影确定。手术方案依据冠脉造影进行制定,所有患者术前冠脉造影均显示前降支、对角支、回旋支和右冠脉多支多处 >50% 狭窄病变,有手术适应证,无绝对禁忌证。根据冠脉造影结果,所有患者术中移植支数均为乳内动脉-前降支、大隐静脉-对角支、大隐静脉-回旋支、大隐静脉-右冠脉共 4 支桥。其中 68 例患者接受常规体外循环停跳 CABG 治疗(on-pump 组),由一名擅长行体外循环停跳下 CABG 手术的全国知名主任主刀完成;56 例接受了非体外循环 CABG 治疗(off-pump 组),由另一名擅长行非体外循环下 CABG 手术的全国知名主任完成。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 收集两组患者的术前一般临床资料[性别、年龄、BMI、左室射血分数(LVEF)、脑卒中、吸烟、慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)、肝功能不全、高血压、糖尿病]及住院和早期随访临床资料(手术时间、红细胞用量、术后引流量、术后呼吸机辅助、重症监护和住院时间、IABP 辅助、各种并发症发生率和 30 d 死亡率)。

1.2.2 手术方法 on-pump 组:采用升主动脉和右房插管建立体外循环,升主动脉阻断后,顺行灌注心脏停跳液,心脏停跳后行常规乳内动脉或大隐静脉移植,完成桥血管远端吻合后,开放阻断钳,辅助循环下,侧壁钳夹升主动脉、打孔,完成桥血管近端吻合。off-pump 组:采用心脏固定器固定吻合部位,先依次行乳内动脉或大隐静脉移植远端吻合,然后侧壁钳夹升主动脉、打孔,完成桥血管近端吻合。

1.3 统计学处理

统计学分析采用 IBM SPSS Statistics 20 软件进行。采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确概率法对两组计

数资料进行比较。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 或 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 的形式表示,并使用 Student *t* 检验或 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验进行分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 术前临床资料

两组患者术前资料无统计学差异。见表 1。

2.2 住院和早期随访临床资料

On-pump 组手术时间、术后呼吸机辅助、重症监护和住院时间均长于 off-pump 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。On-pump 组用量和术后引流量均多于 off-pump 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。On-pump 组肺部感染发生率高于 off-pump 组($P < 0.05$)。低心排、IABP 辅助、脑卒中、肝功能不全、伤口感染发生率和术后 30 d 死亡率在两组之间差异无统计学意义。见表 2。

表 1 两组患者术前一般临床资料
 Table 1 General clinical data before surgery
 例(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$

项目	on-pump 组 (68 例)	off-pump 组 (56 例)	<i>P</i> 值
年龄/岁	64.2 ± 2.9	65.2 ± 3.2	0.07
男性	55(80.9)	45(80.4)	0.94
BMI	24.3 ± 0.5	24.2 ± 0.5	0.13
LVEF/%	56.2 ± 4.2	54.8 ± 3.9	0.07
脑卒中	3(4.4)	2(3.6)	1.00
COPD	2(2.9)	1(1.8)	1.00
吸烟	20(29.4)	18(32.1)	0.74
肝功能不全	4(5.9)	5(8.9)	0.76
高血压病	58(85.3)	46(82.1)	0.64
糖尿病	6(8.8)	7(12.5)	0.51

表 2 两组患者临床资料
 Table 2 General clinical data
 例(%), $\bar{x} \pm s, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$

项目	on-pump 组 (68 例)	off-pump 组 (56 例)	<i>P</i> 值
手术时间/min	353.5 ± 21.7	272.6 ± 19.7	<0.05
红细胞用量/U	2.5(2,5)	1(0,2)	<0.05
术后引流量/mL	503.6 ± 63.0	358.0 ± 65.6	<0.05
低心排综合征	3(4.4)	0(0)	0.32
IABP	3(4.4)	0(0)	0.32
肺部感染	11(16.2)	2(3.6)	<0.05
脑卒中	4(5.9)	0(0)	0.18
肝功能不全	2(2.9)	1(1.8)	1.00
伤口感染	0(0)	0(0)	—
呼吸机辅助时间/h	72(50,96)	24(12,72)	<0.05
ICU 时间/h	6(4,11)	4(2,6)	<0.05
住院时间/d	21(16,30)	15(12,20)	<0.05
术后 30 d 死亡	6(8.8)	1(1.8)	0.19

3 讨论

体外循环和心脏停跳技术使得 CABG 手术治疗取得了巨大进展,但该技术的非生理性特点,增加了术后死亡和并发症的发生率。CABG 引起的心肌损害,包括手术操作、使用心脏停跳液、主动脉阻断导致缺血和再灌注损伤,低温和使用 CPB。非体外循环 CABG 可以减少上述常规 CABG 的一些不利影响,以往研究报道了其在早期和中期的治疗效果要优于常规 CABG^[4-6]。两种技术的主要区别包括 CPB 和心脏停跳。避免使用 CPB 可能会减少全身炎症反应引起的生理紊乱和直接源于使用 CPB 的并发症^[7-8]。避免心脏停跳可能减轻由缺血/再灌注损伤引起的心肌损伤^[9-10]。然而,非体外循环 CABG 也存在技术难度高和手术期间可能出现血流动力学崩溃等缺点。

ESRD 是导致 CABG 术后住院时间延长和死亡的高危因素^[2,11-12]。透析起始时,有 19% 的患者伴有严重的左室肥厚,只有 23% 的 ESRD 患者超声检查显示心脏功能正常^[13]。此外,尿毒症环境具有心脏毒性并导致左室功能障碍^[14]。另一个重要因素是继发于肾衰竭的甲状旁腺功能亢进加速了心脏结构的动脉粥样硬化和钙化^[15]。因此,ESRD 患者 CABG 术后的死亡风险比其他患者高 3~4 倍^[2]。因此,本研究旨在评估两组手术方式应用于冠心病合并血液透析患者的治疗效果。非体外循环 CABG 可以保留天然冠脉血流,使心脏负担减轻并保证足够的器官灌注^[16]。以往研究显示,与常规体外循环 CABG 相比,非体外循环 CABG 可显著降低围手术期心肌梗死、住院病死率、脑卒中和呼吸衰竭等并发症的发生率^[4,17-18]。本研究结果显示,on-pump 组肺部感染发生率高于 off-pump 组。但术后低心排、IABP 辅助和 30 d 死亡率两组之间比较无统计学差异。此外,以往只有少数报道讨论了 CPB 会延长呼吸机辅助时间^[19-20]。Rothenburger 等^[20]证明 CPB 诱发促炎和抗炎免疫反应。促炎和抗炎递质失衡是引起术后全身炎症反应综合征导致呼吸机辅助时间延长的重要因素。Cislaghi 等^[19]分析了 3269 例 CABG 患者,发现 CPB 时间 > 91 min 是呼吸机辅助时间延长的独立预测因素。本研究结果显示,on-pump 组手术时间、术后呼吸机辅助和重症监护均长于 off-pump 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。有理由相信,避免使用 CPB,使手术时间缩短,同时减少由于 CPB 引起的全身炎症反应,有利于术后早期拔除气管插管和缩短 ICU 停留时间,也有利于减少肺部感染的发生。此外,CABG 术后住院时间与患者人口统计学、合并症、冠心病严重程度和术后并发症等多种因素相关^[21]。off-pump 组在缩短住院时间方面显示出明显优势。本研究中,on-pump 组住院时间均

长于 off-pump 组($P < 0.05$)。

使用同源血液制品会增加神经系统功能障碍、伤口感染和病死率^[22]。因此,减少失血和输血是重要的优先事项。以往研究报道,非体外循环 CABG 比体外循环 CABG 用血量和术后引流量少^[23-25]。原因主要是血液稀释、气血交换界面、低温和 CPB 的影响^[26-28]。在本研究中,on-pump 组用血量和术后引流量均多于 off-pump 组(均 $P < 0.05$),但 on-pump CABG 并没有明显增加术后脑卒中、肝功能不全和伤口感染的发生率。

综上所述,非体外循环 CABG 是冠心病合并血液透析患者安全有效的治疗方法,可以在减少手术创伤和并发症、缩短住院时间方面给患者带来更多益处,短期效果满意,长期效果有待进一步研究。

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