

外科手术治疗巨大右冠状动脉瘤合并右房瘘 1 例*

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【摘要】 冠状动脉瘤是一种少见的冠状动脉疾病,尤其合并冠状动脉瘘,本研究报道 1 例巨大右冠状动脉瘤合并右房瘘男性患者的临床资料与诊疗过程,明确诊断后行冠状动脉瘤结扎、瘘口修补并同期行冠状动脉旁路移植术,术后恢复良好。

【关键词】 冠状动脉瘤;冠状动脉瘘;冠状动脉旁路移植术;外科治疗

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Surgical treatment of huge right coronary aneurysm with right atrial fistula: one case report

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Summary Coronary artery aneurysm (CAA) is an unusual coronary artery disease and a rare condition, especially giant coronary artery aneurysms associated with coronary artery fistula. Here, we described a 29-year-old male patient who presented with a giant right CAA and coronary arterial fistula from the right coronary artery to the right atrium. Coronary aneurysm ligation, fistula repair, and coronary artery bypass grafting were performed simultaneously after the diagnosis, and the postoperative recovery was good.

Key words coronary artery aneurysm; coronary artery fistula; coronary artery bypass grafting; surgical treatment

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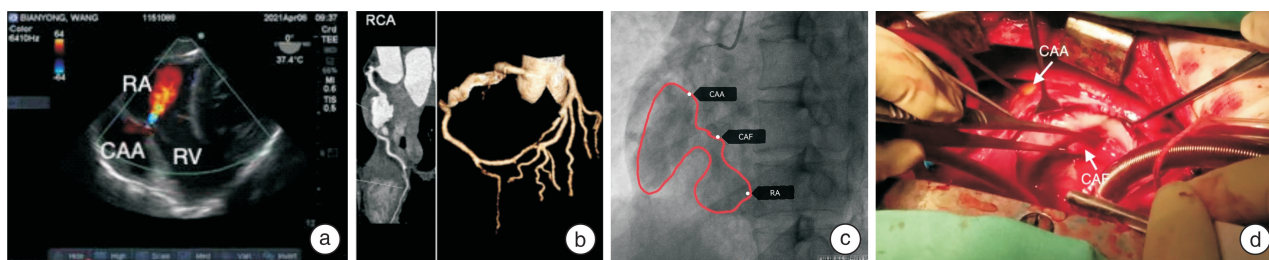
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1 病例资料

患者,男,29岁,因“活动后出现心前区压榨样胸痛伴胸闷6个月”于2021年4月1日入院。入院查体:脉搏83次/min,血压126/74 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);双肺呼吸音清,未闻及啰音;律齐,胸骨右缘第2肋间可闻及2/6级吹风样连续性杂音。血清学指标无异常。心电图示窦性心律, $V_1 \sim V_3$ 导联ST抬高。经食管超声心动图(图1a)提示:右房内探及大小约3.0 cm×3.0 cm囊性结构,壁厚约0.6 cm,并有大小约0.5 cm破口破入右房内,破口与右冠状动脉(冠脉)相通;左心增大。冠脉CTA(图1b)显示:右冠脉瘤(coronary artery aneurysm, CAA),冠脉-右房瘘,右冠脉狭窄。冠脉造影(图1c)显示:右冠脉巨大CAA合并右房瘘,远端重度狭窄。临床诊断:CAA、冠脉-右房瘘、右冠脉狭窄。

于2020年4月5日在全麻正中开胸体外循环

下行手术治疗,术中探查CAA靠近房室沟与三尖瓣隔瓣环处,瘘口位于右房,壁菲薄,对三尖瓣瓣环略有压迫,大小约3.5 cm×3.5 cm,瘤体远端冠脉重度狭窄(图1d)。游离动脉瘤近心端、远心端,取适当长度大隐静脉。升主动脉、上下腔静脉插管建立体外循环,阻断升主动脉,顺行灌注停跳液。切口右房,探查见右冠脉-右房瘘。取适当大小的外科生物补片修补瘘口并加固CAA心房侧,在心外层加固一层外科生物补片。4-0 prolene线分别缝扎动脉瘤近心端与远心端。再次行顺行灌注,未见冠脉瘘。取适当长度大隐静脉桥血管建立升主动脉-右冠CAA远端冠脉旁路移植术。患者于术后14 d恢复出院,术后无胸痛、胸闷等症状,术后复查超声心动图示右冠脉起始处一大小约3.0 cm×3.0 cm的囊性结构,无血流信号,三尖瓣启闭正常,无反流信号。



a:术前TEE下显示CAA并右房瘘;b:CTA提示右冠CAA;c:冠脉造影下CAA并右房瘘;d:术中探查瘘口。

图1 患者影像学图片

Figure 1 Imaging pictures

2 讨论

CAA是指冠脉局限性发生扩张,且直径大于邻近或最大冠脉直径的1.5倍,呈单发或多发性的病变,若扩大的直径 >2.0 cm时诊断为巨大CAA^[1]。据流行病学报道,CAA可发生于任何年龄,发病率为0.3%~0.5%,男性高于女性,冠脉近端高于远端^[2-3],巨大型冠脉更少见,发病率为0.02%~0.20%^[4-5]。右冠通常是受影响最多的动脉(40%),其次是左前降支(32%),左主干是受影响最少的动脉(3.5%)^[6]。CAA的主要病理改变是冠脉中膜层弹力板断裂破坏,在动脉内压力作用下管壁逐渐膨胀,形成瘤样扩张结构。CAA的首要病因是冠脉粥样硬化,其次是川崎病,结缔组织病、炎性动脉疾病(梅毒、系统性红斑狼疮、动脉炎)、感染、胸部钝器外伤、感染和冠脉再血管化过程中的医源性损伤同样会导致CAA^[7]。但其发病机制尚不清楚。该患者的右冠脉直径约3.0 cm,系巨大型CAA。与其他病因不同,冠脉粥样硬化和炎性冠脉瘤通常为多发性,不局限于单一冠脉病变。本病例系单一右冠病变青年患者,且远端狭

窄,既往无高脂血症、再血管化与胸部外伤史,否认有川崎病与CAA家族病史,入院后梅毒检测为阴性。虽然多考虑结缔组织病或川崎病所致,但该患者的病因仍不能完全确定。

CAA常无临床症状,多数在冠脉造影或冠脉CTA中偶然发现。然而,出现临床症状的可能是由于以下原因:①同时存在动脉粥样硬化性心脏病可引起心绞痛或急性冠脉综合征;②巨大瘤腔内局部血栓形成可导致远端栓塞和心肌梗死;③部分巨大CAA的瘤体压缩邻近的冠脉;④动脉瘤罕见引起急性心脏压塞^[1,8];⑤也有证据表明虽然没有明显冠脉狭窄的情况下,微血管功能障碍也导致心肌缺血^[9]。CAA,尤其是大型CAA,被认为是一种类似狭窄的血流动力学行为,这是由于血液流经动脉瘤时血流湍流和能量损失造成的。因此,当应用硝酸酯类药物无效或加重的心绞痛患者,尤其是年轻患者,应警惕该病发生。该患者入院前出现活动后胸痛、胸闷不适,多考虑巨大CAA合并冠脉右房瘘,导致压迫与远端冠脉血供不足所致上述症状。

冠脉造影术是诊断 CAA 的金标准^[1],除了能明确 CAA 的诊断,还可显示瘤体大小、形态、部位、异常数目和动态性判断瘤体内的显影情况。但其有创,而且延迟的顺行造影剂充盈、节段性反流和扩张冠脉段造影剂淤积往往影响血管造影时的最佳成像^[3]。但其有创,不能作为首选的检查方法。目前随着超声心动图、冠脉多层计算机断层摄影术(CTA)、冠脉磁共振等影像技术的发展,这些非侵入性的检查已成为诊断 CAA 的首选方法^[10-11]。本例患者经超声心动图、冠脉造影后诊断,因造影剂淤积导致瘤体显影不佳,进一步行冠脉 CTA 明确瘤体大小与位置。结合三者后清晰判断瘤体与瘘口的大小、位置等信息。

目前治疗 CAA 主要策略有药物治疗、介入治疗和外科手术治疗,由于缺乏随机试验或大规模数据研究,对于 CAA 的最佳治疗仍无共识。尽管抗血小板、抗凝或药物可能会获益^[12-13],这也是基于小数据报道,目前的指南只推荐对因川崎病导致的 CAA 的患者进行抗凝治疗^[14]。Gülec 等^[15]提出血管紧张素转换酶在预防或减缓 CAA 进展中的潜在作用,然而,没有在长期研究中得到证实。对于累及左冠脉、巨大、压迫邻近结构或合并瘘口的 CAA,外科手术被认为是首选治疗;主要操作有动脉瘤结扎、切除同期行冠脉旁路移植术^[1,16-17]。本例患者右冠巨大 CAA 合并冠状脉-右房瘘、瘤体远端狭窄,邻近三尖瓣瓣环,未切除瘤体。考虑瘤体壁菲薄,采用牛心包补片修补瘘口并加固瘤壁,行 CAA 近、远心端结扎,大隐静脉行升主动脉-瘤体远端行 CABG 术,术后症状缓解,6 个月后复查无明显瘘口,桥血管通畅,三尖瓣无反流。

本例患者为一个致病因素不明确的 CAA 合并冠脉瘘患者,鉴于在治疗巨大 CAA 合并冠脉瘘的经验有限,该病例提供了有价值的治疗方法。目前 CAA 的标准外科治疗也是个案或单中心经验,无明确的推荐手术方案。对于有症状的冠脉大动脉瘤,结扎 CAA 并同期行 CABG 可以取得良好的近期临床效果,但远期效果需进一步随访观察。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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