

急性心肌梗死机械并发症治疗进展

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[摘要] 机械并发症是急性心肌梗死的严重并发症,主要包括急性二尖瓣反流、室间隔穿孔、心室游离壁破裂和室壁瘤形成。急性心肌梗死机械并发症的发生率较低,但病死率很高,并且治疗相当复杂。以经皮冠状动脉介入治疗为代表的心肌梗死再灌注治疗,在改善急性心肌梗死患者病死率及预后等方面有了长足进步,但在过去20余年间,尽管手术技术不断改进、机械循环辅助装置使用增加,急性心肌梗死机械并发症的病死率仍然居高不下。本文将回顾急性心肌梗死的机械并发症的主要治疗手段。

[关键词] 急性心肌梗死;机械并发症;机械循环辅助

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Treatment progress of mechanical complications of acute myocardial infarction

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Abstract Mechanical complications are serious complications of myocardial infarction, including acute mitral regurgitation, interventricular septum perforation, ventricular aneurysm formation and ventricular free wall rupture. Overall, the incidence of mechanical complications is low, but the mortality rate is high and the treatment is quite complex. Emergency treatment for myocardial infarction, represented by percutaneous coronary intervention, has made significant progress in improving the mortality and prognosis of AMI patients. However, in the last 20 years, despite continuous improvement in surgical techniques and increased use of mechanical circulatory support devices, the mortality rate of mechanical complications remains really high.

Key words acute myocardial infarction, mechanical complications, mechanical circulatory support

急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是心血管疾病的急危重症,具有起病急、进展快、病死率高、预后不良等特点。二十世纪七八十年代以来,随着再灌注治疗以及基层医疗保健的发展,AMI的发病率和病死率有了明显下降。但是,机械并发症仍然是AMI死亡的主要原因之一。

AMI机械并发症主要包括急性二尖瓣反流(mitral regurgitation, MR)、室间隔穿孔(ventricular septal rupture, VSR)、心室游离壁破裂(free wall rupture, FWR)、假性室壁瘤和室壁瘤形成,其治疗主要包括外科和经皮介入治疗。由于循环衰竭,患者常需要机械循环辅助支持,因此其治疗往往涉及多学科团队的协作。近年来,随着手术技术的提高、机械循环辅助装置使用的增加,机械并发症的病死率有所降低,但仍保持较高水平^[1]。目前关于机械并发症的管理缺少高质量证据,AMI的指南与共识也少见对机械并发症相关综合管理的讨论,这导致很多机械并发症患者难以得到快速、有效的救治,同时机械循环辅助装置的应用也存在不充分、不及时的问题,大大限制了综合治疗对机械并发症患者的获益。因此,临床需要重新认识AMI机械并发症。

1 机械并发症治疗及机械循环辅助的应用回顾

1.1 急性MR

急性MR是AMI的少见并发症之一,其原因包括乳头肌功能不全、破裂以及腱索断裂。由于反流程度不同,患者的临床危险程度也不同,严重MR的AMI患者在院病死率高达10%~40%^[1]。

机械循环辅助(mechanical circulatory support, MCS)是急性严重MR患者稳定血流动力学的重要措施,其中主动脉内球囊反搏(intra-aortic balloon counter-pulsation, IABP)应用最为广泛。尽管IABP-shock II试验显示,AMI合并心源性休克(cardiac shock, CS)患者使用IABP没有获益,但当合并MR时,IABP可以稳定病情,作为桥接治疗手段为下一步治疗创造条件^[2]。欧美主要指南对其应用也做了推荐^[3]。静脉-动脉体外膜肺氧合(veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, VA-ECMO)由于增加心脏后负荷会导致MR和肺水肿恶化,不推荐单独用于此类患者。但IABP联合VA-ECMO能够帮助克服VA-ECMO增加后负荷的缺点,并提高患者的生存率^[4]。Impella系统可直接降低左心室压力,减少反流,增加主动脉前向血流,单独应用或与VA-ECMO联合,可以更有效地稳定血流动力学^[5-7]。对于急性MR合并CS患者,有创机械通气可以在改善气体交换的同时增加心输出量。药物方面,如血管活性药物

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(包括血管扩张剂)、强心剂等,目前缺乏循证证据,临床可根据情况针对性使用。

急性乳头肌断裂(papillary muscle ruptur, PMR)是急诊手术的强适应症,但最佳的手术方式仍存在争议^[8]。二尖瓣置换是最常用的术式,乳头肌部分破裂可以进行二尖瓣修复^[9]。近年来,已有病例报道和回顾性研究显示,经导管二尖瓣缘对缘修复技术(transcatheter edge-to-edge repair, TEER)有较高的手术成功率,也可以降低患者病死率和因心力衰竭再次住院的概率,但还需要更多研究加以证实^[9-12]。随着结构性心脏病手术治疗越来越向微创化、无创化发展,对于AMI后急性MR这一严重并发症,经皮导管治疗是大趋势,国内具有手术能力的中心可以积极开展相关研究,为急性MR的TEER治疗再添证据。

1.2 VSR

VSR/室间隔缺损(ventricular septal defect, VSD)是最常见的机械并发症,通常继发于急性ST段抬高型心肌梗死(ST-segment-elevation myocardial Infarction, STEMI)。未经治疗的VSR 3个月病死率可高达90%^[13]。外科手术修补和介入封堵是其主要治疗手段,都可以带来临床获益,两种手术方式的长期死亡率无差异^[14]。由于介入治疗手术成功率高、创伤小,条件合适的患者可以优先选择。关于手术时机目前依然没有定论。外科手术早期病死率更高,因此一般认为需延迟手术至诊断后2~4周^[15]。介入治疗通常建议在确诊2周后进行。合并严重的CS和肺水肿时,可以考虑急诊手术。

MCS能减轻左心负荷、增加心排血量,有助于稳定VSR患者的血流动力学、减轻肺水肿^[14,16]。IABP能减轻后负荷,增加左室前向射血而减少分流,是最常应用的MCS装置,但IABP只能提供较小的血流动力学支持,对于严重的休克则需要升级^[17]。VA-ECMO可以通过稳定循环改善器官灌注,可在合并严重休克时使用^[18]。与VA-ECMO比较,Impella的血流动力学支持更符合VSR的生理特点^[19]。

1.3 假性室壁瘤和室壁瘤

假性室壁瘤很罕见,并且相当一部分患者可能在入院前即发生猝死,因此AMI后假性室壁瘤的自然病程尚不明确^[20]。而对于处理时机和方式,目前也尚未达成共识。部分专家认为,对于慢性无症状的假性室壁瘤或手术风险极高危的部分患者可以在密切随访下采取保守治疗^[21-22]。也有研究提示,手术治疗对于此类患者更有利^[20]。阜外医院Zhong等^[23]的研究提示,17例AMI后假性室壁瘤形成的患者,采取保守治疗的7例患者中,3例在随访期内发生了心脏性猝死,另有2例也先后死亡,而手术治疗组随访期内全部生存。鉴于假性室壁瘤破裂的风险很高,应考虑手术治疗。对于部分适合的患者,也可以介入封堵。

相比于假性动脉瘤,由于纤维组织致密,左心室室壁瘤破裂的可能较低^[24]。正因如此,室壁瘤

的处理则较为保守,最新的指南仅建议对难治性心力衰竭、药物或射频消融术不能控制的室性心律失常或抗凝治疗后复发性血栓栓塞的左心室室壁瘤患者进行手术。目前室壁瘤的经皮介入治疗主要是使用降落伞装置(CardioKinetics, Inc)封闭室壁瘤,手术成功率很高,但7.0%的患者出现了与设备相关的心血管不良事件^[1]。在未来,需要更有效的装置、更多的临床试验为室壁瘤的经皮治疗提供循证医学证据。

1.4 FWR

FWR患者多数表现为院外猝死,因此其真实发病率难以统计。FWR大多因心包填塞需要MCS支持。VA-ECMO可以提供血流动力学支持,IABP和Impella系统由于可以降低左室压力,甚至有可能帮助破裂的心室壁减压后自行止血,因此ECMO联合IABP或Impella系统或许是更优的MCS装置选择^[25-27]。有研究显示,使用MCS设备是FWR不良预后的危险因素之一^[28-29]。但应注意的是,通常使用MCS的患者病情更加危重,这可能掩盖了其临床获益。

FWR的主要治疗方式是外科修补,在过去,传统外科缝线修补是唯一的治疗手段,近些年,随着医学材料工程、医学生物工程的发展,生物胶及其他高分子材料在内的修复材料已在临床展示了良好的应用前景。另外,利用组织胶、胶原海绵贴片的无缝线修补技术也有应用。日本学者报道了经皮心包腔内纤维蛋白胶注射技术^[30-32]。但目前该技术缺乏高质量循证证据,可以作为手术高危患者的替代治疗。

2 目前的问题与展望

目前关于AMI机械并发症的治疗及MCS应用的临床研究仍然有限,尤其是缺乏高质量的临床随机对照研究(randomized clinical trial, RCT)。其原因一方面是机械并发症总体发病率较低,研究对象基数较小;另一方面是机械并发症患者大多病情危重、预后差,鉴于医学伦理,在这部分危重患者身上开展新的RCT阻力很大。而MCS设备由于置入操作复杂、价格昂贵,加之指南推荐强度不高,其在机械并发症中的应用大大受限。同时,目前也缺乏应用MCS确切的适应症及置入时机,这导致很多MCS属于补救性使用,大大降低了MCS对这些危重患者的获益。

在未来需要更多的临床高质量研究为机械并发症治疗及MCS的应用提供证据,也期待能有更多国产的MCS设备和手术装置、材料进入机械并发症的治疗中。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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