

药物涂层球囊治疗冠状动脉病变合并糖尿病的研究进展^{*}

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[摘要] 糖尿病是冠状动脉(冠脉)疾病和心血管事件的主要危险因素,其患者复杂的血管情况也是经皮冠脉介入治疗(PCI)所面临的主要挑战之一。尽管药物洗脱支架的使用降低了糖尿病患者的冠脉再狭窄率,但与非糖尿病患者相比,糖尿病患者支架置入术后发生主要不良心血管事件的风险仍然增加。为了进一步降低支架术后并发症,在无植入理念的驱动下,药物涂层球囊(DCB)作为冠脉介入治疗新手段应运而生,为合并糖尿病的冠脉病变介入治疗提供了新策略。本综述总结了近年来DCB用于治疗糖尿病患者冠脉病变的临床研究,以探究DCB治疗冠脉血管病变合并糖尿病的疗效和安全性。

[关键词] 糖尿病; 冠心病; 药物涂层球囊; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗

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Drug-coated balloons for the treatment of coronary artery lesions combined with diabetes mellitus

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Abstract Diabetes mellitus is a major risk factor for coronary artery disease and cardiovascular events, and the complex vascular profile of its patients is one of the major challenges facing PCI. Although the use of drug-eluting stents has reduced the rate of coronary restenosis in diabetic patients, there is still an increased risk of MACE after stent placement in diabetic patients compared to non-diabetic patients. To further minimize post-stenting complications, drug-coated balloon(DCB) has emerged as a new means of coronary intervention driven by the no-implantation concept, which provides a new strategy for interventional treatment of coronary lesions with comorbid diabetes. This review summarizes the clinical studies on the use of DCB for the treatment of coronary artery lesions in diabetic patients in recent years, in order to investigate the efficacy and safety of DCB for the treatment of coronary artery vasculopathy combined with diabetes mellitus.

Key words diabetes; coronary heart disease; drug-coated balloon; percutaneous coronary intervention

近年来冠心病(coronary heart disease, CHD)的发病率和病死率呈逐年上升趋势,已成为人类所面临的主要威胁之一^[1]。有研究表明,糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)与冠心病存在共同的基因基础^[2],其不仅增加了CHD的患病风险,也增加了支架植入后发生并发症的风险。因此,药物涂层球囊

(drug-coated balloon, DCB)作为经皮冠状动脉(冠脉)介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)中的一项创新的非支架技术被寄予厚望,其不仅可以释放抗增殖药物,且不需要植入会导致持续炎症刺激的金属支架,这对于全身炎症负担更重且血管更为僵硬的DM患者来说极具优势^[3]。然而,基于DCB的血运重建对CHD合并DM患者的益处在如今药物洗脱支架(DES)时代尚未得到充分验证。因此,本综述致力于评估以DCB为基础的血运重建策略对CHD合并DM患者PCI的临床影响。

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1 DM 合并 CHD 患者临床特征

1.1 DM 患者的冠脉病变特点

DM 患者不仅容易出现冠脉粥样硬化的早发和快速进展,还易引起广泛病变,且有更高的斑块破裂风险^[4]。病理学研究表明,DM 患者冠脉斑块特征表现为更加致密的钙化灶和数目更多的坏死核心,存在更严重的炎症反应^[5]以及较高的薄纤维帽斑块(VHD-TCFA)和纤维钙化斑块(VHD-FCA)发生率。因此,DM 患者靶血管的动脉粥样硬化更为严重^[6]。此外,与非 DM 患者相比,DM 患者罪犯斑块中的脂质斑块和巨噬细胞聚集的比例更高^[4]。这些发现表明,患有 DM 的 CHD 患者具有更高水平的全冠脉易损性。

1.2 DM 合并 CHD 患者的 PCI 特点

DM 患者冠脉和外周动脉疾病发病风险增加与高血糖、胰岛素抵抗和晚期糖基化终末产物的增加密切相关^[7]。这些成分对血管内皮的侵害使 DM 患者的 PCI 变得极其复杂^[8]。此外,与非 DM 患者相比,DM 患者 PCI 术后的临床结局更差^[9],如支架内再狭窄(in-stent restenosis, ISR)、支架内血栓形成、心肌梗死和死亡的风险增加等^[10],这归因于治疗的血管口径较小、潜在的血管炎症程度较大,以及相关心血管危险因素如慢性肾衰竭的发生率较高^[11]。增加的斑块负荷和新生内膜增生也会导致冠脉支架置入后再狭窄的风险增加^[12]。

1.3 DM 患者冠脉病变的 PCI 策略

DM 患者行 PCI 最初的选择是普通球囊血管成形术(plain old balloon angioplasty, POBA),但由于使球囊导管充分充气所需的高压可能导致球囊破裂、血管破裂和内膜夹层等并发症等原因使得 POBA 在 DM 患者鲜有应用^[13]。而后裸金属支架(bare metal stent, BMS)的应用,与 POBA 相比减少了夹层、弹性回缩(10.2% vs. 15.4%, $P = 0.06$)和治疗节段的再狭窄(31.6% vs. 42.1%, $P = 0.046$)^[14]。但 BMS 植入后 ISR 率已较高,合并 DM 患者晚期再狭窄率更高^[15]。DES 的引入在降低靶病变血运重建(target lesion revascularization, TLR)和主要不良心血管事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)发生率方面发挥了重大作用^[16],但 DM 的存在仍然是不良结果的重要预测因素^[17]。高糖状态可导致 DES 置入后晚期和极晚期支架内血栓形成和 ISR 的风险增加^[18],而支架置入术后双联抗血小板治疗(dual anti-platelet therapy, DAPT)又增加了出血风险(0.29% vs. 0.71%, $P = 0.01$)^[19]。

由于上述不良事件频发,DCB 作为 PCI 发展史上的一项创新的非支架技术应运而生。DCB 是覆盖有抗增殖药物的半顺应性球囊,目前常用的抗增殖药物主要是紫杉醇和西罗莫司两种,其可在球囊扩张时迅速渗透进血管壁发挥抑制平滑肌细胞

增殖与迁移的作用^[20],有效防治再狭窄^[21]。目前有多项研究表明了以 DCB 为基础的血运重建策略对 CHD 合并 DM 患者 PCI 的益处,以下我们总结整理相关研究,用以验证以 DCB 为基础的血运重建策略对 CHD 合并 DM 患者的疗效与安全性。

2 DCB 在合并 DM 的冠脉病变中的应用进展

2.1 DCB 治疗合并 DM 的小血管疾病

小血管病变(small vessel disease, SVD)为血管直径≤2.75 mm 或<3.0 mm^[22],见于多达30%的有症状急性冠脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)患者,DM 患者更容易发生 SVD,且常合并钙化、长病变、多支血管病变^[23]。支架植入后,小血管在不影响血流的情况下适应新生内膜形成的能力有限,因此再狭窄更频繁地发生。

一项前瞻性、单中心、观察性研究共随访到1198例采用DCB策略治疗的SVD患者。在12个月时进行临床和血管造影随访,DM患者靶病变失败率明显高于非DM患者[17(3.9%)vs. 11(1.4%), $P < 0.05$],然而,在MACE[19(4.4%)vs. 21(2.7%), $P = 0.120$]方面,各组间未观察到显著差异^[24]。马骏等^[25]研究了67例因行DCB治疗的患者(DM组32例,非DM组35例),进行8个月的随访后,DCB在DM患者冠脉治疗中不仅对SVD的治疗有效,对ISR、血管近段等部位的治疗亦有较好的效果。郭淑丽等^[26]的研究发现,在对DM合并冠脉SVD患者进行PCI治疗时,为其使用DCB可降低术后远期靶病变节段的残余狭窄度。

上述研究表明,DCB治疗冠脉SVD合并DM获得了较低的TLR和MACE发生率,可见DCB治疗冠脉SVD合并DM的安全性和有效性。但上述研究均为观察性研究,且无对照组,因此DCB在合并DM的冠脉SVD中的应用价值还需进一步的随机对照研究(randomized controlled trial, RCT)证实。且目前研究中DCB应用于SVD的血管直径多在2.25~2.75 mm,但对于直径更小的血管,DCB的临床效果尚需更多的循证医学证据证实。

2.2 DCB 在合并 DM 的大血管病变中的应用

冠脉大血管病变(large vessel disease, LVD)通常定义为参考血管直径>2.75 mm,往往位于冠脉主干或粗大的分支,供血范围较大,并且其平滑肌层及弹力纤维更加丰富,更容易发生弹性回缩,所以需要更充分的病变准备。有研究表明,与SVD组患者相比,LVD患者平均年龄较低^[27],因此需要更加注重长期预后。

在一项前瞻性、多中心、观察性研究中,比较DCB在DM患者(578例)和非DM患者(578例)中TLR发生率的差异,随访1年后,非DM患者的TLR发生率(1.90% vs. 4.15%, $P = 0.026$)较低,但MACE($OR = 1.580$, $P = 0.100$)、心源性死亡($OR = 1.608$, $P = 0.403$)和心肌梗死($OR =$

4.042, $P = 0.057$)发生率两组无显著差异^[28]。上述观察性研究表明,DM患者应用DCB的疗效不弱于非DM患者,尤其是在MACE、心源性死亡及再发心肌梗死的风险方面。然而,仍然缺乏临床证据证实DCB应用在DM患者冠脉LVD中的疗效,需要进一步去探索。

2.3 DCB和DES在DM冠脉新发病变中的对比

目前,针对冠脉新发病变更推荐使用DES治疗。由于DM合并CHD患者独特的冠脉特征,使得DES植入术后DM患者发生TLR和MACE的风险显著高于非DM患者^[29]。与DES相比,DCB在DM患者中的应用具有一些特殊的优势,DCB治疗不会遗留任何物质,降低了支架相关的不良生物反应导致再狭窄和血栓形成的风险,并允许血管自然愈合^[30-31]。此外,DCB除了提供抗增殖药物外,还提供机械扩张,以减少新生内膜组织的生长^[32],从而保证积极的血管重塑。理论上,依靠这些优势,DM患者冠脉病变的DCB治疗不劣于DES治疗。

在BELLO试验中,182例SVD患者被随机1:1接受DEB或PES^[33]。在亚分析中,根据是否患有DM对患者进行分层。最终发现与小血管DES相比,DCB组在6个月时有更好的血管造影结果,尤其是在DM患者中(13.2% vs 25%, $P = 0.194$)。在DEAR研究中,DCB的MACE风险显著低于BMS(11% vs 30.2%, $P = 0.003$),并有优于DES的趋势(18.6% vs 11.0%, $P = 0.13$)^[34]。周明锴等^[35]比较DEB与DES治疗DM患者的冠脉SVD的疗效,术后随访12个月,DEB组小血管非计划性TLR(15.2% vs. 2.2%, $P = 0.026$)显著低于DES组,其结果显示DCB治疗DM患者冠脉SVD的短期疗效和安全性优于DES。通过上述研究可见,DCB和DES治疗冠脉病变合并DM的MACE发生率相似,DCB在无异物植入治疗的应用中效果显著,表明DCB治疗DM患者冠脉SVD的短期疗效不劣于DES。

BASKET-SMALL2试验中,758例合并DM的CHD患者随机1:1接受DCB或DES,进行为期3年的随访发现,DCB组和DES组的MACE发生率相似(19.3% vs 22.2%; HR = 0.82; 95% CI 0.45~1.48, $P = 0.51$)^[36]。在DM患者中,与DES相比,DCB组的TLR率显著降低(9.1% vs 15.0%, $P = 0.011$)。在这项试验中,DCB与DES治疗DM患者SVD的疗效和安全性可在长达3年内得到证实。

王雪娜等^[37]回顾性分析了122例DM伴冠脉LVD患者,随访期间,DCB组的TLR及MACE发生率分别为3.4%、3.5%,EDS组的TLR及MACE发生率分别为6.6%、9.2%。两组比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组MACE发生

率差异无统计学意义($P = 0.216$)。该研究证实了DCB治疗DM患者冠脉大血管原位病变安全有效。但是目前相关的临床研究还较少,缺乏更直接有力的证据,需要在相关患者中进行更多的大规模前瞻性随机对照双盲试验来验证。

2.4 DCB用于SVD和LVD的疗效比较

Yu^[27]和Rosenberg等^[38]通过比较DCB在大血管(>2.75 mm)与SVD中的应用,发现两组患者在随访期间MACE与TLR发生率均无明显差别。可见仅使用DCB治疗冠脉LVD是安全且有效的,在没有永久或临时支架置入的情况下,DCB策略对大血管和小血管显示出相似的疗效。但是上述比较在DM患者中尚无相关临床研究,需要进一步探索分析。

2.5 DCB治疗DM患者ISR的疗效

ISR在当代临床实践中仍然是一个挑战,尤其是在DM患者中。DM患者较高的ISR风险是继发于复杂的病理生理机制,包括内皮功能障碍、严重的血管炎症、高活化的血小板水平以及更高水平的晚期糖基化终末产物^[7]。为了应对ISR发生率的上升,DCB是基于在靶病变处额外给予抗增殖药物可以减少MACE的假设而开发的。这一概念在一项比较DCB和单纯球囊扩张术的RCT中得到了证实^[39]。

研究表明在DM合并ISR的患者中,使用DCB与DES有相似的6个月节段内最小管腔直径和MACE率(11.9% vs 17.4%, $P = 0.44$),使用DES[(1.46 ± 0.66) mm]和DCB[(1.78 ± 0.58) mm],治疗的DM患者6个月最小管腔直径没有差异($P = 0.15$)^[40]。Minacapelli等^[3]对DCB治疗DM患者支架内再狭窄目前可用的科学数据进行了综述,结果表明DCB目前是DES治疗ISR的一个有价值的替代方案,特别是在DM等复发风险较高的患者中。最近Lee小组的一项荟萃分析比较了DCB和DES治疗in-BMS和in-DES再狭窄,结果显示两组TLR的风险($OR = 0.92, 95\% CI 0.43 \sim 1.90$)相似^[41]。主要由TLR驱动的MACE风险在DCB组和DES组之间也相似($OR = 0.84, 95\% CI 0.45 \sim 1.50$)。由此可见,尽管对DM合并ISR患者进行更大规模的试验是必要的,但DCB似乎是一种有前途的治疗选择,且不需要额外的支架植入。在安全性方面,DCB有降低心肌梗死和全因死亡风险的趋势。得益于其较高的安全性和最低的需要重复TLR的风险,较短的DAPT持续时间和没有进一步的金属沉积,DCB被列为ISR的首选治疗方案的概率最高^[42]。

2.6 DCB在DM合并复杂冠脉病变的血运重建

DM患者的血管病变常常呈现出弥漫性、长病变和多支病变的特点。对于DM合并冠脉复杂病变,目前指南推荐外科手术治疗,但有研究表明接

受冠脉移植手术和PCI治疗的患者的5年生存率相似^[43]。因此,在目前的实践中,手术风险高、需要冠脉血运重建的DM患者更有可能接受PCI治疗^[44]。最近有报道表明了以DCB为基础的血运重建策略对复杂冠脉PCI的益处,与仅使用DES治疗组相比,支架负担减轻^[45]。Ae-Young的研究回顾性纳入254例成功接受DCB单独或联合DES治疗的104例多支血管病变患者(DCB-based组),并与254例接受第2代DES治疗的患者(DES-only组)进行比较^[46]。随访2年后,基于DCB的血运重建策略($HR=0.19, 95\%CI 0.05 \sim 0.68, P=0.003$)在DM患者中的临床获益似乎比非DM患者($HR=0.52, 95\%CI 0.20 \sim 1.38, P=0.167$)更明显。夏屿鸥等^[47]纳入冠脉分叉病变且分支血管行DEB扩张术患者共105例,按照是否合并DM分组,经过1年随访,两组患者复查选择性冠脉造影出现分支血管狭窄数目差异无统计学意义($P=0.230$)。李锦爽等^[48]探讨了DCB对DM伴分叉病变、SVD、支架内再狭窄病变患者PCI治疗预后的影响,术后12个月两组狭窄部位最小管腔直径差异[(2.75 ± 0.03) mm vs. (2.78 ± 0.08) mm]无统计学意义($P=0.353$)。

上述研究表明,DCB治疗DM伴冠脉分叉病变、多支血管病变安全有效,且疗效不劣于DES。同时DCB可缩短双联抗血小板治疗时间、避免支架植入,为复杂冠脉病变提供了一种“有介入无植入”的全新治疗手段。但是目前相关研究随访时间都在2年以内,难以评估DCB的长期疗效;此外对于DM合并其他冠脉复杂病变,如弥漫性病变、严重钙化病变、开口病变等,目前仍缺乏相关临床研究。期待未来进行长期大规模RCT为DCB应用于DM合并冠脉复杂病变的疗效研究提供更多的循证医学证据。

3 小结与展望

在当今的DES时代,DCB真正地做到了“有介入无植入”,完美解决了DES植入后的ISR问题,缩短了DAPT的持续时间。目前来看,DCB治疗DM合并冠脉病变的主要适应证似乎是SVD,尤其是ISR的患者。在多支血管病变中,仅使用DCB策略也显示出良好的效果。此外DCB应用于分叉病变、LVD及钙化病变临床证据也正在不断累积。对于DM合并冠脉弥漫性病变、慢性完全闭塞病变以及高出血风险的患者应用DCB的疗效,期待今后有更多相应的循证医学证据支持。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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· 病例报告 ·

原发性心脏滑膜肉瘤 1 例临床病理分析^{*}袁丹¹ 张苏园¹ 纪青¹ 梁娜² 王进京¹

[摘要] 滑膜肉瘤是一类具有间叶和上皮双向分化的恶性肿瘤,可发生于任何部位,好发于四肢深部软组织,而原发心脏的滑膜肉瘤非常罕见。临床主要表现为心腔阻塞、栓塞和填塞而引起的相应症状。当发生部位不典型时,诊断往往具有挑战性,确诊依靠组织病理学形态、免疫组织化学及分子遗传学检查(SYT-SSX 融合基因改变)。我们对 1 例原发心脏滑膜肉瘤的临床资料、病理特征、治疗及随访进行分析,并复习相关文献,以提高临床医师及病理医师对该病的认识。

[关键词] 心脏滑膜肉瘤;临床病理特征;SS18(SYT)-SSX 融合基因;治疗;预后

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Primary synovial sarcoma of the heart: one case report and literature reviewYUAN Dan¹ ZHANG Suyuan¹ JI Qing¹ LIANG Na² WANG Jinjing¹

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Abstract Synovial sarcoma is a type of malignant tumor with bidirectional differentiation of mesenchymal and epithelial cells, which can occur in any location. It mainly affects the deep soft tissues of the limbs, while primary synovial sarcoma of the heart is very rare. The main clinical manifestations are corresponding symptoms caused by cardiac obstruction, embolism, and tamponade. When the site of occurrence is atypical, diagnosis is often challenging, relying on histopathological morphology, immunohistochemistry, and molecular genetic examination(SYT-SSX fusion gene changes) for diagnosis. We analyzed the clinical data, pathological features, treatment, and follow-up of a case of primary cardiac synovial sarcoma, and reviewed relevant literature to enhance the understanding of the disease among clinical and pathological physicians.

Key words cardiac synovial sarcoma; clinical pathological characteristics; SS18 (SYT)-SSX fusion gene; treatment; prognosis

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