

· 老年动脉粥样硬化性疾病专栏 ·

慢性肾功能不全患者腹主动脉瘤腔内修复术治疗策略的可行性及疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨慢性肾功能不全(CRI)患者的腹主动脉瘤(AAA)腔内修复术(EVAR)治疗策略的可行性和有效性。

方法 对19例合并CRI的AAA患者采用针对CRI的改良EVAR治疗策略,同时选择40例肾功能正常患者采用常规手术方式作为对照组,比较2组患者在诊疗过程、治疗结果和并发症方面的差异。采用GraphPad 8.0统计软件对数据进行分析。依据数据类型分别采用t检验、 χ^2 检验或Fisher检验对数据进行组间比较。**结果** 19例患者均顺利完成EVAR治疗,围术期无患者死亡。CRI患者术后血肌酐值较术前无明显升高($P=0.6109$);1例(5.26%)因双侧肾动脉不全覆盖,行双侧肾动脉支架植入术;2例(10.53%)轻微Ⅱ型内漏,未干预;1例(5.26%)发生穿刺点血肿或感染;2例(10.53%)术后发热。所有患者围术期均未出现急性肾功能衰竭、急性脊髓、肢体缺血等严重并发症,2组间总并发症发生率无显著差异。术后3个月患者复查结果均提示支架形态位置良好、无内漏,AAA瘤腔内完全血栓化,各分支动脉血流通畅。随访期(2~28个月,中位15个月)内,1例患者因急性心肌梗死死亡,其余患者未发生支架移位、急(慢)性肾功能衰竭、肢体缺血等严重并发症。**结论** 针对CRI患者所使用的EVAR治疗策略,可有效保护肾功能,降低术后对比剂相关并发症发生率,有效扩大EVAR术的适应证范围。

【关键词】 腹主动脉瘤;腔内修复术;肾功能不全;造影剂肾病;治疗策略

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Feasibility and efficacy of modified endovascular aneurysm repair in patients with chronic renal insufficiency

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the feasibility and efficacy of therapeutic strategy using modified endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) in abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) patients with chronic renal insufficiency (CRI). **Methods** Modified EVAR was performed on AAA 19 patients with CRI, and routine EVAR on 40 cases with normal renal function (control group). The two groups were compared in surgical procedures, outcomes, and complications. GraphPad statistics 8.0 was used for statistical analysis. t test, χ^2 test or Fisher exact test was performed for data comparison between 2 groups. **Results** Modified EVAR was successful for all the 19 patients without perioperative death. There was no significant increase of SCr in CRI patients after EVAR ($P=0.6109$). One patient (5.26%) underwent bilateral renal arterial stenting due to partial coverage of the renal arteries. Slight endoleak (type II) were detected in 2 patients (10.53%) without intervention, hematoma/infection puncture site was observed in 1 patient (5.26%), and postoperative fever occurred in 2 patients (10.53%). All patients had no acute renal failure, acute spinal or limb ischemia and other serious perioperative complications. No difference was found in total complications between the two groups. Imageological examinations at 3 months of follow-up showed the stents in all CRI patients in good shape and position with no endoleak, complete thrombosis in the aortic aneurysm cavity, and patency in all branch arteries. During the follow-up period (2 to 28 months, median 15 months), none of the patients except 1 who died of acute myocardial infarction had serious complications such as stent displacement, acute/chronic renal failure or limb ischemia. **Conclusion** The modified EVAR could protect renal function, reduce the incidence of complication and effectively extend the indications for EVAR in AAA patients with CRI.

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【Key words】 abdominal aortic aneurysm; endovascular aneurysm repair; renal insufficiency; contrast-induced nephropathy; therapy strategy

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腹主动脉瘤(abdominal aortic aneurysm, AAA)是指腹主动脉瘤样扩张，直径超过正常动脉50%以上。AAA好发于65岁以上人群，随着全球人口老龄化程度加剧，近20年AAA发病率逐年增高^[1]。同时，流行病学研究显示，我国人群慢性肾功能不全(chronic renal insufficiency, CRI)的患病人数约为1.195亿；并且随着年龄增长，CRI患病率将以1.73/10岁的倍数增长^[2]。研究表明，高龄患者为主的AAA患者群体中，CRI检出率可达非AAA人群的1.25倍^[3]。因此，合并CRI的AAA患者，是一个不容忽视的庞大而特殊的群体。

目前，创伤较小的腹主动脉瘤腔内修复术(endovascular aneurysm repair, EVAR)已成为AAA首选手术方式。但相关研究表明，并存CRI的AAA患者，EVAR术后总并发症发生率高达8%~80%，死亡率达2%~35%^[4]。其并发症发生率之高令人沮丧，受损的肾排泄能力和对比剂的肾毒性可直接或间接导致诸多并发症的发生，包括对比剂肾病(contrast-induced nephropathy, CIN)。CIN是指对比剂使用后的48~72 h内，患者血清肌酐水平升高25%或绝对值增加26~44 μmol/L^[5]。CIN为EVAR术后第3位常见并发症，CRI已被证实为独立危险因素^[6]。综合多项研究结果，腔内治疗术后CIN的总发生率约为9.2%^[7]，而CRI患者在EVAR治疗后出现重度肾功能不全的概率高达10%^[8]。EVAR术后CIN的发生将使术后急性肾功能损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)及其他严重并发症发生率、死亡率大大增加^[9]。

因此，针对存在CRI的AAA患者制定并执行安全、合理、规范的诊疗方案，对降低EVAR术后CIN及其他并发症的发生率、提高手术成功率和扩大手术适应证，具有极为重要的意义。我中心根据多年诊疗经验，将针对CRI患者的EVAR治疗方案进行了梳理和归纳，形成一套针对CRI患者的规范化的改良EVAR治疗策略。本研究将回顾性分析CRI和肾功能正常的AAA患者在分别进行改良EVAR治疗和常规EVAR治疗后，手术效果及术后并发症发生率方面的差异。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

研究对象为2017年3月至2019年3月间合并CRI的AAA患者。纳入标准：(1)主要诊断为慢性肾下型AAA；(2)术前血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)值>100 μmol/L(参考正常值区间：58~110 μmol/L)；(3)有CRI病史(后两项满足其一即符合纳入标准)。排除标准：(1)AAA患者合并其他严重血管病变(如合并胸主动脉疾病，弓上动脉、肾动脉、髂动脉重度狭窄/闭塞等)，需手术干预；(2)患者肾功能不全已处于失代偿期或肾衰期，或肾功能进行性下降；(3)生命体征不稳定、存在严重心肺疾病或其他严重并存病，难以耐受手术；(4)对比剂过敏或与治疗相关的其他药物过敏。根据以上标准，我中心在本次研究中纳入了19例患者，年龄62~82(69.79±1.21)岁，男女比例16:3。对照组选择同时期40例肾功能正常(SCr<100 μmol/L)的慢性肾下型AAA患者，排除标准同CRI组。2组患者在年龄、性别、血压、血糖、血脂水平及病变形态上均无显著差异(表1)。

1.2 CRI患者的EVAR治疗策略

1.2.1 全面患者评估 评估患者一般情况，如性别、年龄等。建议将所有>75岁的AAA患者都列入CIN高危人群，可根据实际情况预防性采用或部分采用改良EVAR治疗策略。

(1)并存病。尤其如糖尿病、高血压、心血管疾病等可导致CRI的直接危险因素，以及这些疾病治疗中是否使用肾毒性药物。

(2)对比剂相关检查。如CT血管成像(computed tomography angiography, CTA)、数字减影血管造影(digital subtraction angiography, DSA)等。EVAR术前，短期内应尽量避免该类检查，或选择血管彩超、MR血管成像等检查代替；如检查已完成，则需具体了解患者接受该类检查的时间、对比剂用量等，对比剂检查与EVAR术至少应间隔1周。

(3)肾功能。如SCr，肾小球滤过率(glomerular filtration rate, GFR)等。Rihal等^[10]的研究结果显示，

表1 患者基线资料

Table 1 Baseline data of all subjects

Item	CRI group (n=19)	Control group (n=40)	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	69.79±1.21	69.85±1.62	0.9808
Gender(male/female, n)	16/3	33/7	>0.9999
Smoking[n (%)]	10(52.63)	19(47.50)	0.7847
SBP (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	131.6±3.5	133.2±2.4	0.7047
Glu (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.584±0.306	5.600±0.267	0.9716
TC (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.284±0.421	5.302±0.320	0.9746
TG (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.557±0.175	1.754±0.123	0.3624
CHD [n (%)]	5(26.32)	14(35.00)	0.5649
Medication[n (%)]			
ACEI/ARB	5(26.32)	13(32.50)	0.7659
β-blocker	7(36.84)	16(40.00)	>0.9999
Aspirin	4(21.05)	9(22.50)	>0.9999
Statin	3(15.79)	8(20.00)	>0.9999
AAA (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
Maximum diameter	46.62±2.70	49.59±1.60	0.3215
Landing zone length	39.92±3.54	43.81±1.99	0.3087
Diameter	20.70±0.73	20.03±0.55	0.4793
SCr(μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	122.2±4.5	74.8±1.8	<0.0001

CRI: chronic renal insufficiency; SBP: systolic blood pressure; Glu: glucose; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglycerides; CHD: coronary heart disease; ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: angiotensin receptor blocker; AAA: abdominal aortic aneurysm; SCr: serum creatinine. 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa.

腔内手术后急性肾功能衰竭(acute renal failure, ARF)的发生风险与SCr水平呈正相关。对于明确存在CRI患者,实施EVAR需十分谨慎,如必须完成手术,需在围术期做好随时进行血液透析治疗的准备;如患者已存在失代偿期CRI或肾功能呈进行性恶化,我中心原则上不建议继续实施EVAR术。

1.2.2 术前准备 (1)研究术前影像资料。对患者病变特点、锚定区条件充分掌握,可对术中所需器

具做到充分准备,有效提高手术效率,缩短手术时间。同时,我中心对所有主动脉疾病患者常规绘制病变示意图,图中应包含病变情况、以及锚定区、分支动脉信息等,诊疗过程中可参考示意图制定手术方案,指导术中操作(图1)。此举可显著提高手术准备的充分性,增加手术成功率;同时,依靠准确详细的细节信息,可减少术中造影定位操作,减少对比剂使用,提高手术效率,最大化减少EVAR术造成的肾负荷。具体应用将在术中操作部分说明。(2)水化、碱化及相关药物使用。围术期充分的水化、碱化治疗,可有效改善患者肾功能负荷能力,也可有效维持水电解质、酸碱平衡,稳定血流动力学等。水化方案为0.9%生理盐水,自术前6 h起,100 ml/h静脉维持至术后12 h,补液速率及总量可根据患者体质量及心功能等指标进行相应调整,术中及术后补液体量应计入水化液体总量。碱化方案为碳酸氢钠0.5~1.0 g口服,3次/d,自术前3天持续服用至术后3天。同时,可适当选用改善肾功能的相关药物,如他汀类、血管扩张剂、抗氧化剂等。(3)选用等渗非离子型对比剂。目前,第三代等渗对比剂(iso-osmolar contrast media, IOCM)在溶液中可稳定维持与体液相等的渗透压,可最大限度减少肾毒性,降低CIN发生风险^[11]。

1.2.3 术中操作 减少造影次数及单次对比剂用量,是整个手术操作要点的核心。(1)减少造影次数。第一,骨性标志定位。在导丝、导管及支架的输送过程中,利用骨性标志定位,可减少路图引导次数,避免术前造影,减少对比剂使用总量(图2A)。第二,导丝导管定位。在主动脉的主要分支动脉中,



图1 术前影像及病变示意图

Figure 1 Pre-operative CTA and detailed schematic diagram

A: CTA and 3D reconstructed images of AAA patient pre-operation; B: detailed schematic diagram according to the imaging data before surgical operation. CTA: computed tomography angiography; AAA: abdominal aortic aneurysm; d: diameter; L: length; h: height.

留置导丝或导管,其定位作用较反复造影更为可靠(图2B,C)。第三,合理应用标记Pigtail导管,可利用其标记点测量病变、锚定区长度,减少造影次数(图2D)。(2)减少对比剂用量。高压注射造影,单次剂量减半,对比剂1:1稀释;手推造影/路图,2:8稀释。所有造影、路图操作都是以指导定位、指引路途为目的,不必过分追求清晰度(图2E,F)。

1.2.4 术后处置 动态监测肾功能和SCr等。术后肾功能保护,水化、碱化及适当应用肾保护药物。

一旦出现CIN,须及时行血透治疗,保护肾功能,防治心力衰竭,避免多器官功能衰竭的发生。

1.3 统计学处理

采用GraphPad 8.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量指标以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,2组间差异比较采用非配对t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间差异比较采用 χ^2 检验和Fisher检验。随访时间以中位数表示均值,并用生存曲线表示随访结果,生存曲线用秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。



图2 术中操作

Figure 2 Surgical process

A: white arrow indicates L1 vertebral body; B, C: catheter indicates left renal artery (short arrow); the dot-dashed line shows the level of left renal artery orifice; D: dot-dashed lines estimate the length of branch stents with assist of tagged pigtail catheter and road-map revealing the site of internal/external iliac bifurcation; E, F: real-time intraoperative angiography and abdominal aortography with diluted contrast media (1:1).

2 结 果

19例患者均顺利完成EVAR治疗,围术期无患者死亡。CRI在改良EVAR术中的对比剂用量显著低于对照组(图3A);CRI患者在EVAR术后SCr水平较术前无明显上升,其均值较术前有轻微下降,但结果无统计学差异($P=0.6109$,图3B);CRI组手术前后SCr变化值,与对照组无显著差异($P=0.6529$,图3C)。

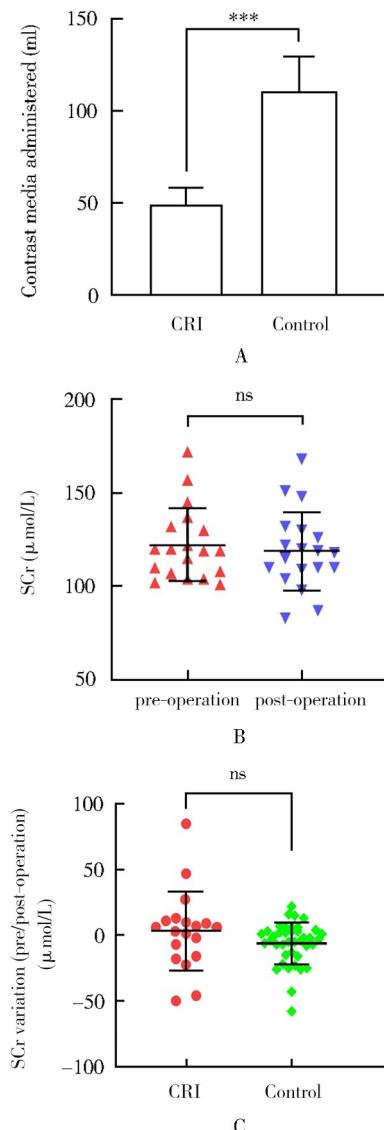


图3 结果统计

Figure 3 Statistical analysis

A: contrast media administered in modified EVAR was significantly lower than routine EVAR ($P < 0.001$); B: post-operative SCr was not significantly increased in CRI group ($P = 0.6109$); C: there was no significant difference in SCr variation pre/post-operation between CRI group and control group ($P = 0.6529$). CRI: chronic renal insufficiency; SCr: serum creatinine; EVAR: endovascular aneurysm repair.

19例患者中,有1例患者(5.26%)在腹主动脉支架植入后因双侧肾动脉不全覆盖,行双侧肾动脉支架植入术;2例患者出现(10.53%)轻微Ⅱ型内漏,但未予手术干预;1例患者出现(5.26%)穿刺点血肿或感染;2例患者(10.53%)术后发热。所有患者在围术期均未出现急性肾功能衰竭、急性脊髓、肢体缺血等严重并发症,两组患者术后并发症总体发生率分别为31.58%和30.00%,差异无统计学意义(表2)。患者于术后3个月完成首次影像学复查,CRI患者为减少对比剂使用,均采用腹部血管超声+CT平扫的方式复查。复查结果提示支架形态位置良好、无内漏,AAA瘤腔内血栓化,各分支动脉血流通畅。CRI组患者随访周期为2~28个月(中位随访时间15个月)。随访期内,CRI患者均未发生支架移位、急/慢性肾功能衰竭、肢体缺血等严重并发症,有1例患者因急性心肌梗死死亡(5.26%),术后全因死亡率与对照组(5.00%)差异无统计学意义(图4)。

表2 围术期并发症

Table 2 Perioperative complications [n (%)]

Item	CRI group (n = 19)	Control group (n = 40)	P value
All-cause mortality	1(5.26)	2(5.00)	>0.9999
Complications			
CIN	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
Acute spinal ischemia	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
AEI	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
Stent migration	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
Branch reconstruction	1(5.26)	1(2.50)	0.5441
Endoleak [△]	2(10.53)	2(5.00)	0.5875
Access site events [▲]	1(5.26)	3(7.50)	>0.9999
Fever	2(10.53)	6(15.00)	>0.9999
Overall	6(31.58)	12(30.00)	>0.9999

CRI: chronic renal insufficiency; CIN: contrast-induced nephropathy; AEI: acute extremities ischemia. [△] Endoleak here is the restorable one that do not need to be treated. [▲] Access site events involved hematoma and infection.

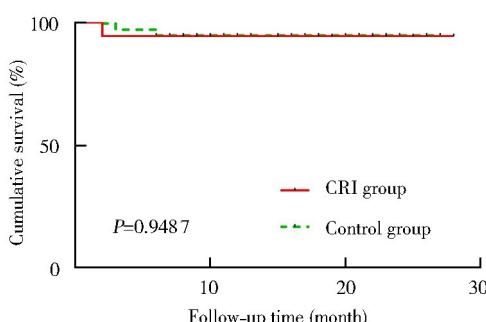


图4 2组患者随访结果分析

Figure 4 Analysis of follow-up results of 2 groups

CRI: chronic renal insufficiency.

3 讨 论

随着老龄人口逐年增加,并存CRI的AAA患者在临幊上并不少见。CRI会增加EVAR手术治疗风险,影响疾病预后,故目前因为顾虑风险而放弃EVAR治疗方案的中心不在少数。即使在相对积极、愿意实施EVAR术的中心,也始终缺乏有针对性的规范化治疗方案。

在本研究中,19例采用改良后的EVAR治疗策略的CRI患者,均获得较好的手术效果,术后包括CIN在内的严重并发症发生率显著低于CRI患者在接受常规EVAR治疗后相关并发症的发生率^[4,8]。同时,19例患者术后总体并发症发生率与采用常规EVAR治疗的非CRI患者相比,也未出现显著升高。本研究结果初步表明,采用安全、合理、规范的针对性治疗策略,可以在相对低风险的基础上最大限度地提高EVAR手术成功率,降低术后并发症的发生,改善疾病预后。同时,在保证治疗效果的前提下,规范化的诊疗流程可以使EVAR适应证相应扩大,给此类曾无法接受EVAR手术的患者带来腔内治疗的机会,这无疑具有极大的医疗和社会价值。

我中心建议的治疗策略中,术前仔细评估、充分准备;术中精细操作、减少对比剂用量;围术期妥善管理等等,每一步都至关重要,缺一不可。但需要指出的是,不同患者或不同诊疗中心的实际情况并不一致,所有的医疗行为都应基于对疾病情况和自身诊疗技术的充分认识和理性判断。如在对AAA患者的肾功能水平进行充分评估后,认为患者即使在使用规范化的改良EVAR治疗策略下,手术风险仍高于获益,那么EVAR手术应当及时终止。

我中心这一针对CRI患者的改良EVAR治疗策略,经实践检验了可行性、安全性和有效性。但在应用该诊疗策略时,手术指征可将肾功能水平放宽到何种程度,是否可以具体量化评估(SCr,GFR等指标),尚需要进一步研究和探索。

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