

· 老年人周围血管疾病诊治专栏 ·

## 对比剂急性肾损伤的风险评估及预防

张慧<sup>1</sup>, 徐放<sup>1,2</sup>, 任金锐<sup>1</sup>, 李方达<sup>1</sup>, 宋希涛<sup>1</sup>, 郑月宏<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>中国医学科学院北京协和医院血管外科, 北京 100730; <sup>2</sup>河北北方学院研究生院, 河北 张家口 075000)

**【摘要】** 介入技术的问世在为临床诊疗开辟新途径的同时,也伴随着对程序安全性的不断改善。不论是外周血管还是心脑血管介入,大多都需要在血管内施用对比剂,而对比剂的使用有引起急性肾损伤的风险,会产生主要并发症、延长住院时间、造成不良预后。本文聚焦对比剂造成的急性肾损伤这一临床问题,对其病理生理学、诊断、预测因素和临床处理进行综述,总结此类问题的风险处理策略。

**【关键词】** 危险因素;对比剂急性肾损伤;病理生理;临床管理

**【中图分类号】** R654.4 **【文献标志码】** A **【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2021.12.196

## Risk assessment and prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury: a review

ZHANG Hui<sup>1</sup>, XU Fang<sup>1,2</sup>, REN Jin-Rui<sup>1</sup>, LI Fang-Da<sup>1</sup>, SONG Xi-Tao<sup>1</sup>, ZHENG Yue-Hong<sup>1\*</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Vascular Surgery, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100730, China; <sup>2</sup> Graduate School of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou 075000, Hebei Province, China)

**【Abstract】** The advent of interventional technology has generated new approaches to clinical diagnosis and treatment, and its development has also been accompanied by continuous improvements in procedure safety. Regardless of whether in peripheral vascular intervention or in cardiovascular and cerebrovascular intervention, intravascular administration of contrast agents is mostly required, and the use of contrast agents has the risk of causing acute kidney injury, leading to major complications, prolonged hospital stay, and poor prognosis. This article reviews the clinical problem of acute contrast-induced kidney injury in the respects of its pathophysiology, diagnosis, predictive factors, and clinical management, with a view to providing references in clinical decisions.

**【Key words】** risk factors; contrast-induced acute kidney injury; pathophysiology; clinical management

*This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (51890894, 81770481, 82070492).*

*Corresponding author: ZHENG Yue-Hong, E-mail: yuehongzheng@yahoo.com*

介入技术的重大进展使越来越多的患者得以接受微创检查及治疗,但对比剂诱导的急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)仍然是接受血管内对比剂患者的严重并发症,会延长住院时间,导致不良预后。近年来,关于对比剂潜在病理生理学及相关危险因素的研究已取得巨大进展,包括静脉补液、药物和肾脏替代疗法在内的预防策略降低了对比剂急性肾损伤(contrast-induced acute kidney injury, CI-AKI)的发病率。然而,随着预防治疗范式的不断演进,各种疗法对 CI-AKI 的防治效果仍待进一步研究。本文综述了 CI-AKI 的临床特征及诊断依据,并重点讨论预防及治疗策略的研究进展。

### 1 临床特征及诊断

CI-AKI 旧称对比剂肾病,通常可逆,但随着病情进展可能导致不良结局<sup>[1]</sup>。体外实验和动物研究表明,CI-AKI 发病机制可能是对比剂的血管收缩和细胞毒作用引起氧化应激,造成细胞损伤增加,从而导致急性肾小管坏死(acute tubular necrosis, ATN)。此外,肾前性因素或小管内阻塞对 AKI 的产生可能也有一定促进作用<sup>[2]</sup>。

#### 1.1 临床特征

CI-AKI 的主要临床表现为血清肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)水平升高,偶见少尿<sup>[1]</sup>。肌酐升高(大多为轻度升高)通常在使用对比剂后 24~48 h

收稿日期: 2021-05-25; 接受日期: 2021-11-16

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(51890894, 81770481, 82070492)

通信作者: 郑月宏, E-mail: yuehongzheng@yahoo.com

内出现,并于3~7d内开始下降<sup>[3]</sup>。少尿(如有)则通常在使用对比剂后即刻出现。如果患者本身患有中重度慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD),少尿和肌酐升高可能更为明显。也可能出现AKI的其他表现:高钾血症、酸中毒和高磷血症等;无蛋白尿或仅有轻微蛋白尿;尿沉渣镜检可显示ATN的典型表现,如土棕色颗粒管型及上皮细胞管型,脱落的肾小管上皮细胞等。CI-AKI无特征性影像学表现。

## 1.2 诊断

2018年欧洲泌尿生殖放射学会发布的指南将CI-AKI定义为:使用碘对比剂后48~72h内发生的SCr升高超过0.3 mg/dl(26 μmol/L)或>基线值的1.5~1.9倍<sup>[4,5]</sup>。值得注意的是,虽然SCr具有中度敏感性,但因其直接受体液转移和给药的影响,故特异性较低<sup>[6]</sup>。CI-AKI的诊断是在排除AKI的其他病因后基于典型临床表现得出的。若尿液分析无异常发现(如白细胞、白细胞管型、异形红细胞或红细胞管型),通常可排除间质性肾炎和肾小球疾病等病因,一般不行超声检查。由于ATN病变为局灶性、非特异性,且CI-AKI所致AKI通常较短暂,故肾活检往往无助于CI-AKI诊断。但对于不符合CI-AKI典型表现或CI-AKI诊断尚不明确的患者,可考虑行超声或肾活检以鉴别。除对比剂外,低血压发作、充血性心力衰竭、斑块栓塞及在对比剂检查后加用或调整利尿剂和血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI)/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻滞剂(angiotensin receptor blockers, ARB)剂量引起的肾前性改变等因素,也可能造成AKI。

## 2 危险因素

### 2.1 患者因素

与患者自身相关的CI-AKI危险因素主要包括基础肾功能、高龄及合并症(如糖尿病、贫血、充血性心力衰竭、心源性休克及急性冠脉综合征等)<sup>[7]</sup>。有研究发现,接受经皮冠状动脉介入治疗的普通患者CI-AKI发生率<3%,而糖尿病或肾功能衰竭高危人群CI-AKI发生率可能高达50%<sup>[8]</sup>。多个研究团队开发出了预测CI-AKI的风险评分体系,如Mehran评分和Bartholomew评分等,将肌酐水平、年龄、心功能、糖尿病、贫血等患者因素作为影响风险等级的重要指标,但这些评分仍然需要在大量临床实验中进行验证<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 2.2 操作因素

2.2.1 对比剂剂量 多项研究表明,对比剂用量与

CI-AKI风险之间存在直接相关性<sup>[10]</sup>。较低剂量的对比剂(<125 ml)通常更安全,但并非全无风险<sup>[11]</sup>。晚期肾病患者可安全使用极少量对比剂(<10 ml)检查动静脉瘘<sup>[12]</sup>。

2.2.2 对比剂类型 对比剂分为离子型和非离子型,其区别在于渗透压不同。目前应用的对比剂有以下几种。(1)低渗对比剂。渗透压(500~850 mOsmol/kg)比早期的离子对比剂低,但仍比血浆高。常用的有非离子型对比剂(碘海醇、碘佛醇和碘帕醇)及离子型对比剂(碘克沙醇)。(2)等渗对比剂。目前只有一种,即碘克沙醇,为非离子型,与血浆等渗(290 mOsmol/kg),其风险低可能与低渗透压及无电荷有关。有研究报道,在行冠状动脉造影的肾功能不全高风险患者中,等渗对比剂碘克沙醇比低渗对比剂(尤其是碘海醇)具有更低的AKI风险<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 3 CI-AKI的预防措施

CI-AKI并无特异性治疗方法,因此预防是最佳的管理策略。肾功能接近正常的患者发生CI-AKI的风险较低,除保证容量外,无需采取特殊预防措施。而对于风险较高的患者,可采取以下措施进行预防。

### 3.1 选择合适对比剂

(1)推荐使用等渗对比剂碘克沙醇或非离子型低渗对比剂(如碘帕醇或碘佛醇),而非碘海醇(Grade 1B)<sup>[14]</sup>。不使用高渗对比剂(1400~1800 mOsmol/kg)<sup>[15]</sup>。(2)使用较低剂量的对比剂,且避免重复及间隔时间较短(<48 h)的造影检查<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 3.2 充分水化

如前所述,造成CI-AKI的主要病理生理机制是对比剂引起的血管收缩及对肾小管壁的细胞毒作用。因此,采取措施减少肾小管收缩及缓解细胞毒作用是预防CI-AKI的关键。(1)口服水化。不推荐单一使用口服补液预防CI-AKI,但是支持在静脉补液同时不限制口服补液。(2)静脉补液。生理盐水和1.4%的碳酸氢钠溶液是临床上最常用的晶体溶液。最初的研究认为碳酸氢盐水化效果优于生理盐水,但后来的研究并不支持这一观点,认为二者水合作用效果相似,因此可以认为碳酸氢盐静脉水合作用等同于生理盐水。

此外,最近的两项研究产生了与既往认知不完全一致的结果。Nijssen等<sup>[17]</sup>研究随机选择了660例中度CKD患者[估算肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)为30~59 ml/(min·1.73m<sup>2</sup>)],

在进行基于对比剂的操作期间予生理盐水补液(水化组)或完全不补液(非水化组),发现2组间CI-AKI发生率无显著差异(2.7%和2.6%,95%CI 2.25~2.06; $P=0.47$ )。类似地,Timal等<sup>[18]</sup>对523例3期CKD患者进行选择对比增强计算机断层扫描,发现未接受预防性补液组与接受碳酸氢钠预防性预补液组患者CI-AKI发生率无显著差异(2.7%和1.5%, $RR=1.7$ ,95%CI 0.5~5.9; $P=0.36$ )。然而,以上研究样本量有限且只纳入中度CKD患者,仅根据这些研究得出静脉输液不能预防CI-AKI的结论还为时过早。

水化是一项重要的预防措施,但应避免容量超负荷,尤其是针对心功能受损的患者。预防CI-AKI的理想给液量和给液速率仍存在争议,临床工作中应充分考虑患者左室舒张末压、中心静脉压和身体水合状态等生理特征,进行个体化治疗<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 3.3 他汀类药物的应用

他汀类药物具有抗炎和抗氧化特性。多项荟萃分析显示,与对照组相比,使用大剂量短期他汀类药物治疗后,CI-AKI总发生率较低<sup>[20-22]</sup>。但上述阳性结论研究对象均为心脏病患者,且使用了多种他汀类药物和水合方案,因此很难对他汀类药物在CI-AKI中的使用作出一般性推荐<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,CKD 3B~5期[eGFR<45 ml/(min·1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)]的患者在以往研究中的代表性不足,因此他汀类药物对此类患者的疗效尚不清楚<sup>[24-26]</sup>。因此,仍然需要进一步的证据支持他汀类药物在预防CI-AKI中的作用。

### 3.4 其他治疗

(1)乙酰半胱氨酸。有研究表明口服或静脉内给予乙酰半胱氨酸不改变预后,因此不推荐用于CI-AKI的预防性治疗(Grade 2B)<sup>[27]</sup>。(2)ACEI/ARB类。尚无足够证据支持停用ACEI/ARB类药物有益<sup>[28]</sup>,且停药有高血压的风险,因此不主张停用ACEI/ARB类药物。(3)不建议预防性血液滤过或血液透析<sup>[29]</sup>。(4)其他干预方法如远距缺血预处理、抗坏血酸、枸橼酸钠、心房钠尿肽、曲美他嗪、血管收缩抑制剂及利尿剂等,均尚无足够证据支持其效果。

## 4 结语

对比剂引起的AKI仍然是接受介入检查及治疗患者的主要合并症,与多种不良临床结果和死亡有关。最大限度地减少对对比剂的使用和重视静脉输液的水化作用是有效预防AKI的基石。尽管一些辅助药物治疗有望实现,但尚无关于这些药物预防

性治疗CI-AKI的共识性建议。CI-AKI的治疗方案仍有待大型随机对照研究进一步证实,以改善接受对比剂相关的诊疗措施患者的预后。

### 【参考文献】

- [1] Fählng M, Seeliger E, Patzak A, *et al.* Understanding and preventing contrast-induced acute kidney injury[J]. *Nat Rev Nephrol*, 2017, 13(3): 169-180. DOI: 10.1038/nrneph.2016.196.
- [2] Andò G, Cortese B, Russo F, *et al.* Acute kidney injury after radial or femoral access for invasive acute coronary syndrome management: AKI-MATRIX[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2017, 69(21): 2592-2603. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.02.070.
- [3] Chandiramani R, Cao D, Nicolas J, *et al.* Contrast-induced acute kidney injury[J]. *Cardiovasc Interv Ther*, 2020, 35(3): 209-217. DOI: 10.1007/s12928-020-00660-8.
- [4] van der Molen AJ, Reimer P, Dekkers IA, *et al.* Post-contrast acute kidney injury. Part 1: definition, clinical features, incidence, role of contrast medium and risk factors[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2018, 28(7): 2845-2855. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-017-5246-5.
- [5] van der Molen AJ, Reimer P, Dekkers IA, *et al.* Post-contrast acute kidney injury. Part 2: risk stratification, role of hydration and other prophylactic measures, patients taking metformin and chronic dialysis patients[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2018, 28(7): 2856-2869. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-017-5247-4.
- [6] Mehran R, Dangas GD, Weisbord SD. Contrast-associated acute kidney injury[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2019, 380(22): 2146-2155. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMra1805256.
- [7] Azzalini L, Spagnoli V, Ly HQ. Contrast-induced nephropathy: from pathophysiology to preventive strategies[J]. *Can J Cardiol*, 2016, 32(2): 247-255. DOI: 10.1016/j.cjca.2015.05.013.
- [8] Ma M, Wan X, Gao M, *et al.* Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blockade is associated with higher risk of contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients with diabetes[J]. *Aging (Albany NY)*, 2020, 12(7): 5858-5877. DOI: 10.18632/aging.102982.
- [9] Chalikias G, Drosos I, Tziakas DN. Contrast-induced acute kidney injury: an update[J]. *Cardiovasc Drugs Ther*, 2016, 30(2): 215-228. DOI: 10.1007/s10557-015-6635-0.
- [10] Mehran R, Aymong ED, Nikolsky E, *et al.* A simple risk score for prediction of contrast-induced nephropathy after percutaneous coronary intervention: development and initial validation[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2004, 44(7): 1393-1399. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2004.06.068.
- [11] Marenzi G, Assanelli E, Campodonico J, *et al.* Contrast volume during primary percutaneous coronary intervention and subsequent contrast-induced nephropathy and mortality[J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 2009, 150(3): 170-177. DOI: 10.7326/0003-4819-150-3-200902030-00006.

- [12] Kian K, Wyatt C, Schon D, *et al.* Safety of low-dose radiocontrast for interventional AV fistula salvage in stage 4 chronic kidney disease patients[J]. *Kidney Int*, 2006, 69(8): 1444-1449. DOI: 10.1038/sj.ki.5000276.
- [13] Eng J, Wilson RF, Subramaniam RM, *et al.* Comparative effect of contrast media type on the incidence of contrast-induced nephropathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 2016, 164(6): 417-424. DOI: 10.7326/M15-1402.
- [14] Kushner FG, Hand M, Smith SC Jr., *et al.* 2009 focused updates: ACC/AHA guidelines for the management of patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (updating the 2004 guideline and 2007 focused update) and ACC/AHA/SCAI guidelines on percutaneous coronary intervention (updating the 2005 guideline and 2007 focused update): a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2009, 54(23): 2205-2241. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2009.10.015.
- [15] Khwaja A. KDIGO clinical practice guidelines for acute kidney injury[J]. *Nephron Clin Pract*, 2012, 120(4): c179-184. DOI: 10.1159/000339789.
- [16] Solomon R, Gordon P, Manoukian SV, *et al.* Randomized trial of bicarbonate or saline study for the prevention of contrast-induced nephropathy in patients with CKD[J]. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2015, 10(9): 1519-1524. DOI: 10.2215/CJN.05370514.
- [17] Nijssen EC, Rennenberg RJ, Nelemans PJ, *et al.* Prophylactic hydration to protect renal function from intravascular iodinated contrast material in patients at high risk of contrast-induced nephropathy (AMACING): a prospective, randomised, phase 3, controlled, open-label, non-inferiority trial [J]. *Lancet*, 2017, 389(10076): 1312-1322. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30057-0.
- [18] Timal RJ, Kooiman J, Sijpkens YWJ, *et al.* Effect of no prehydration vs sodium bicarbonate prehydration prior to contrast-enhanced computed tomography in the prevention of postcontrast acute kidney injury in adults with chronic kidney disease: the Kompas randomized clinical trial[J]. *JAMA Intern Med*, 2020, 180(4): 533-541. DOI: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2019.7428.
- [19] Maioli M, Toso A, Leoncini M, *et al.* Bioimpedance-guided hydration for the prevention of contrast-induced kidney injury: The HYDRA Study[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2018, 71(25): 2880-2889. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.04.022.
- [20] Su X, Xie X, Liu L, *et al.* Comparative effectiveness of 12 treatment strategies for preventing contrast-induced acute kidney injury: a systematic review and Bayesian network meta-analysis[J]. *Am J Kidney Dis*, 2017, 69(1): 69-77. DOI: 10.1053/j.ajkd.2016.07.033.
- [21] Wang N, Qian P, Yan TD, *et al.* Peri-procedural effects of statins on the incidence of contrast-induced acute kidney injury: a systematic review and trial sequential analysis [J]. *Int J Cardiol*, 2016, 206: 143-152. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2016.01.004.
- [22] Ali-Hassan-Sayegh S, Mirhosseini SJ, Ghodrati-pour Z, *et al.* Strategies preventing contrast-induced nephropathy after coronary angiography: a comprehensive meta-analysis and systematic review of 125 randomized controlled trials[J]. *Angiology*, 2017, 68(5): 389-413. DOI: 10.1177/0003319716661445.
- [23] Vanmassenhove J, Vanholder R, Lameire N. Statins for the prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury[J]. *Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens*, 2016, 25(6): 508-517. DOI: 10.1097/MNH.0000000000000261.
- [24] Giacoppo D, Capodanno D, Capranzano P, *et al.* Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials of preprocedural statin administration for reducing contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients undergoing coronary catheterization[J]. *Am J Cardiol*, 2014, 114(4): 541-548. DOI: 10.1016/j.amjcard.2014.05.036.
- [25] Han Y, Zhu G, Han L, *et al.* Short-term rosuvastatin therapy for prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients with diabetes and chronic kidney disease[J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2014, 63(1): 62-70. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2013.09.017.
- [26] Thompson K, Razi R, Lee MS, *et al.* Statin use prior to angiography for the prevention of contrast-induced acute kidney injury: a meta-analysis of 19 randomised trials[J]. *EuroIntervention*, 2016, 12(3): 366-374. DOI: 10.4244/EIJ15M05\_03.
- [27] Weisbord SD, Gallagher M, Jneid H, *et al.* Outcomes after angiography with sodium bicarbonate and acetylcysteine[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2018, 378(7): 603-614. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1710933.
- [28] Jo SH, Lee JM, Park J, *et al.* The impact of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blockade on contrast-induced nephropathy: a meta-analysis of 12 studies with 4,493 patients [J]. *Cardiology*, 2015, 130(1): 4-14. DOI: 10.1159/000366473.
- [29] Cruz DN, Goh CY, Marenzi G, *et al.* Renal replacement therapies for prevention of radiocontrast-induced nephropathy: a systematic review[J]. *Am J Med*, 2012, 125(1): 66-78. e63. DOI: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2011.06.029.