

·论著·

非体外循环下危重主动脉缩窄新生儿左胸后外侧切口手术的效果分析



全文二维码

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【摘要】目的 总结非体外循环下危重主动脉缩窄新生儿行左胸后外侧切口手术的手术经验,探讨其安全性和有效性。**方法** 以海南省妇女儿童医学中心2018年5月至2020年12月收治的28例危重主动脉缩窄的新生儿患者为研究对象,均行左后外侧切口非体外循环下主动脉缩窄矫治手术。日龄5~26 d,平均(14.3 ± 5.9)d;体重2.5~4.5 kg,平均(3.7 ± 0.5)kg。**结果** 28例中,16例行主动脉缩窄段切除加扩大端端吻合,12例因合并弓形发育不良,行主动脉缩窄段切除加扩大端侧吻合术。全组无一例死亡、神经系统并发症、中转体外循环下手术以及旁路转流病例。随访3~35个月,平均12.3个月。术后多普勒超声测定跨修复点压力阶差较术前显著降低($P < 0.05$),无一例早期再干预病例。术后3个月多普勒超声测定主动脉弓降部最大压力阶差<10 mmHg 15例(53.6%),10~20 mmHg 11例(39.3%),>20 mmHg 2例(7.1%)。**结论** 非体外循环下新生儿危重主动脉缩窄患者行左胸后外侧切口手术安全可行,病死率低,早期结果良好,但长期结果还需要进一步随访。

【关键词】 主动脉缩窄; 外科手术; 非体外循环; 治疗结果; 婴儿, 新生

【中图分类号】 R543.1 R726.1

Analysis of the effect of coarctation of aorta in critically neonatal under off-pump. Chen Renwei¹, Wang Haifan¹, Ailixiati · alifu¹, Su Yuntian¹, Liu Jinfen². 1. Department of Thoracocardiac Surgery, Hainan Women And Children's Medical Center, Hainan children's Hospital, Haikou, 570206, China. 2. Department of Thoracocardiac Surgery, Shanghai Institute of Pediatric Congenital Heart Disease, Shanghai, 200120, China.

[Abstract] **Objective** To introduce the indications and experiences of surgery for coarctation of the aorta in critically ill neonates with a left posterolateral thoracic incision under off-pump circulation, and to explore its safety and effectiveness. **Methods** From May 2018 to December 2020, 28 cases of neonates with critically ill aortic coarctation underwent left posterolateral incision and off-pump aortic coarctation surgery. Age 5~26 days(14.3 ± 5.9)d; weight 2.5~4.5 kg(3.7 ± 0.5)kg. **Results** The whole group of children were performed under non-cardiopulmonary bypass, and there were no cases of transferring to cardiopulmonary bypass or bypass. 16 patients underwent aortic constriction resection and enlarged end-to-end anastomosis, and 12 patients with arch dysplasia underwent aortic constriction resection and enlarged end-to-side anastomosis. There were no surgical deaths and no neurological complications in the whole group. The follow-up period was 3~35 months, with an average of 12.3 months. The postoperative Doppler ultrasound measurement of the pressure gradient across the repair point was significantly lower than that before the operation. There were no cases of early intervention and aortic-related airway problems. In 3 months postoperatively, Doppler ultrasound measured the maximum pressure difference of the descending aortic arch in 15 cases (53.6%) <10 mmHg, 11 cases (39.3%) 10~20 mmHg, and 2 cases (7.1%) >20 mmHg. **Conclusion** Aortic coarctation surgery for critically ill neonates under non-cardiopulmonary bypass left posterolateral incision is a safe method with low mortality and beneficial early outcome, but its long-term outcome needs further follow-up.

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主动脉缩窄(coarctation of the aorta, CoA)是一种复杂的血管异常,占所有先天性心脏疾病的4%~6%^[1]。CoA可单独存在,也可与其他心脏畸形并存。危重新生儿CoA在新生儿期主要表现为喂养困难、充血性心力衰竭及心源性休克等,如不及时处理可危及生命。目前,危重新生儿CoA的最佳手术路径仍然存在争议,特别是对于主动脉弓发育不全的患者。从文献报道来看,有心脏中心提倡采用非体外循环(cardiopulmonary bypass, CPB)下左胸廓切口进行手术治疗,而另一些心脏中心则更倾向于采用CPB下胸骨正中切口行手术治疗^[2,3]。左胸廓切口手术因非体外循环、损伤小、并发症少、恢复快、效果确切而被广泛采用,而未完全解决的主动脉梗阻是导致CoA患者晚期高血压的危险因素^[4]。本研究旨在回顾性分析危重CoA新生儿在非CPB下行左胸后外侧切口手术的治疗效果。

材料与方法

一、临床资料

收集海南省妇女儿童医学中心2018年5月至2020年12月收治的危重新生儿CoA患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:①单纯性CoA;②CoA合并5 mm以内房间隔缺损、卵圆孔未闭或动脉导管未闭;③CoA合并弓发育不良仅局限于远弓或峡部;④行非CPB下左胸后外侧切口手术治疗。排除标准:CoA合并需要一期处理的房间隔缺损、升主动脉发育不良、肺动脉瓣狭窄、右室双出口等复杂心内结构畸形。最终本研共纳入28例CoA患者,其中男17例,女11例;年龄5~26 d,平均(14.3±5.9)d;体重2.5~4.5 kg,平均(3.7±0.5)kg。CoA合并房间隔缺损8例,合并动脉导管未闭12例,合并房间隔缺损+动脉导管未闭6例,合并弓形发育不良12例,产前诊断为弓缩窄5例;术前输注前列腺素E1 23例;合并肺炎15例;合并充血性心力衰竭且在呼吸机及正性肌力药物支持下行急诊手术8例。术前经胸多普勒超声测定跨狭窄段压差为41~98 mmHg,平均(56.4±14)mmHg。

主动脉弓发育不良的判定标准:①主动脉近弓直径小于升主动脉直径的60%、远弓小于50%、峡部小于升主动脉直径的40%^[5,6];②横弓直径(mm)<

体重数(kg)+1或横弓Z值小于-2^[7-10]。

二、手术方法

所有患者在全身麻醉、气管插管下手术,留置右上肢及任一下肢动脉内测压管及颈内静脉置管。取右侧卧位,术前测量上下肢压差,取左后外侧切口,经第3肋间或第4肋间进胸,于降主动脉表面剪开纵膈胸膜并悬吊,暴露并游离动脉导管,双重结扎并离断动脉导管或单线结扎,予6-0 prolene线缝扎加固,注意避免损伤喉返神经及迷走神经。游离降主动脉近远端、无名动脉、左颈总动脉与左锁骨下动脉,充分暴露主动脉弓,分别阻断主动脉弓及降主动脉远端,近端于主动脉横弓下方切开,远端于降主动脉行侧切口,剪除狭窄段及导管组织(图1),游离第1肋间至第3肋间动脉近降主动脉段。必要时可结扎离断部分肋间动脉(本组无离断肋间动脉病例),以减小吻合口张力。予7-0 prolene线连续缝合扩大端端吻合,对于弓发育不良者首先充分游离降主动脉,用血管钳弧行阻断左锁骨下动脉、左颈总动脉起始部及部分主动脉弓,采用远心端血管钳阻断超出缩窄段的降主动脉处,避免阻断头臂干及全部的左颈总动脉,继而影响脑部血供。行改良扩大端侧吻合降主动脉与主动脉弓下缘切口(图2),分别开放主动脉远近端,排气打结。探查吻合口震颤情况,手术结束时观察上下肢血压变化。术中尽量缩短主动脉阻断时间,以减少脊髓缺血性损害,减少神经系统并发症。本组病例均未处理合并的心内结构畸形。

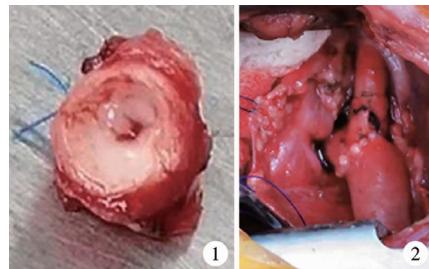


图1 危重新生儿CoA的狭窄段及导管组织 图2 重建危重新生儿CoA的主动脉弓

Fig. 1 Resection of stenotic segment and ductal tissue in neonates with severe CoA **Fig. 2** Aortic arch reconstruction in critically ill neonates with CoA

三、随访方法

分别于术后1个月、3个月、6个月、12个月进行门诊随访,测量上下肢血压并行心脏超声检查,

测定跨主动脉吻合口压力差,必要时行计算机断层摄影动脉造影术(computed tomography angiography, CTA)检查,如吻合口两端压力差及上下肢收缩压差>20 mmHg,或虽然压差≤20 mmHg,但影像学显示存在明确解剖狭窄证据,已存在收缩期高血压(大于同年龄与身高人群血压的第95百分位水平),考虑有手术再干预指征,再干预时选择心导管介入球囊扩张成形术,效果欠佳时行外科手术治疗^[11,12]。

四、统计学方法

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据的整理与分析,主动脉弓降部压差等计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,上述资料手术前后的比较采用配对t检验, $P < 0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

所有患者在非CPB下进行手术,无一例中转CPB病例和旁路转流病例。行主动脉缩窄扩大段切除术联合扩大端端吻合术16例,合并弓形发育不良行主动脉缩窄段切除术加端侧吻合术12例。全

组无一例手术死亡病例,主动脉阻断时间18~28 min,平均(23.4 ± 2.9)min,术后上下肢有创动脉收缩压差均<10 mmHg,12例术后下肢血压稍高于上肢,术后机械通气时间2~4.5 d,平均(2.9 ± 0.7)d。术后发生气胸2例,乳糜胸1例,1例术后早期撤机后出现发声障碍,完善纤维喉镜检查无异常,随访3周后恢复正常。

随访3~35个月,平均随访12.3个月。随访期内无一例神经系统并发症及再次手术干预的病例。术后多普勒超声测定跨修复点压力阶差较术前显著降低($t = 19.9, P < 0.05$),无一例早期再次干预病例。术后3个月多普勒超声测定主动脉弓降部最大压力阶差<10 mmHg 15例(53.6%),10~20 mmHg 11例(39.3%),>20 mmHg 2例(7.1%)。主动脉弓降部最大压力阶差>20 mmHg 2例,上下肢无创血压差异<10 mmHg,下肢动脉搏动好,患者无临床症状,生长发育正常,继续定期门诊随访。28例CoA患者术后3个月复查超声测定主动脉弓降部压差较术前明显降低($t = 22.7, P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 28例CoA患者术前、术后及术后3个月行超声测定主动脉弓降部压差比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of aortic arch descending pressure measured by ultrasound in 28 children before operation, after operation and 3 months after operation($\bar{x} \pm s$)

参数	术前	术后	术后3个月	术前 vs. 术后		术前 vs. 术后3个月	
				t值	P值	t值	P值
主动脉弓降部压差	56.4 ± 14	13.3 ± 4.5	10.9 ± 5.7	19.9	<0.05	22.7	<0.05

讨 论

CoA是具有许多解剖变异的复杂先天性心血管畸形,经治疗后复发率和病死率仍较高,仅切除主动脉狭窄段往往不能治愈。在新生儿早期,CoA易导致反复呼吸道感染、心力衰竭等,应常规进行上下肢血压测量,检查下肢动脉搏动情况,对怀疑存在CoA的患者,应常规行心脏超声及CTA检查以明确诊断^[13]。

一、CoA的手术入路及方法选择

CoA患者手术入路的选择需要考虑狭窄的位置和严重程度、是否伴随主动脉弓发育不良和其他心内畸形。对于单纯性CoA以及CoA合并无需一期处理的心内畸形,如小房间隔缺损、卵圆孔未闭、小肌部室间隔缺损以及弓发育不良局限于远弓或峡部者,适合行左后外侧开胸非体外循环下CoA矫治术。Gropler等^[14]研究表明,近端弓Z值<-4.1或

远端弓Z值<-2.8的情况下需要行前正中切口修补。本研究认为,经胸骨正中切口CoA矫治术适用于主动脉弓近端或横弓严重发育不良,当合并心内畸形时需要一期手术治疗。与正中胸骨切口相比,左侧开胸无需运用体外循环、深低温以及心跳停搏,降低了新生儿神经系统损伤的风险,且能缩短住院时间、减轻经济负担。

二、左侧开胸非体外循环下CoA手术并发症

CoA矫治术常见的术后并发症包括吻合口出血、气胸、乳糜胸、术后低心排量以及神经系统损伤等,其中吻合口出血往往与吻合口张力过大、本身组织脆弱以及凝血功能差有关,因此良好的吻合技术、术中充分止血、血制品的应用对预防出血具有重要意义。气胸大多与术中肺复张不足、放置引流管不当、拔胸引管时未结扎引流管口、呼吸机使用不当以及肺本身疾病有关,术中应充分使肺部膨胀排气、引流管固定牢固,并适当负压引流。拔管时应注意结扎胸引管并以凡士林纱布覆盖,个性化设

定呼吸机参数可有效防止气胸的发生。本研究2例发生气胸的患者中,1例为术后监护过程中左胸腔引流管与水封瓶连接处脱落,另1例为拔管时未充分结扎引流管口。术中游离主动脉弓和动脉韧带时动作粗糙容易引起左喉返神经损伤,导致因声带麻痹和胸导管损伤造成的术后乳糜胸。本研究中1例乳糜胸患者出现早期发声障碍,经2天禁食及静脉营养支持,乳糜液减少后以中链脂肪酸奶粉开奶,乳糜液无增加,5天后逐渐过渡为普通奶粉喂养。1例术后早期发声障碍,表现为哭时无声,呼吸平顺、无呛咳,予以完善纤维喉镜检查,提示双侧声带运动正常、对称,稍水肿,无环杓关节脱位,不考虑喉返神经损伤引起的声带麻痹,予以激素制剂雾化后逐渐好转。

三、左侧开胸非体外循环CoA手术随访

本研究对患者的主动脉弓、左颈总动脉、左锁骨下动脉进行了广泛游离,对狭窄部所有导管组织仔细剪除,充分消除左锁骨下动脉附近的峡部狭窄,进行主动脉弓近端扩大端端或端侧吻合术,纠正了主动脉弓发育不良的情况,术中主动脉阻断时间短,并发症少,病死率低。Gropler等^[14]对186例左侧开胸行CoA矫治术患者平均随访5.4年,发现只有4例(2%)需要再次干预(2例接受球囊扩张成形术,2例接受再次外科手术),无一例早期死亡或再手术,与本研究结果相似。胡栋^[15]对25例行CoA矫治术后的婴幼儿患者进行3个月至3年的随访,发现仅2例出现主动脉轻度狭窄,未进行处理,其余患者无并发症发生,表明CoA矫治术后同样具有良好的近中期疗效。不仅仅是新生儿CoA,对于较大年龄儿童来说,左后外侧开胸非体外循环下CoA矫治术同样能取得良好效果。章坚^[16]对69例年龄2d至14岁的儿童行左后外侧开胸非体外循环下CoA矫治术后,进行2~118个月的随访,发现术后再干预率为3.4%,无一例死亡病例,该研究结果显示对无需处理的其他复杂心内畸形患者而言,左后外侧开胸非体外循环下CoA矫治术安全且疗效理想。对于远期随访,Farag等^[17]对左侧开胸的CoA术后患者进行长达14年的随访,显示术后早期及晚期均有发生再狭窄的可能性,提示了术后长期随访的必要性。

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