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· 综述与讲座 ·

慢性血栓栓塞性肺高血压的诊治进展

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【摘要】 慢性血栓栓塞性肺高血压 (CTEPH) 是各种原因导致肺动脉内血栓形成或栓塞并不完全溶解, 机化致使肺动脉慢性阻塞, 肺血管发生重构, 导致肺血管阻力持续升高并肺动脉压力增高的一类疾病。CTEPH 是一种进展性疾病, 病理生理机制复杂, 患者晚期出现右心衰竭, 死亡率高。由于患者临床表现 (气短、胸闷、水肿、咯血) 缺乏特异性, 诊断难度较大。CT 肺动脉造影、肺血流灌注显像、肺动脉造影等是 CTEPH 重要的检查手段。CTEPH 是一类可以达到接近“治愈”的肺高血压 (PH), 肺动脉内膜切除术 (PEA) 及肺动脉球囊成形术 (BPA) 均可以较好地改善患者血流动力学指标, 提高其生活质量及生存率。所以, CTEPH 的早期诊断与规范化治疗至关重要, 本文将对 CTEPH 的诊疗进展进行综述。

【关键词】 慢性血栓栓塞性肺高血压; 诊断; 辅助检查; 治疗

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慢性血栓栓塞性肺高血压 (CTEPH) 属于肺高血压第四类。CTEPH 发病机制复杂, 容易漏诊, 临床预后差。随着肺动脉内膜剥脱术和球囊扩张术的兴起和成熟, CTEPH 患者的远期预后得到明显改善。近年来, 新型治疗药物和更多临床证据的出现也成为 CTEPH 综合治疗的重要补充。本文对 CTEPH 流行病学、病理生理、危险因素、诊断与鉴别诊断、治疗和预后方面的研究进展进行介绍。

一、流行病学

普通人群中 CTEPH 的真实发病率和患病率尚不清楚^[1]。有文献报道, 每 10 万人口中, 美国和欧洲

CTEPH 的粗年发病率约为 3~5 例, 日本为 1.9 例^[2], 我国尚未见 CTEPH 患病率的报道。继发于急性肺栓塞 (APE) 的 CTEPH 与血栓不完全溶解有关, 发生率较低, 有 Meta 分析总结了 APE 患者中 CTEPH 的发生率为 0.56%^[3]。

二、病理生理

CTEPH 的发病机制非常复杂, 目前尚未完全阐明。其主要机制是机化的血栓阻塞肺动脉主干或分支, 肺血管灌注容积减少, 阻塞部位的肺血管内皮功能受损, 进而更容易导致原位血栓形成。由于部分肺动脉阻塞, 因而无血栓阻塞的正常肺动脉接受了过多的血流灌注, 容量负荷过高, 血流剪切力也会损伤正常肺动脉内皮, 造成无血栓阻塞部位的肺小动脉重构, 最终导致肺血管阻力进行性升高, 加重右心负荷, 引起右心功能不全^[4-5]。

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有学者尝试在动物中模拟肺血管系统中的血栓形成和溶解,但由于肺血管系统快速溶解血栓的特性,目前尚无一种动物模型能够完全形成 CTEPH^[5-7]。部分研究显示 CTEPH 的血栓性病变很可能是由小的肌动脉内原位血栓引起,而不是由肺栓塞引起,因此肺动脉内皮功能受损和原位血栓形成可能在 CTEPH 的发生、发展中起重要作用^[6,9],内皮功能受损与血栓形成之间的因果关系尚无充分证据证明。

三、危险因素

CTEPH 存在许多危险因素,如反复或无任何诱因的肺栓塞、伴大面积灌注缺损的肺栓塞、诊断肺栓塞时的年龄较小或偏大。肺栓塞初期的肺动脉收缩压 > 50 mmHg、急性肺栓塞后 6 个月超声心动图显示持续性肺动脉高压均提示 CTEPH 可能^[10-11]。另外,外科脑室分流术、起搏器植入术后、脾切除术后、慢性炎症性疾病、甲状腺替代疗法、恶性肿瘤等慢性疾病也是 CTEPH 的重要诱因^[12]。有研究结果显示,CTEPH 患者可出现狼疮抗凝物或抗磷脂抗体、Ⅷ因子水平升高、纤维蛋白原功能异常^[13]。遗传性因素如非 O 血型、人类白细胞抗原(HLA)多态性、内源性纤溶异常^[14]、包括内皮素-1 在内的神经体液因子作为有效的血管收缩剂在 CTEPH 的发生发展中也起着重要作用^[15]。

四、诊断

1. 临床表现

疾病早期 CTEPH 患者常表现为进行性呼吸困难、运动耐力下降等非特异性症状,随着疾病进展,患者活动能力严重下降(WHO 功能分级Ⅲ或Ⅳ级),并出现右心室肥大或右心衰竭的症状和体征,如颈静脉怒张、病理性第二心音(S₂)分裂、第三心音(S₃)、晕厥、外周水肿等^[16-17]。CTEPH 患者由于缺乏特异性症状和体征,所以误诊、延迟诊断较为常见^[18]。欧洲 CTEPH 登记处的数据显示,从出现临床症状到诊断 CTEPH 所需时间超过 1 年(平均 14.1 个月)^[19]。因此,CTEPH 需要专业的肺血管医生进行全面评估,及时发现和治疗。

2. 辅助检查

(1)心电图:急性 PE 的心电图表现有窦性心动过速、S₁Q_{III}T_{III}、V₁ ~ V₄导联 T 波改变等征象^[20]。一项关于 CTEPH 患者心电图表现的研究显示,V₁ ~ V₅导联 T 波倒置占比为 45.4%,心电图右偏占比为 36.3%,Ⅱ、Ⅲ、aVF 导联 T 波倒置占比为 34.1%,其他右心室负荷过重的心电图征象如肺型 P 波、aVR 导联 R 波 > S 或 Q 波、右束支传导阻滞、V₁ ~ V₄导联 R 波 > S 波、S₁Q_{III}、S₁S_{II}S_{III}、顺钟向转位、V₅ ~ V₆导联 S 波 > R 波

也占一定比例;V₁ ~ V₅导联 T 波倒置、心电图右偏、肺型 P 波对诊断 CTEPH 的特异性较高^[21],这些心电图表现(图 1)均有助于临床医生对 CTEPH 患者及早发现与诊断。

(2)胸部 X 线检查:CTEPH 患者胸部 X 线透视、胸部 X 线平片或胸部 CT 检查结果均可能出现心脏扩大、肺动脉增宽、胸膜增厚或肺野无血管区域、肺梗死^[22],所以胸部 X 线检查作为 CTEPH 的初筛检查方法也具有一定价值。

(3)心脏超声检查:心脏超声检查作为无创估测肺动脉压力及评估心脏结构的检查手段,在 CTEPH 患者诊断、治疗及术后疗效评估中不可或缺。指南指出估测肺动脉收缩压 > 36 mmHg 或三尖瓣反流速度(TR) > 2.8 m/s 提示肺高血压可能,其他支持肺高血压的征象,包括右心室/左心室基部内径比值 > 1.0、室间隔变平或左移、肺动脉直径 > 25 mm、下腔静脉内径 > 21 mm 及吸气时塌陷率 < 50%、收缩末期右心房面积 > 18 cm² 均可很好地评估 CTEPH 患者病情严重程度^[23]。心脏超声检查对右心功能的评估对于临床医生指导进一步治疗至关重要。

(4)CT 肺动脉造影(CTPA):对于 CTEPH 的诊断,CTPA 主要用于评估近端肺血管病变,包括主肺动脉及叶、段肺动脉的病变。肺动脉完全闭塞或网格样阻塞表现为肺动脉期肺动脉的充盈缺损,肺窗上表现为马赛克灌注。此外,CTPA 可以鉴别与 CTEPH 易混淆的疾病,如肺动脉肉瘤、肺血管炎、纤维纵隔炎(FM)等^[4]。CTPA 肺血管重建可以准确定位血管病变程度、数量及位置,在 CTEPH 患者术前明确手术方案、术后疗效评估中发挥重要作用(图 2、3)。

然而由于注射碘造影剂后肺动脉期成像质量的不同,CTPA 对 CTEPH 诊断价值也存在差异,且远端肺动脉或亚段肺动脉造影剂显影效果欠佳,通常漏诊外周肺血管病变。张春等^[24]的研究结果显示,CTPA 诊断 CTEPH 的敏感度和特异度分别为 78.7%、93.1%。国内外多项研究也显示 CTPA 诊断狭窄性肺血管疾病的特异度高、敏感度低^[25-26]。可见 CTPA 对于 CTEPH 的诊断存在不足。

(5)肺通气/灌注(V/Q)扫描:V/Q 扫描是排除肺血管阻塞性疾病的首选筛查方法。Tunariu 等^[27]研究结果显示,V/Q 肺显像诊断 CTEPH 的敏感度为 96.0% ~ 97.4%,特异度为 90% ~ 95%,其阴性预测值接近 100%。多项研究也表明,V/Q 肺扫描相较于 CTPA 提高了检测狭窄性肺血管疾病的敏感度,具有良好的诊断效果,肺血流灌注正常可排除 CTEPH,指南也推荐肺血流灌注扫描是筛查 CTEPH 的首选初始

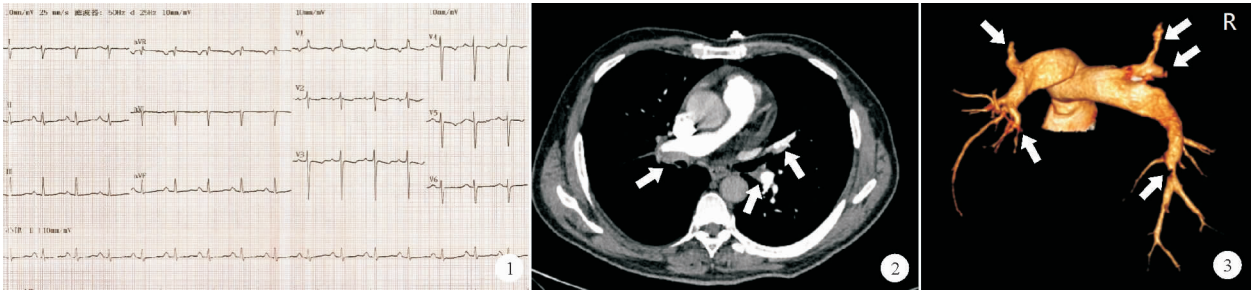


图1 1例CTEPH患者心电图检查结果:心电图轴右偏、不完全性右束支传导阻滞、顺钟向转位、V₁~V₅导联T波倒置、V₅~V₆导联S波>R波
图2 1例CTEPH患者CTPA肺动脉期图像:箭头示右下肺动脉基底干、左肺上叶前段、左肺下叶背段肺动脉血栓,表现为充盈缺损
图3 1例CTEPH患者CTPA血管重建图像:箭头示狭窄阻塞的肺动脉

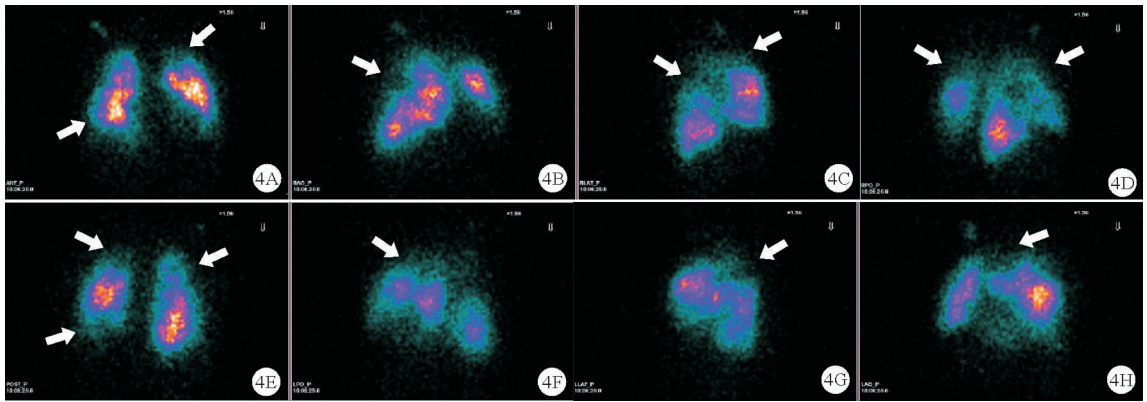


图4 1例CTEPH患者的肺血流灌注显像图:可见双肺轮廓欠完整,右肺上叶尖段、后段、下叶基底段,左肺上叶尖后段、下叶基底段不同程度的血流灌注缺损(如箭头所示;A:前位;B:右前位;C:右侧位;D:右后位;E:后位;F:左后斜位;G:左侧位;H:左前斜位)

检查方法(图4)。SPECT/CT显像集功能成像与解剖成像于一体,增加了肺部及纵隔解剖的可视性,对于CTEPH的辅助鉴别诊断具有更重要的作用^[25]。

(6)核磁共振(MRI):与其他影像学检查相比,MRI的独特优势在于可以评估肺循环阻塞导致的右心功能变化,这对患者的监测和治疗有重要意义^[28]。MRI无辐射性,特别对年轻女性及可能有碘造影剂禁忌证的患者有利,但价格较贵。与CTPA相比,空间分辨率低、检查时间和屏气时间较长是肺MRI的主要缺点。

(7)肺动脉造影:肺动脉造影可评估慢性血栓的位置和程度,反映病变肺动脉形态,是确诊CTEPH的金标准。根据肺动脉球囊扩张手术,Kawakami等^[29]建立了CTEPH病变的肺动脉造影分型,即环形病变、网状病变、次全闭塞、完全闭塞、扭曲病变。临床医生需要根据病变类型选择合适的球囊,所以明确病变分型对于CTEPH的介入手术治疗至关重要。

3. 诊断标准

CTEPH的诊断必须满足以下3个条件:(1)充分抗凝治疗至少3个月;(2)毛细血管前肺动脉高压[右心导管测得的平均肺动脉压力(mPAP)≥25 mmHg,肺血管阻力(PVR)>3 Wood单元(WU);肺动脉楔压(PAWP)≤15 mmHg];(3)肺通气/灌注扫描结果提示

不匹配的灌注缺损或CT肺血管造影、肺动脉造影、MRI检查提示慢性血栓性疾病征象^[4]。

五、治疗

1. 药物治疗

(1)一般治疗:所有患者应终生口服抗凝药物^[30]。右心衰竭失代偿期CTEPH患者常合并胸腔积液、腹腔积液、外周水肿,可以使用利尿剂减轻水钠潴留;出现呼吸衰竭的患者进行氧疗可以改善气短症状^[24]。

(2)靶向药物治疗:国外的一项研究显示,高达37%的CTEPH患者在肺动脉内膜切除术(PEA)治疗前使用波生坦和西地那非^[31]。在一些肺血管阻力很高的患者中,有学者建议在行PEA前使用靶向药物对患者进行治疗以降低术前PVR,这对于减少术中血管损伤、术后并发症均有一定作用。BENEFIT研究中,波生坦治疗组患者主要终点改善(PVR下降24.1%),总肺阻力和心指数也得到改善^[32]。CHEST-1研究中,使用了16周利奥西呱的治疗组患者6分钟步行距离(6MWD)显示出55米的改善,各项次要终点也取得有统计学意义的显著改善,包括PVR、氨基末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、WHO功能分级,研究中还观察到临床恶化时间的延长及Borg呼吸困难评分、生活质量

的提升^[33]。肺动脉高压靶向药物虽然改善了 CTEPH 患者的运动能力、症状和肺血流动力,但消化不良、头痛、低血压是其主要不良反应^[33-34]。目前对于 CTEPH 患者使用肺动脉高压靶向药物(马昔腾坦、利奥西呱、司来帕格等)治疗的大型、多中心临床研究也正在进行,这将为临床医生用药提供更多指导。

2. 手术治疗

(1)PEA:PEA 是 CTEPH 首选的治疗方法^[11],但对术者及团队技术要求高。一项研究表明,在 PEA 后 3 个月,31% 的患者有残余肺高血压^[40]。PEA 术后的并发症包括肺不张、胸腔积液、心包积液、膈肌功能障碍、心律失常等。再灌注肺水肿是 PEA 后主要并发症之一,据报道其发生率为 22% 左右,早期文献报道更高^[35-37]。另外,术后发生肺炎或肺不张也较常见^[38,41]。因此,对于 PEA 患者的围术期管理十分重要。

(2)肺动脉球囊扩张成形术(BPA):BPA 在 20 年前最初是作为不可手术 CTEPH 患者的替代治疗方式,但并发症发生率较高^[42-43]。改良的 BPA 技术提高了手术安全性,使得这一技术在全球进一步推广。改良 BPA 技术通过血管内超声和压力导丝精确评估血管内病变,有助于对靶向病变进行选择手术,优化治疗方案,提高了 BPA 的安全性和有效性^[44],远端肺段的网状病变适合进行 BPA^[23,45]。多项研究表明 BPA 可以显著改善血流动力学指标、肺灌注、运动耐力、WHO 功能分级及 6WMD^[46-47]。生活质量的提升和症状的缓解与肺动脉压力降低的程度不成比例^[48]。BPA 的手术并发症包括肺损伤(17.8%)、咯血(14.0%)、肺动脉穿孔(2.9%)。既往研究结果显示,行传统 BPA 患者再灌注肺水肿的发生率为 61%,行改良 BPA 患者再灌注肺水肿的发生率为 25% 左右^[36,49-51]。可见,避免 BPA 期间的肺动脉过度扩张是必要的,BPA 后也需对患者严密观察^[41]。

六、预后

接受 PEA 治疗的 CTEPH 患者 5 年和 10 年生存率分别为 75%~90% 和 75% 左右^[40,52-54]。日本 7 个中心共 308 例接受 BPA 的 CTEPH 患者 1 年及 3 年生存率分别为 96.8%、94.5%^[55]。65~75 岁的 CTEPH 患者也可以从 BPA 中获益,其疗效和安全性与年轻患者相似^[56]。BPA 对年龄≥75 岁不符合肺动脉内膜切除术条件的 CTEPH 患者也具有较好的安全性和有效性^[44]。可见 BPA 是一种行之有效、安全可靠的治疗方式,可以极大改善 CTEPH 患者的生存率及预后。

七、总结

目前对于 CTEPH 的病因、发病机制、靶向药物治

疗、预后等方面仍需进一步研究。CTEPH 的诊断及评估需要多种影像学检查方法共同评估,PEA 是 CTEPH 的首选治疗方法,但对于外科医生的技术要求高。BPA 对于部分存在外周肺动脉的病变、年龄大的患者具有重要意义,积极预防术后肺水肿、咯血、肺损伤等至关重要。

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