

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.36.015

· 临床研究 ·

经桡动脉和经股动脉途径 PCI 治疗冠状动脉慢性闭塞性病变的可行性和安全性比较 *

张俊霞 王志梅 许田叶 飞 田乃亮 张俊杰 陈绍良 葛震[△]

(南京医科大学附属南京医院(南京市第一医院)心内科,南京市心血管病医院 江苏南京 210006)

摘要 目的:比较经股动脉和经桡动脉途径介入治疗冠状动脉慢性闭塞性病变的可行性和安全性。**方法:**选择 2011 年 1 月至 2012 年 8 月南京市第一医院收治的 325 例因为冠状动脉慢性闭塞性病变行经皮冠状动脉介入治疗的患者为研究对象,根据手术途径分为经桡动脉治疗(n=211)和经股动脉(n=114)组,回顾性分析和比较患者的基线特征、病变特征、手术经过和手术相关并发症。**结果:**经桡动脉和经股动脉组手术成功率分别为 79.62% 和 80.70%(P>0.05)。两组患者的性别、年龄、危险因素(高血压、糖尿病及高脂血症)以往 PCI 及 CABG 手术史及冠心病临床表现比较均无统计学差别(均 P>0.05);两组患者的慢性闭塞性病变病变数量、术中主动脉内球囊反搏(intra-aortic balloon pump, IABP)使用率、术后 TIMI 血流、手术时间、冠状动脉穿孔并发症的发生率比较无统计学差别(均 P>0.05),但经股动脉手术组较经桡动脉组术中血管内超声(intravascular ultrasound, IVUS)的使用率更高(57.01% vs 45.02%, P=0.039)。**结论:**经桡动脉 PCI 治疗冠状动脉慢性闭塞性病变更安全、有效,其 IVUS 的使用率低于经股动脉 PCI 治疗,但对于复杂慢性闭塞性病变术者可能更倾向于采用经股动脉途径。

关键词:经皮冠状动脉介入治疗;慢性闭塞性病变;经桡动脉途径;经股动脉途径

中图分类号:R541.4 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)36-7060-04

Comparison of the Feasibility and Safety of Transradial Versus Transfemoral Approach for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention of Chronic Total Occlusion Lesions*

ZHANG Jun-xia, WANG Zhi-mei, XU Tian, YE Fei, TIAN Nai-liang, ZHANG Jun-jie, CHEN Shao-liang, GE Zhen[△]

(Department of Cardiology, Nanjing First Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210006, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: The aim of the study was to compare the feasibility and safety of the transradial versus the transfemoral approaches during the percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of chronic total occlusion lesion (CTO). **Methods:** From January 2011 to August 2012, 325 patients required PCI because of CTO in Nanjing First Hospital were enrolled in this study and were divided into transradial (n=211) and transfemoral groups (n=114) respectively according to the access site. The baseline characteristics, angiographic results, interventional procedures as well as procedural complications were retrospectively analyzed and compared between the two groups. **Results:** Successful catheterization was achieved in 79.62% of patients in the transradial and 80.70% patients of in the transfemoral group. There was no significant difference in the gender, age, risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia), previous PCI or CABG between the two groups. Also, no significant difference was found in the CTO number, the usage rate of IABP (intra-aortic balloon pump), postprocedural TIMI flow, procedural duration and the complication of coronary perforation. IVUS (intravascular ultrasound) was used more in the transfemoral than in the transradial group (57.01% v.s. 45.02%, P=0.039). **Conclusion:** Transradial PCI of CTO was safe and feasible with similar results to those of the transfemoral approach, but the usage rate of IVUS was lower than that of the transfemoral access. It was preferred to select transfemoral approach for complicated CTO.

Key words: Percutaneous coronary intervention; Chronic total occlusion lesion; Transradial approach; Transfemoral approach

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R541.4 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)36-7060-04

前言

冠状动脉造影提示大约 1/3 显著冠状动脉狭窄病变类型

为慢性闭塞性病变(chronic total occlusion lesion, CTO)。即使在选择患者的条件下,经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)开通 CTO 病变的技术困难仍然存在,手术成功率大约为 50-70%。PCI 开通

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81270191);江苏省临床医学科技专项(BL2013001)

作者简介:张俊霞(1977-),女,博士,主治医师,研究方向:介入心脏病学,电话:025-52271350,E-mail:15850770739@126.com

△ 通讯作者:葛震,E-mail:gezhen666@163.com

(收稿日期:2014-07-02 接受日期:2014-07-26)

CTO 病变血管能够减轻患者症状,改善心功能,提高远期生存^[1-3]。多数心导管室首选股动脉作为的穿刺位点。随着器械和技术进步,在高手术量的心导管室 CTO 手术成功率有所提高^[4-8]。由于经桡动脉路径(transradial approach, TRA)能够减少穿刺部位血管并发症、方便患者下床活动和早期出院,TRA 开通 CTO 病变逐渐在临床中被采用^[9,10]。然而,TRA 途径 PCI 治疗 CTO 的有效性和安全性临床数据有限,国内少有报道。因此,本文回顾南京市第一医院 PCI 治疗 CTO 的临床资料和手术经过,旨在比较 TRA 和经股动脉路径(transfemoral approach, TFA)治疗冠状动脉慢性闭塞性病变的安全性和有效性。

1 方法

1.1 患者的入选和排除标准

连续入选 2011 年 01 月至 2012 年 08 月南京市第一医院所有因冠状动脉 CTO 病变行 PCI 治疗的患者,根据手术途径分为 TRA 和 TFA 组。排除标准为患者拒绝 PCI 治疗、抗血小板药物及抗凝药物禁忌。

1.2 药物及 CTO 病变 PCI 治疗

患者根据冠心病二级预防原则用药,术前服用负荷剂量的氯吡格雷 300 mg 及阿司匹林 300 mg,术后氯吡格雷 75 mg 和阿司匹林 100 mg 每日一次维持。TRA 及 TFA 组患者术中均给予肝素 100-120 U/kg,维持 ACT 大于 350 ms。手术者根据患者

病情决定是否使用主动脉内球囊反搏 (intra-aortic balloon pump, IABP)。手术者根据病变决定是否使用血管内超声(intravascular ultrasound, IVUS)。所有患者术中均植入药物洗脱支架。

1.3 CTO 及最终手术过程成功定义

CTO 定义为 TIMI 血流 0-1 级,闭塞时间 >3 月的冠状动脉病变。技术成功定义为导丝和球囊通过闭塞血管段,成功开通血管并植入支架,最终 TIMI 血流 2-3 级,残余狭窄 <30%。

1.4 数据提取和影像分析

CTO 手术患者基线特征由冠心病随访组两名独立的研究助理提取,手术过程由两名介入手术医生进行分析。

1.5 统计学分析

所有统计使用 Stata 10.0 统计软件,连续性变量以均数±标准差表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,分类变量以百分比表示,组间比较采用卡方检验,以 P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的基线特征比较

TRI 组有 211 例患者,其中男性 161 例;TFI 组 114 例,男性 95 例。两组患者的年龄、危险因素(高血压、糖尿病及高脂血症)、以往 PCI 及 CABG 手术史及冠心病第一诊断比较均无显著差别(P>0.05),详见表 1。

表 1 两组患者的基线特征比较
Table1 Comparison of the baseline clinical characteristics between two groups

变量 Variables	TRA 组 TRA group	TFA 组 TFA group	P 值 P value
例数(Case)	211	114	
性别(男性)Gender(Male)	161	95	0.139
年龄(岁)Age (yrs)	66.79± 11.05	67.57± 10.64	0.537
高血压 (Hypertension)	146	86	0.235
糖尿病 (Diabetes)	64	26	0.148
高脂血症(Hyperlipidemia)	56	24	0.273
以往 PCI 史(Prior PCI)	55	34	0.468
以往 CABG 史(Prior CABG)	6	6	0.27
不稳定型心绞痛(Unstable Angina)	164	82	0.245
稳定型心绞痛(Stable Angina)	13	9	0.553
陈旧性心肌梗死(OMI)	59	28	0.509
急性心肌梗死(AMI)	33	19	0.81

2.2 两组患者的病变特征及手术结果比较

TRA 和 TFA 组的手术成功率相似,分别为 79.62% 和 80.70%。两组间 CTO 病变数量、术中 IABP 使用率、手术时间比较均无差别(P>0.05),但 TFA 组 IVUS 的使用率更高(,术后即刻的 TIMI 血流无差别。TRA 组术中有 7 例发生冠脉穿孔,3 例出现心脏压塞并行心包穿刺术,TFA 组有 5 例发生冠脉穿孔,无患者出现心脏压塞,详见表 2。

3 讨论

自 1989 年 Campeau 首次报道 TRA 途径冠状动脉造影后^[11],Kiemeneij 和 Laarman 对 TRA 进行了改良,使得该技术能够运用于 PTCA 和支架植入术^[12]。目前,TRA 途径已逐渐受到冠状动脉介入领域的广泛认可,先后有一些随机研究比较了 TRA 和 TFA 不同途径冠脉造影和介入治疗的安全性和有效性。Agostoni 等荟萃比较了约 3000 例 TRA 和 TFA 途径冠脉造影和介入治疗的患者,结果提示 TRA 是安全有效的^[13]。而且,TRA 可显著减少穿刺部位的并发症 (TRA 组:5/1472 vs. TFA

表 2 两组患者的病变特征及手术结果比较

Table 2 Comparison of the lesion characteristics, PCI procedures and complications between two groups

变量 Variables	TRA 组 TRA group	TFA 组 TFA group	P 值 P value
例数(Case)	211	114	
CTO 数量(CTO number)			0.299
1	170	84	
2	35	27	
3	6	3	
IABP(%)	5.69	9.65	0.184
IVUS(%)	45.02	57.01	0.039
即刻 TIMI 血流(Immediate TIMI flow)			0.544
Grade 0-1	42	22	
Grade 2	6	6	
Grade 3	163	86	
手术时间(分)(Procedural time(min))	85.74± 56.41	97.10± 59.28	0.090
冠脉穿孔(Coronary perforation)	7	5	0.626
心脏压塞(Cardiac tamponade)	3	0	0.201
心包穿刺术(Pericardiocentesis)	3	0	0.201
介入成功率(Interventional Success rate%)	79.62	80.70	0.816
血肿(Hematoma)	0	2	0.054
穿刺部位出血(Access site bleeding)	0	1	0.173

组:39/1373,P<0.001)。在急性心肌梗死患者的直接PCI中,由于术中使用强有力的抗凝、抗血小板聚集药物,患者潜在出血风险增加,TRA途径较TFA途径具有穿刺部位血管并发症少和出血风险小的优势^[13,14]。但比较TRA和TFA途径治疗CTO患者的报道^[15]不多,目前尚无随机对照研究发表。

CTO病变是冠心病介入治疗中需要攻克的最后一个堡垒。目前,大多数能够开展CTO介入手术的介入中心仍将TFA作为标准途径。由于TRA能够减少血管并发症和出血而带来更好的临床结局,加之近年来新技术和新器械的引入^[16-19],TRA途径也开始运用在复杂CTO介入治疗中。本组研究的结果提示TRA途径开通CTO病变与TFA同样有效,手术成功率无差别。对于介入治疗开通CTO病变手术成功的标准目前并不统一。Kim等将残余狭窄<30%、无MACE事件定义为手术成功^[20];Yang等定义的手术成功为TIMI血流3级、无MACE事件;Rathore等认为导丝和球囊成功通过病变,残余狭窄<70%即手术成功^[21]。而更多的研究者将残余狭窄<20-30%、TIMI血流3级定义为手术成功。本研究中,技术成功定义为导丝和球囊通过闭塞血管段,成功开通血管,残余狭窄<30%,TIMI血流2-3级定义为手术成功。另一方面,CTO病变的复杂程度不尽相同,术者的手术经验及手术时期不同,因此对于手术成功率的报道差异较大。以往研究发现,非逐渐变细残端、病变长度和闭塞时间是TRA途径CTO手术成功率的预测因素,这与TFA途径一致。

TRA途径也有其自身局限性,通常桡动脉穿刺较股动脉

更困难,术者需要更长的学习曲线。当患者存在异常的掌弓循环时,桡动脉血栓或损伤可能引起手部缺血。桡动脉畸形或扭曲也常导致TRA失败。慢性肾功能不全患者需要保留桡动脉,以便未来桡动脉造瘘行血液透析治疗。更重要的是,桡动脉不能置入8F(1F=0.33 mm)血管鞘,这使得复杂病变的介入治疗中,术者更倾向于TFA途径。尽管本研究中两组间CTO病变数量、IABP使用等相似,但TRA组IVUS的使用率显著低于TFA组,提示TFA组复杂CTO病变更多。

PCI开通CTO病变出现冠状动脉穿孔并发症的几率较非CTO病变明显升高,可能伴随心脏压塞,危及生命,需紧急心包穿刺引流。本研究发现TRA途径介入治疗CTO病变与TFA途径术中冠脉穿孔并发症发生率相似,提示穿刺路径不是影响CTO病变PCI治疗中冠状动脉穿孔的风险因素,TRA途径不增加冠脉穿孔并发症的风险。由于本研究没有比较不同手术途径的两组患者术后远期疗效,仅报道了有效性和安全性,后续仍有必要时开展远期临床终点的随访研究。

参考文献(References)

- [1] George S, Cockburn J, Clayton TC, et al. Long-term follow-up of elective chronic total coronary occlusion angioplasty: analysis from the u.k. Central cardiac audit database[J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2014, 64 (3): 235-243
- [2] Hoebers LP, Claessen BE, Dangas GD, et al. Long-term clinical outcomes after percutaneous coronary intervention for chronic total occlusions in elderly patients (>/=75 years): five-year outcomes from

- a 1,791 patient multi-national registry[J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2013, 82(1): 85-92
- [3] Khan MF, Wendel CS, Thai HM, et al. Effects of percutaneous revascularization of chronic total occlusions on clinical outcomes: a meta-analysis comparing successful versus failed percutaneous intervention for chronic total occlusion [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2013, 82(1): 95-107
- [4] Jones DA, Weerakkody R, Rathod K, et al. Successful recanalization of chronic total occlusions is associated with improved long-term survival[J]. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv*, 2012, 5(4): 380-388
- [5] Galassi AR, Tomaselio SD, Costanzo L, et al. Long-term clinical and angiographic results of Sirolimus-Eluting Stent in Complex Coronary Chronic Total Occlusion Revascularization: the SECTOR registry[J]. *J Interv Cardiol*, 2011, 24(5): 426-436
- [6] Mogabgab O, Patel VG, Michael TT, et al. Long-term outcomes with use of the CrossBoss and stingray coronary CTO crossing and re-entry devices[J]. *J Invasive Cardiol*, 2013, 25(11): 579-585
- [7] Michael TT, Banerjee S, Brilakis ES. Subintimal distal anchor technique for "balloon-uncrossable" chronic total occlusions [J]. *J Invasive Cardiol*, 2013, 25(10): 552-554
- [8] Kim MH, Yu LH, Tanaka H, et al. Experience with a novel retrograde wiring technique for coronary chronic total occlusion [J]. *J Interv Cardiol*, 2013, 26(3): 254-258
- [9] Yamane M, Muto M, Matsubara T, et al. Contemporary retrograde approach for the recanalisation of coronary chronic total occlusion: on behalf of the Japanese Retrograde Summit Group [J]. *EuroIntervention*, 2013, 9(1): 102-109
- [10] Jolly SS, Amlani S, Hamon M, et al. Radial versus femoral access for coronary angiography or intervention and the impact on major bleeding and ischemic events: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials[J]. *Am Heart J*, 2009, 157(1): 132-140
- [11] Campeau L. Percutaneous radial artery approach for coronary angiography[J]. *Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn*, 1989, 16(1): 3-7
- [12] Kiemeneij F, Laarman GJ, de Melker E. Transradial artery coronary angioplasty[J]. *Am Heart J*, 1995, 129(1): 1-7
- [13] Jolly SS, Yusuf S, Cairns J, et al. Radial versus femoral access for coronary angiography and intervention in patients with acute coronary syndromes (RIVAL): a randomised, parallel group, multicentre trial [J]. *Lancet*, 2011, 377(9775): 1409-1420
- [14] Kim MH, Cha KS, Kim HJ, et al. Primary stenting for acute myocardial infarction via the transradial approach: a safe and useful alternative to the transfemoral approach [J]. *J Invasive Cardiol*, 2000, 12(6): 292-296
- [15] Liu W, Wagatsuma K, Toda M, et al. Short- and long-term follow-up of percutaneous coronary intervention for chronic total occlusion through transradial approach: tips for successful procedure from a single-center experience[J]. *J Interv Cardiol*, 2011, 24(2): 137-143
- [16] Saito S, Tanaka S, Hiroe Y, et al. Angioplasty for chronic total occlusion by using tapered-tip guidewires [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2003, 59(3): 305-311
- [17] Wu CJ, Fang HY, Cheng CI, et al. The safety and feasibility of bilateral radial approach in chronic total occlusion percutaneous coronary intervention[J]. *Int Heart J*, 2011, 52(3): 131-138
- [18] Rinfrat S, Joyal D, Nguyen CM, et al. Retrograde recanalization of chronic total occlusions from the transradial approach, early Canadian experience [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2011, 78 (3): 366-374
- [19] Noguchi T, Miyazaki MS, Morii I, et al. Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty of chronic total occlusions. Determinants of primary success and long-term clinical outcome [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2000, 49(3): 258-264
- [20] Kim JY, Lee SH, Choe HM, et al. The feasibility of percutaneous transradial coronary intervention for chronic total occlusion [J]. *Yonsei Med J*, 2006, 47(5): 680-687
- [21] Rathore S, Hakeem A, Pauriah M, et al. A comparison of the transradial and the transfemoral approach in chronic total occlusion percutaneous coronary intervention [J]. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, 2009, 73(7): 883-887

(上接第 7150 页)

- [16] 聂国辉.原癌基因 Pokemon 与肿瘤研究新进展[J].中国耳鼻喉颅底外科杂志, 2012, 18(3): 239-243
Nie Guo-hui. The new progress of Pokemon proto oncogene and tumor research [J]. Chinese Journal of Otorhinolaryngology-Skull Base Surgery, 2012, 18(3): 239-243
- [17] 王鹏飞,吴静.大肠癌中 Pokemon 的表达及其临床意义[J].第四军医大学报,2009, 30(15): 1387-1390
Wang Peng-fei, Wu Jing. Expression of transcription factor Pokemon in colorectal cancer and its clinical significance [J]. Journal of the Fourth Military Medical University, 2009, 30(15): 1387-1390
- [18] Li Y, Xu S, Wang X, et al. Tumor-specific RNA interference targeting Pokemon suppresses tumor growth and induces apoptosis in prostate cancer[J]. *Urology*, 2013, 81(2): 467.e1-7
- [19] 赵心凯,宁巧明,孙晓宇,等.Pokemon 基因在肝癌细胞中的表达及意义[J].肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 137-139
Zhao Xin-kai, Ning Qiao-ming, Sun Xiao-yu, et al. Pokemon Gene Expression in Hepatoma Cells and Its Significance [J]. Cancer Research on Prevention and Treatment, 2012, 39(2): 137-139
- [20] 侯列军,郑军华,耿江,等.肾癌组织 Pokemon 基因表达及其生物学意义的研究[J].中华肿瘤防治杂志, 2012, 19(11): 836-839
Hou Lie-jun, Zheng Jun-hua, Geng Jiang, et al. Expression of proto-oncogene Pokemon and its biological significance in renal cell carcinoma tissues [J]. Chinese Journal of Cancer Prevention and Treatment, 2012, 19(11): 836-839