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介入栓塞术在急诊难治性医源性肾出血中的临床应用价值*

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摘要 目的:探讨介入栓塞术在急诊难治性医源性肾出血中的临床应用价值。**方法:**收集 2012 年 6 月至 2021 年 6 月南京医科大学第一附属医院收治的 72 例急诊难治性医源性肾出血的患者。所有患者在保守治疗无效的情况下,行介入下肾动脉血管造影,根据造影表现确定出血责任动脉,并行栓塞治疗,术后观察临床止血的有效性及安全性。**结果:**72 例患者,介入血管造影呈阳性结果 64 例,包括血管出现单纯造影剂外溢 12 例,单纯假性动脉瘤 19 例,单纯动静脉瘘 8 例,9 例患者合并两种造影表现,以及 16 例患者呈现动脉出血的一些间接征象。阳性出血患者介入栓塞技术成功率及临床止血率为 100%。72 例患者介入术后 3 d 血白细胞、血中性粒细胞比率、血红蛋白、血细胞比容及血小板较术前明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$),血肌酐及尿素氮较介入术前轻度升高(均 $P > 0.05$);其中 30 例患者介入术后 7 d 再次检测血肌酐及尿素氮,较介入术前基本恢复正常(均 $P > 0.05$)。住院期间所有患者未出现肾衰等严重的术后并发症。**结论:**介入栓塞术治疗急诊难治性医源性肾出血患者,具有安全、高效、并发症少等优点,临幊上值得推广应用。

关键词:介入栓塞术;急诊;难治性;医源性;有效性;安全性

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Clinical Application Value of Interventional Embolization in the Treatment of Acute Intractable Iatrogenic Renal Hemorrhage*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effect of interventional embolization in the treatment of acute intractable iatrogenic renal hemorrhage. **Methods:** Collected 72 patients with acute intractable iatrogenic renal hemorrhage admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Hospital University from June 2012 to June 2021. All patients underwent interventional renal angiography when conservative treatment was ineffective. The responsible artery for bleeding was determined according to the angiographic findings, and embolization was performed. The efficacy and safety of clinical hemostasis were observed after operation. **Results:** Among the 72 patients, 64 cases showed positive results in interventional angiography, including 12 cases of simple contrast agent overflow, 19 cases of simple pseudoaneurysm, 8 cases of simple arteriovenous fistula, 9 cases of combined two kinds of angiography, and 16 cases of indirect signs of arterial hemorrhage. The success rate and clinical hemostasis rate of interventional embolization in patients with positive bleeding was 100%. In 72 patients, the white blood cell count, blood neutrophil ratio, hemoglobin, hematocrit, and platelet count significantly increased 3 d after intervention compared with those before intervention (all $P < 0.05$), while the creatinine and urea nitrogen slightly increased compared with those before intervention (all $P > 0.05$); Creatinine and urea nitrogen were measured again in 30 patients 7 d after interventional surgery, and they basically returned to normal compared with those before interventional surgery (all $P > 0.05$). No serious postoperative complications such as renal failure occurred in all patients during hospitalization. **Conclusion:** Interventional embolization for the treatment of acute intractable iatrogenic renal hemorrhage patients has the advantages of safety, efficiency, and fewer complications, which is worth promoting and applying clinically.

Key words: Interventional embolization; Acute; Intractable; Iatrogenic; Efficacy; Safety

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前言

临幊上肾出血患者往往以血尿或腰痛急性起病,伴有或不伴有血色素的明显下降^[1]。大部分患者经过积极的内科止血及

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输注红细胞等对症治疗,能够控制出血。但是随着外科手术量的增多,医源性肾出血的发生率也在不断提高^[2]。临幊上导致术后肾出血常见的医源性因素包括经皮肾镜输尿管镜取石术,肾肿瘤部分切除术,肾穿刺活检等^[3,4]。此类医源性肾出血以动脉性出血较为常见,内科保守治疗常效果欠佳,而传统的外科止血手术创伤大,手术时间较长,术中及术后风险也相对较高,近来随着介入技术的成熟发展,超选择性肾动脉栓塞由于创伤小、高效、安全等优点已经成为治疗急诊难治性医源性肾出血最常用的方法^[5-7]。本文总结急诊难治性医源性肾出血患者的数字剪影血管造影(DSA)造影表现及介入治疗效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性收集2012年6月至2021年6月南京医科大学第一附属医院收治的72例难治性医源性肾出血的患者,其中男55例,女17例,年龄23~78岁,中位年龄49岁。其中经皮肾镜取石术后44例,肾肿瘤行肾部分切除术后22例,肾移植术后2例,肾穿刺活检术后3例,肾造瘘术后1例。介入术前,所有患者均有不同程度的血红蛋白下降,57例患者合并血尿症状,12例患者引流袋可引流出出血性液体,3例患者出现持续性、进展性腰痛。所有患者在药物止血等保守治疗无效的情况下,通过DSA造影明确诊断,同时选择合适的栓塞材料介入栓塞出血动脉。

1.2 DSA 检查及介入栓塞术

患者平卧于DSA检查床上,于局麻下采用改良Seldinger穿刺技术穿刺患者右侧股动脉,引入5F血管鞘,经鞘插入5F造影导管,将导管先引入健侧肾动脉开口,观察健侧肾动脉造影情况,再插管至患侧肾动脉进行造影,根据造影表现,明确出血责任动脉。出血责任血管判定标准^[8]:直接征象为血管造影时出现造影剂外溢、假性动脉瘤及动静脉瘘等征象;间接征象为血管局部管壁增粗、变细、扭曲、毛糙及截断征,部分表现为异常染色灶。然后经2.7F微导管(商品名:Progreat,日本泰尔茂公司)超选择插入出血动脉分支,根据造影表现及出血动脉直径选择合适的栓塞材料,主要包括明胶海绵颗粒(型号:350 μm~560 μm/710 μm,杭州艾力康医药科技有限公司)、聚乙烯醇(PVA)颗粒,300~500 μm,美国Cook公司)、微弹簧圈(美国Cook公司)或氰基丙烯酸正丁酯(NBCA)胶(意大利GEM公司)等,栓塞结束后造影复查评估即时栓塞效果。

1.3 术后观察及随访

术后继续药物止血及术后抗感染治疗,观察患者尿量、尿液颜色及是否有腰腹部疼痛症状,复查患者血常规、肝肾功能及电解质情况,观察患者生命体征,防止再出血。同时观察患者是否出现介入栓塞术后肾梗死反应及并发症。出院后患者接受定期随访。

1.4 统计学分析

应用统计软件SPSS 20.0进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用独立样本t检验或校正t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 造影结果

在64例血管造影阳性患者中,出现单纯造影剂外溢征象12例,造影剂外溢主要表现为对比剂外渗漏到周围肾实质中,动脉分支旁可见小片状或圆形对比剂浓聚影(见图1a、图1b)。DSA造影出现单纯假性动脉瘤征象19例,主要发生在出血动脉的分支末端,表现为与肾动脉分支相通的小圆形、类圆形对比剂滞留、染色(见图1c、图1d)。DSA动脉造影出现单纯动静脉瘘征象8例,主要表现为肾动脉分支通过受损的肾实质直接与肾静脉相连,导致血管造影时动脉期即可见肾静脉、下腔静脉显影(见图1e、图1f)。DSA造影合并出现2种出血征象9例(5例患者出现造影剂外溢合并假性动脉瘤征象,另4例患者出现动静脉瘘合并假性动脉瘤征象)。DSA动脉造影呈现间接出血征象16例,主要表现为肾动脉分支增粗、扭曲、毛糙及截断征,部分表现为异常染色灶。见表1。

2.2 栓塞情况

64例阳性患者术中均成功进行出血动脉栓塞治疗,其中6例患者单纯使用明胶海绵颗粒进行栓塞,13例患者单纯使用微弹簧圈进行栓塞,42例患者使用明胶海绵颗粒联合微弹簧圈进行栓塞,1例患者单纯使用PVA颗粒栓塞,另2例单纯采用NBCA胶(浓度25%及30%)栓塞。8例DSA造影阴性患者中,根据外科手术部位及介入术前CT影像结果,5例使用明胶海绵颗粒或微弹簧圈进行预防性栓塞处理,3例未作特殊栓塞处理。

2.3 术后观察及随访情况

64例阳性出血患者,介入术后均未出现活动性出血。8例DSA造影阴性患者中,5例行预防性介入栓塞者,1例介入术后当天行剖腹探查,术中发现右下腹腰椎旁见血管活动性出血,予以缝合止血,余4例继续保守治疗,后期均未有活动性出血;3例未作特殊栓塞处理者,1例介入造影后当天行膀胱镜探查,术中未发现活动性出血,继续保守治疗,余2例也继续保守治疗,后期均未有活动性出血。72例患者介入术后3d血白细胞、血中性粒细胞比率、血红蛋白、血细胞比容及血小板较术前明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$),血肌酐及尿素氮较介入术前轻度升高(均 $P > 0.05$),见表2。其中30例患者介入术后7d再次检测血肌酐及尿素氮,较介入术前基本恢复正常(均 $P > 0.05$),见表3。患者行介入肾动脉栓塞术后最常见的并发症是栓塞术后综合症,主要包括发热、腰背痛及恶心呕吐等症状。72例患者中,16例(22.2%)患者术后出现了以上症状(部分患者合并两种或多种表现),包括9例出现发热,10例出现腰背痛,2例出现恶心呕吐,经过积极的对症治疗,上述症状均在1周内得到缓解。所有患者住院期间均未出现栓塞不完全再出血、弹簧圈移位、肾衰竭及临近器官梗死等严重的术后并发症。在后期的随访过程中,1例患者因再发血尿,接受了第2次介入栓塞(与第一次介入手术间隔6个月),栓塞术后患者血尿消失。

3 讨论

临幊上泌尿外科领域,包括肾脏病变行穿刺病理诊断,肾脏良恶性肿瘤行肾脏外科手术治疗及肾结石的经皮肾镜取石

表 1 医源性肾出血患者临床基线资料及手术结果

Table 1 Clinical baseline data and procedural outcomes of patients with iatrogenic renal hemorrhage

Variables	Data
Age(years)(n=72)	23-78(48.9±14.1)
Gender(n=72)	
Male	55 (76.4%)
Female	17 (23.6%)
Iatrogenic causes(n=72)	
Percutaneous nephrolithotripsy	44 (61.1%)
Partial nephrectomy for renal tumors	22 (30.6%)
Renal transplantation	2 (2.8%)
Renal puncture biopsy	3 (4.2%)
Nephrostomy	1 (1.4%)
Surgical site(n=72)	
Left kidney	38 (52.8%)
Right kidney	34 (47.2%)
Clinical manifestation(n=72)	
Persistent hematuria	57 (79.2%)
Persistent hemorrhagic fluid in the drainage bag	12 (16.7%)
Progressive osphylgia	3 (4.2%)
DSA angiographic results(n=72)	
Contrast extravasation	12 (16.7%)
Pseudoaneurysm	19 (26.4%)
Arteriovenous fistula	8 (11.1%)
Contrast extravasation and Pseudoaneurysm	5 (6.9%)
Arteriovenous fistula and Pseudoaneurysm	4 (5.6%)
Indirect signs of bleeding	16 (22.2%)
Negative result	8 (11.1%)
Embolic materials positive result(n=64)	
Gelatin sponge particles	6 (8.3%)
Microcoils	13 (18.1%)
Gelatin sponge particles and Microcoils	42 (58.3%)
PVA particles	1 (1.4%)
N-butyl 2- cyanoacrylate	2 (2.8%)
Postoperative embolization reactions(n=21)	
Fever	9 (12.5%)
Lumbago	10 (13.9%)
Nausea and vomiting	2 (2.8%)

术等均可能导致肾脏医源性损伤,术后肾出血的情况也时有发生^[9,10]。肾出血患者临床症状常常以肉眼血尿或者引流袋引流出鲜血液体为主。大部分肾出血可自愈或经内科保守治疗后恢复正常,若内科治疗无效,此时应选择外科手术或介入治疗。随着介入技术的不断成熟,选择性或超选择性肾动脉栓塞术已成为临床难治性医源性肾出血的首选治疗方式^[11,12]。DSA造影结果阳性率较高,造影表现一般分为直接征象和间接征象两种表现,直接征象主要指造影剂外溢、假性动脉瘤及动静脉瘘,间接征象主要指肾动脉分支增粗、扭曲、毛糙及截断征等^[13,14],临幊上常常以假性动脉瘤、动静脉瘘为主,假性动脉瘤和动静脉瘘没有正常的血管结构,一般在咳嗽、打喷嚏等各种诱发因素的作用下会导致破裂出血,可导致出血反复发作^[8]。

目前栓塞材料种类繁多,临幊上最常见的栓塞材料主要包括微弹簧圈,明胶海绵颗粒、PVA颗粒,栓塞剂的选择往往根

据出血动脉的管径大小以及出血的部位选择适宜的栓塞材料^[3,8,15,16]。栓塞剂主要分为可吸收性和永久性栓塞剂,前者主要为明胶海绵颗粒,后者主要包括PVA颗粒、微弹簧圈等。其中明胶海绵为短中期栓塞剂,能被组织迅速吸收,具有可膨胀性,其海绵状结构可触发局部凝血反应有利于血栓形成,从而阻塞出血动脉,因此为临幊上较为常见的栓塞剂^[17,18],缺点是明胶海绵是可吸收固体栓塞剂,因此一旦明胶海绵被完全吸收,可能导致出血的复发,因此临幊常联合微弹簧圈栓塞出血动脉,本组72例难治性医源性肾出血患者中,42例患者采用明胶海绵颗粒联合微弹簧圈进行栓塞治疗,无术后复发及严重并发症。PVA颗粒、微弹簧圈均为永久性固体栓塞剂,在体内不易被降解吸收。PVA颗粒主要栓塞肾内远端末梢循环,防止侧枝循环的形成,因此可取得较高的止血成功率^[19,20],但术中注射时要控制流速,防止反流,避免引起异位栓塞。微弹簧圈一般用于靶血

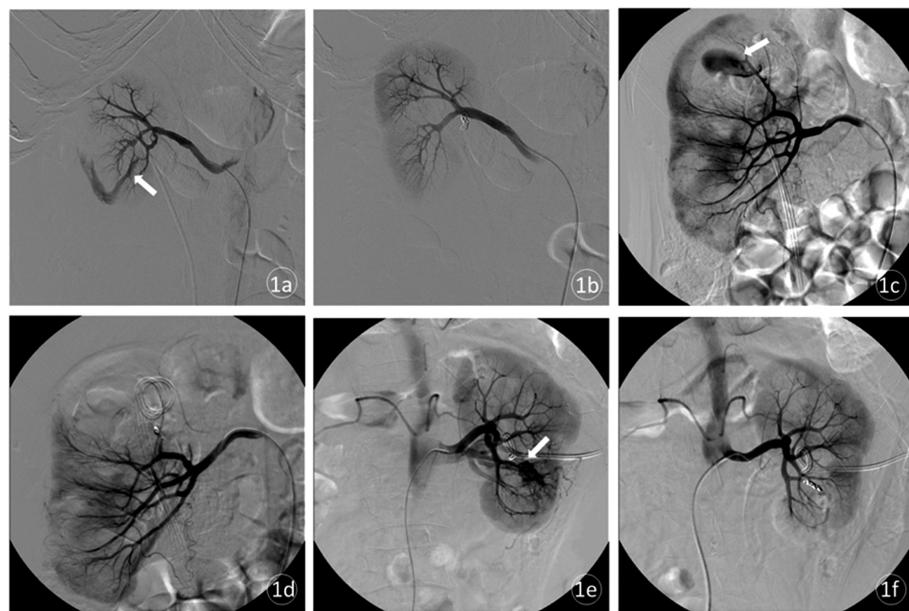


图 1 难治性医源性肾出血 DSA 造影 3 种典型表现及治疗

Fig.1 Three typical manifestations and treatment of intractable iatrogenic renal hemorrhage by DSA angiographic results

Note: Fig. a,b: Male, 49 years old, after percutaneous nephrolithotomy. DSA showed local contrast extravasation (white arrow) in the lower pole branch of the right kidney artery. After embolization of the responsible artery with 350-560 μm gelatin sponge particles and 4 microcoils, repeated angiography showed that the target artery was blocked and contrast extravasation disappeared. Figure c, d: Female, 28 years old, after percutaneous nephrolithotomy. DSA showed a distal pseudoaneurysm (white arrow) in the upper pole branch of the right kidney artery. After embolization of the responsible artery with 350-560 μm gelatin sponge particles and 1 microcoil, repeated angiography showed that the target artery was blocked and the pseudoaneurysm disappeared. Fig. e, f: Male, 74 years old, after left pyelostomy. DSA showed arteriovenous fistula (white arrow) in the lower pole of the right kidney artery. Renal vein was observed at the early stage of the artery. After embolization of the responsible artery with 350-560 μm gelatin sponge particles and 2 microcoils, repeated angiography showed that the target artery was blocked and the arteriovenous fistula disappeared.

表 2 72 例患者介入术前及术后 3 天相关实验室指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of related laboratory indexes in 72 patients before and 3d after intervention

Variables	Before intervention	3 d after intervention	t value	P value
White blood cell count($10^9/\text{L}$)	8.7 \pm 3.8	9.9 \pm 2.9	-2.100	0.041
Blood neutrophil ratio(%)	75.1 \pm 10.1	80.5 \pm 6.6	-3.624	0.001
Hemoglobin(g/L)	88.8 \pm 16.3	97.6 \pm 16.6	-5.125	<0.001
Hematocrit	0.258 \pm 0.050	0.288 \pm 0.052	-4.648	<0.001
Platelet count($10^9/\text{L}$)	198.4 \pm 96.1	225.4 \pm 104.0	-2.404	0.020
Creatinine($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$)	133.5 \pm 145.1	140.4 \pm 152.4	-0.752	0.220
Urea nitrogen(mmol/L)	7.7 \pm 5.5	7.9 \pm 6.1	-0.266	0.716

管血流量较大需要阻断血流或减少血流量,可根据出血的血管管径选择适宜的大小,其中带纤毛的微弹簧圈具有可监控、不反流的优势,对较粗的血管分支的损伤,尤其合并假性动脉瘤、动静脉畸形的情况疗效较好^[21,22],同时可诱发血栓形成,可完全栓塞出血动脉^[9]。另外,临幊上部分出血病例可采用液体栓塞剂进行栓塞治疗,主要包括:氰基丙烯酸正丁酯(NBCA)胶及无水酒精等^[23,24]。NBCA 胶常用于动静脉畸形、动静脉瘘等治疗^[25,26]。本组有 2 例肾出血患者,单纯采用 NBCA 胶(浓度 25% 及 30%)栓塞靶血管,无术后复发及严重并发症。

本组病例均采用 2.7F 微导管超选择插入出血动脉分支,靶向栓塞出血动脉,部分患者栓塞至叶间动脉甚至弓形动脉,止血效果显著,术后患者无肾衰竭或异位栓塞等严重不良反

应。最常见的并发症是栓塞后综合症,主要包括发热、腰背痛、恶心、呕吐等^[28,29],本组 72 例患者中,术后仅 16 例患者出现了以上症状(部分患者合并两种或多种表现),经过保守对症治疗,数日内均得到了有效缓解。

综上所述,对于难治性医源性肾出血患者,在保守治疗止血无效的情况下,可通过 DSA 血管造影明确诊断,造影阳性表现主要包括造影剂外溢、假性动脉瘤及动静脉瘘等,根据造影情况选择明胶海绵颗粒、微弹簧圈、PVA 颗粒等合适的栓塞材料,对责任血管进行超选性栓塞,术后再辅以内科保守治疗,能够达到有效的止血效果,且无严重的术后并发症,值得临幊上推广应用。

表 3 30 例患者介入术前及术后 7 天相关实验室指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of related laboratory indexes in 30 patients before and 7 d after intervention

Variables	Before intervention	7 d after intervention	t value	P value
White blood cell count ($10^9/L$)	9.1±4.4	7.0±2.4	2.751	0.011
Blood neutrophil ratio(%)	78.2±9.3	68.9±10.3	4.279	<0.001
Hemoglobin(g/L)	81.5±17.4	107.2±22.0	-6.032	<0.001
Hematocrit	0.239±0.051	0.323±0.067	-5.969	<0.001
Platelet count($10^9/L$)	189.7±110.6	240.6±113.0	-2.259	0.033
Creatinine($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	165.5±173.4	147.8±161.5	1.387	0.190
Urea nitrogen(mmol/L)	9.3±6.4	12.8±17.6	-1.064	0.306

Note: Only 30 patients with iatrogenic renal hemorrhage underwent laboratory examination 7 d after intervention.

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