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桡动脉 - 头静脉瘘成熟障碍原因分析及治疗的研究进展 *

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摘要: 桡动脉 - 头静脉瘘因其通畅率高、并发症少而被认为是血液透析血管通路的第一选择,但高达 50% 的内瘘因各种原因不能成熟,这主要是由于持续性地低血流量或穿刺困难导致无法进行充分的血液透析。常见的原因有流入道或流出道狭窄、吻合口狭窄、静脉位置过深及分支静脉的分流。此外,血栓形成是造成狭窄的一个常见原因。术前通过体格检查和超声检查评估血管条件选择合适的血管对于内瘘的成熟有着重要的意义。应针对引起成熟障碍的病因选择合适的治疗方法:术后普遍应用阿司匹林预防血栓形成进而减少狭窄的发生;外科手术有绕过损伤区域的优点但却创造一个新的吻合;近年来血管腔内技术因其微创的特点在大多数时候是第一选择。本文将对内瘘成熟障碍的定义、病因、诊断及治疗进行综述。

关键词: 桡动脉 - 头静脉内瘘;成熟障碍;狭窄;治疗

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Analysis of the Causes and Progress in the Treatment of Impaired Maturation of Radio-cephalic Fistula for Haemodialysis*

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ABSTRACT: Radial-cephalic arteriovenous fistula (RCAVF) is considered the first choice for hemodialysis vascular access because of its high patency rate and less complications. But up to 50% of the fistula can not mature. This is mainly due to persistent low blood flow or difficulty in cannulation can not lead to adequate hemodialysis. Inflow or outflow stenosis, anastomotic stenosis, exceedingly deep location of the vein, flow diversion into accessory veins are the common causes of impaired maturation. In addition, thrombosis is a common of stenosis. Preoperative assessment by physical examination and ultrasound examination of blood vessels, select the appropriate blood vessels for the fistula is of great significance. Choose the appropriate treatment for the cause of maturation disorders. Postoperative aspirin is widely used to prevent thrombosis and reduce the occurrence of stenosis; Surgery has the advantage of bypassing the damaged area but creating a new stoma; in recent years, endovascular technique because of its characteristics of minimally invasive in most of the time is the first choice. In this paper, the definition, etiology, diagnosis and treatment of fistula maturation disorder are reviewed.

Key words: Radio-cephalic arteriovenous fistula; Impaired maturation; Stenosis; Treatment

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前言

桡动脉 - 头静脉瘘 (radio-cephalic arteriovenous fistula, RCAVF) 因其通畅率高、并发症少而被认为是最佳的血液透析血管通路^[1]。一旦内瘘完全成熟,就较少可能为了保持内瘘通畅而采用支架置入术、血管成型术及血栓切除术等辅助手段^[2]。所以早在 1997 年 KDOQI 指南就建议在需要进行血液透析的患者中自体动静脉内瘘的比例应达到 50%, 随后在 2006 年时将目标提高到了 65%^[3]。内瘘的成熟是一个复杂的重构过程,必须有较低的阻力保证血液透析所需的充足的血流量,同时能满足重复多次的穿刺需求。此外,干预措施的损伤也应尽可能最低。但高达 50% 的内瘘因各种原因不能成熟^[4], 这严重影响到了

RCAVF 的远期收益和透析患者生存质量。本文针对内瘘成熟障碍的定义、原因、诊断及治疗进行综述。

1 定义

2006 年, KDOQI 指南对 RCAVF 成熟的定义是血流量超过 600 mL/min、静脉直径至少 6 mm、头静脉与皮肤表面的距离小于 6 mm^[1]。排除其他原因,当上述 3 个指标中的任何一个(血流量、直径、深度)在内瘘建立 3 个月后仍未达到标准就可以认为是成熟障碍。未成熟的 RCAVF 则指内瘘建立 3 个月后仍未能进行充分的血液透析^[5]。内瘘的成熟是一个静脉动脉化的过程,也是一个复杂且相对漫长的过程。成熟则意味着在内瘘建立后发生的诸如动静脉直径增加、静脉壁增厚、血流量显著

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增加可达 600-800 mL/min 等一系列改变^[6]。成熟的 RCAVF 具有在吻合口可触及显著的震颤、静脉管腔扩大、低血压及高流量等特点^[7]。因此,通过超声判断内瘘是否成熟时应重点检查血流量(肱动脉水平测量)、血管直径及静脉深度。

2 病因

多种原因可以导致内瘘的成熟障碍,常见的原因总结如下:流入道或流出道狭窄、吻合口狭窄、静脉位置过深及分支静脉的分流。在临幊上,内瘘的低血流量通常与狭窄有关^[8]。此外,血栓形成是导致管腔狭窄、流量不足最终引起内瘘成熟障碍的又一常见原因。血栓形成是由于血小板功能激活、血管内皮细胞受损、血管平滑肌细胞增殖、非生理性血管吻合引起血管内膜异常增生导致的^[9]。然而,临幊上有研究显示狭窄有时并不会对血流量造成显著的影响^[10]。

2.1 流入道狭窄

动脉损伤是导致 RCAVF 成熟障碍的常见原因之一^[5]。为保证内瘘成熟,一般认为可接受的动脉直径为 1.5-2.0 cm,如果血管条件较差(管腔直径过低或动脉粥样硬化程度较高),预期成熟率较低,那么不建议对其进行治疗。此外,在一些动脉血管条件较差患者中,使用经皮球囊扩张血管成形术(Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty,PTA)使内瘘达到成熟后却仍然存在流入道狭窄的问题。这种结果的出现或许与选择的动脉血管条件和血管腔内技术的有效性有关^[11,12]。

2.2 近端吻合口狭窄

高达 50%成熟障碍的原因是由于吻合口及临近吻合口静脉狭窄所致,近端吻合口狭窄被认为是内瘘早期失败及成熟障碍的重要原因^[5]。在这一水平位置狭窄有多种可能的原因:手术方式和血管损伤^[13]、摆动端形成^[14]及剪切力^[15]。术中血管损伤及剪切力的形成会导致血管内膜损伤、狭窄甚至手术失败。影响的程度与患者的遗传特性、尿毒症及血管条件有关^[16]。有研究表明在 RCAVF 中摆动端的形成会干扰吻合口处的血流^[17]。此外,如果术中将吻合口处动静脉夹角从 90° 变为 30° 可以减少剪切力的发生,从而减轻血管损伤程度、内膜增生、吻合口狭窄发生程度^[18]。有临床研究证实当吻合口处夹角从 90° 降为 30° 时近端吻合口狭窄的发生率从 40% 降为 10%^[19]。Bharat 等人^[19]研究发现通过减少在静脉流出道的扭转应力及湍流后也可以降低吻合口狭窄的发生率。

2.3 中心静脉及流出道狭窄

约 40%的成熟障碍是由于中心静脉及流出道狭窄所致^[5]。流出道狭窄多因血管内膜增生及血栓形成,这反映了术前血管评估的不足^[20]。因此,术前应使用超声检查及时发现这些狭窄。值得注意的是,大量多中心临床回顾性研究显示头静脉直径大于 2 mm 是内瘘成熟的保证^[21,22],所以对于头静脉直径过小的患者应先评估其远期收益再考虑是否建立 RCAVF。此外,有研究显示内瘘使用前行中心静脉临时置管可导致内瘘成熟障碍,这与导管会造成中心静脉损伤、狭窄,增加感染风险等原因有关,因此术前也应避免在术侧患肢临时置管^[23]。

2.4 静脉位置过深

覆盖头静脉的皮下脂肪过多可能导致 RCAVF,即使达到血流动力学成熟(即充足的血管直径和血流量)在临幊上也没有功能^[24]。头静脉是一种位于浅筋膜的下方在皮下的位置较深的

表浅静脉^[24]。肥胖病人、儿童及部分女性皮下脂肪厚度可明显超 6 mm,即使血管显著扩张,对头静脉进行触诊和穿刺也是困难的。在这种情况下,即使内瘘成熟,由于穿刺困难患者也无法得到充分的血液透析。这从某种程度上反映了终末期肾功能衰竭患者中肥胖的普遍性^[25]。

2.5 分支静脉

早在 1999 年,有研究显示头静脉分支的分流可导致成熟障碍^[26]。分支静脉分流了主干的血流,可能影响静脉主干的动脉化进程。但静脉分支的存在并不一定会导致内瘘成熟不良。也有研究显示当分支静脉直径不超过主干 1/4 时不会对内瘘血流量造成显著影响^[27]。实际上,侧支分流是在下游静脉狭窄被治疗后的一个相反结果^[10]。而且分支静脉一旦成熟还可以增加穿刺部位。判断影响 AVF 成熟的分支静脉多具有主观性,因此分支静脉的作用仍有广泛的争议。

3 诊断

由经验丰富的医生进行体格检查对于成熟障碍的诊断是非常有帮助的^[7]。首先通过触诊感受吻合口震颤(与操作者的经验有关),然后触诊静脉(除非位于皮下组织过深),随着下游震颤的增强沿着这条路径检查有无异常的搏动,最后在手臂上举 90° -180° 进行高度测试检查有无静脉塌陷,在检查时应排除远端缺血的征象(冷、疼痛及皮肤损伤)。

在体格检查之后可以使用超声完善血管入口的检查。超声是一种简单方便、无创的检查手段,可以对血管进行的结构性及功能性的评估。首先测量血流量和静脉的深度,然后确定是否有狭窄及其精确位置,有时在肥胖患者及多种损伤因素存在下仅靠体格检查来定位狭窄位置是非常困难的。局部狭窄的简单形态学标准(残余管腔直径)需要通过血液动力学来进一步验证(血流量减少以及收缩期峰值收缩速度增加 2 至 3 倍)。与尺动脉以及低流量内瘘相比,未扩张的近端桡动脉被认为是明显的长段动脉狭窄。最后要检查远端动脉的血流灌注,明确肢体远端供血是否充足,判断有无发生窃血综合征的可能,这对糖尿病患者尤其重要^[28,29]。

4 治疗

近年来,血管腔内技术因其微创的特点在大多数时候是第一选择。但值得注意的是,为了补救未成熟的内瘘而采取的干预措施会造成血管损伤,进而导致血管内膜异常增生、再狭窄、缩短内瘘生存时间,以至于需要反复干预来满足透析所需要的血流量^[16]。目前,术后普遍应用阿司匹林预防血栓形成。出血是使用阿司匹林最严重的并发症,这是由于尿毒症患者血小板功能紊乱以及透析期间需要间歇性抗凝治疗^[30]。口服氯吡格雷结合前列环素类似物可促进内瘘成熟^[31]。一旦血栓形成就需要血栓切除术行手术治疗,但因术后成功率不高,因此建议重新建立血管通路。可见,术后积极预防血栓形成是非常重要的^[20]。

Duque 等人^[32]通过研究发现 CD4+T 淋巴细胞在内瘘成熟过程中有重塑静脉管壁的作用,有利于内瘘成熟。在内瘘成熟过程中,CD4+T 淋巴细胞与巨噬细胞和凋亡细胞共同作用,调节细胞毒素和炎症反应等因素对血管壁的作用,促进内瘘的成熟。这为我们促进 RCAVF 的成熟提供了新的思路。

局部或长段前臂动脉狭窄导致的流入道狭窄可以通过手术

治疗取得满意的治疗效果。有人通过PTA技术不使用支架加速了RCAVF的成熟^[3]。先将导引器顺行通过肱动脉及逆行通过头静脉,再通过标准0.035"号导丝定位行高压扩张至4mm(压力高达30atm),通过调整好长度的球囊扩张整个前臂动脉(包括桡动脉和尺动脉)。由于动静脉的分流导致低压环境使得出血量较少,很少需要支架止血。经过扩张的动脉的内瘘的1年一级通畅率和二级通畅率要显著高于扩张静脉的内瘘^[34,35]。

吻合口及邻近吻合口静脉狭窄可通过外科吻合手术及血管腔内技术治疗,当前首选的治疗方案是外科手术矫正,不过对这一问题仍有争议。外科手术有绕过损伤区域的优点但却创造一个新的吻合^[36]。对下游血管狭窄进行预扩张可进一步简化显微外科操作。某些情况下,必须切除部分肱桡肌来帮助静脉与桡动脉的连接。外科手术的主要缺点是需要将一定长度的静脉作为通路的定位而丢失。因此,在一些短期透析患者或第一次吻合口位于前臂中部的患者应考虑其通路长度的不足,新的吻合应在前臂中部的动静脉间的外侧方向建立。预防性使用止血药物及止血带以避免较大术中损伤达到实现微创操作^[37,38]。

PTA技术是采用标准逆向双重球囊尺寸为4mm和6mm^[39]的微创性的技术^[15],通过逆行的导引器将两根导丝推入桡动脉的近端和远端。首先,用6mm球囊扩张临近吻合口静脉,再用4mm球囊扩张吻合口直到近端桡动脉(一般需高压球囊),最后通过血管造影证实没有造影剂泄露、狭窄残留且恢复通畅。血管腔内技术的优点是微创,缺点是狭窄很快会复发,在一些文献中1年一级通畅率仅为34%到39%,可能每年需要几次治疗^[40]。

中心静脉和流出道的狭窄是因术前选择了较差的静脉血管(即未发现预先存在的狭窄)可通过血管腔内技术治疗。有人提出球囊辅助成熟方法(balloon assisted maturation, BAM)^[41]。在内瘘成熟期间来扩张次优静脉,创建一个依赖PTA的通路,这已被证明是减少累积通畅率的原因^[42],因重复手术而导致的临床和经济负担。然而,对于具有远端缺血综合征以及高输出心力衰竭的体弱患者,远端通路可能是转向中心静脉导管前的最后机会^[43,44]。

当血流量和血管直径被纠正后,如果穿刺静脉位于皮下组织过深则需要表面化处理,通过转移或升高重新改变血管路径到更高的皮下层面^[45],缺点是创造了一个摆动端^[14],可能会导致将来流出道狭窄。2009年,有一项可以避免任何摆动的技术被报道^[46]。通过一个或两个横向皮肤切口(3cm长)将覆盖头静脉的脂肪切除使得皮肤更接近静脉,需要将大约2mm的皮下组织留在真皮下以保持皮肤的强度,因此不会接触到静脉路径和静脉干本身。在RCAVF中,约有94%使用这个技术的患者可在30天后开始血液透析。3年长期一级和二级通畅率分别是63%和88%。由于明显的并发症(包括伤口坏死和大的血肿形成)不推荐在血管入口处进行脂肪抽吸^[47]。

5 小结

RCAVF成熟障碍经常使得这一血管通路金标准变得复杂化,术后1个月应通过临床和超声检查进行系统的检查。为了能够给更多终末期肾病患者提供满足长期血液透析的有功能的远期自体动静脉内瘘应该医生应该熟练掌握血管腔内技术和外科二次手术。

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