

尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶不同给药方式对心脏瓣膜置换术患者出血量的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶不同给药方式对心脏瓣膜置换术患者围术期出血量的影响。**方法** 选取2018年4月至2019年10月首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院拟行瓣膜置换术的患者60例，随机分为空白组(C组)、静脉用药组(V组)和静脉用药加局部用药组(LV组)。V组在切皮前15 min静脉缓慢推注尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶2 U，鱼精蛋白拮抗肝素后静脉推注尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶2 U；C组使用等剂量生理盐水；LV组在V组基础上关胸前伤口局部喷洒尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶4 U。3组分别记录术中出血量、异体血输入量以及术后24 h引流量；记录术前(T_0)、术毕(T_1)及术后24 h(T_2)的PT、APTT、FIB值；记录术后24 h下肢血管超声检查结果。**结果** V组、LV组与C组比，术中出血量、术中异体血输入量明显减少($P < 0.05$)；LV组与V组术中出血量及异体血输入量差异无统计学意义；LV组术后24 h引流量与V组相比明显减少($P < 0.05$)。V组、LV组在 T_1 、 T_2 时刻，PT、APTT较C组明显缩短，FIB较C组明显升高($P < 0.05$)；3组 T_1 、 T_2 时刻与 T_0 时刻比较，PT、APTT延长；术后24 h 3组均未见下肢静脉血栓形成。**结论** 尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶静脉加局部用药方式对减少心脏瓣膜置换术围术期出血有效且安全。

【关键词】 尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶；心脏瓣膜置换术；出血量

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effects of different methods of hemocoagulase agkistrodon administration on perioperative blood loss in patients undergoing cardiac valve replacement. **Methods** Sixty patients were randomly divided into blank group (group C), intravenous group (group V), intravenous group plus local drug group (group LV). In group V hemocoagulase agkistrodon 2 U was slowly injected intravenously 15 minutes before skin incision. After that heparin was reversed by protamine, hemocoagulase agkistrodon 2 U was injected intravenously. In group C the equal dose of normal saline was injected. In group LV, on the basis of group V, hemocoagulase agkistrodon 4 U was sprayed on the wound before closing the chest. Intraoperative blood loss, allogeneic blood transfusion and drainage volume of 24 hours after operation were recorded in the three groups. PT, APTT and FIB values were recorded before operation (T_0), at the end of operation (T_1) and 24 hours after operation (T_2). And the results of ultrasound examination of lower extremity veins 24 hours after operation were recorded in the three groups. **Results** Compared with group C, the amount of intraoperative blood loss and allogeneic blood transfusion were significantly reduced in group V and group LV ($P < 0.05$). While there was no significant difference between group LV and group V. Compared with group V, the drainage volume of 24 hours after operation in group LV decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). At T_1 and T_2 , PT and APTT in group V and group LV were significantly shorter than those in group C, while FIB was significantly higher than that in group C ($P < 0.05$). PT and APTT were prolonged at T_1 and T_2 compared with T_0 in the three groups. No thrombus of lower extremity veins was found in all three groups 24 hours after surgery. **Conclusions** Hemocoagulase agkistrodon administration by vein plus local medication was effective and safe in reducing perioperative bleeding in cardiac valve replacement.

【Key words】 hemocoagulase agkistrodon; cardiac valve replacement; amount of bleeding

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随着血源供需矛盾日益突出及医务人员对输血相关并发症认识的深入,合理并减少异体输血成为共识^[1]。除术者物理止血外,术中应用止血药物可减少手术区域出血^[2],改善预后^[3],是目前临床进行血液保护的主要措施之一。尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶止血效果好,且避免了传统止血药物的不良弊端,广泛应用于出血性疾病的预防及治疗,也静脉用于心脏外科手术,但其局部用于心脏瓣膜置换术患者的研究鲜有报道,本研究旨在探讨心脏瓣膜置换术中尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶不同给药方式对减少患者围术期出血的有效性和安全性,报告如下。

对象与方法

一、一般资料

选取2018年4月至2019年10月首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院拟择期行心脏瓣膜置换术患者60例,其中二尖瓣置换术37例,主动脉瓣置换术23例,美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologist, ASA)分级Ⅱ~Ⅲ级,年龄37~65岁,体质量48~82 kg。采用随机数字表法将患者分为空白组(C组)、静脉用药组(V组)和静脉加局部用药组(LV组),每组20例。排除标准:尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶过敏史;2次或多次心脏手术史;出血倾向;术前凝血功能异常;严重肝肾功能异常;有血栓栓塞病史;未控制的糖尿病;2周内服用阿司匹林或其他抗凝药物。本研究获本院医学伦理委员会批准,患者及家属签署知情同意书。

二、方法

1. 麻醉方法:术前常规镇静,患者入室后常规5导联心电图、无创袖带血压及脉搏血氧饱和度监测,前臂建立16 G静脉通路,行桡动脉穿刺。麻醉诱导后气管内插管,麻醉采用静吸复合全麻,容量控制通气模式,间断给予舒芬太尼和罗库溴铵维持镇痛肌松,插管后行右侧锁骨下中心静脉置管、右颈内静脉置入Swan-Gans漂浮导管并监测中心静脉压及心输出量。术中应用血管活性药物维持HR和BP平稳。术中常规给予肝素3 mg/kg,转机前确保激活全血凝固时间(activated clotting time, ACT)达到480 s以上。术中使用自体血回收机,洗涤后回输患者,鱼精蛋白按1:1比例中和肝素,必要时追加以确保ACT达到术前基础水

平。

2. 干预方法:V组于切皮前15 min静脉缓慢推注尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶2 U,鱼精蛋白拮抗肝素后静脉推注尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶2 U;LV组在V组基础上关胸前伤口局部喷洒尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶4 U;C组使用等剂量生理盐水。

3. 观察指标

(1) 术中出血量:术中出血量(ml)=纱布血量(ml)+吸引器吸引血量(ml)(如需吸引其他液体需使用另外的吸引器)。纱布血量(ml)=(沾血纱布的重量-纱布干重)/1.05;吸引器吸引血量(ml)=自体血回收罐中收集的液体量-台上冲洗盐水量-自体血回收机肝素水冲洗量。

(2)次要观察指标:异体红细胞和血浆输注量,术后24 h引流量,记录术前(T_0)、术毕(T_1)及术后24 h(T_2)的PT、APTT、FIB值。术后24 h下肢血管超声检查结果。

三、统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0统计软件,正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,方差齐时组间比较采用两独立样本t检验,重复测量数据比较采用方差分析;不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney秩和检验;计数资料以例数(构成比)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料的比较

3组患者一般资料及术中情况的比较,差异无统计学意义,见表1。

二、术中出血量、异体血输入量及术后24 h引流量的比较

V组、LV组与C组比较,术中出血量、术中异体血输入量明显减少($P < 0.05$);LV组与V组比较,术中出血量、异体血输入量差异无统计学意义;LV组术后24 h引流量与V组比较明显减少($P < 0.05$),见表2。

三、不同时点PT、APTT及FIB的比较

T_0 时刻,3组PT、APTT及FIB比较,差异无统计学意义; T_1 、 T_2 时刻,V组与LV组PT、APTT较C组明显缩

表1 60例患者一般情况的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	年龄(岁)	身高(cm)	体质量(kg)	体外循环时间(min)	手术时间(min)
C组($n = 20$)	50 ± 3	166 ± 5	55 ± 7	87 ± 4	183 ± 4
V组($n = 20$)	53 ± 5	163 ± 8	56 ± 4	83 ± 5	182 ± 8
LV组($n = 20$)	49 ± 7	162 ± 5	54 ± 3	85 ± 8	184 ± 5

表2 60例患者术中出血量、输异体血及术后24 h引流量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ml)

组别	术中出血量	红细胞	冰冻血浆	术后24 h引流量
C组(n=20)	1 030 ± 240	930 ± 160	570 ± 90	575 ± 78
V组(n=20)	790 ± 120 [*]	620 ± 102 [*]	320 ± 60 [*]	470 ± 51 [*]
LV组(n=20)	770 ± 108 [*]	610 ± 120 [*]	300 ± 95 [*]	384 ± 57 ^{*#}

与C组比较,^{*}P<0.05;与V组比较,[#]P<0.05

短,FIB较C组明显升高(P<0.05),见表3。

表3 60例患者术前、术毕及术后24 h凝血指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂
C组(n=20)			
PT(s)	11.9 ± 0.8	17.3 ± 1.9	13.5 ± 0.7
APTT(s)	30.1 ± 1.7	42.1 ± 3.8	36.6 ± 1.4
FIB(g/L)	2.4 ± 1.1	1.6 ± 0.1	2.4 ± 0.7
V组(n=20)			
PT(s)	12.3 ± 0.6	15.1 ± 1.8 [*]	12.7 ± 0.7 [*]
APTT(s)	28.9 ± 2.5	35.1 ± 1.9 [*]	32.8 ± 1.8 [*]
FIB(g/L)	2.3 ± 0.2	1.8 ± 0.1 [*]	2.6 ± 0.1 [*]
LV组(n=20)			
PT(s)	11.7 ± 0.9	13.2 ± 1.1 [*]	12.3 ± 0.8 [*]
APTT(s)	29.8 ± 2.7	33.3 ± 2.3 [*]	31.7 ± 3.4 [*]
FIB(g/L)	2.4 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.1 [*]	4.2 ± 0.2 [*]

与C组比较,^{*}P<0.05

讨 论

心脏瓣膜置换术患者体外循环(cardiopulmonary bypass, CPB)下,循环血与大面积异物表面接触,血液纤溶活性显著降低,血小板水平减低和功能异常^[4-5],低温及凝血物质消耗等导致凝血障碍,是引起围术期出血的重要原因。本研究尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶首次静脉联合局部用于心脏瓣膜置换术,术中出血量、异体血输入量及术后24 h引流量明显减少,止血效果明显。

Khalil等^[6]发现冠脉搭桥术患者心包腔局部纤溶活性显著高于全身血液纤溶活性,Tabuchi等^[7]也发现这类患者的心包腔内凝血酶-抗凝血酶Ⅲ复合物、FIB、纤维蛋白降解产物的含量,均显著高于全身血液循环,表明人类的心包组织内含有高剂量的纤维蛋白酶原激活剂^[8],心脏手术过程中心包大量纤维蛋白酶原激活剂被释放,导致局部纤溶增强和出血过多。近年来局部应用止血药物的有效性和安全性越来越被关注,局部应用巴曲亭及氨甲环酸都有相关报道^[9-11]。

尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶是从尖吻蝮蛇毒液中提取的蛇毒类凝血酶,具有良好的止血作用^[12-13]。通过水解FIB使其变为纤维蛋白而增强机体凝血功能。与其他传

统类制剂不同的是,尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶只含单一凝血成分^[14],不含凝血因子Xa(FXa)。而目前临床常用的蛇毒类血凝酶制剂都未能分离去除FXa,FXa在凝血酶的产生及形成过程中起决定性的作用,是凝血瀑布效应的放大器,有诱发血栓形成的危险。尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶另一个优势在于不激活凝血因子Ⅷ,在血管内可产生较高浓度可溶性纤维蛋白,使伤口加速止血但不会进一步使纤维蛋白聚体再交联形成不溶性纤维蛋白络合物,因而在正常的血管内不会引起血栓形成,是较好的体内外止血药物^[15]。

尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶单次用药2 U(最大可用至6 U)^[16]及重复用药^[17]的合理性及安全性文献已有报道。在甲状腺手术、膝关节镜手术中局部应用都取得了满意效果^[18-19]。针对局部用药安全性,有研究在具有高凝倾向老年患者髋关节置换术中局部使用,证明静脉加局部用药方式对围术期的凝血无影响^[20]。本研究结果显示,静脉组与联合用药组较对照组明显减少术中出血和术后引流量,说明尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶对减少心脏瓣膜置换术患者围术期出血有一定疗效,避免或减少异体输血而发生的高额费用和不良反应。联合用药组较静脉组术中出血量无明显差异,可能与关胸前局部用药时间距手术结束较短有关。针对心包腔高纤溶活性,局部喷撒尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶,直接对血管破损处产生作用,起效快,故联合用药组较单纯静脉组术后24 h引流量明显减少。术毕及术后24 h凝血功能显示尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶可改善心脏瓣膜置换术后低凝状态,且未见下肢静脉血栓形成。

综上所述,尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶联合用药方式能够减少瓣膜置换术中出血和术后引流量,效果明显且安全。近年关于尖吻蝮蛇血凝酶不良反应,如过敏性休克等偶有报道^[21],但本研究中未发现,可能与本研究单中心、样本量小有关,今后需设计大样本、多中心、长期的随机对照试验进一步验证。

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