

# 经远端桡动脉入径行冠脉介入诊疗的研究进展

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## 摘要

经远端桡动脉入径(Distal transradial access, dTRA)作为一种新的冠脉介入诊疗入径, 正被越来越多的术者所接受, 随着相关研究的不断进展, 临床上对dTRA的认识进一步深入, 本文就dTRA的发展背景、解剖特点、穿刺方法、安全性、可行性、优点以及局限性作一综述, 以期为临床医生及相关研究人员提供一定参考。

## 关键词

远端桡动脉入径, 冠状动脉介入诊疗, 桡动脉闭塞

# Progress of Coronary Artery Intervention Diagnosis and Treatment via Distal Transradial Access

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## Abstract

As a new approach to coronary artery intervention diagnosis and treatment, distal transradial access is being accepted by more and more operators. With the continuous progress of related studies, we have further understanding of dTRA in clinical practice. This article reviews the de-

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velopment background, anatomical features, puncture methods, safety, feasibility, advantages and limitations of dTRA, with the aim of providing some reference for clinicians and related researchers.

## Keywords

Distal Transradial Access, Coronary Artery Intervention Diagnosis and Treatment, Radial Artery Occlusion

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## 1. 引言

冠心病(Coronary heart disease, CHD)是全球范围内最常见的人类死亡原因之一, 冠状动脉造影(Coronary angiography, CAG)是诊断冠心病的金标准, 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(Percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)是治疗冠心病的主要方案之一[1]。经桡动脉入径(Transradial access, TRA)行 CAG 由 Campeau 于 1989 年首次实践, 而经桡动脉入径行 PCI 由 Kiemeneij 于 1993 年首次实践[2]。相较于股动脉入径(Transfemoral access, TFA), TRA 具有许多显而易见的优势, 比如显著降低出血等通路相关并发症的发生率、全因死亡率和主要心血管不良事件(Major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE), 增加患者舒适度等, 最新的欧洲心脏病学会指南建议将 TRA 作为 CAG、PCI 的标准进入点[2] [3] [4]。然而, 临床实践提示 TRA 行 CAG、PCI 术后桡动脉闭塞(Radial artery occlusion, RAO)仍然是最常见的并发症, 多项相关研究表明 RAO 发生率在 1%~30%, RAO 禁止重复使用桡动脉进行 CAG、PCI、血液透析动静脉瘘和冠状动脉搭桥手术[3] [5] [6]。经远端桡动脉入径(Distal transradial access, dTRA)作为一种新的介入诊疗入径, 能有效降低 RAO 的发生率[3]。本文将对 dTRA 在冠心病介入诊疗中的安全性、可行性以及相关局限性作一综述。

## 2. dTRA 概述

### 2.1. dTRA 背景

1977 年发表了关于 dTRA 的第一篇文章, 当时 Amato 描述了在 dTRA 中使用相关仪器监测儿科患者的心肺状态, 五年后, Pyles 及其同事发表了该方法用于围手术期动脉压监测的相关研究[7]。自 1996 年以来, dTRA 已开始用于选定患者的房室瘘的治疗, 以增加透析患者未来进入部位的可能性。15 年后, Babunashvili 描述了 DTRA 用于近端桡动脉闭塞的再通。2014 年, Kaledin 等人将 dTRA 作为行冠脉介入诊疗的首选入径, 2016 年, Roghani-Dehkordi 等人在强调了 dTRA 的优势。Kiemeneij 在 2017 年描述了有关左侧 dTRA 行 CAG、PCI 的首次成功经验。之后, Ziakas 和 Latsios 等人发表了希腊第一例 dTRA 病例的经验[1] [7] [8]。

### 2.2. dTRA 解剖

肱动脉分为尺动脉和桡动脉, 为手部提供双血管供应。桡动脉的第一大支是掌浅支, 与尺动脉形成掌浅弓。掌浅支的远端称为 dTRA。dTRA 产生腕背支, 与骨间总动脉形成腕背弓, 在第二掌骨底部的手掌侧下降, 与尺动脉形成掌深弓。当拇指完全伸展时, 由外侧的拇短伸肌、拇长展肌的肌腱和内侧的拇长伸肌的肌腱包围形成一个三角形凹陷区域, 称为解剖鼻烟盒区域, 梯形骨和舟状骨构成了解剖鼻烟盒的底部。dTRA 是位于解剖鼻烟盒处的桡动脉的远端部分[1] [3] [8] [9] [10]。

### 2.3. dTRA 穿刺方法

患者仰卧于手术台上, 穿刺侧上肢自然伸直并手掌向外延伸, 与身体形成  $30^{\circ}\sim 45^{\circ}$  的角度。手腕稍微垫上衬垫, 拇指放在其他四个手指下面以便于穿刺, 从手掌到肘部的皮肤常规消毒, 并放置无菌中单。使用 1~2 ml 1%利多卡因进行穿刺点局部麻醉。再次确认穿刺点, 并使用 Seldinger 方法在动脉脉搏最强的位置进入。桡动脉穿刺成功后, 选择 20G 穿刺针和 0.025 英寸导丝放置桡动脉鞘管, 鞘内注射硝酸甘油以减少桡动脉痉挛, 并使用普通肝素预防血栓形成[1] [3] [11]。

### 3. dTRA 可行性、安全性

Lianna Xie 等人对 1358 名患者(其中行 CAG 832 名, 行 PCI 526 名)接受了由我们团队实施的 CAG ( $n = 832$ )和 PCI ( $n = 526$ )。1063 名患者尝试进行桡动脉远端穿刺, 295 例患者未尝试进行桡动脉远端穿刺, 原因是 295 例患者中有 7 例(0.5%)手部明显畸形, 23 例(1.7%)血流动力学不稳定, 159 例(11.7%)手背和(或)前臂桡动脉搏动弱甚至触及不到搏动, 106 例(7.8%)患者因个人原因拒绝行 dTRA。1063 名患者中有 953 名通过 dTRA 进行桡动脉插管成功, 成功率为 89.7%。共有 269 例(28.2%)病例通过左侧 dTRA。602 例(63.2%)病例使用了 6 French 鞘。853 名(89.5%)患者在 2 小时内止血。手术失败 110 例(10.3%): 动脉穿刺失败 59 例(5.6%), 导丝插入失败 49 例(4.9%), 鞘管插入失败 2 例(0.2%)。术后监测到如下并发症: 桡动脉闭塞(13 例, 1.4%)、前臂桡动脉闭塞(4 例, 0.4%)、前臂水肿(5 例, 0.5%)和短暂的拇指麻木(2 例, 0.2%), 上述症状随访 2 周内完全恢复正常[5]。Kim 等人研究表明, 经 dTRA 治疗 STEMI 成功率为 92.8% (128/138), 所有 128 例患者均成功地通过 dTRA 行 PCI。103 例(80.5%)选择左侧 dTRA, 125 例(97.7%)采用 6-F 导管行直接经 dTRA 介入治疗。术后无大出血, 但有 4 例(3.1%)出现入路并发症, 包括 3 例局部水肿( $\leq$ 直径 5 cm)和 1 例局部麻木, 3 个月后好转[12]。Lee 等人研究表明, 接受直接 PCI 治疗的 109 例急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者, dTRA 成功率为 83.3% (35/42), 共有 7 例 dTRA 失败, 其中 5 例穿刺失败, 2 例穿刺成功后因桡动脉严重痉挛鞘管插管失败。通过 dTRA 进行的 35 例直接 PCI 均成功。有 2 例出现了局部水肿(水肿直径均  $< 5$  cm), 但均在 1 个月内完全恢复[13]。在一系列总数为 637 例患者的研究中, Babunashvili 和 Dundaus 分别使用 5-F 鞘和 6-F 鞘对 92%的患者经 dTRA 行 CAG、PCI, 总成功率为 98% [14]。在一系列总数为 2884 名患者的研究中, Kaledin 等人 dTRA 的成功率为 96%, 并对 93.5%的患者进行了 PCI。其中 99%的患者使用 6-F 鞘, 1%的患者使用 7-F 鞘。Dehkordi 等人对 235 名患者中的 29%进行了 PCI, dTRA 的成功率为 94% [14]。Soydan 等人有关 30 名急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者的研究中, dTRA 的成功率为 90% [15]。众多研究表明, dTRA 是一种安全、可行的行 CAG、PCI 的动脉入径[4] [16] [17] [18]。

### 4. dTRA 的优点

#### 4.1. RAO 发生率降低

相关研究报道, 经 TRA 行冠脉介入诊疗术后 RAO 发生率为 1%~30%, 随着 TRA 应用的迅速增加, RAO 患者的数量越来越多。由于尺动脉和桡动脉之间广泛的侧支循环确保了手掌弓的血液供应, 大多数 RAO 患者无症状。因此, RAO 的实际发生率可能被低估。然而, 一些 RAO 患者仍可能出现缺血性症状, 如疼痛、麻木或手部精细运动受损等, 此外, RAO 限制了桡动脉的未来应用, 包括重复 CAG、PCI、肾衰患者建立血液透析通路以及严重冠心病患者行冠状动脉旁路移植术(Coronary artery bypass graft, CABG) [2] [3] [19]。RAO 是由桡动脉内膜受损和局部血流速度减慢甚至停止导致穿刺点血栓形成引起的, 由于 dTRA 穿刺点距离手腕较远, 并且使用较小的鞘(通常为 6F), 因此 dTRA 穿刺点的内膜损伤比 TRA 小[11]

[20]。Pacchioni 等人一项总数为 1163 例患者的研究表明,接受 TRA 的患者 RAO 发生率为 4.8% (41/837),接受 dTRA 的患者 RAO 发生率为 0% (0/326),这可能是通过缩短止血时间和在止血期间维持桡动脉的血流而实现的,并且即使在解剖鼻咽盒内存在 RAO 的情况下,通过连接到掌浅弓的掌浅支也可以保持顺行的血流,因此,可以消除血栓形成和广泛前臂桡动脉闭塞的风险[20] [21] [22]。Kaledin 等人有关 2884 例经 dTRA 插管患者的研究表明, dTRA 组插管后 RAO 的发生率为 2.2%,前臂 RAO 的发生率为 0.4%,与 TRA 组相比,总的 RAO 的发生率降低了 50%,前臂桡动脉闭塞的发生率降低了近 90%。Oliveira 等人有关 dTRA 接受冠状动脉介入治疗的 435 名患者研究表明,所有患者在出院时都能触摸到远端和近端的放射状动脉[5]。上述众多研究表明,与 TRA 相比, dTRA 发生率明显降低。

## 4.2. 术后穿刺点压迫时间缩短

Feng Li 等人有关 1066 名经 dTRA 行 CAG、PCI 患者的研究表明,术后患者穿刺点均采用纱布止血, dTRA 组止血时间为 4 小时, dTRA 组止血时间为 6 小时[1]。Ji Woong Roh 等人有关 250 名患者的研究表明,经 dTRA 行 PCI 术后穿刺点使用弹性绷带压迫 3 小时即可达到止血效果[16]。Ji Woong Roh 等人有关 1000 名经 dTRA 行冠脉诊疗的患者的研究表明, CAG 术后穿刺点止血时间为 2 h ( $144.6 \pm 91.3$  min), PCI 术后穿刺点止血时间为 3.5 h ( $217.3 \pm 121.3$  min)。经 dTRA 应用 4F 鞘行 CAG 术后穿刺点止血时间为 70 [62~90]分钟,应用 5F 鞘行 CAG 术后穿刺点止血时间为 120 [120~130]分钟[23]。Yukio Mizuguchi 等人在一项有关 228 名经 dTRA 行 CAG、PCI 患者的研究表明, dTRA 术后平均止血时间为  $3.0 \pm 2.3$  小时 [24]。Kuotouzis M 等人报告了 dTRA 和 TRA 用于 CAG 的随机比较数据,研究发现, dTRA 组的患者术后手动止血时间明显短于 TRA 组的患者 ( $568 \pm 462$  s vs  $841 \pm 574$  s,  $p = 0.002$ )。在日本的两项经 dTRA 行 PCI 的研究中,术后穿刺点平均止血时间约为 3 小时,并且病人甚至可以在手术当天出院[25]。经 dTRA 行冠脉诊疗术后穿刺点止血压迫时间缩短,不仅能减轻患者因长时间压迫带来的不适感,也能缩短患者住院时间,减轻患者经济负担[1] [9] [26]。

## 4.3. 其他优点

1) dTRA 作为穿刺部位可以有效地保留近端桡动脉,以便将来用于血液透析或 CABG [4] [7] [27] [28]。2) dTRA 可用于腕部桡动脉闭塞情况下的逆行再通[29]。3) 有利于患者摆放舒适的体位,尤其是经左侧 dTRA 时[30]。4) 有利于术者远离放射源进行操作[30]。

## 5. dTRA 的局限性

1) dTRA 直径和横截面积较 TRA 小,限制了复杂 PCI 术大尺寸导管的使用[2] [10]。2) dTRA 穿刺部位比 TRA 穿刺部位远约 4~6 cm,对于身材高大或主动脉弓严重弯曲的患者,标准的桡动脉导管可能太短,无法完成手术操作[2]。3) dTRA 普遍存在弯曲,容易导致穿刺导丝和鞘管置入困难[1],超声引导穿刺是解决此问题的有效方法[31]。4) 对于初学者, dTRA 较 TRA 的学习曲线更长,即熟练掌握 dTRA 穿刺需要更多的时间和穿刺数量[11] [13]。超声引导下穿刺是解决上述问题的方案之一[32] [33] [34]。

## 6. 小结与展望

综上所述,相较于 TRA,经 dTRA 行冠脉介入诊疗具有 RAO 发生率低、术后穿刺点压迫止血时间短、保留近端桡动脉以供其他手术使用、提高患者舒适性以及室术者远离放射源等优点,这使得 dTRA 的应用日渐增多,然而 dTRA 入径学习曲线长、较小的管腔限制大尺寸导管的应用等缺点也限制了 dTRA 的推广及普及,使用超声引导行 dTRA 穿刺是解决上述问题的方案之一。相信随着时间的推移, dTRA 入径会被更多的术者接受、采纳。

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