

# 慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压的诊疗进展

龙榆良, 管丽华, 周达新

作者单位: 200032 上海, 复旦大学附属中山医院心内科, 上海市心血管病研究所

作者简介: 龙榆良(1990-), 男, 在读博士研究生, 研究方向: 结构性心脏病及肺动脉高压的介入诊疗。E-mail: long-yuliang@outlook.com

通讯作者: 周达新(1964-), 男, 医学博士, 主任医师, 博士研究生导师, 研究方向: 结构性心脏病及肺动脉高压的介入诊疗。E-mail: zhou\_daxin@sina.com



周达新, 医学博士, 主任医师, 博士研究生导师, 现任复旦大学附属中山医院心内科副主任, 中华医学会结构性心脏病学组副组长, 中国医师协会心血管病分会结构性心脏病专委会副主任委员, 上海市心血管病学会结构性心脏病学组副组长, 东方心脏病学大会结构论坛坛主, 美国心脏病协会会员。主要从事结构性心脏病介入诊疗、肺动脉高压诊疗相关研究和临床工作。作为主要术者参与完成国内首例经导管主动脉瓣置换(TAVR), 国内首例经皮肺动脉瓣置换(PPVI), 国内首例经皮二尖瓣夹合术(MitraClip), 全球首例经心尖二尖瓣夹合术(ValveClamp), 国内首例经导管异位三尖瓣植入(CAVI), 国内首例瓣周漏封堵等, 华东地区首例左心耳封堵等, 主持参加多种肺动脉高压靶向药物临床试验, 率先在国内开展房间隔造瘘姑息性治疗原发性肺动脉高压的临床工作及研究, 较早在国内开展慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压的介入治疗及其相关研究。

**[摘要]** 慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH), 属于肺动脉高压分型的第四大类, 是目前唯一可能治愈的肺动脉高压, 不干预则远期预后不佳, 故明确诊断和积极治疗非常重要。对于CTEPH的诊断, 肺通气灌注显像较CT肺动脉造影有更高的敏感性。CTEPH的预后与其治疗决策密切相关: 所有患者都需要终身抗凝, 利奥西呱是目前唯一获批用于CTEPH治疗的靶向药物。能否手术治疗取决于CTEPH的血栓机化部位: 对于血栓栓塞在肺动脉近端, 可行肺动脉内皮剥脱, 其治愈率高, 术后恢复以及长期预后往往较为理想; 如果病变部位在中段, 可以尝试进行肺动脉球囊扩张, 球囊扩张往往需要分次逐步进行, 扩张后患者活动耐量有显著提升, 此外球囊扩张也用于如外科内皮剥脱后残余肺动脉高压或肺动脉高压复发; 如果病变部位在肺血管末端, 则只能选择药物保守治疗。多种治疗手段联合治疗或为未来CTEPH治疗的发展方向。

**[关键词]** 慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压; 综述; 利奥西呱; 肺动脉球囊成形术; 肺动脉内皮剥脱

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**Progress in diagnosis and treatment of chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension** LONG Yu-liang, GUAN Li-hua, ZHOU Da-xin. Department of Cardiology, Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai Institution of Cardiovascular Disease, Shanghai 200032, China

**[Abstract]** Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension(CTEPH) belongs to the fourth major classification of pulmonary hypertension(PH), and is the only PH that may be cured at present. Without intervention, the long-term prognosis of CTEPH is poor. Therefore, it is very important to make a clear diagnosis and active treatment. Compared with computed tomography(CT) pulmonary angiography, ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy(V/Q scintigraphy) is highly sensitive in diagnosis of CTEPH. The prognosis of CTEPH is closely related to its treatment decisions: all the patients need lifelong anticoagulation, and riociguat is the only targeted drug currently approved for the treatment of CTEPH. Surgical treatment depends on the CTEPH thromboembolic organization sites: for the thromboembolism at the proximal end of the pulmonary artery, pulmonary thromboendarterectomy is feasible, and the cure rate is high, and the postoperative recovery and the long-term prognosis are better; if the lesion site is in the middle part, balloon

pulmonary angioplasty(BPA) can be tried, and the balloon dilatation usually needs to be carried out gradually in stages, and the patient's activity tolerance is significantly improved after dilatation. In addition, balloon dilatation is also used for residual PH after surgical thromboendarterectomy or PH recurrence. If the lesion is located at the end of pulmonary vessels, conservative treatment with drugs is the only option. Combined therapy with multiple treatment methods may be the development direction of CTEPH treatment in the future.

[**Key words**] Chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension(CTEPH); Review; Riociguat; Balloon pulmonary angioplasty(BPA); Pulmonary thromboendarterectomy(PTE)

慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压(chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH),属于肺动脉高压分型的第四大类。虽然CTEPH的病因尚不完全清楚,但临床研究提示炎症和血管重塑之间存在相互作用,导致血栓溶解障碍和血栓形成机化,同时伴随肺小动脉管壁重构,最终导致肺血管持续性阻塞,肺血管阻力升高,慢性进行性右心室后负荷增加,最终结局是右心衰竭和死亡<sup>[1]</sup>。CTEPH患者不一定有急性肺栓塞病史<sup>[2]</sup>,急性肺栓塞后幸存的患者中最终转化为CTEPH的发生率也仅为0.57%~9.1%<sup>[3~5]</sup>。绝大部分CTEPH患者与其他大类肺动脉高压患者相似,缺乏特异性症状,加上患者和医师对这种疾病的认识不足,没有及时进行诊断和排除检查,导致临床上早期诊断往往困难,即使在经验丰富的中心,仍有很多患者的诊断延迟了1年以上<sup>[6~8]</sup>。而CTEPH与其他大类肺动脉高压不同,是肺动脉高压目前唯一可能治愈的亚型。多项研究<sup>[9~12]</sup>表明通过外科肺动脉内皮剥脱(pulmonary thromboendarterectomy, PTE)或内科肺动脉球囊扩张及靶向药物治疗可以有效缓解患者症状,改善远期预后,部分甚至治愈。CTEPH患者如果没有得到及时治疗,其预后往往不良<sup>[13,14]</sup>,因此明确诊断显得尤为重要。近年来,随着CTEPH的外科和介入治疗技术被引进到国内,并已在国内多家中心相继开展,因此了解目前CTEPH的诊疗进展具有重要意义。本文将对近年来CTEPH的诊断和治疗进展进行回顾。

## 1 CTEPH 的诊断

CTEPH由于早期缺乏特异性症状、体征,且易与其他常见的心肺疾病重叠,故临床上往往难以早期诊断。在患有急性肺栓塞的患者中早期筛查CTEPH应注意:(1)有征象提示可能有CTEPH的患者,如多普勒超声心动图估测肺动脉收缩压(systolic pulmonary arterial pressure, sPAP) > 60 mmHg。(2)在急性肺栓塞诊断时有CTEPH症状的患者:急性肺栓塞的典型缓解时间为3~6个月,如果症状、体征持续存在,则应怀疑CTEPH,如CTEPH患者通常表现为进行性呼吸急促和运动不耐受。回顾性研究<sup>[2,15]</sup>表明大

多数CTEPH患者在诊断时为纽约心脏协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能Ⅲ/Ⅳ级。在疾病早期进行体格检查可有肺动脉高压体征,如心脏听诊第二心音亢进,右心室可闻及第三心音,或可闻及三尖瓣舒张期杂音,查体视诊可见颈静脉充盈甚至怒张,可有肝肿大、腹水、周围水肿和四肢冰冷<sup>[15]</sup>。(3)存在CTEPH的危险因素或易患条件的患者:老年患者(CTEPH的发病年龄中位数为63岁,男女发病率相等),既往有脾切除、脑积水行脑室分流术手术史,既往有恶性肿瘤史,葡萄球菌感染,子宫肿块/肌瘤压迫盆腔静脉,深静脉置管,植入起搏器导线,慢性炎症性疾病(骨髓炎、炎症性肠病),以及非O型血型的患者<sup>[1,2,16,17]</sup>。对无症状的肺栓塞患者,是否进行常规的CTEPH筛查目前还存在争议,一方面因为急性肺栓塞真正转化为CTEPH的患者比例不高:例如美国每年60万例急性肺栓塞患者中仅有500~2500例患者最终诊断为CTEPH<sup>[18]</sup>。但另一些学者认为对于一些患者,在急性肺栓塞发作后数月甚至数年,存在一个所谓的“蜜月期”,在此期间虽然没有明显症状,但慢性肺栓塞已经存在,并通过正在进行的肺血管重塑而进展,并最终出现症状恶化<sup>[19]</sup>,因此对于这些患者可以考虑行超声心动图随访<sup>[20]</sup>。对于高度怀疑CTEPH的患者,应询问病史有无静脉内长期植入的器械(起搏器导线、静脉导管等);完善胸片检查和肺功能检查有助于排除实质性或气道疾病;12导联心电图可显示右心室肥大和(或)其他并发心脏疾病的特征;还应接受筛查包括抗磷脂抗体、抗心磷脂抗体、狼疮抗体、凝血因子以及非O型血型患者的甲状腺功能<sup>[6,17,20]</sup>。CTEPH的诊断是在至少3个月的有效抗凝治疗后进行的,以便将这种情况与“亚急性”肺栓塞区分开来。其他诊断要求包括:平均肺动脉压>25 mmHg,肺毛细血管楔压<15 mmHg,并伴有肺血管系统慢性血栓栓塞闭塞的放射影像学证据<sup>[20]</sup>。CTEPH的放射影像学检查中肺通气灌注显像(ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy, V/Q scintigraphy)对CTEPH诊断的敏感度及特异度分别为96%~97.4%和90%~95%,而肺动脉CT

造影(CT pulmonary angiography, CTPA)的敏感度及特异度分别为51%和99%<sup>[21]</sup>,因此对于高度怀疑CTEPH的患者通过肺通气灌注显像检查进行早期诊断的可能性更高。

## 2 CTEPH 的治疗

### 2.1 药物治疗

2.1.1 抗凝药物治疗 CTEPH的血栓来源有多种机制,深静脉血栓导致急性肺栓塞只能解释很少部分CTEPH患者的发病机制,约25%的患者无深静脉血栓病史,因此血栓也可来自肺动脉原位血栓形成<sup>[22]</sup>。但无论血栓来源,抗凝治疗无疑是所有CTEPH患者治疗的基石,所有患者均应终身抗凝治疗。抗凝药物除了传统的维生素K拮抗剂,近年来新型口服抗凝药(new oral anticoagulants, NOACs)也已被用于治疗急性肺栓塞或静脉血栓栓塞。虽然一些数据支持在CTEPH中使用NOACs,但其有效性和安全性仍然存在争议<sup>[23]</sup>。

2.1.2 靶向药物治疗 利奥西呱的主要成分为可溶性鸟苷酸环化酶激动剂。作为目前美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)唯一批准的治疗CTEPH的靶向药物,利奥西呱已被证明可以改善血流动力学、运动耐量以及逆转右心重构<sup>[24,25]</sup>。指南建议将其用于无法手术的CTEPH或PTE术后残余或复发性肺动脉高压的患者(I类,证据水平B)<sup>[15,26]</sup>。利奥西呱可以单一用药也可以与内皮素受体拮抗剂(endothelin receptor antagonists, ERA)等联合治疗,由于利奥西呱直接刺激鸟苷酸环化酶并不依赖一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO),因此对于对磷酸二酯酶-5抑制剂(phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor, PDE-5i)有不良反应的患者,其亦有良好的疗效<sup>[27]</sup>。

2.1.3 经典肺动脉高压药物治疗 ERA,如波生坦、马西滕坦等,也被证明在CTEPH治疗中有一定疗效。研究表明ERA短期内可以降低CTEPH患者肺动脉阻力,改善血液动力学,但对患者运动耐力的持续改善尚不明显<sup>[28]</sup>。国内有报道使用经典降肺动脉高压搭配传统活血中药治疗CTEPH的小样本研究<sup>[29]</sup>,其安全性和有效性得到初步验证,但远期随访特别是运动耐量持续改善情况尚不明确。

### 2.2 手术治疗

2.2.1 PTE PTE是CTEPH患者的首选治疗方案,其降低肺动脉压力及改善右心衰竭的效果好,患者的治愈率高。目前研究结果表明,大多数接受PTE手术的患者在短期和长期肺血流动力学方面都有改善:短期包括平均肺动脉压的显著降低、心输出量增加及心

功能的改善<sup>[30~32]</sup>,长期随访生存期显著延长<sup>[10,33~35]</sup>。一项纳入500例CTEPH患者PTE治疗的研究显示,患者肺血管阻力从术前(719.0±383.2)dyn·s·cm<sup>-5</sup>降低到术后(253.4±148.6)dyn·s·cm<sup>-5</sup>。术前平均肺动脉压从(45.5±11.6)mmHg降至(26.0±8.4)mmHg,心输出量由术前的(4.3±1.4)L/min增加到(5.6±1.4)L/min<sup>[30]</sup>。国内阜外医院报道CTEPH患者术后动脉氧饱和度较术前也有显著升高[由(90±5)%升高到(96±1)%]<sup>[36]</sup>。尽管PTE在肺血流动力学和功能状态改善方面取得了令人满意的结果,但由于受到外科手术器械尺寸的限制,很难到达肺动脉段或亚段及更远端的分支血管,因此并非所有患者都适合接受PTE,也并非所有血栓机化组织都能被剥除,部分患者术后出现一定程度的残余肺动脉高压。既往研究表明,残余肺动脉高压的发生率在5%到35%之间,各中心残余肺动脉高压比例之间的差异,与医师的手术经验相关,也可能取决于对残余肺动脉高压的诊断标准,有的中心采用平均肺动脉压>25 mmHg的标准定义,有的中心则依据任意的肺血管阻力值升高进行定义<sup>[35,37,38]</sup>。对于残余肺动脉高压,可以进一步行靶向药物治疗或者肺动脉球囊成形术(balloon pulmonary angioplasty, BPA)。目前尚无残余肺动脉高压对长期预后影响的研究数据。PTE术后CTEPH复发几率较低,对于PTE术后复发,且症状及肺动脉高压一直持续,但不适合再次PTE的患者,肺动脉高压靶向药物治疗和(或)BPA可能是最佳选择;对于适合再次PTE手术的患者,在综合评估手术风险和获益之后,可以再次进行PTE<sup>[39,40]</sup>。PTE存在一定的手术风险,PTE一般经胸骨正中切口进入肺动脉,需要体外循环支持以及深低温心脏停跳,目前报道的PTE围手术期的死亡率在2.2%到11.4%之间<sup>[30~33]</sup>。PTE手术的安全性与手术医师的经验相关,且随着术者经验的增加而增高<sup>[33]</sup>。

2.2.2 BPA Feinstein等<sup>[41]</sup>在2001年首次报道了BPA用于治疗无法手术的CTEPH患者,在早期探索阶段尽管有一定的效果,但并发症较多,特别是肺再灌注导致的急性肺水肿发生率高达61%,导致BPA相关研究一度被禁止。直到2012年提出BPA要分次渐进的理念,肺再灌注导致的急性肺水肿发生率明显下降<sup>[42]</sup>,BPA治疗CTEPH才被逐渐接受。近年来,多项研究已经证明,多次BPA可以降低CTEPH患者平均肺动脉压,改善患者NYHA功能分级,6 min步行试验距离等<sup>[43,44]</sup>。目前,对于不能手术的CTEPH

或 PTE 术后残余或复发肺动脉高压的患者进行分次 BPA 治疗,已获欧洲呼吸协会指南推荐( II b 类推荐)<sup>[26]</sup>。BPA 手术流程与冠状动脉球囊成形相似,以复旦大学附属中山医院经验为例,首先建立血管通路,通常选择股静脉入路,充分肝素化后,使用 6Fr 右心导管(MPA2 造影导管)进行右心导管检查,记录肺动脉、右心室、右心房基线压力,再交换 6Fr 猪尾巴管进行非选择性及选择性肺动脉造影,明确病变血管所在区域,使用加硬导丝(Amplatzer Super Stiff 导丝)建立输送轨道,置入 8Fr 或 9Fr 动脉导管未闭封堵输送鞘(180°)作为支撑,6Fr 右冠造影导管(JR4 造影导管)贯穿输送鞘,依据病变类型选择合适的导引导丝,有时需要使用球囊或微导管为导丝提供支撑,导丝穿过病变狭窄部位后根据造影选择合适尺寸的球囊进行扩张,一般从小尺寸球囊开始扩张,逐渐扩大球囊直径,充分扩张后再次复查造影评估球囊成形效果。手术结束前复测肺动脉、右心室、右心房压力并与基线值对比以评估疗效。对于临界病变可以借助压力导丝协助判断,也可以使用血管内超声(intravascular ultrasound, IVUS)、光学相干断层扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)或光学频域成像(optical frequency domain imaging, OFDI)进行判断<sup>[45~47]</sup>。肺血管分支多,CTEPH 患者病变部位往往分散弥漫,为了达到最佳效果,避免一次扩张过多血管导致急性肺水肿,需要分阶段进行多次球囊扩张<sup>[42]</sup>。所需的治疗次数取决于 CTEPH 的严重程度、病变形态和术者及所在中心的经验,通常每次处理 3~5 处病变,每个患者需要 3~10 个疗程<sup>[43,48]</sup>。病变血管开通的顺序没有定论,但由于受到重力影响,通常下肺相比上肺血流/通气比例大,因此理论上下肺血管开通后对患者症状的改善更为显著。对于 CTEPH 病变形态,目前尚无统一的分类方法,但病变形态与成功率、手术时间、透视时间、造影剂用量以及并发症风险相关<sup>[49,50]</sup>。对于弥漫性复杂病变的 BPA,患者术中长时间透视、较大剂量造影剂的应用导致的相关并发症的风险值得关注。

**2.3 CTEPH 的联合治疗** CTEPH 联合治疗或为未来新趋势:符合 BPA 手术适应证的患者联合靶向药物治疗 CTEPH 是否更优,哪些患者更适合 BPA 联合利奥西呱尚无定论,有待相关研究进一步明确。另一方面,BPA 除了治疗 PTE 术后残余肺动脉高压外,在 PTE 术前进行 BPA 也被证明可降低 PTE 的围手术风险<sup>[51]</sup>,符合 PTE 手术指征的患者,同时联合靶向药物及 BPA 是否优于单种或两种联合治疗,

联合治疗的适应证等,也是未来研究的发展趋势。

### 3 结语

CTEPH 是可以有效治疗的肺动脉高压的亚型,早期诊断、早期治疗是疾病治疗的关键,肺通气灌注显像对 CTEPH 诊断敏感度及特异度高,可以用于高度怀疑 CTEPH 患者的早期诊断。CTEPH 患者需要终身抗凝,对于 CTEPH 病变部位在肺动脉段及亚段分支血管近端的患者,可以选择 PTE,患者的治愈率高;对于 CTEPH 病变部位在肺动脉中段的患者,PTE 术后残余肺动脉高压以及 PTE 术后复发的患者,可以选择 BPA;对于 CTEPH 病变部位在肺动脉终末远端的患者可以使用靶向药物治疗。未来多种治疗方式联合治疗,对于 CTEPH 患者或可带来更大获益。

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