

## · 综述 ·

## 经导管主动脉瓣置换术后瓣周漏相关危险因素研究进展

吴奕璇<sup>1</sup> 邓少东<sup>1</sup> 陈建英<sup>2</sup>

(1. 广东医科大学, 广东 湛江 524000; 2. 广东医科大学附属医院, 广东 湛江 524000)

**【摘要】** 经导管主动脉瓣置换术(TAVR)目前已成为主动脉瓣狭窄患者的主要治疗方式之一,瓣周漏(PVL)是TAVR术后的常见并发症之一,轻度PVL可以影响患者的远期生存率,中、重度PVL是TAVR术后死亡率的独立预测因素。明确PVL的相关危险因素,可以较大程度上避免严重PVL的发生,改善TAVR术后患者的远期预后,现主要介绍PVL相关危险因素的研究进展。

**【关键词】** 经导管主动脉瓣置换术;瓣周漏;主动脉瓣狭窄

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## Risk Factors Related to Perivalvular Leakage After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

WU Yixuan<sup>1</sup>, DENG Shaodong<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Jianying<sup>2</sup>(1. *Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang 524000, Guangdong, China*; 2. *Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang 524000, Guangdong, China*)

**【Abstract】** Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) has become one of the main treatment options for patients with aortic stenosis. Perivalvular leakage (PVL) is a common complication after TAVR, and mild PVL can affect the long-term survival of patients, while moderate to severe PVL is an independent predictor of mortality after TAVR. Identifying the relevant risk factors for PVL can greatly reduce the occurrence of severe PVL and improve the long-term prognosis of patients after TAVR. This article mainly introduces the research progress on the risk factors related to PVL.

**【Keywords】** Transcatheter aortic valve replacement; Perivalvular leakage; Aortic stenosis

主动脉瓣狭窄是一种常见的瓣膜疾病,随着人口老龄化,其在发展中国家的患病率呈上升趋势。最新版本ESC/EACTS瓣膜性心脏病管理指南<sup>[1]</sup>建议应该对所有重度主动脉瓣狭窄患者进行早期干预,经导管主动脉瓣置换术(transcatheter aortic valve replacement, TAVR)目前是主动脉瓣狭窄患者主要治疗方式之一。目前TAVR的适应证逐渐由中危患者向低龄、低危患者扩展,在将来预计会有越来越多的主动脉瓣狭窄患者接受TAVR治疗,因此TAVR相关并发症也非常值得关注,其中,TAVR术后发生瓣周漏(perivalvular leakage, PVL)已被证实可以影响患者远期预后<sup>[2]</sup>,因此更加值得关注。

### 1 PVL的定义和分级

PVL是指在外科或经导管心脏瓣膜置换术后,由于手术中无法完全封闭假体瓣膜装置与原有瓣膜组

织周围的缝隙或原有瓣膜结构存在缺陷,导致血液从假体瓣膜周围漏出的情况,超声心动图中表现为缝合环之外区域的回声脱落,可以通过彩色多普勒超声心动图来明确诊断<sup>[3]</sup>。经胸超声心动图和经食管超声心动图检查是TAVR期间评估瓣膜置换术后即刻手术效果和实时检测各种并发症极有价值的工具<sup>[4]</sup>。根据瓣膜学术联盟3<sup>[5]</sup>的建议,PVL的半定量评估定义为在心脏长轴切面计算血液射流宽度与左心室流出道(left ventricular outflow tract, LVOT)直径之间的百分比,在心脏短轴切面计算反流束的圆周占比以确定分级:<10%表示轻度反流;10%~30%表示中度反流;>30%表示重度反流。射流宽度、射流密度、射流减速率和降主动脉舒张期血液反流是评估PVL严重程度的另一种半定量方法。当怀疑存在超过轻度的PVL时,还建议计算反流体积和反流分数等定量参数<sup>[3]</sup>。

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**通信作者:** 陈建英, E-mail: jychen271@126.com

PVL 的程度可以从轻微到严重不等,严重的 PVL 可能导致血液逆流回左心室,加重心脏前负荷,进而影响患者的心功能和预后。

## 2 PVL 的相关危险因素

### 2.1 主动脉根部钙化

主动脉根部钙化阻碍了植入瓣膜的均匀扩张和降低了植入瓣膜与自体瓣环之间的密闭性,从而导致较高的 PVL 发生率。在 Mauri 等<sup>[6]</sup>的研究中,主动脉瓣叶钙化和 LVOT 钙化被确定为 PVL 的预测因子。一项来自布鲁克医科大学的研究<sup>[7]</sup>提出的一种新的钙化评分也证实 LVOT 的钙化能够预测 PVL,在他们的研究中,钙化评分 >4 分是 TAVR 术后出现轻度及以上 PVL 的独立预测因子,无冠瓣和相应的上、下 LVOT 的严重钙化是 PVL 发生的主要原因。最新的一项荟萃分析<sup>[8]</sup>显示,无论是使用球囊扩张式瓣膜 (balloon-expanding valve, BEV) 还是自膨式瓣膜 (self-expanding valve, SEV),钙化程度都对 TAVR 术后 PVL 有显著影响,尤其是位于瓣叶、LVOT 和装置着陆区的钙化,但对于使用有裙边的瓣膜,钙化程度则对 PVL 的发生率没有显著影响。综上,准确量化主动脉根部钙化位置和程度有助于筛选出可能增加 PVL 发生风险的患者。

### 2.2 假体瓣膜植入深度

人工瓣膜的植入深度也是影响 PVL 的另一个重要因素。在使用 SEV (如 CoreValve) 时,由于 CoreValve 是一个上宽下窄且存在腰部的非圆柱形,因此植入的深度决定了植入的瓣膜在自体瓣环中的有效直径,也决定了人工瓣膜与自体瓣环的密封性,尤其对于直径较大的自体瓣环来说尤为重要。当瓣膜植入深度过深或过浅时,假体瓣膜的裙边无法与自体瓣环紧密贴合,因此容易产生 PVL。Sherif 等<sup>[9]</sup>认为无冠瓣处的瓣膜植入深度为 9.5 mm, Jilaihawi 等<sup>[10]</sup>认为无冠瓣处的瓣膜植入深度为 5~10 mm,可将发生中度或重度 PVL 的风险降至最低。目前瓣膜的定位主要依赖于血管造影术以及经食管超声心动图检查,因此选择正确的透视平面以及在正确且恰当的位置释放瓣膜至关重要,同时也要求术者有丰富的经验来控制瓣膜的释放。

### 2.3 自体瓣膜与假体瓣膜结构不匹配

自体瓣膜与假体瓣膜结构不匹配也是 PVL 发生的重要原因。Détaint 等<sup>[11]</sup>用 LVOT 覆盖指数来评估假体瓣膜与自体瓣膜的匹配度,在该研究中 LVOT 低覆盖指数被发现是 TAVR 术后中度或重度 PVL 的独立预测因子。而 Tang 等<sup>[12-13]</sup>的研究也证实, LVOT 内

径和面积较大,瓣环和 LVOT 具有偏心性是 PVL 的预测因子,这可能是由于瓣环或 LOVT 的偏心性降低了假体瓣膜与自体瓣膜结构之间的密封性,因此术前准确测量瓣环结构及大小至关重要。不同检查方式的敏感性和特异性不同, Kananathan 等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究报告提示,超声心动图诊断 PVL 的敏感性和特异性分别为 63% 和 90%, CT 分别为 81% 和 90%, 心脏磁共振检测 PVL 的敏感性和特异性较高,分别为 100% 和 82%。由于各种检查方式敏感性和特异性的限制,可能需要结合多种成像方式来评估患者的主动脉瓣结构,以便更好地指导假体瓣膜型号的选择,从而降低 PVL 发生率。

### 2.4 瓣膜类型

目前人工假体瓣膜主要有 SEV 和 BEV 两种类型。在亚洲国家,最常用的是 Edwards SAPIEN 系列的 BEV, 其次才是 SEV<sup>[15-16]</sup>。不同类型瓣膜的 PVL 发生率也不同,从总体来看,重度 PVL 的发生率为 1.6%, 中度 PVL 为 10.5%, 轻度 PVL 为 45.9%, 无 PVL 的概率为 35.8%<sup>[2]</sup>, 而对于不同瓣膜,目前普遍认为 PVL 的发生率 SEV 比 BEV 更高<sup>[6]</sup>, 这可能是由于在主动脉瓣高度钙化的患者中, SEV 径向强度不够,设备扩张不完全,由此导致 SEV 与天然瓣环和 LVOT 的对接不紧密。SEV 植入术后易发生 PVL 的另一个原因可能是 LVOT 和升主动脉之间存在极端角度,这也降低了 SEV 与原有瓣膜结构之间的紧密性。随着 TAVR 设备的发展,新一代 BEV, SAPIEN 3 和 SAPIEN 3 Ultra 显著降低了 PVL 的发生率<sup>[16-17]</sup>; 在 TAVR 术后 30 d, 新一代 SEV, Evolut PRO+ 与 Evolut R THV 也有类似的结果<sup>[18-19]</sup>。综上可以看出, BEV 要比 SEV 的 PVL 发生率低,且随着不同瓣膜类型设计的改进,新一代瓣膜的 PVL 发生率较前降低,但由于 PVL 是多种因素影响下的结果,因此在 TAVR 设备不断改进的基础上,也要求临床医生不断精进自己的技术,并且做好术前患者的筛选以及评估。

### 2.5 二叶主动脉瓣

主动脉瓣根据瓣叶数量可分为三叶主动脉瓣 (tricuspid aortic valve, TAV) 和二叶主动脉瓣 (bicuspid aortic valve, BAV)<sup>[20]</sup>。Sievers 等<sup>[21]</sup>根据融合嵴的数量,将 BAV 分为 type0 型、type1 型和 type2 型。最新一项 TAVR 治疗 BAV 的荟萃分析<sup>[22]</sup>显示,在欧美国家, type1 型 BAV 占主动脉瓣狭窄患者总数的 74.5%, 而在中国患者群体中 58.8% 的患者为 type0 型 BAV, 41.2% 的患者为 type1 型 BAV, 在所有研究中 type2 型 BAV 最不常见。在 Jin 等<sup>[23]</sup>和 Forrest 等<sup>[24]</sup>对 TAVR 患者术后的随访中观察到, TAV 组的 PVL 严重程度低

于 BAV 组。BAV 具有较高的 PVL 发生率可能是由于 BAV 独特的解剖学特征,BAV 患者通常具有较大的主动脉瓣环、严重和不对称的瓣膜钙化、存在钙化的融合嵴和扩张的升主动脉,以及在 TAVR 术中应用球囊扩张主动脉瓣环时,由于 BAV 的结构特征以及不对称的瓣膜钙化,使得瓣环损伤发生率高,以上因素导致假体瓣膜与自体瓣膜连接不紧密,使 BAV 患者 PVL 的发生率升高<sup>[25]</sup>。

## 2.6 混合性主动脉瓣病

混合性主动脉瓣病(mixed aortic valve disease, MAVD)是指严重的主动脉瓣狭窄合并中、重度的主动脉瓣反流。Heidari 等<sup>[26]</sup>对比了 MAVD 和单纯主动脉瓣狭窄(predominant aortic stenosis, PAS)患者 TAVR 术后 PVL 的发生率,结果显示在 MAVD 组,中、重度 PVL 的发生率明显高于 PAS 组。在总体人群和 PAS 患者中,TAVR 术后存在 PVL 的患者具有较差的存活率,但在 MAVD 患者中却不尽然,这可能是由于 PAS 患者心室向心性肥厚和向心性重构的发生率更高。有研究<sup>[27]</sup>表明,心室向心性重构和向心性肥厚均与 TAVR 术后预后不良有关。因此可以进一步认为,MAVD 患者可能对 TAVR 术后存在 PVL 具有更高的耐受性。Abdelghani 等<sup>[28]</sup>和 Seeger 等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究也都观察到这种结果。

以上都是目前明确的 PVL 相关影响因素,但由于 PVL 的发生并不受某一单独因素控制,很多时候是多种因素相互影响的结果,所以如何减少 PVL 的发生以及降低 PVL 的严重程度,是目前所有 TAVR 术者和 TAVR 设备开发者共同努力的方向。当 PVL 的发生不可避免时,准确的诊断和分级,以及做好相对应的妥善处理至关重要。

## 3 总结

PVL 是 TAVR 术后的一个常见并发症,对患者预后具有重要影响,TAVR 术后发生严重 PVL 的患者 1 年死亡风险是无 PVL 患者的 2~4 倍<sup>[30]</sup>,即使是轻度的 PVL 也会影响患者的远期生存率<sup>[31]</sup>,轻度 PVL 患者可无明显症状,中、重度 PVL 患者可出现心力衰竭和溶血性贫血等表现<sup>[14]</sup>。主动脉根部严重钙化、假体瓣膜植入深度过深或过浅、假体瓣膜的型号选择不当、假体瓣膜类型选择不当、BAV 狭窄等,都是影响 PVL 的明确危险因素。需要经验丰富的术者在术前准确评估患者的主动脉根部结构,选择适合患者的假体瓣膜和型号,术中对 PVL 准确诊断和分级,及时采取处理措施,尽可能降低 PVL 的发生率和严重程度,减轻 PVL 的临床影响,优化 TAVR 的手术效果。

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