

新型卵圆孔未闭封堵器的研制及临床应用进展

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【摘要】 卵圆孔是房间隔上一个先天性的薄弱区域, 约 75% 的人群在婴幼儿期均会自行关闭, 少数人成年后仍未能自行关闭称之为卵圆孔未闭(PFO)。近几年, 经导管 PFO 封堵术在 PFO 相关卒中或偏头痛的循证证据逐年增加。目前美国食品和药物管理局批准应用于临床的 PFO 封堵器械有 Amplatzer PFO 封堵器和 Gore Cardioform PFO 封堵器, 其他封堵器也在临床上广泛应用。但现有器械仍存在术后新发心房颤动、封堵器相关血栓、房间隔周围组织磨蚀等封堵器相关并发症, 新型 PFO 封堵器械的研发一直是行业热点, 现对这一领域的研究进展做一综述。

【关键词】 卵圆孔未闭; 器械; 卒中; 偏头痛

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Design and Clinical Practice of Novel Patent Foramen Ovale Occluders

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【Abstract】 Foramen ovale is an embryonic defect in the interatrial septum. About 75% of the population will self close during infancy, and a few people may still fail to self close after adulthood, which is called patent foramen ovale (PFO). In recent years, the evidence-based data on transcatheter PFO occlusion for the treatment of PFO-related stroke or migraine is increasing year by year. Currently, the PFO occluder devices approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for clinical use include Amplatzer PFO occluder and Gore Cardioform PFO occluder. Other occluder devices are also widely used in clinical practice. However, the existing devices still have occluder-related complications such as new-onset atrial fibrillation after surgery, occluder-related thrombus, and tissue abrasion around the atrial septum. The research and development of novel PFO occluder devices has always been a hot spot in the industry. Now, this paper reviews the research progress in this field.

【Key words】 Patent foramen ovale; Device; Stroke; Migraine

卵圆孔是房间隔上一个先天性的薄弱区域, 婴幼儿期, 随着肺动脉压力的下降和左心血液的增加, 约 75% 的人群卵圆孔会自发关闭。然而有 15% ~ 35% 的人群成年后仍未能自发关闭^[1], 临床上称之为卵圆孔未闭(patent foramen ovale, PFO)。有研究^[2]证实 PFO 可能会导致反常栓塞, 引起隐源性卒中及外周脏器栓塞。另一方面, 30% ~ 50% 的先兆性偏头痛患者都患有 PFO, 直立斜卧低氧血症、减压病、阿尔茨海默病等疾病也被认为与 PFO 相关^[3-4]。多项临床研究^[5-7]证实经皮卵圆孔封堵在预防脑卒中及治疗偏头痛等方面不劣于甚至优于长期口服抗血栓药。现有 PFO 封堵器械仍存在术后残余分流、血栓形成、出血、新发心房颤动、深静脉血栓、肺动脉栓塞、房间隔周围组织磨蚀等器械相关并发症^[8], 所以有关 PFO 的器械研发一直是行业热点, 新材料和新结构的封堵器逐步在临床上推广

使用。现结合近期的临床研究及动物实验, 对目前 PFO 封堵器的研究及临床应用进展进行综述。

1 基于双盘状结构理念的卵圆孔封堵器

1.1 美国食品和药物管理局批准的两款 PFO 封堵器

Amplatzer PFO 封堵器是目前最早应用于临床的卵圆孔封堵器^[9], 其安全性和有效性得到了充分的临床证据证实。另一种是 Gore Cardioform PFO 封堵器, 与 Amplatzer PFO 封堵器相比, Gore Cardioform PFO 封堵器的特点在于其双盘连接为非中心连接, 呈螺旋形的特殊形态, 同时因为金属材料更少, 其柔性更好, 使其在有房间隔膨出瘤、长隧道形态等复杂性 PFO 的封堵中更具优势, 更容易输送到位和达到满意的释放位置^[10]。RESPECT 试验^[11-12]结果显示 Amplatzer PFO 封堵器植入成功率为 99.0%, 符合方案分析及接受治疗分析(per-protocol and as-treated analyses)显示 PFO

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封堵术优于药物治疗,卒中发病率降低了 63.0%。Gore REDUCE 试验^[13]结果显示接受 Gore Cardioform PFO 封堵器治疗后严重不良事件发生率与抗血小板治疗对比无明显统计学差异,且新发卒中发病率明显低于单独抗血小板治疗组,卒中发病率降低了 44.0%。

1.2 其他的双盘状封堵器

1.2.1 Occlutech Figulla Flex II PFO 封堵器

Occlutech Figulla Flex II PFO 封堵器由德国耶拿公司研制,由氧化钛涂层包裹的镍钛金属丝编织而成,其特点为左心房盘为单层无铆结构,最大程度地减少了左心房盘的材料。另一创新点在于输送杆与右心房盘连接为球窝连接,活动度极高,降低了封堵器释放过程中的张力,使封堵器更容易放置到满意的位置,同时更容易再次抓取^[14-15]。OPPOSE 注册研究^[16]纳入了 100 例 PFO 患者接受 Occlutech Figulla Flex II PFO 封堵器治疗,试验结果显示主要终点事件(术后 6 个月分流 0~1 级)发生率为 78.0%,完全封堵(术后分流 0 级)率为 74.0%,严重不良事件发生率较其他研究无明显统计学差异。

1.2.2 LifeTech CeraFlex PFO 封堵器

LifeTech CeraFlex PFO 封堵器由深圳先健科技有限公司研制,编织材料为生物钛氮陶瓷膜涂层的镍钛合金丝,每个盘面和腰部的网眼均由聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯膜覆盖,以此起到封堵作用。该封堵器无左心房盘面铆,其特点是其输送杆和封堵器之间可以 360° 活动,使术者能在无张力的情况下精确定位^[17]。Fritz 等^[18]进行了一项多中心前瞻性单臂试验,纳入了 103 例患者接受 LifeTech CeraFlex PFO 封堵器治疗,结果显示主要终点事件(成功封堵且无严重并发症)发生率为 99.0% (102/103),4 例患者随访期间出现心房颤动或心房扑动,术后 6 个月随访完全封堵率为 93.9% (92/98),随访期间有 2 例患者出现血栓,无房间隔周围组织磨蚀或死亡事件发生。

1.2.3 Ultrasept PFO 封堵器

Ultrasept PFO 封堵器是美国 Cardia 公司的第 7 代 PFO 封堵器,其基本结构延续了之前的设计,采用 6 个圆形镍钛金属环来支撑 2 个聚乙烯醇盘的结构,以最大程度地降低房间隔周围组织磨蚀和穿孔的风险,也极大地减少了封堵器金属材料的含量,这使得可以经封堵器进行房间隔穿刺。输送杆顶端为一个带有安全锁的灵活抓取钳,可很方便地重新捕获和释放封堵器^[19]。有多篇文献报道过 Ultrasept PFO 封堵器的聚乙烯醇膜出现延迟性自发穿孔的情况^[20],该封堵器的安全性及有效性仍需大样本随机试验结果来证实。

1.2.4 Nit-Occlud® PFO 封堵器

Nit-Occlud® PFO 封堵器是由德国 PFM 医疗集团研制,由单根镍钛合金丝编织成双盘状,左心房盘为凹面单层,双盘都有聚酯膜覆盖,均无铆。整个封堵器的输送释放系统包括封堵器中央的“锁定线”和带有远端线套的推动器。封堵器到达位置后,移除远端“安全封条”,收回锁定线,脱离套索即可释放封堵器。该封堵器特殊的无铆钉设计可减少封堵器相关血栓,加速内皮化。Araszkievicz 等^[21]进行了一项前瞻性试验,纳入了 151 例隐源性栓塞史的 PFO 患者接受 Nit-Occlud® PFO 封堵器治疗,试验结果显示无严重围手术期不良事件发生,卒中或短暂性脑缺血复发率为 3.3%,1 例患者术后观察到封堵器表面血栓形成,在 90 例行经食管超声心动图复查的患者中,6 周和 6 个月残余分流发生率分别为 18.9% (17/90) 和 1.1% (1/90)。

1.3 现有盘式封堵器的特点比较

自盘式金属封堵器面世以来,其主体基本采用镍钛合金材料,其弹性和记忆性较好,经导管输送后能较好地恢复双盘状,具有较强的夹持力。但器械相关并发症仍难以避免,为克服这些并发症,研发者们采取了不同的改进方法。一是采取不同的输送系统与封堵器的连接方式,例如 Occlutech Figulla Flex II PFO 封堵器球窝连接、LifeTech CeraFlex PFO 封堵器连接环、抓取钳等连接方式,以降低封堵器释放过程中的张力,达到更加满意的释放位置,获得更高的封堵成功率。Apostolopoulou 等^[17]分析了使用 LifeTech CeraFlex PFO 封堵器的经验,认为这种灵活的连接方式能在封堵器释放后更清楚地判断与周围组织的关系,避免释放过程中封堵器移位或“跳跃”,从而更好地封堵 PFO。二是采取不同的金属涂层和无左心房铆的结构,以减少镍离子释放,减轻电偶腐蚀,加速内皮化,从而减少封堵器相关血栓。但目前一些动物实验和人体内试验^[22-23]结果均提示此种方式在加速内皮化、减少血栓方面无明显统计学意义。三是采用金属支架结合非金属封堵盘的模式以减少金属材料,例如 Gore Cardioform PFO 和 Ultrasept PFO 封堵器,目前使用的非金属材料包括聚四氟乙烯薄膜、聚乙烯醇、Goretex 亲水补片等,使得封堵器柔性更好,更能适应复杂性 PFO,同时有利于未来因左心手术需行房间隔穿刺的情况。

2 生物可降解材料封堵器

2.1 Absnow PFO 封堵器

Absnow PFO 封堵器由深圳先健科技有限公司研制,封堵器双盘和腰部各有一片生物材料膜,其框架、

膜、缝线及锁扣等全部结构均为可降解的聚乳酸,封堵器两端和膜部共有 7 个铂铱标记,以便透视定位^[24-26]。前期动物实验^[24]证实 Absnow PFO 封堵器在活体内 6 个月基本失去张力,完全降解周期 2.0~5.6 年。Absnow PFO 封堵器的临床试验正在进行中,初期试验^[26]纳入了 5 例患者接受该封堵器治疗,即时封堵成功率为 99.3% (150/151)。该试验结果显示 2 年随访期间有 3 例患者出现新发残余分流,2 例达到中度残余分流;3 年随访期间有 3 例残余分流患者残余分流流量增大,未出现器械相关血栓和栓塞等严重不良事件。

2.2 Mallow PFO 封堵器

Mallow PFO 封堵器是由封堵盘、夹层覆膜和缝线三部分组成的盘式封堵器,伞盘、腰部和右盘铆钉由聚二恶烷酮制成,降解产物为水和二氧化碳,完全降解时间约 12 个月。夹层覆膜为聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯聚酯膜,缝线为可降解尼龙材质^[27]。该封堵器的临床试验共纳入 138 例 PFO 患者接受治疗,结果显示封堵器植入成功率为 100%,随访 6 个月封堵成功率为 97.0%,有 2 例患者出现术后心包积液,1 例患者出现封堵器表面血栓,无严重不良事件发生^[27-28]。

2.3 CBSO

CBSO (Carag bioresorbable septal occluder) 由瑞士 CARAG AG 公司研发,是一款部分可吸收的盘状封堵器。该封堵器由不可吸收聚酯盘和 8 根聚乳酸共乙醇酸单丝组成的可吸收框架组成,聚酯盘通过铂铱标记和不可吸收的手术缝合线固定在框架上^[29]。动物实验^[29]显示该封堵器的可吸收框架术后 6 个月开始被吸收,大约 18 个月后完全被吸收。Sievert 等^[30]完成了 CBSO 的首次临床试验,纳入了 17 例患者接受 CBSO 治疗,试验结果显示封堵成功率为 88.2% (15/17) (9 例房间隔缺损患者,6 例 PFO 患者),PFO 亚组的临床闭合率为 50.0%,有 2 例中度残余分流,2 例重度残余分流。但由于该试验样本量较小,无法得出可靠结论,该封堵器的有效性和安全性仍需进一步证实。

除上述几款可降解材料封堵器外,目前还有乐普公司的 MemoSorb PFO 封堵器和德诺医疗的 Dinova PFO 封堵系统。MemoSorb PFO 封堵器基本结构为双盘状,由聚二恶烷酮材料的框架和聚乳酸膜构成。Dinova PFO 封堵系统基本结构也是双盘状,其左右盘框架为不可吸收的镍钛合金,覆盖可吸收聚酯膜,其特点是腰部长度可调节,使双盘能更好地贴合房间隔。目前这两款封堵器的上市前临床试验均已完成,其安全性和有效性期待未来的数据证实。

2.4 生物可降解封堵器目前存在的问题

2006 年,美国非损伤微测技术医疗中心研发出一

款部分可降解型 BioSTAR 封堵器,该封堵器采用钴镍合金为骨架和猪小肠黏膜提取的胶原膜作为可吸收补片,多项临床试验^[31-32]评估了其有效性。然而该封堵器因主动脉根部或心房穿孔、心包积液、反复发热等安全性问题被召回^[33],但其仍代表着金属材料到可降解材料的巨大进步。完全性可降解封堵器可避免金属材料导致的穿孔、周围组织磨蚀等风险,但其记忆性及回弹性较金属材料差,经导管输送后不能很好地恢复至双盘状结构,导致夹持力差,封堵器释放后可能会发生一定程度的形变或移位,影响封堵效果,尤其在长隧道、合并房间隔膨出瘤等复杂性 PFO 的封堵时,其稳定性需更多临床数据证实。同时可降解材料在人体内的降解周期与降解速率不够明确,可能出现降解速率与内皮化速率不匹配,导致通道再通的可能,完全可降解封堵器的远期效果及并发症仍需长期观察结果的证实^[34]。

3 非双盘状设计的 PFO 封堵器

3.1 基于缝合理念的 PFO 闭合装置

从解剖上看,未闭的卵圆孔形态大多是裂隙状,同时以往经典双盘状封堵器存在的术后封堵器相关并发症难以避免,经导管缝合 PFO 的理念可能更符合 PFO 的生理解剖。因此 KARDIA 公司研发出 NobleStitch 缝合输送系统,该系统由两个专用导管 (S 导管、P 导管) 和一个 KwiKnot 导管三部分组成。S 导管和 P 导管用于通过聚丙烯缝合线捕获和缝合继发隔和原发隔。每个缝合线的远端都有一个缝合线臂和一个内部针,缝合线臂在心脏内部打开以接合原发隔和继发隔,内部针穿过隔膜组织,在打开的线臂上拾取缝合线。KwiKnot 导管在缝合线上方前进,以固定针脚并修剪多余的缝合线材料^[35-36]。Gaspardone 等^[35]进行了一项前瞻性注册研究,纳入 200 例 PFO 患者,最终 192 例接受了 NobleStitch 系统治疗,试验结果显示封堵成功率为 96.9% (186/192),术后残余分流 ≤ 1 级的比例为 89.2% (166/186),随访期间未记录到再发脑血管事件或其他临床后遗症。

3.2 “隧道内”PFO 封堵器

FlatStent PFO 隧道内封堵器由美国 Coherex 公司研制,该封堵器包括带尖齿的左右心房锚片和中央单元三部分,整个封堵器由厚度为 0.51 mm 的超弹性扁平镍钛合金片构成,右心房锚片和中央单元表面覆盖聚氨酯泡沫,作为 PFO 封堵和组织向内生长的附着点^[37-38]。其特点在于减少封堵器在血液循环中的暴露,从而减少封堵器相关并发症的发生。此外,结构上无较大金属盘有利于未来因左心手术操作可能需要的房间隔穿刺^[37]。为证实该封堵器的有效性和安

全性, Sievert 等^[39]进行了一项多中心随机试验, 纳入 95 例 PFO 患者分别接受第一代 ($n = 38$) 和第二代 ($n = 57$) FlatStent PFO 封堵器治疗, 试验结果显示, 接受第一代封堵器治疗组术后 6 个月 44.7% (17/38) 完全闭合, 26.3% (10/38) 有轻微残余分流, 28.9% (11/38) 有中度至重度残余分流。接受第二代封堵器治疗组术后 6 个月 75.4% (43/57) 完全闭合, 12.3% (7/57) 有轻微分流, 12.3% (7/57) 有中度至重度分流。

3.3 光活化贴片 PFO 封堵器

光活化贴片灵感来自于外科补片及止血贴片技术, 目前还在研制改良及动物实验阶段, 前期的动物实验取得了一定进展, 然而要真正应用于 PFO 的介入治疗, 可能需进行其他长期研究以证明其安全性和有效性^[40]。

3.4 非双盘状封堵器临床应用中的问题

非双盘状封堵器的研发初衷旨在更符合卵圆孔的生理解剖, 从而解决盘式封堵器导致的并发症, 而在实际应用过程中也面临一些问题。NobleStitch 系统在临床应用中有报道过缝合线结处房间隔撕裂, 考虑与缝合线及操作过程中牵拉相关, 这对术中缝合位置选择及术者操作提出了较高的要求^[41]。FlatStent PFO“隧道内”封堵器减少了金属材料, 做到了隧道内封堵, 但残余分流发生率较高, 限制了其应用。光活化贴片是一种更创新的探索, 可能会对将来的封堵器械产生颠覆性的影响, 但其真正应用于临床还需更多的探索。尽管非盘式封堵器目前应用还存在问题, 但在封堵器结构上提出了新的理念, 给将来的器械研发提供了不同的思路。

在过去的 30 余年里, PFO 封堵器的研制一直在不断进步, 经过 30 余年的临床实践, 针对经典双盘状金属封堵器存在的器械相关并发症, 研究者在材料和结构方面做出了更多的创新, 目前新型生物可降解材料封堵器的研发是业界热点, 更符合当下“介入无植入, 植入无残留”的理念, 同时新材料和新结构理念的结合可能会激发新的创意, 研发出更符合 PFO 真正解剖生理的封堵器。

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