

“心脑血管共病”在心血管外科中的综合治疗策略

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【摘要】 心血管病和神经系统疾病共病(即“心脑血管共病”)在心血管外科领域日益受到重视。“心脑血管同治”策略作为一种综合性治疗理念,强调心脏与脑之间的相互作用和平衡,为“心脑血管共病”的同期治疗提供了新的视角。本文聚焦心血管外科领域常见病及其围手术期神经系统并发症,阐述“心脑血管同治”策略,以为临床医师提供更科学、有效的治疗指导。

【关键词】 心血管疾病; 神经系统疾病; 共病现象; 心血管外科手术; 综述

Comprehensive treatment strategy of "cardio-brain comorbidity" in cardiovascular surgery

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【Abstract】 The comorbidity of cardiovascular diseases and nervous system diseases ("cardio-brain comorbidity") is increasingly gaining attention in the field of cardiovascular surgery. The synchronous surgical treatment for heart and brain as a comprehensive treatment concept, emphasizes the interaction and balance between the heart and the brain, offering a new perspective for the concurrent treatment of "cardio-brain comorbidity". This article focuses on common diseases in cardiovascular surgery and their perioperative nervous system complications, elaborating on the synchronous surgical treatment for heart and brain, to provide clinical physicians with more scientific and effective treatment guidance.

【Key words】 Cardiovascular diseases; Nervous system diseases; Comorbidity; Cardiovascular surgical procedures; Review

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随着泛血管医学的发展,心血管外科治疗心血管病和神经系统疾病共病(以下称“心脑血管共病”)越来越引起关注,心血管病中冠心病、主动脉夹层、高血压和房颤与脑血管病中缺血性卒中和出血性卒中存在明显共病关系^[1],且共病率逐年升高^[2],在老年人群中尤为明显^[3],增加心血管外科手术操作和术后预后的复杂性,使患者残疾甚至死亡风险升高,这一背景下“心脑血管同治”策略即突显出其重要性。“心脑血管同治”策略基于心脏与脑之间的相互作用

和平衡^[4],强调综合治疗理念,结合临床实践提出心血管病与神经系统疾病同期治疗,在心血管外科领域体现为预防心脏手术围手术期神经系统并发症,提高手术成功率,改善患者预后。“心脑血管同治”策略在心血管外科领域尚处于初步应用阶段,但其潜力和重要性已得到越来越多临床医师和研究人员的认可^[1]。本文阐述心血管外科领域“心脑血管共病”的“心脑血管同治”策略以及围手术期神经系统并发症及其处理原则,以为临床医师提供更科学、有效的治疗指导。

冠心病与颈动脉狭窄共病较为常见,约 11.8% 的 60 岁以上冠心病患者共病颈动脉狭窄^[5],这两种疾病在病理生理学机制、临床表现和潜在并发症方面存在密切关联,临床治疗难度较大。冠状动脉旁路移植术(CABG)可以改善冠心病患者心肌血供,

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缓解心肌缺血症状;颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)是颈动脉狭窄的有效治疗方法,可以降低脑缺血事件发生率。冠心病共病重度颈动脉狭窄(狭窄率 70%~99%)患者行单纯颈动脉内膜切除术过程中,可能经历血压波动和心率变化等应激反应,使得冠状动脉狭窄病变恶化,从而增加围手术期心肌梗死风险(7%~8%)^[6];而行单纯冠状动脉旁路移植术过程中,血流动力学变化可影响脑血流量,加之患者存在颈动脉狭窄,极易发生脑低灌注,增加围手术期脑卒中风险(7.4%~9.1%)^[7-10]。采取“心脑血管同治”策略同期行冠状动脉旁路移植术联合颈动脉内膜切除术则优势立显:首先,可以显著降低围手术期神经系统并发症特别是脑血管事件风险,保护心血管和脑血管^[11];其次,可以缩短麻醉时间和住院时间,降低医疗成本,提高医院床位使用率^[12];最后,可优化心血管和脑血管血流动力学,改善长期预后、提高生活质量。然而,同期手术可能造成术后认知功能障碍,故术前应充分、详细评估脑血管特别是颈部和颅内血管狭窄情况^[8],制定个体化治疗方案,最大限度减少围手术期神经系统并发症风险,提高手术成功率^[9],这将是未来研究的重要方向。

主动脉夹层是一种心血管急危重症,破坏主动脉结构完整性的同时,常因夹层同时累及颈动脉导致假腔形成而影响脑血流动力学,引发脑缺血事件如脑卒中、短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)、认知功能障碍等^[13],导致永久性神经功能缺损甚至死亡^[14-15]。主动脉夹层需紧急开胸手术干预,精细操作修复或替换损伤的主动脉,手术风险较高,同时存在上述神经系统并发症,严重影响患者预后,甚至导致长期认知功能障碍和运动障碍。采取“心脑血管同治”策略包括精细的手术操作、全面的床旁监测(生命体征监测、神经电生理监测、床旁超声检查等),以及术中心脏保护和脑保护技术,可同时处理主动脉夹层及其可能并发的神经系统并发症。2022年,中南大学湘雅二医院心血管外科团队提出一种创新治疗策略——“脑心优先”,在主动脉夹层手术体外循环阶段对手术流程、心脏灌注和脑保护进行重新设计:该策略不同于传统深低温(20~25℃)手术环境,在浅低温($\geq 30^\circ\text{C}$)环境下进行手术操作,有效缩短降温和复温时间;改变吻合顺序,即先修复和重建近端升主动脉和(或)主动脉根,再吻合左颈总动脉,并术中恢复并维持心脏和左颈总动脉灌注,显著缩短心脏和脑缺血时间;优化体外循环管理,即

调整脑灌注流量为 1.00~1.23 L/($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{min}$),更符合脑灌注的生理需求,且不增加脑卒中风险^[16]。该策略获得了令人满意的效果,对心血管和脑血管均有保护作用,并可降低围手术期卒中及其他神经系统并发症风险,提高患者生活质量,长期预后较好;此外,还可缩短重症监护病房住院时间和总住院时间,减轻医疗体系经济负担^[16]。

卵圆孔未闭(PFO)是一种先天性心脏病,可导致血栓或气栓自右心房经未闭合的卵圆孔进入左心房,引发缺血性卒中^[17-18]或短暂性脑缺血发作、偏头痛等神经系统疾病^[19-20]。卵圆孔未闭与神经系统疾病共病患者单纯行卵圆孔未闭封堵术或颅内动脉支架成形术均存在一定局限性,卵圆孔未闭封堵术虽可有效阻止心源性栓子经未闭合的卵圆孔进入脑血管,但单纯行该手术可能错过脑血管狭窄的关键治疗时机;单纯行颅内动脉支架成形术则无法阻止来自未闭合卵圆孔的心源性栓子,增加脑卒中风险,此外,颅内动脉支架成形术后需长期抗凝治疗,在共病卵圆孔未闭的前提下亦增加脑出血风险;同期行卵圆孔未闭封堵术联合颅内动脉支架成形术可以提供更全面的治理,不仅避免上述问题,还可减少患者多次手术的风险。

心房黏液瘤是临床较罕见的心脏肿瘤,发生发展过程中肿瘤或其表面附着血栓可能脱落形成栓子,栓子随血流进入脑血管导致脑缺血^[21]。2022年报道 1 例双心房黏液瘤患者,围手术期发生肺栓塞和缺血性卒中^[22]。心房黏液瘤共病缺血性卒中患者手术更为复杂,术后认知功能障碍风险较高。心房黏液瘤共病神经系统疾病手术治疗的关键在于,详细的术前评估和多学科诊疗模式(MDT)以明确肿瘤特征(大小、部位、性质、是否有血栓形成)、栓子风险(肿瘤表面是否有易脱落血栓)和肿瘤活动度;术中采取精细的操作和稳定的血流动力学管理,结合实时神经电生理监测,防止栓子脱落进入脑血管;围手术期药物治疗特别是抗凝药和抗血小板药的恰当应用对减少血栓形成至关重要,同时还应监测凝血功能[国际标准化比值(INR) 2.00~2.50]以平衡出血风险。通过上述“心脑血管同治”策略可以有效降低围手术期神经系统并发症风险,提高手术成功率和安全性,改善患者预后。

综上所述,“心脑血管同治”策略在心血管外科领域的实施预示着泛血管医学在提高手术成功率、降低围手术期并发症及减轻医疗体系经济负担方面具

有巨大潜力。未来“心脑血管同治”策略的发展应注重适应证的精准化,这需要进行“心脑血管共病”的综合评估以及包括心血管外科、神经外科领域专家参与的多学科合作;同期手术不仅应关注手术成功率,还应关注长期预后和生活质量;同时,开展前瞻性多中心临床研究为“心脑血管同治”策略的完善提供高级别循证医学证据的支持。

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