

• 论著 •

原位同种心脏移植——1例报告

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摘要 我们报告1例久治无效的扩张型心肌病人接受同种原位心脏移植,至今仍存活,生活质量良好,已恢复劳动。术中采用温血停跳保护心肌,效果满意,避免或缩短热缺血时间至关重要。对于供受心正确对位、防止吻合口出血和血管外翻式吻合等提出要点和对策。联合应用多种抗排异反应药物,均有效,但药量不宜过大。心肌活检仍为诊断排异反应的唯一手段,应减少心肌活检次数。在我国供心来源仍是阻碍心脏移植的关键问题。

关键词 原位心脏移植 扩张型心肌病

我国心脏移植起始于1978年^[1]。我们于1992年4月26日完成1例原位心脏移植,已生存1年4个月,且参加正常工作。现就此例治疗的过程和追踪观察结果介绍如下:

病例报告

病人 男,35岁。2年来反复发作心悸、气短、下肢水肿而丧失劳动能力。1992年3月又因病情加重第5次住院。入院诊断为多源性室早并阵发性房颤,充血性心力衰竭III°,心功能IV级。心胸比率>0.7。超声心动图及单光子电子计算机核素扫描(SPECT)确定病因为扩张型心肌病,心肌活检亦证实;心室泵功能及顺应性严重受损,为原位心脏移植的手术适应证。

体外循环下切除病变心脏,按左房、右房、升主动脉、肺动脉顺序进行吻合^[2]。移植操作时间为90 min。供心总缺血时间为122 min。术中采用经冠状静脉窦逆行灌注含钾温血法保护心肌,主动脉开放后心脏立即复跳,呈窦性双P波。留置临时起搏导线后顺利撤离体外循环。术后机械辅助呼吸16 h,第4天起床,无菌隔离1个月内在医护指导陪同下进行户外活动。

抗排异反应

1. 药物方案:以环孢霉素A(Cs)10mg/kg,及强的松1.66mg/kg开始。经荧光免疫法测定Cs血浓度峰值及谷值均超出文献要求,经调整用量后保

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持血含量为1000 ng,逐渐减少两药用量;Cs血含量降至250 ng左右。至术后2个月增用硫唑嘌呤2.5 mg/kg,后因白细胞数下降而停用,仍以Cs和强的松小剂量联合用药长期维持。其间除一度出现多毛症及皮肤痤疮外,未发生其他严重药物副作用。

2. 排异的监测和诊断:采用白细胞计数,心电图QRS波值计量,T淋巴细胞转化试验和亚群检查,血清酶测定(LDH、GOT、CPK),超声心动图和SPECT等多种无创性手段连续监测,但其改变均不足以判别排异反应。右心导管心肌活检前后共进行10次,其中经光镜及电镜检出并判定急性排异反应者有3次(第3、9、11周);按Billingham标准各为中度、轻度、轻度反应。确诊后即用强的松龙冲击治疗,效果明显。

结 果

术后经过顺利,无严重合并症。于1周左右出现多浆膜腔积液、组织坠积性水肿、尿量减少、颈静脉中等度怒张、肝大肋下2 cm等一过性心功能抑制症状;经强心利尿、输胶体溶液、血浆和人体蛋白后症状消失,心包积液残留时间较长。

目前已基本恢复正常生活,心脏听诊无杂音,胸部X线摄片见心脏形态及大小均正常。经热稀释法、色素稀释法、右心腔压力测定、超声心动图和SPECT检查心功能,结果满意。超声心动图有右心负荷加重表现,与右心室压力测定值偏高相符合。临床判定心功能为I级。最近一次心肌活检(术后第49周)证实无排异反应,超微结构正常。

讨 论

1. 供心的保护

供心的保护直接影响移植的成败和远期存活质量。冷停搏法的心肌保护效果随缺血时间的延长而相对下降,其安全缺血时间仍以不超过 180 min 为宜。心脏移植术的心肌保护对三个不同阶段应分别对待:(1)供体脑死亡后;(2)供心切取和运输;(3)移植操作阶段。

脑死亡的特征是自主呼吸丧失,如果在这特定状态下和有限时间内,争取建立人工呼吸,就有可能保持循环的继续和供心的血供;避免或缩短热缺血时间以减轻缺血性损害,对保护供心的意义尤为重要。故在确认脑死亡后不是匆忙开胸切取心脏,而应争取先重建呼吸、维持循环以缩短热缺血时间,甚至可以避免热缺血的发生。

多数供心需从远处获取,在心脏切取和运输过程中,心肌保护以冷停搏法为宜。重点是实现心脏的快速停跳和确切降温。心腔在空虚状态下才能快速输注停搏液。实验证明:切开腔静脉排血还不够,必须同时切开右肺上静脉才能把心腔排空;否则左心压力将影响停搏液的输入,心脏不能快速停跳,也会影响心肌降温的速度和程度。

切取心脏后的运输延长了心肌缺血时间。本例术中采用经冠状静脉窦灌注温血停搏法。我们的实验证明:本法对心肌能量(ATP)的保存和细胞膜通透性的保护较冷停搏法为优,缺血时间长时(>40min)差别更明显。术中可免去心腔及心包腔的冷盐水灌注,保持术野干净,术后效果良好,近远期心肌超微结构均属正常。

至今无论那一种心肌保护方法都存在一个时间限度问题,因此尽量缩短运输时间,使手术的各个过程衔接起来,避免不必要的延长时间是供心保护成功的要点。

2. 心脏移植术

心脏移植手术方法已基本规范化,但稍

有差别^[2~4]。主要要求:(1)注意保护窦房结;(2)避免吻合口的扭曲;(3)保证吻合口不漏血;(4)外翻式吻合避免血管内径狭窄和术后血栓形成。

正确的切取、裁剪心脏,和良好的心肌保护,术后窦房结的功能一般不成问题。术后要求心率保持在 90~110 次/min,必要时可用临时起搏器调节。正确的心脏对位始于左房吻合,我们在修剪供心时先在左房的左肺上静脉处缝一针作为标记,移至台上后就可以和受体的对应点开始吻合,既对位确切又省时间。左房后壁的缝合最重要,力争一次成功,因为心脏复跳后此部位不易修补,小出血则易被疏漏。大血管中我们认为先吻合主动脉好,主动脉壁厚而挺直,容易截取正确的长度和确定良好的对位。左房和主动脉吻合后,心脏已基本复位,稳定性也较好,均有利于正确吻合壁薄柔软的肺动脉;必要时还可先让心脏复跳,再吻合肺动脉,这样可以缩短心肌缺血时间。

吻合血管的基本原则是外翻式缝合。实验发现如按文献记载方法吻合,血管的后壁常呈内翻状态,实验动物(犬)的血管内径较小,加之如缝合进针较深时,容易导致内径狭窄。以后我们把后壁血管吻合起始点改为带垫片的外翻式褥式缝合,就能顺利地全程外翻式吻合。

3. 抗排异药物方案的选择

目前抗排异药物尚未能完全解决排异反应的发生,只能推迟发生的时间和减轻反应的程度。过量应用抗排异药物会严重抑制机体的免疫力,药物的毒性作用可引起严重的合并症。所以原则是适量联合用药,并向小剂量发展趋势^[5~7]。目前国内能买到的药物为Cs、强的松和硫唑嘌呤,由于硫唑嘌呤可产生难以恢复的骨髓抑制作用,故本例在术后感染期重点应用Cs和强的松。根据血含量的测定很容易控制Cs的有效量;渡过感染期后,随着两药用量的递减又增用硫唑嘌呤。但因后期白细胞数降低而用小剂量Cs和激素

持续维持。

本例共行心肌活检 10 次（包括术前 1 次），检出急性排异反应 3 次，均发生在术后 3 个月内。其时药物用量不小，故排异反应的发生与用药品种或剂量的关系不大。反应期间所采用多种无创性监测方法均未见到有参考意义的改变。急性排异反应的诊断仍以心肌活检为主，但过于频繁的活检对病人所造成的精神压力和创伤过大，适当减少常规活检的次数，根据临床所出现的一些提示性症状，随时补充检查，亦可以及时确定诊断，而减少心肌活检的频度。

（夏求明 田伟忱整理）

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急性 A 型创伤性主动脉内膜撕裂并夹层血肿 1 例

曾伟生 黄海泉 蒋仁超 黄开森

病人 男, 19 岁。1990 年 11 月 21 日在工时被搅拌机压伤头、胸部 1 小时。查体: 病人昏迷、抽搐、呼吸困难。血压: 右上肢 21.3/10.6 kPa (1 kPa=7.5 mmHg), 左上肢 15.9/7.9→10.6/5.3 kPa, 左桡动脉搏动减弱, 左侧呼吸音减弱, 可闻及包氏区 2/VI 舒张期杂音和股动脉枪击音, 巴彬斯基征阳性。X 线胸片示纵隔增宽, 心影轮廓不清, 左胸少量积液。主动脉造影显示主动脉弓降部膨大, 左锁骨下动脉增粗后中断(附图)。脑 CT 未见颅内血肿。伤后 11 小时在全麻, 体表降温至 33℃→27.5℃阻断循环下行左侧开胸探查: 胸主动脉全长外膜下血肿, 弓降部主动脉膨隆, 左锁骨下动脉距开口 1 cm 处有一狭窄环。前纵隔软组织大片淤血。游离弓降部主动脉后分别阻断左颈总动脉与左锁骨下动脉间、左锁骨下动脉、胸主动脉。剪开主动脉前壁, 清除内膜、中膜间夹层血肿, 见左锁骨下动脉近侧之主动脉内膜环形断裂, 两端相距 2.0cm, 近心端向弓部回缩, 不能全部显示, 于是将阻断钳移至右无名动脉与左颈总动脉间, 同时阻断左颈总动脉, 修剪内膜残端, 用 4-0 prolene 线将直径 2.4 cm、长 8 cm 聚四氟乙烯人工血管分别与近心端和远心端连续缝合

吻合, 用剪开之主动脉包绕人工血管间断缝合, 结扎左锁骨下动脉。阻断胸主动脉 78 min, 阻断左颈总动脉 40min, 开放循环后低血压 15 min。术后呼吸机辅助呼吸 13 h, 镇静、脱水、护脑处理, 多次复查肝、肾功能正常。术后曾一度左下肢活动障碍, 双手十指挛缩, 后缓解, 术后 16 日出院。因右上肢血压 18.6/10 kPa, 用呋噻嗪口服控制血压 1 个月。1991 年 9 月复查: 左上肢功能完全正常, 左桡动脉搏动恢复, 已参加田间劳动。血压: 右上肢 20.0/13.3 kPa, 左上肢 17.2/13.3 kPa。彩色多普勒: 主动脉瓣正常, 左锁骨下动脉处探及狭窄彩流。X 线胸片正常。

创伤性主动脉内膜撕裂并夹层血肿罕见。本例弓部内膜撕裂、夹层血肿波及弓部及胸主动脉全长并影响主动脉瓣关闭, 按 DeBakey 分类属 I 型, 按 Miller 改良分类属急性 A 型。因有脑挫伤而选择低温阻断手术。循环阻断 78 min, 左颈总动脉阻断 40 min 而术后没有脊髓、脑、肾功能损害, 靠侧支循环恢复左上肢功能, 这些似乎超出常理的结果, 其机制有待进一步探讨。

(本文附图见插图页第 1 页)

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ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Orthotopic Homologous Heart Transplantation. Report of One Case *Depts of Cardiac Surgery, Cardiology, Anesthesia, Pharmacology, Pathology, Isotopes and Electron Microscope. Second Affiliated Hospital, Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150036*

This paper presents one case of orthotopic and homologous heart transplantation for dilated cardiomyopathy with intractable cardiac dysfunction to medical therapy. This patient has survived for more than 14 months with good quality of life and has resumed his work. The donor heart was satisfactorily preserved by warm blood cardioplegia during transplantation procedure. It is very important to make the warm ischemic time as short as possible, and to perform an accurate anastomosis of donor heart to the recipient's. Caution should be taken to prevent anastomotic leakage and eversion anastomosis of the ascending aorta causing stenosis. Combined anti-rejection therapy is preferable to a single medicine, but the dosage should be moderate. Endomyocardial biopsy still remains the only reliable technique for the diagnosis of rejection. The number of endomyocardial biopsies, however, should be reduced as patient's condition permit. The source of donor heart is still a big obstacle to the progress of heart transplantation in China.

Key words: Orthotopic homologous heart transplantation; Dilated myopathy

(Original article on page 2)

Orthotopic Homologous Heart Transplantation. Report of 2 Cases *Xiao-cheng Liu, Dai-fu Zhang, Shi-hua Han, et al. Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Cardiovascular Disease Hospital, Mudanjiang 157000*

In July 1992, we successfully performed orthotopic homologous heart transplantation in 2 patients with late stage dilated cardiomyopathy. Both patients recovered very well and have lived normal lives ever since.

The authors expressed some new ideas concerning the standards for selection of heart recipient, donor heart preservation, anesthesia and perfusion technique, main surgical procedures and postoperative monitoring. They attempt to formulate a whole process suitable for heart transplantation in China.

Key words: Orthotopic homologous heart transplantation; Infection; Rejection; Cyclosporine

(Original article on page 5)

Orthotopic Heart Transplantation. A Case Report *Bao-tian Chen, Ling Han, Tao Fang, et al. Beijing Heart, Lung and Blood Vessel Center—Anzhen Hospital. Beijing 100029*

A 16 year-old girl, with severe dilated cardiomyopathy and repeated heart failure, showing no improvement to intensive medical treatments, underwent orthotopic homologous heart transplantation in March,

1992. She lived for seven months and died of acute rejection and infection.

Key words: Orthotopic heart transplantation

(Original article on page 12)

Diagnosis and Treatment of the Cor Triatrium *Bo-jun Li, Gong-song Li, Lang-biao Zhu, et al. Department of Cardiac Surgery, General Hospital PLA, Beijing 100853*

In past 4 years our hospital operated on 7 cases of Cor triatrium. The incidence of this congenital anomaly is higher than reported. All 7 had anomalous return of pulmonary venous blood through coexisting ASD. Preoperative diagnosis can be readily made with ultrasonocardiography. Surgical correction is mandatory, and the results are usually satisfactory. Underdevelopment of left ventricle may be the dominant risk factor, and led to death in one 10 month old patient.

Key words: Cor Triatrium; Diagnosis; Surgical Treatment

(Original article on page 15)

Rupture of Left Ventricle after Mitral Valve Replacements. A Report of 9 Cases *Xiao-dong Zhu, Meng-di Xiao, Jun Luo, et al. Fuwai Hospital, CAMS, Beijing 100037*

Rupture of left ventricle after mitral valve replacement is a rare but life threatening complication. From May, 1976 through October, 1991, 2075 mitral valve replacements (isolated or combined with other procedures) were performed at Fuwai Hospital of CAMS, Beijing. Rupture of the posterior wall of the left ventricle was observed in 9 patients. Only 3 of them survived after the emergency surgical repair. The incidence of the left ventricular rupture was 0.43%(9/2075). This complication may be prevented by leaving the posterior mitral leaflet and its attached chordae tendoneae intact, avoiding excessive surgical trauma and using satisfactory myocardial protection during and early after operation.

Key words: Mitral valve replacement; Rupture of left ventricle

(Original article on page 17)

Surgical Treatment of 16 Cases with Complete Atrio-ventricular Canal Defect (CAVCD) in Children *Ding-fang Cao, Zhao-kang Su, Weng-xiang Ding. Dept. of Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery, Xin Hua Hospital, Shanghai Second Medical University, Shanghai 200092*

This article reports our experience in surgical treatment of 16 cases with CAVCD. Male and female were equally divided in this group of patients. The age ranged from 8 months to 8 years and body weight from 6 to 20kg. Moderate and severe pulmonary hypertension (PH) occurred in 6 cases each. Fourteen cases were classified as Rastelli A, one case Rastelli B and another Rastelli C. There was one