

肺移植术后治疗的研究进展

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肺移植是目前临床治疗终末期肺病的唯一有效方式^[1], 肺移植术后存活率在实体器官移植中最低。根据国际心肺移植协会2015年的报告, 全球已完成51 440多例肺移植手术, 肺移植术后3个月、1年、3年、5年和10年的存活率分别为89%、80%、65%、54%和31%^[2]。由于免疫抑制剂的应用, 肺移植受体长期处于免疫抑制状态, 且肺移植的免疫抑制剂维持剂量为所有器官移植中最高, 有感染风险。供肺去神经支配、纤毛运动减弱、咳嗽反射减弱, 受体术前基础情况差、营养不良, 术后置入较多管道, 这些因素均使受体死亡率增加^[3]。查阅近年来文献发现, 关于肺移植术后的干预治疗较片面单一, 缺乏全面系统的论述。因此, 本文通过总结肺移植术后的治疗方法, 以指导受体康复治疗、提高受体的生存率及生存质量。

1 肺移植术后药物治疗

肺移植术后的药物治疗最为常见, 主要包括免疫抑制剂、预防性抗感染药物以及其他相关药物。

肺移植术后免疫抑制的诱导和维持可防止肺同种异体移植物的急、慢性排斥反应, 常规使用糖皮质激素(激素)+钙调磷酸酶抑制剂〔环孢素A(cyclosporin A, CsA)或他克莫司(tacrolimus, Tac)〕+核苷酸阻断剂〔(霉酚酸酯(mycophenolate mofetil, MMF)或硫唑嘌呤)〕三联疗法维持^[4]。对于不能耐受钙调磷酸酶抑制剂的受体, 雷帕霉素抑制剂西罗莫司和依维莫司可作为潜在替代药物^[5]。Strueber等^[6]通过对190例肺移植受体进行依维莫司+CsA+激素(依维莫司组)以及MMF+CsA+激素(对照组)两种不同免疫抑制方案进行对比, 发现依维莫司组闭塞性细支气管炎综合征的发生率明显低于对照组。Gullestad等^[7]发现依维莫司有助于维持肾小球滤过率的稳定。然而,

雷帕霉素抑制剂会导致肺毒性及静脉血栓栓塞, Ahya等^[8]指出西罗莫司会增加静脉血栓栓塞症的发生率。也有学者对肺移植受体进行CsA+MMF+激素(CsA组)以及Tac+MMF+激素(Tac组)两种不同免疫抑制方案比较, 随访3年后发现Tac组的闭塞性细支气管炎综合征发生率显著降低, 但两组间急性排斥反应发生率及存活率无显著性差异, 但是在移植术后的随访中, Tac和CsA都与肾功能衰竭有关, 因此在轻度急性肾损伤的受体中, 建议在密切监测下将药物水平保持在治疗范围的下限, 而严重或持续性肾功能不全的受体则需要暂停药物^[9-10]。

肺移植受体容易继发感染并发症, 术后通常需要预防性使用抗感染药物^[11]。肺移植受体患细菌感染、病毒感染(巨细胞病毒)和真菌感染(曲霉菌和念珠菌属)的风险极大, 其中细菌性肺炎最常见。甲氧苄氨嘧啶-磺胺甲恶唑(TMP-SMX)或氨苯砒可以预防肺移植受体的肺囊虫肺炎^[12]。但TMP-SMX可能导致电解质异常、血液恶液质、皮肤病学反应和肝坏死, 对不能耐受TMP-SMX副作用或磺胺过敏的受体, 可将氨苯砒作为替代品进行预防性治疗^[13]。缙更昔洛韦可预防巨细胞病毒感染, 根据血清学状态可持续治疗6~12个月^[14], 但是缙更昔洛韦具有肾毒性和致畸性。雾化两性霉素B用于预防真菌感染, 包括呼吸道无曲霉菌定植的肺移植受体^[15], 而伏立康唑主要用于已知真菌定植的受体, 两性霉素B具有肾毒性、可导致电解质异常, 伏立康唑与心律失常、肝毒性和肾毒性有关^[16]。值得注意的是, 在肺移植受体中这类抗真菌药物可能与其他常用药物有显著相互作用, 例如伏立康唑可能会增加Tac的血药浓度, 并可能会降低CsA的代谢^[17], 因此, 使用伏立康唑等进行抗感染治疗时必须监测免疫抑制剂的血药浓度。

肺移植受体术后也包括其他药物的干预治疗。Moreno等^[18]在肺移植术开始时至48 h给予受体

持续吸入一氧化氮,于12 h、24 h分别采集受体的外周动脉血及肺灌洗液,检测发现吸入一氧化氮的受体白介素-6、8水平以及原发性移植物功能障碍发生率明显低于对照组。Hartwig等^[19]指出采用兔抗胸腺细胞球蛋白诱导疗法可降低肺移植受体的急性排斥反应发生率。也有研究采用此方法治疗肺移植术后并发慢性移植物失功的受体,发现其可有效延缓30%慢性移植物失功受体的排斥反应进程,并建议应在早期即开始应用^[20]。

2 肺移植手术治疗

肺移植手术干预文献甚少。国内仅有1篇,通过对肺减容手术、单肺移植术、双肺移植术3种不同手术方式治疗终末期肺气肿的临床疗效进行对比发现,肺移植术(单肺、双肺)患者肺功能、血气分析指标、6 min步行距离均显著优于肺减容患者,说明相对于传统的肺减容手术,肺移植术能更有效的提升患者心肺耐力,改善术后生活质量^[21]。Lin等^[22]对60例双肺移植患者移植再灌注前进行下肢3个循环的远程缺血调理(remote ischemic conditioning, RIC),发现RIC虽然可降低缺血再灌注损伤,却不能降低急性排斥反应及原发性移植物功能障碍的发生率。

3 肺移植术后康复治疗

随着促进术后恢复(enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS)理念的深入,肺康复已成为肺移植术后管理的重要部分,2013年美国胸科学会(American Thoracic Society, ATS)和欧洲呼吸学会(European Respiratory Society, ERS)给出了肺康复的定义:肺康复是一种基于对患者全面评估并量身定制的综合干预措施,其包括但不限于运动训练、教育和行为改变,旨在提高患者生理心理状况,并促使患者长期坚持促进健康的活动^[23-24]。相关文献均表明肺移植术后康复干预可以显著提升患者运动耐力,提高生存质量。Fuller等^[25]通过对肺移植术后受体进行7周及14周的康复干预对比发现,术后半年时康复组的受体六分钟步行距离、股四头肌肌力、腓绳肌肌力及生活质量较基线均有明显提高。研究发现通过对肺移植术后3 d的受体进行胸部物理治疗及高频率胸壁振荡,对比显示两组的Borg评分及呼气峰流速无显著差异,但高频率胸壁振荡组受体的 $\text{SPO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 更优、疼痛评分更低、且患者治疗接受度更高^[26-27]。另有文献表明,全身振动训练也可以提升受体的心肺耐力,提高生活质量^[28-29]。

4 肺移植术后护理

肺移植术后护理在传统的护理基础上,引入平板电脑教育,与传统教育相比,免疫抑制剂的浓度水平变异率小,不良事件发生率更低^[30],通过药物自我处置程式训练,患者的服药依从性更高,能更好地维护移植肺功能^[31],通过计算机贝叶斯分流与护士分流研究对比,发现两组患者肺功能和生存质量没有明显差异^[32]。总之,借助受体自身智能设备终端反馈、专科护理、自我护理、认知行为干预、家庭肺功能监测及等措施,使受体可以尽早发现机体异常并且尽早就医,减少住院次数、降低并发症发生率、提升生存质量,同时可以节省护理人员人力投入,提高工作效率^[32-33]。

5 肺移植术后疼痛治疗

研究发现通过对肺移植术后受体进行单侧或双侧罗哌卡因胸椎椎旁导管神经阻滞,监测患者疼痛评分、阿片类药物使用情况及不良事件发生率,发现胸椎椎旁导管神经阻滞可以显著降低患者疼痛评分,镇痛效果良好^[34]。

6 小结

通过总结肺移植术后综合医疗干预的最新国内外研究,发现肺移植术后干预手段种类多样,包括药物、手术方式、康复干预、护理干预等多方面,各种干预手段可有效降低受体术后并发症发生率、提高受体的生存质量。

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