

放宽心脏移植的选择标准治疗终末期心脏病的临床经验分析

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为了缓解心脏移植手术的供体严重短缺的矛盾, 对原设定的有关供体和受体的选择标准作了适当的放宽。通过对同一心脏中心的 891 例心脏移植手术的治疗效果的分析, 发现 52 例接受供体年龄大于 55 岁的受心者实际生存率与 839 例供体年龄小于 55 岁的受心者相比无显著性差别 ($P=0.49$)。年龄大于 60 岁时 107 例受心者与年龄小于 60 岁的受心者实际生存率相比也无显著性差别 ($P=0.10$)。因此, 在供体和受体的选择标准方面放宽限制, 更能充分发挥心脏移植治疗更多的终末期心脏病的有效作用。

关键词: 心脏移植; 供体; 受体; 选择标准; 实际生存率

Analysis of the Clinical Experience for the Broadening of the Selection Criteria for Heart Transplantation Being Treated End—Stage Heart Disease

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In the hope of improvement the condition of shortage of donor organs for heart transplantation, the original selection criteria for potential recipients and donors was broadened. Through the analysis of the clinical results for 891 cases that were performed heart transplantation in a single heart center, we found that there was not significant difference in actual survival rate between 52 cases who received a donors from less than 55 years of age and 839 cases from greater than 55 years of age ($P=0.99$). Furthermore, there was also not significant difference in actual survival rate between 107 cases who were as recipients from greater than 60 years of age and 784 cases from less than 60 years of age ($P=0.10$). Therefore we consider that the heart transplantation provides more effectively treatment for many end—stage heart diseases due to the suitable broadening of selective criteria for potential recipients and donors.

Keywords: heart transplantation; recipient; donor selective criteria; actual survival rate