

原位心脏移植1例

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摘要 1例扩张型心肌病伴严重室性心律失常的16岁女病人,因持续心功能衰竭5年,心功能IV级(NYHA)。以利尿剂控制心衰、利多卡因抗心律失常、多巴胺和多巴酚酞胺维持血压,于1992年3月行原位心脏移植术。术后7个月病人死于急性排异反应和感染。

关键词 原位心脏移植术 扩张型心肌病

近20年来,心脏外科迅速发展,长期内科治疗无效的终末期心脏病人已属心脏移植的适应证。1992年3月20日,我们为1例扩张型心肌病病人施行原位心脏移植术,术后存活7个月。现将该例外科治疗体会报道如下:

病例报告

病人 女,16岁。因心悸、气短、肝大、腹水、水肿于1992年2月26日住院。病人5年来长期卧床,反复心衰,药物治疗无效;曾6次因严重室性心律失常、晕厥、心源性休克而行抢救。

查体: 血压14.0/9.3kPa(1kPa=7.5mmHg),慢性病容,半卧位,口唇发绀,颈静脉紧张。胸部听诊两肺下部有湿罗音,心界明显扩大,心脏各瓣膜听诊区无病理性杂音。肝肋下6cm,质硬,腹水(+),双下肢凹陷性水肿。X线胸片见心脏普遍增大,肺动脉段突出,心胸比率为0.70。心电图示电轴右偏,右心室肥厚,完全性右束支传导阻滞。超声心动图检查见右房及右室流出道显著扩张,三尖瓣中~重度反流,心包少量积液,EF值0.25,FS值0.12。血红蛋白153g/L,白细胞 $6.9 \times 10^9/L$,血型“A”, β 脂蛋白3.9g/L,胆固醇4.78mmol/L(184mg/dl),肝肾功能正常。HLA组织配型:A(10),B(5,12),DR(1,9);PRA检测<10%。临床诊断为扩张型心肌病(终末期),心律失常(间断扭转性室速、偶发室颤),心功能IV级。住院期间,除强心利尿治疗外,静脉点滴多巴胺与多巴酚酞胺维持血压,利多卡因抗心律失常,等待供体心脏。

于1992年3月20日获29岁男性供体(脑外伤死亡),血型“A”,HLA组织配型A(2,11),B(5,40),

DR(9)。血清学病毒抗体检测抗EB病毒、CMV病毒、抗弓形体、疱疹、肝炎病毒均为阴性。

供心采取:正中开胸,阻断升主动脉,其根部灌冷心停搏液,切断上、下腔静脉、肺静脉、主肺动脉和主动脉,取出供心置于灌注罐以冰盐水保存进行运送。缺血心肌每15min灌注一次,每次300ml,4次后灌注间隔为60min。

于全麻中度低温体外循环下行原位心脏移植术。胸部正中切口,进入心包腔后建立体外循环,血流降温。病变心脏搏动甚弱,呈羊皮囊状,心肌大部分萎缩变薄。阻断循环后切除病变心脏,保留左心房后壁及与之连接的4条肺静脉开口及右心房后壁及上、下腔静脉开口。于近心处切断主、肺动脉。供心修剪后吻合顺序为左心房、房间隔、右心房、主肺动脉和主动脉均用4-0 prolene线连续缝合。阻断循环(供心缺血至复跳)4h21min。开放循环后心脏自动复跳,血压平稳。停人工心肺机后左房压升高至2.94kPa(1kPa=10.20cmH₂O),桡动脉收缩压降为8kPa。检查发现主动脉吻合口由于供心口径比受体粗,供体动脉保留过长发生扭曲、狭窄,伴有收缩期震颤。遂再次转机阻断循环,切除吻合口重新对端吻合,开放循环后心脏自动复苏,此次阻断循环历时17min。左房压0.98kPa,动脉压15.7/8.0kPa,尿量100ml/h,右室前壁置起搏导线后关胸。术后30h停呼吸机,撤除气管插管。

术后第3天出现大量心包积液和胸腔积液,先后6次穿刺排液减压;应用环孢霉素A后早期血压高达26.7kPa,静脉点滴硝普钠、口服寿比山后血压降至正常。术后26天发生带状疱疹,以干扰素、无环鸟苷治疗。术后1个月出现四肢木僵、不进食及幻视幻听等精神症状,经抗精神病治疗后症状消失。术

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后间断出现心动过缓、室早、短阵室速、房扑等复杂心律失常,经药物治疗和起搏器控制。

术后1周内以四联免疫抑制剂抗排斥反应:甲基强的松龙 $8\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$,每日减量至1周后改为口服强的松 $1\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;环孢霉素A $5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 静脉点滴1日后,改口服 $5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;硫唑嘌呤 $1.2\sim 1.5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;抗淋巴细胞球蛋白 $200\text{mg}/\text{d}$,1周后停用。早期每周作1次心内膜心肌活检监测排斥反应;1个月后减少次数,共行7次心肌活检。术后87天发生急性排斥反应,加用甲基强的松龙 $400\text{mg}/\text{d}$ 冲击治疗共3日。

术后7个月猝死。尸检诊断急性排斥反应(IV级),右下肺炎,败血症。

讨 论

自1967年Barnard^[1]首次在临床进行心脏移植以来,70年代多数心脏移植病例因排斥反应和感染死亡,使心脏移植进入低潮。1976年Borel发现环孢霉素A(cyclosporin A)有强烈的免疫抑制作用,1980年以后心脏移植获得新生,到1992年底,已有21886例胸内器官移植,其中原位心脏移植19079例,异位心脏移植372例,异种心脏移植(xenograft)4例,1212例心肺联合移植,余为肺移植^[2]。1978年,我国张世泽^[3]首次作心脏移植存活3个月。

1. 病例选择 心脏移植适于内科治疗无效、顽固心衰的终末期心脏病而无其它脏器功能异常的病人。心功能多为IV级,预期生存时间为6~12个月,绝大多数病人是以药物维持生存(66.7%)。需作心脏移植术最常见病种为心肌病,占49%,其次成人组为缺血性心脏病,占41%,心瓣膜病占4%,其余为先心病;儿童组先心病占44%,为第二位,心瓣膜病和缺血性心脏病大致相同,均占2%^[3]。

早年作心脏移植要求病人年龄在55岁以下,现已扩大年龄范围,从1岁以内婴幼儿到70岁老人均可手术。根据国际惯例,18岁以下为儿童组。我们的病例为16岁属儿童组,亦为心脏移植最常见病种心肌病。

2. 供、受体的准备 供受体必须肝肾功能正常,无恶性肿瘤、感染、糖尿病和肺梗塞等。受体肺动脉阻力应 <8 Wood单位。二者血型一致,免疫交叉配型相符。在心脏移植前检查受体(病人)是否有供体抗原的抗体,如有强抗体,术后会引起超急排斥反应;PRA(淋巴细胞抗体活性试验)如低于10%,预示早期不会出现超急排斥反应。

3. 供心保护 良好的供心心肌保护是心脏移植成功的关键。供体是脑死亡者。供心缺血时间有报道可在6h以内,但一般不超过4h。本病例应用心肌预处理效应,即心肌经过反复短暂的缺血再灌注过程的“预处理”,可获得较长时间的缺血耐受。有利于抗心肌缺血再灌注损伤^[4]。最初1小时内每15min灌注1次(持续3~5min),以后每60min 1次。本病例是尸体取供心,采用上述保护方法,两次阻断循环后均自动复跳,临床表现心功能良好。心肌保护冷停搏液用安贞I号、II号停搏液(改良托马氏液),根据我们5000余例临床实践,自动复跳率为70%^[5];动物实验亦证明具有预防和减轻心肌再灌注损伤的作用^[6]。

4. 原位心脏移植手术 供心采取:在无菌条件下开胸,阻断升主动脉,灌注冷心停搏液。结扎切断上、下腔静脉,切断主动脉,主肺动脉,并保留足够的长度,便于吻合,最后切断4条肺静脉。

供心移植:常规建立体外循环,上、下腔静脉管置入要靠近腔静脉入口,切除病变心脏时勿伤及窦房结,以免发生心律失常;吻合房间隔下角时会由于供受体大小不一致,致缝缘打折或漏缝,应引起重视,否则会引起大出血。修剪供心主动脉和主肺动脉的长度必须合适,以防止吻合口扭曲狭窄。本病例因主动脉过长,加之供受体血管径的差异曾造成吻合口扭曲狭窄。开放循环后病人动脉压下降,左心房压上升,肺循环压升高,并产生急性肺水肿。只能再次阻断循环,切除狭窄吻合口,重新对端吻合才得以脱险。

5. 术后感染的预防 预防感染除用必

要的抗生素外,应注意医源性交叉感染。手术室、监护病房应有空气净化装置,监护病房工作人员穿着隔离衣,多用一次性医疗用品(吸痰管、导尿管、注射器、输液器等)。病毒感染的预防,对献血员严格检测各种类型的肝炎,确保无血源污染。巨细胞包涵体病毒(CMV)感染是术后常见的并发症,一旦检出CMV(+)时,及时口服无环鸟苷。较长时间应用抗生素或有可疑霉菌感染时,可口服预防量大扶康(Difucan)。心脏移植早期3~28天易患细菌感染;30天以后则较常见病毒感染;30~50天多为霉菌感染;60~150天为肺囊虫;弓形体病多发生于14~20天;6个月以后细菌感染又有增加,应提高警惕。

6. 排异反应和免疫抑制剂的应 用 心脏移植术后3个月,60%~70%病人会发生排异反应。排异反应分为:(1)超急排异反应。发生于术后数小时到1周,反应速度快,发病急,治疗效果差死亡率极高,主要是受体有抗供心的抗体(HLA抗体);(2)急性排异反应。术后随时可发生,以半年内常见。必须应用免疫抑制剂予以预防和治疗;(3)慢性排异。在术后晚期逐渐产生,表现为冠状动脉肥厚,内膜增生,导致动脉硬化性心脏病。检测、诊断和评估排异反应程度,制定合适的治疗方案是一项重要工作。排异反应的无创检查如:心电图各导联电压总和降低在正常15%以上;超声心动图示等容舒张时间较正常缩短10%以上,方法简单,易于实施但不敏感;可靠而又直接的方法仍是有创性检查,即心内膜心肌活检。一般从术后第1周开始,第1个

月每周1次;第2、3个月每两周1次;第3个月每月1次,六个月后每半年1次,根据需要进行增减,以指导临床治疗。

术后免疫抑制剂的应用方法不一,以三联用药较为普遍。环孢霉素A $4\sim 8\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, 硫唑嘌呤 $1\sim 2\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, 强的松用 $1\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 渐减到 $0.1\sim 0.2\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。抗胸腺球蛋白(ATG)或抗淋巴细胞蛋白、OKT₃等加用于重度急性排异反应的冲击治疗,同时强的松改为静脉点滴甲基强的松龙3天。环孢霉素A的副作用如高血压,肝肾功能损害,多毛症,颤抖,精神症状等必须重视。近几年联合用药减少了环孢霉素A的用量,从而减少了并发症的死亡。

心脏移植在我国仍是萌芽时期,有关问题有待临床和基础研究进一步实践,总结经验。

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肋骨多发性血管内皮肉瘤 1 例

张志斌* 赵国义 杨桂兰

病人 男,25岁。胸痛5个月。查体:右腋前线第5肋触及 $3\text{cm}\times 3\text{cm}$ 质硬、固定的肿块。X线胸片示右前5和后7、12肋骨分段呈梭形膨大,其中心为圆形低密度区。1991年9月全麻下行病灶肋骨分段扩大切除。术中见肿物骨膜外侵,骨质溶骨性改

变。病理报告:多发肋骨血管内皮肉瘤。

血管内皮肉瘤多见于脏器、软组织,而源于肋骨尚属少见。确诊需依靠病理。治疗以手术为首选,术后加局部放疗。

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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