

# 体外膜氧合成功治愈暴发性心肌炎一例 并文献复习

曹亚楠<sup>1</sup>, 张继东<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>青岛大学医学部, 山东 青岛

<sup>2</sup>青岛大学附属医院心血管内科, 山东 青岛

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## 摘要

**背景:**心肌炎是一种以多态性体征和症状为特征的心肌疾病,暴发性心肌炎以起病急、发展迅速为特点,短期内可出现左心室收缩功能障碍、心源性休克、恶性心律失常,通常需要机械循环支持治疗。我们报告了一例经体外膜氧合(V-A-ECMO)成功治愈的暴发性心肌炎。个案报道:一名19岁的女性,既往体健,因“胸闷5天,加重2天”,就诊于我院。患者入院前曾出现III度房室传导阻滞伴有心源性休克,给予临时起搏器维持心率、大剂量血管活性药物维持血压。入院后高敏肌钙蛋白、肌红蛋白、肌酸激酶、B型脑钠尿肽升高;心电图提示宽QRS波群心动过速、室性心动过速;经胸超声心动图提示左心室射血分数16%,给予气管插管辅助呼吸、更昔洛韦抗病毒、糖皮质激素及免疫球蛋白抑制炎症反应,评估病情后给予体外膜氧合(V-A-ECMO)治疗。患者病情平稳后行心肌内膜活检(EMB)提示存在暴发性心肌炎,经对症处理后,患者心功能改善后出院。**结论:**对合并血流动力学不稳定的暴发性心肌炎患者早期应用体外膜氧合可提升生存机率。

## 关键词

心肌炎, 体外膜氧合, 心源性休克

# A Case of Explosive Myocarditis Successfully Cured by Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation and Literature Review

Yanan Cao<sup>1</sup>, Jidong Zhang<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Medical College, Qingdao University, Qingdao Shandong

<sup>2</sup>Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, The Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University, Qingdao Shandong

\*通讯作者 Email: 18661801566@163.com

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## Abstract

**Background:** Myocarditis is a myocardial disease characterized by polymorphic signs and symptoms. Explosive myocarditis is characterized by rapid onset and rapid progression. Left ventricular systolic dysfunction, cardiogenic shock, and malignant arrhythmia may occur in a short period of time, and mechanical circulatory support is usually required. We report a case of explosive myocarditis successfully cured by extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (V-A-ECMO). **Case Report:** A 19-year-old female, previously healthy, was admitted to our hospital due to “chest tightness for 5 days, aggravated for 2 days”. The patient had grade III atrioventricular block with cardiogenic shock before admission, and was given temporary pacemaker to maintain heart rate and high dose vasoactive drugs to maintain blood pressure. After admission, hypersensitive troponin, myoglobin, creatine kinase, and B-type brain natriuretic peptide increased. Electrocardiogram indicated wide QRS group tachycardia and ventricular tachycardia. The left ventricular ejection fraction was found to be 16% by chest echocardiography. Endotracheal intubation-assisted breathing, ganciclovir antiviral, glucocorticoid and immunoglobulin were given to suppress the inflammatory response. After assessing the condition, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (V-A-ECMO) was given. After the patient's condition stabilized, endomyocardial biopsy (EMB) indicated the presence of explosive myocarditis. After symptomatic treatment, the patient's heart function improved and he was discharged. **Conclusion:** Early application of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation can improve the survival rate of patients with explosive myocarditis complicated with hemodynamic instability.

## Keywords

Myocarditis, Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation, Cardiogenic Shock

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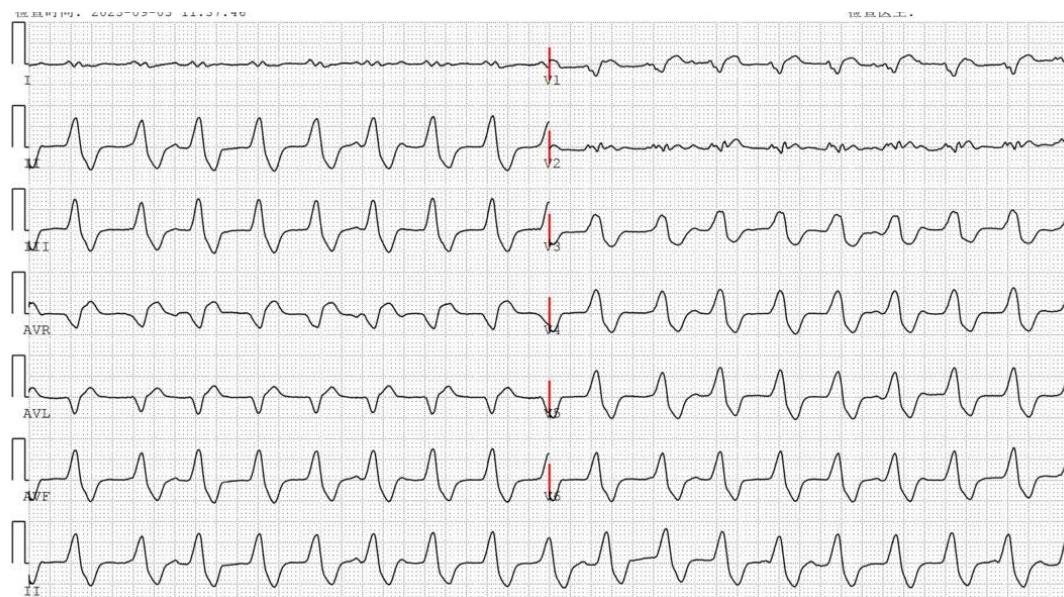
## 1. 前言

心肌炎是由炎症引起的心肌疾病，病毒感染是常见原因，病毒介导释放大量细胞因子诱发炎症反应，轻度可只表现为流感症状，重度可出现暴发性心肌炎，迅速恶化发展成心源性休克，心源性猝死的患者有6%~42%尸检存在心肌炎症。心肌炎发病年龄集中在30~45岁，青年人心源性猝死的原因之一[1]。目前对暴发性心肌炎没有特异性治疗方案，推荐应用免疫调节、免疫抑制治疗，抑制炎症反应[2][3]，但对于合并多脏器功能衰竭的患者，早期应用体外膜氧合可提升生存益处。本文报道了应用体外膜氧合成功治愈暴发性心肌炎一例。

## 2. 病历资料

一名19岁的女性，既往体健，因“胸闷5天，加重2天”入院。患者5天前感冒后出现压迫性胸闷，曾于外院就诊，发现肌钙蛋白I 2.69 ng/mL、肌酸激酶同工酶 18.97 ng/mL，考虑为病毒性心肌炎，后患者出现发热，体温最高38.5°C，伴恶心呕吐，伴下腹痛，伴头晕头痛，给予营养心肌、退热治疗后症状

无改善, 4天后患者出现了III度房室传导阻滞, 植入临时起搏器, 期间患者反复多次出现室颤, 给予电除颤, 同时合并心源性休克, 给予大量血管活性药物治疗。患者入我院后完善心电图提示宽QRS波群心动过速、室性心动过速(见图1); 高敏肌钙蛋白I 48.347 ng/mL、肌红蛋白 633.70 ng/mL、肌酸激酶同工酶 82.00 ng/mL、B型脑钠尿肽 3334.00 pg/mL; 谷草转氨酶 1378.63 U/L, 谷丙转氨酶 1213.00 U/L; 肌酐 194.4 Umol/L, 尿素 13.07 Umol/L(见表1); 抗SSA/Ro-52蛋白抗体(印记)阳性; 超声心动图提示左心室射血分数 16%; ANA、ENA、甲型流感病毒、乙型流感病毒、副流感病毒、呼吸道合胞病毒、腺病毒、巨细胞病毒、EB细胞病毒均为阴性。患者入院时呼吸衰竭, 立即给予气管插管接呼吸机辅助呼吸, 心源性休克, 大量血管活性药物难以维持心输出量, 早期给予体外膜氧合(V-A-ECMO)治疗(转速 3080 转/分钟, 血流量 2.5 L/min)。入院后立即给予更昔洛韦抗病毒 0.25 g 每天 2 次治疗 3 天; 甲泼尼龙 200 mg 治疗 3 天, 80 mg 治疗 3 天, 40 mg 治疗 3 天, 20 mg 治疗 3 天后序贯口服甲泼尼龙 20 mg 治疗; 丙种球蛋白 20 g 治疗 5 天。患者入院后存在室性心律失常, 给予胺碘酮及艾司洛尔控制心律, 后依次序贯口服胺碘酮、琥珀酸美托洛尔、富马酸比索洛尔稳定心率, 尿量减少, 肌酐升高, 开启CRRT行血液净化治疗。患者入院后未再出现缓慢性心律失常, 于第5天撤临时起搏器, 第9天复查床旁超声提示VTI 13 cm/s, 停用血管活性药物, 第13天复查心脏超声提示心肌收缩、室壁运动较前好转, 左心室射血分数 59%, 撤离V-A-ECMO, 第16天血气分析示: PH 7.40, 氧分压 189 mmHg, 二氧化碳分压 39.50 mmHg, 拔除气管插管, 第18天患者尿量恢复, 肾功能较前恢复, 撤离CRRT治疗。患者病情逐渐平稳, 第30天复查十二通道动态心电图示窦性心律、窦性心动过速(活动后)、偶发性房性早搏、偶发性室性早搏、ST-T 动态改变(见图2), 第33天行心脏MR检查示各心腔大小正常, 双侧室壁收缩运动未见减低, 左心室舒张功能运动略减低, 左心室壁心肌水肿, 左心室心肌未见明确延迟强化。第40天行经皮心肌活检, 术后病理示部分心肌横纹不清晰, 胞浆嗜酸红染, 心肌间及心外膜可见明显炎细胞浸润, 符合心肌炎(暴发性)改变。第43天患者出院, 复查高敏肌钙蛋白T 0.056 ug/L, 肌红蛋白 < 12 ug/L, 肌酸激酶同工酶 3.53 ug/L, N末端B型尿钠肽前体 721.90 pg/mL; 谷丙转氨酶 46 U/L, 谷草转氨酶 26 U/L; 心脏超声提示心脏结构、血流及功能未见异常, 左心室射血分数恢复至 62%。



**Figure 1.** Electrocardiogram upon admission

**图1.** 入院时心电图



Figure 2. Electrocardiogram after treatment

图2. 治疗后复查心电图

Table 1. Laboratory test data during treatment

表1. 治疗过程中实验室检验数据

| 项目              | D1      | D2      | D3     | D4     | D5     | D10   | D20  | D29 | D39 | D42  |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|
| PH              | 7.1     | 7.5     | 7.53   | 7.28   | 7.4    | 7.4   | 7.37 | -   | -   | -    |
| 乳酸(mmol/L)      | 7.7     | 6.6     | 3.4    | 2.9    | 1.7    | 2     | 1.3  | -   | -   | -    |
| C 反应蛋白(mg/L)    | 10.8    | 24.67   | 34.8   | 3828   | 46.57  | 15.13 | 2.5  | -   | -   | 1.91 |
| 白细胞计数( $10^9$ ) | 15.14   | 21.38   | 34.78  | 30.43  | 25.85  | 15.13 | 8.35 | -   | -   | 20.1 |
| 降钙素原(ng/mL)     | 1.48    | 2.99    | 4.75   | 9.14   | 8.46   | 1.27  | 0.15 | -   | -   | -    |
| 谷丙转氨酶(U/L)      | 1213    | 6247.8  | 4918.6 | 5144.8 | 2369.3 | 158.9 | 62.4 | 41  | 42  | 46   |
| 谷草转氨酶(U/L)      | 1378.63 | 10967.4 | 4305.3 | 2135.9 | 559.9  | 89.1  | 63.6 | 21  | 22  | 26   |
| 乳酸脱氢酶(U/L)      | -       | 5564    | 3104.1 | 2141   | 1364   | 568   | -    | 374 | 299 | 263  |

**Continued**

|                |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 肌酐(umol/L)     | 194.4  | 199.2  | 240    | 170.5  | 232.6  | 128.1  | 183.3  | -     | 44    | -     |
| 尿素(mmol/L)     | 13.07  | 17.2   | 18.39  | 9.42   | 15.73  | 10.48  | -      | -     | 8.44  | -     |
| PT 百分活度(%)     | 35     | 20     | 35     | 27     | 38     | 51     | 62     | -     | 105   | -     |
| 纤维蛋白原(g/L)     | 1.44   | 1.43   | 2.31   | 3.06   | 3.34   | 2.21   | 2.44   | -     | 2.46  | -     |
| D-二聚体(ng/mL)   | 7680   | 19570  | 15310  | 15520  | 14600  | 9440   | 3020   | -     | 360   | -     |
| 肌钙蛋白(ng/mL)    | 48.347 | 49.705 | 39.905 | 25.926 | 11.068 | 1.313  | 0.483  | 0.181 | 0.057 | 0.056 |
| 肌红蛋白(ng/mL)    | 633.7  | >1200  | >1200  | >1200  | >1200  | >1200  | 101.2  | <21   | -     | <21   |
| B-型脑钠尿肽(pg/mL) | 3334   | >5000  | >5000  | >5000  | >5000  | 1635.7 | 1259.6 | 3694  | 967.7 | 721.9 |
| 肌酸激酶同工酶(ng/mL) | 82     | 40.6   | 67     | 116.8  | 23.1   | 6.8    | 8.9    | 7.18  | -     | 3.53  |

### 3. 讨论

心肌炎是由病毒、药物、或免疫因素导致的心肌炎症性病变，临床轻重程度不一，轻者可无明显临床表现，重者可导致暴发性心肌炎危及生命。病毒性心肌炎是最常见的心肌炎，但在心肌中常没有病毒基因组的证据[4]。目前认为病原体及其介导的免疫反应是心肌损伤的基础。Li 等人用柯萨奇病毒 B3 (B3) 模拟了暴发性心肌炎的小鼠模型，发现第 0 至 7 天小鼠的心脏功能出现严重恶化，在第 4 天开始出现收缩功能障碍。他们分离了心肌细胞及免疫细胞，发现第 4 天炎症浸润稀疏，以中性粒细胞为主，第 7 天炎症细胞浸润严重，以单核细胞为主，浸润心肌的炎症细胞群体在不同时间点不同，代表疾病的动态进展[5]。经皮心内膜活检是诊断心肌炎的金标准，目前美国和欧洲指南认为心肌炎合并严重并发症的患者需进行心肌活检[3] [6]，如存在急性左心衰、心源性休克、高度房室传导阻滞、室性心律失常，但对于无法脱离机械循环支持的暴发性心肌炎，心肌活检的获益和风险需谨慎考虑[7]。本案中患者在生命体征平稳后进行了心肌活检，明确存在暴发性心肌炎。心脏磁共振是一种无创性的诊断手段，具有安全性和可重复性的特点，可以区分心肌炎的严重程度，并在患者的随访中量化双心室容积、心脏功能，临床应用较为广泛[8]。对急性心肌炎的治疗，倾向于免疫调节和免疫抑制治疗[9] [10]。糖皮质激素具有免疫抑制及抗炎作用，目前尚无明确的证明表明可以增加病毒的复制，免疫球蛋白具有抗炎和免疫调节作用，并且可以改善患者左心室射血分数，对暴发性心肌炎患者来说，足量应用糖皮质激素联合免疫球蛋白可以调动免疫系统，早期抑制炎症反应，改善生存率[4] [11] [12]。Jiang 等人随访了以糖皮质激素及免疫球蛋白为核心治疗手段的暴发性心肌炎患者 46 例，患者 2 年后的生存率 100% [9]。本例中早期应用足量糖皮质激素联合免疫球蛋白，抑制炎症反应，后期应用小剂量糖皮质激素维持治疗。体外膜氧合的核心部分是肺膜和血泵，可以提供呼吸和循环支持，改善心室重构[13]。暴发性心肌炎早期应用体外膜氧合可获得生存益处[3] [14] [15]。Nunez 等人查询了 2011 至 2020 年使用 V-A-ECMO 支持的急性心肌炎患者，并与同期所有接受 V-A-ECMO 支持的患者比较，所有接受 V-A-ECMO 的患者的院内死亡率稳步下降，为 58.3%，而心肌炎患者的院内死亡率为 34.9% ( $P < 0.001$ )，急性心肌炎的院内死亡率明显下降[16]。本例表明，对暴发性心肌炎患者早期应用体外膜氧合可以获得生存益处。

结论：对合并呼吸、循环衰竭的暴发性心肌炎患者，早期应用体外膜氧合可提升生存机率。

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