

下肢动脉硬化闭塞症股动脉长段闭塞的治疗进展

王逸¹, 刘凤恩^{2*}, 段训洪², 曾澄²

¹赣南医科大学第一临床医学院, 江西 赣州

²赣南医科大学第一附属医院血管外科, 江西 赣州

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摘要

下肢动脉硬化闭塞症(ASO)股动脉长段闭塞的治疗需基于病变特征及患者个体情况制定综合策略。基础干预强调生活方式管理, 包括控制心血管危险因素(如血糖、血压、血脂)及戒烟, 以延缓疾病进展。药物治疗以抗血小板和抗栓治疗为核心, 结合新型抗栓方案以降低不良事件风险。腔内治疗技术(如药物涂层球囊、覆膜支架)因微创优势被广泛用于中短段病变, 而长段闭塞常需联合减容技术(斑块旋切、激光消融)以优化疗效。外科手术(旁路移植、内膜剥脱)仍是复杂病变(如TASC D型)的首选, 杂交手术则通过结合微创与开放术式, 平衡疗效与创伤。当前治疗趋势倾向于多模式联合应用, 以延长血管通畅时间并减少并发症。未来需进一步探索生物可吸收支架等新技术, 以提升治疗安全性和长期预后。

关键词

下肢动脉硬化闭塞症, 治疗, 综述

Lower Extremity Arteriosclerosis Obliterans with Long-Segment Femoral Artery Occlusion: Advances in Treatment

Yi Wang¹, Feng'en Liu^{2*}, Xunhong Duan², Cheng Zeng²

¹The First Clinical Medical College, Gannan Medical University, Ganzhou Jiangxi

²Department of Vascular Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Gannan Medical University, Ganzhou Jiangxi

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*通讯作者。

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Abstract

The management of long-segment femoral artery occlusion in lower extremity arteriosclerosis obliterans (ASO) requires a comprehensive strategy tailored to lesion characteristics and individual patient profiles. Foundational interventions emphasize lifestyle modifications, including control of cardiovascular risk factors (e.g., blood glucose, blood pressure, lipids) and smoking cessation, to slow disease progression. Pharmacotherapy focuses on antiplatelet and antithrombotic agents, augmented by novel regimens to reduce adverse events. Endovascular techniques (e.g., drug-coated balloons, covered stents) are widely adopted for short-to-medium lesions due to their minimally invasive nature, while long-segment occlusions often necessitate adjunctive debulking technologies (e.g., atherectomy, laser ablation) to enhance outcomes. Open surgeries (bypass grafting, endarterectomy) remain primary for complex lesions (e.g., TASC D), whereas hybrid procedures integrate minimally invasive and open approaches to balance efficacy and invasiveness. Current trends favor multimodal combinations to prolong vascular patency and minimize complications. Future advancements, including bioresorbable stents, aim to improve safety and long-term outcomes.

Keywords

Lower Extremity Arteriosclerosis Obliterans, Treatment, Review

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1. 前言

外周动脉疾病(PAD)是一个全球性的健康问题,统计数据表明全球约有 2 亿人患有相关疾病,患病率估计为 5.6%,并且随着时间增加,患病的人数也在不断增长[1]。在我国, PAD 的患病率仅在≤35 岁的成年中就达到 6.6%,随着年龄的增长,患病率也在不断增加,在≥75 岁人群中,患病率可达到 11.8% [2]。在 PAD 中动脉粥样硬化是最主要的原因,脂质斑块形成与炎症细胞聚集造成的血管内膜的损伤和血流动力学紊乱,同时可能诱发血栓形成从而造成下肢缺血[3],表现出一系列如间歇性跛行、静息痛、溃疡,严重者甚至导致截肢等的症状。本文就下肢动脉硬化闭塞股动脉长段病变的治疗进展进行综述。

2. 生活习惯管理

目前,下肢动脉硬化闭塞症的治疗主要分为药物治疗、手术治疗和生活习惯管理[4]。患者生活习惯管理作为一级预防和二级预防的核心策略,能够有效控制危险因素,改善血管内皮功能,延缓动脉粥样硬化进展,从而改善症状,降低心血管事件发生率。指南建议优先以减少危险因素为主,其主要方式为调整血糖、纠正血压、降低高脂、控制体重以及戒烟[5]。在各项研究数据中表明,相关危险因素会增加动脉粥样硬化造成不良心血管事件和肢体不良事件的概率[6]-[9]。此外,适当的运动可以通过可能改变骨骼肌细胞线粒体分布或者改善血管内皮细胞功能,也同样被证明能够显著改善 PAD 患者的下肢血流情况[10]。同时相关研究表明,富含纤维素的“地中海饮食”模式对于 PAD 具有一定预防作用[11]。

3. 药物治疗

针对下肢动脉硬化闭塞症的药物治疗,除了使用常规控制血压、血糖以及血脂药物外,主要关注点

在于抗血小板、抗血栓和改善微循环的治疗方面。以阿司匹林或氯吡格雷为代表的抗血小板药物作为预防心脑血管事件的二级预防措施,能够使发生主要心血管不良事件风险下降约 25% [12] [13]。同时,抗栓药物常与抗板药物联合使用以预防血栓和减少不良事件发生。目前已有相关数据证实和指南推荐,使用小剂量利伐沙班与阿司匹林联合双通道抗栓,在不显著增加出血风险的情况下,能够有效降低主要不良心血管和不良肢体事件风险[7] [14]。此外,以西洛他唑为典型的磷酸二酯酶抑制剂和类前列腺素药物如前列地尔等改善循环药物,通过抑制蛋白激酶 G 或直接舒张血管途径,来改善血管血流量从而减轻患者的对应症状[15]。然而,不管是药物治疗还是生活习惯管理,对于下肢动脉硬化闭塞症患者而言,只能作为相关症状缓解或是辅助治疗的手段。为提高患者生活质量,减少肢体丢失可能,手术治疗仍然是首选治疗方案[16]。

4. 手术治疗

在下肢动脉硬化闭塞症中,股浅动脉病变由于其解剖特点,长度常>10 cm,走行跨髋关节,甚者病变同时跨越膝关节。在进行手术治疗时,主要是腔内治疗手术时,经常需要面临导丝通过困难、支架定位不准确等挑战,且研究表明,该区域术后重建长期通畅率较低,手术后再干预率较高[17] [18]。同时,在下肢运动过程中,跨关节动脉的形态变化产生的应力会导致支架形变疲劳和内膜增生,这与疾病进展和重建术后支架内再狭窄、再闭塞密切相关[19]。因此对于股浅动脉长段闭塞病变,手术治疗的方案或有不同。

4.1. 腔内治疗

4.1.1. 球囊扩张

一般来说,ASO 的手术方式包括腔内手术、开放手术以及杂交手术。对于腔内治疗球囊扩张而言,普通球囊到药物涂层球囊,再到特殊球囊,材料与科学的发展极大地推进了手术方案的选择。最早的普通球囊扩张成形术,由于其相对于开放手术具有创伤小、风险小、预后佳等优点,在如今仍是腔内手术的基本手段。而以紫杉醇为代表的药物涂层球囊,以及新型雷帕霉素和相关衍生物涂层出现,在抑制血管内膜增生机制的基础上,相较于普通球囊成形,带来了更好的通畅率表现[20]。在股动脉长段病变治疗上,药涂球囊的通畅率及再狭窄率均优于普通球囊。IN.PACT SFA 研究中体现,平均病变长度>26 cm 的股动脉闭塞病变,DCB 的 5 年通畅率达 54.5% 优于 POBA 的 28.5% [21]。同样,国内的研究也支持相关结论,在 AcoArtI 研究中,股动脉病变长度平均为 15 cm,结果显示 DCB 在术后免于靶血管重建率(F-TLR)为 77.5%,优于不使用药涂球囊组(59.1%) [22]。因此,在 SCAI 共识中股腘动脉中短段病变使用药涂球囊的推荐等级为 I 类,长段病变推荐等级为 II 类[23],证明其在股腘动脉中的应用得到支持,然而在长段闭塞中的应用还需要更多的数据支持;此外,特殊类型的球囊由于其特殊的结构,在面对一些复杂病变时疗效也得到临床的肯定。“巧克力球囊”通过镍钛金属约束结构,使得在扩张时的压力分布均匀,可以减少夹层的发生;其注册研究体现出手术效果良好夹层发生率低,12 月通畅率可达 64.1% [24]。同样,在一项平均病变长度约 18 cm 的 84 名患者的研究中,术后随访 1 年无 TLR 率为 97.6% [25],体现了其在长段病变中应用的有效性。而其他类型的特殊球囊,如“刻痕球囊”依赖表面的凸起结构接触钙化斑块提高管腔获得,“切割球囊”利用附着的刀片切割纤维斑块减少弹性回缩,“双导丝球囊”通过低压力聚焦扩张可以减少夹层形成,在局灶性病变段能够取得满意结果,然而面对长段病变或严重钙化等复杂病变,则存在相关局限性[16] [26]。一项关于刻痕球囊的单中心研究显示,针对股腘动脉中重度钙化病变,刻痕球囊仅在安全性方面与普通球囊治疗相似,在治疗后免于支架植入率(32.6% vs. 32.3%)及术后 24 月通畅率(79.7% vs. 74.1%, $p > 0.05$)无明显差异[27]。PTA 作为一种微创、有效的腔内治疗技术,在股

动脉 PAD 的治疗中发挥着重要作用。随着新型、特殊球囊的不断涌现,更多复杂病变将逐步得到解决,PTA 的疗效将进一步提高。

4.1.2. 支架植入

支架植入在腔内治疗中也是不可或缺的一部分,从 1986 年裸金属支架(BMS)首次在冠脉中的应用,到 20 世纪 90 年代初开始应用于外周血管[28] [29],BMS 缓解了单纯球囊扩张导致血管不能长期受益的局面,有效延长了管腔通畅时间。然而,随着应用人群以及植入时间的增加,BMS 相关的问题逐渐出现,支架移位、支架断裂、血栓形成、支架内闭塞等,不但造成管腔再次闭塞,甚至导致需要切开取出支架、截肢严重甚至死亡等不良预后。伴随新材料发明以及新技术的探索,覆膜支架及药涂支架(DES)逐渐应用于下肢动脉腔内治疗领域。VIPER 试验[30]覆膜支架 Viabahn 在处理平均病变长度 19 cm 术后 1 年通畅率可达 73%,并且主要不良事件发生率为 0.8%。同样结论的是 VIASTAR 试验[31],纳入 141 例患者,平均病变长度 19 cm,与 BMS 组相比初期通畅率更高(65.2% vs. 26.7%, $p = 0.004$)。目前,覆膜支架由于其能够通过物理屏障阻止血管内膜增生组织进入管腔从而降低支架再狭窄率,同时可以在血管壁缺损时起到封闭作用的优点,在临床上已应用广泛。兼顾药物抑制内膜增生和支架支撑血管弹性回缩作用的药物洗脱支架(DES)最初因为在冠脉疗效优秀,从而在 21 世纪初应用于下肢血管。然而,针对 DES 在股腘动脉段的疗效对比于 BMS,目前似乎仍有争议,需要更多临床数据证明。在 Dake 等人[32]的研究中纳入 120 例患者,DES 组 61 名,BMS 组 59 名,在术后 12 月一期通畅率方面,DES 组表现优于 BMS 组(89.9% vs. 73%, $p = 0.01$),并且 DES 并未表现出更高的支架断裂率。在 Vent 等人[33]的一项单中心前瞻性研究中,DES 与 BMS 组在治疗股动脉长段病变中,表现出相似的临床改善率和一期通畅率,两组的观察结果并没有显著的差异性。同样,对于两者都以载药作为主要手段的治疗方式,DCB 与 DES 的治疗效果在近期也有不同的数据结论支持。一项 2019 年的多中心荟萃分析[34]表明,不论病变长短,DES 与 DCB 的近期(36 月)疗效相当,生存分析提示在观察 36 月后 DES 才表现出优势。而 2024 年的一项 BEASTARS [35]回顾性研究表明,在进行植入补救支架匹配后的分析结果中,DES 组与 DCB 组在不涉及 TASC D 型病变的人群中,一期通畅率仍旧无明显差异,但是 DES 组的围术期并发症发生率较高,DCB 组术后管腔面积要更小。在 TASC D 型病变中,DES 组的一期通畅率要显著高于 DCB 组(86.1% vs. 55.1%, $p = 0.014$)。针对 DES 可能导致超敏反应及血栓再闭塞等可能,新型生物可吸收血管支架(BRS)可以让支架吸收后血管解剖功能恢复[36]。ESPRIT I 研究中 BRS 治疗 35 名患者,术后 1 年后支架再狭窄率为 12.1%,2 年再狭窄率为 16.1%,并且术后 RC 分级明显改善[37]。

4.1.3. 腔内减容

随着腔内治疗理念的发展,单纯的球囊扩张或支架植入方式,逐渐由于个体化差异被多种方案组合取代。腔内减容技术作为一项辅助手段,在 ASO 腔内治疗中也起到重要作用。通常来讲,腔内减容可以根据原理分为管壁减容和管腔内减容,管壁减容顾名思义就是通过减少管壁的厚度,来增加管腔的面积,典型的方式是斑块旋切技术(DA)和激光消融术;而管腔内减容则是减少管腔内容物,以获得管腔空间,如机械血栓清除术和导管溶栓术,由于血栓机化后难以清除,机械血栓清除术常用于急性或亚急性血栓病变,在导丝难以通过病变段,考虑合并血栓形成时常常需要使用该技术辅助治疗。斑块旋切技术联合其他腔内治疗技术在面对一些特殊复杂病变时,常体现出独特优势。如在 DEFINITIVE AR 研究中,对比了 DCB 组和 DA + DCB 组的疗效,结果显示两种治疗方式虽然都安全有效,但是 DA + DCB 组没有表现出显著的优势,反而在扩张率方面不如单纯 DCB 组。然而,在亚组分析中,严重钙化病变和较长病变 DA + DCB 组优于 DCB 组,旋切后残余狭窄率下降,带来 1 年靶血管血运重建率(TLR)低于单纯 DCB 组(15.6% vs. 24.3%, $p < 0.05$)。该结果表明,DA 联合 DCB 的 DAART 对于长段、高钙化病变的疗效可能优

于单纯 DCB [38]。然而由于该结果的随访时间较短,并不能有效体现 DA 在长期随访中的效果,其结果有待于更长时间的随访来验证。目前常用的激光消融术为准分子激光消融(ELA),相关的 EXCITE ISR 研究[39]已体现出在支架内再狭窄(ISR)中 ELA 具备更好的手术成功率与更低的再干预率(TLR)。在面对股腘动脉病变,也有部分研究在逐步证明 ELA 适用性。Pan D 等人的一项研究中纳入 56 例患者 ELA 联合 DCB 治疗股腘动脉闭塞病变,平均病变长度 17.8 cm,2 年一期通畅率达到 66.1%,免于 TLR 达到了 80.3% [40]。可以看出,腔内减容技术常作为一种辅助手段处理复杂病变,比如减少腔内斑块负荷,增加药物与血管腔的接触从而达到更好的效果,对于长段病变的效果还需要更大规模、更长时间随访来明确有效地位。腔内治疗方式各式各样,选择何种治疗方案主要取决于相关病变情况,治疗理念的进展使得临床医生们需要综合考虑各种因素的影响,不论如何,最终目标都是期待更长时间的通畅以及更少的狭窄发生。

4.2. 外科手术治疗

通常来讲,对于 TASC A-C 型病变,腔内治疗作为首选手术方式,而股动脉长段病变常常分类为 TASC D 型病变,在治疗措施上首选外科手术治疗[17]。ASO 外科手术治疗方式主要分为旁路手术、内膜剥脱术以及结合了腔内治疗的杂交手术。

4.2.1. 旁路手术

旁路转流手术通过使用自体静脉或人工血管材料重建血流通道,绕过闭塞或严重狭窄的动脉段,能够恢复下肢血流。但是选择旁路手术可能带来的移植物感染以及再狭窄风险,成为选择该术式需要主要考虑的方面。大隐静脉是全身最长的静脉,在旁路转流术中被作为金标准的自体血管,相关数据也表明在 5 年通畅率方面显著由于使用人工血管材料重建[41],值得注意的是,在选择大隐静脉重建时,需要考虑患者是否患有静脉曲张,以及大隐静脉口径是否符合重建的靶血管直径。

4.2.2. 内膜剥脱术

股动脉内膜剥脱作为典型的外科手术术式,通过切除斑块并重建管腔,常用作处理跨关节病变,如累及股动脉的跨髋关节病变,以及累及腘动脉段的跨膝关节病变。在 Enzo 等人进行的一项纳入 8 年来动脉闭塞患者的单中心前瞻性研究中,实施股动脉内膜剥脱术后 7 年初期通畅率(PP)、辅助通畅率(APP)、保肢率(LS)分别达到了 96%、100%和 100%;7 年无再次手术比例和生存率分别为 79%和 80%,在这项研究中股动脉内膜剥脱术被证明是安全、有效和持久的[42]。在进行内膜剥脱后,是否选用补片重建动脉存在争议。早期研究结果发现,重建动脉使用补片后局部并发症(如感染、假性动脉瘤、淋巴漏等)的发生率达到了 13%~17%,而不使用补片的内膜剥脱技术如外翻内膜剥脱术的局部并发症的发生率则只有 2.7% [43],因此在进行外科手术时,使用补片带来的管腔通畅需要与补片带来的并发症衡量。然而,近期的一项研究结果带来不一样的结论,在纳入 42 名患者的研究中,在使用自体静脉作为补片材料进行重建后的局部并发症发生率仅有 2.0%,不伴有补片破裂的严重并发症[44]。即便相关结论的差异可能由于样本量或静脉直径不同引起,但可以从中得知随着技术不断改善与科技的进展,各种治疗方式都会在相关的方向体现出优势。除了自体血管作为重建材料外,牛心包补片也作为一种常用的异体材料应用于血管重建。在颈动脉内膜剥脱重建中,牛心包补片的应用已经很成熟,多项研究和荟萃分析都能证明其有效性和安全性[45]-[47]。然而有关牛心包补片在下肢血管重建中的应用研究较少,近期的一项回顾性研究结果表明,在进行股动脉血管重建时,使用牛心包补片与自体静脉补片对比,两者在通畅率方面自体静脉补片略显优势,在将两组患者进行匹配后,两者的通畅率并没有体现出差异,但是牛心包补片在补片破裂相关并发症的发生率上呈现出显著优势,因此牛心包补片可以被认为是更安全的补片材料[48]。值得注意的是,由于针对 BPP 在下肢动脉中应用研究样本量的局限性,相关研究的结果的适用性还需要更多的临床数据

支持。此外,一些新型生物材料补片正在相关的研究中,如脱细胞真皮基质、组织工程补片等,材料工程学的迅速发展让我们有信心期待新型材料的表现。

4.2.3. 杂交手术

杂交手术是腔内治疗联合外科手术的总称,在 ASO 中常用的手术方式包括旁路转流联合腔内治疗、内膜剥脱联合腔内治疗,如合并血栓形成,还包括切开取栓联合腔内治疗。在早期,由于腔内治疗还未完全展开,对于累及股总动脉闭塞性病变的主要方式是外科开放手术治疗,但是由于单纯开放手术具有创伤大,风险高,相关手术致死率高达 1%~8% [49],并且相关手术并发症如假性动脉瘤、切口感染等发生率高[50],在腔内治疗出现后,结合两者优点的杂交手术将传统开放手术和腔内治疗的优势相结合,通过小切口进行血管暴露和控制,再结合腔内技术处理病变,从而达到微创、高效的治疗目的,慢慢被应用在累及股总动脉病变的治疗上;针对旁路转流联合腔内治疗的杂交手术,比较有说服力的是 BASIL 2 研究,该研究纳入 172 名静脉旁路手术患者,然而结果是与单纯腔内治疗组患者相比,两者在主要不良事件发生率和死亡率方面并没有出现差异,反而单纯腔内治疗组的无截肢生存率更高[51]。与之结论相左的 BEST-CLI 研究[52]却表明静脉旁路手术在不良事件发生率优于单纯腔内组,一篇综述分析了两者的差异的可能性,分析其可能与背景人群和静脉条件差异所致[53]。国内相关大型研究数据较少,对于相关比较还需要更多的临床数据支持,国外相关小样本的临床研究也初步体现出内膜剥脱联合腔内治疗的有效性和安全性。Jung HJ 等[54]进行一项纳入 38 例股动脉多节段病变患者行内膜剥脱联合腔内杂交手术治疗,结果显示术后 12 月一期通畅率可达 67.3%,保肢率达 95.3%。Elbadawy A 等人的纳入 53 名患者评价内膜剥脱联合腔内治疗股动脉流入道与流出道病变的一项单中心研究中,在术后中期通畅率达 94.0%,手术死亡率 2% [55]。Woronowicz-Kmiec 等人的回顾性研究纳入 160 例 CTLI 患者行股动脉内膜剥脱联合腔内治疗杂交手术,在分析其 7 年远期通畅率时,杂交手术也表现出有效性,初期通畅率 57%,再次通畅率 88% [56]。杂交手术作为一种微创、高效、安全的治疗手段,在股动脉病变的治疗中展现出独特的优势。杂交手术在针对跨关节复杂病变上,结合传统开放手术有效性与腔内治疗的微创高效性,或在未来发挥更加重要的作用,为更多患者带来福音。

5. 小结

综上所述,ASO 的治疗方式的选择存在个体化,随着技术进展,不同治疗方案需要根据患者的病变特点及基础状况综合决定,对于 ASO 长段病变的治疗选择往往更加复杂,单纯一种治疗方式逐渐表现不适用的情况,临床相关数据也支持选择不同方案的组合,我们期待更多的治疗方式与临床证据带来更好的疗效与安全性。

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