

经皮与经胸介入封堵治疗婴儿大型动脉导管未闭

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摘要:目的 鉴于婴儿大型动脉导管未闭(patent ductus arteriosus, PDA)的介入治疗充满挑战性,主要原因是婴儿外周血管细,组织稚嫩,而所需封堵器大、输送鞘粗,造成经皮封堵的难度和风险增大。本文旨在探讨经胸与经皮介入封堵婴儿大型PDA的临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析145例婴儿期大型PDA患者(PDA直径 ≥ 4 mm)临床资料,收集患者的PDA直径、左室舒张末期内径、手术相关数据等指标,根据介入途径的不同,将患儿分为DSA引导下经皮组(95例)和食管超声引导下经胸组(50例)。观察两组患儿的手术疗效。结果 两组患儿均取得良好的手术成功率,7~12月龄的两组患儿中,经胸组肺动脉侧缺损平均直径(5.80 ± 1.29) mm(范围4.00~10.00 mm);主动脉侧缺损平均直径(8.14 ± 2.16) mm(范围5.20~15.00 mm),封堵器大小为(8.12 ± 1.65) mm(范围6.00~12.00 mm);经皮组肺动脉侧缺损平均直径(5.14 ± 0.94) mm(范围4.00~9.50 mm);主动脉侧缺损平均直径(6.66 ± 1.25) mm(范围4.00~12.70 mm),封堵器大小为(7.83 ± 1.93) mm(范围6.00~10.00 mm)。以上数据以及两组患者的术后的肺动脉收缩压(pulmonary artery systolic pressure, PASP)均较术前有不同程度的下降($P<0.05$)。0~6月龄的两组患儿中,经胸组肺动脉侧缺损平均直径(5.14 ± 1.51) mm(范围4.00~10.00 mm)、主动脉侧缺损平均直径(6.68 ± 1.80) mm(范围4.00~10.00 mm);经皮组肺动脉侧缺损平均直径(5.11 ± 1.24) mm(范围4.00~8.40 mm),主动脉侧缺损平均直径(5.92 ± 0.63) mm(范围5.00~7.00 mm);两组的封堵器大小分别为(7.63 ± 1.67) mm(范围6.00~12.00 mm)和(6.83 ± 1.34) mm(范围6.00~10.00 mm),数据差异无统计学意义。随访结果显示,并未有封堵器脱落、心律失常及残余分流等并发症发生。结论 经胸及经皮微创封堵婴儿期大型PDA均是安全有效的治疗方式,对于体质量低、低月龄患儿,若外周血管纤细、穿刺及置管困难的,可采用经胸微创封堵的手术路径。

关键词:动脉导管未闭;经胸,经皮封堵;先天性心脏病

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Clinical efficacy of percutaneous and transthoracic interventional occlusion in the treatment of large patent ductus arteriosus in infants

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the clinical efficacy of minimally invasive perpulmonary and percutaneous closure of the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) in infants. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 145 infants diagnosed with a large PDA ≥ 4.0 mm in diameter. Data on PDA size, left ventricular end-diastolic diameter and operation-related parameters were collected for each patient. Based on the different interventional approaches, the infants were divided into two groups: the DSA-guided percutaneous closure group ($n=95$) and the Echo-guided perpulmonary clo-

sure group ($n=50$). The clinical efficacy of both groups was evaluated. **Results** Both groups achieved a high success rate of 100% in the Echo-guided perpulmonary closure group and 100% in the percutaneous approach. In the DSA-guided perpulmonary closure group for the patients aged from 7 to 12 months, the mean minimum diameter of PDA at the pulmonary end was (5.80 ± 1.29) mm (range, 4.00-10.00 mm), the mean maximum diameter of PDA at the aortic end was (8.14 ± 2.16) mm (range, 5.20-15.00 mm), and the size of the implanted device was (8.12 ± 1.65) mm (range, 6.00-12.00 mm). Similarly, in the DSA-guided percutaneous closure group, the mean minimum and maximum diameters of PDA were (5.14 ± 0.94) mm (range, 4.00-9.50 mm) and (6.66 ± 1.25) mm (range, 4.00-12.70 mm), respectively. The implanted device size was (7.83 ± 1.93) mm (range, 6.00-10.00 mm). The above data and the postoperative pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP) of both groups were lower than before surgery ($P<0.05$). In the Echo-guided perpulmonary closure group for the patients aged from 0 to 6 months, the mean minimum diameter of PDA at the pulmonary end was (5.14 ± 1.51) mm (range, 4.00-10.00 mm), and the mean maximum diameter of PDA at the aortic end was (6.68 ± 1.80) mm (range, 4.00-10.00 mm). Similarly, in the DSA-guided percutaneous closure group, the mean minimum and maximum diameters of PDA were (5.11 ± 1.24) mm (range, 4.00-8.40 mm) and (5.92 ± 0.63) mm (range, 5.00-7.00 mm), respectively. The implant device size was (7.63 ± 1.67) mm (range, 6.00-12.00 mm) and (6.83 ± 1.34) mm (range, 6.00-10.00 mm) in the two groups, respectively; there were no statistical differences between the two groups. The follow-up results showed that there were no complications such as device dislodgement, arrhythmia, or residual shunt. **Conclusion** Both the perpulmonary and percutaneous approaches for the closure of large PDA devices in infants are safe and effective. The perpulmonary approach is particularly suitable for low-birth-weight and preterm infants, especially in cases with limited accessibility and peripheral vascular challenges.

Key words: Patent ductus arteriosus; Perpulmonary, percutaneous closure; Congenital heart disease

动脉导管未闭 (patent ductus arteriosus, PDA) 是最常见的先天性心脏疾病之一,其发病率约占先天性心脏疾病总数的 5%~10%^[1]。传统开胸结扎^[2]或体外循环下缝合^[3]的手术方式已逐渐减少,微创经导管介入治疗已成为主要的治疗手段。微创封堵方式包括食管超声引导下经胸小切口或经皮介入途径^[4-5]和数字减影血管造影 (digital subtraction angiography, DSA) 引导下的经皮介入治疗^[6-8],经皮介入封堵因其创伤更小,更受患者及术者青睐,尤其对于外周血管条件良好的患者^[9]。然而,对于婴儿期大型 PDA (直径 ≥ 4 mm) 患儿,相对较大的缺损,常可因心脏大量的左向右分流而引起反复肺炎、发育迟缓、肺动脉高压等并发症,因此需要早期进行干预。而婴儿期患儿外周血管纤细,尤其对于低月龄、体质量低的重症患者,经皮-外周血管途径封堵治疗的手术方式可能因穿刺及置管困难、鞘损伤血管壁、刺激心室壁诱发心律失常等原因而受到限制^[10];经胸小切口微创封堵术是一种新型的介入封堵方式,不受外周血管粗细影响,不进入胸膜腔,是经皮介入治疗的有益补充和备选手术路径。本研究通过收集本中心经胸途径与经皮途径治疗婴儿期大型 PDA 患儿的临床资料,分析两种途径在临床上的不同疗效,为后续临床应用提供经验^[11]。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究选取 2011 年 10 月至 2023 年 6 月期间,在山东第一医科大学第一附属医院行 PDA 封堵治疗的婴儿患者。收集患儿的年龄、性别、体质量、动脉导管直径、长度、外周血管的直径等临床资料,根据手术路径的不同,将患儿分为经胸组和经皮组;同时根据患儿的年龄分层,将两组患儿分为 0~6 月龄组、7~12 月龄组。所有患者均符合临床封堵手术的适应证,动脉导管直径 ≥ 4 mm,临床表现为不同程度的呼吸急促、心衰、心动过速以及反复的呼吸道感染等症状。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》原则,所有研究对象监护人都签署知情同意告知书,经医院伦理委员会审核批准后进行[审查号:(2022)伦审字(S474)号]。

入选标准:①经胸超声心动图诊断为左向右分流的 PDA。②不伴有需要体外循环矫治的其他心脏畸形。③动脉导管直径 ≥ 4 mm。④年龄为 12 个月龄及以内。⑤有呼吸急促、发育迟缓、反复肺炎、肺动脉高压等临床表现。排除标准:①严重的肺动脉高压导致的右向左分流;②合并其他需要矫正的心脏畸形;③无症状的患儿。

本研究中患儿所使用的封堵器可分为以下几

类:①第一代 PDA 封堵器,即蘑菇伞型封堵器。根据制造商可分为进口 Amlatzer 封堵器和国产封堵器,国产封堵器由北京华医圣杰医疗器械公司、上海形状记忆合金材料有限公司和深圳先健医疗器械公司提供。②第二代 PDA 封堵器,即 ADO-II 封堵器。③弹簧圈封堵器。④室间隔缺损封堵器。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 经胸微创封堵

患儿取平卧位,常规气管插管,全身麻醉,插入经食管超声(transesophageal echocardiography, TEE)探头。胸骨左侧第2肋间做长约1.5 cm的小切口,钝性分离皮下及肌肉组织,不进入胸膜腔,推开胸腺,切开并悬吊心包充分暴露肺动脉干。100 IU/kg肝素化,于肺动脉干近段用5-0 Prolene 线缝制双层荷包。选择型号合适的的封堵器,婴幼儿动脉导管弹性较大,应按动脉导管最窄处直径+4~6 mm的标准选择对应型号的蘑菇伞封堵器。术中需考虑到主动脉侧蘑菇伞盘的大小,使其释放后尽量位于动脉导管主动脉侧的壶腹部内,以免形成医源性的主动脉狭窄。采用“保险丝”技术,预先将5-0的PDS II线穿过所选封堵器螺母下方的封堵器右盘,两端打结形成闭合环,从装载鞘管中引出,然后将封堵器纳入输送鞘或装载鞘管中,备用,见图1。

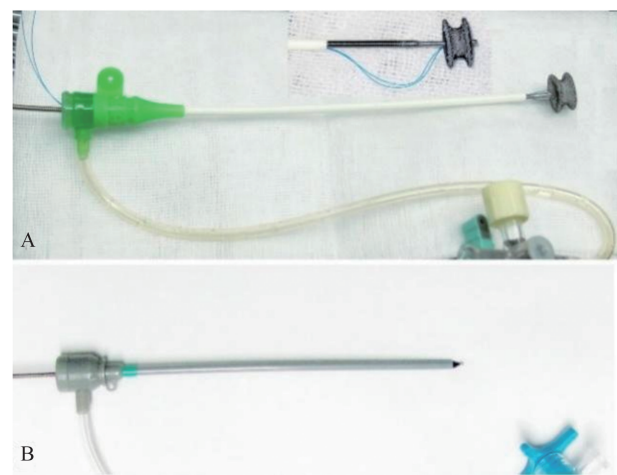


图1 经胸途径封堵PDA输送系统

A: 动脉鞘作为输送鞘,通过短钢缆连接封堵器。内嵌图为封堵器加挂“保险丝”;B: 封堵器直接收入输送鞘,露出封堵器尖端,便于直接插入主肺动脉和动脉导管。

Figure 1 PDA device delivery system for peripulmonary approach

A: Utilizing an arterial sheath as the delivery sheath, the selected occluder was screwed onto a short delivery cable. Inset picture showed that a secure suture connected to the occluder; B: The occluder was retracted into the delivery sheath with its tip extruded out of the sheath for easy crossing the pulmonary arterial wall and the ductus.

穿刺肺动脉干荷包,将装载好封堵器的输送鞘直接插入肺动脉干,在TEE引导下,调整输送鞘头端瞄准并通过PDA进入降主动脉,首先推出封堵器主动脉侧伞盘,回拉贴紧PDA的主动脉端,再退鞘吐出封堵器的腰部和右伞盘,嵌入PDA,推拉测试封堵器牢固。TEE观察:封堵器形态满意,无残余分流,对降主动脉和左肺动脉未造成梗阻,释放封堵器,撤出输送鞘管。对于封堵器牢固可靠的,可拔除“保险丝”,有疑虑的,可将“保险丝”打结固定在主肺动脉壁上。结扎荷包缝线,止血,干净无血的,可不放置引流管,逐层缝合切口,关闭胸腔。

1.2.2 DSA引导下经皮介入封堵

患儿取平卧位,常规全身麻醉,气管插管,分别穿刺股动、静脉并分别置入血管鞘。100 IU/kg全身肝素化。通过股动脉鞘管送入猪尾导管直至主动脉弓降部,行胸主动脉造影,并观察PDA的形态结构、位置和PDA最狭窄处直径 D 值,选择合适的封堵器;若 $D \leq 2$ mm,可选择弹簧圈或ADO-II封堵器;若 $D > 2$ mm,可选择ADO-II或室间隔缺损封堵器;婴幼儿动脉导管弹性较大,按 $D+3 \sim 6$ mm的标准选择封堵器型号。取右心导管,经股静脉鞘送入,导丝导引下经下腔静脉至右房,通过三尖瓣口进入右室,再至肺动脉,导丝导引下通过PDA进入降主动脉。若经静脉途径过PDA困难,可通过动-静脉建立轨道的途径,将导丝从静脉拉至胸降主动脉。再将型号合适的输送管鞘沿着加硬导丝送达降主动脉,建立股静脉→下腔静脉→右心房→右心室→肺动脉→PDA→降主动脉的封堵器输送管道。将选择的封堵器推送入输送鞘,在DSA引导下,沿输送管鞘将封堵器送至降主动脉,依次吐出封堵器的主动脉侧和肺动脉侧伞盘,嵌入PDA,完成封堵。推拉测试封堵器牢固,封堵器形态自然。重复降主动脉造影,若造影示封堵器的位置满意,PDA也无残余分流或只有微量的分流或分流速度小,则可完全释放封堵器,撤除导管。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0软件。在数据的统计描述中,定量资料若服从正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示;若不符合正态分布,采用中位数以及四分位数 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 描述;对于分类资料采用频数(n)和频率(%)描述。两组间差异性分析中,定量数据同时满足正态性及方差齐性则采用独立样本 t 检验,若不满足则采用Mann-Whitney U 检验;分类资料采用 χ^2 检验和Fisher确切概率法进行分析。所有检验都是双侧检验,检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 术后用药及检查

术后患者均在清醒后拔除气管插管,预防性应用抗生素 48 h,术后 2~3 d 复查心脏彩超,出院后 1、3、6、12 个月以及每年对患者进行复查随访。包括心脏听诊、心脏彩超、心电图、胸片等。需重点记录有无心脏杂音、有无心律失常、有无残余分流及心功能变化(术前及术后左心室大小、肺动脉收缩压变化、射血分数变化等)以及其他相应并发症的情

况。定期随访的超声心动图及心电图显示 PDA 封堵器位置均正常,动脉水平无残余分流,无心律失常、血小板减少等并发症的发生。

2.2 7~12 月龄组经皮组与经胸组的数据比较

经过统计学分析,在经皮组和经胸组变量之间的差异分析中,肺动脉侧缺损大小、主动脉侧缺损大小、封堵器大小差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);性别、年龄、体质量、左心室大小、平均手术操作时间和残余分流差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 7~12 月龄经皮组与经胸组封堵数据比较

Table 1 Comparison of perpulmonary and percutaneous data in infants aged 7-12 months

| 项目 | DSA 封堵(百分比/范围) | 经胸封堵(百分比/范围) | <i>P</i> | χ^2/t |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| 性别 | | | 0.342 | 0.904 |
| 女 | 61(73.5) | 22(64.7) | | |
| 男 | 22(26.5) | 12(35.3) | | |
| 年龄/岁 | 0.80±0.14 | 0.78±0.0.15 | 0.548 | 0.602 |
| 体质量/kg | 7.72±1.59(5.00~13.00) | 7.67±1.45(4.80~12.00) | 0.876 | 0.156 |
| 肺动脉侧缺损大小/mm | 5.14±0.94(4.00~9.50) | 5.80±1.29(4.00~10.00) | 0.003 | -0.361 |
| 主动脉侧缺损大小/mm | 6.66±1.25(4.00~12.70) | 8.14±2.16(5.20~15.00) | <0.001 | -4.632 |
| 封堵器大小/mm | 7.83±1.93(6.00~10.00) | 8.12±1.65(6.00~12.00) | <0.001 | -7.788 |
| 左心室大小/mm | 34.32±4.89(20.40~43.20) | 35.66±5.93(22.00~46.70) | 0.210 | -1.262 |
| 平均手术操作时间/min | 67.98±28.60(30.00~200.00) | 65.03±14.75(47.00~95.00) | 0.570 | 0.569 |
| 残余分流 | | | 0.559 | 0.342 |
| 无 | 67(80.7) | 29(85.3) | | |
| 有 | 16(19.3) | 5(14.7) | | |

经过统计学分析得到,在 7~12 月龄组患者的经皮组和经胸组的肺动脉收缩压(pulmonary artery systolic pressure, PASP)分析中,术后 PASP 均有不

同程度的下降,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 7~12 月龄经皮组与经胸组术前与术后 PASP 比较

Table 2 Comparison of PASP in infants aged 7-12 months

| 项目 | 术前(范围) | 术后(范围) | <i>P</i> | <i>t</i> |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| DSA 封堵 | 57.47±20.23(46.00~82.00) | 37.67±14.49(21.00~54.00) | <0.001 | 16.786 |
| 经胸封堵 | 60.35±12.38(35.00~72.00) | 35.62±9.35(18.00~42.00) | <0.001 | 14.947 |

2.3 0~6 月龄组经皮封堵组与经胸封堵组数据比较

经过统计学分析得到,在经皮组和经胸组变量之间的差异分析中,年龄、平均手术操作时间差异有

统计学意义($P<0.05$);性别、体质量、肺动脉侧缺损、主动脉侧缺损、封堵器、左心室大小和残余分流均差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 0~6 月龄经皮组与经胸组封堵数据比较

Table 3 Comparison of perpulmonary and percutaneous data in infants aged 0-6 months

| 项目 | DSA 封堵(百分比/范围) | 经胸封堵(百分比/范围) | <i>P</i> | χ^2/t |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| 性别 | | | | |
| 女 | 9(75.0) | 13(81.3) | >0.999 | |
| 男 | 3(25.0) | 3(18.7) | | |

续表

| 项目 | DSA 封堵(范围) | 经胸封堵(范围) | <i>P</i> | χ^2/t |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| 年龄/岁 | 0.47±0.04 | 0.39±0.11 | 0.037 | 2.197 |
| 体质量/kg | 6.47±1.34(4.40~9.00) | 6.06±1.36(4.20~8.50) | 0.434 | 0.795 |
| 肺动脉侧缺损大小/mm | 5.11±1.24(4.00~8.40) | 5.14±1.51(4.00~10.00) | 0.948 | -0.066 |
| 主动脉侧缺损大小/mm | 5.92±0.63(5.00~7.00) | 6.68±1.80(4.00~10.00) | 0.171 | -1.407 |
| 封堵器大小/mm | 6.83±1.34(6.00~10.00) | 7.63±1.67(6.00~12.00) | 0.189 | -1.349 |
| 左心室大小/mm | 32.38±3.01(29.00~38.00) | 32.94±4.54(25.00~42.60) | 0.714 | -0.370 |
| 平均手术操作时间/min | 92.50±51.15(40.00~240.00) | 59.31±9.32(42.00~78.00) | 0.017 | 2.555 |
| 残余分流 | | | | |
| 无 | 8(66.7) | 14(87.5) | 0.354 | |
| 有 | 4(33.3) | 2(12.5) | | |

经过统计学分析得到,在0~6月龄组的经皮组和经胸组的PASP分析中,术后PASP均有不同程度

表4 0~6月龄经皮组与经胸组术前与术后PASP比较
Table 4 Comparison of PASP in infants aged 0-6 months

| 项目 | 术前(范围) | 术后(范围) | <i>P</i> | <i>t</i> |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| DSA 封堵 | 64.17±12.18(46.00~82.00) | 35.00±11.27(21.00~54.00) | <0.001 | 17.719 |
| 经胸封堵 | 57.25±10.06(35.00~72.00) | 30.94±6.32(18.00~42.00) | <0.001 | 15.072 |

在0~6月龄组的婴儿中,接受经胸封堵的最小年龄为2个月,其也是最小体质量(4.2 kg)。主动脉侧缺损为5.8 mm,肺动脉侧缺损为4.3 mm。所选用的封堵器大小为7.0 mm。

3 讨论

介入封堵治疗PDA目前是一种常规的治疗手段^[12-15],绝大多数PDA^[16]可以通过介入封堵的方式治愈。婴儿期动脉导管未闭发病率较高,但部分可以自愈^[17],因此若患儿无特殊临床表现,可动态观察PDA是否有自愈可能,暂不手术治疗。但对于婴儿期大型动脉导管未闭(直径≥4 mm)患儿,其自愈可能性小,且左向右的大量分流极易引起反复发作性肺炎、发育迟缓、肺动脉高压、充血性心力衰竭等并发症^[18-19]。为此,针对有症状的大型动脉导管未闭患者,早期治疗对于患儿具有积极意义。经胸封堵PDA是一种新兴的手术方法,是在传统手术和经皮封堵的基础上发展而来的。虽然具有小的创伤,但它适用于绝大多数PDA患儿,特别是早产儿、新生儿和体质量低的患者。经胸封堵治疗与外科手术及传统介入封堵主要有以下不同。

3.1 与外科手术的不同点

外科治疗PDA有经胸结扎术或切断术、胸腔镜下钳夹术和机器人手术等,这类手术都需进入胸腔,存在出血、损伤喉返神经、PDA再通和假性动脉瘤的风险,机器人手术昂贵^[20]。与外科手术不同,经胸封堵PDA是一种新兴的手术方法,是在传统手术和经皮封堵的基础上发展而来的^[20-22],适用于绝

大多数PDA患儿,特别是早产儿、新生儿和体质量低的患儿。经胸封堵PDA,通过左胸骨旁第二肋间胸膜外途径到达心包和肺动脉干,不是从外阻断PDA,而是用介入方法,从主肺动脉内封堵器PDA。而且对于婴幼儿,前胸组织表浅,除了皮肤和心包,完全应用钝性分离即可到达肺动脉。与胸腔镜、机器人手术(不能用于婴幼儿)不同,仅需一个1.5 cm小切口,更微创。

3.2 与传统介入技术的不同点

DSA下经皮封堵^[23]是一种成熟的治疗手段,对于外周血管条件良好的患者,经皮介入封堵是首选的路径,经皮路径创伤小、操作简单,恢复快。但对于婴儿期PDA患者,尤其是针对低月龄、体质量低的大型、窗型PDA患儿,患儿的外周血管条件常常是限制经皮介入封堵的困难之一,且有造成降主动脉和左肺动脉狭窄的可能^[24-25]。大型导管往往封堵器型号偏大,需选用材质较硬经典的锥形导管封堵器或室缺封堵器,输送鞘相对粗大,经皮途径更易出现输送困难的问题,因此术前对股动静脉直径的评估尤为重要,若患儿股动静脉直径太细,预估穿刺及置管困难,可调整介入途径。

与经皮途径介入封堵相比,经胸途径有以下几个特点:①经胸途径,手术选择从肺动脉入路,肺动脉相对较粗,各种型号的输送鞘及导管均更易输送,不受外周血管直径的限制,不用导丝和长输送系统,

消除了对外周血管的损伤和长导丝导管可能引发的心律失常^[26]和心脏、血管穿透伤^[27]。②输送系统简单,无需建立动静脉轨道,或单纯动脉轨道、静脉轨道。不需要导丝、扩张鞘。可直接选择便宜、简单的动、静脉鞘作为输送鞘,封堵器可直接纳入输送鞘,通过 PDA 进行封堵。③经胸途径手术路径短,输送鞘短,同轴性更强,在封堵器输送及释放过程中更简单容易,封堵器型号和种类的选择更广泛。④经胸途径可采用“保险丝”技术,应用保险丝可防止封堵器在大型导管中脱落,引起重要脏器栓塞甚至危及生命。⑤经胸途径在食管超声引导下^[28-29]可实时监测残余分流情况以及对周围血管的影响,以便实时了解手术效果,并及时干预并发症的发生。⑥经胸途径可避免外周血管并发症的问题。少数患儿术后出现假性股动脉瘤,有破裂风险,需要再次手术^[30]。

3.3 封堵器问题

随着器械及耗材的进步,包括体质量低的早产儿在内的绝大部分 PDA 均可通过经皮介入封堵。这类手术成功的关键,是新型导管封堵器的上市和应用,如 ADO II、AVPII、AVPIII 等,可用极细的 4F 输送鞘装载和运送,特别是对 D 型和 E 型 PDA 有很好的治疗效果^[31](D 型是指整个 PDA 有多处狭窄部分;E 型是 PDA 形态怪异,导管收缩部远离气管阴影的前缘,整体形态表现为很长的圆锥状)。但对于大型、窗型 PDA,仍需用支撑力大的传统导管封堵器和室缺封堵器,后者还能减少封堵器造成的降主动脉缩窄和左肺动脉狭窄^[32]。粗鞘输送和对于体质量低的患儿应用的限制仍存在^[32]。与昂贵的新型封堵器和导丝、导管、新型输送系统相比,外科手术费用更低廉,这也是经胸封堵的优势所在。

当然,经胸封堵同样也存在部分局限性:手术切口虽然较小,但仍需一个胸部小切口,出血、气胸、血胸等风险均比经皮途径创伤要大,对于外周血管条件良好的患儿,经皮途径仍是首选,经胸途径作为经外周途径困难的备选方案,也具有较高的有效性和安全性。

3.4 局限性

本研究为单中心的回顾性研究,样本数量少可能导致结果出现偏差,尚需要多中心的系统随访进行密切观察及长期评价。

3.5 小结

综上所述,可以得出结论经皮与经胸微创封堵

治疗婴儿期大型动脉导管未闭均具有良好的效果,对于低月龄、体质量低的患儿,若外周血管纤细、穿刺及置管困难的患儿,经胸微创封堵的手术路径也是一种安全有效的手术方式。术者可根据术前超声测得的患儿的外周血管条件及动脉导管条件选择合适的手术路径。

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