

狗股动脉准分子激光加球囊血管成形术即期效果观察

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提要 对 20 条血栓闭塞性狗股动脉行准分子激光血管成形术(ELA), 血管再通率为 85% (17/20), 并发症为血管穿孔, 发生率为 15% (3/20), 所有再通血管均加用球囊血管扩张成形术(BA), 血管直径及残余狭窄程度均进一步改善(BA: 2.04 ± 0.16 mm Vs ELA: 1.20 ± 0.14 mm, $P < 0.05$, BA: $20 \pm 7\%$ Vs ELA: $54 \pm 5\%$, $P < 0.01$), 表明准分子激光加球囊扩张血管成形术是治疗外周闭塞性血管疾病的安全有效方法之一。

关键词 准分子激光, 球囊, 血栓, 血管成形术

激光血管成形术是一种有效的心血管介入治疗方法, 临床应用范围较广。准分子激光通过光化学效应起作用, 消融效果好, 副作用少, 是激光血管成形术中最常用的光源之一^[1]。本文介绍准分子激光在狗股动脉激光血管成形术中的应用效果, 为临床应用提供必要的实验依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 实验器材与实验对象

1.1.1 准分子激光器 中国科学院安徽光机所激光医学研究室生产。型号: ELA-752, 波长 308 nm, 脉宽 20 ms, 脉冲重复率 0~40 Hz, 输出能量范围 0~120 mJ/pulse。

1.1.2 光纤 为德国制造的单根多模石英光纤, 直径 0.6 mm, 长度为 3 m, 输出端经特殊抛光, 输入端用自制光纤刀成形。

1.1.3 外周血管球囊扩张导管 USCI 产品, 型号为 4.5F, 球囊直径为 4 mm, 长度为 2 cm。

1.1.4 导引导管 USCI 产品, 5F 右心导管前端拉直。

1.1.5 实验动物 杂种狗 10 只, 体重 10~20 kg, 湖北省老年病研究所实验动物中心提供。

1.2 实验方法及步骤

用血管内电刺激法在 20 条狗股动脉内形成血栓, 继续饲养 2~4 周后用 3% 戊巴比妥钠静脉麻醉(1 mg/kg), 切开分离出右颈总动脉, 在 X 光监视下经右颈总动脉将导引导管送至髂动脉, 造影证实有血管闭塞, 血栓存在后, 调整激光器及耦合光纤, 控制激光器输出能量为 40 mJ/pulse, 光纤输出端能量在 10 mJ/pulse, 能量密度在 35 mJ/mm^2 以上, 激光器脉冲重复率

为 20~ 30 Hz。将光纤送至病变处。控制光纤前送速度为 0.2 mm/s, 于光纤前送达 1 cm 后再以 0.4 mm/s 的速度回退光纤至导引导管尖端内, 重复一次后退出光纤导管, 血管造影观察消融效果, 重复上述过程直至血管再通。将外周血管球囊扩张导管送至激光消融处, 充盈球囊扩张血管, 压力为 3~ 4 atm, 持续 5~ 10 min, 造影观察球囊扩张效果。

1.3 结果判断及统计学处理

1.3.1 造影结果评价 由二人分别用放大镜、绘图圆规及千分尺测量血管闭塞性病变的长度、成形术后血管的直径并计算狭窄程度, 以闭塞的血管再通、无血管穿孔等严重并发症为激光血管成形术成功。

1.3.2 统计学处理 结果以 $\bar{X} \pm SD$ 表示, 用成对资料 t 检验分析判断结果, 以 $P < 0.05$, 为差异有显著性。

2 结 果

2.1 准分子激光及加用球囊血管成形术后血管直径及狭窄程度变化

20 条闭塞性狗股动脉中 17 条血管行激光血管成形术成功, 成功率为 85%, 所有再通血管均加用球囊血管扩张成形术, 球囊扩张成形术后血管直径及狭窄程度均得到进一步改善, 与单用激光血管成形术相比, 差别有显著性, 详见表 1。

表 1 狗股动脉成形术后血管直径及狭窄程度改变

Table 1 Changes of the diameter and narrowing of the dog's blood vessel after angioplasty

	after excimer laser angioplasty	laser operation plus adjunctive balloon angioplasty
diameter	1.20 ± 0.14 mm	2.04 ± 0.16 mm*
narrowing	54 ± 5%	20 ± 7%**

注: * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$

2.2 并发症

并发症为血管穿孔, 均发生在准分子激光血管成形术时, 发生率为 15% (3/20), 与血栓过长 (> 3 cm)、血栓形成时间久及血栓位于血管分叉处有关, 血管穿孔后经局部按压即可止血, 无一例因血管穿孔而需行血管修补或其它特殊治疗, 无血管栓塞及急性血管再闭塞等并发症。

3 讨 论

早期激光血管成形术主要利用激光热效应, 在消融血管内阻塞物时对周围组织有明显的热损伤, 常造成血管壁不光滑及组织表面有碳化层, 因而使血管痉挛、血管穿孔、再狭窄等并发症, 且发生率高^[2]。准分子激光为紫外波段激光, 波长短, 单光子即能打断分子键, 光化学效应为其主要作用机制, 热效应不明显。体外实验证实: 即使在消融中心, 温度上升也不超过 65°C, 周围组织无明显热损伤, 切面光滑整齐^[3], 斑块消融后所产生的颗粒小, 不易形成远端阻塞^[4]。临床应用也证实准分子激光血管成形术后血管穿孔、血管痉挛及再狭窄的并发症明显低于热效应激光血管成形术^[5]。

XeCl 准分子激光波长为 308 nm, 在细胞核吸收峰值以外, 引起癌变机会少^[6], 消融效果好, 对严重钙化病变也能消融。我们实验获得血管再通率为 85%, 与国外报道结果相近^[7]。并

发症为血管穿孔(15%)。血管穿孔并发症发生率较高与所用单根光纤韧性大有关,换用多根细小光纤组合而成的柔软光纤导管,则血管穿孔的并发症将明显减少或避免^{1,5,7}。血管穿孔后局部按压即可止血,不需要特殊处理。这预示着准分子激光血管成形术治疗外周阻塞性血管疾病安全、可靠。再通血管加用球囊成形术后,血管直径及残余狭窄程度均进一步改善,弥补了准分子激光血管成形术后管径小,残余狭窄严重等等不足,治疗效果明显提高。

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Experimental Study of the Early Efficacy of Excimer Laser Operation Plus Adjunctive Balloon Angioplasty on Dog's Femoral Artery

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Abstract The effect of a domestically-manufactured excimer laser performed operation together with adjunctive balloon angioplasty in achieving revascularization and reduction of residual stenosis was assessed. 20 femoral arteries with thrombosis and occlusion from 10 dogs were subjected to angiography. At first an excimer laser angioplasty was done followed by the balloon angioplasty. The diameters and residual stenosis of revascularized vessels were measured. The result showed that 17 out of 20 vessels (85%) were revascularized. The typical diameter of the revascularized vessels after excimer laser treatment was 1.20 ± 0.14 mm, while residual stenoses were $54\% \pm 5\%$. After an adjunctive balloon angioplasty the diameter and residual stenoses were 2.04 ± 0.16 mm and $20\% \pm 7\%$ respectively ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$). Complication in a form of vasoperforation occurred in 3/20 vessels (15%). It is concluded that China-manufactured excimer laser angioplasty is effective when used for revascularization. The reduction of narrowing and residual stenoses was enhanced after adjunction of the balloon angioplasty. It would be expected that this method can be employed in treating peripheral occlusive disease effectively and safely.

Key words excimer laser, balloon, thrombus, angioplasty