

# 儿童镶嵌手术(经胸微创小切口封堵术)后阿司匹林抗血小板聚集的实验研究

范子盼 祁 泉 宋 兵 刘瑞生 唐汉博 邢 旺

**摘要 目的** 本研究旨在探讨儿童镶嵌手术后服用阿司匹林抑制血小板聚集的不同从而对口服阿司匹林的量提出更加合理的方案,同期监测C反应蛋白在围手术期的变化,探讨C反应蛋白(C - reative protein, CRP)在儿童镶嵌手术围手术期对阿司匹林抗血小板聚集的程度是否有指示意义。**方法** 选取经镶嵌手术成功行房间隔缺损、室间隔缺损、动脉导管未闭封堵术的患儿共24例,将其随机分为A、B两组,A组于术后每日给予3mg/(kg·d)的阿司匹林,B组于术后每日给予5mg/(kg·d)的阿司匹林,分别于术前1天、手术结束2h内、术后第4天抽取静脉血测定花生四烯酸(AA)诱导的血小板的聚集率和二磷酸腺苷(ADP)诱导的血小板的聚集率。所有入选病例均于术前、术后第2天、术后第6天测定C反应蛋白。**结果** A、B两组患儿术后当天血小板的聚集程度较术前均明显增加( $P < 0.01$ ),第4天时A、B两组患儿血小板聚集程度较术后结束当天均明显下降( $P < 0.01$ )。A、B两组分别在口服阿司匹林3mg/kg与5mg/kg后第4天测定的血小板聚集程度差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),C反应蛋白与阿司匹林抗血小板聚集程度相关性分析无明显统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。**结论** 镶嵌手术后口服阿司匹林3mg/kg与5mg/kg抗血小板聚集程度无明显差异,C反应蛋白在儿童镶嵌手术围手术期对阿司匹林抗血小板聚集的程度无指示意义。

**关键词** 镶嵌手术 阿司匹林 血小板聚集 C反应蛋白

[中图分类号] R714

[文献标识码] A

**Experimental Research on the Aspirin Inhibit Platelet Aggregation after Infant's Hybrid Procedure.** Fan Zipan, Qi Quan, Song Bing, et al. Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, The First Hospital of Lanzhou University, Gansu 730000, China

**Abstract Objective** To analyze the difference of platelet aggregation (one group take aspirin 3mg/kg and the other take aspirin 5mg/kg everyday) after Infant's hybrid procedure in order to find the optimal dose in infant. Furthermore, C reaction protein was measured in order to find whether can it indicate the change of platelet aggregation after taking aspirin. **Methods** Twenty - four patients who underwent successful hybrid procedure (minimally invasive incision throw thorax) were chosen to two groups of which one accepted aspirin 3mg/(kg · d) and the other accepted aspirin 5mg/(kg · d). The platelets aggregation rate before, instantly, and four days after the operation induced by AA and ADP were measured. Also, the CRP before, two days after the operation and six days after the operation were measured. **Results** There was significant increase in the platelets aggregation rate of all the groups instantly after the operation ( $P < 0.01$ ). There was significant decrease in the platelets aggregation rate of all the groups four days after the operation. There was no significant difference in the platelets aggregation rate between the A ,B groups four days after the operation. ( $P > 0.05$ ). There was no significant relation between the platelets aggregation rate and the value of CRP. **Conclusion** The platelet aggregation could be inhibited equal effectually by 3mg/kg and 5mg/kg in infant who underwent hybrid procedure. The value of CRP cannot tell the difference of aspirin inhibiting platelet aggregation.

**Key words** Hybrid procedure;Aspirin;Platelet aggregation; CRP

近年来,镶嵌手术这一术式在临幊上为广大患者所接受。镶嵌手术后需要口服阿司匹林来预防围手术期因一系列病理生理因素而引起血小板高度聚集而导致的全身各系统的栓塞。2004年我国颁布的《先天性心脏病经导管介入治疗指南》推荐ASD封堵术后抗血栓方案是:肝素抗凝24h,同时按小儿3~

5mg/(kg·d)及成人3mg/(kg·d)口服阿司匹林6个月。目前小儿比例日趋增加。文献报道,长期服用抗血小板药物可增加患者严重消化道出血的发生率,年龄、INR值、药物种类均是其重要影响因素。长期服用抗血小板药物可引起胃十二指肠黏膜损伤。无痛性胃十二指肠炎、消化性溃疡是其临床特点。小儿因消化道系统发育尚未完全,口服阿司匹林后更易诱发消化道出血。本研究通过测定小儿镶嵌手术后围术期ADP、AA诱导的血小板聚集率,初步探讨小

儿镶嵌手术后口服阿司匹林引起的血小板的聚集率的不同从而对阿司匹林的用量给予指导。同时,C 反应蛋白(CRP)成为近期心血管疾病研究的“明星”,相关文献已证实,CRP 升高是心血管疾病(例如心肌梗死、急性冠状动脉综合征、心房颤动等)独立的强预测因子。测定 CRP,探讨 CRP 在儿童经胸微创小切口封堵术围手术期对阿司匹林抗血小板聚集的程度是否有指示意义。

### 材料与方法

1. 病例选择:本研究病例为 2012 年 3 月~2013 年 5 月在笔者医院成功进行经胸微创小切口封堵术(镶嵌手术)的患者各 12 例,分为 A、B 两组,A、B 两组各 12 例。平均年龄  $3.75 \pm 1.39$  岁。入选标准:①经胸微创小切口术(镶嵌手术)来封堵单纯室间隔缺损(VSD)、房间隔缺损(ASD)或动脉导管未闭(PDA);②围术期未出现血小板数量或功能异常,无肝肾功能异常,无心房颤动及消化性溃疡,如有上述情况,则不入选;③查血常规、尿常规、粪常规均无异常;④近期未服用过阿司匹林或其他抗血小板药;⑤无药物过敏史<sup>[1]</sup>。A、B 两组患者均在术后当日内即开始口服拜阿司匹林片(拜耳公司生产)6 个月。A、B 两组口服华法林的量如下:A 组每天  $3\text{mg}/\text{kg}$ ,B 组每天  $5\text{mg}/\text{kg}$ <sup>[2]</sup>。

2. 手术方法:经胸微创小切口封堵术(镶嵌手术)按照临床指南推荐的术式进行操作。手术过程顺利,患者均未出现明显并发症,无死亡病例。

3. 血小板聚集率的测定:所有入选病例均于术前、术后当天(术后 2 h 内抽血测定)、术后第 4 天采集静脉血 3 ml 于塑

料试管,抗凝用  $0.129\text{mmol/L}$  枸橼酸钠,用 CHRONO - LOG MODE 2700 血小板功能测试仪测定,血小板聚集诱导剂花生四烯酸(AA)为美国 CHRONO 公司配套提供,浓度为  $0.5\text{mmol/L}$ ,血小板聚集诱导剂二磷酸腺苷(ADP)为美国 CHRONO 公司配套提供,浓度为  $10\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

4. C 反应蛋白的测定:所有入选病例均于术前、术后第 2 天、术后第 6 天测定 CRP。CRP 采用 SIEMENS BN II 特定免疫蛋白测定仪,试剂由 SIMENS 有限公司配套提供,严格按照说明书操作。CRP 正常值  $<5\text{mg}/\text{L}$ 。

5. 术后随访:手术前、出院前查粪便常规,术后 3 个月时复查粪常规<sup>[3]</sup>。

6. 统计学方法:用 SPSS 19.0 统计软件,计量资料用均数  $\pm$  标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,各组间比较采用配对 t 检验。CRP 与阿司匹林抗血小板聚集相关性采用 Pearson 相关性分析,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

### 结 果

A、B 两组的患者术后当天小板的聚集程度均较术前明显增加( $P < 0.01$ ),详见表 1。术后第 4 天时 A、B 两组血小板聚集程度较术后结束当天均明显下降( $P < 0.01$ ),详见表 2。

A、B 两组分别在口服阿司匹林  $3\text{mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$  与  $5\text{mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$  后第 4 天测定的血小板聚集程度差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表 3)。CRP 与阿司匹林抗血小板聚集程度相关性分析无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表 4、表 5)。

表 1 A、B 两组术后当天与术前血小板聚集比较

诱导剂	A 组		P	B 组		P
	术后当天	术前		术后当天	术前	
ADP	$46.000 \pm 10.587$	$39.500 \pm 7.646$	0.001	$48.667 \pm 12.063$	$36.917 \pm 6.855$	0.001
AA	$51.333 \pm 7.958$	$36.667 \pm 8.721$	0.000	$46.583 \pm 8.218$	$38.167 \pm 5.206$	0.000

表 2 A、B 两组术后 4 天与术后当天血小板聚集比较

诱导剂	A 组		P	B 组		P
	术后 4 天	术后当天		术后 4 天	术后当天	
ADP	$29.083 \pm 7.064$	$46.000 \pm 10.587$	0.000	$26.417 \pm 5.992$	$48.667 \pm 12.063$	0.000
AA	$7.417 \pm 3.315$	$51.333 \pm 7.958$	0.000	$7.750 \pm 2.417$	$46.583 \pm 8.218$	0.000

表 3 A、B 两组术后 4 天与术前血小板聚集比较

诱导剂	A 组		P	B 组		P
	术后 4 天	术前		术后 4 天	术前	
ADP	$29.083 \pm 7.064$	$39.500 \pm 7.646$	0.001	$26.417 \pm 5.992$	$36.917 \pm 6.855$	0.001
AA	$7.417 \pm 3.315$	$36.667 \pm 8.721$	0.000	$7.750 \pm 2.417$	$38.167 \pm 5.206$	0.000

### 讨 论

血小板在生理性止血及动脉血栓形成中发挥着

重要作用。在预防心血管疾病的发生时,常应用阿司匹林来抗血小板的聚集。在正常的血液循环中,血小

表 4 术后 4 天拜阿司匹林对血小板聚集的影响

诱导剂	拜阿司匹林剂量		P
	3mg/(kg·d)	5mg/(kg·d)	
ADP	29.083 ± 7.064	26.417 ± 5.992	0.254
AA	7.417 ± 3.315	7.750 ± 2.417	0.958

表 5 C 反应蛋白与血小板聚集(ADP、AA)相关性分析 [3mg/(kg·d)]

时间	术后当天		术后 2 天		术后 4 天		术后 6 天		术后当天		术后 4 天	
	(AA)	(CRP)	(AA)	(CRP)	(AA)	(CRP)	(AA)	(CRP)	(ADP)	(ADP)	(ADP)	(ADP)
术后当天(AA)	r	1	0.256		0.333		0.077		0.214		0.371	
	P			0.423		0.290		0.812		0.505		0.235
术后 2 天(CRP)	r	0.256		1	0.439		0.674		0.036		0.225	
	P	0.423				0.154		0.016		0.910		0.483
术后 4 天(AA)	r	(0.333		0.439		1		0.174		0.395		0.274
	P	0.290		0.154				0.590		0.204		0.389
术后 6 天(CRP)	r	0.077		0.674		0.174		1		0.118		0.128
	P	0.812		0.016		0.590				0.715		0.693
术后当天(ADP)	r	0.214		0.036		0.395		0.118		1		0.298
	P	0.505		0.910		0.204		0.715				0.346
术后 4 天(ADP)	r	0.371		0.225		0.274		0.128		0.298		1
	P	0.235		0.483		0.389		0.693				0.346

聚集功能的指标,目前临床和科研研究中最常用的是比浊法。血小板最大聚集率降低的幅度,可用来判断阿司匹林等药物抗血小板聚集的作用效果,从而为调整抗血小板药物的剂量提供指导。阿司匹林是目前首选的抑制血小板活性的药物,它是通过抑制血小板氧化酶而阻止花生四烯酸转变成 TXA<sub>2</sub> 和 PGI<sub>2</sub>。在经胸微创封堵间隔缺损、房间隔缺损或动脉导管未闭的过程中,所用的手术器械,例如导丝可能会损伤血管内皮细胞,从而引起血小板聚集程度的大幅增加<sup>[4~7]</sup>。术中置入的封堵器也因为是异源性物质,可能引起血小板的聚集。

本研究观察到经胸微创封堵术后当日血小板聚集率已明显增加,而口服阿司匹林后血小板聚集又明显下降。由此可以推断阿司匹林对预防经胸微创封堵术后各种因素可能引起的血栓的效果是显而易见的。有报道称,阿司匹林剂量过大可抑制血管内皮细胞中的前列环素的合成,从而引起消化道不良反应,甚至诱发消化道出血<sup>[8,9]</sup>。阿司匹林抗栓塞最佳剂量的选择一直是临床研究的问题。用最小的剂量到达最优的抗栓效果是我们追求的目标<sup>[10]</sup>。

本研究中术后第 6 天复查粪便常规均未出现异常。3 个月复查时,B 组[5mg/(kg·d)]组有 1 例粪便常规出现潜血试验阳性(++)。文献报道长期服用阿司匹林易引起消化道出血。A、B 两组患儿术后第 4 天血小板聚集率无明显差异,说明儿童经胸微创

板并不黏附于血管壁,只有当血管损伤,血管内皮下胶原被暴露时,血小板迅速黏附于胶原上并被迅速激活。血小板激活是指血小板在刺激物作用下发生变形、黏附、聚集和释放的反应,其中血小板彼此黏着的现象称为血小板聚集。血小板聚集率是检测血小板

封堵术后 3mg/(kg·d) 剂量的阿司匹林与 5mg/(kg·d) 的阿司匹林抑制血小板的效果基本相同。因此本研究倾向于在无其他特殊情况需加大阿司匹林的药物剂量来治疗疾病外,单纯经胸微创封堵术后,推荐儿童口服 3mg/(kg·d) 的阿司匹林来抑制血小板的聚集。CRP 是近年来研究的热点,CRP 对急性感染的指示意义已被大家公认。2003 年 Gonzalez - or - done 等报道,在血栓栓塞性病变时,除体内有炎症病变外,血管细胞黏附分子-1 的表达也明显增加。但本研究测定 CRP 在围手术期的变化得出的结果是术后 CRP 与口服阿司匹林后 AA、ADP 引导的血小板聚集率无明显相关,也就是说,CRP 在儿童经胸微创小切口封堵术围术期对阿司匹林抗血小板聚集的程度无明显指示意义<sup>[11,12]</sup>。

#### 参考文献

- Buch MH, Prendergast BD, Storey RF. Antiplatelet therapy and vascular disease: an update[J]. Therapeutic Advances in Cardiovascular Disease, 2010, 4(4): 249-275
- Sibbing D, Steinhubl SR, Schulz S, et al. Platelet aggregation and its association with stent thrombosis and bleeding in clopidogrel-treated patientsInitial evidence of a therapeutic window[J]. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010, 56(4): 317-318
- Dosh K, Berger PB, Maros S, et al. Relationship between baseline inflammatory markers, antiplatelet therapy, and adverse cardiac events after percutaneous coronary intervention: an analysis from the clopidogrel for the reduction of events during observation trial[J]. Circ Cardiovasc Interv, 2009, 2(6): 503-512

- 4 Li SJ, Zhang H, Sheng XD, et al. Intraoperative hybrid cardiac surgery for neonates and young children with congenital heart disease: 5 years of experience [J]. Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg, 2010, 16(6): 406 – 409
- 5 Jian LM, Jin L, Jin WZ. The pathogenesis significance of changes of glycoprotein, platelet aggregation test and coronary heart disease [J]. Heart, 2011, 97(3): A192
- 6 Wallentin L, Becker RC, Budaj A, et al. Ticagrelor versus clopidogrel in patients with acute coronary syndromes [J]. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361(11): 1045 – 1057
- 7 Horigome H, Hiramatsu Y, Shigeta O, et al. Overproduction of platelet microparticles in cyanotic congenital heart disease with polycythemia [J]. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2002, 39(6): 1072 – 1077
- 8 Moganasundram S, Hunt BJ, Sykes K, et al. The relationship among thromboelastography, hemostatic variables, and bleeding after cardiopulmonary bypass surgery in children [J]. Anesthesia & Analgesi-
- a, 2010, 110(4): 995 – 1002
- 9 Xu MG, Meng XC, Li BN, et al. The circulating level of endothelial progenitor cells after transcatheter closure of congenital heart disease in children [J]. Pediatric Cardiology, 2013: 1 – 6
- 10 Rodan L, McCrindle BW, Manlhiot C, et al. Stroke recurrence in children with congenital heart disease [J]. Annals of Neurology, 2012, 72(1): 103 – 111
- 11 Cattaneo M. The platelet P2Y12 receptor for adenosine diphosphate: congenital and drug – induced defects [J]. Blood, 2011, 117(7): 2102 – 2112
- 12 Soares RP, Bydlowski SP, Nascimento NM, et al. Plasmatic AD-AMTS – 13 metalloprotease and von Willebrand factor in children with cyanotic congenital heart disease [J]. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2013, 46(4): 375 – 381

(收稿日期:2013-11-19)

(修回日期:2014-01-14)

## 雷珠单抗辅助自体角膜缘干细胞移植 在复发性翼状胬肉手术中的应用

张 杨 吴亚明

**摘要 目的** 评价雷珠单抗(Lucentis)在复发性翼状胬肉手术治疗中的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾分析 46 只翼状胬肉眼的临床资料,分为治疗组 20 只眼,采用胬肉切除联合角膜缘干细胞移植术,术中结膜下注射雷珠单抗(0.5mg/0.05ml)。对照组 26 只眼,单纯采用胬肉切除联合角膜缘干细胞移植术。**结果** 随访 6 个月治疗组与对照组平均视力均较术前提高,两者差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。平均眼压、角膜内皮细胞数量与术前比较差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。复发率:治疗组无复发,对照组有 3 例复发,两者差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。治疗组部分患者术后一天出现局部组织缺血现象,但术后 2 周自愈。两组均无角膜上皮缺失、糜烂、角膜变薄等并发症发生。**结论** 雷珠单抗联合角膜缘干细胞移植术可有效抑制复发性翼状胬肉的复发,未见明显并发症。

**关键词** 雷珠单抗 角膜缘干细胞移植 翼状胬肉 结膜下注射

[中图分类号] R77 [文献标识码] A

**Use of Ranibizumab with Corneal Limbal Stem Cell Autograft for Management of Recurrent Pterygium.** Zhang Yang, Wu Yaming. Department of Ophthalmology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Zhejiang 325000, China

**Abstract Objective** To evaluate the clinic effect of Ranibizumab with corneal limbal stem cell autograft for management of recurrent pterygium. **Methods** The retrospective clinical study was performed in 46 eyes with recurrent pterygium. These patients were allocated into two groups:treatment Group(20 eyes) operated by pterygium excision and corneal limbal stem cell autograft with Ranibizumab by intraoperative sub—conjunctival injection, and control group (26 eyes) operated by pterygium excision and corneal limbal stem cell autograft without Ranibizumab. **Results** In follow up of 6 months, the mean visual acuity of treatment group and control group were improved, and the difference was not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference ( $P > 0.05$ ) in intraocular pressure and corneal endothelial cell density between preoperative and postoperative. Patients from treatment group showed conjunctival autograft ischemia at 24 h postoperative, which disappeared by the second postoperative week. It was significantly different between treatment group with no recurrence and control group with 3 cases of recurrence ( $P < 0.05$ ). Two groups of stern cell grafts survived well, and there was no