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◇经验与体会◇

6月龄以下婴儿室间隔缺损伴危重表现的急或亚急诊手术治疗

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摘要 回顾性分析急诊或亚急诊手术治疗6月龄以下的危重或极危重的室间隔缺损患儿资料。全组534例,年龄20 d~6个月(4.0±1.3)月,体重2.8~8.5(5.5±1.2)kg,主动脉阻断24~93(34.34±30.24)min,体外循环34~196(54.28±60.43)min,术后呼吸机支持10~391(98.21±100.36)h,ICU滞留4~19(7.25±12.94)d。术后死亡17例,低心排综合征是其主要原因。其余均痊愈出院。6月龄以下婴儿室间隔缺损伴危重表现的急或亚急诊手术治疗是安全的,患儿术前状态的认识和调整不可忽视,尤其是肺和支气管病变的潜在危险值得强调。

关键词 室间隔缺损;危重病;急诊手术

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以室间隔缺损为主要诊断的部分小婴儿常合并有肺动脉高压、严重或反复肺部感染、呼吸和心功能衰竭等危重征象,如不及时手术可能会危及生命。该研究选取接受急诊或亚急诊手术治疗年龄6月龄以下的危重或极危重的室间隔缺损患儿534例,经内科、外科的积极治疗和密切配合,参照美国胸科医师协会和欧洲心胸外科协会年会关于近期死亡的定义^[1],共死亡17例,余均痊愈出院。现将有关资料报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例材料 全组534例,男332例,女202例;年龄20 d~6个月(4.0±1.3)月,体重2.8~8.5(5.5±1.2)kg,均有中度以上的肺动脉高压,术前主要合并症情况见表1。术前均用心脏彩色超声明确诊断或加CT造影。

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study including 293 hospitalized patients and 88 hemodialysis outpatients. According to serum magnesium level, patients were divided into two groups, lower magnesium group ($n = 121$), non-lower magnesium group ($n = 260$). Cardiac valve calcification was assessed by echocardiography. **Results** There were fifty patients in stage CKD 3~4 period, 331 patients in stage CKD 5. The prevalence of hypomagnesium was 31.76%, normal magnesium (64.30%), hypermagnesium (3.94%). 248 patients performed echocardiography, only 74 patients had cardiac valve calcification. The prevalence of cardiac valve calcification was higher in lower magnesium group compared to non-lower magnesium group ($P = 0.001$). There were no significant differences between age, sex, triglyceride, cholesterol in two groups. But lower magnesium group had lower calcium, lower phosphate, lower albumin, lower hemoglobin but higher intact parathyroid hormone compared to non-lower magnesium levels ($P < 0.05$). Multiple linear regression analysis revealed that lower hemoglobin, lower serum calcium, lower serum phosphate, lower PTH, PPI use, diuretic use were independently correlated with hypomagnesium. Of the 263 patients subjected to follow-up (3~21 months), 68 patients suffered from cardiovascular events. COX analysis showed that lower magnesium level was an independent predictor of cardiovascular outcome in the multivariate COX analysis, even after adjusting for possible confounding factors. **Conclusion** The prevalence of hypomagnesium is higher in patients with CKD. The results suggest that hypomagnesium plays an important role in cardiovascular events.

Key words chronic kidney disease; serum magnesium; cardiovascular events

全组术前均有持续,或反复,或严重肺部感染、心功能不全史,不同程度的发热、咳喘、气急、呼吸困难、肺部湿罗音和(或)哮鸣音、肝大、心率快、颜面浮肿等;部分痰培养阳性 2 例血培养阳性(表皮、模仿葡萄球菌)。部分术前在儿内科、ICU 治疗 7~60 (20.6 ± 10.3) d,或呼吸机辅助,治疗好转或无效时直接转入心外科手术,其中 8 例带呼吸机入手术室。

表 1 术前主要合并症

合并症	n	构成比(%)
房间隔缺损	187	35.0
动脉导管未闭	42	7.9
主动脉缩窄	5	0.9
二尖瓣返流(中度以上)	59	11.0
右室流出道狭窄	51	9.6
重症肺炎	53	9.9
气管软化或狭窄	27	5.1
败血症	2	0.4

1.2 手术方法及术后处理 全组均采用气管插管吸入静脉复合麻醉,室间隔缺损用心包补片修补,同时处理合并的其它畸形。均采用膜式氧合器,改良超滤,红细胞压积提高到(34.7 ± 1.2)%。酌情放置左、右房和肺动脉测压管及临时起搏导线,术中、术后联合应用多巴胺、米力农或肾上腺素等药物,入 CICU 监护治疗。

2 结果

全组患儿主动脉阻断时间为 24~93 (34.34 ± 30.24) min,体外循环时间为 34~196 (54.28 ± 60.43) min,术后呼吸机支持 10~391 (98.21 ± 100.36) h,ICU 滞留 4~19 (7.25 ± 12.94) d。全组术中及术后近期死亡 17 例,病死率为 3.2% (17/534),其主要原因见表 2。

表 2 死亡原因

死亡原因	n	构成比(%)
低心排综合征	12	70.6
右心发育不良*	1	5.9
多脏器功能衰竭**	1	5.9
肺高压危象	1	5.9
严重链球菌感染	1	5.9
张力性气胸	1	5.9

* 术中死亡,因合并右心发育不良术中无法停机死亡; ** 延迟关胸术后 5 d 行二次关胸后因多脏器功能衰竭死亡

3 讨论

室间隔缺损是小儿常见的先天性心脏病之一,部分属中型或大型缺损,往往在出生后不久即出现严重的肺动脉高压,喂养困难、体重不增,严重或反复的充血性心力衰竭、肺炎和呼吸窘迫,如术前感染无法控制,须行机械通气,但在心内畸形未纠正的情况下,很难撤离呼吸机,内科保守治疗的死亡率很高^[2-3]。急诊手术在抢救危重先心病患儿中收到了较好的效果,提高手术成功率的关键是选择合适的手术时机^[4-5]。虽然国内目前对其指征和时机尚未形成统一意见,但认为在明确诊断后的 48 h 内为宜^[6]。

由于伴有危重表现,需行急诊或亚急诊手术治疗,但大多都是小婴儿,手术的风险和死亡率相对较高,可达 5.0%~7.1%^[7]。术前一定时间的强心、利尿、扩血管、抗感染、营养支持等十分重要,与雷虹等^[8]报道一致。实践表明,危重症先心病患儿经过积极地改善术前危重状态后,急诊手术是安全、有效的^[9]。

在此类患儿中,由于本身的肺支气管发育不良,再加上室间隔缺损导致的左向右的分流、充血、炎症,使得肺实质内存在着小而广泛的斑点或片状实变、不张、气肿及气道、支气管软化或高度敏感性和痉挛,而这些肺部病变潜在的危险性往往容易被医师和家长低估或忽视。究其原因,一是由于较大 VSD 的明确存在,转移了医师和家长的注意;二是术前多没有明显或典型的肺部病变的影像学改变;三是尽管术前状态不佳,但大多患儿仍可维持基本的呼吸功能。但这些患儿经体外循环手术的打击后,肺部病变可迅速加重或恶化,可出现大片的实变、不张、软化和痉挛,继而呼吸功能不全、低氧、衰竭,或需长时间的呼吸机支持,或死亡。

所以在急诊手术治疗伴有危重表现的小婴儿室间隔缺损的过程中,要重视肺和支气管病变,特别是“肺支气管炎”很严重,而室间隔缺损大小一般或偏小时,更应估计到肺部情况的“好坏”对患儿的影响力,而且不同的病变程度往往会有不同的治疗过程和结果,这点本研究必须强调,从术后以肺部、胸腔并发症最多也证明了这一点。

另外,先心病合并气管、支气管畸形或狭窄和软化的并不少见,外源性压迫的原因为主,个别是气管支气管本身发育不良,大多无需手术处理^[10]。同样术前容易被忽视,或在麻醉过程中插管困难,或在术

后不能脱机,或需反复呼吸机支持时才被明确,但其对预后确有一定不利的影响,特别是合并软化者,如呼吸机支持时间久、肺部并发症多,严重者甚至死亡。所以,术前明确有无该合并症十分重要,特别是气管主干和双支气管的中度或以上狭窄,或(和)软化。

术后的监护不容忽视,量入为出,维护好心功能,早期给予高能制剂及全身支持治疗,可提高患儿的存活率^[11-12]。安徽省儿童医院心脏外科通过多因素非条件 Logistic 回归分析,结果表明转流时间、主动脉阻断时间、监护时间、IS 是影响手术治疗近期预后的危险因素^[13]。因此,对于危重症先心病患儿须具体分析病情,制定个体化治疗方案^[14],提高手术、麻醉、体外循环、术后监护的水平和掌握好适应证均十分重要。

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Urgent or emergency surgical treatment of ventricular septal defect with severe performance in infants under 6 months

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Abstract A total of 534 cases of urgent or emergency surgical treatment of ventricular septal defect under 6 months with severe performance were analyzed retrospectively , including 332 males and 202 females. Their ages ranged from 20 days to 6 months (4.0 ± 1.3) months ,and the weight was 2.8 ~ 8.5 (5.5 ± 1.2) kg. The whole group with aortic block time was 24 ~ 93 (34.34 ± 30.24) min ; extracorporeal circulation time was 34 ~ 196 (54.28 ± 60.43) min ; time for postoperative ventilator support was 10 ~ 391 (98.21 ± 100.36) h , and length of ICU was 4 ~ 19 (7.25 ± 12.94) d. 17 cases died after operation , in which including 12 cases died of low cardiac output syndrome , the rest were recovered. Urgent or emergency surgical treatment of ventricular septal defect with severe performance in infants under 6 months is safe , but the adjustment of preoperative status can not be ignored , especially to emphasize the potential danger of the lung and bronchus lesions.

Key words ventricular septal defect ; critical illness ; emergency surgery