

## 先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形的外科治疗

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**摘要:** **目的** 总结先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形患者的临床特点及外科治疗经验。**方法** 回顾性分析 2008 年 1 月 -2010 年 12 月我科行外科手术治疗的先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形患者 34 例, 年龄 23-78(51.0 ± 12.4) 岁, 其中男性 28 例 (82.3%), 女性 6 例 (17.6%)。单纯主动脉瓣狭窄 10 例 (29.4%), 主动脉瓣狭窄伴关闭不全 19 例 (55.8%), 单纯主动脉瓣关闭不全 5 例 (14.7%)。合并主动脉根部扩张 30 例 (88.2%), 合并感染性心内膜炎 6 例 (17.6%)。行单纯主动脉瓣置换术 32 例, 行 Bentall 术 1 例, 主动脉瓣置换 + 升主动脉置换术 1 例。其中 21 例植入机械瓣, 13 例植入生物瓣。**结果** 无死亡及其他严重并发症。术后超声心动图示升主动脉内径 ((45.4 ± 5.9)mm vs (40.9 ± 6.5)mm, P<0.05) 及左室舒张末内径 (LVEDD)((56.9 ± 15.5)mm vs (44.3 ± 9.0)mm, P<0.05) 较术前明显减小。**结论** 先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形合并主动脉根部扩张要根据病情行不同方式手术。

**关键词:** 先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸; 外科手术; 主动脉瓣置换; Bentall 术

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### Surgical treatment of congenital bicuspid aortic valve

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**Abstract: Objective** To summarize the clinical features of congenital bicuspid aortic valve and its surgical treatment experiences. **Methods** Thirty-four patients with congenital bicuspid aortic valve (28 males and 6 females) at the age of 23-78 years (range 51.0 ± 12.4 years), who underwent surgery in our department from January 2008 to December 2010, were retrospectively analyzed. Of these patients, 10 (29.4%) were diagnosed with pure aortic stenosis, 5 (14.7%) with pure aortic incompetency, 19 (55.8%) with aortic incompetency due to stenosis, 6 (17.6%) with infectious endocarditis, 30 (88.2%) with aortic root dilatation, 32 underwent simple aortic valve replacement, 1 Bentall procedure, and 1 aortic valve replacement + ascending aorta replacement. Of these patients, 21 underwent mechanical valve replacement, and 12 underwent bioprosthetic valve replacement. **Results** No death and severe complication occurred. The ascending aortic diameter and LVEDD were smaller after operation than before operation ((45.4 ± 5.9) mm vs (40.9 ± 6.5)mm, (56.9 ± 15.5)mm vs (44.3 ± 9.0)mm, P<0.05). **Conclusion** Congenital bicuspid aortic valve should be treated with different surgical procedures according to its condition.

**Key word:** congenital bicuspid aortic valve; surgical procedures, operative; aortic valve replacement; Bentall procedure

先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形是一种常见的先天性心脏畸形, 一般早期无临床症状, 常因主动脉瓣狭窄或关闭不全被发现, 主动脉瓣置换术是常用治疗方法。本文分析我科行手术治疗的先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形患者的临床资料, 总结其临床及手术治疗特点。

### 资料和方法

**1 资料** 2008 年 1 月 -2010 年 12 月, 在我科行手术治疗的 34 例先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形患者, 年龄 23-78(51.0 ± 12.4) 岁, 其中男性 28 例, 女性 6 例。病变类型: 单纯主动脉瓣狭窄 10 例, 主

动脉瓣狭窄伴关闭不全 19 例, 单纯主动脉瓣关闭不全 5 例。合并主动脉根部扩张 30 例, 合并感染性心内膜炎 6 例, 有高血压病史 9 例, 吸烟史 10 例。心电图示窦性心律 32 例, 房颤 2 例。术前心功能分级为 I 级 2 例, II - III 级 30 例, IV 级 2 例。术前超声心动图示瓣环直径 (24.3 ± 4.3)mm, 窦部直径 (39.3 ± 7.4)mm, 窦管交界 (36.0 ± 4.9)mm, 升主动脉直径 (45.4 ± 5.9)mm, 左室舒张末内径 (56.9 ± 15.5)mm。见表 1。所有病人均为择期或限期手术。

**2 手术方法** 均在全麻下正中开胸, 经升主动脉和右心耳插管建立体外循环, 在中低温体外循环下进行。心肌保护采用顺行或逆行灌注含血冷停跳液。在阻断升主动脉后距主动脉瓣环上约 15mm 处行升主动脉横切口, 切除病变瓣膜组织, 探查主动脉瓣环, 减去病变的主动脉瓣, 测量主动脉

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瓣环及左室流出道内径, 置换与体表面积相适应的人工瓣。需行冠状动脉旁路移植 (CABG) 术者选择左侧乳内动脉吻合到前降支, 大隐静脉吻合到其他病变冠状动脉。在置换主动脉瓣前先行静脉桥远端吻合, 行主动脉瓣置换后在主动脉一次阻断下完成大隐静脉的近端吻合。乳内动脉吻合在主动脉瓣置换后心脏复苏前完成。根据术前超声心动图升主动脉内径是否  $>4.5\text{cm}$ , 决定行 Bentall 术或升主动脉置换术。体外循环时间  $(118.7 \pm 28.4)\text{min}$ , 升主动脉阻断时间  $(84.9 \pm 22.6)\text{min}$ 。21 例植入机械瓣, 13 例植入生物瓣。行 Bentall 术 1 例, 主动脉瓣置换 + 升主动脉置换术 1 例, 同期行冠状动脉旁路移植术 (CABG) 6 例, 二尖瓣置换术 1 例, 二尖瓣成形术 2 例, 动脉导管结扎术 1 例。见表 2。

**3 统计学方法** 资料均用 SPSS17.0 统计学软件进行统计学处理, 连续变量用  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示, 计数资料组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验, 计量资料采用方差分析、Student's *t* 检验,  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

**表 1 先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形流行病学特点及临床特征**  
**Tab 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with congenital bicuspid aortic valve**

Variable	Case(n)	$\bar{x} \pm s, \%$
Male	28	82.3
Female	6	17.6
Age(year)	34	$51.0 \pm 12.4$
Stature(cm)	34	$167.5 \pm 8.0$
Weight(kg)	34	$66.3 \pm 10.0$
Smoking history	10	29.4
Hypertension	9	26.4
Stroke	1	2.9
Coronary artery disease	6	17.6
Atrial fibrillation	2	5.8
Infective endocarditis	6	17.6
NYHA functional class		
Class I	2	5.8
Class II-III	30	88.2
Class IV	2	5.8
Root/Ascending aortic aneurysm	30	88.2
Aortic stenosis	10	29.4
Aortic regurgitation	5	14.7
Mixed aortic valve disease	19	55.8
Mitral valve disease	11	32.3
Tricuspid insufficiency	4	11.7
Pulmonary hypertension	3	8.8
Aortic annulus diameter(mm)	34	$24.3 \pm 4.3$
Aortic sinus diameter (mm)	34	$39.3 \pm 7.4$
Ascending aortic diameter(mm)	34	$45.4 \pm 5.9$
LVEDD(mm)	34	$56.9 \pm 15.5$
LVEF(%)	34	$60.0 \pm 10.8$

NYHA: New York Heart Association; LVEDD: left ventricular end diastolic diameter; LVEF: left ventricle ejection fraction

**表 2 34 例先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形患者手术资料**  
**Tab 2 Operation data about 34 patients with congenital bicuspid aortic valve**

Variable	Case(n)	$\bar{x} \pm s, \%$
Bioprosthetic valve	13	38.2
Mechanical valve	21	61.7
Mitral valvuloplasty	2	5.8
Mitral valve replacement	1	2.9
Bentall	1	2.9
Ligation of PDA	1	2.9
CABG	6	17.6
CPB time(min)	34	$118.727 \pm 28.444$
Cross clamp time(min)	34	$84.909 \pm 22.651$

Bentall: composite graft replacement of the aortic valve, aortic root and ascending aorta, with reimplantation of the coronary arteries into the graft; PDA: patent ductus arteriosus; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting; CPB: cardiopulmonary bypass

## 结果

无死亡及其他严重并发症。术后 1 周超声心动图示升主动脉直径及左室舒张末内径术后明显减小, 而左心室射血分数术前及术后无明显变化。见表 3。

**表 3 超声心动图数据**  
**Tab 3 Data on ultrasound cardiogram( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

Variable	Preoperation	Postoperation	t	P
Ascending aortic diameter(mm)	$45.4 \pm 5.9$	$40.9 \pm 6.5$	2.703	0.008 9
LVEDD(mm)	$56.9 \pm 15.5$	$44.3 \pm 9.0$	4.011	0.000 2
LVEF(%)	$60.0 \pm 10.8$	$59.3 \pm 11.3$	0.045	0.963 9

## 讨论

先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形在先天性心脏病中发病率在 0.5%–0.6% 范围内, 男性多于女性, 男女比约为 3–4:1<sup>[1]</sup>。本组患者男性约占 83%, 女性约占 17%, 男女比 4.3:1。本病常合并主动脉瓣狭窄、关闭不全、主动脉根部扩张及感染性心内膜炎, 本组患者 88.2% 合并主动脉根部扩张, 17.6% 合并感染性心内膜炎。先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形可分为前后瓣叶型和左右瓣叶型, 一般两瓣叶不等大, 两瓣叶等大者少见; 较大瓣叶根部可见一短小隆起的线形嵴, 不延伸至瓣叶的游离缘, 线形嵴是先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形的诊断标志<sup>[2]</sup>。本组前后瓣叶型 26 例, 左右瓣叶型 8 例。

多普勒超声心动图是此病重要的诊断手段, 本组患者均为此方法诊断。有报道超声心动图诊断特异性为 96%, 敏感性为 92%<sup>[3]</sup>。先天性主动脉瓣二叶畸形术前诊断很依赖于有经验的超声医师, 同时以 MRI、CT 和心导管等作为重要的补充诊断手段。

本病在早期通常不会引起主动脉瓣口的严重病变,随着年龄增长,瓣膜长期被冲击而受损,最终导致纤维化,引起严重关闭不全,最终影响左心室收缩功能,并因心肌细胞纤维化而影响术后远期心功能的恢复。患者一旦心功能失代偿,发生充血性心力衰竭,则病情迅速恶化,并有猝死危险。所以当出现充血性心力衰竭、心绞痛、晕厥、感染性心内膜炎时应尽早手术。

早期主动脉瓣钙化不明显,儿童主要干预手段为主动脉瓣球囊扩张成形术<sup>[4]</sup>,大部分可获得较大的血流动力学改善,且危险性低。在成人,主动脉瓣置换是最常用的手术方法。但也有研究显示单纯关闭不全适宜行主动脉瓣成形术,其临床效果明显优于合并有主动脉瓣尖或交界增厚钙化者,可获得较满意的手术效果<sup>[5-6]</sup>。本组患者均为成人,均行主动脉瓣置换术,术后超声心动图示升主动脉内径((45.4±5.9)mm vs (40.9±6.5)mm, P<0.05)及左室舒张末内径((56.9±15.5)mm vs (44.3±9.0)mm, P<0.05)较术前明显减小。

大部分患者会发生升主动脉扩张,约5%患者可发生主动脉夹层<sup>[7]</sup>,增加了手术难度。有资料显示约30%患者行主动脉瓣置换术后需行主动脉根部手术<sup>[8]</sup>。大多外科医生认为在行主动脉瓣置换同时应对升主动脉加固或行升主动脉置换术<sup>[9]</sup>。最新指南认为升主动脉直径>50mm或升主动脉直径>45mm而主动脉瓣需要处理的患者需行手术干预<sup>[10]</sup>。当扩张位于瓣膜连合部上方时,可行升主动脉置换,或行升主动脉成形术,当扩张累及主动脉根部时可行Bentall手术<sup>[11]</sup>。本组2例因主动脉根部扩张,分别行升主动脉置换术及Bentall术。

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