

## 急性上消化道大出血介入治疗现状\*

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**【摘要】** 上消化道出血是一种临床常见的危急重症,其发病率和死亡率均很高。对于血流动力学稳定的患者,内镜评估和治疗仍然是标准治疗方法。然而,药物治疗或联合内镜干预后仍有5%~10%的患者发生严重出血,需要介入或外科治疗。对于非静脉曲张性上消化道出血患者,介入治疗已成为急诊手术治疗的有效替代方案,也是目前公认内镜治疗失败后的一线治疗方法。肝硬化患者Child-Pugh C级或B级合并内镜检查中静脉曲张、活动性出血,存在较高的治疗失败、再出血和死亡风险。经颈静脉肝内门静脉分流术已被证明可以显著减少此类患者治疗失败和死亡率。本文拟结合四川大学华西医院消化内科多年的临床经验,简述介入治疗在急性上消化道大出血临床干预中的作用。

**【关键词】** 上消化道出血 门静脉高压 介入治疗

**Current Interventional Management of Acute Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding** YANG Li. Department of Gastroenterology and Sichuan University-University of Oxford Huaxi Joint Centre for Gastrointestinal Cancer, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

**【Abstract】** Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB), a common medical emergency, causes significant morbidity and mortality. Endoscopic evaluation and treatment remain the standard care in patients who can be hemodynamically stabilized. However, severe bleeding despite conservative medication treatment or medication combined with endoscopic intervention occurs in 5%-10% of patients, requiring interventional or surgical treatment. Endovascular embolization has emerged as an alternative to emergency operative intervention for high-risk patients with non-variceal UGIB and is now commonly considered the first-line therapy for refractory bleeding after endoscopic treatment. Child-Pugh class C or class B cirrhosis patients who have varicosity or active bleeding detected in endoscopy are at high risks for treatment failure, rebleeding, and death. A preemptive transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt has been shown to reduce treatment failure and mortality significantly. Herein, we reviewed the current role of interventional treatment in the management of massive UGIB on the basis of years of clinical experience of the Department of Gastroenterology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University.

**【Key words】** Upper gastrointestinal bleeding Portal hypertension Interventional treatment

上消化道出血是指屈氏韧带以上的消化道,包括食管、胃、十二指肠、胰腺、胆道等病变引起的出血。成年人急性上消化道出血每年发病率为 $(100 \sim 180)/10^5$ ,其中80%~90%的急性上消化道出血属于非静脉曲张上消化道出血,发病后7 d再出血率为13.9%,30 d死亡率为8.6%<sup>[1]</sup>。多数患者经药物治疗、内镜治疗可以有效控制出血,约5%~15%患者内镜下止血失败,需要介入或外科治疗<sup>[2]</sup>。

介入治疗急性消化道大出血应用临床已有30多年,并证实可以有效控制出血和降低死亡率,因其微创、并发症少的优势,近年来已基本取代外科治疗。四川大学华西医院消化内科是国内较少的同时开展内镜和介入治疗的单位,建立了急性上消化道大出血多学科诊疗团队,取

得了一定成绩。本文拟结合四川大学华西医院临床经验,简述介入治疗在急性上消化道非静脉曲张和静脉曲张出血领域的临床应用现状,以期对相关领域临床工作者提供参考和依据。

### 1 非静脉曲张出血

消化性溃疡是上消化道非静脉曲张出血的主要病因,约占上消化道非静脉曲张来源出血的28%~59%,在我国约占20%~50%<sup>[3-4]</sup>。贲门黏膜撕裂综合征以大量呕血、剧烈呕吐和食管胃连接部纵形撕裂为特征,约占5%~15%<sup>[5-6]</sup>。动静脉畸形约占5%~10%<sup>[2]</sup>。Dieulafoy病相对少见,其本质是消化道黏膜下恒径动脉畸形引起的出血,约占5%<sup>[7-8]</sup>。肿瘤性病变包括食道、胃、十二指肠或肝脏的原发性恶性肿瘤,脂肪瘤、蓝色橡皮疱痣综合征等良性肿瘤以及来自结肠、肺和乳房的转移性肿瘤<sup>[9-11]</sup>。

\* 成都市科学技术局重点研发支撑计划重大科技应用示范项目(No. 2021-YF09-00050-SN)资助

其他病因如胆道出血等,随着侵入性诊疗操作的增加,近年来也不少见<sup>[12-14]</sup>。

### 1.1 介入治疗适应征

急性上消化道出血内镜治疗后再出血的患者应考虑介入治疗。急性消化道大出血(每24 h输血4个单位以上),低血容量性休克[收缩压<90 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)和心率>100 min<sup>-1</sup>],外科术后或创伤相关消化道出血,应考虑直接介入治疗,不宜拘泥于首先内镜治疗。内镜治疗后再出血风险较高的患者应考虑追加介入治疗<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 1.2 介入操作

消化道出血介入治疗一般选择股动脉入路,也可以选择桡动脉入路。血管造影应包含腹主动脉、腹腔干、肠系膜上动脉及其分支血管(如胃左动脉、胃十二指肠动脉、胰十二指肠动脉等)。介入术前胃镜检查明确出血部位可指导血管造影。消化道出血患者血管造影阳性征象包括直接征象和间接征象,直接征象为造影剂溢出血管进入肠腔,间接征象包含假性动脉瘤、血管畸形、动静脉瘘、新生肿瘤病理血管、小动脉扩张增多等<sup>[16]</sup>。血管造影呈阴性表现的患者可依据钛夹标记辅助定位责任血管及后续介入治疗。

### 1.3 栓塞材料

目前临床常用的栓塞材料包括弹簧圈、明胶海绵、PVA颗粒、NBCA胶和Onyx胶等<sup>[15, 17-20]</sup>。弹簧圈可有效阻断靶血管血流,可单独或联合其他液体栓塞材料使用。弹簧圈的优点包括输送、释放部位精确,保留栓塞以远微血管供血,降低了组织器官缺血坏死风险,缺点是依赖患者相对正常的凝血功能以实现栓塞。AINA等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现介入治疗中仅使用弹簧圈栓塞止血是消化道再出血的独立危险因素。LOFFROY等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究也有类似发现,该研究回顾性分析60例消化性溃疡出血内镜治疗失败行介入治疗的患者,多因素分析显示单独弹簧圈栓塞与消化道再出血相关,建议弹簧圈联合明胶海绵或PVA颗粒进行栓塞治疗。明胶海绵价格低廉,是可吸收的栓塞材料,靶血管在栓塞几周后可恢复血供,肠道缺血的风险较低,相应的再出血风险略高于弹簧圈。ENCARNACION等<sup>[21]</sup>研究中发现,大多数患者单纯使用明胶海绵栓塞,临床成功率较低。LANG等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究纳入了57例十二指肠溃疡出血的患者,比较不同栓塞材料的疗效,结果显示单独使用PVA颗粒或明胶海绵栓塞后患者消化道再出血率较高<sup>[22]</sup>。

NBCA和Onyx胶均是液体栓塞剂,栓塞效果确切,且不要求患者凝血功能正常,也是我院消化道出血最常用的栓塞材料之一。液体栓塞剂相比于前述其他栓塞材

料,异位栓塞导致肠缺血坏死风险更大,对操作者的技术要求较高。TOYODA等<sup>[23]</sup>的研究发现使用NBCA胶的经导管栓塞治疗手术时间明显短于不使用NBCA胶的手术时间。Onyx胶相比于NBCA胶释放时更易操作,目前已逐渐应用于上消化道出血经导管栓塞治疗。它的优点包括止血成功率高、不良事件发生率较低等,缺点主要是成本较高<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 1.4 临床预后

上消化道非静脉曲张出血介入治疗技术成功率约为89%~98%,临床成功率约为44%~94%<sup>[24]</sup>。本团队刘邦喜等<sup>[25]</sup>回顾性分析本单位266例因急性上消化道非静脉曲张行介入治疗的患者,总的技术成功率和临床成功率与文献相符。

### 1.5 介入治疗并发症

胃和十二指肠的侧枝血供十分丰富,介入治疗消化道出血发生缺血性并发症的风险显著低于下消化道<sup>[26]</sup>。NBCA胶水栓塞存在十二指肠狭窄的风险,LANG等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究发现57例十二指肠溃疡出血患者行介入治疗,7例患者术后8个月至7年内出现十二指肠狭窄,发生率约为12%。这一比例明显高于同类研究和我院数据,需要谨慎解读。良好的介入术前评估,尤其是内镜钛夹定位,超选择插管靶血管,严格控制栓塞范围,可以有效降低十二指肠狭窄的发生。介入治疗其他并发症还包括腹股沟血肿和造影剂相关并发症,腹股沟血肿的发生率约为3%~17%,造影剂相关并发症包括造影剂过敏和急性肾功能衰竭,发生率约为0.04%~12.7%<sup>[20, 27]</sup>。

## 2 静脉曲张出血

急性静脉曲张破裂出血(acute variceal bleeding, AVB)占肝硬化患者急性上消化道大出血约70%左右<sup>[28]</sup>。由于止血方法的进步和药物的更新换代,急性静脉曲张出血相关死亡率已明显降低,6周死亡率由上世纪80年代40%下降到如今的15%~20%<sup>[28-29]</sup>。即使如此,急性静脉曲张出血治疗难度大,仍然是严重的肝硬化门脉高压致死性并发症。这些患者死亡的主要原因不仅仅是持续的、未控制的出血,也包括出血期间肝肾功能进一步恶化的其他并发症<sup>[30]</sup>。这类患者的管理目标是控制出血,防止早期治疗失败,并降低死亡率。

### 2.1 危险度分层

AVB患者存在明显的异质性,仅静脉曲张出血的肝硬化患者短期预后较好,但如果患者除静脉曲张出血还合并其他肝硬化并发症,如腹水或急性肾损害,则近期死亡率较高。早期筛选标准治疗可能失败的高危患者并采

用更有效的治疗方案可以改善预后。Child-Pugh评分和MELD评分可一定程度预测AVB死亡率<sup>[31-32]</sup>。肝硬化Child-Pugh A级或MELD评分<11的患者静脉曲张出血后6周死亡的风险明显较低,而Child-Pugh C级、MELD评分>19分患者死亡风险较高,标准治疗失败率也更高。门静脉压力也可以预测AVB患者的结局事件发生风险。一项研究显示,肝静脉压力梯度(hepatic vein pressure gradient, HVPG)大于20 mmHg是5 d内治疗失败的独立危险因素<sup>[33]</sup>。在另一项研究中, HVPG>16 mmHg与早期再出血事件相关<sup>[34]</sup>。这些研究结果表明,临床表现结合血流动力学特征可以预测患者不良预后,从而有助于对肝硬化AVB患者进行危险分层,可提供个体化治疗策略。一项meta分析表明,约80%的患者单用血管活性药物就可以控制急性静脉曲张出血<sup>[35]</sup>。早期筛选出这类低危患者,可以节约医疗成本,降低操作风险。而对于高危患者,则需要优化和改进现有的标准化治疗,更早地采用介入治疗,降低再出血率和死亡率。

## 2.2 挽救性经颈静脉肝内门体分流术 ( transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt, TIPS )

AVB的标准治疗措施包括容量复苏、血管活性药物(特利加压素、生长抑素及其类似物)的使用、内镜治疗(套扎或组织胶注射)以及预防性使用抗生素等<sup>[36]</sup>。经过上述标准治疗,仍有10%~15%的患者止血失败或早期再出血。对于药物和内镜无法控制的出血或者再出血,国内外专家共识意见均推荐TIPS为首选的挽救性措施<sup>[37-40]</sup>。TIPS是集穿刺、腔道成形、支架植入、栓塞等技术于一体的综合介入手术,在肝实质内肝静脉与门静脉间人工建立分流道,使部分门静脉血流分流,从而达到降低门静脉压力和控制静脉曲张出血的目的。TIPS对于AVB的止血效果立竿见影,分流道建立后静脉曲张出血即可得到控制。根据笔者团队开展急诊介入的经验,2009年3月-2017年11月共58例患者行急诊TIPS,技术成功率为98.3%,止血成功率可达91.2%,6周和1年再出血率仅为10.5%和17.1%<sup>[41]</sup>。

多项研究表明,虽然挽救性TIPS的止血成功率较高(93%~100%),但是早期死亡率仍然过高(27%~55%)<sup>[42-43]</sup>。部分患者对出血的耐受性较差,出血后其发生低血容量休克、肝性脑病、脓毒血症、急性肾损害的风险显著增加。接受挽救性TIPS的患者,即使没有死于消化道出血,也有可能死于出血“打击”后引发的多器官功能衰竭<sup>[44]</sup>。因此,早期识别肝硬化AVB治疗失败高风险患者,并积极干预(如优先TIPS),是改善预后的最佳方法。

## 2.3 优先TIPS

2004年,MONESCILLO等<sup>[45]</sup>发现,与HVPG $\geq$ 20 mmHg却未行TIPS的患者比, HVPG $\geq$ 20 mmHg的患者急性出血后24 h内行TIPS治疗(无论标准治疗是否成功),能够显著降低出血控制失败率(50% vs. 12%)及6周死亡率(38% vs. 17%)。虽然HVPG检测近年来逐渐推广应用,但大多数医院都没有条件测量HVPG,特别是对于急诊情况下的AVB患者就更加困难。相较之下,临床医生更倾向于采用易获取的症状、体征和实验室检查等指标来做危险度分层。2010年发表的一项欧洲多中心随机对照临床试验发现,肝功能Child-Pugh B级伴内镜下活动性出血或Child-Pugh C级的肝硬化患者,与标准治疗相比,在出血后72 h内行早期TIPS治疗(无论标准治疗是否失败)不仅能降低再出血率(45% vs. 3%),还能提高患者的1年生存率(61% vs. 86%),并且没有显著增加肝性脑病在内的其它并发症<sup>[46]</sup>。之后部分观察性研究和小型随机对照试验也证实优先TIPS在肝硬化AVB高危患者中的获益<sup>[47-50]</sup>。2021年的一篇原始数据meta分析纳入了3项随机对照实验和4项观察性研究,做了更细致的统计分析,结果进一步夯实了优先TIPS为高危患者带来生存或获益的结论<sup>[51]</sup>。最近也有一项多中心观察性研究结果提示在极高危患者中,伴有慢加急性肝功能衰竭(acute-on-chronic liver failure, ACLF)的患者亦能从优先TIPS中获益;接受优先TIPS的这部分ACLF患者,无论是再出血率还是生存率,均明显优于仅接受标准治疗的患者<sup>[52]</sup>。基于当前的临床证据,国内外指南均明确推荐,对于肝硬化合并AVB高危患者(Child-Pugh B级伴活动性出血或者Child-Pugh C级<14分)应在内镜检查和治疗后72 h(最好是24 h)内尽早行优先TIPS治疗<sup>[37-39]</sup>。

## 2.4 胃静脉曲张急性出血的介入管理

胃静脉曲张(gastric varices, GVs)在肝硬化患者中发生的比例约为22%~25%<sup>[53]</sup>。GVs的发病率虽低于食管静脉曲张,但其出血量更大,病死率更高,并且急性出血停止后再出血风险更高(35%~90%)<sup>[53]</sup>。TIPS同样可作为GVs急性出血的止血措施,对GVs和食管静脉曲张出血的止血效果相近<sup>[54]</sup>。但与内镜治疗相比,TIPS是否更适合作为一线治疗方案,目前仍存在争议。美国肝病学会指南推荐TIPS作为GVs急性出血的一线止血方法<sup>[37]</sup>,而Baveno VI共识、欧洲肝病学会及中华医学会肝病学分会指南均推荐内镜下组织胶注射作为GVs急性出血的首选治疗手段,TIPS仅作为内镜治疗失败后的挽救方法<sup>[38-39,55]</sup>。目前尚无比较TIPS与内镜治疗的随机对照试验,但小样本观察性研究的结果提示TIPS与内镜下组织胶注射相

比,对GVs出血控制率、预防再出血率和生存率方面均无明显差别<sup>[56-57]</sup>。然而需要注意的是,这些研究中TIPS未常规联合曲张静脉栓塞,而根据已有的证据,TIPS联合曲张静脉栓塞治疗对GVs出血的治疗效果是明显优于单用TIPS<sup>[58-59]</sup>。此外,优先TIPS对GVs急性出血患者是否能带来生存获益也需要更多的临床证据。

球囊阻断逆行静脉闭塞术(balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration, BRTO)是治疗GVs的另一项主要的介入治疗技术。将球囊导管插入胃肾或胃腔分流道的流出端,充盈球囊阻断静脉曲张和分流道血流,并逆行注射硬化剂以根除GVs<sup>[60]</sup>。BRTO预防GVs再出血的效果优于内镜下组织胶注射<sup>[61]</sup>,也明显优于TIPS<sup>[62]</sup>,但其在GVs急性出血中的应用还有待研究。

### 3 小结

综上所述,急性上消化道大出血无论是否静脉曲张来源,介入治疗已成为不可或缺的重要治疗手段。危急消化道出血患者,尤其内镜治疗失败的患者,及时介入治疗干预可以有效提高抢救成功率并降低患者死亡率。有条件的单位,尤其区域医疗中心消化专科应建立内镜、介入多学科诊疗团队,完善急性消化道大出血患者救治绿色通道,使先进医疗技术惠及更广泛的人群。

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**利益冲突** 作者声明不存在利益冲突

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(2021 – 12 – 05收稿, 2022 – 03 – 17修回)

编辑 吕 熙