

· 病例报告 ·

老年双支冠状动脉瘘与左心系统形成异常交通一例报道

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【摘要】 冠状动脉瘘(CAF)是指左、右冠状动脉主干及其分支与左右心腔、冠状静脉、肺动脉主干形成异常交通,约90%的CAF起源于单支冠状动脉并瘘入右心系统。本文报道了1例老年双支CAF与左心系统形成异常交通患者,主要表现为第一对角支近端及右冠状动脉远端与冠状静脉交通并最终流入左心系统,属临床罕见病例。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 动静脉瘘; 左心系统; 病例报告

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Double Branches of Coronary Artery Fistula Formed Abnormal Traffic in Left Heart System in the Aged: a Case Report GONG Guo-ping¹, WANG Hong², HE Xin-bing¹, ZHANG Yi-kun¹, LAI Wen-ying¹

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【Abstract】 Coronary artery fistula (CAF) means formation of abnormal traffic between left/right main coronary artery, or coronary arterial tree and left/right chambers of heart, coronary vein and main pulmonary artery, about 90% of CAF originated from single coronary artery with fistula into right heart system. This paper reported a elderly patient with double branches of CAF formed abnormal traffic with left heart system, mainly performed as abnormal traffic between proximal end of the first diagonal branch, distal right coronary artery and coronary vein, with fistula into left heart system, which was rarely seen on clinic.

【Key words】 Coronary artery disease; Arteriovenous fistula; Left heart system; Case reports

冠状动脉瘘(coronary artery fistula, CAF)又称为冠状动脉瘘,最早于1865年由KRAUSE报道^[1],是指冠状动脉主干或分支与任一心腔或冠状窦及其静脉属支、近心大血管(如肺动脉、肺静脉、上腔静脉)之间存在的异常交通,血液由冠状动脉经瘘管分流到有关心腔和血管。CAF主要由胚胎时期冠状动脉循环及心肌发育异常所致,是胎儿原始心脏发育过程中肌室状间隙不退化而形成的连接冠状动脉与心腔、肺动脉、冠状静脉窦等之间的异常交通,极少数CAF由心脏创伤、手术、感染性心内膜炎、冠状动脉介入治疗后

天因素所致。据调查,CAF发病率约为0.002%,其发病人数占冠状动脉造影检出畸形患者总数的0.13%~0.22%^[2]。CAF主要起源于单支冠状动脉,约占90%,其中起源于右冠状动脉及其分支者占50%~55%、左冠状动脉者约占35%;极少数起源于双支冠状动脉,约占5%^[3]。CAF与左心系统形成交通较少见,其中与左心房形成交通者约占5%,与左心室形成交通者约占3%^[4]。本文报道1例双支CAF与左心系统形成交通患者,该病例在临床罕见,旨在为临床医生诊治CAF提供参考。

1 病历简介

患者,女,80岁,主因“反复胸闷10余年,因劳累后胸闷症状再发加重3d”于2018-07-15就诊于广西中医药大学第一附属医院。患者于10余年前无明显诱因下出现胸闷,情绪激动时加重,休息10~20 min后可自行缓解,因发作频率较低且程度轻微而未引起患者及其家属重视。既往有高血压

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压病史10余年,最高血压170/90 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa),有慢性肾功能不全病史,无心脏创伤及手术史。查体:无颈静脉充盈怒张,双肺呼吸音清,未闻及干湿啰音。心界不大,心率59次/min,未闻及杂音,肝脾未触及,无双下肢水肿。实验室检查:尿素11.50 mmol/L,肌酐159 μ mol/L,心肌酶、肌钙蛋白、脑钠肽(BNP)均在参考范围。心电图检查:(1)窦性心律过缓;(2)逆钟向转位;(3)左心室高电压;(4)ST-T段改变。入院诊断:(1)冠心病?(2)高血压3级(高危);(3)慢性肾衰竭4期。心脏彩色多普勒超声检查:符合高血压心脏改变,肺动脉瓣轻度返流、右房室瓣中度返流并中度肺动脉高压,左房室瓣中度返流、主动脉瓣轻度返流,左心室舒张功能下降。入院后给予抗血小板聚集、调脂、扩冠、降压等治疗。2018-07-18行冠状动脉造影检查显示,冠状动脉各段未见明显狭窄,第一对角支近端与冠状静脉系统交通最终流入左心系统(见图1),右冠状动脉远端与冠状静脉系统交通最终流入左心系统(见图2)。患者高龄且胸闷症状较轻,患者及家属不同意行外科手术及经导管冠状动脉瘘栓塞术(TCC),故给予抗血小板聚集、调脂、扩冠、降压等药物保守治疗,患者胸闷症状好转后于2018-07-29出院。



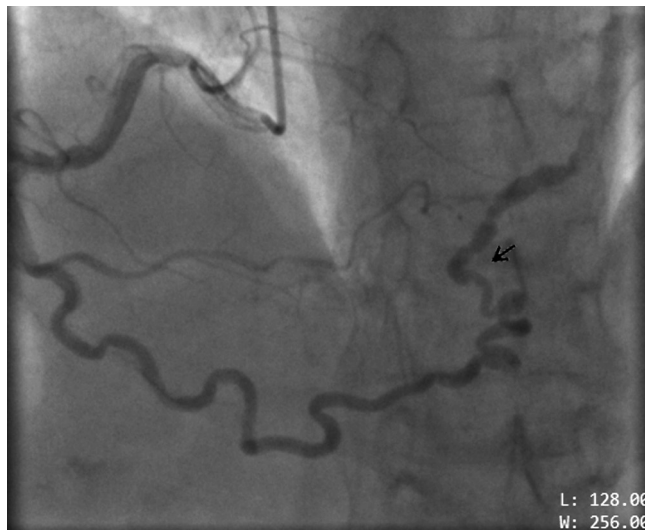
注:箭头所指处示第一对角支近端与冠状静脉交通,最终流入左心系统

图1 左冠状动脉造影检查结果(正头位)

Figure 1 Results of left coronary angiography

2 讨论

CAF无特征性临床表现,大多数患者在体检时发现,少部分患者随着年龄增长瘘口变大,成年以后才出现临床症状。据调查,>20岁的CAF患者中63%出现不同程度心悸、气促、心绞痛、心力衰竭、感染性心内膜炎、心肌梗死等^[5]。同时,若血液经瘘管分流量过大,在舒张期可导致冠状动脉灌注压迅速下降,影响供血区域血供而导致心肌缺血性胸痛症状,即“冠状动脉窃血现象”^[6]。目前,冠状动脉造影、超声、磁共振血管成像及64排螺旋CT(64-MDCT)等是临床常见的CAF诊断技术^[7],其中冠状动脉造影是诊断CAF的“金



注:箭头所指处示右冠状动脉远端与冠状静脉交通,最终流入左心系统

图2 右冠状动脉造影检查结果(头位)

Figure 2 Results of right coronary angiography

标准”^[8]。CAF的治疗方法主要包括保守治疗、TCC和外科手术。既往研究表明,外科修复术治疗CAF的效果较好,近年来随着TCC发展及与其相关的介入治疗器材不断改进、介入治疗技术不断提高,采用TCC治疗的CAF患者逐渐增多^[9]。分析原因可能为介入治疗安全可靠,可明显减轻患者痛苦,缩短住院时间^[10]。

本例患者10余年前出现缺血性胸闷症状,高龄才出现冠状动脉窃血现象;经冠状动脉造影提示双支CAF与左心系统形成交通,病例实属罕见;分析本例患者发病过程可能为双支CAF均流入左心系统,导致舒张期心腔压力骤降,血液经瘘管分流量增大,冠状动脉供血不足,进而产生心肌缺血症状,并随病情进展导致胸闷不适、心电图改变。

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· 病例报告 ·

未成年男性左心房黏液瘤致脑栓塞患者一例报道及早期康复体会

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【摘要】 心房黏液瘤是临床上最常见的原发性心脏肿瘤, 好发于青年女性, 主要累及左心房。心房黏液瘤的主要临床表现为血流动力学改变、全身表现和周围血管栓塞, 如发生中枢神经系统栓塞则会引起一过性脑缺血发作、晕厥, 严重者甚至发生脑栓塞。本文报道1例未成年男性左心房黏液瘤致脑栓塞患者, 经开颅去骨瓣减压术及体外循环下左心房黏液瘤切除术后因存在运动、认知、言语、吞咽及平衡功能障碍及对回归学校、家庭、社会的要求较强烈而亟须进行康复治疗。笔者所在医院基于《国际功能、残疾和健康分类(ICF)》理念, 从身体结构与功能、活动与参与、环境因素及个人因素等方面评估患者存在的康复问题, 并制定康复目标及康复方案, 康复治疗1个月后患者运动、认知、言语、吞咽及平衡功能均明显改善, 且生活基本自理。

【关键词】 左心房黏液瘤; 脑栓塞; 未成年人; 男性; 康复; 病例报告

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ZHU H Y, HE J, BIAN H B, et al. Report of a minor male patient with cerebral embolism caused by left atrial myxoma and early rehabilitation experience [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2018, 26(10): 117-120.

Report of a Minor Male Patient with Cerebral Embolism Caused by Left Atrial Myxoma and Early Rehabilitation Experience ZHU Hai-ying, HE Jun, BIAN Hai-bo, ZHU Yi-lin, LI Xiang-rong, ZHU Jie
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【Abstract】 Atrial myxoma, as the most primary cardiac tumors, usually occurs in young women and mainly involves left atrium. Hemodynamic changes, systemic manifestations and peripheral vascular embolism are major clinical features of atrial myxoma, but some atrial myxoma patients may perform as transient ischemic attack, syncope or even cerebral embolism due to central nervous system embolism. This paper reported a minor male patient with cerebral embolism caused by left atrial myxoma, who received bone flap decompressive craniectomy, left atrial myxoma resection under extracorporeal circulation and postoperative rehabilitation therapy due to disorders of motor function, cognitive function, speech function, swallowing function and equilibrium function, and scream for return to school, family and society. Based on ICF concept, we evaluated the rehabilitation problem according to physical structure and function, activities and participation, environmental factors and personal factors, made the rehabilitation goals and rehabilitation scheme, and 1 month after rehabilitation therapy, motor function, cognitive function, speech function, swallowing function and equilibrium function of the patient significantly improved, may take care of himself in daily life.

【Key words】 Left atrial myxoma; Brain embolism; Minors; Male; Rehabilitation; Case reports

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