

# 血液肿瘤儿童导管相关性血栓预防和治疗研究现状<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** 对血液肿瘤患儿导管相关性血栓预防和治疗现状进行外文文献的综述,介绍药物和细胞溶解酶锁预防导管相关性血栓及治疗进展,以帮助临床的儿科血液肿瘤医护人员了解导管相关性血栓预防与治疗新进展,引起重视。

**关键词:** 血液肿瘤儿童; 导管相关性血栓; 预防; 治疗; 综述

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血液肿瘤儿童需要长期接受化学治疗,输血,输注静脉营养物质,一条能长时间留置的中心静脉导管必不可少,然而在导管使用的过程中可能会并发导管相关性血栓,导管相关性血栓发生率文献报道从1.5~72.7%(表1),增加了提前拔管和重新置管的概率,同时也对血液肿瘤儿童的心理和生理造成影响,也给家庭带来经济负担。本研究通过检索外文文献来探究导管相关性血栓的预防和治疗。

表1 血液肿瘤患儿导管相关性血栓发生率

国家	调查总人数	导管相关性血栓发生率
白俄罗斯	44	72.7%
印度	122	1.5%
荷兰	305	2.6%
德国	269	20%
加拿大	1210	2.2%

## 1 药物预防

### 1.1 低分子肝素 LMWH

低分子肝素抗凝性强而出血风险小,较普通肝素更安全,更适合于儿童,Elhasid<sup>[1]</sup>等在ALL儿童门冬酰胺酶治疗期间联合应用依诺肝素,41名儿童无一发展为血栓。Mitchell<sup>[2]</sup>等在对照试验中置管前使用低分子肝素预防导管相关性血栓,试验组导管相关性血栓发生率明显好于未使用低分子肝素组。

### 1.2 抗凝血酶原补充剂

Mitchell<sup>[3]</sup>等研究表明在白血病儿童门冬酰胺酶治疗期间使用抗凝血酶原补充剂和未使用做对照,未发现抗凝血酶原补充剂组预防导管相关性血栓效果更佳。

### 1.3 华法林

华法林是口服的维生素K拮抗剂,服用方便使用范围广,价格低廉,临床应用时间较长。Ruud<sup>[4]</sup>等通过对照试验表明口服小剂量华法林对预防儿童导管相关性血栓作用甚微。

## 2 细胞溶解酶锁预防

常规普通肝素盐水封管被公认为可以降低导管相关性血栓的发生率,但是Gittins<sup>[5]</sup>等研究表明TPA(纤溶酶原激活

剂)在预防导管相关性血栓的效果优于普通肝素封管( $P < 0.05$ )。Al-Ali<sup>[6]</sup>在试验中联合应用滔罗定/尿激酶25000U锁每周一次与滔罗定/肝素500U锁每周3次的对照试验中发现,滔罗定/尿激酶锁组导管相关性血栓发生少,同样安全有效( $P < 0.05$ )。Soloman<sup>[7]</sup>等对中心静脉导管的对照试验中分别给予尿激酶5000U/2ml和肝素50U/5ml每周两次,尿激酶组导管相关性血栓发生率与对照肝素组导管相关性血栓发生率并无明显区别( $P < 0.05$ )。

## 3 药物治疗

儿童抗血栓治疗多从成人治疗方案演变而来,缺乏足够的证据支持。2012年美国CHEST指南指出急性症状明显的儿童导管相关性血栓建议如果导管不需要,可以抗凝治疗至少3~5d后拔管,如果导管还需要而且处于功能状态推荐低分子肝素或普通肝素治疗6周~3个月,之后低分子肝素预防量治疗直到导管拔除<sup>[8]</sup>。Smith<sup>[9]</sup>等针对这一建议进行了治疗时长6周与3个月的抗凝治疗对照试验,发现6周的短期抗凝效果并不劣于3个月,并没有发生血栓相关的并发症。Witmer<sup>[10]</sup>等在对临床儿童血液肿瘤专家对治疗导管相关性血栓进行的调查中发现超过半数的专家并没有按照指南要求的进行6周~3个月的抗凝治疗,而是当血栓被吸收就停止。

## 4 总结

血液肿瘤儿童导管相关性血栓发生率并不低,血液肿瘤患儿导管相关性血栓的相关因素与年龄、化疗以及导管因素等密切相关,在血液病儿童导管相关性血栓的预防和治疗的研究中意见不统一,而对导管相关性血栓的并发症则容易忽视。国外对血液肿瘤患儿的导管相关性血栓预防治疗做了相当多的研究有一定的成果,国内的相关研究尚欠缺,预防和治疗还没有相应的指南和专家共识。

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## Current Status of Prevention and Therapy of Central Venous Catheter related Thrombosis in Children with Hematological Oncological Diseases

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**Abstract:** To review the foreign papers about the prevention and therapy of central venous catheter related thrombosis of children with hematological and oncological diseases and to introduce the treatment progress of the drugs and cell lytic enzyme lock in prevention of the central venous catheter related thrombosis, in order to help the clinical pediatric staffs to understand the new progress and the prevention of the central venous catheter related thrombosis, so as to pay attention to it.

**Key words** children with hematological oncological diseases; catheter related thrombosis; prevent; treatment; review