

先天性右位心的诊断和外科治疗: 16例临床分析

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摘要: 【目的】分析先天性右位心病理特征, 探讨其诊断及外科治疗。【方法】总结 32 例右位心临床资料, 对其主要的合并畸形、诊断方法及其中 16 例外科治疗效果进行比较和分析。【结果】13 例镜面右位心中 8 例存在大动脉转位(TGA)、单心室(SV)、动脉共干(CMT)等复杂畸形; 右旋心以生理矫正型 TGA 多见(11/17), 且多数伴有室间隔缺损(VSD)和肺动脉狭窄(PS)(8/11); 2 例孤立右位心则为 TGA 和完全型房室管畸形(CAVC)并存。主要根据 X 线检查(胸腹平片, 肺门断层片, 高千伏胸片, 超高速 CT)、超声心动图(UCG)、心导管检查明确诊断。手术方法主要有: Fontan 类手术 8 例, 解剖矫治术 7 例, 剖胸探查 1 例; 存活 13 例病人中 8 例为复杂畸形, 5 例行改良 Fontan 术或全腔肺动脉连接术(TCPC)。【结论】镜面右位心亦可合并复杂心血管畸形, 右旋心、孤立右位心的合并畸形有一定规律; X 线检查对右位心的诊断、分型有重要帮助, 而 UCG、超高速 CT(UFCT)则是明确心内畸形和手术条件的主要手段; Fontan 类手术(改良 Fontan 或 TCPC)是治疗复杂先天性心脏病较有前途的方法, 但应严格把握手术指征。

关键词: 右位心; 心脏缺损, 先天性/诊断; 心脏缺损, 先天性/外科学

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Abstract: 【Objective】To analyze and explore the pathological features, diagnosis and surgical treatment of congenital dextrocardia. 【Method】The clinical data, including cardiac anomalies, diagnosis of 32 cases with dextrocardia, and surgical treatment on 16 such patients were investigated. 【Results】Complex anomalies such as transposition of great artery (TGA), single ventricle (SV), common trunk (CMT) were found in 8 of 13 cases with mirror image heart, most of dextroversion(DV) accompanied with corrected TGA(C-TGA, 11/17), to which ventricle septal defect(VSD) and pulmonary stenosis(PS) usually parallel(8/11), and 2 cases of isolated dextrocardia(IDC) were linked to TGA combined with complete atrioventricle canal(CAVC). The diagnosis of dextrocardia (DC) could be confirmed by X-ray, including thoracic-abdominal plain X-ray hilum-tomography, high kV chest plain film or ultrafast computed tomography(UFCT, electronic beam tomography-EBT), ultrasound cardiogram(UCG) and angiography which can give the morphology of bronchi, the position of the liver and the direction of the apex, because there is a constant relation between bronchi, venous atria and great lobe of liver. Surgical approaches were as follow: various types of Fontan operation or anatomical correction in 8 and 7 patients respectively, surgical exploration in 1 case. 8 in 13 survivals possessed complex cardiac defect, and 5 of them accepted Fontan operation or total cavopulmonary connection(TCPC). 【Conclusions】Complex cardiac anomalies were not rare in mirror-image heart. Dextroversion and isolated dextrocardia were usually related to C-TGA+VSD+PS and TGA+CAVC respectively. Dextrocardia were diagnosed and classified mainly by different types of X-ray. UCG and UFCT played an important role in clarifying inner defect and preconditions of surgical strategy. Various sorts of Fontan operation, including modified Fontan and total cavopulmonary connection, might be the hopeful procedure for the surgical treatment of complex congenital heart disease if under strict condition.

Key words: dextrocardia; heart defect, congenital/diagnosis; heart defect, congenital/surgery

临床研究发现, 复杂性先天性心脏病的病变类型与内脏的位置、形态有一定联系^[1]。右位心是心脏位置异常中较常见的类型, 亦可合并多种复杂心血管畸形, 随着心血管诊疗技术的不断发展, 对此类病变的认识也不断加深。本文总结了该院 1986

~2001 年收治的右位心病例资料, 对其病理解剖特点、合并畸形、诊断方法和外科治疗等方面进行分析讨论, 旨在对该类疾病的诊断及其合并畸形的外科治疗提供参考。

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1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

1986年~2001年我院共收治心脏位置异常病人49例,先天性右位心有32例,其中镜面右位心13例,男6例,女7例,年龄2个月~14岁;右旋心

17例,男15例,女2例,年龄5个月~15岁;孤立右位心2例,分别为7岁和12岁男性。表现为紫绀或活动后紫绀的24例,有活动后心悸、气促和(或)蹲踞、缺氧发作现象的19例,存在明显心脏杂音的26例,其中P2亢强者3例,均为年龄超过12岁者。各型右位心所合并的主要心血管畸形见表1。

表1 各型右位心合并的主要心血管畸形

Table 1 The main complex defects in different type of dextrocardia

Heart position (Cases)	TGA		SV	SA	PA	CMT(IV)	TA	RVOTO + VSD	CAVC	Isomerism		TASVD
	TGA	C-TGA								R	L	
DC(13)	4	1	3	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	1	1
DV(17)	1	11	6	0	1	2	1	8	4	0	1	1
IDC(2)	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	9	8	9	2	1	4	2	12	6	1	2	2

Note: CAVC= complete atrioventricle canal; CMT= common trunk; C-TGA= corrected transposition of great artery; DC= dextrocardia; DV= dextroversion; IDC= isolated dextrocardia; PA= pulmonary atresia; RVOTO= right ventricle outlet track obstruction; SA= single atrial; SV= single ventricle; TA= tricuspid atresia; TASVD= total anomalous systemic venous drainage; TGA= transposition of great artery; VSD= ventricle septal defect

1.2 诊断方法

全部病例均经详查病史、体检、常规胸腹X-Ray和/或肺门断层片、心电图(ECG)和/或超声心动图(UCG)等检查明确诊断或取得重要诊断线索;22例行心导管造影检查,4例行磁共振成像(MRI),5例行超高速CT(UFCT)检查;16例经手术证实诊断,2例为尸检确诊。

1.3 治疗方法及结果

全组有16例病人行手术治疗,占50%,手术方式主要有单纯房间隔及(或)室间隔缺损修补术,室间隔缺损修补+肺动脉瓣切开术,单心室分隔术,心房内折流术,右室流出道疏通,法乐三联症矫治术,改良Fontan术,全腔静脉肺动脉连接术(TCPC),剖胸探查术等(详见表2、表3)。其它16例病人因达不到手术条件而采取非手术治疗,放弃手术的原因主要有严重肺动脉高压和/或Eisenmenger综合征(9例)、IV型动脉共干和/或左心发育不良(3例)、不能承担手术费用(4例)。

术后早期死亡2例(占12.5%),晚期死亡1例(占6.25%),主要死亡原因为低心排综合症(2例)、心律失常(1例)。13例存活病人11例得到随访,随访率84.6%,随访时间8个月~14年。心功能(NYHA)I~II级9例,III级2例。

2 讨论

2.1 病理解剖特点、发病率及合并畸形

右位心是指心脏的主要部分位于右侧胸腔,心脏长轴指向右下方的一种先天性心脏位置异常^[2]。根据Van Praagh节段分析方法分为以下类型:①镜面右位心:右心房、肝脏位于脊柱左侧,左心房和胃泡位于右侧,左肺三叶,右肺二叶,左右支气管形态亦呈反转关系。本组中此类病人有13例,占40.6%。②右旋心:心脏在右侧胸腔,而其它脏器的位置正常,本组中此类病例有17例,占53.1%。③孤立右位心:这是一种较为特别的类型,无内脏反位,而静脉心房的位置却同镜面右位心一样位于脊柱左侧,下腔静脉的肝上段由脊柱右侧突然转向左侧进入静脉心房,本组中有2例,占6.3%。此型多合并极为复杂的心血管畸形,本组2例均为TGA+CAVC。

镜面右位心的发病率约为0.01%,以往认为其较少合并心内结构异常^[3],但近年研究显示,镜面右位心合并心内畸形者可高达40%~50%^[4]。本组13例镜面右位心合并的心血管畸形主要有TGA4例,SV、动脉共干、腔静脉异位引流各2例,部分房室管畸形、左心发育不良、TOF各1例,其中1例为极为少见的完全型腔静脉异位引流入左心房(TASVD)。本组镜面右位心的发生无性别差异。右旋心多合并复杂先心病,Ayres等^[5]报告41例中有32例合并心内畸形,其中以肺静脉异位引

表2 手术治疗的8例镜面右位心病例资料
Table 2 The clinical data of 8 cases of dextrocardia by surgical treatment

No	Sex	Age(yr)	Symptom	Diagnosis	Surgical treatment	Outcome
1	F	2.7	Cyanosis	ASD(II), SVC to LA IVC to LA Isomerism of LA	Repair of ASD, SVC to RA IVC to RA	Survived
2	F	13	Cyanosis	ASD(II) IVC to Azygos vein	Repair of ASD, IVC to RA	Survived
3	M	2	Palpitation Panting	VSD, PS	Repair of VSD Pulmonary valvotomy	Survived
4	M	8	Cyanosis Palpitation	TOF	Radical repair	Survived
5	M	0.4	Panting	VSD, ASD	Repair of ASD, VSD	Survived
6	M	8	Cyanosis	TGA	Modified Fontan	Survived
7	F	1.5	Cyanosis	CAVC, SV, BISVC	Modified Fontan	Died of arrhythmia
8	F	11	Cyanosis	TGA, SV	TCPC	Survived

Note: ASD=atrial septal defect; BISVC=bisuperior vena cava; CAVC=complete atrioventricle canal; IVC=inferior vena cava; LA=left atrium; PS=pulmonary stenosis; RA=right atrium; SV=single ventricle; SVC=superior vena cava; TCPC=total cavopulmonary connection; TGA=transposition of great artery; TOF=tetralogy of Fallot; VSD=ventricle septal defect

表3 手术治疗的6例右旋心和2例孤立右位心病例资料

Table 3 The clinical data of 6 cases of dextroversion and 2 cases of isolated dextrocardia by surgical treatment

No	Sex	Age(yr)	Symptom	Diagnosis	Surgical treatment	Outcome
1	M	8	Systolic murmur	C-TGA, ASD VSD, PS	Repair of ASD, VSD Pulmonary valvotomy	Survived
2	M	8	Cyanosis	SV, CAVC, L-TGA(SDL)	TCPC	Survived
3	M	5	Systolic murmur	ASD(II)	Repair of ASD	Survived
4	M	5	Cyanosis	C-TGA, VSD, PS, PDA Parallel atrial appendage	Modified Fontan	Survived
5	F	0.5	Cyanosis Panting	SV, CAVC Common trunk(IV)+PH	Surgical exploration	Survived
6	M	13	Cyanosis Panting	TA, SVC to LA IVC to LA Isomerism of LA	TCPC	Survived
IDC	M	7	Cyanosis	TGA, CAVC Isomerism of right lung Asplenia syndrome	Modified Fontan	Died of LCOS
IDC	M	12	Cyanosis	TGA, CAVC, PAPVD Isomerism of RA	TCPC	Died of LCOS

Note: ASD=atrial septal defect; CAVC=complete atrioventricle canal; C-TGA=corrected transposition of great artery; IDC=isolated dextrocardia; IVC=inferior vena cava; LA=left atrium; LCOS=low cardiac output syndrome; PAPVD=partial anomalous of pulmonary venous drainage anomaly; PDA=patent ductus arteriosus; PH=pulmonary hypertension; PS=pulmonary stenosis; RA=right atrium; SV=single ventricle; SVC=superior vena cava; TA=tricuspid atresia; TCPC=total cavopulmonary connection; TGA=transposition of great artery; VSD=ventricle septal defect

流最为多见(10例),其次为C-TGA+VSD+PS。本组17例右旋心以生理矫正型TGA多见(11/17),且多数伴有VSD和PS(8/11),此外还SA、SV、CAVC等复杂畸形,其中1例是极为罕见的异

构左房+TASVD+TA。本组2例孤立右位心,1例为L-TGA+CAVC+SA+VSD+永存左上腔静脉+异构右肺,且有下腔静脉肝下段缺如和无脾综合征;另1例则为L-TGA+CAVC+异构右房+

PAPVD。孤立右位心的畸形之复杂性由此可见一斑。右旋心和孤立右位心均为男性多见。

2.2 诊断和鉴别诊断

孙培吾等^[1]认为“复杂先心病系一组心房、心室、大血管在解剖结构、相互连接和排列等方面发生异常的复杂心血管畸形,临床上多伴有紫绀”。X线胸片可确定心脏和心尖位置,排除心外原因引起的心脏移位,同时判断胃泡及肝脏的位置,必要时可加作支气管断层或高千伏胸片、腹部B超、胃肠道钡餐等检查,根据支气管—心房—内脏相关性即可做出右位心的正确判断。本组13例镜面右位心均通过胸腹部平片或加作腹部B超确诊。ECG对右位心的鉴别诊断有参考价值,右旋心有正常形态的P波,加作V_{3R}、V_{5R}可确定有无心室转位,从而鉴别右旋心和镜面右位心^[6]。UCG检查利用左室长轴切面可判断心脏在胸腔内的位置,再根据“形态学右心房总是和肝主叶和下腔静脉肝上段在同侧”这一规律,进一步显示内脏位置、下腔静脉进入心房的部位及心耳的形态,即可确定心房的位置关系。另外,UCG对心内畸形的诊断具有不可替代的重要作用。本组有25例病人经X线、ECG、UCG检查明确了诊断,并确定了病变类型。苏业璞等^[7]将MRI与UCG比较,认为MRI在显示右位心的心房—内脏关系、左右主动脉弓、双上腔静脉、心室袢、主动脉病变和大血管转位等方面优于UCG,但对ASD、VSD的分流及瓣膜病变的观测则以UCG为优。本组1例右旋心合并L-TGA+VSD+ASD+PS的患者行MRI检查,与UCG结果完全一致。UFCT对大血管和左右心室的形态结构及位置关系、体静脉和肺静脉回流异常的显示等方面有独特优势,本组近3年的病例均行UFCT检查,结合其它常规辅助检查明确诊断,免去了有创的心导管检查。但在某些极为复杂的病例,心导管检查仍是明确诊断和手术条件的重要手段。

2.3 外科治疗

对合并心内畸形的先天性右位心,应根据具体情况采取治疗对策。综合本组病例,大部分为较为复杂的心血管畸形,约50%患者来院就诊时已存在明显肺高压或严重的心肌病变,绝大部分TGA合并VSD或动脉共干者,由于病例生理和解剖条件限制,已经失去了解剖矫治的机会,只好改行姑息性或生理矫治手术,这成为影响手术治疗效果的重要因素。目前认为对重症复杂先心病的治疗,

Fontan类手术—包括各种改良Fontan手术及各种形式的TCPC等是较有前途的外科治疗方法;尤其对TA、SV、TGA、右心室双出口(DORV)、CAVC、PA、右心发育不良综合征等复杂畸形,在难以采取解剖矫治的情况下,常能取得满意的治疗效果^[8]。本组对8例合并复杂畸形的病人分别采用了中央或双向分流、改良Fontan手术或TCPC术,某些病人效果满意,但也有部分疗效不佳,分析原因主要在于病例条件的选择。Sharma等^[9]提出Fontan类手术的选择标准为:①满意的肺动脉大小;②可修复的局部肺动脉狭窄;③肺动脉压小于2.40kPa(18mmHg)或有左向右分流时小于2.67kPa(20mmHg);④满意的左心室功能,左心室舒张末压小于1.6kPa(12mmHg)或心血管造影提示心功能良好,且无明显的心肌肥厚;⑤无左室流出道梗阻;⑥中度以下的房室瓣反流。我们体会以上①③④⑥应是决定手术的主要条件,后期严格按此条件选择的病例手术死亡率和并发症明显降低。目前TCPC的方式多数认为采用心外管道耗能少、操作简便、不需阻断循环、心房损伤小、管腔不易变形、血流动力学效应好,可减少术后晚期并发症^[10],本组2例采用此手术方法,近期效果满意,远期效果有待进一步观察。

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