

• 论著 •

连续性肾脏替代治疗中局部枸橼酸抗凝与全身肝素抗凝比较的 Meta 分析

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【摘要】目的 通过 Meta 分析比较局部枸橼酸抗凝与全身肝素抗凝在重症患者连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)中的优劣和安全性差异。**方法** 计算机检索和手工检索 Medline、Embase、Cochrane 图书馆、Web of Science、中国知网和万方数据库自建库至 2019 年 12 月发表的,有关 CRRT 中局部枸橼酸抗凝与全身肝素抗凝比较的随机对照试验(RCT),语种为英文或中文。主要研究结果为病死率和滤器寿命;次要结果为出血、肝素诱导性血小板减少(HIT)、代谢性碱中毒和低钙血症等并发症。按 Cochrane 系统评价的方法筛选文献,采用 RevMan 5.3 软件对数据进行 Meta 分析,并用漏斗图分析各研究间病死率和并发症是否存在发表偏倚。**结果** 共纳入 16 篇文献、1229 例患者。Meta 分析显示,CRRT 时局部枸橼酸抗凝与全身肝素抗凝对重症患者病死率影响差异无统计学意义[相对危险度(RR)=0.95, 95% 可信区间(95%CI)为 0.83~1.09, $P=0.47$],但局部枸橼酸组滤器寿命较全身肝素组延长了 15.37 h(95%CI 为 10.09~20.65, $P<0.00001$)。局部枸橼酸组出血风险和 HIT 发生率均低于全身肝素组(出血: $RR=0.29$, 95%CI 为 0.19~0.44, $P<0.00001$; HIT: $RR=0.35$, 95%CI 为 0.16~0.74, $P=0.006$),但局部枸橼酸抗凝可引起低钙血症($RR=4.67$, 95%CI 为 1.88~11.60, $P=0.0009$)。两组代谢性碱中毒发生率差异无统计学意义($RR=0.76$, 95%CI 为 0.42~1.37, $P=0.36$)。漏斗图显示,纳入研究无明显发表偏倚。**结论** 局部枸橼酸抗凝可有效延长滤器寿命,减少出血风险,可作为重症患者 CRRT 治疗的优先选择。

【关键词】 枸橼酸; 肝素; 连续性肾脏替代治疗; 抗凝; Meta 分析

基金项目: 四川省医药卫生科研课题(18PJ319)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20200122-00068

Regional citrate versus heparin anticoagulation in continuous renal replacement therapy in critically ill patients: a Meta-analysis

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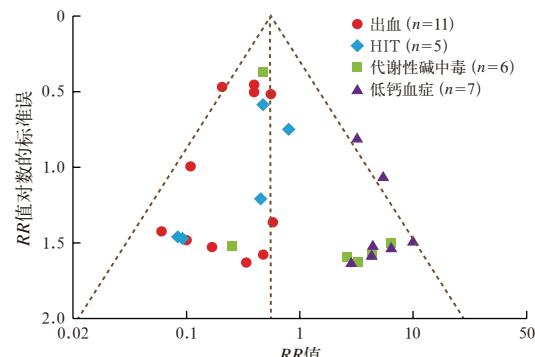
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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of regional citrate and heparin anticoagulation in continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) in critically ill patients by Meta-analysis. **Methods** Randomized controlled trials (RCT) comparing the efficacy and safety of regional citrate and heparin anticoagulation in English or Chinese were retrieved from Medline, Embase, Cochrane library, Web of Science, CNKI, Wanfang Database by electronic and manual search before December 2019. The primary outcomes were mortality and circuit life span, and the secondary outcomes were complications such as bleeding, heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT), metabolic alkalosis, and hypocalcemia. Meta-analysis of the literature was conducted using the methods recommended by the Cochrane Collaboration's software RevMan 5.3 and funnel plot was used to analyze whether there was publication bias in each study. **Results** Sixteen RCTs with 1229 patients were included. Meta-analysis showed that there was no significant difference in mortality between the regional citrate and heparin anticoagulation in CRRT [relative risk (RR) = 0.95, 95% confidence interval (95%CI) was 0.83~1.09, $P = 0.47$]. The circuit life span in the regional citrate group was 15.37 hours (95%CI was 10.09~20.65, $P < 0.00001$) longer than that in the heparin group. Bleeding risk ($RR = 0.29$, 95%CI was 0.19~0.44, $P < 0.00001$) and HIT ($RR = 0.35$, 95%CI was 0.16~0.74, $P = 0.006$) were lower in the regional citrate group than those in the heparin group, whereas the regional citrate anticoagulation could cause hypocalcemia ($RR = 4.67$, 95%CI was 1.88~11.60, $P = 0.0009$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of metabolic alkalosis between the two groups ($RR = 0.76$, 95%CI was 0.42~1.37, $P = 0.36$). The funnel plot showed that there were no significant publication bias in the included studies. **Conclusion** Regional citrate anticoagulation could significantly prolong circuit life span and decrease the risk of bleeding, and should be preferentially selected for the CRRT anticoagulation in critically ill patients.

【Key words】 Regional citrate; Heparin; Continuous renal replacement therapy; Anticoagulation; Meta-analysis

Fund program: Medical and health Research Project of Sichuan Province of China (18PJ319)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn121430-20200122-00068



注: RR 为相对危险度, HIT 为肝素诱导性血小板减少

图 5 连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)患者中局部枸橼酸抗凝与全身肝素抗凝相关并发症比较 Meta 分析纳入文献发表偏倚漏斗图

3 讨论

本次 Meta 分析共纳入 16 项 RCT 研究、1 229 例患者,分析显示,CRRT 时局部枸橼酸抗凝和全身肝素抗凝对患者预后影响无明显差异,其中局部枸橼酸抗凝可延长滤器寿命,但容易引起低钙血症,而全身肝素抗凝可增加出血风险和 HIT。

抗凝是 CRRT 能够成功进行的保证。CRRT 时血液引出体外并通过弥散或对流的原理代替肾脏功能,如果没有有效的抗凝,就容易出现滤器血栓堵塞,CRRT 失败。局部枸橼酸抗凝和全身肝素抗凝是临幊上常用的两种抗凝方式,其中局部枸橼酸抗凝是在血液流经滤器前加入枸橼酸,并在滤器后补充枸橼酸螯合减少的凝血因子钙离子,从而防止凝血和代谢紊乱^[21]。在肝切除术后并发 AKI 患者进行 CRRT 治疗时,采用枸橼酸抗凝能够显著延长滤器寿命并减少出血风险^[22]。肝素与抗凝血酶Ⅲ结合形成复合物后可明显增强其活性,加速对内源性凝血因子的灭活作用,从而发挥抗凝作用^[23]。与前期研究相比^[24-25],本次 Meta 分析纳入了更多的 RCT 研究,病例数更多,分析得出局部枸橼酸抗凝可有效延长滤器寿命,提高 CRRT 的治疗效率。

不同抗凝方案所引起的并发症也是导致 CRRT 失败的主要因素。由于肝素抗凝时需要实现全身肝素化,必然增加了 CRRT 过程中出血等风险。在临幊上,医生为了避免这类并发症的出现往往会采取相对保守的肝素使用剂量,但肝素化的不完全又可能导致滤器血栓形成,这也是该组患者滤器寿命相对较短的主要原因^[26]。若 CRRT 采用局部枸橼酸抗凝,一分子的枸橼酸进入体内后就会被肝脏、肌肉、肾脏等代谢产生三分子的碳酸氢根离子,从而

影响机体酸碱内环境稳定,引起代谢性碱中毒或者枸橼酸中毒^[27]。枸橼酸主要通过螯合钙离子发挥抗凝作用,因而容易诱发低钙血症,临床主要通过检测滤器前和滤器后的钙离子浓度以及 CRRT 血流量进行动态调整来防止低钙血症的发生。此外,也可以在枸橼酸局部抗凝时将连续性静脉-静脉血液滤过(CVVH)置换液录入设计好的计算模型,直观呈现各种搭配方式的结果,从而有利于医务人员的逻辑分析与风险预估^[28]。

本研究的局限性:首先,未考虑 CRRT 时的前稀释或者后稀释,如果采用前稀释模式时,置换液对血液的稀释作用可以降低滤器的凝血发生率,延长滤器寿命。其次,未区分患者实施 CRRT 的病因,如果患者存在明显出血风险时,临床医生就有可能避免全身肝素抗凝,这些均可造成分析结果的偏差。

4 结论

与全身肝素抗凝相比,局部枸橼酸抗凝可以有效延长滤器寿命,减少出血等并发症,可作为重症患者 CRRT 治疗的优先选择。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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