

## 论著·临床研究

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## 枸橼酸钠抗凝在出血高风险患者行 DFPP 治疗中的效果观察\*

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨枸橼酸钠抗凝在出血高风险患者行双重滤过血浆置换术(DFPP)治疗中的效果。**方法** 选取 6 例有活动性出血或潜在出血风险的患者,均采用 4% 枸橼酸钠抗凝。在体外循环动脉端泵入 4% 枸橼酸钠,静脉端泵入 10% 葡萄糖酸钙;治疗过程中密切监测血气分析指标、电解质,体外循环管路、血浆分离器的凝血情况。**结果** 6 例患者 30 次枸橼酸钠抗凝 DFPP 治疗均顺利完成,其中 1 级凝血 5 次,2 级凝血 10 次。在治疗前、治疗 2 h、治疗结束后  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度在目标值范围内;治疗结束时 pH、 $\text{HCO}_3^-$  较治疗前升高,但无碱中毒表现。**结论** 枸橼酸钠抗凝可以有效且安全地应用于出血高风险患者 DFPP 治疗中,治疗过程需要严密监测血气分析指标变化,将枸橼酸钠和钙剂输注的速度相应地进行调整,避免出现离子水平紊乱。

**[关键词]** 双重血浆置换;枸橼酸钠;抗凝;有效性;安全性**[中图分类号]** R473.5**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2023)01-0031-03

## Effect observation of sodium citrate anticoagulation in DFPP treatment in patients with high bleeding risk\*

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the effect of sodium citrate anticoagulation in double filtration plasma exchange (DFPP) treatment in the patients with high bleeding risk. **Methods** Six patients with active bleeding or potential bleeding risk were selected and received a total of 30 times of DFPP, in which 4% sodium citrate anticoagulation was adopted. 4% sodium citrate was pumped at the arterial end of the extracorporeal circulation, and 10% calcium gluconate was pumped at the venous end; blood gas analysis, electrolytes, coagulation of the extracorporeal circulation pipeline and plasma separator were closely monitored during the treatment. **Results** Thirty times of DFPP with sodium citrate anticoagulation were successfully completed in 6 cases, including 5 cases of grade 1 coagulation and 10 cases of grade 2 coagulation. The peripheral blood gas analysis of the patients before the treatment, at 2 h after treatment and after treatment showed that the blood calcium was within the target value range; at the end of treatment, pH and  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  were increased slightly compare with before treatment beginning, but there was no manifestation of alkalosis. **Conclusion** Sodium citrate anticoagulation can be effectively and safely applied in DFPP of the patients with high bleeding risk. During the treatment process, it is necessary to closely monitor the changes of blood gas analysis, and correspondingly adjust the infusion speed of citric acid and calcium agent accordingly to avoid the appearance of ion level disorder.

**[Key words]** double filtration plasmapheresis; sodium citrate; anticoagulation; effectiveness; safety

双重滤过血浆置换术(double filtration plasmapheresis, DFPP)是指通过分离原理清除致病性大分子血浆蛋白成分(自身抗体、免疫复合物、脂蛋白、纤维蛋白原、 $\alpha_2$ -巨球蛋白),同时保留白蛋白、水和电

解质等血浆成分的一种技术<sup>[1]</sup>。DFPP 是一种体外循环血液净化治疗,为保证体外循环治疗的顺利进行需要应用抗凝剂。局部枸橼酸钠抗凝治疗体外抗凝效果确切,不影响患者体内凝血功能,在高危出血风险

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### 3 讨 论

与全身肝素抗凝相比,枸橼酸钠抗凝是一种安全有效的抗凝技术,它可以延长过滤器的运行时间,减少出血并发症<sup>[14]</sup>,因此,在血液净化领域的应用广泛。然而,在 DFPP 治疗中局部枸橼酸钠抗凝的应用并无统一的规范指南。

枸橼酸钠通过螯合  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  抑制了参与凝血的级联反应的多个步骤从而发挥抗凝作用,枸橼酸钠螯合  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  在肝脏、肌肉和肾皮质经过三羧酸循环代谢,将  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  释放到患者的血液中,从而达到体外循环的局部抗凝<sup>[15]</sup>。局部枸橼酸钠抗凝 DFPP 体外循环的关键环节是调节  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  的局部浓度。有研究表明,滤器后  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度低于 0.4 mmol/L 时可产生抗凝效果,且  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度越低,抗凝效果越好,根据滤器后  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度调整枸橼酸钠泵入速度可逐渐优化抗凝效果<sup>[16]</sup>。吴道诩等<sup>[6]</sup> 研究显示: $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度控制在 0.45 mmol/L 以下时,就可以达到很好的抗凝效果,这与本研究结果相一致;治疗结束后血浆分离器及血路管凝血情况观察的结果也证实了枸橼酸钠抗凝在 DFPP 治疗中的有效性。

局部枸橼酸钠抗凝 DFPP 的安全性也是治疗中必须注意的;虽然枸橼酸钠抗凝有诸多优势,但应用不当,可引起枸橼酸钠蓄积中毒<sup>[17]</sup>,发生低钙血症、代谢性酸中毒等不良反应<sup>[13]</sup>。新鲜冰冻血浆亦含有枸橼酸钠制剂,会增加低钙血症及枸橼酸钠蓄积风险<sup>[18]</sup>;有研究表明,采用枸橼酸钠抗凝或血浆置换液时低钙血症发生率达 9.1%<sup>[19]</sup>;因此,需在治疗中严格监测体内  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度;根据检测结果,将枸橼酸钠和钙剂输注的速度相应地进行调整<sup>[20-21]</sup>,避免出现离子水平紊乱。本研究结果显示:治疗前后血清  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度均在正常范围,未出现低钙血症。穆春凯等<sup>[22]</sup> 研究认为,在连续性血液透析滤过时按照高剂量(血流速度 $\times$ 1.5)的初始速度给予 4% 枸橼酸钠抗凝,更有利于血液净化治疗的进行,但增加枸橼酸钠的剂量会增加枸橼酸钠在体内蓄积风险,进而出现代谢性碱中毒等不良反应,而本研究中,4% 枸橼酸钠泵入速度 120 mL/h、血流速度 120 mL/min,枸橼酸钠剂量较小,降低了枸橼酸钠蓄积导致代谢性碱中毒等不良反应的发生,而血气分析结果也证实上述治疗方案的安全性。

本研究显示,枸橼酸钠抗凝可以安全、有效的应用于出血高风险患者 DFPP 治疗中,治疗过程中应当严密监测血气分析指标及相关离子的变化,以减少并发症。

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