

## • 临床研究 •

全膝置换围手术期三种抗凝方法比较<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** [目的] 比较全膝关节置换术 (total knee arthroplasty, TKA) 围手术期三种抗凝治疗在西藏患者的效果。[方法] 2021年1月—2021年7月, 60例行TKA的西藏患者纳入本研究, 采用随机数字表法随机分为三组, A组20例使用阿司匹林25mg/d; B组20例使用阿司匹林100mg/d; C组20例使用低分子肝素钙0.4ml/d抗凝。评价三组临床和彩超检查结果。[结果] 三组手术时间、术中出血量、总失血量的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。与1d相比, 术后3、7d三组的VAS评分均显著减少 ( $P<0.05$ ), ROM均显著增加 ( $P<0.05$ ), 但是髌上周径无显著变化 ( $P>0.05$ )。相应时间点, 三组间VAS评分、ROM、髌上周径的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。超声检查方面, 术后三组血栓发生率的差异无统计学意义 (5% vs 5% vs 10%,  $P>0.05$ )。[结论] 本研究中TKA术后使用25mg、100mg阿司匹林和低分子肝素钙的术后早期血栓发生率无明显差异。

**关键词:** 全膝关节置换, 阿司匹林, 低分子肝素, 深静脉血栓

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**Comparison of perioperative results of three anticoagulant methods in total knee replacement // DENG Li-qing, WAN Lun, HUANG Ji, HE Fang, HUANG Qi. Department of Orthopedics, Chengdu Office Hospital of Tibet Autonomous Region People's Government, Chengdu 610041, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To compare the early outcomes of three kinds of anticoagulation treatment during perioperative period of total knee arthroplasty (TKA) in Tibetan patients. [Methods] From January 2021 to July 2021, 60 Tibetan patients who were undergoing TKA were included in this study and randomly divided into three groups by random number table method. Twenty patients in group A received aspirin 25 mg/day; 20 patients in group B received aspirin 100 mg/d; 20 patients in group C were treated with low molecular weight heparin calcium 0.4ml/d for anticoagulation. The results of clinical and color ultrasonography were evaluated. [Results] There were no significant differences in operation time, intraoperative blood loss and total blood loss among the three groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Compared with those 1 day postoperatively, VAS scores in the 3 groups were significantly decreased 3 days and 7 days postoperative ( $P<0.05$ ), the ROM was significantly increased ( $P<0.05$ ), with suprapatellar circumference remained unchanged ( $P>0.05$ ). At corresponding time points, there were no significant differences in VAS score, ROM and suprapatellar circumference among the three groups ( $P>0.05$ ). In terms of ultrasonography, there was no significant difference in the incidence of thrombus among the three groups (5% vs 5% vs 10%,  $P>0.05$ ). [Conclusion] In this study, there was no significant difference in the incidence of early postoperative thrombosis among the 25 mg aspirin, 100mg aspirin and low molecular weight heparin calcium after TKA.

**Key words:** total knee arthroplasty, aspirin, low molecular weight heparin, deep vein thrombosis

静脉血栓栓塞症 (venous thromboembolism, VTE) 是关节置换的严重并发症, 包括深静脉血栓 (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) 和肺栓塞 (pulmonary embolism, PE), 术后有效的药物抗凝为主要预防措施<sup>[1]</sup>。低分子肝素、利伐沙班等抗凝药物是目前预防VTE的首选药物, 疗效确切。相关指南及研究认

为, 抗血小板药物阿司匹林可用于关节置换术后VTE的预防, 效果良好<sup>[2-7]</sup>。本研究发现, 高原患者在行关节置换术后使用低分子肝素抗凝过程中, 其瘀斑面积大, 隐血失血量较平原患者多。为此, 本研究选取2021年1月—2021年7月行初次单侧全膝关节置换术 (total knee arthroplasty, TKA) 的60例西藏藏

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族患者，术后分别采用阿司匹林 25 mg、阿司匹林 100 mg 及低分子肝素钙 0.4 ml 抗凝，比较三者的 DVT 预防效果，寻找适合高原患者的抗凝方案。现报告如下。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

共纳入 2021 年 1 月—2021 年 7 月在本院接受初次单侧 TKA 术的 44~81 岁西藏藏族患者 60 例，患者均为初次单侧行 TKA 者，术前凝血功能正常，均在全麻下手术。排除术前存在 DVT 者、凝血功能异常或长期使用抗凝药者、阿司匹林、肝素、氨甲环酸过敏者、血小板计数 $<100\times10^9/L$  及高原红细胞增多症者和有血栓形成倾向者。采用随机数字表将患者分为三组，每组 20 例。A 组：阿司匹林肠溶片 25 mg；B 组：阿司匹林肠溶片 100 mg；C 组：低分子肝素钙 0.4 ml。三组患者一般资料见表 1，三组年龄、性别、体重指数（body mass index, BMI）的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。本研究得到医院伦理委员会批准。所有患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 手术与药物干预方法

手术均由同一组医生完成，全程不使用止血带，全身麻醉+收肌管阻滞+关节周围“鸡尾酒”注射下手术，术中由麻醉师控制性降压，血压维持在 100/60 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa) 左右；采用膝前正中切口，髌旁内侧入路，假体均为骨水泥固定后稳定型假体。均不放置引流管，切口不加压包扎。均于术前静滴 2 g TXA，术后 3、6、12、24 h 重复静滴 TXA 1 g。常规抗生素预防感染、物理预防 DVT，相同方案多模式镇痛。术后当日复查 X 线片假体无异常、双下肢肌力 $>3$  级时扶助行器下床活动。

术后按分组方法分别使用抗凝药物至出院，即：A 组口服阿司匹林肠溶片 25 mg/d、B 组口服阿司匹林肠溶片 100 mg/d、C 组皮下注射低分子肝素钙 0.4 ml/d，首剂 0.2 ml。出院后 A、B 两组继续口服同剂量阿司匹林肠溶片，C 组改为口服利伐沙班 10 mg/d，抗凝疗程共 35 d。

### 1.3 评价指标

记录围手术期资料，包括手术时间、术中失血量、总失血量、切口愈合及输血情况。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）、髌上周径和膝关节活动度（range of motion, ROM）评价临床效

果。行双下肢静脉彩超进行 DVT 筛查。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 25.0 软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料采用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 进行正态性检验，呈正态分布时用  $\bar{x}\pm s$  表示，多组间比较采用单因素方差分析，两两比较采用 LSD 检验。资料呈非正态分布时多组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。计数资料组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 确切概率。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 临床结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术，均采用皮内缝合，免于拆线。三组患者临床资料见表 1。三组手术时间、术中出血量、总失血量的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。与术后 1 d 相比，术后 3、7 d 三组的 VAS 评分均显著减少 ( $P<0.05$ )；与术后 1 d 相比，术后 3、7 d 的 ROM 均显著增加 ( $P<0.05$ )；但是，术后髌上周径无显著变化 ( $P>0.05$ )。相应时间点，三组间 VAS 评分、ROM、髌上周径的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。C 组出现 1 例急性感染，予行保留假体清创术，万古霉素抗感染治疗后治愈。其余切口一期愈合。无输血病例，无 PE 病例。

### 2.2 超声检查

术后 1、3 d 三组 DVT 发生率的差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。C 组有 1 例术后 1 d 发生右侧腘静脉血栓，予低分子肝素 0.4 ml 每 12 h 皮下注射，术后 7 d 复查血栓消失（图 1），出院改为利伐沙班 10 mg/d 口服，共 3 个月。术后 14、35 d 及术后 1 年复查未见新发血栓。所有发生小腿肌间静脉血栓的病例，抗凝方案均无调整，复查时血栓均无进展。

## 3 讨 论

TKA 是治疗晚期膝关节疾病的有效手段，能改善关节功能，减轻疼痛。VTE 是其术后的严重并发症。因此，对于 TKA 术后 VTE 的防治尤为重要。低分子肝素、利伐沙班等是目前预防 VTE 的首选药物。阿司匹林作为一种预防血栓的新型药物，可作为关节置换术后 VTE 预防的良好选择<sup>[8, 9]</sup>。

本研究中，阿司匹林（25 mg、100 mg）两组对比低分子肝素组，三组患者在术后 VAS 评分、髌上周径、ROM、DVT 发生率等方面相当，说明阿司匹

林对于 TKA 术后 VTE 预防的安全性及有效性与低分子肝素无明显差别，但 25 mg 组的总失血量较少。本研究结果与文献报道相似，Singh 等<sup>[10]</sup>比较阿司匹林和低分子肝素在 TKA 术后预防 VTE 的效果，结果表明，在关节置换术中，包括 VTE 风险较高的患者，阿司匹林对 VTE 预防有效且安全。Zhou 等<sup>[11]</sup>在应用 TXA 的情况下，比较不同抗血栓药物对单侧 TKA 患者的影响，结果显示，阿司匹林、利伐沙班、达肝素钠均能有效预防 TKA 术后 VTE 的

发生；此外，与利伐沙班和达肝素钠相比，阿司匹林可有效降低术后 Hb 损失、引流量、总失血量、输血率和出血并发症。Hu 与杜辖东等<sup>[12, 13]</sup>对文献荟萃分析，对比阿司匹林与低分子肝素组，得出在全髋关节置换（total hip replacement, THA）和 TKA 术后 VTE 预防的有效性、出血并发症、切口并发症、引流量等方面的差异均无统计学意义，说明阿司匹林对于关节置换术后 VTE 预防的安全性及有效性并不亚于低分子肝素。

表 1. 三组患者临床和超声资料比较  
Table 1. Comparison of clinical and ultrasound data among the three groups

指标	时间点	A 组 (n=20)	B 组 (n=20)	C 组 (n=20)	P 值
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )		63.1±9.7	60.0±7.8	65.5±7.8	0.130
性别 (例, 男/女)		3/17	1/19	3/17	0.479
BMI ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )		27.4±5.4	29.4±5.2	27.7±3.4	0.364
手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )		90.2±13.5	91.8±15.1	89.7±10.3	0.695
术中失血量 (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )		205.5±10.5	206.3±9.6	205.2±7.9	0.929
总失血量 (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )		872.6±412.4	1 006.2±566.2	920.9±291.7	0.623
VAS 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	术后 1 d	3.3±1.4	3.3±1.1	3.4±1.0	0.953
	术后 3 d	1.4±0.5	1.5±0.9	1.4±0.9	0.899
	术后 7 d	2.1±0.9	2.0±0.6	2.1±0.8	0.896
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
髌上周径 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	术后 1 d	45.0±6.0	42.9±5.0	46.3±4.0	0.105
	术后 3 d	46.6±6.4	44.6±5.7	48.2±4.6	0.131
	术后 7 d	48.2±7.0	45.6±5.7	49.6±4.6	0.095
	P 值	0.307	0.302	0.073	
ROM (°, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	术后 1 d	94.1±28.2	86.8±9.8	92.8±27.4	0.578
	术后 3 d	120.0±10.8	117.0±13.1	118.7±11.5	0.172
	术后 7 d	113.1±11.6	110.3±12.8	113.5±16.3	0.135
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
血栓 (例, 肌间/小静脉/大静脉)	术前	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	ns
	术后 1 d	1/0/0	3/0/0	2/0/1	0.561
	术后 3 d	1/0/0	1/0/0	2/0/0	0.776
	P 值	0.437	0.103	0.184	

本研究对象为世居高原患者，因高寒缺氧环境、高血红蛋白使凝血因子长期消耗而减少，引起凝血功能障碍，导致凝血和纤溶功能失调<sup>[14, 15]</sup>，其关节置换术后皮下瘀斑和出血风险较平原患者高<sup>[15]</sup>。结合高原患者特点及本团队既往研究认为，在 TKA 术中不使用止血带、切口不加压包扎，术后当日下床活动

情况下，可适当减量抗凝以减少隐性失血量，促进康复，并不增加 VTE 风险。

综上所述，阿司匹林在 TXA 抗纤溶序贯使用于高原患者 TKA 术后 VTE 的预防是安全有效的。但是对于阿司匹林使用的最佳剂量、疗程及高原患者的抗凝方案，还需进一步研究探讨。

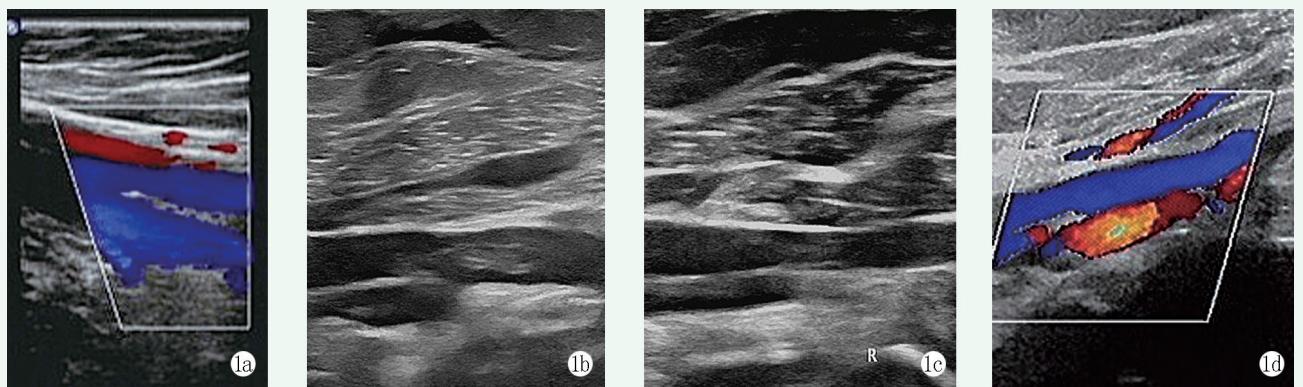


图1. 患者女性，50岁。1a:术前彩超检查未见DVT；1b:术后1d彩超检查见右侧腘静脉血栓形成；1c:术后3d彩超检查见右侧腘静脉血栓形成；1d:术后7d彩超检查未见DVT。

Figure 1. A 50-year-old female. 1a: Preoperative ultrasound had no DVT found; 1b: Ultrasound 1 day postoperatively showed right popliteal vein thrombosis; 1c: Ultrasound 3 days postoperatively revealed right popliteal vein thrombosis; 1d: Ultrasound 7 days presented the popliteal vein thrombosis disappeared.

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