



ISSN 2079-7850 (Print)
ISSN 2587-6252 (Online)

Педиатр

Научно-практический журнал для врачей

<https://journals.eco-vector.com/pediatr>

Pediatrician
(St. Petersburg)

Том (Volume) 12
Выпуск (Issue) 2
2021



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Рецензируемый научно-практический журнал

ПЕДИАТР

Pediatrician (St. Petersburg)

Основан в 2010 году в Санкт-Петербурге

ISSN 2079-7850

eISSN 2587-6252

Key title: *Pediatr (Saint Petersburg)*

Abbreviated key title: *Pediatr (St.-Peterbg.)*

Выходит 6 раз в год

Журнал реферируется РЖ ВИНТИ

Учредители:

ФГБОУ ВО «Санкт-Петербургский государственный педиатрический медицинский университет» Минздрава России,
ООО «Эко-Вектор»

Журнал зарегистрирован Федеральной службой по надзору в сфере массовых коммуникаций, связи и охраны культурного наследия
ПИ № ФС77-69634 от 05 мая 2017 г.

Журнал входит в Перечень ведущих научных журналов и изданий ВАК, в которых должны быть опубликованы основные результаты диссертаций на соискание ученых степеней кандидата и доктора наук.

Распространяется по подписке.

Электронная версия —

<http://www.pediatr.gpma.ru>

<http://elibrary.ru>

<http://journals.eco-vector.com/index.php/pediatr>

Печатная версия по каталогу агентства

«Роспечать» 70 479

Издатель, учредитель:

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Санкт-Петербург, 194100;

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Address for correspondence:

2, Litovskaya St., St. Petersburg, 194100,
Russia. Tel/Fax: +7 (812) 784-97-51.

Формат 60 × 90/8. Усл.-печ. л. 12.

Тираж 500 экз. Цена свободная.

Оригинал-макет изготовлен

ООО «Эко-Вектор»

Отпечатано в ООО «Типография Фурсова».

196105, Санкт-Петербург, ул. Благодатная, д. 69.

Тел.: +7(812) 646-33-77.

Заказ 1-4602-Е. Подписано в печать 30.04.2021.

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极低和超低体重早产儿血小板的形态功能特征

MORPHOFUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF PLATELETS IN PREMATURE NEWBORNS WITH VERY LOW AND EXTREMELY LOW BODY WEIGHT

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For citation: Budalova AV, Kharlamova NV, Kuzmenko GN. Morphofunctional features of platelets in premature newborns with very low and extremely low body weight. *Pediatrician (St. Petersburg)*. 2021;12(2):35-41. <https://doi.org/10.17816/PED12235-41>

Received: 05.02.2021

Revised: 25.03.2021

Accepted: 23.04.2021

研究现实性。目前,围产期医学领域的发展旨在提高新生儿,特别是早产儿的医疗质量。早产儿最容易出现出血性疾病,这往往会加重他们的病情,并决定高发病率和死亡率。现代血液学分析仪已经能够评估包括血小板参数在内的大量血液参数,然而,仍有少数研究致力于早产儿血小板参数的研究。本研究的目的是研究极低体重和超低体重早产儿血小板的形态功能特征。

材料与方。这项研究包括78名在妊娠25–34周出生的体重低于1500克的新生儿。在生命的第3–5天,使用西门子Advia 2120i血液分析仪进行临床血检,测定血小板参数:PLT, $\times 10^3$ cells/ml; PCT, %; PDW, %; Large Plt, $\times 10^3$ cells/ml; MPC, g/dl; MRM, pg。

结果。在体重极低的新生儿中,血液中血小板的数量和粒度减少,血小板的平均干质量增加。胎儿宫内发育迟缓的新生儿血小板计数减少,血小板压积降低。孕周为25–27周的早产儿血小板血循环量减少,孕周为32–34周的新生儿血小板血循环粒度增加。在对新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征缺乏产前预防的情况下,血小板压积(血小板数量,包括血液中的大型血小板)会下降。在严重窒息状态下出生的早产儿中,血小板粒度显著降低。在呼吸治疗期间使用高浓度的 O_2 在氧空气混合气会导致血液中血小板数量的减少。

结论。决定早产儿血小板形态功能状态的因素已经确定:产前对新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的全程预防,孕龄,出生时窒息的严重程度,以及呼吸治疗期间使用的氧空气混合气中的 O_2 浓度。体重极低的新生儿血液中的血小板数量减少,血小板颗粒低,血小板平均干质量增加。患有宫内发育迟缓的新生儿血液中的血小板和血小板压积降低。揭示的血小板形态功能特征将使能够明确早产儿止血时血小板连接改变的性质,以便及时预防潜在疾病期间的并发症。

关键词: 新生儿学; 早产新生儿; 极低体重; 超低体重; 血小板的形态功能特征。

Background. Currently, the development of medicine in the field of perinatology is aimed at improving the quality of medical care for newborns, especially those born prematurely. Premature newborns are most likely to develop hemorrhagic disorders, which often aggravates their condition and determines high morbidity and mortality. On modern hematological analyzers, it has become possible to evaluate a larger number of blood parameters, including platelet parameters, however, there are a small number of studies devoted to the study of platelet parameters in premature newborns.

The aim was to study the morphofunctional features of platelets in premature newborns with very low and extremely low body weight.

Materials and methods. The study included 78 newborns born at 25–34 weeks of gestation, with a body weight of less than 1500 grams. On the 3rd–5th day of life, a clinical blood test was performed on the Advia 2120i hematological analyzer (Siemens), with the determination of platelet parameters: PLT, $\times 10^3$ cells/ μ L, PCT, %, PDW, %, Large Plt, $\times 10^3$ cells/ μ L, MPC, g/dL, MRM, pg.

Results. In newborns with ELBW, a decrease in the number and granularity of platelets in the blood, an increase in the average dry mass of platelets was found. Newborns with intrauterine growth retardation have a reduced platelet count and reduced thrombocrit. In premature newborns with a gestational age of 25–27 weeks, blood circulation of platelets with a reduced volume was established, and in newborns who were born at a gestational age of 32–34 weeks with increased granularity. In the absence of antenatal prevention of respiratory distress syndrome in newborns, there is a decrease in thrombocrit, the number of platelets, including large forms in the blood. In premature newborns born in a state of severe asphyxia, a decrease in platelet granularity was noted. The use of high concentrations of O_2 in the oxygen-air mixture during respiratory therapy leads to a decrease in the number of platelets in the blood.

Conclusions. Factors determining the morphofunctional state of platelets in premature newborns were established: the presence of a full course of antenatal prevention of respiratory distress syndrome of newborns, gestational age, the severity of asphyxia at birth, as well as the concentration of O_2 in the oxygen-air mixture used in respiratory therapy. Newborns with ELBW have a reduced platelet count, low-granulated platelets, and an increased average dry platelet mass. Newborns with intrauterine growth retardation have a reduced number of platelets and thrombocrit in the blood. The revealed morphofunctional features of platelets allow us to clarify the nature of changes in the platelet link of hemostasis in premature newborns for the timely prevention of complications during the underlying disease.

Keywords: neonatology; premature infants; extremely low weight; very low weight; morphofunctional characteristics of platelets.

绪论

目前, 新生儿学亟待解决的问题之一是如何优化早产儿的护理[6,7]。止血系统在新生儿适应子宫外生存条件中起着重要的作用, 尤其是早产儿。早产儿的生理特征导致了新生儿早期出血性疾病的发展, 这往往决定了这些患者较高的发病率和死亡率[10]。目前有必要研究早产儿血小板连接特性的特征[1,2], 因为根据现代细胞止血理论, 所有的止血反应都发生在血小板表面[5]。少数研究致力于早产儿血小板形态功能参数的研究, 其中血小板参数的研究往往局限于确定血小板数量、血小板压积和血小板体积[3,8,9]。由于目前大多数为儿童提供医疗服务的诊所都配备了最现代化的血液分析仪, 因此现在有可能测定更多的血小板指标。在血液分析仪上进行血小板计数的研究是快速的, 需要少量的血液。血小板计数的评估将帮助医生优化这些患者的管理策略[4]。

研究的目的是研究出生体重极低和超低的早产儿血小板的形态功能特征, 明确止血时血小板连接改变的性质, 及时预测出血性疾病的发展, 优化患者的管理策略。

材料与方法

对78例妊娠25-34周出生的极低和超低体重新生儿进行了临床和实验室检

查。检查是在俄罗斯联邦卫生部下属的联邦国家预算机构Institute Ivanovo scientific-research institute of maternity and childhood named after V.N. Gorodkov的新生儿重症监护病房进行的。根据出生时体重将新生儿分为两组: 极低体重—32例(41.1%), 超低体重—46例(58.9%)。使用Inter-growth21百分表对所有新生儿的身体发育进行评估。根据身体发育的不同, 新生儿分为两个亚组: 宫内发育迟缓的早产儿—22例(28.2%), 体格发育正常的早产儿—56例(71.8%)。在宫内发育迟缓的早产儿中: 胎龄体重不足—20例(90.9%) ($P=0.05$), 胎龄低体重—2例(9.1%) ($P=0.05$)。25-27周的胎龄分别为14例(26.9%), 28-31周为49例(53.8%), 32-34周为15例(19.3%)。对60例(76.9%)早产儿进行了新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征(RDS)的产前预防, 在18例(23.1%)早产儿发现了对RDS未进行产前预防或未进行预防。

研究中纳入的新生儿的妊娠期为30.0[28.0;31.0]周, 男孩为37例(47.4%), 女孩为41例(52.6%)。出生时体重为1200.0[96.0;1400.0]g, 体长为36.0[34.0;38.0]cm, 头围为27.0[26.0;28.0]cm, 胸围为24.0[23.0;25.0]cm。

严重窒息为19例(24.4%),中度窒息为59例(75.6%)。生后1分钟时,Apgar评分为4.0[4.0; 5.0]分,对呼吸障碍程度的西尔弗曼评分为5.0[5.0; 6.0]分。29例(37.2%)为先天性肺炎,49例(62.8%)为早产儿,呼吸障碍与新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征相关。所有新生儿均需采用人工肺通气或鼻腔CPAP方式进行呼吸治疗。儿童使用人工肺通气的住院时间为91.5[39.0; 200.0]小时,对鼻CPAP为66.5[48.0; 111.0]小时。33例(42.3%)患儿需要引入外源性表面活性剂。所有新生儿呼吸治疗中使用的 O_2 浓度为21.0[21.0; 30.0]%。

所有新生儿在出生后第3-5天接受Advia 2120i血液分析仪(西门子)的临床血液测试,测定以下血小板参数:血小板计数 $\times 10^3$ cells/ml (PLT),血小板压积,% (PCT),血小板分布宽度,细胞不等大程度,% (PDW),大血小板形成数 $\times 10^3$ cells/ml (Large Plt),血小板成分平均浓度,粒度,g/dl (MPC),血小板平均质量,pg (MPM),平均血小板体积,f1 (MPV)。静脉血取0.3ml的一次性塑料管与干喷K2EDTA1.5-2.2mg/ml的体积(VAGUETTE GreinerBio-One,奥地利)。这些研究是手工进行的,每天的质量控制程序由制造商推荐。

本研究不包括足月新生儿、新生儿溶血性疾病患儿、外科病理、先天性畸形、染色体疾病、严重出血性疾病、DIC综合征。

使用Statistica 13.0软件包、Microsoft Excel XP电子表格进行统计分析,采用非参数Mann-Whitney、Wald-

Wolfowitz、Kolmogorov-Smirnov标准进行数据评价,进行相关性分析,数值特征以Me格式呈现[25%;75%]。为了评估差异的统计学意义,以 $p<0.05$ 为标准。

研究结果与讨论

在研究组早产儿中,获得以下血小板参数:PLT 195.0[132.0; 264.0] $\times 10^3$ cells/ml; PDW 63.5[59.1; 60.0]%; PCT 0.19[0.13; 0.26]%; MPC 23.3[21.5; 24.0]g/dl; MPM 2.16[1.98; 2.33]pg; MPV 10.2[9.4; 11.1]f1; Large Plt 9.0[7.0; 13.0] $\times 10^3$ cells/ml。

新生儿血小板参数随出生体重的变化如表1所示。研究发现,与超低体重新生儿相比,极低体重新生儿在新生儿早期血小板计数较低($p<0.015$)。极低体重的早产儿在出生后第3-5天的血液中血小板数量有显著差异:极低体重儿童中血小板数量小于 100×10^3 cells/ml占34.4%, $100-150 \times 10^3$ cells/ml占15.6%, $150-200 \times 10^3$ cells/ml占21.8%;在34.4%的极低体重新生儿中观察到超过 200×10^3 cells/ml。在患有极低体重的儿童中,血小板粒度(MPC)降低和平均血小板质量(MPM)增加更为常见($p<0.005$, $p<0.0002$)。在相关分析中,得到以下数据:早产儿出生时体重、体长等人体测量指标与血液中血小板数呈正相关($r=0.33$, $p<0.002$; $r=0.28$, $p<0.013$),出生时体重、体长与血小板平均干重呈负相关($r=-0.46$, $p<0.00002$; $r=-0.35$, $p<0.0025$),在极低体重的新生儿中,这表明血小板占优势,血液中平均干重增加。出生体重与PDW呈负相关($r=-0.26$, $p<0.023$),表明循环血小板体积存在明显的多样性,而低体重新生儿血小板群体

表1 / Table 1

新生儿早期血小板参数的形态功能特征，取决于出生时体重
Morphofunctional features of platelet parameters in premature infants in the early neonatal period, depending on the body weight at birth

血小板计数 / Platelet counts	接受检查的新生儿分组 / Groups of examined newborns		差异的可靠性, <i>p</i> / Reliability of differences, <i>p</i>
	极低体重 / ELBW(<i>n</i> =32)	超低体重 / VLBW(<i>n</i> =46)	
PLT, ×10 ³ cells/ml	159.0 [86.5; 248.0]	213.0 [167.0; 269.0]	<0.015
PDW, %	64.3 [61.6; 68.4]	62.0 [58.3; 66.0]	>0.05
PCT, %	0.18 [0.10; 0.26]	0.20 [0.17; 0.28]	>0.05
MPC, g/dl	22.5 [21.4; 24.3]	23.3 [21.5; 24.0]	<0.005
MPM, pg	2.27 [2.14; 2.42]	2.08 [1.95; 2.20]	<0.0002
MPV, fL	10.3 [9.4; 11.0]	10.2 [9.6; 11.2]	>0.05
Large Plt, ×10 ³ cells/ml	10.5 [6.5; 15.5]	8.5 [7.0; 12.0]	>0.05

注：PLT—血小板计数；PDW—血小板分布宽度；PCT—血小板压积；MPC—血小板成分平均浓度；MPM—血小板平均质量；MPV—平均血小板体积；Large Plt—大血小板比例。
Note. PLT – platelet count, PDW – platelet volume distribution width, PCT – thrombocrit, MPC – means platelet component concentration, MPM – means platelet dry mass, MPV – means platelet volume, Large Plt – number of large platelet forms.

异质性更明显。因此，在新生儿早期极低体重的新生儿中，不仅血液中血小板的循环减少，而且低颗粒血小板的形成，尽管极低体重新生儿的血小板平均干质量增加了，但这限制了它们的功能活动。

根据身体发育的差异对新生儿进行检查，发现宫内发育迟缓新生儿的血小板数低于与妊娠期相对应的新生儿，分别为151.0[94.0; 198.0]×10³和213.0[159.0; 267.0]×10³ cells/ml，并较低血栓形成值，分别为0.17[0.11; 0.23]和0.20[0.16; 0.28] % (*p*<0.01, *p*<0.019)。因此，身体残疾的新生儿容易发生血小板减少症。在不同类型的宫内发育迟缓早产儿的血液中，血小板数量和血小板压积

均有下降，但血小板粒度没有改变，因此没有破坏其功能活动。

在接受检查的新生儿中，根据性别注意到了血小板的一些特征，例如，女孩不同于男孩，血小板平均质量（MPM）指标较高：分别为2.22[2.09; 2.37]和2.07[1.96; 2.21]pg (*p*<0.025)，是男性新生儿血小板止血状态发生异常的另一危险因素。

根据胎龄对血小板计数进行评估，数据见表2。与妊娠期为25–27周和28–31周的新生儿相比，妊娠期为32–34周的新生儿血小板粒度指数 (*p*<0.03) 有统计学意义 (*p*<0.025)。与28–31周的新生

表2 / Table 2

根据不同妊娠期，早产儿早期血小板参数的形态功能特征
 Morphofunctional features of platelet parameters in premature infants in the early neonatal period, depending on the gestation period

血小板计数 / Platelet counts	检查新生儿的胎龄 / Gestational age of the examined newborns			差异的可靠性, <i>p</i> / Reliability of differences, <i>p</i>
	25-27周 / 25-27 weeks (<i>n</i> =14)	28-31周 / 28-31 weeks (<i>n</i> =49)	32-34周 / 32-34 weeks (<i>n</i> =15)	
PLT, ×10 ³ cells/ml	180.5 [143.0; 265.0]	193.0 [145.0; 261.0]	211.0 [106.0; 275.0]	>0.05
PDW, %	64.3 [61.1; 67.9]	63.3 [59.1; 67.1]	62.9 [57.2; 68.2]	>0.05
PCT, %	0.20 [0.16; 0.26]	0.19 [0.14; 0.26]	0.18 [0.11; 0.28]	>0.05
MPC, g/dl	21.8 [21.1; 24.0]	23.0 [21.5; 24.0]	23.8 [23.6; 24.7]	<i>p</i> ₁₋₃ <0.03 <i>p</i> ₂₋₃ <0.025
MPM, pg	2.19 [2.06; 2.26]	2.12 [1.97; 2.32]	2.17 [2.03; 2.41]	<i>p</i> >0.05
MPV, fL	9.3 [8.9; 10.0]	10.4 [9.7; 11.3]	9.9 [8.7; 11.0]	<i>p</i> ₁₋₂ <0.024
Large Plt, ×10 ³ cells/ml	11.0 [7.0; 14.0]	9.0 [6.0; 14.0]	9.0 [6.0; 11.0]	<i>p</i> >0.05

注：PLT—血小板计数；PDW—血小板分布宽度；PCT—血小板压积；MPC—血小板成分平均浓度；MPM—血小板平均质量；MPV—平均血小板体积；Large Plt—大血小板比例。
 Note. PLT – platelet count, PDW – platelet volume distribution width, PCT – thrombocrit, MPC – means platelet component concentration, MPM – means platelet dry mass, MPV – means platelet volume, Large Plt – number of large platelet forms.

儿相比，孕周25-27周的新生儿血小板体积值（MPV）更低（*p*<0.024）。

因此，不成熟的早产儿血液中更可能有低颗粒血小板，功能活动减少，这可能使他们更容易发展出血性疾病。

血小板参数的评估是根据新生儿出生时的一些临床图像特征进行的，即：新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的产前预防、窒息的严重程度、呼吸治疗的特点。在分析早产儿的病史时发现，未进行产前预防的新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的新生儿与接受完整疗程类固醇预防的新生儿相比，其血液中血小板123.0[77.0; 252.0]×10³和200.0[156.0; 267.0]×10³ cells/ml，

（*p*<0.05）数量和血栓压积指标0.13[0.10; 0.22]和0.20[0.17; 0.27]%，（*p*<0.036）较低，大血小板形态的数量较少，为7.5[6.0;10.0]×10³和9.5[7.0; 14.5]×10³ cells/ml（*p*<0.036）。因此，在产前预防新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征时使用糖皮质激素可能会刺激血小板生成和年轻（大）血小板的形成，更有功能活性的血小板进入循环，这有助于血小板连接的最佳功能。在新生儿中，未进行新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的产前预防，血液中的血小板和血栓压积下降，大类型血小板数量较少，应将其视为形成出血性疾病的危险因素。

根据新生儿窒息情况及其严重程度，对新生儿进行血小板计数检查，结果显

示,与中度窒息新生儿相比,严重窒息状态下出生的早产儿MPC水平较低:分别为22.0[21.1; 23.0]和23.5[21.6; 24.2]g/dl ($p<0.016$),这表明血小板功能活动减少,可能导致严重窒息的早产儿的止血系统紊乱。早产儿生后1分钟Apgar评分与血小板粒度呈显著正相关($r=0.25$, $p<0.028$),因此,在严重窒息状态下出生的儿童,功能活跃的血小板循环较少。

两组在新生儿早期均有先天性肺炎和呼吸窘迫综合征的病例,两组在呼吸病理的频率和性质上无差异($p>0.05$)。呼吸治疗过程中氧空气混合气中的氧浓度(O_2)与血液中血小板数呈显著负相关($r=-0.26$; $p<0.019$)。早产儿血液中循环血小板的数量,当使用浓度为 $O_2>50\%$ —158.0[112.0; 197.0] $\times 10^3$ cells/ml,从35至45%—204.0[143.0; 275.0] $\times 10^3$ cells/ml, <30%—273.5[265.0; 282.0] $\times 10^3$ cells/ml。因此,在新生儿早期呼吸治疗中使用高浓度的 O_2 可能抑制血小板生成。

结论

1、建立了早产儿早期止血时血小板连接的形态功能状态特征:在出生极低体重的早产儿中,循环血小板数量减少,检测到低颗粒血小板,血小板平均质量增加。

2、在胎儿宫内发育迟缓的新生儿中,血小板数量和血小板压积降低。

3、结果表明,影响出生体重小于1500g的早产儿血小板形态功能状态的因素是对新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征进行全程产前预防,妊娠年龄,出生时窒息的严重

程度,以及呼吸治疗中使用的氧空气混合气中的 O_2 浓度。

4、在高科技血液分析仪的帮助下获得的血小板形态功能特征的结果使能够明确早产儿止血时血小板连接变化的性质,因此,有必要及时预测主要疾病发生期间的出血性疾病及并发症的发展,从而优化这些患者的管理策略。

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儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征: 血管系统结构和功能变化的超声诊断的先决条件和可能性

© OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME IN CHILDREN: PREREQUISITES FOR FORMATION AND POSSIBILITIES OF ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTICS OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR SYSTEM

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For citation: Bolshakova SE, Madaeva IM, Berdina ON, Bugun OV, Rychkova LV. Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome in children: prerequisites for formation and possibilities of ultrasound diagnostics of structural and functional changes in the vascular system. *Pediatrician (St. Petersburg)*. 2021;12(2):65-72. <https://doi.org/10.17816/PED12265-72>

Received: 03.02.2021

Revised: 25.03.2021

Accepted: 23.04.2021

在一般人群中, 儿童睡眠期间呼吸系统疾病的患病率为1–5%。关于儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 (OSAS) 及其与心血管病理学联系的研究很少, 而且常常相互矛盾。本综述探讨了阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者心血管系统病理变化的发展机制, 描述了内皮功能障碍在儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征中作为血管损伤的主要标志的作用。还提供了超声方法来研究睡眠期间患有阻塞性呼吸障碍的儿童患者的血管系统。本文分析了在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征条件下, 利用经颅双工扫描大脑基底部血管的脑血流动力学研究及血管重构引起的脑血流动力学变化。讨论了在反应性充血试验中超声评价内皮依赖性肱动脉扩张作为诊断阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征儿童内皮功能障碍的功能方法的可能性。这些方法的使用将使及时识别血管的结构和功能变化成为可能, 这将允许确定早期预防的载体, 并从病理上证实从睡眠医学的角度治疗阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征儿童的各种心血管疾病的创新方法。

关键词: 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征; 儿童; 经颅血管双工扫描; 反应性充血试验; 内皮功能障碍。

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) in children are relatively frequent sleep disorder, with a prevalence of 1–5%, in pediatrics population, as reported by different studies. The clinical consequences of OSA are daytime sleepiness, cognitive and behavioral disorders, and poor school performance. OSA has serious social implications given their correlations with cardiovascular diseases and obesity. The article reflects the mechanisms involved in the development of the pathologic changes in cardiovascular system in OSA patients, which remain completely unclear, which determines the need for further study of the problem. The role of endothelial dysfunction in children with OSA as the main marker of vascular damage is considered. The description of ultrasound methods for studying the vascular system in OSA pediatric patients is given. The work on the study of cerebral hemodynamics using transcranial duplex scanning of the vessels of the base of the brain and its changes caused by vascular remodeling in OSA are presented. This review discusses the possibility of ultrasound assessment of endothelium-dependent dilatation of the brachial artery in a test with reactive hyperemia as a functional method for diagnosing endothelial dysfunction in OSA children. The use of these methods will make it possible to timely identify the structural and functional changes in blood vessels, which will allow determining the vector of early prevention and pathogenetically substantiate innovative approaches to the treatment of various cardiovascular diseases in OSA children from the standpoint of sleep medicine.

Keywords: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome; children; transcranial duplex scanning of the vessels; test with reactive hyperemia; endothelial dysfunction.

绪论

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 (OSAS) 于1973年首次被报道[18]。阻塞性睡眠呼

吸暂停综合征的特征是打鼾, 睡眠中呼吸的间歇性部分或完全停止, 持续时间足够长, 导致血氧水平下降, 睡眠严重碎

片和白天过度嗜睡。儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的诊断是在总睡眠时间中每小时发生1次以上或每小时发生2次以上(根据Montgomery-Downs [31])且氧合下降小于92%时确定的[33]。每小时睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征的总频率定义为呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)。如果呼吸暂停低通气指数为1-5次/小时,则阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的严重程度为轻度;呼吸暂停低通气指数为5-10次/小时—平均严重程度;呼吸暂停低通气指数指数 ≥ 10 次/小时—严重程度[39]。

研究现实性

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征研究的相关性是由于其广泛的患病率,以及成人患者严重并发症的高风险。根据现代数据,全世界有9%到41%的人患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征[14]。在一般人群中,儿童睡眠期间呼吸系统疾病的患病率为1-5%,超重的患病率为13%-66%。同时,父母有时甚至不知道他们的孩子存在这个问题[36]。

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征发生在所有年龄组的儿童:从新生儿到青少年。儿童发生阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的重要因素包括:扁桃体或腺样体肥大、颌面异常导致上呼吸道狭窄、喉软化和/或气管软化、遗传病理、胃食管反流、变应性鼻炎、支气管哮喘、肥胖、甲状腺功能减退、肢端肥大、肌强直性营养不良等[8,16]。

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的主要临床表现为鼾声大、睡眠时呼吸停止、多次微觉醒、夜尿、早晨头痛、日间嗜睡过度、记忆力和注意力下降、表现明显下降等症状[5,6,36]。此外,儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征可伴有认知功能下降、

在校学习成绩差、行为障碍、注意力障碍和多动症、身心发育迟缓[30]。

目的是分析有关阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征儿童血管系统结构和功能变化的文献资料,以及超声诊断这些疾病的可能性。

目前已有大量研究表明,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征会增加成人患者发生心血管病理的风险[10,17,27]。阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与心律失常传导障碍、脑卒中、心肌梗死、动脉高血压、动脉粥样硬化等疾病密切相关[23,40]。近年来,有关于儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者心血管病理发展的资料[4]。例如,台湾最近的一项全国性队列研究显示,经过15年的随访,严重不良心血管事件的发生率,包括心肌梗死、冠心病、患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童外周血管疾病和脑卒中高于无阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的对照组[41]。

在以往的一些研究中发现,不同年龄组的患者在睡眠过程中反复发生的气道阻塞以及随后的代偿性呼吸过度会对许多器官的功能产生不利影响,主要是对心血管系统[40]。这种不利后果包括:间歇性低氧血症的动脉血气体成分异常一再氧化和二氧化碳水平的波动;过度兴奋;副交感神经活动减少,自主神经系统交感神经分裂增加;胸腔内压力有明显波动,睡眠破碎症状[23]。这些病理变化共同导致氧化应激、全身性炎症和内皮功能障碍(ED)的发生。在临床上,这些病理过程表现为心血管疾病(CVD)的各种症状,如心率增加、血压升高、外周血管收缩等[20]。血管张力调节出现紊乱,导致血管内血流速度改变,对血管壁产生破坏作用,破坏内皮层的功能[10]。

因此,关于心血管疾病与儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征之间关系的研究较少,其发展机制尚不清楚,这决定了这一问题需要进一步研究。应该考虑到,血管变化可能在相当长的一段时间内形成,从儿童开始,心血管疾病的表现可能已经出现在成年[6]。这就需要密切关注儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者心血管系统的病理改变,以便采取有效的预防和治疗措施。

先前包括阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征成人患者的研究表明,间歇性夜间缺氧是血管壁损伤的主要因素,即去饱和和后快速复氧。同时,血管损伤的主要标志是内皮功能障碍,而内皮功能障碍早于血管病理的临床表现[17]。内皮功能异常的结果是血管收缩和血管扩张、血液促凝和抗凝活性、炎症因子的产生和血管增殖等过程之间的不平衡。所有这些过程最终导致血管壁重塑[2]。

许多儿童研究也描述了内皮功能障碍与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征之间的关系[24, 29, 37, 38]。同时,消除呼吸障碍的原因对这些患者的内皮功能有积极的影响。因此,中国科学家对335名3-11岁儿童的研究表明,患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童内皮功能障碍的风险增加。作者发现,间歇性缺氧和睡眠碎片是导致呼吸障碍儿童在睡眠期间内皮功能障碍的潜在危险因素[43]。L.Kheirandish-Gozal等人在2013年进行的一项研究也表明,与成人一样,儿童睡眠呼吸暂停也会导致内皮功能障碍。作者认为,儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与心血管并发症的相关性较低,可能是因为阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征持续时间较短[24]。

呼吸暂停结束时快速复氧导致自由基的产生和氧化应激的发展,氧化应激

在许多病理过程的启动和维持中起主导作用,包括内皮功能障碍[5, 15, 27]。这项研究包括26名患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童和30名患有原发性打鼾的儿童,研究揭示了阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与脂质过氧化增加的相关性,这取决于其严重程度。作者得出结论,儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征增加了心血管疾病的风险,这些疾病是基于动脉粥样硬化和内皮功能障碍[38]。L.Loffredo等人在2015年的研究中也描述了内皮功能障碍与儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征之间的联系,同时他们也认为氧化应激在其发展中起着主要作用。此外,还发现腺扁桃体切除术可降低氧化应激,从而改善内皮功能。此外,研究表明,与健康儿童相比,即使是有原发性打鼾的儿童也已经有内皮功能障碍的迹象[29]。

越来越多的证据表明,儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征伴有氧化应激诱导的全身炎症反应,这可能是血管内皮损伤及其功能破坏的机制之一[15]。氧自由基损伤包括炎症细胞因子和粘附分子的表达,中性粒细胞和单核细胞浸润到炎症细胞的血管壁,以及低一氧化氮生成[9]。一项研究表明,患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童的血浆C反应蛋白(炎症的主要生物标志物)水平升高[22]。此外,该蛋白还直接参与动脉粥样硬化发生过程[3, 36]。H.L.Tan等人[37]的研究证实,儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征伴有全身性炎症和内皮功能障碍的发展。

因此,将阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患儿内皮功能障碍的标志物作为血管病理发展的早期指标,将有助于及时启动旨在降低并发症风险的预防措施。

目前已经证实,不同年龄段的阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者,血管内皮的病

理改变导致其功能活动异常,最终导致血管重构[2]。

颈动脉超声检查是评估阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者血管壁结构变化的可能方法。在先前对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征成人患者的研究中,发现颈动脉内膜-中膜复合体(IMT)增厚。这让我们得出结论,患有呼吸系统疾病的成年患者在睡眠期间血管会发生动脉粥样硬化变化[3,23]。同时,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的严重程度与动脉粥样硬化损伤的严重程度直接相关[40]。

尽管在儿童人群中未发现睡眠呼吸障碍与颈动脉内膜-中膜复合体厚度之间的联系。这可能是由于发生了一种微弱的炎症反应,这种反应不会引起颈动脉粥样硬化的明显迹象[22],但在患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童中发现了动脉粥样硬化血管变化的易感因素。脂蛋白相关磷脂酶A2(Lp-PLA2)是心血管疾病和动脉粥样斑块活动的独立危险因素,在患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的肥胖和非肥胖儿童以及健康患者中进行了评估。研究发现,与对照组相比,肥胖儿童和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征儿童血浆中Lp-PLA2活性水平显著升高。肥胖和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患儿的Lp-PLA2均伴有更大的活动。与此同时,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的治疗导致Lp-PLA2活性下降[25]。因此,儿童时期的阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征可能是动脉粥样硬化发展的危险因素之一,如果不加以治疗,可能会导致成年患者的发展。

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者大脑循环问题的密切关注是由于该器官对整个身体的特殊重要性。人的精神、身体和内脏功能的本质取决于中枢神经系统的功能状态[1]。

大脑对缺氧非常敏感。此外,血压的急剧升高或降低会对大脑的状态产生极其负面的影响,因此脑循环系统的主要任务就是维持大脑在各种功能状态下的稳态[7]。

值得注意的是,大多数关于脑血流的现代研究都是在成人阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者中进行的。大脑血流动力学也出现异常,表现为脑基底部血管的血流速度加快,从而促进血管重构,并向血管重构减少的方向发展[17,44]。与此同时,据一些作者说,尽管呼吸障碍儿童的血管系统发生了变化,但他们在睡眠期间的脑血管血流状态的研究却很少受到关注[12,19,21]。

研究脑血流状态及其储备能力的最安全、最可靠的无创方法是经颅扫描脑血管。在缺氧条件下,人体对由高碳酸血症引起的脑血管舒张反应,是由介导的内皮依赖性一氧化氮(NO)释放引起的,并伴有脑血流速度的增加[7]。因此,在对呼吸障碍儿童进行的研究中也描述了脑血流速度增加的特点[19,34]。此外,在一项研究中,脑血流量的增加与神经心理缺陷有关[19]。此外,在对患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童进行腺扁桃体切除术后,发现大脑基底部血管的血流速度下降。该研究的作者认为,这可能表明呼吸模式恢复后,血气成分的正常化和内皮功能的改善[21,34]。

在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的成人患者中,由于内皮损伤和内皮功能障碍,脑血管反应性降低,这可能导致脑血管病理的风险增加[32]。这些变化也在对睡眠中有呼吸障碍的儿童的检查中得到证实。据报道,与健康儿童相比,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征儿童对高碳酸血症的血管扩张剂反应减弱[12]。

因此,目前有大量的工作致力于对成人阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者脑血流的研究。同时,在儿童睡眠呼吸障碍方面的类似研究是孤立的,这决定了该问题在儿科实践中需要进一步研究。

近年来,越来越多的数据显示内皮功能障碍在阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(包括儿童)心血管疾病发病机制中的作用[13,25,43]。内皮功能障碍被认为是血管疾病发展的早期指标[17]。诊断内皮功能障碍最常见和最重要的非侵入性功能方法是在反应性充血试验中超声评估内皮依赖性肱动脉扩张。该技术使能够评估动脉在血流相关充血5分钟后用血压袖带闭塞肱动脉后,对内皮NO释放的反应能力[1]。研究发现,无论传统的危险因素如何,在一项针对成人和儿童的反应性充血的试验中,血管扩张的减少都是心血管疾病发展的预后不利因素,而旨在降低心脏代谢风险的措施同时也改善了血管扩张[35]。

在对阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患儿进行反应性充血试验时,有国外研究发现患儿在静息和试验过程中血流量增加,表明心血管和血流动力学功能发生改变。根据作者的说法,呼吸障碍儿童睡眠期间最大血管扩张发育时间的缩短可以被认为是周围血管反应的改变,表明血管弹性在充血应激反应中可能下降。这些血管变化在发育中的儿童的长期后果尚不清楚,需要进一步研究[28]。

在中国科学家的研究中,发现患有阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的儿童在反应性充血测试中,与没有呼吸障碍的儿童相比,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征儿童的闭塞后血管扩张降低。同时,这些变化是可逆的治疗旨在恢复呼吸模式。根据作者的研究结果,证实了儿童阻塞性睡

眠呼吸暂停综合征与内皮功能障碍之间的关系[13]。类似的结果也在其他一些对儿童患者队列进行的研究中得到了证实[11,42]。

在进行的研究过程中获得的结果并不总是明确的。在进行反应性充血试验时,81例轻、中、重度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患儿和26例健康儿童的血流量指标无显著组间差异。基于此,作者得出结论,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与内皮功能障碍无关,在早期不存在心血管风险[26]。

结论

由于不同作者得出的结果不一致,因此需要进一步使用反应性充血试验对患有呼吸障碍的儿童在睡眠期间内皮功能障碍的问题进行研究。目前对成人和儿童阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征血管系统变化的病理生理机制尚未达成共识。利用超声方法研究不同年龄组儿童睡眠时阻塞性呼吸障碍患者的血管系统,可以及时发现血管可能的结构和功能变化,确定早期预防的媒介和病理证实的创新方法治疗各种心血管疾病。

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儿童主静脉发育不良严重程度的研究

A CLINICAL CASE OF EXTREMELY SEVERE MAJOR VENES DISPLASIA IN A CHILD

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For citation: Azarov MV, Kupatadze DD, Nabokov VV, Makhin YuYu, Kolbaia LM, Dyug IV. A clinical case of extremely severe major venes displasia in a child. *Pediatrician (St. Petersburg)*. 2021;12(2):85-89. <https://doi.org/10.17816/PED12285-89>

Received: 04.02.2021

Revised: 23.03.2021

Accepted: 23.04.2021

主静脉发育不良 (DMV) 是由描述这种病理的作者所知道的, 即Klippel-Trenaunay综合征。在作者的经典描述中, Klippel-Trenaunay综合征的临床表现以三联征为特征: 血管斑, 非典型静脉曲张, 软组织和骨骼肥大, 患肢体积和长度增加。需要强调的是, 这些症状的严重程度主要取决于病变的类型 (胚胎或胎儿) 和病变的严重程度。Klippel-Trenaunay综合征几乎总是散发性的, 这意味着它在没有家族疾病史的人中发展。研究表明, 这种情况是基因突变的结果, 不是遗传的。这些被称为体细胞突变的基因变化, 在出生前的早期发育阶段, 在一个细胞中随机发生。Klippel-Trenaunay综合征可由PIK3CA基因突变引起。本文报道临床观察——一周岁儿童的病程, 主静脉发育不良, 症状极为严重。在目前的临床观察中, 在以慢性疾病为主的背景下, 有必要注意该患者的治疗难点。这些病人的治疗应在多学科医院进行, 包括血管外科专家、整形外科医生和重症监护医生。以所述病例为例, 说明了诊断策略和手术治疗。对大静脉发育不良患儿进行及时的病理手术和保守治疗, 可以提高患儿的生活质量和社会适应能力。

关键词: 血管畸形; Klippel-Trenaunay综合征; 静脉; 血管学; 静脉造影术。

Dysplasia of the great veins (DMV) is known by the names of the authors who described this pathology as Klippel-Trenone syndrome. The clinical picture of the Klippel-Trenone syndrome in the classic description of the authors is characterized by a triad of symptoms: vascular spots, atypical varicose veins, hypertrophy of soft tissues and bones with an increase in the volume and length of the affected limb. It should be emphasized that the severity of these symptoms depends, first of all, on the type of lesion (embryonic or fetal) and the severity of the lesion. Klippel-Trenone syndrome is almost always sporadic, meaning that it develops in people with no family history of the disorder. Research shows that this condition is due to gene mutations that are not inherited. These genetic changes, called somatic mutations, occur randomly in a single cell during the early stages of development before birth. Klippel-Trenone syndrome can be caused by mutations in the PIK3CA gene. This article presents a clinical observation – the course of the disease of a 1-year-old child, with an extremely severe form of dysplasia of the great veins. In the presented clinical observation, attention is drawn to the difficulties of treating this patient against the background of the underlying chronic disease. The treatment of these patients should be carried out on the basis of a multidisciplinary hospital, which includes specialists in vascular surgery, an orthopedist and an intensive care physician. On the example of the described case, diagnostic tactics and surgical treatment are demonstrated. It is obvious that timely surgical and conservative treatment of pathology in children with dysplasia of the great veins improves the quality of life and social adaptation of children.

Keywords: vascular malformations; the Klippel-Trenone syndrome; veins; angiology; phlebography.

绪论

主静脉发育不良(DMV)是由描述这种病理的作者所知道的,即Klippel-Trenaunay综合征[2,7,8]。在作者的经典描述中,Klippel-Trenaunay综合征的临床表现以三联征为特征:血管斑,非典型静脉曲张,软组织和骨骼肥大,患肢体积和长度增加。Klippel-Trenaunay综合征几乎总是散发性的,这意味着它在没有家族疾病史的人中发展。这种缺陷,以及畸形和毛细血管畸形综合征是指由PIK3CA基因突变引起的过度生长综合征[1,10,11,20,22]。这种情况被称为与PIK3CA相关的过度生长现象(PROG)。对于专门从事这个问题的外科医生来说,全型Klippel-Trenaunay综合征和Weber综合征大瘘管病例中静脉和动静脉发育不良的鉴别诊断相对简单,然而,这些临床表现不明确的疾病的鉴别是非常困难的[3,4]。在描述Klippel-Trenaunay综合征患者的检查方法时,应该强调的是,目前静脉造影和较少使用的磁共振造影(MRI)对诊断和确定手术类型至关重要。磁共振检查和静脉造影结果100%与术中吻合[5,6,17,18,21]。

小儿主静脉发育不良的治疗一直是并仍是小儿外科手术中最困难的问题之一,这主要是由于该疾病的相对稀缺性、局限性和临床表现的广泛变异性[9,12,13,19]。重度主静脉发育不良患者的深静脉系统是由病理胚胎静脉池形成的(在几乎所有的病例中,下肢深静脉发育不全,血液流出通过单一的胚胎静脉)。很明显,病理过程中涉及的组织面积越大,外科医生就应该越谨慎[14]。治疗应是全面的,包括旨在防止

慢性DIC综合征恶化的治疗[15,16]。对于病情极其严重的患者(畸形是慢性广泛性DIC综合征的特征)一肢体支持能力丧失,手术治疗是绝对需要的,在肢体丧失能力的情况下,不建议进行重建手术,同时确定具体的截肢指征。

临床观察

一名一岁男孩,一出生就一直生病,诊断为右下肢畸形肥大,左下肢和躯干有平滑的深红色血管斑点。大便中偶尔带一点血丝。大脚趾指甲板侧缘长入附近的软组织中,所以进行了切开排脓清疮治疗。患者1岁时在St.Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University显微外科观察。

检查发现:右下肢各节段明显增大,畸形肥大,有平滑的血管点通至腰椎和阴囊。摸到两个睾丸在阴囊里。左脚第一指间间隙较大,第二、三、四、五指间间隙增大。右手无名指明显增大。

实验室检查:临床血检、血液生化、常规尿检。凝血图:D-二聚体增加2.29 mg/L(正常值<0.5)。

左臀超声检查:伴静脉曲张的淋巴管瘤征象,9.6×2.74×7.69 cm。阴囊超声检查:双睾丸在阴囊内,右半囊水肿,有少量游离液体。右侧睾丸上方见一囊性回声。

患者接受了右下肢骨内静脉造影(见图1)一下肢静脉和腘静脉段发育不全,动脉瘤样扩张,右侧髂股静脉段无明显对比增强,血液流出经过胚胎静脉系统,沿着小腿后外侧表面和大腿(坐骨神经移位)。

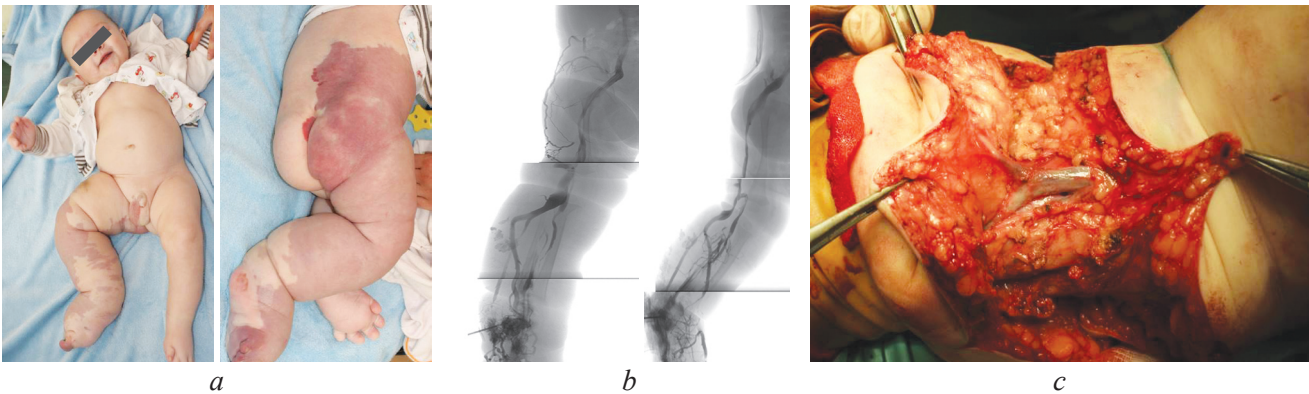


图. 1. K.V. 患者，一岁：诊断为主静脉发育不良，胚胎型，极度严重：a—外观；b—顺行静脉造影术；c—腠区皮下组织胎儿静脉（手术一个阶段）

Fig. 1. Patient K.V., 1 years old: dysplasia of the main veins, embryonic type, extremely severe: a – appearance, b – ascending phlebography, c – embryonic vein in the subcutaneous tissue of the popliteal region (operation stage)



图. 2. K.V. 患者，两岁：诊断为主静脉发育不良，胚胎型，极度严重：a, b—手术后外观；c—带假体的外观

Fig. 2. Patient K.V., 2 years old: dysplasia of the main veins, embryonic type, extremely severe grade: a, b – appearance after surgery; c – appearance with a prosthesis

由于静脉血的流出是由位于皮下脂肪的血管进行的，因此没有进行血管外科矫正。在DIC综合征表现的背景下，深静脉的缺失，肌肉纤维化的进展和相关的关节挛缩，肢体功能的明显侵犯被认为是截肢的指征。经过与家长讨论，决定进行截肢手术。

两岁时，患者接受了右下肢髌关节水平截肢手术。右大腿切开了3个皮肤、皮下、腱膜的皮瓣（一个大的在健康皮肤的内侧表面，两个小的在外侧和后表面有血管斑点）。皮下组织严重纤维化。沿着后外侧表面移动一条直径达1.0 cm的

大胚胎静脉，其对进行了结扎和穿过。由于血管纤维化，在技术上有困难，在大腿中部三分之一的股神经血管束被分离出来。神经周给药之后，进行了股神经穿过。股静脉缺失，在其凸出处有瘢痕，动脉无变化。血管被包扎、缝合和交叉。对坐骨神经进行了分离，神经周注射纳洛平溶液，神经穿过。股神经伴有直径达1.0 cm的大静脉（结扎，穿过），纤维改变的肌肉穿过，股骨被锯开，边缘被加工。采用电凝、组织缝合彻底止血。切除皮瓣用于闭合大腿末端缺损（大部分使用健康皮肤内侧皮瓣）。术后成功，创面基本愈合（见图2）。

术后早期观察到低蛋白血症（总蛋白44.3 g/L），在这方面进行了输血新鲜冷冻血浆，注射白蛋白。术后患儿在重症监护病房接受抗菌（头孢曲松）、止血（Tranexam、Dicynone）、输液、对症治疗，铁制剂，局部敷料。在术后期间，母亲注意到孩子的一般情况有了显著的改善。

结论

主静脉发育不良的外科治疗类型的选择应考虑疾病的严重程度。如果主静脉发育不良的程度非常严重，建议放弃进行重建手术，而接受精心调整的截肢手术。

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