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• 病例报告 •

膝关节置换术后利伐沙班抗凝并发左侧腓肠肌出血形成巨大血肿 1 例

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Huge hematoma caused by gastrocnemius bleeding in left calf following anticoagulant by rivaroxaban in patient after total knee arthroplasty: a case report

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KEYWORDS Knee arthroplasty; Rivaroxaban; Gastrocnemiu; Hemorrhage; Hematoma; Adverse drug reaction

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患者,男,76岁。于2024年4月22日以“左膝关节置换术后33d,左小腿后侧严重胀痛3d”为主诉收入中国中医科学院望京医院骨关节二科。33d前,因“双膝关节疼痛33年,加重伴活动严重受限1年”在本医院住院,影像学检查显示双膝关节严重退变,诊断为双膝重度骨关节炎,于2024年3月19日行左膝全膝关节置换术,术后低分子肝素预防血栓(4100 AXaIU,每日1次)、头孢呋辛预防感染、塞来昔布镇痛、关节功能锻炼等常规处理。术后X线检查显示人工关节位置良好,第7天超声检查显示左小腿肌间静脉血栓形成,低分子肝素改为治疗剂量(6150 AXaIU,每日2次)。术后2周关节功能恢复正常,左下肢略微肿胀,小腿肌间静脉血栓好转。术后第1,3,7,14天,复查凝血功能基本正常。出院,继续利伐沙班抗凝:15mg,每日2次。此后第15天,患者无明显原因突然出现左小腿后侧严重肿胀,剧烈疼痛。X线检查显示人工关节位置良好(图1a-1b)。无皮下出血、鼻衄、牙龈出血、咯血、便血与尿血等出血史。既往史:高血压病30余年,控制良好;胆囊结石,行微创手术治疗,痊愈;窦性心动过速,偶尔发作;陈旧性心脏下壁异常Q波;腔隙性脑梗死,轻度脂肪肝,中度高脂血症。

体格检查:生命体征正常,一般情况良好,心肺无特殊,肝脾未触及,肝区肾区无叩击痛。左膝关节前侧一纵行切口瘢痕,关节屈曲畸形45°,左小腿和足背部明显肿胀(图1c),以小腿后侧为更甚,局部张力极高,严重压痛,踝关节后方少量皮下瘀血(图1d),伸膝关节时小腿后侧疼痛显著加剧。右膝关节明显屈曲内翻畸形,摩擦音阳性,髌骨研磨试验阳性。小腿周径:髌骨下16cm,左侧较右侧大6.5cm。

辅助检查:(1)X线检查。右膝关节严重退变,左膝关节置换,假体位置良好。(2)血常规。血红蛋白 $95\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,红细胞 2.97×10^{12} ,红细胞比容28.9%。(3)生化检查。总蛋白质 $59.81\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,白蛋白 $34.18\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,C反应蛋白 $34.48\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。(4)凝血功能。未见明显在异常。(5)D-二聚体 $2.4\text{mg}\cdot\text{FEU}^{-1}$ 。(6)红细胞沉降率 $22\text{mm}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 。(7)血管超声检查。左小腿后侧,自腘窝至小腿下段,皮下脂肪层和肌肉之间,可见范围 $24.0\text{cm}\times 6.8\text{cm}\times 4.7\text{cm}$ 不均匀低无混合回声,边界清楚,内透声差(图1e);双下肢动脉粥样硬化伴斑块形成,颈动脉粥样硬化伴斑块形成。

临床诊断:(1)利伐沙班并发左腓肠肌出血形成巨大血肿。(2)双膝关节重度骨关节炎,左膝关节置换。(3)左小腿肌间静脉血栓。(4)中度贫血。(5)中度低蛋白血症。(6)高血压病。(7)腔隙性脑梗死。(8)高脂血症。(9)脂肪肝。(10)下肢动脉粥样硬化伴

斑块形成。(11)颈动脉粥样硬化伴斑块形成。

临床处理:肿块局部穿刺抽出少量半凝固的暗红色血液(图1f),诊断进一步明确。立即停用利伐沙班、局部制动、静脉点滴氨甲环酸止血、口服活血化瘀利水消肿中药(桃红四物汤合五苓散加减)、塞来昔布镇痛、外用扶他林乳膏和白脉软膏等。足部肿胀和瘀血很快消退,小腿后侧疼痛显著减轻,小腿后侧肿胀缓慢减轻。因血肿巨大,吸收缓慢,建议其手术清除血肿,患者拒绝。1周后出院,调整利伐沙班剂量继续抗凝(20mg,每日1次)。

随访4个月,血肿进行性吸收,局部轻度肿胀,无明显疼痛或压痛,膝关节无明显肿胀,关节功能良好,未再发生出血现象。X线检查显示:人工关节良好。超声检查显示左小腿后侧皮下脂肪层和肌肉层之间可见不均匀低无回声,范围约 $12.0\text{cm}\times 1.3\text{cm}\times 10.0\text{cm}$,边界清楚,未见明显血流信号(图1g)。

讨论

膝关节置换(knee arthroplasty,KA)是重度膝关节疾病最重要的治疗方法,可以有效缓解疼痛、矫正畸形、恢复关节功能。深静脉血栓形成是KA最严重的并发症之一,易于出现严重的后遗症,甚至导致致死性肺栓塞,危及患者生命。抗凝治疗为防治深静脉血栓形成最重要措施,是KA术后处理的关键环节^[1]。新型口服抗凝药吸取了传统抗凝药物的优点,同时有效克服了其存在的缺陷,极大地推动了抗凝治疗的发展,成为欧美国家血栓栓塞性疾病预防和治疗的的首选药物^[2-3],其中利伐沙班(Rivaroxaban, RX)应用最为广泛。RX为凝血因子Xa直接抑制剂,高度选择性地与Xa因子结合,阻止凝血酶原转化为凝血酶,从而发挥抗凝作用。其具有疗效可靠、应用方便、生物学利用率高、起效迅速、半衰期短、治疗窗宽、不受食物影响、与药物相互作用小、不需要日常频繁监测凝血功能、安全性高等优势^[4-5]。

和传统的抗凝药物相比,RX的安全性明显提高,但是出血仍然是其最常见、最严重的不良反应,也是影响其安全性的最关键问题。绝大多数为轻度出血,严重出血如大出血和重要器官如脑、椎管、眼底、心包、呼吸道、关节等出血比较罕见,大多数为散在的个案报道^[3,6-10]。其中,最常见的出血部位为黏膜,如鼻腔、牙龈、消化道、泌尿道、生殖道、结膜、呼吸道等,而肌肉出血的相关报导很少^[7-10],且并发巨大血肿者尚未见报导。本例膝骨关节炎行左侧全KA,术后左小腿肌间静脉血栓形成,常规低分子肝素钙抗凝治疗。出院后以RX继续抗凝治疗,此后15d无明显原因突然出现左小腿后侧胀憋难忍,剧烈疼痛。体检显示左小腿和足部显著肿胀,以小腿后

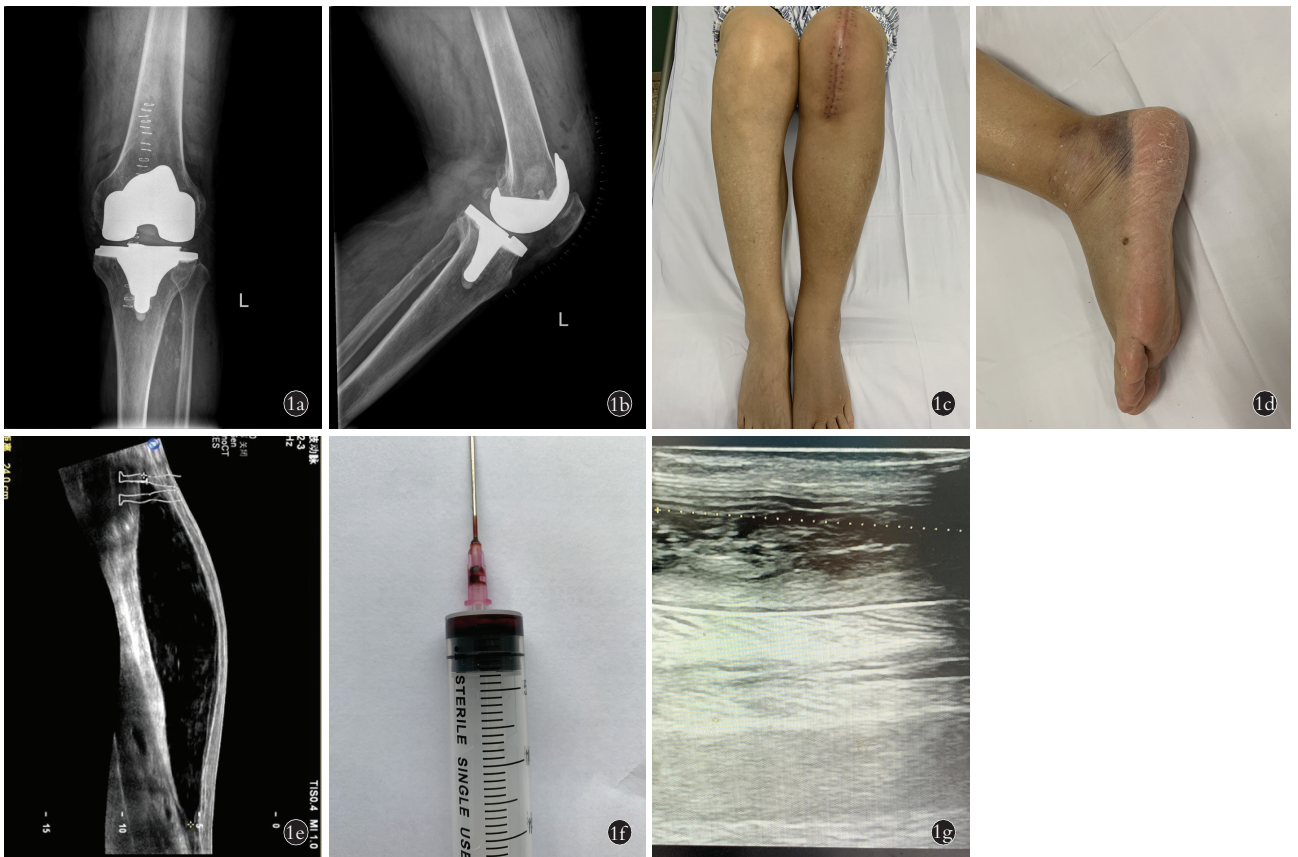


图 1 患者,男,76 岁,左膝关节置换术后利伐沙班抗凝并发左侧腓肠肌出血形成巨大血肿 **1a,1b**。左膝关节置换术后 35 d 正侧位 X 线检查,人工关节良好 **1c**。左小腿和足部较对侧显著肿胀 **1d**。左踝关节后方皮下瘀血 **1e**。左膝关节置换术后第 36 天超声检查:左小腿后侧皮下脂肪层和肌肉层之间巨大血肿(大小为 24.0 cm×6.8 cm×4.7 cm) **1f**。血肿穿刺,抽出半凝状态的血液 **1g**。左膝关节置换术后 160 d 超声检查,左小腿后侧皮下脂肪层和肌层之间残留少量血肿,范围为 12.0 cm×1.3 cm×10.0 cm(虚线所示)

Fig1 A 76-year-old male patient had gastrocnemius hemorrhage and huge hematoma in left calf following anticoagulant with rivaroxaban after total knee arthroplasty **1a,1b**. AP and lateral X-ray films on the 35th day after left TKA with joint prosthesis in good state **1c**. Significantly swollen in both left calf and foot compared with the opposite side **1d**. Subcutaneous blood stasis behind the left ankle joint **1e**. Ultrasound examination on the 36th day after left TKA, a huge hematoma between fat lining and muscle layer on the back of the left calf (24.0 cm×6.8 cm×4.7 cm in size) **1f**. Blood in semi-coagulation state pumped out by hematoma puncture **1g**. Ultrasound examination at 160 days after left TKA, a small residual hematoma between fat lining and muscle layer on the back of the left calf (12.0 cm×1.3 cm×10.0 cm in size, marked by dotted line)

侧为甚,局部张力极高,显著压痛,踝关节后方少量皮下瘀血,超声检查显示左小腿后侧巨大低回声占位性病变。根据病史、临床表现和超声检查,临床诊断为利伐沙班并发左小腿后侧巨大血肿,局部穿刺抽出暗红色半凝状态的血液,诊断进一步明确。血肿巨大,局限于小腿后侧,局部张力极高,而皮下瘀血仅出现于踝关节后方,且面积很小,超声检查显示血肿位于皮下脂肪层和肌肉层之间,提示出血位于深筋膜下,为腓肠肌出血。出血后第 3 天实验室检查显示仍明显的贫血和低蛋白血症,说明出血量较多,为严重出血。

抗凝药物并发出血的危险因素比较多,常见的为老年、高血压病、肝肾功能不全、卒中、出血史或出血倾向、国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR)易波动、饮酒、药物(同时应用抗血小板药

物或非甾体类抗炎药)、药物剂量大、消化性溃疡、极端体重、男性、凝血酶原时间增高、种族等^[11]。其中老年、性别、种族等为不可逆因素,其余为可逆因素。该患者 RX 用药剂量高(每日 30 mg),同时服用非甾体类镇痛药和患有高血压,存在多个出血相关危险因素,属于出血高危人群。

KA 术后应用 RX 抗凝治疗的患者,无其它原因出现出血的表现,即可诊断为 RX 并发出血。应适当延迟 RX 的下一大次给药时间,或者停药。尽快查明出血的危险因素,尽早消除相应危险因素,然后根据出血严重程度和出血部位而采取相应的个性化处理措施。特殊部位的出血,须相关专业处理。对于危及生命或常规处理无法控制的出血,考虑应用其特异性拮抗剂、特定的促凝血逆转剂、止血药物,必要时应用新鲜冰冻血浆等^[3,7,12]。对于形成巨大血肿,难以完

全自行吸收,建议手术清除。出血停止之后,需尽早重启抗凝治疗。

高龄为 RX 并发出血的不可逆独立高危因素。对于高龄 KA 术后患者应用 RX 抗凝治疗之前,须做好抗凝治疗并发出血相关的健康教育和护理工作。对血栓栓塞事件的风险进行评估,根据风险程度采取相应的抗凝措施。同时,对出血风险进行评估,尽可能纠正可逆的风险因素。抗凝药物转换面临较多不确定性,应慎重抗凝转换。根据血栓风险和出血风险评估,选择适宜的剂量,确保在有效预防血栓的同时尽量将严重出血的风险降到最低。掌握出血的各种表现,以便及早发现,尤其是隐匿性出血。抗凝开始的 30 d 以内,尤其是前 7 d,是出血等各种并发症发生的高峰时间,应密切观察。但是,在整个抗凝过程中,出现出血危险因素,即可随时诱发出血,因而应对此时刻保持高度警惕性。一旦发现出血现象,须尽快就诊,以免贻误治疗时机。必要时,对其血药浓度或凝血活性进行性检测^[13]。出血停止,须及时恢复抗凝,尽可能将血栓形成的风险降到最低^[14]。

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