

· 综 述 ·

DOI: 10.13498/j.cnki.chin.j.ecc.2021.05.13

重症新型冠状病毒肺炎在 体外膜氧合期间抗凝管理的研究进展

滕 媛, 吉冰洋

[摘要]: 新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)是由严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 型(SARS-CoV2)引起的全球性、流行性疾病,部分重症患者需采用体外膜氧合(ECMO)治疗。重症 COVID-19 患者易出现严重凝血功能障碍,合并 ECMO 治疗时会进一步增加抗凝管理的难度。因此本文总结重症 COVID-19 患者凝血功能变化及在 ECMO 期间的抗凝管理,旨在为临床提供更好的治疗指导。

[关键词]: 新型冠状病毒肺炎;凝血功能障碍;体外膜氧合;抗凝

Research progress of anticoagulation management of severe COVID-19 during extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

Teng Yuan, Ji Bingyang

Department of Extracorporeal Circulation, Fuwai Hospital, National Center for Cardiovascular Diseases, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100037, China

Corresponding author: Ji Bingyang, Email: jibingyang@fuwai.com

[Abstract]: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a global epidemic disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus type 2 (SARS-CoV2). Some severe patients need to be treated with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO). Severe COVID-19 patients are prone to severe coagulation dysfunction, and ECMO treatment will further increase the difficulty of anticoagulation management. Therefore, this study summarizes the changes of blood coagulation function and anticoagulation management during ECMO in patients with severe COVID-19, in order to provide better treatment guidance for clinic.

[Key words]: COVID-19; Coagulation dysfunction; Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; Anticoagulation

新型冠状病毒肺炎(coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)是由严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 型(SARS-CoV2)引起的一种病毒性、流行性疾病^[1-2],虽然大多数患者症状轻微,恢复迅速,但也有部分危重症患者会出现严重呼吸衰竭,需要采用体外膜氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)技术挽救生命。诸多研究已经报道,COVID-19 患者易发生血栓并发症,凝血功能障碍是其死亡的主要因素之一^[3-5]。此外,ECMO 本身是一把双刃剑,既可以促进血栓形成和高凝状态,又可以不断消耗凝血因子和血小板^[6-7],有研究报道在静脉-静脉(veno-venous, V-V) ECMO 运行期间,静脉血栓的发生率高达 85%^[8],因此,本文就重症 COVID-19

引起的凝血功能障碍和其在 ECMO 期间的抗凝管理进行综述。

1 重症 COVID-19 患者凝血功能变化

1.1 凝血功能障碍的主要表现 目前 COVID-19 常见的凝血异常包括轻度血小板减少和 D-二聚体水平升高,这与延长机械通气时间、增加死亡风险显著相关^[9-10]。Tang 等^[11]通过对 183 例 COVID-19 患者进行回顾性分析,发现与存活患者相比,死亡患者的 D-二聚体和纤维蛋白降解产物水平显著升高(分别增加 3.5%和 1.9%, $P < 0.05$),并且 71%的患者死于弥漫性血管内凝血(disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC)。另一篇文献回顾武汉 99 例 COVID-19 患者的凝血指标^[12],发现 36%患者出现 D-二聚体水平增高,30%患者凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)降低,16%患者活化部分凝血活

作者单位:100037 北京,国家心血管病中心 中国医学科学院阜外医院 体外循环科

通信作者:吉冰洋,Email:jibingyang@fuwai.com

酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)增高。来自中国的一项使用非手术患者静脉血栓栓塞风险评估模型的研究报告表明 40% 的 COVID-19 住院患者处于静脉血栓栓塞的高危状态^[13]。此外,荷兰、意大利、法国、瑞士等国家也报告了静脉血栓栓塞是 COVID-19 患者高发的并发症,其中常见于肺栓塞和深静脉血栓等^[14-15],这些数据均表明重症 COVID-19 患者存在固有的高凝状态。

1.2 凝血功能障碍发生机制 SARS-CoV2 是一种单链 RNA 冠状病毒,主要通过受体介导的内吞作用结合血管紧张素转换酶 2 进入人类细胞,在肺泡细胞、心肌细胞、血管内皮细胞和其他细胞中高表达^[16],可以导致全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)、急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)、多器官功能障碍和休克的发生。炎症反应和凝血系统相互作用激活,进而损害微血管,形成微血栓和 DIC^[5]。此外,也有学者研究发现 COVID-19 患者 VIII 因子活性显著升高,蛋白 C 活性降低, VIII 因子不能及时被活化的蛋白 C 裂解,因此 VIII 因子-蛋白 C 系统的失衡可能也是导致患者高凝状态的原因之一^[17]。总之,目前尚不确定这些凝血变化是 SARS-CoV2 的特异性效应,还是细胞因子风暴加速 SIRS 发生的结果。

1.3 凝血指标的监测和抗凝治疗 为了降低重症 COVID-19 患者出现血栓并发症,在住院治疗期间,需要评估血栓形成的风险,采取合适的凝血指标进行凝血功能筛查,目前建议至少每 48 h 监测一次以下凝血指标:血小板计数、PT、APTT、纤维蛋白原和 D-二聚体。一旦患者处于血栓前状态或者发生血栓事件,且无抗凝禁忌时需要启动抗凝治疗,抗凝剂的选择与剂量应根据栓塞部位和栓塞危重程度决定^[18-19]。低分子肝素或者普通肝素,是目前常用的抗凝药物,它们不仅可以有效抗凝,也可以抑制趋化作用、白细胞迁移、补体激活、隔离炎性蛋白,这些机制或许对治疗 COVID-19 患者存在特殊的有益作用^[20]。肝素的剂量需与患者不同程度血栓风险水平相适应,肥胖、危重症或者炎症反应强烈的高风险患者,均需适当加大肝素剂量。Helms 等^[15]认为尽管采取抗凝治疗,COVID-19 患者(n=77)发生血栓并发症的比例仍然高于非 COVID-19 的 ARDS 患者,前者肺栓塞的发生率显著增加(11.7% vs. 2.1%, $P < 0.008$),且二者之间的凝血参数在两组间有显著差异,重症 COVID-19 患者加大常规抗凝剂量防治血栓或许存在潜在优势。

重症 COVID-19 是一种血栓形成风险较高的疾病,不仅需要团队提高预防意识,还要筛查患者血栓栓塞的危险因素,定期采取生物监测,优化抗凝管理和治疗。

2 重症 COVID-19 与 ECMO

当重症 COVID-19 进行性发展为 ARDS,且在标准的肺保护通气策略、俯卧位、神经肌肉阻滞和容量优化等常规治疗手段无效的情况下,世界卫生组织建议可以适当采取 ECMO 治疗难治性低氧性呼吸衰竭,挽救生命^[21]。然而,关于该病毒的许多信息尚不清楚,包括其自然病史、晚期并发症的发生率、病毒持久性或不同患者亚群的预后等,因此在启动 ECMO 治疗前需慎重权衡。欧洲的体外生命支持组织(Extracorporeal Life Support Organization, ELSO)报告的重症 COVID-19 的 ECMO 患者死亡率为 17.1%,其他文献报告院内死亡率为 50%,不同医学中心之间的死亡率差异很大^[22-23]。但 ECMO 本身是一把双刃剑,不仅具有高消耗、高并发症等特点,还会引起患者血液、生化和凝血水平的剧烈波动,血液和管路的非生理性接触和 ECMO 过程中产生的高剪切力,会激活凝血反应和炎症反应,激活血小板,促进血栓形成,这会与重症 COVID-19 患者本身固有的高凝状态相互叠加,增加此类患者抗凝管理的难度^[24]。

普通肝素是 ECMO 期间最常用的抗凝剂,起效快,半衰期短,无肝肾毒性,且价格低廉,ECMO 期间常用 APTT 监测普通肝素抗凝效果,但需要注意的是,部分重症 COVID-19 的 ECMO 患者会出现狼疮抗体^[25-26],导致 APTT 延长,因此采用抗 Xa 活性调整普通肝素剂量更为安全。Bemtgen 等^[27]为了研究 COVID-19 相关的凝血障碍是否会增加 ECMO 管路的血栓并发症,将 COVID-19 病例与非 COVID-19 的 ECMO 病例进行比较,结果表明两组在抗凝效果相似的情况下,COVID-19 组患者的离心泵头血栓发生率较高(9/11 vs. 16/55, $P < 0.01$)。法国的一项大型前瞻性队列研究纳入 150 名重症 COVID-19 患者^[15],其中有 12 例采取 V-V ECMO 治疗,在 APTT 维持较高目标范围 50~70 s 的情况下,有两例患者出现 3 次离心泵头血栓闭塞(25%)。Parzy^[28]回顾了 13 例 COVID-19 患者,静脉血栓栓塞事件发生率 100%,其中有两例 ECMO 患者,虽然采取了高强度抗凝,但离心泵和膜肺仍可见血栓形成。虽然有个案报道 ECMO 以及治疗性抗凝可能与重症 COVID-19 坏死性肺炎患者的严重出血事件有

关^[29],但 COVID-19 患者总体发生出血事件的概率相对较低。

上述报道表明采取 ECMO 治疗会让患者暴露在非常高的血栓形成风险中,一旦启动 ECMO 治疗,建议尽快采用普通肝素进行治疗性抗凝,抗 Xa 活性目标范围维持在 0.5~0.7 IU/ml 之间^[19]。在 ECMO 管理期间,建议常规行颈静脉和股静脉多普勒超声检查,不仅有助于及时发现插管处并发症,还可以为抗凝治疗提供建议^[24]。ELSO 在其发布的 COVID-19 患者 ECMO 临时管理指南中提出^[30],不同的医学中心应遵循现有的抗凝指南和单位的个体化抗凝方案,进行适当的抗凝监测和剂量调整,考虑到 COVID-19 患者处于高凝状态,可以适当将抗凝目标维持在 V-V ECMO 正常抗凝范围的高限,当 ECMO 流量较低时(成人<2 L/min)时更应提高谨慎,谨防血栓形成。

直接凝血酶抑制剂可以作为肝素的替代治疗,不仅可以避免肝素诱导血小板减少症的发生,还可以抑制凝血酶的生成,提供可靠的药代动力学^[31]。Seelhammer 等^[32]报道了一名重症 ARDS 患者在 ECMO 期间持续输注比伐卢定进行抗凝治疗,APTT 目标范围维持 60~80 s,从 ECMO 运行第 5 日起每日加用一次阿司匹林,ECMO 运行 27 日后成功脱机,撤机后继续每日 3 次皮下注射肝素 5 000 U 预防深静脉血栓形成,本病例患者体内和 ECMO 管路内均未发生血栓并发症。虽然目前关于 COVID-19 的 ECMO 相关数据缺乏,但比伐卢定仍为 ECMO 期间抗凝治疗提供了一种潜在的选择,它可能有利于减轻重症 COVID-19 患者的血栓前状态。

由于重症 COVID-19 患者会出现血小板减少和血栓前状态,除了倾向于高强度抗凝治疗外,新冠肺炎的 ECMO 患者协同抗血小板药物治疗,可能有利于患者预后。Seelhammer 等^[32]发现在 ECMO 患者止血和抗凝达到平衡或稳定后,按经验添加小剂量的阿司匹林,可能有利于减轻血小板的活化,但对临床的具体影响尚不清楚。在 ELSO 组织提出的临时管理指南中,高凝状态的患者可能会从抗血小板药物中受益,目前几乎没有数据可以推荐或驳斥这一观点^[30],后续仍需要进一步循证医学的研究。

3 总结与展望

重症 COVID-19 患者常伴有高凝状态,并有潜在的生命危险,与常规的 V-V ECMO 相比,抗凝管理更具有挑战性,临床医生应该仔细评估患者出血与血栓形成风险之间的关系,定期生物学监测,适当

增强抗凝强度。后续仍需要进一步深入研究,在循证医学的基础上指导重症 COVID-19 患者在 ECMO 期间的抗凝管理,改善患者预后。

参考文献:

- [1] Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, *et al*. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China[J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 395(10223): 497-506.
- [2] Wu F, Zhao S, Yu B, *et al*. A new coronavirus associated with human respiratory disease in China [J]. *Nature*, 2020, 579(7798): 265-269.
- [3] Wu C, Chen X, Cai Y, *et al*. Riskfactors associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome and death in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 pneumonia in Wuhan, China[J]. *JAMA Intern Med*, 2020, 180(7): 934-943.
- [4] Iftimie S, López-Azcona AF, Vicente-Miralles M, *et al*. Risk factors associated with mortality in hospitalized patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection.a prospective, longitudinal, unicenter study in Reus, Spain[J]. *PLoS One*, 2020, 15(9): e0234452.
- [5] Connors JM, Levy JH. COVID-19 and its implications for thrombosis and anticoagulation[J]. *Blood*, 2020, 135(23): 2033-2040.
- [6] Doyle AJ, Hunt BJ. Current understanding of how extracorporeal membrane oxygenators activate haemostasis and other blood components[J]. *Front Med (Lausanne)*, 2018, 5: 352.
- [7] Annich GM. Extracorporeal life support: the precarious balance of hemostasis[J]. *J Thromb Haemost*, 2015, 13 Suppl 1: S336-S342.
- [8] Menaker J, Tabatabai A, Rector R, *et al*. Incidence ofcannula-associated deep vein thrombosis after veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation[J]. *ASAIO J*, 2017, 63(5): 588-591.
- [9] Lippi G, Plebani M, Henry BM. Thrombocytopenia is associated with severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infections: A meta-analysis[J]. *Clin Chim Acta*, 2020, 506: 145-148.
- [10] Lippi G, Favaloro EJ. D-dimer isassociated with severity of coronavirus disease 2019: a pooled analysis[J]. *Thromb Haemost*, 2020, 120(5): 876-878.
- [11] Tang N, Li D, Wang X, *et al*. Abnormal coagulation parameters are associated with poor prognosis in patients with novel coronavirus pneumonia[J]. *J Thromb Haemost*, 2020, 18(4): 844-847.
- [12] Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, *et al*. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study [J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 395(10223): 507-513.
- [13] Wang T, Chen R, Liu C, *et al*. Attention should be paid to venous thromboembolism prophylaxis in the management of COVID-19[J]. *Lancet Haematol*, 2020, 7(5): e362-e363.
- [14] Klok FA, Kruip MJHA, van der Meer NJM, *et al*. Incidence of thrombotic complications in critically ill ICU patients with COVID-19[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2020, 191: 145-147.
- [15] Helms J, Tacquard C, Severac F, *et al*. High risk of thrombosis in patients with severe SARS-CoV-2 infection: a multicenter

- prospective cohort study[J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2020, 46(6): 1089–1098.
- [16] Walls AC, Park YJ, Tortorici MA, *et al*. Structure, function, and antigenicity of the SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein[J]. *Cell*, 2020, 181(2): 281–292.
- [17] Tabatabai A, Rabin J, Menaker J, *et al*. Factor VIII and functional protein C activity in critically ill patients with coronavirus disease 2019: A case series[J]. *A A Pract*, 2020, 14(7): e01236.
- [18] Song JC, Wang G, Zhang W, *et al*. Chinese expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of coagulation dysfunction in COVID-19[J]. *Mil Med Res*, 2020, 7(1): 19.
- [19] Susen S, Tacquard CA, Godon A, *et al*. Prevention of thrombotic risk in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 and hemostasis monitoring[J]. *Crit Care*, 2020, 24(1): 364.
- [20] Thachil J. The versatile heparin in COVID-19[J]. *J Thromb Haemost*, 2020, 18(5): 1020–1022.
- [21] Abrams D, Ferguson ND, Brochard L, *et al*. ECMO for ARDS: from salvage to standard of care[J]? *Lancet Respir Med*, 2019, 7(2): 108–110.
- [22] Marullo AG, Cavarretta E, Biondi-Zoccai G, *et al*. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for critically ill patients with coronavirus-associated disease 2019: an updated perspective of the European experience[J]. *Minerva Cardioangiol*, 2020, 68(5): 368–372.
- [23] Li X, Guo Z, Li B, *et al*. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for coronavirus disease 2019 in Shanghai, China[J]. *ASAIO J*, 2020, 66(5): 475–481.
- [24] Beyls C, Huette P, Abou-Arab O, *et al*. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for COVID-19-associated severe acute respiratory distress syndrome and risk of thrombosis[J]. *Br J Anaesth*, 2020, 125(2): e260–e262.
- [25] Bowles L, Platton S, Yartey N, *et al*. Lupus anticoagulant and abnormal coagulation tests in patients with Covid-19[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2020, 383(3): 288–290.
- [26] Zhang Y, Xiao M, Zhang S, *et al*. Coagulopathy and antiphospholipid antibodies in patients with Covid-19[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2020, 382(17): e38.
- [27] Bemtgen X, Zotzmann V, Benk C, *et al*. Thrombotic circuit complications during venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in COVID-19[J]. *J Thromb Thrombolysis*, 2020, 11: 1–7.
- [28] Parzy G, Daviet F, Puech B, *et al*. Venous thromboembolism events following venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 based on CT scans[J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2020, 48(10): e971–e975.
- [29] Goursaud S, Mombrun M, du Cheyron D. COVID-19 necrotising pneumonia and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation: a challenge for anticoagulation[J]. *ERJ Open Res*, 2020, 6(2): 00182–2020.
- [30] Shekar K, Badulak J, Peek G, *et al*. Extracorporeal life support organization coronavirus disease 2019 interim guidelines: a consensus document from an international group of interdisciplinary extracorporeal membrane oxygenation providers[J]. *ASAIO J*, 2020, 66(7): 707–721.
- [31] Burstein B, Wierszowski PM, Zhao YJ, *et al*. Anticoagulation with direct thrombin inhibitors during extracorporeal membrane oxygenation[J]. *World J Crit Care Med*, 2019, 8(6): 87–98.
- [32] Seelhammer TG, Rowse P, Yalamuri S. Bivalirudin for maintenance anticoagulation during venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for COVID-19[J]. *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth*, 2020. [Epub ahead of print]

(收稿日期:2020-10-19)

(修订日期:2020-11-11)

(上接第 269 页)

- [8] Wu T, Liu J, Wang Q, *et al*. Superior blood-saving effect and postoperative recovery of comprehensive blood-saving strategy in infants undergoing open heart surgery under cardiopulmonary bypass[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2018, 97(27): e11248.
- [9] Boettcher W, Dehmel F, Redlin M, *et al*. Cardiopulmonary bypass strategy to facilitate transfusion-free congenital heart surgery in neonates and infants[J]. *Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2020, 68(1): 2–14.
- [10] 刘怀普, 丁以群, 吴柯叶, 等. 微小化体外循环对婴幼儿心脏外科超快通道麻醉的影响[J]. *中国体外循环杂志*, 2019, 17(3): 149–152.
- [11] Wu K, Chen F, Wang Y, *et al*. The experience of early extubation after paediatric congenital heart surgery in a Chinese hospital[J]. *Heart Lung Circ*, 2020, 29(9): e238–e244.
- [12] 吴柯叶, 丁以群, 孟保英, 等. 婴幼儿微小化体外循环手术中超滤的选择性使用[J]. *中国体外循环杂志*, 2020, 18(1): 12–16.
- [13] Krishnamurthy G. Cardiopulmonary bypass in premature and low birth weight neonates—implications for postoperative care from a neonatologist/intensivist perspective[J]. *Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg Pediatr Card Surg Annu*, 2019, 22: 2–9.
- [14] Guzzetta NA, Williams GD. Current use of factor concentrates in pediatric cardiac anesthesia[J]. *Pediatr Anesth*, 2017, 27(7): 678–687.
- [15] Wang T, Wang X, Liu J, *et al*. Substitution of artificial colloids for fresh frozen plasma in pediatric cardiopulmonary bypass surgery[J]. *Paediatr Anaesth*, 2018, 28(10): 914–923.
- [16] Newland RF, Baker RA. Low oxygen delivery as a predictor of acute kidney injury during cardiopulmonary bypass[J]. *J ExtraCorpor Technol*, 2017, 49(4): 224–230.
- [17] Medikonda R, Ong CS, Wadia R, *et al*. A review of goal-directed cardiopulmonary bypass management in pediatric cardiac surgery[J]. *World J Pediatr Congenit Heart Surg*, 2018, 9(5): 565–572.

(收稿日期:2021-03-24)

(修订日期:2021-04-07)