

垂体后叶素治疗肾上腺肿瘤术后顽固性低血压 1 例

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[摘要] 肾上腺肿瘤术后顽固性低血压临幊上较为少见,国内外仅见零星个案报道,本文报道 1 例 66 岁女性患者,因左侧腰痛不适 1 年,发现左侧肾上腺占位 1 周入院。术前诊断为左侧肾上腺肿瘤、高血压、甲状腺次全切术后。于腹腔镜下实施左侧肾上腺部分切除术,术后患者出现进行性血压下降,通过积极补液、大剂量激素和肾上腺素能受体激动剂治疗无效,加用垂体后叶素有效。本文通过回顾性分析肾上腺肿瘤患者的病例资料、术前准备、术中及术后诊疗措施,分析术后出现顽固性低血压的原因,总结加用垂体后叶素抢救成功的经验。

[关键词] 肾上腺肿瘤;低血压;垂体后叶素; α -受体阻滞剂

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Pituitrin for refractory hypotension after adrenal tumor operation: a case report

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Summary Refractory hypotension after adrenal tumor operation is relatively rare in clinic, and only sporadic cases have been reported at home and abroad. This paper reports a 66-year-old female patient who was admitted to the hospital because of left low back pain for 1 year and left adrenal mass for 1 week. Preoperative diagnosis was left adrenal tumor, hypertension, and partial thyroidectomy. After laparoscopic partial adrenalectomy on the left side, the patient experienced a decrease in blood pressure after surgery, which failed to be treated with active fluid replacement, high-dose hormone and adrenergic receptor agonist, but pituitrin was effective. This paper retrospectively analyzed the case data, preoperative preparation, intraoperative and postoperative diagnosis and treatment measures of patients with adrenal tumor, analyzed the causes of postoperative refractory hypotension, and summarized the successful experience of adding pituitrin to rescue patients.

Key words adrenal tumors; hypotension; pituitrin; α -receptor blocker

1 临床资料

患者,女,66岁。因“左侧腰痛不适1年,发现左侧肾上腺占位1周”入院。腰痛1年,影响其日常生活。无阵发性头昏、头痛,恶心、呕吐,发热、多汗、心悸、胸闷等肾上腺内分泌肿瘤症状。高血压1年(160/100 mmHg,1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),长期服用马来酸氨氯地平片控制稳定,甲状腺良性肿瘤行次全切后口服优甲乐维持至今。自动体位、合作,双肾区未触及包块、无叩痛;甲状腺未触及异常。血浆游离甲氧基、去甲氧基肾上腺素、促肾上腺皮质激素、皮质醇、血浆醛固酮/肾素活性比值、血钾、性激素均无异常,无其他检验异常。超声:双侧肾上腺未探及包块回声;CT:左侧肾上腺肿瘤,大小约8 mm×7 mm,增强扫描轻度强化;右侧肾上腺无异常(图1)。诊断:①左肾上腺皮质腺瘤;

②高血压Ⅱ级低危组;③甲状腺次全切除术后。

术前2周用酚苄明40 mg Tid、马来酸氨氯地平片10 mg Bid、美托洛尔25 mg q12 h联合控制血压波动于正常范围,术前3 d用晶体扩容。全麻后腹腔镜下实施左侧肾上腺部分切除术。术中见肿瘤与周围组织无明显粘连,肿瘤呈类圆形、规则、大小约9 mm×8 mm(图2),手术时间70 min,未输血,手术顺利。肿瘤切除后血压进行性下降,最低65/30 mmHg,心率130~150次/min。加快补液、用大剂量激素(氢化可的松)和肾上腺素能受体激动剂(去甲肾上腺素20 mg、肾上腺素5 mg、间羟胺8 mg、多巴胺160 mg)抢救无效,血压持续低于80/50 mmHg,心率>130次/min,血氧饱和度(SPO_2)<90%,中心静脉压(CVP)>12 cmH₂O(1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa),呼吸困难,少尿,再次气

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管插管,转入重症监护室。控制补液、调整用药,增加垂体后叶素24 U静脉泵入,血压逐渐回升并维持在118/54 mmHg以上,术后4 d康复出院,术后病理:左侧肾上腺皮质腺瘤(图3),基因检测(NGS全基因测序):存在DYPD基因p.V2531第7外显子错义突变(该突变临床意义尚不明确,若导致蛋

白功能异常,可能影响下游信号通路,参与肿瘤发生发展),突变型c.757G(p.V2531),不存在RET基因突变,不考虑多发性内分泌肿瘤。随访6个月,停高血压药,血压波动于正常范围,患者腰痛症状消失。

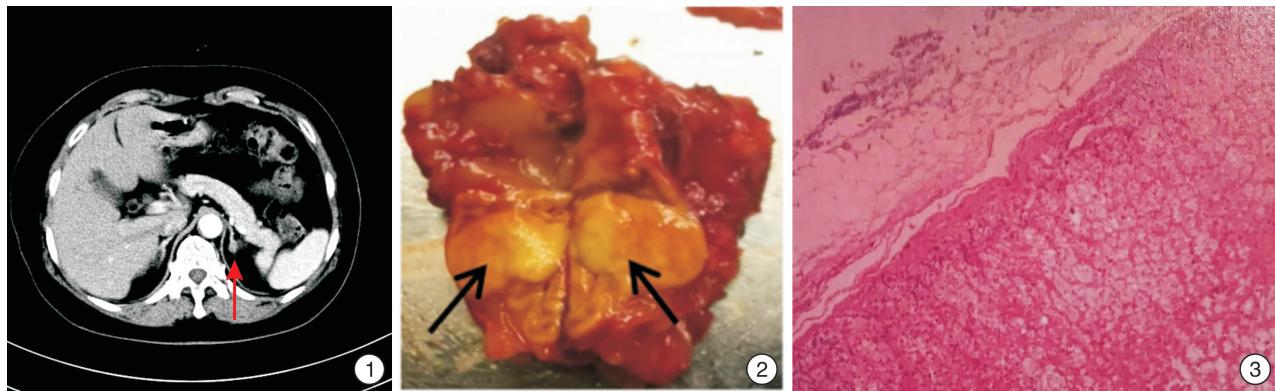


图1 增强CT显示左肾上腺; 图2 术中切除的肾上腺肿瘤标本; 图3 术后病理左侧肾上腺皮质腺瘤

2 讨论

肾上腺肿瘤是泌尿外科常见病之一,随健康体检、寿命增加、高血压筛查、CT与MRI的普及应用,发病率有逐年增加趋势,总体患病率约7.5%^[1]。肾上腺肿瘤类型较多,依据肿瘤性质、有无功能、大小决定是否手术治疗,若肿瘤有内分泌功能、出现临床症状、为恶性肿瘤且无远处转移或肿瘤>4 cm皆需手术治疗^[2]。肾上腺肿瘤有典型临床症状者少,血液生化、肾上腺相关激素和影像学检查常不足以排除隐匿性嗜铬细胞瘤和混合性肿瘤。该类肿瘤无充分术前准备的术后死亡率高达25%~50%^[3]。因此,尽管肾上腺皮质无功能腺瘤约占65%,在不排除嗜铬细胞瘤前提下,术前仍按嗜铬细胞瘤准备。需防止嗜铬细胞瘤患者术中触碰瘤体时发生严重的高血压、心力衰竭、脑血管破裂等术中并发症^[4]。

本例患者术前除肾上腺CT提示肿瘤外,其余各项检验指标均无明显异常,患者左侧腰部疼痛合并高血压1年,术前诊断左侧肾上腺腺瘤,伴有高血压,未能排除嗜铬细胞瘤,故决定行手术治疗去除症状^[5]。术前用α受体阻滞剂(酚苄明)联合其他药控制血压2周以上,术前3 d用晶体扩充血容量,满足血压<140/90 mmHg,P<90次/min,红细胞比容<45%,轻度鼻塞,四肢微循环良好等条件^[6-7]。于插管全麻下实施肾上腺部分切除术。手术过程顺利,但肿瘤切除后即出现的低血压始终未能纠正,多科急会诊考虑其低血压原因包括:肿瘤切除后儿茶酚胺绝对不足,血管扩张导致有效循环血量相对不足;肿瘤切除过程中正常肾上腺组织切

除过多,出现应激性肾上腺皮质功能不全;术中麻醉深度过深所致^[8-9]。立即加快补液、补充血容量,给予去甲肾上腺素联合激素治疗。血压固定在65/40 mmHg以下,呈现顽固性低血压。随抢救时间延长,逐渐出现嗜睡,呼吸加快、心率增加、SPO₂低于90%。再次多科联合会诊,选用小剂量去甲肾上腺素+垂体后叶素20 U泵入,血压很快纠正,并持续正常范围,术后4 d康复出院,术后病理:左侧肾上腺皮质腺瘤。临幊上有类似病例报告,见于嗜铬细胞瘤术后^[10]。发生机制为术前应用酚苄明,酚苄明为非选择性α受体阻滞剂,其可与α受体结合,使α受体不可逆失活,逆转酚苄明作用需停药24~48 h,切除肿瘤后立即出现顽固性低血压,α受体还未恢复活性,导致去甲肾上腺素(α受体激动剂类药物)无法通过激活α受体产生升压作用^[8-10]。垂体后叶素是从猪和垂体中提取的水溶性成分,由催产素和血管加压素组成,其升压效应通过V1a受体和V2受体产生,激动血管平滑肌上的V1a受体,收缩血管平滑肌,增加外周阻力,其绕过激动α受体收缩血管,激动位于肾远曲小管和集合管上皮细胞管周膜上的V2产生抗利尿作用,增加血液量,使顽固性低血压得以纠正^[10-12]。

垂体后叶素常用于促进宫缩,治疗肺、食管胃底静脉曲张出血和作为中枢性尿崩症的替代治疗,其在感染性、分布性、心源性休克低血压纠正方面应用报道较多,发挥着重要作用,不仅可以直接提高血压,还能减少去甲肾上腺素等其他升压药物的应用,降低单个升压药使用过量导致的严重不良反应^[13]。目前其已被证明可用于精神分裂症、焦虑

症等精神疾病的治疗,对肝硬化的晚期并发症肝肾综合征亦有效果,此外对于轻中度的血管性血友病患者,若需手术时,使用垂体后叶素其可提高血中血浆凝血因子Ⅷ(factor Ⅷ, FⅧ)的活性,减少出血量和减少或避免输注血制品 FⅧ^[14-15]。

综上所述,肾上腺肿瘤顽固性低血压偶见于嗜铬细胞瘤术后,本例患者为肾上腺皮质肿瘤,类似病例少见报道,但其用去甲肾上腺素升压无效,加用垂体后叶素有效表明其机制与嗜铬细胞瘤术后顽固性低血压相同,皆为 α -受体阻滞剂致使 α -受体失活,致使无法通过激活 α -受体产生升压作用,该患者术后顽固性低血压加用垂体后叶素获得成功,不失为典型案例,理论上有依据,可为今后类似事件的抢救提供参考。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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