

• 专家述评 •

COVID-19 患者静脉血栓栓塞症的诊治进展^{*}

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【摘要】 2019 冠状病毒病(COVID-19)在过去三年多时间里引发了全球大流行并造成大量患者死亡。静脉血栓栓塞症(VTE)是 COVID-19 常见的并发症。严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 (SARS-CoV-2)感染可引起细胞因子释放、免疫细胞激活和促凝级联反应激活,从而导致内皮炎和血管损伤,影响凝血系统并引起凝血功能障碍。抗血栓治疗可以减少 COVID-19 患者需器官支持的比例并提高生存率,但对其抗凝治疗的最佳药物、剂量和使用时间仍不清楚。对出血风险较低的 COVID-19 非危重症患者,最新指南建议使用治疗剂量抗凝;而对于 COVID-19 危重症患者,由于 VTE 风险因素较多,抗凝治疗更具挑战性。早期研究认为对 COVID-19 危重症患者需要增加抗凝强度,然而并未发现治疗剂量能够获益。最新的临床试验结果表明,治疗剂量抗凝并不优于标准剂量抗凝。本文总结了 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的危险因素、发生机制和抗凝治疗的最新进展,并对其做一评述。

【关键词】 严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2;2019 冠状病毒病;静脉血栓栓塞;抗凝;低分子肝素;普通肝素

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Advances in the diagnosis and treatment of venous thromboembolism in patients with COVID-19

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【Abstract】 Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused a global pandemic and high mortality in the last 3 years. Venous thromboembolism (VTE) was common complication in patients with COVID-19. SARS-CoV-2 infection caused cytokine release, immunocytes activation, and procoagulation cascade activation. These contributed to endothelialitis and vascular injury, and affected the coagulation system and caused coagulopathy. Studies have observed that antithrombotic treatment in patients with COVID-19 might decrease ratio of organ support and improve survival. However, the optimal regimens, dosage, and duration of anticoagulation for COVID-19 remains unclear. Therapeutic dose anticoagulation was recommended in non-critically ill patients with COVID-19 who have low risk of bleeding according to recent guidelines. As risk of VTE was more complicated in critically ill patients with COVID-19, anticoagulation treatment was more challenging in these patients. At the early stage of COVID-19, increased anticoagulation intensity was recommended. However, no confirmative evidence of the benefit of therapeutic anticoagulation for critically ill patients with COVID-19 has been found. Emerging clinical trials have suggested that therapeutic dose anticoagulation was not superior to standard-dose anticoagulation. In this review, we summarize new insights into the risk factors, mechanisms, and use of anticoagulants in patients with COVID-19.

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【Key words】 SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19; Venous thromboembolism; Anticoagulation; Low molecular weight heparin; Unfractionated heparin

2019 冠状病毒病(Coronavirus disease-2019, COVID-19)是由严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2(Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2)感染引起的全球大流行病^[1]。截至 2023 年 4 月,WHO 在全球报告了超过 7.6 亿例感染病例和 600 万例死亡病例。COVID-19 合并慢性疾病和高龄患者易发展为危重症,其患者治疗难度大,病情进展迅速,并发症和死亡率高。识别危重症患者的早期危险因素并阻断病情恶化过程,是降低死亡率和改善预后的有效策略^[2]。静脉血栓栓塞症(Venous thromboembolism, VTE)是 COVID-19 的常见并发症^[3]。COVID-19 有多种 VTE 的病理生理机制,如内皮损伤、细胞因子风暴、免疫激活、促凝状态等等^[4]。此外,重症监护病房(Intensive care unit, ICU)患者的长期卧床和血流动力学不稳定可能导致血流速度减慢,从而容易导致血栓形成^[5]。VTE 可导致一系列全身性病理改变,并导致病情恶化,如呼吸衰竭、感染性休克、弥散性血管内凝血等多种严重并发症^[6]。对 COVID-19 患者进行抗凝治疗可减轻炎症反应,改善器官功能^[7]。研究报道,抗凝治疗可显著改善 COVID-19 患者的转归,包括 ICU 住院时间、无需器官支持天数、全因死亡率和住院 28 天死亡率^[8]。因此,抗凝治疗是 COVID-19 患者的重要治疗方法。

对于 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的治疗,早期研究表明普通肝素和低分子量肝素可以改善 COVID-19 患者的无需器官支持天数并改善预后^[9]。因此,预防剂量的肝素被广泛推荐用于 COVID-19 的 VTE 治疗^[10]。来自中国、欧洲和北美的病例进一步表明,治疗性抗凝治疗效果优于标准剂量抗凝^[11-13]。越来越多的研究发现,对于非重症患者,治疗性抗凝可改善 COVID-19 患者的预后,且出血风险可控^[14]。对于危重症患者,也有研究建议增加抗凝强度,因为这些患者涉及更复杂的 VTE 风险。然而,尚未证实治疗性抗凝治疗对 COVID-19 危重症患者的益处。目前,COVID-19 危重症患者的最佳抗凝策略尚不清楚。因此,本文对 COVID-19 患者的危险因素、机制及抗凝治疗的应用进行总结并做一评述。

1 COVID-19 患者 VTE 流行病学

VTE 是一种可预防的疾病,但其发病率仍是全球最常见的五大心血管疾病之一^[15]。但与其他心血管事件如心肌梗死和中风相比,VTE 被严重低估,并且治疗不到位^[16]。深静脉血栓形成(Deep venous

thrombosis, DVT)和肺栓塞(Pulmonary embolism, PE)是 VTE 的两种主要形式。自 COVID-19 流行发生以来,在 COVID-19 患者中广泛观察到高凝标志物水平升高,如 D-二聚体和纤维蛋白原降解产物(Fibrinogen degradation product, FDP)。一项包括重症 COVID-19 患者的回顾性研究显示,在未预防性抗凝治疗的情况下,DVT 的发生率为 25%(20/81)^[17];另一项回顾性研究纳入了来自两个 ICU 的 COVID-19 危重症患者,发现 DVT 发生率为 69%^[18];一项单中心研究显示,在常规预防性抗凝的基础上,客观上确诊的 VTE 发生率为 42%^[19];一项纳入 7 项研究的 Meta 分析发现,VTE 的发生率为 12.7%,这个研究 VTE 的发生率低是因为该研究仅在考虑临床怀疑和血栓预防时才筛查 PE 和 DVT^[20]。Chen 等^[21]研究表明,根据现行指南的血栓预防情况,COVID-19 危重症患者 DVT 的发生率仍为 46%;还发现,双侧远端 DVT 更常见,远端 DVT 通常无症状。Longchamp 等^[22]进行了一项 Meta 分析,纳入了 33 项具有异质血栓危险因素的研究发现,整体和危重症患者的 VTE 发生率分别为 9%和 21%,还指出了抗凝药物的应用和筛查的增加提高了 VTE 的检出率。目前的研究表明,COVID-19 患者 VTE 的发生率随疾病严重程度的不同而有很大差异^[23]。

2 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的危险因素

已报道的 VTE 危险因素包括 D-二聚体水平升高、住院时间延长、既往 VTE 事件、活动性肿瘤、肥胖和高 CRP 水平^[24]。COVID-19 导致 D-二聚体和 FDP 水平显著升高,这一现象已被大量研究证实^[25]。Artifoni 等^[26]观察到 D-二聚体水平升高可能与 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的高风险相关。序贯器官衰竭评估(Sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)评分已被报道为 DVT 的标志。Prouse 等^[27]报道 SOFA 评分 < 3 分 VTE 的发生风险较低,而 SOFA 评分 ≥ 3 分则容易发生 VTE。据报道,低白蛋白血症与重症 COVID-19 患者的 DVT 发生率相关^[28],其潜在机制包括白蛋白介导的增强抗凝血酶 II 的作用,抑制纤维蛋白聚合和血小板聚集,促进凝血因子合成^[29]。CRP 在全身炎症反应中升高,并与感染性疾病相关。Smilowitz 等^[30]探讨了 COVID-19 患者血清 CRP 水平与 VTE 发病率之间的关系,发现 CRP 浓度升高与 VTE 升高呈正相关。Dujardin 等^[31]报道 CRP 与 VTE 有很强的正相关性,并建立了 D-二聚体与 CRP 联合的模型,

其对 VTE 的阳性预测值达到 98%, 被认为是较准确的 VTE 预测模型。入住 ICU 和机械通气被认为是诱发 VTE 的重要因素, 其原因可能与不能活动、留置静脉和动脉导管以及营养不足有关^[32]。由于在活动性肿瘤中存在凝血功能障碍, 活动性肿瘤已被证实是 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的危险因素^[33]。Viarasilpa 等^[34]确定了 VTE 的六个独立预测因素, 包括中心静脉置管、长时间卧床、既往 VTE 病史、机械通气、较高的血红蛋白水平和血小板计数增加并利用这六个危险因素建立了一个名为“ICU-VTE 评分”的预测模型, 以准确分层 COVID-19 的 VTE 风险。已有初步证据表明, 血小板平均体积与血栓形成相关, 血小板体积越大且血小板发育不成熟, 血栓形成的风险越大^[35]。

3 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的发生机制

COVID-19 表现出凝血功能障碍的典型特征, 如高水平的高凝状态的生物标志物、血小板异常和低纤维蛋白原血症, 其导致 VTE 发生的潜在机制, 包括活动性炎症、内皮损伤、血小板功能障碍、纤维蛋白溶解受损和免疫反应^[36]。单核细胞活化和内皮炎是 COVID-19 凝血功能障碍的核心机制^[37]。SARS-CoV-2 通过结合血管紧张素转换酶 2 (Angiotensin converting enzyme, ACE2) 的刺突蛋白进入宿主细胞^[38]。ACE2 存在于多种细胞类型中, 如肺上皮细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞和肺内皮细胞^[39]。由于上述细胞广泛存在于机体的多个器官中, 因此, SARS-CoV-2 很容易造成感染和流行。SARS-CoV-2 通过进入内皮引起内皮炎和血管损伤^[40]。此外, 单核细胞的激活可以触发细胞因子风暴, 导致多种细胞因子的释放。TNF α 、IL-1 和 IL-6 参与了这些过程, 并可能导致组织因子在单核细胞上表达, 进一步加重内皮炎。COVID-19 凝血病是由组织因子表达驱动, 导致血栓形成^[41], 与重症 COVID-19 患者肺部微血栓形成有关^[42]。补体活化被认为部分参与了病毒感染的先天免疫反应^[43]。越来越多的证据表明, COVID-19 相关凝血功能障碍的机制涉及凝血和纤溶事件、免疫再激活和内皮损伤之间复杂的相互作用, 从而导致促凝状态^[44]。补体颗粒, 如 C3a、C4a、C5a 和 C5b-9 参与内皮损伤^[45]。持续中性粒细胞胞外诱捕和补体激活加速了 COVID-19 凝血酶的形成^[46]。弥漫性内皮损伤、补体诱导的血栓形成和微血管病变可引起免疫超反应^[47]。免疫超反应是 COVID-19 凝血病的一种新的致病机制。在 COVID-19 急性期, 血管性血友病因子 (von Willebrand factor, VWF) 促进血小板聚集, 以应对内皮损伤。VWF 增强胶原蛋白粘附性, 提高 VWF 抗原与

ADAMTS13 的比值。这些过程异常导致 VWF 多时间谱改变和血栓形成前状态加强^[48]。VWF 在血液凝固、血管损伤和凝血病中起重要作用。抗磷脂抗体还可能诱发重症 COVID-19 患者的血管炎和血栓形成。所有这些机制都导致动脉、静脉和毛细血管-肺泡界面血栓形成, 从而导致疾病恶化。

4 COVID-19 非危重症患者推荐治疗剂量的抗凝

目前, COVID-19 患者 VTE 的最佳抗凝策略已有部分指南进行推荐^[49]。在 COVID-19 流行的第一阶段能收集的研究证据有限, 仅包括来自不同地区和人群的 30 项不同样本的回顾性研究^[50]。且无标准的筛查或诊断方法, 同时各研究中抗凝药物的类型和剂量各不相同^[51-52]。一些指南建议对所有 COVID-19 患者采用标准剂量抗凝治疗, 而少数指南则建议考虑使用中等剂量或治疗剂量等强化抗凝治疗^[53]。由于不同疾病严重程度的 COVID-19 患者在病理生理上存在较大差异, 目前对不同疾病严重程度的 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的研究一般是分开进行的。四项重要研究探讨了 COVID-19 非重症患者的抗凝治疗, 包括 ACTION^[54]、RAPID^[55]、HEP-COVID^[56] 以及多平台 ATTACC、ACTIV-4a 和 REMAP-CAP 研究^[57]。ACTION 研究在巴西进行, 纳入了 D-D 水平升高的住院患者, 治疗性抗凝组最初使用利伐沙班或依诺肝素或普通肝素, 随后使用利伐沙班至第 30 天, 依诺肝素治疗剂量为 1 mg/kg, 2 次/d, 普通肝素的目标治疗剂量是抗 Xa 达到 0.3~0.7 IU/mL, 而标准抗凝组依诺肝素为 40 mg/d。结果显示, 与治疗性抗凝相比, 治疗性抗凝并不会改善临床结果, 也不会增加出血风险^[54]。RAPID 招募了来自多个国家 D-二聚体水平升高的患者, 主要结局为死亡、无创或有创机械通气、ICU 入院或 28 天内死亡。结果显示, 治疗性抗凝降低了 28 天的死亡率, 并未增加出血发生率^[55]。HEP-COVID 是一项多中心随机对照试验, 纳入了 D-二聚体升高或败血症诱导凝血功能评分 ≥ 4 分的 ICU 或非 ICU 患者。结果表明, 治疗剂量抗凝治疗的 VTE 发生率和死亡率低于标准的血栓预防治疗, 但在 ICU 患者中未观察到治疗剂量抗凝治疗的这种效果^[56]。ATTACC、ACTIV-4a 和 REMAP-CAP 临床试验是一项开放标签、多平台的对照试验, 招募了 COVID-19 非危重症患者 (定义为缺乏器官支持的患者)。结果表明, 治疗剂量抗凝治疗组的无需器官支持天数低于标准剂量组^[57]。基于上述三个具有令人鼓舞临床效果的临床试验, 最近更新的 CHEST 指南推荐使用治疗剂量, 而不是标准剂量, 用于 COVID-19 非重症患者 VTE 的治疗^[58]。

5 COVID-19 危重症患者推荐标准剂量的抗凝

尽管 COVID-19 危重症患者发生 VTE 的风险高于非危重症患者,但由于早期证据有限且质量较低,尚无指南推荐适合这些患者的血栓预防策略^[59]。由于高强度抗凝会增加出血发生率,因此更难以确定是否应该采用强化抗凝治疗方案^[60]。然而,在严密的监测下,出血并发症发生比例低,增加抗凝剂量也被认为是合理的^[61]。早期数据表明,治疗剂量抗凝对这些患者有潜在的益处。HESACOVID 是一项随机、开放标签的 II 期研究。结果表明,与标准剂量抗凝相比,治疗剂量抗凝可增加气体交换,降低机械通气比例^[62]。Tacquard 等^[63] 回顾性分析了来自法国 8 个 ICU 的 COVID-19 重症患者,收集患者从入住 ICU 起 14 天内的临床及实验室数据,主要包括患者的抗凝剂量、血栓和出血事件等。结果发现,高剂量抗凝可显著降低 COVID-19 患者的血栓并发症发生率,同时不增加患者的出血风险。Bohula 等^[64] 纳入了美国 34 个 ICU 的 COVID-19 重症患者,其中 390 名纳入抗凝策略(抗凝策略分为两组:全剂量组和标准剂量组),主要研究结局是血栓相关事件构成的复合结局。结果发现,全剂量组显著优于标准剂量组,进一步通过时间事件方法进行矫正后,全剂量组的主要观察结局仍显著优于标准剂量组。由此,部分研究表明高剂量抗凝是能显著改善血栓相关事件的发生率。

然而,对于重症患者 VTE 的理想剂量仍然无标准意见。INSPIRATION 是一项 2×2 因子设计、多中心随机对照试验,比较了 ICU 患者中等剂量和标准剂量的抗凝治疗,中等剂量为每日依诺肝素 1 mg/kg。结果显示,中等剂量抗凝并不会降低 VTE、体外膜肺氧合治疗或 30 天死亡率的主要终点^[65]。HEP-COVID 是一项纳入 ICU 和非 ICU 患者的研究,这些患者被分配到标准剂量、中等剂量或治疗剂量的依诺肝素或 UFH。结果发现,与标准剂量抗凝相比,治疗剂量抗凝并未降低危重症患者 VTE 的发生率和死亡率^[56]。ATTACC、ACTIV-4a 和 REMAP-CAP 临床试验招募了 COVID-19 非危重症和危重症患者,分为治疗剂量抗凝或标准剂量抗凝两组,主要终点为无需器官支持天数。结果显示,与标准剂量抗凝相比,治疗剂量抗凝不会降低主要终点^[66]。Perepu 等^[67] 进行了一项多中心、开放标签的随机对照试验,中等剂量和标准剂量依诺肝素在 30 天死亡率或 VTE 方面无显著差异。综合上述研究结果,对 COVID-19 危重症患者建议使用标准剂量抗凝剂,而不是中间剂量和治疗剂量抗凝剂。

6 结论与展望

目前,暂无适用于 COVID-19 危重症患者 VTE 的标准抗凝策略,关于抗凝药物种类、剂量和使用时间的问题仍然无答案,仍需要更多的关于 COVID-19 危重症患者 VTE 抗凝治疗的随机对照试验。此外,针对 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的发生机制也有待于进一步探索,以及抗凝在 COVID-19 抗炎、抗病毒方面的作用机制,这将有助于指导 COVID-19 患者 VTE 的最佳治疗方案,从而改善患者的预后。

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