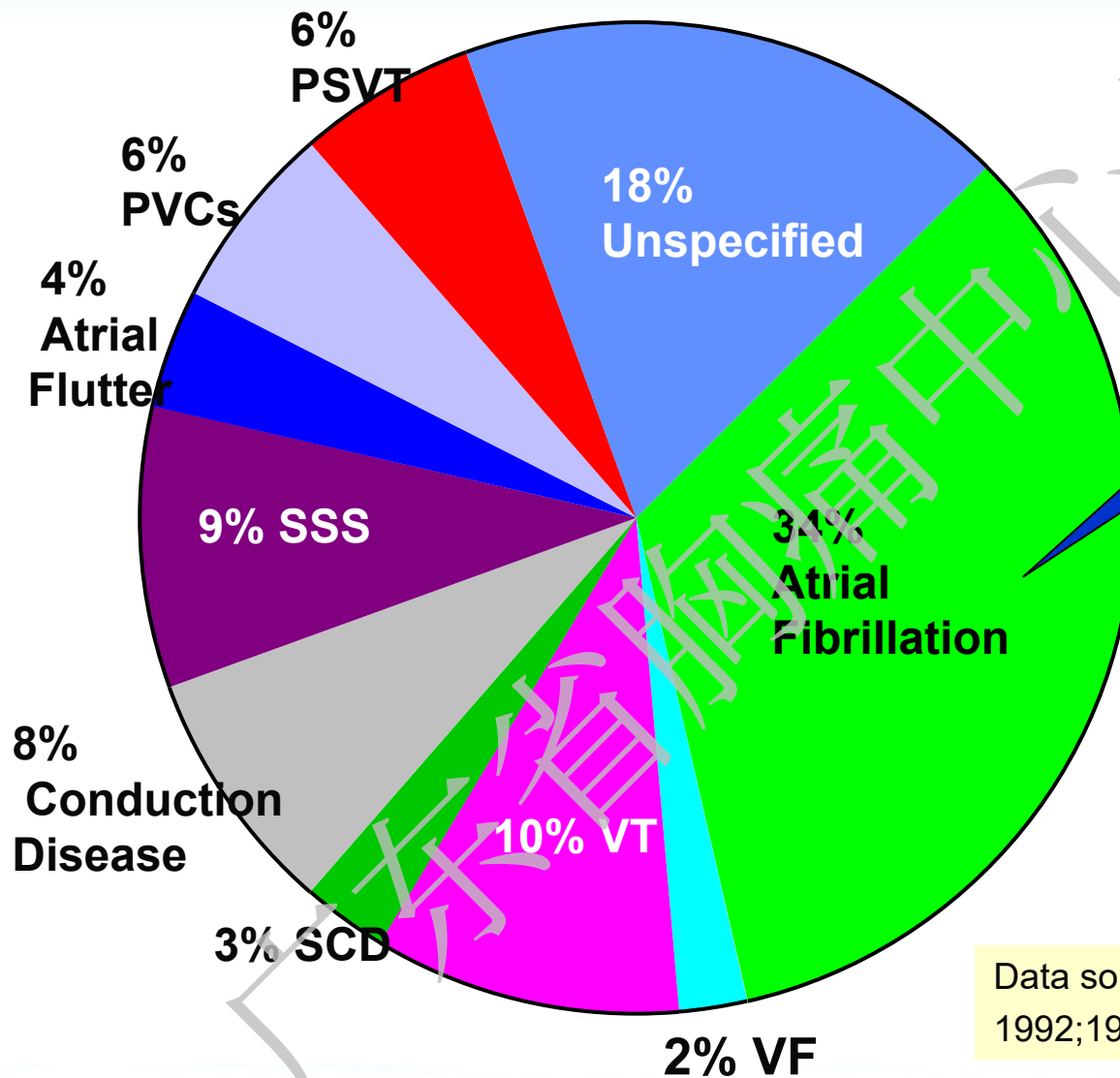


心耳封堵术的现状与挑战

第三军医大学西南医院心内科

宋治远

房颤：最常见的心律失常

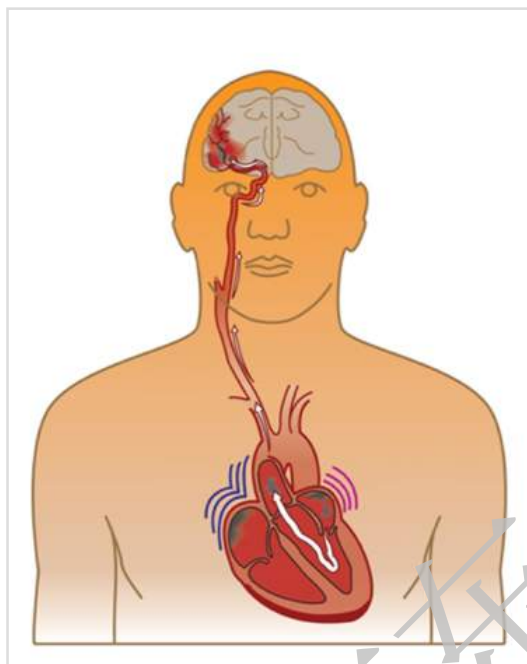


在确诊的心律失常事件中, 1/3是房颤

Data source: Baily D. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1992;19(3):41A.

房颤的主要危害

心功能不全与血栓栓塞并发症



- 房颤患者卒中危险是正常人群的5倍
 - 20%的缺血性卒中与房颤相关
 - 87%房颤卒中与栓子脱落有关
 - 96%的栓子来自左心耳

左心耳=血栓？

Annals of Thoracic Surgery 61:755-9 (1996)
Hellenic J Cardiol. 2013 Jan-Feb;54(1):77.

房颤治疗策略

心率控制

药物:

钙拮抗剂

β -blocker

地高辛

非药物:

房室结消融

+起搏

节律控制

药物:

Ia

Ic

III

β -blocker

非药物:

导管消融

起搏

心房除颤器

外科手术

预防卒中

药物:

华法令

达比加群酯

利伐沙班

阿司匹林

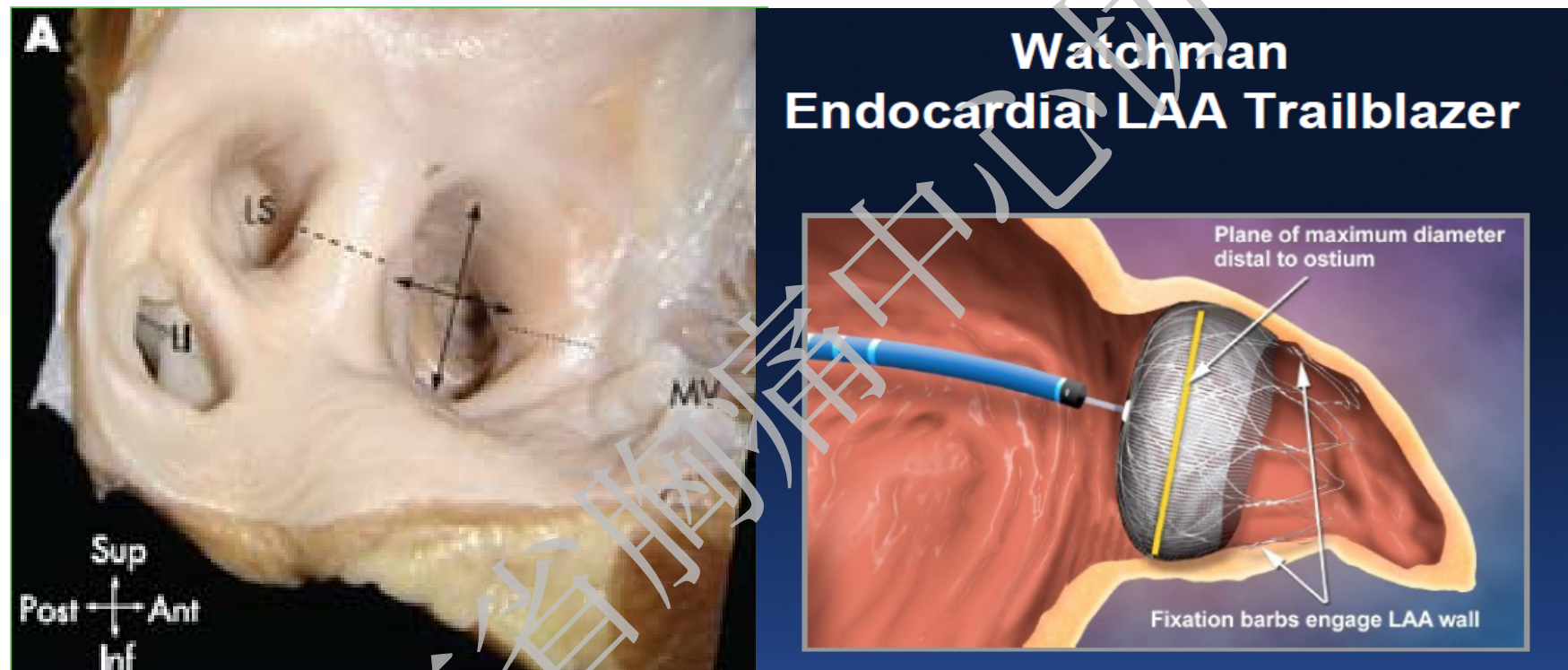
非药物:

左心耳切除

左心耳封堵

左心耳缝扎

左心耳封堵术(LAAC)



目的与意义: 隔离血栓源、预防非瓣膜性房颤卒中
避免长期口服抗凝药物

国内可用的左心耳封堵装置

- 获cFDA批准、可在临床使用的左心耳封堵器
 - Watchman™封堵器
 - ACP封堵器
 - LAmbre™封堵器
- Watchman™是唯一获美国FDA批准的封堵器，预防房颤卒中询证医学证据最多

Watchman封堵装置

- **Watchman** 左心耳封堵器由美国**Boston**公司研制
- 封堵器直径包括**21、24、27、30及33 mm**等多种型号



2014年3月20日在中国上市

2015年3月13日美国**FDA**批准

已获全球**75**个国家批准，临床应用已超过**40000**例

Watchman询证医学证据最多

拥有两项随机对照研究

Pilot研究

终点: 可行性和安全性

对照: 非随机化

入选/排除: CHADS2 $\geq$ 1, 可耐受
华法林治疗

CAP注册研究

终点: 收集额外的安全性及有效性数据并汇总
入PROTECT AF

入选/排除: 与PROTECT AF相同

PREVAIL研究

终点: 安全性及有效性Safety and Efficacy

对照: 华法林

入选/排除: CHADS2 $\geq$ 2, 部分CHADS2=1 术
前未行氯吡格雷7日治疗

PROTECT AF研究

终点: 安全性及有效性

对照: 华法林

入选/排除: CHADS2 $\geq$ 1, 可耐
受华法林治疗

ASAP研究

终点: 有效性

对照: 根据CHADS2评分预期的
卒中比例

入选/排除: 华法林不耐受或禁忌

ESC 指南
& 扩大指征

EMA注册研究*

终点: 真实世界的额外信息
入选/排除: 全部参加研究
患者

* In planning phase

随机对照研究(1): PROTECT-AF



European Heart Journal (2012) 33, 2700–2708

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Cardiovascular Medicine

Percutaneous left atrial appendage closure for stroke prevention in patients with atrial fibrillation: an assessment of net clinical benefit

Sandeep R. Gangireddy¹, Jonathan L. Halperin^{2,3}, Valentin Fuster^{2,4,5}, and Vivek Y. Reddy^{6*}

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Received 6 March 2012; revised 25 June 2012; accepted 9 August 2012; online publish-ahead-of-print 24 September 2012

Aims

The PROTECT-AF (WATCHMAN Left Atrial Appendage System for Embolic Protection in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation) trial found left atrial appendage (LAA) closure an alternative to anticoagulation in selected patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation (AF). We aim to estimate the net clinical benefit (NCB) of percutaneous LAA closure.

Methods and results

Post hoc analysis of outcomes among 707 adults with AF in the PROTECT-AF trial and 566 in the Continued Access (CAP) registry undergoing LAA closure with the Watchman device compared with sustained anticoagulation. Outcomes were ischaemic stroke, intracranial haemorrhage, major bleeding, pericardial effusion, and death, weighted to reflect the relative impact in terms of death and disability. Net clinical benefit was calculated as the sum of annualized rates of these outcomes after intervention minus rates on warfarin. The NCB of LAA closure during 1623 person-years follow-up in the trial was 1.73%/year (95% CI: -0.54 to 4.39%/year) and during 741 patient-years in the registry was 4.97%/year (95% CI: 3.07–7.15%/year). Among patients with a history of ischaemic stroke, the NCB was greater in the registry (8.68%/year, CI: 2.82–14.92%/year) than the trial (4.30%/year, CI: -2.07 to 11.25%/year). In the registry, the NCB of LAA closure increased from 2.22%/year (CI: 0.27–6.01%/year) in patients with CHADS₂ scores = 0 to 6.12%/year (CI: 3.19–8.92%/year) in those with scores ≥2.

Conclusion

Combining rates of thrombo-embolism, intracranial haemorrhage, major adverse events, and death allows objective comparison of the benefit and risk of device therapy vs. anticoagulation in patients with AF. The NCB of LAA closure is greatest for patients at a higher risk of stroke.

Keywords

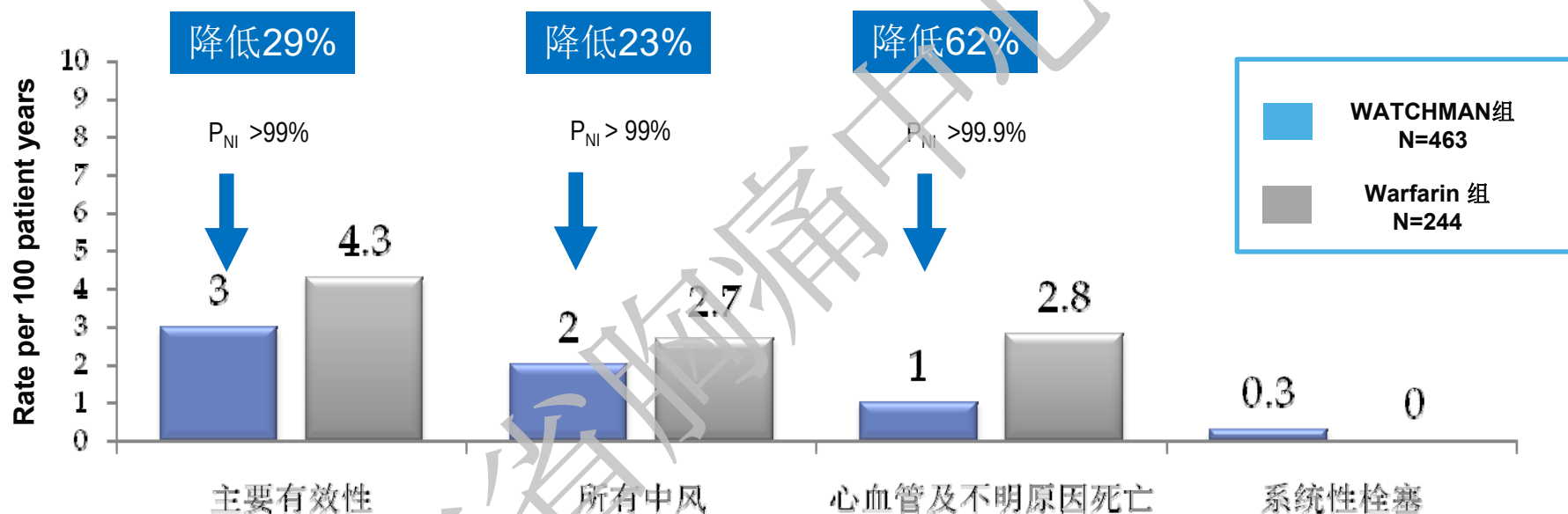
Net clinical benefit • Atrial fibrillation • Left atrial appendage • Watchman • Stroke

PROTECT-AF试验

- 欧美59个研究中心参加，共纳入707例房颤患者
- 分组
 - 左心耳封堵组 463例
 - 华法林组 244例
- 起止时间：2005.2–2008.6
- 有效终点：缺血或出血性卒中、心血管死亡、体循环栓塞
- 主要安全性终点：器械导致的栓塞、需治疗的心包积液、颅内或消化道出血等
- Watchman植入成功率91%

PROTECT AF 随访2.3年

PROTECT AF临床试验在1500患者年的结果



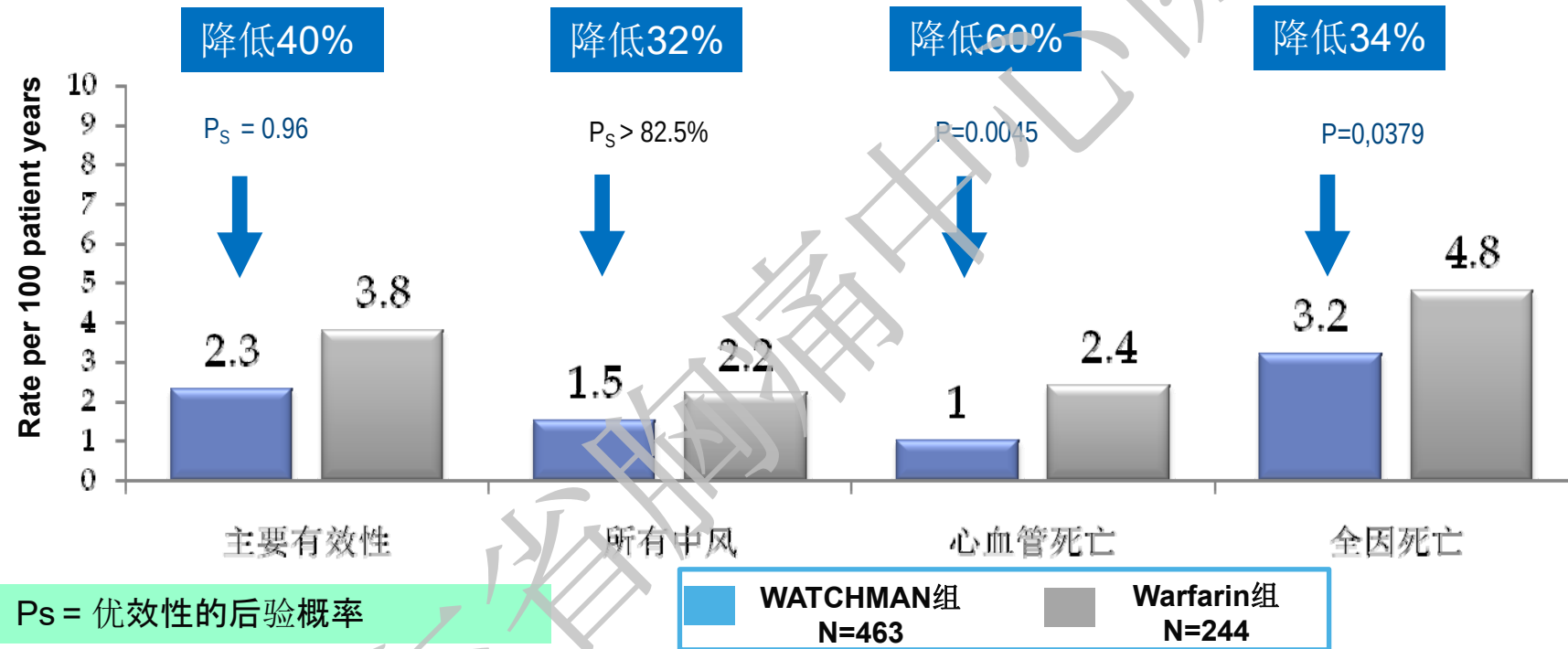
P_{NI} = 非劣效的后延概率

结论：左心耳封堵预防房颤卒中不劣于华法林

Reddy, et al., Circ 2013

PROTECT AF 随访3.8年

PROTECT AF试验 2,621 患者年的结果



● 结论：左心耳封堵预防房颤卒中效果优于华法林

随访时间越长、临床获益越明显

随机对照研究(2): PREVAIL研究

研究目的	提供WATCHMAN安全性和有效性进一步的信息; 确证PROTECT AF试验中WATCHMAN的有效性结论
研究设计	前瞻性, WATCHMAN和华法林2:1随机对照, 使用贝叶斯方法分析
主要终点	• <u>1st 多重主要疗效终点</u>: 全因死亡, 缺血性中风, 系统性栓塞, 以及需要开胸手术或者大型血管内手术干预的器械/手术相关事件的发生率 (手术后7天或者患者出院, 两者较晚的为时间节点) • <u>2nd 多重主要疗效终点</u>: 随访18个月时, 比较中风, 系统性栓塞以及心血管/不明原因死亡的复合终点 • <u>3rd 多重主要疗效终点</u>: 比较随机分组7天后到18个月随访期间的系统性栓塞导致的缺血性中风的发生
病人人群	入组461例病人, 随机分组407人 平均年龄 = 74.0 ± 7.4 平均CHADS2评分 = 2.6 ± 1.0 LAAC组269例、对照组138例
试验中心数	41个美国中心, 其中有18个中心之前没有植入经验

Prospective Randomized Evaluation of the Watchman Left Atrial Appendage Closure Device in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation Versus Long-Term Warfarin Therapy

The PREVAL Trial

David R. Holmes Jr, MD,* Saibal Kar, MD,† Matthew J. Price, MD,‡ Shephal K. Doshi, MD,¶ Kenneth Huber, MD,‡ Vivek Y. Reddy, MD,‡

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND In the PROTECT AF (Watchman Left Atrial Appendage Closure Device in Patients With Atrial Fibrillation) trial that evaluated patients with atrial fibrillation (LAA) occlusion was noninferior to warfarin for stroke prevention.

OBJECTIVES The goal of this study was to assess the safety and efficacy of patients with NVAF compared with long-term warfarin therapy.

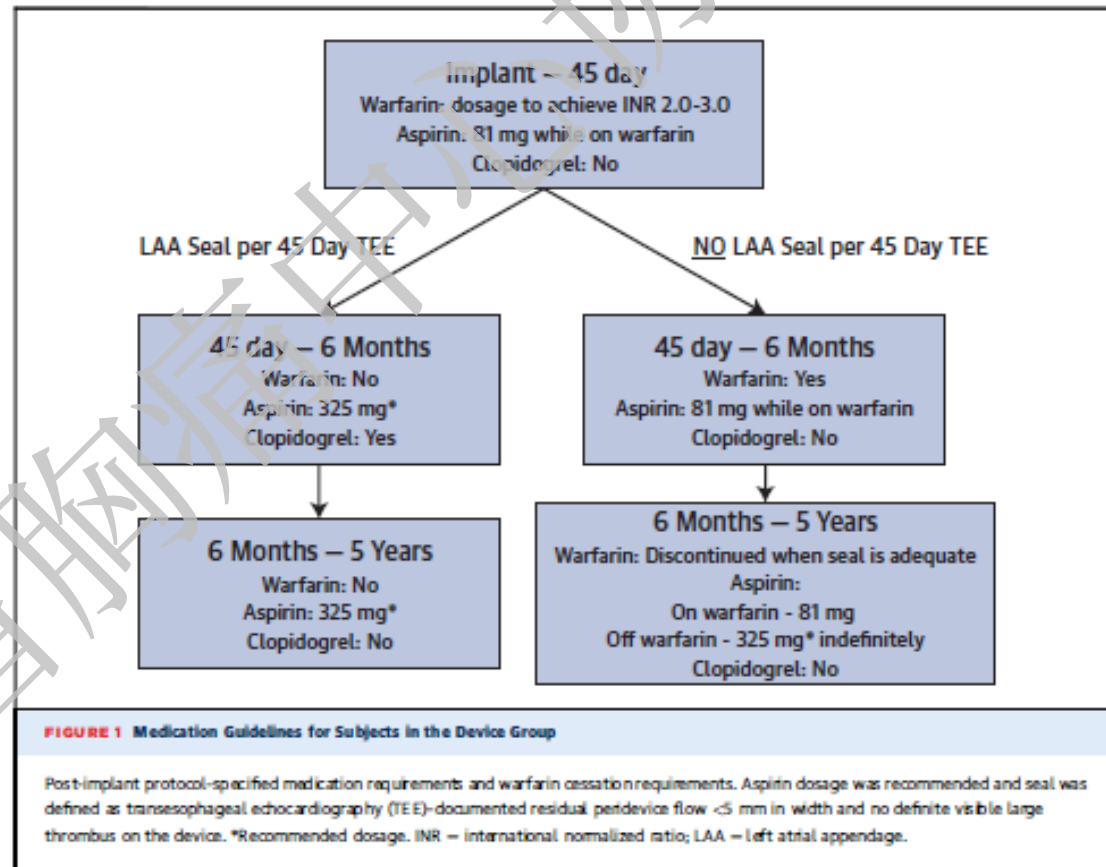
METHODS This randomized trial further assessed the efficacy of patients who had a CHADS₂ (congestive heart failure, hypertension, age ≥ 75, transient ischemic attack) score ≥ 2 or 1 and another risk factor (2:1 ratio) to undergo LAA occlusion and subsequent discontinuation of chronic warfarin therapy (control group, n = 138). Two efficacy endpoints were defined: the primary endpoint was the rate of the first coprimary efficacy endpoint (stroke, systemic embolism, or cardiovascular/unexplained death) was 0.064 in the device group (95% credible interval [CrI]: 0.057 to 1.89) and did not achieve noninferiority (95% CrI ≥ 1.75). The rate for the second coprimary efficacy endpoint (stroke, systemic embolism, or cardiovascular/unexplained death) was 0.0200 (risk difference 0.0053 [95% CrI: -0.0100 to 0.0200]).

RESULTS At 18 months, the rate of the first coprimary efficacy endpoint (stroke, systemic embolism, or cardiovascular/unexplained death) was 0.064 in the device group (95% credible interval [CrI]: 0.057 to 1.89) and did not achieve noninferiority (95% CrI ≥ 1.75). The rate for the second coprimary efficacy endpoint (stroke, systemic embolism, or cardiovascular/unexplained death) was 0.0200 (risk difference 0.0053 [95% CrI: -0.0100 to 0.0200]). The rate of stroke, systemic embolism, or cardiovascular/unexplained death occurred in 2.2% of the Watchman arm, significantly lower than the rate of 4.2% in the warfarin arm (p = 0.004). Pericardial effusions requiring surgery occurred in 2.9% of the Watchman arm, significantly lower than the rate of 8.7% in the warfarin arm (p = 0.004). Pericardial effusions requiring surgery decreased from 2.9% to 1.5% in the Watchman arm.

CONCLUSIONS In this trial, LAA occlusion was noninferior to warfarin for stroke prevention. Although noninferiority was not achieved for the second coprimary efficacy endpoint, LAA occlusion is a reasonable alternative to warfarin therapy for stroke prevention in patients with atrial fibrillation. (J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;53:1-12.)



2014年PREVAL研究
正式发表(JACC)



From the *Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota; †Cedars Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California; ‡Scripps Clinic, La Jolla, California; §Intermountain Medical Center, Salt Lake City, Utah; ¶Cardiovascular Centrum, Frankfurt, Germany; ‡Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute, Kansas City, Missouri; and the ‡Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute, Kansas City, Missouri; and the ‡Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute, Kansas City, Missouri.

David Holmes JACC, 2014 JULY 8, 64(1): 1-12



PREVAIL研究结果

- 手术安全性较**PROTECT-AF**研究大大提高
 - 安全性终点：达到了预先设定的主要终点标准
(不良事件率**2.2%**，低于预先设定的**2.67%**)
- 疗效终点一(18个月时不良事件或死亡)：未达到预先设定的终点标准，但与**PROTECT-AF**研究数据相似
- 疗效终点二(7天后随机至18个月间不良事件)：不良事件率**0.0253/100患者年**(低于预先设定的**0.0275**)
- 结论：**LAAC可以代替口服抗凝药**

两项随机对照研究5年随访汇总分析

- 2017 TCT会上，美国西达斯-西奈医学中心Saibal Kar教授报告了PROTECT-AF和PREVAIL两项研究平均5年随访汇总资料数据
 - 两组主要疗效终点发生率相当($p=0.3$)
 - 所有卒中/系统性栓塞发生率相似($p=0.9$)
- 与华法林相比，LAAC可明显减少
 - 出血性卒中 ($p=0.0022$)
 - 心血管死亡 ($p=0.03$)
 - 全因死亡 ($P=0.04$)
 - 非手术相关大出血 ($p=0.0003$)
 - 可使致死/致残性卒中减少55% ($p=0.03$)

Saibal Kar, 2017, TCT

真实世界研究(1): 美国上市后注册研究

Post-Approval U.S. Experience With Left Atrial Appendage Closure for Stroke Prevention in Atrial Fibrillation

Vivek Y. Reddy, MD,^a Douglas N. Gibson, MD,^b Sibbal Kar, MD,^c William O'Neill, MD,^d Shephal K. Doshi, MD,^e Rodney P. Horton, MD,^f Maurice Buchbinder, MD,^g Nicole T. Gordon, BSEE,^h David R. Holmes, MDⁱ

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Left atrial appendage closure (LAAC) was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a stroke prevention alternative to warfarin for patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation. However, clinical decision-making is confounded by the fact that although LAAC attenuates the anticoagulant-related lifetime risk of bleeding, implantation is associated with upfront complications. Thus, enthusiasm for LAAC as a treatment option has been appropriately tempered, particularly as the therapy is introduced beyond the clinical trial sites into general clinical practice.

OBJECTIVES: This study evaluated the acute procedural performance and complication rates for risk-based percutaneous LAAC in the United States since FDA approval.

METHODS: In the absence of a formal national clinical registry since regulatory approval in March 2016, we obtained procedural data on implantation procedures. Every LAAC procedure requires the presence of a manufacturer clinical specialist and for procedural parameter and periprocedural complication data to be collected using a standardized process and forms.

RESULTS: In 3,822 consecutive cases, implantation was successful in 3,653 (95.6%), with a median procedure time of 50 min (range 10 to 210 min). Implanting physicians performing these procedures (n = 382) included 71% new, nonclinical trial implanters, who performed 50% of the procedures. Procedural complication rates included 39 pericardial tamponades (1.02%) (24 treated percutaneously, 12 surgically, and 3 fatal); 3 procedure-related strokes (0.078%); 9 device embolizations (0.24%) (6 requiring surgical removal); and 3 procedure-related deaths (0.078%).

CONCLUSIONS: Despite a large fraction of previously inexperienced operators, in the real-world post-FDA approval experience of LAAC, procedural success was high and complication rates were low. (J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69:253-61) ©2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier on behalf of the American College of Cardiology Foundation. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

- 一项多中心 前瞻性注册研究
- 目的: 评估Watchman在美国上市后, 真实世界临床应用的手术安全性和并发症发生率
- 共纳入3822例患者, 由来自美国169家中心382位术者完成, 70%是没有植入经验的新术者
- 主要并发症: 心包积液、需心外科手术急救、卒中、器械栓塞及死亡
- 手术成功率95.6%, 平均手术时间为50分钟

JACC, 2017, 69(3):253-261

美国上市后注册研究

Outcomes in the Post-FDA Approval Watchman Experience N=3822

	Post-FDA Approval Experience
Complications	
Pericardial Tamponade	39 (1.02%)
Treated with Pericardiocentesis	24 (0.63%)
Treated Surgically	12 (0.31%)
Resulted in Death	3 (0.078%)
Pericardial Effusion – No Intervention	11 (0.29%)
Procedure-Related Stroke	3 (0.078%)
Device Embolization	9 (0.24%)
Removed Percutaneously	3
Removed Surgically	6
Death	
Procedure-Related Mortality	3 (0.078%)
Additional Mortality within 7 days	1 (0.026%)

- 并发症发生率1.36%
- 需治疗的心包积液 1.02%
(2/3外科干预、1/3介入治疗)
- 手术相关卒中率 0.078%
- 手术相关死亡率 0.078%
- 器械栓塞发生率为0.24%
(5例血栓发生于术中，3例
血栓发生于院内恢复期)
- 结论：即使无经验术者，
LAAC手术成功率仍然高、
并发症发生率低

JACC, 2017, 69(3):253-261

真实世界研究(2): EWOLUTION研究

研究目的	搜集现有的非选择人群关于左心耳封堵技术的随机对照研究
研究设计	前瞻性、单组、多中心注册的Watchman左心耳封堵技术的研究
主要终点	主要分析包括植入过程的安全性及成功率，术后2年的出血事件、卒中及死亡发生的概率及医疗安全组的判定
入组患者	1019例
临床中心数量	47 家临床中心（ Europe, Russia and Middle East ）
起止时间	2013.10--2015.05
随访	在参与中心的标准做法： 1.通常植入设备后1-3个月， 2.之后两年每年随访一次

EWOLUTION 欧洲注册研究

European Heart Journal Advance Access published January 27, 2016



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs016

AHA FASTTRACK
Atrial fibrillation

Implant success and safety of left atrial appendage closure with the WATCHMAN device: peri-procedural outcomes from the EWOLUTION registry

Lucas V.A. Boersma^{1a}, Boris Schmidt², Timothy R. Betts³, Horst Sievert⁴,
Corrado Tamburino⁵, Emmanuel Teiger⁶, Evgeny Pokushalov⁷, Stephan Kische⁸,
Thomas Schmitz⁹, Kenneth M. Stein¹⁰ and Martin W. Bergmann¹¹, on behalf of
the E²VO²LUTION investigators

[illegible]

Abstract

- 2016年1月27日在线发表
- 植入成功率: **98.5%** (1004/1019)
- 封堵效果 (植入时残余漏)
 - 完全堵闭: **91.4%**
 - 残余分流 $\leq 5\text{mm}$: **7.9%**
 - 残余分流 $> 5\text{mm}$: **0.7%**

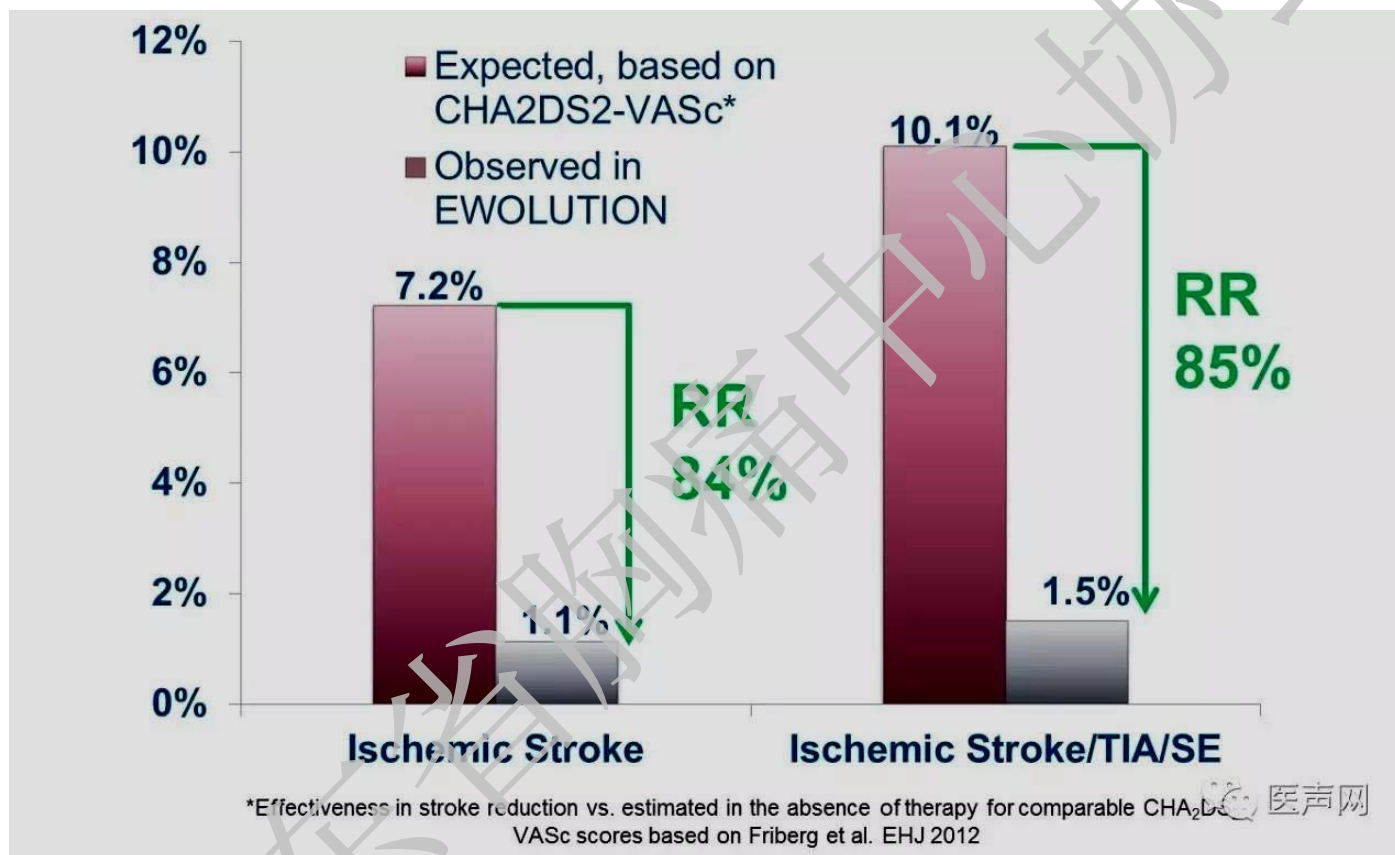
in native floor stroke prevention. In high-risk patients with non-valvular Atrial Fibrillation (AF), the primary objective was to obtain clinical data on the safety of the device, including bleeding and incidence of stroke/peri-procedural outcomes of up to 30 days.

ize in this study means a high risk of stroke (average CHA₂DS₂ stroke-to-high risk of bleeding [average HAS-BLED score] of 7.14, ischemic stroke, or hemorrhagic stroke; 62% regulated by their physician). This device was successfully delivered in 99.9% of implanted patients. Twenty-eight (31%) died 1 day of the procedure. The overall 30-day mortality rate as a result of the procedure was major bleeding requiring transfusion for subjects deemed to be ineligible for oral anticoagulation (5 vs. 10.3%, $P = 0.042$).

ice has a high success rate in complete LAAC with low risk of stroke and bleeding, and multiple co-morbidities. Reduction of peri-procedural complications previously limiting

It is not possible to make a general statement about the impact of the different types of information on the different types of decisions. The impact of the different types of information on the different types of decisions is a complex issue that requires further research.

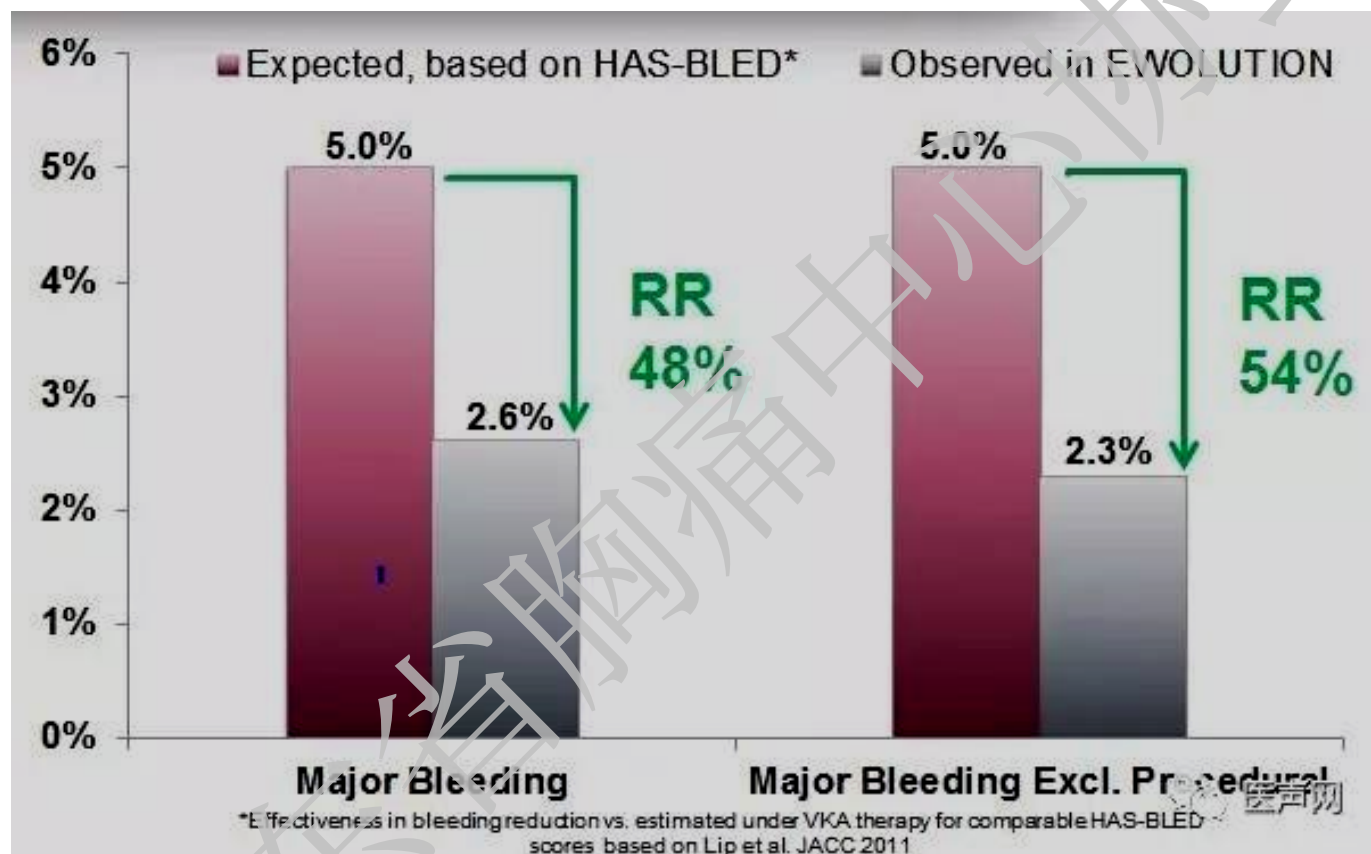
EWOLUTION研究：1年随访结果



一年期的缺血性卒中发生率仅为1.1%，对比预期下降84%

HRS 2017 美国·芝加哥2017年5月12日

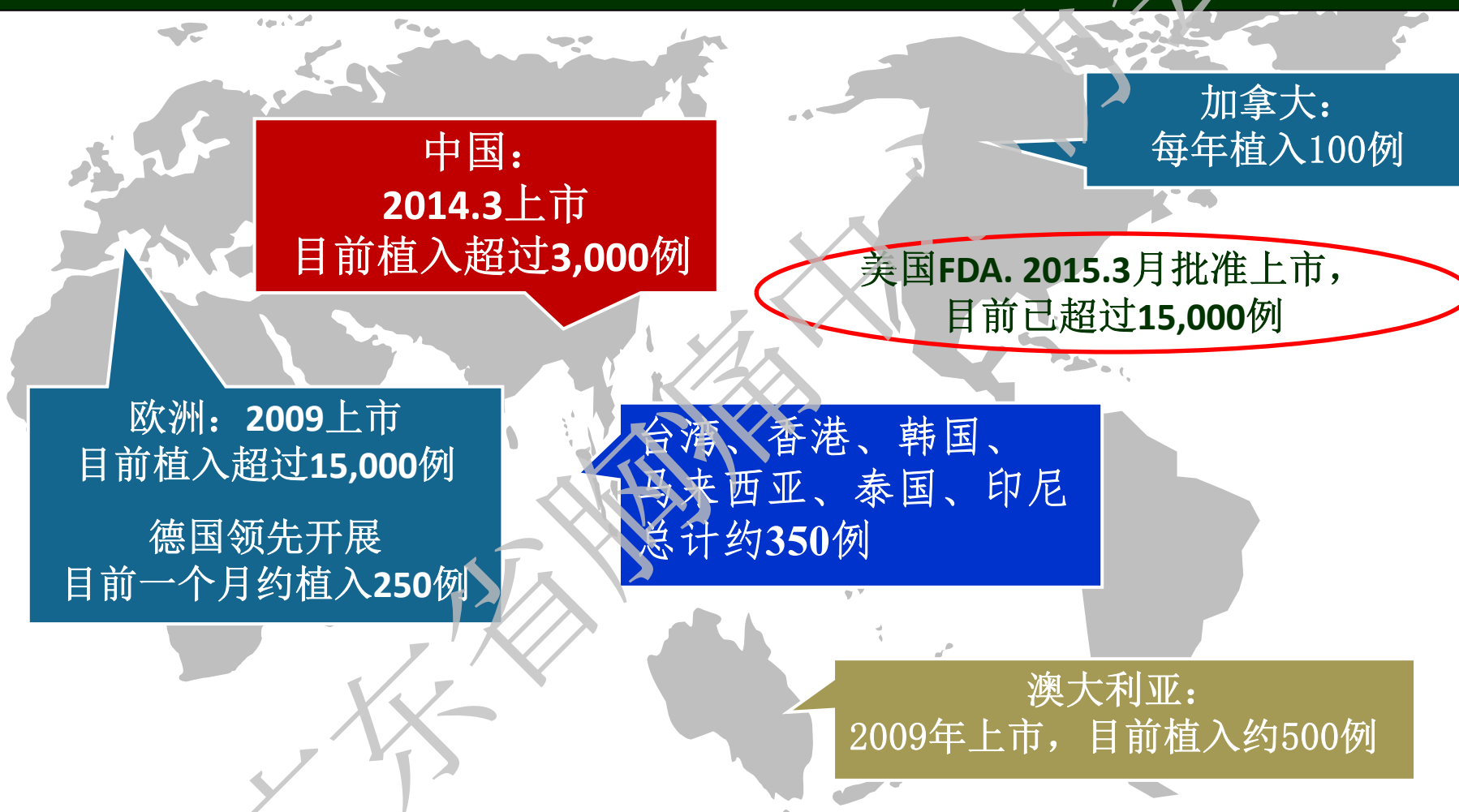
EWOLUTION研究：1年随访结果



一年期的出血发生率为2.3%，对比预期下降了54%

HRS 2017 美国·芝加哥2017年5月12日

Watchman™全球开展情况



2016年美国做了8000例。2017年每月约1000例

LAAC: 国内现状

- 截止2017-8-31，全国总例数超过4000例
 - Watchman™ 3000例 (28省市、150家医院)
 - ACP封堵器 750例 (21省市、70家医院)
 - LAmbre™封堵器 186例 (7省市、17家医院)
 - Lefort封堵器 154例
 - LACBES左心耳封堵器 175例
- 培养了一批LAAC专家团队

Watchman:全国应用情况

2014.3至2017.8.31

28个省市

150家医院

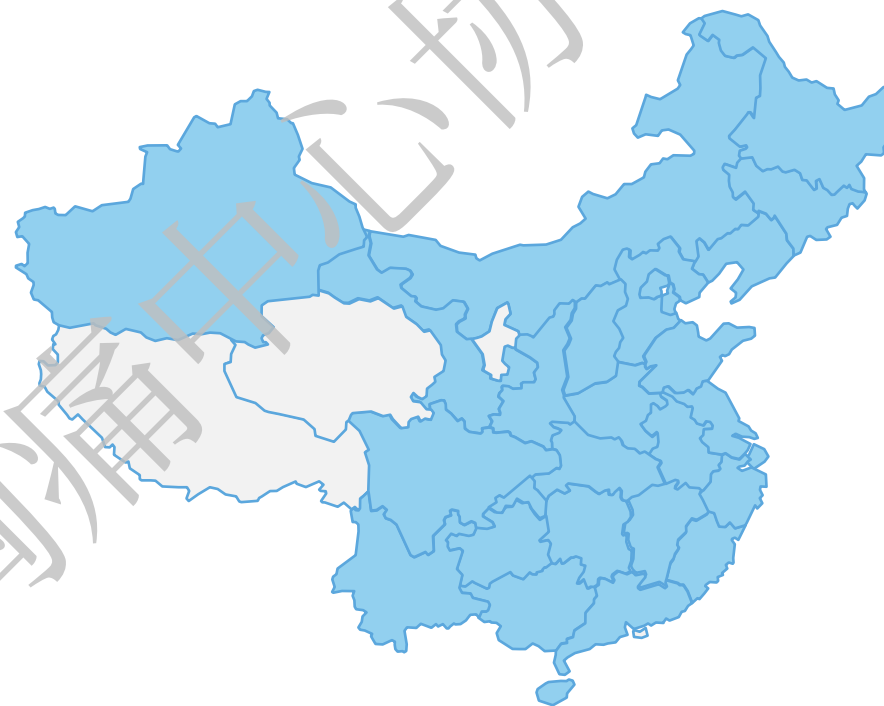
手术3000例

>100例医院6家

40-99例医院9家

10-39例医院27家

<10例医院108家

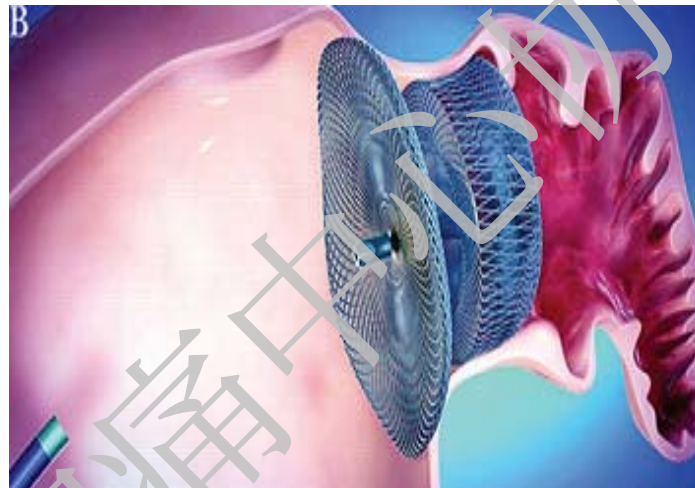


■ 已开展的省份
■ 未开展的省份

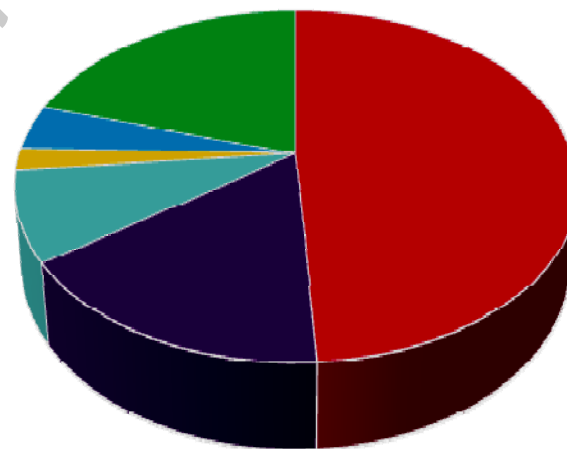
>100例的医院:

武汉亚心、浙大二院、西南医院、温医一院、宁波市一院、四川省医

ACP™: 全国应用情况



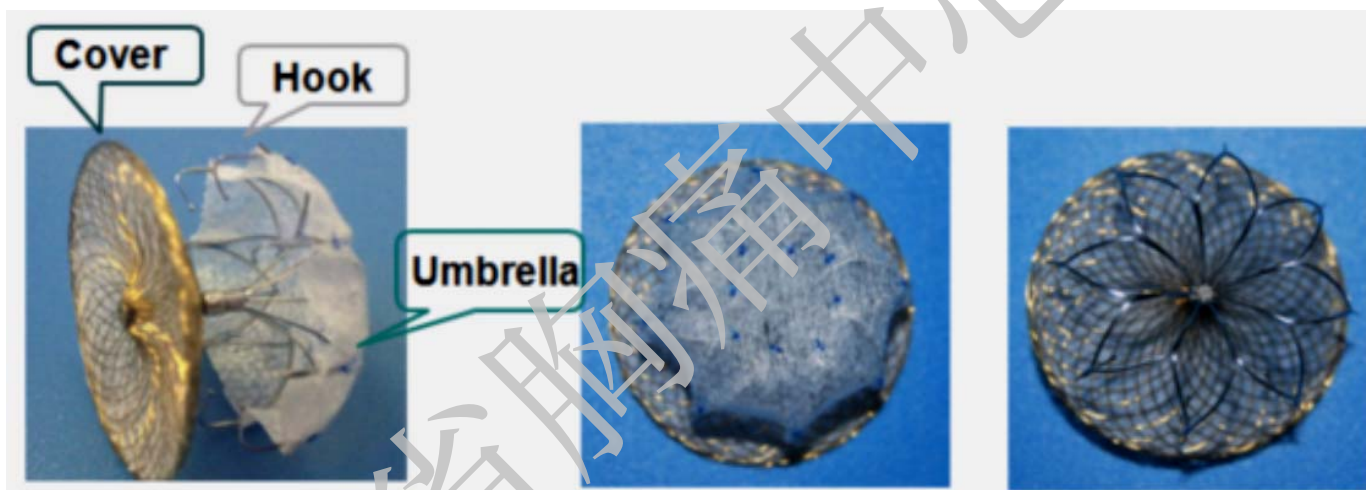
- 截止2017年8月31日
- 21个省市、70家医院
- 共植入750例



■ Zhejiang ■ Hubei ■ Guangdong ■ Beijing ■ Anhui ■ Others

国产装置：LAmbre™

- 由深圳先建公司研制(具有完全自主知识产权)
- 已获cFDA批准(2017.6)



- 至2017年8月31日
- 7省市、17家医院应用，共植入186例(含上市后16例)

国产装置：Lefort封堵器

- Lefort封堵器（乐普公司）
- 入选154例，已完成随访
- 正在等待cFDA审批



Lefort封堵器

国产装置：LACBES封堵器

- LACBES左心耳封堵器
- 上海普实公司（秦永文教授研制）



- 2016年6月开始、2017年4月20日完成病人入组
- 8个中心、入组175例（进入随访期）

问题与挑战

- 国内现状：发展缓慢且不平衡
- 原因：
 - 指南推荐等级低？
 - 专家认识不统一？
 - 封堵装置价格贵？

推动LAAC健康发展：面临很大挑战

美国指南推荐

- 2006年AHA房颤管理指南，在预防栓塞事件的非药物途径中首次提及LAAC，是LAAC第一次出现在房颤管理指南中
- 2014年ACCF/AHA/HRS房颤管理指南对LAAC进行了大篇幅叙述，但未给予正式推荐(但对外科术中同时切除左心耳预防血栓是II b 推荐)
- 2014年AHA/ASA(美国卒中协会)缺血性卒中和TIA二级预防指南对LAAC 给予IIb推荐

2012年ESC房颤管理指南

Recommendations for LAA closure/occlusion/excision

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
Interventional, percutaneous LAA closure may be considered in patients with a high stroke risk and contraindications for long-term oral anticoagulation.	IIb	B	I15, I18
Surgical excision of the LAA may be considered in patients undergoing open heart surgery.	IIb	C	



European Heart Journal (2012) 33, 2719–2747
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs253

ESC GUIDELINES

- 高卒中风险、长期抗凝存在禁忌的房颤患者行经皮左心耳封堵术列为**IIb**类适应证（证据水平**B**）
- 对接受开胸术的房颤患者，术中同时切除左心耳也以**IIb**类适应证进行推荐（证据水平**C**）。

Camm AJ, et al, Eur Heart J. 2012; 33, 2719–2747

迈出了LAAC进入指南推荐第一步，具有“里程碑”意义

2016年ESC房颤管理指南

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref ^c
After surgical occlusion or exclusion of the LAA, it is recommended to continue anticoagulation in at-risk patients with AF for stroke prevention.	I	B	461, 462
LAA occlusion may be considered for stroke prevention in patients with AF and contra-indications for long-term anticoagulant treatment (e.g. those with a previous life-threatening bleed without a reversible cause).	IIb	B	449, 453, 454
Surgical occlusion or exclusion of the LAA may be considered for stroke prevention in patients with AF undergoing cardiac surgery.	IIIb	B	463
Surgical occlusion or exclusion of the LAA may be considered for stroke prevention in patients undergoing thoracoscopic AF surgery.	IIIb	B	468

推荐	推荐等级	证据水平
<u>经过手术结扎或切除左心耳后，仍建议对有卒中风险的房颤患者给予口服抗凝药物预防卒中</u>	I	B
<u>左心耳封堵</u> 特别建议使用在有卒中风险、但有长时间抗凝禁忌证的患者（例如，既往有危及生命的出血但无可纠正的出血因素）	<u>IIb</u>	B
在进行其他心脏手术时，对于房颤需要卒中预防的患者，推荐同时结扎或切除左心耳。	IIb	B
在进行经胸房颤手术时，对于房颤需要卒中预防的患者，推荐同时结扎或切除左心耳。	IIb	B

原因：参考文献未列PROTECT-AF研究3.8年随访结果(JAMA)；单一器械

LAAC: 存在争议

- 争论焦点:

- **LAAC**操作仍有并发症发生(安全存疑)
- 部分专家对预防房颤卒中的有效性存疑
- 指南虽对**LAAC**有推荐, 但级别低
- 经济原因(价格贵)
- 没有与新型口服抗凝药的随机对照临床试验

2017年: 值得关注的两场辩论

CAFS 2017辩论：LAAC是否应大力推广？

余江涛(正方) vs 姚焰团队丁立刚(反方)



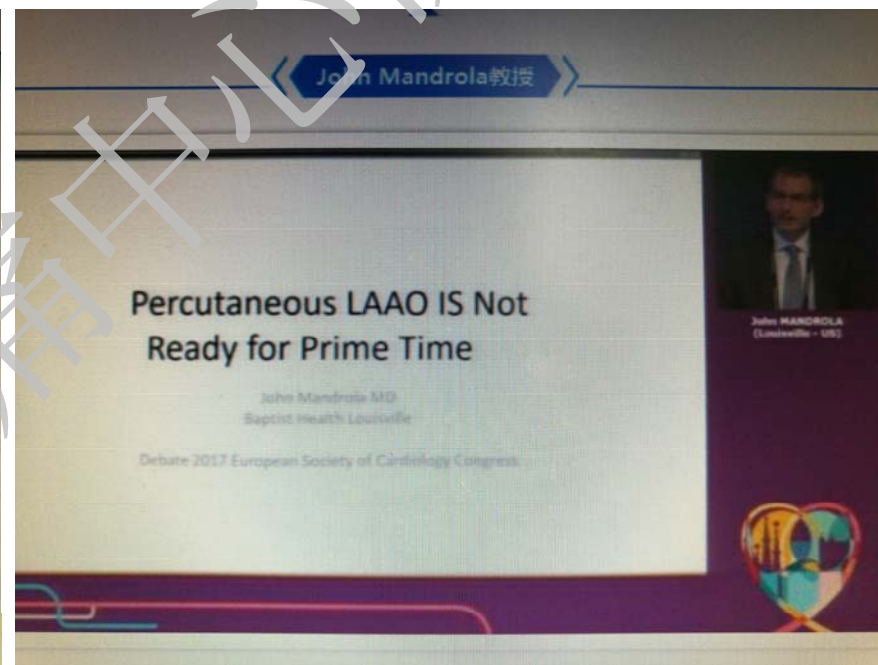
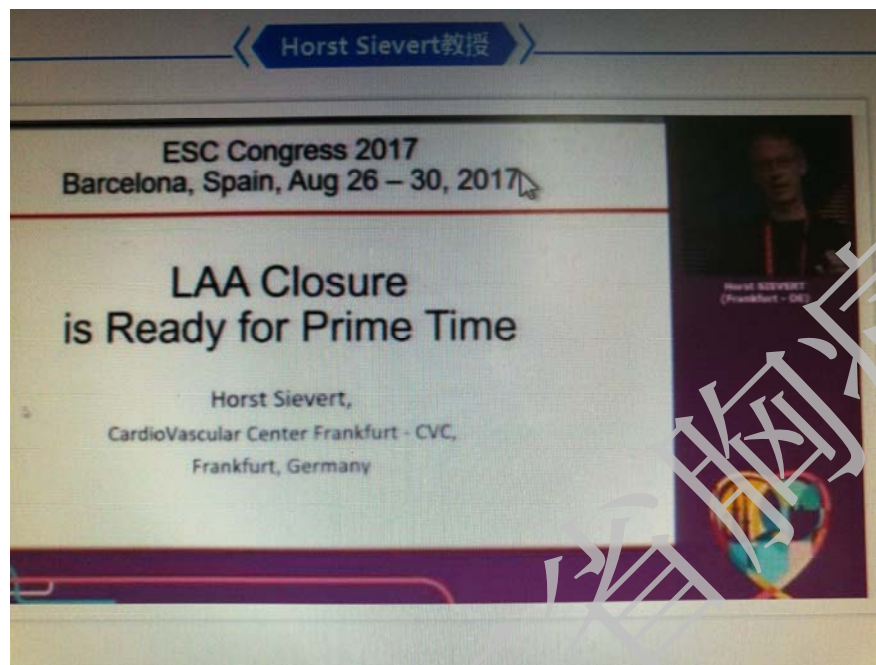
正方：左心耳封堵应大力推广

反方：左心耳封堵应**严格限制滥用**

主要焦点：

LAAC的安全性？有效性？经济原因？指南推荐？

ESC 2017 终极辩论： LAAC的黄金时代是否到来？



正方：德国法兰克福的Horst Sievert教授

反方：堪萨斯大学医院John Mandrola教授

正方：观点与依据

- 观点： **LAAC的黄金时代已经到来**
 - 迄今已在75个国家和地区被批准，植入超过5万例
 - 几乎为所有指南所推荐
- 多数患者不能长期服用抗凝药
 - 大规模流行病学数据显示46%非瓣膜房颤患者未进行抗凝治疗
 - 美国PINNACLE注册研究显示
 - 房颤服用抗凝药者不超过50%
 - 服用华法林者80%于6个月后暂停服药
 - NOAC停药率与华法林相似
 - 患者依从性是口服抗凝药应用的最大限制

正方：观点与依据

● 相关研究结果

- 2001年第一例LAAC患者目前状况良好，无栓塞和出血事件发生
- PROTECT AF 3.8年随访结果显示有效性优于华法林，安全性不劣于华法林
- 基于两大随机对照研究的荟萃分析显示：LAAC能有效降低心源性死亡，7天内手术相关并发症从9.9%减少到2.8%
- EWOLUTION注册研究：卒中和出血事件发生率均有效降低

● 结论

- LAAC能够有效减少出血性和致残性卒中发生率及心源性死亡
- 随访时间越长，LAAC的优势越明显

反方：观点及依据

- 观点：LAAC的黄金时代尚未到来
- 依据
 - 临床试验结果大相径庭：相对于NOAC和华法林头对头试验，LAAC和华法林对照研究样本量小,发生事件少,结果差异大
 - PREVAIL试验：LAAC主要终点与华法林无差异
 - 荟萃分析：结果虽有利于LAAC，但其人群异质性较大，有待更多研究证实
 - LAAC临床获益可疑。将术后7天的出血事件纳入分析后，LAAC和华法林的出血发生率并无差异
 - LAAC证据等级不足，没有与NOAC的随机对照临床试验

LAAC：价格昂贵

- **LAAC价格昂贵是制约其临床应用的重要因素**
- **依据**
 - 国外(德国)做**1例LAAC**虽然与国内费用相似(德国约**1万欧元**)，但医保报销
 - 国内将**LAAC**纳入医保报销的有上海、贵州、云南。上海纳入医保后进展迅速(近**3个月**已做了**200多例**)
 - 国内各医院比较，沿海发达地区开展好(浙江)
- **未来**
 - 国产**LAA**封堵器的上市，其价格有望降低
 - 国内将会有更多省市将**LAAC**纳入医保报销

面对LAAC的争议：怎么办？

- 我国是房颤大国(预计1000万)。我国房颤患者对抗凝药依从性更差，对LAAC需求更大
- 目前国内外专家对LAAC虽然存在争议，但争议的焦点不是做不做，而是如何做！
- 怎没办？
 - 积极宣传、推广LAAC的理念与技术
 - 积极开展多中心临床研究，为国内外指南的制定提供更多的“中国研究数据”
 - 但应严格把握适应证，避免滥用

Thanks!