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三维标测环肺静脉前庭隔离术后肺静脉狭窄的相关因素 *

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摘要 目的:探讨房颤射频消融术后肺静脉狭窄的相关因素,为其预防提供依据。**方法:**收集113例射频消融房颤患者的临床资料,记录射频术中消融时间、阻抗和温度;术后6个月64层CT左房-肺静脉重建随访,统计肺静脉狭窄的发生率;多元Logistic回归分析肺静脉狭窄的相关因素。**结果:**依据肺静脉数量计算的肺静脉狭窄率为3.4%,按照患者数量计算的肺静脉狭窄率为7.7%。多元Logistic回归分析,初始50例手术较其后病例的OR为2.167,95%CI=1.038~9.857,P=0.046,消融时间在总消融时间均数之上的患者比在均数之下者OR为2.856,95%CI=1.352~6.043,P=0.021。**结论:**初始50例手术和消融时间长是房颤射频消融术后肺静脉狭窄的相关因素。

关键词:房颤;射频消融;肺静脉狭窄;相关因素**中图分类号:**R541.7 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)03-457-04

The Correlation Factors of Pulmonary Vein Stenosis Complicating Pulmonary Vein Antrum Isolation Guiding by 3D Mapping System for Atrial Fibrillation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore what are the correlation factors of pulmonary vein stenosis following radiofrequency ablation guiding by 3D mapping system for atrial fibrillation in order to offer evidence for pulmonary vein stenosis prevention. **Methods:** The clinical data of 113 consecutive patients with atrial fibrillation underwent pulmonary vein antrum isolation guiding by 3D mapping(Carto) system were collected and the radiofrequency time, impedance and temperature during the index procedure were also recorded for analyzing. The prevalence of pulmonary vein stenosis was calculated according to the pulmonary vein diameter detected by 64-slice CT reconstruction in 6 months follow-up. The possible correlation factors were evaluated using multivariate Logistic regression analysis. **Results:** The pulmonary vein stenosis occurred in 6 out of 104 patients(7.7%), whereas, the frequency of pulmonary vein stenosis was of 3.4% according to the amount of pulmonary vein. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis indicated pulmonary vein stenosis was more likely occurred in initial 50 cases (OR=2.167, 95% CI=1.038~9.857, P=0.046) and in patients with longer radiofrequency time(OR=2.856, 95% CI=1.352~6.043, P=0.021). **Conclusion:** Initial 50 cases and longer radiofrequency time are the correlation factors of of pulmonary vein stenosis complicating radiofrequency ablation guiding by 3D mapping system for atrial fibrillation.

Key words: Atrial fibrillation; Radiofrequency ablation; Pulmonary vein stenosis; Correlation factor**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R541.7 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)03-457-04

前言

临幊上,心房颤动(Atrial fibrillation AF)是最常见的心律失常,大约占所有因心律紊乱住院患者的三分之一^[1]。其治疗方法包括药物治疗和导管射频消融(Radiofrequency catheter ablation RFA)。无论是节律控制还是频率控制,AF的药物治疗效果都不十分满意。RFA已经被证实是一种有效消除AF的方法。如今,已经确立了节段性或环状等不同的肺静脉隔离(Pulmonary

vein isolation PVI)技术^[2-5]。然而,先前的研究报道RFA主要并发症发生率为1.4%-6%^[6-8]。所有的消融策略都有并发肺静脉狭窄(Pulmonary vein stenosis PVS)的风险,PVS严重者可能危及生命、其治疗具有挑战性^[7,9-12]。PVS的预防尤为重要,但是,PVS的发生与RFA术中的哪些因素有关还没有明确的定论,值得探讨。本实验前瞻性观察113例经RFA术治疗AF患者,术后6个月64层CT随访,统计PVS数据,收集可能影响PVS发生的临床和RFA术中参数,分析它们与PVS的相关性,期望

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为 PVS 的预防提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选 2007 年 10 月–2012 年 10 月在我院心内科行环肺静脉前庭隔术 (circumferential pulmonary vein antrum isolation CPVI) 的 AF 患者为研究对象。入选标准:①发作频繁症状严重的阵发性房颤②伴有脑卒中高危风险的持续性房颤③发作不频繁,但有脑卒中危险因素,药物治疗无效或不能耐受药物治疗的阵发性房颤和持续性房颤。排除标准:①高龄(>75 岁)②巨大左房(>60mm)③左房血栓④严重心功能不全(LVEF<30 %)。记录相关的临床资料。共纳入 113 例患者,患者临床基线资料见表 1。所有患者均签署书面形式的知情同意书。

表 1 患者临床基线资料

Table 1 Data of patients clinical characteristics

Parameters	Value
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	58.6± 10.8
Male (case)	76
Female(case)	37
Alcohol (case)	48
Smoker (case)	52
DM (case)	38
HTN (case)	61
LAD ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)	38.3± 7.6
LVEDD ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)	53.4± 4.5
LVEF ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	59.6± 4.3

注:LAD: 左房内径;LVEDD: 左室舒张末径;LVEF: 左室射血分数; DM: 糖尿病; HTN: 高血压。

Note:LAD: left atrium diameter; LVEDD: left ventricular end diastolic diameter; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; DM: diabetes mellitus; HTN: hypertension.

1.2 实验方案

术前 64 层 CT (Aquilion 64-slice CT, TOSHIBA, Japan) 左房肺静脉三维重建, 观察肺静脉的解剖形态、是否存在先天性狭窄。使用三维标测系统 (CARTO, Biosense Webster, Johnson and Johnson, Diamond Bar, USA) 进行左心房三维解剖重建。确定肺静脉前庭的位置。采用 CARTO 专用冷盐水灌注导管, 预设能量 30W, 温度 43°C, 进行放电消融。消融过程中记录肺静脉前庭消融环上 0 点、2 点、4 点、6 点、8 点、10 点六个消融部位的实际消融温度、消融时间、消融阻抗数据, 计算平均数, 代表消融温度、消融时间、消融阻抗。术后六个月进行 64 层 CT 左房肺静脉三维重建随访, 统计肺静脉狭窄的数量, 测量狭窄静脉最小直径及狭窄节段两端血管直径均值作为参考血管直径, 计算狭窄程度。将肺静脉口附近最小直径与参考血管直径之比 <50% 定义为 PVS, 即 $PVS (\%) = D / (D_1 / 2 + D_2 / 2) \times 100\%$ (见图 1)。

1.3 统计学分析

计量资料以均数± 标准差表示, 计数资料以百分比表示。组间比较分别应用 t 检验和卡方检验。采用多元 logistic 回归分

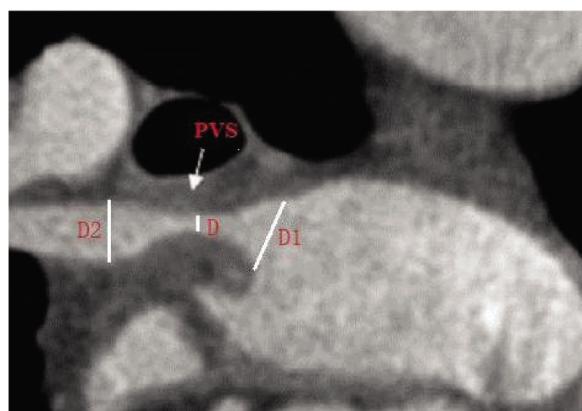


图 1 PVS 测量示例

Fig.1 Demonstration of PVS measurement.

析对可能影响 PVS 的因素进行分析。P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

6 个月随访期内有 9 例患者失访, 最终共有 104 例完成随访。104 例患者中有 3 例左侧肺静脉共干、1 例有 5 支肺静脉, 共计 414 支肺静脉纳入研究。术前 414 支肺静脉术不存在先天性狭窄。术后有 14 支静脉发生 >50% 的狭窄, 按肺静脉支数计算狭窄率为 3.4%; 共有 8 人术后肺静脉狭窄, 其中有 6 人同时出现 2 支肺静脉狭窄 (见图 2), 按患者计算肺静脉狭窄率为 7.7%。在 6 例 PVS 中, 4 例(66.7%) 在前 50 例之内, 2 例在 50 例之后。依据是否存在 PVS 分为两组的观察参数见表 2。多元 Logistic 回归分析提示消融时间 (OR=2.856, 95% CI=1.352~6.043, P=0.021) 和初始 50 例手术 (OR=2.167, 95% CI=1.038~9.857, P=0.046) 是 PVS 的相关因素。见表 3。

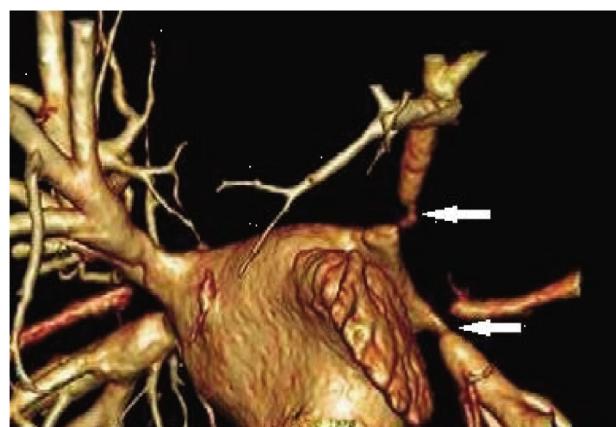


图 2 双支 PVS 示例

Fig.2 Demonstration of PVS in two vessels

3 讨论

RFA 术后大多数重度 PVS 没有临床症状^[13], 然而, 一旦表现出诸如呼吸困难、胸痛、咳嗽、咯血的症状, 很容易被误诊为支气管炎或肺炎^[9]。狭窄肺静脉内置入支架是常用的治疗 PVS

表 2 两组患者 PVS、临床因素及消融参数
Table 2 PVS, clinical factors and parameter of patients in two groups

Group	PV	Patients	Initial 50	Alcohol	Somker	DM	HTN	RF time (min) ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	RF T(°C) ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	RF impedance(Ω) ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
PVS	6	6	4	3	4	3	2	62 ± 16	43.4 ± 1.5	132 ± 15
NPVS	414	98	46*	45	48	35	59	51 ± 15*	42.1 ± 2.1	116 ± 14

注: PV: 肺静脉; PVS: 肺静脉狭窄; NPVS: 无肺静脉狭窄; RF: 射频消融; DM: 糖尿病; HTN: 高血压, *P<0.05。

Note: PV: pulmonary vein; PVS: Pulmonary vein stenosis; NPVS: None pulmonary vein stenosis; RF: radiofrequency; DM: diabetes mellitus; HTN: hypertension, * P<0.05.

表 3 PVS 多因素分析
Table 3 Multivariate regression analysis for PVS

Parameter	OR	95% CI	P
Initial 50 cases RF time	2.167	1.352~9.857	0.046
RF temperature	2.856	1.038~6.043	0.021
RF impedance	1.523	0.529~5.057	0.341
RF impedance	1.274	0.561~6.751	0.266

的方法,但是,术后时常发生再狭窄^[9]。有临床症状的重度PVS迄今还没有达成共识的治疗方法,一些个案报道中提到球囊扩张、支架置入或肺切除等办法。这些处理办法往往疗效不佳或不能达到满意的远期效果^[14-16]。由于没有理想的治疗方法,所以,RFA术中预防PVS就尤为重要。有效预防PVS的前提应该是知晓究竟哪些相关因素参与PVS的形成。

诊断房颤导管消融术后PVS的常用方法还没有统一的标准。经胸或经食道超声、CT、MRI、肺静脉造影等方法都可以发现PVS。其中最好的是多层CT或MRI^[17]。但是临幊上并不是常规进行CT或MRI随访筛查PVS,所以,Baman等认为^[18]不常规进行CT或MRI等影像学检查,可能导致无症状的PVS被漏诊,术后常规影像学随访肺静脉,可能更接近真实世界的PVS发生率。查阅文献可知,这是第一个对房颤导管消融患者术后6个月常规采用多层CT随访肺静脉影像的研究,并以此为基础分析PVS的相关因素。

本研究采用多元Logistic回归分析发现三维标测下肺静脉前庭隔离术初始50例手术和消融时间长是PVS发生的相关因素。初始的50例手术,处于术者学习曲线阶段,术者对肺静脉前庭解剖的判断可能还存在误差,导致消融导管进入肺静脉开口内放电。6例PVS患者中4例是在初始50例内完成的,其发生的风险是50例之后的2.167倍,50例之后的PVS比例显著下降。消融时间长是PVS的另一个相关因素,消融时间在总体消融时间均数水平之上的病例发生PVS的风险是在均数之下病例的2.856倍。在肺静脉前庭反复或长时间放电,必然造成消融面积的扩大,心肌和肺静脉开口的损伤程度加深,内膜及中膜的损伤后愈合反应就更强烈,PVS的发生随之增加。我们发现的相关因素为临幊上预防PVS提供了依据,针对这些相关因素采取相应的处理策略,或可有效地减少PVS的发生。

导管消融治疗房颤的研究方兴未艾,新器械和新术式不断涌现^[4,19-23],无论是新器械还是新术式,都需要不断地经历学习

曲线。本研究发现的最初50个病例是PVS的相关因素提示我们术者的经验是预防PVS的重要因素。虽然学习曲线是最新的器械使用和术式应用不可逾越的阶段,然而随后的新开展新技术的单位却可以缩短这一过程,在进行前50例手术时最好聘请经验丰富的术者监督,以达到减少PVS等并发症的目的。然而,新的器械或术式可能使消融靶点的识别更精准,减少无效放电,是在保证有效左心房-肺静脉电隔离前提下,缩短消融时间达到预防PVS的可行策略。所以,不能因为使用新器械或应用新术式需要经历学习曲线升高PVS的发生率而拒绝尝试新方法。新的方法可能在消融更有效的同时减少消融时间和诸如PVS等并发症。当然,在将来的临幊工作中还需要不断地观察并分析房颤导管消融新方法的PVS相关因素。

本研究的局限性有:1研究开始于开展AF的RFA早期,时间跨度较大,不是单一术者进行手术,学习曲线和术者消融习惯的差异均可能影响研究结果,例如,与文献报道比较,本研究的PVS发生率偏高(7.7% vs 1%-4%)^[9,24];2由于PVS的发生率较低,纳入研究的例数偏少,统计效力可能不足以发现存在的PVS相关因素。随着术者经验的积累,病例数量的增加,需要进一步的研究弥补以上不足。

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