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微伏 T 波电交替对 STEMI 患者 PCI 术后室性心律失常的预测价值 *

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摘要 目的:探讨微伏 T 波电交替增高与 STEMI 患者 PCI 术后室性心律失常的发生关系。**方法:**选择我院 2011 年 4 月~2013 年 4 月收治的 68 例 STEMI 患者,所有患者均成功进行了直接 PCI,且阻塞远端血流均达到 TIMI 3 级。所有患者于手术后进行了 24 小时动态心电图检查,并测定微伏 T 波电交替值。**结果:**36 例发生 NSVT 患者较未发生 32 例患者最大微伏 T 波电交替明显升高,(68.1 ± 6.4 vs $31.9 \pm 3.8 \mu\text{V}$, $P < 0.05$)。最大 T 波电交替值大于 $45 \mu\text{V}$ 预测非持续性室速发生的敏感性为 75%,特异性为 72%;阳性预测值为 70%,阴性预测值 77% ($\text{AUC} = 0.84$)。经过进一步比较分析发现,ST 段抬高的程度与非持续室速的发生无关($\text{AUC} = 0.61$)。**结论:**微伏 T 波电交替可预测 STEMI 患者 PCI 术后室性心律失常的发生。

关键词: PCI; ST 段抬高心梗; 室速; 微伏 T 波电交替**中图分类号:** R542.22 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1673-6273(2014)08-1500-03

The Predictive Value of Microvolt T-Wave Alternans for Nonsustained Ventricular Tachycardia in Association with Percutaneous Coronary Intervention in ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) Patient*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe whether microvolt T-wave alternans (mTWA) level is correlated with nonsustained ventricular tachycardia (NSVT) incidence in association with PCI in patients with acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). **Methods:** We analyzed continuous 24-hour ambulatory electrocardiograms in 68 STEMI patients during and after successful primary PCI, achieving Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) grade 3 flow. mTWA was measured using modified moving average method. **Results:** Maximum MTWA was elevated in patients with ($N=36$) compared to without ($N=32$) NSVT (68.1 ± 6.4 vs $31.9 \pm 3.8 \mu\text{V}$, $P < 0.05$) during the 24-hour monitoring period. $\text{MTWA} \geq 45 \mu\text{V}$ predicted NSVT with sensitivity of 75%; specificity, 72%; positive predictive value, 70%; and negative predictive value, 77%. Area under receiver operator characteristic curve (AUC) was 0.84 for maximum MTWA in predicting NSVT. By comparison, ST-segment levels did not differ in patients with versus without NSVT and were not predictive ($\text{AUC} = 0.61$). **Conclusion:** MTWA may be useful in identifying individuals at heightened risk for arrhythmia in association with primary PCI and can potentially signal time-dependent changes in arrhythmia vulnerability.

Key words: PCI; ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI); Ventricular tachycardia; Microvolt T-wave alternans**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R542.22 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)08-1500-03

无创心电指标能够识别患者心律失常死亡的风险,这样的无创检查目前是迫切需要的。可用于评估患者能多大程度上受益于植入式转复除颤器(ICD)治疗,是决定是否植入 ICD 的重要参考^[1,2]。T 波电交替,是指体表心电图上 T 波振幅、形态甚至极性发生交替性改变,在运动试验或动态心电图中测定 T 波电交替可预测心源性猝死(SCD)的发生,微伏 T 波电交替则更为敏感^[3-5]。然而,对于 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死经皮冠脉介入治疗

(PCI)术后的患者,微伏 T 波电交替(MTWA)是否能预测 SCD 的发生目前还没有被充分的探讨^[6-9]。本文旨在研究微伏 T 波电交替的增强是否增加 ST 段抬高心肌梗死(STEMI)患者 PCI 术后室速的发生,以及是否与患者心电图 ST 段抬高的程度相关。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

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一般资料:选择我院 2011 年 4 月~2013 年 4 月收治的 68 例急性 STEMI 患者,其中男 39 例,女 29 例。年龄 $46 \sim 78$ (54.15 ± 13.32) 岁。AMI 的入选标准:血清心肌标志物(主要是肌钙蛋白)升高(至少超过 99% 参考值上限),并至少伴有以下 1 项临床指标:缺血症状持续时间大于 30 分钟;新发生的缺血性心电图(ECG)改变;新的 ST-T 改变或左束支传导阻滞(LBBB);ECG 病理性 Q 波形成;影像学证据显示有新的心肌活性丧失或新发的局部室壁运动异常。两组均常规口服 β 受体阻滞剂、氯吡格雷、阿司匹林、他汀等两组一般资料比较无显著性差异($P > 0.05$),具有可比性^[10,11]。

1.2 仪器与方法

24h 动态心电图采用移动式 12 通道数字分析记录仪(美国,GE 公司),通过 MARSPC 的 Holter MTWA 分析系统,自动排除期前收缩,纠正基线漂移,利用时域分析原理,取 V1,V5 进行分析,每 15s 对 ST-T 段进行动态的时域定量分析,记录微伏级 T 波电交替(MTWA)的最大值,记录心律失常的发生情况,室颤(VT)、非持续性室速(NSVT)、室早(PVC)等。血管造影狭窄和 TIMI 流是由 2 名介入心脏病学家确定。所有患者均成

功再通,达到 TIMI 3 流。我们采用 $45 \mu\text{V}$ 为切点来预测心律失常与 MTWA 关系^[12,13]。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS12.0 版软件进行统计学分析,计量资料数据用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组比较采用 t 检验,计数资料用卡方检验或 Fisher 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者特征

纳入本研究的患者特点见表 1 总结。研究的 68 例患者中,在 24 个小时的记录期有 32 例(47%)患者发生非持续性心动过速(NSVT,持续 < 30 秒)。所有 NSVT 事件平均心率(范围:110-184)次/分。没有病人的心律失常持续 ≥ 30 秒。两组冠心病史、高血压、糖尿病史比较无统计学差异。罪犯血管、校正的 QT 间期和心率比较两组无统计学差异。但肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB) 和肌钙蛋白 I 在发生 NSVT 组明显高于无室性心动过速组。

表 1 患者特征

Table 1 Patient characteristics

	No NSVT(n=36)	NSVT(n=32)	P Value
Age (years),mean [SD]	60.4 ± 12.4	61.2 ± 10.6	0.78
History of CAD (%)	6(16.7)	5(15.6)	0.16
Hypertension (%)	15(41.7)	14(43.8)	0.23
Diabetes (%)	8(22.2)	5(15.6)	0.71
Culprit Artery			
LAD(%)	15(41.7)	13(36.1)	0.31?
LCx(%)	12(33.3)	9(25.0)	
RCA(%)	9(25.0)	10(7.8)	
QT interval (ms)	422.8 ± 2.4	416.6 ± 3.2	0.56
heart rate(bpm)	78.4 ± 1.9	73.7 ± 1.6	0.34
CK-MB	84 \pm 102	110 \pm 124	<0.001
Troponin I	2.2 ± 3.2	4.8 ± 4.6	0.008

Note: † = test performed using Fisher's exact test

2.2 心律失常预测

如图 1 最大的 MTWA 在 NSVT 组($n=36$)显著高于无 NSVT 组($n=32$)(68.1 ± 6.4 vs $31.9 \pm 5.8 \mu\text{V}$, $P < 0.05$)。依 24 小时动态心电记录最大的 MTWA 算得 AUC 值为 0.84。以 $MTWA \geq 45 \mu\text{V}$ 为切点,MTWA 预测 NSVT 的敏感性为 NSVT 75%;特异性 72%,阳性预测值和阴性预测值分别为 70% 和 77%。两组 ST 段水平与心律失常的发生没有相关性(AUC = 0.61)。

3 讨论

成功 PCI 且血流达到 TIMI 3 级,ST 段在 30 分钟内恢复与 NSVT 不相关,相比之下,MTWA 持续升高与 NSVT 正相关。这些观察符合 MTWA 是心电不稳定的预测指标,其在反应心电不稳定上是多种因素相互作用的结果,而非仅仅心肌缺血一个方面,比如:儿茶酚胺,陈旧瘢痕,畸形等等^[4,14]。大量研究

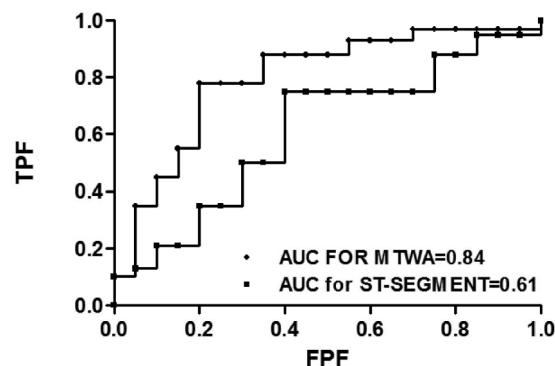


图 1 心律失常预测 上图:MTWA 预测心律失常风险的 AUC。下图:ST 段水平预测心律失常风险的 AUC。FPF = 假阳性率;TPF = 真阳性率。

Fig.1 Arrhythmia prediction. Upper panel: Area under the receiver operator characteristic curve (AUC) for arrhythmia risk by T-wave alternans (TWA). Lower panel: AUC for arrhythmia risk by ST-segment level. FPF = false positive fraction; TPF = true positive fraction.

已经证实,再灌注心律失常增加患者发病率和90天死亡率相关。不完全的组织灌注能够导致微血管功能紊乱,心肌损伤和心肌梗塞及心肌自主功能紊乱等一些不利后果。损伤再灌注能够导致持续释放神经递质。特别是儿茶酚胺,其被众所周知是一种高致心律失常递质。尽管大量研究表明MTWA是心电不稳定的一个动态指标,可预测致命性心律失常,但是很少研究探讨过MTWA在STEMI患者PCI术后的预测价值。体表心电图显示TWA的增高与缺血区相符合。这符合了这样的一个概念:TWA是一个区域特定的现象,是细胞动作电位变化投射到体表相应的导联的反应,而MTWA较TWA更为敏感^[15-17]。

STEMI患者早期PCI,血流恢复与心电不稳定相关。心肌梗死提供了室性心律失常的基质。最近,Takasugi^[8]等登记了20例行急诊PCI手术的急性冠脉综合症(不稳定心绞痛,非STEMI,STEMI)患者。约2/3的患者需要心脏电复律来治疗致命性心律失常,在事件的开始,V1和V5导联TWA的值分别是75μV和105μV。再灌注治疗之前,在这5个发生血管事件的患者中,TWA较之没有快速心律失常的患者显著地增高。而这些没有发生快速心律失常的患者,再灌注治疗前后,TWA的水平平均较低。研究结论是:伴有心律失常的患者具有高水平TWA。TWA的水平增高是室性心律失常需要电除颤治疗的先兆。

在我们的研究中发现,24小时监测中不完全再灌注的患者没有比ST段完全恢复的患者发生更多心律失常。也就是说ST段水平不能预测心律失常,对于这些有或没有心律失常的患者,心率、MTWA和QTc间期没有明显差异。CK-MB和肌钙蛋白水平升高对于NSVT患者具有很大意义。Takasugi^[8]还发现伴有心律失常的患者CK-MB的水平提高,更容易引起微血管损害,诱发心律失常,这与本文结果一致。

最大MTWA对于这些在动态心电监测中发生NSVT的患者达到 $68.1 \pm 6.4 \mu\text{V}$,这一高水平MTWA与随后发生心源性死亡或致命性心律失常相关,尤其与NSVT的发生具有很高相关性。24小时动态心电记录最大的MTWA的AUC值为0.84。以 $\text{TWA} \geq 45 \mu\text{V}$ 为切点,敏感性NSVT 75%;特异性72%,阳性预测值和阴性预测值分别为70%和77%。Takasugi^[8]发现患者的TWA水平的增高与心律失常的风险呈正相关。我们的研究也发现了MTWA与急性冠脉综合症和再灌注之间的关系。

寻找无创的心电图标志预测SCD具有重要的意义,可使高危患者接受ICD治疗,从而防止SCD的发生。T波电交替的测定依据每个心搏的T波形态及振幅变异,在运动试验或动态心电图中测定T波电交替可预测SCD的发生,2006ACC/AHA指南分别将其列为I类及IIa类适应症,证据等级为A级^[18]。然而,对于ST段抬高型心肌梗死PCI术后的患者,T波电交替是否能预测SCD的发生目前还不清楚。^[19,20]本研究探讨了微伏T波电交替对STEMI患者PCI术后室性心律失常的预测价值,并对不同特点的患者进行了深入分析,得出结论微伏T波电交替的增强能增加STEMI患者PCI术后室速的发生。随着研究的不断深入和检测手段的逐渐完善,相信MTWA将会在预测MI后伴发SCD风险中发挥越来越重要的作用。

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