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彩色多普勒超声检查评估老年退行性心脏瓣膜病 与颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性研究*

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摘要 目的:应用彩色多普勒超声评估老年退行性心脏瓣膜病(SDHVD)与颈动脉粥样硬化相关性。**方法:**选择2016年5月-2018年7月中国医科大学航空总医院收治的老年SDHVD患者240例作为观察组,根据心瓣膜钙化程度分级标准将所有患者分为1级组61例、2级组84例以及3级组95例。另取同期于我院住院治疗的非SDHVD患者100例作为对照组。所有患者均接受彩色多普勒超声检查,比较观察组与对照组患者的基础疾病合并情况,对比不同组别患者颈动脉内膜中层厚度(IMT)、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度情况,分析SDHVD与颈动脉粥样硬化相关性。**结果:**观察组冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症发生率分别为47.08%、50.42%、93.75%、81.67%,均分别高于对照组的24.00%、29.00%、68.00%、52.00%($P<0.05$)。对照组、1级组、2级组、3级组的IMT以及颈动脉斑块积分比较存在统计学差异,且随着心瓣膜钙化程度分级的逐渐提高,IMT以及颈动脉斑块积分呈逐渐上升趋势($P<0.05$)。随着心瓣膜钙化程度分级的逐渐升高,颈动脉管腔狭窄程度在50%-70%以及71%-99%中的发生率呈逐渐升高趋势($P<0.05$)。经Pearson相关性分析显示:SDHVD严重程度与IMT、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度均呈正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**彩色多普勒超声检查可有效评估SDHVD与颈动脉粥样硬化的严重程度,且SDHVD患者多并发基础疾病,临床应积极预防。

关键词:退行性心脏瓣膜病;老年;颈动脉粥样硬化;彩色多普勒超声;相关性

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A Study of Correlation between Degenerative Heart Valvular Disease and Carotid Atherosclerosis by Color Doppler Ultrasonography in Elderly*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the correlation between degenerative valvular heart disease (SDHVD) and carotid atherosclerosis by color doppler ultrasonography in elderly. **Methods:** 240 elderly patients with SDHVD who were treated in Aviation General Hospital of China Medical University from May 2016 to July 2018 were selected as the observation group. All patients were divided into 1-grade group (61 cases), 2-grade group (84 cases) and 3-grade group (95 cases) according to the classification standard of cardiac valve calcification. Another 100 non-SDHVD patients who were hospitalized in our hospital during the same period were selected as the control group. All patients were examined by color doppler ultrasonography, the basic diseases in the observation group and the control group were compared, the carotid intima-media thickness (IMT), carotid plaque score and carotid lumen stenosis in different groups were compared. The correlation between SDHVD and carotid atherosclerosis was analyzed. **Results:** The incidence of coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and hyperlipidemia in the observation group were 47.08%, 50.42%, 93.75% and 81.67% respectively, which were higher than those in the control group (24.00%, 29.00%, 68.00%, 52.00%) ($P<0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in IMT and plaque score among the control group, the 1-grade group, the 2-grade group and the 3-grade group. And with the gradual improvement of cardiac valve calcification grade, IMT and plaque score increased gradually ($P<0.05$). With the gradual increase of heart valve calcification grade, the incidence of stenosis of carotid artery in 50%-70% and 71%-99% increased gradually ($P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that SDHVD severity was positively correlated with IMT, carotid

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plaque score and carotid lumen stenosis ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Color doppler ultrasonography can effectively assess the severity of SDHVD and carotid atherosclerosis, and SDHVD patients often suffer from underlying diseases, which should be actively prevented.

Key words: Degenerative heart valvular disease; Elderly; Carotid atherosclerosis; Color doppler ultrasonography; Correlation

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前言

退行性心脏瓣膜病 (Senile degenerated heart valvular disease, SDHVD) 是临床上常见的心血管疾病, 该病好发于老年人。近年来, 随着人口的老齡化, 我国 SDHVD 发病率逐渐升高, SDHVD 是继冠心病、高血压后的第三大心血管疾病, 严重影响患者的身体健康^[1-3]。由于该病主要是心脏瓣膜退行性病变以及钙质沉积引发, 病情发展缓慢, 早期不易察觉。然而, 随着病变程度的逐渐加剧, 患者主动脉瓣以及二尖瓣的损伤范围逐渐扩大, 瓣环受累加重, 进一步引发功能障碍, 并对心脏血流动力学产生影响, 最终可能引发心力衰竭、心传导阻滞以及昏厥、猝死等^[4-6], 因此早期检查并给予适当的干预治疗非常重要。超声检查可有效测量患者血流动力学改变以及心内结构异常等情况, 并可反映心脏病患者的瓣膜厚度以及钙化程度等, 且应用于动脉粥样硬化相关疾病中具有较高的诊断价值^[7,8], 同时超声可以通过检查颈动脉粥样硬化情况对人体冠心病发病风险进行预测。鉴于此, 本研究通过应用彩色多普勒超声检查评估老年 SDHVD 与颈动脉粥样硬化相关性的价值, 旨在为临床诊治提供数据支持, 现作以下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2016 年 5 月 -2018 年 7 月中国医科大学航空总医院收治的老年 SDHVD 患者 240 例为观察组, 纳入标准: (1) 所有患者均符合欧洲心脏病学会以及欧洲心胸外科学会制定的《瓣膜性心脏病诊疗指南》中相关诊断标准^[9]; (2) 患者均经心脏彩色多普勒超声检查确诊; (3) 积极配合者。其中男性患者 156 例, 女性患者 84 例, 年龄 60-79 岁, 平均年龄 (61.55 ± 7.32) 岁。根据心瓣膜钙化程度分级标准将所有患者分为 1 级组 61 例、2 级组 84 例以及 3 级组 95 例。其中 1 级组男性患者 39 例, 女性患者 22 例, 2 级组男性患者 55 例, 女性患者 29 例, 3 级组男性患者 62 例, 女性患者 33 例。另取同期于我院住院治疗的非 SDHVD 患者 100 例为对照组。其中男性患者 62 例, 女性患者 38 例, 年龄 61-78 岁, 平均年龄 (60.36 ± 7.44) 岁。观察组一般资料与对照组比较无差异 ($P>0.05$)。两组患者排除标准: (1) 合并风湿性、先天性心脏瓣膜疾病以及既往接受过人工心脏瓣膜置换术治疗者; (2) 临床病历资料不完整者; (3) 合并精神疾病或交流沟通障碍者。两组患者均签署了知情同意书, 我院伦理委员会已批准。

1.2 研究方法

(1) 超声心动图检查: 采用 GE Vivid E9 型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪, 探头频率为 2.0-4.0MHz, 按常规超声检查行检查步骤, 检查过程的关注重点集中于二尖瓣、二瓣环钙化、主动脉瓣以及主动脉瓣环是否存在钙化等情况。(2) 颈动脉超声检查: 彩色

多普勒超声诊断仪型号为 GE Vivid E9 型, 探头频率为 10-12MHz, 所有患者检查时均取仰卧体位, 将颈部完全暴露, 采用横纵两个切面分别观察颈总动脉情况, 观察颈动脉内膜中层厚度 (Carotid intima-media thickness, IMT)、粥样硬化斑块以及斑块形态特点以及血管腔内血流充盈情况, 其中颈动脉斑块积分 = 颈内动脉斑块厚度 + 颈外动脉斑块厚度。

1.3 评价标准

心瓣膜钙化程度分级判定标准^[10]: (1) 0 级: 心脏瓣膜以及瓣膜环均无钙化发生; (2) 1 级: 心脏瓣膜与瓣膜环出现 1 处钙化; (3) 2 级: 心脏瓣膜与瓣膜环出现 2 处钙化; (4) 3 级: 瓣叶发生粘连或僵硬, 且厚度显著增加。

1.4 观察指标

比较观察组与对照组患者的基础疾病合并情况, 对比不同组别患者 IMT、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度情况, 并予以相关性分析。其中基础疾病主要包括冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症。颈动脉管腔狭窄程度判断标准^[11]: 通过高频超声与彩色血流成像结合计算颈动脉面积狭窄占比情况, 其中狭窄程度主要包括正常、<50%、50%-70%、71%-99% 以及闭塞 (采用高频超声成像测算心脏管腔狭窄率, 如有动脉硬化斑块或者出血, 无血流信号则为闭塞)。

1.5 统计学方法

本研究数据分析均采用 SPSS20.0 软件, 计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示, 多组间对比采用单因素方差分析, 两组间比较应用 t 检验, 计数资料以 $[n(\%)]$ 表示, 采用 χ^2 检验, 等级资料比较采用秩和检验。采用 Pearson 法进行相关性分析, $P<0.05$ 表明两组数据对比差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 观察组与对照组患者冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症发生情况对比

观察组冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症发生率均明显高于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 见表 1。

2.2 不同组别的 IMT 以及颈动脉斑块积分对比

各组的 IMT 以及颈动脉斑块积分整体比较存在统计学差异 ($P<0.05$), 且随着心瓣膜钙化程度分级的逐渐提高, IMT 以及斑块积分水平也呈逐渐上升趋势 ($P<0.05$), 见表 2。

2.3 不同组别的颈动脉管腔狭窄程度对比

不同组别的颈动脉管腔狭窄程度分布具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); 随着心瓣膜钙化程度分级的逐渐升高, 颈动脉管腔狭窄程度在 50%-70% 以及 71%-99% 中的发生率呈逐渐升高趋势, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 SDHVD 严重程度与 IMT、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度的相关性分析

经 Pearson 相关性分析可得: SDHVD 严重程度与

IMT、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度均呈正相关($P<0.05$),见表4。

表1 观察组与对照组患者冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症发生情况对比[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the incidence of coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension and hyperlipidemia between the observation group and the control group[n(%)]

Groups	n	Coronary heart disease	Diabetes	Hypertension	Hyperlipidemia
Observation group	240	113(47.08)	121(50.42)	225(93.75)	196(81.67)
Control group	100	24(24.00)	29(29.00)	68(68.00)	52(52.00)
χ^2	-	15.634	13.133	39.290	31.477
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表2 不同组别的IMT以及颈动脉斑块积分对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of IMT and carotid plaque score in different groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	IMT(mm)	Plaque score(scores)
Control group	100	0.85±0.19	1.13±0.44
1-grade group	61	1.14±0.20	1.55±0.63
2-grade group	84	1.22±0.18*	2.43±1.05*
3-grade group	95	1.25±0.21* ^Δ	2.79±1.15* ^Δ
F	-	51.189	43.583
P	-	0.0000	0.0000

Note: compared with the 1-grade group, * $P<0.05$; compared with 2-grade group, ^Δ $P<0.05$.

表3 不同组别的颈动脉管腔狭窄程度对比[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of degree of carotid lumen stenosis in different groups [n(%)]

Groups	n	Normal	<50%	50%-70%	71%-99%	Occlusion
Control group	100	47(47.00)	30(30.00)	18(18.00)	5(5.00)	0(0.00)
1-grade group	61	15(24.59)	20(32.79)	20(32.79)	6(9.84)	0(0.00)
2-grade group	84	4(4.76)	21(25.00)	43(51.19)*	15(17.86)*	2(2.38)
3-grade group	95	1(1.05)	4(4.21)	63(66.32)* ^Δ	23(24.21)* ^Δ	4(4.21)
Z	-			138.472		
P	-			0.000		

Note: compared with the 1-grade group, * $P<0.05$; compared with 2-grade group, ^Δ $P<0.05$.

表4 SDHVD严重程度与IMT、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度的相关性分析(r, P)

Table 4 Correlation between severity of SDHVD and IMT, carotid plaque score and degree of carotid lumen stenosis (r, P)

Correlative factors	Severity of SDHVD	
	r	P
IMT	0.312	0.000
Carotid plaque score	0.425	0.000
Degree of carotid lumen stenosis	0.333	0.000

3 讨论

近年来,随着我国人口老龄化问题的不断加重,SDHVD的发病率正呈逐年递增趋势。该病主要包括主动脉瓣钙化以及二尖瓣钙化,是临床上导致心力衰竭以及心律失常等疾病的重要因素之一^[12-14]。超声检查由于具备无创性、重复性较好、敏感

度以及特异度较高等优势,目前已成为临床上公认的检查心脏相关疾病的最佳手段,是评估SDHVD患者心脏瓣膜病变情况的检查方式之一^[15-17]。本研究通过超声检查对颈动脉粥样硬化和SDHVD的相关性进行评估,以期为临床相关研究提供参考依据。

目前,关于SDHVD的病因仍不完全明确,一般认为可能

与年龄、高血压病、高脂血症、糖尿病、吸烟、钙磷代谢异常等有关^[18-20]。本研究对我院收治的 SDHVD 患者及非 SDHVD 患者对照发现,观察组冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症发生率均明显高于对照组($P<0.05$)。这与 Ferguson 等人的研究报道相一致^[21],说明了冠心病、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症均可能在 SDHVD 的发生、发展过程中发挥着重要的作用^[22-24]。因此,临床上应对合并上述疾病的心脏病患者予以重视,并尽早进行超声检查明确是否存在 SDHVD,给予相应治疗。从心瓣膜钙化程度患者 IMT 和颈动脉斑块积分比较来看,对照组、1 级组、2 级组、3 级组的 IMT 以及颈动脉斑块积分存在统计学差异,且随着心瓣膜钙化程度分级的逐渐提高,IMT 以及颈动脉斑块积分水平也呈逐渐上升趋势($P<0.05$)。这表明 SDHVD 患者随病变的加重患者 IMT 和颈动脉斑块积分也逐渐升高,提示三者之间可能存在一定相关性。IMT 以及颈动脉斑块积分均是临床上广泛用于评价颈动脉粥样硬化程度的相关指标,IMT 属于动脉粥样硬化早期指标,亦是脑卒中预测因子之一^[25,26];而斑块则是动脉粥样硬化显著特征之一,可有效反映动脉粥样硬化的程度^[27,28]。动脉粥样硬化患者存在脂质异常沉积,同时可能合并高血压病、高脂血症、糖尿病等疾病,因此发生 SDHVD 概率更高^[29,30]。通过超声检查可以更好地评价 SDHVD 患者的病情,同时有效反映动脉粥样硬化的程度,为临床诊治提供依据。不同组别的颈动脉管腔狭窄程度分布具有统计学意义,随着心瓣膜钙化程度分级的逐渐升高,颈动脉管腔狭窄程度在 50%-70% 以及 71%-99% 中的发生率呈逐渐升高趋势($P<0.05$)。这说明了随着心脏瓣膜钙化程度的逐渐增加,患者颈动脉管腔狭窄程度相应增高。经 Pearson 相关性分析发现:SDHVD 严重程度与 IMT、颈动脉斑块积分以及颈动脉管腔狭窄程度均呈正相关关系($P<0.05$)。这充分证明了上述结果,提示了 SDHVD 与颈动脉粥样硬化存在密切关系。

综上所述,老年 SDHVD 患者多合并冠心病、糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症等疾病,且随着病情的加重,IMT、颈动脉斑块积分逐渐升高,同时颈动脉管腔狭窄程度也逐渐增加,彩色多普勒超声可有效评估 SDHVD 以及颈动脉粥样硬化。

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