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## 三维斑点追踪技术联合左心腔声学造影评价 CABG 后左心室扭动\*

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**摘要 目的:**应用三维斑点追踪技术联合左心腔声学造影评价冠状动脉搭桥术后左心室扭动的变化,探讨其评价治疗效果的临床应用价值。**方法:**(1)选择本院心脏外科接受择期冠状动脉搭桥术的患者 30 例,男 19 例,女 11 例,左室射血分数 $\geq 50\%$ 。排除急性及陈旧性心肌梗死病史、其他器质性心脏疾病。另外选择 30 名行冠状动脉造影或冠状动脉 CT 成像结果正常的人做为对照组,血生化、心电图检查结果正常。同时排除其它器质性心脏疾病。(2)分别于搭桥术前 1-3 天、术后早期(7-15)天及术后 3 个月进行超声心动图检查,同时进行左心腔超声造影。开启 4D 模式,获取左室扭动参数,并进行手术前后对比分析。**结果:**左心腔造影可以提高设备自动描记的准确性。术前病例组的左室整体扭动幅度明显减低,与正常对照组相比差异具有显著性( $P < 0.05$ )。术后早期左室扭动角度略高于术前,仅中段增高幅度与术前相比有显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ )。而手术后三个月左室扭动逐渐增强,接近正常对照组,与术后早期相比差异有显著性( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**三维斑点追踪显像联合左心腔造影可以准确检测冠状动脉搭桥手术前、后左心室扭动的变化。左室扭动可以敏感地反映术后左室心肌收缩功能的变化。

**关键词:**左心室扭动;超声心动图;三维斑点追踪技术;左心腔造影;冠状动脉搭桥术

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## Three-dimensional Speckle Tracking Imaging Combined with Left Ventricular Opacification to Evaluate the Left Ventricular Twist after Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the clinical application value in the evaluation of therapeutic effect by change of left ventricular twist in patients after coronary artery bypass grafting(CABG)we used 3D-speckle tracing imaging and left ventricular contrast echocardiography. **Methods:** (1) A total of 30 patients (19 males and 11 females) who successfully underwent CABG with left ventricular ejection fraction  $\geq 50\%$  were selected from the cardiac surgery department of our hospital, excluding acute and old myocardial infarction history and other organic heart diseases. In addition, 30 subjects were selected as control group. They had normal by coronary angiography or coronary CT angiography, and blood biochemistry and electrocardiogram were normal. Other organic diseases were excluded. (2) Echocardiography was performed 1-3 days before bypass surgery, 7-15 days and 3 months after bypass surgery, while contrast-enhanced ultrasound was performed in the left heart cavity. Get left ventricular twist parameters when turning on 4D mode. Comparative analysis was made before and after operation. Comparative analysis was made before and after operation. **Results:** Left ventricular opacification can improve the accuracy of automatic recording. The twist amplitude of left ventricular is reduced in patients with coronary heart disease at before operation CABG, and difference was significant compared with the normal control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The left ventricle twist was slightly higher than that before operation at the early postoperative period, only the difference of middle segment twist was significant compared with compared to the early postoperative period ( $P < 0.05$ ). The left ventricular twist gradually continuous increase at 3 months after CABG compared to the early postoperative period ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** It can accurately detect the changes of left ventricular twist before and after coronary artery bypass surgery using 3D speckle tracking imaging combined with left ventricular opacification. Left ventricular twist can sensitively reflect the changes of myocardial systolic function of left ventricle after CABG.

**Key words:** Left ventricular twist; Echocardiography; Three-dimensional speckle tracking imaging(3D-STI); Left ventricular opacification(LVO); Coronary artery bypass grafting(CABG)

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## 前言

三维斑点追踪显像技术是反映心肌组织舒缩形变的超声新技术,可以发现心肌收缩功能的亚临床改变。扭转运动是心脏重要的运动方式,是指心脏以左室短轴的中心点连线为假想的轴心进行转动。三维斑点追踪技术可以识别心脏扭转力学方面的细微生理差异,是量化左室扭动的可行工具<sup>[1,2]</sup>。冠状动脉搭桥术是针对冠状动脉严重病变首选治疗方法,但是通常情况下,传统反应左室收缩功能的射血分数的变化具有迟发性,在冠状动脉搭桥术前后一般没有明显改变,因此,准确地评价搭桥术前、后局部及整体心肌功能的变化对于评价疗效、判定预后具有重要意义。应用二维斑点追踪技术纵向应变可以对比观察冠状动脉搭桥术前、后心肌局部及整体功能的亚临床变化,判定冠状动脉搭桥术前、后心肌功能的变化<sup>[3]</sup>;但是尚不能完成对心脏三维运动的评估。应用三维斑点追踪应变技术可以用来在冠状动脉搭桥手术的术中和术后即刻观察血运重建过程中左心室功能的急性变化<sup>[4]</sup>。心脏磁共振量化左心室扭动的研究表明冠状动脉搭桥术后左室扭转较术前明显改善,左室扭转参数对冠状动脉搭桥术后心室功能的评估比射血分数更敏感,这种测量在临床实践中具有评估心脏功能的潜力<sup>[5]</sup>。经胸超声心动图对三维旋转力学的评估与心血管磁共振相比具有良好的相关性<sup>[6]</sup>。目前关于冠状动脉搭桥术前、后心肌功能变化与扭动的关系研究鲜有报道。

左室心内膜的清晰显示是三维斑点追踪技术实施的关键,左室心腔造影可以明显提高左室心内膜边缘的显示,改善图像质量,提高左室壁运动分析的准确性<sup>[7]</sup>。

本研究拟应用三维斑点追踪技术联合左室声学造影观察冠状动脉搭桥术前、后左室心肌扭动变化,从而探讨其评价手术效果的临床应用价值。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选择2019年10月至2020年10月本院心脏外科确诊为冠心病的患者30例做为病例组,男19例,女11例,年龄37~79岁,平均(61.75±10.28)岁,术前均行冠状动脉造影,证实存在冠状动脉左主干狭窄>50%,或者多支病变>75%。超声心动图证实左室射血分数≥50%。排除急性及陈旧性心肌梗死病史、心肌病、先天性心脏病、瓣膜病、心房纤颤等器质性心脏病。分别于搭桥术前1-3天、术后7-15天及术后3个月进行超声心动图检查。

另外选择30名行冠状动脉造影或320CT冠状动脉成像结果正常的人做为对照组,血生化、心电图检查正常,同时排除其它器质性疾病。

### 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 仪器与材料** 检查设备采用东芝 Artida-880 超声诊断仪,PST-30SBT 二维扇形探头,频率 2.5-5.0MHZ,PST-25SX 三维矩阵探头,频率 1.3MHZ,带有 3DT 分析软件。超声增强剂:声诺维(SonoVue)(意大利 博莱科公司 规格冻干粉 25 mg/支)即注射用六氟化硫微泡作为声学造影剂。使用时将1支声诺维粉剂用5mL生理盐水稀释,震荡至白色微泡悬液,每次取1.0mL微泡混悬液,经左侧肘正中静脉团注增强剂,随后用5mL的生理盐水于20秒以上缓慢推入。

**1.2.2 超声图像采集方法** 受检者左侧卧位,同步记录心电图。获得标准心尖四腔心切面,开启4D模式,待图像显示清晰后进入Full4D模式,系统将自动生成心尖两腔心切面及左室基底段、中间段及心尖段3个短轴图像,采集并存储图像,留待脱机分析。随后立刻进行左心腔造影,采用实时造影检查模式,注入增强剂后,在Full4D模式下存储图像。挑选心内膜显示清晰的单心动周期图像进行分析;启动三维斑点追踪技术,在心尖四腔和两腔心平面按要求描记室壁运动追踪的标定点,调整心内膜、心外膜曲线包络范围。获得左室基底段、中间段及心尖段扭动曲线及扭动角度峰值。将上述参数进行手术前后对比研究。

**1.2.3 心内膜边界评分** 采用美国超声心动图协会推荐的方法将左心室壁划分为基底段、中间段和心尖段,观察病例组左心腔造影前、后左室各心肌节段心内膜边界的显示情况。心内膜显示的评分标准如下:心内膜边界无法显示为0分,心内膜边界显示模糊为1分,心内膜边界清晰显示为2分。

### 1.3 统计学处理

所有数据采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,并进行正态性及方差齐性检验。病例组左心腔声学造影前、后各计量资料的比较采用配对样本的t检验,计数资料的比较采用卡方检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 病例组左室心腔造影前、后心肌三节段心内膜边界评分比较

左心腔造影前、后左室壁心尖段及中间段心肌边界评分比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),基底段差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。(见表1)。

表1 左室心腔造影前后心内膜边界评分比较(n=30)

Table 1 Comparison of endocardium boundary scores pro- and post-LVO(n=30)

	Basal segment		Middle segment		Apex segment	
	pro-LVO	post-LVO	pro-LVO	post-LVO	pro-LVO	post-LVO
	0	0	2(7%)	0	22(73%)	0*
1	3(10%)	0	17(57%)	0*	6(20%)	12*(40%)
2	27(90%)	30(100%)	11(37%)	30*(100%)	2(7%)	18*(60%)

Note: compared with Pre-LVO \*P<0.05.

### 2.2 正常心脏扭动曲线特点

左室心尖段和心底段的扭动曲线表现为双峰曲线,扭动角度通常在收缩末期达到峰值,此为主峰;在舒张期扭动曲线出现第二个峰,峰值明显小于主峰,即为副峰。而中间段则无明显主峰与副峰的分别,显示为多峰曲线。正常对照组中,扭动曲线均表现为心尖段主峰为正值,心底段曲线主峰为负值。心脏整体表现为收缩期逆时针扭动,舒张期顺时针解旋。(图 a)。

### 2.3 冠状动脉搭桥术前、后左室扭动结果比较

术前: 病例组左心室整体扭动角度明显低于正常对照组,与其相比差异具有显著性( $P<0.05$ )(表 2)。扭动曲线表现为主峰峰值明显减低,达峰时间提前或滞后,甚至出现多峰;副峰则有两种表现,一种是副峰峰值增高,另一种是副峰变为与主峰转动方向相反,形成双向曲线,且峰值与主峰的峰值接近。解扭

动缓慢,舒张期出现顺时针转动,或出现多次的逆时针转动。(图 b)。

术后早期:与术前相比各节段的扭动角度略增高,但仅中间段增高幅度与术前相比差异具有显著性( $P<0.05$ )(表 2)。扭动曲线表现为出现主峰,但达峰时间滞后,峰值减低。(图 c)。

术后 3 个月:各节段的扭动角度均高于术前,与术前相比差异具有显著性( $P<0.05$ );但心尖段扭动角度仍低于正常对照组,与其相比差异具有显著性( $P<0.05$ )。扭动曲线表现为达峰时间前移,峰值增高(图 d)。

整体显示心尖段的扭动角度于术后早期及术后 3 个月呈增高趋势,术后早期扭动角度的增加较轻微,术后 3 个月时增加较为明显。中间段扭动角度与术前相比逐渐增大。(表 2)。

表 2 冠状动脉搭桥术前、后扭动角度比较 (单位:度)

Table 2 Comparison of left ventricular twist between Pre- and Post-CABG

	Normal control group	Case group		
		Pre- CABG	early Post-CABG	post-3month
Basal segment	-1.44± 2.78	-0.68± 2.00*	0.73± 2.87*	-1.80± 2.96 <sup>Δ</sup>
Middle segment	5.56± 4.02	4.40± 3.93*	5.46± 3.41 <sup>Δ</sup>	6.34± 3.99 <sup>Δ</sup>
Apex segment	13.17± 4.08	8.20± 3.94*	9.05± 3.79*	10.03± 3.84* <sup>Δ</sup>

Note: compared with normal control group, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with Pre-CABG, <sup>Δ</sup> $P<0.05$ .

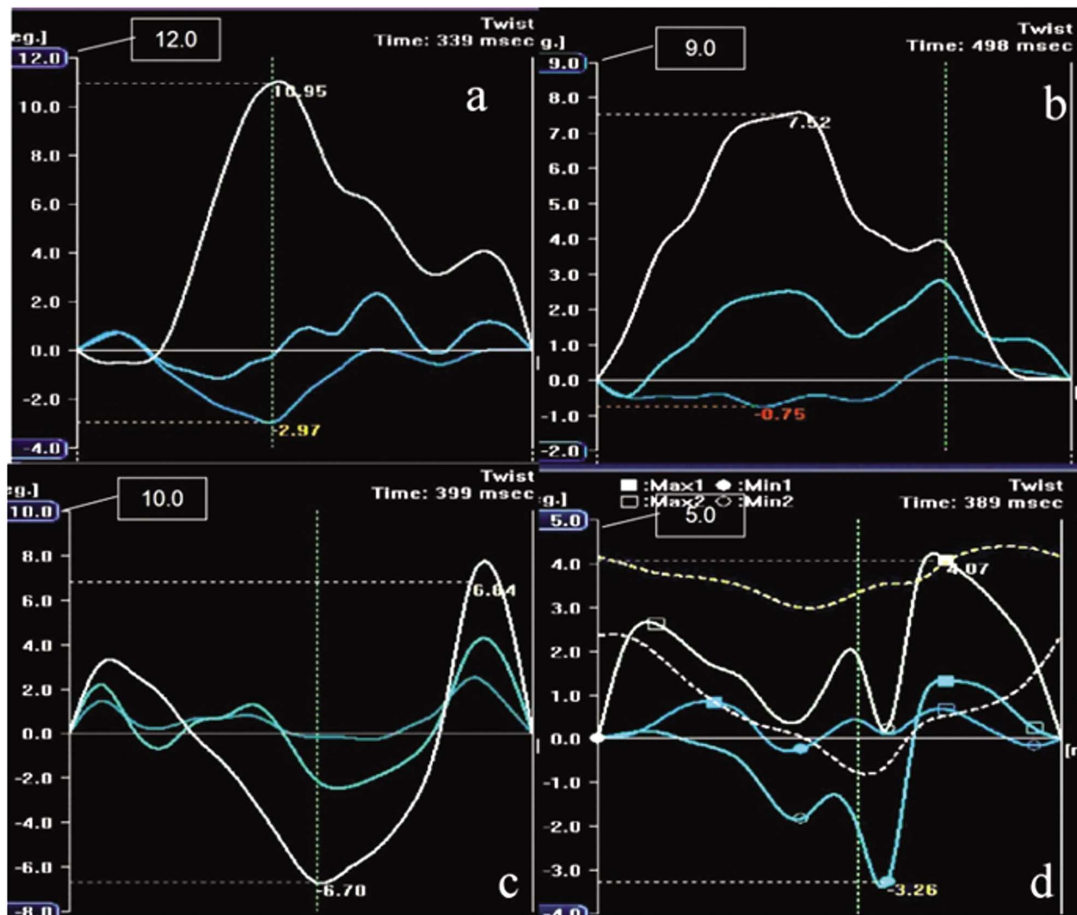


图 1 冠状动脉搭桥术前、后左室扭动曲线

Fig.1 Comparison of left ventricular twist between Pre- and Post-CABG

Note: a.normal; b.Pre- CABG; c.early Post-CABG; d. post-3month.

### 3 讨论

心脏的收缩运动本质是心机的增厚、缩短以及扭动的复杂组合,运动轨迹表现为三维空间形态,因此需要三维成像方法评估心脏的收缩运动<sup>[89]</sup>。三维斑点追踪超声心动图是基于采集心脏三维运动数据基础上研究心机形变及运动的新技术,避免了平面追踪的局限性,能更完整地分析心室各节段的心机运动,准确评价心机功能的变化<sup>[10]</sup>。此技术通过单心动周期获得心脏三维运动参数,避免了二维追踪跨心动周期评估的局限性,能够准确地反映心机在三维空间内较真实的运动轨迹。目前,三维斑点追踪超声心动图已经成为分析心脏复杂运动的更符合生理学的工具,近年被广泛应用于测量心机力学变化—应变,由于其为心机形变进行分析的优越性,使得三维斑点追踪技术有望成为通过超声心动图评估左室收缩功能的金标准<sup>[11]</sup>。

左心室扭动是心脏重要的运动方式,当心机纤维收缩时,心脏以左室短轴的中心点连线为假想的轴心进行转动,左室心尖围绕此轴相对于左室基底段转动,类似于“拧毛巾”动作<sup>[12,13]</sup>。由心尖向心底观察,心脏整体表现为单个心动周期内心尖相对于心底的逆时针方向为主的扭动:收缩早期左室心尖段先有一个轻微的顺时针方向转动,随后呈逆时针扭动;而基底段则相反,首先表现为轻微逆时针转动,随后表现为顺时针扭动;左室的扭动于收缩末期达到峰值<sup>[4,15]</sup>。随着心机收缩,在收缩末期左室心机收缩力和运动速度均达到最高峰,左室心机各节段扭动亦达到峰值。由于正常人的左室心机收缩具有较好的同步性,因此各节段扭动同步达到峰值;而舒张期左房血液进入左室,加剧了左室的解扭动,因此扭动逐渐减弱甚至出现逆向扭动。心脏的扭动参数可以用于心脏整体及局部运动的研究,对于心机各节段收缩功能的改变可以在心脏扭动中得到体现,因此可以通过对心脏的扭动的深入研究来反映正常或者病变心脏的收缩及舒张功能的变化,是评价左心功能的较好的指标,也是反映左室心机功能变化的敏感指标<sup>[16,17]</sup>。通常认为在常规的临床工作中测量心脏的扭动存在一些局限性,二维斑点追踪技术很难量化左室的旋转力学<sup>[18,19]</sup>,而应用三维斑点追踪技术通过测量左室基底段、中间段和心尖段的扭动角度,可以准确描述心脏尤其是左室的扭动,从而评价心机功能<sup>[20]</sup>。针对心脏扭动的空间运动特点,我们应用三维斑点追踪技术观察正常人的左心室扭动特点,得到左室扭动与解扭动的双峰曲线,与以往的研究结果相似<sup>[21,22]</sup>。在多种疾病中,对于左心室扭动和解扭转的评估可以提供关于心脏收缩或舒张功能的更多的有价值的信息<sup>[23-25]</sup>。

对于缺血性冠状动脉疾病的研究显示,在缺血发作时,由于基底段的扭转减弱,导致旋转和扭动的峰值角度随缺血而降低<sup>[26]</sup>。慢性缺血性心衰时无论心内膜还是心外膜下层的心机扭动均表现为减少<sup>[27]</sup>。在病理状态下,扭转与解旋之间的间隙延长,可能会造成舒张功能障碍<sup>[28]</sup>。对于稳定型心绞痛冠状动脉支架术后的研究表明冠状动脉血运重建后,常规超声心动图参数没有显著变化,但斑点追踪收缩参数扭转和峰值扭转等左室扭动和解扭转参数得到明显改善。扭转参数与左室的收缩功能有一定的关系,可以更敏感地发现糖尿病患者左室收缩功能的轻微异常<sup>[29,30]</sup>。扭动及解扭动参数也可用于评估射血分数保留患者左室舒张功能障碍的严重程度:患者在收缩期测量扭动峰

值角度显著降低,表明扭动参数对心机损伤的变化敏感;并且与常规参数相比,斑点追踪技术测得的扭动和解扭动参数对检测心机缺血后左室收缩功能细微的变化有更好的敏感性<sup>[31,32]</sup>。因此,左室扭动经常被用于评估早期的心机功能障碍。

对于需要行冠状动脉搭桥手术治疗的病人,冠状动脉血流处于长期慢性减少状态,心机通过自身的调节反应降低收缩力,引起心机保护性的收缩功能下调,血运重建后这种心机功能障碍可以逆转,心机细胞的收缩功能可以逐渐恢复。由于缺血时间长短不同,亚临床的心机功能下降以及恢复过程并不能被常规超声心动图检查所发现。我们对于本组拟行冠状动脉搭桥手术的患者观察发现,虽然术前左室射血分数处于正常范围,但左室扭动角度明显变小,达峰滞后、曲线混乱呈多峰,解扭动缓慢;而搭桥术后,随时间的推移曲线逐渐向双峰演变,扭动角度逐渐变大,达峰时间提前。考虑冠状动脉缺血程度和缺血存在时间不同,导致心机收缩力减低并不一致,左室各节段扭动不能同步进行,导致扭动曲线杂乱。当血运重建后这种缺血心机的功能障碍得到改善甚至逆转,心机细胞的功能得以恢复,但这种恢复具有时间依从性,随着时间推移缺血心机收缩力得到进一步恢复,所以可以观察到搭桥术后随时间的推移左室各节段扭动角度增大,更加趋于同步扭动,以达到左室收缩的最大效果。

无论二维还是三维超声心动图,清晰显示左心室心内膜边界是准确评价心功能的关键。常规超声检查由于易受肺气、肥胖、伪影干扰等因素影响而导致图像尤其是心尖段显示不清晰,从而影响自动描记的准确性<sup>[33]</sup>。心腔造影可以提高左心室心内膜边界的清晰显示率,有利于完整地评估室壁节段性运动,提高诊断的准确率和可重复性<sup>[34,35]</sup>。本文通过采用左心腔造影,明显提高了左室心尖段与中间段心内膜与心腔的对比度,从而提高了设备自动描记的准确性,使分析更加准确快捷。

总之,联合应用三维斑点追踪和左心腔造影技术可以准确检测冠状动脉搭桥手术前、后左心室扭动的变化,左室扭动可以敏感反映术后左室心机收缩功能的变化,对于早期评价手术疗效及预后具有重要价值,为有效评估冠状动脉搭桥术后左室心机功能的改善提供了有效的新参数。当然,本研究尚有不足,由于观察时间短,未能应用三维斑点追踪技术观察搭桥术后心内膜下与心外膜下心机的分层扭动特点,以及长期观察等。

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