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动态心电图与常规心电图诊断冠心病患者心律失常的效果比较*

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摘要 目的:分析冠心病(Coronary heart disease, CHD)心律失常(Arrhythmia)患者诊断中常规心电图(ECG)和动态心电图(DCG)两种诊断方式效果。**方法:**选取我院收治的 CHD 患者 84 例作为研究对象,分别使用 ECG 和 DCG 两种方式进行诊断,判断 2 种方法冠心病检测阳性率、心律失常检出率的情况。**结果:**动态组检测的阳性率为 63.10%(53 例),常规组为 58.33%(49 例),数据差异无统计学意义 $P>0.05$; 8 项心律失常指标中房性/室上性早搏早发、方式传导阻滞等检出率差异无统计学意义, $P>0.05$; 其余 5 项检出率差异显著, $P<0.05$ 。**结论:**冠心病心律失常患者的诊断时采用动态心电图在冠心病诊断阳性率和心律失常检出率方面均有一定的优势。

关键词:冠心病;心律失常;动态心电图

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Comparison of Efficiency of Dynamic Electrocardiogram and Routine Electrocardiogram in the Diagnosis of Arrhythmia in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the effects of routine electrocardiogram (ECG) and dynamic electrocardiogram (DCG) in the diagnosis of coronary heart disease (Arrhythmia). **Methods:** From our hospital, 84 cases of CHD patients treated between June 2013 and June 2014 were taken as the research objects. They were respectively given ECG and DCG for diagnosis. Access the detection rate of two methods for coronary artery disease and arrhythmia. **Results:** The positive rate was 63.10% in dynamic detection group (53 cases) and 58.33% in conventional detection group (49 cases), but there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). Among the eight arrhythmia indexes, detection positive rate of atrial/ventricular premature beats, conduction block had no significant difference ($P > 0.05$), but the detection positive rate of the rest five indexes had significant difference ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The dynamic electrocardiogram has certain advantages in the diagnosis of coronary heart disease and detection rate of arrhythmia. So it is worthy of popularization and application.

Key words: Coronary Heart Disease; Arrhythmia; Dynamic Electrocardiogram

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前言

冠心病(CHD)全称即冠状动脉性心脏病,冠心病的定义有狭义和广义之分,狭义的冠心病即特指由于冠状动脉粥样硬化现象,而造成血管内腔发生狭窄甚至阻塞的情况,继而引发心肌缺氧、缺血、组织坏死等情况;而广义的心脏病还包括冠状动脉栓塞、心肌炎性病变等^[1]。心律失常是冠心病主要的症状之一,临床研究发现心律失常亦可单独发病,随着病情的进

展会改变画着心脏血液流动学,逐渐累及心脏功能甚至导致患者死亡^[2]。准确的诊断是及时、有效治疗的关键,临床上广泛应用的动态心电图可全天候检测记录画着的心电图形,医者可以持续性的观察患者的心脏状况,从而提升诊断的准确率。本研究对 CHD & Arrhythmia 患者采用常规和动态心电图诊断效果进行分析。

1 资料与方法

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1.1 一般资料

本次实验的研究对象均是我院近年来收治的 CHD 患者,病例数共计为 84 例,男性患者和女性患者的比例为 53:31,年龄分布在 58-76 岁之间,平均年龄(67.6±2.5)岁,病程持续时间为 2-7 年,平均(3.3±0.5)年。

1.2 纳入和排除标准

纳入标准:入选的患者均符合《缺血性心脏病诊断标准》中 CHD 诊断相关内容,即患者会出现心肌梗死、心绞痛等临床症状;心电运动负荷试验呈阳性但无高血脂、高血糖和高血压情况;心肌明显增大、乳头肌功能失调、心律失常等;CAG 发现患者的冠脉狭窄程度≥70%。排除标准:排除合并其他慢性系统性疾病患者,精神疾病患者,单独发病的心律失常患者,不愿接受本次实验的 CHD 患者等^[3]。

1.3 诊断方法

ECG 检查方法:检查前叮嘱取仰卧位保持休息,确保在安静状态后予以检查,使用 12 导联心电图(由韩国 Bionet Co., Ltd.生产型号为 EKG2000 心电图设备)对患者进行检测,纸速设置为,保证图像清晰度满足要求的同时确保基线的平稳性;检测段图形的变化,波<的导联波,ST 段下移数值应该大于^[4]。

DCG 诊断方法:同上患者保持仰卧位,确保其处于安静状态后进行检测,使用三导联 24 h 动态心电图(美国惠普公司生产的型号为 1810 动态心电图设备),设置 V1、V5 导联参数,使用 24hDCG 系统分别模拟全天内 3 导联记录的心电图信号;

段的测量标准,即点后约 80 处。

1.4 诊断结果评判标准

ECG 诊断标准:即满足① T 波<1/10 导联 R 波,② ST 段的水平下移数值高于,两个条件时确诊为缺血性 ST-T 病理性改变;DCG 诊断标准:相比于常规心电图,动态心电图则必须满足 3 个条件,① 等电位基线作为参考,ST 段呈现下降型(下降的实际距离>0.1 mV)或者水平型;② 查看图形记录结果,发现 ST 段下移保持时间超过;③ 两次心肌缺血发作的间隔时间<1 min。

1.5 统计学方法

本研究计数资料用(%)表示,组间数据用检验,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间数据用 t 检验,以表示差异显著。

2 结果

2.1 两种检测方法诊断 CHD 阳性率对比

采用 DCG 诊断方法检测冠心病阳性率为 63.10%,采用 ECG 诊断方法检测冠心病的阳性率为 58.33%, $X^2=0.399$,数据差异无统计学意义, $P>0.05$ 。

2.2 两种检查方式对房室传导阻滞、室上性 / 房性早搏早发等检测结果

2 种检测方法中该 3 种指标检测差异无统计学意义, $P>0.05$ (表 1)。

表 1 2 种检测方法对房室传导阻滞、室上性 / 房性早搏早发诊断结果对比[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the two detection methods in diagnosis of atrioventricular block, atrial/supraventricular premature beat [n(%)]

Groups	Cases(n)	Atrial premature beats	Supraventricular premature beats	Atrioventricular block
ECG group	84	44(52.38)	14(16.67)	13(15.48)
DCG group	84	45(53.57)	18(21.43)	17(20.24)
χ^2	-	0.024	0.617	0.649
P	-	P>0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05

2.3 不同诊断方式对房 / 室性早搏二 / 三联、房室型早搏成对等的检测结果

动态心电图组对于对房 / 室性早搏二 / 三联、房室型早搏

成对以及短阵室上速等的检测结果显著优于常规心电图组,数据差异显著, $P<0.05$,详见表 2 所示。

表 2 两种不同心电图方式诊断结果对比[n,%]

Table 2 Comparison of the results by two detection methods [n, %]

Groups	Cases(n)	Atrial premature beat bigeminy and trigeminy	Ventricular premature beat bigeminy and trigeminy	Paring atrial premature beat	Pairing ventricular premature beat	Paroxysmal superventricular tachycardia episode
ECG group	84	19(22.62)	15(17.86)	18(21.43)	11(13.10)	12(14.29)
DCG group	84	43(51.19)	40(47.62)	42(50.0)	39(46.43)	39(46.43)
χ^2	-	14.724	16.895	14.933	22.324	20.525
P	-	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05

3 讨论

心律失常即是因为窦房结出现异常性激动或者由于激动传导速度异常,从而引发心脏搏动的节律和频率发生变化的病

理状态。心律失常的表现形式受心脏功能对血流动力学的影响较大,轻度窦性心律不齐一般不会有较为明显的临床症状,但是病情比较严重导致出现病窦综合症情况,那么便会引起头晕、胸闷、血压下降、抽搐、昏迷,严重者甚至会出现猝死等,使

得患者日常的生活质量收到限制^[5-7]。

过劳、情绪激动、寒冷刺激及暴饮暴食等都容易引起引发心律失常,且以室性早搏多见,可发生室性心动过速、室颤动,导致心脏骤停、猝死^[8,9]。针对冠心病心律失常的患者而言随时可能因为发病而威胁生命安全,所以尽早的、准确的诊断能够为及时有效的治疗提供助力^[10-12]。目前临床上的诊断方式有MRI造影诊断、常规心电图和动态心电图等方式,对于心律失常的诊断还需要区分发病时和发作间歇的体检等^[13,14]。MRI诊断方法是一种有创性检查,会给患者带来额外的伤害,所以诊断的依从性较差易受到患者的排斥。鉴于此,心电图无创诊断方式受到患者和医生的广泛青睐,常规心电图的优点是应用时间较长有着丰富的技术积累,检查费用较低,不会给患者造成经济压力^[16];缺点是检查时必须受检测时间的影响,数据图形记录的时间也相对较短,在非发作期进行检查很容易出现漏诊现象因此临床诊断的效率比较低。动态心电图的优点是可以全天24h持续性检测和记录患者的心电活动情况,可以全面、充分搜集各类信息,甚至对难以察觉的小异常也能够准确捕捉,诊断准确率、有效性均较高^[17];另外动态心电图诊断法导联相对较少,进一步提升了临床诊断的效率。ECG的缺点主要是诊断的费用较高,可能会对经济实力较差患者产生一定的压力^[18-20]。本次实验中所选取的84例冠心病心律失常患者均分别使用2种诊断方法进行检查,结果显示在冠心病诊断阳性率、房室传导阻滞、室上性/房性早搏早发诊断结果等方面略有优势,组间数据对比差异无统计学意义, $P>0.05$;但是在对房/室性早搏二/三联、房室型早搏成对以及短阵室上速5个指标的检测方面,动态心电图检测优势非常明显和常规组数据对比差异显著, $P<0.05$ 。

综上所述,在冠心病心律失常患者的诊断过程中使用动态心电图检查方法虽然需要支付稍高的费用,但是能够提供更为准确的诊断结果,搜集详细的心电信息,为后期的治疗提供依据,值得临床普及应用。

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