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个体化快速心律失常虚拟介入手术体系的建立与临床应用价值研究 *

曹 威¹ 于 阳² 冯 薇² 王召军² 张英涛³ 承恒达³ 曲秀芬^{2Δ}

(1 哈尔滨医科大学附属第二医院心内科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001; 2 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院心内科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001;
3 哈尔滨工业大学计算机学院 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要 目的:建立个体化快速心律失常虚拟介入手术体系定位手术靶点并分析其临床应用价值。**方法:**收集 2011 年 1 月-2013 年 1 月在我院进行射频消融手术治疗的室性早搏和房室折返性心动过速患者共 120 例,(其中室性早搏 40 例,房室折返性心动过速 80 例),平均年龄 40.6 ± 9.7 岁,获取数字新电机记录 18 导体心电图(ECG)、数字食道调搏图、心脏 CT 成像原始数据,并记录手术靶点。所有采集心电图和 CT 数据进行多模式序列识别系统的计算机辅助诊断(CAD)处理,然后再对处理后的数据进行分析。两名心内科医生人工对心电图进行分析定位,并不告知患者的临床资料及射频消融手术最终靶点定位结果,按照室性早搏和房室旁路的诊断定位标准进行诊断,随后两名医师对处理后的心电图进行诊断,再次得出诊断结果,以术中成功消融靶点定位诊断为金标准,分析,个体化快速心律失常虚拟介入手术体系定位手术靶点的特异性、敏感性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值等指标。**结果:**ECG+CAD 组诊断准确度高于单独 ECG 组,ECG 组 ROC 曲线下面积 (A_z)=0.742,95% 可信区间 [0.652-0.832];ECG+CAD 组: A_z =0.934,95% 可信区间[0.882-0.985];ECG+CAD 组:精确度 0.908;敏感性:0.905;特异性:0.923;阳性预测值:0.818;阴性预测值:0.934,较单独 ECG 组明显提高。**结论:**与单独体表心电图定位诊断相比,虚拟介入手术体系显著提高快速心律失常靶点定位的准确度,临床应用价值更高。

关键词:室性早搏,房室折返性心动过速,心电图,计算机辅助诊断

中图分类号:R541.7;R540.41;R445 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2019)11-2116-04

Establishment of Individualized Virtual Interventional System for Tachyarrhythmia and Its Clinical Application Value*

CAO Wei¹, YU Yang², FENG Wei², WANG Zhao-jun², ZHANG Ying-tao³, CHEN Heng-da³, QU Xiu-fen^{2Δ}

(1 The Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China;

2 The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China;

3 School of Computer Science and Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To establish individualized virtual interventional system for tachyarrhythmia to evaluate its location the surgical target and analyze its clinical application value. **Methods:** A total of 120 patients with premature ventricular beats and atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia (including 40 cases of premature ventricular beats and 80 cases of atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia) underwent radiofrequency ablation in our hospital from January 2011 to January 2013, with an average age of 40.6 ± 9.7 years. New digital motor was used to record 18 conductor surface electrocardiogram (ECG), digital esophageal pacing map, raw data of cardiac CT imaging and surgical targets. All collected ECG and CT data were processed by computer aided diagnosis (CAD) of multi-pattern sequence recognition system, and then the processed data were analyzed. Two cardiologists analyzed and positioned the ECG artificially without informing the clinical data and the final target location results of radiofrequency ablation. They diagnosed the ECG according to the diagnostic and positioning criteria of premature ventricular beats and atrioventricular bypass. Then two physicians diagnosed the treated ECG and got the diagnostic results again. The gold standard was the successful target positioning diagnosis during the operation. The specificity, sensitivity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of this method were obtained to evaluate the clinical value of individualized virtual interventional system for tachyarrhythmia. **Results:** The diagnostic accuracy of ECG+CAD group was higher than that of ECG group alone, the area under ROC curve (A_z) = 0.742, 95% confidence interval [0.652-0.832]; ECG+CAD group: A_z = 0.934, 95% confidence interval [0.882-0.985]; ECG+CAD group: accuracy 0.908; sensitivity: 0.913; specificity: 0.905; positive predictive value: 0.818; negative predictive value: 0.934, significantly higher than that of ECG group alone. **Conclusions:** Compared with body surface electrocardiogram alone, virtual interventional surgery system significantly improves the accuracy of target location and diagnosis of tachyarrhythmia, it has higher clinical application value.

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作者简介:曹威(1988-),男,硕士,主治医师,主要研究方向:心脏起搏与心电生理,电话:13654555825,E-mail:caowei19880521@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:曲秀芬(1957-),女,博士,主任医师,主要研究方向:心脏起搏与心电生理,电话:13704514917,E-mail:xiufenqu@sina.com

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前言

在快速心律失常的射频消融手术中,术前精准的靶点判断及手术策略方案的制定与患者预后、花费密切相关^[1]。近年来,随着计算机辅助诊断技术的飞速发展,许多生物学模型的研究都可以借助于计算机模型进行,计算机辅助诊断对于心律失常靶点的定位的价值已逐渐显现优势,但仍然存在很多亟待解决的问题^[2-6]。传统的穿刺和手术靠的是医生的经验,而在计算机上实现手术路径、靶点定位和手术消融导管切入位置的精确选择,可以大大降低手术的风险,提高手术效率^[7-9]。

本研究基于心脏 CT 图像的全自动精准分割方法,通过三维数据合成技术,构建三维心脏静态解剖模型;运用特征获取技术结合三维静态解剖模型,构建具有电生理及血流动力学信息时间轴的四维个体化心脏解剖模型;运用无创的体表生物电信息结合逆向工程思维,重建心腔内电生理活动,构建个体化的四维电生理虚拟心脏模型;结合计算机智能学习技术与知识发现技术,创造性的融合虚拟心脏电生理模型和解剖模型,对心脏电生理活动机理进行分析定位介入手术消融靶点;结合临床实际数据,对消融靶点选择的准确性及优化的手术方案进行系统研究,为提高手术成功率打下坚实基础。此外,本研究比较了计算机辅助诊断建立个体化快速心律失常虚拟介入手术体系指导下手术靶点定位与常规体表心电图指导靶点定位的临床应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集 2011 年 1 月-2013 年 1 月在我院进行射频消融手术治疗的室性早搏和房室折返性心动过速患者共 120 例(其中室性早搏 40 例,房室折返性室心动过速 80 例),平均年龄 40.6 ± 9.7 岁。获取数字新电机记录 18 导体表心电图,数字食道调搏图,心脏 CT 成像原始数据,记录手术靶点。纳入本研究的患者特点见表 1,120 例接受导管消融患者中,以中青年患者居多(71%),且多数因反复心悸而就医,近半数就医患者病程超过 3 年。本组患者最终入组其中室性早搏 40 例,房室折返性心动过速 80 例。

1.2 方法

所有采集心电图和 CT 数据进行多模式序列识别系统的处理,然后再对处理后的数据进行分析,按照室性早搏和房室旁路的诊断定位标准进行诊断。两名心内科医生人工对心电图进行分析定位做出心电图诊断,并不告知诊断医生患者的临床资料及射频消融手术最终靶点定位结果。最后以术中成功消融靶点定位诊断为金标准,比较应用计算机辅助心电图定位诊断和常规心电图诊断在定位手术靶点的特异性、敏感性、阳性预测值和阴性预测值。

表 1 患者特征

Table 1 Patients' characteristics

Variables	n=120
Age (year)	40.6 $\pm$ 9.7
Coronary heart disease (Yes/No)	12/108
Hypertension (Yes/No)	26/94
BNP($\geq$ 100/<100 ng/L)	3/117
Operative reasons	
Ventricular premature beat	40(33%)
Atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia	80(67%)

1.3 统计学分析

计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示,计数资料以百分率表示,两组比较采用卡方检验。ROC 曲线用来获取计算机辅助定位的准确度。以术中成功消融靶点定位诊断为金标准,分别计算辅助定位诊断的敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值及阴性预测值,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 ECG 和 ECG+CAD 诊断的敏感性、准确性和特异性等指标分析

我们比较 ECG 组和 ECG+CAD 组的精确性、敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值和阴性预测值,见表 3。ECG 组:准确度 0.783;敏感性:0.786;特异性:0.769;阳性预测值:0.638;阴性预测值:0.903。ECG+CAD 组:准确度 0.908;敏感性:0.905;特异性:0.923;阳性预测值:0.818;阴性预测值:0.934。在这五个指标中,应用 CAD 后,精确度、特异性和阳性预测值明显提升(ECG+CAD 组 vs ECG 组,均 $P < 0.05$),而敏感性、阴性预测值提升不明显(ECG+CAD 组 vs ECG 组,均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.2 ECG 和 ECG+CAD 诊断的 ROC 曲线比较

我们进一步比较了体表心电图定位诊断组(ECG)和 ECG 结合 CAD 定位诊断组(ECG+CAD)的 ROC 曲线,结果见图 1、表 2。ECG+CAD 组的诊断准确度明显高于单独 ECG 组。ECG 组 ROC 曲线下面积(A_z)为 0.742,95%可信区间[0.652-0.832];ECG+CAD 组 ROC 曲线下面积 (A_z) 为 0.934,95%可信区间 [0.882-0.985]。以上结果提示 ECG+CAD 的诊断效果更优。

3 讨论

目前,相比较冠心病支架介入治疗和先天性心脏病的封堵介入,心律失常射频消融手术时间长、易复发仍困扰着电生理介入医生和广大的患者^[10-13]。之所以出现这样的状况,与消融靶点的准确定位密切相关。消融靶点准确与否直接影响了手术的成功率,同时对手术时间,手术并发症均产生重大影响。房室结

表 3 ECG 和 ECG+CAD 诊断的准确性、敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值和阴性预测值比较
Table 3 Comparison of the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV between two groups

	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Positive predictive value	Negative predictive value
ECG	0.783(94/120)	0.786(33/42)	0.769(60/78)	0.638(37/58)	0.903(56/62)
ECG+CAD	0.908(109/120)*	0.905(38/42)	0.923(72/78)*	0.818(36/44)*	0.934(71/76)

Note: Accuracy=(TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN); sensitivity=TP/(TP+FN); specificity= TN/(TN+FP); positive predictive value (PPV) = TP/(TP+FP); negative predictive value (NPV)=TN/(TN+FN). FN, false negatives; FP, false positives; TN, true negatives; and TP, true positives. *compared to TVS, P<0.05.

表 2 两组诊断的 ROC 曲线分析
Table 2 Az of radiologists' diagnoses in two groups

	Az	P value	Standard error	95% CI
ECG	0.742	<0.001	0.046	0.652-0.832
ECG+CAD	0.934	<0.001	0.026	0.882-0.985

Note: ECG: Diagnosis with ECG alone, ECG+CAD: Diagnosis with ECG assisted with CAD; CI: Confidence interval.

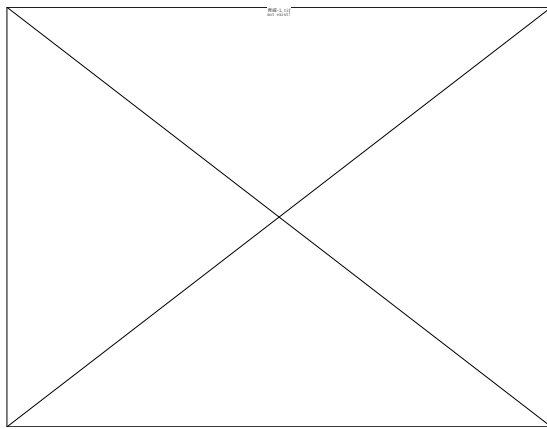


图 1 ECG, ECG+CAD 的 ROC 曲线分析

Fig.1 Receiver operating characteristic curves for radiologists using ECG alone, and ECG assisted with CAD

内折返性心动过速、房室折返性心动过速、典型房扑的靶点相对容易找到,所以成功率较高,成功率可达 95%-99%,而室速、室早成功率相对较低,仅达到 70-90%^[14,15]。同时,对于复杂心律失常的介入手术,常规标测手术靶点成功率低,常需应用三维标测系统帮助定位手术靶点,但应用三维标测系统指导手术的高昂费用限制了临床的应用^[17-20]。如果能在介入手术之前根据患者的心脏解剖结构和无创的体表电活动信息运用逆向工程理论,计算机辅助构建个体化的心律失常虚拟心脏模型,准确定位消融靶点的位置,并虚拟手术过程,一方面可以让电生理介入医生根据患者的个体情况和疾病的复杂程度选择最佳手术方案,可以提高手术成功率,可以最大化的减少手术时间,尽量减少介入医护人员和患者受 X 线照射所造成的损害,减少手术的并发症和死亡率;另一方面可以使手术费用降低近 50%,避免了应用三维标测系统给患者带来的经济负担。

本研究参考了孙琳等计算机辅助诊断左房血栓^[21]和杨娜等计算机辅助诊断妇科肿瘤^[22],采用动态分析序列图像和形态重组等计算机算法,评估计算机辅助虚拟介入手术体系定位诊断心律失常消融靶点的优越性,发现 CAD 结合 ECG 定位消融靶点的精确度、特异性、阳性预测值均优于单独心电图定位诊断,虚拟介入手术体系提高快速心律失常靶点定位准确

度,提高手术效率。

医学图像的计算机辅助分析的主要优点在于快速的数据处理,能够为临床提供一致性好、可重复性高、客观、准确的辅助诊断意见,减少因医生经验不足或视觉疲劳等主观原因引起的漏误诊,极大地扩大医生有限的个人知识和经验,使诊断更为准确更为科学^[23]。这与目前经食道超声诊断中亟待解决的问题不谋而合。近期北美放射学会、美国医学物理学家协会、国际光学工程学会学术年会等一些重大会议上的研究报告显示利用计算机辅助分析超声图像已成为国际研究的热点前沿,也是迄今仍然充满挑战性的课题之一^[24-27]。

射频消融手术靶点定位的精准性不仅依赖于心电图机的先进性,更依赖于心内科医师的阅图和手术经验^[27,28]。在诊断相同的心律失常心电图前提下,手术经验丰富年长医生对心电图定位诊断的准确率往往高于低年资医生。对于年轻医生而言,这种差距是不可避免的,需要一定时间的学习曲线。但即便是经验丰富的术者,由于进展劳累的工作条件下读图也容易出现判断错误。因此,计算机辅助虚拟介入手术体系的建立对于低年资和高年资心内科医生都有应用实际的临床意义,对于处于成长阶段的年轻医生显得更加重要。

通过医学与理、工等交叉研究,运用工程学,数学,信息学和临床医学等技术,构建个体化电生理心脏模型,准确定位手术靶点,从而提高手术成功率,减少手术时间及最大化减少手术并发症及死亡率均有重要临床意义和产业化前景^[30]。

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