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冠状动脉 CTA 和 DSA 对冠心病患者的临床诊断价值比较 *

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摘要 目的:比较冠状动脉 CT 血管成像(CT angiography, CTA)以及数字减影血管造影(digital subtraction angiography, DSA)诊断冠心病的临床价值差异。**方法:**选择 2013 年 12 月至 2020 年 3 月安徽医科大学第三附属医院、安徽医科大学第四附属医院收治的 60 例冠心病患者为研究对象,首先对其实施多排螺旋 CT 冠状动脉血管造影检测(CTA),而后 2 w 内再对其实施 DSA 检测,比较两种检测方式对不同血管狭窄程度、不同性质斑块检出率的差异,最后以 DSA 检测结果为金标准,评估 CTA 对冠状动脉狭窄诊断的一致性、灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值。**结果:**(1)CTA 检测狭窄血管共计 387 支,轻度狭窄 152 支(39.28%),中度狭窄 118 支(30.49%),重度狭窄 105 支(27.13%),闭塞 12 支(3.10%);DSA 检测狭窄血管 392 支,轻度狭窄 150 支(38.27%),中度狭窄 124 支(31.63%),重度狭窄 112 支(28.57%),闭塞 6 支(1.53%),两组各血管狭窄类型比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);(2)CTA 检测斑块 69 个,其中钙化斑 43 个(62.32%),非钙化斑 26 个(37.68%),DSA 检测斑块 61 个,其中钙化斑 33 个(54.10%),非钙化斑 28 个(45.50%),两种检测方式差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);(3)以 DSA 检测为金标准,CTA 对重度及以上血管狭窄诊断一致性为 99.23%,特异度为 98.31%,灵敏度为 99.64%,阳性预测值为 99.15%,阴性预测值为 99.27%。**结论:**与 DSA 相比,CTA 对冠心病患者血管狭窄的诊断价值相当,且属于无创检测,在冠心病早期筛查中临床应用价值更高。

关键词:冠状动脉;CT 血管成像;数字减影血管造影;冠心病;诊断价值

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Clinical Diagnostic Value of CTA and DSA in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical value of coronary artery CT angiography (CTA) and digital subtraction angiography (DSA) in the diagnosis of coronary heart disease (CHD). **Methods:** Sixty CHD patients who were treated in the Third Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University and the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University from December 2013 to March 2020 were selected as the research subjects. Firstly, CTA was performed on them, and then DSA was performed within 2 weeks. The detection rates of different stenosis and plaques of different properties by the two detection methods were compared. The DSA was used as the gold standard to evaluate the consistency, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of CTA in the diagnosis of coronary artery stenosis. **Results:** There were 387 stenosis vessels detected by CTA, 152 mild stenosis vessels (39.28%), 118 moderate stenosis vessels (30.49%), 105 severe stenosis vessels (27.13%), and 12 occlusion vessels (3.10%). 392 stenosis vessels detected by DSA, 150 mild stenosis vessels (38.27%), 124 moderate stenosis vessels (31.63%), 112 severe stenosis vessels (28.57%), and 6 occlusion vessels (1.53%). There was no significant difference in the types of vascular stenosis between the two groups ($P>0.05$). There were 69 plaques detected by CTA, including 43 calcified plaques (62.32%), 26 non calcified plaques (37.68%), 61 detected by DSA, including 33 calcified plaques (54.10%), 28 non calcified plaques (45.50%), and the difference between the two detection methods was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). Taking the DSA test as the gold standard, the diagnostic consistency of CTA of severe and above vascular stenosis was 99.23%, specificity was 98.31%, sensitivity was 99.64%, positive predictive value was 99.15%, and negative predictive value was 99.27%. **Conclusion:** Compared with DSA, the CTA was equivalent to the diagnosis of coronary artery disease, and it is a non-invasive test, with high accuracy and sensitivity. The clinical application value is higher in the early screening of coronary heart disease.

Key words: Coronary artery; CT angiography(CTA); Digital subtraction angiography(DSA); Coronary heart disease; Diagnostic value

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前言

冠心病又被称为冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病,是一种因冠状动脉发生粥样病变而引起血管腔狭窄或阻塞,进而使个体出现心肌缺血、缺氧或坏死而导致的心脏病,使患者出现胸痛、恶心、呕吐等临床症状^[1-3]。该病发病机理较为复杂,现阶段临床研究认为高血压、高血脂、高血糖、易怒、过饱等都是诱发冠心病发作的危险因素。该病初次发作时,约有 1/3 的患者会出现猝死^[4,5]。数据显示全球每年因冠心病死亡人数高达 700 万,位于单病种死因首位,我国冠心病发病率和死亡率也不容乐观,呈逐年增长趋势,如不加控制,到 2030 年,冠心病发病率将是 2000 年的 3.7 倍^[6,7]。

早期诊断的治疗是改善冠心病患者预后的重要途径,DSA 是目前临床上应用较多的冠心病筛查手段,但该检测方式属于有创操作,在少数情况下会导致潜在的、可危及患者生命安全的并发症,因而寻求一种更为安全且无创的冠状动脉成像方法具有重要的研究意义^[8,9]。CTA 是一种近些年发展起来的低辐射剂量冠状动脉成像手段,本研究旨在分析 CTA 与 DSA 在冠心病患者诊断中的应用价值差异性,探究 CTA 应用于冠心病诊断中的可行性,现详述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2013 年 12 月至 2020 年 3 月于安徽医科大学第三附属医院、安徽医科大学第四附属医院接受治疗的 60 例冠心病患者为研究对象,包括男性 31 例,女性 29 例,年龄 35~79 岁,平均年龄 (59.10±4.33) 岁,心率 37~78 次/min,平均心率 (70.18±2.01)次/min。

纳入标准:(1)符合冠心病诊断标准且出现典型临床症状^[10];(2)年龄位于 30~80 岁之间;(3)意识清晰;(4)病历资料明确;(5)对该调研的过程方法清楚了解并签署知情同意书;(6)调研报医院伦理学会批准实施。

排除标准:(1)合并其他器质类疾病者;(2)合并恶性肿瘤患者;(3)合并其他全身性慢性疾病;(4)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(5)治疗依从性较差者;(6)对含碘对比剂过敏者;(7)心动过缓者;(8)合并严重肝肾功能不全者;(9)永久性心脏起搏器植入或人工心脏瓣膜置换术后;(10)合并呼吸功能不全或失代偿性心功能不全者。

1.2 干预方法

入组患者均首先实施多排螺旋 CT 冠状动脉血管造影检测,所应用仪器为通用和飞利浦公司生产的 64 排螺旋 CT 扫描仪,设定检测参数如下:管电压 140 KV,管电流 450 mA,层

厚 0.625 mm,螺距 1.25,层间隔为 1.25 mm,注意检测前尽量对患者实施呼吸功能训练,尽量在一次屏气中完成 CT 检测,而后于患者肘动脉注入非离子型碘对比剂 50-100 mL,对比剂浓度为 350 ng/mL,注入速度为 5.0 ml/s,同步实施造影剂跟踪检测,最后将采集数据导入数据软件中进行处理,分析 CTA 成像特点。

CTA 检测完毕 2 w 内实施 DSA 检测,选择仪器为飞利浦 FD20 以及西门子型 Axiom Artis DTA 血管造影机,对患者实施常规 6 个体位的检测,以及左右冠状动脉造影,依据实际需要视情增加其他体位检测,最后选择充盈最佳的图像实施分析。

分别记录两种检测方式所诊断的血管狭窄程度、斑块性质,其中冠状动脉分段参考纽约心脏协会(NYHA)定义的 15 阶段分法^[11],即右冠状动脉中远段(1~3 段)、后降支/左室后支(4 段)、左冠状动脉主干(5 段)、左前降支近中远段(6~8 段)、第 1~2 对角支(9~10 段)、左回旋支近中远段(11/13/15 段)以及第 1~2 钝缘支(12/14 段)。

1.3 观测指标及评测标准

血管狭窄程度的评估采用如下公式,冠状动脉狭窄程度=(狭窄部位近端和远端正常血管直径平均值-狭窄部位血管直径)/狭窄部位近端正常血管直径×100%,将采集血管管腔截面缩小为 1%~49% 的定义为轻度狭窄,缩小范围为 50%~74% 的定义为中度狭窄,缩小范围 75%~99% 的定义为重度狭窄,缩小范围 100% 的定义为完全闭塞^[12];而后对检测发现斑块的性质进行区分,将其分为钙化斑块和非钙化斑块;最后以 DSA 检测结果为金标准,分析 CTA 对冠心病患者血管狭窄诊断价值。

1.4 统计学方法

将采集的数据录入至 SPSS 20.0 软件中实施统计学分析,对于计量数据采取($\bar{x} \pm s$)的形式来表示,组间的差异性比较应用 Student's t test 检验,对于计量资料采取[例(%)]的形式表示,组间的差异性比较采用卡方检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两种检测方式对冠状动脉狭窄程度评估价值分析

CTA 检测狭窄血管共计 387 支,轻度狭窄 152 支(39.28%),中度狭窄 118 支(30.49%),重度狭窄 105 支(27.13%),闭塞 12 支(3.10%);DSA 检测狭窄血管 392 支,轻度狭窄 150 支(38.27%),中度狭窄 124 支(31.63%),重度狭窄 112 支(28.57%),闭塞 6 支(1.53%),两组各血管狭窄类型比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),以 DSA 为金标准,CTA 对血管狭窄的检出率高达 98.72%,具体数据如表 1 所示。

表 1 CTA 和 DSA 对冠状动脉狭窄诊断比较(例,%)

Table 1 Comparison of CTA and DSA in diagnosis of coronary stenosis (n,%)

Groups	Number of vascular branches	Mild stenosis	Moderate stenosis	Severe stenosis	Occlusion
CTA	387	39.28(152/387)	30.49(118/387)	27.13(105/387)	3.10(12/387)
DSA	392	38.27(150/392)	31.63(124/392)	28.57(112/392)	1.53(6/392)

2.2 两种检测方式对斑块性质区分效果比较

经检测发现,CTA 检测斑块 69 个,其中钙化斑 43 个(62.32 %),非钙化斑 26 个(37.68 %),DSA 检测斑块 61 个,其中

钙化斑 33 个(54.10 %),非钙化斑 28 个(45.50 %),两种检测方式差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具体数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 CTA 和 DSA 对冠状动脉内斑块性质诊断比较[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of CTA and DSA in the diagnosis of the nature of coronary plaques[n(%)]

Groups	Plaque total	Calcification	Non-calcification
CTA	69	43(62.32)	26(40.45)
DSA	61	33(54.10)	28(45.90)

2.3 CTA 对冠状动脉血管狭窄诊断价值分析

以 DSA 检测结果为金标准,血管狭窄重度及以上 118 支,中度及以下 274 支,CTA 对重度及以上血管狭窄诊断一致性

为 99.23 %,特异度为 98.31 %,灵敏度为 99.64 %,阳性预测值为 99.15 %,阴性预测值为 99.27 %,具体数据如表 3 所示。

表 3 CTA 对冠状动脉重度或以上狭窄诊断价值分析

Table 3 Analysis of the diagnostic value of CTA in coronary artery stenosis or above

CTA	DSA positive(n=118)	DSA negative(n=274)
Positive(n=117)	116	1
Negative(n=275)	2	273

3 讨论

随着近些年我国居民生活水平及饮食结构的改变,心脑血管疾病的患病率有逐年递增趋势,虽然国家投入大量人力物力在心脑血管疾病的预防、诊断及治疗中,且取得了一定成效,但心脑血管疾病仍是我国居民第一大死因^[13,14]。冠心病是一种在环境和遗传等多种因素影响下发生的较为复杂的心血管疾病,其发病原因和病变机制存在较大的差异^[15],因而患者面临的临床风险也呈现多样化,当前临床上常用的心电图、心肌损伤标志物等在预测上述风险中的效果存在一定的局限性,导致部分患者在就诊早期并未得到充分的重视^[16,17]。有研究指出,近些年医学技术的发展使冠心病患者预后呈现向好趋势,但仍有部分患者确诊后几个月或几年后因急性心肌梗死或中风等高危心血管事件而出现死亡结局,给患者家庭及社会带来沉重压力,因而临床上目前对冠心病研究重点方向之一即筛选能够早期评估冠心病患者预后手段^[18-20]。

DSA 冠状动脉成像技术目前仍是诊断和治疗冠心病的主要方式,但 DSA 单纯作为检测手段具有费用高、重复性差、有创操作等不足,因而限制了其在临床上冠心病诊断中的展开应用^[21,22]。随着近些年多排螺旋 CT 设备以及软件技术的不断革新,CTA 技术在冠心病诊断中的地位作用逐渐凸显^[23]。有研究显示多层螺旋 CT 检测技术具有无创伤、图形清晰、操作简单等特点,更容易被医患双方所接受^[24,25]。此外,CTA 能够在一个心动周期内完成扫描操作,不仅能够显著减少扫描时间和辐射剂量,同时还能够实现无心率控制冠状动脉成像,成像效果好,在反映冠状动脉情况方面效果较好^[26,27]。

本研究中,60 例患者共检测 392 支血管,CTA 检出狭窄血管 387 支,DSA 检出狭窄血管 392 支,以 DSA 为金标准,CTA 对血管狭窄的检出率高达 98.72 %,这与学者 Wang G^[28]等的研究结果相一致。该学者通过对 67 例拟诊为冠心病的患者分析

发现以 DSA 检测结果为金标准,CTA 对血管狭窄诊断的准确率为 97.01 %,与文中类似。目前,多层螺旋 CT 检测技术已经较为成熟,在得到截面图像并送至工作站实施图像处理,通过血管分析软件的曲面重建、容积再现等技术能够实现再现冠状动脉解剖信息的目的。同时,CTA 具有较高的时间分辨力和空间分辨力,工作站中重建的图像具有高保真性,对微小动脉的显影能力较强,能够清晰的显示狭窄血管管腔情况,对某些血管外病变诸如压迫和占位显示效果也较好。进一步检测结果显示 CTA 对于斑块性质区分准确率也较高,有研究指出斑块性质决定了斑块的易损性,而对斑块性质的鉴定有助于分析冠心病患者危险事件的发生率,如易损斑块纤维帽较薄,容易破裂形成血栓进而诱发急性冠脉综合征,因而对斑块性质的评估也具有重要意义^[29,30]。CTA 对斑块性质的鉴别与 DSA 鉴别类似,提示在评估冠心病患者危险事件发生率方面 CTA 也具有较好的应用价值。以 DSA 结果为金标准,CTA 对重度及以上血管狭窄诊断一致性为 99.23 %,特异度为 98.31 %,灵敏度为 99.64 %,阳性预测值为 99.15 %,阴性预测值为 99.27 %,这说明 CTA 具有较高的准确度和敏感度,误诊现象较为少见。

综上所述,CTA 对冠心病患者血管狭窄的诊断价值较好,具有高准确性、高灵敏性等特点,且属于无创检测,在冠心病早期筛查中具有较好的临床应用价值。

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