

超声心动图对优化双腔起搏器房室间期的指导作用

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摘要: **目的** 比较超声心动图指导下优化房室间期与经验性优化房室间期对心功能的影响。**方法** 研究对象: 2014年5-12月在我院行双腔起搏器置入的患者66例。随机分为A、B两组, A组术后1周先给予经验性程控房室间期, B组术后1周先应用超声心动图指导优化房室间期。术后3个月时评估纽约心功能分级(New York Heart Association functional class, NYHA), 6 min 步行距离实验(6-minute walk distance test, 6MWT)。进行心脏超声检查, 测量左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左心室舒张末内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDD)、主动脉瓣口速度时间积分(velocity time integral, VTI)等。检验脑钠肽前体(pro-brain natriuretic peptide, Pro-BNP)水平等综合评价心功能, 互换两组程控方法。术后6个月再次随访, 观察心功能各项指标。进行自身前后配对比较两种程控方法对心功能的影响。**结果** 两种程控方法对患者起搏比例无影响。A组6个月时LVEF、VTI、6MWT、Pro-BNP等心功能指标优于3个月时[LVEF (56.2 ± 3.3)% vs (60.7 ± 4.3)%, $P=0.038$; VTI (22.6 ± 4.5) cm vs (25.1 ± 4.6) cm, $P=0.027$; 6MWT (327.4 ± 128.6) m vs (396.5 ± 115.1) m, $P=0.015$; Pro-BNP (298.6 ± 198.6) pg/ml vs (118.3 ± 156.4) pg/ml, $P=0.028$]。B组3个月时LVEF、VTI、6MWT、Pro-BNP等心功能指标优于6个月时[LVEF (59.2 ± 5.6)% vs (58.2 ± 4.2)%, $P=0.024$; VTI (25.2 ± 4.9) cm vs (23.1 ± 3.9) cm, $P=0.014$; 6MWT (379.8 ± 108.7) m vs (364.8 ± 113.7) m, $P=0.039$; Pro-BNP (187.5 ± 157.6) pg/ml vs (243.4 ± 186.9) pg/ml, $P=0.014$]。两组NYHA和LVEDD无明显改变。**结论** 超声心动图指导下优化房室间期有助于维护心功能, 超声心动图可作为双腔起搏器优化房室间期的有效指导手段。

关键词: 双腔起搏器; 房室间期; 超声心动图; 心功能

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Instructive role of echocardiography in atrioventricular optimization for patients with dual chamber pacemaker

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the instructive role of echocardiography in atrioventricular optimization compared with experienced optimization. **Methods** Sixty-six patients who were implanted with dual chamber pacemaker in our hospital from May 2014 to December 2014 were enrolled in this study and they were randomly divided into two groups. One week after operation, atrioventricular interval was programmed with experience in group A. At the same time, we used echocardiography to optimize the atrioventricular interval in group B. The first follow-up began at 3 months after implantation, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD), aortic valve velocity time integral (VTI), pro-brain natriuretic peptide (Pro-BNP), 6-minute walk distance test (6MWT), New York Heart Association functional class (NYHA) were evaluated and then programmable methods of the atrioventricular interval were exchanged. Another 3 months later, the second follow-up came. The cardiac function was tested again. Then we evaluated the differences between the two methods. **Results** No difference was found in the proportion of ventricular pacing. In group A, the cardiac function index at 6 months was better than that at 3 months with significant differences [LVEF (56.2 ± 3.3)% vs (60.7 ± 4.3)%, $P=0.038$; VTI (22.6 ± 4.5) cm vs (25.1 ± 4.6) cm, $P=0.027$; 6MWT (327.4 ± 128.6) m vs (396.5 ± 115.1) m, $P=0.015$; Pro-BNP (298.6 ± 198.6) pg/ml vs (118.3 ± 156.4) pg/ml, $P=0.028$]. In group B, the cardiac function index at 3 months was preferable to that at 6 months with significant differences [LVEF (59.2 ± 5.6)% vs (58.2 ± 4.2)%, $P=0.024$; VTI (25.2 ± 4.9) cm vs (23.1 ± 3.9) cm, $P=0.014$; 6MWT (379.8 ± 108.7) m vs (364.8 ± 113.7) m, $P=0.039$; Pro-BNP (187.5 ± 157.6) pg/ml vs (243.4 ± 186.9) pg/ml, $P=0.014$]. NYHA and LVEDD were not changed obviously in two groups. **Conclusion** Atrioventricular optimization with echocardiography helps maintain heart function. Furthermore, echocardiography can be an effective instructive method to optimize the atrioventricular interval of dual pacemaker.

Keywords: dual chamber pacemaker; atrioventricular delay; echocardiography; cardiac function

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心脏起搏器为治疗缓慢型心律失常最安全有效的方法, 随着起搏技术的不断发展, 起搏器已从固定频率起搏发展到趋于生理性起搏时代^[1]。但许多置入永久起搏器患者术后心功能不全的发生

率较高^[2]。这一方面与心室电极放置的位置^[3]、心室起搏比例相关^[4]，另一方面与起搏器房室间期设置不当使心室不能充分舒张有关。有研究表明，不同房室间期设置可导致左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)变化13%~40%^[5]，因此，恰当的房室间期能够保证心脏房室顺序收缩的协调，对维护心功能至关重要。以往起搏器治疗存在重置入、轻随访现象。对房室间期优化更多依赖于随访医生的经验及起搏器自身功能，缺乏血流动力学的客观依据。本研究拟探讨超声心动图指导下体外程控个体化优化房室间期，期望能够使心室舒张完全，更加接近生理状态而使患者获益更多。

对象和方法

1 研究对象 2014年5-12月在本中心进行双腔起搏器置入的患者。纳入标准：年龄18~90岁，性别不限，无其他器质性心脏病，术前超声检查心脏结构正常，射血分数>50%。排除标准：1)术前超声心动图检查心脏结构异常；2)存在中度以上的二尖瓣、三尖瓣或主动脉瓣反流；3)术前合并心肌病、心脏瓣膜疾病、陈旧性心肌梗死、充血性心力衰竭、严重心律失常；4)严重肺部疾病、肝肾功能不全患者；5)严重手术并发症。共纳入66例，最终完成随访60例。所有患者均符合双腔起搏器置入指征：病态窦房结综合征、高度房室传导阻滞、Ⅲ度房室传导阻滞。

2 起搏器置入术 由两名经验丰富的术者进行手术。局麻下，常规穿刺左或右侧锁骨下静脉，确认导丝进入下腔静脉，沿导丝顺皮纹向左下或右下切开4cm左右切口，逐层钝性分离皮下组织至筋膜，制作大小合适囊袋，无菌纱布填塞给予压迫止血。分次沿导丝送入8F、9F可撕开鞘(SJM)，通过鞘管经上腔静脉将电极分别送至右心房及右心室，入选患者均选择置入心房被动电极，心室主动电极。在X线透视下将心房和心室的电极导线按常规分别置于右心耳和右心室流出道、低间隔部。三维影像学确认位置满意，测试电极参数满意，可靠固定电极，连接脉冲发生器，取出囊袋内纱布，将脉冲发生器置入囊袋，并逐层缝合皮下组织，伤口压迫包扎。术后常规抗生素预防感染5~7d，之后拆线，7d时体外程控参数，出院后3个月、6个月门诊随访。

3 分组及方法 所有研究对象随机分为A、B两组。术后7d A组先采用经验性优化房室间期，B

组先采用超声心动图指导下优化房室间期。收集各检测指标的基线数据。于术后3个月随访时完善评价心功能指标，并互换房室间期优化方法。术后6个月再次进行随访，完善心功能各项指标，包括左心室舒张末内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter, LVEDD)、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、主动脉瓣收缩期血流的速度时间积分(velocity time integral, VTI)、脑钠肽前体(pro-brain natriuretic peptide Pro-BNP)、6 min 步行试验(6-minute walk distance test, 6MWT)、纽约心功能分级(New York Heart Association functional class, NYHA)。

4 超声心动图与测量方法 采用西门子公司sc2000超声诊断仪，M型超声下测量LVEDD，于心尖四腔切面、二腔切面采用双平面Simpson法测量LVEF，于心尖五腔切面采用脉冲多普勒测定VTI。由一名经验丰富的超声医师进行检查。超声心动图指导下优化房室间期具体方法：房室间期设置由120ms按20ms递增方式逐渐延长，测量不同房室间期时VTI值及超声心动图所示E峰和A峰形态，设置最优化房室间期(无E峰与A峰分离、融合、舒张晚期反流同时VTI值最大)。

5 数据分析及统计学方法 采用统计学软件SPSS 17.0，计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，采用自身前后对照进行配对t检验，计数资料分析采用 χ^2 检验， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1 两组一般资料比较 A组29例，B组31例。两组基本资料无统计学差异。见表1。

2 起搏置入后情况 患者置入双腔永久起搏器后至随访6个月时均无黑矇、晕厥等事件发生。A组3个月、6个月时心室起搏比例分别为(58.7±31.8)%和(54.3±39.5)%，差异无统计学意义。B组两次随访心室起搏比例分别为(56.8±31.2)%和(61.4±27.6)%，差异无统计学意义。见表2。

3 心功能相关指标 A、B两组自身前后比较：A组6个月时LVEF、VTI、6MWT、Pro-BNP等心功能指标高于3个月时[LVEF(56.2±3.3)% vs (60.7±4.3)%， $P=0.038$ ；VTI(22.6±4.5)cm vs (25.1±4.6)cm， $P=0.027$ ；6MWT(327.4±128.6)m vs (396.5±115.1)m， $P=0.015$ ；Pro-BNP(298.6±198.6)pg/ml vs (118.3±156.4)pg/ml， $P=0.028$]，差异有统计学意义。B组3个月时LVEF、VTI、6MWT、Pro-BNP等心功能指标优于3个月时[LVEF(59.2±5.6) vs (58.2±

4.2), $P=0.024$; VTI (25.2 ± 4.9) cm vs (23.1 ± 3.9) cm, $P=0.014$; 6MWT (379.8 ± 108.7) m vs (364.8 ± 113.7) m, $P=0.039$; Pro-BNP (187.5 ± 157.6) pg/ml vs (243.4 ± 186.9) pg/ml, $P=0.014$], 差异有统计学意义。而两组 LVEDD 前后差异均无统计学意义。超声指导程控 NYHA 有优于经验程控的趋势。见表 2。

表 1 两组起搏器置入者一般资料比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of basic data of patients with pacemaker in two groups

	Group A (n=29)	Group B (n=31)	P
Age (yrs)	68 ± 14	70 ± 12	0.65
Female (n, %)	10(34.5)	12(38.7)	0.73
Atrial fibrillation (n, %)	8(27.6)	10(32.3)	0.69
Hypertention (n, %)	18(62.1)	20(64.5)	0.65
Ischemia heart disease (n, %)	9(31.0)	13(41.9)	0.38
Diabetes (n, %)	6(20.7)	8(25.8)	0.64
QRS duation (ms)	95 ± 29	99 ± 36	0.36
β-blocker (n, %)	8(27.6)	10(32.3)	0.69
ACEI (n, %)	0	2(6.5)	0.14
ARB (n, %)	9(31.0)	13(41.9)	0.38
CCB (n, %)	12(41.4)	8(25.8)	0.2
Amiodarone (n, %)	6(20.7)	4(12.9)	0.42
Diuretics (n, %)	1(3.4)	3(9.7)	0.33
NYHA grading	2.56 ± 0.44	2.58 ± 0.68	0.78
6MWT (m)	330.7 ± 124.2	319.4 ± 142.6	0.71
LVEF (%)	54.3 ± 3.6	54.8 ± 5.4	0.46
LVEDD (mm)	44.8 ± 2.3	45.1 ± 1.9	0.82
VTI (cm)	21.3 ± 4.2	22.4 ± 3.8	0.26
Pro-BNP (pg/ml)	367.8 ± 116.2	357.3 ± 130.7	0.55

Statistical results of PR interval excluding the third-degree atrioventricular block patients; Diuretic was used as a compound of antihypertensive drug for hypertensive patients, not for heart failure

讨论

随着永久起搏器置入数量的增加,起搏器术后心功能不全事件也逐渐增多,并受到广泛关注^[6],研究表明,这与起搏器未能达到生理性起搏有关^[7]。生理性起搏关键要保持房室顺序收缩的协调性。目前在大多数没有房室间期自动优化功能的起搏器中,主要以减少心室起搏比例为目的而经验性

调整房室间期,对参数变化所产生的血流动力学影响未予重视,往往忽视了房室收缩不协调对心功能的影响。

随着精准医疗的发展,近年来许多研究显示,心室起搏比例过高将损害心脏功能,并且心室起搏比例越高,发生心功能不全的风险越高^[4,6,8-9]。为了降低起搏比例,起搏器工程师发明了自动延长房室传导时间功能,以鼓励心室自身激动。Pakarinen 和 Toivonen^[10]研究证实,自动房室间期搜索功能(Search AV+)可有效减少心室起搏比例。Chen 等^[11]研究证实,心室起搏管理功能也可有效减少心室起搏比例,且降低程度优于 Search AV+ 组,随着心室起搏比例减少,远期心力衰竭和心房颤动的风险降低,并且这些功能使起搏器寿命延长^[12]。然而 Krzyżanowski 等^[13]研究发现,最小心室起搏组(平均房室间期 310 ms)与常规起搏组(平均房室间期 177 ms)相比,虽然心室起搏比例减少,但心功能无显著改善,推测过长的房室间期所产生的不良反应掩盖了起搏比例减少所带来的获益。可见单纯通过降低心室起搏比例来优化房室间期的方法是片面的。房室间期过长可产生类似于 I 度房室传导阻滞的血流动力学变化,过短的房室间期可使心房收缩过晚,导致心室舒张期充盈不完全而影响心功能^[14](图 1)。Holmqvist 等^[15]从 2 010 例因病态窦房结综合征置入起搏器患者的研究中发现, I 度房室传导阻滞是预后不良的独立预测因子,合并 I 度房室传导阻滞的患者死亡、卒中、心衰住院率的风险显著升高,房颤的发病率也呈上升趋势。由此可见,优化房室间期可减少双腔起搏器置入患者术后相关疾病的发生。

房室间期的设置直接影响房室协调性,设置方法多样。Ishikawa 等^[16]研究认为,体表心电图 QT 间期可预测最佳房室间期,也有研究认为,体表心电图 P 波时限与最佳房室间期相关^[17]。Klimczak 等^[18]研究报道利用心阻抗来指导房室间期设置要

表 2 两组心功能相关指标比较

Tab. 2 Comparison of cardiac function indexes of patients in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

	Group A			Group B		
	3 months	6 months	P	3 months	6 months	P
VP (%)	58.7 ± 31.8	54.3 ± 39.5	0.628	56.8 ± 31.2	61.4 ± 27.6	0.581
LVEF (%)	56.2 ± 3.3	60.7 ± 4.3	0.038	59.2 ± 5.6	58.2 ± 4.2	0.024
LVEDD (%)	43.8 ± 3.8	44.7 ± 3.5	0.072	44.8 ± 3.6	44.1 ± 4.3	0.127
VTI (cm)	22.6 ± 4.5	25.1 ± 4.6	0.027	25.2 ± 4.9	23.1 ± 3.9	0.014
6MWT (m)	327.4 ± 128.6	396.5 ± 115.1	0.015	379.8 ± 108.7	364.8 ± 113.7	0.039
Pro-BNP (pg/ml)	298.6 ± 198.6	118.3 ± 156.4	0.028	187.5 ± 157.6	243.4 ± 186.9	0.014
NYHA grading	2.31 ± 0.24	2.15 ± 0.41	0.215	2.17 ± 0.34	2.37 ± 0.52	0.317

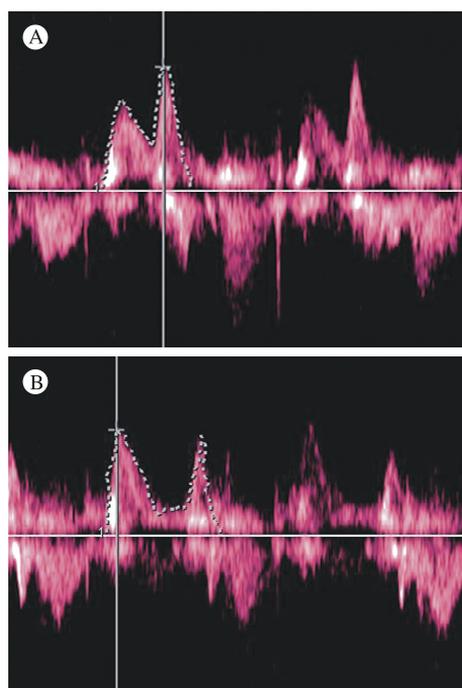


图 1 超声下 E、A 峰图像 A: 房室间期过长; B: 房室间期过短
Fig.1 E and A peak image of echocardiography A: AV interval was too long; B: AV interval was too short

优于出厂设置。最佳房室间期可分为即刻最佳房室间期和中远期最佳房室间期。我们探讨在超声心动图指导下通过观测不同房室间期时 E 峰与 A 峰的形态及 VTI 值寻找即刻最佳房室间期，而通过 LVEF、LVEDD、VTI、6MWT、NYHA、Pro-BNP 等指标来评估维护左心室功能的中远期效果。A、B 两组前后心室起搏比例无差异，说明超声指导下优化房室间期不会增加心室起搏比例，可排除心室起搏比例对心功能的影响。A 组先经验程控后超声指导程控，6 个月时 LVEF、VTI、6MWT、Pro-BNP 等心功能指标优于 3 个月时，可见超声指导程控能够更好地维护心功能。而 B 组先超声程控后经验程控，3 个月时 LVEF、VTI、6MWT、Pro-BNP 等心功能优于经验程控，一方面说明了超声指导程控能带来更大的益处，另一方面反映了超声指导程控所带来的益处是可逆的，改为经验程控后，心功能有所降低。两组 LVEDD 指标前后差异均无统计学意义，这可能是因为随访时间较短且入组时患者均无严重的心功能不全，所以心脏结构无明显改变。本研究采用两阶段交叉设计，减少了患者自身因素与疾病自然转归造成的结果偏倚，无论超声指导程控方法和经验程控方法孰前孰后，超声指导程控时心功能均优于经验程控，更加突出超声心动图指导房室间期设置对维护房

室同步性的优势。该方法与体表心电图指导方法相比，更具直观性，可直接观察到即刻血流动力学变化，而与心阻抗方法相比，超声心动图更加简便易行、经济适用，适合广泛应用于临床。

我们研究结果显示，超声心动图指导优化房室间期较经验性优化更有效地保证了房室同步性，使患者受益更大。超声心动图作为一种无创血流动力学检测方法，对双腔起搏器优化房室间期具有重要的指导作用。

研究的不足：观察例数较少，且随访问期较短。在以后的长期研究随访中，超声心动图指导程控的优势可能会更加显著。

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