

心房在射血分数保留心力衰竭中的作用

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【摘要】 射血分数保留心力衰竭是具有心力衰竭的症状和体征,以射血分数正常而舒张功能(心肌松弛性和顺应性)异常为特征的临床综合征。虽然心室异常学说在其病理生理机制中仍占有主导地位,但是心房的作用也日益受到重视。该文主要介绍心房在射血分数保留心力衰竭中的作用。

【关键词】 心房;射血分数保留心力衰竭;心房间机械延迟

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舒张性心力衰竭是一组具有心力衰竭(心衰)的症状和体征,以射血分数正常而舒张功能(心肌松弛性和顺应性)异常为特征的临床综合征^[1]。大多数心衰患者收缩和舒张功能均有障碍,舒张和收缩性心衰不应被视为孤立的病理生理学诊断。2005 年欧洲心脏病学会(ESC)及美国心脏病学会(ACC)和美国心脏病协会(AHA)的指南均摒弃了舒张性心衰的提法,改为射血分数正常心衰(heart failure with normal ejection fraction, HFNEF)或射血分数保留心衰(heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFPEF)。2012 年 ESC 急性心衰诊断和治疗指南概括了 HFPEF 的诊断标准^[2]:典型心衰的症状和体征,左室射血分数正常或轻度下降且无左心室扩大表现,存在相关的结构性心脏病变,如左室肥厚、左房增大和(或)舒张功能不全。HFPEF 发病率及住院率并不低,美国国家心脏、肺和血液研究所对 1992 年至 1996 年间参与医疗保险的 4 549 名老年人的心血管健康研究发现,有 881 例存在射血分数正常或者异常的心衰^[3]。迄今为止,对 HFPEF 尚无特效的治疗手段,其确切的病理生理机制尚未完全阐明,目前心室异常学说仍占主导地位^[4-6],但心房在 HFPEF 中的作用日益受到重视。本文主要介绍心房在 HFPEF 中的病理生理机制研究和治疗进展,以期为临床研究提供参考。

1 心房在 HFPEF 中的作用

通常认为 HFPEF 主要源于左心室舒张功能受损,但研究显示其他的原因亦不能忽视。Zile 等^[7]

研究证实,66% 的 HFPEF 患者存在左心房扩大。Welles 等^[8]对 855 例射血分数 $\geq 50\%$ 的冠心病患者平均随访 7.9 年的结果显示,左心房功能受损者随访期间心衰住院率较高。

1.1 心房僵硬度增加

Kurt 等^[9]对比分析了 HFPEF 患者和存在左心室肥厚、左心室舒张功能障碍但无心衰发作患者的超声心动图数据,结果显示,两组在左心室质量、容积及左心房收缩功能上没有区别,而 HFPEF 患者收缩期左心房张力降低及左心房僵硬度明显升高。

1.2 心房间电传导异常

有学者认为,左心房肥大的心电图(P 波时间 > 120 ms)是由左心房激动延迟或传导异常所致,而非单纯的左心房肥厚或者增大,故认为该类心电图表现应视为右-左心房间传导延迟(interatrial conduction delay, IACD)^[10]。IACD 并不罕见,在住院患者中可高达 33%,可能与 Bachmann 传导束病变有关^[11-12]。IACD 与心源性死亡、房性心律失常、左心房电机械功能障碍高度相关^[13]。Barthez 等^[14]发现,1 例 73 岁收缩功能正常但反复发作心衰的患者,其超声心动图提示二尖瓣波形呈限制型,并表现出特征性的三相波,即快速下降的 E 波,中间表示舒张的 L 波,及晚期较小的、由二尖瓣关闭而被终止的 A 波,表明其心室充盈受严重影响,电生理学检查也证实了存在严重的心房间传导阻滞。

1.3 心房失同步综合征

针对心房间传导阻滞在 HFPEF 中可能起到的作用,Eicher 等^[15]进行了一系列研究。最初的案例研究选取了 7 例 HFPEF 患者(伴有心电图证实的心房间传导阻滞及超声心动图延迟及被中断的

二尖瓣 A 波)。超声心动图显示平均心房间机械延迟(interatrial mechanical delays,IAMD)为106 ms,所有患者呈限制型二尖瓣多普勒特征,E/A 及 E/e' 比值均升高,A 波持续/减速时间降低,左心房容积增加;右心导管检查提示存在较高的肺动脉毛细血管楔压,为 (49.4 ± 11.6) mmHg;电生理检查显示 IACD 为 (170 ± 20) ms,右心房室间传导时间(left atrioventricular interval,RAVI)为 (220 ± 30) ms,左心房室传导时间(right atrioventricular interval,LAVI)为 (65 ± 25) ms,通过冠状静脉窦内电极起搏左心房可以使 IACD 减少 (25 ± 15) ms。后续的对照研究比较了 29 例 HFPEF 患者与 27 例年龄相当的对照者,结果显示,HFPEF 患者通常 P 波延长,超声心动图提示 A 波较短以及 IAMD 较长,并且 IAMD>60 ms 与短 A 波和高 E/e' 比值高度相关。HFPEF 或许可以用心房失同步解释:IACD 导致左心房收缩延迟,从而导致左心房排空时间缩短,长期反复引起左心房充盈压升高及顺应性下降,严重的 IACD 可导致左心房收缩明显延迟,而此时左心房收缩时二尖瓣已处于接近关闭状态(LAVI 较短),产生类似二尖瓣狭窄的血流动力学效应。Eicher 等将其定义为心房失同步综合征(atrial dyssynchrony syndrome,ADS)。

2 双心房再同步化起搏治疗 HFPEF

双心房同步治疗已不用于预防 IACD 患者的房颤发作^[16-18],但对于心衰患者是否可以从左心房再同步起搏治疗中获益尚值得进一步探讨。Laurent 等^[19]纳入 6 例伴有房间传导阻滞(P 波持续时间>120 ms)、LAVI 缩短(<70 ms)、左心房充盈受限(E/e'>15)并且无传统起搏器植入指征的 HFPEF 患者,于冠状静脉窦植入心房起搏电极导线,心室电极导线植于右心室间隔部。前 3 个月采用主动心房起搏(AAIR 模式),随访发现平均 6 min 步行距离较前增长 21%,即 (240 ± 25) m 对 (190 ± 15) m,且 B 型利钠肽(BNP)水平从基线值 $(5\ 700 \pm 2\ 000)$ pg/ml 减少至 $(2\ 680 \pm 1\ 200)$ pg/ml,二尖瓣 A 波持续时间较前延长,即 (104 ± 8) ms 对 (158 ± 25) ms,而 E/A 和 E/e' 比值较前明显降低。3 个月后停止主动心房起搏,而改为心室起搏(VVI 模式),低限频率 30 次/分。1 周后 6 min 步行距离显著缩短,2 例患者在心房起搏功能关闭的 24 h 和 72 h 内再次发作急性心衰。该研究中 6 min 步行距离改善的比例(21%)与双心房多位点起搏在伴有低射血

分数和心室内传导阻滞患者的获益程度类似(23%)^[20]。

3 结语

心房间电传导延迟与房性心律失常及左心房的机械功能紊乱有关^[13]。心房间传导延迟导致左心房收缩滞后、充盈时间缩短、充盈压增加,而引起的心房失同步综合征可能为 HFPEF 发病机制之一,但是仍不能排除左心房重构引起的心肌纤维化或者房内电传导异常。尽管心房再同步化起搏改善心房间传导进而改善血流动力学的证据在不断增多^[22],但心房再同步化治疗是否可以作为 HFPEF 的治疗手段,仍需要大规模、多中心、随机对照的临床试验去证实。

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