

# 左室四极电极在心脏再同步化治疗中的优势

王 紫 苏 立

**【摘要】** 成功放置左室起搏电极对于心脏再同步化治疗(CRT/CRT-D)至关重要。与传统起搏电极相比,四极电极具有以下优势:置入成功率较高、能克服膈神经刺激、避免左室高阈值、避免左室心尖部起搏以及导线脱位率较低。

**【关键词】** 心脏再同步化治疗;左室四极电极;心力衰竭

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心力衰竭(心衰)是导致 60 岁以上患者住院及死亡的主要原因<sup>[1]</sup>。在过去 25 年中,心脏再同步化治疗(CRT/CRT-D)被广泛用于慢性心衰患者,尤其是伴有左束支传导阻滞及宽 QRS 波的药物难治性严重心衰。CRT/CRT-D 治疗能显著降低心衰患者住院率和死亡率,改善临床症状及生活质量<sup>[2-5]</sup>。然而,并非所有患者均能从 CRT/CRT-D 中获益,约有 30% 的患者对该治疗无反应或无法耐受相关并发症。一项对 2 000 多例置入 CRT/CRT-D 患者 6 个月的随访研究显示,约有 8% 的患者因并发症需要再次手术<sup>[6]</sup>。目前认为引起患者对 CRT/CRT-D 无反应的主要原因有:未严格掌握适应证;患者冠状窦静脉解剖结构与电极不匹配;非最佳左室起搏位点的选择等。既往研究发现,置入传统左室电极可出现以下并发症:不能耐受的膈神经刺激;逐渐增高的左室起搏阈值;电极脱位等<sup>[7-14]</sup>。上述并发症增加了患者手术时间、感染风险、术者及患者射线暴露时间以及二次手术的风险<sup>[9]</sup>。Champagne 等<sup>[11]</sup>通过对 228 例置入双极电极 CRT 患者的随访研究发现,调整起搏配置可以降低起搏阈值,减少膈神经刺激,并能降低再次手术发生率,但仍有 20% 的患者出现并发症<sup>[15]</sup>。

新型左室四极电极直径约 4.7 F,它由 1 个 4.0 F 的尖端电极(D1)和距电极尖端 20、30、47 mm 的 3 个环形电极(M2、M3、P4)组成(见图 1)<sup>[16]</sup>。4 个电极与右室环形电极作为阴极,其中 2 个电极(M2 和 P4)同时作为阳极,可组合形成 10 种起搏配置。传统双室起搏仅能提供 3 种起搏配置,四极电极为术者提供了更多的选择,同时可以更加灵活地选择

左室起搏向量,从而极大地减少了膈神经刺激、左室阈值增高、左室心尖部起搏及导线脱位等可能导致 CRT/CRT-D 置入失败的因素,因此能增加患者对治疗的反应性,提高疗效<sup>[9,17-18]</sup>。

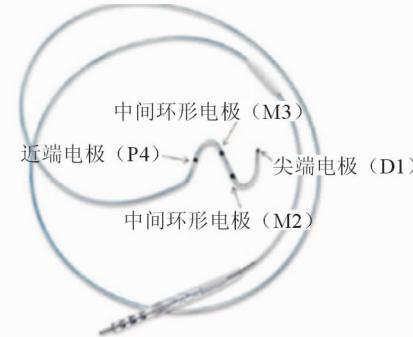


图 1 四极电极示意图

## 1 膈神经刺激

为了避免左室电极移位,通常会选择将电极放置得更靠近心尖部,但却导致电极与膈神经或膈肌紧贴,CRT/CRT-D 放发电冲动时易刺激膈神经,引起膈肌跳动,临幊上表现为随 CRT/CRT-D 工作出现呃逆,称为膈神经刺激<sup>[8,10-13]</sup>,发生率约为 13%~37%<sup>[7,10,18]</sup>,其中需行二次手术或关闭 CRT/CRT-D 的发生率为 1%~13%<sup>[7-11,14,16]</sup>。目前,减少膈神经刺激的方法有:减少左室起搏电极输出电量;重新放置左室电极;外科放置心外膜电极;关闭 CRT/CRT-D<sup>[9]</sup>。上述方法均限制了 CRT/CRT-D 的临幊运用。Biffi 等<sup>[19]</sup>纳入 1 307 例置入左室电极的患者,平均随访 14.9 个月,结果显示,膈神经刺激与左室电极尖端放置的位置及起搏配置的选择有显著关系;左室电极尖端放置的位点可作为膈神经刺激的独立预测因子;心尖部及侧或侧后中段左室

起搏位点的膈神经刺激发生率较高,而基底部起搏则明显降低。

四极电极可提供多达10种起搏配置,通过选择不同的起搏配置而尽可能实现基底部起搏,从而避免膈神经刺激<sup>[20-22]</sup>。除电极因素外,患者手术时的体位等因素也可导致膈神经刺激,因此降低了在术中即发现膈神经刺激的敏感性。大量研究,包括术中研究、随访3~6个月的短期调查,以及一项长达5年的长期研究证实,四极电极能有效减少膈神经刺激的发生<sup>[23-27]</sup>。

## 2 电极稳定性

对于传统双室起搏电极,为避免出现膈神经刺激,通常将电极放置在靠近心底部,可能增加电极移位风险。传统电极移位率约为6%~14%<sup>[28-30]</sup>。四极电极直径比传统电极小;其同一导线上的4个电极可将电极放置在更靠近心尖部,保证电极的稳定性;通过激动近心端电极,可实现从左室中间部或基底部起搏而避免心尖部起搏,从而在最大程度上避免膈神经刺激<sup>[7,18]</sup>。Forleo等<sup>[17]</sup>一项前瞻性多中心研究对154例置入四极电极CRT/CRT-D的患者进行了为期2年的随访,结果表明四极电极有稳定的起搏参数及安全性。在对四极电极与传统双极电极5年的随访研究亦发现,四极电极具有更高的稳定性,更低的移位率;同时,因四极电极给术者提供更多的选择,使其置入成功率更高(95%~100%)<sup>[23,31]</sup>,并能维持稳定的起搏参数<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 3 避免心尖部起搏

正如上述,对于传统电极,为了避免出现电极随心脏搏动而从冠状窦静脉系统脱出或者为了获得更稳定的夺获阈值,增加电极的稳定性,术中常选择将电极放置到靠近心尖部<sup>[17]</sup>。然而,MADIT-CRT研究表明,与心底部起搏相比,采用心尖部起搏的心衰患者的住院率及死亡率明显增高<sup>[32]</sup>。

四极电极可以满足将电极放置在更靠近心尖部保证其稳定性,而通过调整起搏配置,实现心底部起搏<sup>[9,17-18]</sup>。Behar等<sup>[27]</sup>对721例置入CRT/CRT-D患者为期5年的随访研究证实,置入四极电极患者的死亡率较双极电极低(13.2%对22.5%, $P<0.001$ )。

## 4 避免起搏阈值逐渐增加

电极起搏阈值的逐渐增加一般与电极放置位点有关。使用传统电极时,术者为避免膈神经刺激及心尖部起搏,会将电极放置于近心端,导致起搏

阈值随时间逐渐增加,最终导致缩短电池寿命及起搏失败<sup>[7,9]</sup>。四极电极可将电极放置更靠近心尖部,同时其灵活可变的多种起搏配置,可增加电极稳定性,并能选择最佳起搏位点,避免起搏阈值的逐渐增高<sup>[7,9,17-18]</sup>。与传统电极相比,四极电极的起搏阈值及阻抗更低,且其夺获左室阈值也较低,提高了电极使用寿命<sup>[27-28]</sup>。

四极电极的置入成功率达96%~100%,能明显减少术中及术后的电极相关并发症,并有利于在冠状窦静脉系统找到最佳电极放置位点,缩短手术时间及减少费用,降低二次手术风险。此外,四极电极能使血流动力学及心功能改善更明显<sup>[33]</sup>。

## 5 四极电极的新进展

新型“短双极电极”在传统四极电极的基础上进一步改进。该导线远端电极与第二个电极之间以及第三个电极与近端电极之间的距离为21 mm,而中间两个电极之间的距离是1.3 mm,且导线形态不同(见图2),能提供多达16种起搏配置。Crossley等<sup>[31]</sup>对1124例置入新型四极电极患者为期至少半年的研究发现,该类型的四极电极具有高置入成功率(97.6%)、低电极移位率(1.4%)、低膈神经刺激发生率(7.2%)及稳定的夺获阈值,其中97%的电极并发症可通过非侵入性治疗得到解决。

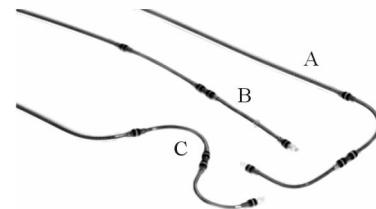


图2 短双极电极示意图

因冠状窦静脉的解剖结构不同,且随着冠状静脉向远心端走行,其管径越来越小。因此即使增加同一导线的电极数量,也不能完全实现其与冠状静脉壁的完全贴壁,将导致夺获阈值的明显增加。最近研发的一种新型3D螺旋四极电极已被证实可获得稳定的、低于2.5 V的起搏阈值。该电极管腔直径为5.2 F,尖端直径为2.6 F,由笔直的尖端电极及其后具有3D螺旋形态的3个电极组成,更易将电极放置在心尖部,可增加电极的稳定性。该电极特殊的螺旋结构使其更易贴靠管腔壁,获得更稳定的起搏阈值(见图3)<sup>[34]</sup>。

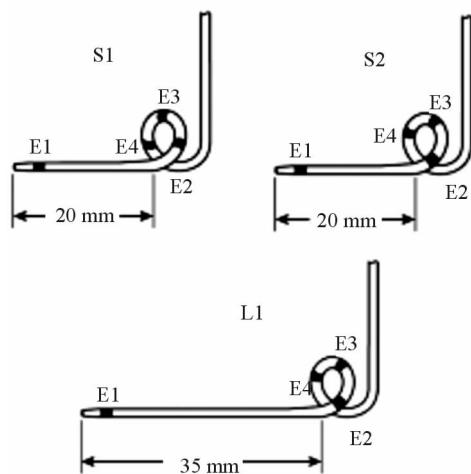


图 3 3D 螺旋电极示意图

虽然也有个别研究报道,通过四极电极无法减少膈神经刺激、高起搏阈值等并发症<sup>[35]</sup>,但四极电极仍有着极大的临床应用空间。

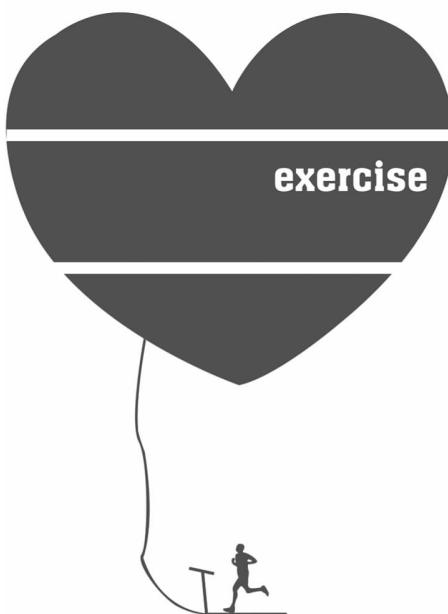
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运动演绎精彩

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