

· 临床研究 ·

心血管植入式电子器械与三尖瓣反流加重的影响因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨心血管植入式电子器械(CIEDs)患者三尖瓣反流加重的影响因素及可能的发生机制。**方法** 回顾性收集解放军总医院第一医学中心心血管内科2014年1月至2016年12月所有植入CIEDs(单腔或双腔永久式起搏器、埋藏式心律转复除颤器及心脏再同步化治疗)后复查心脏彩超的198例患者的临床资料。根据术后三尖瓣反流是否加重分为三尖瓣反流未加重组146例和加重组52例, 比较2组患者的临床资料及术前心脏彩超资料。采用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行统计学处理。组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验、非配对 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法。采用多因素logistic逐步回归法分析三尖瓣反流加重的相关危险因素。**结果** 与未加重组比较, 加重组患者男性、术前肌酐清除率、高脂血症及植入时间>12个月的患者比例升高, 术前右心房内径较小、二尖瓣及三尖瓣存在反流的患者比例较低, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析表明, 植入时间($OR=1.000, 95\%CI 1.001\sim 1.003; P=0.013$)和高脂血症($OR=2.024, 95\%CI 6.728\sim 22.360; P=0.022$)可能是三尖瓣反流加重的独立危险因素; 术前存在轻度三尖瓣反流($OR=0.018, 95\%CI 0.049\sim 0.133; P<0.001$)可能是三尖瓣反流加重的独立保护因素。**结论** 起搏器植入时间、高脂血症可加重三尖瓣反流, 术前三尖瓣反流程度与术后三尖瓣反流加重相关, 应注意随访观察。

【关键词】 心血管植入式电子装置; 三尖瓣反流; 心血管病

【中图分类号】 R542.5⁺³

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2019.03.035

Influencing factors for tricuspid regurgitation after implantation of cardiovascular implantable electronic devices

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the influencing factors for greater tricuspid regurgitation after the implantation of cardiovascular implantable electronic devices (CIEDs), and investigate its possible mechanism. **Methods** Clinical data of 198 patients who undergoing implantation of CIEDs (including single- or dual-chamber permanent pacemakers, embedded cardioverter-defibrillators and cardiac resynchronization therapy) in our department from January 2014 to December 2016 were collected in this study. According to the changes of tricuspid regurgitation observed by echocardiography before and after implantation, the selected patients were divided into unaggravated tricuspid regurgitation group ($n=146$) and aggravated tricuspid regurgitation group ($n=52$). Clinical data and pre-operative echocardiographic data were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 17.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Mann-Whitney U test, unpaired Chi-square test or Fisher exact probability test was employed for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic stepwise regression was applied to analyze the risk factors for tricuspid regurgitation. **Results** Compared with the unaggravated group, the proportions of male, preoperative creatinine clearance rate, hyperlipidemia and implantation time >12 months were significantly higher, while the proportions of smaller preoperative right atrial diameter and mitral and tricuspid regurgitation were obvious lower in the aggravated group ($P<0.05$). Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that implantation time ($OR=1.000, 95\%CI 1.001\sim 1.003; P=0.013$) and hyperlipidemia ($OR=2.024, 95\%CI 6.728\sim 22.360; P=0.022$) were independent risk factors for aggravation of tricuspid regurgitation, and mild tricuspid regurgitation before CIED implantation ($OR=0.018, 95\%CI 0.049\sim 0.133; P<0.001$) was independent protective factor for the aggravation. **Conclusion** CIED implantation time and hyperlipidemia can aggravate tricuspid regurgitation, and the severity of tricuspid regurgitation before operation is correlated with the aggravation after implantation. Attention should be paid to follow-up observation.

收稿日期: 2018-11-30; 接受日期: 2019-01-08

基金项目: 联勤保障部队重大项目(AWS13C008)

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【Key words】 cardiovascular implantable electronic devices; tricuspid regurgitation; cardiovascular disease

This work was supported by the Major Project of Logistical Support Force (AWS13C008).

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目前,经静脉途径植人心血管植入式电子器械(cardiovascular implantable electronic devices,CIEDs)已成为一种常规的起搏器植入方式。随着起搏器植入数量逐年增多,右心室植人心内膜电极引起的三尖瓣反流现象越来越受到重视^[1]。有学者经过一系列相关研究表明,植入CIEDs后对三尖瓣反流的发生或加重有影响^[2,3];并且经前期的动物、人群试验及流行病学调查等研究明确,右心室植入电极后会出现或加重三尖瓣反流^[4,5]。目前研究认为,右心室电极的机械作用导致三尖瓣关闭不全是引起三尖瓣反流的主要发生机制^[6,7],但对植入右心室电极患者三尖瓣反流相关影响因素的认识尚不统一。基于此,本研究通过对植入CIEDs后复查心脏彩色超声的患者临床资料进行回顾性分析,探讨影响术前三尖瓣功能正常患者植入单根右心室电极后三尖瓣反流的相关因素并进行分析。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2014年1月至2016年12月解放军总医院第一医学中心心血管内科新植入CIEDs(单腔或双腔起搏器、埋藏式心律转复除颤器及心脏再同步化治疗)后于本院复查心脏彩色超声的患者198例,其中男性145例,女性53例,根据2003年美国超声心动图学会推荐的标准,三尖瓣的反流程度分为无反流、轻度反流、中度反流及重度反流4个等级。患者植入CIEDs后三尖瓣反流程度与术前对比,加重一个或一个以上等级,即认为三尖瓣反流加重,减轻或无变化认为三尖瓣反流未加重,根据患者术后三尖瓣反流有无加重分为未加重组146例和加重组52例,加重率26.3%(52/198)。纳入标准:(1)所有入选患者术前符合2008年美国心脏学会/美国心脏病学会心脏节律异常器械治疗指南中永久起搏器植入I类或IIa类适应证;(2)年龄>18岁;(3)经锁骨下静脉途径植人心脏起搏导线。排除标准:(1)手术中存在严重并发症导致手术失败;(2)术前已明确三尖瓣中度或重度反流、瓣膜损伤、血栓及其他并发症;(3)≥2根心脏起搏电极导线跨越三尖瓣。所有入选患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法

采集患者一般资料,包括年龄、性别、体质量指

数(body mass index,BMI)、随访时间(即CIEDs植入时间)、伴随疾病、吸烟、起搏器电极植入位置及手术时间等。心脏彩色超声观察术前右心房径、右心室径、二尖瓣及三尖瓣反流情况等。记录患者术后口服抗栓药物,患者随访时间为4.0~50.9个月。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行统计学处理。呈非正态分布者以中位数(M)和四分位数间距(Q_1 , Q_3)表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U非参数检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用非配对 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法。采用多因素logistic逐步回归法分析CIEDs术后三尖瓣反流加重的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者术后三尖瓣反流加重的单因素分析

与未加重组比较,加重组患者男性、术前肌酐清除率、高脂血症及植入时间>12个月的患者比例升高($P<0.05$),其他资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 2组患者术前超声参数比较

与未加重组比较,加重组患者术前右心房内径较小,二尖瓣及三尖瓣存在反流的患者比例较低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 多因素 logistic 回归分析

将女性、植入时间、肌酐清除率、高脂血症、房颤、电极是否为除颤电极、心室电极的植入位置、术前右房内径、右室内径、二尖瓣、三尖瓣反流情况为自变量,将三尖瓣反流是否加重作为因变量,采用多因素logistic回归分析,结果显示,植入时间、高脂血症是三尖瓣反流加重的独立危险因素,术前存在轻度三尖瓣反流可能是三尖瓣反流加重的独立保护因素(表3)。

3 讨 论

目前对于起搏器电极引起的三尖瓣反流发生或加重的发生率尚不统一^[8,9]。Al-Mohaissen等^[2]研究表明,CIEDs植入后三尖瓣反流加重发生率为7%~39%。本研究三尖瓣反流加重的发生率26.3%。既往有研究表明^[7],跨三尖瓣电极导线的数量与三尖瓣反流加重相关,因此,本研究为了避免

表1 2组患者术后三尖瓣反流加重的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of worsening tricuspid regurgitation after operation between two groups

Item	Unaggravated group (n=146)	Aggravated group (n=52)	P value
Age[years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	73(66,80)	76(67,79)	0.640
Male[n(%)]	32(21.9)	21(40.4)	0.010
BMI[kg/m ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	24.4(22.4,26.9)	24.5(23.6,26.9)	0.154
Implant-time[n(%)]			0.019
≤12 months	54(37.0)	10(19.2)	
>12 months	92(63.0)	42(80.8)	
History of smoking[n(%)]	49(33.6)	12(23.1)	0.160
History of alcohol abuse[n(%)]	33(22.6)	10(19.2)	0.613
Atrial fibrillation[n(%)]	70(47.9)	24(46.5)	0.824
Hypertension[n(%)]	105(71.9)	42(80.8)	0.210
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	48(32.9)	19(36.5)	0.632
Hyperlipidemia[n(%)]	12(8.2)	17(32.7)	0.010
Cerebral vascular diseases[n(%)]	39(26.7)	12(23.1)	0.607
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[n(%)]	21(14.4)	4(7.7)	0.212
Coronary artery disease[n(%)]	67(45.9)	27(51.9)	0.454
Creatinine clearance rate[ml/min, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	59.3(44.8,72.3)	66.9(50.0,78.3)	0.047
SCr[μmol/L, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	92.2(77.3,107.0)	81.8(71.3,102.6)	0.221
CIEDs[n(%)]			0.439
PPM	118(80.2)	42(80.8)	
ICD	13(8.9)	7(13.5)	
CRT	15(10.3)	3(5.8)	
Time of operation[min, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	93(80,120)	94(80,110)	0.739
Location of ventricular lead implantation[n(%)]			0.849
Apex of heart	27(18.5)	9(17.3)	
Outflow tract of right ventricle	119(81.5)	43(82.7)	
Using of defibrillation lead[n(%)]	28(19.2)	10(19.2)	0.993

CIEDs: cardiovascular implantable electronic devices; SCr: serum creatinine; PPM: permanent pacemakers; ICD: imbedded cardioverter defibrillator; CRT: cardiac resynchronization therapy.

表2 2组患者术前超声参数比较

Table 2 Comparison of ultrasonic parameters before operation between two groups

Item	Unaggravated group (n=146)	Aggravated group (n=52)	P value
Right atrium diameter[mm, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	36(34,40)	34(31,38)	0.004
Right ventricle diameter[mm, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	35(32,38)	33(30,36)	0.053
Mitral regurgitation[n(%)]			0.016
Without	32(21.9)	22(42.3)	
Mild	78(53.4)	20(38.5)	
Moderate	30(20.5)	6(11.5)	
Severe	6(4.1)	4(7.7)	
Tricuspid regurgitation[n(%)]			<0.001
Without	17(11.6)	37(71.2)	
Mild	129(88.4)	15(28.8)	

CIEDs: cardiovascular implantable electronic devices.

电极导线数量对三尖瓣的影响,均选择单根跨三尖瓣电极的病例。同时为避免术前三尖瓣存在功能问题,导致三尖瓣反流的进一步加重,根据2003年美国超声心动图学会推荐的标准(0~1级为正常,1.5~3级为异常),本研究纳入病例均为术前三尖瓣无反流或轻度反流的功能正常患者。

以往研究证实,电极植入时间是三尖瓣反流加重的一个独立因素^[5,10]。本研究发现,植入时间大

于12个月的患者三尖瓣反流加重的比例明显升高,与既往研究相符^[11]。右室电极的机械作用及右心室主动起搏是引起三尖瓣反流发生或加重的主要机制,右室电极的机械作用包括电极镶嵌于瓣叶之间、电极与瓣叶黏附、电极缠绕腱索、瓣叶穿孔、瓣环扩张^[12]。随着起搏器植入时间的延长,起搏器电极导线对三尖瓣的直接机械性损伤程度加重,最终导致三尖瓣反流发生或加重。

表3 植入CIEDs术后三尖瓣反流加重危险因素的logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for worsening tricuspid regurgitation after CIEDs implantation

Factor	SE	B	Wald	OR(95%CI)	P value
Right atrium diameter before CIEDs implantation	0.045	-0.030	0.450	0.888(0.970-1.060)	0.502
Creatinine clearance rate	0.009	0.006	0.438	0.988(1.006-1.025)	0.508
Implant-time	0.001	0.001	6.167	1.000(1.001-1.003)	0.013
Female	0.509	-0.811	2.538	0.164(0.445-1.205)	0.111
Hyperlipidemia	0.613	1.906	9.676	2.024(6.728-22.360)	0.002
Mitral regurgitation before CIEDs implantation	0.304	0.431	2.010	0.848(1.539-2.793)	0.156
Tricuspid mild regurgitation before CIEDs implantation	0.508	-3.016	35.266	0.018(0.049-0.133)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	0.512	-0.406	0.628	0.244(0.666-1.819)	0.428
Defibrillation lead	0.817	-0.010	0.000	0.200(0.990-4.911)	0.990
Location of ventricular lead implantation	0.780	0.591	0.574	0.391(1.806-8.336)	0.449
Right ventricle diameter before CIEDs implantation	0.054	0.007	0.019	0.906(1.008-1.120)	0.890

CIEDs: cardiovascular implantable electronic devices.

本研究还发现,加重组术前三尖瓣存在反流患者的比例低于未加重组。本研究纳入的患者均为术前三尖瓣无反流或轻度反流的功能正常患者,患者术前存在的三尖瓣反流均为轻度反流,即加重组患者术前三尖瓣轻度反流的比例较低。并且回归分析也发现术前三尖瓣轻度反流可能是三尖瓣反流加重的独立保护因素,这与既往研究一致^[6,13]。其原因可能为:术前未发生反流的患者其瓣环还未扩张,三尖瓣瓣叶未受到干扰,植入右室电极后对瓣环及瓣叶的干扰作用明显;而术前三尖瓣轻度反流的患者受到电极导线的附加相对作用较轻^[14]。另外,本研究中患有高脂血症可能会使三尖瓣反流加重($P<0.01$)。目前国内文献暂无相关报道,但有部分流行病学调查及研究指出,高脂血症可能与瓣膜退行性病变有关^[15],同时有个案报道称切除瓣膜的沉着物后经病理证实为胆固醇结晶,即在瓣膜上有脂质沉着,认为瓣膜病变的发生可能与严重高脂血症有关^[16]。然而,瓣膜退行性病变多发生在二尖瓣及主动脉瓣,因此高脂血症与三尖瓣反流加重的关系还需进一步研究。

Najib 等^[10]研究发现,右室心尖部起搏的患者三尖瓣反流发生和加重概率较高,其原因可能与右心室心尖部起搏导致左右室心肌机械运动延迟,进而导致三尖瓣反流,引起肺循环异常有关。KIM 等^[6]发现植入除颤电极的患者三尖瓣反流发生或加重的概率高于普通起搏器患者,其原因可能与除颤电极直径大、质地硬有关,更有可能引起三尖瓣机械损伤。也有部分学者认为患者术前右心室大小^[14]、右心房大小及二尖瓣反流情况^[5]可能与三尖瓣反流加重具有相关性,但机制尚未阐明。

国内有学者认为,电极导线的位置也是引发三尖瓣反流的高危因素^[17],但该问题尚未完全解决。

靠近隔瓣、后瓣的电极导线是介导三尖瓣反流的高危因素。相反,当电极导线位于瓣叶间的瓣环侧,尤其位于后瓣与隔瓣、或后瓣与前瓣之间时,似乎只引起轻到中度的三尖瓣反流。电极导线跨过三尖瓣口的方式是另一重要的致病因素。当电极导线经两个腱索中间插入右室时,将使电极导线容易黏附在三尖瓣瓣叶或腱索,而这种粘连是电极导线介导三尖瓣反流的一个重要机制。目前,国外已开始研究应用三维心脏超声^[18]、多源 CT^[19]成像等手段来确定电极导线位置。虽然可以经过三维超声^[20,21]对电极导线的位置进行确认,但研究较少,近年来国内鲜有报道,其原因在于临幊上实施难度大、时间长,而 CT 还难以在国内患者随访中普及。今后我们可以尝试通过患者术后复查的胸部 X 线来初步确定电极导线位置及跨过三尖瓣口的方式,即电极导线的植入方式,该方法相对简单、易行,可以尝试通过此方法来初步评估电极导线位置与三尖瓣反流的关系,进一步进行起搏器电极导线的植入方式与三尖瓣反流的相关性研究。

综上,本研究为单中心回顾性研究,选择的样本量小,随访时间短,以及缺乏患者自身心脏传导与起搏时间的比较资料(起搏比例),尤其涉及到三尖瓣反流的流行病学,大多数资料来自回顾性研究,且病例选择均在我院进行,可能存在选择性偏倚导致 2 组性别存在差异,且不能准确评估三尖瓣反流的发生率,今后还需要做更细致、更深入的研究。

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(编辑: 张美)