

非瓣膜性心房颤动患者 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分 与左心耳功能关系的研究

殷玉梅¹ 费晓棠¹ 刘磊¹

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Correlative analysis of CHA2DS2-VASc score and left atrial appendage function in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation

YIN Yumei FEI Xiaotang LIU Lei

(Department of Cardiology,Shinan People's Hospital,Qingdao,Shandong,266002,China)

Corresponding author: YIN Yumei, E-mail: medyyumei@163.com

Summary In this study, we discussed the correlation of CHA2DS2-VASc score and left atrial appendage function in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation(AF). From March 2013 to April 2015, 150 patients were hospitalized and diagnosed as AF by dynamic electrocardiogram, of which 95 were persistent AF and 55 were non-persistent AF. CHA2DS2-VASc score was obtained according to their general data and medical history. And TEE was used to assess the diameter of the systolic LAA orifice and left atrial appendage peak emptying flow velocity during diastolic phase. Values were compared and analyzed by statistical software. The 6 out of 150 or 4% patients obtained a high CHA2DS2-VASc score (>6 points), and 68 patients (45.3%) scored low (≤ 3 points); there were 76 patients who scored 4 to 6 points, accounting for 50.7%. Compared with non-persistent AF patients, The CHA2DS2-VASc score of the patients with persistent AF was significantly higher, and their systolic LAA orifice was markedly larger with a remarkably reduced left atrial appendage peak emptying flow velocity during diastolic phase. Further, left atrial appendage thrombosis occurred in 8 persistent AF and 3 non-persistent AF patients; Spontaneous echocardiographic contrast was observed in 12 persistent AF patients and 8 non-persistent patients.

Key words atrial fibrillation; CHA2DS2-VASc score; non-valvular; left atrial appendage

心房颤动(房颤)是目前临床上最普遍发生的心律失常之一,随着患者年龄的增长,其发病率及病死率逐渐升高^[1]。长期的持续性房颤将会导致心房内血流动力学发生不良改变,左心耳血栓是其最常见的并发症。房颤发生时左心耳内的血栓脱落是血栓栓塞的主要危险因素,大量报道证实脱落的血栓与脑卒中事件有很强的相关性,约占缺血性卒中的 15%^[2-3]。CHA2DS2-VASc 评分是评价左心耳血栓形成及脑卒中发生风险的重要指标^[4],本研究患者既往病史进行 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分,采用经食管超声心动图对非瓣膜性持续房颤与非持续房颤患者左心耳功能进行评价,分析房颤患者 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分与其左心耳功能之间的关系。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

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诊和住院治疗患者 150 例,经超声心动图(TEE)检查、心电图或 24 h 动态心电图确诊分为持续性房颤患者 95 例,非持续性房颤患者 55 例。其中持续性房颤患者男 52 例、女 43 例,年龄 48~82(73.6 $\pm$ 12.8)岁,非持续性房颤患者男 19 例、女 36 例,年龄 42~79(65.2 $\pm$ 11.2)岁。排除甲状腺功能亢进、二尖瓣狭窄、近期接受房颤复律手术及换瓣手术等患者。详细询问患者病史,采用 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分标准进行评分。

1.2 方法

所用患者均签署 TEE 检查知情同意书,检查前禁食水 8 h,用 2%盐酸利多卡因胶局部麻醉。患者左侧卧位,采用撑口器将 TEE 探头插入,长度距离门齿 30~40 cm,常规多角度多切面显示大动脉短轴切面、两腔心切面和四腔心切面,充分显示左心耳图像,测量患者收缩期左心耳开口直径、舒张期左心耳血流排空峰速。将心耳内边界清晰、内部回声均匀的团块样区域视为疑似血栓。

¹ 山东省青岛市市南区人民医院内科(山东青岛,266002)
通信作者:殷玉梅,E-mail: medyyumei@163.com

1.3 仪器

采用 GE Vivid7.0 彩色多普勒心脏超声诊断仪,经 TTE 探头频率 2.5~3.5 MHz,成人经食管心脏多平面超声探头频率 6 MHz。

1.4 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分

年龄≥75 岁(2 分),糖尿病(2 分),缺血性脑卒中/TIA(2 分),年龄 65~74 岁(1 分),高血压(1 分),充血性心衰(1 分),血管疾病(1 分),女性(1 分)。定义为左室射血分数(LVEF) < 0.40 或慢性心衰(C 或 D 期)为充血性心衰^[5]。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 17.0 进行统计分析。计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2 组间差异性比较选用独立样本 *t* 检验,计数资料用例(%)表示。以 *P* < 0.05 为有统计学差异。

2 结果

2 组患者糖尿病、高血压、冠心病等慢性病之间无统计学差异(*P* > 0.05)。经 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分,1 分 13 例(占 8.7%),2 分 29 例(占 19.3%),3 分 26 例(占 17.3%),4 分 39 例(占 26%),5 分 21

例(占 14%),6 分 16 例(占 10.7%),7 分 4 例(占 2.7%),8 分 2 例(占 1.3%),无 9 分患者。年龄≥75 岁患者 66 例(44%),糖尿病 46 例(30.7%),脑卒中/短暂性脑缺血 20 例(13.3%),年龄 65~74 岁患者 55 例(36.7%),高血压 76 例(50.7%),充血性心衰 46 例(30.7%),血管疾病 30 例(20%),女性 79 例(52.7%)。其中 2 分患者多见于年龄≥75 岁,1 分患者多见于女性或高血压,见表 1。

持续性房颤患者平均 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分为 4.4 ± 1.8,非持续性房颤患者平均评分为 1.9 ± 1.4;持续性房颤患者收缩期左心耳开口直径(23.2 ± 6.1)mm,非持续性房颤患者收缩期左心耳开口直径(19.9 ± 5.4)cm;持续性房颤患者舒张期左心耳血流排空峰速为(2.28 ± 1.06)m/s,非持续性房颤患者舒张期左心耳血流排空峰速为(3.57 ± 1.16)m/s。持续性房颤患者左心耳血栓 8 例(8.4%),自发显影 12 例(12.6%),非持续性心房纤颤患者左心耳血栓 3 例(5.5%),自发显影 8 例(14.5%),见表 2。

表 1 150 例患者 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分

Table 1 CHA2DS2-VASc score									例
CHA2DS2-VASc 评分	人数	≥75 岁 (2 分)	糖尿病 (2 分)	脑卒中/ TIA(2 分)	65~74 岁 (1 分)	高血压 (1 分)	充血性心 衰(1 分)	血管疾病 (1 分)	女性 (1 分)
1	13	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	5
2	29	3	3	2	12	10	4	1	15
3	26	14	5	2	5	11	5	4	11
4	39	26	13	5	10	19	11	8	20
5	21	10	10	4	12	15	11	7	12
6	16	7	11	6	9	12	9	6	12
7	4	4	2	1	5	3	3	1	2
8	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
合计	150	66	46	20	55	76	46	30	79

表 2 持续性房颤患者与非持续性房颤患者左心耳功能对比差异

Table 2 Left atrial appendage function					
组别	百分比/%	CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc 评分	收缩期左心耳入口 处直径/mm	舒张期左心耳血流排 空峰速/(m·s ⁻¹)	左心耳血栓/%
持续性房颤组	63.3	4.4 ± 1.8	23.2 ± 6.1	2.28 ± 1.06	8.4
非持续性房颤组	36.7	1.9 ± 1.4	19.9 ± 5.4	3.57 ± 1.16	5.5
<i>t</i> 值		5.302	2.305	2.969	1.732
<i>P</i> 值		<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	>0.05

3 讨论

非瓣膜性房颤是临床上最普遍发生的心律失常之一,主要表现为心率紊乱、心功能受损和心房附壁血栓形成,其病发率与年龄密切相关,近几十年来随着生活水平的不断提升以及人口老龄化的日益增

加,非瓣膜性房颤发病率逐年上升^[6],75 岁以上人群罹患率可高达 10%^[7]。非瓣膜性房颤患者由于房颤长期持续发作,从而引起左心房扩大,左心房收缩功能下降,左心房内血流变缓,最终导致缓慢黏稠的血液瘀滞于左心耳。左心耳是与左心房相连的弧形、

细长手掌状的盲端组织,内部存有大量的梳状肌及肌小梁结构,当血液长期滞留在该结构中时可诱发左心耳内生成血栓^[8]。房颤时左心耳随左心房自主无节律颤动导致其内部血栓脱落,栓子进入左心房,引发血管栓塞事件^[9]。这种由房颤并发的左心耳血栓栓塞事件有较高的致残率及病死率,对患者健康将会造成严重的威胁^[10]。

CHA2DS2-VASc 评分是目前临床上最普遍的一种评估房颤患者卒中及血栓栓塞风险的方法,对于临床研究预测房颤引起的脑卒中具有重要意义^[11]。最新的指南已经明确指出,CHA2DS2-VASc 评分可以替代 CHADS2 评分对非瓣膜性房颤患者的脑卒中风险进行评估^[12]。相较传统的 CHADS2 评分来说,CHA2DS2-VASc 评分更加科学性并且个体化程度更高,涵盖了更多的危险因素(包括 65~74 岁、血管病变及女性)。

研究表明持续性房颤患者与非持续性房颤患者 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分之间有显著差异,考虑与患者年龄偏大并长期慢性病史有关,导致房颤持续,难以复转。对比持续性房颤患者组与非持续性房颤患者组之间左心耳功能发现,持续性房颤患者收缩期左心耳开口直径明显大于非持续性房颤患者,持续性房颤患者舒张期左心耳血流排空峰速显著低于非持续性房颤患者,但双方左心耳内血栓形成率无差异。分析为持续性房颤患者长期存在频发的血流动力学紊乱导致左心耳开口膨胀,顺应性减小,血流排空能力下降。两组左心耳内血栓增多不明显,分析为持续性房颤组左心耳虽有形态功能变化,但仍处于代偿期,并与左心房与左心室功能尚好左心耳内血流瘀滞时间短有关。

综上所述,CHA2DS2-VASc 评分既能作为评估房颤患者脑卒中及血栓栓塞风险的重要方法,也可作为判断房颤患者左心耳功能的一项指标。非瓣膜性持续房颤患者 CHA2DS2-VASc 评分与左心耳功能之间存在反比例关系,但对左心耳内血栓形成无明确指导意义。

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