

短 QT 综合征新进展*

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[摘要] 短 QT 综合征(Short QT Syndrome, SQTS),是一种发生于非器质性心脏病的恶性心律失常,表现为多形性室性心动过速及室颤,引起反复晕厥、心脏骤停及猝死,心电图以短 QT 间期为显著特征。虽然 SQTS 发病率较低,但临床致死性极高,值得关注和重视。

[关键词] 心律失常;短 QT 综合征;发病机制

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Progress of short QT syndrome

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Summary Short QT Syndrome(SQTS), characterized by short QT interval, is a malignant arrhythmia (polymorphic ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation), occurring in non-structural cardiac disease, causing recurrent syncope, sudden cardiac arrest and sudden death. Although the incidence of SQTS is low, the clinical mortality is very high. SQTS is worthy of more attention.

Key words arrhythmia; short QT syndrome; pathogenesis

短 QT 综合征(Short QT Syndrome, SQTS)是以心电图 QT 间期缩短为特征,高发恶性心律失常[室性心动过速(室速)/室颤],具有晕厥、心源性猝死(Sudden Cardiac Death, SCD)病史或家族史,而心脏结构正常的遗传性心脏电紊乱疾病^[1-2]。尽管 SQTS 发病率不高,但由于其高发 SCD 而颇受关注,并被美国心脏病协会(AHA)颁布的 SCD 防治指南收录^[3]。

1 临床表现

SQTS 患者高发 SCD,可出现在各个年龄段,从新生儿到 84 岁不等。小规模临床分析发现 SQTS 患者心脏骤停发生率高达 34%^[4],28%的患者为第 1 症状,其中有 2 例患儿出生后第 1 个月内发生心脏骤停,因此 SQTS 也是临床上新生儿猝死综合征的病因。由室颤导致的 SCD 占多数,室颤或多形性室速多由室性期前收缩伴短 QT 间期导致(报道从 180~300 ms)^[5]。31%的 SQTS 患者有心房颤动(房颤),第 1 症状出现占 17%。新生儿房颤合并心率慢,以及儿童房颤患者,应高度怀疑 SQTS^[6]。部分 SQTS 患者 Holter 或运动试验心电图表现为频发室性期前收缩^[4]。由于全球报道 SQTS 病例数有限,目前无法确定其人群发病率、

平均发病年龄及男女性别差异。

2 发病机制

2.1 遗传发病机制

SQTS 是一种单基因遗传性疾病,通常呈常染色体显性遗传。与长 QT 综合征、Brugada 综合征等离子通道病一样, SQTS 也存在遗传异质性。随着基础研究的进展以及 SQTS 临床数据的丰富,已先后发现 8 个致病基因,分别为 KCNH2、KCNQ1、KCNJ2、CACNA1C、CACNB2b、CACNA2D1、SCN5A 及 SLC4A3 基因(表 1)^[7-25]。前 3 个基因编码心肌细胞膜上钾离子通道(IK_r、IK_s、IK₁),通过“功能获得(gain-of-function)”机制发挥作用。CACNA1C、CACNB2b、CACNA2D1 基因编码心肌细胞膜上钙离子通道(α 1、 β 、 α 2 δ -1 亚单位),通过“功能丧失(loss-of-function)”机制发挥作用。Hong 等^[24]发现 SQTS 的第 7 个致病基因 SCN5A,该基因负责编码心肌细胞膜上钠离子通道 α 亚单位(Nav1.5),通过“loss-of-function”机制发挥作用。最近 Nature Communications 杂志报道^[25] SQTS 新致病基因——溶质载体家族 4 成员 3 (SLC4A3)基因,编码 Cl/HCO₃⁻ 交换体(AE3)。Cl/HCO₃⁻ 交换体缺陷导致 QT 缩短的机制可能与 HCO₃⁻ 外流减少(即 pH 升高)和 Cl⁻ 内流减少的联合作用有关,两者均影响心肌细胞动作电位复极化过程。该研究阐明了 SQTS 新的发病机制,为心律失常疾病的治疗提供了新的理论基础和分子靶点。

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表 1 SQTS 遗传学致病基因及突变位点
Table 1 The genetic pathogenic genes and mutation sites of SQTS

分型	报道文献	致病基因及染色体位置	编码通道/蛋白	核苷酸改变	氨基酸改变	报道的家族数
SQT1	Brugada R,et al ^[7]	KCNH2	KV11.1	c1764a/c1764g	N588K	6
	Sun Y,et al ^[8]	7q36.1		c1853t	T618I	2
	Redpath CJ,et al ^[9]				E50D	1
	Harrell DT,et al ^[10]			c1679>c	I560T	1
	Itoh H,et al ^[11]				R1135H	1
SQT2	Belloccq C,et al ^[12]	KCNQ1	KV7.1	g919c	V307L	1
	Hong K,et al ^[13]	11p15.5			V141M	9
	Rhoades TE,et al ^[14]				I274V	1
	Moreno C,et al ^[15]			t127910a	F279I	1
	Mazzanti A,et al ^[16]				R259H	1
	Rothenberg I,et al ^[17]			c859G>A	A287T	1
SQT3	Priori SG,et al ^[18]	KCNJ2	Kir2.1	g514a	D172N	2
	Hattori T,et al ^[19]	17q24.3			M301K	1
	Deo M,et al ^[20]			a896t	E299V	2
	Ambrosini E,et al ^[21]				K346T	1
	Binda A,et al ^[41]			c.173 T>C	F58S	1
SQT4	Mazzanti A,et al ^[16]	CACNA1C	CaV1.2		R1977Q	1
	Antzelevitch C,et al ^[22]	12p13.3		c116t	A39V	1
	Antzelevitch C,et al ^[22]			a1468g	G490R	1
SQT5	Antzelevitch C,et al ^[22]	CACNB2b 10p12.33	CaVβ2b	c1442t	S481L	2
SQT6	Templin C,et al ^[23]	CACNA2D1 7q21.11	CaVα2δ1	c2264g	S755T	1
SQT7	Hong K,et al ^[24]	SCN5A 3p21	Nav1.5	g2066a	R689H	1
SQT8	Thorsen K,et al ^[25]	SLC4A3 2q35	AE3	c1109G>A	R370H	2

2.2 电生理发病机制

跨壁复极离散度增加和早期后除极是 SQTS 主要电生理发病机制。Extmmiana 等^[26]发现在各层心肌细胞间,存在离子通道不均一性分布,造成动作电位时限缩短的显著不均一性,从而导致心肌跨壁复极离散度(transmural dispersion of repolarization, TDR)的增加,成为折返性心律失常发生基础。计算机模型证明 SQT2 钾通道 IKs 功能获得,使得 AP 和 ERP 跨壁异质性增加,单向传导阻滞易损期延长,从而导致折返性心律失常^[27]。Itoh 等^[28]研究发现 SQTS 致心律失常另一机制早期后除极。Hassel 等^[29]率先建立了与人类 HERG 钾通道类似的斑马鱼 *reggae* 突变模型,为研究人类 SQTS 的发病机制、治疗方法起了开创性作用。近年来,多物理尺度建模仿真心电动力学研究已经取得了显著进展,面向 SQTS 的电生理建模与仿真研究应运而生。

3 短 QT 间期与临床诊断

3.1 SQTS 体表心电图表现

短 QT 间期是 SQTS 患者心电图最典型的特征。QT 间期缩短可以表现为 3 种类型:① T 波和 ST 段同时缩短;② ST 段缩短或缺失, T 波正常, T 波直接起于 S 波;③ T 波缩短, ST 段正常。第 1 种

类型在临床上最为常见(图 1)。除了 QT 间期缩短外, SQTS 患者还存在其他 ECG 异常,如 PQ 段压低(PQD)(图 2)、QRS 时限缩短、QRS 波切迹、J 点抬高、ST 段短缩、JTp(J 点到 T 波顶点的时限)缩短、TpTe 延长^[18]、TpTe/QT 比值增大、QT 离散度增加等表现。31% 的 SQTS 患者有房颤,第 1 症状占 17%。新生儿房颤合并心率慢,以及儿童房颤患者,应高度怀疑 SQTS^[6]。部分 SQTS 患者 Holter 或运动试验 ECG 表现为频发室性期前收缩。Brugada 样心电图改变存在于 SQT4、SQT5 和 SQT7^[22,24](图 3)。SQT7 还表现为下壁导联早期复极化改变^[24]。

SQTS 患者 QT 间期随 R-R 间期变化的顺应性明显降低^[30],这一特点也有助于诊断 SQTS。同时也提示用 QTc(QTc = QT/√(R - R))反映 SQTS 患者的 QT 间期,存在一定的缺陷,例如心率慢时 QTc 值则会过度缩短,诊断的假阳性率增加,心率快时,QTc 值则会过度延长,诊断的假阴性率增加。SQTS 患者 QT 间期可出现“慢频率依赖性的 QT 缩短”,即心率慢时 QT 间期显著缩短,心率快时 QT 间期恢复^[3]。

3.2 QT 间期短至多少能诊断 SQTS

Rautaharju^[31]调查了 14379 例健康个体的 QT

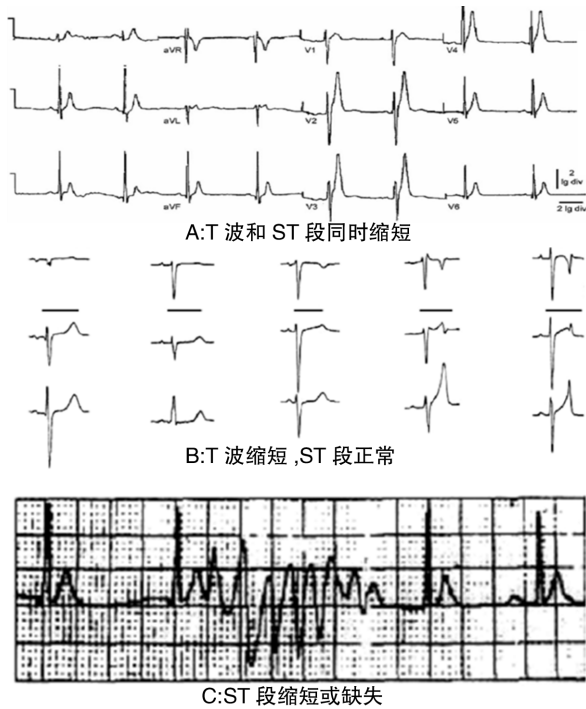


图1 SQTS患者心电图表现

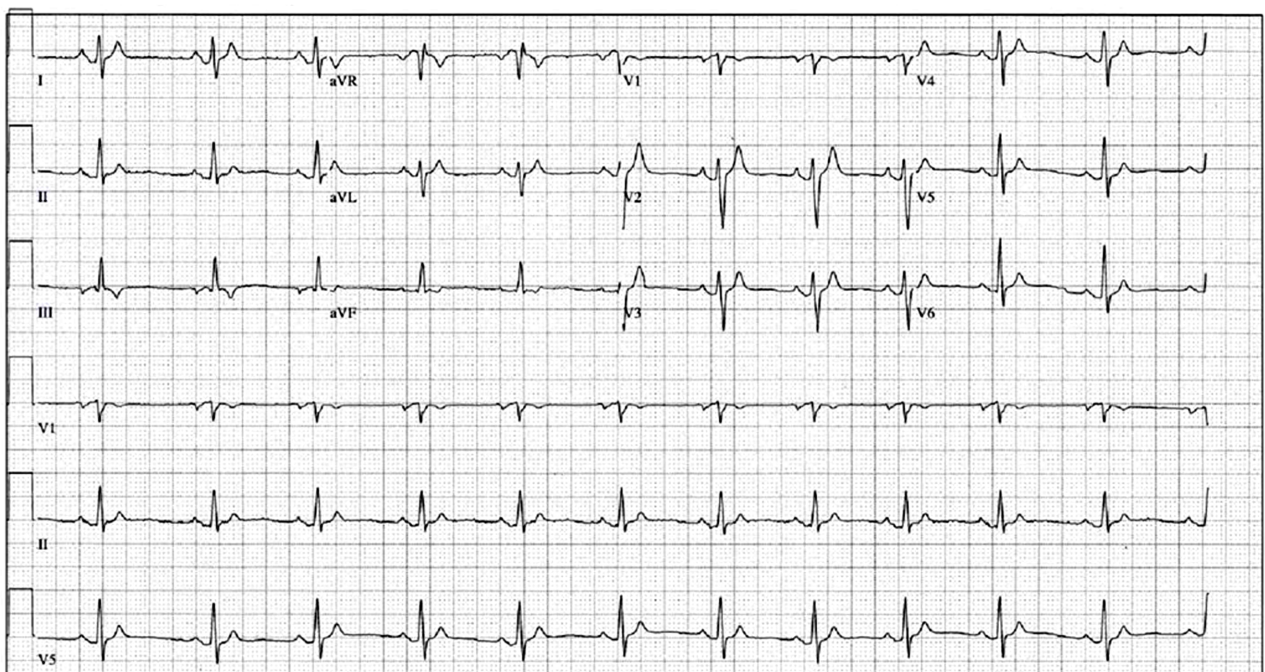
Figure 1 EKG in SQTS

间期,提出QT间期预测值[$QT_p, QT_p = 656(1 + HR/100)$]的概念。Gussak等^[32]提出QT间期小于 QT_p 的88%作为短QT间期,与SCD发生相关。另有学者则认为QT间期小于 QT_p 的80%作为短QT间期。最初报道的 QT_c 值 <300 ms,随

后有310、320、350、360和370 ms的报道。但根据106 432例流行病学调查资料, $QT_c < 320$ ms无一例报道,从而说明正常人群中 $QT_c < 320$ ms者罕见,间接说明 $QT_c < 320$ ms者可能高发SCD而死亡^[33]。究竟QT短至多少为SQTS的诊断值?2011年,Gallob等总结了61例SQTS患者的心电图、家族史、临床表现和基因学等特点,提出Gallob积分诊断^[34],共分5项进行积分: QT_c 、 JTp 、临床病史、家族史及基因型。其中 $QT_c < 370$ ms是诊断SQTS必备条件。积分 ≥ 4 分,为高度可能;积分3分,为中度可能;积分 ≤ 2 分为低度可能。在诊断SQTS之前,必须排除导致QT缩短的继发性因素,如潜在器质性心脏病、代谢紊乱、发热、心肌缺血^[35]、甲状腺功能亢进、自主神经张力失衡、早期复极综合征、药物(ATP敏感钾通道开放剂)。2013年,《HRS/EHRA/APHS遗传性心律失常综合征诊治专家共识》建议: $QT_c < 330$ ms或在330~360 ms,但伴有临床症状、家族史或致病基因的异常,除外其他继发原因导致的QT间期缩短者,可诊断为SQTS^[36]。

4 危险分层与治疗

由于SQTS患者的数量较少,并且迄今为止相关的随访研究最长仅为5年,因此临床上难以评估SQTS患者猝死风险。Mazzanti等研究发现SQTS患者,首次心脏骤停事件在40岁前发生的累积率达41%,最高风险发生在出生后第1年和20~40岁之间^[16]。此外,电生理检查不能预测SQTS



携带KCNH2基因突变,QT间期280 ms(心率68次/min)可见I、aVL、 $V_2 \sim V_6$ 导联PQ段压低($PQD \geq 0.05$ mV)。

图2 16岁女性SQTS患者

Figure 2 EKG in SQTS

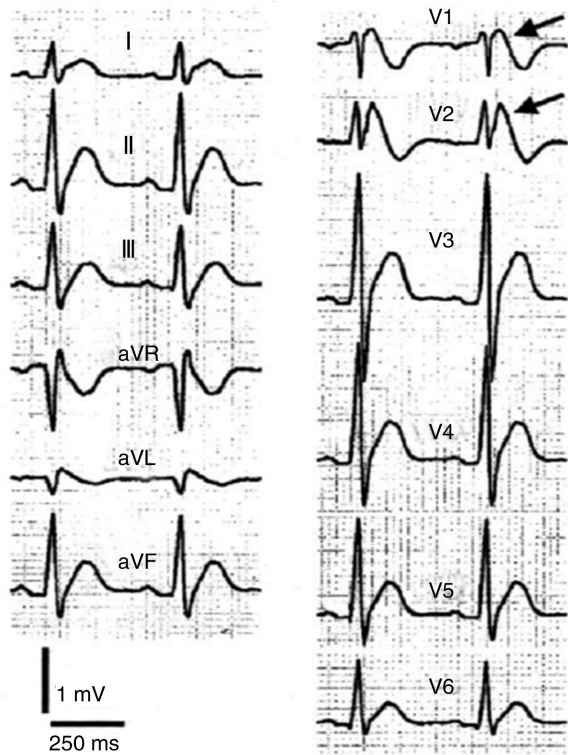


图3 SQTS合并Brugada样心电图
Figure 3 EKG in SQTS

心脏骤停事件。SQTS患者SCD风险与QT/QTc缩短程度之间的关联尚未得到证实^[34,37-42]。

目前,心脏骤停史是SQTS患者发生SCD的唯一预测因子。对于无症状的SQTS患者,埋藏式心脏自动复律除颤器(ICD)植入一级预防的潜在获益尚存疑虑,缺乏临床证据支持^[43],但其作为二级预防的价值毋庸置疑。

抗心律失常药物也是SQTS重要的治疗手段,特别是针对儿童或者无经济条件的成人患者。奎尼丁是目前唯一临床证实有效治疗SQTS的药物^[40]。基础实验表明奎尼丁能够与抑制IK_r、IK_s、IK₁、I_{to}、IK_{ATP}等通道减慢心室复极速度,延长心室复极时间、有效不应期及QT间期,抑制TDR的不均一性^[38,41]。临床研究已证实,奎尼丁可延长SQTS患者的QT间期和预防SCD^[4,38]。晚近,Mazzanti等^[44]研究再次证实氢化奎尼丁能够预防SQTS恶性心律失常。近年来,有报道一些抗心律失常药物替代奎尼丁治疗SQTS,包括伊布利特、氟卡尼、索他洛尔、丙吡胺、尼非卡兰、普罗帕酮、卡维地洛、美托洛尔和胺碘酮,然而由于SQTS发病率低,患者数量少,导致上述药物缺乏大样本验证,其总体疗效尚不明确。此外,抗疟疾药物氯喹能够对KCNJ2基因D172N突变的SQT3产生抗心律失常作用——延长动作电位时间、有效不应期、QT间期以及降低T波振幅,有望成为治疗SQTS的潜在药物^[45-47]。

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