

三尖瓣成形治疗功能性三尖瓣反流的疗效及 残留或复发的危险因素*

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[摘要] 探讨并对比三尖瓣人工瓣环和缝线成形治疗重度功能性三尖瓣反流(FTR)的近中期疗效,分析术后残留或复发的危险因素。**方法:**回顾性分析2014年1月—2018年1月广西医科大学第一附属医院收治的需同期行风湿性心脏病左心瓣膜置换术及三尖瓣成形(TVP)的91例患者,分为人工瓣环成形组(53例)和缝线成形组(38例)。收集患者的相关资料及术前、术后2周、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后6~12个月经胸超声心动图(TTE)数据,比较各时点各测值的变化以及术后重度三尖瓣反流免除率,探索TVP术后重度三尖瓣反流残留或复发的危险因素。**结果:**两组患者术后右房横径(RAD)、右室内径(RVD)、左房横径(LAD)均较术前明显减小,三尖瓣反流较术前显著减少,肺动脉收缩压(SPAP)明显降低,左室射血分数(LVEF)较术前改善,均差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);左室内径(LVD)无显著差异。其中术后6个月RAD较术后3个月显著增大($P = 0.007$),术后6个月LAD较术后2周显著增大($P = 0.036$)。两组术后近中期重度三尖瓣反流免除率无显著差异($P = 0.133$)。Cox回归模型多因素分析显示,术前RAD、术后6~12个月SPAP > 45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)、缝线成形是TVP术后三尖瓣反流残留或复发的独立危险因素。**结论:**左心瓣膜置换术同期行TVP治疗重度FTR疗效确切,两种成形方式近中期疗效相仿,术前RAD、术后6~12个月SPAP > 45 mmHg、缝线成形是TVP术后三尖瓣反流残留或复发的独立危险因素。

[关键词] 功能性三尖瓣反流;人工瓣环成形;缝线成形;危险因素

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Efficacy of tricuspid annuloplasty for functional tricuspid regurgitation and risk factors for residual or relapse

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Abstract Objective: To explore the short-to-medium-term efficacy of suture or ring tricuspid annuloplasty for severe functional tricuspid regurgitation (FTR), to compare the efficacy of the two modalities and to analyze the risk factors of residual or recurrence after surgery. **Method:** A total of 91 patients who underwent tricuspid valvuloplasty (TVP) at the time of rheumatic left heart valve replacement surgery from January 2014 to January 2018 in the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University were included into the retrospective analysis. All patients were divided into the prosthetic ring annuloplasty group ($n=53$) and the suture annuloplasty group ($n=38$). Relevant general data and transthoracic echocardiographic data before and 2 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, and 6 to 12 months after surgery were collected. The changes of measured values at different time points, and the freedom from severe tricuspid regurgitation were compared to explore the risk factors of severe tricuspid regurgitation residual or recurrence after TVP. **Result:** Postoperative right atrium diameter (RAD), right ventricle diameter (RVD), left atrium diameter (LAD), tricuspid regurgitation, and systolic pulmonary artery pressure (SPAP) in the two groups were significantly decreased and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was improved compared with preoperative data, the differences were statistically significant (all $P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in left ventricular diameter (LVD). RAD 6 months after operation increased significantly compared with 3 months after operation ($P=0.007$), and LAD 6 months after operation increased significantly compared with 2 weeks after operation ($P=0.036$). There was no significant difference of the freedom from severe tricuspid regurgitation in short-to-medium-term between the two groups ($P=0.133$). Multivariate analysis of the Cox regression model showed that preoperative RAD, $SPAP>45$ mmHg from 6 to 12 months after surgery, and suture plasty were independent risk factors for residual or recurrent of tricuspid regurgitation after TVP. **Conclusion:** TVP is effective in the treatment of severe FTR during left-sided valve replacement surgery, and the short-to-medium-term efficacy of the two modalities is similar. Preoperative RAD, $SPAP>45$ mmHg from 6 to 12 months after surgery, suture plasty are independent risk factors for residual or recurrent of tricuspid regurgitation after surgery.

Key words functional tricuspid regurgitation; prosthetic ring annuloplasty; suture annuloplasty; risk factors

三尖瓣反流(tricuspid regurgitation, TR)长久以来被称为“被遗忘的瓣膜病”。近年来研究表明, 多达40%的二尖瓣疾病和35%的主动脉瓣疾病患者伴有中度或中度以上的功能性三尖瓣反流(functional tricuspid regurgitation, FTR)。左心瓣膜术后残留的FTR会使患者晚期生存率降低, TR值得更多的关注^[1-3]。本文选取我院收治的风湿性心脏病左心瓣膜置换术同期行三尖瓣成形术(tricuspid valve plasty, TVP)的91例患者, 回顾性分析并比较两种成形方式的疗效、术后重度TR免除率, 探索术后残留或复发的危险因素, 为外科医生治疗风湿性左心瓣膜病合并FTR提供借鉴。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2014年1月—2019年1月广西医科大学第一附属医院收治的需同期行风湿性心脏病左心瓣膜置换术及TVP的91例患者, 分为人工瓣环成形组(53例)和缝线成形组(38例)。

纳入标准: ①风湿性左心瓣膜病合并重度FTR行二尖瓣、主动脉瓣或双瓣置换术同期行TVP; ②完整的一般资料及术前、术后经胸超声心

动图(transthoracic echocardiography, TTE)资料。排除标准: ①三尖瓣器质性病变; ②二次瓣膜手术; ③合并心肌病、感染性心内膜炎、先天性心脏病、严重脏器功能不全等其他影响心脏三尖瓣功能的疾病。

两组患者年龄、性别、纽约心脏病协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级、术前心房颤动(atrial fibrillation, AF)、射频消融术、术中机器运转时间、术前右房横径(right atrium diameter, RAD)、术前右室内径(right ventricle diameter, RVD)、术前重度TR、术前肺动脉收缩压(systolic pulmonary artery pressure, SPAP)、术前左房内径(left atrium diameter, LAD)、术前左室内径(left ventricular diameter, LVD)、术前左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、术前二尖瓣反流、术前主动脉瓣反流差异均无统计学意义, 术中主动脉阻断时间及住院天数差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。见表1。

1.2 手术方法

全身静吸复合麻醉下气管插管并呼吸机辅助呼吸, 仰卧位, 均为经胸部正中切口进胸, 全身肝素化后建立体外循环, 主动脉阻断后逆行灌注心肌保

护液,先行左心瓣膜置换术,再行 TVP。53 例行三尖瓣人工瓣环成形,其中 4 例同时行射频消融术; 38 例行三尖瓣缝线成形,其中 8 例同时行射频消融术。

表 1 患者基线资料

Table 1 General data

$\bar{x} \pm s, M(P25, P75)$

指标	人工瓣环成形组(53 例)	缝线成形组(38 例)	$t/z/\chi^2$	P
年龄/岁	51.1±10.1	48.1±7.1	1.644	0.104
男性/例(%)	18(34.0)	11(28.9)	0.256	0.613
NYHA 心功能 I~II/例(%)	9(17.0)	7(18.4)	0.032	0.859
术前 AF/例(%)	34(64.2)	25(65.8)	0.026	0.872
射频消融术/例(%)	4(7.5)	8(21.1)	3.526	0.06
主动脉阻断时间/min	88.2±27.1	74.8±25.7	2.379	0.02
机器运转时间/min	128.0(103.5,160.0)	115.0(101.5,128.3)	-1.948	0.051
住院天数/d	21(15,26)	17(15,19)	-2.025	0.043
术前 RAD/mm	50.0(44.0,59.0)	54.5(45.0,59.0)	-0.524	0.601
术前 RVD/mm	25.0(21.0,31.5)	25.0(21.0,30.0)	-0.282	0.778
术前重度 TR/ml	65.0(43.0,96.5)	66.0(43.0,88.1)	-0.330	0.741
术前 SPAP/mmHg	62.0(50.0,82.0)	61.5(54.8,83.5)	-0.596	0.551
术前 LAD/mm	60.0(54.0,66.0)	60.0(54.8,67.3)	-0.330	0.741
术前 LVD/mm	49.0(45.5,60.0)	47.5(46.5,53.0)	-1.709	0.252
术前 LVEF/%	61.0(56.0,66.0)	61.5(56.8,68.3)	-1.024	0.306
术前二尖瓣反流/ml	11.0(3.0,41.5)	13.0(3.5,34.3)	-0.274	0.784
术前主动脉瓣反流/ml	4.0(1.0,7.5)	4.0(0.8,9.0)	-0.754	0.451

1.3 TTE 检查及相关指标观测

患者术前及术后 2 周、3 个月、6 个月、6~12 个月进行 TTE 检查,观察指标:TR、RAD、RVD、SPAP、LAD、LVD、LVEF 等。TR 分级标准^[4]:轻度:反流面积<5 cm²;中度:反流面积 5~10 cm²,重度:反流面积>10 cm²。测量方法:TTE 多切面综合评估,彩色多普勒显示收缩期三尖瓣最大反流束,使用 Trace 包绕,得出反流面积(cm²),使用面积-长度法定量计算三尖瓣反流量(ml)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行统计学处理,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 或 $M(P25, P75)$ 表示,计数资料以例(%)表示,基线资料比较采用 t 检验、秩和检验或卡方检验,术前、术后时点及组间比较采用重复测量方差分析,术后 TR 免除率采用 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析,两组 Kaplan-Meier 曲线比较采用 Log-rank 检验,Cox 单因素分析筛选 $P < 0.2$ 的变量进入 Cox 回归模型进行多因素分析,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 超声心动图指标时点及组间比较

RAD、RVD、TR、SPAP 整体分析组间差异、交互效应无统计学意义,时点各指标组内两两比较,与术前比较,术后 2 周、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月呈显著下降趋势(均 $P < 0.001$)。术后 6 个月 RAD 较术后 3 个月 RAD 增大($P = 0.007$)。LAD 整体

分析组间无差异,无交互效应,与术前比较,术后 2 周、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月显著缩小(均 $P < 0.001$),术后 6 个月 LAD 较术后 2 周增大($P = 0.036$)。LVD 整体分析组间无差异,无交互效应,术后 6 个月较术后 2 周整体有上升趋势($P = 0.028$),但组内两两比较时未见统计学差异。LVEF 两组组间无差异,无交互作用,术后 LVEF 较术前均有所改善($P = 0.024$)。见表 2。

2.2 术后重度 TR 免除率分析

人工瓣环成形组术后 1 年发生重度 TR 8 例,重度 TR 免除率 82.2%;缝线成形组术后 1 年发生重度 TR 12 例,重度 TR 免除率 63.9%。两组术后 1 年重度 TR 免除率无显著差异($P = 0.133$)。见图 1。

2.3 术后近中期三尖瓣残留或复发的危险因素分析

91 例患者术后 6 个月随访率 100%,术后 1 年随访率 90.1%。随访期间,20 例(22%)发生重度 TR,将术后重度 TR 定义为残留或复发。Cox 单因素分析发现,术前重度 TR、术前 RAD、术后 6~12 个月 SPAP>45 mmHg 是术后 TR 残留或复发的危险因素。见表 3。

将单因素分析中 $P < 0.2$ 的变量带入 Cox 回归模型进一步进行多因素分析,结果显示,缝线成形、术前 RAD、术后 6~12 个月 SPAP>45 mmHg 是术后 TR 残留或复发的独立危险因素。见表 4。

表 2 两组患者超声心动图指标比较

Table 2 Related echocardiographic indexes

M(P25, P75)

组别	RAD/mm	RVD/mm	TR/ml	SPAP/mmHg	LAD/mm	LVD/mm	LVEF/%
人工瓣环成形组(53例)							
T1	50.0 (44.0,59.0)	25.0 (21.0,31.5)	65.0 (43.0,96.5)	62.0 (50.0,82.0)	60.0 (54.0,66.0)	49.0 (45.5,60.0)	61.0 (56.0,66.0)
T2	40.0 (37.0,47.5)	21.0 (19.0,22.0)	4.0 (3.0,13.0)	41.0 (32.5,49.0)	50.0 (44.0,55.0)	48.0 (47.0,53.5)	62.0 (56.0,65.5)
T3	39.0 (36.0,47.0)	21.0 (19.0,22.0)	5.0 (2.0,12.0)	34.0 (27.0,41.5)	51.0 (44.0,58.0)	49.0 (47.0,54.0)	64.0 (60.0,69.5)
T4	39.0 (35.0,48.0)	20.0 (20.0,21.0)	5.0 (2.0,11.5)	32.0 (28.0,43.5)	51.0 (44.5,60.0)	50.0 (47.0,53.0)	64.0 (58.0,67.0)
缝线成形组(38例)							
T1	54.5 (45.0,59.0)	25.0 (21.0,30.0)	66.0 (43.0,88.1)	61.5 (54.8,83.5)	60.0 (54.8,67.2)	47.5 (46.5,53.0)	61.5 (56.8,68.3)
T2	43.0 (37.8,45.3)	25.0 (21.0,30.0)	10.0 (3.0,15.5)	43.0 (35.0,50.3)	46.5 (43.8,52.3)	47.5 (46.0,50.0)	62.0 (59.8,68.0)
T3	42.5 (37.0,47.3)	20.0 (19.0,22.0)	6.5 (2.0,16.0)	35.0 (29.5,41.0)	48.0 (44.8,53.3)	48.5 (45.0,50.3)	66.0 (60.8,68.5)
T4	41.5 (37.0,46.0)	20.0 (19.0,22.0)	6.0 (3.0,15.0)	35.5 (29.5,39.3)	48.5 (46.8,52.3)	48.0 (46.0,51.0)	64.5 (60.0,68.3)
* 组间比较 F,P	0.259,0.612	0.001,0.976	1.905,0.171	0.221,0.640	1.034,0.312	2.732,0.102	0.791,0.376
* 时点比较 F,P	865.853,0.000	35.942,0.000	175.286,0.000	129.525,0.000	97.603,0.000	3.173,0.028	4.899,0.003
* 交互效应 F,P	0.131,0.941	0.091,0.965	1.737,0.165	0.857,0.466	1.697,0.174	0.107,0.956	0.108,0.955

注:以上数据经过对数转换后采用重复测量方差分析,*为整体分析。T1:术前;T2:术后2周;T3:术后3个月;T4:术后6个月。

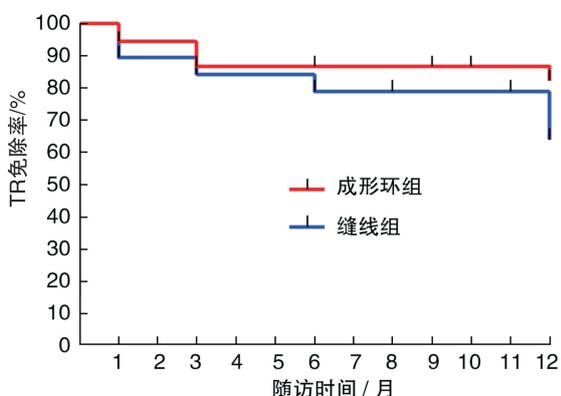


图 1 两组患者术后重度 TR 免除率对比图

Figure 1 The remission rates of severe TR after operation

3 讨论

FTR 的病因多种多样,包括左心瓣膜疾病、原发性肺动脉高压、老年和慢性 AF、右室心肌梗死等,其中以左心瓣膜疾病最常见,超声心动图评估为显著 TR 的患者中,60%见于左心心肌病、左侧心瓣膜病或左心瓣膜疾病术后^[5]。

FTR 的病理生理主要是右房室形态和功能改变、三尖瓣环扩张伴或不伴小叶栓系,主要分为两大类,房性 TR 和室性 TR。AF 是房性 TR 的主要病因,发生机制是三尖瓣环扩张,典型的患者有显著扩张的右房和正常或轻度扩张的右室;室性 TR 主要病因是肺动脉高压,右室扩张或正常,其机制是通过乳头肌移位和三尖瓣小叶栓系,随着 TR 的进展,继发于容量超负荷的右房室重塑更容易使三

尖瓣环进一步扩张,三尖瓣环扁平化,室间隔向左室移位,加重乳头肌的移位和三尖瓣小叶的栓系,从而加剧 FTR,开始恶性循环^[6-8]。左心瓣膜病变伴轻度 TR,如果不干预三尖瓣,术后 5 年有 33.3% 患者出现中重度 TR^[9]。在射血分数降低的心力衰竭患者的生存分析中,轻、中、重度 TR 都与患者的长期病死率增加相关^[10]。无论 TR 的严重程度如何,在二尖瓣手术同时行三尖瓣瓣修复是安全的,并不与手术病死率增加相关,潜在的获益大于术后并发症增加的风险^[11]。三尖瓣成形治疗 FTR 效果显著,超声心动图随访期间各腔室内径明显缩小,TR 明显减轻,SPAP 显著下降,心功能改善^[9,12-13]。本研究三尖瓣成形的疗效与之前的研究结果相仿,左心瓣膜置换同时行 TVP 治疗 FTR 对患者预后是有益的,鼓励积极处理 FTR,减少术后 TR 的残留或复发,以期提高远期生存率。

FTR 手术方法分为瓣膜置换和瓣膜成形。由于三尖瓣置换手术风险高、术后并发症等问题,对于没有器质性病变的三尖瓣,一般采用成形法^[14]。三尖瓣成形又分为缝线成形和人工瓣环成形。部分研究表明,两种成形方式治疗左心瓣膜病合并 FTR 的患者,对比超声心动图指标、术后并发症、患者生存率、晚期 TR 免除率或三尖瓣再手术没有显著差异,临床疗效相似^[15-17]。另外一些学者的观点有所不同,钟汝核等^[18]认为人工瓣环成形治疗 FTR 效果优于缝线组,术后 1 年的 SPAP、RVD 及三尖瓣环直径均显著低于缝线组。一项荟萃分

析显示,成形环组和缝线组生存率无显著差异,随访5年后中度TR免除率成形环组高于缝线组,差异逐渐增大^[19]。本研究认为,两种成形方式治疗重度FTR超声心动图指标术后改善明显,术后1年人工瓣环成形组重度TR免除率82.2%,缝线组63.9%,缝线成形组重度TR免除率整体趋势小于人工瓣环成形组,但两组Kaplan-Meier曲线比较无统计学意义($P=0.133$)。两组患者近中期疗

效相仿,临床效果满意,其远期结果待进一步随访研究。缝线成形操作简单、经济,但是有缝线松动、断裂、切割瓣环的风险;人工瓣环成形能够使扩张、变形的三尖瓣环恢复到更接近其生理形态的三维立体结构,但成形环价格昂贵,不能个体化处理三尖瓣情况,患者个体差异大,不一定完全匹配。选择何种成形方式,需要外科医生个体化评估。

表3 影响术后TR残留或复发的单因素分析

Table 3 Influencing factors of residual or recurrent of TR analyzed by single factor analysis

$\bar{x} \pm s, M(P25, P75)$

指标	有重度TR组(20例)	无重度TR(71例)	P
男性/例(%)	4(20.0)	25(35.2)	0.244
年龄/岁	49.4±6.8	50.0±9.6	0.736
术前AF/例(%)	12(60.0)	47(66.2)	0.472
NYHA 心功能 I-II级/例(%)	4(20.0)	12(16.9)	0.833
人工瓣环成形/例(%)	8(40.0)	45(63.4)	0.154
主动脉阻断时间/min	79.2±28.4	83.5±27.0	0.514
机器运转时间/min	128(102,131)	118(102,151)	0.574
术前LAD/mm	60.0(58.0,64.5)	60.0(53.0,67.0)	0.988
术前LVD/mm	48.0(43.1,51.5)	49.0(45.0,60.0)	0.126
LVEF/%	63.0(57.0,67.8)	61.0(56.0,67.0)	0.449
术前重度TR/ml	63.0(37.5,93.0)	42.0(29.0,59.0)	0.002
术前RAD/ml	63.0(37.5,93.0)	42.0(29.0,59.0)	0.000
术前RVD/ml	26.5(21.3,34.8)	25.0(21.0,30.0)	0.239
术前SPAP/mmHg	57.0(47.8,83.0)	65.0(52.0,88.0)	0.435
术后6~12个月SPAP>45 mmHg/例(%)	9(45.0)	10(14.1)	0.002
射频消融术/例(%)	2(10.0)	10(14.1)	0.583

表4 影响术后TR残留和复发的Cox多因素分析

Table 4 Influencing factors of residual or recurrent of TR analyzed by Cox multivariate analysis

变量	B	HR	95%CI	P
手术方式	1.232	3.427	1.198~9.804	0.022
术前LVD	-0.024	0.976	0.911~1.046	0.49
术前重度TR	-0.003	0.997	0.972~1.022	0.816
术前RAD	0.079	1.082	1.011~1.158	0.023
术后6~12个月SPAP>45 mmHg	1.522	4.58	1.616~12.983	0.004

Lin等^[20]的研究显示,术前3+或4+级TR、AF、LAD≥60 mm、LVEF<40%、De Vega瓣环成形术、术后永久性起搏器安装是三尖瓣修复后严重复发性TR的独立危险因素。Taramasso等^[5]认为,术前TR的严重程度、较大的三尖瓣环直径、三尖瓣小叶栓系,术后严重或持续的肺动脉高压、慢性AF、LVEF<40%是TVP术后TR复发的危险因素。而Maslow等^[21]认为术前三尖瓣环直径、RVD和术后右心功能是术后中重度TR复发的预测指标,而三尖瓣小叶栓系的高度、修复前或修复后的SPAP均不能预测中重度TR的复发。文献报道TVP术后TR残留或复发的危险因素众多,而各医疗中心的研究人群、术者经验、TR程度的

评估有所不同,其研究结果也有所差异。本研究单因素分析术前重度TR、术前RAD、术后6~12个月SPAP>45 mmHg是术后TR残留或复发的危险因素,说明术前的反流量对术后残留或复发有一定的影响。多因素分析显示,缝线成形、术前RAD、术后6~12个月SPAP>45 mmHg是术后TR残留或复发的独立危险因素。三尖瓣环主要由脂肪组成,含有少量的纤维组织,容易随着相邻的腔室一起扩张,只需要40%的三尖瓣环扩张即可导致明显的TR^[22]。右房肌壁较薄,随心内压力升高更容易增大,在三尖瓣环的扩张中起着重要作用。在AF的情况下,右房和三尖瓣环的扩张在TR的早期就发生,心房FTR的三尖瓣环更大更

圆,三尖瓣环的扩张是 TR 的主要原因,三尖瓣环面积与右房体积的相关性比与右心室舒张末期的体积更紧密,而三尖瓣小叶栓系程度明显小于心室 FTR^[23]。随着房性 TR 进展或存在肺动脉高压、右室重构、乳头肌移位,导致小叶栓系,发生心室 FTR。因此 RAD 和 TR 残留或复发密切相关,特别是本研究患者术前均为风湿性左心瓣膜病变,合并 AF 患者高达 83.1%,仅 13.2%行射频消融术,术后 SPAP 明显下降,右室功能显著改善,与房性 TR 相关的残留或复发性 TR 可能占一定的比例。

综上所述,两种成形方式治疗 FTR 手术效果满意,术后超声心动图指标随访改善情况相仿,术后 6 个月 RAD 和 LAD 有增大的趋势,缝线成形重度 TR 免除率整体趋势低于成形环组。结合术后超声心动图指标随访结果和危险因素分析,缝线成形与术后 TR 残留或复发的相关性可能更高,人工瓣环成形对于改善远期预后或许是更好的选择。但本研究为回顾性分析,病例偏少,随访时间偏短,有一定的失访率,结果可能存在偏倚,需扩大样本量进行前瞻性的研究。

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