

· 前沿进展 ·

心房颤动发病机制和维持机制的研究进展

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【摘要】 心房颤动是临床上常见的心律失常类型之一, 可导致缺血性脑卒中及循环栓塞事件发生风险明显升高, 还可导致心血管疾病患者死亡风险升高。目前, 心房颤动的发病机制、维持机制尚未完全明确。本文主要综述了心房颤动的发病机制和维持机制, 以期为临床治疗心房颤动提供新思路。

【关键词】 心房颤动; 发病机制; 维持机制; 综述

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Research Progress on Pathogenesis and Maintaining Mechanism of Atrial Fibrillation GU Xiangting¹, HUANG Rui²

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【Abstract】 Atrial fibrillation (AF) is one of common arrhythmias types on clinic, which may significantly increase the risk of incidence of ischemic stroke and circulation embolism events, and increase the risk of death in patients with cardiovascular disease. At present, the pathogenesis and maintaining mechanism of AF in not completely clear. This paper reviewed the pathogenesis and maintaining mechanism of AF, in order to provide new idea for the treatment of AF.

【Key words】 Atrial fibrillation; Pathogenesis; Maintenance mechanism; Review

心房颤动是临床上常见的心律失常类型之一, 近年来全球心房颤动发病率逐年上升^[1]。2016年欧洲心脏学会颁布的《心房颤动治疗指南》中将心房颤动分为初发心房颤动、阵发性心房颤动、持续性心房颤动、长程持续性心房颤动和永久性心房颤动^[2], 并且心房颤动导致的缺血性脑卒中及循环栓塞事件的风险明显高于正常人, 而心房颤动合并其他心血管疾病导致的病死率也呈上升趋势^[3]。有研究显示, 糖尿病、心力衰竭、冠心病、高血压等均可以造成心房纤维化、炎性反应、心脏血管重构、离子通道异常等病理改变, 同时也导致血液高凝状态, 最终发生心房颤动^[4]。但目前对于心房颤动发生的具体发病机制仍在探索之中, 本文主要综述了心房颤动的发病机制和维持机制, 为心房颤动临床治疗提供新思路。

1 心房颤动的发病机制

目前尚未有一种电生理机制明确说明心房颤动的发生原因, 肺静脉触发的异常电活动被认为是心房颤动发生最主要

的机制之一, 其指在心房和肺静脉或者是心房的其它部位存在异常兴奋细胞, 可以自发产生快速冲动, 传入心房从而触发心房颤动^[5]。此外, 研究表明, 心房重构、结构重构、收缩重构、炎性反应、基因学、自主神经及心外膜脂肪浸润均与心房颤动的发生有关^[6]。

1.1 心房重构、结构重构和收缩重构 心房重构指在心房颤动进展中心房原有的组织学特征和电生理学特征发生一定改变, 是维持心房颤动或导致心房颤动复发的重要机制。心房重构早期是以心肌细胞膜表面离子通道改变为特征, 导致心房有效不应期缩短、动作电位传导速度减慢等^[6-7]。心肌细胞膜表面主要存在的离子如下^[7-8]: (1) 钠离子流 (INa), 分为动作电位0期的快Na和平台期的慢Na; (2) 延迟整流钾离子流 (IKs), 主要是心肌复极的主要电流; (3) 瞬时外向钾离子流 (Ito); (4) L型钙离子流 (ICa-L), 是平台期主要的内向离子流。在心房重构时, 快Na失活减慢、IKs和Ito以及ICa-L密度减小, 使心肌正常生理结构打乱, 进而形成心房颤动。

心房颤动后期主要表现为心房纤维化、心肌细胞凋亡等一系列心房结构重构^[9], 主要是多种因素导致心肌细胞中内质网、线粒体等细胞器的结构、形态及数量等发生改变, 同

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时心肌间质细胞纤维化改变和心肌细胞超微结构改变导致心房结构破坏,进而改变心房体积及心房壁厚度,最终使心房颤动发生。一项对运动员的追踪调查发现,心房增大、纤维化倾向、迷走神经紧张和基因型分布导致了不良的心房重构^[10]。且最新研究发现,心房收缩重构在心房颤动的发生中也起一定作用^[11]。

1.2 炎症反应 大量研究显示,炎症反应与心房颤动发生及维持有关^[12-14]。在心脏组织和体循环中免疫细胞和蛋白质浸润介导的炎症反应与心房颤动相关,且心脏组织或体循环中的炎症反应可预测心房颤动的发病和心房颤动消融术后的复发^[15]。但炎症反应与心房颤动发生的关系仍不完全明确,目前主要倾向于以下4种机制:(1)炎症递质可改变心房电生理和结构底物,调节钙稳态和连接蛋白,影响心房电传导,从而引发心房颤动^[16]。但HORJEN等^[17]研究发现,超敏肌钙蛋白I(high-sensitivity troponin I, hs-TnI)与持续性心房颤动心肌细胞壁张力、炎症反应和止血的生物标志物相关性较弱,同时hs-TnI与心房颤动标志物之间缺乏强相关性。

(2)炎症通路介导的成纤维细胞、转化生长因子 β 和基质金属蛋白酶的纤维化过程可能使心房结构重构,从而导致心房颤动发生,如WU等^[18]研究显示,C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)是炎症反应急性期分泌的蛋白,可与心肌细胞膜表面的磷脂酰胆碱结合而影响 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Ca}^{2+}$ 交换,进而影响心脏电生理重构,导致心房颤动发生。(3)炎症反应会产生大量活性氧化物、自由基等导致机体内原本氧化系统与抗氧化系统失衡,损伤心肌细胞甚至整个心血管系统,其中失衡的氧化系统会使正常心肌细胞膜脂质、蛋白质、DNA等破坏,而破坏的产物会释放到血液中,又进一步激活炎症反应,进而使心脏电活动紊乱,诱发心房颤动^[19]。最新研究显示,以牙周炎为主的慢性炎症反应是心房颤动发生的独立危险因素^[20];ZHANG等^[21]提出新型全身炎症评分(systemic inflammation score, SIS)可进一步预测心房颤动发生。(4)肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS)所产生的代谢产物可能会增加局部组织炎症反应,干扰自主神经,进而使心房肌细胞纤维化,同时血清醛固酮浓度还会影响心肌细胞外 K^+ 浓度,促发心律失常。而血清中尿酸水平升高不仅会导致心肌细胞功能紊乱、影响心肌细胞正常传导,还会刺激RAAS,进一步损伤心肌细胞而诱发心房颤动。

1.3 基因学 1943年WOLFF首次提出了心房颤动家族聚集现象;1997年首次发现10q22-q24基因位点与心房颤动相关,之后研究发现了多种与心房颤动发生和维持相关的基因位点^[22]:(1)电活动异常:KCNQ1是一个电压门控钾通道,在心脏动作电位的再极化中起关键作用,当其受到抑制时动作电位间隔延长,进一步导致心肌动作电位发生紊乱,进而影响心肌电活动。有研究显示,两个KCNQ1增益将导致心房颤动遗传形式的功能突变,KCNE1可介导孔隙移动和电压传感器孔隙耦合的变化,进而减缓IKs失活,为心房颤动治疗提供了关键一步^[23-24]。(2)心脏的发育状况:Cx40基因和Cx37基因的遗传变异将影响心肌细胞的表达或其功能,

进而导致心律失常,且有研究证实,Cx40基因的多态性与心房颤动相关^[25-26]。(3)心肌炎性反应、纤维化:有研究发现,左心房中MYH6基因和MYH7基因会导致心肌收缩功能降低,导致心房颤动发生^[27]。一项全基因组关联研究(genome-wide association study, GWAS)发现,MYH6基因和NKX2-5基因过度表达会引起严重的心脏缺陷,而MYH7、PKP2、SSPN及SGCA基因可严重影响心脏收缩功能中条纹肌功能的完整性^[26]。

近期研究显示,约有20多种调控基因与心房颤动的发生和维持相关^[28-30],主要机制可能是调控基因能够改变心肌细胞膜表面的离子通道,使心房电生理发生改变,导致心房颤动发生,如miRNA-1在心房颤动患者中主要通过影响 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Ca}^{2+}$ 交换而促进心房重构^[31];miRNA-26可调控左心房细胞中内向整流钾离子流的密度,从而影响心房颤动患者心房重构^[32];miRNA-133主要在肌肉组织中特异性表达,通过延长QT间期而影响心房颤动的发生^[33]。

1.4 自主神经 自主神经系统(autonomic nervous system, ANS)主要分布在心脏,其功能失衡会导致心房颤动^[34],主要原因可能是ANS通过释放神经递质而调节心脏细胞离子的通透性,影响心房不应期并参与心房重构等多个方面^[35]。但也有研究显示,脊髓刺激(spinal cord stimulation, SCS)可通过抑制自主神经重构而抑制心房颤动^[36],可能是因为神经干预可减少自主神经支配或流出,进而减少自发或诱发的房性心律失常^[37-38],基于此,临床上现多用神经节丛消融、肾去交感神经、颈迷走神经刺激、压力反射刺激和皮肤刺激等方法控制心房颤动^[38-40]。

1.5 心外膜脂肪浸润 心外膜脂肪组织(epicardial adipose tissue, EAT)是一种具有内分泌和炎症双重功能的生物活性组织,既可调节邻近器官新陈代谢,也可产生细胞因子。研究显示,EAT的厚度与心房颤动发生和严重程度有关^[12, 41],主要原因可能包括以下两个方面:(1)脂肪细胞浸润:心房心外膜的重塑使心肌结构重塑,而脂肪组织的浸润可导致周围血管损伤,使冠状动脉微循环恶化,降低心房舒张功能,促使心房结构逐渐发生改变,心外膜的纤维脂肪浸润导致心房肌功能紊乱,最终导致心房颤动发生发展^[42-43]。(2)炎症和旁分泌效应:EAT是脂肪因子、炎症细胞因子或氧化反应物的主要来源,其可促进心房心肌的纤维化和重塑^[44]。但有学者认为,EAT可能与其在肺静脉口处支配的丰富神经有关^[45],且EAT是阵发性心房颤动以及持续性心房颤动的独立危险因素^[46]。

2 心房颤动的维持机制

目前,关于心房颤动维持机制的学说主要有以下4种:

(1)多发性子波折返学说:心房颤动发生时,心房内存在多个高频折返波所产生的子波相互碰撞、融合,不断地形成新波,从而产生所谓“心房颤动导致心房颤动”^[47]。(2)局灶触发学说:心房颤动触发时存在一些异常激动区域,其以放射状向四周传导,但周围组织因传导的不均一性和各相异性而不能产生与驱动灶1:1的传导,进而导致心房颤动发生^[48]。(3)转子学说:转子学说指心房颤动时,可能有多个折返,但仅

有一个主导折返环,以转子形式传导,其他折返成为子转子,主导转子与子转子在传播过程中碰撞形成颤动^[49]。在此基础上有研究发现,心房颤动的转子在较长的时间周期内“摆动”映射,但在稳定区域内保持上千个周期;相反,发散的活动以螺旋波与颤动环境紊乱和碰撞为主^[50]。(4)心房颤动巢学说:心房颤动巢位于左心房顶部、左心房间隔、肺静脉前庭、左后壁、上腔静脉与右心房连接处、右心房前壁、右心房侧壁和右心房间隔,心房颤动巢与微折返、邻近心肌束相互作用,进而触发心房颤动^[51],最新研究显示,左心房内膜脂肪的区域分布与心房颤动巢中高频表现的心房基底之间有密切关系^[45]。

3 小结

研究显示,工作压力增大^[52]、低睾酮水平^[53]和长期蛋白尿^[54]等均与心房颤动的发生和维持存在一定关联,但心房颤动发病机制尚未完全明确,且心房颤动发病率和复发率居高不下,同时伴有不良预后,因此尽早明确心房颤动的发病机制显得尤为重要。而心房重构、结构重构、收缩重构、炎症反应、基因学、自主神经、心外膜脂肪浸润均与心房颤动的发生存在一定相关性,为临床进一步探索心房颤动的发病机制提供了理论依据,同时也为发现更好治疗心房颤动的方法提供新思路。

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