

· 前沿进展 ·

心脏起搏部位对心功能影响的研究进展

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【摘要】 心脏起搏器是目前治疗严重缓慢型心律失常的主要手段, 已在全球范围内广泛使用, 但起搏部位的选择尚存在一些争议。既往研究表明, 生理性起搏可最大限度地恢复心脏正常激动和传导顺序。传统右心室心尖部(RVA)起搏属于非生理性起搏, 右心室流出道(RVOT)及His束等部位接近房室结, 心室激动和收缩顺序更接近正常传导通路, 但RVOT及His束起搏是否优于传统RVA起搏及不同部位起搏对心功能的影响尚未完全明确。本文主要综述了心脏起搏部位对心功能影响的研究进展, 旨在为起搏部位的选择提供一定指导。

【关键词】 心脏起搏; 人工; 起搏部位; 心功能; 综述

【中图分类号】 R 454 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2019.01.024

赵艳春, 田海萍. 心脏起搏部位对心功能影响的研究进展[J]. 实用心脑血管病杂志, 2019, 27(1): 108-111. [www.syxnf.net]

ZHAO Y C, TIAN H P. Research progress on effect of pacemaker site on cardiac function [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2019, 27(1): 108-111.

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【Abstract】 Cardiac pacemaker is the main means to treat severe slow-type arrhythmia, which has been widely used worldwide, but the choice of pacemaker site is still controversial. Previous studies have shown that, physiological pacing can maximize the recovery of normal cardiac activation and conduction sequence. Traditional right ventricular apex (RVA) pacing is non-physiological pacing, right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) and His bundle are close to the atrioventricular node, the sequence of ventricular activation and contraction is closer to normal conduction pathway, but whether RVOT and His bundle pacing are better than traditional RVA pacing and the effect of pacing at different sites on cardiac function are not very clear. This paper reviewed the research progress on effect of pacemaker site on cardiac function, in order to provide a reference for pacing site selection.

【Key words】 Cardiac pacing, artificial; Pacing site; Cardiac function; Review

心脏起搏器是一种植入于体内的电子治疗仪器, 可发放电脉冲并刺激所接触心肌, 使心脏遵循一定频率进行有效激动和收缩, 从而达到治疗心脏结构和/或功能性疾病的目的。传统心脏起搏部位是右心室心尖部(RVA), 属于非生理性起搏, 与左束支传导阻滞(LBBB)类似, 可使心室除极及机械收缩异常, 进而影响心功能, 长期作用可导致心肌纤维化、心室重构。近年来随着科学技术发展, 起搏器电极逐渐完善, 且更接近生理性起搏。理论上右心室流出道(RVOT)及His束接近房室结, 该部位起搏后QRS波持续时间较短, 心室激动和收缩顺序更接近正常传导通路, 被认为是较理想的起搏部位。但RVOT及His束起搏是否优于传统RVA起搏及不同部位起搏对心功能的影响尚未明确。笔者通过检索国内外相

关文献, 旨在综述心脏起搏部位对心功能影响的研究进展, 为起搏部位选择提供一定指导。

1 起搏器及起搏电极

自1958年第1台起搏器首次植入人体至今已近60年, 我国于1962年在上海首次应用人工心脏起搏器, 之后起搏器植入量逐年增加。近年来随着起搏器功能不断完善, 植入型心律转复除颤器(ICD)和心脏再同步化治疗(CRT)已逐渐用于治疗恶性心律失常和心力衰竭^[1-2]。同时起搏电极也在不断完善, 由被动固定型电极变为主动固定型电极, 使人工心脏起搏更接近生理性起搏。

2 起搏部位

RVA起搏电极到位容易, 脱位率较低, 是植入永久性起搏器的最常用部位。但有研究表明, 长期RVA起搏与LBBB类似, 可引起左心室异常去极化、心室机械不同步, 进而导致心室收缩和舒张功能异常、心肌结构改变及心肌纤维化(myocardial fibrosis, MF)^[3]。

基金项目: 2017年度自治区卫生计生科研计划项目(201702094)

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与 RVA 起搏相比, RVOT 起搏和右心室间隔部 (RVS) 起搏不良反应更小^[4-5]。研究表明, RVOT 和 RVS 接近房室结, 距 His 束-浦肯野纤维更近, 该部位起搏冲动通过间隔几乎同时向两侧心室传导, 使双心室电活动更接近生理状态, 血流动力学良好, 心室重构及心力衰竭发生风险较低^[6-8]。因此, RVOT、RVS 起搏可以部分模拟激活的生理顺序。尽管 RVOT 起搏较 RVA 起搏更接近生理状态, 但 RVOT 起搏亦非生理性起搏模式^[9]。

人体解剖学研究表明, 位于房室结和分支束之间的 His 束在心脏传导过程中具有重要作用, 生理状态下 His 束、左支束 (LBB) 和右支束 (RBB) 依次被激活, 但 LBB 传导速度快于 RBB, 故左心室心肌激活早于右心室心肌, 这种内在的激活顺序保证了心室壁同步运动及正常心输出量。His 束起搏应最接近生理传导, 且不会引起心室间或心室内不同步及心肌血流灌注障碍^[10-11]。

3 起搏部位对心功能的影响

3.1 RVA 起搏对心功能的影响

3.1.1 心脏收缩功能不全 RVA 起搏时冲动通过房室结或旁道逆传至心房, 在心室电激动稍后即出现心房电激动, 心房收缩时心室仍在收缩, 左房室瓣、右房室瓣处于关闭状态, 故心房血不能射入心室, 房室收缩顺序不同步引起心房压力升高, 进而导致体循环和肺循环压力升高, 心搏出量下降; 此外, RVA 起搏还可触发左心室异常激活、左房室瓣和右房室瓣反流及心室重构等^[12-13]。AUGER 等^[14]通过分析 169 例 RVA 起搏患者临床资料发现, RVA 起搏可诱发左右心室不同步, 进而增加患者病死率及心力衰竭发生率。XIE 等^[15]研究结果显示, RVA 起搏可引发左心室增大、心房收缩功能损伤。大量研究表明, RVA 起搏可影响心脏收缩功能, 长期作用还可导致心室重构^[16-18]。

3.1.2 心脏舒张功能不全 心脏舒张早期心房功能受左心室顺应性影响较大, 收缩期心房贮液功能受心房舒张功能影响较大, 心脏舒张功能障碍常早于收缩功能障碍发生, 故心脏舒张功能可用于早期评估心脏起搏器植入后心功能的改变。

MITOV 等^[19]通过设计前瞻性随机对照研究分析 RVOT 和 RVA 起搏对左心室射血分数 (LVEF) 正常患者舒张功能的影响, 共纳入 132 例永久性起搏器植入患者, 连续随访 12 个月, 结果显示, RVOT 起搏和 RVA 起搏均可导致患者舒张功能不全, 其中 RVOT 起搏患者舒张功能恶化更明显。LIBERMAN 等^[20]研究结果表明, 右心室起搏会导致伴或不伴左心室功能障碍患者左心室功能恶化。另有研究表明, RVA 起搏是左心室舒张功能恶化的重要影响因素之一^[15, 21-22]。但目前 RVA 起搏对心脏舒张功能的影响尚处于研究阶段, 仍需大量研究进一步证实。

3.1.3 MF MF 指正常心肌组织结构中出现异常细胞增殖、细胞外基质过度沉积, 是多种心脏疾病发展至一定阶段的共同病理改变, 亦是导致心室重构的关键因素。MF 与许多心脏疾病密切相关, 如心房颤动、慢性心力衰竭、心肌梗死等。长期心室起搏后心肌僵硬增加, 收缩力和冠状动脉血流储备能力降低, 心脏结构及功能发生改变, 进而引发心室重构,

最终导致恶性心律失常甚至猝死。

DVORAK 等^[23]通过对 58 例心脏起搏器/ICD 患者进行尸检发现, 部分电极覆盖纤维蛋白血栓和肉芽组织, 纤维鞘内含有炎性细胞甚至异物颗粒、异物巨细胞、血源性色素, 这些物质沉积会加速 MF, 进而引起心室重构。MASE 等^[24]对 13 例心内膜植入起搏器电极患者进行尸检发现, 患者直接死因与心脏起搏器无关, 心脏起搏器植入后起搏阈值升高也并非由反应性心内膜炎所致; 植入心脏起搏器患者尖端和心内膜之间的空间被纤维鞘占据, 过紧的附着物损伤心肌细胞, 进而导致替代性纤维化。因此, 临床医生应将电极插入心肌较厚顶点。ALGAZZAR 等^[25]研究结果显示, 采用 RVA 起搏患者通常在至少 1 年后出现左心室重构, 且这种负面影响是长期的。

3.2 RVOT 起搏对心功能的影响 正常心脏传导时, 左右心室活动相对同步和有效, 心室完全激活时间为 62~80 ms, QRS 时限为 70~80 ms, 而延长 QRS 时限、传导阻滞及心室异位搏动与左右心室不同步有关。RVOT 和 RVS 是心室除极最早区域, 该区域起搏传导延迟时间较短, 类似于正常心脏传导。

RIMBAS 等^[26]比较了 RVA 与 RVOT 起搏对患者心脏同步和心功能的影响, 结果显示, 4 例死亡患者均为 RVA 起搏, 两种起搏方式患者纽约心脏病协会 (NYHA) 分级及基线、随访 1 年心脏同步情况比较差异无统计学意义, 但 RVA 起搏患者随访 1 年左心室充盈压高于 RVOT 起搏患者 $[(13 \pm 6) \text{ 比 } (18 \pm 6), P=0.04]$, 提示 RVOT 起搏较 RVA 起搏可降低患者左心室充盈压。杨肖平等^[27]比较了 RVA 与 RVOT 间隔部起搏对心功能的影响, 共纳入 120 例起搏器植入患者, 结果表明, RVOT 间隔部起搏由于起搏位置更接近房室结, 使双心室收缩的同步性更接近生理, 故获得较好的血流动力学效果。SINGH 等^[28]通过分析 51 例永久性起搏器植入患者的左心功能指标发现, RVA 起搏组患者 QRS 时限长于 RVOT 起搏组, 但两组患者随访 12 个月 LVEF 间无统计学差异。MIZUKAMI 等^[29]通过大型回顾性队列研究观察 RVS 起搏的临床疗效, 并采用倾向匹配分析, 结果显示, RVS 起搏对患者中期预后无明显改善作用。DA COSTA 等^[30]研究结果显示, 与 RVA 起搏相比, RVOT 间隔部起搏在改善心力衰竭和心房颤动患者生活质量方面无明显优势。研究表明, RVOT 起搏术后 QRS 波持续时间较 RVA 缩短, 故 RVOT 起搏更接近生理性起搏, 但其对射血分数、左心室同步性及长期预后的影响尚未明确^[31-34]。

3.3 His 束起搏对心功能的影响 His 束起搏被认为接近生理性起搏, 其能保留射血分数, 避免室壁运动不同步, 从而达到改善心功能的目的^[35]。目前, 有关 His 束起搏对心功能影响的研究报道较少。FANG 等^[36]研究结果显示, 与快速心室 (RVP) 起搏相比, His 束起搏能更有效地改善患者心功能, 促使心室间同步运动, 缓解左房室瓣反流, 降低肺功能收缩压及起搏导联阻抗, 增加患者运动耐力, 但对左心室结构无明显影响, 分析其原因可能与随访时间较短有关。此外还有研究表明, His 束起搏可在传导到达浦肯野纤维前避免心室肌细胞激活, 符合生理性起搏要求; His 束起搏能有效保持心室

同步性, 其在 LBBB 和 QRS 波变宽的射血分数降低心力衰竭 (EFrHF) 患者中应用效果更好^[37-39]。

His 束起搏最接近生理性起搏, CATANZARITI 等^[40] 研究证实, His 束起搏安全有效。但目前 His 束起搏过程中仍存在一些问题: (1) His 束起搏电极不易定位及固定, 且术者暴露于更多辐射中, 手术难度较大; (2) 刺激阈值较高, 起搏能量消耗较大; (3) 为了预防起搏器电极脱位, 需额外备用起搏器电极, 故增加住院费用和起搏器相关不良事件发生风险; (4) His 束起搏较右心室其他部位起搏需消耗更多电量, 可能导致电池寿命缩短, 故仍需研究能承受更高能量消耗的新型电池。

4 小结

心脏起搏器是目前治疗严重缓慢型心律失常的主要手段, 已在全球范围内广泛使用, 但起搏部位的选择尚存在争议。传统 RVA 起搏可诱发左心室不同步, 心功能恶化, 长期作用可增加患者病死率和心力衰竭发生率^[14-15]。与 RVA 起搏相比, RVOT 起搏术后 QRS 波变窄, 但对患者 LVEF、左心室收缩同步性及长期预后无明显影响^[41]。RVA 起搏和 RVOT 起搏均为非生理性起搏, 二者均可增加患者舒张功能不全发生风险, 尤其是 RVOT 起搏^[19]。His 束起搏被认为最接近生理性起搏, 其能保留射血分数, 避免室壁运动不同步, 为理论上的首选起搏方式; 但其存在手术难度较大、对术者要求较高、起搏阈值升高等诸多问题, 且长期 His 束起搏对患者心功能的改善作用尚缺乏研究证据支持^[35]。因此, 选取起搏部位仍需结合医生临床经验及患者具体情况。

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(收稿日期: 2018-09-26; 修回日期: 2019-01-15)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)