

· 前沿进展 ·

【编者按】 2013年3月19日,由中华预防医学会、中华医学会心血管病学分会等八大学会联合发起的中国房颤联盟(CNAFA)在京成立并宣布将每年的6月6日定为“中国房颤日”,今年6月6日将迎来第7个“中国房颤日”。缺血性卒中与心房颤动“如影随形”,心房颤动患者一旦发生脑梗死,轻则影响患者生活质量,重则危及患者生命安全,而血栓形成及脱落是导致心房颤动患者缺血性卒中的重要原因。本期“前沿进展”栏目中赵艳春等综述了心房颤动患者血栓形成的主要预测指标,以期为中心房颤动这一“21世纪的心血管流行病”的全面、有效防治提供参考,敬请关注!

心房颤动患者血栓形成主要预测指标的研究进展

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【摘要】 随着人口老龄化进程加剧,近年来我国心房颤动发病率呈现不断升高趋势。血栓形成是心房颤动的主要并发症之一,心房颤动持续时间>48h者易出现心房内血栓形成,而血栓脱落可导致栓塞性脑卒中,进而增加患者致残率及病死率。因此,有效评估血栓形成对改善心房颤动患者预后具有重要意义。本文主要综述了心房颤动患者血栓形成的主要预测指标,以期为中心房颤动患者血栓形成提供参考。

【关键词】 心房颤动; 血栓形成; 左心耳流速; 左心房直径; D-二聚体; 同型半胱氨酸; 综述

【中图分类号】 R 541.75 【文献标识码】 A DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2019.05.001

赵艳春, 田海萍. 心房颤动患者血栓形成主要预测指标的研究进展[J]. 实用心脑血管病杂志, 2019, 27(5): 1-4. [www.syxnf.net]

ZHAO Y C, TIAN H P. Research progress on major predictors of thrombosis in patients with atrial fibrillation [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2019, 27(5): 1-4.

Research Progress on Major Predictors of Thrombosis in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation ZHAO Yanchun, TIAN Haiping

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【Abstract】 In recent years, morbidity of atrial fibrillation (AF) gradually increases with the aggravation of aging process in China. Thrombosis is one of major complications of AF, and risk of thrombosis is relatively high in patients with AF lasting for more than 48 hours, which may increase the disability rate and fatality rate due to embolic stroke caused by thrombi shedding. Therefore, accurate evaluation of thrombosis contributes to the prognosis improvement in patients with AF. This paper mainly reviewed the major predictors of thrombosis in patients with AF, in order to provide a reference for effective prediction of thrombosis in patients with AF on clinic.

【Key words】 Atrial fibrillation; Thrombosis; Left atrial flow velocity; Left atrial diameter; D-dimer; Homocysteine; Review

心房颤动是临床常见的心律失常类型之一,指心房呈无序激动和无效收缩的房性节律,其主要并发症为血栓形成,其严重危害也在于血栓形成后脱落并随血液循环至动脉,进而堵塞动脉甚至导致脑梗死^[1]。据统计,目前欧洲约有800万例心房颤动患者,且预计到2060年心房颤动患者人数将再增加2倍^[2-3];亚洲心房颤动年发病率约为5.38/1000人^[4]。

心房颤动是脑梗死的主要危险因素之一。既往研究表明,非瓣膜性心房颤动患者缺血性脑卒中发生风险是正常窦性心律者的5.6~7.0倍^[5],因此有效评估心房颤动患者血栓形成对改善患者预后具有重要意义。本文主要综述了心房颤动患者血栓形成的主要预测指标,为临床有效预测心房颤动患者血栓形成提供一定参考。

1 心房颤动患者血栓形成的诊断

目前,临床主要依据经食管超声心动图(TEE)诊断心房颤动患者是否存在血栓形成。TEE从形态学方面将血栓形成成分为血栓自发超声显影(SEC)、泥浆样改变及血栓形成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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个阶段。TEE 能敏感探及 1 cm 以上血栓及 SEC, 对 <1 cm 血栓可能漏诊^[6]。既往研究表明, 经抗凝治疗后复律的无血栓形成的心房颤动患者栓塞发生率仍高达 0.6%~5.8%^[7], 分析其原因主要为持续性心房颤动复律后左心房功能仍需 4 周以上才能恢复, 在此期间仍有可能形成左心房附壁血栓及血栓栓塞^[8]; 其次, TEE 显示无血栓形成的心房颤动患者存在左心耳流速减慢^[9-10]。《2010 ESC 心房颤动治疗指南》指出, TEE 检查未发现血栓形成的心房颤动患者可采用低分子肝素抗凝治疗, 直至国际标准化比值 (INR) 维持在 2~3 后再实施复律^[11]。

2 心房颤动患者血栓形成的主要预测指标

2.1 左心耳流速

左心耳是左心房连接的一个中空附属物, 是心房颤动患者血栓形成的关键部位。心房颤动患者左心房有效收缩紊乱, 左心耳及左心房明显扩大, 左心房长期扩大及左心房收缩功能不全使血流速度减慢。AKOUM 等^[12]研究表明, 左心耳流速减慢与血液淤滞、血栓形成及卒中发生风险升高有关, 而心肌纤维化可导致左心耳流速减慢。ZUO 等^[13]研究表明, 心房颤动可导致左心耳流速急剧下降, 而左心耳排空速度 (LAA-EV)、左心耳充盈速度 (LAA-FV) 减慢时血液淤滞, 血栓形成风险增加。COSTA 等^[14]研究发现, 左心耳流速 <25 cm/s 者 SEC 发生率升高, 左心耳最大排空速度 <20 cm/s 者脑栓塞发生风险增加约 2.5 倍。LEE 等^[15]研究表明, 与无卒中病史的非瓣膜性心房颤动患者相比, CHA₂DS₂-VASC 评分 0 或 1 分的心房颤动患者左心耳直径增大、左心耳流速减慢, 且左心耳流速 <40 cm/s 和左心耳面积 >4.0 cm² 是卒中的独立预测因素。WASMER 等^[16]通过分析 2005—2011 年间 3 165 例行 TEE 患者的左心耳血流特点, 发现 65 例心房颤动患者伴有左心房血栓形成, 且心房颤动伴左心房血栓形成患者左心耳流速明显减慢。

综上所述, 心房颤动患者左心房收缩功能不全, 左心耳流速减慢, 血液淤滞, 易形成血栓, 因此左心耳流速减慢是预测心房颤动患者血栓形成的可靠指标。

2.2 左心房直径

心房颤动患者左心房扩大并发生电重构及结构重构, 导致心房颤动的易感性及持续性升高。RADWAN 等^[17]经胸超声心动图 /TEE 检测 64 例心房颤动患者左心房结构, 结果表明, 左心房扩大可预测非瓣膜性心房颤动患者血栓栓塞的发生。AYIRALA 等^[18]和 DOUKKY 等^[19]研究表明, 左心房体积增大、左心室射血分数 (LVEF) 降低及 LVEF 与左心房体积指数比值降低可能是非瓣膜性心房颤动患者血栓形成的预测指标。FAUSTINO 等^[20]研究表明, 左心房扩大与心房颤动患者血栓形成有关。LVEF 降低和左心房压力持续升高可导致左心房扩大及左心耳收缩功能不全, 进而导致血液淤滞及血栓形成^[21-22]。

综上所述, 长期持续性心房颤动导致左心房直径扩大, 而左心房直径扩大反过来可维持心房颤动, 二者均可导致血液淤滞, 进而促进血栓形成。

2.3 血栓形成相关生物标志物

心房颤动患者血栓形成是一种由多种机制共同参与的系统性、全身性改变。既往研究表明, 炎症反应、内皮细胞功能障碍及血小板活化导致心房颤动患

者出现血栓前状态, 而炎症标志物又可加重内皮细胞功能障碍, 导致凝血增加及纤溶活性降低, 进而促进血栓形成^[23-25]。D-二聚体和同型半胱氨酸 (Hcy) 是血栓形成相关生物标志物, 二者与心房颤动患者血栓形成的关系已引起临床重视。

2.3.1 D-二聚体

D-二聚体是纤维蛋白降解产物, 严重感染、创伤及炎症性疾病患者 D-二聚体水平明显升高。慢性心房颤动患者 D-二聚体水平相对稳定, 故 D-二聚体可作为评估高凝状态的生物标志物。既往研究表明, D-二聚体可预测左心耳血栓形成^[26-27]; 此外, D-二聚体水平升高还是心血管不良事件的预测因子^[28-30]。SUGIURA 等^[31]纳入 225 例心房颤动患者并持续给予至少 3 个月的华法林抗凝治疗, 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, D-二聚体是心房颤动患者左心房血栓形成的独立影响因素, 但 D-二聚体 <0.5 μg/ml 并不能排除心房颤动患者左心房血栓形成。上述研究表明, D-二聚体与心房颤动患者血栓形成有关, KRARUP 等^[32]研究结果显示, 心房颤动患者卒中进展期及卒中复发时 D-二聚体和其他止血激活标志物水平无明显改变, 提示 D-二聚体和其他止血激活标志物与心房颤动患者卒中进展、卒中复发无关。因此, D-二聚体作为心房颤动患者血栓形成的预测指标仍需进一步研究证实。

2.3.2 Hcy

Hcy 是近年临床发现的一种氧化应激标志物, 也是一种炎症刺激物。卫展扬^[33]研究表明, 氧化应激与炎症反应参与心房颤动的发生、发展过程。王雅坤等^[34]研究证实, 心房颤动患者 Hcy 水平高于无心房颤动患者, 持续性心房颤动患者 Hcy 水平高于阵发性心房颤动患者, 且 Hcy 水平升高的心房颤动患者脑卒中发生风险是 Hcy 水平未升高患者的 4.12 倍, 提示 Hcy 是心房颤动患者血栓形成的影响因素。YAO 等^[35]研究表明, Hcy 水平与非瓣膜性心房颤动患者左心房 / 左心耳血栓形成独立相关, 且 Hcy 水平升高会增加 CHA₂DS₂-VASC 评分预测非瓣膜性心房颤动患者血栓形成的可靠性。YARMOHAMMADI 等^[36]通过分析 257 例成功行导管消融术的持续性心房颤动患者的临床资料发现, Hcy 与早期心房颤动复发有关, 且 Hcy ≥ 14 μmol/L 者早期心房颤动复发率较高。因此, Hcy 可能作为心房颤动患者血栓形成的有效预测指标。

2.4 CHADS₂ 评分和 CHA₂DS₂-VASC 评分

临床常采用 CHADS₂ 评分对非瓣膜性心房颤动患者栓塞风险进行分层, CHADS₂ 评分 ≥ 2 分提示栓塞风险较高, 应予以华法林抗凝治疗。近年来随着临床对血栓形成的研究深入, CHA₂DS₂-VASC 评分在 CHADS₂ 评分基础上进行完善并用于心房颤动患者栓塞风险评估。CHEN 等^[37]认为, 左心耳舒张末期容积和“菜花形”左心耳对血栓栓塞事件的预测价值较高, 而 CHA₂DS₂-VASC 评分对血栓栓塞事件的预测价值不高。WILLENS 等^[38]研究表明, 与 CHADS₂ 评分相比, CHA₂DS₂-VASC 评分预测血栓栓塞事件的灵敏度较高, 但特异度较低。

3 小结

心房颤动患者生存质量下降, 尤其是并发血栓形成患者, 致残率及病死率均较高。目前, 临床主要依据 TEE 诊断心房颤动患者血栓形成, 但其对 <1 cm 的血栓可能漏诊。因

此,寻找有效预测心房颤动患者血栓形成的可靠指标具有重要临床意义。既往研究表明,左心耳流速减慢是血栓形成的可靠预测指标^[13-15];此外,长期心房颤动导致左心房扩大,血液淤滞,进而促进血栓形成,故左心房直径亦可作为心房颤动患者血栓形成的有效预测指标^[39-40]。近年来血液生物标志物受到临床广泛关注,D-二聚体和Hcy作为血栓形成的相关生物标志物,均有助于判定心房颤动患者血栓形成^[41]。CHADS₂评分和CHA₂DS₂-VASC评分是目前临床上评估非瓣膜性心房颤动患者缺血性卒中发生风险的常用量表,且左心耳流速联合CHA₂DS₂-VASC评分能更好地识别心房颤动高危血栓形成患者^[42]。

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(收稿日期: 2019-01-26; 修回日期: 2019-05-10)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)